
Report To:	Community Health & Care Partnership	Date:	12 January 2012
Report By:	Corporate Director Inverclyde Community Health & Care Partnership	Report No:	CHCP/02/2012/SMcC-R
Contact Officer:	Susanna McCorry-Rice	Contact No:	01475 715375
Subject:	Welfare Reform: Implications for Inverclyde Services and the Funding of the Statutory Homelessness Service.		

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 This report provides the CHCP Sub-Committee with an outline of the proposals contained in the Welfare Reform Bill and potential consequences for the residents of Inverclyde and for the delivery of council and public services, in particular the statutory homelessness service.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced Welfare Reform savings of £11 billion in his budget speech in June 2010. Further savings of £9 billion were announced as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review in September 2011. The changes designed to implement these savings are mainly contained in the Welfare Reform Bill, which is currently going through the UK Parliament. Some changes were implemented in April 2011 and have already begun to impact on benefit recipients however a much wider range of reforms is proposed in the Bill that will impact over the medium to longer term, if introduced.
- 2.2 This report focuses on three main areas of concern:
- The broader implications for Inverclyde citizens who are in receipt of welfare benefits, and for the delivery of other council / public services;
 - The highly significant implications for the funding of Inverclyde Council's statutory homelessness service in its current form, and
 - Potential impacts on other organisations providing services to Inverclyde residents, in particular Registered Social landlords (RSLs).
- 2.3 Any changes to the welfare benefit system that potentially reduce entitlement will have an adverse effect on those individuals and households entirely dependant on state benefits and will impact on their ability to manage financially. These pressures may affect their ability to cope in general, and could result in increased demand for a range of council services, including Social Work Services. There are also likely to be considerable demands on financial inclusion services as the reforms come into effect.

3.0 RECOMMENDATION

That the Sub-Committee:

3.1

- a) note the current progress of the Welfare Reform Bill through the UK Parliament and that the Financial Inclusion Partnership are taking forward the broader implications for welfare reform for Inverclyde;
- b) note the potential implications of the proposed reforms within Inverclyde and for the delivery of Inverclyde Council and other public services;
- c) note the highly significant impact that changes to Housing Benefit rules will have on the funding of the Council's statutory homelessness service;
- d) recognise the impact that welfare reform will have budgetary and service provision and will require a co-ordinated and partnership approach to prepare for the impact of these changes;
- e) request further consultation with relevant sections of the Council and community planning partners to undertake full local impact assessment of the proposed changes;
- f) support establishment of a short-term working group bringing together agencies across Inverclyde to work in partnership to proactively work on proposals to support Inverclyde residents to deal with the impacts of welfare reform;
- g) support development of a number of work streams to target effective use of existing services and commissioning to develop responses;
- h) explore options in partnership with local RSLs in order to seek joint solutions to providing Housing Options and homeless prevention activities, which continues to provide a high standard of service delivery whilst mitigating the damaging impact of the funding gap created by changes to Housing Benefit; and
- i) agree that reports are submitted to future meetings of the CHCP Sub-Committee with recommendation for future appropriate action.

Robert Murphy

Corporate Director Inverclyde Community Health & Care Partnership

4.0 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The proposed reforms are intended to support people off welfare benefits and into work whilst reducing the complexity and administrative burden of the benefit system as a whole. The level of change and the speed with which the reforms are being proposed present a number of significant challenges and service pressures for Inverclyde Council, for our Community Planning partners, and for our partners in locally-based and national RSLs. The reforms will have a considerable impact on individuals and households and the full impact of the changes can only be assessed once further information becomes available on the implementation arrangements.
- 4.2 Early impact assessment work undertaken at a national level through COSLA and the Scottish Government (SG) has recognised that there is a risk that the current welfare reforms will impact on the drive to move public sector service provision away from crisis intervention to prevention. Early intervention is the key to supporting people to be as independent as possible, to sustain their own tenancies and to prevent homelessness. The proposed welfare reform measures, both individually and cumulatively, have the potential to see many households and individuals fast tracked as crisis presentations. A summary of the key changes proposed in the Welfare Reform Bill is provided in the Appendix to this report. Estimates of the impact of these proposed changes on the local economy are also provided in the Appendix.

5.0 BROADER IMPLICATIONS FOR INVERCLYDE CITIZENS

- 5.1 Being without money or receiving less money than is needed to survive impacts negatively on physical and mental health. The Scottish Government's publication "Achieving Our Potential: A Framework to tackle poverty and income inequality in Scotland" notes the "strong positive relationship between having the best start in life, enjoying good health, a good education, and having enough money to provide for yourself and your family." The proposed reforms impact disproportionately on people with health problems. Benefits rates for those who are disabled or who are unable to work because of ill health or disability are higher than for those who are not disabled to reflect the extra costs caused by ill health. The introduction of Personal Independence Payment (PIP) and reforms to Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) will see many more struggling to live on basic Jobseekers Allowance rates designed for those without health problems.
- 5.2 It is vital to recognise that the stress and deprivation caused by reduced income and poor decision making is highly likely to lead to deterioration in mental and physical health, increasing the burden on already overstretched services, including the CHCP. It is also likely that once objective assessments are undertaken for DLA, many incorrect decisions will be made. This is based on experience of the objective assessment for ESA, the Work Capability Assessment. Around 40% of ESA decisions that are challenged are overturned on appeal. This figure rises to over 60% where appellants are represented. There will be very few "indefinite awards" of PIP. Most will be short-term awards so the incidence of incorrect decisions and consequent appeals is likely to rise. These changes therefore will impact on welfare rights and information and advice services as promoted via the Financial Inclusion Strategy.
- 5.3 Consolidating all benefits into a single payment of Universal Credit (UC) could affect the length of time taken to reach a determination and claimants would have to make repeated claims for payments on account. Loss of one element of UC could lead to loss of the whole amount until needs were re-assessed. It is likely that claimants will find budgeting more difficult on a monthly payment.
- 5.4 The care component of DLA is currently taken into account in financial assessments for paying for care for those living independently in their own homes. If fewer people are entitled to PIP than were entitled to DLA, fewer people will have the resources to contribute financially towards care costs and this will impact directly on social work services budgets.
- 5.5 A number of the proposals increase the likelihood of shortfall of rent leading to rent arrears and eviction, and the possibility of an increase in homeless presentations. Increases in non-dependant deductions could lead to friction between the tenant and non-dependent, who is usually a family member. This could also result in further demands on homelessness services. Whilst Inverclyde

Council remains fully on track to achieve the Scottish Government target to abolish the priority need test on homelessness by December 2012, there are now clear threats to the sustainability of such a position and the viability of sustaining of services which support homeless people, should the number of those presenting as homeless increase significantly in the wake of the welfare reform changes.

- 5.6 Changes in family circumstances could lead to under-occupancy of homes and a resulting cut in Housing Benefit. RSLs will encourage down sizing to assist tenants and residents however there are limits to the amount of housing becoming available annually and the topography of the Inverclyde area makes it difficult to relocate where accessibility is a requirement. It is unlikely that there will be enough tenancies in houses in multiple occupation to meet the demand arising from the single room rent being applicable to people up to the age of 35. This is already giving concern to RSLs who have substantial demand for housing from younger, single people who make up a large proportion of newly forming households in the Inverclyde Council area.
- 5.7 Welfare reform will have significant implications for a number of council employees, these include increasing demand for access to information ,advice and welfare rights services, and access to specialist support services as the risk of more people requiring a crisis response increases. The impact of the proposed changes on housing and housing support services has been noted in the forthcoming Local Housing Strategy 2011-2016 (the LHS). However it is likely that policy responses and action plans will only be developed as part of the first annual update and review of the LHS in 2012 as further details of the implementation process are awaited. The proposed changes are of concern as the LHS strategic outcomes have clear linkages to the local outcomes set out in the Inverclyde Alliance Single Outcome Agreement (the SOA) and the proposals run counter to several of the desired outcomes in the LHS and the SOA.
- 5.8 Inverclyde Council has recently secured funding of £470,000 in 2011/12 to tackle fuel poverty through the SG Universal Home Insulation Scheme (UHIS) and this links directly to the Financial Inclusion Strategy that recognises fuel poverty as one of the main factors affecting the more vulnerable citizens of Inverclyde. There are concerns that the proposed benefits changes will undermine the reduction in fuel poverty that can be obtained through UHIS measures and this will be closely monitored as part of the ongoing LHS update and review process. The amount of funding received in 2010/11 was £175,000.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUNDING OF INVERCLYDE COUNCIL'S HOMELESSNESS SERVICE

- 6.1 Historically, since the introduction of Part 2 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, which introduced new rights for homeless households, homelessness services across Scotland have in general, tended to be self-financing. This was achieved mainly through attaching service charges to temporary furnished accommodation, which was applicable for Housing Benefit entitlement for homeless applicants. Given the historically high percentage of homeless households in receipt of full Housing Benefit, this provided a steady and reliable income stream for local authorities to regenerate through their respective homelessness services.
- 6.2 With the introduction of further landmark legislation on homelessness introduced via the Housing (Scotland) Act 2011, and the Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003, the then Scottish Executive provided ring-fenced funding to local authorities for homelessness on a size-proportionate basis. Two annual funding packages, known as the *Tackling & Preventing Homelessness Grant*, and the *Furnished Accommodation Grant*, provided £460,000 per year to Inverclyde Council. With the removal of the ring-fence in 2007, this funding now forms part of the annual settlement to local authorities as part of the SOA, and can no longer be guaranteed to be fully directed at the provision of homelessness services.
- 6.3 As a stock-transferred local authority, Inverclyde Council, in common with the 5 other Scottish local authorities that have undergone wholesale stock transfer, is particularly disadvantaged over the changes in Housing Benefit rules introduced in April 2011. The inability to utilise self-owned housing stock for temporary homeless accommodation means that stock-transferred local authorities largely depend on housing association stock for the provision of temporary accommodation. The new housing benefit rules limit the amount that can be claimed on Housing Benefit for temporary accommodation in housing association stock to 90% of the Local Housing Allowance (LHA), plus a maximum of £60 per week on service charges. For the financial year 2011/12, Inverclyde Council charges clients the full Housing Association rent plus a service charge of £137.71. This provides an indication the very

significant shortfall in income generated via this source, estimated by the Council to be £355,000 per calendar year. Council has agreed to meet this funding shortfall for the two years 2011/12 and 2012/13; however beyond this there is no clear commitment to funding this gap, which effectively places a new financial pressure on the General Fund.

- 6.4 One other form of current funding for the Council's homelessness service comes via what is known as the *Hostel Deficit Grant*. This grant is paid by UK Treasury via the Scottish Government, and is still designated as a ring-fenced grant for homelessness. Due to relatively high unit costs of the Inverclyde Centre hostel, Inverclyde Council has historically received a generous settlement via this grant with the estimated grant for Inverclyde Council for 2011-12 being £458,000. The Scottish Government has recently intimated that it intends to review the purpose of the grant to assist in funding homelessness services beyond that of hostel provision, and this is likely to have longer term implications for Inverclyde Council as the available funding is targeted on a more equitable settlement basis across the 32 local authorities.
- 6.5 The above developments strongly suggest that the Council must seek to look at a more progressive and innovative model of funding its homelessness service, which remains a statutory duty of local authorities. Given Inverclyde's particular difficulty in regards to being a stock-transferred authority, it would seem prudent to make immediate approaches to local housing associations as a starting point for discussion on the access to temporary accommodation, how this can be funded, and seeking progress on increased joint-working, that can further enhance our work in homeless prevention and housing options across tenures in order to divert household from damaging episodes of homelessness. The initial indications from the local housing associations appear positive, as they seek to establish a 'one-stop-shop' for the allocation of housing, which forms an integral part of a new common housing allocations policy between River Clyde Homes, Oak Tree Housing Association, and Cloch Housing Association. Inverclyde Council has been invited to fully participate in the 'one-stop-shop proposal, and has been asked to consider the possibility of basing its homeless prevention and housing options operation from the 'one stop shop'. This would appear to be a positive starting point for the Council to further develop improved partnership working with the housing associations, and to commence discussions on future funding models for the statutory homelessness service.

7.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON OTHER ORGANISATIONS AND SERVICES

- 7.1 In addition to the points noted in paragraphs 5.6 – 5.8 above, there is likely to be increased demand for social housing and RSLs are concerned about their ability to access private lending and SG funding for new developments. At present, they are seen by lenders as low risk as Housing Benefit is paid directly to the landlord. Payment of UC directly to the claimant is likely to increase the risk of rent arrears and will ultimately affect the revenue streams available to RSLs to service borrowing for new developments.
- 7.2 The RSL sector is concerned that efforts to increase the supply of temporary accommodation for homeless people and their ability to provide permanent accommodation through Section 5 referrals from the Homeless Service will be restricted due to the proposed benefits changes.
- 7.3 Significant progress has been made recently in encouraging RSLs to provide larger accommodation to individuals and households to allow for carers, visitors, and additional living space. This progress will be set back by the welfare benefit reforms as tenants will have to meet shortfalls in Housing Benefit due to under occupancy and individuals may fall foul of the single room rent requirements. This is in total opposition to the desired outcomes of the LHS and of the SOA and will frustrate efforts to improve living conditions for many Inverclyde citizens who expect 21st Century standards of accommodation.

8.0 IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Strategic

The proposed changes will have a considerable negative impact on the achievement of the strategic aims and objectives as set out in the:

- Inverclyde Alliance Single Outcome Agreement;
- Inverclyde Community Plan 2008-2018;
- Inverclyde Draft Local Housing Strategy 2011-2016; and
- Inverclyde Financial Inclusion Strategy.

8.2 Financial

The financial implications of the proposed changes will become clearer over time as the Welfare Reform Bill progresses through the parliamentary process and as implementation dates for the various elements become known. Indications of potential financial impacts of the changes are provided in Appendices 1 and 2 to this report.

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8.3 Legal

Legal and Democratic Services will be asked to provide advice and comments on the proposed changes as the Welfare Reform Bill progresses through the parliamentary process.

8.4 Equalities

When delivering services to our customers, full cognisance is taken of equality and diversity processes and procedures.

9.0 APPENDICES

- 9.1 1. Welfare Reform Bill – Summary of key proposals
2. Welfare reform proposed implementation timeline
3. Inverclyde demographics profile
4. Inverclyde homelessness statistical summary 2008-2011

10.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 10.1
 - UK Parliament Welfare Reform Bill
 - Inverclyde Alliance Single Outcome Agreement
 - Inverclyde Community Plan 2008 - 2018
 - Inverclyde (Draft) Local Housing Strategy 2011-2016 –
 - Inverclyde Draft Financial Inclusion Strategy –
 - Scottish Government/COSLA response to Housing Benefit changes
 - Scottish Local Government Against Poverty Forum - "Housing in Scotland - a crisis coming
 - Shelter UK - Value for money in Housing Options and homelessness services

WELFARE REFORM BILL: SUMMARY OF KEY PROPOSALS

1. Benefit Up-rating

1.1 Benefits are to be up-rated by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rather than by the Retail Price Index (RPI). This would lead to a decrease in the value of benefits year on year. Benefits to cover rent for those on benefits or low income. Some of these changes were outlined in a report presented to the CMT in August 2010 and a report to Inverclyde Alliance in April 2011 on Financial Inclusion. Little has changed since these reports were written.

1.2 The implementation of welfare reforms comes at a time when the poorest people in our communities will be negatively impacted by increase in VAT, reduction in public services and budgets. It comes at a time when reductions in opportunities to find paid work, access to further education and training, as budget cuts affect recruitment and the education sector. With unemployment rising, housing market slowing down and more people experiencing reduced incomes and poverty. There is a lack of affordable credit and problem debt and house repossessions. Inverclyde is one of the top five local authorities with the highest levels of income deprivation (SIMD2009).

1.3 Both the economic downturn and welfare benefit changes are likely to significantly impact upon Inverclyde's low-income and vulnerable households. Therefore the impact of welfare reform will be cumulative over time as people's circumstances change and the wider economic context evolves.

2. Welfare Reform: Summary of Proposals

2.1 Increased conditionality on benefits claimants will be introduced and a more stringent sanctions regime for those who fail, for whatever reason, to comply with those conditions will be applied. Claimants can be sanctioned by having their benefits stopped for between one week and three years. Hardship payments, at a reduced rate may be claimed but would have to be repaid once benefit is reinstated.

2.2 There will be a stronger approach to fraud and error. £3.3 billion is lost through fraud and error annually. One third of that is fraud, one third claimant error and one third official error. The Government propose to introduce a £50 fine for claimant error. There are no proposals to increase official accountability. The Government propose to remove the right of appeal against 'claw back' of overpayments due to official error.

3. Council Tax Benefit (CTB)

3.1 Rules on entitlement to CTB will be devolved to the Scottish Government. It is likely that this will be devolved further to Local Authorities, so people whose circumstances entitle them to CTB in one local authority may not be entitled in the neighbouring Authority. Grants given by Central Government to cover the cost on Council Tax Benefit will be cut by 10%.

4. Reforming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)

4.1 Contribution based ESA will be limited to a year for most claimants. A new, much tougher, Work Capability Assessment was introduced at the end of March 2011 as the "modern workplace" should be able to provide adequate adaptations for all but the most severe disabilities.

5. Reform of the Social Fund

5.1 Budgeting loans will be replaced by payments on account and Community Care Grants and Crisis Loans will come to an end and the money transferred to Scottish Government.

6. Reforms to Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

6.1 DLA is to be replaced by the Personal Independence Payment (PIP) for new claimants from 2013. DLA has 2 components: care and mobility. The Care Component has three rates and the mobility component has two rates. PIP will also have 2 components: daily living component and mobility component. Each component has two rates: standard and enhanced.

6.2 People in wheelchairs will no longer have automatic entitlement to the higher rate of the mobility component as the ability to walk is replaced with the ability to mobilize. The proposals do not spell out which of the care component rates will be removed. However the proposals focus heavily on supporting the most severely disabled so it is likely that the lowest rate will go. All DLA claimants will have to undergo an independent assessment. These changes are designed to reduce the current DLA budget by 20%.

7. Introduction of Universal Credit (UC) in 2013

7.1 This single, monthly payment will be available for all low income households, whether in or out of work from 2013. It will incorporate tax credits, Housing Benefit and most other income maintenance benefits. UC will be paid to the claimant. The housing costs element will no longer be paid directly to social landlords.

7.2 UC will be administered by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) rather than the present three agencies, the DWP, HM Revenue & Customs, and Local Authorities.

8. Making Work Pay

8.1 The Government claim that people will find it easier to move in and out of work by reducing the percentage of benefit lost as earnings increase and by increasing earnings disregards for families with children and disabled people. There will no longer be an earnings disregard for single people. On the other hand, cuts, freezes and disentanglements have been applied to working tax credit. For instance, the childcare costs element will be reduced from 80% to 70% of eligible childcare costs.

IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY

9.1 A recent report for the Scottish Local Government Forum against Poverty estimated the likely impact of Welfare Reform on the economy of Inverclyde as a loss of **£8,711,821-£10,981,365** annually with a further loss of **£1,707,554** million annually due to the change from the Retail Price Index to the Consumer Price Index.

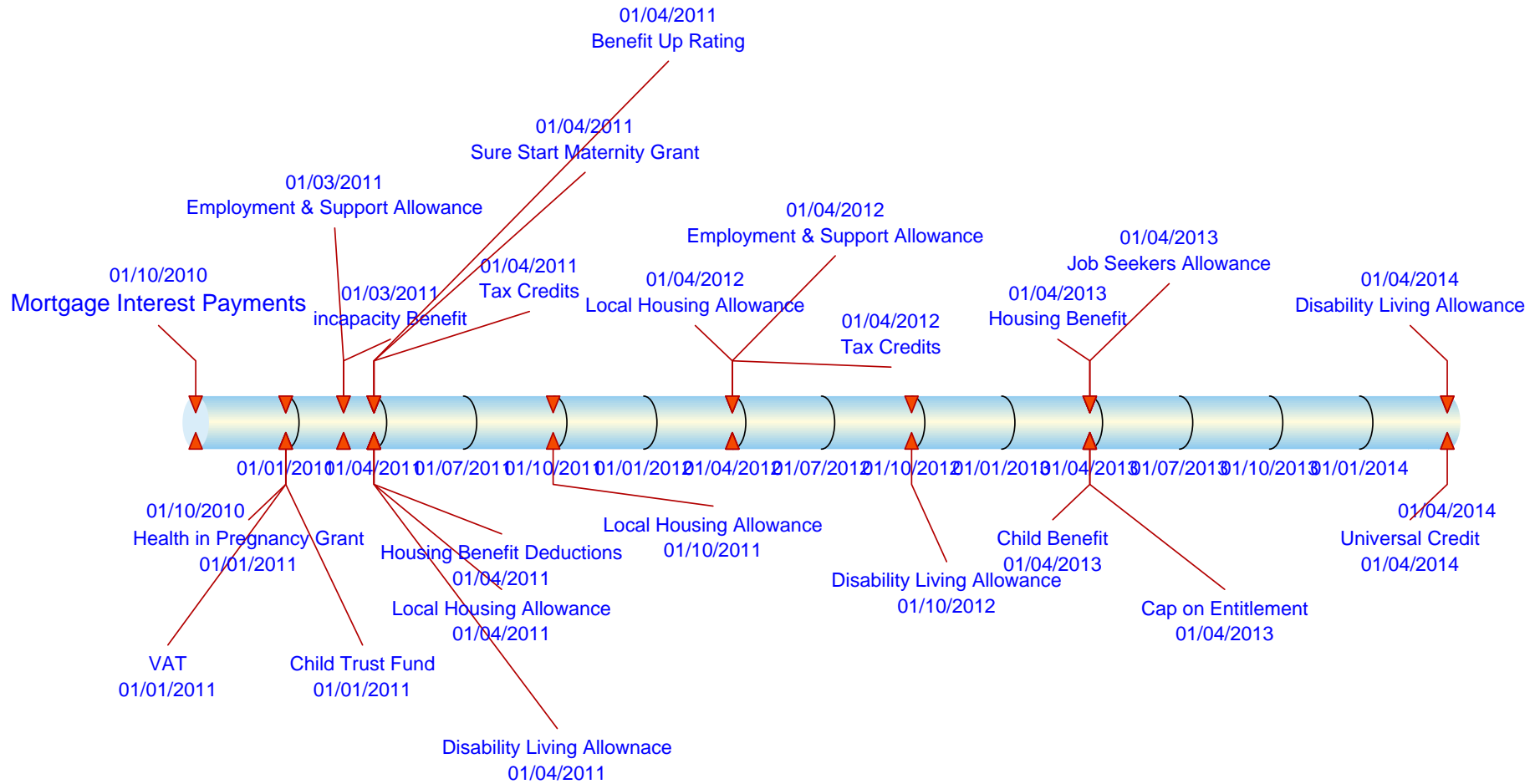
9.2 Total Annual Loss to Inverclyde is estimated at **£12,688.919** broken down as follows:

- **Housing Benefit**
75% of 1,300 claimants will be affected by total annual losses of approximately **£590,000**
- **Disability Living Allowance**
Total number of claimants 6,770 will be cut by 20% leading to annual losses of **£5,042,991**
- **Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance**
Total number of claimants 5,410 will be cut leading to annual losses of **£3,078,829-£5,348,373**
- **Annual losses to Inverclyde residents = £8,711,821 - £10,981,365**
- **Changes from Retail Price Index to Consumer Price Index**
2,560 Jobseekers allowance will lose £119,426 annually
1,960 Carers allowance recipients will lose £92,747 annually
2,860 Attendance Allowance recipients will lose £159,052 annually

10,220 families receiving Child Benefit for 16,535 children will lose £2,294,848 (1,456,634 if CPI is used) over the course of 3 year freeze (pro-rata £764,949 each year)
1,070 Employment Support Allowance recipients will lose £62,317 annually
4,120 Income Support recipients will lose £239,949 annually
4,930 Incapacity Benefit recipients will lose £269,114 annually.

- **Annual losses to Inverclyde residents = £1,707,554**

Appendix 2: Welfare Reform Timeline



1.0 Demographics

1.1 Population (2010)

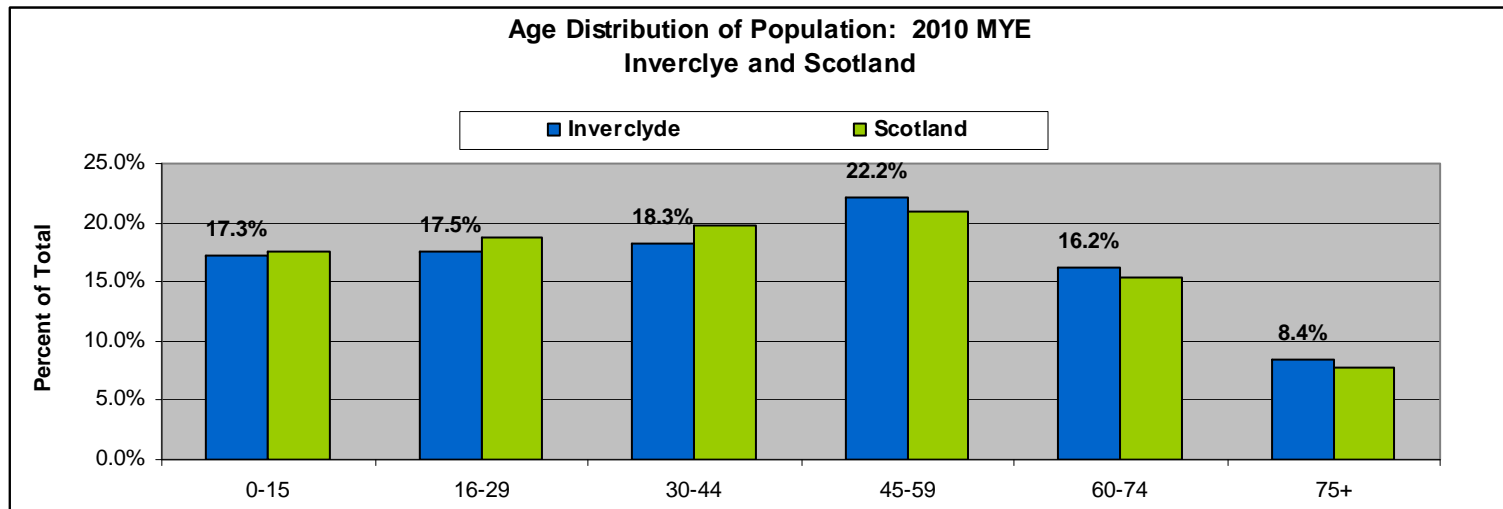
The population for Inverclyde in 2010 is **79,770**, a decrease of **0.5%** from 80,210 in 2009. The population of Inverclyde accounts for 1.5% of the total population of Scotland. Since 1984, Inverclyde's total population has fallen overall. Scotland's population has risen over this period.

Table 1: Estimated Population of Inverclyde and Scotland, by Age Group, 2010

Age Group	Male pop. Inverclyde	Female pop. Inverclyde	Total pop. of Inverclyde	% of total pop. of Inverclyde	Age Group	Male pop. Scotland	Female pop. Scotland	Total pop. of Scotland	% of total pop. of Scotland
0-15	7,178	6,658	13,836	17.3%	0-15	466,592	445,202	911,794	17.5%
16-29	7,211	6,775	13,986	17.5%	16-29	496,692	478,692	975,384	18.7%
30-44	6,873	7,736	14,609	18.3%	30-44	503,965	531,829	1,035,794	19.8%
45-59	8,507	9,236	17,743	22.2%	45-59	528,322	563,825	1,092,147	20.9%
60-74	5,961	6,933	12,894	16.2%	60-74	379,685	421,661	801,346	15.3%
75+	2,378	4,324	6,702	8.4%	75+	155,059	250,576	405,635	7.8%
All ages	38,108	41,662	79,770	100%	All ages	2,530,315	2,691,785	5,222,100	100%

Source: GRO MYE 2010

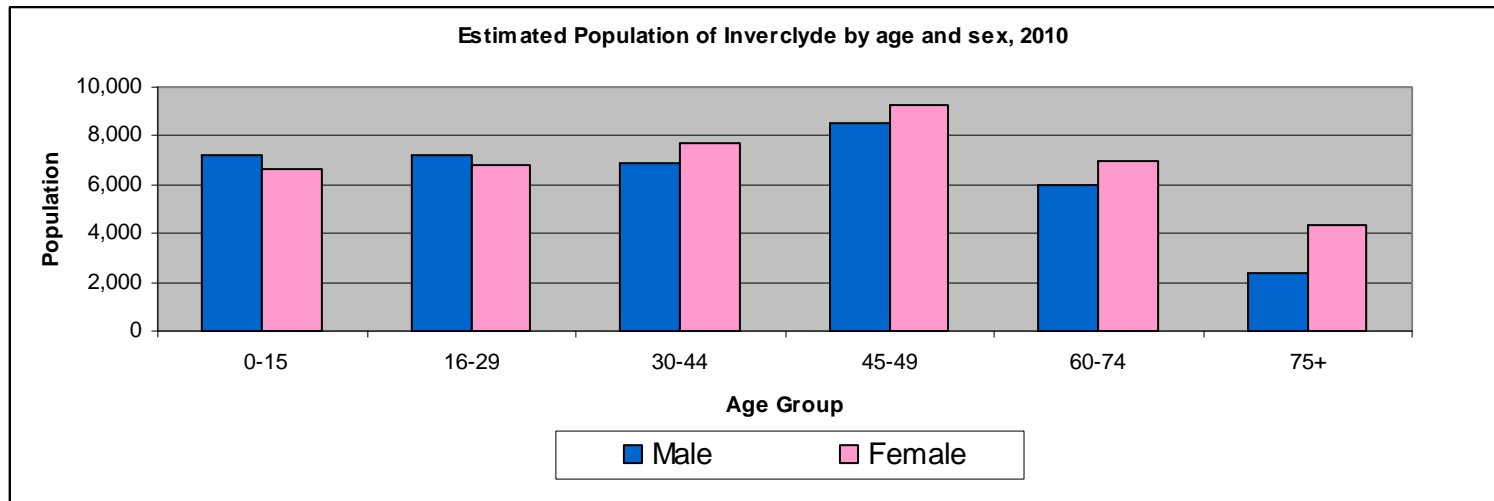
Chart 1: Estimated Population by Age Group Percentage – Inverclyde and Scotland, 2010



Source: GRO MYE 2010

Note: Figures on graph relate to percentages for Inverclyde

Chart 2: Estimated Population of Inverclyde by Age and Gender, 2010



Source: GRO MYE 2010

The age profile of Inverclyde suggests:

- The average age of a male is 40 and the average age of a female is 44. In Scotland the average ages are 39 and 42 respectively.
- 19% of the male population in Inverclyde are aged 16 years and under with 16% being female; this is similar to the Scottish national average of 18% and 17% correspondingly.
- 66% of males and 57% of females are of working age (based on the 16-64 age groups) and represent two thirds of the total population.
- 24.6% of the population are aged 60 years or older
- 15% of males and 27% of females are of pensionable age.
- In the older age group, those aged 75 years or older make up 8% of the total population of Inverclyde, slightly higher than that for Scotland as a whole.

1.2 Births

Between 2009 and 2010 Inverclyde experienced a 2.7% decrease in the number of births, dropping from 813 in 2009, to 791 in 2010. The number of births in Scotland fell 0.4%.

Table 2: Births in Inverclyde and Scotland, 2009 and 2010

	Births 2009		Births 2010		% Change in total number of births 2009-2010
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Inverclyde	448	365	411	380	-2.7%
Scotland	30,165	28,881	29,872	28,919	-0.4%

Source: GRO MYE 2010

1.3 Deaths (Calendar Year)

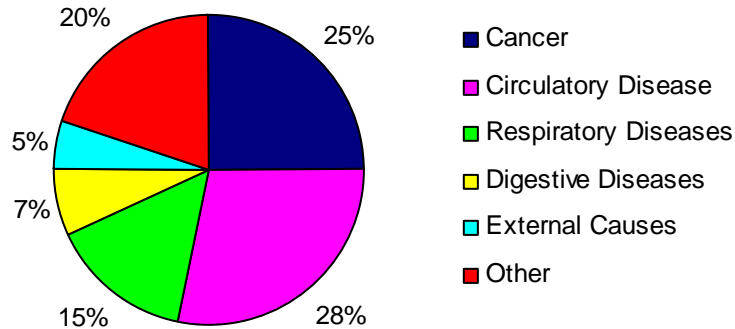
The number of deaths in Inverclyde increased from 971 in 2009 to 1,050 in 2010. Over the period 2008 to 2010 the overall death rate was higher for males than females.

Table 3: Deaths and age specific deaths rates by age group, the combined years 2008-2010

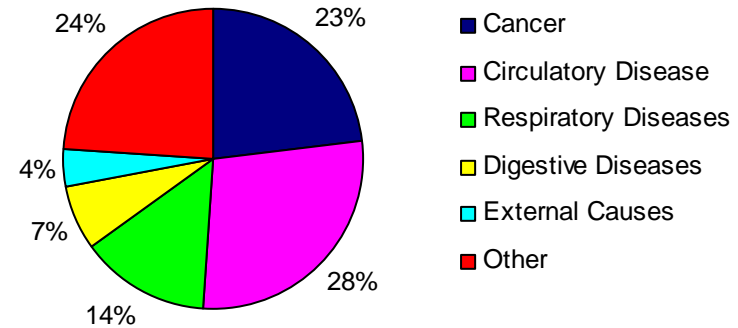
Age Group	Deaths in Inverclyde	Deaths in Scotland	Age specific death rate per 1,000 people, Inverclyde			Age specific death rate per 1,000 people, Scotland		
			Male	Female	All Persons	Male	Female	All Persons
0	15	706	6.0	6.1	6.0	4.4	3.5	4.0
1-14	8	291	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-29	43	1,981	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7
30-44	81	5,080	2.7	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.6
45-64	528	25,264	10.6	5.1	7.7	7.4	4.7	6.0
65+	2,341	130,201	59.3	51.1	54.4	52.4	48.2	50.0
All ages	3,016	163,523	12.8	12.3	12.5	10.4	10.6	10.5

Source: GRO MYE 2010

Cause of Death in Males, Inverclyde 2010



Cause of Death in Females, Inverclyde 2010



1.4 Migration

On average between 2008-2010 there was a net outflow of 279 people from Inverclyde per year, meaning less people entered Inverclyde (1,476 per year) than left (1,755 per year). The 16 to 29 year olds age group accounted for the largest group of in-migrants into Inverclyde and also the largest group of out-migrants was the 16 to 29 year olds.

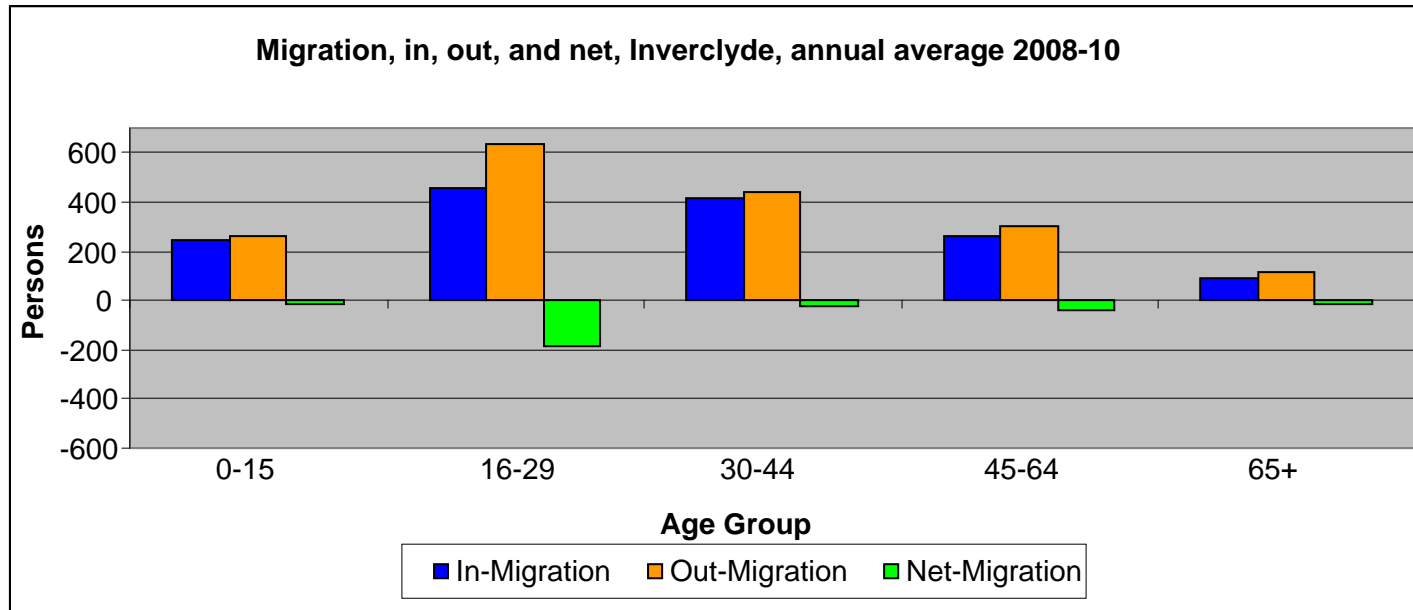
Table 4: Average migration in and out of Inverclyde 2008-2010*

Age Group	In	Out	Net
0-15	249	264	-15
16-29	455	639	-184
30-44	419	441	-22
45-64	259	298	-39
65+	94	113	-19
All ages	1,476	1,755	-279

Source: GRO MYE 2010

Note: Migration figures are based on three-year combined number and a 3-year average annual measure

Chart 3: Migration, Inverclyde, Annual Average 2008-2010*



Source: GRO MYE 2010

Note: Migration figures are based on three-year combined number and a 3-year average annual measure

- o Inverclyde experienced the highest rate of depopulation between 2000-2010 of -5.8%

1.5 Life Expectancy

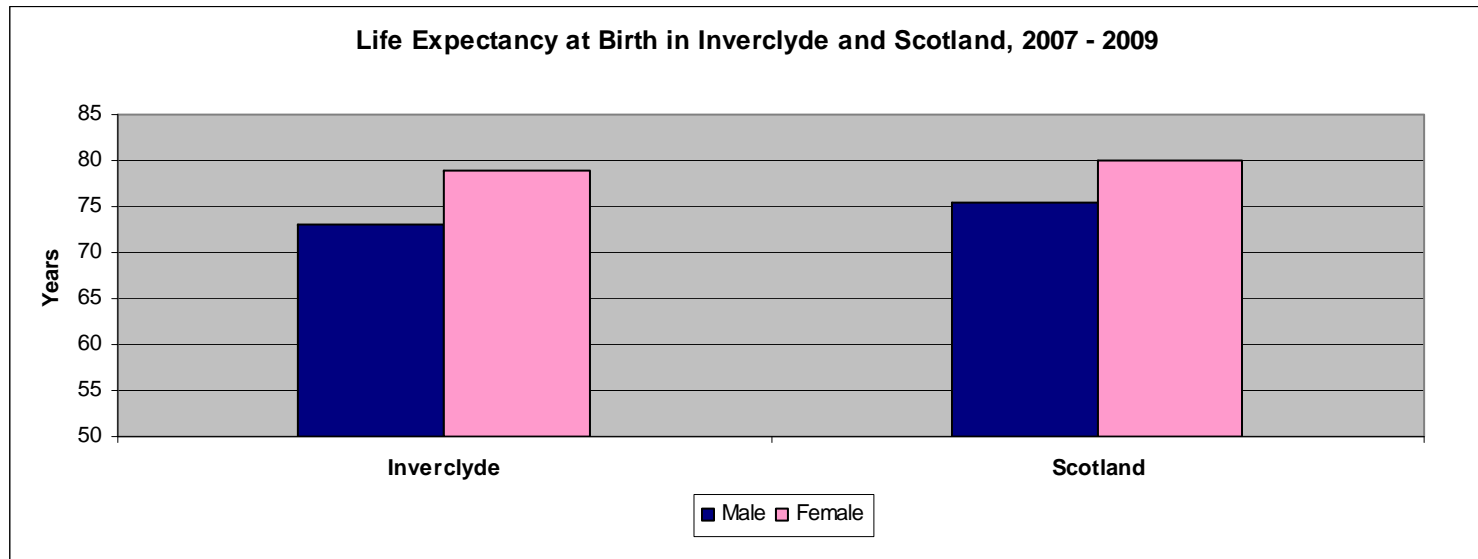
In 2007-2009, life expectancy at birth was 76.1 years, an increase of 3.3% when compared to 1997-1999. Female life expectancy at (79 years) is greater than male life expectancy (73.1 years), but both were lower than the Scottish average. Male life expectancy at birth in Inverclyde is improving more rapidly than female life expectancy.

Table 5: Life Expectancy for Inverclyde and Scotland, 1997–1999 and 2007– 2009

INVERCLYDE						
	Life Expectancy at Birth			Life Expectancy at 65		
	All persons	Male	Female	All persons	Male	Female
2007-2009	76.1	73.1	79.0	17.3	15.5	18.8
1997-1999	73.6	69.7	77.7			
% Change between 1997-1999 and 2007-2009	3.3%	4.9%	1.6%	-	-	-
SCOTLAND						
	Life Expectancy at Birth			Life Expectancy at 65		
	All persons	Male	Female	All persons	Male	Female
2007-2009	77.8	75.4	80.1	17.9	16.5	19.1
1997-1999	75.5	72.7	78.2	-	-	-
% Change between 1997-1999 and 2007-2009	3.1%	3.7%	2.5%	-	-	-

Source: GRO MYE 2010

Chart 4: Life Expectancy at Birth in Inverclyde and Scotland, 2007-2009



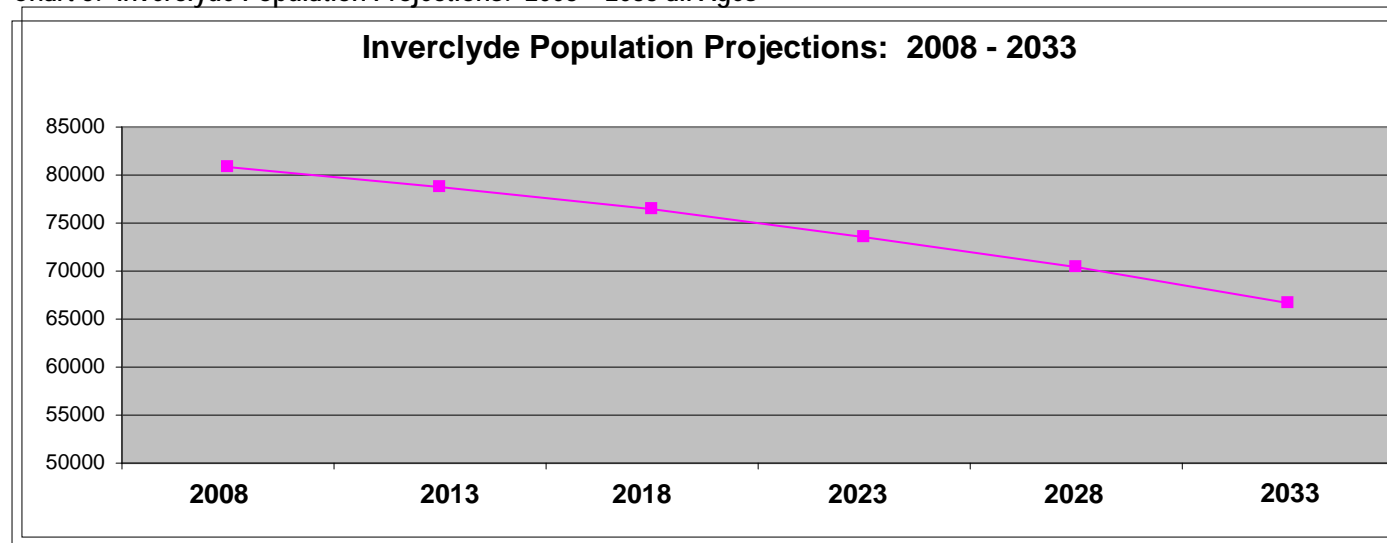
1.6 Population Projections

Table 6: Projected Population, by Age Group in Inverclyde, 2008 – 2033

Age Group	Base Year	Projected Years				
	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033
0-15	14,169	13,416	13,093	12,487	11,333	10,040
16-29	14,281	13,805	11,985	10,547	9,854	9,696
30-49	22,093	19,322	17,359	16,344	15,940	14,449
50-64	16,001	17,043	17,596	16,573	13,643	11,484
55-74	7,613	8,171	8,708	9,032	10,023	10,380
75+	6,623	7,046	7,622	8,629	9,579	10,562
All Ages	80,780	78,803	76,363	73,612	70,372	66,611

- By 2033 the population of Inverclyde is projected to fall by 17.5% to 66,611. The population of Scotland is projected to increase by 7.3% between 2008 and 2033. Over the 25 year period, the age group that is projected to increase the most in size in Inverclyde is the 75+ age group. This is the same as Scotland as a whole. The population of Inverclyde aged 16 years and under is projected to decline by 29.1% over the 25 year period.

Chart 5: Inverclyde Population Projections: 2008 – 2033 all Ages



Source: GRO 2008 MYE based Population Projections

- Chart 6 shows the steady decline across the 25 year projection

2.0 Households

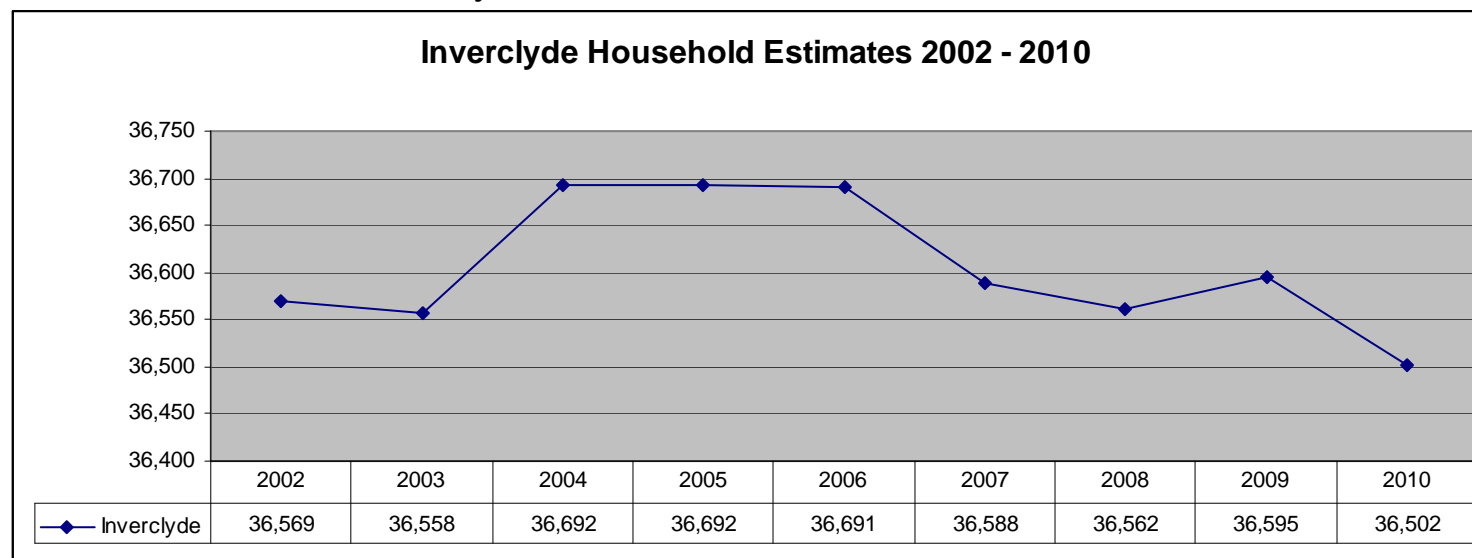
2.1 Household Estimates

Table 7: Household estimates for Inverclyde and Scotland, 2002 - 2010

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change 2009-2010	% Change 2005-2010
Inverclyde	36,569	36,558	36,692	36,692	36,691	36,588	36,562	36,595	36,502	0.3%	-0.5%
Scotland	2,211,025	2,229,535	2,249,160	2,271,353	2,291,415	2,314,359	2,332,457	2,345,304	2,357,424	0.5%	3.8%

- The 2010 estimate of the number of households in Inverclyde is 36,502. This is a -0.3% decrease in the 2009 figure of 36,595 compared to a 0.5% increase in Scotland as a whole. The proportion of these households receiving a single adult Council Tax discount is 40%. For Scotland, this figure is 38%.

Chart 6: Household Estimates for Inverclyde, 2002 - 2010



Source: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/households/estimates/index.html>

- In Inverclyde, 93% of dwellings are occupied, 6% are vacant and 1% represents second homes. The proportions of dwellings in Scotland which are vacant and second homes are 2.8% and 1.4%, respectively.
- The 2010 estimate of the number of dwellings in Inverclyde is 39,377. This is an increase of 0.2% from 2009 and compares to a 0.5% increase across Scotland as a whole.

2.2 Household Projections

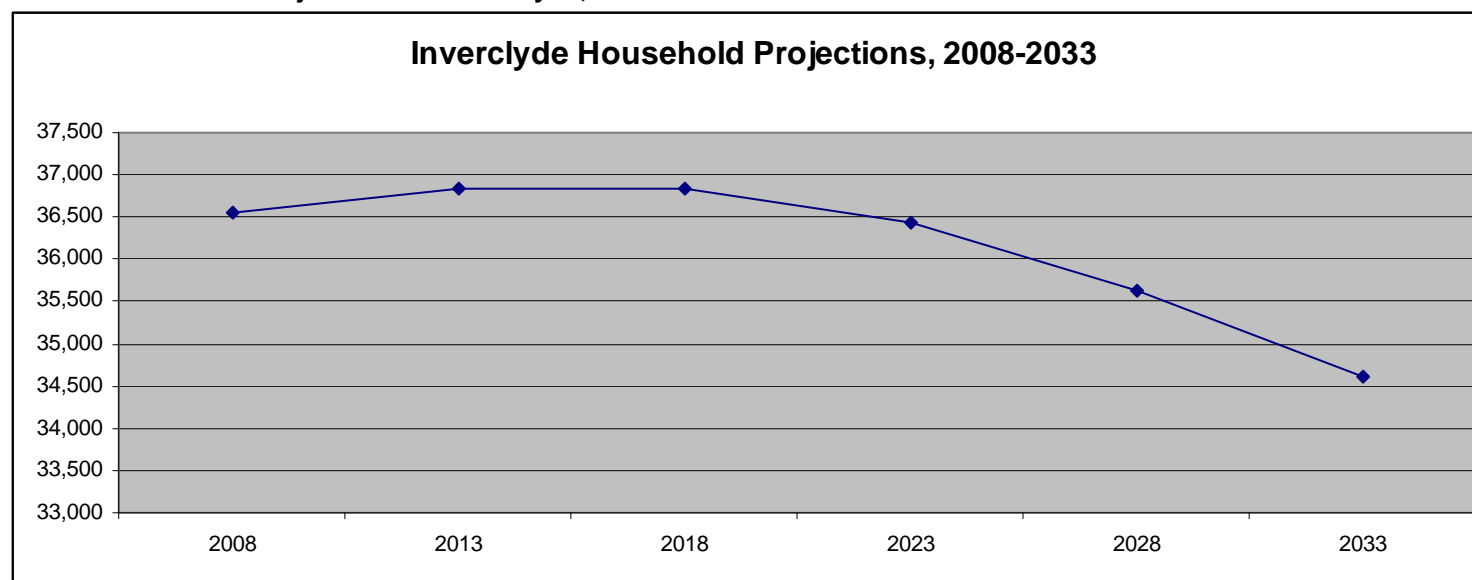
Table 8: Household Projections for Inverclyde and Scotland, 2008 - 2033

	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Change	
							2008 - 2033	
Inverclyde	36,560	36,830	36,840	36,430	35,630	34,610	-1,950	-5%
Scotland	2,331,250	2,440,440	2,549,930	2,645,300	2,731,760	2,812,520	481,270	21%

Source: GRO: Household Projections for Scotland, 2008-based

- The total number of households in Inverclyde is projected to change from 36,560 in 2008 to 34,610 in 2033; this represents a decrease of 5%.
- Inverclyde is one of only two local authorities in Scotland where household numbers are projected to fall over the 2008-2033 period. However, the projected number of households in Scotland as a whole is set to rise by 21% over this 25 year period.

Chart 7: Household Projections for Inverclyde, 2008 - 2033 - all households



Source: GRO: Household Projections for Scotland, 2008-based

2.3 Household Composition

The number of lone adult households in Scotland is projected to increase by 49% over the 25 year period between 2008 and 2033. In Inverclyde, the number of lone adult households is projected to increase by 22%, and the larger households in Inverclyde is projected to fall, with the number of households of 2 or more adults with children decreasing by 50% between 2008 and 2033. The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.18 in 2008 to 1.88 in 2033.

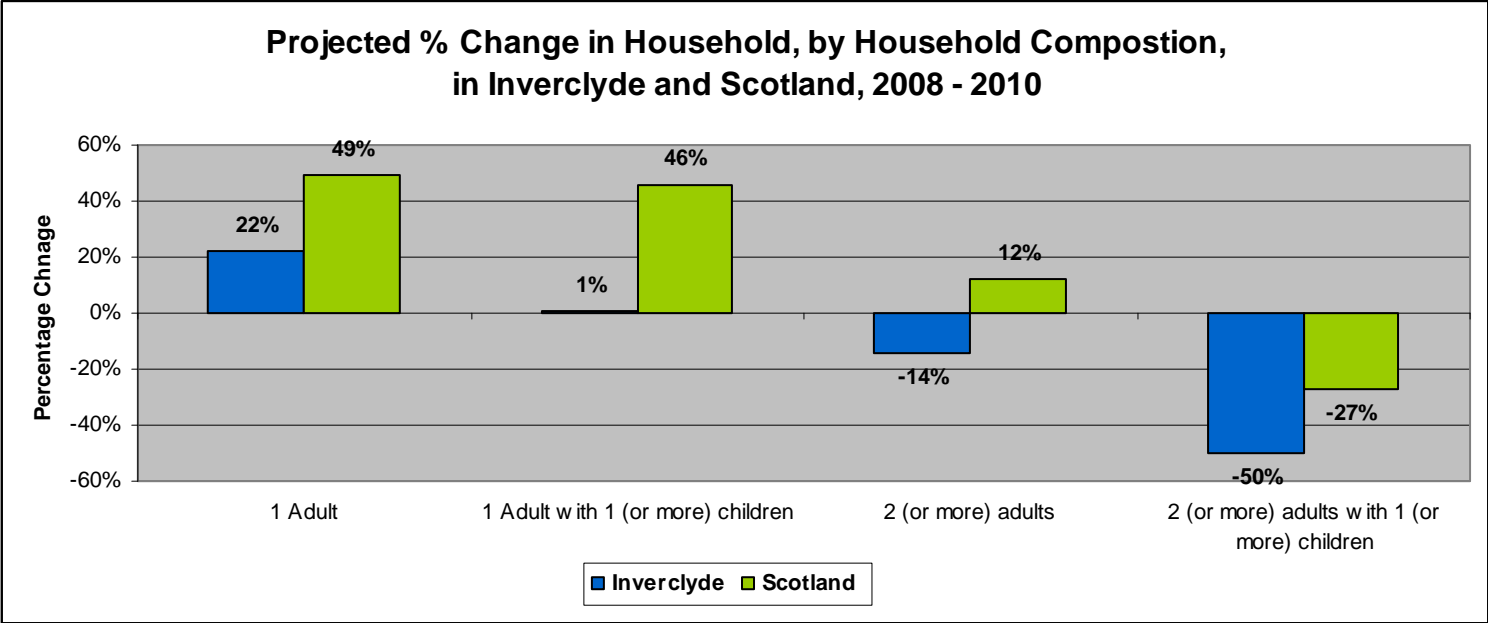
Table 9: Projected Household Composition: 2008 - 2033

Household Composition	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	% Change in Inverclyde 2008 - 2033	% Change in Scotland 2008-2033
	1 Adult	14,140	15,190	16,070	16,660	17,010	17,240	22%
1 Adult with 1 (or more) children	2,910	2,980	3,030	3,060	3,040	2,940	1%	46%
2 (or more) adults	12,920	13,010	12,940	12,540	11,870	11,120	-14%	12%
2 (or more) adults with 1 (or more) children	6,590	5,650	4,800	4,170	3,710	3,310	-50%	-27%
Total Households - Inverclyde	36,560	36,830	36,840	36,430	35,630	34,610	-5%	
Total Households - Scotland	2,331,250	2,440,440	2,549,930	2,645,300	2,731,760	2,812,520		21%

Between 2008 and 2033 it is projected that:

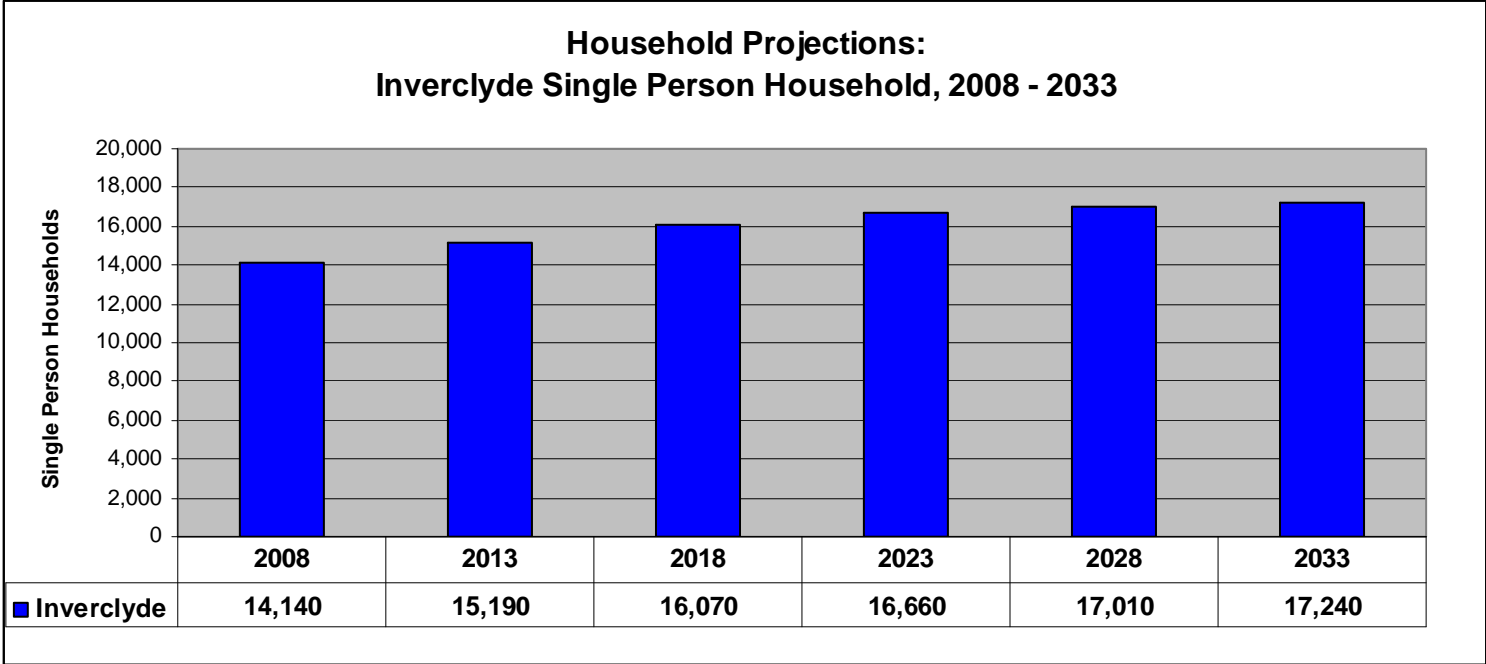
- The percentage of one adult household will increase by 3,100 or by 22% between 2008 and 2033. By 2033 almost half of all households in Inverclyde will be made up of one adult households
- Households comprising of one adult and one or more children will increase by 1%
- Households comprising of two or more adults will decrease by 14%
- Households with two or more adults with one or more children will fall by 50% by 2033 and will represent 10% of all household types

Chart 8: Projected % Change in Household Composition 2008 - 2033



2.4 Single Person Households

Chart 9: Single Person Households: Projections 2008 - 2033



o In Inverclyde, there is a projected 22% increase in single person households between 2008 and 2033. Chart 9 shows the steady increase in this type of household.

2.5 Household Projections by Age of Head of Households

Table 9: Household Projections for Inverclyde 2008–2033, Age of Head of Household

Household by age of head of Household	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	% Change in Inverclyde 2008 - 2033	% Change in Scotland 2008 - 2033
16-29	3,750	4,060	3,810	3,420	3,150	3,300	-12%	17%
30-44	9,220	8,090	7,980	8,440	8,290	7,240	-22%	8%
45-59	10,600	11,170	10,720	8,960	7,650	7,450	-30%	2%
60-74	8,090	8,360	8,780	9,370	9,660	9,060	12%	27%
75+	4,890	5,150	5,560	6,240	6,880	7,570	55%	82%
Total Households- Inverclyde	36,560	36,830	36,840	36,430	35,630	34,610	-5%	
Total Households - Scotland	2,331,250	2,440,440	2,549,930	2,645,300	2,731,760	2,812,520		21%

- In Inverclyde, households headed by 60-74 year olds are projected to increase in number by 12%, and those headed by the 75+ age group are projected to increase by 55% between the years 2008 and 2033.

Chart 10: Age of Household

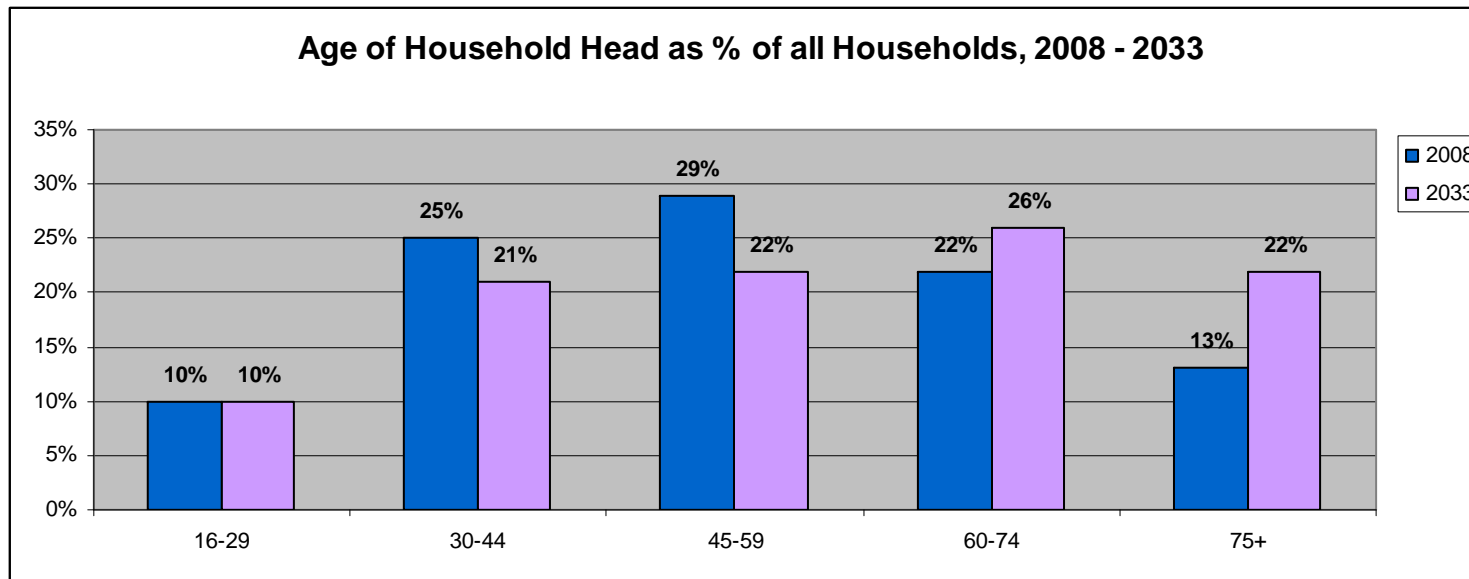
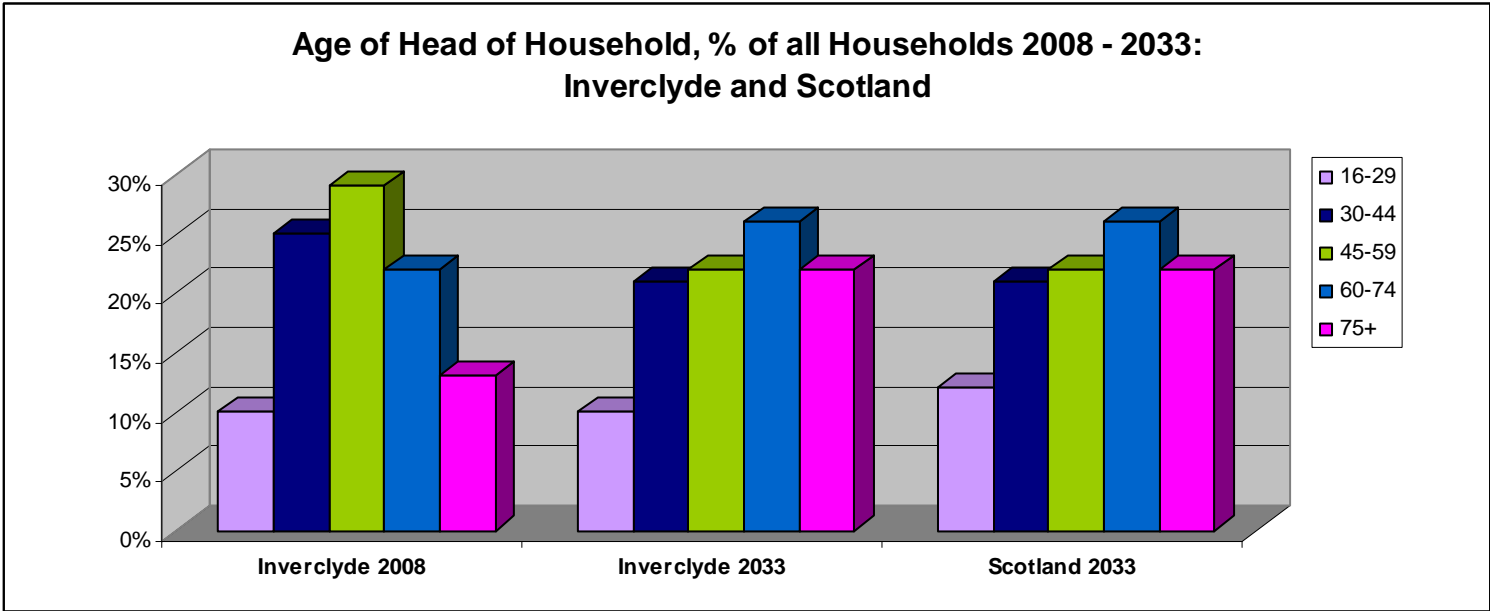


Chart 11: Age of Household Head



3.0 Housing Tenure

Table 10: Estimated Tenure Stock Figures for Inverclyde, 2011

LHS Sub Area	Affordable Housing Sector	Owner Occupied Sector	Private Rented Sector	Total Stock
Port Glasgow	2,638	4,234	742	7,614
Greenock Central East	4,938	3,548	1,036	9,522
Greenock South West	2,908	5,020	674	8,602
Greenock West	283	2,764	639	3,686
Gourock	448	4,418	425	5,291
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	33	1,971	287	2,291
Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village	71	2,119	147	2,337
	11,320	24,073	3,950	39,343

Source: Inverclyde Safer and Inclusive Communities, Housing Team

Table 11: Estimated Tenure Stock Figures for Inverclyde (percentage), 2011

LHS Sub Area	Affordable Housing Sector	Owner Occupied Sector	Private Rented Sector	Total Stock
Port Glasgow	34.6%	55.6%	9.7%	7,614
Greenock Central East	51.9%	37.3%	10.9%	9,522
Greenock South West	33.8%	58.4%	7.8%	8,602
Greenock West	7.7%	75.0%	17.3%	3,686
Gourock	8.5%	83.5%	8.0%	5,291
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	1.4%	86.0%	12.5%	2,291
Kilmacolm and Quarriers Village	3.0%	90.7%	6.3%	2,337
	28.8%	61.2%	10.0%	39,343

Source: Inverclyde Safer and Inclusive Communities, Housing Team

- o Table 10 shows the estimated tenure figures for the housing stock in Inverclyde and table 11 highlights the percentage split. The tables contain information for the affordable sector which covers the social rented sector and low cost home ownership. There were 11,100 social rented properties in Inverclyde at the 31st March 2011.

4.0 Housing Benefit

Table 12: Housing Benefit / Council Tax Benefit Recipients: July 2011

	All HB recipients	All CTB recipients	Claiming both HB and CTB1	CTB only	HB only
SCOTLAND	473,300	560,470	425,950	134,510	47,350
Aberdeen City	15,240	15,940	13,080	2,860	2,150
Aberdeenshire	10,690	12,960	9,360	3,600	1,330
Angus	8,610	10,210	7,790	2,410	820
Argyll and Bute	6,570	8,170	5,830	2,340	740
Clackmannanshire	5,340	5,950	4,890	1,060	450
Dumfries and Galloway	11,840	14,740	10,440	4,300	1,390
Dundee City	19,350	20,860	17,160	3,710	2,200
East Ayrshire	12,800	15,820	12,060	3,760	740
East Dunbartonshire	4,350	6,280	3,870	2,410	470
East Lothian	6,970	8,130	6,210	1,920	760
East Renfrewshire	3,750	5,260	3,290	1,970	460
Edinburgh, City of	38,620	41,560	32,280	9,270	6,330
Eilean Siar	1,430	2,990	1,250	1,740	180
Falkirk	13,040	15,220	11,990	3,230	1,050
Fife	31,380	36,790	28,720	8,070	2,670
Glasgow City	90,860	102,880	83,650	19,220	7,210
Highland	15,540	19,610	13,480	6,130	2,060
Inverclyde	9,340	11,280	8,370	2,910	970
Midlothian	6,410	7,500	5,730	1,770	680
Moray	5,410	6,680	4,660	2,020	750
North Ayrshire	15,510	18,860	14,350	4,510	1,170
North Lanarkshire	33,950	42,950	31,830	11,110	2,120
Orkney Islands	930	1,370	830	540	100
Perth and Kinross	8,630	10,150	7,490	2,660	1,130

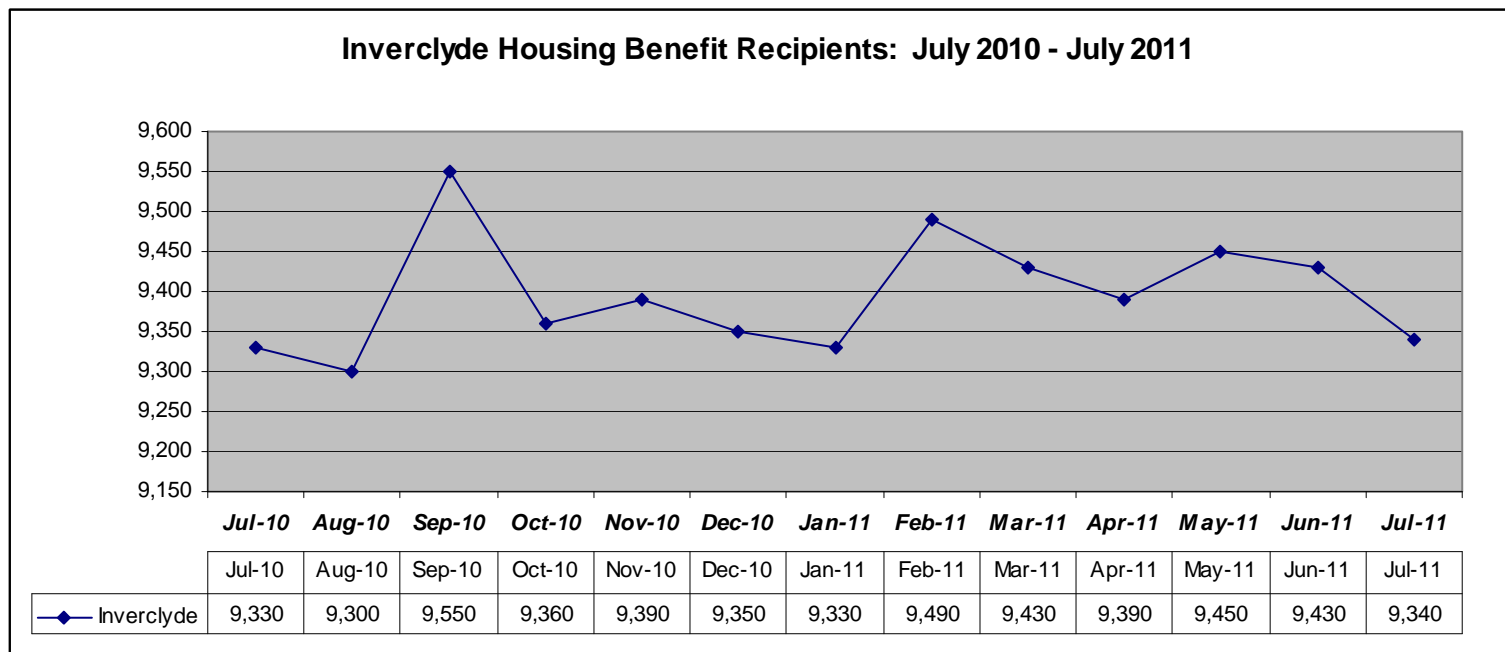
Renfrewshire	17,390	21,010	15,630	5,380	1,760
Scottish Borders	8,420	10,050	7,580	2,470	840
Shetland Islands	1,020	1,290	870	410	150
South Ayrshire	10,150	12,780	9,070	3,710	1,080
South Lanarkshire	27,030	35,360	24,730	10,630	2,300
Stirling	5,790	6,830	5,070	1,760	720
West Dunbartonshire	11,910	14,140	11,050	3,090	860
West Lothian	15,040	16,860	13,340	3,520	1,700

Source: http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/hb_ctb/hbctb_release_oct11.xls

Notes

1. If an individual is claiming HB within one LA and CTB within a neighbouring LA, they will be recorded in this column within the LA that administers the HB claim.

Chart 12: Inverclyde Housing Benefit Recipients, July 2010 – July 2011



Source: DWP, Information Directorate, Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE), 2011

- At July 2011, the total number of people in Inverclyde claiming Housing Benefit was 9340, with 11280 claiming Council Tax Benefit.
- The total number of people claiming both benefits was 8370.

Table 13: Housing Benefit Recipients by Tenure and Passported Status: July 2011

	All HB recipients	Tenancy Type		Passported Status	
		Social Rented Sector	Private Rented Sector	Passported	Non-Passported (Standard Claims)
SCOTLAND	473,300	382,010	91,020	336,700	136,450
Aberdeen City	15,240	13,740	1,460	10,240	5,000
Aberdeenshire	10,690	8,760	1,940	7,120	3,570
Angus	8,610	6,660	1,950	5,960	2,640
Argyll and Bute	6,570	4,810	1,760	4,680	1,890
Clackmannanshire	5,340	4,530	810	3,750	1,590
Dumfries and Galloway	11,840	8,970	2,870	8,230	3,600
Dundee City	19,350	14,860	4,500	13,890	5,460
East Ayrshire	12,800	10,390	2,400	9,390	3,410
East Dunbartonshire	4,350	3,280	1,070	3,040	1,310
East Lothian	6,970	5,670	1,300	4,580	2,390
East Renfrewshire	3,750	2,870	880	2,660	1,090
Edinburgh, City of	38,620	27,330	11,290	25,080	13,510
Eilean Siar	1,430	1,210	230	970	470
Falkirk	13,040	11,430	1,610	9,490	3,550
Fife	31,380	25,040	6,340	22,230	9,160
Glasgow City	90,860	76,180	14,500	69,680	21,180
Highland	15,540	12,910	2,630	10,420	5,100
Inverclyde	9,340	7,250	2,090	6,650	2,690
Midlothian	6,410	5,270	1,140	4,310	2,110
Moray	5,410	4,230	1,180	3,680	1,730
North Ayrshire	15,510	12,090	3,420	11,540	3,960
North Lanarkshire	33,950	28,880	5,070	24,850	9,100
Orkney Islands	930	710	230	610	320
Perth and Kinross	8,630	6,330	2,300	5,900	2,710
Renfrewshire	17,390	14,080	3,310	11,720	5,650

Scottish Borders	8,420	6,590	1,830	5,570	2,850
Shetland Islands	1,020	960	60	670	350
South Ayrshire	10,150	7,390	2,760	6,970	3,180
South Lanarkshire	27,030	21,950	5,080	19,400	7,640
Stirling	5,790	4,800	960	4,150	1,640
West Dunbartonshire	11,910	10,690	1,220	9,060	2,850
West Lothian	15,040	12,180	2,850	10,240	4,800

Source: DWP, Information Directorate, Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE), 2011

- o In Inverclyde, 78% of Housing Benefit recipients were Social Sector tenants and 22% were Private Sector tenants.

5.0 Economic Activity

Table 14: Employment and Unemployment: Inverclyde and Scotland (Apr 2010 – Mar 2011)

	Inverclyde (numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland %
All People			
Economically active*	39,700	76.6	77.1
In employment*	36,600	70.4	71.0
Employees*	33,000	63.7	63.1
Self employed*	2,800	5.2	7.4
Unemployed (model based)**	3,500	8.7	7.8
Males			
Economically active*	20,400	79.9	82.3
In employment*	18,400	72	74.8
Employees*	16,000	63.2	6.7
Self employed*	1,900	6.7	10.5
Unemployed (model based)**	1,900	9.5	9.0
Females			
Economically active*	19,400	73.4	72.0
In employment*	18,100	68.8	67.4
Employees*	17,000	64.3	62.5
Self employed*	1,000	3.7	4.5
Unemployed (model based)**	1,200	6.3	6.4

(source: ONS annual population survey)

* Numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

** Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

- o The unemployment rate in Inverclyde as shown in Table14 is 8.7% and for Scotland it is 7.8%.

Table15: Economic Inactivity: Inverclyde and Scotland (Jan 2010 – Dec 2010)

	Inverclyde (numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland %
All People			
Economically inactive*	11,900	23.4	22.9
Wanting a job	3,500	6.9	5.6
Not wanting a job	8,400	16.5	17.3
Males			
Economically inactive*	5,000	20.1	17.7
Wanting a job**	1,800	7.2	5.0
Not wanting a job**	3,200	12.9	12.6
Females			
Economically inactive*	6,900	26.6	28.0
Wanting a job**	1,700	6.6	6.1
Not wanting a job**	5,200	20.0	21.9

(source: ONS annual population survey)

* Numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64

** Numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of economically active

6.0 Out-of-Work Benefits

Table 17: Job Seekers Allowance (September, 2011)

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)
All People	2,820	5.5	4.1
Males	1,985	7.9	5.7
Females	835	3.2	2.5
Aged 18 to 24			
Total	820	11.2	8.3
Up to 6 months	625	8.5	6.1
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	165	2.3	1.7
Over 12 months	30	0.4	0.5
Aged 25 to 49			
Total	1,545	6.0	4.2
Up to 6 months	915	3.5	2.3
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	440	1.7	1.0
Over 12 months	195	0.7	0.9
Aged 50 to 64			
Total	420	2.6	2.1
Up to 6 months	250	1.5	1.1
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	105	0.6	0.4
Over 12 months	65	0.4	0.5

Source: ONS Claimant Count – age duration with proportions

- The claimant count for Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Inverclyde is 5.5% compared with the Scottish total at 4.1%. This accounts for 2,820 individuals in Inverclyde who are in receipt of JSA.
- 70% of JSA claimants in Inverclyde are male this represents 1 in 20 of the total male population.
- 29% of JSA claimants in Inverclyde are aged 18 to 24 years.

Table 18: Working-age Client Group – Key Benefit Claimants (February, 2011)

	Inverclyde (Numbers)	Inverclyde (%)	Scotland (%)
Total Claimants by Client Group:	11,900	23.1	16.8
Job Seekers	2,630	5.1	4.2
ESA and Incapacity Benefit	6,290	12.2	8.1
Lone Parents	1,080	2.1	1.4
Carers	760	1.5	1.2
Other s on Income Support related Benefits	330	0.6	0.5
Disabled	650	1.3	1.1
Bereaved	170	0.3	0.2
Key out-of-work Benefits*	10,330	20.0	14.2

Source: DWP Benefit Claimants – working age client group

- Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and Incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income support related benefits.

Note: % is a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

- 20%of the working age population of Inverclyde, those aged 16-64 were claiming key out-of-work benefits compared with the Scottish total of 14.2%. These key benefits consist of the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and other income related benefits.
- 12%of working age claimants were in receipt of Employment Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit which represents 6,290 benefit recipients.

Inverclyde Council homelessness statistical summary 2008 – 2011

	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
Number of homelessness presentations	634		587		534	
Those assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness	390		378		384	
Percentage of those assessed as homeless in priority need	86%		94%		96%	
Percentage of repeat presentations of those assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness	9.23%		8.46%		9.11%	
Age range/gender of those presenting as homeless	M	F	M	F	M	F
16-17*	17	10	11	15	15	22
18-24*	70	79	80	92	57	67
25 -39	195	88	142	89	150	99
40-44	50	22	27	26	29	13
45-54	56	23	57	24	38	25
55-59	11	3	6	1	5	4
60+	6	4	14	3	7	3
Percentage of those to whom the Council has a duty to permanently re-house that received an offer of an SST from an RSL	41.20%		45.83%		42.27%	
Percentage of social housing lets in Inverclyde to statutory homeless cases	17.3%		30.7%		21.22%	
Percentage Scottish average of social housing lets to statutory homeless cases	DATA UNAVAILABLE		42.1%		DATA UNAVAILABLE	
Numbers of households in temporary accommodation as at 31 March	99		100		95	

*** Figures denoted in red would, if assessed as being homeless or threatened with homelessness, represent an increase in numbers that would fall into the category of receiving Shared-Room Rate HB only under the new HB rules.**