

Trends and factors of temporary incapacity for work in the Czech Republic from 2009 to 2019

Abstract

The presented dissertation examines the issue of temporary incapacity for work in the Czech Republic between 2009 and 2019. The main objective was to analyze the development of temporary incapacity for work and to identify relevant factors influencing it. Development trends and relevant factors were identified based on the analysis of data from an individual anonymized dataset of cases of terminated incapacity for work in the Czech Republic. Poisson regression and a mixed-effects model, preceded by a descriptive analysis based on standardization, were used to further explore the factors influencing temporary incapacity for work.

The results indicate that men had a lower rate and shorter duration of temporary incapacity for work compared to women. The length of temporary incapacity for work increased with age up to 64 years. Standardized indicators and multivariate statistical models showed that between 2009 and 2019, there was a decrease in the length of temporary incapacity for work, while the rate of terminated incapacity for work increased. Workers in manual occupations experienced a higher level of temporary incapacity for work and a longer duration of temporary incapacity for work compared to other professions. The most common cause of short-term temporary incapacity for work was respiratory system diseases, while long-term temporary incapacity for work was primarily caused by musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases. The identification and analysis of factors influencing temporary incapacity for work can serve as a basis for shaping health and labor policies.

Keywords: temporary incapacity for work, factors, trends, Czech Republic, data analysis, Poisson regression, mixed-effects model