**Abstract**

**Objective:** To explore work performance status in Spanish women with endometriosis and to identify those endometriosis-related symptoms that potentially contribute to the reduced work performance.

**Design:** Cross-sectional study.

**Setting:** Spain.

**Population:** Women with endometriosis working at enrolment (n = 148).

**Methods:** Work performance status was assessed through the Work Role Functioning Questionnaire (WRFQ). Endometriosis-related symptoms (pelvic pain, catastrophizing thoughts related to pain, chronic fatigue, sleep quality, mood status, gastrointestinal discomfort and social support) were also evaluated through validated scales. Statistical analyses were performed through multivariate linear regression analyses.

**Main outcome measures:** Work performance status.

**Results:** Median WRFQ score was 72.0, with the lowest scores found in demands related to worker's needs to manage the workday from beginning to end and those dynamic and static physical loads required in the conduct of work duties. Severe pelvic pain, depressive mood and poorer sleep quality was inversely related to work performance status (p-values <0.020). Finally, self-perceived social support was borderline associated with better work performance (p = 0.057). Considered together, these four psychosocial factors were responsible to explain the 37.9 % of the limitations on work performance observed in our study sample.

**Conclusions:** Spanish women with endometriosis reported lower WRQF scores (predominantly in work scheduling and physical demands) in comparison with previous studies on Spanish healthy adults. Psychosocial factors, including pelvic pain, sleep quality and depressive mood are related with work performance status. Thus, the effectiveness of physical and psychological rehabilitation programs in work productivity in women with endometriosis should be evaluated in the close future.