Overview of occupational injury systems in Norway

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Questions

1. Please explain official surveillance system / systems (data gathering, analysis and reporting) at your country for fatal and non-fatal injuries caused by accidents and violence at work in brief.

2. Are workers in all sectors included in the reporting system? Are self-employed persons included?

3. Is there underreporting of fatal and non-fatal injuries? Are there any research studies, evaluations that have addressed this issue?

4. What may be the causes of underreporting and the reason for such low numbers of injuries?

5. How could you improve the reporting of injuries? Are any other sources of data that could be useful for better surveillance?
Norwegian «systems» for surveillance of occupational injuries (fatal)

- Social Security
- Labour inspection
- Cause of death registry

Employers must report
All injuries

Employers must report
Serious and fatal injuries

Workers comp claim

Private Insurance
Number of work-related fatal injuries in Norway: 2006-2011

Source: Lund J & NIOH/NOA, 2011
Numbers and incidence of fatal injuries/ 100 000 workers (1964-2010)

- **X axis:** Year,
- **Primary Y axis:** Number,
- **Secondary Y axis:** Incidence / 100 000 workers
Number and incidence of fatal injuries / 1000 workers in transport: 1972-2008
Number and incidence of work-related fatal injuries / 1000 workers in construction: 1972-2008

Source: Arbeidstilsynet
Annual number and incidence of work-related fatal injuries / 1000 workers manufacturing (industri): 1972-2008
Number and incidence of work-related fatal injuries / 1000 workers in agriculture: 1972-2008

Source: Arbeidstilsynet
Work-related fatal injuries: 2000-2003
(Wergeland, Lund & Gjertsen, 2008)

Estimate = 246 (Two sources)

66% of fatal injuries are reported to the Labour Inspectorate
Annual average number and incidence of work-related fatal injuries: Nordic Labour Inspection Authorities

- Sweden 2000-3  59  1,4/100 000
- Denmark 2001-3  51  1,8/100 000
- Norway 2000-3  43  1,9/100 000

Annual average number and incidence of work-related fatal injuries numbers and incidence in Norway: 2000-3
Wergeland et al.

Recorded (four sources)  63  2,7/100 000
Estimated (four sources)  74  3,2 /100 000
Norwegian «systems» for surveillance of occupational injuries (non-fatal)

- Social Security
  - Employers must report all injuries
- National Patients Registry
  - Self-reported surveys
- NIOH
  - Employers must report serious injuries
- Labour inspection
  - Workers comp claim
- Private Insurance

Employers must report All injuries

Workers comp claim
Injuries reported to private insurance companies
Employer reported injuries to the registry of work-related injuries (1992-2013)
Comparison of work related injuries treated at hospital with those reported to social security and labour inspection (2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviated Injury Scale</th>
<th>Total treated at hospital</th>
<th>Social security (%)</th>
<th>Labour Inspection (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>(28)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of work-related upper-extremity amputations (2012)

- Social security: 112
- Labour Inspection: 80
- Pvt insurance: 20
- NPR: 600

Work-related?
NIOH and NOA

Estimates for non-fatal injuries based on national self-reported surveys.

• About 37 000 serious occupational injuries (2 days away from work)

• About 79 000 occupational injuries (2007)
• Undercounting
  – Inefficiencies within reporting systems
  – Inter-agency collaboration
  – Partnership with private insurance companies
  – Appropriate use of technology (IKT tools)
  – Use of standardized and proven methods of data collection

• Underreporting
  – Non compliance must be addressed
  – Incentives to report
  – Easier and simplified reporting regime (e-reporting)

No data = No problem

We need good data for effective prevention, and we need it now!