EUROPEAN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES STATISTICS – VARIABLES COLLECTED

1.1. Sex (SEX)

Simple categorical variable that provides information on the characteristics of the victim. This variable can take the following three values.

<u>Table</u> : Sex of the victim

Code	Label
1	Man
2	Woman
U	Unknown

1.2. Age (AGE)

The age of the victim at **the time of recognition of the occupational disease** should be recorded in years (2-digits from 00- 99). In case of ages above 99, the code '99' should be used. The lowest legal minimum working age in the EU is 13 years (with restrictions)[1]. The code 'UN' should be used where there is no information on the age of the victim.

<u>Table</u>: Age of the victim (examples)

Code	Meaning
09	9 years old
15	15 years old
47	47 years old
99	99 years or older
UN	Unknown

1.3. Employment status of the victim (EMPST)

The variable EMPST collects information on the characteristics of the victim (the employment status of the victim) during **the period of harmful exposure**. The Table below shows possible values that the variable might take. However, due to low availability of various categories of employment status only the data on **employees** at the time of harmful exposure **is required**, the data concerning the rest of categories is optional.

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[1] Reference to https://europa.eu/youreurope/business/human-resources/employment-contracts/young-workers/index_en.htm

Table: Employment status of the victim during the period of harmful exposure[2]

Code	Label	Definition
100	Self-employed	Persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit derived from the goods or services produced, and who do either not employ any other person or do employ at least one other person.
300	Employee	Persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.
400	Unpaid family worker	Person who helps another member of the family to run a farm or other business, provided that they are not considered as employees
500	Trainee/Apprentice/ Student	A trainee is an employee who is being trained to the job he/she was hired for. An apprentice is a person who receives on-the-job training for becoming a practitioner of a trade or profession. It is often accompanied by classroom work and reading. A student in this context is a person who is studying at a university or another organisation or higher education (post-secondary or third level education) including apprentices.
600[3]	*Retired person*	A person is retired if he or she stopped employment completely. This may take place when reaching the retirement age in a country and profession. Sometimes a person retires before or after this usual retirement age due to various reasons including early retirement in case of illness or accident.
900	Other employment status	Other employment status
UNK	Employment status unknown	To be used if the employment status of the person is unknown.

For the EMPST variable, the category *300 - Employee* **is required**. The other categories mentioned (100, 400, 500) are optional and to be provided only if available.

The information on the coverage of the employment statuses is reflected in the metadata files provided by countries.

1.4. Victim's occupation (ISCO)

The victim's occupation in the period of harmful exposure should be provided at the 2-digit level of the version 2008 of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08[4]). The

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[2] These definitions are an adaptation of the relevant section in the EU Labour Force Survey explanatory notes (to be applied from 2017q1 onwards), page 29. Originally, they are based on the ILO classification of status in employment, ICSE-93.

[3] This code is to be used only when the reporting country is not able to report at the time of the exposure, but at the time of the recognition

code 'UN' should be used if there is no information on the victim's occupation. The information concerning the occupation of the victim is optional.

<u>Table</u>: Victim's occupation

ISCO Code (examples)	Label
11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators
(…)	
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers
(…)	
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers
UN	Unknown

1.5. Economic activity of the employer (NACE)

The main 'economic' activity of the local unit of the enterprise where the victim works should be provided at the 2-digit level of the latest NACE classification according to rules established by Eurostat (currently NACE Rev. 2[5]). The code 'UN' should be used where there is no information on the economic activity of the employer.

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[4] See https://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/docs/publication08.pdf
[5] See https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5902521/KS-RA-07-015-EN.PDF

Table: Economic activity of the employer

NACE Rev. 2 Code	Label
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
(…)	(…)
13	Manufacture of textiles
(…)	(…)
98	Undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of private households for own use
UN	Unknown

1.6. Recognized occupational diseases and cases to be included (ICD)

The cases of recognized occupational diseases should be reported based on International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The ownership of the classification belongs to World Health Organisation (WHO) who is in charge with the revisions that are meant to reflect the advances in health and medical science over time.

All cases of occupational diseases which were recognised during the reference year by the relevant national competent authority will be reported, independent of whether compensation is paid to a victim or not and independent of the severity of the disease.

The reporting at the recognized cases will be provided **at 4-characters level** of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the official version selected (currently ICD-10)[6].

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[6] See https://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/

Table: ICD-10 occupational disease codes and related codes to be used for reporting

ICD-10 Code	Reporting code	ICD-10 label	Details
A00.0	A000	Cholera due to Vibrio cholerae 01, biovar cholerae	
(...)	(...)	(...)	
C34.0	C340	Main bronchus	of C34 Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
C34.1	C341	Upper lobe, bronchus or lung	of C34 Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
C34.2	C342	Middle lobe, bronchus or lung	of C34 Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
C34.3	C343	Lower lobe, bronchus or lung	of C34 Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
C34.8	C348	Overlapping lesion of bronchus and lung	of C34 Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
C34.9	C349	Bronchus or lung, unspecified	of C34 Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung
(...)	(...)	(...)	
G56	G56X	Mononeuropathies of upper limb	ANN.9 is not suitable for the reporting country
G56.0	G560	Carpal tunnel syndrome	
G56.2	G562	Lesion of ulnar nerve	
G56.3	G563	Lesion of radial nerve	
G56.4	G564	Causalgia	
G56.8	G568	Other mononeuropathies of upper limb	
G56.9	G569	Mononeuropathy of upper limb, unspecified	
(...)	(...)	(...)	
J61	J61Z	Pneumoconiosis due to asbestos and other mineral fibres	3-characters code
(...)	(...)	(...)	
	UNK	Unknown	ICD-10 code unknown

1.7. Severity (SEV)

The variable Severity is a categorical variable that captures the condition of the victim of an occupational disease. The codes for this variable are presented in the table below. The SEV is currently an optional variable.

Table: Severity of the occupational disease

Code	Label
A00	Non-fatal - Temporary incapacity – recognized for sick leave or temporary incapacity to work due to an occupational disease
B00	Non- fatal - Permanent incapacity – recognized for permanent incapacity to work due to an occupational disease
C00	Non-fatal occupational disease (not specified if temporary or permanent incapacity - code A00 or B00)
998	Death due to an occupational disease
UNK	Severity of the occupational disease unknown

1.8. Exposure factor – causal agent (EXP)

The exposure factor is the causal agent of the occupational disease. The classification of the causal agents (10-digit) is currently provided as a separate Excel file. This is structured into 6 majors groups of agents and exposure factors of occupational diseases:

1. Chemical;
2. Physical;
3. Biological;
4. Biomechanical;
5. Psychosocial;
6. Industrial (materials and products).

During the pilot collection, the long list codes should be used, if available. The code 'UNK' should be used where there is no information of the agents and exposure factors.

<u>Table</u>: Causal agent codes examples

Causal agent code	Long list (L) or short list (S)	Label
1101000000	S	Hydrogen
(…)	(…)	(…)
6000000000	S	INDUSTRIAL FACTORS, MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS
(…)	(…)	(…)
6001010300	S	Cement (calcium aluminosilicate)
6001010301	L	Clinker
6001010302	L	Concrete
6001010303	L	Bricks
6001010304	L	Asbestos cement (and fiber cement)
(…)	(…)	(…)
6002000000	S	Fibres
6002010000	S	Inorganic fibres
6002010001	S	Asbestos fibres
(…)	(…)	(…)
6009000000	S	Natural Materials
(…)	(…)	(…)
6009000009	L	Different types of asbestos
(…)	(…)	(…)
UNK		Causal agent code unknown