COMPLETE OR PARTIAL LOSS OF WORKING CAPACITY WITH SUBSEQUENT DISABILITY RETIREMENT IN CROATIA – OUR EXPERIENCE

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Topics:

- Introduction
- Aims
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusion
Introduction
Introduction – claims from the literature

- According to the literature, there are lot of studies investigating the prevalence of current and chronic pain and their relationship to the employment status and disability retirement.
- "Cancer is the fastest-growing cause for disability claims,"
- Disability retirement was especially high for manual workers with disease: psychoactive substance use, musculoskeletal diseases (MSD), or cardiovascular diseases. (Finland Statistics; Finish Center for Pensions)
Croatian Pension Register

  - total number of pension beneficiaries: 1,224,121
  - the number of disability pensioners (from work): 169,553
  - share of the number of disability pensioners from the labor in the total number of pension beneficiaries: 14.57%
Aims
The main goal of this observational study was:

- to analyze the influence of different groups of diseases on disability retirement in Croatia.
- together with age, sex, education and employment status.
Methods
Methods

- Data were collected from Croatian pension register and from the data base of Ministry of Labour and Pension System
- Period: 6 months (01.01.-30.06.2015.)
- Followed parameters are:
  - assessment of working capacity
  - age
  - sex
  - education
  - employment status
Assessment of working capacity

- Standard assessment of working capacity was done individually for each patient depending on the specific limitation produced by the disease, and according to the profession or current job of the patient.
Types of disability retirement

- There are two different types of disability pension:
  - **COMPLETE LOSS** of working capacity for any form of employment
  - **PARTIAL LOSS** of working capacity for patient’s normal profession or current job (professional incapacity) meaning they still have residual working capacity
Results
Results

- 1244 patients were assessed as having permanent incapacity for work with subsequent disability retirement:
  - Complete loss: 869 (69.9%)
  - Partial loss: 375 (30.1%)
### Results: age, sex, education, employment status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>No. (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean age, yr</strong></td>
<td>54 (24 – 68)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>361 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>883 (71%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age distribution:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>20-39 years</td>
<td>128 (10,3 %)</td>
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<tr>
<td>40-49 years</td>
<td>256 (20,6 %)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>50-59 years</strong></td>
<td>640 (51,4 %)</td>
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<td>&gt;60 years</td>
<td>220 (17,7 %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational level:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NKV (unqualified workers)</td>
<td>436 (35%)</td>
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<td><strong>SSS</strong> (secondary education)</td>
<td>684 (55%)</td>
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<td>VSS (University diplom.)</td>
<td>124 (10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment status:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>unemployed</strong></td>
<td>59,5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>employed</td>
<td>40,5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Results: diagnosis

- The main diagnosis are listed as follows:
  - malignant diseases (25.4%)
  - mental illness (21.2%)
  - cardiovascular (14.7%)
  - neurological diseases (10.7%),
  - musculoskeletal disorders (9.4%)
  - endocrine diseases (3.2%).
Conclusions

- The majority of patients assessed as having permanent incapacity for work with subsequent disability pension most often suffer from:
  - malignant diseases,
  - followed by mental illness and
  - vascular disorder,
- aged between 50-59,
- with secondary education,
- mostly unemployed.
References


THANK YOU!