

Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB)

Introduced 5 July 1948

Non-contributory, not means tested, non-taxable

People who are disabled because of an industrial accident or prescribed industrial disease may be able to get Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit.

The customer cannot normally get IIDB until 90 days (excluding Sundays) after the date of the accident or the date they started to suffer from the prescribed disease.

To get the basic benefit the customer needs a medical assessment of the degree of their disability caused by the injury or disease. This is expressed as a percentage. A customer who claimed IIDB before 1 October 1986 and was assessed as being between 1% and 19% disabled normally got a lump sum gratuity. How much they got depended on the degree of their disability and the period of assessment. Since 1 October 1986 any claim resulting in an assessment of less than 14% disabled does not normally attract benefit, unless the disability is caused by pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, or diffuse mesothelioma. If a customer claims benefit for more than one industrial accident or disease the assessments may be added together and benefit awarded on the total.

If a customer is assessed as being 14% disabled or more, they will be paid a weekly disablement pension. How much they get depends on the percentage of their disability. If they are assessed as being 14% to 19% disabled, they are paid at the 20% rate. If they are assessed as over 20% disabled their assessments are rounded up or down to the nearest 10%. For example 34% would be rounded down to 30%, and 35% would be rounded up to 40%. Benefit can only be paid in respect of occupational deafness if the assessment is 20% or more.

The customer's occupation or any loss of earnings are not taken into account in the assessment of their disability, but they may get allowances added to their basic benefit. If the customer is entitled to other Social Security benefits, these will be paid as well as IIDB.

Reduced Earnings Allowance (REA)

A customer may be able to get REA if they are assessed as 1% disabled or more because of their injury or disease, and they cannot go back to their normal job or one which pays as much. Their disability must have started before 1 October 1990. The amount the customer gets is the difference between the wage in their normal job and the wage of any job they are capable of doing. The amount they get cannot be more than a specified maximum rate. Nor can they get more than 140% of the maximum disablement pension rate if they add the allowance and their IIDB together. If the customer does not get IIDB because of the 14% rule, they can still get REA if they are assessed as being at least 1% disabled. If a customer had an industrial accident or started to suffer from the prescribed diseases on or after 1 October 1990 they cannot get REA. REA is not available in respect of diseases prescribed, or any extension made to the prescription of an existing disease, on or after 10 October 1994.

Retirement Allowance (RA)

Customers who get REA of £2 a week or more, and who are not in regular employment when they reach State Pension Age, will get RA instead of REA. They get RA at 25% of their rate of REA, subject to the specified maximum rate of RA. Customers who get less than £2 a week REA, and who are not in regular employment when they reach State Pension Age do not get RA, and can no longer get REA.

Pneumoconiosis Workers' Compensation Act time series

The Pneumoconiosis etc. (Workers' Compensation) Act 1979 provides lump sum compensation to workers with certain dust related diseases (including mesothelioma), contracted from their occupation, and neither their employer or their employers insurer can be traced.

Part 4 of the Child Maintenance and Other Payments Act 2008, which came into force in October 2008, provides lump sum compensation for all mesothelioma sufferers, regardless as to whether the disease was caused through employment.

Source

Up to and including March 2002 are based on a 10% sample and include recipients resident overseas. Figures from June 2002 onwards are based on 100% data and exclude recipients resident overseas except for Tables IIDB 2.1 and 2.2

Sampling and confidence intervals

Because the data in the new claims tables are derived from a 10% sample, the numbers which appear in the tables are only **estimates** of the true, unknown values. Although the figures are estimates, we can nevertheless say with confidence that the **true** value, corresponding to any particular number in the tables, probably lies within a certain range. Such a range is called a **confidence interval**. If we want to be very confident, say 95% confident, that the true value lies within a range, then that range will necessarily be wider than if we only need to be, say, 90% confident of the true value.

The figures below give the 95% confidence intervals for the true value in the population, based on the estimated value from the 10% sample.

Estimated value in table [thousands]	95% confidence interval [number]
0	0 - 28
0.1	50 - 180
0.2	126 - 303
0.3	207 - 422
0.4	282 - 518
0.5	369 - 632
0.6	456 - 744
0.7	544 - 856
0.8	634 - 966
0.9	724 - 1,076
1.0	814 - 1,186
2.0	1,737 - 2,263
3.0	2,678 - 3,322
4.0	3,628 - 4,372
5.0	4,584 - 5,416
6.0	5,545 - 6,456
7.0	6,508 - 7,491
8.0	7,474 - 8,526
9.0	8,442 - 9,558
10.0	9,412 - 10,588
15.0	14,280 - 15,720
20.0	19,168 - 20,832

Thus, for example, if a figure of 1.0 (thousand) appears in a table, then, given that this is derived from a 10% sample, we can say that there is a 95% chance that the true value lies between 814 and 1,186.

List of Prescribed Diseases

PD number	Brief description	PD number	Brief description
A1	Radiation sickness		Poisoning by cont..
A2	Heat cataract	C11 ⁴	Diethylene dioxide
A3	Decompression sickness	C12	Methyl bromide
A4	Cramp of the hand or forearm	C13	Chlorinated naphthalene
A5	Beat hand	C14 ⁴	Nickel carbonyl
A6	Beat knee	C15 ⁴	Oxides of nitrogen
A7	Beat elbow	C16 ⁴	Gonioma kamassi (African Boxwood)
A8	Synovial inflammation	C16a ³	Gonioma kamassi (African Boxwood) - neurotoxicity
A9	Miners nystagmus	C16b ³	Gonioma kamassi (African Boxwood) - cardiotoxicity
A10	Occupational deafness	C17	Beryllium or compound of beryllium
A11	Vibration white finger	C18	Cadmium
A12	Carpal tunnel syndrome	C19 ⁴	Acrylamide monomer
A13 ¹	Osteoarthritis of the hip in agriculture	C19a ³	Acrylamide monomer
B1	Anthrax	C19b ³	Acrylamide monomer
B2	Glanders	C20	Dystrophy of the cornea of the eye
B3	Leptospira	C21	Primary carcinoma of the skin
B4	Ankylostomiasis	C21A ⁴	Localised new growth of the skin
B5	Tuberculosis	C21B ⁴	Squamous-celled carcinoma of the skin
B6	Farmers lung	C22A	Carcinoma of the mucous membranes of the nose or associated air passages
B7	Brucellosis	C22B	Primary carcinoma of a bronchus or lung
B8 ²	Viral hepatitis	C23	Primary neoplasm (Papilloma/carcinoma of the urinary tract)
B8a ¹	Viral hepatitis due to infection Hepatitis A	C24 ⁵	Angiosarcoma of the liver Osteolysis of the terminal phalanges of the fingers Sclerodermatous thickening of the skin of the hand or Liver fibrosis
B8b ¹	Viral hepatitis due to infection Hepatitis B & C	C24A ⁶	Raynaud's phenomenon due to exposure to vinyl chloride monomer
B9	Streptococcus suis	C24B ⁷	Osteolysis of the terminal phalanges of the fingers
B10A	Avian chlamydiosis	C24C ⁷	Non cirrhotic portal fibrosis
B10B	Ovine chlamydiosis	C25	Occupational vitiligo
B11	Q Fever	C26	Damage to liver or kidneys due to exposure to carbon tetrachloride
B12	ORF	C27	Damage to liver or kidneys due to exposure to trichloromethane
B13	Hydatidosis	C28 ⁴	Central nervous system dysfunction and associated gastro intestinal disorders due to exposure to chloromethane
B14 ¹	Lyme disease exposed to Borrelia	C29	Peripheral neuropathy due to exposure to N-Hexane

			or methyl N-Butyl ketone
B15 ¹	Anaphylaxis in health care exposed to latex	C30	Chrome Dermatitis
	Poisoning by:-	D1 ft?	Pneumoconiosis
C1	Lead or compound of lead	D2	Byssinosis
C2	Manganese	D3	Diffuse mesothelioma
		D4	Allergic Rhinitis
		D5	Dermatitis
C3	Phosphorus	D6	Nasal adeno carcinoma
C4	Arsenic	D7	Occupational asthma
C5 ⁴	Mercury	D8 ft	Primary carcinoma of the lung with accompanying evidence of one or both (A) Asbestosis (B) Unilateral or bilateral diffuse pleural thickening
C5a ³	Mercury exposure 10 years or more	D8A ⁵ ft	Primary carcinoma of the lung
C5b ³	Methylmercury	D9 ft	Unilateral or bilateral diffuse pleural thickening
C6	Carbon bisulphide	D10 ft	Primary carcinoma of the lung
C7	Benzene etc	D11	Primary carcinoma of the lung with accompanying silicosis
C8 ⁴	Nitro or amino acid	D12 ft ?	Chronic bronchitis and/or emphysema
C9 ⁴	Dinitrophenol	D13 ⁸	Primary carcinoma of the nasopharynx
C10 ⁴	Tetrachloroethane		

1. Introduced 14 March 2005.

2. Ceased 14 March 2005.

3. Introduced 17 March 2003.

4. Ceased 17 March 2003.

5. Introduced 30 March 2006.

6. Amended 30 March 2006.

7. Ceased 30 March 2006.

8. Introduced 7 April 2008.

ft=fast track cases, D1 only when claim mentions asbestos, D12 only when customer is aware it is terminal.

Further instructions can be found in Benefits Guidance – IIDB Procedures- Appendices – then Prescribed Diseases. A history of PD and the changes are included. This can be found at:

<http://hqintranet/jcplus/guidance/iidb/index.htm>

Rates of Industrial Injuries Disablement Pension for people aged 18 and over

£ per week

	Percentage degree of disablement									
	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%
25 November 1981	48.30	43.47	38.64	33.81	28.98	24.15	19.32	14.49	9.66	4.83
24 November 1982	53.60	48.24	42.88	37.52	32.16	26.80	21.44	16.08	10.72	5.36
23 November 1983	55.60	50.04	44.48	38.92	33.36	27.80	22.24	16.68	11.12	5.56
28 November 1984	58.40	52.56	46.72	40.88	35.04	29.20	23.36	17.52	11.68	5.84
27 November 1985	62.50	56.25	50.00	43.75	37.50	31.25	25.00	18.75	12.50	6.25
30 July 1986	63.20	56.88	50.56	44.24	37.92	31.60	25.28	18.96	12.64	6.32
8 April 1987	64.50	58.05	51.60	45.15	38.70	32.25	25.80	19.35	12.90	6.45
13 April 1988	67.20	60.48	53.76	47.04	40.32	33.60	26.88	20.16	13.44	6.72
12 April 1989	71.20	64.08	56.96	49.84	42.72	35.60	28.48	21.36	14.24	7.12
11 April 1990	76.60	68.94	61.28	53.62	45.96	38.30	30.64	22.98	15.32	7.66
10 April 1991	84.90	76.41	67.92	59.43	50.94	42.45	33.96	25.47	16.98	8.49
8 April 1992	88.40	79.56	70.72	61.88	53.04	44.20	35.36	26.52	17.68	8.84
14 April 1993	91.60	82.44	73.28	64.12	54.96	45.80	36.64	27.48	18.32	9.16
13 April 1994	93.20	83.88	74.56	65.24	55.92	46.60	37.28	27.96	18.64	9.32
12 April 1995	95.30	85.77	76.24	66.71	57.18	47.65	38.12	28.59	19.06	9.53
10 April 1996	99.00	89.10	79.20	69.30	59.40	49.50	39.60	29.70	19.80	9.90
9 April 1997	101.10	90.99	80.88	70.77	60.66	50.55	40.44	30.33	20.22	10.11
8 April 1998	104.70	94.23	83.76	73.29	62.82	52.35	41.88	31.41	20.94	10.47
14 April 1999	108.10	97.29	86.48	75.67	64.86	54.05	43.24	32.43	21.62	10.81
12 April 2000	109.30	98.37	87.44	76.51	65.58	54.65	43.72	32.79	21.86	10.93
11 April 2001	112.90	101.61	90.32	79.03	67.74	56.45	45.16	33.87	22.58	11.29
10 April 2002	114.80	103.32	91.84	80.36	68.88	57.40	45.92	34.44	22.96	11.48
9 April 2003	116.80	105.12	93.44	81.76	70.08	58.40	46.72	35.04	23.36	11.68
14 April 2004	120.10	108.09	96.08	84.07	72.06	60.05	48.04	36.03	24.02	12.01
13 April 2005	123.80	111.42	99.04	86.66	74.28	61.90	49.52	37.14	24.76	12.38
12 April 2006	127.10	114.39	101.68	88.97	76.26	63.55	50.84	38.13	25.42	12.71
11 April 2007	131.70	118.53	105.36	92.19	79.02	65.85	52.68	39.51	26.34	13.17
9 April 2008	136.80	123.12	109.44	95.76	82.08	68.40	54.72	41.04	27.36	13.68
8 Apr 2009	143.60	129.24	114.88	100.52	86.16	71.80	57.44	43.08	28.72	14.36
7 April 2010	145.80	131.22	116.64	102.06	87.48	72.90	58.32	43.74	29.16	14.58

Notes:

Reduced Earnings Allowance when payable at the maximum rate is paid at the 40% rate for Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit.

Retirement Allowance when payable at the maximum rate is paid at the 10% rate for Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit.

From 1 October 1986 Reduced Earnings Allowance replaced Special Hardship Allowance.

Contact

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