

# EU Labour Force Survey 2020

module on accidents at work and  
other work-related health problems

ASSESSMENT REPORT

2021 edition





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# 1

## Introduction

*The aim of this chapter is to introduce the EU-LFS module of 2020 and its legal framework, with a short description of the concerned variables. The countries that have participated in the EU-LFS module are also listed.*

### 1.1 Background

The EU has a longstanding commitment to support the principles on secure and adaptable employment, work-life balance and well adapted work environment. This is evidenced by the European employment strategy, the employment guidelines and the European Pillar of Social Rights which express the need for greater adaptability of both enterprises and workers in Europe. Moreover, the LFS module 2020 aims to cover the need for data on health and safety at work as highlighted in the [Commission Communication COM\(2014\) 332 on an EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work for the period 2014-2020](#). In order to monitor the progress in this area, the implementation of the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) module 2020 on accidents at work and work-related health problems is of high importance.

The EU-LFS is the largest European household sample survey, providing quarterly and annual results on persons aged 15 and over in the labour force (employed and unemployed) as well as outside the labour force (students, retired people, etc.).

This survey was established by Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998<sup>(1)</sup> on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the European Union. This regulation and its amendments set out provisions for the design, characteristics and decision-making process of the survey.

The EU-LFS sample size is about 1.8 million persons per quarter. The survey is implemented on a continuous basis and data are generally collected through interviews. Only private households are included in the published data. In most countries, proxy interviews (with another person in the household) are allowed. The variables which are collected on a quarterly or annual basis are called 'core variables'<sup>(2)</sup>.

In addition to the core variables, the EU-LFS also has modules that can vary from year to year. These are a supplementary set of up to 11 variables, added to the core, on a clearly defined labour market relevant topic. Topics are chosen in cooperation with the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), the concerned policy Directorate Generals of the European Commission and Eurostat, on the basis of policy-makers and other users needs.

The legal basis for the current module on accidents at work and work-related health problems is the

<sup>(1)</sup> <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/1998/577/oj>

<sup>(2)</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU\\_labour\\_force\\_survey\\_%E2%80%93\\_main\\_features\\_and\\_legal\\_basis](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_main_features_and_legal_basis)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1709 of 13 November 2018<sup>(3)</sup>. This means that EU Member States are obliged to carry out the survey and send microdata to Eurostat. In addition, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland (EFTA countries) have also implemented the survey.

The list of variables with their technical description provided by the regulation is complemented with a model questionnaire and explanatory notes, whose aim is to guide NSIs in the implementation of the module.

The subject of the module 2020 was already covered in 2007 and 2013<sup>(4)</sup> and has been developed with small changes in order to enhance comparability over time. From 2021 onwards, the EU-LFS will be implemented under a new legal framework<sup>(5)</sup>, the Integrated European Social Statistics (IESS) Framework Regulation. In this context, the module on accidents at work and work-related health problems will be repeated every eight years, and the next repetition will be in 2028.

This report mainly focuses on the assessment of the overall quality of the module 2020, including the comparison of the quality between countries. The first chapter describes the background and content of the module (with its submodules), and lists the participating countries. The second chapter presents the main characteristics of the data collection at national level, the population units and sampling rate, the subpopulation due to filters, the item non-response after imputation, the rate of proxy interviews and the publication limits for the estimates. The quality assessment per variable is described in chapter 3, where information is provided about the implementation of the variables at national level, i.e. deviations from the proposed model questionnaire and other issues countries encountered during the implementation. Finally, chapter 4 presents some overall conclusions and recommendations. In the annexes, more detailed information is provided with regard to the model questionnaire and the technical characteristics, through complementary tables and figures.

## 1.2 Description of module

The EU-LFS module 2020 on 'Accidents at work and work-related health problems' includes 11 variables divided into three submodules. The quality assessment of the variables are discussed in more detail in chapter 3. More detailed information on the variables can be found in Annex 1.

### Submodule 1: Accidents at work

The first submodule has as target population all persons aged 15 – 74 years old that are currently working or were working during the last 12 months before the reference week of the survey. It aims to provide an understanding of workplace safety and the results aim to enable decision makers in government, industry, business and other organisations to further reduce risks to workers' health and safety.

<sup>(3)</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2018.286.01.0003.01.ENG](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2018.286.01.0003.01.ENG)

<sup>(4)</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU\\_labour\\_force\\_survey\\_-\\_modules](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=EU_labour_force_survey_-_modules)

<sup>(5)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.LI.2019.261.01.0001.01.ENG>)



Four variables are included in the first submodule:

- ACCIDNUM: Number of accidents at work during the last 12 months;
- ACCIDTYP: Type of accident at work;
- ACCIDJOB: Job linked to the accident;
- ACCIDBRK: Duration of absence from work because of the accident at work.

### **Submodule 2: Work-related health problems**

The aim of the second submodule is to give another understanding of workplace health and safety on how many different health problems other than accidents (physical or mental health problem, illness, disability) persons suffered during the year before the end of the reference week, which were caused or made worse by work.

The second submodule includes five variables:

- HPROBNUM: Number of work-related health problems during the last 12 months;
- HPROBTYP: Type of work-related health problem;
- HPROBLIM: Health problem limiting daily activities;
- HPROBJOB: Job linked to the health problem;
- HPROBBRK: Duration of absence from work because of the work-related health problem.

### **Submodule 3: Risk factors for physical health or mental well-being**

The third submodule aims to understand whether the respondent is exposed to work-related risk factors as listed in the answer categories which could affect his/her physical or mental well-being. The listed answer categories are used in the European Survey of Enterprises on New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) which looks at how European workplaces manage safety and health risks in practice.

Two variables are included in the third submodule:

- PHYSRISK: Exposure to physical health risk factors;
- MENTRISK: Exposure to mental well-being risk factors.

## 1.3 List of participating countries

Data collection of the EU-LFS module 2020 involves 27 EU Member States and three EFTA countries.

<b>BE</b>	Belgium
<b>BG</b>	Bulgaria
<b>CZ</b>	Czechia
<b>DK</b>	Denmark
<b>DE</b>	Germany
<b>EE</b>	Estonia
<b>IE</b>	Ireland
<b>EL</b>	Greece
<b>ES</b>	Spain
<b>FR</b>	France
<b>HR</b>	Croatia
<b>IT</b>	Italy
<b>CY</b>	Cyprus
<b>LV</b>	Latvia
<b>LT</b>	Lithuania
<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg
<b>HU</b>	Hungary
<b>MT</b>	Malta
<b>NL</b>	Netherlands
<b>AT</b>	Austria
<b>PL</b>	Poland
<b>PT</b>	Portugal
<b>RO</b>	Romania
<b>SI</b>	Slovenia
<b>SK</b>	Slovakia
<b>FI</b>	Finland
<b>SE</b>	Sweden
<b>IS</b>	Iceland
<b>NO</b>	Norway
<b>CH</b>	Switzerland

# 2

## Data collection and methodology

*In this chapter, the main characteristics of the national data collection, regarding the EU-LFS module 2020 are described. These relate to the quality of the survey performed in the different participating countries. The characteristics entail the data collection, target population, sample size, proxy interviews, item non-response and editing/imputation rates. These characteristics can affect the quality of the survey results. The chapter concludes with the reliability limits for the module 2020 estimates.*

### 2.1 Main characteristics of data collection

The main characteristics by country of the data collection for the module 2020 on accidents at work and work-related health problems are indicated in Table 2.1. Countries show a large variability as regards the reference period, the wave-approach, the interview mode, the legal framework, the position of ad hoc module questions in the overall LFS survey and the average duration of the interview.

#### **Wave-approach**

The majority of countries (17) used the wave approach for the data collection. This resulted in the collection of module information from a sample that covered all quarters of the year 2020. However, 9 countries implemented the survey during the second quarter of 2020 and Estonia was the only country that collected ad hoc module data during both the second and fourth quarters of that year. Hungary and Slovenia had to postpone the module data collection in the third quarter of 2020 to cope with the COVID pandemic that resulted in huge limitations in data collection during the second quarter of 2020

#### **Interview mode**

The majority of participating countries used a mixed-mode design in the data collection for the module. Due to the COVID pandemic and its associated sanitary measures, face-to-face interviews (CAPI) had to be replaced with phone interviews (CATI) for several weeks in most countries.

A combination of CAPI and CATI modes was used in 14 participating countries: Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland. In addition, Czechia, Germany and Slovakia used the PAPI mode as well, and in a self-administered manner in Germany.

In Greece, Malta and Romania, the module was conducted in PAPI mode, in combination with either CAPI or CATI. Five countries had a mixed-mode design including CAWI: Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Luxembourg. CATI only is implemented in Spain, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. Austria has conducted the module with CAPI only.

Table 2.1: Main characteristics on data collection by country, module 2020

	Reference period	Wave(s) for subsample	Interview mode	National participation	Position in LFS questionnaire	Proxy answering allowed	Average interview duration (min.sec)	LFS non-response rate*
<b>Belgium</b>	Q1-Q4	1	CAPI, CATI	Compulsory	End	N	8.00	18.6
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Q1-Q4	3	PAPI, Other	Voluntary	End	Y	9.14	27.4
<b>Czechia</b>	Q1-Q4	1	PAPI, CAPI, CATI, Other	Voluntary	End	Y	8.00	26.2
<b>Denmark</b>	Q1-Q4	4	CATI, CAWI	Voluntary	Other	Y	0.36	46.0
<b>Germany</b>	Q1-Q4	1,4	PAPI, CAPI, CATI	Voluntary	After employment	Y	NR	46.8
<b>Estonia</b>	Q2, Q4	NA	CAPI, CATI, CAWI	Voluntary	After employment	Y	NR	27.2
<b>Ireland</b>	Q2	NA	CAPI, CATI	Voluntary	End	Y	1.28	59.5
<b>Greece</b>	Q2	NA	PAPI, CAPI	Compulsory	Spread (CAPI), End (PAPI)	Y	6.00	33.3
<b>Spain</b>	Q1-Q4	6	CATI	Compulsory	End	Y	1.37	15.3
<b>France</b>	Q1-Q4	1,6	CAPI, CATI	Compulsory	Other	Y	1.50	27.2
<b>Croatia</b>	Q2	NA	CAPI - CATI	Voluntary	End	Y	3.00	42.4
<b>Italy</b>	Q1-Q4	2	CAPI - CATI	Compulsory	Other	Y	1.24	20.2
<b>Cyprus</b>	Q2	NA	CATI	Compulsory	End	Y	3-7	5.6
<b>Latvia</b>	Q1-Q4	1	CAPI, CATI, CAWI	Voluntary	End	Y	1.00	41.6
<b>Lithuania</b>	Q2	NA	CATI, CAWI	Voluntary	End	Y	5.00	28.3
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Q1-Q4	1	CATI, CAWI	Compulsory	After Employment	N	2.01	37.2
<b>Hungary</b>	Q3	NA	CAPI, CATI	Voluntary	End	Y	1.36	29.5
<b>Malta</b>	Q1-Q4	1, 4	PAPI-CATI	Compulsory	Other	Y	10.00	34.6
<b>Netherlands</b>	Q1-Q4	2	CATI	Voluntary	After Employment	Y	2.00	52.5
<b>Austria</b>	Q1-Q4	1	CAPI	Voluntary	End	Y	3.00	5.4
<b>Poland</b>	Q2	NA	CATI	Voluntary	Separated questionnaire	Y	8.36	14.0
<b>Portugal</b>	Q2	NA	CATI	Compulsory	End	Y	5.00	37.8
<b>Romania</b>	Q2	NA	PAPI, CAPI	Voluntary	End	Y	7.00	17.9
<b>Slovenia</b>	Q3	NA	CAPI, CATI	Voluntary	End	Y	1-2	27.1
<b>Slovakia</b>	Q2	NA	PAPI, CAPI, CATI	Compulsory	End	Y	4.00	18.1
<b>Finland</b>	Q1-Q4	5	CAPI - CATI	Voluntary	End	Y	2.00	40.7
<b>Sweden</b>	Q1-Q4	2, 6	CATI	Voluntary	End	N	3.00	49.0
<b>Iceland</b>	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Norway</b>	Q1-Q4	1, 8	CATI	Compulsory	End	Y	3.51	14.5
<b>Switzerland</b>	Q1-Q4	1	CATI	Voluntary	End	Y	3.20	21.2

Abbreviations: NA = not applicable/not defined; NR = information not available

\* Non-response rate refers to reference period of the module data collection

(e.g Q2 or Q3 for countries who implemented the module in the cotresponding quarter and the annual average for countries who surveyed the module in Q1-Q4)

### Legal framework

The participation of households/individuals to the module is for the majority of countries (18) on a voluntary basis. However, in eleven countries participants of the survey are compelled to answer the questions related to the module. Germany and Austria are the only countries that have a different legal regulation for the AHM compared to the LFS core: while participation in the AHM is on voluntary basis, it is compulsory for the LFS core.

### Position in questionnaire

The majority of participating countries (19) positioned the questions of the module at the end of the LFS questionnaire. Four countries (Germany, Estonia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) asked the questions of the module after the questions related to employment. For Greece the position of the module questions was dependent on the data collection mode (in case of CAPI: spread over the questionnaire, in case of PAPI: at the end of the questionnaire). Poland used a separate questionnaire; Denmark placed the module after questions for unemployed persons but before questions on education; in France the module was placed after the section about health and disabilities, near the end of the questionnaire; Italy placed the module in a specific section after the previous work experiences section; and Malta split the module in submodules that were placed in different parts of the questionnaire.

### Proxy interview

Proxy interviewing means that the interview is done with someone in the household (e.g. parent or spouse) other than the person about whom information is being sought. Proxy answering is allowed for the AHM in all countries but Belgium, Luxembourg and Sweden.

### Interview time

The duration of the interview varies substantially between countries. The reported time ranges from less than one minute to more than ten minutes. The large variety may reflect different numbers of questions countries have implemented for each variable of the module, but it may also reflect different ways of computation countries have applied to estimate the average duration of an interview (for example including or not the introductory questions).

### Unit non-response

Non-response is a non-observation error. It represents an unsuccessful attempt to obtain desired information from an eligible unit selected in the survey. The unit non-response reflects a complete failure to obtain data from a sample unit and is depicted in the last column of Table 2.1. The figure in this column reflects the actual rate of non-respondents in the original sample of the LFS survey, i.e. it reflects the rate of eligible persons who were included in the sample, but have not responded at all on the LFS survey for several reasons, e.g. refusal, non-contact or unable to participate because the person died or has moved, etc.

The unit non-response rate of the LFS core varies from more than 50 percent in Ireland and the Netherlands to around five percent in Austria and Cyprus. This large variety across countries is due to the differences in the practical and technical aspects of the data collection at national level, e.g. differences in reference population or sampling design.

## 2.2 Population units and sampling rate

The aim of the module 2020 is to investigate the health and safety at work of the employed persons or persons who have been in employment aged 15-74 years. However, the target population of the module on accidents at work and work-related health problems depends on the submodule. For the

submodule 1 on accidents at work the target population concerns people that are currently working or were working during the last 12 months before the reference week of the survey; for submodule 2 on work-related health problems the target population refers to people that are currently working or were working in the past; for the submodule 3 the target population is people currently in employment.

Table 2.2 clearly shows that the size of the target population involved in the 2020 module varies greatly between countries, e.g. Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Iceland have a target population for all submodules of less than 1 million while the target population for Germany amounts to more than 40 million.

Table 2.2: Size target population, units of respondents and sampling rate by country (aged 15 -74 years)

	Target population (x1000)			Unweighted number of respondents (units)			Sampling rate* (%)		
	Accidents at work	Work-related health problems	Risk factors exposure	Accidents at work	Work-related health problems	Risk factors exposure	Accidents at work	Work-related health problems	Risk factors exposure
EU-27	216007	298479	196761	497607	705418	457836	0.23	0.24	0.23
Belgium	5102	6946	4803	18248	26117	17072	0.36	0.38	0.36
Bulgaria	3294	4649	3122	14080	21574	13386	0.43	0.46	0.43
Czechia	5557	7348	5235	16607	23981	15528	0.30	0.33	0.30
Denmark	3110	3997	2852	13951	17129	12835	0.45	0.43	0.45
Germany	45169	61795	41763	36190	46045	34531	0.08	0.07	0.08
Estonia	723	908	652	8502	10850	7703	1.18	1.20	1.18
Ireland	2433	3133	2186	13576	18540	12358	0.56	0.59	0.57
Greece	4215	6243	3844	18753	29852	16946	0.44	0.48	0.44
Spain	22955	31817	19202	44382	64434	37515	0.19	0.20	0.20
France	29262	41990	26987	50032	75019	46117	0.17	0.18	0.17
Croatia	1799	2669	1668	3358	5775	3083	0.19	0.22	0.18
Italy	25545	36190	22904	50033	76675	44665	0.20	0.21	0.20
Cyprus	450	583	418	4794	6492	4451	1.06	1.11	1.06
Latvia	987	1264	893	4674	6123	4209	0.47	0.48	0.47
Lithuania	1468	1896	1352	6293	8528	5761	0.43	0.45	0.43
Luxembourg	312	409	292	5429	7508	5095	1.74	1.83	1.74
Hungary	4809	6612	4486	23599	35689	21821	0.49	0.54	0.49
Malta	275	368	263	5128	7799	4866	1.86	2.12	1.85
Netherlands	9483	12333	8978	45017	54259	42838	0.47	0.44	0.48
Austria	4731	6888	4298	11956	16108	11089	0.25	0.23	0.26
Poland	17235	24867	16274	23464	36958	22117	0.14	0.15	0.14
Portugal	5215	6974	4712	14124	20025	12723	0.27	0.29	0.27
Romania	8877	12004	8505	23609	34579	22660	0.27	0.29	0.27
Slovenia	1038	1441	979	6914	9681	6502	0.67	0.67	0.66
Slovakia	2656	3728	2505	9774	15294	9165	0.37	0.41	0.37
Finland	2922	3894	2528	12411	17061	10861	0.42	0.44	0.43
Sweden	6385	7535	5064	12709	13323	11939	0.20	0.18	0.24
Iceland	217	251	194	2540	3016	2269	1.17	1.20	1.17
Norway	3069	4011	2708	13984	16569	13380	0.46	0.41	0.49
Switzerland	4961	6153	4696	8264	10380	7832	0.17	0.17	0.17

\* sampling rate = percentage of the number achieved of respondents over the target population.

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As regards the sampling rate, it is computed as the percentage of the achieved number of respondents over the target population in the three different sub-groups. There is a high diversity in rates, with the smaller countries having the highest sampling rates and vice-versa.

## 2.3 Editing and imputation

After data collection, some countries have edited or performed imputations in order to correct inconsistencies or replace missing data respectively. Imputations can be made based on administrative data or on data that has been collected in a previous wave or in the core LFS.

Italy and Malta applied both data editing and data imputation. Croatia and Romania only edited data, Austria and Slovenia only performed imputations. On average, the rates are low and in general, when countries have applied data editing or data imputation, they have done it for all variables.



## 2.4 Subpopulations due to filters

Table 2.3 indicates, by country, the number of respondents for each variable, and the corresponding percentage calculated in relation to the total number of respondents in the related submodule. This table makes it possible to analyse for each module 2020 variable the extent of its entry filter but also the sample size on which estimates are based. The lower the percentage, the more restrictive is the entry filter of the considered variable, and the smaller the sub-population having answered to that variable.

For the 11 module 2020 variables, the target subpopulations are as follows (more details are available in Annex 1):

### Submodule 1

- ACCIDNUM: individuals aged 15 – 74 years old who are currently working or were working during the last 12 months before the reference week of the survey;
- ACCIDTYP, ACCIDJOB, ACCIDBRK: respondents who have mentioned that they were victims of an accident at work;

### Submodule 2

- HPROBNUM: individuals aged 15 – 74 years old who are currently working or were working in the past;
- HPROBTYP, HPROBLIM, HPROBJOB, HPROBBRK: persons who suffered from health problems, other than accidents, during the year before the end of the reference week, which were caused or made worse by work;

### Submodule 3

- PHYSRISK, MENTRISK: those who are 15 years and older who did any work for pay or profit during the reference week (one hour or more) or who were not working but had a job or business from which they were absent during the reference week.

As far as Eurostat is aware of, no countries have reported deviations from these entry filters as defined in the regulation<sup>(6)</sup>.

<sup>(6)</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2018.286.01.0003.01.ENG](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2018.286.01.0003.01.ENG)

Table 2.3: Number of respondents (unweighted) and share of sub-module target population by variable and country, module 2020 (figures in units and %)

	ACCIDNUM	ACCIDTYP	ACCIDJOB	ACCIDBRK	HPROBNUM	HPROBTYP	HPROBLIM	HPROBJOB	HPROBRK	PHYSRISK	MENTRISK					
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%				
EU-27	491470	98.8	10733	2.2	10730	2.2	690402	97.9	61519	8.7	60807	8.6	442456	96.6	440339	96.2
Belgium	18214	98.8	417	2.3	417	2.3	26109	100.0	2539	9.7	2539	9.7	17072	100.0	14751	86.4
Bulgaria	13986	99.3	103	0.7	103	0.7	21357	99.0	1205	5.6	1205	5.6	13061	97.6	13037	97.4
Czechia	16598	99.9	320	1.9	312	1.9	23969	99.9	1403	5.9	1402	5.8	15451	99.5	15475	99.7
Denmark	13606	97.5	309	2.2	307	2.2	13724	80.1	1149	6.7	1152	6.7	12465	97.1	12449	97.0
Germany	34808	98.2	639	1.8	601	1.7	43044	93.5	3808	8.3	3797	8.2	28839	77.7	28833	77.7
Estonia	8494	99.9	93	1.1	93	1.1	10840	99.9	757	7.0	750	6.9	7696	99.9	7696	99.9
Ireland	13552	98.8	169	1.2	168	1.2	18490	99.7	508	2.7	500	2.7	11896	96.3	11847	95.9
Greece	17169	91.6	392	2.1	390	2.1	25774	86.3	1095	3.7	1086	3.6	15578	91.9	15578	91.9
Spain	44331	99.9	1085	2.4	1068	2.4	64332	99.8	4115	6.4	4073	6.3	37347	99.6	37312	99.5
France	49989	99.9	2208	4.4	2206	4.4	74881	99.8	5680	7.6	5631	7.5	45272	98.2	45520	98.7
Croatia	3355	99.9	38	1.1	36	1.1	5765	99.8	416	7.2	411	7.1	3080	99.9	3082	100.0
Italy	49194	98.3	752	1.5	752	1.5	75387	98.3	4206	5.5	4206	5.5	44291	99.2	44514	99.7
Cyprus	4794	100.0	98	2.0	98	2.0	6492	100.0	286	4.4	286	4.4	4451	100.0	4451	100.0
Latvia	4500	96.3	40	0.9	38	0.8	5689	96.2	391	6.4	393	6.4	193	3.2	3944	93.7
Lithuania	6293	100.0	39	0.6	39	0.6	8528	100.0	181	2.1	181	2.1	181	2.1	5761	100.0
Luxembourg	5208	95.9	167	3.1	167	3.1	7245	95.5	749	10.0	748	10.0	4784	93.9	4834	94.9
Hungary	23395	99.1	172	0.7	170	0.7	35411	99.2	1288	3.6	1288	3.6	1258	3.5	21619	99.1
Malta	5128	100.0	54	1.1	54	1.1	7799	100.0	205	2.6	205	2.6	4866	100.0	4866	100.0
Netherlands	44896	99.7	478	1.1	469	1.0	53822	99.2	3476	6.4	3443	6.3	3330	6.1	41697	97.3
Austria	11747	98.3	385	3.2	385	3.2	16108	100.0	2128	13.2	2128	13.2	11089	100.0	11089	100.0
Poland	23460	100.0	248	1.1	248	1.1	36958	100.0	14453	39.1	14453	39.1	22117	100.0	22117	100.0
Portugal	14107	99.9	427	3.0	424	3.0	19983	99.8	1467	7.3	1433	7.2	1343	6.7	12229	96.1
Romania	23549	99.7	212	0.9	212	0.9	34487	99.7	1339	3.9	1339	3.9	22651	100.0	22651	100.0
Slovenia	6859	99.2	4	0.1	105	1.5	9681	100.0	493	5.1	266	2.7	492	5.1	6500	100.0
Slovakia	9246	94.6	137	1.4	133	1.4	14246	93.1	1165	7.6	1165	7.6	8662	94.5	8659	94.5
Finland	12304	99.1	1139	9.2	1137	9.2	16821	98.6	4299	25.2	4203	24.6	2550	14.9	10662	98.2
Sweden	12708	100.0	600	4.7	598	4.7	13260	99.5	2754	20.7	2719	20.4	2746	20.6	11364	95.2
Iceland	2526	98.4	81	3.2	80	3.1	2976	98.7	285	9.4	277	9.2	2212	97.5	2185	96.3
Norway	13902	99.6	466	3.3	432	3.1	16175	97.6	1820	11.0	1773	10.7	13300	99.4	13231	98.9
Switzerland	8255	99.9	525	6.4	511	6.2	10328	99.5	1106	10.7	1109	10.7	7643	97.6	7754	99.0

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## 2.5 Item non-response rate after imputation

The non-response described in this paragraph is different from the non-response discussed in paragraph 2.1. The item non-response, presented here, reflects respondents who have provided some information but not all, or for whom some of the reported information was not usable. Examples can be that the interview was interrupted or that the respondent refused to answer to some questions or answered “don’t know”. Imputation procedures can be performed in order to deal with item non-response issues. Table 2.4 shows the item non-response by variable and by country. In addition, it should be noted that the item non-response in table 2.4 is calculated as a percentage of the (unweighted) number of respondents regarding the considered variable of the module. When the item non-response rate of a variable is higher than ten percent (= coloured cells), caution is needed in case of dissemination of the variables; this issue is described in more details below.

Table 2.4: Item non-response rate after imputation by variable and country, module 2020 (% , unweighted)

	ACCIDNUM	ACCIDTYP	ACCIDJOB	ACCIDBRK	HPROBNUM	HPROBTYP	HPROBLIM	HPROBJOB	HPROBBRK	PHYSRISK	MENTRISK
Belgium	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	13.6
Bulgaria	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.6
Czechia	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3
Denmark	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	19.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.9	3.0
Germany	3.8	0.0	4.7	6.0	6.5	4.2	11.4	11.6	17.0	22.3	22.3
Estonia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ireland	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	2.3	4.7	3.7	4.1
Greece	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	13.7	1.4	1.0	1.8	4.0	8.1	8.1
Spain	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.7	3.3	0.5	0.5
France	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.9	1.8	1.3
Croatia	0.1	0.0	2.6	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0
Italy	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.8	0.8	0.3
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	3.7	0.0	75.0	5.0	3.8	1.3	0.8	51.3	8.8	4.8	6.3
Lithuania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	4.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	2.4	6.1	5.1
Hungary	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	1.0
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.4	2.5	5.7	2.7	1.1
Austria	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	4.8	2.5	8.6	3.9	2.3
Romania	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	0.8	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.2	0.0	17.4
Slovakia	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	5.5	5.5
Finland	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	40.7	2.3	1.8
Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	4.8	4.1
Iceland	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.7	3.8	5.9	2.5	3.7
Norway	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.4	1.2	0.7	3.8	3.6	0.6	1.1
Switzerland	0.1	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.5	2.6	1.4	2.4	4.1	2.4	1.0

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### Submodule 1

Iceland records by far the highest level of item non-response rate for the variable HPROBNUM (96.5%). This is mainly due to issues in codification of the variable where most part of the target population who did not report any accident at work were not set as 0. Slovenia shows an extremely high non-response rate for ACCIDTYP (96.2%). This is mainly due to issues in implementation of the variable in the national questionnaire as well as the variable ACCIDJOB for Latvia that shows 75% of non-response. All other countries report non-response rates under 10% for any variable.

### Submodule 2

Denmark and Greece show a non-response rate higher than ten percent for HPROBNUM. Germany presents for the three variables HPROBLIM, HPROBJOB and HPROBBRK item non-response rates over than 10 percent particularly due to the survey mode CAWI and PAPI. High non-response rate for HPROBJOB that concerns Latvia (51.3% because of issues in implementation of the variable) and Slovenia (46% because of issues in filtering the variable). Finally, Italy shows 21.3% non-

response rate for HPROBRK due to a different interpretation of filters with respect to the regulation as well as Finland (40.7%) that reports a routing error.

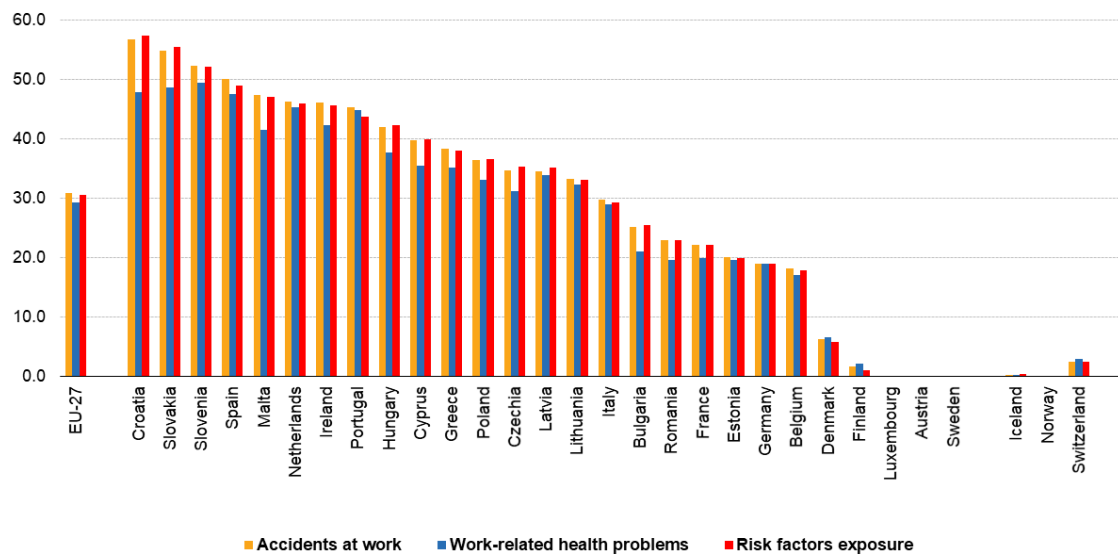
### Submodule 3

The third submodule presents the same issues for Germany (both variables with more than 20% of non-response). Higher non-response for MENTRISK in Slovenia (17.4%) could be a consequence of either a wrong filtering in the original questionnaire and a result of the combination of imputations of the core and ad hoc variables. Belgium shows a non-response rate of 13.6% for MENTRISK because a routing error in the first quarter.

## 2.6 Proxy interviews by country

As mentioned in paragraph 2.1, all countries, except Belgium, Luxembourg and Sweden, allow interviews by proxy in the ad hoc module. 'Proxy interview' means that the interview is done with someone in the household (e.g. parent or spouse) other than the person about whom information is being sought. Figure 2.1 presents the rate of the performed proxy interviews for the target population in each submodule per country. The proxy rate ranges considerably between countries: from zero in the aforementioned countries to more than 50 percent in Croatia, Slovenia and Slovakia

Figure 2.1. Proxy rate for module 2020 target populations (%)



## 2.7 Publication limits for estimates

Each country determines, according to its dissemination rules, two publication thresholds for each LFS module. Weighted estimates of variables that are below the first threshold should be suppressed due to very low reliability issues. The second threshold relates to a publication "with warning" concerning the reliability. Estimates that are below this second limit can be published, but with a footnote (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Publication thresholds by country, module 2020

	Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with a warning
Belgium	3000	8000
Bulgaria	6800	15300
Czechia	1000	6000
Denmark	4000	7000
Germany	50000	80000
Estonia	2000	4800
Ireland	4848	8079
Greece	1300	3500
Spain	2000	8000
France	50000	100000
Croatia	4200	38000
Italy	3500	8500
Cyprus	500	1500
Latvia	1500	2300
Lithuania	1100	4000
Luxembourg	500	1000
Hungary	2600	5000
Malta	858	2214
Netherlands	1500	6500
Austria	8000	20000
Poland	10000	20000
Portugal	7500	7500
Romania	6500	11500
Slovenia	1000	10500
Slovakia	4000	6000
Finland	2000	4000
Sweden	20000	25000
Iceland	1000	1000
Norway	5000	10000
Switzerland	1000	5000

# 3

## Quality assessment of variables

This chapter concerns the quality assessment of all variables of the module 2020. For each variable, the national implementation of the questionnaire is described, including the non-response rate, the univariate distribution by country and comments of countries on issues related to the implementation. The model questionnaire and related technical characteristics are presented in Annex 1.

### 3.1 National implementation of variables

The majority of countries implemented the questions as stated in the regulation and as proposed in the model questionnaire developed by the dedicated task force (see chapter 1). Nevertheless, some deviations have been mentioned by countries, which are reported in this section. Each of the 11 module variables is reviewed separately (see Annex 1 for more details regarding the model questionnaire). In addition to deviations from the model questionnaire and from the stated answering categories, changes as regards the proposed number of questions are discussed for each variable. Additional problems encountered by countries are described as well. However, the additional questions implemented by individual countries and consequently not related to the EU-LFS AHM 2020 guidelines are not discussed.

**Table 3.1: Number of questions by variable and country, module 2020**

	ACCIDNUM	ACCIDTYP	ACCIDJOB	ACCIDBRK	HPROBNUM	HPROBTYP	HPROBLIM	HPROBJOB	HPROBRK	PHYSRISK	MENTRISK
Proposed number	3	1-2	1-3	3	3-4	2-3	1	1-3	3	1, 12	1,9
Belgium	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	12	9
Bulgaria	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	5	12	9
Czechia	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	1
Denmark	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Estonia	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	12	9
Ireland	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	12	9
Greece*	2	1	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	12	9
Spain	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	12	9
France	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	12	9
Croatia	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	12	9
Italy	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	12	9
Cyprus	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	1	1
Latvia	3	2	3	4	4	3	1	3	4	1	1
Lithuania	2	1	3	3	4	2	1	3	3	12	9
Luxembourg	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	12	9
Hungary	3	2	3	3	2	12	1	3	5	14	9
Malta	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	9
Netherlands	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	4	12	9
Austria	3	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	4	20	9
Poland	2	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	12	9
Portugal	3	1	3	3	4	13	1	3	3	12	9
Romania	3	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	4	1	1
Slovenia	3	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	1	1
Slovakia	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1
Finland	2	1	2	7	2	1	1	2	8	12	9
Sweden	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	12	9
Iceland	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Norway	2	2	3	4	4	13	1	3	4	14	12
Switzerland	2	2	4	4	3	2	1	4	4	12	10

Abbreviations: NR = information not available  
\* CAPI questionnaire



## 1. ACCIDNUM

For the variable measuring the number of accidents at work during the last 12 months, three questions were proposed. Most of the countries followed the proposal in the explanatory notes while several countries implemented only two questions (mainly merging the first two questions, about accidents and accidents resulting in sick leave, in only one question), while only Germany implemented only one question directly reporting the variable as it was.

Some countries provided more details about their implementation of this variable in the national questionnaire:

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Bulgaria: The answer category (2) Two or more for Q3\_ACCIDNUM was divided in (2) Two and (3) Three and more, in order to be able to compare data from AHM 2020 with administrative data.
- Greece: There was no question on "Accident resulting in injury" (Q2\_ACCIDNUM). The verb "injured" was used in the formulation of Q1\_ACCIDNUM instead. Moreover, there was no explicit last day of the reference week in the formulation of Q1\_ACCIDNUM.
- Spain: Different implementation to have explicit information of 'in itinere' accidents. No impact on EU variable.
- France: The filter about having worked during the last year wasn't the one required by Eurostat. In the French questionnaire, the reference period was calculated from the data collection's date instead of from the reference week. 315 units concerned, negligible impact.
- Italy: The question was implemented with a note: "Also think about smaller accidents that do not involve sick pay or loss of working time."
- The Netherlands: In the filter question (Ongeval) we already indicated that only accidents that lead to physical harm should be taken into account. Hence, we did not include proposed question Q2\_ACCIDNUM of the model questionnaire.
- Austria: Q3\_ACCIDNUM has been changed into "During this period (since XX.XX.XXXX) have you had more than one accident at work in which you were injured?" leading to a Yes/No answer.
- Poland: Q3\_ACCIDNUM from the model questionnaire was shortened and did not include the phrase "during those months", while the reference period was indicated in the preceding question and in the title of Part II of the ZD-G questionnaire: "ACCIDENTS AT WORK DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS".
- Portugal: One formulation to persons in employment in the reference week; another for persons not in employment in the reference week but in employment 1 year before.
- Slovakia: Preference to use 12 months than 1 year, necessary to change wording of the question because some respondents count more injuries of the same accident.
- Norway: It was compressed to one question: 'Have you in the last 12 months been physically injured at work?'. As we do not use information from persons who have had accidents without injury, we prefer to drop a follow-up question that is irrelevant for many respondents.
- Switzerland: Alternative formulation in the case of multiple job holders (reference to main job). Alternative formulation for self-employed (according to model questionnaire).

## 2. ACCIDTYP

The implementation of this variable was possible in one or two questions depending on the number of accidents reported in ACCIDNUM. With Computer Assisted Interviewing techniques, it is easy to manage the implementation using both approaches. Most countries (18) preferred using only one question and a dynamic text, in case of multiple accidents, inviting the respondents to refer to the

most recent one.

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Germany: Different questions (wording) for persons with one accident and with more accidents.
- Poland: Q1a\_ACCIDTYP was supplemented by the text in brackets: "excluding roads within the premises or construction site".
- Slovenia: Q1b\_Accidtyp (AH5) was accidentally not included in the Blaise questionnaire so all applicable respondents skipped it. It resulted in a high share of no answers to the variable ACCIDTYP. After transcoding of national variables to EU variables the non-response no ACCIDTYP was 96.19 %.
- Norway: Added answer modalities on request from the national occupational health and safety institute.

### 3. ACCIDJOB

Three questions were proposed in the explanatory notes according to the different labour status of the respondents and the majority of countries used three variables as well but with various approaches. Ten countries used just a question adjusted by dynamic filters to better customise the question to the respondent's profile, while Slovakia and Finland implemented the variable by using two questions and Switzerland four. More details about deviations reported by the countries follow:

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Ireland: Q1b\_Accidjob. Wording changed to 'Was the job you were doing when this accident occurred the same job as you previously mentioned as your ....' Q1c\_Accidjob. Wording was changed in question to 'Was the job you were doing, when the accident occurred, the one you previously mentioned as your most recent job?'
- Italy: Three formulations: 1) for WSTATOR =1, 2 and EXIST2J =1,Blank; 2) for WSTATOR =1, 2 and EXIST2J =2; 3) for EXISTPR=1;
- The Netherlands: Here the interviewer is free to inform in his/her own words in which job the accident took place. If a respondent is currently working, the name of the main (and if applicable, second job) is shown (option 1 and 2). If a respondent is currently not working the option "in the last job" (option 3) is shown. The option "some other job" (option 4) is visible for all respondents.
- Norway: Persons not in employment were asked 'was this in the last job you had?'. Persons in employment with only one job were asked 'did the accident happen in your (name of job)?'. Persons in employment with more than one job who answered no to the question if it was in the main job were asked 'was this in your secondary job?'
- Switzerland: Sequence of max. 3 Y/N-questions to establish whether the accident occurred in the respondent's (a) current main job, (b) current second job, (c) last job, (d) job one year ago, or (e) any other job, depending on WSTATOR, EXIST2J, EXISTPR, YEARPR, and WSTAT1Y.

### 4. ACCIDBRK

For the variable on duration of absence from work because of the accident at work, the majority of countries implemented three questions as proposed while seven countries, namely Czechia, Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania, Norway and Switzerland, used four questions. However, Finland developed seven questions while Malta and Poland asked only one question. Below some additions on the implementation at country level:

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire. The answer category (5) "at least one month but less than three months" was divided in: "at least

- 1 month but less than 2 months" and "at least 2 months but less than 3 months"
- Bulgaria: For Q2\_ACCIDBRK there is slightly different wording in Bulgarian, from which it is clear that we are asking about any possibility of returning to work (question M11). Answer categories for Q3\_ACCIDBRK were modified, so that respondents gave a specific period of absence.
  - Denmark: Q1\_ACCIDBRK different if person has a job but was absent due to accident or if they did not have a job at all due to accident.
  - Ireland: Q1\_ACCIDBRK changed wording from 'have not been working' to 'were not working'. In Q3\_ACCIDBRK the wording was changed slightly to 'Thinking of the year before [last day of reference week], how long were you off work because of your [most recent] accident during this period? Please indicate the number of days you were not fit for work, including Sundays, bank holidays, etc. but excluding the day of the accident?'
  - Greece: In the PAPI implementation, the option "still away from work because of the accident" was presented among the other answering options in question Q3\_ACCIDBRK.
  - Spain: A new wording was created in Q1\_ACCIDBRK (M10 from Spanish questionnaire) for people who declared that they were absent from their jobs during the reference week and the main reason for that was different from own illness, injury or temporary disability (NOWKREAS<>4). In this case, it seemed more natural to ask: "Is one of the reasons that you have not been working during the reference week due to this illness or health problem, although it is not the main reason?"
  - The Netherlands: We use 4 questions to derive ACCIDBRK. The first question ONG\_NietWrk (Q1\_ACCIDBRK) is meant for respondents who are not working or who haven't worked in the reference week because of health reasons. The interviewer is allowed to inform in his/her own words whether this is (partly) because of the accident (Ong\_NietWrk). We expect the respondent might already have told the interviewer that he/she is not working because of the accident. If this is the case (and an interviewer is absolutely certain!), the interviewer can simply record the answer and proceed to the next question. This solution is less burdensome for both interviewer and respondent. We use different text-imputations for respondents who are not-working for health reasons vs. not working for other reasons vs. respondents who haven't worked in the reference week. These text-imputations help the interviewer to adjust the question to the circumstances of the respondent. Note: we only ask Ong\_NietWrk if someone didn't work in the reference week mainly due to health problems. If a respondent answers 'yes' to Ong\_NietWrk, Ong\_StartWrk will ask to establish if he/she expects to start working again (comparable to Q2\_ACCIDBRK). Ong\_StopWrk and Ong\_AfwzMnd assess how long the respondent is/was absent from work. We decided to split Q3\_ACCIDBRK into two questions. Ong\_Stopwrk covers a range from "less than one day" to "one month or longer". If someone was absent for a month or longer, we ask an open question to assess the number of months (Ong\_AfwzMnd). If we didn't split Q3\_ACCIDBRK, the answer category list would have been too long for a telephone interview. In addition: we split the first item into 2 categories "less than one day" and "N.A., respondent was still able to work". We also did this to make the first answer category shorter (the "N.A." category isn't read aloud by the interviewer) and easier to comprehend over the phone.
  - Austria: Not working: "Is this [most recent] accident at work the reason why you are not currently working?" Currently not working because of health reasons: "Was this [most recent] accident at work the reason why you did not work in the week from Monday, XX.XX.XXXX to Sunday, XX.XX.XXXX?" One of the two questions above answered with "Yes": "Do you think you will work again?" All others: "How many calendar days/weeks/months could you not work during the past year (since XX.XX.XXXX) because of your [most recent] accident at work?"
  - Poland: Variables from Q1\_ACCIDBRK and Q2\_ACCIDBRK were added as additional answers in Q3\_ACCIDBRK.
  - Portugal: Q3\_ACCIDBRK collected in number of days; weeks and months and then

computed to the same categories of the regulation.

- Romania: Q1\_ACCIDBRK - split into two questions on PAPI (adapted formulation for those absent from work and the other one for those not working).
- Slovakia: Three questions for non-employed and one question for employed with 1 code added for WSTATOR=2 instead of two questions.
- Norway: Persons in employment who were not at work in the reference week were asked if the absence was because of the accident. Persons in employment who were present in the reference week were asked if they had previously been absent because of the accident. Moreover, we added a filter question, 'was this days, weeks or months', and then follow-up questions tailored to the answer, so that we do not change measurement period in the answer modalities (as it is in Q3\_ACCIDBRK).
- Switzerland: Two versions of ACCIDBRK\_Q1, depending on WSTATOR.

## 5. HPROBNUM

For this variable on number of work-related health problems during the last 12 months, three or four questions (depending on the presence of accidents) were proposed. Most of the countries followed the proposal in the explanatory notes while several countries implemented the variable by using one (Germany, Malta, Poland and Slovakia), two (Czechia, Italy, Hungary and Finland) or five (Romania and Sweden) questions. More details on the implementation for some countries follow:

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Bulgaria: Different questions (wording) for persons who reported an accident and for those who did not.
- Ireland: Q2\_Hprobnum the wording was changed slightly. 'Were any of these health problems caused or made worse by your job or by work you have done in the past?'
- Greece: In the PAPI implementation, there was no explicit last day of the reference week in the formulation of Q1\_HPROBNUM.
- Italy: The model questions Q1 (a/b) and Q2, were joined in this way: "have you suffered from any health problem caused or made worse by your work? Consider every kind of problem, physical or mental, except accident at work"
- Hungary: In question Q1a\_HPROBNUM and Q1b\_HPROBNUM we left out the phrases "physical or mental" before "health problem". We completed Q1c\_HPROBNUM with a note (as it was in the questionnaire of AHM 2013): "Is any of these health problems caused or made worse by the conditions and circumstances of the current or former work?"
- Malta: During the analysis of this variable we realised that the filter for ACCIDNUM was applied. For this reason persons who EXISTPR = 1 but worked last before 2018 were not asked this module resulting in a higher imputation rate.
- The Netherlands: Earlier in the questionnaire, respondents indicated whether they can't or do not want to work because of health problems, whether they work part-time because of health problems or whether they are going to stop working because of health problems. If one of these situations is the case (and the respondent didn't experience a work-related accident), we skip the filter question GezProb and directly ask whether these health problems are work-related. Again, an interviewer is allowed to do this in his/her own words. We use text-imputations to indicate the situation to the interviewer.
- Austria: The different text for the different respondents is prompted. Text in italic is shown if a person had an accident at work. "[Apart from your accident at work:] Have you had any [other] health problem in the last 12 months (since XX.XX.XXXX)? By health problem, we mean any physical or mental health issue, illness or impairment."
- Poland: Q1\_HPROBNUM, Q2\_HPROBNUM and Q3\_HPROBNUM were replaced with one question and the listing of types of health problems.

- Sweden: Small addition in HPROBNUM\_Q1a/b - a clarification that the respondent should take into account all health issues they have had during work regardless of whether they are caused by their work or how long they have had it.

## 6. HPROBTYP

The implementation of this variable in two or three questions depends on how countries managed the number of accidents reported in HPROBNUM. Eighteen countries followed the proposed scheme by using two or three questions, and seven countries preferred using only one question and a dynamic text, in case of multiple health problems, inviting the respondents to refer to the most serious one. Hungary, Poland, Portugal and Norway decided to ask for each problem by addressing one question for each, resulting in twelve or thirteen questions.

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Greece: In PAPI questionnaire, there was no different question on bone, joint or muscle problem (there were presented as different answer categories in Q1a\_ HPROBTYP)"
- Hungary: It can be difficult to choose the type of the most serious health problem caused or made worse by work. Similar to the 2013 AHM questionnaire yes or no answers had to be given to each of the health problems. In the programme the name and code of the signed health problems was listed, so then it was easier to choose the most serious one for the respondent in that way.
- Poland: Types of health problems presented in table form, the respondents first indicated all work-related health problems, then the most serious one. Q2\_HPROBTYP variables were added to the table containing other types of health problems.
- Portugal: One question for each health problem (yes/no); and one question related to the most serious one.

## 7. HPROBLIM

The way to implement the variable on limitation on daily activities due to work-related health problem was completely straightforward as all countries but Sweden (that used two questions) followed the Eurostat proposal (one question).

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Portugal: Different formulations for a) persons with only one health problem; and b) with more than one.
- Sweden: HPROBLIM\_Q1 was divided into two questions after the advice of our experts. In the first part, a), the respondent could answer yes/no to whether the health problem had affected them in their daily activities. In the second part, b), the respondents who answered a) with a yes were asked if the impact was large or small.

## 8. HPROBJOB

Three questions were proposed in the explanatory notes according to the different labour status of the respondents and the majority of countries used three questions as well but with various approaches. Ten countries used just one question adjusted by dynamic filters to better customise the question to the respondent's profile while Slovakia and Finland implemented two questions and Switzerland four. More details about deviations reported by the countries follow:

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Ireland: Q1a\_Hprobjob the wording was changed slightly. 'Was it your main job that caused or made your health problem worse?' Q1b\_Hprobjob 'Which job caused or made your health problem worse? Was it your ....' Q1c\_Hprobjob 'Was it your most recent job that caused or made your health problem worse?'

- Greece: Only the Q1b\_ HPROBJOB was used in the paper questionnaire.
- Italy: Three formulations: 1) for WSTATOR =1, 2 and EXIST2J =1,Blank; 2) for WSTATOR =1, 2 and EXIST2J =2; 3) for EXISTPR=1;
- The Netherlands: Here the interviewer is free to inform in his/her own words which job caused the health problem(s). If a respondent is currently working, the name of the main (and if applicable, second job) is shown (option 1 and 2). If a respondent is currently not working the option "in the last job" (option 3) is shown. The option "some other job" (option 4) is visible for all respondents.
- Norway: Persons not in employment were asked 'was this in the last job you had?'. Persons in employment with only one job were asked 'did the accident happen in your (name of job)?'. Persons in employment with more than one job who answered no to the question if it was in the main job were asked 'was this in your secondary job?'
- Switzerland: Sequence of max. 3 Y/N-questions to establish whether the health problem was caused or made worse by the respondent's (a) current main job, (b) current second job, (c) last job, (d) job of one year ago, or (e) any other job, depending on WSTATOR, EXIST2J, EXISTPR, YEARPR, and WSTAT1Y.

## 9. HPROBBRK

The majority of countries followed the Eurostat proposal implementing with three questions the variable on duration of absence from work because of the work-related health problem. Seven countries, namely Czechia, Latvia, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania, Norway and Switzerland used four questions instead. Different approaches for Finland that developed eight questions, Bulgaria, and Hungary that used both five questions while Malta and Poland asked only one question. Below some additions on the implementation at country level:

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire. The answer category (5) "at least one month but less than three months" was divided in: "at least 1 month but less than 2 months" and "at least 2 months but less than 3 months"
- Bulgaria: Number of answer categories was modified, so that respondents gave a specific period of absence.
- Denmark: Q1\_HPROBBRK different if person had a job but was absent due to accident or if they did not have a job at all due to accident.
- Greece: In the PAPI implementation, the option "still away from work because of the accident" was presented among the other answer options in question Q3\_HPROBBRK.
- Spain: A new wording was created in Q1\_HPROBBRK (M22 from Spanish questionnaire) for people who declared that they were absent from their jobs during the reference week and the main reason for that was different from own illness, injury or temporary disability (NOWKREAS<>4). In this case, it seemed more natural to ask: "Was the illness or health problem one of the reasons you did not work during the reference week, even if it was not the main reason?"  
We had to add a new code in question M24 of the Spanish questionnaire (that corresponds to Q3\_HPROBBRK) because, the code "Less than one day or no time off" from the Eurostat proposed questionnaire was translated in the Spanish questionnaire as "Less than one day" and interviewers doubted whether time off should be coded with this one or not. The new code was "no days off".
- Hungary: Q1\_HPROBBRK If the respondent had an accident in his/her main job, and it was the main job which had the biggest impact on his/her health problem, and the answer to Q1\_HPROBBRK was "yes", the next question was asked: "Previously you said that you did not work in your main job last week because of the (most recent) accident resulting in injury, and you also marked the (most serious) health problem as the cause of being absent from work. Which one do you consider as the primary cause of being absent from work last week?" The same approach was adopted for Q2\_HPROBBRK.



- The Netherlands: We use four questions to derive HPPROBBRK. If a respondent has no work and can't/doesn't want to work (at least partly) due to work-related health problems, we skip the filter questions and directly ask whether he/she expects to be able to work again (GP\_StartWrk / Q2\_HPPROBBRK). Hence, we make the assumption that their work-related health problem is also the main reason they can't/don't want to work. If a respondent does not work for another reason, or works part-time because of health problems, we ask GP\_NietWrk (Q1\_HPPROBBRK). The interviewer is allowed to inform in his/her own words whether this is (partly) because of the most important health problem (see also Ong\_NietWrk). We use different text-imputations for respondents who are not-working vs. respondents who have not worked in the reference week. These text-imputations help the interviewer to adjust the question to the circumstances of the respondent. GP\_StopWrk and GP\_AfwzMnd assess how long the respondent has been absent from work. We decided to split Q3\_HPPROBBRK into two questions. GP\_Stopwrk covers a range from "less than one day" to "one month or longer". If someone was absent for a month or longer, we ask an open question to assess the number of months (GP\_AfwzMnd). If we did not split Q3\_HPPROBBRK, the answer category list would be too long for a telephone interview. In addition: we split the first item into two categories "less than one day" and "N.A., respondent was still able to work". We also did this to make the first answer category shorter (the "N.A." category is not read aloud by the interviewer) and easier to comprehend over the phone.
- Austria: Not working: "Is this [most serious] work-related health problem the reason why you are not currently working?" Currently not working because of health reasons: "Was this [most serious] work-related health problem the reason why you did not work in the week from Monday, XX.XX.XXXX to Sunday, XX.XX.XXXX?" One of the two questions above answered with "Yes": "Do you think you will work again?" All others: "How many calendar days/weeks/months could you not work during the past year (since XX.XX.XXXX) because of your [most serious] work-related health problem?"
- Poland: Variables from Q1\_HPROBBRK and Q2\_HPROBBRK were added as additional answers in Q3\_HPROBBRK.
- Portugal: Q3\_HPROBBRK collected in number of days; weeks and months and then computed to the same categories of the regulation.
- Romania: Q1\_HPROBBRK - split in two questions on PAPI (adapted formulation for those absent from work and the other one for those not working).
- Slovakia: Three questions for non-employed and one question for employed with 1 code added for WSTATOR=2 instead of two questions.
- Norway: Persons in employment who were not at work in the reference week were asked if the absence was because of the work-related health problem. Persons in employment who were present in the reference week were asked if they had previously been absent because of the health problem. Moreover, we added a filter question, 'was this days, weeks or months', and then follow-up questions tailored to the answer, so that we do not change measurement period in the answer modalities (as it is in Q3\_HPROBBRK).
- Switzerland: Two versions of HPROBBRK\_Q1, depending on WSTATOR.

## 10. PHYSRISK

Eurostat proposed to implement the exposure to risk factors for physical health at work by using one question that strictly reflects the variable or twelve questions asking for the presence of any of the eleven risk factors and then ask for the most serious one. Eight countries followed the former proposal while eighteen adopted the latter approach. Hungary, Austria and Poland introduced more factors that resulted in an implementation with more questions.

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire.
- Ireland: limited to people aged 15-74 years.
- Hungary: Two answer category was added to Q1\_PHYSRISK: "Harms caused by air

conditioning”, “Harms caused by outdoors working (UV-radiation, heat, cold weather etc.)”

- The Netherlands: In our opinion category 5 “strong vibration” was too abstract and too difficult to understand for respondents. We use a similar question in the NEA-questionnaire. Here “vibrations” are explained as being caused by tools or machines. We also included these examples for the LFS AHM. However, because we included the terms ‘tools and machines’, item 5 partly overlapped with item 9 (use of machines or hand tools). Therefore, we decided to make a slight change in the order of the items: we first ask whether people are exposed to the risk of strong vibrations due to tools or machines and then we ask whether they work with (other) machines/tools.  
In the introduction we stress that risk factors for mental well-being will be addressed later. We do this to prevent respondents including mental health risk factors as “other risk factor” (Q1\_PHYSRISK\_11).
- Slovakia: Sedentary job was included into another significant risk factor.
- Sweden: "Noise" was expanded to two words for clarification when translated into Swedish.
- Norway: Added answer modalities on request from the national occupational health and safety institute.

## 11. MENTRISK

As for PHYSRISK, the Eurostat proposal for MENTRISK is to ask just one question or nine questions according to the factors and then ask for the most serious one. Also for this variable, the vast majority of countries followed the suggestion in the explanatory notes. Only Norway implemented this variable by using twelve questions while Switzerland proposed ten questions. Some comments on the questionnaire are summed up here:

- Belgium: The answer category "no answer" was not presented in the questionnaire. In the first quarter the filter was not correct, only those who had answered 'more than one problem' for PHYSRISK had answered MENTRISK. The problem was solved for the second quarter.
- Ireland: limited to people aged 15-74 years.
- Croatia: In question Q1\_MENTRISK\_7 instead of term "lack of autonomy" we put term “lack of independence”.
- The Netherlands: For some items (e.g., lack of autonomy and job insecurity) we use different text-imputations for self-employed/family workers vs. employees. E.g., job insecurity is translated as 'losing your job' (employees) or 'losing customers or assignments' (self-employed/family-workers).  
We changed the order of items slightly. For example, bullying and difficult customers are closely related and might even overlap. The same goes for poor communication and autonomy. By grouping these questions, it is easier for respondents to note the difference.  
Poland: A lack of category for stress related to responsibility at work and stress due to performing a dangerous profession (firefighter, sapper and soldier on a mission) - often respondents indicated such factors in point "Another significant risk factor".
- Slovakia: The code violence put at the end of list.
- Sweden: The concept of job insecurity is broadened into a sentence: "Uncertainty regarding job security or if the job will exist in the future."
- Norway: Added answer modalities on request from the national occupational health and safety institute.

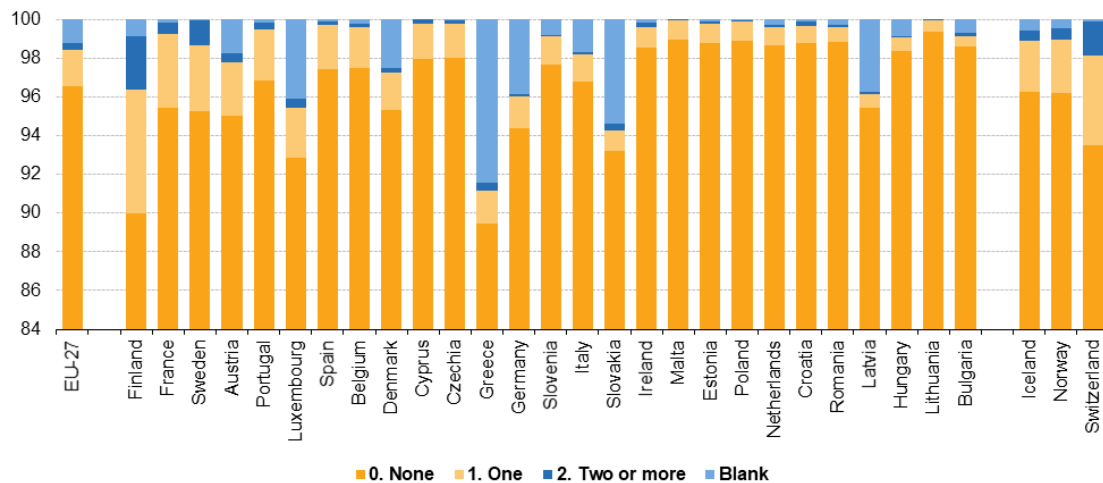
## 3.2 Univariate distribution by country

In this part of the report, the distribution of categories per variable is discussed (**unweighted**). Overall, countries are compared to the EU-27 average. Moreover, the overall average of all 30 participating countries to the EU-LFS 2020 module is presented. Figures show the results for each of the 27 EU Member States and each of the three EFTA countries. All detailed figures/tables per variable and per country can be found in Annex 2. The category “Blank” in this part refers to data not being available, i.e. not being collected or not transmitted by countries.

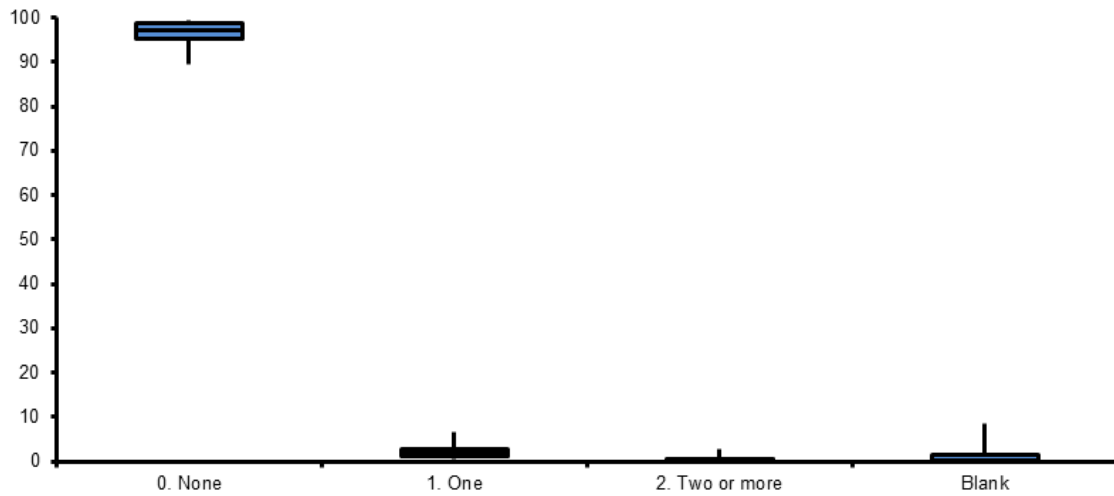
### 1. ACCIDNUM

In 2020, in the EU, 2.2 percent of the target population (people in employment or who were working in the last 12 months) declared to suffer from accidents and related physical harm in the course of work. Shares range from 0.6 percent in Lithuania to 9.2 percent in Finland. Finland also recorded the highest percentage of people that declared more than one accident at work (2.8 percent), followed by Sweden (1.3 percent).

**Figure 3.1. ACCIDNUM | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**



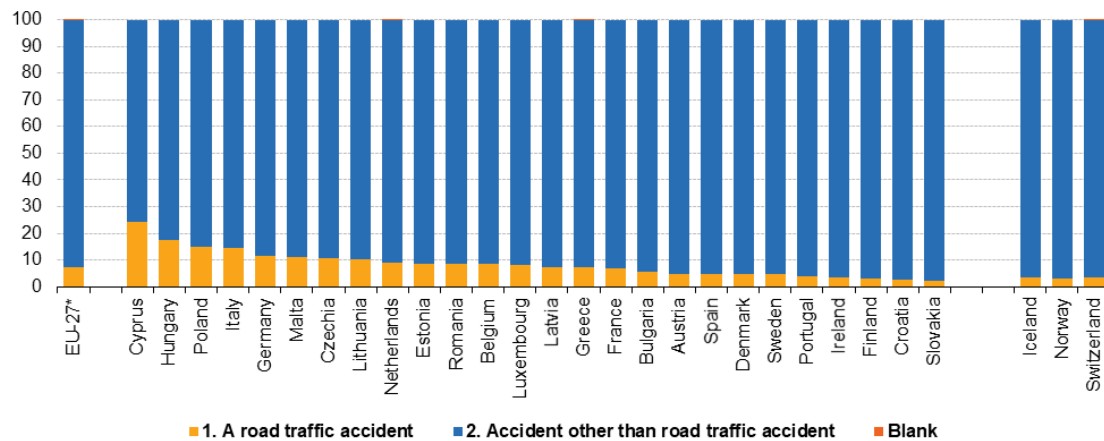
**Figure 3.2. ACCIDNUM | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)**



**2. ACCIDTYP**

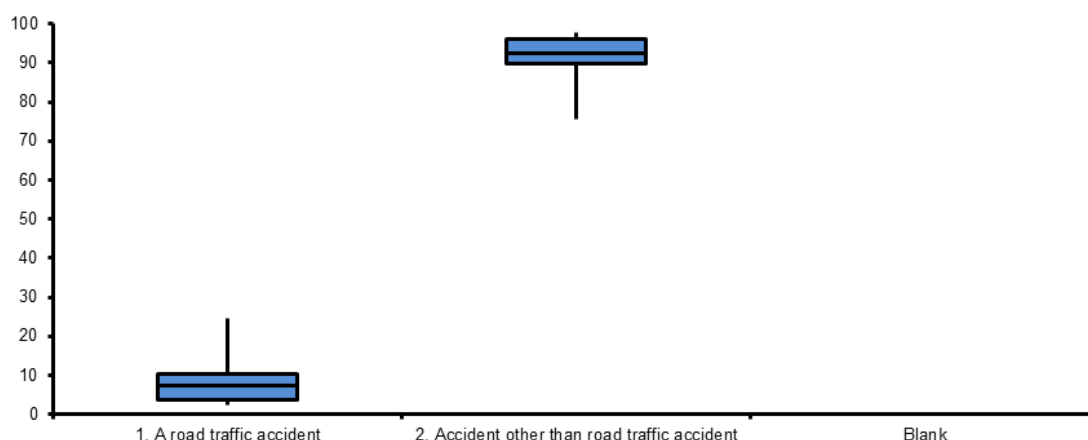
In all participating countries, the road traffic accidents represent a small percentage of the total accidents at work as it amounts to around 7 percent of the total. In Cyprus, one out of four accidents at work is a road traffic accident. Percentages over than 10 percent are also recorded in Hungary, Poland, Italy, Germany, Malta, Czechia and Lithuania. By contrast, the lowest percentages of road traffic accident can be found in Slovakia (2.2 percent) and Croatia (2.6 percent). Data for Slovenia is not reported due to issues in implementation of the variable in the national questionnaire that resulted in a very high level of non-response (over than 96 percent) affecting the reliability.

**Figure 3.3. ACCIDTYP | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**



\* Slovenia is not included

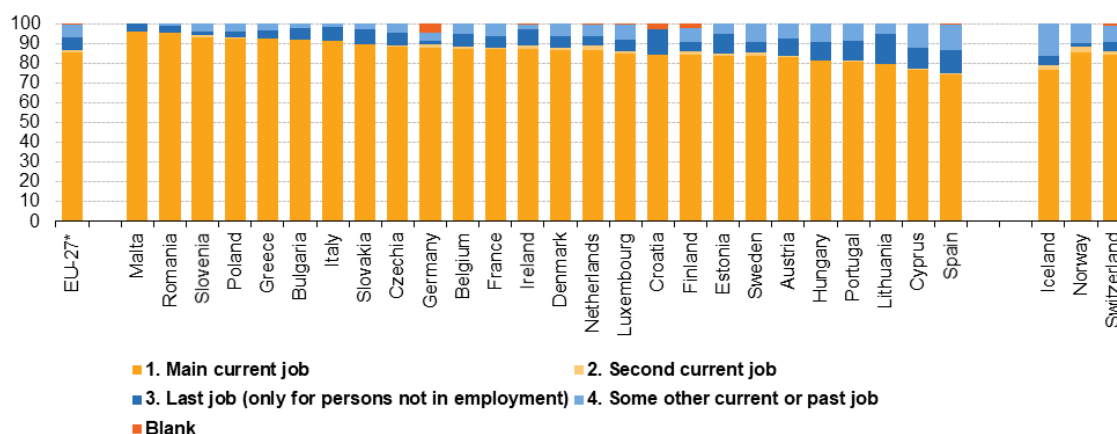
**Figure 3.4. ACCIDTYP | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)**



### 3. ACCIDJOB

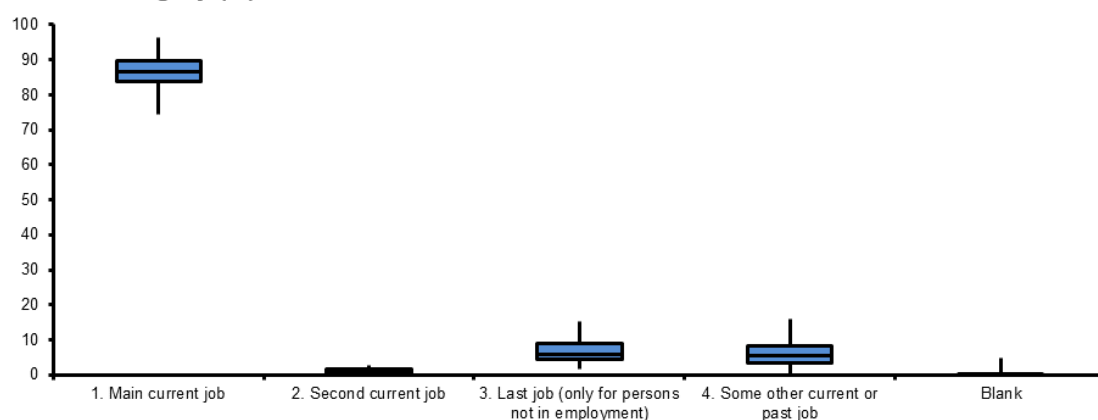
All people reporting an accident at work were asked what job they were carrying out when the (most recent) accident happened. As the target population is mostly composed by people in employment, around 85 percent of the victims reported that the accident was related to the main job. In seven countries, namely Malta, Romania, Slovenia, Poland, Greece, Bulgaria and Italy, this percentage exceeded 90 percent. By contrast, more than 20 percent of the victims referred to a job different to the main one (current second job or past job) in Spain, Lithuania and Cyprus. Data for Latvia has not been reported due to issues in implementation of the variable in the national questionnaire that resulted in a very high level of non-response (over than 75 percent) affecting the reliability.

**Figure 3.5. ACCIDJOB | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**



\* Latvia is not included

**Figure 3.6. ACCIDJOB | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)**



#### 4. ACCIDBRK

The total duration of absence from work because of the accident at work was also asked to the victims. At EU level, more than one third (36 percent) declared that the absence resulted in less than one day or no time off work because of the accident, with peaks in the Nordic countries (Finland and Sweden) where these percentages were over 66 percent. On the opposite, the share of people that expected never to work again because of the accident scored more than 2 percent in Croatia, Lithuania, Latvia and Hungary while the EU average is 0.4 percent. EU respondents that reported four days and more off work because of the accident represent more than 40 percent of victims, but this percentage is over 60 percent in Poland, Malta, Italy, Czechia and Slovenia, and is lower than 30 percent in Sweden, Greece and Finland.

**Figure 3.7. ACCIDBRK | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**

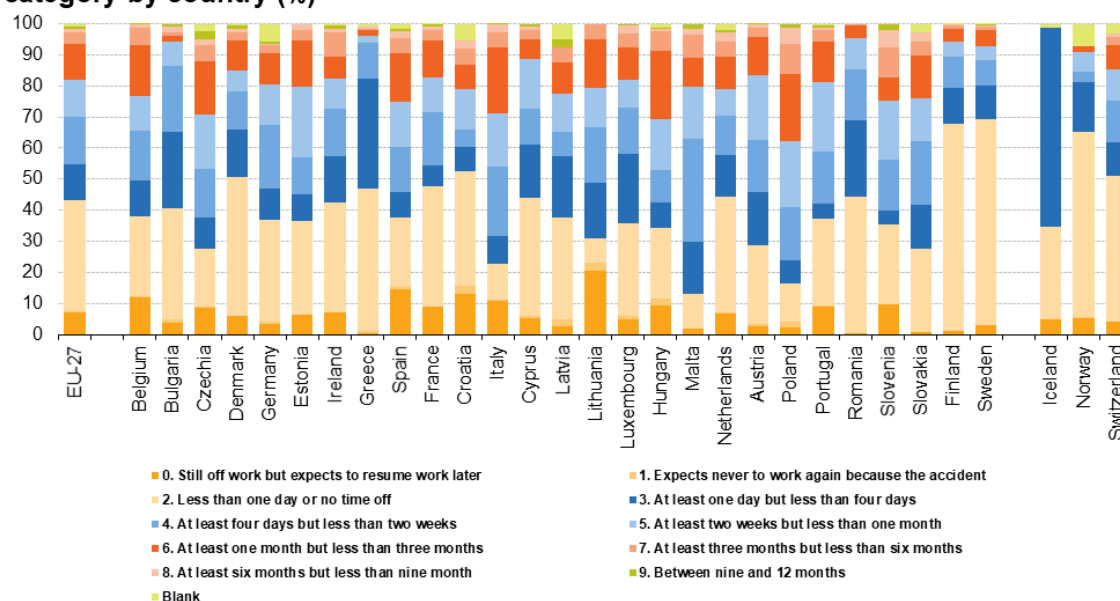
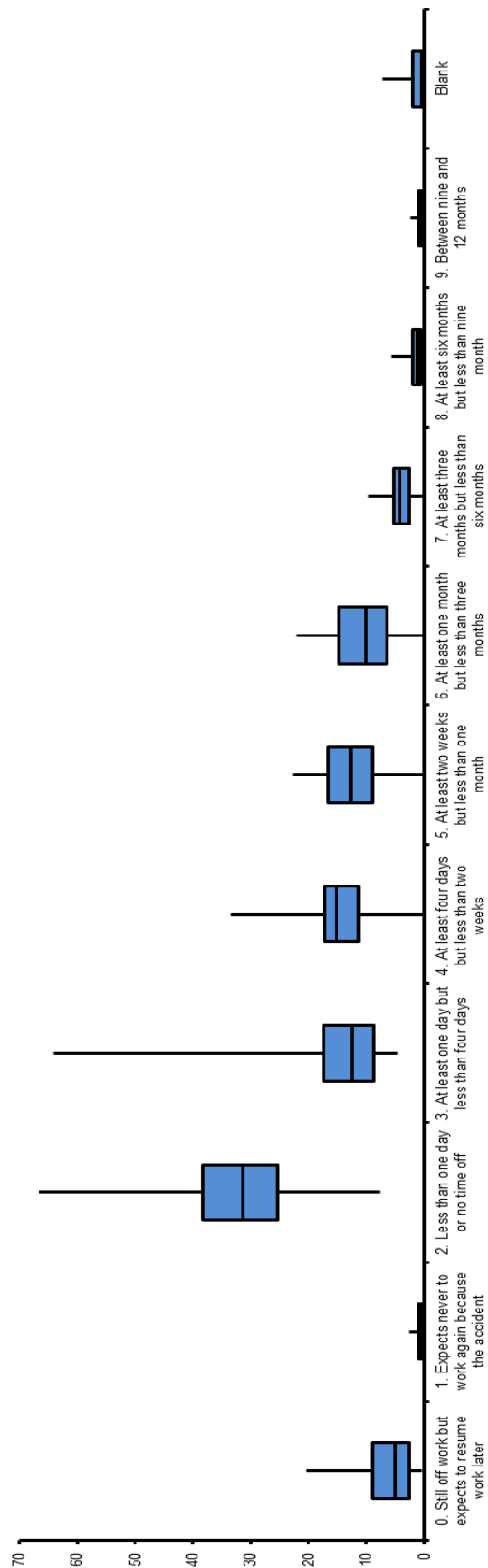




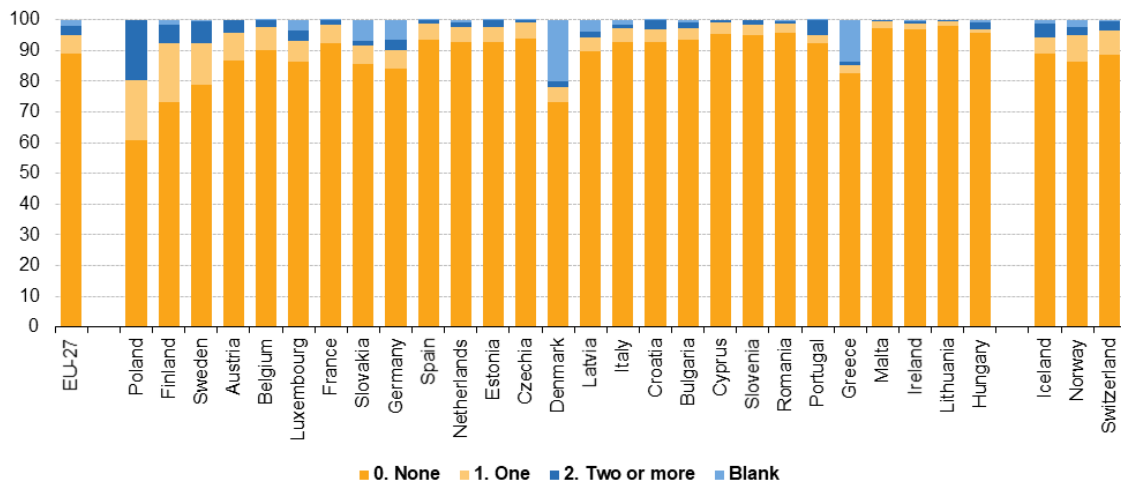
Figure 3.8. ACCIDBRK | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)



**5. HPROBNUM**

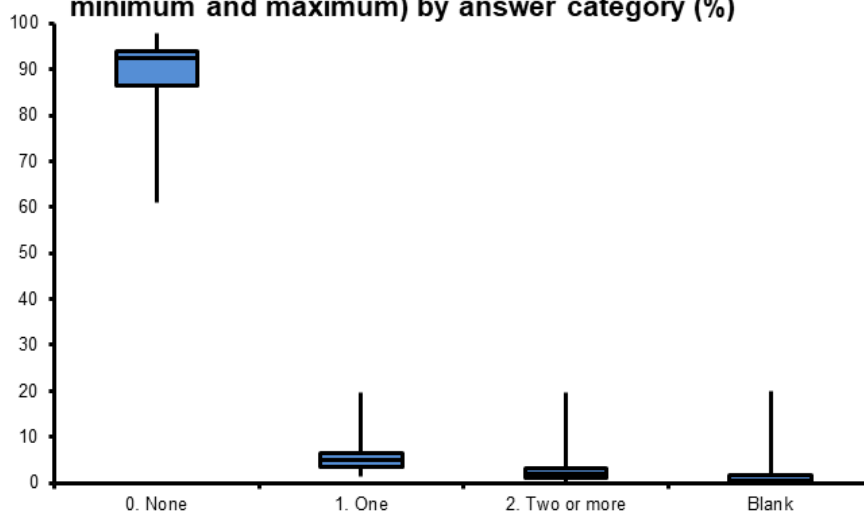
In the EU, in 2020, 8.8 percent of people working or with a previous work experience declared to suffer from health problems which were caused or made worse by work. The country that reported the highest percentage is Poland with 39.1 percent (19.6 percent that declared only one work-related health problem and 19.5 percent that declared more), followed by Finland (25.2 percent) and Sweden (20.7 percent). Lowest shares were recorded in Lithuania (2.1 percent), Malta (2.6 percent) and Ireland (2.8 percent)

**Figure 3.9. HPROBNUM | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**



eurostat

**Figure 3.10. HPROBNUM | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)**



## 6. HPROBTYP

The work-related health problems that affect most of the target population are those regarding muscle-skeletal diseases. At EU level, more than 60 percent of the respondents declared these problems, with the highest shares recorded in Slovakia, Czechia and Cyprus (with more than 70 percent). In particular, for 27.7 percent of people with health problems, the bone, joint or muscle problems involving the back is the most serious problem; in detail 19.5 percent suffered from a muscle problem from neck, shoulders, arms or hands, and 13.2 percent from hips, knees, legs or feet. Also stress, depression or anxiety is a frequently reported problem as it involved 15.8 percent of people. Less common problems related to skin, hearing, infectious and digestive system, as they concerned less than 2 percent of the respondents.

**Figure 3.11. HPROBTYP | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**

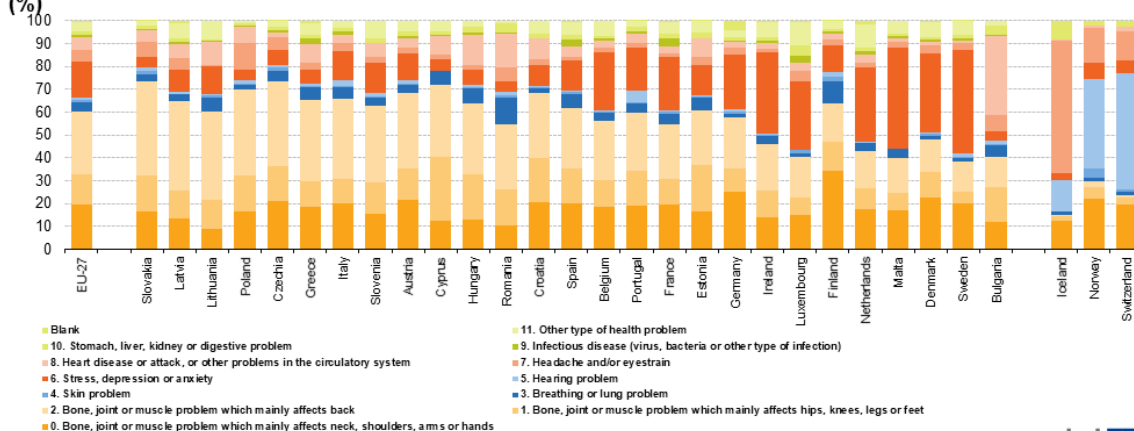
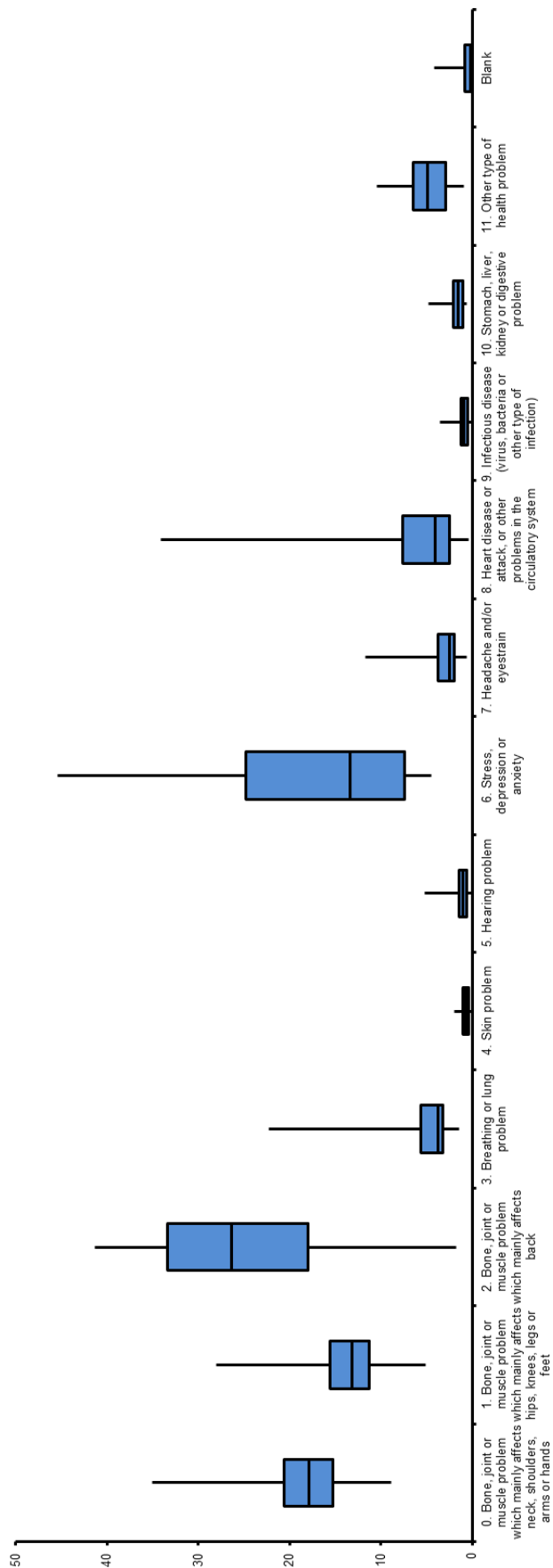


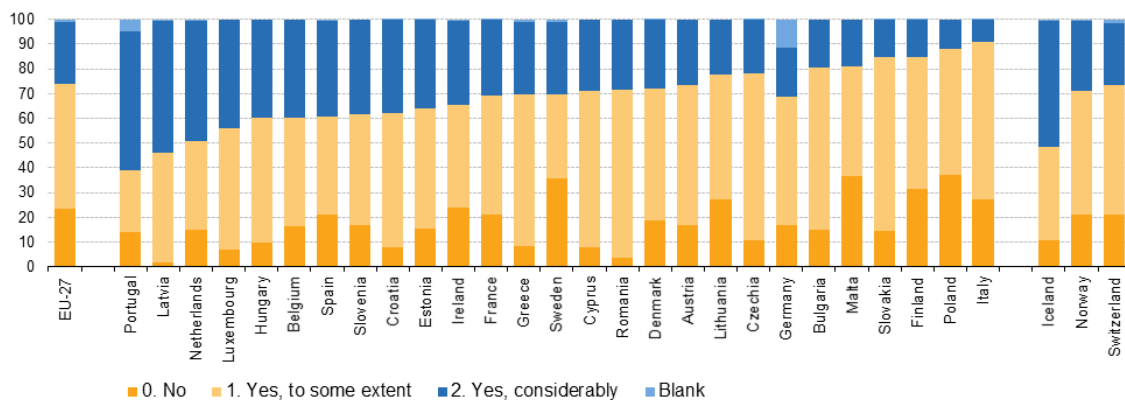
Figure 3.12. HPROBTYP | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)



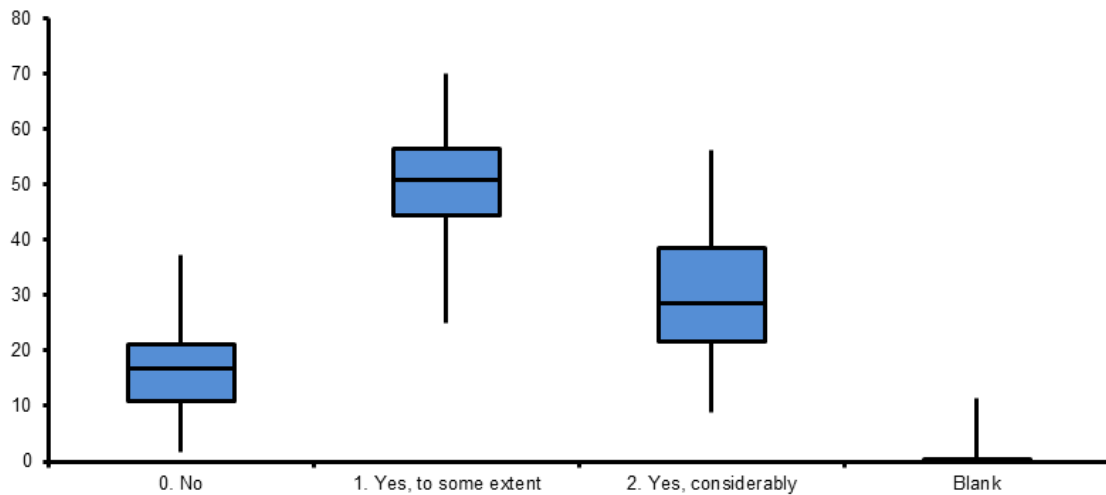
### 7. HPROBLIM

On average, three in four people affected from a work-related health problem in the 27 Member States have mentioned that the disease resulted in a limitation to carry out the daily activities. Half of the respondents felt limited to some extent while for 25.1 percent the limitation was more severe. Portugal is the country that recorded the highest share of people that felt limited considerably (56.1 percent) followed by Latvia (53 percent) and the Netherlands, but if we consider the overall limitations (considerably and to some extent) Latvia recorded the highest value (97.5 percent), followed by Romania, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Croatia, Greece and Hungary (all over than 90 percent). In contrast, the share was below 70 percent in Poland, Sweden, Malta and Finland.

**Figure 3.13. HPROBLIM | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**



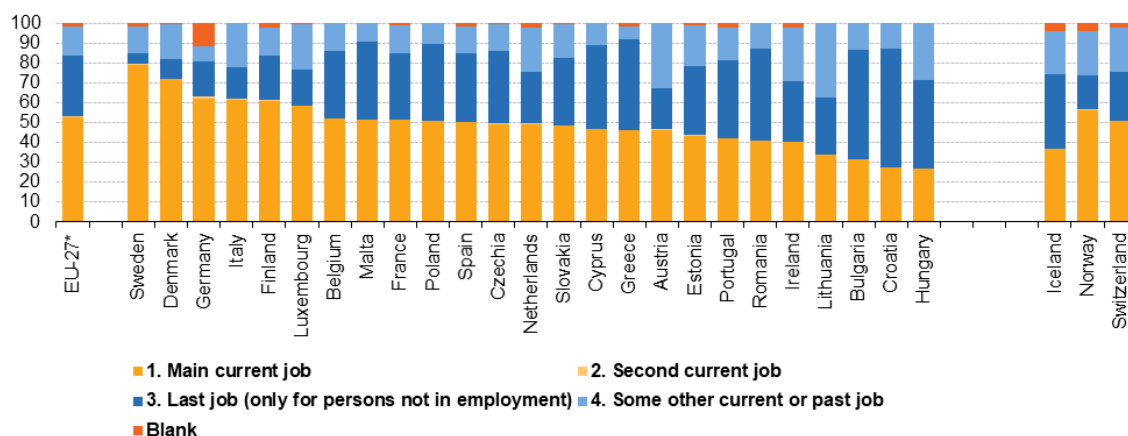
**Figure 3.14. HPROBLIM | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)**



### 8. HPROBJOB

All people reporting any work-related health problem were also asked about the job they had carried out that caused or made worse the (most serious) disease. Around half of the respondents, in the EU, declared that the disease was due to the main job, and about 3 in 10 people indicated that the last job they carried out was the reason for their work-related health problem (30.5 percent). In Sweden and Denmark, the share of the main job exceeded 70 percent, while in Croatia and Bulgaria, the share of the last job was more than 50 percent. The percentage of people who declared some other current or past job was also relevant with 14.9 percent at EU level, and with peaks in Lithuania and Austria of more than 30 percent of respondents. Data for Latvia and Slovenia is not reported due to issues in implementation of the variable in the national questionnaire that resulted in a very high level of non-response (around 50 percent) affecting the reliability.

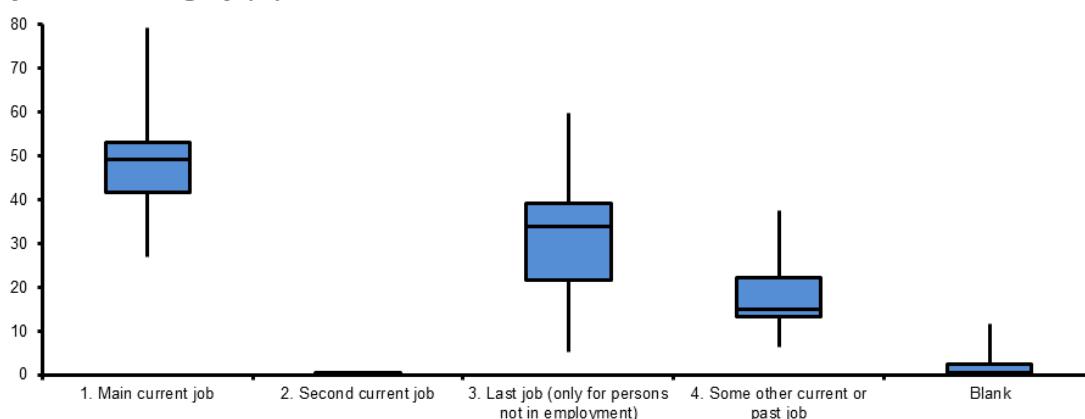
**Figure 3.15. HPROBJOB | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**



\* Latvia and Slovenia are not included



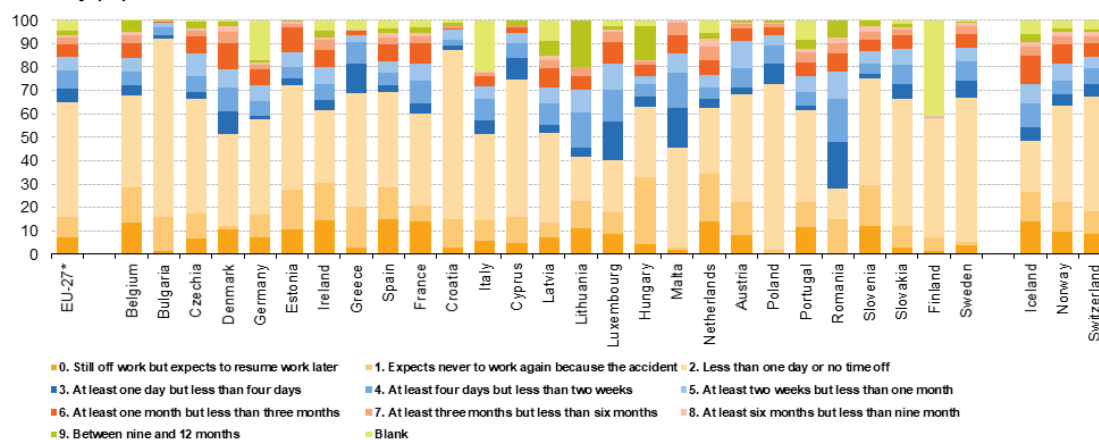
**Figure 3.16. HPROBJOB | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)**



### 9. HPROBBRK

As for accidents, the total duration of absence from work because of the work-related health problems was also asked to the victims. At EU level, almost half of the respondents (48.8 percent) declared that the absence resulted in less than one day or no time off work, with the highest values in Bulgaria, Croatia and Poland (more than 70 percent), and the lowest values in Romania and Lithuania (less than 20 percent). People that expected never to work again because of the problem are 9 percent on average in the EU, but it exceeded 20 percent in Hungary and the Netherlands. One in four EU respondents reported four days and more off work because of the problem, but the share is over 50 percent in Romania and Lithuania. Data for Finland is not reported due to issues in implementation of the variable in the national questionnaire that resulted in a very high level of non-response (over than 40 percent) affecting the reliability.

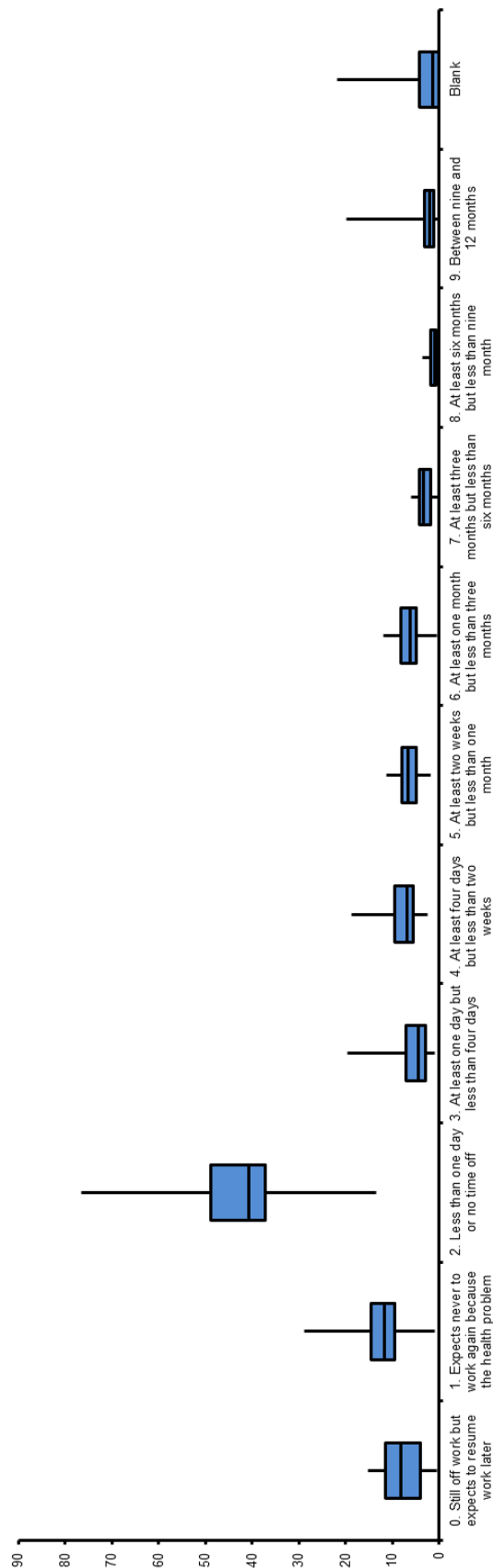
**Figure 3.17. HPROBBRK | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**



\* Finland is not included



Figure 3.18. HPROBBRK | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)



### 10. PHYSRISK

In 2020, in the EU, almost two thirds of the employed people felt exposed at work to risk factors that could adversely affect their physical health. It ranged from 40 percent in Denmark to 80 percent in Portugal. The most important risk factor for the physical health is “tiring or painful positions” for 12.8 percent of people in employment. This factor was particularly perceived in Greece (24.5 percent), Croatia (24.4 percent) and Slovenia (22.8 percent) where the share is more than 20 percent. The exposure to “working activities involving strong visual concentration” is the most important risk for 10.9 percent of the employed with highest shares in the Netherlands (23.1 percent), Austria (19.4 percent) and Estonia (19.3 percent). Other important risk factors for health to which workers felt also exposed are “repetitive hands or arm movements” and “handling of heavy loads” that score both around 9 percent with peaks in the Netherlands (17.3 percent) for the former and Latvia (15.1 percent) for the latter.

**Figure 3.19. PHYSRISK | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)**

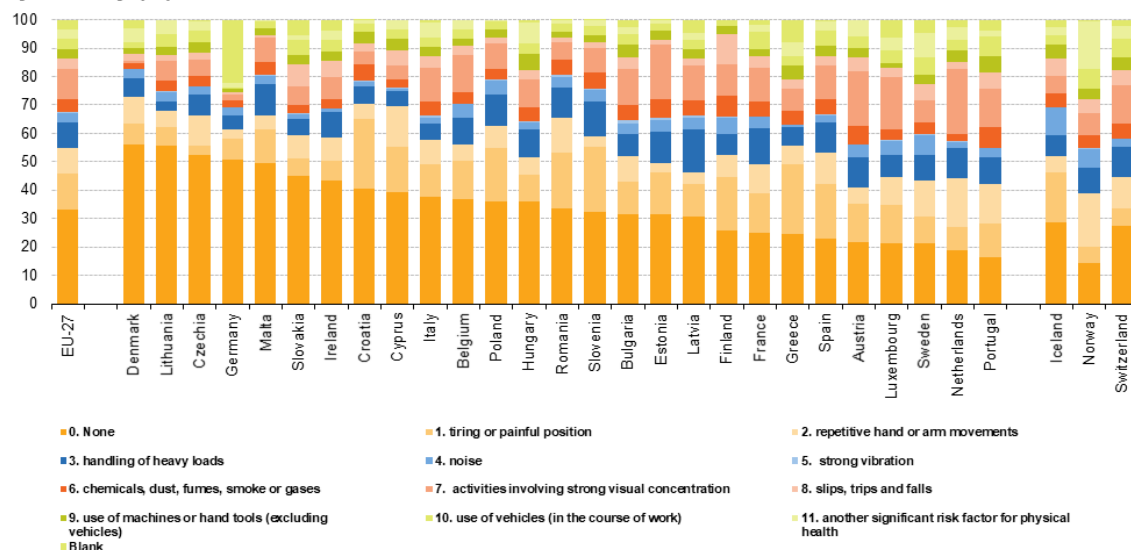
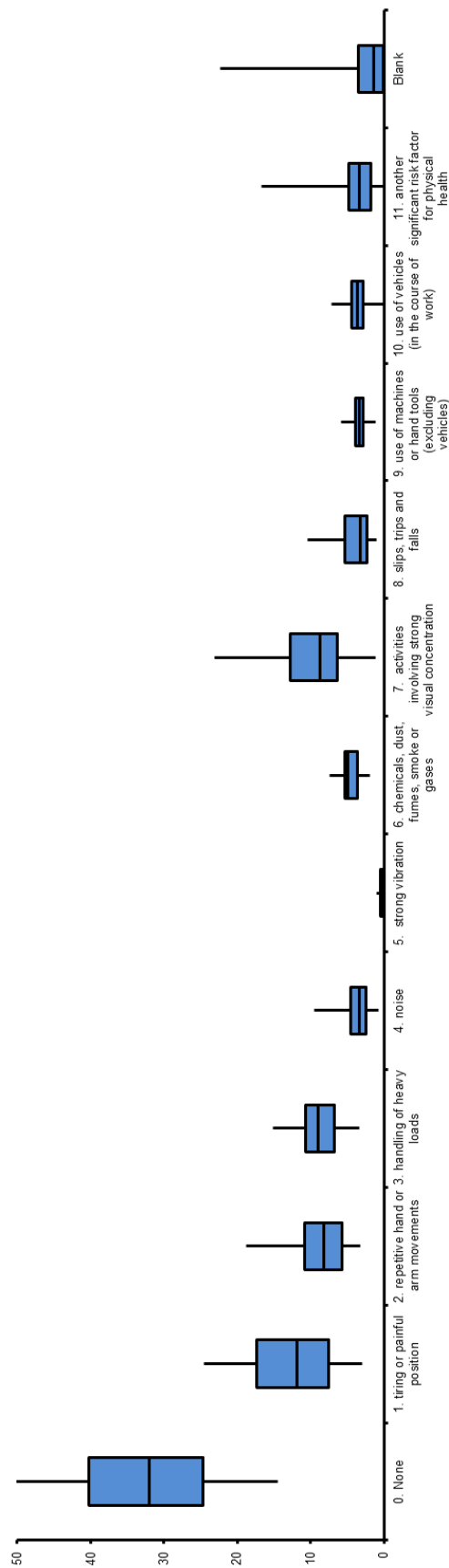


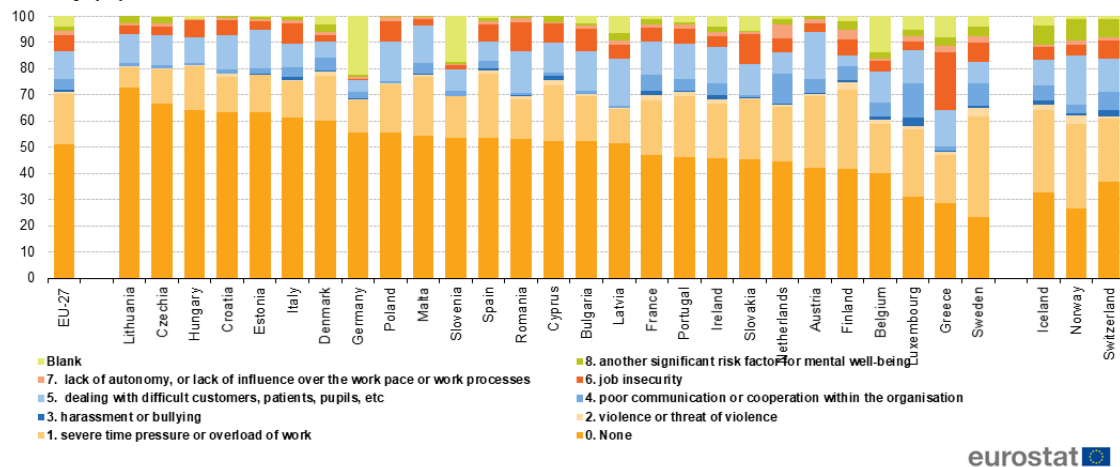
Figure 3.20. PHYSRISK | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)



### 11. MENTRISK

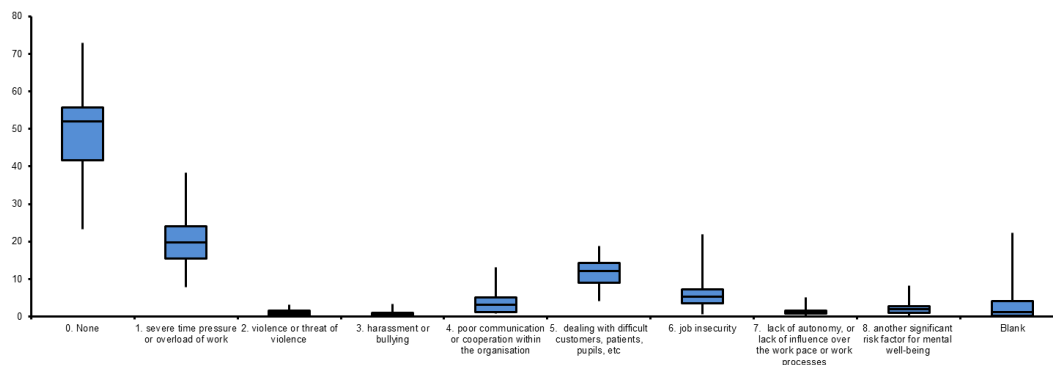
Almost half of the EU employed persons are exposed to risk factors that can adversely affect their mental health at work with huge variability among the countries (from 27.2 percent in Lithuania to 72.6 percent in Sweden). The most serious factor for 19.1 percent of workers is the “severe time pressure or overload of work” with shares particularly relevant in Sweden (38.3 percent) and Finland (30.2 percent). Another important risk factor for workers is “dealing with difficult customers, patients, pupils, etc.” that is the most problematic for 10.7 percent of the people in employment (highest shares around 18 percent in Austria and Latvia). Among the other factors the “job insecurity” is the most important for 6.3 percent of the workers (in Greece it reaches 21.9 percent) while all the others are below 5 percent.

Figure 3.21. MENTRISK | Unweighted response rate for each answer category by country (%)



eurostat

Figure 3.22. MENTRISK | Boxplot (quartiles, minimum and maximum) by answer category (%)



## 3.3 Comparison with previous modules

The module on accidents at work and other work-related health problems has already been implemented in 1999, 2007 and 2013 and it is highly comparable with the last two editions. The 2007, 2013 and 2020 modules consist in the same three submodules on accidents at work, work-related health problems and risk factors for physical health or mental well-being.

## 1. Accidents at work

The target population for this submodule did not change significantly over time (all persons in employment or who were working during the last 12 months before the reference week of the survey). In 2007, the period of 12 months, concerning accidents at work, was linked to the date of the interview instead of the reference week, and in 2020, the upper age limit of 74 was introduced in order to have the age interval 15-74. Previously, all people aged 15 and over were interviewed.

The variable ACCIDNUM in 2020 matches with the variable AWNUMBR in 2013 as well as the variable '209' in 2007 (in 2007 variables were identified with the column in the transmission data file). Change in this variable concerns the time reference period which is 12 months before the reference week in 2020 and 2013, while it is the 12 months before the interview in 2007.

The variable ACCIDTYP has a perfect correspondence with the former variables AWROAD in 2013 and '210' in 2007.

Also the variable ACCIDJOB (AWJOB in 2013 and '213' in 2007) is highly comparable with the past modules. In 2020, the previous response items "4. Job one year ago" and "5. Some other job" were grouped into one item "4. Some other current or past job".

The variable ACCIDBRK fully matches with the same variable AWDOFF in 2013. In 2007, the question and response items were expressed in date when the person was able to start to work again after the accident instead of duration of absence from work because of the accident; however the items are fully comparable.

## 2. Work-related health problems

As for the submodule on accidents at work, the target population for this submodule did not change over time (all persons in employment or were working in the past) and in 2020 the age bounds 15-74 were introduced. Despite these differences, the comparability over time of the results for age group 15-74 is very high.

The variable HPROBNUM in 2020 matches with the variable WHPNUMBR in 2013 as well as the variable '214' in 2007. As well as for accidents, the reference time span in 2020 and 2013 was of 12 months before the reference week while in 2007 the period of 12 months was linked to the date of the interview.

The variable HPROBTYP in 2020 matches completely with variable WHPTYPEP in 2013. Also, the variable '215/216' in 2007 is highly comparable even though it did not report, as a standalone, the item 10 "Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem" that anyway could have been included in the residual category "Other type of health problem".

No changes over time for the variable HPROBLIM in 2020, named WHPLIMAB in 2013 and '217' in 2007.

As for accidents, the variable HPROBJOB (WHPJOB in 2013 and '220' in 2007) on the job linked to the health problem is highly comparable with the past modules. In 2020, the previous response items "4. Job one year ago" and "5. Some other job" were grouped into one item "4. Some other current or past job".

The variable HPROBBRK fully matches with the same variable named WHPDOFF in 2013. In 2007, the question '218/219' and the response items were expressed in date when the person was able to start to work again after the accident instead of duration of absence from work because of the accident, but the duration is consistent and comparable over the time. Moreover, in 2007, the item '00' refers to *person that has not been working during the past 12 months, but for reasons not related to the complaint caused or made worse by work (e.g. normal retirement)*, while in 2013 and 2020 the same item refers to *person still off work because has not yet recovered from the health problem, but expects to resume work later*.

### 3. Risk factors for physical health or mental well-being

Although the two variables implemented in 2020, PHYSRISK and MENTRISK, investigated the same subjects as the corresponding variables in 2013 (same names as for 2020) and 2007 ('222' and '221' respectively), it is not possible to compare their results as additional response items were introduced in the 2020 module. In particular, the number of physical risk factors raised to 11 in 2020 from 6 in 2013 and 4 in 2007 while the number of mental risk factors increased to 8 in 2020 from the 3 implemented both in 2013 and 2007. Moreover, in 2020, residual items on "other" physical and mental risks have been introduced in the corresponding variables.

# 4

## Conclusions and recommendations

*Overall, differences in national data collection, methodology and national implementation of variables should be taken into account when using the figures of 2020 module for future analyses.*

### 4.1 Data collection and methodology

Countries have done all what is possible at national level to implement the 2020 module in such a way that it resembles the model questionnaire as much as possible, thus serving the EU-LFS purpose in order to make the data comparable across countries. Still, there is a large variability in the reference period, the use of the wave approach, the interview mode, the legal framework, the position of the module in the LFS survey, the average duration of the interview and the overall unit non-response across countries.

The editing and imputation rate is on average very low in all countries. Users of the 2020 module should also consider the national reliability limits for estimates, which can affect comparison analyses.

The number of respondents is in proportion with the target population in countries: countries with a lower number of individuals in the target group show a higher sampling rate and vice-versa. However, in case of (multiple) filters used for variables, the reliability of variables is affected, especially for the 'smaller' countries like, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Malta and Iceland.

With respect to the variables related to the accidents at work, the work-related health problems and the exposure to risk factors for the health at work, the item non-response varies between variables and countries. High item non-response, over than 40 percent, was especially present in Slovenia for ACCIDTYP and HPROBJOB, Latvia for ACCIDJOB and HPROBJOB, and Finland for HPROBBERK. High non-response rates were especially due to an incorrect implementation of the filter variable in these countries. Moreover, other countries recorded non-response for more than 10 percent for some variables, in particular: Belgium (MENTRISK), Denmark (HPROBNUM), Germany (HPROBLIM, HPROBJOB, HPROBBERK, PHYSRISK and MENTRISK). In these cases, high non-response rates were also due to the fact that the respondents did not reply to the concerned questions.

### 4.2 Quality assessment of variables

Overall, countries have not mentioned big issues concerning the implementation of the model questions. Countries mainly adapted the wording of some questions to make it clearer for the respondents or added in the questions themselves examples that were included in the explanatory notes. Also, various changes were brought to make questions self-explanatory in national languages.



Several countries implemented different questions dependent on the labour status of the respondents. In some cases, countries also have split up answer categories to make the options clearer for the respondents or for collecting more useful information for national purposes.

For the next repetition of this module on accidents at work and work-related health problems, which will take place in 2028, comments received from countries will be taken into account to improve the submodules and variables, and to further enhance the quality of the results, thus increasing the reliability of the collected data.

# Annex 1: Technical characteristics and model questionnaire

*This annex gives an overview of the explanatory notes and model question for all variables of the EU-LFS ad hoc module on accidents at work and other work-related health problems.*

## (1) ACCIDNUM

- **Definition of the variable**

The variable identifies whether a person had an accident at work during the year before the end of the reference week that resulted in injury, and if yes, how many accidents at work he/she had during that period of time.

- **Target population**

All persons aged 15 – 74 years old that are currently working or were working during the last 12 months before the reference week of the survey.

- **Purpose of the variable**

This variable measures how often persons in employment suffer from accidents and related physical harm in the course of work. It gives an understanding of workplace safety and the results aim to enable decision makers in government, industry, business and other organisations to further reduce risks to workers' health and safety.

- **Data set codes**

0. None.
1. One.
2. Two or more.
9. Not applicable (not included in the filter).

Blank. No answer / Don't know.

---

**(1) ACCIDNUM****Model questionnaire**

---

**(15 ≤ AGE ≤ 74) and ((WSTATOR = 1, 2) or (WSTATOR = 3–5 and EXISTPR = 1 and YEARPR and MONTHPR is not prior to 1 year before the reference week)):**

**Q1\_ACCIDNUM**

*Thinking of the year before [last day of reference week], have you had any accident at work?*

*Accidents outside working hours and accidents during the journey from home to work or from work to home are excluded. However, accidents during a journey in the course of work are included.*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

➔ If Q1\_ACCIDNUM = 1 GO TO Q2\_ACCIDNUM.

➔ If Q1\_ACCIDNUM = 2,3. GO TO Q1\_HPROBNUM.

**IF (Q1\_ACCIDNUM = 1)****Q2\_ACCIDNUM**

*Did at least one of these accidents resulted in an injury to yourself?*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

➔ If Q2\_ACCIDNUM = 1 GO TO Q3\_ACCIDNUM.

➔ If Q2\_ACCIDNUM = 2,3. GO TO Q1\_HPROBNUM.

**IF (Q1\_ACCIDNUM = 1)****Q3\_ACCIDNUM**

*How many accidents resulting in injury did you have during those months?*

(1) One

(2) Two or more

(3) No Answer

➔ If Q3\_ACCIDNUM = 1,3 GO TO Q1b\_ACCIDTYP.

➔ If Q3\_ACCIDNUM = 2 GO TO Q1a\_ACCIDTYP.

---

## (2) ACCIDTYP

- **Definition of the variable**

Road traffic accidents in the context of this module are all traffic accidents on roads or car parks, be they public or private, provided that they are accessible to the public and that they took place in the course of work (they should be coded with code 1). Accidents during commuting between home and the workplace are excluded.

- **Target population**

People reporting accidents at work.

- **Purpose of the variable**

The aim of this variable is to know whether the most recent accident at work was a road traffic accident or some other type of accident. This separation is needed when the results are compared with statistics from ESAW, which are subject to differences in the way road traffic accidents are reported to accident registers.

- **Data set codes**

1. A road traffic accident.
  2. Accident other than road traffic accident.
  9. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No Answer / Don't know.

---

**(2) ACCIDTYP****Model questionnaire**

---

**Filter: Q2\_ACCIDNUM=1 and Q3\_ACCIDNUM=2:**

**Q1a\_ACCIDTYP**

*In the following questions please consider the most recent of these accidents.*

*Was the most recent of these accidents a road accident?*

- (1) Yes, a road accident
- (2) No, another kind of accident
- (3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER                      GO TO Q1\_ACCIDJOB.

**Filter: Q2\_ACCIDNUM=1 and Q3\_ACCIDNUM=1,3:**

**Q1b\_ACCIDTYP**

*Was this accident a road accident?*

- (1) Yes, a road accident
- (2) No, another kind of accident
- (3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER                      GO TO Q1\_ACCIDJOB.

---

### (3) ACCIDJOB

- **Definition of the variable**

This variable provides information in relation to which job the most recent accident at work occurred.

- **Target population**

People reporting accidents at work.

- **Purpose of the variable**

The aim is to be able to link the information about the most recent accident at work with the characteristics of the corresponding job, which are obtained by quarterly or yearly variables of the LFS questionnaire.

- **Data set codes**

1. Main current job.
  2. Second current job.
  3. Last job (only for persons not in employment).
  4. Some other current or past job.
  9. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No Answer / Don't know.

---

**(3) ACCIDJOB****Model questionnaire**

---

**Filter: WSTATOR = 1, 2 and ACCIDNUM=1, 2 and EXIST2J = 1, Blank:****Q1a\_ACCIDJOB:***Did that accident happen in your main job?*

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No answer

➔ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 1                      GO TO Q3\_ACCIDBRK.

➔ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 2                      GO TO Q1\_ACCIDBRK.

**Filter: WSTATOR = 1, 2 and ACCIDNUM=1, 2 and EXIST2J = 2:****Q1b\_ACCIDJOB:***Was the job you were doing when this accident occurred the one you previously mentioned as*

- (1) Main job
- (2) Second job
- (3) Some other job
- (4) No answer

➔ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 1                      GO TO Q3\_ACCIDBRK.

➔ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 2                      GO TO Q1\_ACCIDBRK.

**Filter: WSTATOR = 3, 4, 5 and ACCIDNUM=1, 2:****Q1c\_ACCIDJOB:***Was the job you were doing, when this accident occurred, the one you previously mentioned as last job?*

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No answer

➔ ANY ANSWER    GO TO Q1\_ACCIDBRK.

---



## (4) ACCIDBRK

- **Definition of the variable**

Total number of calendar days the respondent was absent from work because of the injury caused by the most recent accident that took place in year before the end of the reference week. The day of the accident is excluded.

- **Target population**

People reporting accidents at work.

- **Purpose of the variable**

The aim is to identify the total duration of absence caused by the most recent accident at work that took place in the last year and during which the respondent was unfit to work. This gives an important indication of the socio-economic loss and the severity of that accident.

In addition, it permits a comparison with ESAW data which reports on more serious accidents with at least 4 days of absence. The LFS module complements ESAW data by including less serious accidents.

- **Data set codes**

- 00. Still off work because has not yet recovered from the accident, but expects to resume work later.
- 01. Expects never to work again because of this accident.
- 02. Less than one day or no time off
- 03. At least one day but less than four days.
- 04. At least four days but less than two weeks.
- 05. At least two weeks but less than one month.
- 06. At least one month but less than three months.
- 07. At least three months but less than six months
- 08. At least six months but less than nine months
- 09. Between nine and twelve months
- 99. Not applicable (not included in the filter).

Blank. No answer / Don't know.

---

**(4) ACCIDBRK****Model questionnaire**

---

**Filter: ACCIDNUM = 1, 2 and WSTATOR = 2 – 5:****Q1\_ACCIDBRK**

*Is the reason that you have not been working on [last day of reference week] due to this most recent accident?*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ If Q1\_ACCIDBRK = 1 and WSTATOR = 2 GO TO Q1a\_HPROBNUM.

→ If Q1\_ACCIDBRK = 1 and WSTATOR = 3, 4, 5 GO TO Q2\_ACCIDBRK.

→ If Q1\_ACCIDBRK = 2,3. GO TO Q3\_ACCIDBRK.

**Filter: Q1\_ACCIDBRK = 1 and WSTATOR = 3, 4, 5:****Q2\_ACCIDBRK**

*Do you expect to start working again?*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER GO TO Q1a\_HPROBNUM.

**Filter: Q1\_ACCIDBRK = 2, 3 and WSTATOR = 1:****Q3\_ACCIDBRK**

*Thinking of the year before [last day of reference week], for how long were you off work because of your most recent accident in this period?*

*Please indicate the number of all days you were not fit for work, including Sundays, bank holidays, etc. and excluding the day of the accident.*

(1) Less than one day or no time off

(2) At least one day but less than four days

(3) At least four days but less than two weeks

(4) At least two weeks but less than one month

(5) At least one month but less than three months

(6) At least three months but less than six months

(7) At least six months but less than nine months

(8) Between nine and twelve months

(9) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER GO TO Q1a\_HPROBNUM.

---

## (5) HPROBNUM

- **Definition of the variable**

The "work-related health problems during the last 12 months" include all health problems from which the respondent suffered during the year before the end of the reference week, and which the respondent considers that they were caused or made worse by a current or a past job.

- **Target population**

All persons aged 15 – 74 years old that are currently working or were working during the past.

- **Purpose of the variable**

This variable measures from how many different health problems other than accidents (physical or mental health problem, illness, disability) persons suffered during the year before the end of the reference week, which were caused or made worse by work. It gives another understanding of workplace health and safety and the results aim to enable decision makers in government, industry, business and other organisations to further reduce workers' risks.

- **Data set codes**

- 0. None.
- 1. One.
- 2. Two or more.
- 9. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No answer / Don't know.

---

**(1) HPROBNUM****Model questionnaire**

---

**Filter:  $15 \leq \text{AGE} \leq 74$  and ((WSTATOR = 1, 2) or (WSTATOR = 3–5 and EXISTPR = 1)):**

**Filter: ACCIDNUM = 1, 2:**

**Q1a\_HPROBNUM**

*Apart from the accident you have told me about, and any of its consequences on your health, have you suffered from any physical or mental health problem during the year before [last day of reference week].*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

- ➔ If Q1a\_HPROBNUM = 1 GO TO Q2\_HPROBNUM.
- ➔ If Q1a\_HPROBNUM = 2, 3 and WSTATOR=1, 2 GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK.
- ➔ If Q1a\_HPROBNUM = 2, 3 and WSTATOR=3, 4, 5 END.

**Filter: ACCIDNUM = 0, 9, Blank:**

**Q1b\_HPROBNUM**

*Have you suffered from any physical or mental health problem during the year before [last day of reference week].*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

- ➔ If Q1b\_HPROBNUM = 1 GO TO Q2\_HPROBNUM.
- ➔ If Q1b\_HPROBNUM = 2, 3 and WSTATOR=1, 2 GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK.
- ➔ If Q1b\_HPROBNUM = 2, 3 and WSTATOR=3, 4, 5 END.

**Filter: Q1a\_HPROBNUM = 1 or Q1b\_HPROBNUM = 1:**

**Q2\_HPROBNUM**

*Is any of these health problems caused or made worse by your job or by work you have done in the past?*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

- ➔ If Q2\_HPROBNUM = 1 GO TO Q2\_HPROBNUM.
- ➔ If Q2\_HPROBNUM = 2, 3 and WSTATOR=1, 2 GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK.
- ➔ If Q2\_HPROBNUM = 2, 3 and WSTATOR=3, 4, 5 END.

**Filter: Q2\_HPROBNUM = 1**

**Q3\_HPROBNUM**

*How many health problems have you had in those months that have been caused or been made worse by your work??*

(1) One

(2) Two or more

(3) No Answer

➔ If Q3\_HPROBNUM = 1,3            GO TO Q1b\_HPROBTYP.

➔ If Q3\_HPROBNUM = 2            GO TO Q1a\_HPROBTYP.

---

## (6) HPROBTYP

- **Definition of the variable**

The types of relevant health problems are listed by the 11 answer categories above. The most serious health problem is the one that the respondent subjectively judges to have or have had the biggest impact on his/her activities during work or private life.

- **Target population**

People reporting work-related health problems.

- **Purpose of the variable**

This question intends to assess the type of the health problem caused or made worse by work. In case of several work-related health problems, it should refer to the most serious of them.

- **Data set codes**

- 00. Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects neck, shoulders, arms or hands.
- 01. Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects hips, knees, legs or feet.
- 02. Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects back.
- 03. Breathing or lung problem.
- 04. Skin problem.
- 05. Hearing problem.
- 06. Stress, depression or anxiety.
- 07. Headache and/or eyestrain.
- 08. Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system.
- 09. Infectious disease (virus, bacteria or other type of infection).
- 10. Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem.
- 11. Other type of health problem.
- 99. Not applicable (not included in the filter).

Blank. No answer / Don't know.

---

**(6) HPROBTYP****Model questionnaire**

---

**Filter: HPROBNUM = 1, 2 and Q3\_HPROBNUM = 2:****Q1a\_HPROBTYP***In the following questions, please consider the most serious of those health problems.**How would you describe this health problem?*

- (1) Bone, joint or muscle problem
- (2) Breathing or lung problem
- (3) Skin problem
- (4) Hearing problem
- (5) Stress, depression or anxiety
- (6) Headache and/or eyestrain
- (7) Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system
- (8) Infectious disease (virus, bacteria or other type of infection)
- (9) Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem
- (10) Other types of health problem
- (11) No answer

➔ If Q1a\_HPROBTYP = 1                      GO TO Q2\_HPROBTYP.

➔ If Q1a\_HPROBTYP = 2-11                GO TO Q1\_HPROBLIM.

**Filter: HPROBNUM = 1, 2 and Q3\_HPROBNUM = 1, 3:****Q1b\_HPROBTYP***How would you describe this health problem?*

- (1) Bone, joint or muscle problem
- (2) Breathing or lung problem
- (3) Skin problem
- (4) Hearing problem
- (5) Stress, depression or anxiety
- (6) Headache and/or eyestrain
- (7) Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system
- (8) Infectious disease (virus, bacteria or other type of infection)
- (9) Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem
- (10) Other types of health problem
- (11) No answer

➔ If Q1b\_HPROBTYP = 1                      GO TO Q2\_HPROBTYP.

➔ If Q1b\_HPROBTYP = 2-11                GO TO Q1\_HPROBLIM.

**Filter: Q1\_HPROBTYP = 1:**

**Q2\_HPROBTYP:**

*Is this bone, joint or muscle problem mainly affecting your ...*

- (1) Neck, shoulders, arms or hands
- (2) Hips, knees, legs or feet
- (3) Back
- (4) No answer

➔ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_HPROBLIM

---



## (7) HPROBLIM

- **Definition of the variable**

It is the subjective assessment by the respondent to what extent the most serious health problem caused or made worse by work limits the person's ability to carry out day to day activities either at work or during private life.

- **Target population**

People reporting work-related health problems.

- **Purpose of the variable**

This variable intends to get a subjective measure of the seriousness of the work-related health problem by the respondent. Together with the type and the days of absence from work collected by the variables HPROPTYP and HPROBBRK it provides a better understanding of the impact of the health problem.

- **Data set codes**

- 0. No.
- 1. Yes, to some extent.
- 2. Yes, considerably.
- 9. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No answer / Don't know.

---

(7) HPROBLIM

Model questionnaire

---

**Filter: HPROBNUM = 1, 2:**

**Q1\_HPROBLIM:**

*Would you say this health problem limits your ability to carry out day to day activities either at work or outside work?*

- (1) Yes, considerably
- (2) Yes, to some extent
- (3) No, not at all
- (4) No answer

➔ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_HPROBJOB

---

## (8) HPROBJOB

- **Definition of the variable**

This variable provides information which job caused or made worse the most serious health problem experienced during the year before the end of reference week

- **Target population**

People reporting work-related health problems.

- **Purpose of the variable**

The aim is to link the information about the work-related health problem with the characteristics of the job that caused or made it worse, which can be obtained by variables of the core LFS questionnaire.

- **Data set codes**

1. Main current job.
  2. Second current job.
  3. Last job (only for persons not in employment).
  4. Some other current or past job.
  9. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No Answer / Don't know.

---

**(8) HPROBJOB****Model questionnaire**

---

**Filter: HPROBNUM=1, 2 and EXIST2J = 1, Blank:****Q1a\_HPROBJOB:***Was the job that caused or made worse the health problem your main job?*

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No answer

→ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 1                      GO TO Q3\_HPROBBRK.

→ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 2                      GO TO Q1\_HPROBBRK.

**Filter: HPROBNUM =1, 2 and EXIST2J = 2:****Q1b\_HPROBJOB:***Was the job that caused or made worse the health problem, the one you previously mentioned as*

- (1) Main job
- (2) Second job
- (3) Some other job
- (4) No answer

→ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 1                      GO TO Q3\_HPROBBRK.

→ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 2                      GO TO Q1\_HPROBBRK.

**Filter: HPROBNUM =1, 2 and EXISTPR=1:****Q1c\_HPROBJOB:***Was the job that caused or made worse the health problem the one you previously mentioned as last job?*

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No answer

→ ANY ANSWER    GO TO Q1\_HPROBBRK.

---

## (9) HPROBBRK

- **Definition of the variable**

Total number of calendar days the respondent was absent from work during the year before the end of reference week because of the most serious health problem caused or made worse by work. In case of several absences from work due to that health problem all days of absence have to be added to a total.

- **Target population**

People reporting work-related health problems.

- **Purpose of the variable**

The aim is to determine the total duration of absence during the year before the end of the reference week when the respondent was unfit to work because of the most serious work-related health problem. This gives an important indication of the socio-economic loss and the severity of the health problem.

- **Data set codes**

- 00. Still off work because has not yet recovered, but expects to resume work later.
- 01. Expects never to work again because of this health problem.
- 02. Less than one day or no time off.
- 03. At least one day but less than four days.
- 04. At least four days but less than two weeks.
- 05. At least two weeks but less than one month.
- 06. At least one month but less than three months.
- 07. At least three months but less than six months.
- 08. At least six months but less than nine months.
- 09. Between nine and twelve months.
- 99. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No answer / Don't know.

**(9) HPROBBRK****Model questionnaire**

**Filter: HPROBNUM = 1, 2 and WSTATOR = 2 – 5:**

**Q1\_HPROBBRK**

*Is the reason that you have not been working on [last day of reference week] due to this health problem?*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

- ➔ If Q1\_HPROBBRK = 1 and WSTATOR = 2 GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK.
- ➔ If Q1\_HPROBBRK = 1 and WSTATOR = 3, 4, 5 GO TO Q2\_HPROBBRK.
- ➔ If Q1\_HPROBBRK = 2, 3. GO TO Q3\_HPROBBRK.

**Filter: Q1\_HPROBBRK = 1 and WSTATOR = 3, 4, 5:**

**Q2\_HPROBBRK**

*Do you expect to start working again?*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

- ➔ ANY ANSWER GO TO END.

**Filter: Q1\_HPROBBRK = 2, 3 and WSTATOR = 1:**

**Q3\_HPROBBRK**

*Thinking of the year before [last day of reference week], for how long were you off work because of your health problem in this period?*

*Please indicate the number of all days you were not fit for work, including Sundays, bank holidays, etc.*

- (1) Less than one day or no time off
- (2) At least one day but less than four days
- (3) At least four days but less than two weeks
- (4) At least two weeks but less than one month
- (5) At least one month but less than three months
- (6) At least three months but less than six months
- (7) At least six months but less than nine months
- (8) Between nine and twelve months
- (9) No Answer

- ➔ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 1, 2 GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK.
- ➔ ANY ANSWER and WSTATOR = 3, 4, 5 GO TO END.

## (10) PHYSRISK

- **Definition of the variable**

The variable measures the subjective perception of the respondent of being exposed to risk factors at work that might endanger his/her physical health.

- **Target population**

All employed persons aged 15 years and more.

- **Purpose of the variable**

The aim is to understand whether the respondent is exposed to work-related risk factors as listed in the answer categories which could affect his/her physical health.

The listed answer categories are used in the European Survey of Enterprises on New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) which looks at how European workplaces manage safety and health risks in practice.

- **Data set codes**

1. Tiring or painful positions.
  2. Repetitive hand or arm movements.
  3. Handling of heavy loads.
  4. Noise.
  5. Strong vibration.
  6. Chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases.
  7. Activities involving strong visual concentration.
  8. Slips, trips and falls.
  9. Use of machines or hand tools (excluding vehicles).
  10. Use of vehicles (in the course of work, excluding on the way to and from work).
  11. Another significant risk factor for physical health.
  00. No significant risk factor for physical health present
  99. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No answer / Don't know.

**(10) PHYSRISK****Model questionnaire**

Filter:  $15 \leq \text{AGE}$  and  $\text{WSTATOR} = 1, 2$

**Q1\_PHYSRISK**

*Would you say that at work you are exposed to the following factors that could affect your physical health?*

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_1 *Tiring or painful positions*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_2.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_2 *Repetitive hand or arm movements*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_3.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_3 *Handling of heavy loads*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_4.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_4 *Noise*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_5.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_5 *Strong vibration*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_6.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_6 *Chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_7.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_7 *Activities involving strong visual concentration*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_8.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_8 *Slips, trips and falls*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_9.



Q1\_PHYSRISK\_9 *Use of machines or hand tools (excluding vehicles)*

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_10.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_10 *Use of vehicles (in the course of work, (excluding on the way to and from work)*

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER GO TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_11.

Q1\_PHYSRISK\_11 *Other risk factor not mentioned above*

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) No Answer

→ If two or more factors are reported in Q1\_PHYSRISK\_1 TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_11  
GO TO Q2\_PHYSRISK.

→ If at most one factor is reported in Q1\_PHYSRISK\_1 TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_11  
GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK.

**Filter: two or more factors are reported in Q1\_PHYSRISK\_1 TO Q1\_PHYSRISK\_11:**

#### **Q2\_PHYSRISK**

*Which of these factors you are exposed to, do you consider being the greatest risk for your physical health?*

- (01) Tiring or painful positions
- (02) Repetitive hand or arm movements
- (03) Handling of heavy loads
- (04) Noise
- (05) Strong vibration
- (06) Chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases
- (07) Activities involving strong visual concentration
- (08) Slips, trips and falls
- (09) Use of machines or hand tools (excluding vehicles)
- (10) Use of vehicles (in the course of work, excluding on the way to and from work)
- (11) Some other risk factor, not mentioned above
- (12) No answer

→ ANY ANSWER GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK.

**Alternative:****Filter:  $15 \leq \text{AGE}$  and  $\text{WSTATOR} = 1, 2$** **Q1\_PHYSRISK (alternative)**

*Now I will list some risk factors in which you are maybe exposed in your work. Please tell me which of these, if any, do you consider being the greatest risk to your physical health?*

- (01) Tiring or painful positions
- (02) Repetitive hand or arm movements
- (03) Handling of heavy loads
- (04) Noise
- (05) Strong vibration
- (06) Chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases
- (07) Activities involving strong visual concentration
- (08) Slips, trips and falls
- (09) Use of machines or hand tools (excluding vehicles)
- (10) Use of vehicles (in the course of work, excluding on the way to and from work)
- (11) Some other risk factor, not mentioned above
- (12) None
- (13) No answer

➔ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK.

---

## (11) MENTRISK

- **Definition of the variable**

The variable measures the subjective perception of the respondent of being exposed to risk factors at work that might have an impact on his/her mental well-being (including mental health)..

- **Target population**

All employed persons aged 15 years and more.

- **Purpose of the variable**

The aim is to understand whether the respondent is exposed to work-related risk factors as listed in the answer categories which could affect his/her mental well-being.

The listed answer categories are used in the European Survey of Enterprises on New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) which looks at how European workplaces manage safety and health risks in practice.

- **Data set codes**

1. Severe time pressure or overload of work.
  2. Violence or threat of violence.
  3. Harassment or bullying.
  4. Poor communication or cooperation within the organisation.
  5. Having to deal with difficult customers, patients, pupils etc.
  6. Job insecurity.
  7. Lack of autonomy, or lack of influence over the work pace or work processes.
  8. Another significant risk factor for mental well-being.
  0. No significant risk factor for mental well-being
  9. Not applicable (not included in the filter).
- Blank. No answer / Don't know.

**(10) MENTRISK****Model questionnaire**

Filter:  $15 \leq \text{AGE}$  and  $\text{WSTATOR} = 1, 2$

**Q1\_MENTRISK**

*Would you say that at work you are exposed to the following factors that could affect your mental well-being?*

Q1\_MENTRISK\_1 *Severe time pressure or overload of work*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_2.

Q1\_MENTRISK\_2 *Violence or threat of violence*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_3.

Q1\_MENTRISK\_3 *Harassment or bullying*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_4.

Q1\_MENTRISK\_4 *Poor communication or cooperation within the organisation*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_5.

Q1\_MENTRISK\_5 *Dealing with difficult customers, patients, pupils, etc.*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_6.

Q1\_MENTRISK\_6 *Job insecurity*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_7.

Q1\_MENTRISK\_7 *Lack of autonomy, or lack of influence over the work pace or work processes*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ ANY ANSWER

GO TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_8.

Q1\_MENTRISK\_8 *Other risk factor not mentioned above*

(1) Yes

(2) No

(3) No Answer

→ If two or more factors are reported in Q1\_MENTRISK\_1 TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_8

GO TO Q2\_MENTRISK.

- If at most one factor is reported in Q1\_MENTRISK\_1 TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_8  
GO TO END

**Filter: two or more factors are reported in Q1\_MENTRISK\_1 TO Q1\_MENTRISK\_:**

**Q2\_MENTRISK**

*Which of these factors you mentioned that you are exposed to, do you consider as the greatest risk to your mental well-being?*

- (1) Severe time pressure or overload of work
- (2) Violence or threat of violence
- (3) Harassment or bullying
- (4) Poor communication or cooperation within the organisation
- (5) Dealing with difficult customers, patients, pupils, etc
- (6) Job insecurity
- (7) Lack of autonomy, or lack of influence over the work pace or work processes
- (8) Some other risk factor, not mentioned above
- (9) No answer

**Alternative:**

**Filter:  $15 \leq \text{AGE}$  and  $\text{WSTATOR} = 1, 2$**

**Q1\_MENTRISK (alternative)**

*Now I will list some risk factors in which you are maybe exposed in your work. Please tell me which of these, if any, do you consider being the greatest risk to your mental well-being?*

- (1) Severe time pressure or overload of work
  - (2) Violence or threat of violence
  - (3) Harassment or bullying
  - (4) Poor communication or cooperation within the organisation
  - (5) Dealing with difficult customers, patients, pupils, etc.
  - (6) Job insecurity
  - (7) Lack of autonomy, or lack of influence over the work pace or work processes
  - (8) Some other risk factor, not mentioned above
  - (9) None
  - (10) No answer
-

## Annex 2: Additional tables and figures

## Annex 2.1. Distribution respondents all countries by variable and category: mean, minimum, maximum and quartiles (%)

Variable	Answer category	Mean	Minimum	1st quartile	Median	3d quartile	Maximum
ACCIDNUM	0 None	96.4	89.5	95.3	97.1	98.6	99.4
	1 One	1.9	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.6	6.4
	2 Two or more	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.8
	Blank	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.5	8.4
ACCIDTYP	1 A road traffic accident	7.7	0.0	3.7	7.1	9.9	24.5
	2 Accident other than road traffic accident	89.0	0.0	89.5	92.4	95.9	97.8
	Blank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
ACCIDJOB	1 Main current job	86.2	74.4	83.7	86.6	89.8	96.3
	2 Second current job	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.6
	3 Last job (only for persons not in employment)	6.6	1.7	4.6	5.8	8.8	15.4
	4 Some other current or past job	5.9	0.0	3.3	5.4	8.3	16.0
	Blank	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.7
ACCIDBRK	0 Still off work but expects to resume work later	6.3	0.5	2.7	5.1	9.0	20.5
	1 Expects never to work again because the accident	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	2.6
	2 Less than one day or no time off	33.0	7.7	25.3	31.3	38.3	66.6
	3 At least one day but less than four days	15.4	4.7	8.7	12.6	17.3	64.2
	4 At least four days but less than two weeks	14.4	0.0	11.3	15.2	17.2	33.3
	5 At least two weeks but less than one month	12.4	0.0	8.8	12.7	16.6	22.6
	6 At least one month but less than three months	10.3	0.0	6.4	10.0	14.8	22.1
	7 At least three months but less than six months	4.0	0.0	2.6	4.2	5.2	9.7
	8 At least six months but less than nine months	1.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	2.1	5.7
	9 Between nine and 12 months	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.5
Blank	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	7.3	
HPROBNUM	0 None	88.9	60.9	86.5	92.3	93.9	97.9
	1 One	6.0	1.5	3.5	4.9	6.4	19.6
	2 Two or more	2.9	0.3	1.1	1.8	3.2	19.5
	Blank	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.6	19.9
HPROBTYP	0 Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects neck, shoulders, arms or	18.4	8.8	15.3	17.9	20.5	35.0
	1 Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects hips, knees, legs or feet	13.6	5.1	11.2	13.1	15.6	28.0
	2 Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects back	25.8	1.7	18.0	26.3	33.3	41.3
	3 Breathing or lung problem	4.9	1.4	3.1	3.8	5.7	22.2
	4 Skin problem	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.9
	5 5. Hearing problem	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	5.2
	6 Stress, depression or anxiety	17.8	4.4	7.4	13.4	24.8	45.4
	7 Headache and/or eyestrain	3.3	0.6	2.0	2.4	3.7	11.7
	8 Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	6.0	0.4	2.5	4.0	7.6	34.1
	9 Infectious disease (virus, bacteria or other type of infection)	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	3.5
	10 Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	4.8
	11 Other type of health problem	4.9	0.9	2.9	4.9	6.4	10.4
Blank	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	4.2	
HPROBLIM	1 No	18.0	1.8	10.8	16.8	21.2	37.3
	2 Yes, to some extent	51.1	24.8	44.4	50.8	56.4	70.0
	3 Yes, considerably	30.1	8.7	21.6	28.7	38.5	56.1
	Blank	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	11.4
HPROBJOB	1 Main current job	48.8	26.9	41.6	49.2	53.1	79.2
	2 Second current job	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9
	3 Last job (only for persons not in employment)	31.8	5.1	21.6	33.9	39.1	59.9
	4 Some other current or past job	17.7	6.2	13.2	15.1	22.1	37.6
	Blank	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	11.6
HPROBBRK	0 Still off work but expects to resume work later	7.9	0.4	4.1	8.1	11.4	15.2
	1 Expects never to work again because the health problem	11.5	1.0	9.4	11.6	14.6	28.7
	2 Less than one day or no time off	42.8	13.4	37.2	40.6	48.8	76.5
	3 At least one day but less than four days	6.1	1.0	3.0	4.4	7.1	19.6
	4 At least four days but less than two weeks	8.1	2.4	5.5	6.8	9.4	18.7
	5 At least two weeks but less than one month	6.6	1.7	4.9	6.6	7.9	11.3
	6 At least one month but less than three months	6.3	0.5	4.9	6.1	8.1	11.8
	7 At least three months but less than six months	2.9	0.2	1.7	3.2	4.1	6.0
	8 At least six months but less than nine months	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.5
	9 Between nine and 12 months	3.2	0.0	1.0	2.1	3.1	19.9
Blank	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	4.1	21.8	
PHYSRISK	0 None	33.6	14.5	24.6	31.9	40.3	56.2
	1 Tiring or painful position	12.8	3.0	7.5	11.9	17.3	24.5
	2 Repetitive hand or arm movements	8.7	3.2	5.6	8.1	10.8	18.8
	3 Handling of heavy loads	8.8	3.4	6.8	9.0	10.7	15.1
	4 Noise	3.6	0.7	2.4	3.3	4.5	9.5
	5 Strong vibration	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0
	6 Chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases	4.6	1.9	3.7	5.0	5.3	7.5
	7 Activities involving strong visual concentration	10.1	1.1	6.4	8.7	12.7	23.1
	8 Slips, trips and falls	3.8	0.9	2.4	3.2	5.4	10.5
	9 Use of machines or hand tools (excluding vehicles)	3.4	1.1	2.8	3.4	3.9	5.8
	10 Use of vehicles (in the course of work)	3.8	0.0	2.9	3.6	4.4	7.1
	11 Another significant risk factor for physical health	3.8	0.0	1.8	3.4	4.9	16.7
Blank	2.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	3.5	22.3	
MENTRISK	0 None	48.9	23.3	41.7	51.9	55.6	72.8
	1 Severe time pressure or overload of work	20.4	7.8	15.5	19.7	24.1	38.3
	2 Violence or threat of violence	1.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.2
	3 Harassment or bullying	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.3
	4 Poor communication or cooperation within the organisation	3.8	0.8	1.2	3.1	5.0	13.2
	5 Dealing with difficult customers, patients, pupils, etc	11.8	4.1	9.1	12.1	14.3	18.7
	6 Job insecurity	5.9	0.5	3.5	5.3	7.3	21.9
	7 Lack of autonomy, or lack of influence over the work pace or work processes	1.4	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.6	5.2
	8 Another significant risk factor for mental well-being	2.3	0.2	0.9	2.0	2.8	8.3
Blank	3.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	4.1	22.3	

**Annex 2.2: Unweighted response rate ACCINUM by country (%)**

	0. None	1. One	2. Two or more	Blank
<b>EU-27</b>	96.6	1.9	0.3	1.2
Belgium	97.5	2.1	0.2	0.2
Bulgaria	98.6	0.5	0.2	0.7
Czechia	98.0	1.7	0.2	0.1
Denmark	95.3	1.9	0.3	2.5
Germany	94.4	1.6	0.1	3.8
Estonia	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.1
Ireland	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.2
Greece	89.5	1.7	0.4	8.4
Spain	97.4	2.3	0.2	0.1
France	95.5	3.8	0.6	0.1
Croatia	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.1
Italy	96.8	1.4	0.1	1.7
Cyprus	98.0	1.8	0.2	0.0
Latvia	95.4	0.7	0.1	3.7
Lithuania	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	92.9	2.6	0.5	4.1
Hungary	98.4	0.7	0.1	0.9
Malta	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Netherlands	98.7	0.9	0.1	0.3
Austria	95.0	2.7	0.5	1.7
Poland	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Portugal	96.9	2.6	0.4	0.1
Romania	98.8	0.8	0.1	0.3
Slovenia	97.7	1.5	0.1	0.8
Slovakia	93.2	1.1	0.3	5.4
Finland	90.0	6.4	2.8	0.9
Sweden	95.3	3.4	1.3	0.0
Iceland	96.3	2.6	0.6	0.6
Norway	96.2	2.7	0.6	0.4
Switzerland	93.5	4.6	1.7	0.1



**Annex 2.3: Unweighted response rate ACCIDTYP by country (%)**

	1. A road traffic accident	2. Accident other than road traffic accident	Blank
EU-27	7.4	91.7	1.0
Belgium	8.4	91.6	0.0
Bulgaria	5.8	94.2	0.0
Czechia	10.6	89.4	0.0
Denmark	4.9	95.1	0.0
Germany	11.4	88.6	0.0
Estonia	8.6	91.4	0.0
Ireland	3.6	96.4	0.0
Greece	7.4	92.4	0.3
Spain	4.9	95.1	0.0
France	6.9	93.1	0.0
Croatia	2.6	97.4	0.0
Italy	14.4	85.6	0.0
Cyprus	24.5	75.5	0.0
Latvia	7.5	92.5	0.0
Lithuania	10.3	89.7	0.0
Luxembourg	8.4	91.6	0.0
Hungary	17.4	82.6	0.0
Malta	11.1	88.9	0.0
Netherlands	9.0	90.8	0.2
Austria	4.9	95.1	0.0
Poland	14.9	85.1	0.0
Portugal	3.7	96.3	0.0
Romania	8.5	91.5	0.0
Slovenia	0.0	3.8	96.2
Slovakia	2.2	97.8	0.0
Finland	3.0	97.0	0.0
Sweden	4.8	95.2	0.0
Iceland	3.7	96.3	0.0
Norway	3.2	96.8	0.0
Switzerland	3.4	96.2	0.4

**Annex 2.4: Unweighted response rate ACCIDJOB by country (%)**

	1. Main current job	2. Second current job	3. Last job (only for persons not in employment)	4. Some other current or past job	Blank
EU-27	85.4	0.9	6.4	6.4	0.9
Belgium	87.5	0.7	6.7	5.0	0.0
Bulgaria	92.2	0.0	5.8	1.9	0.0
Czechia	88.4	0.3	6.6	4.7	0.0
Denmark	86.7	1.3	5.5	6.5	0.0
Germany	87.9	1.7	1.9	3.8	4.7
Estonia	83.9	1.1	9.7	5.4	0.0
Ireland	87.0	1.8	8.3	2.4	0.6
Greece	92.6	0.0	4.1	3.3	0.0
Spain	74.4	0.5	11.6	13.3	0.3
France	87.1	0.7	5.8	6.5	0.0
Croatia	84.2	0.0	13.2	0.0	2.6
Italy	91.2	0.0	6.9	1.9	0.0
Cyprus	76.5	1.0	10.2	12.2	0.0
Latvia	15.0	0.0	7.5	2.5	75.0
Lithuania	79.5	0.0	15.4	5.1	0.0
Luxembourg	85.0	1.2	6.0	7.2	0.6
Hungary	81.4	0.0	9.3	9.3	0.0
Malta	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	86.6	2.1	5.2	5.6	0.4
Austria	83.4	0.5	8.8	7.3	0.0
Poland	92.7	0.4	2.8	4.0	0.0
Portugal	81.0	0.5	9.8	8.7	0.0
Romania	95.3	0.0	3.8	0.9	0.0
Slovenia	93.3	1.0	1.9	3.8	0.0
Slovakia	89.8	0.0	7.3	2.9	0.0
Finland	84.2	1.7	5.1	6.7	2.4
Sweden	83.7	2.0	5.2	9.2	0.0
Iceland	76.5	2.5	4.9	16.0	0.0
Norway	85.6	2.6	1.7	10.1	0.0
Switzerland	84.4	1.7	4.6	8.3	0.9

## Annex 2.5: Unweighted response rate ACCIDBRK by country (%)

	0. Still off work but expects to resume work later	1. Expects never to work again because the accident	2. Less than one day or no time off	3. At least one day but less than four days	4. At least four days but less than two weeks	5. At least two weeks but less than one month	6. At least one month but less than three months	7. At least three months but less than six months	8. At least six months but less than nine months	9. Between nine and 12 months	Blank
EU-27	6.9	0.4	36.1	11.4	15.4	11.9	11.4	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.9
Belgium	11.8	0.7	25.7	11.5	16.1	11.0	16.5	5.3	1.2	0.2	0.0
Bulgaria	3.9	1.0	35.9	24.3	21.4	7.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.0
Czechia	8.4	0.6	18.4	10.0	15.9	17.5	16.9	5.3	1.9	2.5	2.5
Denmark	5.8	0.3	44.7	15.2	12.3	6.5	9.7	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.6
Germany	3.4	0.6	32.9	10.0	20.3	13.3	10.0	2.7	0.2	0.6	5.9
Estonia	6.5	0.0	30.1	8.6	11.8	22.6	15.1	3.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Ireland	7.1	0.0	35.5	14.8	15.4	9.5	7.1	7.7	1.2	1.2	0.6
Greece	0.5	0.5	45.8	35.6	11.5	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8
Spain	14.7	0.6	22.4	8.1	14.7	14.4	15.7	5.0	1.9	1.0	1.6
France	9.0	0.0	38.5	6.7	17.3	11.2	11.7	3.4	1.2	0.9	0.1
Croatia	13.2	2.6	36.8	7.9	5.3	13.2	7.9	5.3	2.6	0.0	5.3
Italy	10.6	0.5	11.7	8.9	22.1	17.4	21.3	4.8	2.4	0.3	0.0
Cyprus	5.1	1.0	37.8	17.3	11.2	16.3	6.1	3.1	1.0	1.0	0.0
Latvia	2.5	2.5	32.5	20.0	7.5	12.5	10.0	5.0	0.0	2.5	5.0
Lithuania	20.5	2.6	7.7	17.9	17.9	12.8	15.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	4.8	1.2	29.9	22.2	15.0	9.0	10.2	4.8	2.4	0.6	0.0
Hungary	9.3	2.3	22.7	8.1	10.5	16.3	22.1	6.4	0.6	0.6	1.2
Malta	1.9	0.0	11.1	16.7	33.3	16.7	9.3	7.4	1.9	1.9	0.0
Netherlands	6.7	0.4	37.2	13.6	12.5	8.8	10.2	5.0	2.7	0.8	2.1
Austria	2.6	0.8	25.2	17.1	16.9	20.8	12.5	2.9	1.0	0.3	0.0
Poland	2.4	1.6	12.5	7.3	17.3	21.0	21.8	9.7	5.2	1.2	0.0
Portugal	8.9	0.2	28.1	4.7	17.1	22.2	12.9	4.0	0.7	0.5	0.7
Romania	0.5	0.0	43.9	24.5	16.5	9.9	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	9.5	0.0	25.7	4.8	16.2	19.0	7.6	9.5	5.7	1.9	0.0
Slovakia	0.7	0.0	27.0	13.9	20.4	13.9	13.9	4.4	2.9	0.0	2.9
Finland	1.0	0.1	66.6	11.6	10.2	4.9	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sweden	2.8	0.0	66.5	10.7	8.3	4.3	5.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Iceland	4.9	0.0	29.6	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Norway	5.2	0.4	59.7	15.9	3.4	6.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3
Switzerland	4.0	0.0	46.9	10.8	13.5	10.1	7.8	2.7	1.1	0.2	3.0

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**Annex 2.6: Unweighted response rate HPROBNUM by country (%)**

	0. None	1. One	2. Two or more	Blank
EU-27	89.1	6.0	2.8	2.1
Belgium	90.2	7.4	2.4	0.0
Bulgaria	93.4	3.7	1.8	1.0
Czechia	94.1	4.9	1.0	0.1
Denmark	73.4	4.9	1.8	19.9
Germany	84.2	6.1	3.2	6.5
Estonia	92.9	4.9	2.1	0.1
Ireland	97.0	2.0	0.8	0.3
Greece	82.6	2.5	1.2	13.7
Spain	93.4	5.5	1.0	0.2
France	92.2	6.2	1.4	0.2
Croatia	92.6	4.3	2.9	0.2
Italy	92.8	4.5	1.0	1.7
Cyprus	95.6	3.7	0.7	0.0
Latvia	89.7	4.7	1.8	3.8
Lithuania	97.9	1.7	0.4	0.0
Luxembourg	86.5	6.5	3.5	3.5
Hungary	95.6	1.5	2.1	0.8
Malta	97.4	2.3	0.3	0.0
Netherlands	92.7	5.1	1.4	0.8
Austria	86.8	8.9	4.4	0.0
Poland	60.9	19.6	19.5	0.0
Portugal	92.5	2.6	4.7	0.2
Romania	95.9	2.8	1.0	0.3
Slovenia	94.9	3.4	1.7	0.0
Slovakia	85.5	6.2	1.5	6.9
Finland	73.4	19.1	6.1	1.4
Sweden	78.8	13.8	7.0	0.5
Iceland	89.1	5.2	4.3	1.3
Norway	86.5	8.5	2.6	2.4
Switzerland	88.6	7.9	3.1	0.5

Annex 2.7: Unweighted response rate HPROBTYP by country (%)

	0. Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects neck, shoulders, arms or hands	1. Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects hips, knees, legs or feet	2. Bone, joint or muscle problem which mainly affects back	3. Breathing or lung problem	4. Skin problem	5. Hearing problem	6. Stress, depression or anxiety	7. Headache and/or eyestrain	8. Heart disease or attack, or other problems in the circulatory system	9. Infectious disease (virus, bacteria or other type of infection)	10. Stomach, liver, kidney or digestive problem	11. Other type of health problem	Blank
EU-27	19.5	13.2	27.7	4.1	0.8	1.3	15.8	4.9	5.4	1.3	1.6	4.0	0.6
Belgium	18.3	11.9	26.2	3.2	0.6	0.8	25.0	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.0	6.7	0.0
Bulgaria	12.0	15.4	12.8	5.2	0.7	1.2	4.5	7.1	34.1	0.7	4.0	2.3	0.0
Czechia	20.9	15.4	37.2	4.6	1.6	1.0	6.7	5.1	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.8	0.1
Denmark	22.8	10.7	14.6	1.4	1.0	0.3	34.6	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	6.8	0.4
Germany	25.1	10.1	22.3	1.8	1.0	1.1	24.0	3.0	2.4	0.5	1.2	3.3	4.2
Estonia	16.2	20.7	23.9	5.7	0.4	0.4	13.5	3.6	7.8	0.3	2.5	5.0	0.1
Ireland	13.7	12.1	20.1	3.5	0.8	0.2	35.9	1.4	2.7	0.8	1.6	6.4	0.8
Greece	18.6	11.3	35.3	5.6	0.7	0.7	6.2	3.2	8.2	2.4	1.7	4.7	1.4
Spain	19.8	15.7	26.5	5.8	0.9	0.6	13.3	1.5	4.6	3.0	2.3	5.4	0.7
France	19.6	11.2	23.9	4.3	1.0	0.7	23.3	1.7	3.0	3.5	1.7	5.5	0.5
Croatia	20.7	19.2	28.6	1.9	0.5	0.5	9.4	2.4	8.9	0.0	2.4	5.5	0.0
Italy	20.1	10.8	34.7	5.3	0.6	2.1	12.8	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.6	3.3	0.0
Cyprus	12.6	28.0	31.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.7	8.4	0.3	1.7	4.5	0.0
Latvia	13.6	11.9	39.1	3.3	0.0	0.8	9.6	5.6	5.8	1.0	1.8	6.3	1.3
Lithuania	8.8	12.7	38.7	6.1	1.1	0.6	12.2	0.6	9.9	0.6	0.6	8.3	0.0
Luxembourg	15.1	7.3	17.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	29.9	4.8	3.6	2.9	4.8	10.1	0.5
Hungary	12.7	20.2	30.9	6.7	0.4	1.1	6.8	1.9	13.0	1.0	2.9	2.5	0.0
Malta	17.1	7.3	15.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	44.4	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	5.9	0.0
Netherlands	17.5	9.0	16.1	3.6	0.3	0.5	32.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.3	10.4	1.5
Austria	21.6	13.6	32.9	3.5	0.7	1.4	12.1	2.2	4.3	1.0	2.0	4.8	0.0
Poland	16.6	15.9	37.4	2.1	0.5	1.4	4.8	11.7	7.1	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.0
Portugal	18.9	15.5	25.5	4.0	0.5	5.2	18.5	1.9	4.5	0.9	1.8	2.7	0.1
Romania	10.4	15.6	28.8	11.6	0.9	1.6	4.4	6.1	14.6	0.6	4.3	1.1	0.0
Slovenia	15.6	13.8	33.5	3.7	0.4	1.2	13.6	2.4	5.9	0.2	2.0	7.7	0.0
Slovakia	16.3	16.0	41.3	3.2	1.4	1.5	4.7	6.3	5.3	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.3
Finland	34.2	12.7	16.7	9.9	1.9	2.3	11.6	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	3.4	0.1
Sweden	19.9	5.1	13.2	1.6	0.4	1.3	45.4	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	6.1	0.4
Iceland	22.6	14.6	1.7	22.2	0.3	1.4	26.7	2.4	2.8	0.0	0.7	3.5	1.0
Norway	35.0	14.2	18.6	3.1	1.2	1.6	19.5	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.3	1.2
Switzerland	15.8	11.4	29.0	2.3	0.9	1.5	23.2	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.6	8.5	2.6

**Annex 2.8: Unweighted response rate HPROBLIM by country (%)**

	0. No	1. Yes, to some extent	2. Yes, considerably	Blank
EU-27	23.7	50.2	25.1	1.1
Belgium	16.4	44.0	39.6	0.0
Bulgaria	15.1	65.4	19.5	0.0
Czechia	10.8	67.5	21.6	0.1
Denmark	19.0	52.9	27.8	0.3
Germany	17.1	51.7	19.8	11.4
Estonia	15.3	48.9	35.6	0.1
Ireland	24.0	41.4	34.2	0.4
Greece	8.6	61.0	29.4	1.0
Spain	21.0	39.7	39.0	0.4
France	21.0	48.1	30.7	0.2
Croatia	7.7	54.3	37.7	0.2
Italy	27.1	64.1	8.7	0.1
Cyprus	7.7	63.6	28.7	0.0
Latvia	1.8	44.4	53.0	0.8
Lithuania	27.1	50.8	22.1	0.0
Luxembourg	7.2	48.7	44.1	0.0
Hungary	9.6	50.8	39.6	0.0
Malta	36.6	44.4	19.0	0.0
Netherlands	14.8	36.3	48.6	0.4
Austria	17.1	56.4	26.6	0.0
Poland	37.3	51.0	11.7	0.0
Portugal	14.2	24.8	56.1	4.8
Romania	3.5	67.9	28.6	0.0
Slovenia	16.8	44.6	38.5	0.0
Slovakia	14.6	70.0	15.2	0.2
Finland	31.5	53.3	15.1	0.1
Sweden	35.9	33.8	29.1	1.2
Iceland	10.8	37.8	50.7	0.7
Norway	21.2	49.8	28.3	0.7
Switzerland	21.0	52.6	25.0	1.4

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**Annex 2.9: Unweighted response rate HPROBJOB by country (%)**

	1. Main current job	2. Second current job	3. Last job (only for persons not in employment)	4. Some other current or past job	Blank
EU-27	52.5	0.3	30.3	14.8	2.2
Belgium	52.1	0.2	33.5	14.1	0.0
Bulgaria	31.7	0.1	54.6	13.6	0.0
Czechia	49.4	0.1	36.4	13.8	0.2
Denmark	71.9	0.3	10.1	17.6	0.2
Germany	62.3	0.9	17.7	7.6	11.6
Estonia	43.3	0.4	34.7	20.6	1.1
Ireland	40.4	0.0	30.5	26.8	2.3
Greece	46.4	0.0	45.6	6.2	1.8
Spain	50.2	0.1	34.5	13.4	1.7
France	51.4	0.3	33.1	14.1	1.1
Croatia	27.6	0.0	59.9	12.5	0.0
Italy	61.7	0.1	16.1	22.1	0.0
Cyprus	46.9	0.0	42.3	10.8	0.0
Latvia	4.8	0.8	34.8	8.3	51.3
Lithuania	33.7	0.0	28.7	37.6	0.0
Luxembourg	58.3	0.3	17.9	22.8	0.7
Hungary	26.9	0.1	44.4	28.6	0.0
Malta	51.7	0.0	39.0	9.3	0.0
Netherlands	49.0	0.7	26.1	21.7	2.5
Austria	46.3	0.4	20.9	32.4	0.0
Poland	50.8	0.3	38.8	10.1	0.0
Portugal	41.9	0.2	39.5	16.0	2.5
Romania	40.9	0.1	46.5	12.5	0.0
Slovenia	48.3	0.2	0.0	5.5	46.0
Slovakia	48.4	0.1	34.3	17.0	0.3
Finland	61.2	0.4	21.9	14.2	2.3
Sweden	79.2	0.4	5.1	13.7	1.6
Iceland	36.8	0.0	37.8	21.5	3.8
Norway	56.0	0.7	17.3	22.2	3.7
Switzerland	50.8	0.3	24.2	22.4	2.4

Annex 2.10: Unweighted response rate HPROBRK by country (%)

	0. Still off work but expects to resume work later	1. Expects never to work again because the health problem	2. Less than one day or no time off	3. At least one day but less than four days	4. At least four days but less than two weeks	5. At least two weeks but less than one month	6. At least one month but less than three months	7. At least three months but less than six months	8. At least six months but less than nine months	9. Between nine and 12 months	Blank
EU-27	6.9	0.4	36.1	11.4	15.4	11.9	11.4	3.6	1.3	0.7	6.8
Belgium	13.4	15.2	39.0	4.4	6.1	5.5	6.5	3.4	1.5	4.6	0.3
Bulgaria	1.2	14.6	76.5	1.0	3.7	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Czechia	6.7	10.7	48.8	3.3	6.8	9.6	7.2	2.4	0.8	3.1	0.6
Denmark	10.7	1.4	39.3	9.8	10.0	7.9	10.9	4.9	2.4	2.1	0.7
Germany	7.2	9.9	40.6	1.6	5.9	7.1	6.5	2.2	0.9	1.0	17.0
Estonia	10.7	17.0	44.7	2.6	4.9	6.3	10.6	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.0
Ireland	14.5	16.0	30.9	4.7	6.8	7.0	7.6	4.1	1.2	2.5	4.7
Greece	2.6	17.5	48.8	12.3	9.2	3.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.0
Spain	15.2	13.5	40.5	2.8	5.4	4.9	7.2	3.2	1.6	2.3	3.3
France	13.8	6.9	39.6	4.0	10.1	7.2	8.6	3.2	1.4	2.3	2.9
Croatia	2.9	12.3	72.1	2.2	2.4	4.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.2
Italy	5.9	8.5	37.2	5.5	9.4	5.1	4.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	21.8
Cyprus	4.9	10.8	59.1	9.1	6.3	4.5	2.1	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.0
Latvia	7.3	6.3	38.1	3.3	9.3	6.8	8.1	3.5	2.0	6.3	8.8
Lithuania	11.0	11.6	18.8	3.9	15.5	9.4	6.1	3.9	0.0	19.9	0.0
Luxembourg	8.6	9.4	22.3	16.3	13.5	11.0	9.3	4.5	0.9	1.6	2.4
Hungary	4.4	28.7	29.9	4.2	5.3	3.7	4.5	1.6	0.6	14.8	2.3
Malta	2.0	1.0	42.4	17.1	15.1	8.3	7.8	5.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	13.9	20.4	28.3	3.7	4.7	5.7	6.1	6.0	3.5	2.1	5.7
Austria	8.1	14.0	46.1	3.0	8.5	11.2	5.7	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.0
Poland	0.5	1.1	71.3	8.8	7.6	4.3	3.3	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.0
Portugal	11.4	10.6	39.3	2.3	5.5	6.9	5.9	4.1	1.4	3.9	8.6
Romania	0.4	14.6	13.4	19.6	18.7	11.3	8.1	4.4	2.4	7.2	0.0
Slovenia	12.2	17.2	45.6	1.8	4.5	5.3	4.9	3.7	2.2	2.4	0.2
Slovakia	2.7	9.6	54.4	6.3	8.2	6.6	5.9	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.4
Finland	1.6	5.7	50.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	40.7
Sweden	4.1	1.0	62.1	7.1	8.1	5.9	5.6	3.7	1.2	0.7	0.7
Iceland	14.2	12.5	21.9	5.9	10.1	8.3	11.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	5.9
Norway	9.4	12.6	41.6	4.6	5.9	7.3	8.3	3.4	2.1	1.3	3.6
Switzerland	8.9	9.6	48.7	5.6	6.6	4.9	5.6	3.2	1.7	1.1	4.1



Annex 2.11: Unweighted response rate PHYSRISK by country (%)

	0. None	1. tiring or painful position	2. repetitive hand or arm movement	3. handling of heavy loads	4. noise	5. strong vibration	6. chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases	7. activities involving strong visual concentration	8. slips, trips and falls	9. use of machines or hand tools (excluding vehicles)	10. use of vehicles (in the course of work)	11. another significant risk factor for physical health	Blank
EU-27	33.0	12.8	9.2	9.0	3.2	0.3	4.5	10.9	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.4
Belgium	36.9	13.5	5.6	9.5	4.7	0.3	4.1	12.8	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.4	0.0
Bulgaria	31.6	11.3	8.9	8.0	3.7	1.0	5.2	13.1	3.8	4.7	3.7	2.6	2.4
Czechia	52.6	3.0	10.8	7.2	2.9	0.2	3.5	5.7	2.6	3.5	4.0	3.5	0.5
Denmark	56.2	7.1	9.3	6.7	3.2	0.1	1.9	1.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	5.2	2.9
Germany	50.6	7.4	3.2	5.2	2.5	0.1	2.4	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.6	22.3
Estonia	31.5	14.7	3.4	11.0	4.1	0.8	6.3	19.3	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.4	0.1
Ireland	43.2	7.3	8.1	8.9	1.3	0.1	3.3	7.5	5.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7
Greece	24.4	24.5	6.6	6.5	0.8	0.2	5.0	7.9	2.9	4.9	3.3	4.9	8.1
Spain	23.1	19.2	10.8	10.6	2.7	0.2	5.5	12.0	3.2	3.4	5.4	3.4	0.4
France	25.2	13.9	10.2	12.5	3.9	0.3	5.0	12.0	3.9	2.8	6.0	2.4	1.8
Croatia	40.5	24.4	5.5	6.1	1.6	0.6	5.7	4.5	2.7	4.2	2.8	1.3	0.1
Italy	37.6	11.7	8.4	5.7	2.3	0.4	5.0	12.0	4.2	3.1	3.5	5.3	0.8
Cyprus	39.4	16.0	14.2	5.4	0.7	0.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	3.9	3.4	3.4	0.0
Latvia	30.7	11.4	4.2	15.1	3.9	1.0	5.1	12.4	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.3	4.8
Lithuania	55.6	6.6	5.7	3.4	3.4	0.3	3.8	6.7	2.0	3.0	4.3	5.2	0.0
Luxembourg	21.5	13.4	9.7	7.7	5.2	0.1	3.7	18.7	3.2	1.6	4.4	4.7	6.1
Hungary	35.9	9.6	6.0	9.8	2.4	0.4	5.1	9.6	3.3	5.7	3.6	7.5	0.9
Malta	49.6	11.9	4.6	11.2	2.7	0.3	4.8	8.3	0.9	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.0
Netherlands	19.0	7.8	17.3	10.5	2.3	0.2	2.6	23.1	2.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	2.7
Austria	21.6	13.6	5.9	10.3	4.6	0.1	6.6	19.4	4.6	3.5	4.1	5.7	0.0
Poland	35.9	18.9	7.7	11.3	4.9	0.4	3.6	9.0	1.8	3.2	2.7	0.5	0.0
Portugal	16.3	11.8	14.1	9.2	3.2	0.2	7.5	13.5	5.6	5.8	7.0	1.9	3.9
Romania	33.6	19.4	12.4	10.7	3.8	0.5	5.3	6.3	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.0
Slovenia	32.3	22.8	3.9	12.0	4.1	0.4	6.1	8.5	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.2	0.0
Slovakia	45.1	6.0	8.1	5.7	1.8	0.2	3.1	6.3	7.7	3.5	5.2	1.7	5.5
Finland	25.6	18.8	8.0	7.4	5.6	0.3	7.4	11.3	10.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.3
Sweden	21.3	9.3	12.9	8.8	7.0	0.4	4.3	7.7	5.8	3.0	6.1	8.5	4.8
Iceland	28.5	17.8	5.6	7.6	9.5	0.1	4.9	6.0	6.3	5.1	3.3	2.8	2.5
Norway	14.5	5.4	18.8	9.3	6.3	0.3	4.7	7.8	4.9	3.5	7.1	16.7	0.6
Switzerland	27.4	6.1	10.9	10.7	2.9	0.1	5.0	13.5	5.5	4.3	6.7	4.3	2.4

Annex 2.12: Unweighted response rate MENTSRISK by country (%)

	0. None	1. severe time pressure or overload of work	2. violence or threat of violence	3. harassment or bullying	4. poor communication or cooperation within the organisation	5. dealing with difficult customers, patients, pupils, etc	6. job insecurity	7. lack of autonomy, or lack of influence over the work pace or work processes	8. another significant risk factor for mental well-being	Blank
EU-27	51.0	19.1	1.1	0.7	4.1	10.7	6.3	1.6	1.6	3.8
Belgium	40.2	18.9	1.7	1.2	5.0	11.9	4.0	0.8	2.7	13.6
Bulgaria	52.4	17.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	15.2	8.8	1.2	0.9	2.6
Czechia	66.7	13.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	11.2	3.3	1.2	2.4	0.3
Denmark	59.9	17.4	1.6	0.4	5.0	5.8	2.5	1.4	2.8	3.0
Germany	55.6	12.3	0.3	0.5	2.3	4.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	22.3
Estonia	63.2	14.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	14.6	3.4	0.9	0.9	0.1
Ireland	45.9	20.9	1.6	1.5	4.2	14.2	4.0	1.4	2.0	4.1
Greece	28.6	18.5	1.3	0.3	1.8	13.9	21.9	2.3	3.4	8.1
Spain	53.7	24.4	1.3	0.7	2.9	7.3	6.7	1.0	1.4	0.5
France	46.9	21.1	1.8	1.7	6.2	12.6	5.2	1.2	2.0	1.3
Croatia	63.5	13.4	1.0	0.3	1.4	13.0	5.8	0.7	0.8	0.0
Italy	61.4	13.6	0.7	1.1	3.8	8.9	7.8	1.3	1.0	0.3
Cyprus	52.4	21.2	2.2	1.6	1.2	11.4	7.5	0.2	2.4	0.0
Latvia	51.4	13.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	18.0	5.3	1.7	2.8	6.3
Lithuania	72.8	7.8	0.2	0.2	1.1	11.0	3.5	0.8	2.5	0.0
Luxembourg	31.1	25.6	1.4	3.3	13.2	12.4	3.5	2.2	2.3	5.1
Hungary	64.0	16.8	0.4	0.2	0.9	9.7	6.5	0.4	0.2	1.0
Malta	54.3	22.7	0.6	0.5	4.1	14.3	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.0
Netherlands	44.6	20.6	1.1	0.4	11.2	8.2	5.3	5.2	2.2	1.1
Austria	42.1	27.3	0.7	0.7	5.0	18.3	3.2	1.6	1.0	0.0
Poland	55.6	18.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	14.8	7.8	1.6	0.4	0.0
Portugal	46.4	23.2	1.4	0.5	4.3	13.7	5.8	1.5	0.9	2.3
Romania	53.0	15.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	15.9	10.9	1.5	0.8	0.0
Slovenia	53.7	15.8	0.0	0.1	2.0	8.1	1.8	0.1	1.1	17.3
Slovakia	45.3	23.0	0.6	0.2	1.0	11.8	11.1	1.1	0.3	5.5
Finland	41.6	30.2	3.0	0.9	5.1	4.1	6.1	3.6	3.5	1.8
Sweden	23.3	38.3	3.2	0.9	8.7	8.1	7.5	2.2	3.6	4.1
Iceland	32.5	31.5	2.1	1.7	5.9	9.7	4.9	0.8	7.3	3.7
Norway	26.6	32.3	3.0	0.9	3.3	18.7	4.4	1.4	8.3	1.1
Switzerland	36.6	24.4	0.8	2.2	7.2	12.7	6.6	1.4	7.0	1.0



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# EU Labour Force Survey 2020 module on accidents at work and other work-related health problems

This report evaluates the 2020 EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) module on accidents at work and other work-related health problems. The main objective of this report is to describe the implementation of the survey and to assess the quality of the dataset. The report presents some main results and recommendations on how to improve the module for future repetition.

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