

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the trends of incapacity for work in the Czech Republic since 1990. These trends are related to the legislative and socioeconomic changes, which are the results of transformation of socialist society towards capitalist society. In this thesis, there are followed three main indicators of incapacity for work. The number of cases of incapacity for work per 100 sickness insured persons, which has dropped since the beginning 1990; the number of calendar days of incapacity for work per 1 case, which has on the contrary increased and the average percentage of incapacity for work, which has oscillated. The performed analyses have proved the crucial effect of sickness intensity (quantum) on changes of the values of mentioned indicators. The effect of intensity has explicitly outweighed the effect of age structure of population. Regression analysis has confirmed the hypothesis of causation of other factors, than only health factors, on the global level of incapacity for work. With respect to obtained information and level of sickness intensity by age and social groups, there is an issue of possibility and manner of reduction of their level, which exceeds the European average.