

Module on occupational accidents and work-related health problems, associated with the Community Labour Force Survey of the year 2007

Madrid, May 2008

1. Background

The Community Labour Force Survey (LFS) is performed in coordination throughout the scope of the European Union, in accordance with the terms envisaged in Council Regulation 577/98, concerning the organisation of a sample survey on the economically active population in the Community (Official Journal of the European Communities L-77, of 14 March).

In the case of Spain, the LFS is included in the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS). The EAPS has been adapted to the aforementioned regulation since the first quarter of 1999.

This regulation indicates that, the second quarter of each year, a series of questions should be added to the LFS on specific issues relating to the labour market, and for this reason, until 2005 in Spain, the ad-hoc module was conducted for said quarters, together with the EAPS.

In 2005, Regulation 430/2005 was published, and determined that the collection of information corresponding to the modules should be performed, together with the sub-sample variables, during the entire year and for one-sixth of the sample.

Therefore, as of 2006 in Spain, the questionnaire corresponding to the module is included throughout the year, in each sixth interview, which is where the information on the sub-sample variables is collected.

In 2007, the issue studied is that of *occupational accidents and work-related health problems*, in accordance with that which is set out in Commission Regulation 341/2006, of 24 February 2006. The questions are intended for persons aged 16 years old and over who either are employed, or not employed, have prior professional experience.

2. Survey design and fieldwork

The sample design of the ad hoc module on *occupational accidents and work-related health problems* coincides with that of the EAPS, being conducted jointly, for one-sixth of the quarterly sample, throughout the year. The most important characteristics therein are described below (for greater detail, see the publications of the National Statistics Institute *EAPS. Technical manual* and *EAPS. Survey description, definitions and instructions for completing the questionnaire*).

The EAPS is a continuous, quarterly sample survey that encompasses the entire national territory. It targets the population that resides in main family dwellings, that is to say, those used throughout the whole year, or most of it, as the habitual and permanent dwelling. Neither group households (hospitals, residences, barracks, convents,...) nor secondary or seasonal dwellings are included in the survey.

This has a stratified, two-stage sampling, the census sections being the units in the first stage and the family dwellings in the second. All persons residing in the selected dwellings are included in the survey.

The sample size is 3,588 sections; an average of 18 dwellings are interviewed per section, yielding some 65,000 dwellings per quarter.

The sample has been distributed spatially, following a commitment allocation between uniform and proportional, for the purpose of giving estimates by province (NUTS 3) and by Autonomous Community (NUTS 2).

On the other hand, the sample is uniformly distributed along the thirteen weeks that comprise each quarter, interviewing some 5,000 dwellings each week.

The section sample is divided into 6 sub-samples called rotation shifts, and each quarter, the dwellings in a rotation shift are substituted; with this mechanism, each family is interviewed for six consecutive quarters, and is replaced by another family from the same section at the end of the six-quarter period.

The fieldwork is carried out by the interviewers that the National Statistics Institute has in each of its 52 delegations. The first interview is personal, and the second and subsequent interviews are by telephone, except if the family does not have a telephone or prefers the personal interview.

The personal interviews are conducted in each of the 52 delegations, while the telephone interviews are carried out in 7 delegations, where the CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) centres are located. All of the interviews are carried out with a laptop or desktop computer. The delegation work system is weekly, and basically proceeds as follows:

- Week for interviewing
- Week for revision and filtering
- Week for sending the questionnaires to Central Services (by teleprocessing)

In December 2007, an Internet link was created so that the provincial delegations could consult the module questions and the instructions for its completion.

The fieldwork was carried out between 8 January 2007 and 5 January 2008, corresponding to the reference period from 1 January 2007 to 29 December of the same year.

The sample size and non-response are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Sample size and non-response in sixth interviews throughout the four quarters of 2007

	Total	
	Absolute value	Percentage
Initial sample	44,302	100.00
Refusals	2,876	6.49
Absences	3,435	7.75
Unavailable	740	1.67
Total non-response	7,051	15.92
Original interviewed sample	37,251	84.08

The sample that was finally interviewed consisted of 37,251 dwellings. Nonetheless, 26 of these dwellings were discarded, due to centralised treatment, for which the composition of the real sample is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Real interviewed sample in sixth interviews

	Total	
	Absolute value	Percentage
Original interviewed sample	37,251	100.00
Sample loss due to centralised treatment	26	0.07
Real interviewed sample	37,225	99.93

Regarding the 26 discarded dwellings, these are exceptional cases that, due to the assignation of a mistaken dwelling number, or to duplicated information, or to an excessive lack of information, are discarded in the filtering process prior to the preparation of the final file.

The sample of persons susceptible to answering the module totals 75,245. 62 of these do not have information in the module variables. In 60 cases, this is due to the fact that they were incomplete, and in the two remaining cases, this is due to the fact that the filter conditions were modified after the collection, as a result of

the filtering of the survey in order to eliminate inconsistencies among variables. That is to say that, at the time of the interview, those 2 registers did not fulfil the conditions necessary for requesting information from the module, and therefore were not obtained.

Thus, the number of persons who finally completed the module came to a total of 75,183.

3. Questionnaire

Módulo sobre accidentes laborales y problemas de salud relacionados con el trabajo

(Personas mayores de 16 años que están ocupadas o bien, no estándolo, tienen experiencia profesional previa)

(TRAPLU<>b o EMPANT=1)

Para personas ocupadas (TRAPLU<>b) o personas no ocupadas que dejaron de trabajar a lo sumo un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia (EMPANT=1 y {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM<=12) o no saben la fecha en la que dejaron de trabajar (EMPANT=1 y TANTA=0000).

En otro caso, pasar a M9

1. En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia, ¿tuvo algún accidente durante la jornada laboral, o en alguno de los trayectos hacia o desde su lugar de trabajo? (no incluya las enfermedades).

- Sí 1
 - No 6
 - No sabe 0
- } Pasar a M9

2. ¿Cuántos accidentes tuvo?

- Uno 1
 - Dos o más 6
- } Pasar a M4

3. El accidente ¿ocurrió durante la jornada laboral o en alguno de los desplazamientos hacia o desde su lugar de trabajo?

- Durante la jornada laboral (incluye los desplazamientos entre diferentes centros de trabajo, por ejemplo para asistir a una reunión) 1
 - En alguno de los trayectos entre el domicilio y el puesto de trabajo, o entre el lugar habitual de comida y el puesto de trabajo 6
- } Pasar a M9

4. De ellos, ¿cuántos ocurrieron durante la jornada laboral? (no en los trayectos hacia o desde el puesto de trabajo).

- Ninguno 1
 - Uno 2
 - Dos o más 3
- } Pasar a M9

En las siguientes preguntas, refiérase al accidente más reciente ocurrido durante la jornada laboral

5. ¿Fue un accidente de tráfico?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

6. El empleo que estaba desempeñando cuando se produjo el accidente era...

Entrevistador: Si el entrevistado da varias respuestas, marque la que aparezca en primer lugar.

- El que ha declarado como empleo principal anteriormente (es decir, su empleo principal durante *la semana de referencia*) (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada: TRAPLU<>b) 1
- El que ha declarado como segundo empleo anteriormente (es decir, su segundo empleo durante *la semana de referencia*) (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada y tiene más de un empleo: TRAPLU=1) 2
- El que ha declarado como su último empleo anteriormente (es decir, su último empleo antes de *la semana de referencia*) (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona no está ocupada: TRAPLU=b) 3
- El empleo que tenía el *fecha de un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia* (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona ha declarado que se encontraba trabajando un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia: RACPAS=1) 4
- Otro empleo 5
- No sabe 0

7. ¿Cuándo pudo volver a trabajar?

- Sigue sin trabajar porque aún no se ha recuperado del accidente, pero espera reincorporarse más adelante 1
- Sigue sin trabajar y no espera poder volver a hacerlo, debido al accidente 2
- No dejó de trabajar o bien se reincorporó el mismo día del accidente 3
- El día posterior al accidente 4 Pasar a M9
- El 2º día posterior al accidente 5
- El 3^{er} día posterior al accidente 6
- El 4º día posterior al accidente 7
- A partir del 5º día posterior al accidente 8
- No sabe 0 Pasar a M9

8. ¿Cuándo pudo volver exactamente?

- Entre 5 y 13 días después del accidente 1
- Pasadas dos semanas pero menos de un mes desde el accidente 2
- Pasado 1 mes pero menos de 3 desde el accidente 3
- Pasados 3 meses pero menos de 6 desde el accidente 4
- Pasados 6 meses pero menos de 9 desde el accidente 5
- Pasados 9 meses o más desde el accidente 6
- No sabe 0

9. En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia, ¿tuvo alguna enfermedad o algún problema físico o psíquico? (no incluya las lesiones producidas por accidentes ocurridos durante la jornada laboral de cualquier empleo actual o pasado).

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0 Pasar a primer cuadro antes de M18

10. ¿Considera que alguna de esas enfermedades fue provocada o empeoró a causa de su trabajo actual o pasado?

- Sí 1
- No 6 | Pasar a primer cuadro antes de M18

11. ¿Cuántas enfermedades (o problemas físicos o psíquicos) tuvo, en los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia, que fueran provocadas por el trabajo o empeoraran a causa del trabajo?

- Una 1 | Pasar a M12
- Dos o más 6

En las siguientes preguntas, refiérase a la enfermedad o problema más grave

12. ¿Cómo describiría esa enfermedad o problema?

Entrevistador: Cumplimentar de acuerdo con la respuesta espontánea del entrevistado. Si hubiera más de un código aplicable (es decir, si la enfermedad tuviera más de un efecto), debe escoger aquél que el entrevistado considera más grave o que le afecta en mayor medida. Si no se produjera respuesta espontánea, lea la lista hasta que el entrevistado elija una de las opciones.

- Problema óseo, articular o muscular que afecta principalmente al cuello, los hombros, los brazos o las manos 01
- Problema óseo, articular o muscular que afecta principalmente a las caderas, las piernas o los pies 02
- Problema óseo, articular o muscular que afecta principalmente a la espalda 03
- Problema respiratorio o pulmonar 04
- Problema dermatológico 05
- Problema auditivo 06
- Estrés, depresión o ansiedad 07
- Dolor de cabeza y/o fatiga ocular 08
- Enfermedad o ataque cardíaco, u otros problemas del sistema circulatorio 09
- Enfermedad infecciosa (virus, bacteria u otro tipo de infección) 10
- Otra 11
- No sabe 00

13. Esta enfermedad o problema, ¿limita su capacidad para llevar a cabo las actividades cotidianas normales, ya sea en el trabajo o fuera de él?

- No, en absoluto 1
- Sí, en cierta medida 2
- Sí, considerablemente 3
- No sabe 0

Para personas no ocupadas que dejaron de trabajar más de un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia (EMPANT=1 y TANTA<>0000 y (ANODOM-TANTA)*12+MESDOM-TANTM>12)

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M15

14. En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia estuvo usted desempleado; ¿fue por algún motivo relacionado con esta enfermedad o problema?

- No, fue por motivos ajenos (jubilación normal, otra enfermedad que no fue provocada por el trabajo ni empeoró a causa del trabajo, dedicación al cuidado de la familia...) 1
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, y no cree que pueda volver a trabajar por ese mismo motivo 2
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, pero se acaba de reincorporar al trabajo o espera poder volver a trabajar en el futuro 3
- No sabe 0

Pasar a cuadro antes de M17

Pasar a M16

Pasar a cuadro antes de M17

Para personas no ocupadas que dejaron de trabajar a lo sumo un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia (EMPANT=1 y (ANODOM-TANTA)*12+MESDOM-TANTM<=12) o desconocen la fecha en que dejaron de trabajar (EMPANT=1 y TANTA=0000).

En otro caso, pasar a M16

15. En la semana de referencia estuvo usted desempleado; ¿fue por algún motivo relacionado con esta enfermedad o problema?

- No, fue por motivos ajenos (jubilación normal, otra enfermedad que no fue provocada por el trabajo ni empeoró a causa del trabajo, dedicación al cuidado de la familia...) 1
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, y no cree que pueda volver a trabajar por ese mismo motivo 2
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, pero se acaba de reincorporar al trabajo o espera poder volver a trabajar en el futuro 3
- No sabe 0

Pasar a M17

16. En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia, ¿cuánto tiempo estuvo ausente del trabajo a causa de esta enfermedad o problema?

- Ningún día 1
- Entre uno y tres días 2
- Entre cuatro y trece días 3
- Al menos dos semanas, pero menos de un mes 4
- Al menos un mes, pero menos de tres 5
- Al menos tres meses, pero menos de seis 6
- Al menos seis meses, pero menos de nueve 7
- Nueve meses o más 8
- No sabe 0

Para personas ocupadas (TRAPLU<>b) o personas no ocupadas que dejaron de trabajar a lo sumo 8 años antes del domingo de la semana de referencia (EMPANT=1 y {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM<=96) o desconocen el año en el que dejaron de trabajar (EMPANT=1 y TANTA=0000)

En otro caso, fin de módulo

17. ¿Qué ocupación le originó o le agravó la enfermedad o problema mencionado?

Entrevistador: Marque la primera opción posible.

- La del que ha declarado como empleo principal anteriormente (es decir, la de su empleo principal durante *la semana de referencia*) (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada: TRAPLU<>b) 1
- La del que ha declarado como segundo empleo anteriormente (es decir, la de su segundo empleo durante *la semana de referencia*) (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada y tiene más de un empleo: TRAPLU=1) 2
- La del que ha declarado como su último empleo anteriormente (es decir, la de su último empleo antes de *la semana de referencia*) (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona no está ocupada: TRAPLU=b) 3
- La del empleo que tenía el *fecha de un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia* (esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona ha declarado que se encontraba trabajando un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia: RACPAS=1) 4
- La de otro empleo 5
- No sabe 0

Para personas ocupadas (TRAPLU<>b)

En otro caso, fin de módulo

Las siguientes preguntas se refieren al trabajo en *la semana de referencia*, incluido - si lo tiene - el empleo o empleos secundarios

18. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted expuesto a un acoso o intimidación que puedan tener efectos adversos para su bienestar mental?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

19. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted expuesto a violencia o amenaza de violencia que puedan tener efectos adversos para su bienestar mental?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

20. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted expuesto a presiones de tiempo o sobrecarga de trabajo que puedan tener efectos adversos para su bienestar mental?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

Si hay más de una respuesta "Sí" en las preguntas M18 a M20 (es decir, si M18=M19=1 o M18=M20=1 o M19=M20=1)

En otro caso, pasar a M22

21. En su lugar de trabajo, ¿cuál de los siguientes factores considera que puede tener mayores efectos negativos sobre su bienestar mental?

- El acoso o la intimidación (esta opción sólo aparece si M18=1) 1
- La violencia o la amenaza de violencia (esta opción sólo aparece si M19=1) 2
- Las presiones de tiempo o la sobrecarga de trabajo (esta opción sólo aparece si M20=1) 3

22. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted particularmente expuesto a sustancias químicas, polvo, humos o gases que puedan tener efectos adversos para su salud física?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

23. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted particularmente expuesto a ruido o vibración que puedan tener efectos adversos para su salud física?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

24. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted particularmente expuesto a la realización de movimientos o la adopción de posturas difíciles que formen parte del trabajo, o al manejo de cargas pesadas, que puedan tener efectos adversos para su salud física?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

25. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted particularmente expuesto al riesgo de accidentes que puedan tener efectos adversos para su salud física?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

Si hay más de una respuesta "Sí" en las preguntas M22 a M25 (es decir, si $M22=M23=1$ o $M22=M24=1$ o $M22=M25=1$ o $M23=M24=1$ o $M23=M25=1$ o $M24=M25=1$)

→ En otro caso, fin de módulo

26. En su lugar de trabajo, ¿cuál de los siguientes factores considera que puede tener mayores efectos negativos sobre su salud física?

- La exposición a sustancias químicas, polvo, humos o gases (esta opción sólo aparece si $M22=1$) 1
- La exposición a ruido o vibración (esta opción sólo aparece si $M23=1$) 2
- La adopción de posturas o la realización de movimientos difíciles que formen parte del trabajo, o el manejo de cargas pesadas (esta opción sólo aparece si $M24=1$) 3
- El riesgo de accidentes (esta opción sólo aparece si $M25=1$) 4

Fin de módulo

4. Instructions for completing the questionnaire

Module on occupational accidents and work-related health problems (Economically Active Population Survey 2007)

A INTRODUCTION

Until 2005, in the second quarter of each year, the Economically Active Population Survey included a series of questions on specific issues related to the labour market. Since 2006, these questions have been asked throughout the year, but only to one-sixth of the sample, specifically to the dwellings that are on their sixth interview. Said questions are included in what is called the *Ad hoc module*, which is carried out in cooperation with the Labour Force Surveys of other countries of the European Union, in accordance with that which is indicated in (EC) Council Regulation 577/98, of 9 March 1998, regarding the organisation of a sample survey on the economically active population in the Community (Official European Communities Bulletin L 77, of 14 March).

(EC) Commission Regulation 384/2005, of 7 March 2005 (Official Bulletin L 61, of 8 March), regarding the adoption of the ad hoc modules programme of the survey on the economically active population for the years 2007 to 2009, foreseen in (EC) Council Regulation 577/98, includes an ad hoc module on occupational accidents and work-related health problems, with the reference period being the year 2007.

Council Resolution 2002/C 161/01, of 3 June 2002, on a new community strategy for health and safety at work 2002-2006 (Official Bulletin C161 of 5 June), invites the Commission and the Member States to reinforce the work currently conducted regarding the harmonisation of the statistics on occupational accidents and work-related illnesses, for the purpose of making comparable data available that allows for objectively evaluating the impact and efficiency of the measures adopted in the context of the new community strategy.

Council Directive 89/391/EEC, of 12 June 1989, regarding the application of measures to promote the improvement of the safety and health of workers at work (Official Bulletin L 183, of 29 June, modified by (EC) Regulation 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and Council), establishes that the businessperson must prepare a list of occupational accidents that have caused the worker a labour incapacity greater than three days of work, and write reports, for the corresponding authorities and in accordance with national legislation and/or use, on the occupational accidents that their workers have. In Recommendation 2003/670/EC, of 19 September 2003, regarding the European list of work-related illnesses (OB L 238, of 25 September), the Commission recommended that Member States guarantee the statement of all cases of work-related illnesses, make their work-related illness statistics gradually compatible to the European list, and adjust to the current work performed within the framework of the harmonisation system of the European statistics on work-related illnesses.

Safety and health at work currently constitute one of the most important sectors of the social policy of the European Union. The Communication of the Commission, of 11 March 2002, regarding a new community strategy on health and safety at work 2002-2006 (COM(2002) 118 final, of 11 March), stresses that statistical information should measure not only the incidence of occupational accidents and recognised work-related illnesses, as well as their causes and effects, but also introduce quantifiable elements regarding the factors relating to the work environment that might cause them. Likewise, statistical data should be made available on emerging phenomena, such as the disorders and illnesses related to stress, or musculoskeletal disorders. The Communication of the Commission already used the data from the ad hoc module of Labour Force Survey 1999 (in Spain, ad

hoc module of EAPS 99) to indicate some specific risk areas. As the new community strategy covers the period from 2002 to 2006, it is foreseen that the ad hoc module of Labour Force Survey 2007, the matter at hand, shall be used in the evaluation of the situation after said period.

The objective of this module is to provide a description of the occurrence of accidents at work and of work-related illnesses, and in particular:

- To ascertain the number of cases and days missed due to accidents at work, as well as the number of cases and days missed due to work-related illnesses or health problems.
- To analyse the differences in the incidence of these accidents and health problems, depending on:
 - Factors relating to the professional characteristics of the worker (occupation, professional situation, full-time or part-time work, stability of the post, duration of the degree, atypical working hours, etc.)
 - Factors relating to the characteristics of the employer (economic activity, company size, etc.)
- To acquire knowledge regarding the factors that, at work, might negatively affect a person's health.

The Labour Force Survey provides information on structural labour factors (economic activity, occupation, etc.) for persons who stopped working 8 years ago or less.

Granted the aforementioned framework and necessary policies, the practical objectives of the module are:

- (1) To collect harmonised statistical data regarding those work-related health problems (including exposure to certain risk factors) that are not covered by the administrative registers: the Statistics on Occupational Accidents and Work-related Illnesses.
- (2) To be able to analyse health and safety at work, in terms of variables relating to the labour market, available in the Labour Force Surveys of the different countries, but not in the administrative registers.

B TARGET POPULATION OF THE MODULE

The module is intended for **all persons aged 16 years old and over** who are either **employed**, or if not currently employed (on the Sunday of the reference week), they were in the past, that is, they have **prior professional experience**.

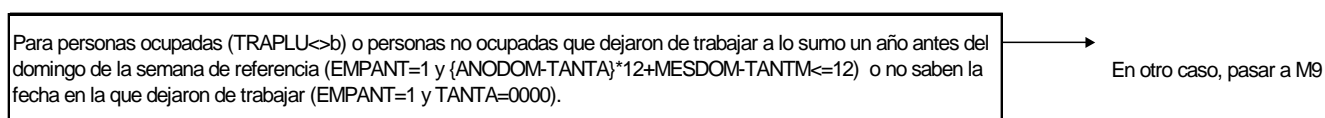
C INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Annex I includes the print version of the questionnaire. Next in this section are the instructions for completing it.

Annex II proposes several examples to clarify the content of some questions. In case of doubt, one may contact the department promoting the survey.

Persons aged 16 years old and over who are either employed, or if not currently employed, have prior professional experience, **shall answer the questionnaire**.

In addition to this general filter, specific additional filters affecting each of the questions are indicated with them.



1. **En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia, ¿tuvo algún accidente durante la jornada laboral, o en alguno de los trayectos hacia o desde su lugar de trabajo? (no incluya las enfermedades).**

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0
- } Pasar a M9

Persons aged 16 years old and over who are either employed, or if not currently employed, have prior professional experience, and who stopped working at the most one year prior to the Sunday of the reference week, shall answer this questionnaire.

The objective is to collect the number of occupational accidents that have taken place, including those *in itinere* accidents, during a period of exactly one year counting up to the Sunday of the reference week. For example, if the Sunday of the reference week is 14 January 2007, the time period considered shall be from 15 January 2006 to 14 January 2007.

This should include all those accidents occurring at the workplace or during work, understanding that an accident occurs "during work" if it takes place when the worker is occupied with a professional activity or during the time used at work. Thus, any accident occurring during the work time, even if it has not occurred during the normal work time or in the normal workplace, should be included. For example, any accident that takes place during the work time in a public place or on some means of transport, both if it is in the normal workplace of the person and if the accident takes place during a trip during work, shall be considered an occupational accident, and shall therefore be included. As a result, the following types of accident should be considered to be occupational accidents: traffic accidents during work; slips, falls, aggressions, etc. in public places (street, stairs, etc.) or exit and entry points of means of transport (stations, ports, airports, etc.) during work; accidents taking place on board any means of transport used during work (metropolitan, train, bus, boat, airplane, etc.); accidents occurring during the performance of a task done for the job; accidents occurring during the work inside the premises of a company other than the

company that employs the worker. Finally, occupational accidents also include those occurring during lunch or any other break, so long as this takes place within the company premises, and those taking place during the carrying out of trade union tasks.

In itinere accidents should be included as well, that is, those accidents that take place during one of the commutes made to or from the workplace, for example: between the home and the workplace, or vice versa, or between the workplace and the lunch place outside of the company, or vice versa.

The remaining accidents are excluded: household accidents, accidents occurring during leisure activities, traffic accidents occurring during private activities.

Work-related disorders and illnesses are also included, and are collected below (questions 9 to 17). An accident is a one-off event, and therefore, illnesses and other health conditions that develop over a long period of time should not be included here. In some particular cases, it could be difficult to decide whether a specific problem should be considered an accident or not. For example, if a health worker accidentally pricks him/herself with a needle, and as a result, develops an infectious disease, given that the origin of the problem is accidental, it should be considered an accident. If a construction worker suffers a back injury as a result of a sudden movement, this is considered an accident, though if the backache develops throughout a day in which he/she has been transporting heavy weights, it should be considered a work-related health problem (not an accident), which shall be collected in questions 9 to 17. The concept of *accident* also includes cases of severe poisoning and intentional actions of other persons; in turn, deliberate self-inflicted injuries are excluded.

Code 0 (does not know) should be used exclusively if the person is unable to select any of the remaining response codes. This should not be read by the interviewer. This norm is applicable to all questions that allow "does not know" as a response.

2. ¿Cuántos accidentes tuvo?

- Uno 1
- Dos o más 6 | Pasar a M4

Persons who claim to have had an accident during the working day or during a commute to or from the workplace in the twelve months prior to the reference week, that is, those who have selected code 1 for question 1, shall answer this question.

The aim is to determine whether the person suffered a single accident or, in contrast, had at least two accidents.

3. El accidente ¿ocurrió durante la jornada laboral o en alguno de los desplazamientos hacia o desde su lugar de trabajo?

- Durante la jornada laboral (incluye los desplazamientos entre diferentes centros de trabajo, por ejemplo para asistir a una reunión) 1 | Pasar a M5
- En alguno de los trayectos entre el domicilio y el puesto de trabajo, o entre el lugar habitual de comida y el puesto de trabajo 6 | Pasar a M9

Persons who claim to have had a single accident during the working day or during a commute to or from the workplace in the twelve months prior to the reference week, that is, those who have selected code 1 for question 2, shall answer this question.

The aim is to determine whether the accident occurred during the working day, that is, at work or during work (working day accident) or during one of the commutes to or from the workplace (*in itinere* accident). As was indicated in the instructions for question 1, *in itinere* accidents are those that take place in one of the commutes made to or from the workplace, for example: between the home and the workplace, or vice versa, between the workplace and the lunch place outside of the company, or vice versa. Bear in mind that, when the worker is going to carry out a task in a place other than his/her normal workplace, directly from his/her home and without stopping at the normal workplace, it is considered that said task, from the moment that the worker leaves the home, and thus any accident that occurs from that moment on, would be considered an accident during work, and not an *in itinere* accident. Also in this situation are those workers who do not have a normal fixed workplace, such as interviewers, representatives, etc. Thus, if an interviewer has an accident during the commute from her/his home to the place where s/he will be conducting an interview, it is considered that s/he has suffered an accident during work, given that the commute to the place of the interview is considered to be part of the interview.

In itinere accidents are occupational accidents for all intents and purposes, according to the Spanish legislation in force, but they lack value from the perspective of prevention and intervention. If the accident referred to takes place during the working day, the person goes to questions 5 to 8, in order to collect the information regarding the accident. In the case that it is an *in itinere* accident, these questions shall not be answered, and the person goes directly to those referring to illnesses (question 9 and subsequent questions).

**4. De ellos, ¿cuántos ocurrieron durante la jornada laboral?
(no en los trayectos hacia o desde el puesto de trabajo).**

- Ninguno 1 Pasar a M9
- Uno 2 Pasar a M5
- Dos o más 3

Those persons who claim to have had two or more accidents during the working day or during any of the commutes to or from the workplace in the twelve months prior to the reference week, that is, those who have selected code 6 for question 2, shall answer this question.

As with question 3, the goal is to select only those accidents that have taken place during work, without considering *in itinere* accidents. This collects the number of accidents suffered during the working day in the twelve months prior to the reference week.

If code 1 is selected, all of the accidents suffered by the person were *in itinere accidents*, and therefore s/he would go directly to the questions regarding illnesses (question 9 and subsequent questions). If code 2 is selected, the person has suffered a single accident during work, and s/he would go to the questions regarding the characteristics of the accident (questions 5 to 8). If code 3 is selected, the person has suffered two or more accidents during work, and s/he would go to the box before question 5:

En las siguientes preguntas, refiérase al accidente más reciente ocurrido durante la jornada laboral

in such a way that s/he shall answer questions 5 to 8, referring to the most recent accident.

Those persons who have suffered at least one accident during work in the twelve months prior to the reference week shall answer this question. In case of having suffered more than one, they shall refer to the most recent.

5. ¿Fue un accidente de tráfico?

- Sí 1
- No 6
- No sabe 0

A traffic accident is considered to be that which takes place on a public road, or in a public or private parking lot, in which at least one vehicle is involved. The victim may be inside a means of transport (driver or passenger) or s/he may be a pedestrian. This category includes both those accidents in which the main professional activity of the victim is related to the transport (for example, a bus driver), and those in which the victim is occasionally in a traffic situation during her/his work (for example, a worker heading to a work meeting outside of the company).

For the remaining non-traffic accidents, they shall answer *no* (code 6). If the accident were to take place relating to elevating machines, excavators, tractors in crop fields, etc., it would not be considered a traffic accident (code 6), unless it were on a public road, in which case, they would answer *yes* (code 1). Also not considered traffic accidents are those occurring on private roads or streets within the installations of a private company, not open to public transit.

6. El empleo que estaba desempeñando cuando se produjo el accidente era...

Entrevistador: Si el entrevistado da varias respuestas, marque la que aparezca en primer lugar.

- El que ha declarado como empleo principal anteriormente
(es decir, su empleo principal durante *la semana de referencia*)
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada: TRAPLU<>b) 1
- El que ha declarado como segundo empleo anteriormente
(es decir, su segundo empleo durante *la semana de referencia*)
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada y tiene más de un empleo: TRAPLU=1) 2
- El que ha declarado como su último empleo anteriormente
(es decir, su último empleo antes de *la semana de referencia*)
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona no está ocupada: TRAPLU=b) 3
- El empleo que tenía el *fecha de un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia*
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona ha declarado que se encontraba trabajando un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia: RACPAS=1) 4
- Otro empleo 5
- No sabe 0

Those persons who have suffered at least one accident during work in the twelve months prior to the reference week. In case of having suffered more than one, they shall refer to the most recent.

This question provides information regarding the work that caused the accident. The objective is to relate the information referring to the accident with the characteristics of the work that the person was undertaking when it took place, which shall be taken from the main EAPS questionnaire.

The work may be the main job (during the reference week) - code 1 - , which is the job described in variables C2 to 24 in the 1st to the 5th interview, or C2 to C38 in the 6th interview, of the main EAPS questionnaire; or that of the second job (during the reference week) - code 2 - , described in variables C25 to C28 in the 1st to the 5th interview or C39 to C42 in the 6th interview, of the main EAPS questionnaire; or it could be the last job before the reference week (if the person is unemployed) - code 3 - , described in section E of the main EAPS questionnaire; or that of the job s/he had one year prior to the Sunday of the reference week - code 4 - , described in section I of the main EAPS questionnaire; or it could be none of the above - code 5 - ; for example, a person who has changed jobs twice, ten months ago and again six months ago, and who suffered an accident in her/his previous job, eight months ago, should select code 5, given that for her/him, option 3 would not be correct, as it refers to the last job of a person who is not currently employed, and code 4 would not work either (job from one year ago). This last option of "other job" shall also be chosen, for example, when at the time in which s/he had her/his "last job" or the "job from one year ago", there was a second job, and the accident took place in that second job, and in general, whenever the job in which the accident took place cannot be identified with any of those corresponding to codes 1 to 4.

If on any occasion there is more than one applicable code, the lower of them should be chosen. For example, if a job is both the last (3) and that from one year ago (4), it shall be encoded as 3 (last job), in such a way that this enables the analysis of a possible link between the accident and the main reason why the person stopped working at the job.

7. ¿Cuándo pudo volver a trabajar?

- | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|------------|
| - Sigue sin trabajar porque aún no se ha recuperado del accidente, pero espera reincorporarse más adelante | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - Sigue sin trabajar y no espera poder volver a hacerlo, debido al accidente | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - No dejó de trabajar o bien se reincorporó el mismo día del accidente | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - El día posterior al accidente | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pasar a M9 |
| - El 2º día posterior al accidente | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - El 3 ^{er} día posterior al accidente | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - El 4º día posterior al accidente | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - A partir del 5º día posterior al accidente | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pasar a M9 |

8. ¿Cuándo pudo volver exactamente?

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| - Entre 5 y 13 días después del accidente | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Pasadas dos semanas pero menos de un mes desde el accidente | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Pasado 1 mes pero menos de 3 desde el accidente | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Pasados 3 meses pero menos de 6 desde el accidente | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Pasados 6 meses pero menos de 9 desde el accidente | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Pasados 9 meses o más desde el accidente | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Those persons who have suffered one or more accidents during work in the twelve months prior to the reference week shall answer question 7; in the case of having suffered more than one, they shall refer to the most recent.

The objective is to ascertain the number of calendar days that the person has been incapacitated for work as a result of the accident. As there are many response options, this variable has been divided into two questions: 7 and 8, in such a way that only those persons who select code 8 for question 7 (could return to work as of the 5th day after the accident) go to question 8 to specify the date.

If the person has (or had) more than one occupation, s/he shall be considered absent while s/he does not go to any of them. Those cases of returning to any of the jobs, but not to all of them, shall be considered returning, that is, only total absences shall be counted as absences.

The number of days that the person has been incapacitated is collected in the case that s/he has already begun to work by the Sunday of the reference week, or has not done so due to different reasons, but has recovered from the accident. The goal is to identify the moment at which the recovery allowed the person to work again. In the case of not yet having recovered from the accident by the end of the reference week (the Sunday of that week), s/he should mark codes 1 for question 7 (if expecting to return to work in the future, though not yet able to do so) or 2 for question 7 (if not expecting to be able to return to work). If the person had

not recovered from the accident by the Sunday of the reference week, but at the time of the interview had already done so, s/he should select code 1 for question 7.

At the time of counting the number of days that the person has been incapacitated to work as a result of the accident, calendar days shall be considered (that is, this includes Sundays, holidays, etc.).

This only counts those days that have been lost strictly as a result of the inhabilitation due to the accident. If the victim had not returned to work by the Sunday of the reference week, but was already recovered from the accident, s/he should not select code 1 for question 7, but rather should estimate the date at which s/he could have returned to work again (that is, the date on which s/he had recovered from the accident in such a way that s/he was capacitated to work again). Likewise, supposing that a person who has already returned to work by the Sunday of the reference week, who spent two months without being able to work due to the accident, lost her/his job as a result of the physical consequences of the accident and did not find a job until eight months after the accident. In this case, although the reason why s/he did not work in the second six months is related to the accident, as after the first two months s/he had recovered from the same and could return to work (although s/he did not do so, because s/he lost her/his job), s/he should select code 3 for question 8 (more than one month, but less than three months, after the accident), because s/he could have returned to work two months after the accident.

Conversely, supposing the case of a person who has suffered an accident during work in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, who on the day of the interview is still receiving medical treatment because s/he has not yet recovered from the accident, but who is still unemployed since two months ago because her/his contract expired on that date. If this person expects to find another job and work again when s/he has recovered, s/he should select code 1 for question 7, since s/he has not yet recovered from the accident, even though the labour relation that s/he had no longer exists.

On the other hand, if the worker remains incapacitated for a time, without working, and from the time that s/he gradually begins to return (for example, beginning to work part-time while finishing her/his recovery from the accident), the date of returning to work shall be considered to be the date on beginning the gradual return, that is, only those days in which s/he does not work at all are considered days of incapacity.

Lastly, it is convenient to indicate that only the initial absence caused by the accident is considered, that is, this only includes the moment or returning to work after the same. If, as a direct consequence of the accident, some other absence were produced subsequent to the return (for example, due to the worsening of some type of after-effect of the accident on the health of the persons), the duration of the same should not be accounted for her or in any other question in the module.

9. En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia, ¿tuvo alguna enfermedad o algún problema físico o psíquico? (no incluya las lesiones producidas por accidentes ocurridos durante la jornada laboral de cualquier empleo actual o pasado).

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------|
| - Sí | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Pasará a primer cuadro antes de M18

All those persons who fulfil the general filter of the module, that is, persons aged 16 years old and over and who are employed or who, not employed, have previous professional experience, shall answer this question.

The objective is to determine whether the person suffered any physical or psychological illness or problem, of any nature, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, excluding those injuries caused by accidents occurring during the working day, that is, those accidents that have been described in questions 5 to 8. It is important to insist that this excludes the cases of permanent effect on health, caused by accidents occurring during the working day, even if said effects are of an intermittent or chronic nature. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the possible absences from the job post, other than the initial absence due to the accident, that these effects may cause, are not accounted for in any question of the module.

The reference period is exactly one year counting back from the Sunday of the reference week. For example, if the Sunday of the reference week is 14 January 2007, the time period considered shall be from 15 January 2006 to 14 January 2007.

10. ¿Considera que alguna de esas enfermedades fue provocada o empeoró a causa de su trabajo actual o pasado?

- Sí

1

- No

6 Pasar a primer cuadro antes de M18

Those persons who claim to have suffered some physical or psychological illness or problem in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, that is, those who have selected code 1 for question 9, shall answer this question.

The objective is to ascertain whether the person has suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, some physical or psychological illness or problem that has been caused or aggravated by her/his current or past job.

This should include any illness suffered during the indicated period, so long as the person considers that said illness has been caused or worsened by the job, even if it is not included in the official list of work-related illnesses, and even if it has not led to the worker being absent from her/his job post.

In the case of infectious diseases such as influenza and the common cold, it is difficult to identify exactly when and where the contagion took place (at work, at home, at another place). In these cases, the interviewee should be asked to consider whether the nature of her/his work is such that it may have caused the illness, that is, if s/he believes that, in her/his work, it is more likely to contract the illness than in the normal conditions of other types of work.

Regarding this question, it will be necessary to consider any work at any moment in the life of the person, that may have caused or aggravated an illness, such that the effects were suffered during the twelve months prior to the reference week. For example, the case of a health problem whose origin was the work carried out by the interviewee two years prior to the Sunday of the reference week, but whose consequences have continued to be felt at some time during the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, should be included. In turn, it should not be included if the consequences were not suffered during this

11. ¿Cuántas enfermedades (o problemas físicos o psíquicos) tuvo, en los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia, que fueran provocadas por el trabajo o empeoraran a causa del trabajo?

- Una

1 Pasar a M12

- Dos o más

6

reference period, and it would not have led to the answer "yes" for question 9.

Those persons who claim to have suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, some physical or psychological illness or problem caused or aggravated by their current or past work, that is, those who have selected code 1 for question 10, shall answer this question.

This shall consider, without distinction, those illnesses caused by the work and those illnesses that have worsened because of the work. For example, a person who has suffered two different illnesses in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, and considers that one of them was caused by the work and that the other worsened as a result of the work, should select "two or more" (code 6).

If code 1 is selected, the person suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, a single health problem caused or aggravated by the work, and goes to the questions regarding the characteristics of said problem or illness (questions 12 to 17). If code 6 is selected, the person suffered more than one health problem caused or worsened by the work, and goes to the box before question 12:

En las siguientes preguntas, refiérase a la enfermedad o problema más grave

in such a way that s/he shall respond to questions 12 to 17, referring to the most serious problem. At the time of applying this criterion, no distinction shall be made between the illnesses caused by the work and those that worsened because of the work: this shall only consider the severity of the illness or problem. Evidently, there is a subjective component in the consideration, by the interviewee, of which illness is the most serious; in any case, it should be the most serious from the medical point of view.

12. ¿Cómo describiría esa enfermedad o problema?

Entrevistador: Cumplimentar de acuerdo con la respuesta espontánea del entrevistado. Si hubiera más de un código aplicable (es decir, si la enfermedad tuviera más de un efecto), debe escoger aquél que el entrevistado considera más grave o que le afecta en mayor medida. Si no se produjera respuesta espontánea, lea la lista hasta que el entrevistado elija una de las opciones.

- | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------|
| - Problema óseo, articular o muscular que afecta principalmente al cuello, los hombros, los brazos o las manos | 01 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Problema óseo, articular o muscular que afecta principalmente a las caderas, las piernas o los pies | 02 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Problema óseo, articular o muscular que afecta principalmente a la espalda | 03 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Problema respiratorio o pulmonar | 04 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Problema dermatológico | 05 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Problema auditivo | 06 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Estrés, depresión o ansiedad | 07 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Dolor de cabeza y/o fatiga ocular | 08 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Enfermedad o ataque cardíaco, u otros problemas del sistema circulatorio | 09 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Enfermedad infecciosa (virus, bacteria u otro tipo de infección) | 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Otra | 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 00 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Those persons who claim to have suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, one or more physical or psychological illnesses or problems caused or aggravated by their current or past work, that is, those who have selected code 1 for question 10, shall answer this question.

The objective is to ascertain which type of illness was suffered, or in the case of more than one illness, which type of illness was the most serious illness suffered.

If a person is in a situation of being able to select, simultaneously, more than one code, and can clearly identify that one of them is the cause and another the effect, s/he should always select that corresponding to the cause. For example, a person who suffers headaches caused by a neck problem, so long as this relation is clearly established (that is, it has been diagnosed by a doctor, and is not merely the speculation of the patient), should select code 1 and not code 8. Likewise, if a person has a respiratory problem that is a result (for sure, not doubtful) of a viral or bacteriological infection, s/he shall select code 10 and not code 4.

Given that a specific response code is not offered for cancers, they should be encoded according to their anatomical location, whenever possible. For example, lung cancer would be encoded as 4 (respiratory or pulmonary problem), and skin cancer as 5 (dermatological problem). When it is not possible to choose any of the codes, depending on the location of the cancer, 11 shall be selected (other). This would be the case of a colon cancer, for example.

13. Esta enfermedad o problema, ¿limita su capacidad para llevar a cabo las actividades cotidianas normales, ya sea en el trabajo o fuera de él?

- No, en absoluto 1
- Sí, en cierta medida 2
- Sí, considerablemente 3
- No sabe 0

Those persons who claim to have suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, one or more physical or psychological illnesses or problems caused or aggravated by their current or past work, that is, those who have selected code 1 for question 10, shall answer this question.

The objective is to ascertain to what point the most serious illness caused or worsened by the work limits the ability of the person to carry out normal everyday activities, whether at work or outside of it. For example, a person with a skin problem caused by a past professional activity that considerably limits her/his ability to carry out customary household chores, should answer "yes, considerably" (code 3).

Para personas no ocupadas que dejaron de trabajar más de un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia (EMPANT=1 y TANTA<0000 y {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM>12)

En otro caso, pasar a cuadro antes de M15

14. En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia estuvo usted desempleado; ¿fue por algún motivo relacionado con esta enfermedad o problema?

- No, fue por motivos ajenos (jubilación normal, otra enfermedad que no fue provocada por el trabajo ni empeoró a causa del trabajo, dedicación al cuidado de la familia...) 1
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, y no cree que pueda volver a trabajar por ese mismo motivo 2
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, pero se acaba de reincorporar al trabajo o espera poder volver a trabajar en el futuro 3
- No sabe 0

Pasar a cuadro antes de M17

Pasar a M16

Pasar a cuadro antes de M17

Those unemployed persons who stopped working more than one year prior to the Sunday of the reference week, and who claim to have suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, one or more physical or psychological illnesses or problems caused or aggravated by their current or past work (that is, those who have EMPANT=1 and {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM>12, and have selected code 1 for question 10) shall answer this question. In the case of having suffered more than one of the aforementioned illnesses, this shall refer to the most serious.

The objective is to identify the persons who are in one of the two following situations:

- During the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, they were without employment for reasons other than the referred-to illness (for example, normal retirement, another illness that was not caused by the work or worsened by the work, dedication to taking care of the family, etc.) (code 1).

- During the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, they were without employment, due to the referred-to illness, and in addition, they do not believe that they will return to work, for that same reason (code 2).

These persons, together with those who are not able to give a certain response (code 0), do not go to the question regarding the time that they were absent from work due to the referred-to illness (question 16).

When a person is in a situation of unemployment, mainly due to the incapacity caused by an illness, but has recovered from it and has surpassed said incapacity, said situation of incapacity shall not be considered a reason not to have a job. For example, a person who lost her/his job as a result of the physical consequences of the illness and has not yet been able to find another, but who is not incapacitated to work as a result of the illness.

Those persons who, during the twelve months prior to the end of the reference week, were without a job as a result of the referred-to illness, but who just returned to work subsequently (in the period of time between the Sunday of the reference week and the time of the interview), or who expect to be able to return to work in the future, that is, those who have selected code 3, go to the question regarding the time that they were absent from work as a result of the referred-to illness (question 16).

Para personas no ocupadas que dejaron de trabajar a lo sumo un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia (EMPANT=1 y {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM<=12) o desconocen la fecha en que dejaron de trabajar (EMPANT=1 y TANTA=0000).	→	En otro caso, pasar a M16
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**15. En la semana de referencia estuvo usted desempleado;
¿fue por algún motivo relacionado con esta enfermedad o problema?**

- No, fue por motivos ajenos (jubilación normal, otra enfermedad que no fue provocada por el trabajo ni empeoró a causa del trabajo, dedicación al cuidado de la familia...) 1
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, y no cree que pueda volver a trabajar por ese mismo motivo 2 | Pasar a M17
- Sí, fue debido a esta enfermedad o problema, pero se acaba de reincorporar al trabajo o espera poder volver a trabajar en el futuro 3
- No sabe 0

Those unemployed persons who stopped working at most one year prior to the Sunday of the reference week, and who claim to have suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, one or more physical or psychological illnesses or problems caused or aggravated by their current or past work (that is, those who have (EMPANT=1 y {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM<=12) and have selected code 1 for question 10), shall answer this question. In the case of having suffered more than one of the aforementioned illnesses, this shall refer to the most serious.

The objective is to identify those persons who were without jobs during the reference week due to the referred-to illness, and who believe that they will not be able to return to work for this same reason. These persons are not asked about the time that they were absent from

work, as a result of the referred-to illness, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week (question 16).

As with the previous question, when a person is in a situation of unemployment mainly due to the incapacity caused by an illness, given that s/he has recovered from it and surpassed said incapacity, but remains unemployed, such situation of incapacity shall not be considered a reason not to have a job. For example, a person who lost her/his job as a result of the physical consequences of the illness, and has not yet been able to find another, but who is not incapacitated to work as a result of the illness.

**16. En los 12 meses anteriores al domingo de la semana de referencia ,
¿cuánto tiempo estuvo ausente del trabajo a causa de esta enfermedad o problema?**

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| - Ningún día | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Entre uno y tres días | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Entre cuatro y trece días | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Al menos dos semanas, pero menos de un mes | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Al menos un mes, pero menos de tres | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Al menos tres meses, pero menos de seis | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Al menos seis meses, pero menos de nueve | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Nueve meses o más | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - No sabe | 0 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Those persons who claim to have suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, one or more physical or psychological illnesses or problems caused or aggravated by their current or past work, that is, those who have selected code 1 for question 10, shall answer this question, except if they are in one of the following cases:

- During the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, they were without a job for reasons other than the referred-to illness (for example, normal retirement, another illness that was not caused by the work or worsened by the work, dedication to taking care of the family, etc.) (code 1 for question 14).
- During the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, they were without a job as a result of the referred-to illness, and moreover, they believe that they will not be able to return to work for this same reason (code 2 for question 14).
- During the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, they were without a job, and not able to discern whether or not it was for some reason related to the referred-to illness (code 0 for question 14).
- During the reference week, but not during the entirety of the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, they were without a job as a result of the referred-to illness, and moreover, they believe that they will not be able to return to work for that same reason (code 2 for question 15).

The objective is to ascertain the number of calendar days that, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, the person has been incapacitated to work as a result of

the most serious illness caused or aggravated by the work. Given that this is a calculation of calendar days, this should include both working days, and Sundays and holidays. The reference period is exactly one year counting back from the Sunday of the reference week. For example, if the Sunday of the reference week is 14 January 2007, the period of time considered shall be from 15 January 2006 to 14 January 2007.

This only accounts for those days that have been lost strictly due to the incapacitation caused by the referred-to physical or psychological illness or problem. If there are several illnesses caused or aggravated by the work that simultaneously affect the person, only the time corresponding to the most serious should be recorded. Of course, this should not consider those days of work lost because of other illnesses not related to the work, or because of accidents, regardless of the type.

Once again, it should be borne in mind that the fact of being in a situation of unemployment caused indirectly by the illness should not be considered a reason related to the illness: for example, in the case of a person who lost her/his job as a result of the physical consequences of the illness, but who was no longer incapacitated to work as a result of the illness, should not count this time.

Days of absence are considered complete: if the worker has to leave her/his job post in the middle of a working day as a result of the referred-to illness, that days counts as a day worked, and not as a day of absence.

This should only consider those periods of absence that are within the reference period (exactly one year counting back from the Sunday of the reference week), even if they are a continuation of the previous period of absence. Moreover, if there are several separate absences over time, all due to the same referred-to illness, their durations should be added. For example, supposing that the Sunday of the reference week is 14 January 2007; in this case, the reference period covers from 15 January 2006 to 14 January 2007. If a person has been on leave as a result of the same work-related illness on the following days: first, from 9 to 31 January 2006; next, from 1 to 20 June 2006; and once again, from 4 to 17 January 2007, it would be necessary to add the parts of the different periods of absence that fall within the reference period, that is: 16 days (from 15 to 31 January 2006) + 20 days (from 1 to 20 June 2006) + 11 days (from 4 to 14 January 2007) = 47 days, and therefore, this would be encoded as 5 (at least one month, but less than three months).

If the person has (or had) more than one occupation, s/he shall be considered absent while s/he does not go to any of them. Those cases of returning to any of the jobs, but not to all of them, shall be considered returning, that is, only total absences shall be counted as absences.

Lastly, if the worker remains incapacitated for a time, without working, and from a given moment begins to return gradually (for example, begins working part-time while finishing recovery from the illness), only those days in which s/he did not work at all shall be counted as days incapacitated, that is, until that gradual return begins to take place.

Para personas ocupadas (TRAPLU<>b) o personas no ocupadas que dejaron de trabajar a lo sumo 8 años antes del domingo de la semana de referencia (EMPANT=1 y {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM<=96) o desconocen el año en el que dejaron de trabajar (EMPANT=1 y TANTA=0000)

En otro caso, fin de módulo

17. ¿Qué ocupación le originó o le agravó la enfermedad o problema mencionado?

Entrevistador: Marque la primera opción posible.

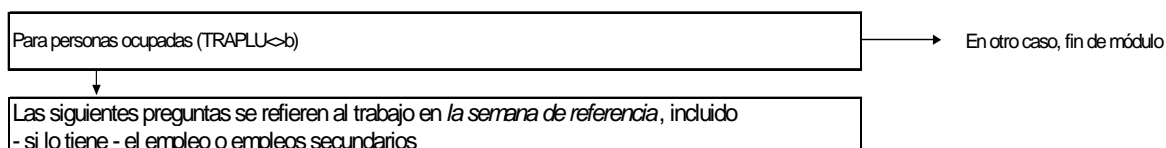
- La del que ha declarado como empleo principal anteriormente
(es decir, la de su empleo principal durante *la semana de referencia*)
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada: TRAPLU<>b) 1
- La del que ha declarado como segundo empleo anteriormente
(es decir, la de su segundo empleo durante *la semana de referencia*)
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona está ocupada y tiene más de un empleo: TRAPLU=1) 2
- La del que ha declarado como su último empleo anteriormente
(es decir, la de su último empleo antes de *la semana de referencia*)
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona no está ocupada: TRAPLU=b) 3
- La del empleo que tenía el *fecha de un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia*
(esta respuesta sólo aparece si la persona ha declarado que se encontraba trabajando un año antes del domingo de la semana de referencia: RACPAS=1) 4
- La de otro empleo 5
- No sabe 0

Those persons who are employed, or unemployed but stopped working at most 8 years prior to the Sunday of the reference week, who claim to have suffered, in the twelve months prior to the Sunday of the reference week, one or more physical or psychological illnesses or problems caused or aggravated by their current or past work, that is, those who have TRAPLU<>b o (EMPANT=1 and {ANODOM-TANTA}*12+MESDOM-TANTM<=96), and have selected code 1 for question 10, shall answer this question. If they have suffered more than one illness caused or aggravated by the work, they shall refer to the most serious. Those persons who stopped working more than 8 years prior to the Sunday of the reference week are not included in the filter, because for them, the occupation that caused or aggravated the illness suffered is, by definition, "that of another job" (code 5).

This question provides information regarding the work that caused or worsened the illness. The objective is to relate the information regarding the illness or problem with the characteristics of the work that was being carried out when it originated or worsened, which shall be taken from the main EAPS questionnaire.

The work may be the main job (during the reference week) - code 1 - , which is the job described in variables C2 to 24 in the 1st to the 5th interview, or C2 to C38 in the 6th interview, of the main EAPS questionnaire; or that of the second job (during the reference week) - code 2 - , described in variables C25 to C28 in the 1st to the 5th interview or C39 to C42 in the 6th interview, of the main EAPS questionnaire; or it could be the last job before the reference week (if the person is unemployed) - code 3 - , described in section E of the main EAPS questionnaire; or that of the job s/he had one year prior to the Sunday of the reference week - code 4 - , described in section I of the main EAPS questionnaire; or it could be none of the above - code 5 - ; for example, a person who has changed jobs twice, ten months ago and again six months ago, and who suffered an accident in her/his previous job, eight months ago, should select code 5, given that for her/him, option 3 would not be correct, as it refers to the last job of a person who is not currently employed, and code 4 would not work either (job from one year ago). This last option of "other job" shall also be chosen, for example, when at the time in which s/he had her/his "last job" or the "job from one year ago", there was a second job, and the accident took place in that second job, and in general, whenever the job in which the accident took place cannot be identified with any of those corresponding to codes 1 to 4.

If on any occasion there is more than one applicable code, the lower of them should be chosen. For example, if a job is both the last (3) and that from one year ago (4), it shall be encoded as 3 (last job), in such a way that it enables the analysis of a possible link between the illness and the main reason why the person stopped working from this job.



18-19-20. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted expuesto a alguno de los siguientes factores, de forma que puedan tener efectos adversos para su bienestar mental?

	Sí	No	No sabe
	1	6	0
- Acoso o intimidación	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Violencia o amenaza de violencia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Presiones de tiempo o sobrecarga de trabajo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Those persons who were employed the Sunday of the reference week (TRAPLU<->b) shall answer these three questions, and the workplace refers to that of the work that they had at that time. In the case of having more than one job, all of them shall be considered together.

The objective is to ascertain whether the person considers that, in her/his workplace, s/he is exposed to certain factors that could jeopardise her/his mental well-being, and to this end, s/he is asked expressly about each one of them in each of the three questions (18, 19 and 20). Both exposure to these factors in the workplace and mental well-being are considered from the point of view of the perception of the worker her/himself.

The workplace refers to the customary geographical work environment, which is normally the premises (office, store, workshop, etc.) where the person carries out her/his professional activities, but that for some workers, is not so clearly delimited (for example, firefighters, forest rangers, etc.). In these cases, the general environment should be understood to be that in which the professional activity is carried out.

For each question, code 1 (yes) should be selected if the worker considers that, in one of her/his workplaces, s/he is exposed to the factor about which s/he is being asked, and code 6 (no) should be selected if the worker considers that s/he is not exposed to said factor in any of her/his workplaces.

Exposure to the factors might come from either other persons who work in the same place as the interviewee, or persons who do not work there but visit the place or make use of it (clients, suppliers, etc.).

In question 18, harassment and intimidation refer to the intentional use of power against a person (or group), which can jeopardise her/his physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Psychological violence is included in this category.

In question 19, violence refers to the physical force used against a person (or group), resulting in physical, sexual or psychological damage. For this question, code 1 (yes) should

be used, both if there has been real exposure to violence and if there is a perception, on the part of the surveyed person, of a threat of violence to her/his person.

Lastly, in question 20, the pressures of time and an excessive workload refer to the requirements, both in the time in which the work must be performed, and in the amount of work that must be finished, when said requirements exceed the resources and abilities of the person.

Si hay más de una respuesta "Sí" en las preguntas M18 a M20 (es decir, si M18=M19=1 o M18=M20=1 o M19=M20=1) → En otro caso, pasar a M22

21. En su lugar de trabajo, ¿cuál de los siguientes factores considera que puede tener mayores efectos negativos sobre su bienestar mental?

- El acoso o la intimidación (esta opción sólo aparece si M18=1) 1
- La violencia o la amenaza de violencia (esta opción sólo aparece si M19=1) 2
- Las presiones de tiempo o la sobrecarga de trabajo (esta opción sólo aparece si M20=1) 3

Those persons who were employed the Sunday of the reference week, and who consider that, in their workplace, they are exposed to more than one of the factors that can jeopardise their mental well-being included in the three questions above, shall answer this question.

The objective is to identify which of them the person considers to be the main factor, from the point of view of the negative effects on her/his mental well-being.

22-23-24-25. ¿Considera que en su lugar de trabajo está usted particularmente expuesto a alguno de los siguientes factores, de forma que puedan tener efectos adversos para su salud física?

- | | Sí | No | No sabe |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| - Sustancias químicas, polvo, humos o gases | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Ruido o vibración | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Adopción de posturas o realización de movimientos difíciles que formen parte del trabajo, o manejo de cargas pesadas | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Riesgo de accidentes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Those persons who were employed during the reference week (TRAPLU<>b) shall answer these four questions, and the workplace refers to that of the job they had at that time. In the case of having more than one job, all of them shall be considered together.

The objective is to ascertain whether the person considers that, in her/his workplace, s/he is particularly exposed to certain factors that can jeopardise her/his physical health, and to this end, s/he is asked expressly about each one of them in each of the four questions (22, 23, 24 and 25). Both exposure to these factors in the workplace and physical health are considered from the point of view of the perception of the worker her/himself.

As before, the workplace refers to the usual geographical work environment, which is normally the premises (office, store, workshop, etc.) where the person carries out her/his professional activities, but that for some workers, is not so clearly delimited (for example, firefighters, forest rangers, etc.). In these cases, the general environment should be understood to be that in which the professional activity is carried out.

For each question, code 1 (yes) should be selected if the worker considers that, in any of her/his workplaces, s/he is particularly exposed to the factor s/he is being asked about, and code 6 (no) should be selected if s/he considers that s/he is not particularly exposed to said factor in any of her/his workplaces.

This considers that an individual is particularly exposed to a certain factor if s/he suffers exposure clearly more frequently or clearly more intensely than is customary in the everyday life of the general population.

Lastly, it is important to clarify that, in question 22, exposure to chemical substances, dust, fumes or gases includes manipulation, direct contact, inhalation, etc.

Si hay más de una respuesta "Sí" en las preguntas M22 a M25 (es decir, si $M22=M23=1$ o $M22=M24=1$ o $M22=M25=1$ o $M23=M24=1$ o $M23=M25=1$ o $M24=M25=1$)

En otro caso, fin de módulo

26. En su lugar de trabajo, ¿cuál de los siguientes factores considera que puede tener mayores efectos negativos sobre su salud física?

- La exposición a sustancias químicas, polvo, humos o gases (esta opción sólo aparece si $M22=1$) 1
- La exposición a ruido o vibración (esta opción sólo aparece si $M23=1$) 2
- La adopción de posturas o la realización de movimientos difíciles que formen parte del trabajo, o el manejo de cargas pesadas (esta opción sólo aparece si $M24=1$) 3
- El riesgo de accidentes (esta opción sólo aparece si $M25=1$) 4

Fin de módulo

Those persons who were employed the Sunday of the reference week, and who consider that, in their workplace, they are particularly exposed to more than one of the factors that can jeopardise their physical health included in the four questions above, shall answer this last question of the module.

The objective is to identify which if them the person considers to be the main factor from the point of view of the negative effects on her/his physical health.

5. Information processing

Once the Central Services receive the questionnaires with the survey information (both the main questionnaire and the ad hoc module), they are processed to obtain the final file and the estimates.

The processing of the module information follows a scheme similar to that of the basic questionnaire, and adjusts to the following principles (for more details, see the *EAPS publication. Information processing* publication):

- It should not interfere with the processing of the basic questionnaire.
- It should follow a general scheme, in such a way that the changes to be made from one year to the next are as few as possible.
- It should be simultaneous or subsequent to the processing of the basic questionnaire.

In accordance with these principles, the processing phases of the module are as follows:

1.- Monthly processing

Each month, the identification variables of the basic EAPS questionnaire are filtered by automatic detection and manual correction; this filtering has been modified in the four quarters of each year, so that it also serves for the ad hoc module.

Therefore, the filtering of the identification variables of the module (quarter, province, section, dwelling and number of persons) is carried out with that of the basic questionnaire.

2.- Quarterly processing

Once the data corresponding to the thirteen weeks comprising each of the quarters of 2007 are received, the variables of the basic EAPS questionnaire are filtered, in a way similar to that performed in the monthly processing, that is, through automatic detection and manual correction.

Subsequently, the variables of the module are also filtered through automatic detection.

For the automatic filtering, both of the variables of the basic file of the survey, and of the variables of the module, software is used that is compiled by the Subdirector General for Statistical IT, known as ADI (Automatic Detection and Imputation).

3.- Annual processing

The final file is the fusion of the registers from the 6th interview of the four quarters of the year.

Once the variables were filtered, this has obtained the final EAPS file of the ad hoc module that contains the identification variables, the annual elevation factor, some important variables of the basic quarterly files, and all of the variables of the module, for the registers corresponding to the sixth interviews.

The design of the part of the LFS register corresponding to the module is adapted to that which is specified in Commission Regulation 341/2006, of 24 February 2006, mentioned previously.

6. Comparison with data on occupational accidents and work-related illnesses provided by the Ministry of Labour and Immigration (MTIN)

Occupational accidents

MTAS data (January-December 2007 preview)	2007 EAPS Module data
1,788,016	1,252,100

The differences lie in that these are not homogeneous statistics.

On the one hand, the data from the MTAS comes from administrative registers, whereas the data from the module comes from a sample survey.

On the other hand, the figure provided by the EAPS module refers to persons who suffered some accident, and not to the accidents themselves. Those persons who suffered some accident are asked if it was 1, 2 or more. It is therefore not possible to calculate the total number of accidents, given that for those who had 2 or more, the real number is unknown.

Work-related illnesses

MTAS data (January-December 2007 preview)	2007 EAPS Module data
17,061	1,253,392

Once again, as in the case of accidents, the differences lie in that these are not homogeneous statistics.

While the data from the MTAS comes from administrative registers, the data from the module comes from a sample survey.

On the other hand, the EAPS module does not have a pre-established list that determines the work-related illnesses, but rather, is based on the self-perception of the persons interviewed. The MTAS statistics, from the data from the Directorate General for Social Security Organisation, are based on a list passed by Royal Decree 1299/2006.

What in the administrative registers is not a work-related illness would be considered an occupational accident for purposes of the MTAS. This would explain the higher number of accidents provided by the Ministry, linked to the reason given above, on commenting on the accidents figures.

Returning to the illnesses, in order to be able to compare the two figures correctly, to those of the EAPS module, it would be necessary to subtract those aggravated in the last 12 months, but that originated previously, as these cases are not considered in the mentioned administrative statistics.

Moreover, the target group of the two statistics is not the same: while the administrative statistics collect information from persons employed in the private sector and self-employed persons who have opted for the specific coverage of labour contingencies, the module statistics are aimed at all employed persons.