Standard-documentation
Meta information
(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)

on

Microcensus – ad-hoc module 2013
“Accidents at work and
other work-related health problems“

This documentation is valid for the reference period:
2013

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Executive Summary

The ad-hoc module 2013 was conducted on the basis of an agreement of the European Statistical System (ESS) following Article 14 (1) (c) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics. According to this regulation the European Statistical Program may be implemented in the form of individual statistical measures adopted with an agreement between the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) or other national bodies and Eurostat.

This ESS agreement established which information should be collected in the ad-hoc module 2013 within the framework of the Labor Force Survey (LFS). In 2007 an ad-hoc module on the same topic has implemented already.

The ad-hoc module 2013 was intended to provide comprehensive comparable data for monitoring and analysis of the objectives, which have been defined by the European Commission at a political level.

These objectives have been highlighted in the Commission's Communication "Improving work quality and improving work productivity: Community strategy for health and safety at work 2007-2012" and the Council Directive 89/391 / EEC of 12 June 1989 on the implementation of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work:

The aim of this ad-hoc module was to describe the occurrence of accidents at work and work-related health problems.

The objectives of this survey were in particular:

- Estimation of the number of accidents at work and the associated failure periods
- The frequency of work-related health problems not caused by an accident and the related failures
- The estimation of the number of accidents at work resulting in an absence from the workplace of less than four days since these data are not available at the European level through the use of administrative data
- Estimation of the incidence and extent of health problems caused by profession
- The collection of harmonized statistical data on work-related health problems taking into account the risk factors
- The estimation of the extent of emerging work-related diseases, e.g. psychosocial health problems

The linkage of the ad-hoc module to the LFS allows the analysis of accidents at work and non-accidental health problems concerning the following factors:

- Factors that are linked to the specific working conditions of an individual person e.g. occupation, position, the extent of employment, the stability of employment, the duration of the employment relationship, atypical working hours etc.
- Factors describing the employer, which are for example: economic class, company size etc.
- Furthermore, the number of accidents at work for sectors and for occupational groups which are not or not completely covered by the administrative data should be estimated, e.g. these are the public sector or the self-employed.
- Knowledge about specific working conditions, which can adversely affect health, should be generated.
The target group of the survey included all persons in private households aged 15 or more who were employed or no longer employed at the time of the survey. This group was asked face-to-face (first LFS interview) and counted 21,463 persons.

Some questions were addressed to varying groups of persons.

Persons who were employed at the time of the survey (or within the last year before the survey) started the survey with the questions on "accidents at work".

People who were employed more than a year ago started the survey with the questions on "health problems".

The questions concerning "risk factors" were addressed to persons who were employed at the time of the survey. Persons without a professional experience were not consulted.

There was no legal obligation for the ad-hoc module and only self-reporting was allowed. The proportion of non-responses for the ad-hoc module was 12.8%.

This proportion is related to the persons who were included in the basic program of the microcensus. The collected data were checked for completeness and plausibility. Then implausible and missing data were imputed using the k-nearest-neighbour method.

Finally the data have been extrapolated according to the Population Register of Statistics Austria.

In November 2014 the results of the publication "Accidents at work and work-related health problems" were published. The results of all EU countries are available in the Eurostat database.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Matter</th>
<th>Questions about accidents at work, work-related health problems and risk factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Austria residents aged 15 years or more (without persons never been employed); about 6.5 Mio. persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of statistics</td>
<td>Household Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data sources/Survey techniques</td>
<td>Sample survey: Computer-assisted personal interviews using a standardized questionnaire</td>
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<td>Reference period or due day</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>Periodicity</td>
<td>Ad hoc</td>
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<td>Survey participation (in case of a survey)</td>
<td>LFS: Obligatory</td>
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<td>Main legal acts</td>
<td>EU: agreement of the European Statistical System (ESS) following Article 14 (1) (c) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics</td>
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<td>Most detailed regional breakdown</td>
<td>Austria/Federal states</td>
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<td>24-11-2014</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
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