

2013-2014 SURVEY ON PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE AT THE WORKPLACE IN SPAIN

Spanish Observatory on Drugs and Drug Abuse



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE SANIDAD, SERVICIOS SOCIALES
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DELEGACIÓN DEL GOBIERNO
PARA EL PLAN NACIONAL SOBRE DROGAS

**2013-2014 SURVEY
ON PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE USE
AT THE WORKPLACE IN SPAIN**

Spanish Observatory on Drugs and Drug Abuse

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PUBLISHED AND DISTRIBUTED BY

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[Spanish Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality] Publications Centre

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Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas
[Office of the Secretary for Social Services and Equality]
[Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs]

NIPO: 680-15-074-8

Depósito legal: M-19097-2015

The Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs has been carrying out surveys on drugs for over 20 years, which enjoy great prestige and solvency, both on a domestic and international level, thanks to their sample size, its extended history series and flexibility for adding different specific modules over the various editions.

The Household Survey on Alcohol and Drugs in Spain (EDADES), which is carried out every other year on a population between 15 and 64 years of age, has included in its 2013-2014 edition the second edition of the Survey on Consumption of Psychoactive Substances at the Workplace in Spain, updating data of the first survey carried out in this area in the 2007-2008 edition, in order to better understand the reality of consumption from the occupational point of view, as well as the differences between the active population and the general population.

The figures presented in this report indicate that the consumption among the labour population is a reflection of what happens in the Spanish general population, with alcohol, tobacco, sedative-hypnotics and cannabis being the drugs consumed by a greater percentage of persons. However, the labour population shows greater prevalence of alcohol and tobacco consumption, and less prevalence of sedative-hypnotics than the general population, although a general increase in consumption of these substances has been registered when compared to 2007.

In 2013, almost 5% of the labour population consumed risk levels of alcohol. There has been an enormous drop in passive smoking from 27% in 2007 to 12% in 2013, although in the labour population, almost one in ten continues to be a passive smoker and one in three continues to smoke on a daily basis.

It should also be highlighted that 87% of the labour population between 16 and 64 believes that the consumption of alcohol and other drugs at the workplace is an important problem.

These figures, together with the information available at this level, have been taken into account within the context of the 2013-2016 Plan for Action on Drugs, which establishes under action no. 11 a framework for comprehensive intervention at the workplace for the prevention, assistance and social insertion and carries out actions to promote the involvement of major companies in drug demand reduction projects through their Corporate Social Responsibility programs (CSR).

The results obtained, in addition to the creation in 2014 of the Spanish Council for Drug Dependence and other Addictions, which shall have a standing Occupational Committee will undoubtedly contribute to establish the pertinent policies, actions and measures to prevent and tackle the problems associated with the consumption of substances of addictive potential at the workplace.

We can therefore state that we are working to implement effective actions at the workplace, by improving and updating knowledge; the review of the measures and objectives to develop based on scientific evidence, their assessment and monitoring and the coordination with all stakeholders.

I would like to thank and recognize the work of all those that have contributed with their professionalism and good work, both in the execution of the survey and the drafting of the following report; work that contributes to the objective of improving the health of the Spanish active population and society as a whole.

Francisco de Asís Babín Vich
Government Delegate for the
National Plan on Drugs

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1. INTRODUCTION

The consumption of psychoactive substances has important consequences on society on a healthcare level as well as on social, economy and occupational level, being alcohol, tobacco, sedative-hypnotics and cannabis the most consumed substances among the population between 15 and 64 years in Spain.

At the workplace, drug consumption can affect the work carried out, modifying the quality or performance, as well as causing occupational accidents. This is in addition to the sociosanitary consequences from the use of psychoactive substances that can affect workers or third parties on an individual or social level; a clear example is the exposure of non-smokers to tobacco smoke.

To address this subject, it is necessary to carry out actions that help to better understand the situation of drug consumption at the workplace in Spain and provide information to carry out interventions.

This document presents the main results of the “2013-2014 Survey on Psychoactive Substance Use at the Workplace in Spain”.

Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (DGPNSD) under the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality coordinates and finances, since 1995, the periodic execution of the Survey on Alcohol and Drugs in Spain (EADAES). This survey is part of the National Statistics Plan. It also serves as a reference on an international level and its results are notified to various organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

The National Commission for the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence at the workplace, integrated by the employee representatives, the employers and the Governmental Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (DGPNSD), agreed to include a specific module in EADAES to obtain information on psychoactive substances at the workplace in Spain. As a result, the first “Survey on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances at the Workplace in Spain” was carried out in 2007, and a second edition was carried out again in 2013.



2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this survey is to obtain information on the perception and consumption of psychoactive substances at work, as well as the actions carried out at the workplace.

The **general objective** of the “2013-2014 Survey on Psychoactive Substance Use at the Workplace in Spain” is:

To obtain information on the perception and consumption of psychoactive substances (legal and illegal) among the employed population or unemployed that has worked in the past, as well as data regarding the perception of actions carried out at the workplace.

This information should be useful to design, refocus and assess policies aimed at preventing consumption, as well as to identify the negative consequences of drug usage in this group.

The **specific objectives** are to identify and analyse the employed population (working or on leave) or unemployed with prior work experience:

- The prevalence of both legal and illegal psychoactive substance consumption.
- The association between consumption of these substances and certain sociodemographic and occupational characteristics (employment status, activity sector, occupational category, work shift and occupational hazards).
- The perceptions and opinions of the labour population on the consumption of psychoactive substances at work and some of the actions related to this consumption carried out at the workplace.

The information obtained from this survey will furthermore help to analyse the evolution, since 2007, of the aforementioned variables.

The results should help to design and assess, based on a sound knowledge, work policies related to drug consumption, that will contribute to improve the health of the labour population.



3. METHODOLOGY

GENERAL ASPECTS

Name: 2013-2014 Survey on Psychoactive Substance Use at the Workplace in Spain.

Description of the survey: Survey in households of the employed population (currently working or temporarily absent) or unemployed (with work experience), between 16 and 64 years of age. A specific module has been included in 2013-2014 EDADES (occupational module).

Unit responsible for the survey: Spanish Observatory on Drugs and Drug Abuse (OEDT). Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (DGPNSD). Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (MSSSI).

SURVEY SCOPE

Geographical scope: The survey is conducted nationwide. The results are representative of all of Spain.

Population scope: Universe: population resident in Spain between 16 and 64 years, both inclusive, that is employed (currently working or temporarily absent) or unemployed (with prior work experience).

Time frame: The information was collected from 2 November to 15 December 2013 and from 7 February to 8 April 2014 (excluding the period after the Christmas holidays).



SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample scope: Urban and rural population (municipalities of less than 2000 inhabitants) from all Autonomous Communities and the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, resident in households.

Sample size: Occupational module. 15,296 valid surveys. The 2013-2014 EDADES survey was conducted on 23,136 people.

Sample error: Maximum sample error (95% confidence level for $p=0.5$) of 0.8%.

FIELD WORK. INFORMATION GATHERING

Data collecting method: Personal interview at home. The interviewer is present during the entire process and collects the questionnaire at the end.

Questionnaires: The questionnaire is divided into two parts: Questionnaire filled-out by the interviewer and self-completed questionnaire. The questionnaire is completed in writing (pencil and paper) and is available in all official languages of the Spanish State.

KEY VARIABLES

The questionnaire includes information on a large number of variables; this document presents those of greatest interest, which are detailed below.

Consumption of psychoactive substances: It includes any person from 16 to 64 years of age (currently working, employed but temporarily absent or unemployed with prior work experience) that has consumed any of the following:

- **Alcoholic beverages. Daily consumption (last 30 days).** Has consumed alcoholic beverages every day, during the last 30 before the interview.
- **Alcoholic beverages. Hazardous alcohol consumption (last 12 months).** Has consumed some alcoholic beverages in the last 12 months before the interview and scores equal or greater than 8 points in the AUDIT¹ scale (Alcohol Disorders Identification Test), validated on an international level and in Spain.
- **Tobacco. Daily smoker (last 30 days).** Has smoked tobacco every day for the last 30 days prior to the interview.
- **Passive smoking at the workplace (last 12 months).** Has breathed smoke at work from other persons, regardless if colleagues or customers, in the last 12 months prior to being interviewed.
- **Sedative-hypnotics (last 30 days).** Has consumed sedative-hypnotics in the last 12 months prior to being interviewed. Sedative-hypnotics include tranquillizers (aimed at calming nerves or anxiety) and/or sleeping pills (the objective of which is to facilitate and prolong sleep). The results include the use of sedative-hypnotics with or without prescription. It is considered that sedative-hypnotics are being used without prescription: (1) when they have been prescribed by the doctor to another person in the family and not the person interviewed, (2) when they have been prescribed at some point for the interviewee, and he/she has continued to consume them without medical control and (3) when the interviewee has obtained them through means other than prescription.
- **Cannabis (last 30 days):** Has consumed cannabis in the last 30 days prior to being interviewed.
- **Cocaine (last 12 months):** Has consumed cocaine in the last 12 months prior to being interviewed.

Sociodemographic variables: Gender: male or female. Age: the following age groups have been analysed: 16-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years and 55-64 years. Educational level: three groups have been analysed, no studies/primary studies, secondary studies and university studies. Marital status: three groups have been analysed, single, married/in a relationship and separated/divorced/widow. Country of birth: Spain or others.

Employment status: People that answered the occupational module: employed and currently working, employed but temporarily absent and unemployed with prior work experience.

Terms used in the text: *Labour population:* includes persons from 16 to 64 years of age that have answered the occupational module. *General population:* refers to the population between 15 and 64 years of age that constitute the sample of the EDADES survey, and includes any employment status.

Activity sector: Artistic, recreational and sports activities. Domestic activities and personal services. Financial activities, insurance, real estate and business services. Public sector, education, health and social services. Agriculture, fishing, livestock and extraction. Trading and repair of motor vehicles. Construction. Hospitality/catering. Manufacturing industry and supplies. Transportation, storage and communications.

Occupational category: Executives and professionals. Administrative personnel. Service workers catering, personal, protection and salespersons. Qualified manual labourers. Non-qualified manual labourers.

Work shift: Split (morning and afternoon). Non-stop morning shift. Afternoon shift. Night shift. Short-time working hours. Rotating shifts with night shift. Rotating shifts without night shift.

Occupational hazards:

- **Satisfaction:** Unsatisfied with the function or job performed.
- **Safety hazards:** Dangerous work. Work in hot or cold conditions. Hardship at work (disagreeable odours or noises, very uncomfortable positions, excessive efforts, working outdoors, etc.).
- **Psychosocial risks:** Works that require very high performance. Extended shifts. Shifts with reduced rest times. Periods with little work. Routine or monotonous tasks. Work under her/his preparation and knowledge. Feeling unqualified to carry out the work. Long travels or away from home. Limited promotion possibilities. Unsatisfied with the relation of colleagues. Unsatisfied with the treatment by management.
- **Employment conditions:** Concern or insecurity about the occupational future. Feeling poorly paid.
- **Initial damage to health:** Feeling of intense fatigue or exhaustion after work. Feeling tension, overwhelm or stress during work.

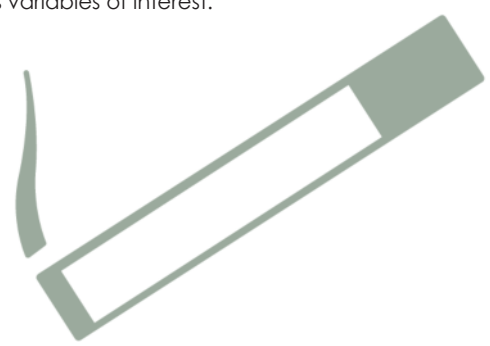
METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

Design: It is a transversal descriptive survey and has the limitations that are characteristic to this type of design; it should be highlighted that it is not possible to establish causal relations.

Analysis: The analyses carried out have been primarily of two types: first a descriptive analysis has been carried out with the variables, in order to present the results. Secondly, in order to produce an in-depth analysis of the survey, a bivariate analysis was performed (Pearson Chi-squared) to detect relations between the variables. Finally, logistic regression analysis was done in order to determine the existence of interaction or confusion between the various variables of interest.

There is wide information obtained from all the variables in the survey and in the statistical analyses carried out; this document only presents the most relevant results.

Time comparison: The same methodology was used in the 2007 and 2013 surveys; hence the results are initially comparable. However, the comparisons between the figures of the occupational module in 2007 and 2013 must be carried out with some caution: first the structure and distribution in the different categories, occupational sectors, work shift, etc. has changed due to changes experienced in the labour market during this period of time in Spain. Second, the National Commission for the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence in the occupational scope agreed to update² the National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE) and the National Classification of Occupations (CNO) for the 2013 survey edition. Therefore these changes must be taken into account when interpreting trends.



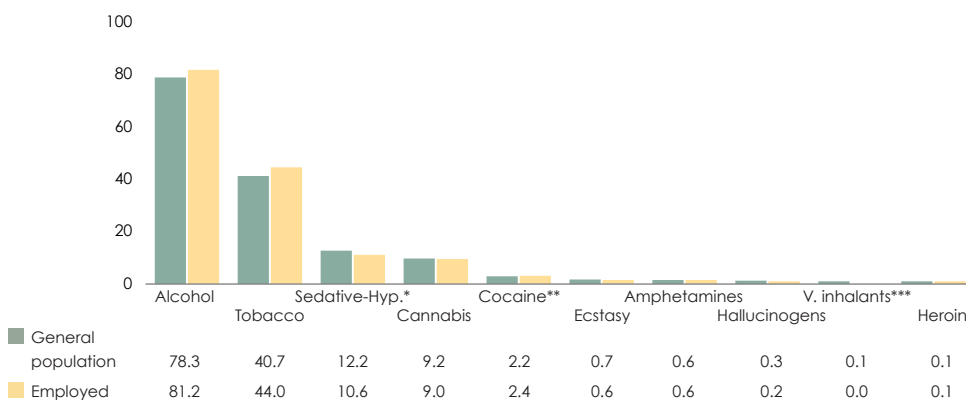
4. RESULTS

4.1. Prevalence of psychoactive substance consumption: general population and labour population

Prevalence among the general population and the labour population: consumption among the employed or unemployed with prior work experience between 16 and 64 years of age is a reflection of what happens in the Spanish general population (percentage of consumers, sociodemographic characteristics and trends).

Alcohol, tobacco, sedative-hypnotics and cannabis are the most consumed drugs in both populations. A greater percentage of tobacco and alcohol consumers are found in the labour population and less of sedative-hypnotics than in the general population.

Prevalence of consumption of different psychoactive substances (last 12 months) among the general population and the labour population. Spain 2013.



General population: All population between 15 and 64 years of age.

Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

* Includes sedative-hypnotics (tranquillizers and sleeping pills) with and without prescription. ** Includes cocaine powder and base.

*** Volatile inhalants.

Both in the general population and the labour population the most consumed drugs are legal; alcohol in first place, followed by tobacco. The illegal drug with greatest consumption prevalence is cannabis, followed by cocaine.

Both populations share also some characteristics. Hence, the consumption of both legal and illegal drugs is most spread among men except for sedative-hypnotics, which are consumed by a greater proportion of women. Intensive alcohol consumption reaches higher prevalence among youth and consume cannabis in greater proportion than the rest of the population.

Finally, it should be highlighted that to interpret appropriately the consumption figures of psychoactive substances, depending on labour related variables, it is necessary to take into account the distribution of consumption by sociodemographic variables, as these influence the consumption pattern³.

Prevalence of different psychoactive substance consumption among the labour population. Spain 2013.

	Sometime in life (%)	Last 12 months (%)	Last 30 days (%)
Some illegal drug ¹	34.5	9.9	7.2
Alcohol	94.5	81.2	68.2
Hazardous consumption of alcohol ²	–	4.8	–
Binge drinking ³	–	–	15.9
Drunkenness	–	18.9	6.4
Tobacco	76.6	44.0	41.6
Sedative-hypnotics (with/without prescription) ⁴	21.2	10.6	7.2
Sleeping pills (with/without prescription)	8.9	4.5	3.0
Tranquillizers (with/without prescription)	19.4	9.1	6.1
Sedative-hypnotics (without prescription) ⁴	2.7	1.3	0.5
Sleeping pills (without prescription)	1.6	0.7	0.3
Tranquillizers (without prescription)	2.2	0.9	0.4
Cannabis	33.5	9.0	6.7
Hazardous consumption of cannabis ⁵	–	2.2	–
Cocaine (powder/base)	12.4	2.4	1.2
Ecstasy	5.2	0.6	0.2
Amphetamines/speed	4.6	0.6	0.2
Hallucinogens	4.5	0.2	0.0
Heroin	0.8	0.1	0.0
Volatile inhalants	0.7	0.0	0.0
Injected drugs	0.4	0.1	0.0
New substances ⁶	3.3	0.6	0.3

Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

1: Includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines, ecstasy and hallucinogens.

2: Obtains a score equal to or greater than 8 points in the AUDIT scale (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test).

3: Binge drinking: Drink 5 or more alcoholic beverages in men and 4 or more beverages in women within an interval of 2 hours.

4: Includes sleeping pills and tranquillizers.

5: In the CAST scale (Cannabis Abuse Screening Test)⁴ obtain a score equal or greater than 4 points.

6: New substances that imitate the effect of illegal drugs and can be presented in the form of weed, pills, powder, liquid, etc.

Globally, the prevalence figures for drug use among the labour population are similar to those found in the Spanish general population.

Data regarding drug consumption by the labour population in 2013 show that somewhat more than 3 in every 10 persons have tried illegal drugs at some time (most of these have tried cannabis) and 1 in 10 have taken sedative-hypnotics in the last year. With regards to alcohol, 7 in 10 have drunk alcoholic beverages in the last month and almost 5% have hazardous consumption of alcohol.



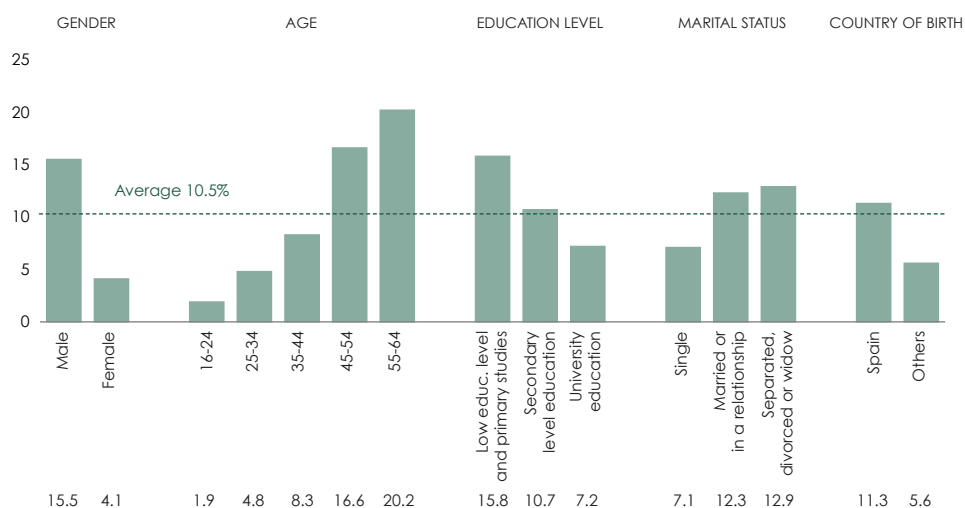
4.2. Prevalence of psychoactive substance consumption among the labour population

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Daily consumption (last 30 days)

Prevalence and trend: In 2013, 10.5% of the population between 16 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience have consumed alcohol on a daily basis in the last 30 days. Stable trend, with a slight drop (11.0% in 2007).

Priority groups: Men above 45 years of age with low educational level. Employed and unemployed with prior work experience. Construction, agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction, manufacturing industry/ supplies and hospitality/catering. Qualified manual labourers. Workers with night shift and split shift (morning and afternoon).

Percentage of alcoholic beverages consumers on a daily basis (last 30 days) among the labour population by SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Men consume alcohol on a daily basis in greater proportion than women (4 men for every woman) and the consumption prevalence increases with age (higher consumption between 55 and 64 years of age). Lower percentages of consumers are registered among those of greater levels of education (university) and among singles (related to a greater prevalence in this group of younger persons). The Chi-square test shows there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of daily consumers of alcohol beverages depending on all sociodemographic variables analysed. The logistic regression analysis confirms that the probability of consumption increases in men, as age increases and without education or having only completed secondary education.

The profile of daily alcohol drinkers is that of a man above 45 years of age with low educational level or primary/secondary education.

Percentage of alcoholic beverages consumers on a daily basis (last 30 days) in the population between 16 and 64 years of age, depending on EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Spain 2013.

Employed (currently working or temporarily absent)	10.5
Employed currently working	10.6
Employed temporarily absent	9.3
Unemployed (with prior work experience or seeking their first job)	9.8
Unemployed with prior work experience	10.5
Unemployed seeking their first job	3.2

In 2013, the percentage of consumers is higher among employed than the unemployed. The currently employed population and the unemployed with prior work experience shows similar values and the unemployed seeking their first job show the lowest percentages, which could be related to the concentration of young people in this group. The Chi-square test shows there is no relation between daily consumption of alcoholic beverages and the employment status (being unemployed or employed), which is confirmed with the logistic regression. Since 2007, the percentage of daily alcohol consumers dropped in employed (11.2% in 2007) and in unemployed seeking their first job (4.0% in 2007) and increased in unemployed with prior work experience (9.6% in 2007).

The percentage of daily alcoholic beverages consumers is similar between employed and unemployed with prior work experience.

Percentage of alcoholic beverages consumers on a daily basis (last 30 days) among the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2013.



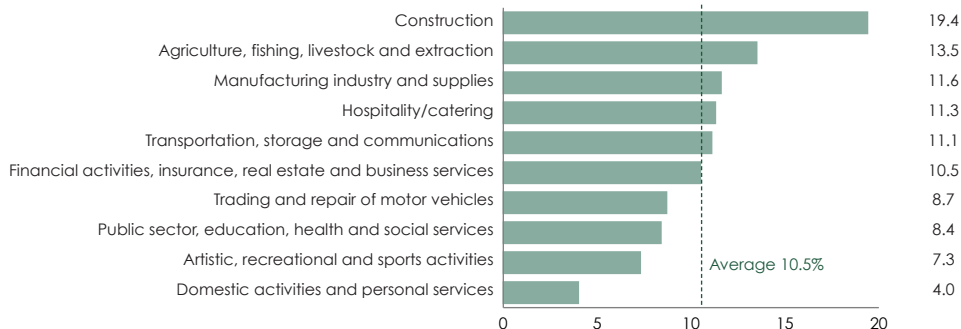
Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Manual labourers registered the highest daily alcohol consumption percentages.

In 2013, the consumption prevalence of alcoholic beverages reached the highest levels among manual labourers, especially qualified. The labourers in the other categories present values below the average of the labour population. The

greater presence of men in some categories can influence consumption percentages, highlighting there are 9 men in every 10 qualified manual labourers. The Chi-square test detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of daily alcoholic beverages consumers by occupational category, which was confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the effect of age and gender. Since 2007, the percentage of consumers among qualified manual labourers increased (10.9% in 2007), in the rest of categories dropped, being truly remarkable the descent in executives/professionals (16.0% in 2007). The percentage of workers and the sociodemographic characteristics of those that comprise the categories of qualified manual labourers and executives/professionals have changed since 2007; hence the figures should be interpreted with caution.

Percentage of alcoholic beverages consumers on a daily basis (last 30 days) among the labour population by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2013.



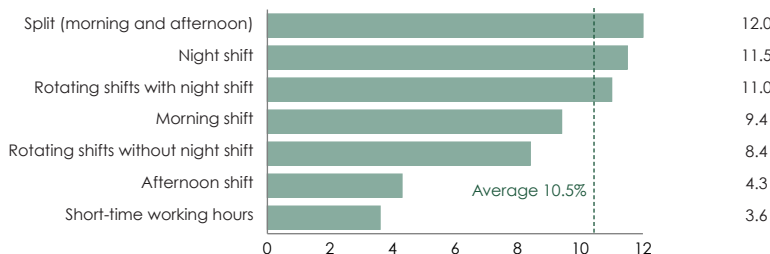
Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

The construction and agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction sectors registered the highest daily alcoholic beverages consumption levels

In 2013, the greatest consumption prevalence was registered in construction. It should be highlighted that men consume more alcoholic beverages on a daily basis and, in this sector, the majority (95%) of workers are men. The Chi-square test shows that there are statistically

significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of daily alcoholic beverages consumers by sector, which was confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the effect of age and gender. Since 2007, figures have notably dropped in the agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction (19.7% in 2007) and in the manufacturing/supplies industry (12.8% in 2007) sectors and have increased in the hospitality/catering sectors (10.0% in 2007) and financial activities (9.6% in 2007).

Percentage of alcoholic beverages consumers on a daily basis (last 30 days) among the labour population by WORK SHIFT. Spain 2013.

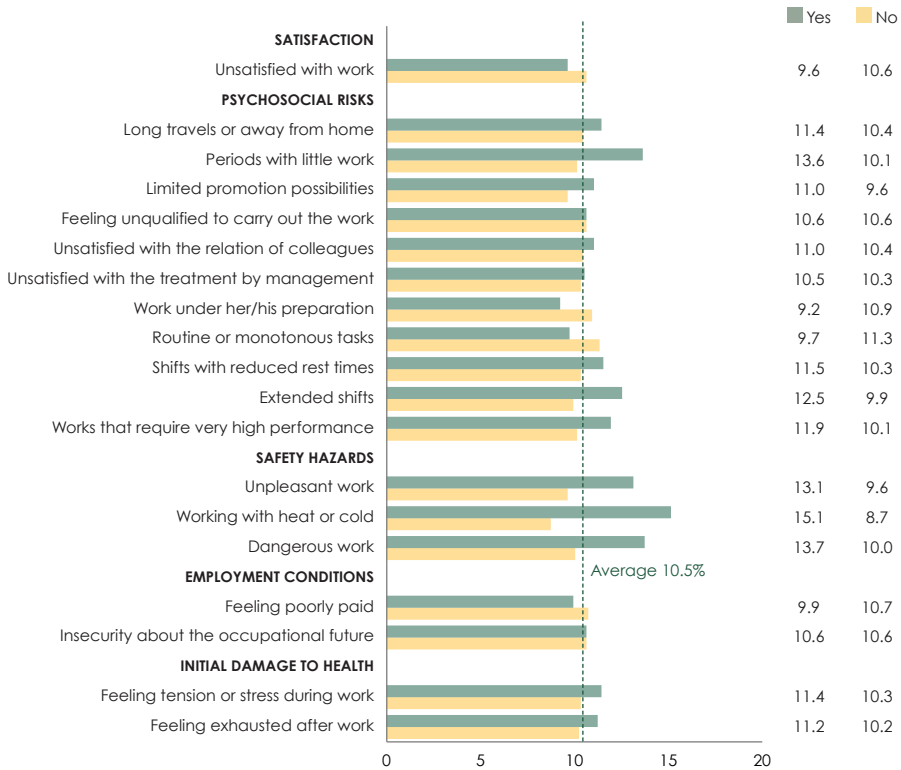


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

In 2013, the greatest prevalence is registered between split shift labourers, night shift and rotating shifts including night shift. The Chi-square test shows there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of daily alcohol consumers by work shift, which has been confirmed by controlling for the age and gender effect, with the logistic regression analysis. Since 2007, consumption has dropped in most shifts but in night shift workers in which an opposite trend has been registered (8.9 % in 2007).

Split shift (morning and afternoon) and night shift workers registered the highest daily alcoholic beverages consumption percentages.

Percentage of alcoholic beverages consumers on a daily basis (last 30 days) among the labour population depending if they are exposed to OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS or not. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.
 Yes: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that declare the risk factor.
 No: Number of persons that do not consume/numbers of persons that do not declare the risk factor.

The table shows the percentage of daily alcoholic beverages consumers divided by those that declare different risk factors and those that claim not to have them. In general terms, the percentage of consumers of **alcoholic beverages on a daily basis is greater among those that claim to be exposed to certain risk factors.**

The greatest prevalence of consumption is registered among workers that declare to have safety risks (dangerous work or with cold/heat). Hence, for example, 15% of those that work under hot/cold conditions consume alcoholic beverages on a daily basis compared to the 9% of those that declare not to work in these conditions. This is in line with the concentration of a greater percentage of daily alcoholic beverages consumers in the sectors in which work is carried out under these conditions (construction, agriculture, fishing, livestock and extraction). There are also remarkable differences between those declaring to have extended shifts or periods with little work and those who do not claim so.



In four conditions there is a greater consumption percentage when the risk factor is not present (unsatisfied with work, work under qualification levels, routine tasks and feeling poorly paid).

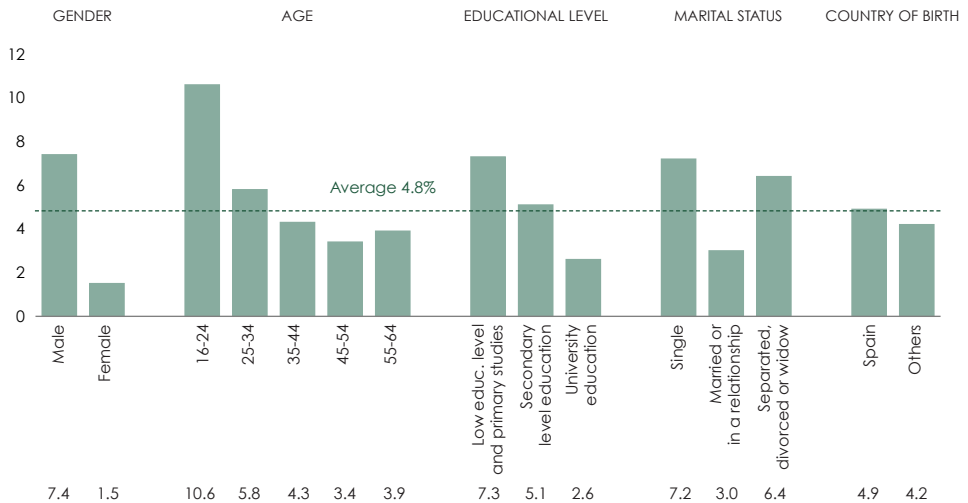


ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES. Hazardous alcohol consumption (last 12 months)

Prevalence: In 2013, 4.8% of the population between 16 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience consumed hazardous levels of alcohol (AUDIT ≥ 8).

Priority groups: Men under 25 with low educational level. Unemployed. Sectors of construction, agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction, hospitality/catering, artistic activities/recreational/sports. Manual labourers. Workers with night and afternoon shifts.

Percentage of hazardous alcoholic beverages consumers (AUDIT ≥ 8) among the labour population by SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

The profile of hazardous alcohol consumers, is a single male under 25 years of age without studies or with primary/secondary education level.

The consumption prevalence reached higher figures among younger men (under 25 years of age) and in those with lower education levels. Married or those with partners show lower consumption percentages than those that declare another marital status.

The Chi-square test allows us to state that the percentage variations of consumers by gender, age, educational level and marital status are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The logistic regression analysis confirms that being male, young and without university studies increases the probability of hazardous alcohol consumption.

The sociodemographic distribution of hazardous alcohol consumers and daily consumers of alcoholic beverages shows is somewhat different. Although alcohol use is more prevalent among men and particularly among those with lower education level in both reference groups there are some important differences with regard to age distribution: there is a greater percentage of persons over 45 years of age among daily consumers, while those under 25 years of age reach greater proportions among hazardous alcohol consumers.

Percentage of hazardous alcoholic beverages consumers (AUDIT ≥8) among the population between 16 and 64 years of age by EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Spain 2013.

Employed (currently working or temporarily absent)	4.5
Employed currently working	4.5
Employed temporarily absent	4.2
Unemployed (with prior work experience or seeking their first job)	5.5
Unemployed with prior work experience	5.5
Unemployed seeking their first job	11.5

The percentage of consumers is greater among unemployed than employed, especially the unemployed seeking their first job.

The logistic regression analysis, controlling the age and gender variables, confirms that being unemployed increases the probability of hazardous consumption of alcohol.

The probability of hazardous consumption of alcohol is higher among unemployed than the employed.

Percentage of hazardous alcohol consumers (AUDIT ≥8) of the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Manual labourers are in the top places and above average and the executives/professionals are among the groups with lower percentages of hazardous consumers. The greater percentage of men in some categories can influence the percentages of consumption, 9 in 10 qualified manual labourers are men, 6 in 10 in the cases of non-qualified. Among administrative personnel, men represent 34% and 55% among the executives and professionals.

Manual labourers registered higher hazardous alcohol consumption percentages.

The Chi-square test shows there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of hazardous alcoholic beverages consumers by occupational category, which was confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the effect of age and gender.

The distribution of hazardous consumption of alcohol in the various occupational categories is similar to that observed in daily consumers of alcohol. In both cases there are a greater proportion of consumers among manual labourers and less among executives/professionals.

Percentage of hazardous consumers (AUDIT ≥8) of the labour population employed by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2013.

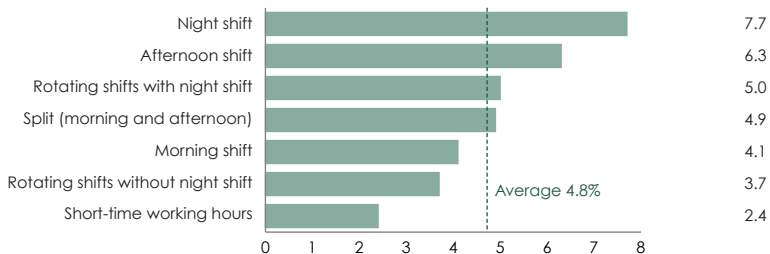


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

The greatest prevalence in consumption is registered in the construction, agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction and hospitality/catering sectors. The Chi-square test shows there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of hazardous consumers of alcohol depending on the activity sector. However, statistical differences disappear after adjusting the regression model for gender and age variables, which allows to confirm that the distribution by gender and age would account for the registered consumption differences among sectors (greater consumption in younger men).

The construction, agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction and hospitality/catering sectors show higher hazardous alcohol consumption levels; the distribution by age and gender justifies the consumption differences between sectors.

Percentage of hazardous alcohol consumers (AUDIT ≥8) of the labour population by WORK SHIFT. Spain 2013.

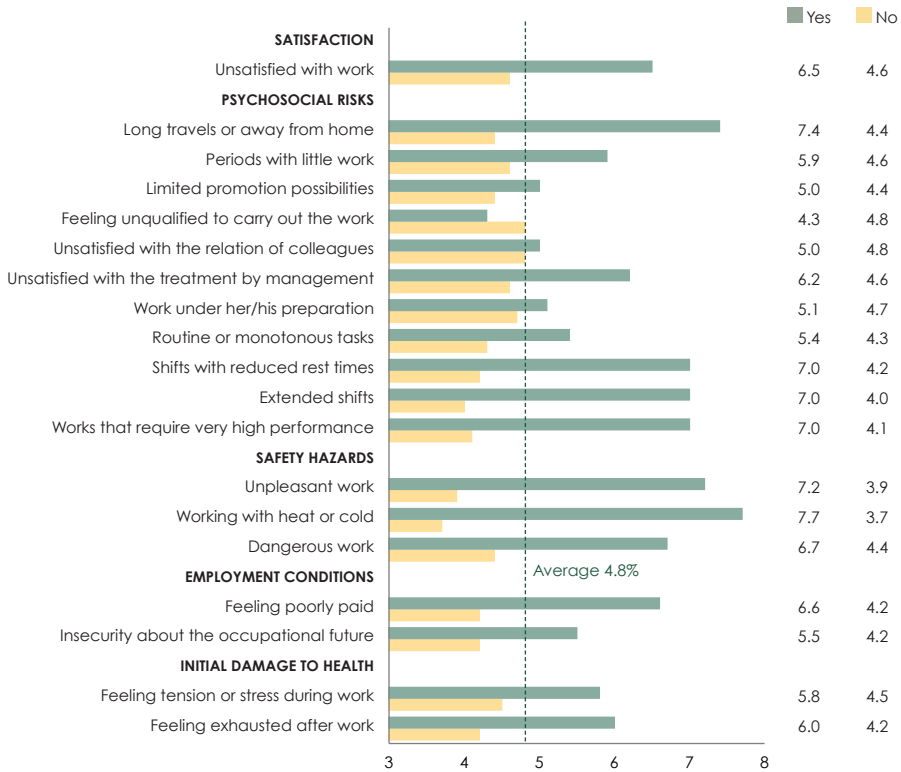


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Night shift workers registered the greatest percentages of hazardous alcohol consumption; the distribution by age and gender explains this high prevalence.

Workers with night and afternoon shifts are among the top and clearly above average. The bivariate analysis (Chi-square) detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of hazardous alcohol drinkers depending on the type of shift. The logistic regression analysis shows that the explanatory role of night shift disappears when controlling for the age and gender effect (greater consumption among young males).

Percentage of hazardous alcohol consumers (AUDIT ≥8) among the labour population depending if they are exposed to various OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS or not. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.
 Yes: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that declare the risk factor.
 No: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that do not declare the risk factor.

The table shows the percentage of hazardous alcohol consumers divided by those that declare different risk factors and those that claim not to have them. In general terms, the percentage of hazardous consumers of **alcoholic beverages is greater among those that claim to be exposed to certain risk factors.**



The percentage of consumers when there are safety hazards (uncomfortable work or with heat/cold) increases; for example, 8% of those working in heat/cold consume compared to 4% that consume among those not being exposed to this risk factor. This figure is coherent with the concentration of greater percentage of consumers in the sectors that work under these conditions (construction, agriculture, fishing, livestock and extraction). We should also highlight the differences in the case of extended travelling or absence from home, shifts with reduced resting, extended shifts or work that requires high performance (all of them showing differences of around 3 points when compared with those that claim not to be exposed to these risk factors).

Only in one condition is consumption greater when the risk factor is not present (feeling unqualified to carry out the task).

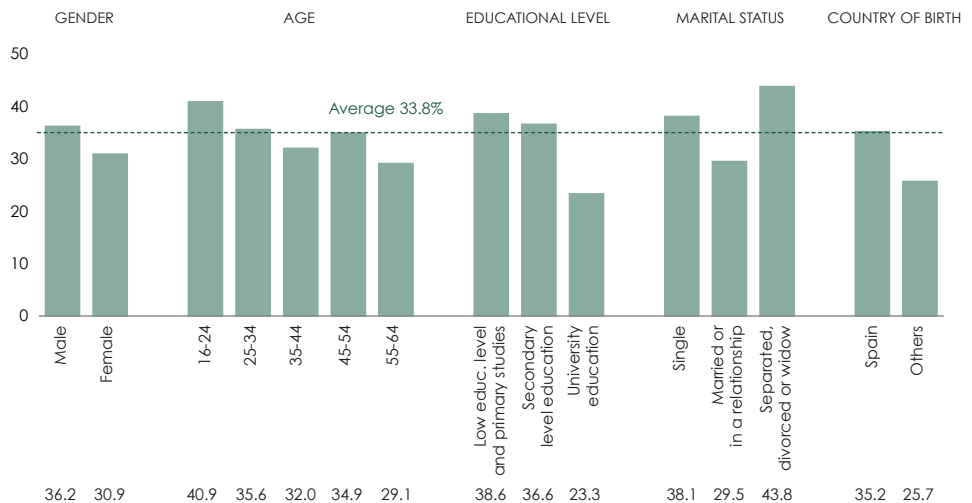


TOBACCO. Daily smoker (last 30 days)

Prevalence and trend: In 2013, 33.8% of the population between 16 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience have smoked on a daily basis in the last 30 days. Stable trend (33.1% in 2007).

Priority groups: Men with low educational level. Unemployed. Construction, hospitality/catering, agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction and manufacturing industry/supplies. Manual workers and catering/personal/protection services and salespersons. Workers with night shifts.

Percentage of daily smokers (last 30 days) among the labour population by SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

The greater percentage of smokers is found among men and younger persons, as well as those with lower education levels.

The profile of daily tobacco smokers is that of a man without studies or with primary/secondary education level.

With regards to the marital status, there is a lower percentage of smokers among those that are married or with a partner than those single or separated /divorced/widow.

The bivariate analysis (Chi-square) shows statistically significant differences variations ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of daily smokers depending on all sociodemographic variables analysed. The logistic regression confirms that the probability of being a smoker increases for men and reduces as age increases.

In addition, the probability of being a daily smoker is double among workers without studies or with primary education levels than those with university studies.

Percentage of daily smokers (last 30 days) in the population between 16 and 64 years of age by EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Spain 2013.

Employed (currently working or temporarily absent)	31.0
Employed currently working	31.0
Employed temporarily absent	29.1
Unemployed (with prior work experience or seeking their first job)	39.0
Unemployed with prior work experience	39.9
Unemployed seeking their first job	29.8

In 2013, the percentage of smokers is greater among the unemployed than employed, especially among those that have prior working experience. The Chi-square test informs that the consumption differences by employment status are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The logistic regression analysis, controlling for the influence of age and gender variables, confirm that the unemployment status increases the probability of being a daily smoker. Since 2007, the percentage of daily smokers has dropped among the employed (32.7% in 2007) and increased among the unemployed (35.2% in 2007).

The probability of smoking tobacco on a daily basis is higher among the unemployed than the employed.

Percentage of daily smokers (last 30 days) among the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

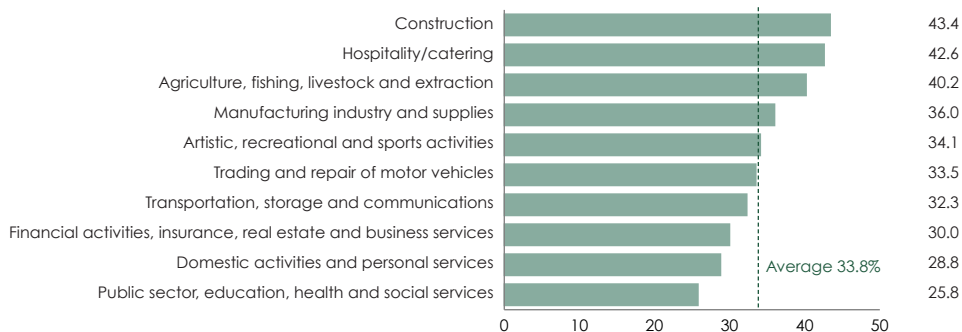
Manual labourers and those working in hospitality/catering, personal, protection services and salespersons registered the highest daily tobacco smoking percentages.

In 2013, the percentage of daily smokers reaches higher figures among manual labourers and the catering, personal, protection services and salespersons, exceeding the average of the total labour population. However, the percentage of smokers is lower among executives and professionals.

The Chi-square test detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of smokers by occupational category, which was confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the age and gender effect.

Since 2007, the percentage of smokers has dropped among executives/professionals (31.8% in 2007) and increased in qualified manual labourers (35.3% in 2007). The percentages of workers that comprise these categories and their sociodemographic characteristics have changed since 2007; therefore these figures should be interpreted with care.

Percentage of daily smokers (last 30 days) among the labour population by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2013.



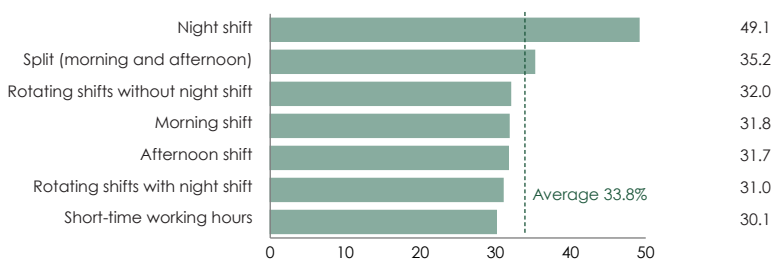
Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

In 2013, the greatest percentages of daily smokers are found in the construction and hospitality/catering sectors. The Chi-square test reports there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of smokers by activity sector, which is confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the age and gender effect.

Since 2007, there have not been major variations in the percentage of daily smokers in the labour population, but there has been a notable increase in the agriculture, fishing, livestock and extraction (31.6% in 2007) sectors.

The construction, hospitality/catering and agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction sectors registered the highest daily smoker prevalences.

Percentage of daily smokers (last 30 days) among the labour population by WORK SHIFT. Spain 2013.

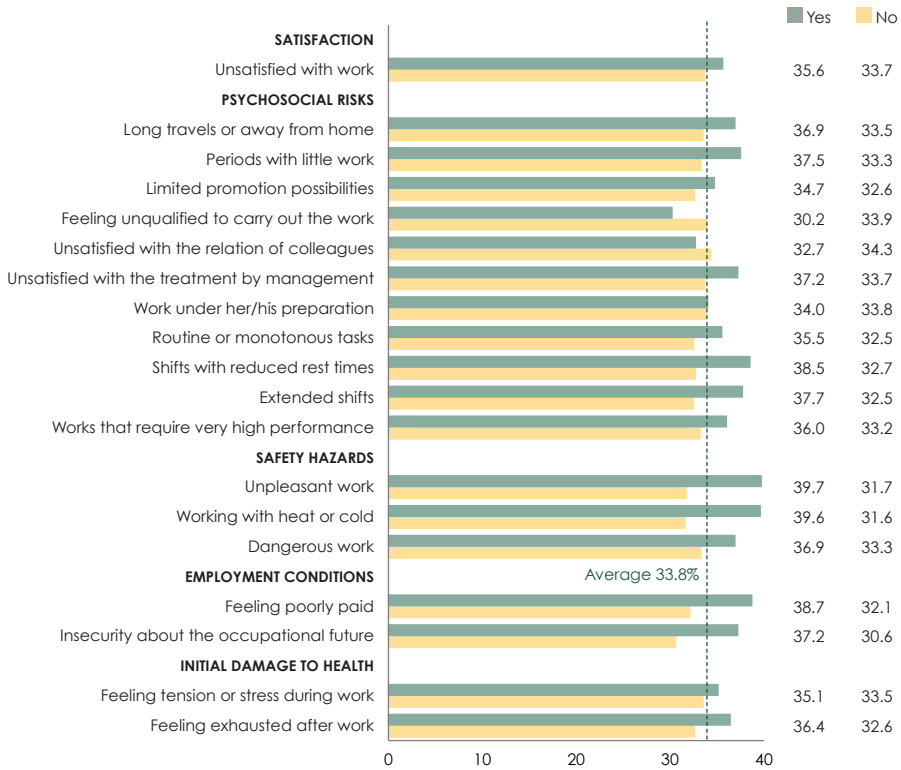


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Night shift workers registered the highest daily tobacco smoking percentages.

In 2013, the night and split shifts workers are above average among the labour population. The Chi-square test detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of smokers by type of shift, this was confirmed with the logistic regression analysis controlling for the age and gender effect. Since 2007, in some types of shifts there have been increases and drops in others, being remarkable the registered increasing trend among night shift workers (38.2% in 2007).

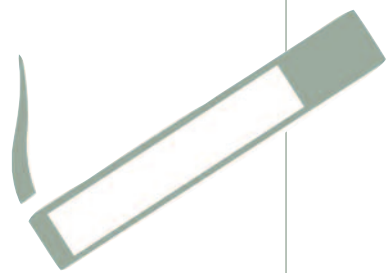
Percentage of daily smokers (last 30 days) among the labour population depending if they are exposed to OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS or not. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.
 Yes: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that declare the risk factor.
 No: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that do not declare the risk factor.

The table shows the percentage of daily smokers divided by those that declare different risk factors and those that claim not to have them. In general terms, the percentage of smokers is greater among those that claim to be exposed to certain risk factors.

The greatest prevalence of consumption is registered among workers that declare to have safety risks (uncomfortable work or with cold/heat). Hence, for example, 40% of those declaring to work under heat or cold conditions smoke on a daily basis, compared to 32% that smoke in the group of those claiming not to be subject to this type of risk. In addition, these figures are coherent with the concentration of greater percentages of daily smokers in the construction and agriculture, fishing, livestock and extraction sectors, where this type of risk has a greater presence. Also worthy of highlighting are the prevalence differences between those declaring risks in their employment conditions (insecurity of their employment future and unsatisfied with their salary) (more than 6 points), as well as those that have periods with little work (variations of 4 points) when compared with those that claim not to be exposed to these risk factors). In some cases, the percentage of smokers is greater among those that declare to not have risk factor (unsatisfied in their relation with their colleagues and feeling unqualified to carry out the work).





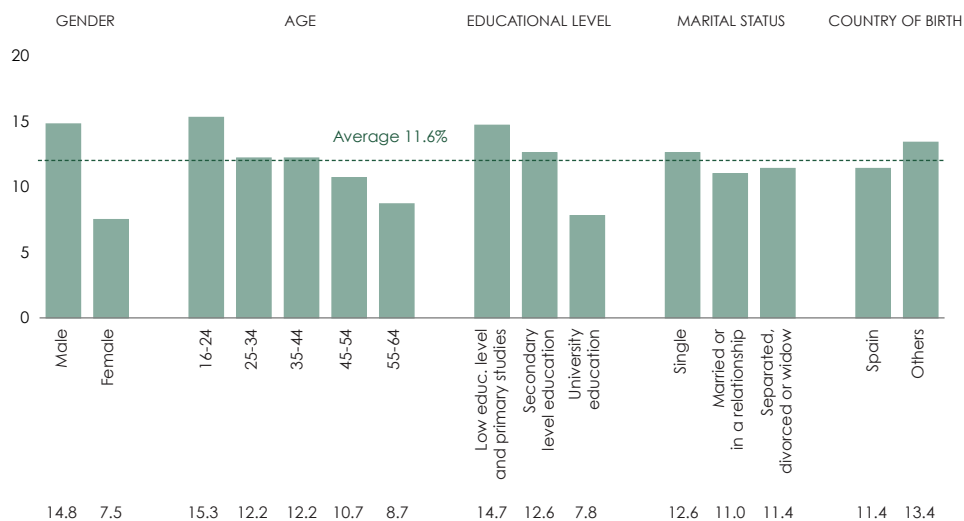
Passive smoking at the workplace (last 12 months)

Prevalence and trend: In 2013, 11.6% of the population between 16 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience are passive smokers at the workplace. Clearly descending trend (26.3% in 2007).

Priority groups: Men with low educational level. Construction, agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction and hospitality/catering. Manual workers, especially those qualified. Workers with night shifts.

The legislative regulation⁵ adopted in relation to tobacco consumption and, in particular, those restricting consumption at the workplace have clearly contributed to reduce the number of passive smokers. However in 2013, 1 in 10 persons continues to suffer passive smoking at their workplace.

Percentage of passive smokers (at the workplace in the last 12 months) among the labour population by SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. Spain 2013.



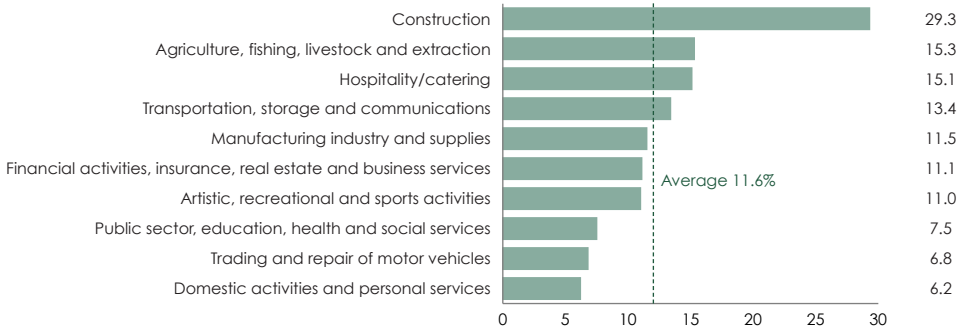
Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

The profile of passive smokers is that of a man without education or with primary/secondary education level.

The greater percentages are found among men (two men for each woman), in ages between 15 and 44 years of age and those with lower education levels.

With regards to the marital status, the greatest proportion of passive smokers is found among singles, which could be related to the greater concentration of young persons in this group.

Percentage of passive smokers (at the workplace in the last 12 months) among the labour population by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

In 2013, the construction, agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction, hospitality/catering and transport/storage/communications sectors are above the average. The proportion of passive smokers among the construction workers is twice that registered in the agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction sector and four times that registered among those working in the public sector/education/health and social services. Since 2007, the proportion of passive smokers has dropped in all sectors.

The construction sector registered the highest percentage of passive smokers at the workplace.

Percentage of passive smokers (at the workplace in the last 12 months) among the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2013.

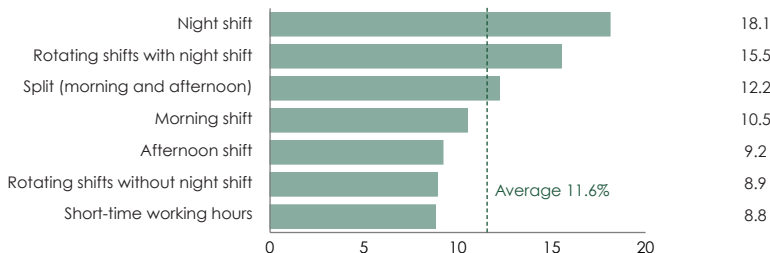


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Manual labourers registered higher percentages of passive smokers at the workplace.

In 2013, the percentage of passive smokers reached the highest figures among manual labourers, who were the only ones to exceed the average for the labour population as a whole. Since 2007, the proportion of passive smokers has dropped in all categories, although the greatest drops were found among non qualified manual labourers (31.4% in 2007) and executives and professionals (26.4% in 2007). The percentage of workers that comprise these categories and their sociodemographic characteristics have changed since 2007; therefore these figures should be interpreted with care.

Percentage of passive smokers (at the workplace in the last 12 months) among the labour population by WORK SHIFT. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Night shift, rotating shifts with night shift and split shift workers registered the highest percentages of passive smokers at the workplace.

In 2013, night shift, rotating shifts including night shift and split shift workers were above average.

Since 2007, percentage of passive smokers has dropped in all shifts, being drops in the night shift (43.1% in 2007) and in rotating shifts without night shift (27.2% in 2007) worth mentioning.

Percentage* of passive smokers (at the workplace in the last 12 months) among the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2007 and 2013.



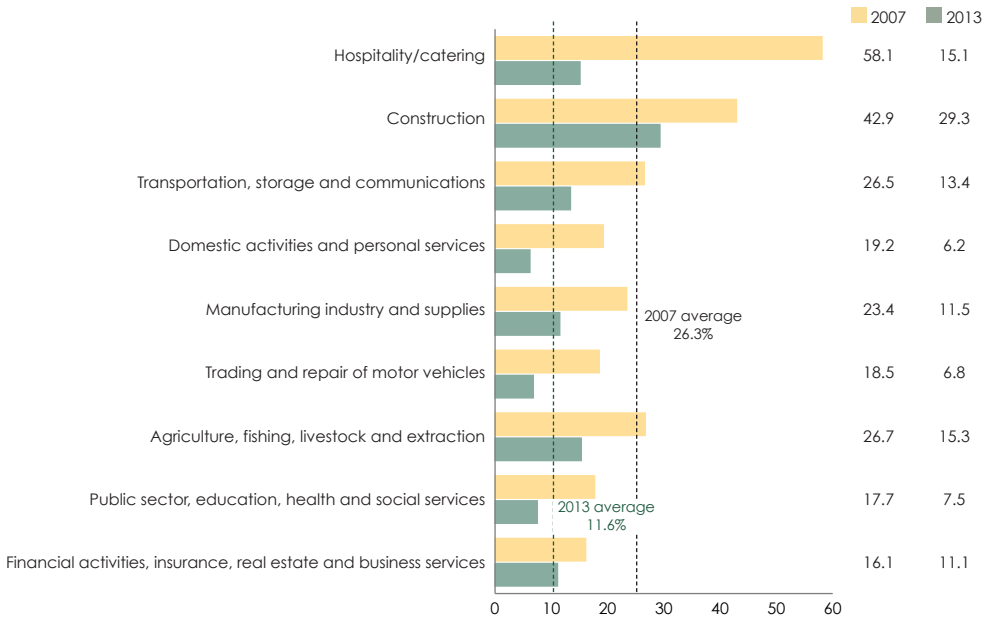
Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

* Sorted from greater to lesser reduction from 2007 to 2013.

The percentage of passive smokers at the workplace has dropped in all categories, although the greatest reductions have occurred among non-qualified manual workers that had reached the highest levels back in 2007, and among executives and professionals, in which the percentage of passive smokers is accounting for less than a third of what it represented in 2007. The percentage of workers that comprise the category of executives and professionals and their sociodemographic characteristics have changed since 2007; therefore these figures should be interpreted with care.

The percentage of passive smokers at the workplace has dropped in all occupational categories.

Percentage* of passive smokers (at the workplace in the last 12 months) among the labour population by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2007 and 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.
* Sorted from greater to lesser reduction from 2007 to 2013.

The percentage of passive smokers at the workplace has dropped in all sectors. Hospitality/catering and construction are, both in 2007 and in 2013, among the sectors with highest values but also evidence a sharper drop. The agriculture, fishing, livestock and extraction sector, which in 2013 is still ranking in second place, evidenced a more discrete reduction.

An interesting aspect is the relation between current daily smokers and passive smokers in the various sectors, observing that those sectors with greatest proportion of current daily smokers also registered greater proportion of passive smokers. In 2013, 33.8% of the employed population have smoked on a daily basis in the last 30 days and 11.3% is a passive smoker at the workplace; i.e.: for every 10 daily smokers there are somewhat more than 3 passive smokers. This ratio is applicable for most labour sectors, being higher in those sectors with higher percentage of daily smokers and lower in those with lower prevalence of daily smokers. Hence, in the construction sector, for every 10 daily smokers, there are 7 passive smokers, while in the domestic and personal activities sector, there are 2 passive smokers for every 10 daily smokers.



Passive smoking prevention must reach the entire labour population, although specific protection measures are required for groups that concentrate the greatest proportions of workers at risk.

The percentage of passive smokers at the workplace has dropped in all sectors, being remarkable the descent in the hospitality/catering sector.

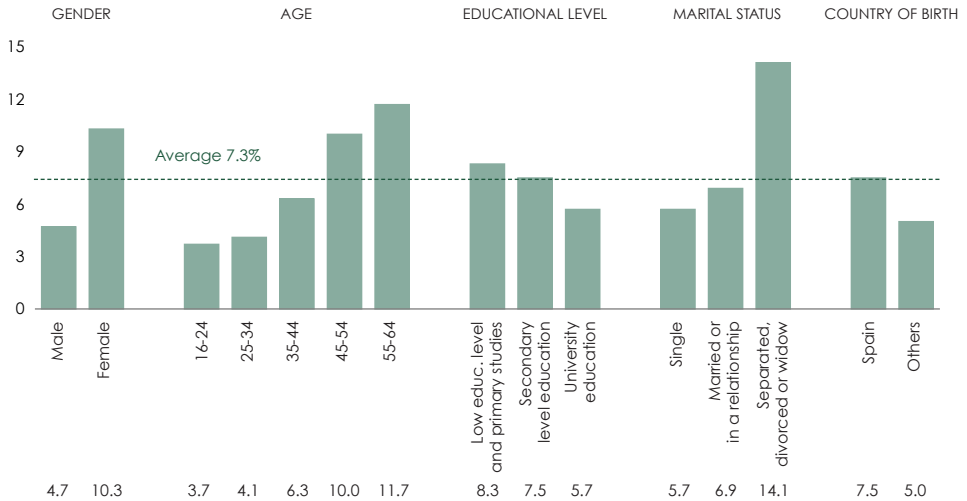


SEDATIVE-HYPNOTICS (last 30 days)

Prevalence and trend: In 2013, 7.3% of the population between 16 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience have consumed sedative-hypnotics in the last 30 days. Upward trend (5.3% in 2007).

Priority groups: Women above 45 years of age. Unemployed with prior work experience. Workers in domestic activities/personal services, public sector/education/health/social services and hospitality/catering. Administrative and catering/services/protection services personnel and salespersons. Workers working short-time working hours, night shift and rotating shifts.

Percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers with or without prescription (last 30 days) among the labour population by SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

There is a greater percentage of consumers among women (more than double) and consumption is concentrated in those over 45, as well as those that declare lower education levels and among the separated/divorced/widow.

The bivariate analysis (Chi-square) produced statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage consumers of sedative-hypnotics, in all sociodemographic variables that were analysed. The logistic regression analysis confirmed that the prevalence of sedative-hypnotics consumption is largely determined by gender and age: the probability of consumption is greater in the case of women and increases with age (older than 37 years of age). The influence of educational level was also notable, proving university studies as a protection factor against consumption. The study of marital status categories shows that, provided there is control for the age and gender effect, being married protects against consumption while being separated/divorced increases the likelihood of consuming sedative-hypnotics.

The profile of sedative-hypnotics consumers is that of a woman above 45 years of age, separated or divorced and without studies or with primary/secondary education.

Percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers with or without prescription (last 30 days) among the population of 16 to 64 years of age by EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Spain 2013.

Employed (currently working or temporarily absent)	6.2
Employed currently working	6.0
Employed temporarily absent	11.3
Unemployed (with prior work experience or seeking their first job)	8.9
Unemployed with prior work experience	9.3
Unemployed seeking their first job	5.2

In 2013, the percentage of consumers is greater among unemployed than employed, especially the unemployed with prior working experience. The Chi-square test detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers by employment status. The logistic regression, controlling for the age and gender variables, confirmed that working is a protective factor against the consumption of sedative-hypnotics.

The probability of consuming sedative-hypnotics is higher among the unemployed than the employed.

Since 2007, the percentage of consumers increases among workers that are currently employed (4.2% in 2007), unemployed with prior work experience (8.5% in 2007) and those seeking their first job (2.4% in 2007). The only drop was found among workers temporarily absent (16.5% in 2007).

Percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers with or without prescription (last 30 days) among the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

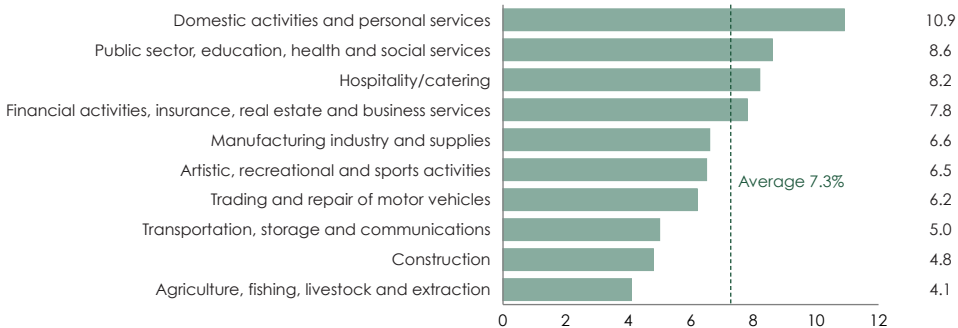
In 2013, the greatest percentage of consumers is found among administrative personnel and among those that work in catering/ personal/protection services and salespersons.

Administrative personnel and those that work in catering, personal, protection services and salespersons registered the highest levels of sedative-hypnotics consumers.

The bivariate analysis (Chi-square) revealed that the variations in consumption percentages of sedative-hypnotics by occupational category are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), which is confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the age and gender effect.

Since 2007, the percentage of consumers has increased in all occupational categories, highlighting the increase among administrative personnel (6.2% in 2007) and non-qualified manual labourers (5.2% in 2007).

Percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers with or without prescription (last 30 days) among the labour population by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2013.

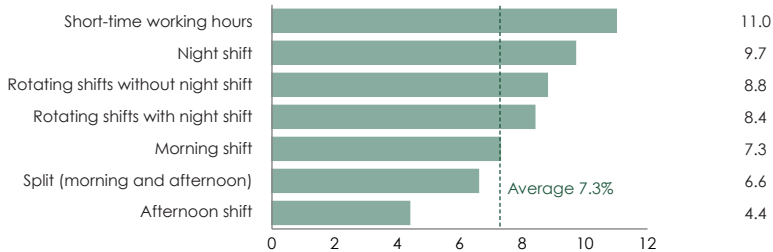


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

The domestic activity and personal services sectors registered the highest percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers. The distribution by age and gender justifies the consumption differences between sectors.

In 2013, the greatest proportions of sedative-hypnotics consumers are found in the domestic activities/personal services sectors. The Chi-square test shows that the differences in percentage of consumers by activity sector are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). However, the statistical significance disappears after adjusting the regression model by gender and age, which allows confirming that age and gender would explain consumption differences in all sectors (greater consumption among women above 45 years of age). Since 2007, the proportion of sedative-hypnotics consumers has increased in all sectors except in the case of agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction, which actually dropped (5.7% in 2007). The increase in domestic activities/personal services is remarkable (6.7% in 2007).

Percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers with or without prescription (last 30 days) among the labour population by WORK SHIFT. Spain 2013.



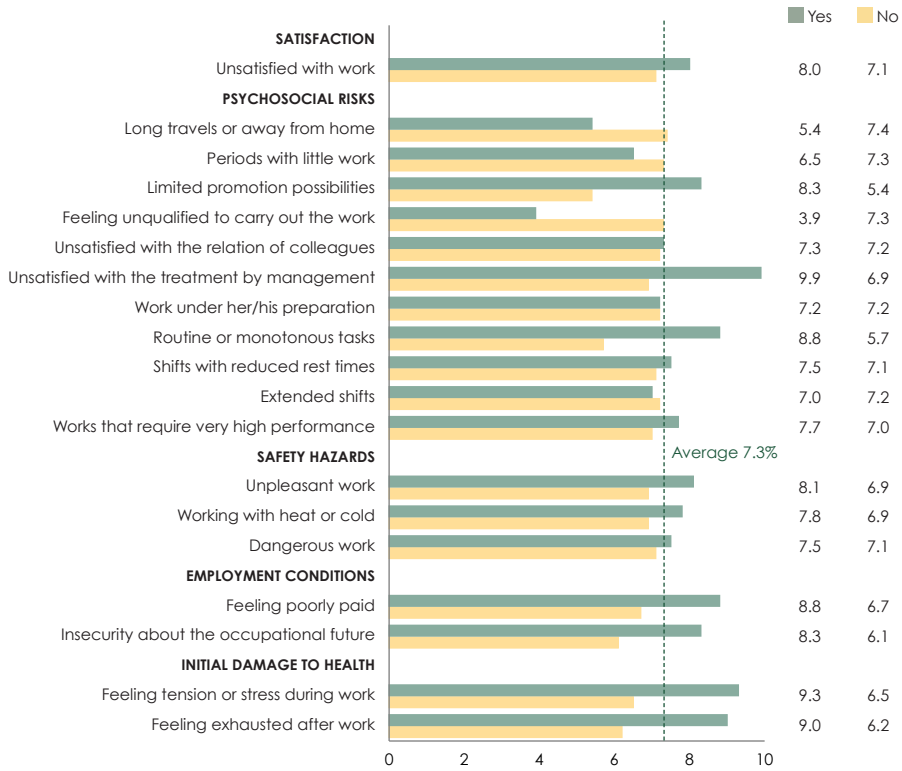
Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Workers with short-time working hours registered the highest percentages of sedative-hypnotics consumption.

In 2013, short-time working hour workers showed greater consumption percentages. The Chi-square test detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers by type of shift, which was confirmed

with the logistic regression analysis controlling for the age and gender effect. Since 2007, the prevalence in consumption of sedative-hypnotics has increased among the employed population and in all types of work shifts.

Percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers with or without prescription (last 30 days) among the labour population presenting different OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS or not. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.
 Yes: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that declare the risk factor.
 No: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that do not declare the risk factor.

The table shows the percentage of sedative-hypnotics consumers divided by those that declare different risk factors and those that claim not to have them. In general terms, the percentage of consumers of **sedative-hypnotics is greater among those stating to be exposed to certain risk factors.**

Some of the greatest prevalences are found among workers that declare initial damage to health. Hence, for example, 9% of those that recognize having a feeling of stress or tension during work consume sedative-hypnotics vs. 6.5% that also consume it but declare not to have this risk factor. Other conditions with differences around 3 points are: having limited perspectives of promotion, being unsatisfied with the treatment by managers and performing monotonous tasks.

In some cases, the percentage of consumers is greater among those that declare not to have a risk factor (extended travelling or absences from home, periods with little work, feeling unqualified to carry out work and work extended shifts).



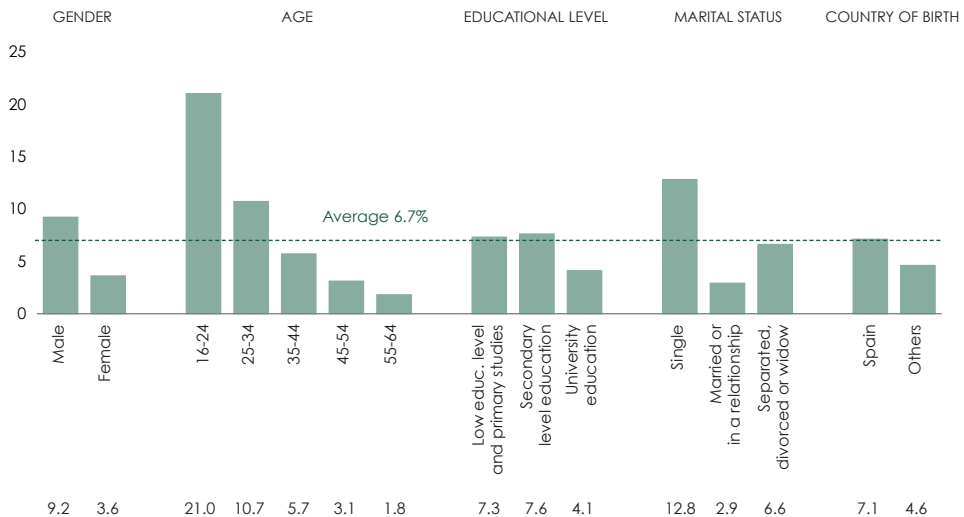


CANNABIS (last 30 days)

Prevalence and trend: In 2013, 6.7% of the population between 16 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience have consumed cannabis in the last 30 days. Downward trend (7.8% in 2007).

Priority groups: Young men with low educational level. Unemployed. Construction, hospitality/catering, artistic/recreational/sports activities, agriculture/livestock/fishing/extraction sectors. Manual labourers. Workers with night shifts.

Percentage of cannabis consumers on a daily basis (last 30 days) among the labour population by SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

There is a greater percentage of consumers among men and under 35 years of age. 21.5% of minors consume cannabis.

The profile of cannabis consumer is that of a single male under 35 years of age, without studies or with primary/secondary education level.

The percentage of consumers is greater among singles than those declaring other marital status.

The bivariate analysis (Chi-square) detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of cannabis consumers, depending on all sociodemographic variables considered. The logistic regression confirmed that age and gender influence the consumption of cannabis.

Hence, being male multiplies the probability of being a consumer by 3, and as age increases, the probability of doing so is less likely.

Percentage of cannabis consumers (last 30 days) among the population of 16 to 64 years of age by EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Spain 2013.

Employed (currently working or temporarily absent)	5.3
Employed currently working	5.3
Employed temporarily absent	4.6
Unemployed (with prior work experience or seeking their first job)	10.5
Unemployed with prior work experience	9.8
Unemployed seeking their first job	18.2

In 2013, the percentage of unemployed consumers is double that of employed, registering higher figures in the case of unemployed seeking their first job (consuming almost 2 in 10), which could be in relation to the concentration of young people in this group. The Chi-square test shows there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of cannabis consumers by employment status. The logistic regression, controlling for the effect of age and gender, confirmed that being unemployed increases the probability of being a cannabis consumer. Since 2007, the percentage of cannabis users among both the employed (7.4% in 2007) and the unemployed with prior work experience (10.7% in 2007) dropped while registering an increase among those seeking their first job (11.7% in 2007).

The probability of consuming cannabis is higher among the unemployed than the employed.

Percentage of cannabis consumers (last 30 days) among the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

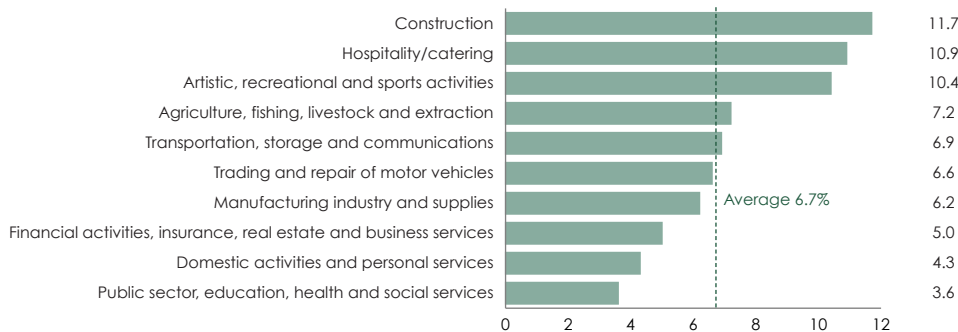
Manual labourers and those that work in catering, personal, protection services and salespersons registered the highest percentages of cannabis consumers.

In 2013, the greatest percentage of cannabis consumers was found among qualified manual labourers.

The Chi-square test shows there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of cannabis consumers by occupational category, which was confirmed by the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the effect of age and gender.

Since 2007, the percentage of cannabis consumers has dropped among the labour population; a trend that is consistent for the majority of categories. In 2007, 8.6% of qualified manual labourers consumed cannabis (in the last month) and 7.9% of non-qualified. The consumption percentage among executives was at 7.1%.

Percentage of cannabis consumers (last 30 days) among the labour population by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2013.

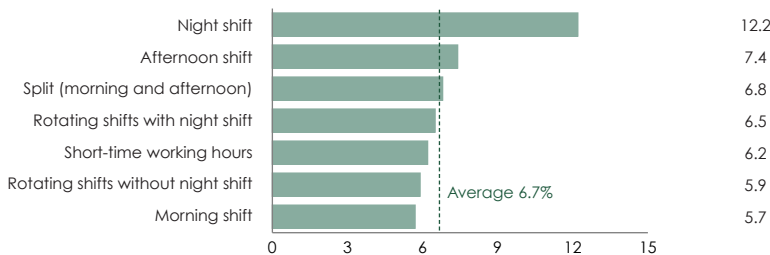


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

In 2013, the greatest percentage of consumers was found in the construction and hospitality/catering sectors. The Chi-square test showed there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of cannabis consumers by sector, which was confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the effect of age and gender. Since 2007, consumption dropped in the labour population; trend that is consistent for the majority of sectors except for agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction (5.5% in 2007) and domestic activities/personal services (1.6% in 2007) sectors, which are showing an upward trend.

Construction, hotel sectors and as a whole, artistic/recreational/sports activities registered higher consumption percentages of cannabis.

Percentage of cannabis consumers (last 30 days) among the labour population by WORK SHIFT. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Night shift workers registered the highest percentages of cannabis consumption.

In 2013, the greatest percentage of cannabis consumers was found among night shift workers. The Chi-square test showed there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of cannabis consumers by work shift, which was confirmed with the logistic regression analysis, after controlling for the effect of age and gender. Since 2007, the percentage of cannabis consumers has dropped in all types of shifts, except in the night shift where it remained stable.

Percentage of cannabis consumers (last 30 days) among the labour population depending if they are exposed to OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS or not. Spain 2013.

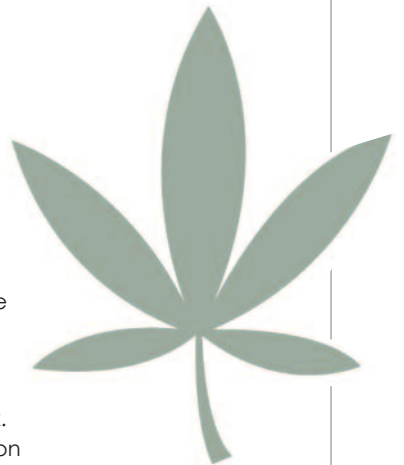


Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.
 Yes: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that declare the risk factor.
 No: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that do not declare the risk factor.

The table shows the percentage of cannabis consumers divided by those that declare different risk factors and those that claim not to have them. In general terms, the percentage of **cannabis consumers is greater among those that claim to be exposed to certain risk factors.**

The greatest prevalence is registered among workers that declare to have safety risks (uncomfortable work or with cold/heat). For example, almost 10% of those recognizing to work under hot/cold conditions, consume cannabis vs. almost 6% that also consumes it but declares not to be exposed to heat/cold at work. Other conditions with variations worthy of mention in the proportion of consumers are those related to employment conditions (feeling poorly paid or insecurity in employment future).

Only in one condition is the percentage of cannabis consumption greater when the risk factor is not present (feeling unqualified to carry out the task).

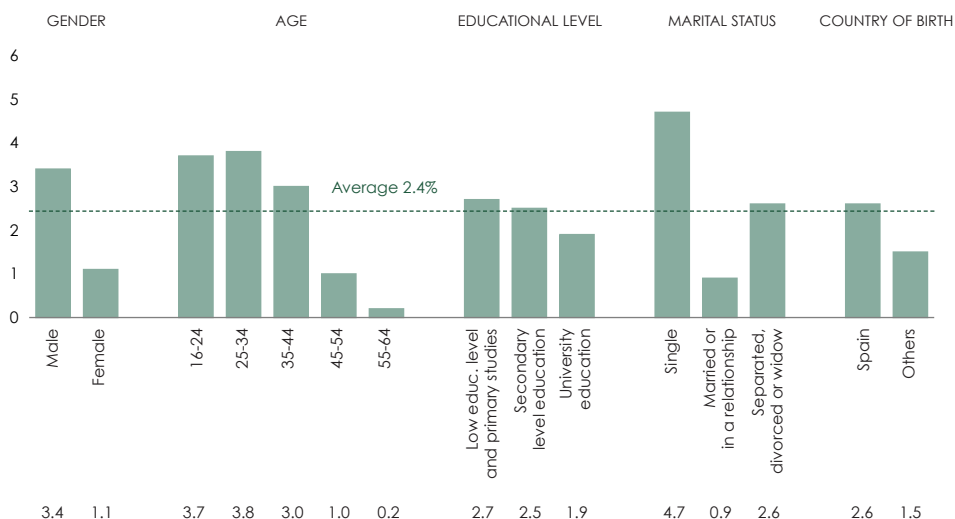


COCAINE (last 12 months)

Prevalence and trend: In 2013, 2.4% of the population between 16 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience have consumed cocaine in the last 12 months. Downward trend (3.7% in 2007).

Priority groups: Men under 44 years of age with low educational level. Unemployed. Workers in artistic, recreational activities and hospitality/catering and construction sectors. Manual labourers. Workers working afternoon and night shifts.

Percentage of cocaine consumers (last 12 months) among the labour population by SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Among men, there is a greater percentage of cocaine consumers (three men for every woman). Persons under 45 years of age concentrate the highest percentages; between 16 and 34 years of age, 1 in every 30 employed persons or unemployed with prior work experience have consumed cocaine in the last year.

Among singles, the proportion of cocaine consumers is also considerably higher than among married/with partners or separated/divorced/widow, which could be related to the concentration of young persons in the singles group.

The profile of a cocaine consumer is a single male under 35 years of age.

The variations in the percentage of consumption by gender, age and marital status are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), statistical significance that is absent when educational level and country of birth variables are considered.

Percentage of cocaine consumers (last 12 months) among the population of 16 to 64 years of age by EMPLOYMENT STATUS. Spain 2013.

Employed (currently working or temporarily absent)	2.0
Employed currently working	2.0
Employed temporarily absent	2.8
Unemployed (with prior work experience or seeking their first job)	3.4
Unemployed with prior work experience	3.2
Unemployed seeking their first job	5.3

In 2013, there is a greater percentage of consumers among unemployed than among employed (two unemployed for each employed person). Unemployed seeking their first job concentrate the highest consumption percentages, although it should be considered that this group consists fundamentally of young people.

The Chi-square test informs that the variations in the consumer percentage by employment status are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The logistic regression analysis, controlling for the age and gender variables, confirms that being unemployed increases the probability of consuming cocaine. Since 2007, there has been a downward trend in the consumption of cocaine among the employed population as a whole, and although it dropped among both employed (3.5% in 2007) and unemployed (5.4% in 2007), the drop is greater in the latter group, which started from higher levels.

The probability of consuming cocaine is higher among the unemployed than the employed.

Percentage of cocaine consumers (last 12 months) among the labour population by OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

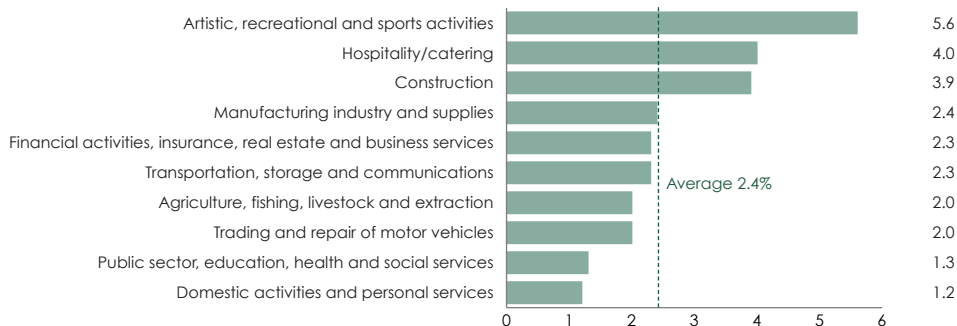
In 2013, qualified manual labourers and catering/personal/protection services workers including salespersons were above average. Administrative personnel presented the lowest consumption percentages.

The variations in the percentage of cocaine consumers, by occupational category, are not statistically significant.

Bivariate analyses (Chi-square) showed that these variations in consumer percentages are not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$).

Since 2007, the percentage of cocaine consumers has dropped in all occupational categories. The most noticeable drop was found in administrative personnel (4.1% in 2007).

Percentage of cocaine consumers (last 12 months) among the labour population by ACTIVITY SECTOR. Spain 2013.



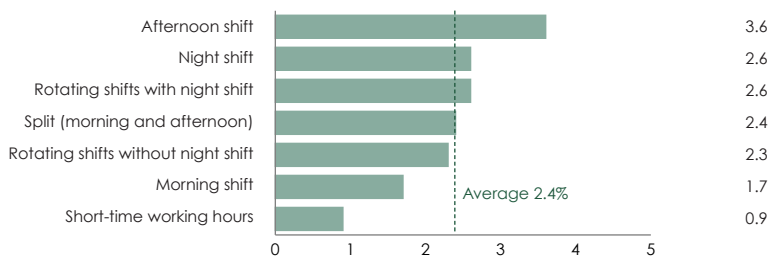
Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

In 2013, the artistic/recreational/sports activities, hospitality/catering and construction sectors registered the highest consumer prevalence and were placed above the average. The Chi-square test detected statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of cocaine consumers by activity sector.

The artistic, recreation and sports activities sectors, registered the highest percentage of cocaine consumers.

Since 2007, the consumption of cocaine in the labour population dropped as a whole and in most sectors, being this decline particularly notable among the construction sector (6.8% in 2007) and among those that work in transportation, storage and communications (5.4% in 2007).

Percentage of cocaine consumers (last 12 months) among the labour population by WORK SHIFT. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Afternoon shift workers registered the highest percentages of cocaine consumption.

In 2013, the afternoon shift registered the highest percentage of consumption. The Chi-square test shows there are statistically significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the percentage of cocaine consumers by type of shift.

Since 2007, the consumption of cocaine dropped among the labour population as a whole and in all types of shifts. In 2007, the shift that registered higher consumption percentages was the night shift (5.5%) followed by the afternoon shift (4.9%).

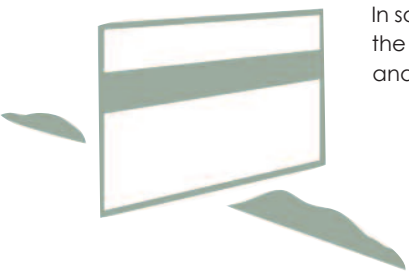
Percentage of cocaine consumers (last 12 months) among the labour population depending if they are exposed to OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS or not. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.
 Yes: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that declare the risk factor.
 No: Number of persons that consume/numbers of persons that do not declare the risk factor.

The table shows the percentage of cocaine consumers divided by those that declare different risk factors and those that claim not to have them. In general terms, the percentage of **cocaine consumers is greater among those that claim to be exposed to certain risk factors.**

In the case of cocaine, there is a greater prevalence among workers with limited rest periods: 4% recognize to have shifts with limited rest consume cocaine vs. 2% that also consumes but declares not to have this risk. Other conditions with variations close to 2% are: extended trips or absence from home, work that requires very high performance and being unsatisfied with the salary they receive.



In some cases, the percentage of consumers is greater when the risk factor is not present (limited promotion perspectives and feeling unqualified to carry out the work).

4.3. Perceptions and opinions of the labour population with regards to drugs

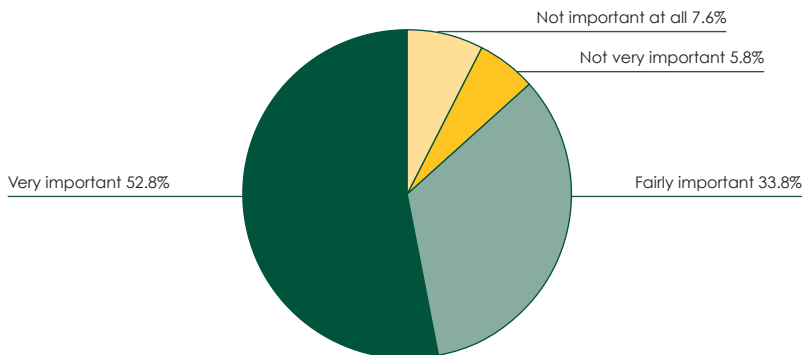
Perception and opinion on the consumption of psychoactive substances at the workplace

Perception on the importance of the problem: In 2013, 9 in 10 workers considered that the consumption of alcohol or other drugs at the workplace is a considerably or very important problem. No significant change since 2007.

Visibility: In 2013, 1 in 5 workers declared to know some work colleague that consumes alcohol or other drugs excessively. Slight drop since 2007.

Percentage of the labour population, by importance given to the alcohol and other drug consumption problem at the workplace. Spain 2013.

Do you think the consumption of alcohol and other drugs at the workplace is an important problem?



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

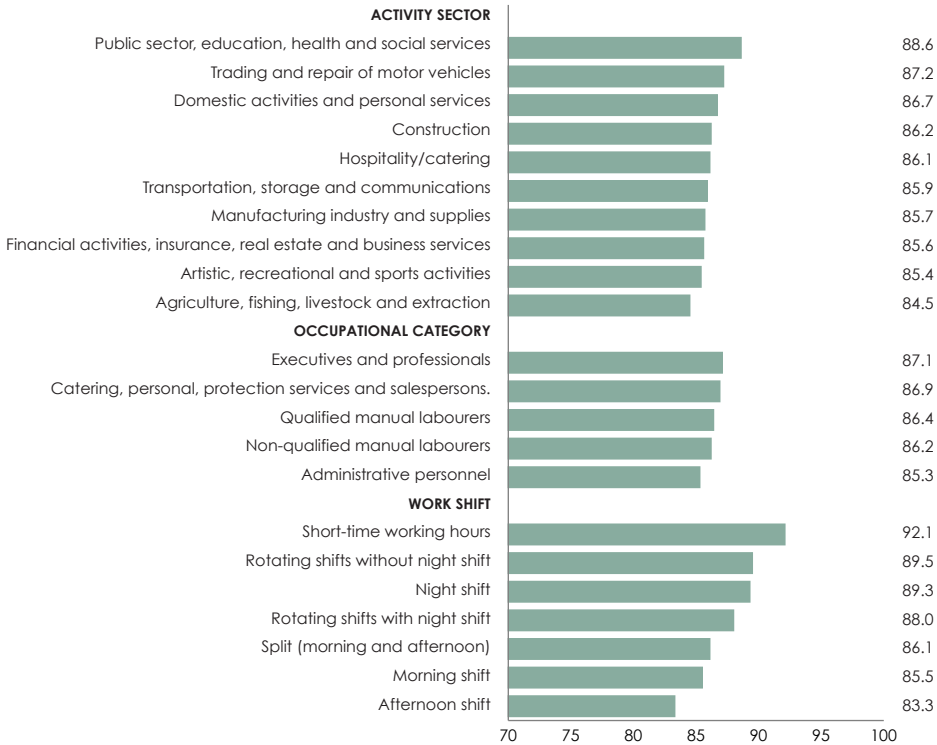
The likelihood of causing occupational accidents and the eventual reduction of productivity are some of the reasons why psychoactive substances consumption is perceived as an important problem by the majority of the labour population.

In 2013, almost the entire Spanish labour population (86.6%), perceived drug consumption as a considerably or very important matter, registering a percentage somewhat higher among women (87.2%) than in men (86.0%).

However, there were no variations by age. These figures are similar to 2007 (6.1% Not important at all, 7.9% Not very important, 37.7% Fairly important and 48.3% Very important).

Some of the reasons why the employed population believes that the consumption of alcohol and other drug is a considerably/very important problem are: causes occupational accidents (60.8%), reduces productivity (51.3%), causes a bad atmosphere or poor relations with work colleagues (42.2%), causes occupational absenteeism (37.1%), can have consequences for third parties (34.4%), causes sanctions and/or dismissals (27.2%), causes illnesses (23.8%) and all workers are made responsible (21.8%).

Percentage of the labour population that consider the problem of alcohol and other drugs consumption at the workplace as being considerably/very important, by sector, category and shift. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

In all activity sectors, occupational categories and shifts, the percentage of persons that consider the consumption of alcohol and other drugs at the workplace is a considerably or very important problem exceeds 80%.

By sectors, the public administration, education, health and social services registered the highest percentage of workers that consider it is an important problem. With regards to professional categories, the executives and professionals showed the greatest proportion of persons showing concern about this matter. With regards to types of shifts, the short-time working hours was the one in which a greater percentage of workers perceived it as such.

Furthermore, in 2013, 78.7% of the employed population denied knowing or having known in their last job some work colleague that consumed alcohol or other drugs in excess, 18.7% stated to know someone and 2.6% confirmed knowing several. In 2007, the percentages were 75.8%, 20.8% and 3.4%, respectively. Therefore, there has been a slight descent in percentage of the labour population that knows someone at work that consumes alcohol or other drugs in excess (24% in 2007 and 21% in 2013).

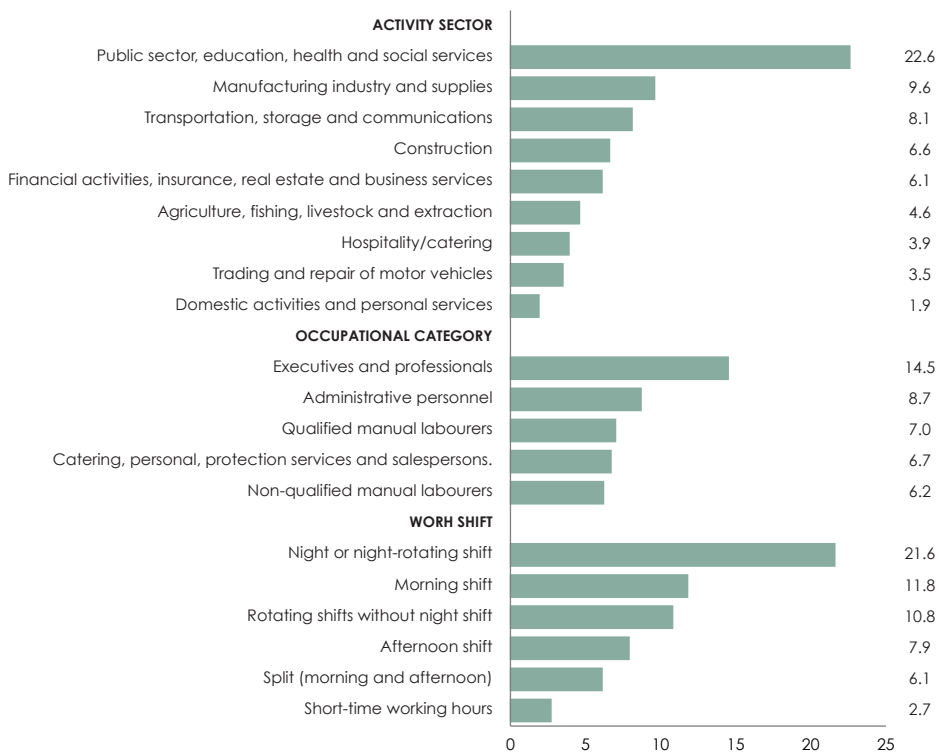
21% of workers declared to know a colleague that consumes alcohol or other drugs in excess.

Perception and opinion of actions regarding the workplace related to the consumption of psychoactive substances

Information about risks/prevention of alcohol, tobacco or other drug consumption: In 2013, 8.9% have received information provided/offered by the company. Downward trend (15.5% in 2007).

Training should reach a majority of workers, prioritizing the groups that most need it depending on their characteristics, activity sector, occupational category and type of work shift.

Percentage of the labour population that has received information from their company on the risks or prevention of consumption of psychoactive substances by sector, category and shift. Spain 2013.



Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old. Question: In the last 12 months, have you received some kind of information (leaflet, information material, talk, course, etc.) provided or offered by your company regarding the risks or prevention of alcohol, tobacco or other drug consumption?

In 2013, 9 in 10 workers stated to have received information (last 12 months), provided or offered by the company, regarding the risks or prevention of consumption of psychoactive substances. On breakdown by sector, it was observed that workers of the public sector, education, health and social services are the ones that, to a greater extent, declared to have received training, despite not being one of the sectors that register greatest prevalence in consumption. By occupational category, the executives and professionals registered greatest proportions of workers that have received training, although consumption is mainly among manual labourers.

Finally, the night shift, where the greatest percentage of psychoactive consumption is found does coincide with the one that registers greater percentage of trained workers.

Percentage of the labour population that considers each action important and percentage that declares they have been carried out in their company. Spain 2013.

	% that considers each action important ¹	% that declares each action has been carried out ²
Information and training for workers about drugs	55.4	8.6
Provide guidance to workers with problems in the use of alcohol or drugs towards specialized centres	34.8	3.0
Sociosanitary attention services for drug consumers	27.9	2.3
Medical check-ups for workers with alcohol or drug problems	22.8	4.0
Aid or advice to drug consumers' families	21.8	2.1
Drug detection analysis to detect drugs in expired air, blood, hair or other organic sample	17.1	4.0

Labour population: Employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Question: Of the following activities against the abuse of alcohol or other drugs to be carried out in the companies, specify: (1) the two you consider most important; (2) those that have been carried out in your company over the last 12 months.

Some of the actions that the labour population considers as most important are information and training for workers with regards to drugs, which results to be the action that a greatest percentage of workers (8.6%) state to have been implemented at their company in the last 12 months prior to being interviewed.

Training must be aimed at prevention of consumption of the mostly used substances among the population and/or that cause greatest negative consequences in terms of public health: alcohol, cannabis and sedative-hypnotics, and polydrug use or risk patterns.

Focusing on the drugs for which they received information/training, in 2013, 82% received training on alcohol, 62% on tobacco, 50% on cannabis, 48% on cocaine, 28% on sedative-hypnotics and 34% on heroine. In 2007, the values were 70%, 73%, 42%, 45%, 25% and 35% respectively.

Alcohol and tobacco, the drugs consumed by the greatest part of the population, had greatest weight in the training. The percentage of training received on cannabis and cocaine is similar, despite the consumption of cannabis being much more prevalent. Heroine, a low consumption drug, occupies the fifth place (in 2007 and 2013). Sedative-hypnotics are found in the last place (in 2007 and 2013), despite their consumption prevalence has shown a clearly upward trend in recent years.

Training offered by the company, related to tobacco consumption has dropped from 2007 to 2013. It is necessary to continue providing training on the risks of this substance. The advances achieved with regards to passive smoking must not result in the reduction of tobacco smoking prevention.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The Survey on Consumption of Psychoactive Substances at the Workplace in Spain has shown to be a **useful tool** to obtain information on the status of drugs at the workplace. In addition, this second edition carried out in 2013 allows to identify the changes occurred since the first survey carried out in 2007. The information obtained from these surveys should help to guide specific actions in this area.

Prevalence of psychoactive substance consumption among the general and labour population

One of the objectives of the survey is to estimate the prevalence of psychoactive substance consumption among the labour population (persons between 15 and 64 years of age employed or unemployed with prior work experience) and inform on the distribution of consumers depending on the various sociodemographic and occupational variables.

The consumption of drugs, both legal and illegal, among the **labour population is a reflection of what happens in the Spanish general population**, both in percentage and characteristics of consumers and in trends.

In both populations, the substances with greatest consumption prevalence are alcohol, tobacco, sedative-hypnotics and cannabis, registering an increase in consumption (last 12 months) of alcohol and sedative-hypnotics and a drop in the consumption of cannabis and cocaine during the 2007-2013 period. The labour population recorded in 2013 a greater percentage of tobacco and alcohol consumers and less of sedative-hypnotics than in the general population.

The same methodology applied in the 2007 survey and 2013 makes them comparable. However, to suitably interpret the consumer trends it is necessary to consider on the one hand **the distribution and characteristics of the labour population has suffered changes in recent years**, noticing an increase in unemployed population linked to the economic crisis, as well as variations in weight and composition of the various activity sectors and occupational categories considered. On the other hand, the 2013 survey updated the National Classification of Economic Activities and the National Classification of Occupations, which should also be considered on interpreting the results due to the variations inherent to any change in classification.

Prevalence of psychoactive substance consumption among the labour population, by type of drug

In 2013, 11% of the labour population consumes **alcoholic beverages** on a daily basis in the last 30 days, figure that is similar to 2007. On the other part, it is estimated that 5% of the labour population consumes hazardous levels of alcohol (AUDIT scale). It is necessary to continue focusing the efforts on the reduction of the extension and intensity of alcohol consumption and the associated negative consequences.

Tobacco is, after alcohol, the legal drug with the greatest proportion of consumers among the labour population. In 2013, there was 34% of daily smokers; figure that is similar to 2007. However, **passive smoking** has dropped considerably since 2007, although 12% of workers suffer it at their workplace. Despite this success, linked to the implementation of legislative measures, it is necessary to maintain and reinforce interventions aimed at tobacco consumption and, specifically, passive smoking in those sectors that continue to register high figures.

For the last few years there continues to be an upward trend in Spain in the consumption of **sedative-hypnotics**, with or without prescription; an increase also found among the labour population; the percentage of persons that have consumed in the last month increased from 5% in 2007 to 7% in

2013. There are multiple factors that could be influencing this increase; hence the execution of complementary studies and with a global approach would be very useful to determine the possible causes and guide the actions to be carried out.

Cannabis is the most extended illegal drug among the labour population. Hence, in 2013, 7% have consumed it in the last month and 2% carries out hazardous consumption (CAST scale). Although the percentage of consumers shows a downward trend in 2007, we must continue to monitor hazardous consumption, as some surveys report on the increase of this pattern of consumption, especially among young people. It would be advisable to raise awareness among the labour population on the effects and risks associated with the consumption of cannabis.

The second most consumed illegal drug after cannabis, and at a certain distance is **cocaine**. Although there is a slightly downward trend since 2007, 2% of the labour population has consumed it in the last 12 months.

The prevalence consumption in the last 12 months, of other drugs such as amphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogens or volatile inhalants is below 1%.

In 2013, 3% of the labour population have tried **new psychoactive substances** sometime in their lives. The Spanish Early Warning System is actively monitoring and surveilling the appearance and consequences of the use of this type of substances in Spain.

Sociodemographic variables

The consumption of psychoactive substances is influenced, among other factors, by sociodemographic characteristics. Hence, the proportion of **male** consumers is greater than **females** for all drugs, except for sedative-hypnotics, which evidence female predominance. **Age** also influences the consumption pattern, where persons under 35 years of age are the ones that, to a greater proportion carry out hazardous consumption of alcohol and cannabis, and which concentrate the greatest percentage of cocaine consumers. After this age, the consumption of daily alcohol consumption is most prevalent, especially among men, and sedative-hypnotics, especially among women.

Likewise, the **educational level** plays an important role, being that consumption of any legal and illegal drugs is greater among those that have a lower education level.

To suitably interpret the consumption figures of psychoactive substances, depending on employment variables, it is necessary to take into account the distribution of consumption by sociodemographic variables.

Employment status

Taking the employment situation as a reference, in 2013 the **unemployed** with prior work experience registered greater levels of tobacco, sedative-hypnotics, cannabis and cocaine consumption than the employed. This is not the same case with daily consumption of alcohol, which is widespread and shows prevalence figures that are similar between unemployed and the employed.

Activity sectors

Some activity sectors concentrate greater percentages of psychoactive substance consumption and the intervention efforts should be aimed at them.

Hence, among **construction** workers, there is a greater percentage of alcohol consumers (daily and hazardous consumption), tobacco (daily and passive smokers) and cannabis; the percentage of cocaine consumers is also high.

The **agriculture/fishing/livestock/extraction** sectors registered higher than average consumptions and is among the three sectors with greatest proportion of alcohol consumers (daily and hazardous consumption) and tobacco (daily and passive smokers).

The **hospitality/catering** sector is also worthy of mention, placed among the four activity sectors with greatest proportion of consumers in all drugs analysed and above the average of the employed population.

Consumption of sedative-hypnotics is focused on domestic activities/personal services workers and the public sector/education/health/social services. Finally, those that work in artistic, recreation and sports activities registered cocaine and cannabis consumptions considerably above the average.

Occupational category

Likewise, variations have been found in the percentage of consumers by occupational category; therefore the workers included in the most vulnerable categories should be a priority when designing and implementing measures.

The **manual labourers, especially those qualified**, occupy the first place in terms of alcohol consumption (daily and hazardous consumption), tobacco (daily and passive smokers), cannabis and cocaine. The executives and professionals registered values under average for all analysed drugs. The consumption of sedative-hypnotics, which show a different distribution pattern concentrated in administrative personnel and among those that work in catering, personal, protection services and salespersons.

Work shift

With regards to the type of shift, workers of the **night shift** rank first in terms of alcohol consumption (daily and hazardous consumption), tobacco (daily and passive smokers), sedative-hypnotics, cannabis and cocaine. Workers with short-time working hours concentrate the greatest proportion of sedative-hypnotics consumers, and those with split morning and afternoon shifts are those that registered the highest percentage consumption of alcoholic beverages on a daily basis.

Occupational hazards

The occupational survey provides information on the percentage of psychoactive substance consumers depending if they perceive being exposed to various occupational hazards or not. Among this factors, the survey analyses **dissatisfaction at work, psychosocial risks, safety risks, employment conditions and damage to health**.

In general terms, the percentage of psychoactive substance consumers is greater among those that claim to be exposed to certain risk factors. Hence, for example, cocaine consumption registered higher prevalence among those that have extended shifts or with limited resting time or in jobs that require very high performance. Likewise, the highest percentages of sedative-hypnotics consumers are found among those that feel stress or tension at work and worn out after it. Finally, it should be said that those who claim to have a dangerous job or work under hot or cold conditions are the ones with a greatest proportion of hazardous alcohol consumers.

The design of the survey does not allow establishing causal relations, but hypotheses can be raised that could help, after the pertinent complementary analysis in order to guide the implementation of more suitable actions.

Perceptions and opinions of the employed population with regards to drugs

The survey also explores the perceptions and opinions of the employed with regards to drugs, which is an aspect of great relevance to focus the actions to be carried out.

It can be stated there is concern among the employed regarding the consumption of psychoactive substances. The majority (87% in 2013) believe that the consumption of alcohol and other drugs at work is an **important problem**, figure that is similar to 2007. This importance is attributed to various reasons, including the possibility that consumptions can provoke occupational accidents or reduce productivity.

With regards to the **actions considered as a priority** to be carried out at the workplace, the labour population considers the following as the most important: information and education on drugs, guidance for workers with alcohol and other drug problems to specialized centres and the need to provide health and social support services for drug consumers.

With regards to the **visibility** of the problem of drug consumption at the workplace, one in five persons knows a work colleague that consumes alcohol or other drugs in excess; a figure that is slightly lower than in 2007.

In 2013, the majority (91%) of the employed population mentioned not having received, in the last 12 months, **information** provided by the company on the risks or prevention on the consumption of alcohol, tobacco or other drugs. In 2007, this percentage was slightly lower although was also at high values (85%). On breaking down the data by sector of activity, occupational category and shift, not always do the groups considered as priority receive more information.

It would be desirable to extend education to the majority of workers and prioritize towards the more vulnerable groups. The actions should be focused towards consumption of the most widely spread substances among the population and/or that produce greater negative consequences in terms of public health: alcohol, cannabis and sedative-hypnotics, as well as towards patterns of polydrug use and hazardous consumption.

Lines of work and collaboration

The information obtained from the survey and its usefulness as a diagnostic tool and as a reference point to design programs and interventions, evidence that **this line of work should be maintained in future**. It is advisable to continue the periodic series of this survey, updating it depending on needs and to promote complementary surveys/analysis that deepen on trends, risk consumption, new consumption patterns and the existence or absence of a relation between consumption and the various occupational variables.

The collaboration between the various actors involved on a national level is essential, which requires commitment and coordination between the Government, the Autonomous Communities and Cities, Local Governments, the employees' representatives and other social mediators as well as universities, research bodies, etc. In addition, work should be carried out on an international level, in order to promote the convergence of common interests, the use of standard methods and validated scales, as this will allow obtaining figures of greater quality and comparable on an international level.

This survey on the consumption of psychoactive substances at the workplace is **novel both on a national and international level**. This information must help to design, plan and assess, based on knowledge, health and safety policies at work regarding the consumption of drugs and, ultimately, be useful to **improve the health of the labour population**.

APPENDIX

Prevalence of different psychoactive substance consumption among the labour population by

	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES			TOBACCO		
	2007/2013 percentage	Comparison with average	2007-2013 comparison	2007/2013 percentage	Comparison with average	2007-2013 comparison
LABOUR POPULATION (average)	11.0/10.5	●	=	33.1/33.8	●	▲
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Employed (currently working or temporarily absent)	11.2/10.5	=	▼	32.2/31.0	▼	▼
Unemployed with prior work experience	9.6/10.5	=	▲	36.1/39.9	▲	▲
ACTIVITY SECTOR						
Artistic, recreational, sports activities	-7.3	▼	●	-34.1	=	●
Domestic activities and personal services	4.3/4.0	▼	=	22.8/28.8	▼	▲
Financial activities, insurance, real estate, rental and business serv.	9.6/10.5	=	▲	31.7/30.0	▼	▼
Agriculture, fishing, livestock and extraction	19.7/13.5	▲	▼	31.6/40.2	▲	▲
Public sector, education, health and social services	10.0/8.4	▼	▼	28.5/25.8	▼	▼
Trading and repair of motor vehicles	8.2/8.7	▼	=	34.6/33.5	=	▼
Construction	15.8/19.4	▲	▲	43.6/43.4	▲	=
Hospitality/catering	10.0/11.3	▲	▲	39.0/42.6	▲	▲
Manufacturing industry and supplies	12.8/11.6	▲	▼	32.9/36.0	▲	▲
Transportation, storage and communications	10.6/11.1	▲	=	33.2/32.3	▼	▼
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY						
Executives and professionals	16.0/9.4	▼	▼	31.8/25.4	▼	▼
Administrative personnel	9.3/6.9	▼	▼	31.4/29.3	▼	▼
Catering, personal, protection services and salespersons	-8.6	▼	●	-36.6	▲	●
Qualified manual labourers	10.9/17.6	▲	▲	35.3/40.6	▲	▲
Non-qualified manual labourers	10.9/10.7	=	=	36.8/36.3	▲	=
WORK SHIFT						
Split (morning and afternoon)	11.7/12.0	▲	=	35.1/35.2	▲	=
Morning shift	11.2/9.4	▼	▼	30.2/31.8	▼	▲
Afternoon shift	7.3/4.3	▼	▼	34.3/31.7	▼	▼
Night shift	8.9/11.5	▲	▲	38.2/49.1	▲	▲
Short-time working hours	3.9/3.6	▼	=	21.4/30.1	▼	▲
Rotating shifts with night shift	11.6/11.0	=	▼	33.9/31.0	▼	▼
Rotating shifts without night shift	10.8/8.4	▼	▼	33.8/32.0	▼	▼

Labour population: employed (currently working or temporarily absent) and unemployed (with prior work experience) between 16 and 64 years old.

Alcoholic beverages: daily consumption of alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days.

Tobacco: daily smokers in the last 30 days.

Passive smoking: passive smoking at the workplace in the last 12 months. Sedative-hypnotics: consumption of sedative-hypnotics in the last 30 days.

Cannabis: consumption of cannabis in the last 30 days.

Cocaine: consumption of cocaine in the last 12 months.

employment status, activity sector, occupational category and work shift. Spain 2007 and 2013.

PASSIVE SMOKING			SEDATIVE-HYPNOTICS			CANNABIS			COCAINE		
2007/2013 percentage	Comparison with average	2007-2013 comparison	2007/2013 percentage	Comparison with average	2007-2013 comparison	2007/2013 percentage	Comparison with average	2007-2013 comparison	2007/2013 percentage	Comparison with average	2007-2013 comparison
26.9/11.6	•	▼	5.1/7.3	•	▲	7.8/6.7	•	▼	3.7/2.4	•	▼
25.5/9.9	▼	▼	4.6/6.2	▼	▲	7.4/5.3	▼	▼	3.5/2.0	=	▼
34.3/18.4	▲	▼	8.5/9.3	▲	▲	10.7/9.8	▲	▼	5.2/3.2	▲	▼
-/11.0	▼	•	-/6.5	▼	•	-/10.4	▲	•	-/5.6	▲	•
19.2/6.2	▼	▼	6.7/10.9	▲	▲	1.6/4.3	▼	▲	0.9/1.2	▼	=
16.1/11.1	=	▼	4.6/7.8	=	▲	5.3/5.0	▼	=	3.8/2.3	=	▼
26.7/15.3	▲	▼	5.7/4.1	▼	▼	5.5/7.2	=	▲	1.9/2.0	=	=
17.7/7.5	▼	▼	5.7/8.6	▲	▲	6.3/3.6	▼	▼	2.9/1.3	▼	▼
18.5/6.8	▼	▼	4.7/6.2	▼	▲	7.6/6.6	=	▼	3.2/2.0	=	▼
42.9/29.3	▲	▼	4.4/4.8	▼	=	13.1/11.7	▲	▼	6.8/3.9	▲	▼
58.1/15.1	▲	▼	5.4/8.2	▲	▲	11.2/10.9	▲	=	4.9/4.0	▲	▼
23.4/11.5	=	▼	5.2/6.6	▼	▲	7.6/6.2	=	▼	3.5/2.4	=	▼
26.5/13.4	▲	▼	3.2/5.0	▼	▲	9.8/6.9	=	▼	5.4/2.3	=	▼
26.4/8.6	▼	▼	4.8/5.6	▼	=	7.1/4.7	▼	▼	3.1/2.2	=	▼
18.8/6.7	▼	▼	6.2/8.7	▲	▲	7.1/4.4	▼	▼	4.1/1.8	▼	▼
-/10.2	▼	•	-/8.3	▲	•	-/7.6	▲	•	-/2.6	=	•
26.9/19.8	▲	▼	4.4/5.8	▼	▲	8.6/8.9	▲	=	4.1/2.7	=	▼
31.4/13.4	▲	▼	5.2/7.5	=	▲	7.9/7.3	▲	▼	3.7/2.4	=	▼
26.3/12.2	▲	▼	4.9/6.6	▼	▲	8.1/6.8	=	▼	3.6/2.4	=	▼
24.6/10.5	▼	▼	5.4/7.3	=	▲	6.6/5.7	▼	▼	3.7/1.7	▼	▼
25.9/9.2	▼	▼	3.6/4.4	▼	▲	8.4/7.4	▲	▼	4.9/3.6	▲	▼
43.1/18.1	▲	▼	7.2/9.7	▲	▲	12.0/12.2	▲	=	5.5/2.6	=	▼
17.1/8.8	▼	▼	8.0/11.0	▲	▲	7.8/6.2	=	▼	3.0/0.9	▼	▼
31.1/15.5	▲	▼	6.5/8.4	▲	▲	7.6/6.5	=	▼	4.5/2.6	=	▼
27.2/8.9	▼	▼	4.9/8.8	▲	▲	7.1/5.9	▼	▼	3.4/2.3	=	▼

Comparison with average: Comparison with the percentage of consumers in each situation (occupational, sector, category and shift) with the percentage of consumers among the employed (average).

▼ Less consumption in each situation compared to the average.

= Similar consumption in each situation and average (the variation is equal or lower than to half a percentage point).

▲ Greater consumption in each situation compared to the average.

• No data or not applicable.

2007-2013 comparison: Comparison with the percentage of consumers in each situation (occupational, sector, category and shift) in 2007 and in 2013.

▼ Less consumption in 2013 than in 2007.

= Similar consumption in 2013 and in 2007 (the variation is equal or lower than to half a percentage point).

▲ Greater consumption in 2013 than in 2007.

• No data or not applicable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information published by the Spanish Observatory on Drugs and Drug Addiction and available on the website of the National Plan on Drugs is provided below.

Website National Plan on Drugs

<http://www.pnsd.mssi.gob.es/>

2013 Report. Alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs in Spain

http://www.pnsd.mssi.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/informesEstadisticas/pdf/2_Informe_2013.pdf

2013 Statistics. Alcohol, tobacco and illegal drugs in Spain

http://www.pnsd.mssi.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/informesEstadisticas/pdf/3_Estadisticas_2013.pdf

2007-2008 Survey on Psychoactive Substance Use at the Workplace in Spain (Spanish version)

<http://www.pnsd.mssi.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/sistemaInformacion/pdf/Encuesta2007-2008AmbitoLaboral.pdf>

2007-2008 Survey on Psychoactive Substances Use at the Workplace in Spain (English version)

http://www.pnsd.mssi.gob.es/profesionales/sistemasInformacion/sistemaInformacion/pdf/2007-2008_survey_on_psychoactive_substances.pdf

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NOTES

1. Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, de la Fuente JR, Grant M. Development of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): WHO Collaborative Project on Early Detection of Persons with Harmful Alcohol Consumption- II. *Addiction* 1993; 88: 791-804.
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Rubio Valladolid G, Bermejo Vicedo J, Caballero Sanchez-Serrano MC, Santo-Domingo Carrasco J. Validación de la prueba para la identificación de trastornos por uso de alcohol (AUDIT) en Atención Primaria. *Rev Clin Esp* 1998;198 (1):11-4.
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2. Classifications used in 2007:
CNO 1994. <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t40/cno11&file=inebase>.
CNAE 1993. <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t40/clasrev&file=inebase>.
Classifications used in 2013:
CNO 2011. <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t40/cno11&file=inebase>
CNAE 2009. <http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?type=pcaxis&path=/t40/clasrev&file=inebase>.
3. Occupational Impact of Drug Abuse and Addiction. Valerie J. Slaymaker. *Drug Abuse and Addiction in Medical Illness: Causes, Consequences and Treatment*. 2012, pag. 11-521.
4. Legleye S KBBFRM. Validation of the CAST, a general population Cannabis Abuse Screening Test. *Journal of Substance Use* 2007;12:233-42.
5. Act 28/2005, 26 December, medical measures against smoking and regulating the sale, supply, consumption and publicity of tobacco products.
Act 42/2010, 30 December, which modified Act 28/2005, 26 December, on health measures regarding smoking and regulating the sale, supply, consumption and publicity of tobacco products.