# Predicting future changes in work ability of individuals receiving a disability benefit

Longitudinal analysis of self-reported and registration data

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#### **Conflict of interest**

None to declare





# **Background**

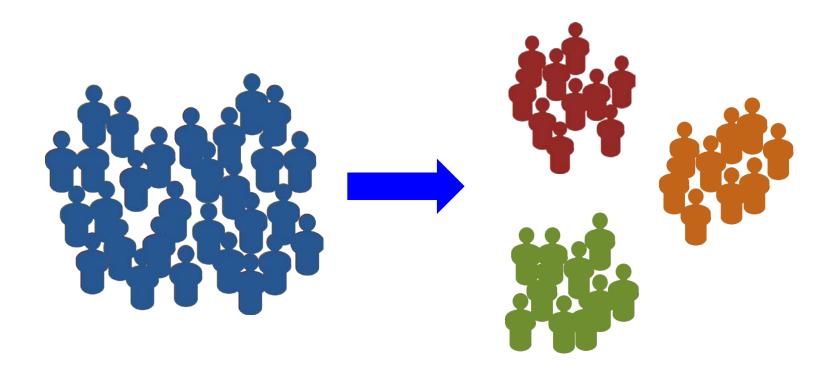
- Long-term work disability is bad for an individual's health
- Claimants' health may improve or deteriorate
- Accurate prognosis of future changes in work disability is important, but requires complex predictions





# Aim of the study

Investigate whether sociodemographic, work disability, health and functional limitation factors can predict changes in work ability at one-year follow-up.







### Study population

- Longitudinal cohort study
- 944 individuals
- Independent variables

#### SSI registration data

- Socio-demographics
- Work
- Health
- Functional limitations

#### Self-reported data

- SF36, WI, HADS, WBI
- Expectations with respect to recovery and getting back to work





#### **Methods**

- Dependent variable: self-reported change in work ability
- Multinomial regression model
- Three steps to build the model
- Performance measures: predictive values





#### **Methods**

- Most claimants do not experience an increase or decrease in WAS
- Weighted regression

Minimize 
$$log(L) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{3} I_{ij} log(p_{ij}) \right]$$

with 
$$w_i = \frac{1}{2}(WAS_{T1} - WAS_{T0}) + 1$$

and 
$$p_{ij} = \text{Prob}[Y_i = j | x_i] = \frac{\exp(x_i' \beta_j)}{1 + \sum_{k=2}^{J} \exp(x_i' \beta_k)}$$





# Results: model that predicts improvement/deterioration of work ability

Variables	Improvement	Deterioration
WAS at baseline	0.59	2.21
Work status (working)	3.24	0.23
Wage loss (≥ 80%)	0.51	-
IP – physical score	0.38	-
Working hour restrictions (≤ 4 hours per day)	-	1.74
WBI	0.94	1.08

<sup>\*</sup> Odds ratio's of some of the variables that were significant at the 5% level.





#### Conclusions

- Changes in work ability at one-year follow-up can be predicted by healthand work-related variables.
- Accurate predictions of future changes in work ability can help insurance physicians to improve their assessment of prognosis, which is important to offer suitable return-to-work interventions.



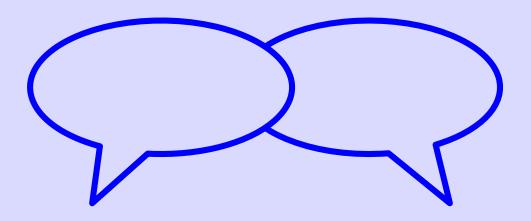


#### **Future research**









Questions?

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