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# CATALOGUE OF SYSTEMS FOR THE MONITORING OF WORKING CONDITIONS RELATING TO HEALTH AND SAFETY

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European Foundation  
for the Improvement of Living and  
Working Conditions

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CATALOGUE OF  
SYSTEMS FOR THE  
MONITORING OF WORKING  
CONDITIONS RELATING TO  
HEALTH AND SAFETY

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## Preface

One of the main ambitions of the European Community is the improvement of health and safety at work. In order to fulfil this objective in an efficient way, accurate information and documentation is a necessity. At European level today the information and documentation systems are insufficient. At national level, however, a variety of interesting and useful registers, databanks and research exist in order to identify where improvements and safety at work might be sought and to monitor the effects of preventive programmes. The Foundation wishes to contribute to the development of better coordinated monitoring systems in Europe.

As a first phase of this development the Foundation has identified, described and compared important, existing monitoring instruments in the Member States of the EC and in international organisations.

The Foundation's work has resulted in:

1. A catalogue of summaries of all system descriptions with keywords in order to facilitate the identification of instruments relevant for different purposes.
2. A working paper with detailed descriptions of the above.
3. A consolidated report bringing forward ideas and suggestions for a better coordination and integration of the monitoring systems in Europe.
4. A short discussion paper intended for a debate among the social partners, health and safety experts, governments and European Community bodies.

This report includes the Catalogue of Monitoring Systems related to Health and Safety in the European Community.

Clive Purkiss  
Director

Eric Verborgh  
Deputy Director

**This Catalogue has been edited for the Foundation by Rienk Prins and Frans Verboon, Nederlands Instituut voor Arbeidsomstandigheden, Amsterdam.**

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- Mr. Rienk Prins and Mr. Frans Verboon, Nederlands Instituut voor Arbeidsomstandigheden, Amsterdam;
- Mr. Henrik Litske and Mr. Pascal Paoli, European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, Dublin.

The authors are grateful to the large numbers of national experts who have been consulted on the system descriptions.

The consolidated report and the discussion paper have been prepared by Mr. Rienk Prins and Mr. Frans Verboon, Nederlands Instituut voor Arbeidsomstandigheden, Amsterdam.

The Foundation's research managers responsible for the project are Mr. Pascal Paoli and Mr. Henrik Litske.

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## INTRODUCTION

In this Catalogue a number of systems or instruments for Monitoring Working Conditions and workers Health and Safety have been described.

The reason for initiating this project can be found in the growing need for adequate information on working conditions and their consequences for the health of the working population. This information is needed in order to develop policies aimed at in general the improvement of both working conditions and workers health. More specifically these policies will lead to the prevention of (potential) risks and hazards for the safety and health of the working population.

This need for information is not only felt at national levels by Public Authorities and social security organisations, but certainly also at the level of European Community institutions. Especially on the latter level the development of the Social Charter of the European Community and consequently, the development of legislation and directives leads to a growing demand for comprehensive information on working conditions and health.

An abundance of information on these issues is, though dispersed, already in existence within the Community. But to gain access to this information first of all a map has to be drawn of the whereabouts of specific sources of information and their contents. The here presented Catalogue of systems and instruments could in our view be regarded as a first attempt to show what kind of information on working conditions is available and where it can be found.

The general aim of the project, which was carried out from January to July 1990, was three-fold:

- to obtain an overall assessment of the existing instruments for identifying risk factors and working conditions in general;
- to contribute to the establishment of more consistent indicators at Community level;
- to complement existing community data and fill possible gaps in Community knowledge.

## VIII

We did not try however to establish a proportional image of all the countries involved in terms of the number of systems and instruments for each country. This has seemingly lead to some imbalance in the number of systems and instruments described for each country. The researchers feel however that this imbalance has no bearing on the ultimate goal of this project i.e. creating an initial overview of interesting systems and instruments meeting our criteria.

Moreover it is clear that the benefits of this project can only then be fully realised if a regular up-date and expansion of the compiled information can be established.

The selection of systems has been carried out on the basis of a number of initially formulated criteria. The systems therefore had to meet at least one of these criteria.

- the object instrument or system had to deal with one, but preferably more than one, aspect of working conditions, safety or work related health.
- the system or instrument should provide these relevant data on a more or less continuous basis (provisions were made however to include systems or instruments which were only used on a one-time basis, but were nevertheless interesting examples).

Although at first we aimed to describe systems and instruments which included both aspects of working conditions as well as aspects of workers health, we had to conclude in an early stage that there were actually very few of these systems meeting these strict requirements. Very strict limitations would therefore lead to an extensive exclusion of several very interesting and valuable sources of information on the issues at hand. Consequently we have broadened our scope to systems which primarily or only dealt with some aspects of physical or psychical working conditions, tools, products, substances and systems providing information on health aspects related to work.

The descriptions of the systems and instruments presented in this Catalogue are summaries of more extensive descriptions available as a working paper with the Foundation.

The descriptions in this document have been carried out in an identical

manner for every country involved, so as to facilitate comparisons and analyses. The descriptions of systems selected are being presented according to four dimensions:

**1. The general context and structure**

In this section a general overview is given of the organisational body, including the address, telephone and fax-number.

**2. Missions and objectives**

This aspect considers the general aim of the system or instrument.

**3. Descriptions**

In this section the main focus is on the used indicators for measuring or describing aspects of working conditions or health.

**4. Output and users**

The central theme in this section concerns the way data or results are published. Furthermore attention is given to intended and actual users of the information provided.

As appendices to this Catalogue have been added firstly an overview of sets of general indicators for working conditions and health used in each country and secondly a list of the major indicators as they appear in the systems of each country.



## Statistics on occupational accidents

### I. General context and structure

Statistiek van de arbeidsongevallen  
Nationaal instituut voor de Statistiek (N.I.S.)  
Leuvenseweg 44  
1000 Brussel  
Belgium

Telephone: 32-24131304

This institute is a part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The N.I.S. processes the data as being delivered by the authorized insurance agencies.

### II. Missions and objectives

In the accident statistics an extensive overview is given of all accidents on and around the work place. Only those employees are concerned that the law on occupational accidents applies to. Accidents occurring on the way to or from work (e.g. commuting) are dealt with separately.

### III. Description

The insurance companies, by which employees are mandatorily insured, gather information in the companies about the accidents. Apart from that these agencies themselves possess information on duration of disability and financial consequences.

Relevant indicators are: gender, age, nationality and occupation of the injured; economic activity (branch), size of company; material agent, nature of the injury, location of injury, sort of accident; the duration of work disability.

### IV. Output and users

A report is published yearly with an extensive number of tables. Furthermore a list is included of tables that can be obtained additionally.

## **"Absence of work due to illness"**

### I. General context and structure

#### Identification:

Afwezigheid wegens ziekte (promotion-research)  
E. Henderickx  
Faculteit van de Rechtsgeleerdheid  
Rijksuniversiteit te Gent  
Academiejaar 1984-1985

### II. Missions and objectives

The main goal was to give an insight in the relative importance of sickness absence. This insight could then contribute to the public debate on formulated problems and issues related to sickness absence.

### III. Description

It is a report on a one-time research project on absence due to illness. The population contained 1012 male industrial and administrative employees in 32 companies.

The following relevant indicators were used: questions on temperature, noise, smell, dust, safety, shiftwork, work rate; questions referring to the health situation: perceived health, attendance motivation, sickness frequency and duration of absence.

### IV. Output and users

It concerned a one-time report, meant to be a contribution to the public debate on the phenomenon 'absence due to illness'.



## General citizens and housing count (1981)

### I. General context and structure

#### Identification:

Algemene volks- en woningtelling (1981)  
Nationaal instituut voor de Statistiek (N.I.S.)  
Leuvenseweg 44  
1000 Brussel  
Belgium

Telephone: 32-25131304

The N.I.S. processed the data and has published reports on the outcome. The institute is a part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim is to give an overview of the demographic characteristics of the population.

### III. Description

It provides a count of the total population by means of questionnaire research.

Relevant indicators are: the division in the population and between the sexes in working and non-working persons for all administrative units (provinces) information was gathered about occupation, occupational status, branch and weekly working time.

### IV. Output and users

The report 'Algemene Resultaten' (general results), part 3, specifically deals with working and non-working. On request more detailed material is available. The most important users are the Government, and lower policy levels as city councils.

## **Data base on dangerous products (VGV-INFO)**

### I General context and structure

Nationale Vereniging tot Voorkoming van Arbeidsongevallen  
Gachardstraat 88  
Postbus 4  
1050 Brussel  
Belgium

Telephone: 32 2 648 03 37

The national association for the prevention of occupational accidents is a private institution subsidised by the occupational accidents insurance bodies. This association controls a system called VGV-info (veiligheid, gezondheid en verfraaiing der werkplaatsen; safety, health and improvement of workplaces) consisting of 10 databases, 7 of which deal with dangerous products.

### II Missions and objectives

To harmonize and focus the information flow on dangerous products, which was until recently dispersed among several institutions. Furthermore to facilitate an easier access for potential users.

One of the main objects is not so much to provide information on toxicological issues but more for preventive policies and actions.

### III Description

The dangerous products system was set up in 1989 as a database with two subsystems. One dealing with regulated products under Belgian law, with information on these products such as MAC (maximum acceptable concentration)-values, based on American standards. The second one deals with identification, physical/chemical and health risks, etc.

### IV Output and users

The data are available on a network, Videotext and also with "Medical", a database of the Inspectorate of the administration of Occupational safety.

Until now the system is used by professionals, such as medical officers, insurance bodies and companies (safety experts). It is estimated that presently the system is used around 15 hours a month. A promotion campaign is being conducted to inform the appropriate authorities of the availability of the database.

Civilians do not yet have access to Videotext.

## Register on accidents, Copenhagen

### I. General context and structure

"Registret for arbejdsulykker"  
Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet  
Landskronagade 33  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 18 00 88  
Fax: +45 31 18 35 60

The register is a division of the Labour Inspection, which is a public organisation under the Ministry of Labour.

Around 55.000 accidents are reported to the register every year covering about 50% of the total number of accidents at work. The notifications are so detailed that they can provide the basis for statistical analysis identifying causes.

The register was opened on 15 May 1973 at the same time as a new regulation on employers responsibility to notify accidents was issued.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose of the register is to create a basis for risk analysis in order to set up preventive actions.

List of intended users:

- Local workplaces
- Social partners
- Labour inspection

### III. Description

The data is updated continuously. Most important results are published in annual reports or specific reports. New studies are described in the Labour Inspection's newsletter.

In the register several indicators are used to measure risk: Incident rates, mortality rates etc. Risks can be linked to occupation, work process, exposure, age and sex, company size etc. Main results are published in reports. A large number of results are however on demand for the Labour Inspection, social partners etc.

#### IV. Output and users

The reports and results from the register is intensively used by the Labour Inspection in preparation of campaigns, regulations, etc.

Up till 1990 information from the register could be provided free of charge. From 1990 a fee system is developed.

## **Register for preventive purposes on occupational diseases, Copenhagen**

### I. General context and structure

"Registret for arbejdsbetingede lidelser"  
Direktoratet for Arbejdstilsynet  
Landskronagade 33  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 18 00 88  
Fax: +45 31 18 35 60

The register is a division of the Labour Inspection, which is a public organisation under the Ministry of Labour.

Around 20.000 occupational diseases have been reported to the register every year, of which 17.000 are new cases.

The register began its activities in 1983, when a new regulation was issued giving the general practitioners and dentists an obligation to notify supposed occupational diseases. At the same time a cooperation was started with the social security system (compensation) on exchange of received notifications. After 1986 the GP and dentists only had to notify on one scheme to the two registers.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose of the register is to create a basis for identifying causes to occupational diseases in order to set up preventive measures.

List of intended users:

- Social partners
- Labour inspection
- Researchers

### III. Description

The data is updated on a continuous basis. Basic results are published in annual reports.

The register covers employees in all branches, except on the sea and in the air.

The register covers a large number of diagnoses. The number of each diagnosis can be compared with branches, employer, exposures, work processes, age, sex, etc. Main overall results are published in annual reports. Specific studies are made on demand. (WHO's classification).

#### IV. Output and users

As mentioned the results of the data analysis are published annually and specific studies are made on demand. The analysis has visible influence on the preparation of the preventive programmes.

Up till 1990 information provided was free of charge. A fee system is now being developed.

## **Statistics on Mortality and Occupation, Copenhagen**

### I. General context and structure

"Dødelighed og erhverv"

Danmarks Statistik (Danish Central Bureau of Statistics)

Sejrøgade 11

2100 Copenhagen

Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 29 82 22

Fax: +45 31 18 48 01

The organisation is an independent public service body.

Statistics on occupational mortality in Denmark are based on computerised linkage of registers. The main registers are the census registers from 9th November 1970 with information on occupation, industry etc. and the death registers each year since 1970 with information on date of death and cause of death.

Danmarks Statistik is the only organisation of its kind in the country. It gathers information on a very large number of issues. In relation to the project on "Systems for the monitoring of working conditions related to health", DS's statistics on the employment and mortality are the most relevant.

### II. Missions and objectives

A main purpose of "Statistics on Occupational Mortality" is to gather information and knowledge on how occupation affects mortality in order to stimulate preventive actions.

List of intended users:

- Epidemiological researchers
- Social partners at branch level and national level
- Occupational health authorities

### III. Description

The first large survey covered a 5 year period, 1970-1975. A second study covered a 10 year period, 1970-80. The register is now updated with 17 years of deaths. A new register with more up to date information is being prepared. An updating to 1985 is being prepared. In addition to this DS also prepares smaller surveys on specific groups of employees, e.g. on request.

The study covers in principle all sectors and the whole workforce. The workforce is divided into men and women and categories of occupation. Furthermore the mortality is related to age and diseases and accidents. The second study 1970-80 also covered geography, marital status and housing conditions in relation to occupation.

The indicator to measure mortality is the Standard Mortality Rate, defined as the observed number of deaths divided with the expected number of deaths. The expected number of deaths is based on the mortality for a standard population e.g. the economically active population.

#### IV. Output and users

- contribution to other systems e.g. Cancer Register. The Cancer Register in Denmark had used the Occupational Mortality Register for research in connection with cancer incidence.
- on request

Main publication in English: "Occupational Mortality in Denmark 1970-80".

Trade unions are requesting specific studies for the categories of employees covering their members.

The register is an individual register with one record per person and is confidential. On request DS can deliver tables and special calculations for specific combinations of occupation and industry. No individual person or firm must be identified. The full cost has to be paid by the person ordering the tables.



## **The Danish Cancer Register**

### I. General context and structure

"Cancerregisteret"  
Danish Cancer Society  
Institute of Cancer Epidemiology  
Rosenvangets Hovedvej 35, Box 839  
2100 Copenhagen  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 26 88 66

Fax: +45 31 26 00 90

The Danish Cancer Register is a division of the Danish Cancer Society. It is a private organisation based on grants from the public. The cancer registration scheme is also financially supported by the Danish government, and the cancer registry receives research funds from several sources. In 1988 the Registers budget was 22 million DKR.

The register covers all cancers in Denmark since 1943. The amount of data gathered makes it possible to make in-depth epidemiological research. The data in the register can be linked to many other data files based on the personal identification number.

The Danish Cancer Register was established in 1943 as the first national register of its kind in the world. Over the years the main objective of the registration has been scientific use of the data with emphasis on research into cancer ethology for the primary prevention of cancer. Today the register has around 60 persons employed.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim is to create a basis for epidemiological research in order to follow the trends in cancer incidence, to identify causes of cancer for prevention, and to evaluate the effect of cancer treatment.

The cancer registry data are available for research purposes in the registry itself as well as in the government institutions, universities and hospitals.

### III. Description

Cancer registration is a running process. The registration follows the individual cancer case - from diagnoses to treatments, death or cure.

The Cancer Register covers all diagnosed cancers in the Danish population since 1943.

Incidence of cancer by occupation.

#### IV. Output and users

The Danish Cancer register has published a very large number of reports and articles. A useful list of publications is included in the "Danish Cancer Register's Triennial Report 1986-1988.

Data available for research purposes. Notification scheme according to government notice from March 1987. Registration controlled by the Data Inspection Agency. Cost for retrieval of data = actual costs.

## **Medical Birth Register and Registry and Congenital Malformation**

### I. General context and structure

"Fødselsregisteret" og "Misdannelsesregisteret"  
Sundhedsstyrelsen  
Amaliegade 13, P.O. 2020  
1012 Copenhagen K  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 33 91 16 01  
Fax: +45 33 91 16 01

The National Board of Health is a public organisation, under the Ministry of Health. The establishment of the Register of Congenital Malformation was supported by a grant from the Danish Work Environment Fund, which is a tripartite body.

The Medical Birth Register had been in force since 1968, computerised since 1973. The primary aim with MBR is evaluating and planning the antenatal case and delivery service besides the possibility to follow pregnancy outcome. The Register of Congenital Malformation was created on 01.01.83. This register was created in order to gather information which can be the basis for identifying causes of spontaneous abortions and congenital malformation - e.g. work related causes.

### II. Missions and objectives

The main aim is to create knowledge on links between adverse pregnancy outcome and not just abortions/malformations and their causes. This knowledge is important for developing prevention and for compensation criteria to parents if causes are work related.

#### List of intended users

- Health sector - planners
  - decision makers
- Social partners
- Labour inspection
- Researchers
- National Board of Health itself

### III. Description

The Medical Birth Register is updated yearly. Main results are published biannually and in specific articles.

The registers cover all births, spontaneous abortions after the end of the 15th week of gestation and malformations diagnosed within the first year of life in the country.

Listing of indicators

- still birth rates
- mortality rates
- incidence of low birth
- rates of congenital malformation
- operations during delivery

## **Occupational Hospitalisation Register, Copenhagen**

### I. General context and structure

The Occupational Hospitalisation Register  
Arbejdsmiljøinstituttet  
Lersø Parkallé 105  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 29 97 11  
Fax: +45 39 27 01 07

The register is based on linkage between the "The Employment Classification Module" in Danmarks Statistik and the National Inpatient Register. The Danish National Institute of Occupational Health, a part of the Labour Inspection Service, is responsible for the investigation.

Because of the "Central Population Register" (CPR), where all citizens have a number, linking registers is possible.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of creating the register is to assess effects of working environment programmes related to a number of serious occupational diseases. The surveillance system is established in order to be able to detect new occupational hazards at an early stage, and to make better analyses of the etiology of known excess risks related to occupation.

### III. Description

A cohort including all 20-59 years economically active Danes are followed from 1st of January 1981 until 31st December 1984.

3.327.758 men and women between 20 and 59 years on 01.01.81.

Some selected diagnosis are analysed by the Danish National Institute of Occupational Health. All others can be analysed by others.

### IV. Output and users

Articles in selected diagnosis are published in Epidemiological periodicals.

Aggregated data can be required at Danish National Institute of Occupational Health for the electronics data processing costs.

**ATABAS, Copenhagen**I. General context and structure

"ATABAS"  
Arbejdsmiljøinstituttet  
Lersø Parkallé 105  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: + 45 31 29 97 11  
Fax: + 45 39 27 01 07

The database is a division of the Danish National Institute of Occupational Health, which is a research centre. Although the institute has an independent status it is in structural terms a part of the Danish Labour Inspection - a public body under the Ministry of Labour.

The database includes information on the results of around 20.000 tests (monitoring). One test include often information on more than one substance. The total number of substances is 60.000.

ATABAS was established in 1983 with the purpose of descriptions of substances and products at workplaces and in branches.

II. Missions and objectives

Describing exposures of substances and products at workplaces and branches in order to set up preventive actions at national level and especially at branch level.

## Intended users:

- Labour Inspection
- Social partners
- companies
- occupational health services
- occupational branch councils

III. Description

The information to the database is gathered continually.

The database covers in principle all workplaces where exposure of health risks from substances are possible. The number of branches and substances actually sufficiently covered for statistical analysis purposes are more limited. Most of the measurements are related to the following branches :

Metal industry  
Wood industry  
Graphics / paper  
Chemical industry

and to the following substances :

- acetone
- butanols
- butanone
- butylacetates
- dust
- ethanol
- ethanole
- ethylacetates
- ethylglycol
- ironoxides
- isopropanols
- mineral dust
- Solvesso 100
- toluene
- xylene
- xylenes
- white spirit (Stoddard solvent)
- zinc oxides

The database gives information on how many measurements indicate that exposure limits have been violated. Through additional information on dose-risk assessments it will be possible to estimate the health risk.

The indicator is correlated with branch, work processes and to some extent to employment.

The indicators are published in annual reports from the institute and the Labour Inspection. Most of the information given is however on demand.

#### IV. Output and users

- 1 report and 1 annual report
- 1 article
- contribution to other systems?
- requests: 10-20 per year

It is not possible to get direct access to ATABAS.

**BIOBAS, Copenhagen**I. General context and structure

"BIOBAS"  
Arbejdsmiljøinstituttet  
Lersø Parkallé 105  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 29 97 11  
Fax: +45 39 27 01 07

The database is a division of the Danish National Institute of Occupational Health, which is a research centre. Although the institute has an independent status it is in structural terms a part of the Danish Labour Inspection - a public body under the Ministry of Labour.

The database includes information on the results of around 400 tests (monitoring)

The database is being developed at present.

II. Missions and objectives

The purpose of BIOBAS will be to identify health problems at work in order to set up preventive action. It is intended to be used in connection with biological monitoring.

List of intended users:

- Occupational Health Institute
- Labour Inspection
- Social Partners

III. Description

The information to the database is gathered continuously.

BIOBAS covers the same field as ATABAS (see description). In practical terms the actual groups of people covered are limited as biological measurements are rare in Denmark (lead, etc.). Most of the measurements will be related to the following branches:

Metal industry  
Graphics / paper  
Chemical industry

The indicator is a direct way to measure the level of pollution in a workers body. Most of the results are presented on demand.



#### IV. Output and users

Small reports are prepared in request from companies.

It is not possible to get direct access to BIOBAS. However the system can be contacted via mail.

**Danish Product Register  
Copenhagen**

I. General context and structure

"Produktregisteret"  
Arbejdsmiljøinstituttet  
Lersø Park Allé 105  
Post Box 850  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 29 97 11  
Fax: +45 39 27 01 07

The Product Register is a joint register between the working environment authorities and the external environmental authorities. Thus it is a public funded register. It is located at the Danish National Institute of Occupational Health. The authorities have on-line connection to the data base PROBAS.

The register has gathered information on some 45.000 products and 130.000 chemical substances. The public has access to part of the information in a separate data base - KEMI-INFO. KEMI-INFO is the only public register in the world based on notification from suppliers, producers and importers where you can buy direct access. Furthermore the public has access through a public telephone information service with the purpose to inform about chemical products and the possible effects of these on occupational health and safety.

The Product Register was created in 1980 in order to improve preventative programmes at national level, branch level and at the local workplace level. Increased information on the existing and new substances and products at work - amount, risks etc. - is seen as the first step towards action to prevent a large number of occupational diseases.

II. Missions and objectives

The aim of the register is to gather information on toxic chemicals, product and substance use, composition of products, where and for what purpose they are used, quantities used in Denmark, and adverse effects on health and environment. The information is gathered from research, daily work for authorities, and through a mandatory and voluntary notification from producers, importers and suppliers. The mandatory notifications cover regulated products and chemicals which are supposed to be of high risk.

Furthermore, the information of the Product Register can help branches, producers, suppliers and importers as guidance for filling in notification forms, hazard labels and material safety data sheets, classification etc. The register can also give advice on possibilities of substitution and it can inform on legal requirements in relation to the substances and products.

The authorities have access to all the information gathered. The public has access to part of the non-confidential information. This is called the "Public Product Register"- KEMI-INFO. The users can here seek information on 7.000 products and 10.000 substances.

### III. Description

PROBAS is updated on an ongoing basis. KEMI-INFO is updated 3-4 times a year.

As a system for the monitoring of working conditions the register can give information on which branches and groups of workers are exposed to certain hazardous substances.

Around 40% of the information is gathered from companies outside Denmark (suppliers/importers). For around half of the products and substances in Denmark it is possible to find information in the Product Register.

#### Listing of indicators:

- Information on chemical products and substances
- Identification
- Composition
- Classification, labelling, regulation
- Precautions
- Use and functions in the industry
- Physical/chemical data
- Toxicological data
- Transport classification
- Regulation on the transport of dangerous goods
- Packaging type, - size etc.

### IV. Output and users

For the public not buying direct access to the database a KEMI SERVICE has been established. This is a telephone service where everybody can call for information on substances and products.

A recent development in the register is, as mentioned earlier, a department called KEMI-INFO where the public can buy direct access to the public register. Price per year is 1.000 ECU plus 1,2 ECU per minute. (Information on this system can be sought at I/S Datacentralen, Att. DG Host Centre, Retortvej 8, 25000 Valby, Denmark, Tel. +45 31 46 81 22). The system is accessible all over Europe via the DIANE Network.

## **The Working Environment Survey of 1973**

### I. General context and structure

The working environment survey of 1973 - "Arbejdsmiljøundersøgelsen" - was a report no. 2 published by the Working Group of 1972. Copenhagen.

SFI - the Danish Social Research Institute - carried out the survey on behalf of a temporary expert committee (Arbejdsgruppen af 1972) including government bodies and the social partners. The expert committee should make proposals to major changes in the working environment policy in the country.

The survey should describe the working environment for employees as they saw the working conditions themselves.

In the 1960's, the country saw major changes in industry with severe implications for the working conditions. By the end of the sixties, it was clear that major changes in the Health and Safety regulations was necessary. In order to give an input to this process, the Minister of Labour created the Working Group of 1972 to make proposals. The Working Group found it important to have a large survey describing the working conditions. It was the aim of the "Working Environment Survey of 1972" to describe the working conditions of employees as they saw the conditions themselves.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim of the survey was to have an overall picture of working conditions and to identify areas where preventive action was needed.

#### List of intended users

- The Working Environment Group of 1972
- The parliament
- The social partners
- The labour inspection
- The Minister of Labour
- The public

### III. Description

The study was carried out only once. The information gathered was however important for the working environment policies in the 1970's and 1980's. Furthermore, the experience of the survey method is used in more recent surveys - e.g. "Screening of the working environment", 1983, and other surveys carried out by the Danish National Institute of Occupational Health and the SFI.

The survey covers organised employees working in areas where the largest central Trade Union - LO - has general agreements.

The survey describes percentages of employees in specific branches complaining over a large number of physical-chemical risks, health problems, etc.

#### IV. Output and users

It was a once and for all survey, which, despite methodological weaknesses, has a very strong impact on the overall policy changes in the working environment in the 1970's - 1980's.

The report can be bought at the  
Working Environment Fund  
Vermundsgade 28  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 20 5533

Fax: +45 31 20 5833

The full title is: "Arbejdsmiljøundersøgelsen", Arbejdsmiljøgruppen of 1972, rapport nr. 2.

## **"Women's health and work" Survey**

### I. General context and structure

Author: Tage Søndergaard Kristensen

Title: "Kvinders helbred og arbejde"

Institute for Social Medicine, Publication no. 9, Copenhagen, 1978.

The Institute for Social Medicine, who carried out the survey, is an Institute of the University of Copenhagen.

The survey covers 7 branches with a high rate of women's participation in the workforce. Information was gathered mainly from employees themselves, but also from a few employers and from registers on absenteeism.

The "Working Environment Survey of 1973", described elsewhere, showed that women in general had worse working conditions and health than men. Therefore it was felt that a more detailed survey on women's work should be conducted. The survey was carried out in 1976.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose was to identify the most common risks at work for women in 7 industries.

List of intended users:

Trade unions

Employers

Labour Inspection

### III. Description

The survey was a once and for all study.

Women working in:

- electronics
- soap industry
- textile
- clothes
- tobacco
- shoe manufacturing
- supermarkets

The indicator is a percentage of women in different branches indicating the name of certain physical, chemical, psychological constraints at work and their illness frequency.

### IV. Output and users

A report.

## "Screening of the Working Environment 1983"

### I. General context and structure

"Screening af arbejdsmiljøet"  
Arbejdsmiljøinstituttet  
Lersø Park Allé 105  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 29 97 11  
Fax: +45 39 27 01 07

The Danish National Institute of Occupational Health forms part of the Danish Labour Inspection Service. As such, it is a public organisation doing research, workplace investigations and houses registers on chemicals and products etc.

The study covers interviews of employees identifying 33 risk factors and 164 working processes.

The study was carried out to get up-to-date information of the working environment conditions for all groups of employees. Earlier studies had only covered parts of the workforce either special branches or only workers organised in a union.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose is to gather information to identify needs for preventive action at different levels and to make it possible to compare the working conditions for different working groups.

#### List of intended users

- Labour Inspection
- Social Partners
- Public
- Researchers

### III. Description

The study was meant to be the first one in a longitudinal study. Unfortunately the classification of working processes used in the study was not as good as it was meant to be. Therefore it is planned to develop a new classification, which is going to be used in a new survey in 1990. But comparability to the screening-survey is not possible for this reason.

The population was all employees except fishermen and military persons. The representative random sample was 10.000 respondents.

The survey describes the percentage of employees working at special processes saying they are exposed to a number of physical and chemical risks and having certain health problems which they think are caused by their work.

IV. Output and users

Two reports and five articles have been written. Rapport no. 1" Screening af arbejdsmiljøet 1983" S. Nielsen og E. Ørhede. Arbejdstilsynet/Arbejdsmiljøinst.

Rapport nr. 20 1986

Rapport no. 2. "Arbejdsmiljøbelastninger". En latent strukturanalyse.

Rapport nr. 23/1986.

The report is sold through the Danish Labour Inspection

Landskronagade 33

2100 Copenhagen .

telephone: +45 31 18 00 88



## Nordic Questionnaire on Working Environment and Health, 1990

### I. General context and structure

Danish National Institute of Occupational Health  
Lersø Parkallé 105  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 29 97 11

Fax: +45 39 27 01 07

The questionnaire was developed by a group of social researchers from the Nordic countries. The project was supported economically by the Nordic Council of Ministers.

The questionnaire covers the following topics:

1. Physical/chemical exposures
2. The psycho-social work environment
3. Health symptoms
4. Work accidents
5. General background information and work conditions

The questionnaire was developed to make it possible to compare working conditions for workers in the Nordic countries. A lot of studies have been carried out in the countries during the seventies and eighties, but because questionnaires and methods have been very different, comparisons have not been possible.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose is to get data which are comparable to data being collected in other Nordic countries during the period 1989 to 1991.

List of intended users

Statistical offices  
Trade Unions  
Labour Inspections  
Research Centres/Universities

### III. Description

The survey which is going to be carried out in the autumn of 1990 in Denmark is meant to be a panel study which is going to be repeated in 5-7 years.

The questionnaire is to be used in enquete-surveys for screening the work environment. All branches should be included and therefore the sample must be very numerous.

### IV. Output and users

The questionnaire is translated into Norwegian, Swedish, Finish and Danish.

## Survey on Living and Working Conditions of Danes

### I. General context and structure

"Danskernes Levekår"  
Socialforskningsinstituttet  
Borgergade 28  
1300 Copenhagen K

Telephone: +45 33 139 811

SFI is a public social research Institute linked to the ministeries of Labour and Social Affairs.

"The Danes' living and working conditions" is an interview survey carried out in 1976 and repeated in 1986 to the same interviewees.

The study in 1976 was originally carried out to describe the health conditions of the population. By repeating the survey in 1986 on the same interviewees, it was possible to compare and describe changes in living and working conditions.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of the survey was to identify needs for improvements leading to better health of the population.

List of intended users

- Parliament
- Social Partners
- Health Authorities

### III. Description

Twice: 1976 and 1986

The surveys are based on a sample representing the whole grown up population (20-69 years in 1976 and 20-79 years in 1986). Categories on occupation, branches, skills, age, sex etc. are used.

### IV. Output and users

The 1976 results are published in "Fordeling af levevilkårene". Socialforskningsinstituttet. Publ. 82. København 1980.  
The results of 1986 are published in Hansen, E.J.: "Danskernes levekår - 1986 sammenholdt med 1976". Hans Reitzels Forlag 1986.

## **"Health and Diseases" Survey**

### I. General context and structure

"Sundhed og Sygelighed"  
Danish Institute for Clinical Epidemiology  
Svanemøllevej 25  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 20 77 77  
Fax: +45 39 27 01 07

DICE is a research institute and part of the Health Ministry. The study is financed by: Sundhedsministeriets sundhedspulje, DICE, Sygekassernes Helsefond.

The study covers health status, habits, use of health service, risk at work and at home for adults in Denmark.

The study is a contribution to the WHO programme "Health for all, 2000".

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim of the survey is to describe the health conditions of the grown-up population and important factors influencing health.

### III. Description

The study was done only once. May be repeated in 1991.

The study covers the whole grown up population. Employees report on their occupation, branch, age, sex. All participants reported on health status, diseases, contacts with the health service, life style, absence from work.

### IV. Output and users

The results are presented in one main report and several other reports on special topics. All reports are in Danish. Special articles are planned.

The report is sold through DICE.

## **A Cross Sectional Study in the Wood and Furniture Industry**

### I. General context and structure

The Cross Sectional Study in the Wood and Furniture Industry will be described in an article in the Scandinavian Journal of Working Environment and Health in 1990. The article is written by:

Elsa Bach & Erik Holst  
Danish National Institute of Occupational Health (AMI)  
Lersø Parkallé 105  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 29 97 11  
Fax: +45 39 27 01 07

The survey was carried out by several services of the Danish Labour Inspection in order to use the interdisciplinarity.

In 1988 the Danish Labour Inspection carried out a survey in a selected industry in order to study several simultaneous exposures. The industry chosen was the Wood and Furniture Industry. Exposures studied were wood dust, organic solvents, noise, ergonomics etc.

Traditionally, surveys of occupational exposure levels in industries deal with one exposure level. In many industries, however, the employees are exposed to several simultaneous exposures. In these industries surveys of one exposure gives an insufficient picture of the working environment.

Therefore the Labour Inspection developed the concept of in depth studies of specific high risk branches of which the wood and furniture industry is an example. The survey was carried out in the first 4 months of 1988.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim of the survey was to have a total view of the working environment in the wood and furniture industry.

#### List of intended users

- The main target group was the wood and furniture industry itself
- The working Environment Branch Council
- Labour Inspection
- Social partners

### III. Description

The study was carried out once and for all in 1988.

A stratified sample of 200 factories in the industry.

Listing of indicators:

- Exposures on
- Wood dust
- Organic substances
- Noise
- Ergonomics
- etc.

IV. Output and users

Several reports and articles have been published.

Vinzents P, Bach E. Træ- og møbelindustrien. Tværsnitsundersøgelse - design. Arbejdstilsynet, AT-rapport nr. 4/1989.

Holst E, Bach E. A Model for an Investigation of the Exposure of Wood dust. The Statistician.

Bach E, Holst E. A Cross Sectional Study in the Wood and Furniture Industry. Scand. J. Work Environ. Health.

The report can be bought at:

National Labour Inspection  
Landskronagade 33  
2100 Copenhagen Ø.

Telephone: +45 31 18 00 88

Telefax: +45 31 18 35 60

Requests for copies of the articles to: Elsa Bach, Danish National Institute of Occupational Health, Lersø Parkallé 105, 2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

**"At-dok"**  
**The Documentation Service of the National Labour Inspection**  
**Copenhagen**

I. General context and structure

"At-dok"  
National Labour Inspection Service  
Landskronagade 33  
2100 Copenhagen .  
Denmark

Telephone: +45 31 18 00 88  
Fax: +45 31 18 35 60

The documentation service is a division of the Labour Inspection, which is a public organisation under the Ministry of Labour.

"At-dok"

- publishes a newsletter on new Nordic literature about the working environment;
- provides literature screening on specific issues on request;
- coordinates requests on literature.

The documentation service was originally created and financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers. It was then called SDA. After 1987 it has been financed solely by the Labour Inspection Service.

II. Missions and objectives

The aim is to support the staff of the Labour Inspection and external customers with documentation on specific issues in the area of health and safety.

List of intended users

- Labour Inspection
- Occupational Health Services
- Hospitals
- Researchers
- Social partners

III. Description

The "At-dok" covers through linking of data bases all literature on health and safety issues. Furthermore all **new, Nordic** literature is summarised in the newsletter.

At-dok is based on **issues** related to health and safety at work. In the newsletter "DOK", January 1990, the following examples are mentioned:

- Terminal work
- Painting, allergies, skin disease;
- Stress, noise
- Metals, cancer
- Brain damages, organic solvents.

#### IV. Output and users

- Literature screening
- Literature references
- Newsletter on new Nordic literature

The subscription on the newsletter "DOK" is DKR 560 (1990), covering 4-6 issues per year. Having a subscription, you will be able to obtain, free of charge, copies of articles and publications, less than 20 pages long. Larger reports can be borrowed.

Specific screening of literature and data bases costs DKR 1400. You will get summaries of relevant literature, copies of articles etc.





## National data on occupations accidents

### I. General context and structure

Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie  
66 Avenue du Maine  
75694 Paris Cedex 14  
France

Telephone: 33 1 42 79 34 24

National data on occupational accidents are carried out by the CNAM (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie), primarily for compensation, but "technological statistics", described here, are also available. CNAM covers about 78% of the employees. Other employees are covered by several separate institutes.

### II. Missions and objectives

If compensation is the first objective of CNAM, its status also attributes preventative functions dealt with at regional level.

### III. Description

Statistics are the results of the annual census of all **reported accidents**. Those reported accidents are only accidents resulting in an absence of **over one day** (day of accident excluded). There are three sources of information: the report of the employer, data on working hours from national sources and data held in CNAM on accidents.

Main indicators and published variables are:

number of accidents defined as above, number of days lost, number of incapacity of different types (partial, permanent...), Number of deaths, incidence rates, frequency rates, gravity rates (number of days lost/1000 hours worked).

Main breakdowns are made for:

economic sector of activity (CNAM classification), Regional Institute (CRAM), site, nature of injury, material factor involved.

### IV. Output and users

A report in two volumes is available in the CNAM and sent to every people who is interested:

- Statistiques nationales d'accidents du travail,
- Statistiques technologiques d'accidents du travail - Remarques.

## National data on occupational diseases

### I. General context and structure

Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie  
66 Avenue du Maine  
75694 Paris Cedex 14  
France

Telephone: 33 1 42 79 34 24

National data on occupational diseases are carried out by the CNAM (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie) on about 78% of the employees.

### II. Missions and objectives

If compensation is the first objective of CNAM, its status also attributes preventative functions dealt with at regional level.

### III. Description

An occupational disease in France is defined in a special list of compensated and recognised diseases (90 tables in June 1990 with in each precisely defined diseases, associated working conditions and delay for declaration after the exposure).

The original source of information can be any medical practitioner. The occupational characteristic of the disease is then assessed by a CNAM expert.

Main indicators are:

number of agreed as occupational diseases, of incapacity (permanent, partial...), Number of deaths before and after attribution of a pension.

Breakdowns are the following:

economic sector of activity (CNAM classification), Regional Institute (CRAM), site, percentages of each occupational diseases (in the different tables).

### IV. Output and users

The report in two volumes available in the CNAM on accidents also deals with occupational diseases:

- Statistiques nationales d'accidents du travail
- Statistiques technologiques d'accidents du travail - Remarques.

## National Survey on Working Conditions

### I. General context and structure

Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle  
Service DES Etudes et de La Statistique  
Division DES conditions de travail  
1 Place Fontenoy  
75700 Paris  
France

Telephone: 33 1 40 56 40 36  
Fax: 33 1 40 56 73 52

Division Emploi  
INSEE  
18 Boulevard A. Pinard  
75675 Paris Cedex 14

The National Survey on Working Conditions is attached to the "enquête emploi" (French edition of the Labour Force Survey), carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Economical Studies (INSEE). In the Ministry of Labour, the questionnaire is elaborated and data are analysed.

### II. Missions and objectives

Its objective is to give a whole general picture of Working Conditions at a national level, in order to give elements beside other sources to social debate.

### III. Description

It is a household sample survey (on about 20000 people). Answers are thus reflecting the worker's point of view. It has been carried out twice: in 1978 and 1984. Next edition is for 1991. The field covered was only employees. It will extend to self-employed, from 1991 on.

Main issues dealt with in the indicators are:

working hours (schedules, weekly and daily duration, Saturday, Sunday work, night work...), hazards (physical environment: noise, temperature..., chemical, infectious,...), organisation of work (modes of payment, machine used), workload and requirements (physical), type of work.

Main breakdowns are:

sex, age, occupation (national classification), economic activity (national classification), type of work.

#### IV. Output and users

For each edition, an extensive report is published by the Ministry, available in the "Documentation française".

For 1978:

- Volkoff S, Molinié A.F, 1979: Enquête sur les conditions de travail, octobre 1978, premiers résultats, **Bulletin mensuel des statistiques du travail**, supplément 71-1979, Paris, Ministère du travail et de la participation.

- Volkoff S, Molinié A.F, 1980: Enquête sur les conditions de travail, octobre 1978, deuxième série de résultats, la charge de travail, **Bulletin mensuel des statistiques du travail**, supplément 84-1980, Paris, Ministère du travail et de la participation.

For 1984:

- Cristofari M.F, Bué J, 1985: horaires et aménagements du temps de travail des salariés en mars 1984 d'après l'enquête nationale sur les conditions de travail, **dossiers statistiques du travail et de l'emploi**, 17, 67-141.

- Bué J, Cristofari M.F, 1986: Enquête nationale sur les conditions de travail: contraintes et nuisances dans la vie de travail, **dossier statistiques du travail et de l'emploi**, 20, 5-110.

Numerous articles are also published in different journals on Labour and Employment.

**SUMER: Survey on hazards according to occupational physicians**I. General context and structure

Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle  
Service des Etudes et de la Statistique  
Division des conditions de travail  
1 Place Fontenoy  
75700 Paris  
France

Telephone: 33 1 40 56 41 56 / 40 56 52 39  
Fax: 33 1 40 56 73 42

SUMER was realized in collaboration between the Service of Studies and Statistics and the Service of Labour Relations.

II. Missions and objectives

Its objectives is to give a whole general picture of hazards on workplaces at a national level, in order to give elements besides other sources to social debate.

III. Description

It is a survey of 47000 employees, carried out in 1987. Questions are asked to the Occupational Physician. He answers the questionnaire during the compulsory annual medical visit.

Indicators are based on the list of hazards requiring "special surveillance" in the law (Chemical, infectious and parasituous, physical and others) and on the list of occupational diseases. In addition, other observed hazards can be written literally (backpains, stress...).

Main breakdowns are:

sex, age, occupation (national classification), economic activity (national classification).

IV. Output and users

First results were presented in the "Conseil Supérieur de la Prévention des Risques Professionnels". Several articles were published.

An extensive report is still in preparation.

**TOTTO: National Survey on Technique and Organisation of Work**I. General context and structure

Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle  
Service des Etudes et de la Statistique  
Division des conditions de travail  
1 Place Fontenoy  
75700 Paris  
France

Telephone: 33 1 40 56 40 36  
Fax: 33 1 40 56 73 42

Division Emploi  
INSEE  
18 Boulevard A. Pinard  
75675 Paris Cedex 14  
France

As the National Survey on Working Conditions, TOTTO is attached to the "enquête emploi", (French edition of the Labour Force Survey), carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Economical Studies (INSEE). In the Ministry of Labour, the questionnaire is elaborated and data are analysed.

II. Missions and objectives

Its objectives is to describe the population of users of "modern techniques" and the organisation of work of interviewed people.

III. Description

It is a household sample survey (on about 20000 people). Answers are thus reflecting the worker's point of view.

It has been carried out in 1987 and should be made again in 1992 or 1993.

Main issues dealt with in the indicators are:

- organisation of work: temporal organisation (flexible...), Saturday, Sunday, night work, polyvalency, hierarchical aspects, autonomy, communications, rhythms, modes of payment...
- machine used and conditions of utilization (frequency, training...): 14 different types of "modern machines"
- type of work (principal and secondary)

Main breakdowns made were: sex, age, occupation (national classification), economic activity (national classification), type of work.

IV. Output and users

Several articles have been published in journals on Labour and Employment. An extensive report is still in preparation.

## National data on working hours from establishments

### I. General context and structure

Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la formation professionnelle  
Service des Etudes et de la Statistique  
Division des conditions de travail  
1 Place Fontenoy  
75700 Paris  
France

Telephone: 33 1 40 56 56 10

Fax: 33 1 40 56 73 52

Those data are produced by the Service of Studies and Statistics.

### II. Missions and objectives

Its objective is to describe the practices used by employers according to working hours and new organisation of working time.

### III. Description

We consider here two different types of instruments, which are postal surveys:

- one of the quarterly survey ACEMO (activity and conditions of workforce employment) which only deals with weekly hours of work,
- specific surveys attached to ACEMO on special issues which we primarily consider here (specially in 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986).

The main and more recent specific survey was carried out in 1986 on 55000 establishments. It deals with: annually offered working hours, overtime, partial unemployment (usually for economical reasons), modulation of hours worked (law allowing extending and then diminishing hours worked for a period of time) shiftwork, closing days of the establishment.

### IV. Output and users

Several articles have been published in journals on Labour and Employment. But the whole latest extensive report is in the "Dossiers Statistiques du Travail et de l'Emploi":

Ministère du travail, 1989: Durée annuelle du travail, aménagement du temps de travail, **Dossier Statistiques du Travail et de l'Emploi**, supplément au bulletin mensuel des statistiques du travail, 52-53, November.

**EPICEA database: Studies on Prevention by Computerization of  
Reports from Investigated Occupational Accidents**

I. General context and structure

Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité  
Service Etudes Générales  
30 Rue Olivier-Noyer  
75680 Paris Cedex 14  
France

Telephone: 33 1 40 44 30 00  
Fax: 33 1 40 44 30 99

This database has been created with the collaboration of CNAM (National Social Security, CRAM (Regional Institutes) and INRS.

II. Missions and objectives

Its objective is to make a systematic use of reports from investigated accidents in order to improve prevention.

III. Description

This database contains structured information and textual information. It concerns accidents of workers insured in the National Social Security. Investigated accidents are usually: on serious accidents, or for specific studies, or on special request from the Ministry of from an ordinary control visit.

Are recorded data concerning: the establishment (economic activity...), the victim (sex, age, occupation...), the conditions of accident (site, activity, witnesses, material factors involved), the process of accident (very structured: relation between the victim and the material factors, material action generating the accident, action preceding...), a synthesis and an interpretation (text).

IV. Output and users

Different kinds of interrogation can be made through qualified people (now in INRS and more and more in CNAM): on a special hazard, special occupation...

No statistical analysis is available and possible by now, the database being very new.



## VIGILANCE database

### I. General context and structure

Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité  
30 rue Olivier Noyer  
75680 Paris Cedex 14  
France

Telephone: 33 1 40 44 30 00  
Fax: 33 1 40 44 30 99

This database has been created in INRS.

### II. Missions and objectives

Its objective is to make a systematic use of reports on occupational pathologies to the Institute.

### III. Description

The original source of information for this database usually comes from letters sent by occupational doctors, frequently to have a special advice on unusual cases. Coding the information takes quite a long time. This coding is made by specialized people in INRS.

Main indicators are:

economic activity of the establishment, occupation (International Standard Classification of Occupation, e.g. ISCO), age, sex, time of exposure, nuisances, symptoms, previous occupational and medical history, links between nuisances and symptoms, commentary (text).

Another file, called "Nuisances", should be created later with information on specific nuisances, defined from the information already recorded and the literature.

### IV. Output and users

Multi-criteria interrogations can be made through medical qualified people from both centres of INRS (Paris and Nancy) on a special nuisance, or occupation...

No statistical analysis is available and possible by now, the database being very new, but feed-backs of information should be sent to participants as soon as possible.

**COLCHIC database: System recording data collected in INRS  
and CRAM chemical laboratories**

I. General context and structure

Institut National de recherche et de Sécurité  
Centre de recherche  
Avenue de Bourgogne  
54501 Vandoeuvre Cedex BP 27  
France

Telephone: 33 83 50 20 00 poste 2020  
Fax: 33 83 50 20 97

This database has been created by a working group of people from INRS, CRAM and CNAM (regional and national Institutes for Social Security).

II. Missions and objectives

The objective is to improve the centralization in INRS of chemical data produced by the different laboratories.

III. Description

This database enriched continuously concerns all employees covered by the "Régime général" of Social Security.

The original information comes from technicians taking airborne samples in the field or products, to be analysed in the relevant regional laboratory. INRS staff can also make its own sampling.

Main indicator are:

economic activity of the establishment (CNAM classification), circumstances of sampling (reason, number exposed, number affected...), type of product analysis (substances...), type or airborne sample, ventilation of the premises, workplace (type of job, specific classification), results of the analyses.

IV. Output and users

Direct access is only possible for regional laboratories and INRS, which may answer special request. No feed-back is available by now.

## **Micro-census (1989)**

### I. General context and structure

Mikrozensus  
Statistisches Bundesamt  
Postfach 5528  
6200 Wiesbaden  
Germany

Telephone: 06121 - 751  
Fax: 06121 - 753425

The Federal Bureau of Statistics carries out the Mikrozensus according to legal requirements.

### II. Missions and objectives

The Mikrozensus is, with some exceptions, carried out every year and aims to provide continuous information on the population and employment. Its further goal is to contribute to cross-nationally comparable labour force data.

### III. Description

The survey covers a representative 1% sample of the working age population which is legally obliged to provide information. This sample is every two years surveyed in the last week of April or first week of May. About 200.000 households are covered, containing about 600.000 persons which are interviewed by about 4.000 interviewers from the statistical bureaus of the countries ("Länder"). The questionnaire consists of a question on sociodemographic characteristics (age, gender, nationality, etc.), work force (employment), present job (sector, occupational status, normal and real working time, occupation), income and social security (receipt of benefits, etc.).

Additionally in a supplementary questionnaire some questions are included regarding "Health" (use of pharmaceuticals, chronic diseases, accidents, work incapacity, medical consultations).

### IV. Output and users

Regarding working conditions the collected information is limited: in 1989 for the first time only "shift-work" and "weekend-work" have been included. Legal conditions restrict the inclusion of a wider range of work conditions indicators. Consequently, the use of the data for those interested in improvement of working conditions is restricted.

## **Integrated information system on hazardous substances (GESTIS)**

### I. General context and structure

#### Identification:

Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften  
Alte Heerstraße 111  
5205 St. Augustin 2  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 02241 - 231-02  
Fax: 02241 - 231-234

### II. Missions and objectives

GESTIS offers information on chemical substances and products, on exposure to these substances at workplaces and on cases of occupational diseases. The system also provides background information in the form of literature references.

### III. Description

GESTIS consists of four separate databases (substances and products (ZeSP), exposure data (MEGA-DOK), cases of occupational diseases (BK-DOK) and literature references. All of them are maintained by the central federation of the professional associations. Furthermore, databases containing special data material on exposure to asbestos, carcinogenic substances, hazardous substances and products on construction sites have been generated by different professional associations. They are integral parts of GESTIS.

Integration of all above-mentioned databases is possible by means of key fields containing, e.g. the product-code, substance-code, industrial branch-code, workplace-code or profession-code. The measuring services of the professional associations as well as special expert working groups provide the latest data material used to continuously update the databases.

#### IV. Output and users

GESTIS may be inquired to get details on e.g. correlations between occupational diseases and exposure to hazardous substances, statistics and trends of occupational health, statistics and trends of exposure data of typical workplaces in certain industrial branches and to obtain online-information on hazardous substances and products (first aid, toxicology, prevention, etc.). The integration of GESTIS thus ensures a link-up between different databases providing answers to all kinds of questions concerning occupational exposure, prevention and health.

Use is improved by restricting the scope of data material available and limiting accessibility preferably to the statutory accident prevention and insurance institutions (in the following called "professional associations").

## Central database on substances and products (ZeSP)

### I. General context and structure

#### Identification:

Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften  
Berufsgenossenschaftliches Institut für Arbeitssicherheit  
Alte Heerstraße 111  
5205 Sankt Augustin 2  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 02241 - 23102

Fax: 02241 - 231234

### II. Missions and objectives

The database, set up in 1988, is maintained and updated by the central federation for the statutory accident prevention and insurance institutions in industry. It is meant to promote preventive and advisory activities of the technical inspectorates, member-enterprises etc.

ZeSP is an integral part of GESTIS.

### III. Description

Data on substances with a known hazardous potential are collected from official literature edited by national and international boards (e.g. MAK-values and explanations of MAK-values). A large range of information is supplied: Chemical and physical data, exposure limit values (legally binding), toxicological aspects, first aid and safety regulations etc. Every value is validated by experts and as such marked by indicating the source of information and the date of validation.

Data on chemical products are collected from safety data sheets. Their validity depends mainly on the carefulness of the manufacturer but the information is checked by means of plausability algorithms during input into the database.

### IV. Output and users

Online and offline access is offered to the professional associations. Companies may request information via the professional association in charge.

## Exposure data at workplaces (MEGA-DOK)

### I. General context and structure

#### Identification:

Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften  
Berufsgenossenschaftliches Institut für Arbeitssicherheit  
Alte Heerstraße 111  
5205 Sankt Augustin 2  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 02241 - 231-02

Fax: 02241 - 231-234

### II. Missions and objectives

MEGA represents a documentation of the organisation system for exposure-measurements at work-places (OMEGA). Since the early seventies, such measurements have been carried out continuously to control exposure-situations at industrial workplaces.

MEGA-DOK is an integral part of GESTIS.

### III. Description

Until now, 380,000 records have been documented containing data on approximately 260 hazardous substances collected in 12,000 member-enterprises. About 50,000 new exposure-data are added every year.

### IV. Output and users

Data of MEGA is exclusively owned by the professional association which initiated the measurement or sampling.

Access is offered offline and is restricted to the data collected by the inquiring professional association.

On demand of the statutory accident prevention and insurance institutions, the Berufsgenossenschaftliche Institut für Arbeitssicherheit (BIA) carries out data analyses, e.g. statistics and trend analyses of exposure data of certain substances at categorized workplaces.

## Documentation of occupational diseases (BK-DOK)

### I. General context and structure

#### Identification:

Hauptverband der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften  
Postfach 20 52  
5205 Sankt Augustin 2  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 02241 - 23101  
Fax: 02241 - 231333

### II. Missions and objectives

The documentation on occupational diseases (BK-DOK) contains information on all annually reported and acknowledged cases of occupational diseases and their anamneses. The data are analysed and used for preventive and rehabilitative purposes. They are of secondary importance for epidemiological research.

BK-DOK represents an integral part of GESTIS.

### III. Description

The information includes data on working conditions - with special emphasis laid on occupational hazards - and diagnostics.

### IV. Output and users

The results of the data analysis are regularly published in books and periodicals. Users are all those involved in work safety and occupational hygiene, the statutory accident prevention and insurance institutions in particular.



**Central register for employees exposed to  
asbestos-containing dust (ZAs)**

I. General context and structure

Identification

Zentrale Erfassungsstelle asbeststaubgefährdeter Arbeitnehmer  
(Central register for employees exposed to asbestos-containing dust)  
c/o Textil- und Bekleidungs-Berufsgenossenschaft  
Postfach 100095  
8900 Augsburg 1  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 0821 - 3159306  
Fax: 0821 - 3159201

II. Missions and objectives

Since 1972 all asbestos-exposed employees have been registered in the database ZAs to ensure comprehensive medical assistance to every one of them.

ZAs represents an integral part of GESTIS.

III. Description

At present, the ZAs-database contains data on ca 100,000 asbestos-exposed employees as well as information on the firm, activity, nature of exposure and the results of medical check-ups.

IV. Output and users

ZAs is used to organize regular preventive medical examinations and follow-ups and to transfer the obtained results to the professional association in charge.

Statistic assessment allows e.g. determining high-risk-groups or making prognoses of the evolution of disease frequency.

**Organisation of medical follow-ups of employees exposed to  
carcinogenic substances other than asbestos (ODIN)**

I. General context and structure

Identification

Organisationsdienst für nachgehende Untersuchungen  
der gesetzlichen Unfallversicherungsträger  
(Organisation of medical follow-ups of employees, ensured by the  
statutory accident prevention and insurance institutions)  
c/o Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie  
Postfach 10 14 80  
D-6900 Heidelberg 1  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 06221 - 523-508 + 507

Fax: 06621 - 523-323

II. Mission and objectives

ODIN contains data on employees who have performed an activity for at least 6 months since 1st October 1984 and, during that time, have been exposed to one or more carcinogenic substances in concentrations exceeding the "Auslöseschwelle", i.e. the permanent safe observance of the TRK (Technical Guiding Concentrations). Considering that many years may pass until the first outbreak of the disease, exposed workers have the right to claim - on a voluntary basis - regular medical check-ups even after having changed the occupation or after definite retirement.

III. Description

ODIN comprises personal information on the exposed employees, data with respect to the employer, firm and the works physician as well as information on the professional association concerned, the kind of activity performed and on the carcinogenic substance under consideration. Important dates such as a change of activity or retirement are also registered. The results of medical examinations remain with the physician.

IV. Output and users

ODIN serves to coordinate and organize medical follow-ups by preparing personal letters to the registered insured employees.

**Information system on hazardous substances of the  
statutory accident prevention and insurance institutions  
for the building industry (GISBAU)**

I. General context and structure

Identification:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bau-Berufsgenossenschaften  
Postfach 60 01 12  
6000 Frankfurt/Main 60  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 069 - 47051  
Fax: 069 - 4705 331

II. Missions and objectives

The GISBAU-project was started in 1989 and is still in development. The aim consists in establishing an information system on hazardous substances with the view of implementing the ordinance on hazardous substances in the building industry.

GISBAU is developed in the framework of GESTIS.

III. Description

GISBAU comprises a number of components based on one another: a database on hazardous substances (data on chemical products and substances, limit values, actual measuring values, data on occupational diseases and accidents, information on protective measures) and a database containing prepared process- or user-oriented information as well as target group-oriented guidelines and operating instructions for the implementation of the ordinance on hazardous substances in the building industry.

IV. Output and users

GISBAU is designed such as to serve as decentralized, PC-supported information system (online and offline (hardcopy)) accessible for factory inspectors, work safety experts, employers, works committees, occupational physicians and employees at their workplaces.

## **Hazardous substances and safety (GeSi)**

### I. General context and structure

#### Identification:

Berufsgenossenschaft der keramischen und Glas-Industrie  
Postfach 5349  
8700 Würzburg  
Federal Republic of Germany

Telephone: 0931 - 3081-187  
Fax: 0931 - 3081-105

### II. Missions and objectives

GeSi is a PC-supported information system for drafting operating instructions, taking into account both, safety data sheets on hazardous substances and products elaborated by the manufacturer and the ordinance on hazardous substances and turning them into concrete workplace instructions.

GeSi represents an integral part of GESTIS.

### III. Description

GeSi provides product information contained in DIN-safety data sheets (chemical properties, limit values, protective guidelines, etc.) issued by the manufacturer. It comprises a processing module permitting the interactive redaction of printed operating instructions. The entire data pool is regularly reviewed and extended in the framework of GESTIS. At the end of 1990, information on ca 2,000 chemical products was registered in the database.

### IV. Output and users

GeSi is used for the decentralized collection of product data as well as for the generation or printout of drafts of operating instructions. The database is accessible for the professional associations and their member-enterprises.

### Technical control board rheinland database

#### I. General context and structure

TÜV Rheinland  
Postfach 10 17 50  
5000 Köln 1  
Germany

Telephone: 0221 - 8060  
Fax: 0221 - 806114

#### II. Missions and objectives

The Technical Control Board Rheinland offers occupational health services to firms in the Rheinland region. Since 1982 medical examinations carried out by plant physicians have been compiled and analysed for preventive health care purposes.

The data bank of occupational health examination data primarily aimed at the provision of reference data for the Control Boards occupational physicians. Data are compiled to allow insight in effectivity of health and safety protecting measures on individual level. Further it is aimed the information should contribute to insight in job-related health and stress profiles of workers.

#### III. Description

In 1989 the number of medical examinations comprising the system had grown to about 375.000. Bio-medical and social data from regular medical examinations are recorded on standard forms, compiled and - in a restricted way - statistically analysed. Next to the feed-back function for the physician re-examining a worker, attempts have been made to use the data for a better insight in health-related peculiarities of activity groups (job groups) and for the detection of risk factors. Next to bio medical data (diagnosis, health impairments, laboratory data, ECG, etc.) information is collected in a refined way on: occupation, age, gender, physical and mental stress, work place conditions, organization of labour.

#### IV. Output and users

The information is primarily used by occupational physicians to confront results of medical health checks with outcomes of earlier investigations. Furthermore some projects have been developed to detect and typify 29 jobs (activity groups) as to indicators of job related health impairments. These attempts are reported in publications. Researchers are making use of the data bank for specific questions. Due to the growing size and data processing facilities a reconsideration of the organization of the system is at hand.

### **Database fatal occupational accidents**

#### I. General context and structure

Erhebung tödliche Arbeitsunfälle  
Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz (BAU)  
Postfach 170202  
4600 Dortmund 17  
Germany

Telephone: 0231 - 17631  
Fax: 0231 - 1763454

#### II. Missions and objectives

Nationwide survey on fatal occupational accidents in industry based on reports of the Labour Inspectorate. The project aims at the investigation and detection of high risk jobs or work situations, to improve prevention, and (legal) regulations regarding safety.

#### III. Description

The survey comprises several variables, related to victims (age, nationality, occupational status), firm (size, sector), accident process, work (type, prescription and use of personal protective equipment, working time, tools and instruments involved), role of electricity and materials, first aid, measures taken.

#### IV. Output and users

Outcomes of the analysis were published yearly, but since 1985 every four years. Revision of questionnaire is planned to match changes in technology.

## Qualification and work survey

### I. General context and structure

Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IABB)  
der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit  
Postfach  
8500 Nürnberg 1  
Germany

Telephone: 0911 - 171  
Fax: 0911 - 172123

### II. Missions and objectives

The IABB conducts studies and inquiries in the field of labour market, qualification, etc. and operates within the Federal Bureau for Employment. The survey is held in cooperation with the Federal Institute for Occupational Training.

### III. Description

Both in 1979 and 1985 a Survey was carried out in about 26300 workers, which primarily aimed at obtaining an insight in labour market mobility, qualification levels, etc. Partly some aspects of working conditions were measured: profession, job content, work place, tools and instruments, working conditions, use of protective equipment, etc. Specific working conditions covered were:

- Manual transport/lifting over 20Kg
- Work in atmosphere of smoke, dust, gas, vapours
- Work in cold, hot, damp conditions, in water, air draughts
- Work in a noisy environment
- Work bent over, squatting, kneeling, lying; work above head
- Standing work
- Work with oils, fats, dirt, rubbish
- Work with strong shaking, knocking, vibrations
- Work in dazzling light, bad/insufficient light
- Handling of dangerous substances, observance of safety regulations, use of protective clothing
- Night work/shift work
- External control regulations
- Pressure for time allowed, responsibility, concentration
- Variety of tasks, pressure for innovation
- Disturbances, work impediments

The next survey will be carried out in 1991/1992.

#### IV. Output and users

Outcomes have been presented in some publications. Data files are available for researchers. Both public authorities, social partners and researchers make use of the information.



## **Occupational accident and diseases statistics**

### I. General context and structure

Hauptverband der Gewerbliche Berufsgenossenschaften  
Postfach 150140  
5300 Bonn 1  
Germany

Telephone: 02241 - 23101  
Fax: 02241 - 231333

### II. Missions and objectives

The yearly published statistics on occupational accidents and diseases are legally prescribed; they are based on the recording and reporting procedures for the accident insurance. They not only function as a financial account. Accident data and statistics are particularly to be analysed for use in prevention, rehabilitation, in educational and advisory work. They only have a secondary function for epidemiological or social research.

### III. Description

Yearly a 10% sample of reported industrial accidents are analysed to detect high risk areas and sectors. The number of work place characteristics measured are limited: working time, type of machine involved, use of personal protective equipment, measures taken, etc.

### IV. Output and users

The outcomes of the analysis are yearly published in books and articles. The information is used in education (courses) and advisory work as well for to enlarge expertise of inspectors of the accident insurance funds.



**Data on occupational accidents from the Social  
Security Foundation (IKA)**

I. General context and structure

IKA - Statistical Directorate  
8, Agiou Konstantinou Street  
10 241 Athens  
Greece

Telephone: 30 1 52 23 355  
30 1 52 30 192

IKA, the Social Security Foundation deals with statistics on occupational accidents for workers covered by private contractual arrangements.

II. Missions and objectives

The purpose is very much orientated towards compensation.

III. Description

These statistics are based on 50% of the accidents reported to the Social Security Foundation (IKA), by employers or administrative and medical agencies, for compensation. 97% of employees covered by private contractual arrangements are concerned (which means 46% of the workforce).

Main indicators are concerning:

The **insured** (age, marital status, salary, occupation, but not used in the statistics, work performed at the time of the accident), the **employer** (nature of business activity, number of people employed), the **accident** (location, date and time of the accident, day of the week, causes, part of body injured, work ceased or not and when), **medical data** (diagnosis...).

The number of accidents is broken down for 7 indicators, all with IKA's classification: region, age, type of injury with the number of deaths, the only indicator to be calculated on the whole data, cause part of body injured, branch of economy (IKA's classification), month of the year (figures splitted for males and females).

The evolution of the total number of accidents is given for the last ten years and so is the corresponding rate (calculated with the total number of directly insured, e.g. unemployed and part-time included).

IV. Output and users

The figures are published in the annual yearbook of the National Statistical Service of Greece (NSSG) and its publication of social statistics.

## Data on occupational accidents from the Ministry of Labour

### I. General context and structure

Directorate of Working Conditions  
Ministry of Labour  
40, Pireos Street  
Athens  
Greece

Telephone: 30 1 52 26 520  
Fax: 30 1 52 30 906

The Directorate of Working Conditions is dealing with statistics on accidents investigated by Technical Inspectors in the field.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose is both prevention and research.

### III. Description

Statistics published annually by the Ministry of Labour are based on occupational accidents reported to the local Inspectorates of work. Only the investigated accidents are considered in the processing of data, which represent about 70% of the reported accidents. All fatal accidents are investigated and almost all serious accidents.

The employer must report any occupational **accident resulting in an absence of over 4 days (accident day included)**.

Accidents chosen for investigation by the inspectors are recorded in the special book of accidents (after investigation) with the following information:

- In clear: a brief description of the accident and some comments
- Coded according to ILO defined classification of accidents at work (two digit code numbers): type of accidents, material factors, nature of injury, part of body injured.

To complete the description: other dangerous situations connected with the accident, other dangerous activities involved in the accident.

The employer's economic activity is also coded according to STAKOD, a Greek classification similar to ILO's classification.

Breakdowns according to the economic activity (two digits) are made for the following indicators: type of accident, material factor, nature of injury, part of body injured, other dangerous situations connected with the accident, other dangerous activities involved in the accident.

### IV. Output and users

The figures are published every year in the yearbook of the Regional Services of the Ministry of Labour. For all the above listed indicators except for the branch of economic activity, the first figures have been published in 1988. The system is thus more at a preliminary stage and not as reliable as it should be after its real completion.

## **Accidents in Mines and Quarries**

### I. General context and structure

National Authority for Occupational Safety and Health  
Davitt House  
Mespil Road  
Dublin 4  
Ireland

Telephone: (01) 765 861  
Fax: (01) 681 435

The Authority is a public body responsible to and financed by the Ministry of Labour. All fatal and serious injuries in mines and quarries must be reported to the Authority.

### II. Mission and objectives

Identification of causes of accidents so as to institute preventive measures.

### III. Description

Reporting of fatal and serious accidents is mandatory for occupiers. The data is processed by the Authority and relates to nature of work, occupation, work being carried out and cause of accident.

### IV. Output and users

Statistical summaries are published in the annual Labour Inspection Report and used by the Authority to organise its activities and enforce legislation.

### **Accidents in factories etc.**

#### I. General context and structure

National Authority for Occupational Safety and Health  
Davitt House  
Mespil Road  
Dublin 4  
Ireland

Telephone: (01) 765 861  
Fax: (01) 681 435

The Authority is a public body responsible to and financed by the Ministry of Labour. All fatal and serious injuries in factories must be reported to the Authority. The sectors for which accident reporting is required cover approximately 20% of the workforce.

#### II. Mission and objectives

Identification of causes of accidents so as to institute preventive measures.

#### III. Description

Reporting of fatal and serious accidents is mandatory for occupiers. The data is processed by the Authority and relates to nature of work, occupation, work being carried out and cause of accident.

#### IV. Output and users

Statistical summaries are published in the annual Labour Inspection Report and used by the Authority to organise its activities and enforce legislation.

## Occupational diseases

### I. General context and structure

National Authority for Occupational Safety and Health  
Davitt House  
Mespil Road  
Dublin 4  
Ireland

Telephone: (01) 765 861  
Fax: (01) 681 435

The Authority is notified of prescribed occupational diseases by the Department of Social Welfare.

### II. Mission and objectives

Identification of causes of diseases so as to institute preventive measures.

### III. Description

Figures on prescribed occupational injuries cover only those sections which are covered by social welfare insurance. Only figures on the incidence of each disease are available.

### IV. Output and users

Statistical summaries are published in the annual Labour Inspection Report and used by the Authority to organise its activities and enforce legislation.





**Report by the senate committee of inquiry on  
working conditions in factories**

I. General context and structure

"Rapporto della commissione di inchiesta del Senato sulle condizioni di lavoro nelle aziende"

Senato della Repubblica Italiana (Senate of the Italian Republic)

Segreteria della Presidenza

Piazza Madama

00186 Roma

Italia

Telephone: 39 6 67 06 1

Fax: 39 6 67 06 20 22

This report is the result of the work of the Committee of senators for examining the private-sector working conditions in Italy. A number of politicians, outstanding representatives of trade-union confederations, as well as various representatives of production categories and scientific associations, participated in this study.

The Committee was instituted on 7th July 1988 by the Senate of the Italian Republic.

The proposal of instituting this Committee of inquiry rose after a tragic event in the port of Ravenna where 13 workers died.

II. Mission and objectives

The general aim was to value the public administration's strategies analyzing both labour accidents and work-related diseases, and ascertaining the correspondence between preventive care principles and law in force.

III. Description

This research was carried out once and for all in 1988-89. The peculiarity of this study is that it was conducted by making investigations on the spot in factories with purposes of inspection and knowledge. It is a transversal research as far as investigations on the spot are concerned. Others techniques applied are: analysis on activities of preventive-care services from 1979 to 1988; study of documents, laws and statistical data. Legislative, structural and risks indicators have been used.

#### IV. Output and users

The inspections of the Committee of inquiry on working conditions in factories resulted in a report which dwells upon the investigations on the spot made by the Committee, after describing the legislative context and the inquiry methodologies.

Although presenting some difficulties for the integration network, this report has a high informative value thanks to its institutional source. The report have been published, and it can be requested at the address given on point I.

## **National information system on occupational risks (SIPRE)**

### I. General context and structure

"Sistema informativo nazionale per la definizione quantitativa e qualitativa dei rischi"

Ispesl (Istituto superiore per la prevenzione e la sicurezza nel lavoro)

Servizio documentazione e informazione

via Alessandria, 220e

00198 Roma

Italia

Telephone: 39 6 85 51 46 7

Fax: 39 6 86 28 93

Rfr. Dr Sergio Perticaroli

The "National information system on occupational risks" is a project by the National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (Ispesl) aimed at giving an integrated picture of the phenomena related both with workers health care and with hazards they are exposed to.

The main aim for Sipre's creation is to provide information for the prevention of occupational risks in a broad sense, that is: accidents, presence of harmful substances as well as exposure, occupational diseases, etc.

Ispesl is a technical-scientific body of the Health Ministry organized in 1981. Sipre system has been planned by Ispesl in collaboration with Regional documentation centers (Emilia-Romagna, Liguria, Toscana). Sipre was presented in a meeting held in Rome on 6th April 1990.

### II. Missions and objectives

The final aim is to guide preventive measures, research, legislative proposals and training.

Intended users will be: Ispesl, National Institute of Health, trade-union organizations, employers, universities, ministries, Regional documentation centers, and generally, all the health professionals working in the preventive care area.

### III. Description

This information system will be yearly updated. It will consist of a data base containing information gathered from local structures.

The fields of Sipre will be: the structure of production and services of the Country, the population of exposed subjects, the incidence of detrimental and unhealthy conditions which must or can be related with work activities, the most important experiences in preventive care.

#### IV. Output and users

Sipre will produce information reports which will be published on the information sheet of Ispesl and on the review "Prevenzione oggi". Informations will not be confidential and they can be supplied free of charge.

**Surveys on selected industry sectors by the  
national society of occupational and  
environmental health officers (SNOP)**

I. General context and structure

"Ricerche della Società nazionale degli operatori della prevenzione"  
SMPIL USL 28  
via Ciamician, 2  
40127 Bologna  
Italia

Telephone: 39 51 24 40 24  
Fax: 39 51 24 77 29

Rfr. Dott. Alberto Zanotti

The National Society of Occupational and Environmental Health Officers (Snop) is a scientific and professional association of people working in occupational and environmental health departments which focuses on preventive care-related problems.

Snop periodically publishes reports on health condition and occupational risks in different sectors of work as well as on the structures which are involved in workers health care.

It also publishes a bimonthly review, which is diffused on subscription and contains information on some actual subjects in the field of occupational hazards.

II. Missions and objectives

The general aim of the information system of Snop is mainly addressed to prevention of risks; in fact the Society tries to obtain and diffuse information useful to the improvement of working conditions.

The intended users are the health care workers of National Health Service, public administrators, workers and their organizations.

III. Description

Snop has already studied, from the occupational health point of view, several sectors of industry, moreover, in 1988, a survey was carried out in order to know in detail the material and human resources of health care and safety in workplaces.

The technique of research of Snop follows a uniform outline.

For every subject a workgroup is activated with health professionals. Data are gathered within places where the health professionals are working; afterwards they are processed in order to product a full image of occupational risks present in the analyzed sectors.

Indicators are related with occupational diseases and hygienic conditions of workplaces.

#### IV. Output and users

The activity of Snop results both in single reports and articles, which are published on the review of the Society.

All documentation is available on request and free of charge or at a nominal fee.

**Register of occupational injuries and diseases  
by national institute of insurance against  
occupational accidents (INAIL)**

I. General context and structure

"Dati su infortuni e malattie professionali"  
Istituto nazionale per l'assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro  
(INAIL)  
Consulenza statistico attuariale  
via Santuario Regina degli Apostoli, 33  
00145 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 54 51 22 63  
Fax: 39 6 54 51 22 86

Rfr. Dr Gianfranco Ortolani

The National Institute of Insurance against Occupational Accidents (Inail) manages a data bank for insurance purposes concerning labour accidents and occupational diseases. Data are periodically published. Inail is a public institute entrusted with the management of the employer's liability compulsory insurance; it is placed under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Inail has a rather large territorial structure consisting of 187 local offices.

II. Missions and objectives

Inail has a central computer center where data concerning enterprises, registered accidents and partial or total disability pensions, are entered. Every year it supplies these data to the Ministry of Health which, in turn, gives them to Regions, Local health units, National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety and, generally, to any other organism which is institutionally interested to the data.

III. Description

The informations of the data bank are gathered continuously. The Inail data concern the area of compulsory insurance, i.e.: industry, agriculture, handicraft, trade and services. The starting point of these data is when the accident is notified to Inail: if the victim is an employee, it is the employer who must give notice of the accident, if the victim is a self-employed worker, the doctor must do it. Inail statistical data cover all the accidents wick are notified.

#### IV. Output and users

The activities of Inail result in two reports come out twice a year. Also a monographic report is annually diffused.

Finally, reports on data concerning industry and agriculture on a regional basis, are yearly published.

Statistical data are supplied free of charge. Reports have a subscription cost. Individual records are confidential; no person or enterprise must be identified.



## Register of death causes

### I. General context and structure

"Certificazione cause di morte"  
Istituto nazionale di statistica (Istat)  
viale Liegi, 13  
00100 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 88 41 34 1  
Fax: 39 6 84 44 39 0

The "Register of death causes" stores the medical causes of the death of each person who died in Italy together with some other demographic data, including the job title. It is maintained by the National Statistics Institute (Istat), which is the most important producer of statistical data in Italy.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of this information system is to give data on death causes of the whole Italian population according to the job done at the moment of the death.

The main users are local administrators, epidemiological researchers, and, generally, all the health care workers.

### III. Description

This survey is updated continuously, it covers all the Italian population. The methodology consists in storing in electronic form the data for each case as a single record. The data contained in the death certificates are given to Istat by local administrations. They concern demographic as well as socio-economical characteristics, information on death causes, type of death cause pathologies, comparison with data of previous years.

### IV. Output and users

Statistical data are periodically published in aggregated form on a sex, age and geographic base. Data collections can be shown only if aggregated. Individual records are confidential; no person must be identified. On request sample data collections of anonymous data can be distributed.

## **Report on the country's health condition**

### I. General context and structure

"Relazione sullo stato sanitario del paese"  
Consiglio Sanitario Nazionale (National Health Committee)  
Ministero della Sanità (Ministry of Health)  
Lungotevere Ripa, 1  
00153 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 58 64 1  
Fax: 39 6 58 09 95 1

The "Report on the Country's health condition" is a research based on current statistics. It is produced by the National Health Committee, a technical body of the Ministry of Health, which advises the Ministry on all the issues related to the health of Italian population and publishes the yearly report on the Country's health condition.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of the "Report on the Country's health condition" is to gather and propagate data and information on population's health and on the resources used by health care organization, in order to give a general summary and elements for health care planning at national and regional level. The intended users are the health professionals and all the Public Administrators.

### III. Description

This information system is updated yearly. Various methodologies are used: elaboration and synthesis of current statistics, made up by groups of health professionals; public administrations data; information drawn by reports, scientific works, etc.

The information is concerning the general population as well as groups of population at risk.

Many of the indicators used are the ones proposed by WHO in the project "Health for all for the year 2000".

### IV. Output and users

The report can be requested and it is free of charge.

Till now the edition relevant to 1981, 1982-83, 1984-87 and the synthesis of 1988 have been published.

## Survey on the mortality of Turin's population

### I. General context and structure

"Studio di mortalità sulla popolazione di Torino"  
Area di epidemiologia (Epidemiological department)  
Unità Sanitaria Locale n.1 (Local Health Unit n.1)  
via S.Francesco da Paola, 31  
10123 Torino  
Italia

Telephone: 39 11 57 54 00 4  
Fax: 39 11 57 54 00 3

Rfr. Dr.Giuseppe Costa

The department of epidemiology of the Local Health Unit of Turin has started, in the latest years, a longitudinal study in order to follow the mortality of resident population according to socio-economical peculiarities, including the job title.

The functions of this information system are principally to monitor the epidemiological trend of main health problems at a local level, in order to guide programmatic choices and to assess the results of health care related activities.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim is to make use of linked current statistics on mortality, related to job, identifying possible associations between kind of work and specific diseases.

### III. Description

It is a longitudinal study founded on the whole population of Turin present at census of 1981.

31 death causes have been considered, included 22 type of malignant tumor, and the Standard Mortality Rate (SMR) have been analyzed as summarizing indexed in relation to job and other economic activities.

The indicators used are:

- age;
- sex;
- educational level;
- whether the house is owned or rented;
- the birthplace.

### IV. Output and users

Reports and articles on scientific reviews are written to propagate different analysis output.

**Information systems of the regional  
documentation centres in occupational health in Italy**  
(Sistema informativo dei centri regionali di documentazione)

I. General context and structure

Cedoc (Centro di documentazione)  
via degli Alfani, 43  
50121 Firenze  
Italia

Telephone: 39 55 21 32 79  
Fax: 39 55 21 21 27

Cid (Centro Informazione e Documentazione)  
via Gherzi, 50  
16138 Genova  
Italia

Telephone: 39 10 86 40 06  
Fax: 39 10 85 86 43

Sedi (Settore Documentazione e Informazione)  
via Ciamician, 2  
40127 Bologna  
Italia

Telephone: 39 51 24 40 95  
Fax: 39 51 24 77 29

The National Health Service (NHS) Act, passed by the Parliament at the end of 1978, contains particular emphasis on preventive care and on occupational health and safety (OHS).

This OHS system, has several developments needs which would require an adequate support including training and education, expert advisory, research and access and circulation of technical and scientific informations.

In order to improve the access of the OHS Services to the technical and scientific documentation, it has been proposed to organize a network of documentation centres at a regional level. The governments of three italian Regions (Emilia-Romagna, Liguria and Toscana) organized, in Bologna (1982), Genova (1986) and Firenze (1987) the Regional Documentation Centres (RDCs) for occupational and environmental health which had, as privileged users, the OHS Services and the other technical Services of the NHS for public and environmental health.

## II. Missions and objectives

The structural model of the three RDCs is similar because they have been planned and developed in a very cooperative manner.

Their main functions are: the retrieval, analysis and diffusion of information concerning environmental and occupational health and safety aspects; the planning and testing of new procedures and techniques to improve the exchange of information in the field of environmental and occupational health and safety; the advice to OHS Services in order to organize and spread the information that is produced during their activities; the collaboration with the quality assurance processes of the OHS activities and with the permanent training programmes of technical staff; the cooperation with other documentation and research Centres at a national and international level.

## III. Description

The principal information sources are: a widespread network of interlocutors; their own libraries; others specialized libraries; their own databases; the principal national and international databases and data banks on OHS issues on-line, through major host-computers, and on cd-roms.

Multidisciplinary teams, are actually appointed.

In order to perform their activities the RDCs have five common computerized internal databases on technical documentations.

## IV. Output and users

The RDCs perform bibliographic inquiries on every topic related with environmental and occupational issues requested by the Services of their Regions, mainly, up to now, from the OHS Services. This is the most energy and financial absorbing activity for the moment.

The three RDCs have now a common News Agency with a monthly Bulletin (Lavoro e Salute).

The RDCs staff cooperates also in regional and national working groups concerning research, training and legislative activities.

## National inventory of chemical substances

### I. General context and structure

"Inventario nazionale delle sostanze chimiche"  
Istituto Superiore di Sanità (National Institute of Health)  
Viale Regina Elena, 299  
00187 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 49 90  
Fax: 39 6 49 57 62 1

The "National inventory of chemical substances" is formed by sheets concernig the physical-chemical and toxicological propeties of the most important chemical compounds in Italy.  
It is produced by the National Institute of Health which is a research institution of the Ministry of Health.  
The intended users are the health professionals, and epidemiological researchers.

### II. Missions and objectives

This information system is aimed at evaluate the health hazards associated with the presence of these compounds in living and working environments.

### III. Description

This information system is formed by toxicological sheets elaborated by groups of health professionals. At the present time they are nearly 2500.  
The indicators used are:

- identity of the chemical compound and its uses;
- degree of purity and chemical-physical characteristics;
- data on metabolism, ecotoxicological and toxicological effects, on animals and on man;
- precautionary measures in storing, conveyance, manufacture and in emergencies;
- national and international legislation, threshold limit values;
- evaluation of risk;
- bibliographical references.

### IV. Output and users

The sheets are available to the central State administrations, as well as to local public administrations.  
They can be delivered, on request and free of charge, in selected case, to private persons too.  
This information system is joined to the European Inventory of Chemical Substances (EINECS).

## **Pesticide file**

### I. General context and structure

"Archivio dei pesticidi"

Istituto Superiore di Sanita (National Institute of Health)

Viale Regina Elena, 299

00187 Roma

Italia

Telephone: 39 6 49 90

Fax: 39 6 49 57 62 1

The "Pesticide file" gathers all the regulations related to pesticides. It is produced by the National Institute of Health which is a research institution under the Ministry of Health. The intended users are: health professionals, epidemiological researchers and industry and agriculture workers.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of the "Pesticide file" is to gather and to propagate information on authorizations granted by the Health Ministry, to product, sale and use pesticides.

### III. Description

This information system is a running process.

The information is processed on the ground of the requests of authorization received and the decisions adopted by the Ministry of Health.

The indicators used are:

- the concentration of active principles;
- the danger class;
- eventual suspension or decisions of restrictions.

### IV. Output and users

Information is available on request and is free of charge. The file is still on a preparation stage and it includes information on nearly 4000 commercial products.

## **National consultative toxicological commission**

### I. General context and structure

"Commissione consultiva tossicologica nazionale"  
Istituto Superiore di Sanità (National Institute of Health)  
Viale Regina Elena, 299  
00187 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 49 90  
Fax: 39 6 49 57 62 1

The National Consultative Toxicological Commission gives information on several chemical compounds and on their effects on health.

The activities of the Commission, which is appointed by the Ministry of Health, are supported by the National Institute of Health which is a research institution depending to the Ministry of Health.

The intended users are the health personnel of National Health Service, epidemiological researchers, etc.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim is to define guidelines and to perform toxicological evaluation of chemicals, mainly for carcinogenicity, teratogenicity and mutagenicity.

### III. Description

The methodology consists in the evaluation of the scientific evidence available in the literature, as well as from other sources, even confidential.

The used indicators are:

- toxicological characteristics;
- criteria for evaluation of risk and health;
- list of substances used in industry and of productive processes considered cancerogenic.

### IV. Output and users

Reports, on single or on group of chemicals, are distributed on request and free of charge.



**Chamber of Deputies survey on the occupational  
and environmental health services - structure  
and operation**

I. General context and structure

"Rapporto della Commissione Affari Sociali della Camera dei Deputati sulla rete di prevenzione dei rischi produttivi, lavorativi ed ambientali: struttura e funzionamento"

Camera dei Deputati (Chamber of Deputies)

Commissione Affari Sociali (Social Affairs Commission)

Ufficio Pubblicazioni (Publications Office)

Piazza Montecitorio

00186 Roma

Italia

Telephone: 39 6 67 60

Fax: 39 6 67 90 05 6

In 1987 the Social Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies decided to carry on a survey on structures, competences and coordination forms of the preventive care activities and their organization in the whole Country.

This survey provides a census of the number of structures and operators working in the preventive care area within the National Health Service (NHS).

In December 1978 the NHS Act was passed. Particular emphasis was placed on preventive care and the coordination and direction of all health-related activities was set under the same public administration, at the local level. The accomplishment of these principles, however, met serious difficulties. In this context the Social Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies decided to develop the research.

II. Mission and objectives

The general aim was to assess the fulfilment state of the NHS Act, that is the distribution of preventive care services, the personnel working in these services, the decentralization level of regional functions.

This survey is useful to lawmakers, public managers, and, generally, to all preventive care operators.

III. Description

This research was carried on once and for all in 1988-89.

It is a census of all preventive care services and operators on a regional basis.

The analyzed sectors are:

- environmental and public health;
- health care in workplaces;
- veterinary hygiene;
- occupational and environmental health laboratories.

Interviews to politicians and health professionals as well as presentation and analysis of parliamentary acts have been used.

The indicators chosen are related with regulation activities, structural organization, and distribution of the personnel in the preventive care services.

#### IV. Output and users

The output of this survey is a report which allows to value what happened from the passing of NHS Act until 1989 and to formulate changment and development proposals. The report have been published, and it can be requested at the address given on point I.

## Survey on health conditions and use of health care services

### I. General context and structure

"Rapporto sulle condizioni di salute e ricorso ai servizi sanitari"  
Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat)  
viale Liegi, 13  
00100 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 88 41 34 1  
Fax: 39 6 84 44 39 0

The "Survey on health conditions and use of health care services" studies some characteristics of the Italian population concerning health (that is state of health, diseases in progress, permanent invalidity, accidents) and use of health care services (that is hospitalizations, medical examinations, etc.). This information system is maintained by the National Statistics Institute (Istat) which is the most important producer of statistical data in Italy.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of this survey is to describe some features of the Italian population present and/or resident at the moment of the survey. The intended users are local administrators, epidemiological researchers, and, generally, all the health care operators.

### III. Description

The study was carried out on a sample base two times; it concerns all the Italian population.

Type of sample: 50.000 persons.

Interviews with structured questionnaire have been used.

Indicators concern demographic and socio-economical peculiarities, health conditions, use of health care services, unhealthy events, voluptuary habits.

### IV. Output and users

Statistics that allow to estimate prevalence of pathologic conditions, frequency of use of the health care services linked with professional characteristics.

Statistical data are published in aggregated form. Individual records are confidential; no person must be identified.

## Census of population

### I. General context and structure

"Censimento della popolazione"  
Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat)  
via A. Rave, 150  
00100 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 54 90 01  
Fax: 39 6 54 10 52 8

The "Census of population" is aimed at value the number of people employed according to economic activity, job title, place of residence and workplace. This information system is carried on by the National Statistics Institute (Istat), which is the most important producer of statistical data on all the sides of the life of Country and national community.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of the "Census of population" is to describe some characteristics of the population present and/or resident at the time of the census. The intended users are local administrators, epidemiological researchers, and, generally, all the preventive care workers.

### III. Description

The "Census of population" is updated every 10 years, it concerns all the italian population.  
Interviews with structurated questionnaire are used.

### IV. Output and users

Statistical data are periodically published in aggregated form. Data collections can be shown only if aggregated. Individual records are confidential; no person must be identified.  
On request sample collections of anonymous data can be distributed.

**Census of industry, trade, handicraft and  
service enterprises**

I. General context and structure

"Censimento dell'industria, commercio, artigianato e servizi"  
Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat)  
via Tuscolano, 1774  
00100 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 72 22 45 7  
Fax: 39 6 72 29 21

The "Census of industry, trade, handicraft and service enterprises" allows to know the number of the enterprises existing in Italy at the moment of the census and several their characteristics. This information system is carried on by the National Statistics Institute (Istat) which is the most important producer of statistical data on all the sides of the life of Country and national community.

II. Missions and objectives

The aim of "Census of industry, trade, handicraft and service enterprises" is to describe some distinctive features of the italian enterprises, like the kind of economic activity, structure and internal organization. The intended users are local administrators, epidemiological researchers, and, generally, all the health care workers.

III. Description

The census is updated every 10 years, it regards all italian industrial categories.

Interviews with structured questionnaire have been used.

In the census of 1991 will be used two kinds of questionnaires: one for small and medium industries, one for the big. Previously one questionnaire for all were used.

The indicators used concern the classification of economic activities, structure and resources of the enterprise, the structure of the productive system.

IV. Output and users

Statistical data are periodically published in aggregated form, they include information on the activity and the structure of the enterprises. Data collections can be shown only if aggregated. Individual records are confidential; no enterprise must be identified.

On request can be distributed sample data collections of anonymous data.

## Survey on labour force

### I. General context and structure

"Rilevazione della forza lavoro"  
Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat)  
via A. Rave, 150  
00100 Roma  
Italia

Telephone: 39 6 54 90 01  
Fax: 39 6 54 10 52 8

The "Survey on labour force" is aimed at value the number of employed people at national level, according to the kind of job, economic activity, personal and family data, educational level, etc.

This information system is manteined by the National Statistics Institute.(Istat), which is the most important producer of statistical data on all the sides of the life of Country and national community.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of this survey is to describe the consistence and evolution of the italian labour force.

The intended users are local administrators, epidemiological researchers, and, generally, all the health care workers.

### III. Description

The system is updated quarterly, it regards all the italian population.

Type of sample: 57% of italian families.

The "Survey on labour force" describes socio-economical and professional characteristics of the families.

Interviews with structurated questionnaire have been used.

### IV. Output and users

Statistical data are periodically published in aggregated form. Data collections can be shown only if aggregated. Individual records are confidential; no person must be identified.

On request can be distributed sample data collections of anonymous data.

**Statistics of occupational accidents and diseases  
from the labour inspectorate**

I. General context and structure

"Statistique des Accidents"  
Inspection du Travail  
26, rue Zithe  
L-2763 Luxembourg  
Luxembourg

The Labour Inspectorate in Luxembourg is a part of the Ministry of Labour. Because of the mandatory notification of occupational accidents and diseases The Labour Inspectorate receives all data on accidents and diseases.

II. Missions and objectives

The general aim of this statistic is provide information for the development of a basis for the controlling and preventive tasks of the Inspectorate.

III. Description

Not all data received by the Labour Inspectorate are used in creation of the statistic. Except for the mining and steel-industry, from which all accidents are included, only accidents from a representative number of companies of the remaining sectors are included. Relevant indicators are: frequencies by branch, injured part of body, absenteeism.

IV. Output and users

Yearly reports are produced. No information was available about the actual use of the data.

**Statistics of occupational accidents and diseases  
from the social insurance agency**

I. General context and structure

"Compte Rendu de l'Exercice 19.."  
Association d'Assurance contre les Accidents  
125, Route d'Esch  
L-2976 Luxembourg  
Luxembourg

The 'Association d'Assurance' (insurance association) is a public body which is under the surveillance of the Government. It's general assembly is nominated by the Ministry of Labour.

II. Missions and objectives

The association is responsible for the recording and reporting on occupational accidents and occupational diseases and their proper treatment in terms of benefit payments. Practically all working persons in Luxembourg are covered by this insurance system.

III. Description

Because of the mandatory notification of occupational accidents and diseases the insurance agency receives all data on accidents and diseases. Not every employee is covered by this insurance, exceptions are however very rare. Relevant indicators: age-group, gender, nationality, civil status, position in company, causes of accidents, sort of injury, branch, financial consequences.

IV. Output and users

The output consist of a yearly report with a number of tables. No information about actual use was available.



## Labour force survey

### I. General context and structure

"Enquête Beroepsbevolking"  
Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS)  
Hoofdafdeling Gezondheidsstatistiek  
Postbus 959  
2270 AZ Voorburg  
The Netherlands

Telephone: 070 - 694341  
Fax: 070 - 877429

The Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS) is responsible for the production of the report on the 'Enquête Beroepsbevolking (EBB)'. The CBS is a Government institution, in organisational terms belonging to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The publication of this report/statistic has started in 1987 as an improvement of the former 'Arbeidskrachtentelling' (Labour Force Count).

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim is to acquire insight in the size, composition and in and outflow of the working population. Furthermore the aim is to get an insight in the short and medium term developments on the labourmarket.

### III. Description

The EBB produces information about the working population of the age of 15 years and older. The (working)population is described by the following characteristics: gender, age, marital status, province, working hours, economic activity code of the company in which the respondent is employed and an occupational code (according ISCO).

The datacollection is being done by way of a continuous survey (2 % sample), organised and executed by the CBS itself.

### IV. Output and users

Every other year the statistic is updated, lastly in 1989. Policy makers and scientific researchers are the main users of the data provided.

### Life situation survey

#### I. General context and structure

"De Leefsituatie van de Nederlandse Bevolking" (19..)  
Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek  
Hoofdafdeling Gezondheidsstatistiek  
Postbus 959  
2270 AZ Voorburg  
The Netherlands

Telephone: 070 - 694341  
Fax: 070 - 877429

The Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS) is responsible for the production of the report on the 'Life Situation Survey' (LSS). The CBS is a Government institution, in organisational terms belonging to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

#### II. Missions and objectives

This instrument provides information about the life situation in various parts of society: the experience and the valuation of the life situation and the use of welfare facilities.

#### III. Description

Every three year a report is produced concerning the survey on a sample of the Dutch population of 4.000 persons.

The relevant indicators used in the field of working conditions are: shiftwork, noise, stench, danger, physical strains, workrate, monotony, occupational level.

Relevant health indicators are: experienced health (VOEG-scale), use of medicine, smoking, alcohol consumption, use of medical facilities, jobsatisfaction and experienced promotion possibilities.

#### IV. Output and users

Apart from the main report a number of articles is produced on specific subjects. These articles are published in CBS-periodicals. Mostly however these reports contain large quantities of tables. On request more extensive material is available, however limited.

The main users are to be found among policy makers, the Social Cultural Planning Agency (a Government advisory agency) and scientific researchers.

## Occupational accidents statistics

### I. General context and structure

"Ongevallenstatistiek"  
Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS)  
Hoofdafdeling Gezondheidsstatistieken  
Postbus 959  
2270 AZ Voorburg  
The Netherlands

Telephone: 070 - 694341  
Fax: 070 - 877429

The Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS) is responsible for the production of the statistics on occupational accidents and diseases. The CBS is a Government institution, in organisational terms belonging to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

### II. Missions and objectives

The statistic on occupational accidents and diseases provides an overview of accident/disease related indices split up by several background variables. The statistic is based on all registered occupational accidents and diseases.

### III. Description

With the occurrence of an occupational accident a registration form is filed by a company official (in certain cases this is done by a medical officer of the occupational insurance agency). On this form the facts of the accident and possible injury are described, in addition several personal characteristics are being recorded. These forms are then send through the insurance agency to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, where they are being processed. These processed data constitute the basis for the statistics on occupational accidents and occupational diseases, which are published by the CBS.

Relevant indicators are: Branch of economic activity (SBI-code), social insurance agency, causes of accidents, accident frequency, type of injury, probable duration of absence and frequency of occurred occupational diseases. These indicators are related to several known demographic variables as age, sex and nationality.

#### IV. Output and users

Publications concerning these data appear in the 'Maandstatistiek Gezondheid' (a monthly CBS-publication) and in a yearly report in two parts. In addition more detailed information can be obtained from the Labour Directorate of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The users of these statistics and detailed information are mainly the Labour Directorate, the Labour Inspection and scientific researchers.

### Health survey 'Leeft Nederland Oke?' (1981)

#### I. General context and structure

"'Leeft Nederland Oke?'"

De Stichting Nederland Oke? (in collaboration with the  
department of Social Health of the University of Limburg)  
Postbus 520  
3700 AM Zeist  
The Netherlands

As a co-operation between the University of Limburg and the foundation 'Nederland Ok?' research has been conducted on several aspects of health in the Netherlands, on the occasion of the 'National Health week' in the summer of 1981.

#### II. Missions and objectives

It was the aim to draw an image of what the average Dutchman thinks about his health, knows about important consequences of his way of living for his own health, and what he actually does to maintain his good-health.

This survey was intended to lead to a deeper understanding of the perceived and experienced health and health behavior of the Dutch, in order to raise the quality of health education and prevention.

#### III. Description

This one-time survey concerned 4 samples of 4 (part)populations. Every sample has been questioned by means of a similar instrument. The used indicators (scales) referred mainly to perceived health, sickness behavior and notions about health.

#### IV. Output and users

On the basis of this research several reports have been produced. There is no mention of a specific group of users.

### **Sickness absence information system (ZVIS)**

#### I. General context and structure

"Ziekteverzuim-registratie-systeem" (ZVIS)  
Nederlands Instituut voor Arbeidsomstandigheden (NIA)  
De Boelelaan 30-32  
1083 HJ Amsterdam  
The Netherlands

Telephone: 020 - 5498611  
Fax: 020 - 462310

The ZVIS is a sickness-absence registration system developed within the frame of the NIA, an institute which concerns itself with many different aspects of working conditions. In order to maintain this registration system NIA is yearly subsidized by various institutions (Government, Social Security Organisations, etc.). Further NIA conducts various activities (training, advice, research) for the subsidized and market sector.

#### II. Missions and objectives

One of the main goals of ZVIS is to provide the companies participating in the registration system with periodic detailed overviews of their own level of sickness-absence and of relevant comparative (branch)data. Furthermore ZVIS serves as a basis for a network to determine national and sectoral levels of sickness-absence and provides an important data source for social scientific research.

#### III. Description

It concerns a registration system in which some 150 companies participate. Of every employee a number of characteristics is registered, among which also are some indicators for working conditions. Furthermore the absence and accident data on every worker are kept up-to-date.

Relevant indicators for working conditions are: Working time, working pattern, function level, managerial level.  
Health indicators are: sickness-absence indices (percentage, frequency, duration) and occupational accidents indices.

#### IV. Output and users

On the basis of ZVIS-data combined with absence data from some other sources (Social Security Agencies) every three months a representative view is provided of the national level of sickness-absence.

Scientific reports about research based on the ZVIS-database are regularly published, such as yearly analyses of absence characteristics and absence trends.

Under very strict conditions non-NIA social researchers are allowed limited access to the ZVIS-database. These strict limitations ensure the protection of the privacy of companies and employees, as is now required by law.

## Labour force statistics (Health care sector)

### I. General context and structure

"Statistiek Personeelssterkte"  
Nationaal Ziekenhuisinstituut (NZI)  
Oudlaan 4  
Postbus 9697  
3506 GR Utrecht  
The Netherlands

Telephone: 030 - 739317  
Fax: 030 - 739438

The 'Statistiek Personeelssterkte' (Work Force Statistic) is produced by the National Hospital Institute (NZI). The NZI carries out applied scientific research on behalf of the intramural healthcare and related sectors.

### II. Mission and objectives

The aim of this statistic is to gather and disseminate information for policy purposes, concerning capacity and personal planning on the level of institutes as well as higher levels. This statistic provides among other things insight the development of sickness absence levels of the employed.

### III. Description

The data for this statistic are obtained by means of a yearly distributed questionnaire among all intramural healthcare units. The data are not gathered on an individual level and refer therefore only to the aggregated level of an institution. These data are then processed by the NZI.

Relevant indicators are:

Function/occupation

Average sickness absence frequency

Average sickness absence duration

Average sickness absence percentage

### IV. Output and users

The produced statistics are being used on several different policy levels: on the institution level itself, on the level of masterorganisations as well as on Ministerial level.



## Information on accidents at work

### 0. Introduction

This report covers the characteristics of the system used in Portugal for the notification, recording and treatment of accidents at work. The methodology in use at present is being reviewed by a working group with a view to its modification.

### I. General context and structure

"Informação de Acidentes de Trabalho"  
Statistics Department  
Ministry of Employment and Social Security  
R. Rodrigo da Fonseca, 55  
1227 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 575720  
Telex: 62704/P DENTSS  
Fax: 537809

The Statistics Department of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security is a delegated organ of the National Institute of Statistics and its activities are funded from the Ministry's general budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim is to provide information concerning accidents which have occurred at work with a view to assisting in setting up preventive measures.

### III. Description

This is a continuous system for gathering information on all the accidents causing an absence from work of more than one day. Companies have to notify the competent tribunals of the following: details of the company, the accident and the worker concerned.

The details covered are as follows: number of accidents, causes, age and sex of the inquired.

### IV. Output and users

A report is published annually.

## Information on occupational diseases

### 0. Introduction

The information concerned is obtained from notifications of occupational diseases and the resulting permanent disabilities.

### I. General context and structure

"Informação de Doenças Profissionais"  
National Insurance Fund for Occupational Diseases  
Avda. da República, 25 - 1ª Esq.  
1094 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 547153

Details of occupational diseases are the responsibility of the Statistics Department of the Social Security Institute of Financial Management.

### II. Missions and objectives

To provide the workers concerned with the appropriate statutory cover and obtain suitable information for the guidance of preventive measures.

### III. Description

This is a continuous information-gathering system. The law requires that any doctor who encounters an illness which may be occupational in origin must bring it to the attention of the National Insurance Fund for Occupational Diseases. Details are recorded of the company, the worker concerned, his place of work, the illness in question and the hazards to which the worker is exposed.

### IV. Output and users

The main details are published annually.

## Information on workforce structure

### 0. Introduction

This is an annual report based on a statistical data analysis for a range of company operating variables: company structure, jobs, working time, pay and regulating mechanism.

### I. General context and structure

"Quadros de pessoal"  
Statistics Department  
Ministry of Employment and Social Security  
R. Rodrigo da Fonseca, 55  
1227 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 575720  
Telex: 62704 DEXTSS P  
Fax: 537809

This activity is one of those carried out by the Statistics Department in order to supply pertinent information to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the social agents.

### II. Missions and objectives

The provision of information reflecting the real conditions affecting the workforce of Portuguese companies.

### III. Description

Every year all companies with an employed workforce, except for government offices and domestic service, have to submit previously compiled records to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security.

The details covered are as follows: number of enterprises, number of plants, number of workers, trend in employment, average weekly working hours, overtime, average weekly overtime, average monthly and hourly pay rates, collective labour regulating mechanism and workers affected, business activity and the sex, age and skill level of employees together with their educational level, occupation and seniority within the firm (data reporting to March each year).

### IV. Output and users

A bulletin is annually issued and many additional requests for information are dealt with.

### Quarterly employment survey

#### 0. Introduction

This is a study designed to identify the employment trend in Portugal.

#### I. General context and structure

"Inquérito Trimestral de Emprego"  
Statistics Department  
Ministry of Employment and Social Security  
R. Rodrigo da Fonseca, 55  
1227 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 575720  
Telex: 62704 DMTSS P  
Fax: 537809

This activity is one of those carried out by the Statistics Department in order to supply pertinent information to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the social agents.

#### II. Missions and objectives

To provide information for the guidance of employment policies and for the conduct of investigations.

#### III. Description

Every three months a survey is carried out on a sample of companies stratified according to their business activities and size of workforce. The questionnaire encompasses the following details: employment index, type of contract, personnel flow (recruitment), reasons for flow of personnel, business activities and sexes.

#### IV. Output and users

A quarterly bulletin is issued and many additional requests for information are dealt with.

## Social review

### 0. Introduction

This is a report on statistical information of a social nature, including a number which relate to working conditions.

### I. General context and structure

"Balanço Social"  
Statistics Department  
Ministry of Employment and Social Security  
R. Rodrigo da Fonseca, 55  
1227 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 575720  
Telex: 62704 DEMENTS P  
Fax: 537809

### II. Description

Every year all companies with a workforce of more than 100 have to compile a social review and must complete a specific questionnaire to be submitted to the Labour Inspectorate. The following details are covered: vocational skills, age, sex and seniority in company of employees, educational level, number of handicapped employees, types of contract, personnel flows, changes in personnel, promotions, working hours, absenteeism, pay rates and social facilities, accident rates, professional diseases training, staff relations and social activities.

### IV. Output and users

A report has been published based on the 1988 data, which relate to private companies with a workforce of over 500 and to public undertakings with a government holding of 33.5% or over. (From 1989 on, data are related to enterprises of more than 100 employees).

**Health and safety at work  
in the food and non-alcoholic drinks industries**

0. Introduction

These are studies carried out by the Directorate General for Health and Safety at Work which aim to provide a picture of the health and safety conditions prevailing in certain areas of economic activity. Similar studies have been performed, and the example taken here is that relating to the food and non-alcoholic drinks industries.

I. General context and structure

"Higiene e Segurança do Trabalho em Indústrias Alimentares e de Bebidas Não Alcoólicas"

Directorate General for Health and Safety at Work  
Avda. da República, 84-5  
1600 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 773032  
Telex: 16704 MTRA P  
Fax: 777709

These studies are among those customarily carried out by the Directorate General for Health and Safety at Work with the object of identifying the hazards to the health of Portuguese workers and of guiding suitable preventive measures.

II. Missions and objectives

This is an investigation aimed at establishing the health and safety conditions prevailing in an industrial sector with the ultimate purpose of devising the preventive measures necessary to their improvement.

V. Description

This type of study is not performed at set intervals. The data were gathered by the technical staff of the Directorate General for Health and Safety at Work using "health and safety at work evaluation cards" and, where necessary, carrying out measurements of noise, lighting and thermal environment.

The following company details were collected: business activity, number of workers, age, updating of plant, medical services, organization of safety at work services, and bodies concerned with health and safety at work which have been in contact with the companies.

## 10.6

Note was also taken of the following items affecting working conditions: accidents, state of the building, fire precautions, protection of machinery, noise, lighting, individual protective gear, ventilation, electrical installation, movement of loads, temperature and humidity, toilets and cloakrooms, sanitary installations, safety signs and storage facilities.

IV. Output and users

A report was compiled, including recommendations for preventive measures.

## **Enquiry into the management of working hours**

### 0. Introduction

This enquiry by the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security was designed to determine a number of factors affecting the practice of flexitime in Portugal.

### I. General context and structure

"Inquérito à Gestão do Tempo de Trabalho"  
Statistics Department  
Ministry of Employment and Social Security  
R. Rodrigo da Fonseca, 55  
1227 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 575720  
Telex: 62704 DEMENTSS P  
Fax: 537809

This activity is one of those carried out by the Statistics Department in order to supply pertinent information to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the social agents.

### II. Missions and objectives

To supply to the government departments and the social agents concerned information on the characteristics and distribution of the various arrangements governing working hours.

### III. Description

This was a pilot exercise carried out on 23-28 November 1987. For the time being no repetition is planned.

The study encompasses firms with more than 100 employees in the following sectors: manufacturing industry, electricity, gas and water, building and public works, transport and communications.

Account was taken of the following variables: types of work schedules, night and Sunday work, type of work, companies with additional personnel for seasonal work and the causes for this, business activity and company size.

### IV. Output and users

A report was produced containing the results of the enquiry.



## **Enquiry into social working conditions**

### 0. Introduction

This enquiry was designed to establish average working conditions.

### I. General context and structure

"Inquérito às Condições Sociais do Trabalho"  
Statistics Department  
Ministry of Employment and Social Security  
R. Rodrigo da Fonseca, 55  
1227 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 575720  
Telex: 62704 DEMENTS P  
Fax: 537809

This activity is one of those carried out by the Statistics Department in order to supply pertinent information to the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the social agents.

### II. Missions and objectives

To supply information on working conditions to government departments and facilitate investigations.

### III. Description

This enquiry is not performed at set intervals. The last one was carried out in 1988, and each has been conducted within a restricted geographical area: Lisbon, (Setubal), Santarem and Madeira.

The enquiry relates to employed labour, excluding agriculture, and to workplaces with over 9 employees. The questionnaire sent to the selected sample collected data on the following matters: business activity, company size, support services, complementary facilities, physical exertion, noise, unsatisfactory workplace conditions, exposure to hazards, transport from home to workplace, job satisfaction, age and sex.

### IV. Output and users

The results were published in a report.

**Anthropometric characterization  
of the working population of the Lisbon area**

0. Introduction

This is a projected study by the National School of Public Health which is about to be launched and is aimed at identifying the anthropometric characteristics of the Portuguese population.

I. General context and structure

"Caracterização Antropométrica da População Activa do Distrito de Lisboa"

Director: Dr. Mário Faria  
Professor of Occupational Health  
National School of Public Health  
Avda. Padre Cruz  
1699 Lisbon Codex  
Portugal

Telephone: 7585599

The project is being organized on the initiative of the Faculty of Occupational Health of the National School of Public Health, and the funding, estimated at 5 800 000 escudos not counting salaries, is currently being negotiated between the National School of Public Health, the Ministry of Health and the Design Centre, which is a private organization providing both economic and material help in the development of the project.

II. Missions and objectives

With a view to encouraging the correct dimensioning of technical equipment, premises and working spaces the study is designed to make an initial contribution to the creation of a basic ergonomic database and to do this by establishing a novel table setting out the anthropometric characteristics of the Portuguese working population. The aims of the study are therefore specifically preventive.

III. Description

Although the study has been initially focused on the working population of the Lisbon area, it is intended to widen it in future to cover the anthropometric characteristics of the Portuguese working population as a whole.

A sample of 3502 individuals has been chosen representing a mix in terms of their livelihood, age and sex. Twenty-two external linear measurements will be made on each person together with a recording of their weight, sex, age, occupational category, place of origin, place of residence, educational level and working life.

#### IV. Output and users

It is intended that a report will be prepared on the study together with a published monograph which, it is hoped, will have a major impact on the target sector.



## **Statistics on accidents at work**

### 0. Introduction

This technical report outlines the features of Spain's present system of reporting accidents at work.

### I. General context and structure

"Estadísticas de accidentes de trabajo"  
Directorate General for Information Technology and Statistics  
Subdirectorate for Statistics  
C/Agustín de Bethencourt, 11  
28003 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 5352000

Fax: 2537065

The Directorate General for Information Technology and Statistics analyses labour statistics and carries out research under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

The new models and instructions for reporting accidents at work aim to:

- assist enterprises in the reporting of accidents,
- facilitate the handling procedures, which in this case are in the hands of management or joint organs,
- make the statistical data more meaningful,
- rationalize and cut down the costs of processing statistical data,
- render the figures more comparable at international level.

### III. Description

This is a continuous information-gathering system based on the obligation of companies to complete certain forms when an accident occurs at work. These include details of the worker, the company, the workplace and the accident as well as economic and social-security data. Where accidents do not involve injury, a basic report is submitted with an account of how the accident occurred. Finally, a report on the medical discharge or decease of those injured in accidents has to be sent to the labour authority.

#### IV. Output and users

The following publications convey the results of the statistical processing of the data on occupational diseases:

- Anuario de Estadísticas Laborales (Yearbook of labour statistics)
- Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales (Labour statistics bulletin - monthly)
- Estadísticas de Accidentes de Trabajo y Enfermedades Profesionales (Statistics for accidents at work and occupational diseases - quarterly and annually)

## **Statistics on occupational diseases**

### 0. Introduction

This report presents the features of Spain's present system of reporting and treating occupational diseases.

### I. General context and structure

"Estadística de enfermedades profesionales"  
Directorate General for Information Technology and Statistics  
Subdirectorate for Statistics  
C/Agustín de Bethencourt, 11  
28003 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 5352000  
Fax: 2537065

The Directorate General for Information Technology and Statistics analyses labour statistics and carries out research under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose of the official occupational-disease report is to:

- standardize the data which have to be provided in such cases,
- facilitate compliance by companies and assist the relevant work of the organs and bodies receiving these reports.

### III. Description

This is a continuous information-gathering system based on the obligation of companies to complete certain forms when an occupational disease occurs. These include details of the worker, the company, the companies with a risk of occupational disease where he may have worked previously and the diagnosed disease.

### IV. Output and users

The following publications convey the results of the statistical processing of the data on occupational diseases:

- Anuario de Estadísticas Laborales (Yearbook of labour statistics)
- Boletín de Estadísticas Laborales (Labour statistics bulletin - monthly)
- Estadísticas de Accidentes de Trabajo y Enfermedades Profesionales (Statistics for accidents at work and occupational diseases - quarterly and annually)

## Survey of the labour force

### 0. Introduction

This is a periodical survey for determining the labour-market situation.

### I. General context and structure

"Encuesta de población activa" (EPA)  
National Institute of Statistics (INE)  
Paseo de la Castellana, 183  
28046 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 5839438  
Fax: 2792713

The National Institute of Statistics is an autonomous organization under the supervision of the Ministry of Economics and Finance and its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

The principal aim is the determination of economic activity in terms of its human component. The survey's objective is to supply information concerning the main categories of the population in relation to the labour market (employed, unemployed, working and non-working elements) and to classify these categories according to a range of variables.

### III. Description

The survey is carried out quarterly on a sample of 62 000 dwellings using a standardized questionnaire which includes questions on the following and other matters: persons sharing the dwelling, personal details, work performed the previous week and the hours worked, place of residence the previous year, studies, employment status during the previous week, characteristics of employment, details of unemployed persons (previous job, etc) and the search for work, with an annex on wages.

### IV. Output and users

The main current publications are:

- Survey of the labour force. Main results (quarterly)
- Survey of the labour force. Detailed results (quarterly)
- Survey of the labour force. Information sheet (quarterly)
- Survey of the labour force. Annual tables (quarterly)



## Survey of labour-market trends

### 0. Introduction

This is a planned periodical survey about to be launched which is designed to provide a qualitative and quantitative record and assessment of employment.

### I. General context and structure

"Encuesta de coyuntura laboral"  
Ministry of Labour and Social Security  
Directorate General for Information Technology and Statistics  
Subdirectorate for Statistics  
C/Agustín de Bethencourt, 11  
28003 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 5352000  
Fax: 2537065

The Directorate General for Information Technology and Statistics analyses labour statistics and carries out research under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

To meet the information requirements of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

Although the survey has the fixed objective of gathering data on employment, it is planned that once a year, ie every fourth survey, the opportunity will be taken of collecting information on specific issues of concern.

### III. Description

This is a quarterly survey directed at 10 000 Social Security Centres to determine the trends in employment.

The questionnaire contains questions about recruitment and job losses, changes in contracts, working hours, overtime, holidays, periods not worked, checks on absenteeism, management of labour relations, employment control, labour disputes, wages conforming to the minimum level and opinion about the prospects for an increase in the workforce.

IV. Output and users

It is hoped that the results of the surveys will be published separately apart from being included in the statistical publications of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, notably in the (monthly) Labour statistics bulletin and the Yearbook of labour statistics.

## **Enquiry into risks in the building industry**

### 0. Introduction

This is a national action programme designed to establish the working conditions in the building industry liable to affect the health of building workers.

### I. General context and structure

"Seguimiento de riesgos en construcción"  
National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28028 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aim of the enquiry is to monitor the sector with a view to suggesting suitable precautionary measures. Attention is paid to checking compliance with the Royal Decree making it mandatory to include a study on health and safety at work in building projects and public works and to verifying its effectiveness as a precautionary measure.

Another aim is to apply a standard method to the pinpointing and evaluation of the prevailing risks and to certain specific aspects of the safety conditions within the sector such as protective measures for individuals and groups, the use of signs, etc.

### III. Description

This is a continuous information-gathering system channelled through the visits carried out by the technical staff of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work, who use the following questionnaires:

- General questionnaire on risk identification and evaluation covering details of the company, the project, the safety facilities, the degree of compliance with the Royal Decree on safety studies and the items subject to monitoring and control such as cloakrooms, installations, machinery, earth-moving, structures and retention walls, covers and demolitions.

- The personal protective equipment used
- Evaluation of the current use of signs

#### IV. Output and users

Besides the report containing suggestions for precautionary measures, which is sent to the company following the visit, the system is also intended to provide information about the situation and trends in the sector so that the results can be made known through the channels of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.

**Environmental and biological study  
of the labour force exposed to metallic lead**

0. Introduction

This system is designed to gather information about the size of the labour force which is environmentally and biologically affected by the risk of exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds.

I. General context and structure

"Seguimiento ambiental y biológico de la población laboral expuesta al plomo metálico"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)

C/Torrelaguna, 73

28027 Madrid

Spain

Telephone: 4048000

Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

The study is intended to monitor compliance with the Regulations governing risk prevention and protection of the health of the workforce where metallic lead and its ionic compounds are present in the work environment.

II. Missions and objectives

To determine at national level the degree of environmental and biological exposure of the labour force handling lead or its ionic compounds in accordance with the action levels and limits laid down in the current legislation. This information is collected with a view to the performance of a preventive study.

III. Description

This is a continuous information-gathering system using a standardized record covering information about environmental and biological exposure as well as details of the use of protective systems, the cleanness and working practices at the place of work. This record has to be submitted to the labour authority by the companies concerned.

IV. Output and users

Preventive measures for the workers affected. An annual report and information media (articles, technical papers, leaflets, etc).

**Study of the size and assessment  
of the labour force exposed to asbestos**

0. Introduction

This study is intended to gather information about the size of the labour force affected by the risk of exposure to asbestos and the resulting pathology.

I. General context and structure

"Estudio de incidencia y evaluación de la población laboral expuesta al amianto"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)

C/Torrelaguna, 73

28027 Madrid

Spain

Telephone: 4048000

Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

The study is intended to monitor compliance with the Regulations governing work involving the risk of asbestos.

II. Missions and objectives

To determine at national level the degree to which the labour force exposed to asbestos is affected (pathological evidence) and the degree of exposure in accordance with the environmental action level laid down in the current legislation. This information is gathered with a view to the performance of a preventive study.

III. Description

This is a continuous system based on processing the environmental and medical records which companies working with asbestos are obliged to maintain.

IV. Output and users

Preventive measures for the workers affected. An annual report and information media (articles, technical papers, leaflets, etc).

**Study of the size and assessment  
of the labour force exposed to vinyl chloride**

0. Introduction

This system is designed to gather information about the size of the labour force affected by the risk of exposure to vinyl chloride.

I. General context and structure

Estudio de incidencia y evaluación de la población laboral expuesta al cloruro de vinilo"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)

C/Torrelaguna, 73

28027 Madrid

Spain

Telephone: 4048000

Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

The study is intended to monitor compliance with the Regulations for risk prevention and the protection of health where monomer vinyl chloride is present in the work environment.

II. Missions and objectives

To determine at national level the degree of exposure of the labour force handling vinyl chloride in accordance with the limits and alarm levels laid down in the current legislation. This information is gathered with a view to the performance of a preventive study.

III. Description

This is a continuous information-gathering system using a record designed by the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work which encompasses the following sections: details of company, details of worker, working area, technical preventive measures, duration of exposure, sampling method, gauging and environmental concentration of vinyl chloride.

IV. Output and users

Besides the information passed to the exposed workers it is planned to issue a three-yearly report and to disseminate the results via the information channels of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.



## Maps of sectoral hazards

### 0. Introduction

Hazard maps are information systems relating to the risks to the health of workers in a particular sector of industry compiled in such a way that these risks can be located and evaluated and the exposure to which the various groups of affected workers are subjected can be established.

### I. General context and structure

"Mapas de Riesgos Sectoriales"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

Hazard maps are investigative tools with a preventive function in that, by enabling risks to be located and given relative ratings, they back up proposals for specific preventive measures in the enterprises visited and assist in formulating an overall diagnosis for devising preventive strategies of a general character.

They also highlight points requiring later investigation.

### III. Description

During the 1988-1990 period the preparation of hazard maps was scheduled for the 24 industrial sectors of the greatest significance for preventive action. In each of these the technical staff of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work first compile a guide for locating and evaluating accident risks and for pinpointing the hazards to health involved in each process and function occurring in the industry under investigation. Besides completing this guide with the appropriate records, the researchers collect information on the following points: the raw materials used, services and facilities (electricity, fire service, compressed air, materials handling, steam generation, etc), occupational pathology, biological control, occurrence of accidents at work, working postures and social factors affecting the workforce.

#### IV. Output and users

Besides the report suggesting preventive measures, which is sent to every company investigated, a diagnostic report is compiled for each sector, the results of which are disseminated via the information channels of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.

## **National survey of working conditions, 1987**

### 0. Introduction

This was a survey on a national scale of the working conditions liable to affect the health of Spanish workers.

### I. General context and structure

"Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Trabajo, 1987"  
National Institute of Health and Safety at Work  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4037000  
Fax: 4030050

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives.

Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

The general aim is at once investigative and preventive since the objective is to determine the working conditions within the country and to apply this knowledge to the preventive policy of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.

### III. Description

This survey was carried out in 1987 and involved 4000 workers in the industrial, building and service sectors. The questionnaire, which posed 164 questions, included details of the company, the worker and his working conditions as well as his accidents at work, his general and occupational illnesses and the discomforts suffered as a result of his work.

### IV. Output and users

Report on the results, articles, technical papers, etc.

## **Working conditions in the timber industry**

### 0. Introduction

This is a descriptive study of conditions in the timber sector seen both objectively and in the eyes of the worker himself. It also encompasses opinions and attitudes to health and safety issues within the timber industry.

### I. General context and structure

"Condiciones de Trabajo en la Industria de la Madera"  
National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

To gather from the workforce information concerning the conditions in which work is performed and their effects on health with a view to proposing appropriate preventive measures and measures to improve working conditions.

### III. Description

To complement the hazard map for the timber industry a poll of 1124 workers in the industry was carried out using a standardized questionnaire containing questions on the following matters: details concerning the company, the worker and working conditions, type of contract, thermal environment, lighting, noise and vibration, chemicals, safety conditions, work load, communications, status, autonomy, promotion, working hours, damage to health, employee participation and training, and personal data.

### IV. Output and users

Publication by the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work of a monograph setting out the results. It is planned to publish articles in journals and to arrange an occasion for presentation of the results.

## **Working conditions in the construction (building) industry**

### 0. Introduction

This is a survey of working conditions in the building sector of the construction industry.

### I. General context and structure

"Encuesta sobre Condiciones de Trabajo en la Construcción (Edificación)

Results of the 1983 National Survey of the sector  
National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000

Fax: 4030050

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

The purpose of this study is the investigation of the construction sector and more particularly the building subsector. This purpose is subsumed in a wider objective, which is that of prevention and of contributing to suitable comprehensive preventive action in the sector.

### III. Description

A survey was carried out in 1983, and this is now being repeated with a poll of 1000 workers in the building sector of the construction industry. A standardized questionnaire is being used with questions on the following matters: details of the project, employment, living and transport conditions, training and information, general health and safety conditions, accidents at work, occupational diseases, aspects of the physical environment, safety organization, working hours and wages, rest times, job satisfaction, work load, relationships at work, general aspects and personal details.

### IV. Output and users

Report on the results

## Survey of living and working conditions

### 0. Introduction

The transformations which have come about in the economic system and the labour market have generated some changes in the world of work, in the behaviour patterns of workers, in the framework of labour law and particularly in forms of contracts and so on. All these changes have created a new situation which is not reflected in the customary statistics and which this study endeavours to analyse.

### I. General context and structure

"Encuesta sobre Condiciones de Vida y Trabajo en España"  
Sociological Research Centre (CIS)  
C/Montalbàn, 8  
34014 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 5322122  
Fax: 5318131

The Sociological Research Centre is a Directorate General of the Ministry for Relations with the Cortes and the Government Secretariat. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

To cover four broad research areas capable of providing a better insight into the operation of the labour market:

- a. The situation of the labour market from the standpoint of supply analysis
- b. The coverage of social security and social services in relation to the working community
- c. Levels of family incomes
- d. Assessment of irregular employment

### III. Description

A individual survey carried out in 1985 on a sample of 63 120 people aged 14 or over. A standardized questionnaire was used covering the following points: activities recently undertaken, present type of employment, occasional work, seniority, wages, training, period of apprenticeship, age at start of work, previous employment, time spent looking for a job, social security, family status, income, personal details.

### IV. Output and users

Final report and possibility of access to the Sociological Research Centre database.

**Exposure to isocyanates and problems of  
broncho-pulmonary sensitization**

0. Introduction

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is currently pursuing three epidemiological studies embodying a similar methodological approach. This report will therefore describe only one of these on the understanding that the others have a similar structure.

The three studies are as follows:

- Epidemiological study of exposure to toluene diisocyanate (TDI) and problems of broncho-pulmonary sensitization. This is the study which will be described in detail.
- Epidemiological study of effects on the upper limbs in industrial abattoirs
- Epidemiological study of pneumological effects on those handling adhesives containing n-hexane in the footwear sector

I. General context and structure

"Estudios epidemiológicos. Exposición a isocianatos y problemas de sensibilización bronco-pulmonar"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)

C/Torrelaguna, 73

28027 Madrid

Spain

Telephone: 4048000

Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

II. Missions and objectives

As an investigation aimed at prevention, this project proposes to study the prevalence of clinical patterns of broncho-pulmonary sensitization in workers exposed to isocyanates in foamed plastic processes.

### III. Description

This is a transverse study programmed for 1989 and 1990 involving workers exposed to TDI in plastic foam processes. Through the Industrial Health and Medicine Services of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work the study extends to all exposed workers and a control group of non-exposed workers. The following information-gathering tools are used:

- Records for selecting the exposed and non-exposed groups
- Specific broncho-pulmonary record
- Research record on broncho-pulmonary sensitization

### IV. Output and users

When the project is concluded a report is planned with dissemination of the results through the information channels of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.



**Occupational brucellosis.  
Analysis of prevalence and risk factors**

0. Introduction

This study encompasses the reported cases of brucellosis and aims to analyse their occupational origin and the risk factors involved.

I. General context and structure

"Brucelosis profesional. Análisis de prevalencia y factores de riesgo"  
National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

II. Missions and objectives

To assess the actual prevalence of occupational brucellosis and determine the factors associated with animal husbandry and the conditions influencing its onset with a view to suggesting suitable preventive measures.

III. Description

This is an individual study due to end in 1990 which encompasses all the reported cases of brucellosis. Records of these are compiled and standardized specific questionnaires are used covering the illness, the individual affected and the existing working conditions.

IV. Output and users

The project, not yet concluded, includes the preparation of a final report and the use of articles, technical papers and other information media.

## Ethylene oxide

### 0. Introduction

The purpose of the study is to investigate the use of ethylene oxide in hospital sterilization processes, the levels of exposure and the workforce exposed.

### I. General context and structure

"Oxido de etileno"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

- To determine the conditions under which this agent is used in hospital sterilization processes, the characteristics of the systems and the working methods.
- To evaluate the degree of exposure under the various working conditions.
- To determine the size of the affected workforce.

### III. Description

This is an individual study focused on a sample of sanitary systems using ethylene oxide.

With reference to these, the technical staff of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work complete the following records and questionnaires: consumption data, details of the system, sterilizer record, ventilator record, assessment, verification of risks, auxiliary systems and working methods.

IV. Output and users

Besides the specific preventive measures relating to each workplace investigated, a final report is being drawn up, the conclusions of which will be disseminated through the information channels of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.

**Sectoral analyses of the health  
of the labour force employed in the timber sector**

0. Introduction

With regard to the compilation of each sectoral hazard map involving the location and morbidity of the sectoral workforce, the study of the timber sector is described here as a sample of the applied methodology.

I. General context and structure

"Análisis sectorial de salud de la población trabajadora ocupada en el sector de la madera"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)

C/Torrelaguna, 73

28027 Madrid

Spain

Telephone: 4048000

Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

II. Missions and objectives

As an investigation aimed at prevention, this project proposes to study the morbidity prevailing among timber-sector workers.

III. Description

This study, scheduled for 1990 and 1991, is based on the medical findings of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work relating to workers in the timber sector. The following information-gathering tools are used:

- Cornell Medical Index Health Survey
- General record
- Specific records:
  - . broncho-pulmonary disease
  - . skin disease
  - . osteo-muscular ailments
- Specific records relating to agents:
  - . exposure to noise
  - . exposure to solvents

IV. Output

At the moment this is limited to a medical report on the worker concerned. When the study is completed, it is planned to compile a report for suitable circulation.

**Investigation into special accidents:  
Accidents due to machines**

0. Introduction

In view of the special importance and gravity of accidents due to machines, this information system is designed to collect specific relevant details to back up those obtained through the normal accident notification system.

I. General context and structure

"Investigación de accidentes especiales: Accidentes producidos por máquinas"

National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

II. Missions and objectives

To obtain information about accidents due to machines with a view to guiding forthcoming legislation on the safety of machines and widening the knowledge conducive to the prevention of this type of accident.

III. Description

This is a continuous system involving the application to all serious, very serious or fatal accidents due to machines of a specific questionnaire devised for this purpose. In general terms the following points are covered in the questionnaire: details of the worker suffering the accident, details of the company and the workplace, details of the machine, the materials being processed, the environment and work station, the job performed, other working conditions, details of the accident, details of the consequences and causes of the accident.

IV. Output and users

The results will be disseminated through the information channels of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.

## Map of hazards in the hospital sector

### 0. Introduction

Hazard maps are information systems relating to the health risks to the workers within a given sector of activity. They are compiled in such a way that these risks can be located and evaluated and the exposure of the various groups of affected workers can be established.

The special characteristics of the hospital sector suggested that it would be advisable to devise a specific methodology different from that used for the rest of the hazard maps compiled by the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.

### I. General context and structure

"Mapa de Riesgos del Sector Hospitalario"  
National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### II. Missions and objectives

- To determine particular risks occurring in hospital centres and their degree of danger and noxiousness at individual, provincial, autonomous community and national level.
- To determine the existing risk factors and on that basis provide the hospital centre with comments on their elimination or control at the end of the visits of inspection.
- To investigate certain aspects of the working conditions which tend to occur in the hospital centres of our country and their possible interrelationship with health.
- To promote a self-generated awareness of the prevention of occupational risks in the hospital sector among those to whom the hazard map applies.

### III. Description

The study uses a set of 69 standardized questionnaires of the check-list type. These relate to different risks and working conditions and are distributed in a predetermined manner to the various services and facilities existing within a hospital centre.

On the basis of structured observation a technical representative of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work completes these questionnaires, and the system establishes a weighting for the various items so as to obtain in each case the "level of probability that the risk will materialize".

### IV. Output and users

In the main this project has three outputs with a clear preventive function:

1. The analytical methodology is a tool of great value for the study of an area as complex as the health sector.
2. The results applied to a particular centre enable it to pinpoint and arrange its shortcomings in order of priority so that it is able to devise suitable preventive strategies.
3. The results at sectoral level enable an overall diagnosis to be made and assist in formulating the necessary action policies besides allowing comparisons to be made between centres.

Apart from the above, the results obtained will be made known through the information channels of the National Institute of Health and Safety at Work.



## Industrial-product database

### 0. Introduction

This is a projected information system concerning industrial products liable to affect the health of workers.

### I. General context and structure

"Banco de datos de productos industriales"  
National Institute of Health and Safety at Work (INSHT)  
C/Torrelaguna, 73  
28027 Madrid  
Spain

Telephone: 4048000  
Fax: 4032573

The National Institute of Health and Safety at Work is an autonomous organ of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security controlled by a tripartite general council including government, trade-union and employers' representatives. Its activities are funded out of the national budget.

### III. Description

This information system uses the data provided by the analyses carried out when compiling the sectoral hazard maps, supplemented by product families where appropriate.

### IV. Output and users

Sectoral reports for each hazard map, and in response to individual requests. The project envisages the setting up of a freely accessible information system.



**SHIELD: Safety and Health Information-Establishment**  
**Linked Data and its successor**  
**FOCUS: Field Operations' Computer**

I. General context and structure

Health and Safety Executive  
Field Operations Division  
Magdalen House Stanley Precinct  
Bootle Merseyside L20 3QZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 46 43  
Fax: 44 51 951 49 08

SHIELD system is used within the Factory Inspectorate (which includes a wide range of service activities such as education), the Agricultural Inspectorate and the Quarries Inspectorate. Redesign of the system with FOCUS will include all inspectorates except those dealing with Mining, Nuclear and Railway activities and also the professional staff dealing with specialized questions.

II. Missions and objectives

SHIELD's original role was to work-out every year statistics of accidents, ill-health and visits and to provide statistical returns with some element of local planning. FOCUS has a more ambitious purpose: to give inspectors a tool to help them in their inspection tasks, to provide nationally-coherent data on events and enterprises and to provide an effective monitoring tool.

III. Description

SHIELD is a computerized network including 20 areas databases throughout the country corresponding to the area offices of the inspectorates. The system receives and processes data used and produced by inspectors through their field work. The data is grouped in different sets covering basic establishment details, visits, hazards, accidents... Some of those data sets are described further in this report as separate sources (see national data on occupational accidents). As the system was not designed to cover demands now placed on it because of new information needs and a re-structured field organisation, problems appear and a new instrument is now being developed, FOCUS: the Field Operations' Computer System.

In SHIELD, the basic unit is the establishment, defined as "a boundary in which work is going on, On from which work is controlled". Other types of information, stored as separate datasets (hazards, accidents...), are attached to it. In FOCUS, the establishment will be replaced by a central index of employers (to avoid duplication), keeping location details (address, size...) as separate records. By connecting this employer and

## 12.1

location information as appropriate, it becomes possible to assemble complete workplace data or complete national data about an employer, with no duplication (and hence possible error) in the stored information. A common HSE data dictionary is being in project for it.

#### IV. Output and users

Beside publications derived from the different databases (see point 4.1 in national data on occupational accidents), the main output is the use of the system by inspectors, managers and policy makers, in their daily work.

The area distribution of the network makes the accessibility easy for all inspectors.

The level of integration which should be achieved in the days of FOCUS gives a large hope for a rationalized way of monitoring health and safety in its various dimensions (hazards, exposures, accidents, diseases...).

## Data on occupational accidents

### I. General context and structure

Health and Safety Executive  
Economics and Statistics Unit Room 006  
Magdalen House Stanley Precinct  
Merseyside L20 3QZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 43 41 / 44 51 951 48 62

The Health and Safety Executive produces statistics on occupational accidents in England, Wales and Scotland reported by employers and the self-employed to the enforcing authorities under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985 (RIDDOR).

### II. Missions and objectives

The principal aim is prevention.

### III. Description

The annual statistics principally produce data on three categories of accidents fatal accidents, those causing defined major injuries and those resulting in an absence from work for more than three days.

Three different databases exist which have different purposes. The first, the RIDDOR data-system (a collection of databases) contains details of all accidents investigated by the Factory and Agricultural Division of HSE ; and the third records in greater detail information about fatal accidents within the responsibility of the Factory and Agricultural Division of the HSE.

It is linked to SHIELD database through the identity number of the premises (see corresponding description).

Basic indicators are:

- General figures concerning the three severities of accidents (fatal, major and over three days): total number, incidence ratio (per 100 000 employees)
- Kind, nature and severity of the injury

For investigated accidents, other indicators are available: type of machinery, preventive measures which could have avoided the accident, causes.

Breakdowns are made according to: the type of industry which the employer belongs to (Standard Industrial Classification, guaranteed to two digits), the age, sex employment and status of the victim, the occupation (HSE classification including 60 categories).

#### IV. Output and users

Main latest outputs are:

- 1988/89 HSC/E Annual Report (available in HMSO)
- 1987/88 Accidents in the Service Industries (LA Sector) (available in HMSO)
- "RIDDOR Injuries 1986/87" the Employment Gazette, February 1989.

For fatal accidents there are special and more precise studies (on construction, transport, agriculture...).

**Medical Investigation Reports Allowing National  
Database Access: MIRANDA-MEDSTATS**

I. General context and structure

Health and Safety Executive  
Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit  
Magdalen House Stanley Precinct  
Merseyside L20 3QZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 45 36  
Fax: 44 51 951 79 18

The Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit is in the Health Policy Division of HSE. It employs principally medical headquarters staff.

II. Missions and objectives

The main purpose of MIRANDA was first to provide a common pool of knowledge for day-to-day usage by field and Head Office staff. It should also be helpful to answer more quickly and precisely HSE policy divisions questions or external questions.

III. Description

MIRANDA (Medical Investigation Reports Allowing National Database Access) is an occupational ill-health database. In reality it consists of two different databases: a textual database containing selected investigation reports and a statistics database. MEDSTATS, developed to record structured information from every report. As reports arrive in the Head Office from the doctors' visits, they are coded by specialized staff and decision is taken from the Editorial Board whether or not it should be added textually in MIRANDA.

Main indicators recorded in MEDSTATS concern: the type of report (investigation or request of advice), the Establishment (type of business and Standard Industrial Classification code, Works Labour Force, Numbers exposed, Estimated numbers affected), Hazard code (specific classification), Disease code (International Classification of Disease, 8th revision), Consequence of the investigation (reference to somebody, measures made...), previous possible visit and comparison, follow-up visit intended.

All relevant statistical analysis will be possible when enough data are to be available.

#### IV. Output and users

Medical staff of HSE may access and retrieve data from the database, but mainly through MIRANDA itself, the textual database.

Statistical output is performed in the Head Office only. Its accuracy and reliability does not allow at the moment any wide distribution.

Medical staff of HSE only can use MIRANDA-MEDSTATS by now. Anonymised data should be accessible to a wider public later.



### Lead exposure register

#### I. General context and structure

Health and Safety Executive  
Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit  
Magdalen House Stanley Precinct  
Merseyside L20 3QZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 45 66  
Fax: 44 51 951 79 18

The Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit is part of the Health Policy Division of HSE.

#### II. Missions and objectives

Prevention of lead diseases.

#### III. Description

The register records results from the analyses of blood samples collected by medical practitioners undertaking statutory medical surveillance of people exposed to lead at work. It is updated annually. It covers Industries using or producing lead. Samples are collected by any appointed doctor or HSE's doctor. If blood lead concentration exceeds  $80\mu\text{g}/100\text{ml}$  (up to 1985) or  $70\mu\text{g}/100\text{ml}$  (since 1986) for men and  $40\mu\text{g}/100\text{ml}$  for women, the test will have to be repeated and appropriate action should be taken (suspension from the work exposing to lead for example).

Data are put onto the HSE statistical database SHIELD.

Main indicators included in the form concern: Identification of the employer and the doctor, Lead industry sector code (specific classification), distribution of blood lead measures for males and females, Number of males and females suspended from lead work, Details of males and females with blood lead level exceeding the corresponding limits (blood lead levels, fit/unfit, suspension,...). Standard statistical analyses are produces for the 12 lead industry sectors and for each of the 20 Factory Inspectorates areas.

#### IV. Output and users

An annual output is published in the Health and Safety Statistics report (last edition: Health and Safety Statistics 1986-87, Employment Gazette, February, 1989).

### **National Exposure Database: NEDB**

#### I. General context and structure

Health and Safety Executive  
Technology Division/Occupational Hygiene Unit  
Magdalen House  
University Road  
Stanley Precinct  
Bootle Merseyside L20 3LZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 47 81  
Fax: 44 51 922 79 18

The database has been developed and is managed by the Occupational Hygiene Headquarters Consultant Group of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). The Occupational Hygiene Inspectors are working either for the Headquarters or for one of the 7 Field Consultant Groups (FCG).

#### II. Missions and objectives

The objective was first to facilitate the analysis of occupational health data. Then, especially if data from hygienists in industry were to be added, the database could be used to inform policy making and standard-setting bodies of national trends in exposure to particular substances. Finally, in additions to that, NEDB could become a major tool in input of exposure data to epidemiological studies.

#### III. Description

The National Exposure Database is a computer database for storage and selective retrieval of information concerning airborne exposure to substances, collected by Occupational Hygiene Inspectors from their visits to all types of workplaces in the United Kingdom. Validated and subsequently anonymised exposure data from industry are also included. Copies of the whole Inspectors' visit reports arrive at the headquarters Occupational Hygiene Unit for processing. Summaries of the visit reports are input to the Occupational Hygiene Visit Report Database and the quantitative and structured information is input to the National Exposure Database.

Basic indicators are mainly: Date of visit, Workplace visited (identification and total number of people employed), Substances (classified according to the European Inventory (EINECS), names, units, monitoring procedures, Males and Females exposed, Sample (type, sample period, duration, results, TWA: Time Weighted Average for personal sample), Process and jobs involved, Industry (classified according to SIC: British Standard Industrial Classification, expanded in NEDB for new industries), Type of

visit (planned, at request...), Estimated representativity of the result, RPE: Respiratory Protective Equipment (if worn), LEV: Local exhaust Ventilation (if provided).

All those indicators are coded according to references files, the more important being: substance, industry, process and job dictionaries. Those have a thesaurus structure, with preferred names and other names in them. There is a hierarchical structure defining first industries, then processes and finally jobs.

Statistical analysis can be made from the basic indicators but should be better later with much information.

#### IV. Output and users

Report outputs and graphics outputs are made from the database.

The two main types of reports are Industry report and Substance report.

Direct access is only for people from the occupational hygiene unit of the Technology Division of the HSE.

Public access should be allowed in the future to obtain summary data (as short reports mentioned above, but anonymised).

## **Prescribed diseases under the Industrial Injuries Scheme**

### I. General context and structure

Department of Social Security  
Newcastle Central Office  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE 98 1YX  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 632 857 111 Ext 7592

Health and Safety Executive  
Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit  
Magdalen House  
Stanley Precinct  
Merseyside L20 3QZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 45 66

Fax: 44 51 922 79 18

Overall statistics from the Industrial Injuries Scheme are published by the Department of Social Security (DSS), but without details about individual diseases. The Health and Safety Executive produces these more precise data.

### II. Missions and objectives

Information and research, supporting preventive action.

### III. Description

The industrial Injuries Scheme (IIS) compensates workers suffering from an occupational disease as long as it is a "prescribed" disease. The information that can be drawn from IIS relates only to cases of prescribed diseases leading to some degree of long-term disability (Disablement Benefit) or to Industrial Death Benefit (Death Benefit was discontinued in 1988).

This annual statistic concerns all workers except self-employed, or in figures 22.1 million out of 25.7 million people in employment in UK.

The first data provider is the employee with its claim to the DSS. The DSS checks the claim and attributes a possible disablement rate. Diseases are only prescribed in connection with defined occupation or occupational conditions written in the Social Security regulations. It is the employer who is asked to confirm that the claimant satisfied the defined occupational conditions.

Principal published basic indicators are: number of disablement benefits by type of disease and number of deaths resulting in award of industrial death benefit by main disease.

Special breakdowns are made for respiratory diseases: by industry to which the disease was attributed (defined in some cases occupationally) for pneumoconiosis and byssinosis, by age and percentage disablement for pneumoconiosis in coal mining, asbestos and other industries, by causative agent and percentage disability for occupational asthma.

#### IV. Output and users

Tables are published in the annual report published by her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) ; for 1986-87, in the Employment Department Gazette in February 1989.

## **Mesothelioma or special diseases death registers**

### I. General context and structure

Health and Safety Executive  
Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit  
Magdalen House Stanley Precinct  
Merseyside L20 3QZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 45 66  
Fax: 44 51 922 79 18

The Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit is part of the Health Policy Division of HSE.

### II. Missions and objectives

The aims are:

- to monitor incidence of the disease as an indicator of the impact of part exposure to asbestos,
- to provide an information resource to interested persons.

### III. Description

Mesothelioma register is continuously updated. Only deaths in Great Britain from mesothelioma are include in the register.

This type of register has its main source in the OPCS national mortality data (see corresponding description). Those registers record deaths in Great Britain when the death certificate includes a special defined disease. Mesothelioma register is the most important one, thus we focus here on it. Two others have the same general outline: one for asbestosis, the other for angiosarcoma of the liver. Death certificates with "mesothelioma" listed on any part of the certificate are sent to the Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit. Supplementary sources of information include cancer registrations received via OPCS from the regional cancer registries... They are used to complement and check the completeness of OPCS data.

Basic indicators derived from the death certificates are: Death (date, underlying cause of death classified according to International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 9th revision), Site of mesothelioma, cause of death, Asbestos connection, Occupation (last full-time occupation, British Classification (SOC), Job title, Date of birth and Sex.

Basic indicators derived from the cancer registrations are: Date of birth, type and Site of cancer, Histological information.

From this register mortality measures can be calculated: Death rates, Age-specific death rates, Sex-specific death rates, Age-standardised death rate, PMR (proportional mortality ratio).

#### IV. Output and users

Annual figures for death due to mesothelioma are published in the Health and Safety Statistics report, supplement of the Employment Gazette, February 1989. Accessibility is free. Users are required to anonymise their results.

## **Respiratory occupational diseases and other occupational diseases registers**

### I. General context and structure

Epidemiological Research Unit  
National Heart and Lung Institute  
London Chest Hospital  
Bonner road  
London E2 9JX  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 81 980 44 33  
Fax: 44 81 983 24 80

Institutions involved are the British Thoracic Society (BTS) and the Society of Occupational Medicine (SOM). The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) also plays a role in providing records through its medical staff and funds the work.

### II. Missions and objectives

Aiming to improve early identification of occupational and environmental hazards, this system should help both research and prevention.

### III. Description

This type of register is based on a voluntary notification scheme from physicians. The respiratory occupational diseases was the first to be operational. It is called SWORD project (Surveillance of Work-related and Occupation Respiratory Diseases) and records respiratory diseases thought to be due to occupational environmental exposure. We describe it here as an example of what exists though other do or will exist (the Haematological Disorders Scheme, since 01.01.89, Dermatitis Scheme, still being piloted, The General Practitioners Scheme, since the end of 1989...).

The basic information is collected through a network of specialist chest and occupational physicians. Participants send a report every month to the Epidemiological Unit, a small group located in London. This form gives details of any new patient seen with illnesses thought to be related to its work or to pollutants in the general environment. After simple processing, a quick feed-back is made to all participants and to the experts who can seek a more detailed description of cases of interest reported in their region.

Main indicators coming from the participants are: month and year of report, number of new cases seen thought due to occupational/environmental exposure. And for each new case: sex, age, type of disease, brief details of suspected agents.



A list of diseases is proposed.

Epidemiological/statistical analysis is made out of the basic indicators.

#### IV. Output and users

The main output is the "Monthly Epidemiological and Information Digest" sent to all participants. Beside it, a more detailed analysis is sent every three months.

**National Registry for Radiation Workers: NRRW****I. General context and structure**

National Radiological Protection Board  
Chilton Didcot  
Oxon OX11 0KQ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 235 831 600  
Fax: 44 235 833 891

The National Radiological Protection Board was established by the Radiological Protection Act 1970 and is responsible for carrying out research and development and providing information, advice and services to those with responsibilities for radiological protection.

**II. Mission and objectives**

Research and prevention.

**III. Description**

This registry records radiation exposures for 97000 individuals (in 1985). It is updated annually and concerns all radiation industries. Those industries send the information to NRPB. Means and technical support used can be different. NRPB processes all the centralised information.

Main indicators included in the registry concern: individual (identification and identification number, national and specific, date of employment, date employment ceased, year of commencement as a radiation worker in any employment, date of entry to the NRRW), Exposure (body penetrating external radiation dose, notional component of dose, neutron dose internal contamination, involved in radiological accident or incident).

**IV. Output and users**

Main outputs are likely to be found in "Scientific and Technical Reports", NRPB-R series. The Commission of the European Communities (CEC) also publishes its own reports on results issued from EEC-NRPB contracts.

## **Occupational mortality decennial supplement**

### I. General context and structure

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys  
St Catherine's House  
10 King way  
London WC2B 6JP  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 71 242 02 62 Ext 2160  
Fax: 44 71 242 02 62

OPCS is a public body in charge of data concerning population in England and Wales. It produces on occasion United Kingdom or Great Britain Statistics.

### II. Missions and objectives

This type of study is held both to help prevention and research.

### III. Description

Since 1883, OPCS produces data on occupational mortality about every ten years. They generally refer to deaths occurred in the five years surrounding the decennial census of population, used to give figures on each type of occupation. Death figures by occupation and by cause of death are provided by death registration. The 1986 report (census 1981) is the first one to cover the three countries together (England, Scotland and Wales).

In Great Britain, all deaths are required to be registered with a Registrar of Births and Deaths. For that, a medical certificate is provided to the registrar which includes indicators below.

Basic indicators derived from the death certificates are: Death (date and cause of death classified according to International Classification of Disease, ICD), Occupation (last full-time occupation, British classification), sex and age.

Basic indicators derived from the census are: Occupation and actual work done classified through the same classification as above, date of birth.

Calculated ratio are mainly mortality measures: age-specific rates, direct age-standardised death rate, SMR: Standard Mortality Ratio, Proportional mortality ratio.

#### IV. Output and users

The main product is a report available in Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO), the last of the series is:  
OPCS, 1986: **Occupational mortality 1979-1980, 1982-1983**, Decennial Supplement n°6, London HMSO.

Considerable data is also available on microfiches. Access to other tables not published or to special ad hoc studies is also possible.  
In addition to what stated above, further plan for accessibility are being studied: more commentary with the analyses, inclusion of ad hoc studies and available floppy disks.

## Longitudinal study

### I. General context and structure

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys  
LS Unit, room 635  
St Catherine's House  
10 Kings way  
London WX2B 6JP  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 71 242 02 62 Ext 2177

Social Statistics Research Unit  
City University  
Northampton Square  
London EC 1V 0HB

Telephone: 44 71 253 43 99 Ext 4149  
Fax: 44 71 833 59 72

OPCS is a public body responsible of the collection and analysis of data on the population in England and Wales. On occasion, it produces United Kingdom or Great Britain statistics.

The SSRU is a multi-disciplinary research centre, which has a major interest in longitudinal studies. In order to facilitate academic access, OPCS has reached an arrangement with City University whereby SSRU provides an interface between the academic user and the Longitudinal Study.

### II. Missions and objectives

Generally speaking, the Longitudinal Study is intended to enrich data for social research: Cancer studies, Inequalities in Health and Mortality, Ethnicity, Gerontological Studies, Demographic Studies...

In the field of Health and Safety, the mortality (in particular occupational) statistics it produces, can lead to highlight occupational differences in cancer and mortality, and consequently lead to more detailed investigations on specific groups.

### III. Description

The Longitudinal Study is a set of records of various events held by OPCS relating to 1% of the population of England and Wales. The data gathered are derived from the 1971 Census, the National Cancer Registration Scheme, from death and birth registrations and from the National Health Services (NHS) Register.

Initially, all people born on one of four dates each year were selected from information given in the 1971 census. From 1971, as new births occur on these four dates each year and as immigrants with these birth dates register with the NHS (National Health Service), these people join the Longitudinal Study.

A link has been made with the 1981 census and will, in due course, be made also with the 1991 census.

Relevant indicators in the field of Health and Safety at work are: Background information (date and place of birth, sex), Occupation (British classification), Last occupation registered in the death certificate, Economic position (employed, seeking work...), taken from the Census, Cancer (date of diagnosis and type of cancer) taken from Cancer Registration, Death (date and cause of death classified according to International Classification of Diseases, ICD) taken from the death certificate.

The two main types of variables used to make statistical analysis are Standard Registration Rates (SRR) as morbidity indicators and Standard Mortality Rates (SMR) as mortality indicators.

#### IV. Output and users

A large number of reports and papers including Longitudinal Study have been published (HMSO). A complete bibliography is available from OPCS or City University which covers available working papers and publications.

It is OPCS policy that the LS should be used as widely and easily as is consistent with maintaining the confidentiality of the data.

**Work-related accident and ill-health supplement  
to the Labour Force Survey**

I. General context and structure

Labour Force Survey Unit  
Social Survey Division  
O.P.C.S.  
St Catherine's House  
10 Kingsway  
London WC2B 6JP  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 71 242 02 62 Ext 2167

Health and Safety Executive  
Epidemiology and Medical Statistics Unit  
Magdalen House  
Stanley Precinct  
Merseyside L20 3QZ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: 44 51 951 46 07  
Fax: 44 51 922 79 18

The Eurostat Labour Force Survey is carried out in the United Kingdom by the Department of Employment (DE) on behalf of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). In 1990, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has commissioned a supplementary series of questions on work-related accidents and ill-health, in order to estimate the amount of unreported occupational accidents and diseases under RIDDO Regulation.

II. Missions and objectives

This survey is research orientated. The results should enable HSE to give more authoritative interpretations of routine injury and ill-health statistics, so improving their usefulness for both policy development and presentational purposes.

III. Description

Like the Labour Force Survey, it is a households sample survey, but the supplement will only apply to England and Wales. Interviews are carried out from face to face or by telephone (30%). The first half of questions deals with accidental injuries: kind and site of injury, consequences (health care, time off work), connection with work, report to the employer.

The second half deals with "illnesses, disability or other physical problems caused or made worse by work": diagnosis, consequences in terms of occupational activity, of time off work, report to any people in charge of work.

For both (accidents and diseases), a description of the job and the activity in that job is asked for.

The injury and ill-health information will be related to the wealth of employment details carried on the main Labour Force Survey questionnaire.

Injury rates by sector, age, size of workplace and other variables can then be determined.

#### IV. Output and users

The main outputs are to be one report covering both injuries and ill-health. Detailed work is likely to be contained in two annexes: one for injuries, the other of ill-health. Data will be archived anonymously in University of Essex, accessible and charged.



**Labour Force Survey**  
**EEC**

I. General context and structure

EUROSTAT Statistical Office of the European Communities  
L-2920 Luxembourg

Telephone: 43011 ext. 2462-4734-2011-4198

Analysis of labour market and labour force structure in the 12 Member States of the European Community.

II. Mission and objectives

Provision of labour market statistics to assist preparation of policy actions in the field of European social and regional policy.

III. Description

The Labour Force Survey is a private household survey covering the whole of the resident population in the 12 Member States. It is carried out by national statistical offices. The data is processed and published by EUROSTAT. The sampling varies from 10,000 households (Luxembourg) to 100,000 households (UK, Germany, France, Spain and Italy).

The indicators relate to demography, employment and unemployment. But from 1992 data collection will be extended to working time and working conditions (mainly shiftwork and atypical forms of work).

IV. Output and users

Main results are published annually in "Labour Force Survey" by EUROSTAT (1 document in 9 EC languages). Special tabulation can be prepared on demand.

**"WHO's system for Monitoring the strategies for  
Health For All (HFA) by the year 2000"**

I. General context and structure

World Health Organisation  
Scherfigsvej 8  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

Telephone: 45 31 29 01 11  
Fax: 45 31 18 11 20

WHO is a United Nations organisation financed by contributions from Member States.

HFA 2000 has evolved as a result of close international cooperation that can be traced back to 1946 when the United Nations System established a committee to look into global health problems. On this basis the World Health Organisation was set up.

Following the WHO/UNICEF International Conference on Primary Health Care in Alma-Ata, USSR, in 1978, the formulation of a European Health Policy became a high priority. In 1980, the WHO Regional Committee for Europe approved a Regional Strategy resulting in the formation of 38 specific targets relating to health. Several of the HFA targets are of direct relevance to the work environment. The first programme was prepared in 1984 and a monitoring system has gradually developed.

II. Missions and objectives

The general aim of the monitoring systems is to assess the progress of HFA development in Member States. As such the monitoring systems may have an incentive function.

List of intended users

- Governments
- Health authorities.

III Description

By resolution adopted in 1984, an evaluation report on the degree of attainment of the Regional HFA targets is to be submitted to the Regional Committee every six years and a monitoring exercise carried out in the meantime. Member States reported for the first time in 1983 and again in 1985. Further information was also gathered in 1988.

The monitoring system does not yet cover all Member States of the European region of WHO.

The HFA programme contains 38 targets. For each target a list of essential indicators and supplementing indicators is included. Consequently the total number of indicators is quite large. Several of the 38 targets do indirectly or partly cover working conditions related to health and safety. One target - target 25 - is directly linked to this issue.

#### IV    Output and users

- Publications
- Documentation

- Discs
- Direct computer connection/telecommunication
- Direct request
- Publications/Documetation



**Appendix I. : A general overview**

To facilitate an easy use of the compiled monitoring systems we have constructed a general overview or matrix for each country. In these matrices the main aspects of working conditions and health have been included in the column "INDICATORS".

Each system referring to one of these (sub)aspects has been indicated by its number (see Contents) in the column under "CONTENTS NUMBER".

## COUNTRY: BELGIUM

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 3
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	1, 3
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 3
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	1, 2
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	1
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	1
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	3
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	2
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	2
Modes of payment.....	
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1
Occupational diseases.....	
Occupational mortality.....	
Sickness absence.....	1, 2
Disablement.....	
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	2

## COUNTRY: DENMARK

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 16
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16
Cognitive activity.....	12, 13
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	1, 10, 11, 12, 13
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	1, 10, 11, 12, 13
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16
Modes of payment.....	1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16
Autonomy.....	13
Communication.....	1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1, 6, 12, 13, 14, 16
Occupational diseases.....	2, 3, 4, 6
Occupational mortality.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
Sickness absence.....	1, 2, 13
Disablement.....	1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 14
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	5

## COUNTRY: FRANCE

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	1, 3, 5, 7
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	3, 4, 8
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	4, 8, 9
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	3, 4
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	3
Cognitive activity.....	3
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	3, 6
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	3, 6
Annual leave and public holidays.....	6
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	3, 5
Modes of payment.....	3, 5
Autonomy.....	5
Communication.....	5
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1, 7
Occupational diseases.....	2, 8
Occupational mortality.....	
Sickness absence.....	1, 2
Disablement.....	1, 2
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	



## COUNTRY: GERMANY

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 3, 4
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	4, 5, 6
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 4
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	3, 5
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	2, 3, 5
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	3, 5
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	3, 5
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	3
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	1, 4, 6
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	1, 5
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	1
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	5
Modes of payment.....	1
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	3, 5, 6
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1, 4, 6
Occupational diseases.....	6
Occupational mortality.....	
Sickness absence.....	1
Disablement.....	1
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	1, 3, 4

## COUNTRY: GREECE

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	2
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 2
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	
Modes of payment.....	
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1, 2
Occupational diseases.....	
Occupational mortality.....	
Sickness absence.....	
Disablement.....	
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	

**COUNTRY: IRELAND**

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 2, 3
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	1, 2, 3
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	
Modes of payment.....	
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1, 2
Occupational diseases.....	3
Occupational mortality.....	
Sickness absence.....	3
Disablement.....	3
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	

## COUNTRY: ITALY

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	1, 4, 8
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	1, 3, 4, 8
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.).....	1, 3, 4, 8
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	3, 8
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	3, 8
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)...	16
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)...	3, 16
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	
Modes of payment.....	16
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1, 3, 4, 6
Occupational diseases.....	1, 3, 4, 6
Occupational mortality.....	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Sickness absence.....	
Disablement.....	4, 6
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	13

## COUNTRY: LUXEMBURG

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	2
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 2
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	1, 2
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	1, 2
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	1, 2
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	
Modes of payment.....	
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	1
Occupational diseases.....	1
Occupational mortality.....	
Sickness absence.....	
Disablement.....	
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	2

## COUNTRY: THE NETHERLANDS

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	3, 4, 5, 6
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	2, 4
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	4
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	2, 4
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	2
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	2
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	1, 3
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	2, 3
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	2
Modes of payment.....	
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	
Occupational accidents.....	3, 4
Occupational diseases.....	4
Occupational mortality.....	4
Sickness absence.....	3, 4, 6
Disablement.....	
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	2, 5

## COUNTRY: PORTUGAL

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	3, 4, 9
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	6
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	6, 8
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	8
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	6, 8
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	6, 8, 9
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	9
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	3, 5, 7
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	3, 5, 7
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	3, 5
Modes of payment.....	
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	8
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	1, 5, 6
Occupational accidents.....	2, 5
Occupational diseases.....	1, 2, 5
Occupational mortality.....	5
Sickness absence.....	2
Disablement.....	
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	

## COUNTRY: SPAIN

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	1, 5, 9, 11, 15, 18, 19
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.).....	1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	9, 10, 11, 12, 19
Cognitive activity.....	10, 11, 12
Mental aspects (stress).....	10, 11, 12, 19
Other aspects.....	9, 10, 11, 12
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)...	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 19
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)...	9, 10, 11, 12, 19
Annual leave and public holidays.....	4
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	5, 9, 10, 11
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	10, 11
Modes of payment.....	3, 4, 10, 11, 13
Autonomy.....	10, 11
Communication.....	10, 11
Other aspects.....	10, 11, 18
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	18
Occupational accidents.....	1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19
Occupational diseases.....	2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19
Occupational mortality.....	1, 2, 18
Sickness absence.....	2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19
Disablement.....	1, 2, 11, 12, 17, 18
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	



**COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM**

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace	
Occupation, type of work.....	2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12
Equipment used (machines, tools).....	2
Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12
2. Hazards	
Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.).....	3
Chemical / Biological hazards.....	3, 5
Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	
3. Workload or Requirements	
Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.)..	
Cognitive activity.....	
Mental aspects (stress).....	
Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time	
Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly)..	
Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend)..	
Annual leave and public holidays.....	
Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc).....	
5. Organisation of Work	
Time constraints.....	
Modes of payment.....	
Autonomy.....	
Communication.....	
Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity	
Dangerous occurrences.....	2
Occupational accidents.....	2, 12
Occupational diseases.....	3, 6, 8, 12
Occupational mortality.....	7, 10, 11
Sickness absence.....	
Disablement.....	6
Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS: EEC

INDICATORS	CONTENTS NUMBER
1. Workplace Occupation, type of work..... Equipment used (machines, tools)..... Other aspects (branch, etc.).....	
2. Hazards Physical hazards (dust, noise, temperature, etc.)..... Chemical / Biological hazards..... Other hazards (falling, burning, etc.)..	
3. Workload or Requirements Physical activity (heavy loads, etc.).. Cognitive activity..... Mental aspects (stress)..... Other aspects.....	
4. Working Time Working hours (daily, weekly, yearly).. 1 Schedules (shiftwork, night, weekend).. 1 Annual leave and public holidays..... Other aspects (home work, length of service, etc)..... 1	
5. Organisation of Work Time constraints..... Modes of payment..... Autonomy..... Communication..... Other aspects.....	
6. Health and Work Incapacity Dangerous occurrences..... Occupational accidents..... Occupational diseases..... Occupational mortality..... Sickness absence..... Disablement..... Other aspects (abortions, etc.).....	

**Appendix II. : The keywords - index**

In the next section we will introduce a list of keywords. This list of keywords reflects a large part of the used indicators in the described systems for monitoring working conditions and health.

Following every keyword the appropriate systems in which the specific keyword occurs have been listed. The systems have been indicated by a code. This code consists of a letter referring to the country, and a number referring to the number of the system in the Contents of the Catalogue. For instance the code B1 refers to the first Belgian system in the Catalogue.

The Country codes are as follows:

B : Belgium	L : Luxembourg
D : Denmark	N : The Netherlands
F : France	P : Portugal
G : Germany	S : Spain
GR : Greece	UK : United Kingdom
IR : Ireland	EEC: European Community
IT : Italy	

## KEYWORDS - INDEX

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