



Situation of the information systems on work-related injuries in the Americas

Hemispheric Workshop on Occupational Health and Safety

San Salvador, May 16th-17th, 2006

Eugenio Cantuarias

Chilean Safety Association



Author: Pedro Lobos
Title: Chilean Family (Familia Chilena) - 1990

Occupational Safety Pillars

Occupational Safety Pillars

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses

Preoccupying numbers (WHO-ILO)

- Every year, more than 2 million lives are lost due to work-related injuries or illnesses
- 268 million non-fatal injuries were registered
- 160 million non-fatal illnesses were registered
- Estimated costs are up to 4.0-6.0% of Gross Domestic Product—GDP. In Chile, this is less than 1% of GDP.



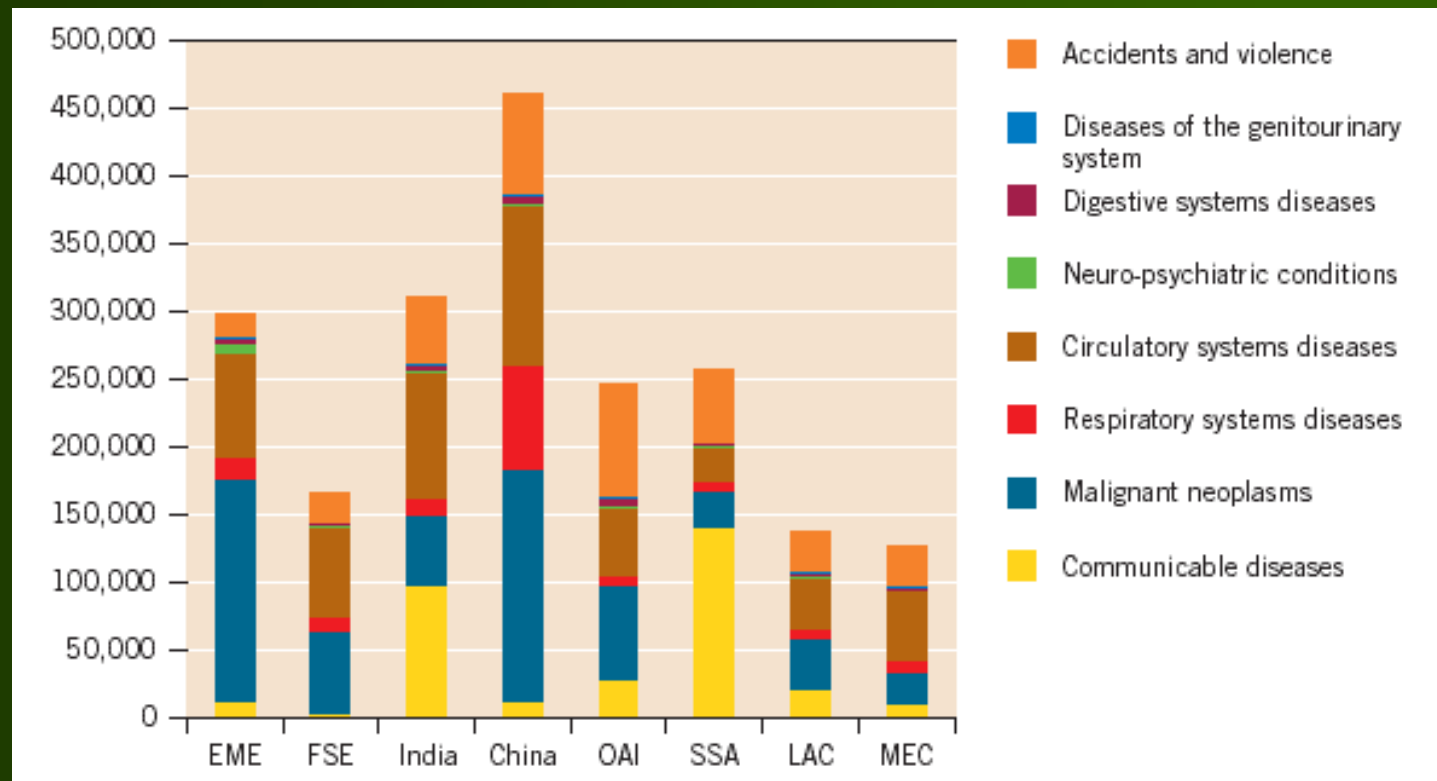
Occupational Safety Pillars

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses

Occupational Safety Principal Mandates:

- Ethic - healthy and safe works
- Social - human development
- Economic - losses \$ and competitiveness

Global Estimation Fatalities by Region

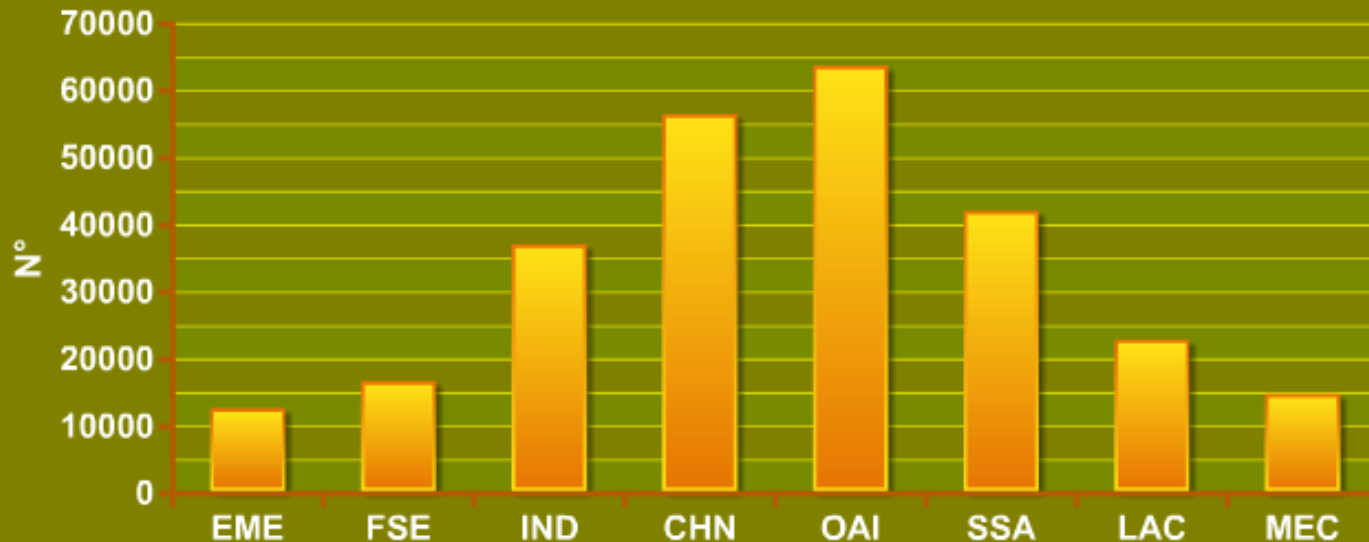


Source: International Labour Organization – ILO

Global Estimation Workplace Injuries by Region

Non-fatal accidents, at least 3 days' absence

(1.000 accidentes)

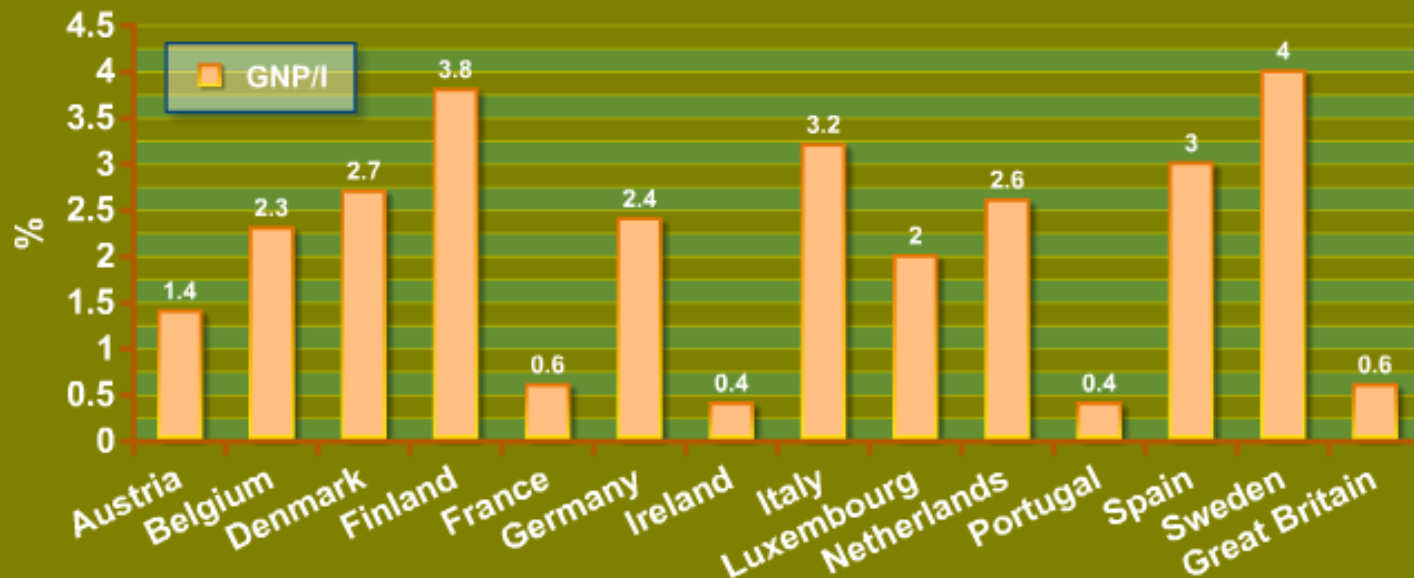


Source: International Labour Organization – ILO

Occupational Safety Costs

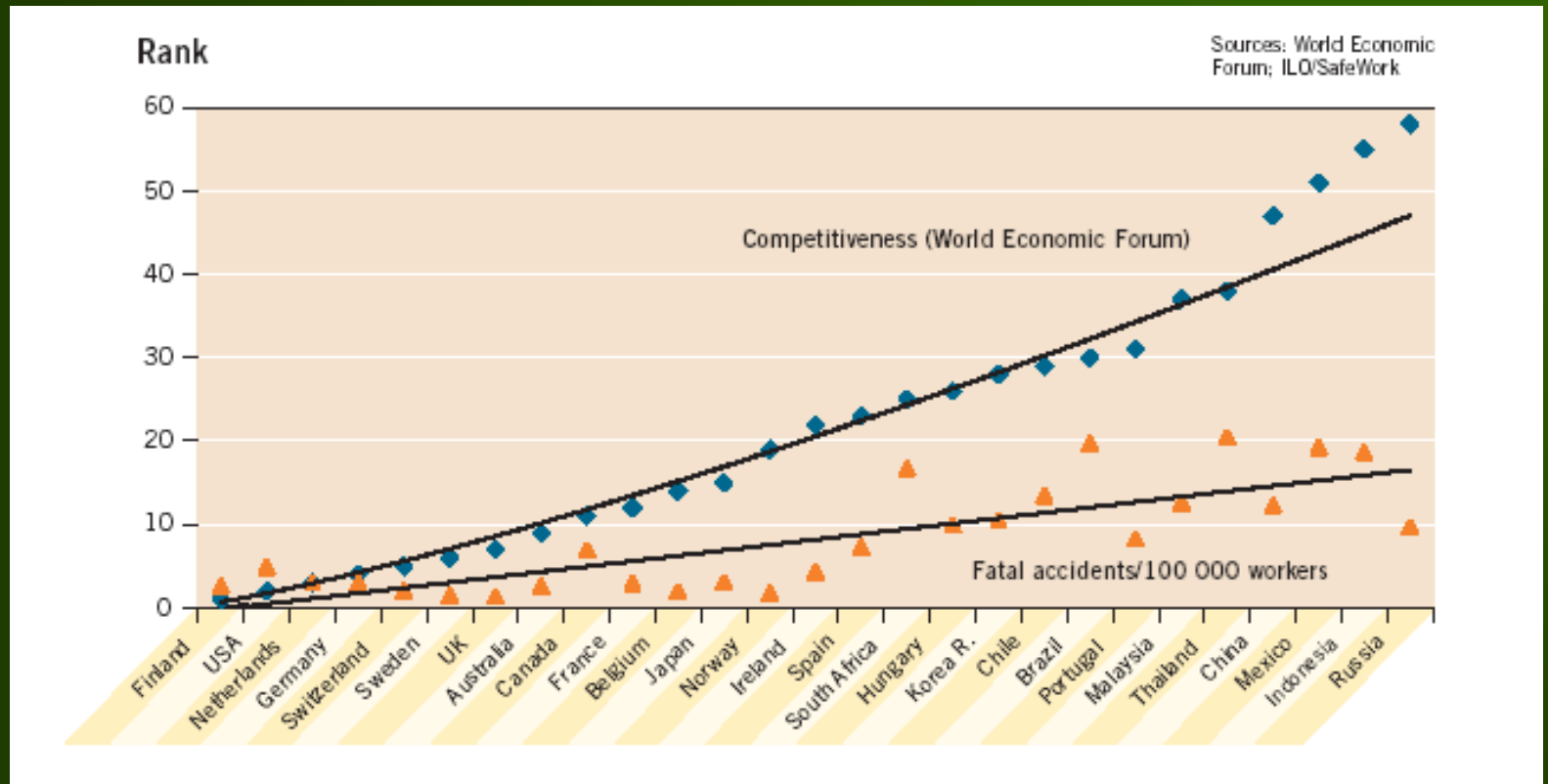
Estimates of costs occupational injuries and non-injuries accidents

Cost as a percentage of GNP/I



Source: Health & Safety Executive – HSE

Competitiveness and Safety



Source: International Labour Organization - ILO



Author: Claudio Di Girolamo
Title: The Labor (El Trabajo) - 1998

Occupational Safety LAC

Professional Risks Diagnosis

Ibero-America

1. Diverse legislations to protect workplace risks
2. State, private and mixed systems
3. Different definitions, for example, workplace injuries
4. Different legal requirements
5. Not all countries consider Paritarian Committees



Professional Risks Diagnosis

Ibero-America

6. Lack of coordination and duplicity of tasks among ministries and institutions
7. Broad bid range
8. Scarce (null?) scientific research
9. Old legislation – need of redrafting
10. Increased interest to solve problems





Author: Francisca Aninat

Title: Yellow Composition 2 (Composición Amarillo) - 2006

Information Systems LAC

Characteristics of Information Systems

Latin America and the Caribbean

1. **Low representation**, since it does not cover the total formal working population. It does not include informal work (aprox. 30% of working population - or more?).
2. **Low coverage**, of Occupational Health events (most surveillance is for fatalities). Few countries have systems that cover morbidity.
3. **Validity of information**, there are not systematic processes that permit validation of the recollected and registered data.
4. **Multiple sources**, records that are recollected for different objectives. Difficulties to match them.



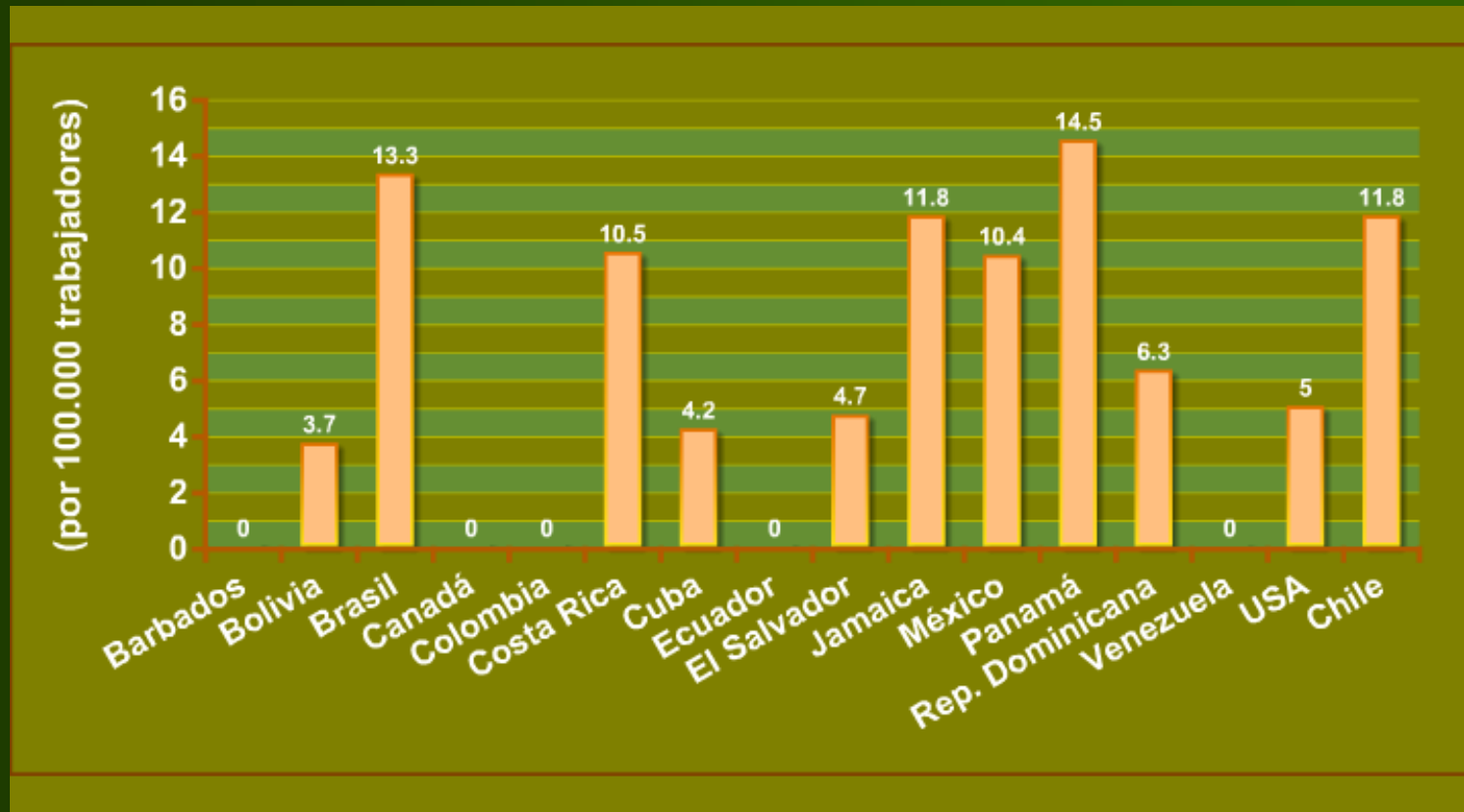
Characteristics of Information Systems

Latin America and the Caribbean

5. **Heterogeneity and comparability** of records. Difficulties to compare data among countries (e.g. permissible limits by risk agents, international codifications, others).
6. Inexistent relation between **administration and funding**.
Generally speaking, the systems that are financed and managed by public bodies have a greater coverage and integrity.
7. Limited use of the information for **decision making**. Does not permit to organize and integrate the information and have a greater coverage.

Workplace Fatality Rate

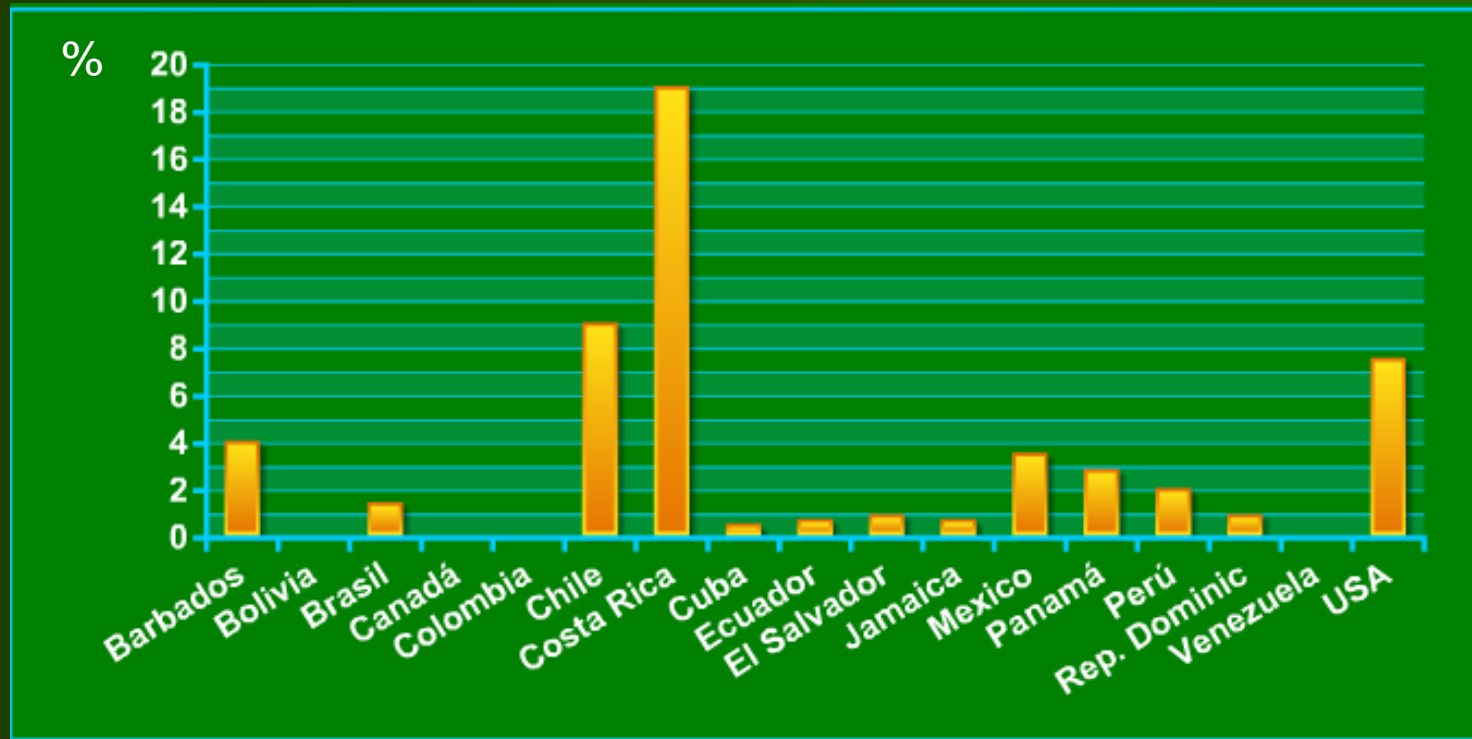
American Countries



Source: PAHO – Systematization Basic Health Data

Workplace Non-Fatal Injuries Rate

American Countries



Source: PAHO – Systematization Basic Health Data



Author: Marcela Illanes

Title: All the landscapes (Todos los paisajes) - 2005

Information Systems in Chile

Social Security Scheme in Chile

STATE INSTITUTIONS (OPTIONAL)

HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS
S.N.S.S.
FONASA

INSTITUTE FOR
PREVISIONAL
NORMALIZATION

PRESTATION

COMMON ILLNESSES
PRESENTATION

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND
PROFESSIONAL ILLNESSES, (PREVENTION,
MEDICAL ATTENTION, SUBSIDIES,
INDEMNIZATION AND PENSIONS).

PENSIONS FOR THE ELDER, RETIREMENT
AND WIDOWHOOD

FAMILY SERVICES (FAMILY ASSIGNATION,
ASSIGNATION BY DEATH, INCAPACITY
SUBSIDIES)

DISMISSAL

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (OPTIONAL)

ISAPRES

^b
MUTUALES

AFP

CAJAS DE COMPENSACION
ASIGNACION FAMILIAR

AFC

Characteristics of the Chilean Mutual System

1- NON-PROFIT PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

2- OBJECTIVES :

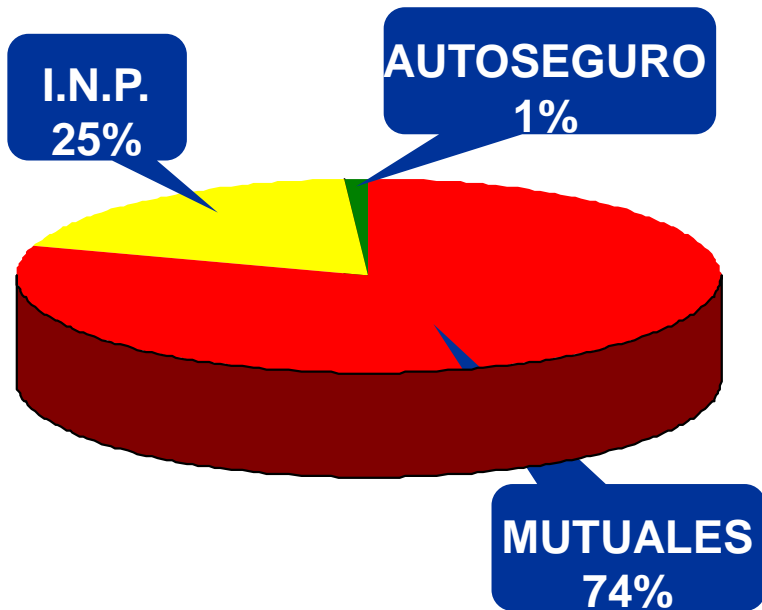
- 3 PREVENTION
- 3 MEDICAL ATTENTION
- 3 ECONOMIC SERVICES

3-PARITARIAN DIRECTORY

4- FREEDOM OF AFFILIATION FOR ENTERPRISES

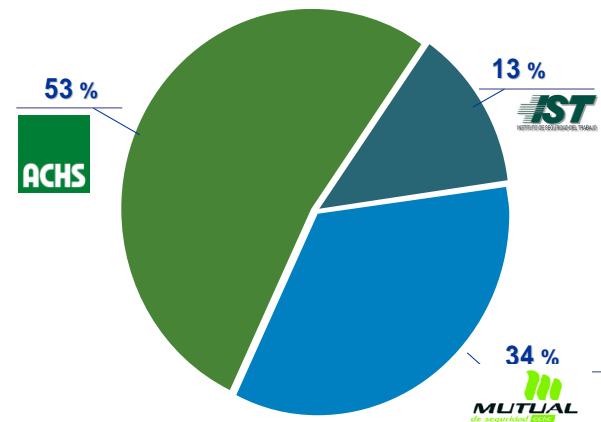
5- FUNDING: 1,7% ON REMUNERATION (0,95% a 7,7%)

6-SOLIDARY RESPONSIBILITY



Mutual System Coverage Distribution

Mutual Market Participation



Information Systems in Chile

Main institutions that have information on occupational health

- Central Bank of Chile (*Banco Central de Chile*)
- National Statistics Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*)
- Planning and Studies Department - MIDEPLAN (*Departamento de Planificación y Estudios*)
- Occupational Health Program MINSAL (*Programa Salud Ocupacional*)
- Super-intendancy of Social Security (*Superintendencia de Seguridad Social*)



Information Systems in Chile

Mutual System

Characteristics of the Chilean Mutual System

- Broad Coverage (100% economically dependent population and 65% EAP)
- Administrative body – grant the benefits
- Stable systems with an active record
- Validity and integrity of the records
- Part of the national information system on health
- Using the information for decision making
- Development of prevention and surveillance systems

Information Systems in Chile

Chilean Safety Association

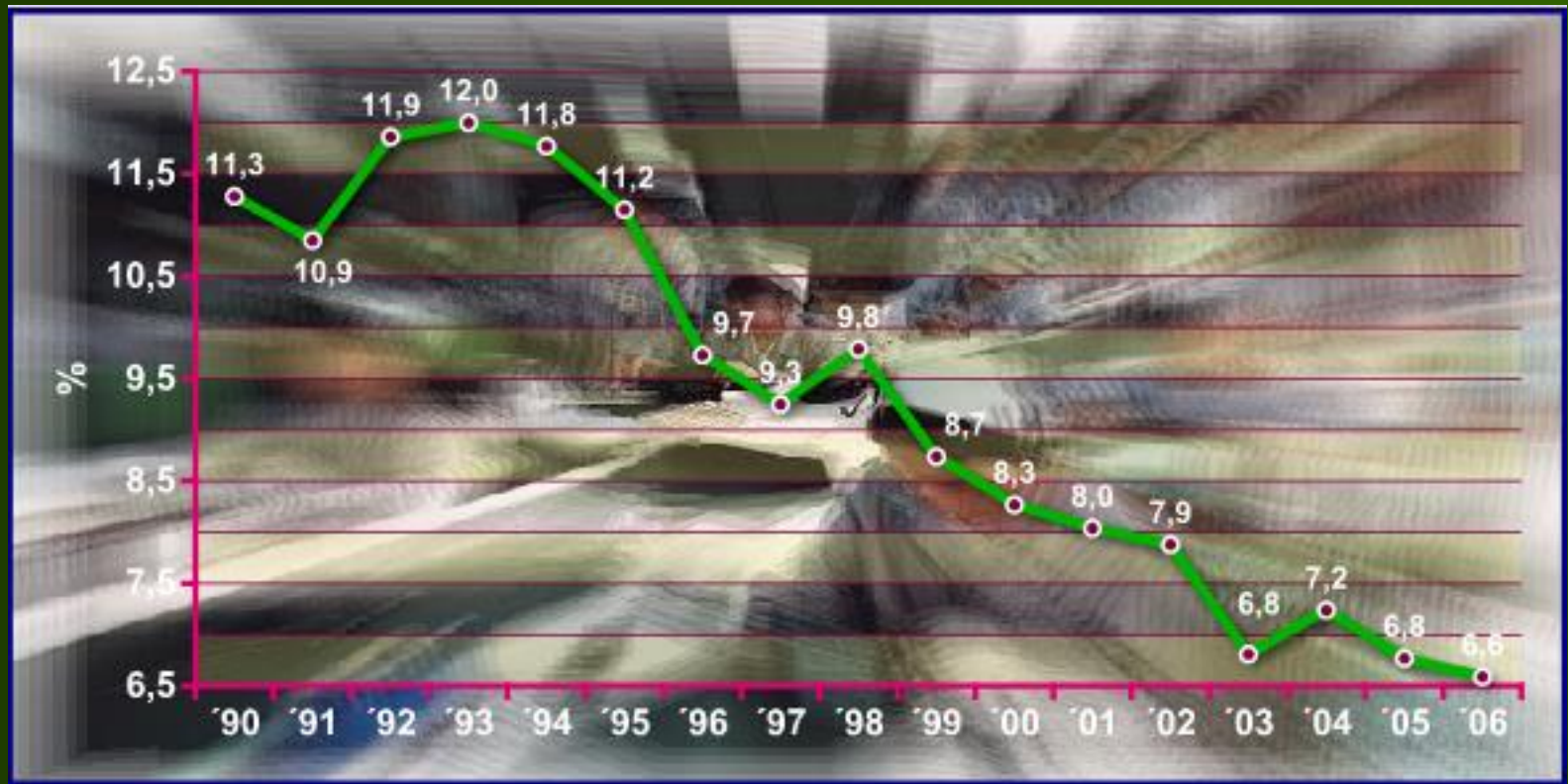
Existing occupational information systems:

- Workplace and work-related injuries system
- Workplace illnesses system
- Workplace fatalities system
- Pesticide intoxication system



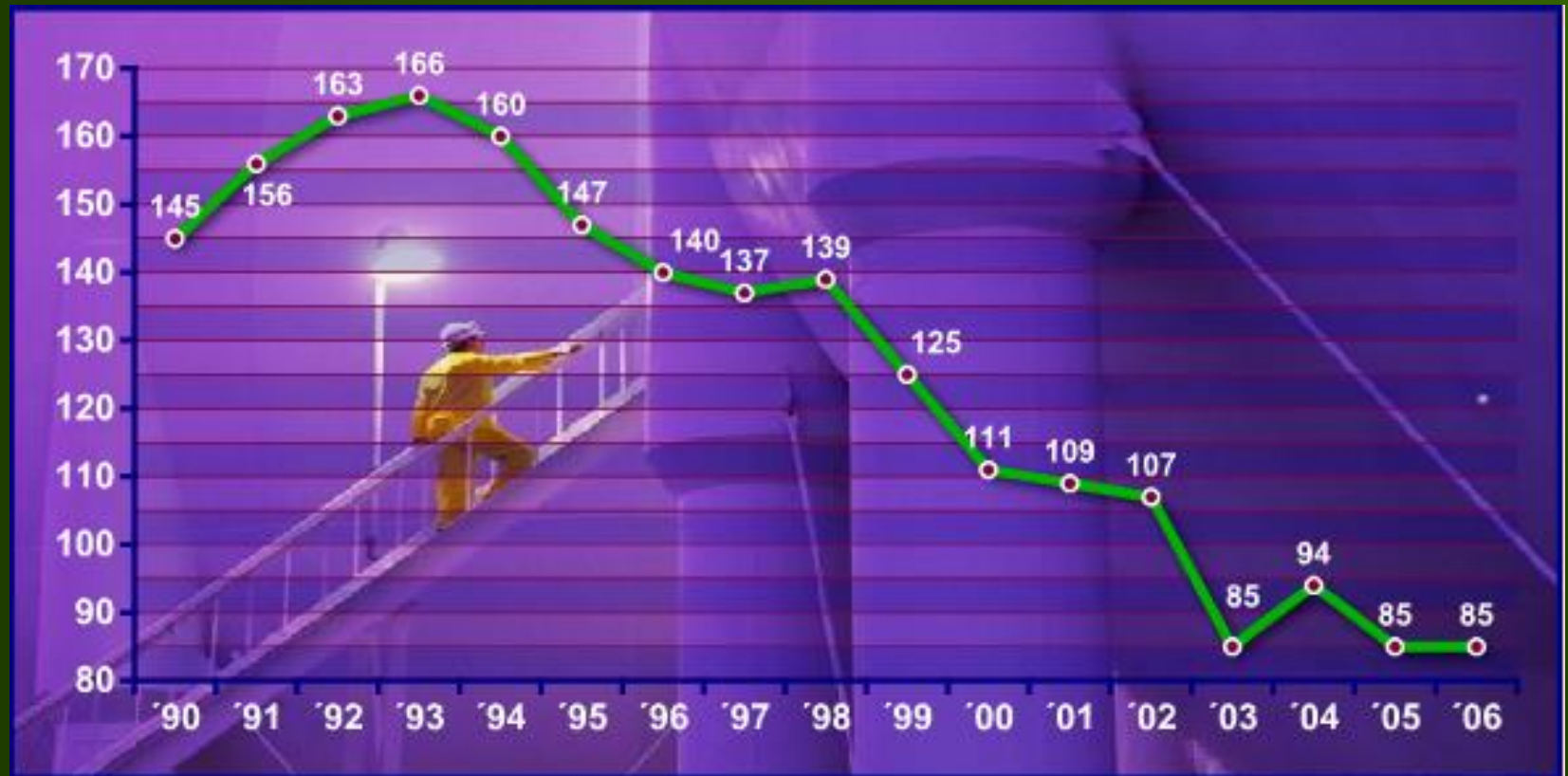
Operative Results ACHS

Incidence rate



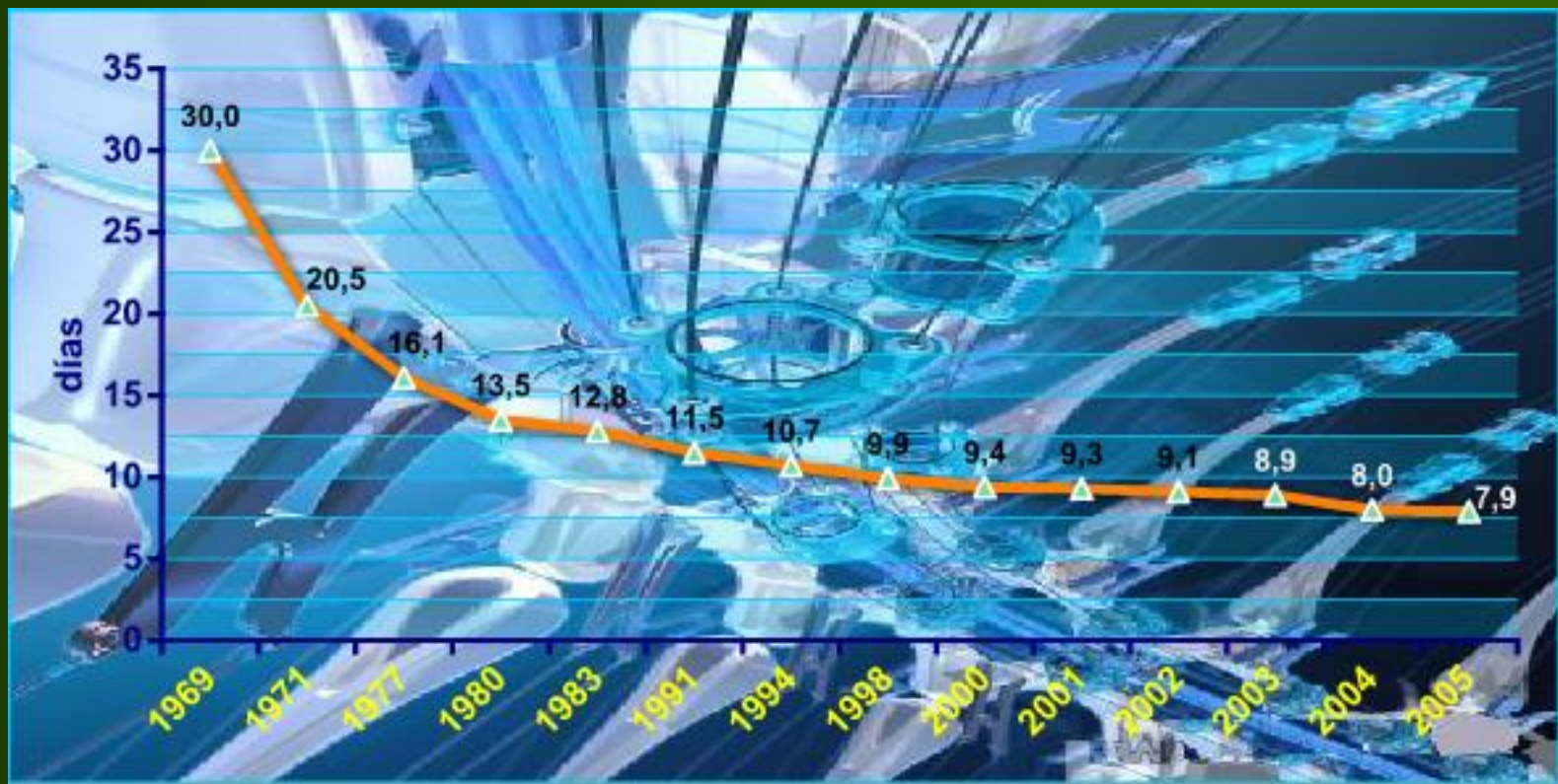
Operative Results ACHS

Injury rate



Operative Results ACHS

Average treatment time





Author: Camilo Yanez

Title: The labor of painter id (*El oficio del yo pintor*) - 2006

Conclusions

Conclusions

- The articulation of information systems that register work-related injuries is necessary to design national risks surveillance and prevention strategies
- To improve coverage and decrease the absence of reports of an injury (workplace illnesses)
- To improve information quality, records and access.
- To organize the information sources in each country.



Conclusions

- To have available access to confident, unique and unified databases at country level.
- To decrease differences among criteria (to homogenize,
- Incorporation of unprotected sector such as the informal work
- To share among countries experiences, knowledge, funding mechanisms (good practices), etc.





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