

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

East Glasgow Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

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Summary & Key Findings

East Glasgow CHCP Incapacity Benefit claimant Profile

1. This incapacity benefit (IB) claimant profile for East Glasgow gives detailed information on IB claimants by sex, age, reason for claiming IB and length of time on IB. It also contains IB claimant rates for the 11 neighbourhoods in East Glasgow (in 2008, Parkhead & Dalmarnock had the highest IB rate at 29.6% and Baillieston & Garrowhill the lowest rate at 9.6%).

2. In 2008 there were 14,160 IB claimants in East Glasgow. The IB rate, on flow rate and off flow rate were determined for East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 23.8% to 17.7% from 2000 to 2008. The rate of on flow has decreased from 6.4% to 4.3% and the off flow rate has increased from 21.0% to 25.5%.

3. The proportion of male and female 'credits only' IB claimants (those with a poor work history) have increased from 2000 to 2008 and the proportion is larger in East Glasgow compared to Scotland. There are more female 'credits only' than males.

4. The proportion of each age group who are claimants rises with age, peaking in the 60-64 age group. However there are decreases in all age groups over time. East Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 38.0% of 55-59 year olds in East Glasgow were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

The percentage of 'payment' IB claimants increases with age with the majority of claimants aged over 40. The age of 'credits only' claimants is more evenly distributed across age categories.

The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories.

Off flow rates are higher for people under 30. There has been a particularly striking increase in East Glasgow.

5. The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 50.3% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in East Glasgow, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

The rate of claiming IB due to mental health has been determined for the 11 neighbourhoods in East Glasgow.

6. The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 62.8% claiming for over 5 years in East Glasgow in 2008.

Off flow rates decrease dramatically as length of time on IB increases.

7. This profile highlights the striking levels of inequality in the level of worklessness related to ill health. While the overall trend is of improvement, this profile confirms a continuing need to prioritise interventions which can improve social inclusion and work capacity.

The Scottish Observatory for Work and Health is funded by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, NHS Lanarkshire, Scottish Centre for Healthy Working Lives and the Scottish Government Health Directorates. We are grateful to DWP for providing these data.

East Glasgow Community Health and Care Partnership Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

Introduction

Incapacity benefit (IB) is the key contributory benefit for people who are incapable of work because of illness or disability.

This profile is one of fourteen incapacity benefit profiles that have been produced by the Scottish Observatory for Work & Health using DWP data. Each profile examines the “stock” of IB claimants and the “on” and “off” flow to IB. Each profile provides the following data on IB claimants from 2000 to 2008:

1. A ‘bath water’ diagram
2. IB rates (% of working age population claiming IB)
3. On flow rates (expressed as a percent of the WAP not on IB)
4. IB off flow rates (expressed as a percent of the total IB population)
5. IB claimants by neighbourhood/intermediate zone
6. Breakdown of IB claimants by sex
 - IB rate by sex
 - On flow rate by sex
 - Off flow rate by sex
 - Payment/credits by sex
7. Breakdown of IB claimants by age
 - IB rate by age
 - On flow rate by age
 - Off flow rate by age
 - Payment/credits by age
8. Breakdown of IB claimants by reason for claiming IB
 - Total claimants by illness
 - Comparison of mental health and musculoskeletal claimants
 - Mental Health IB rate
 - On flow by illness
 - Off flow rate by illness
 - Mental Health IB claimants by neighbourhood/intermediate zone
9. Breakdown of IB claimants by length of time on IB
 - Total claimants by length of time on IB
 - Off flow rate by length of time on IB
10. Off flow destination *restricted access*

Comparisons with Scotland are shown.

Individual profiles are available for the following geographies:

Scotland
Local authorities
Glasgow City
North Lanarkshire
South Lanarkshire
East Dunbartonshire
East Renfrewshire
Inverclyde
Renfrewshire
West Dunbartonshire
Community Health & Care Partnerships

East Glasgow
North Glasgow
South East Glasgow
South West Glasgow
West Glasgow

An **overview IB claimant profile** has also been produced which compares IB rates and on and off rates and shows 'bath water' diagrams for all geographies.

Yearly stock data have been calculated by taking a mean of the data from four quarters. For example, yearly data for 2008 were calculated by taking a mean of the data from the four quarters commencing December 2007 and ending in November 2008.

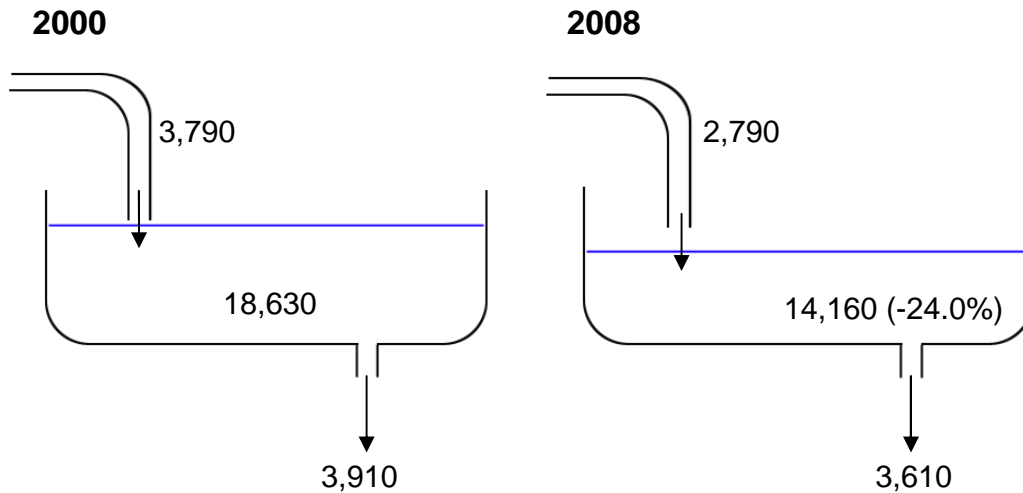
The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2008 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2007 to the quarter ending November 2008.

This profile investigates IB claimants in East Glasgow Community Health and Care Partnership (CHCP) from 2000 to 2008. There are important changes with DWP data for 2008. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on the 27th October 2008 and replaced IB and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for *new* customers only. ESA claimants are not included in the IB figures for 2008.

1. Bath water diagram

Figure 1

East Glasgow CHCP



We have previously created a dynamic model of the IB population using a 'bath water' analogy.^{1,2} The 'bath water' diagrams detail the incapacity benefit population (those claiming IB at any given time), the on flow (those starting to claim IB) and the off flow (those whose claim has terminated) in a given year. The population on IB are represented by the amount of bath water. The on and off flow populations are represented by the tap water and the outflow respectively. Bath water diagrams are shown for 2000 and 2008 for East Glasgow CHCP (figure 1). They show that the decrease in the population on IB is mainly due to decreases in the on flow rather than increases in the off flow. However in order to fully understand the on and off flow data the numbers need to be expressed as on and off flow *rates* – see 3 & 4.

2. IB Rates

Figure 2 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and East Glasgow and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Figure 2

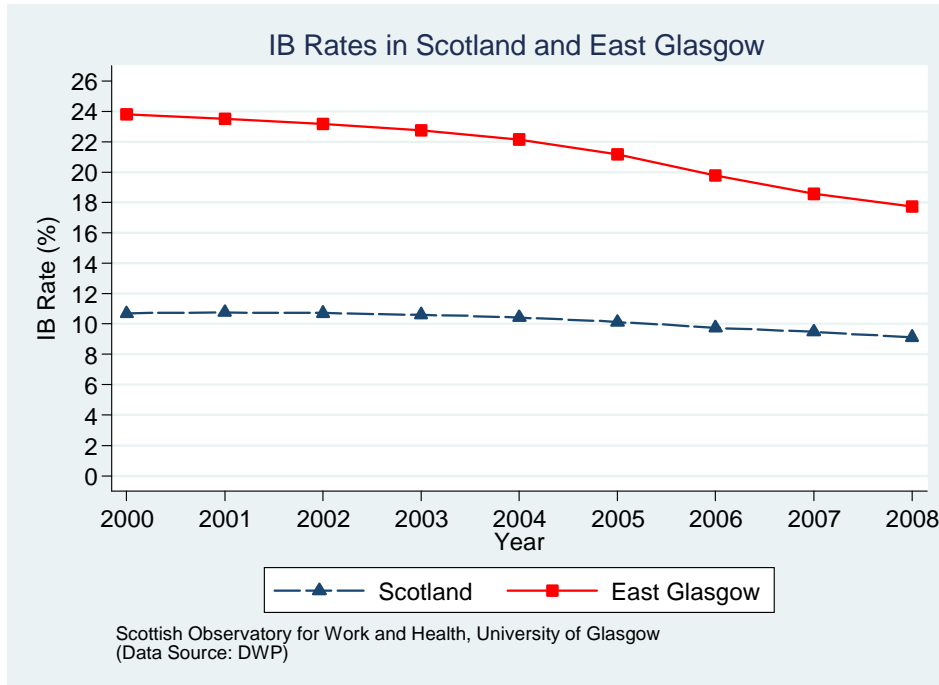


Table 1 shows the IB rates for East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008

Year	IB rate (%)
2000	23.8
2001	23.5
2002	23.1
2003	22.7
2004	22.1
2005	21.2
2006	19.8
2007	18.6
2008	17.7

The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 23.8% to 17.7% from 2000 to 2008 for East Glasgow CHCP.

3. On flow rates

Figure 3 shows on flow rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and East Glasgow and are expressed as a percent of the WAP not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving into IB.

Figure 3

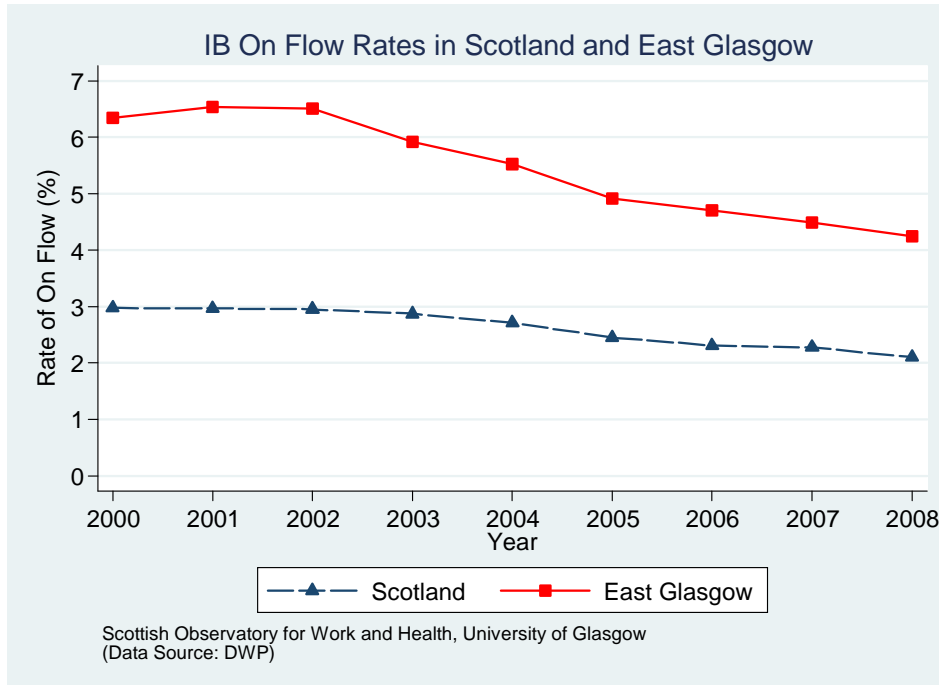


Table 2 shows the IB on flow rates for East Glasgow CHCP from 2000 to 2008.

Year	On flow rate (%)
2000	6.4
2001	6.5
2002	6.5
2003	5.9
2004	5.5
2005	4.9
2006	4.7
2007	4.5
2008	4.3

The rate of on flow has decreased in East Glasgow. There has been a drop of 2.1 percentage points for East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008 and a drop of 0.8 percentage points for Scotland.

4. Off flow rates

Figure 4 shows off flow rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and East Glasgow and are expressed as a percent of the total IB population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 4

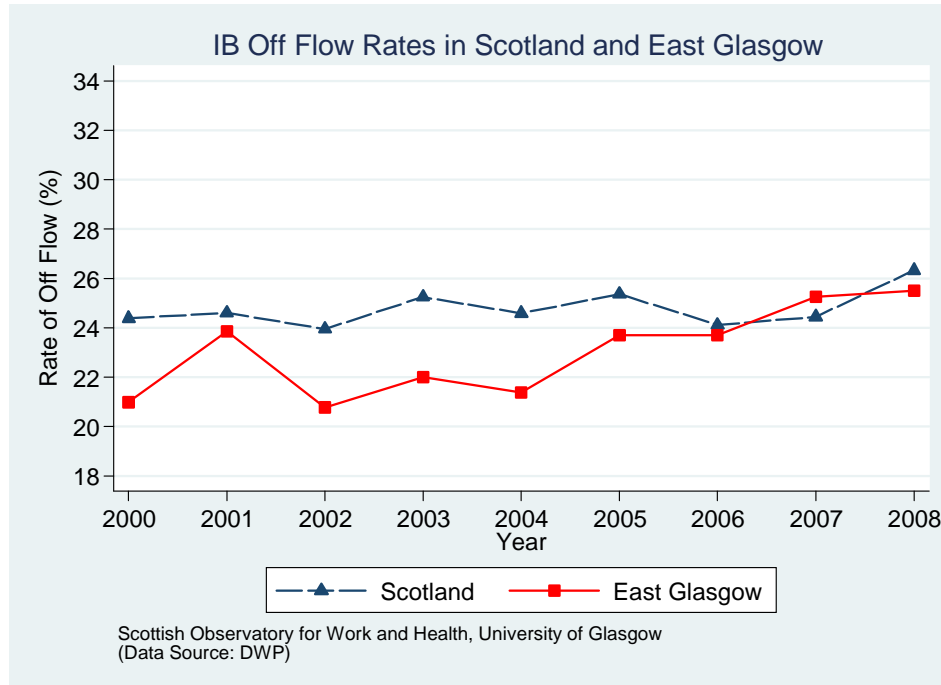


Table 3 shows the IB off flow rates for East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008

Year	Off flow rate (%)
2000	21.0
2001	23.9
2002	20.8
2003	22.0
2004	21.4
2005	23.7
2006	23.7
2007	25.3
2008	25.5

East Glasgow started off with a lower off flow rate than Scotland in 2000. There has been a steady increase in the off flow rate from 2005. Overall East Glasgow's off flow rate has increased from 21.0% in 2000 to 25.5% in 2008.

5. IB Claimants by neighbourhood

Table 4 shows the number of IB claimants in the 11 neighbourhoods in East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Table 4

East Glasgow	Number of IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Baillieston & Garrowhill	1460	1470	1430	1380	1350	1280	1190	1140	1120
Calton & Bridgeton	2430	2430	2410	2310	2260	2190	2090	1960	1800
Dennistoun	1360	1330	1310	1230	1160	1120	1070	1010	930
Easterhouse	1600	1600	1580	1520	1490	1490	1420	1300	1260
Haghill & Carntyne	1550	1470	1390	1350	1290	1200	1130	1090	1040
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	1320	1290	1290	1250	1200	1150	1080	1020	1000
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	1600	1530	1510	1430	1390	1320	1280	1200	1130
Riddrie & Cranhill	1600	1580	1570	1520	1490	1470	1390	1330	1330
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	1110	1130	1120	1080	1030	970	920	850	820
Springboig & Barlanark	2130	2130	2100	2090	2070	2020	1880	1790	1750
Tollcross & West Shettleston	2480	2490	2480	2520	2550	2420	2280	2130	2000

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

Table 5 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 11 neighbourhoods in East Glasgow and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 5

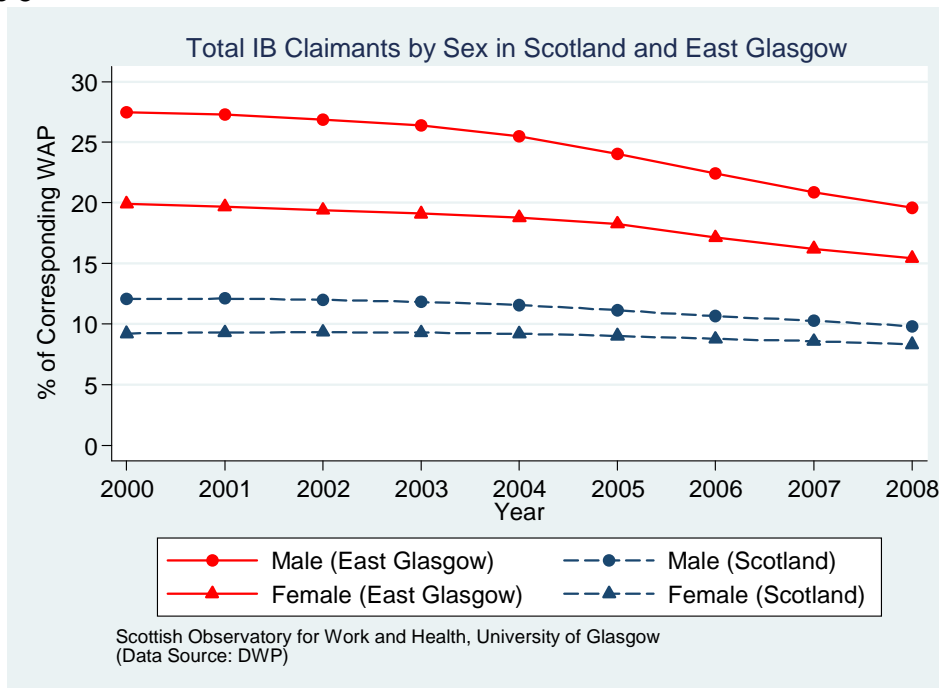
East Glasgow	IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Baillieston & Garrowhill	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.2	11.9	11.3	10.5	9.9	9.6
Calton & Bridgeton	30.1	29.8	29.2	28.0	26.9	25.3	22.9	20.7	18.3
Dennistoun	18.6	18.2	17.9	16.7	15.5	14.6	13.6	12.7	11.5
Easterhouse	26.8	26.6	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.4	24.8	22.6	21.8
Haghill & Carntyne	28.6	27.4	26.1	25.7	24.8	23.2	21.8	20.9	19.8
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	17.6	17.2	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.3	14.6	13.9	13.5
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	38.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	36.9	35.6	34.0	32.0	29.6
Riddrie & Cranhill	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.4	23.6	22.6	21.4	20.6	19.8
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	22.8	23.9	24.5	23.8	22.9	22.1	21.0	19.4	18.3
Springboig & Barlanark	26.2	26.6	26.6	27.0	26.4	25.5	23.3	22.3	22.0
Tollcross & West Shettleston	24.9	24.9	24.8	25.1	25.3	24.0	22.6	21.3	20.2

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

6. IB Claimants by Sex

Figure 5 shows the percentage of working age males/females in Scotland and East Glasgow claiming IB from 2000 to 2008.

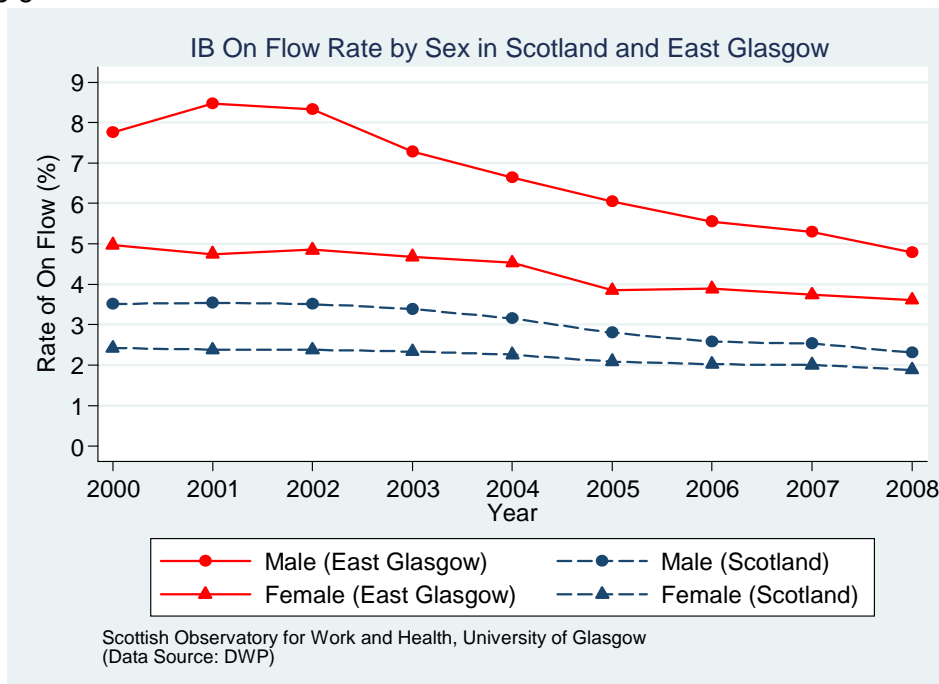
Figure 5



In 2000, in East Glasgow 27.5% of males were claiming IB and 19.9% of females. By 2008, 19.6% of males and 15.4% of females were now claiming IB.

Figure 6 shows the rate of on flow by sex in Scotland and East Glasgow. The rate of on flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/female WAP not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB.

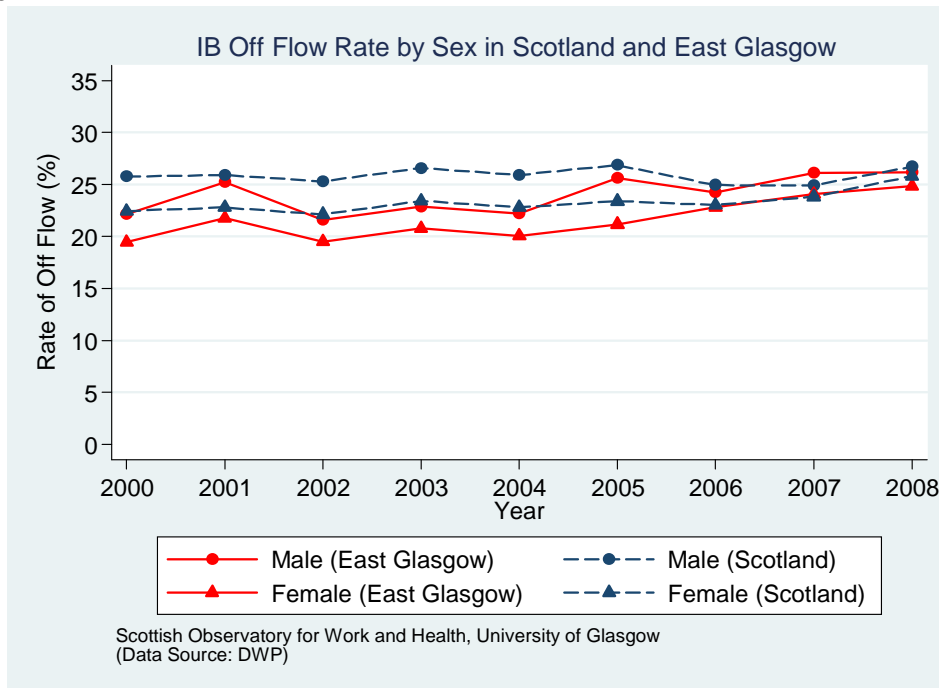
Figure 6



East Glasgow has higher on flow rates for males and females compared to Scotland. There have been larger decreases in the male on flow rate than female for both East Glasgow and Scotland.

Figure 7 shows the rate of off flow by sex in Scotland and East Glasgow. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/females stock population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 7

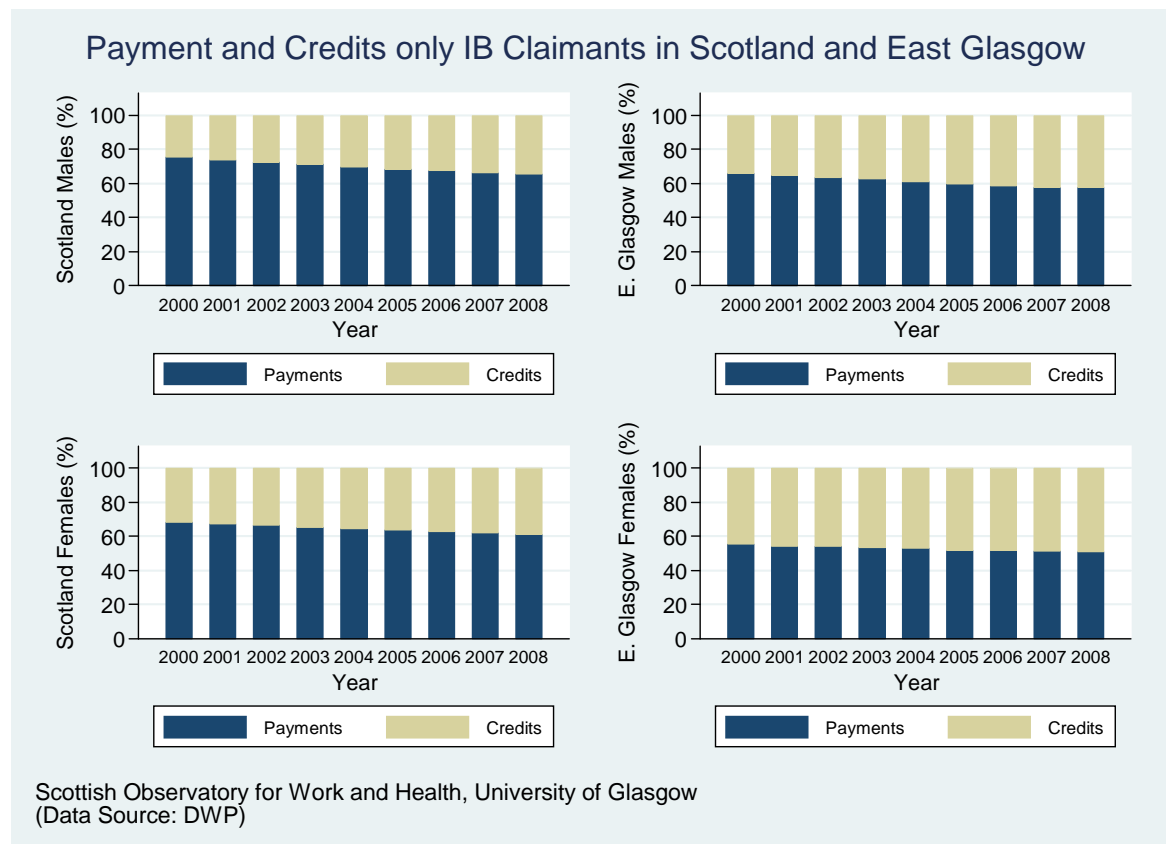


East Glasgow has moved to narrowing the gap with Scotland for both male and female off flow rates.

There are two categories of IB claimants: 'payment' and 'credits only' claimants. Definitions are complex and the benefits system as a whole tries to ensure that individuals receive broadly equivalent amounts from the State – but the source may vary. For our purposes, the key difference is that 'payment' IB claimants have a good recent work history and receive IB payment. 'Credits only' claimants receive financial support from other sources but are 'credited' with pension contributions and gain access to other benefits like Income Support with a disability premium. These claimants have less good recent work histories.

Figure 8 shows the percentage of male and female 'payment' and 'credits only' claimants in East Glasgow and Scotland.

Figure 8



The proportion of 'credits only' claimants is larger in East Glasgow compared to Scotland for both males and females. The proportion of male and female 'credits only' claimants have increased from 2000 to 2008. There are more female 'credits only' claimants than males. This proportion is much higher in East Glasgow (for example in 2008 the percentage of female 'credits only' claimants was 48.8% and Scotland in 38.5%).

7. IB Claimants by Age

The IB population can be broken down into 11 age categories. Figures 9 & 10 show total IB claimants by age (expressed as percentage of the corresponding denominator age group) for Scotland and East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 9

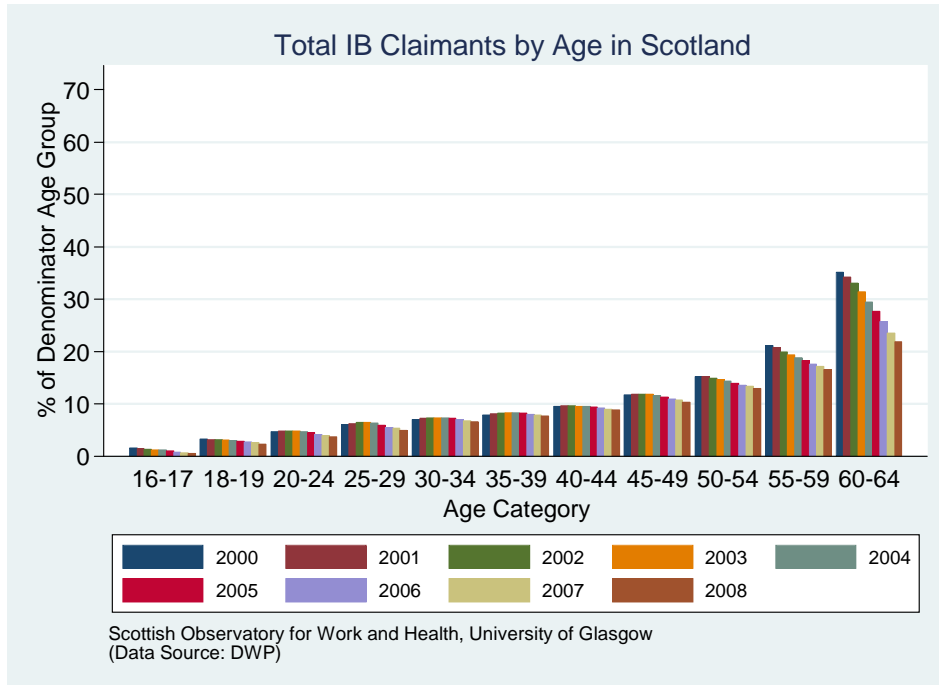
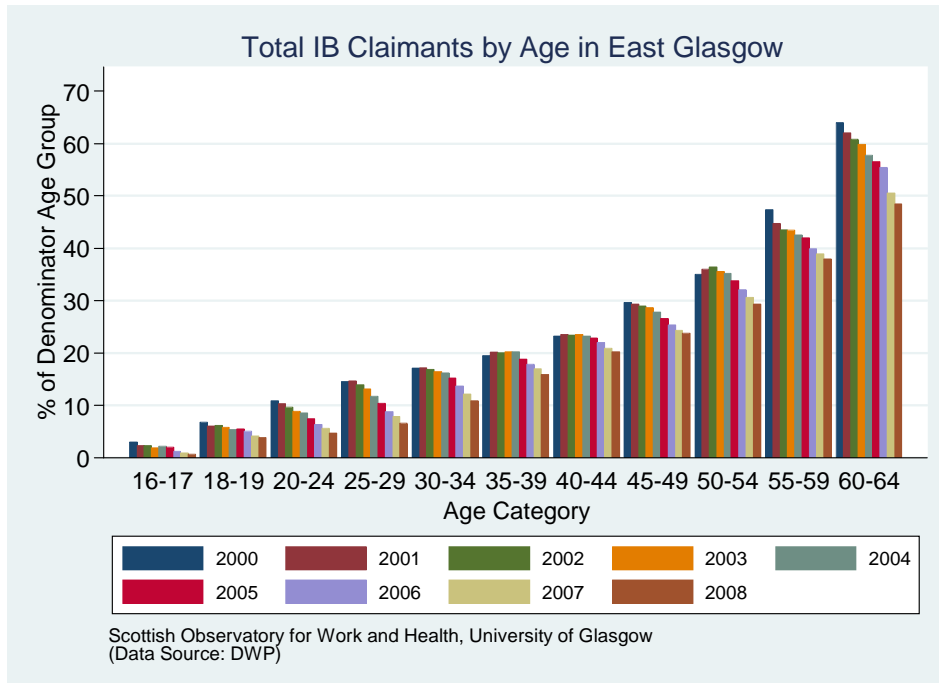


Figure 10



The proportion of each age group who are claimants rises with age, peaking in the 60-64 age group. However there are decreases in all age groups over time. East Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 38.0% of 55-59 year olds in East Glasgow were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

Figures 11 & 12 show the rate of on flow by age in Scotland and East Glasgow. The rate of on flow is expressed as a percentage of the working age population in that age group not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB.

Figure 11

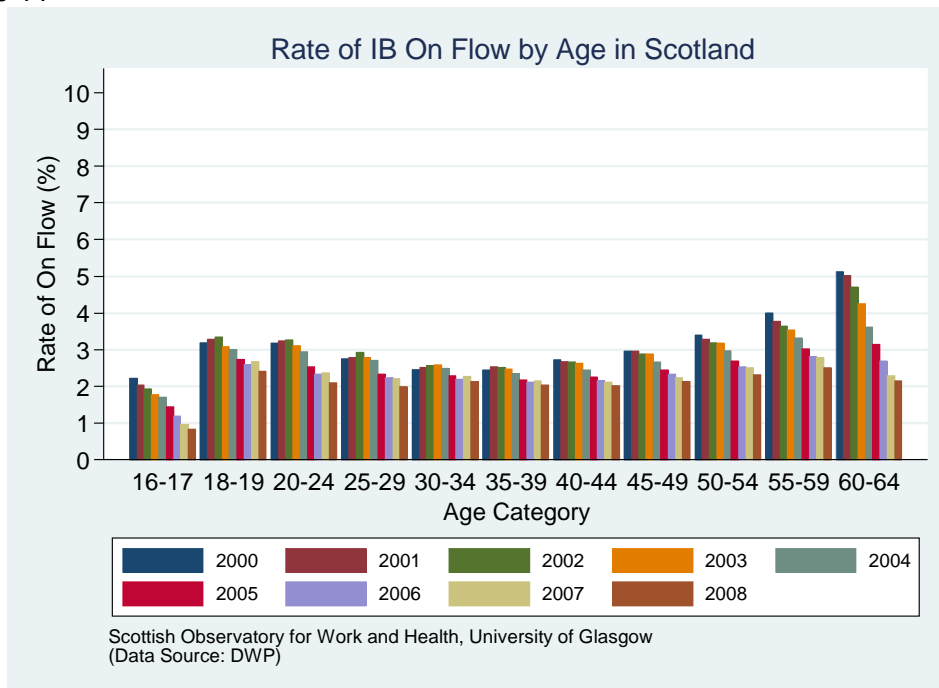
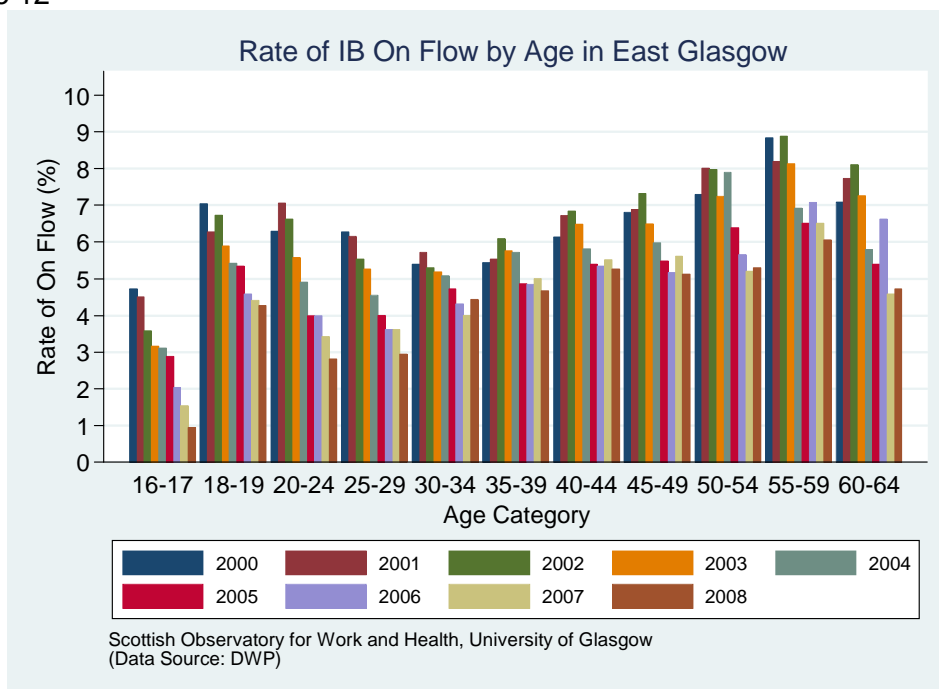


Figure 12



The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories. East Glasgow has higher on flow rates in all age categories compared to Scotland but there have been larger decreases from 2000 to 2008.

Figures 13 & 14 show the rate of off flow in Scotland and East Glasgow. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the total stock population in that age group. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 13

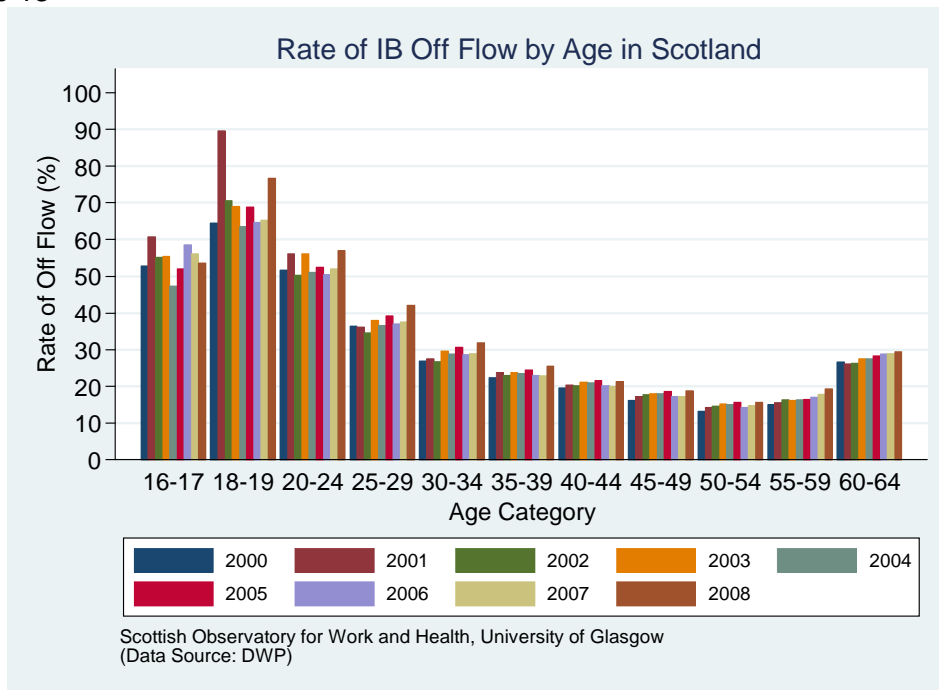
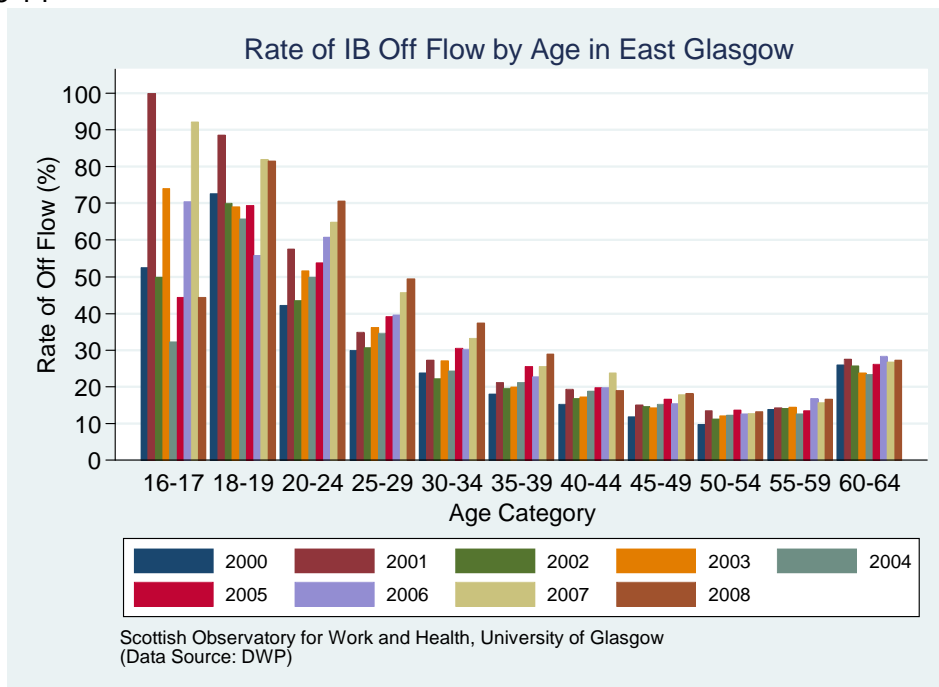


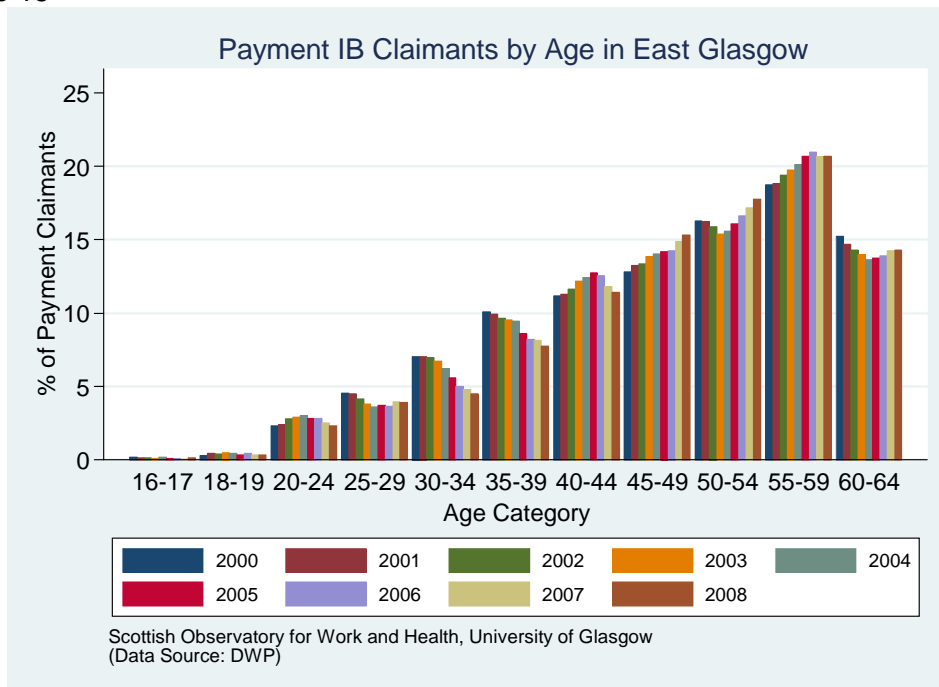
Figure 14



Off flow rates are higher for people under 30 and in particular the 16-17 and 18-19 age groups.

Figure 15 shows 'payments' claimants by age in East Glasgow. The number of 'payments' claimants in each age group are expressed as a percent of all payment claimants.

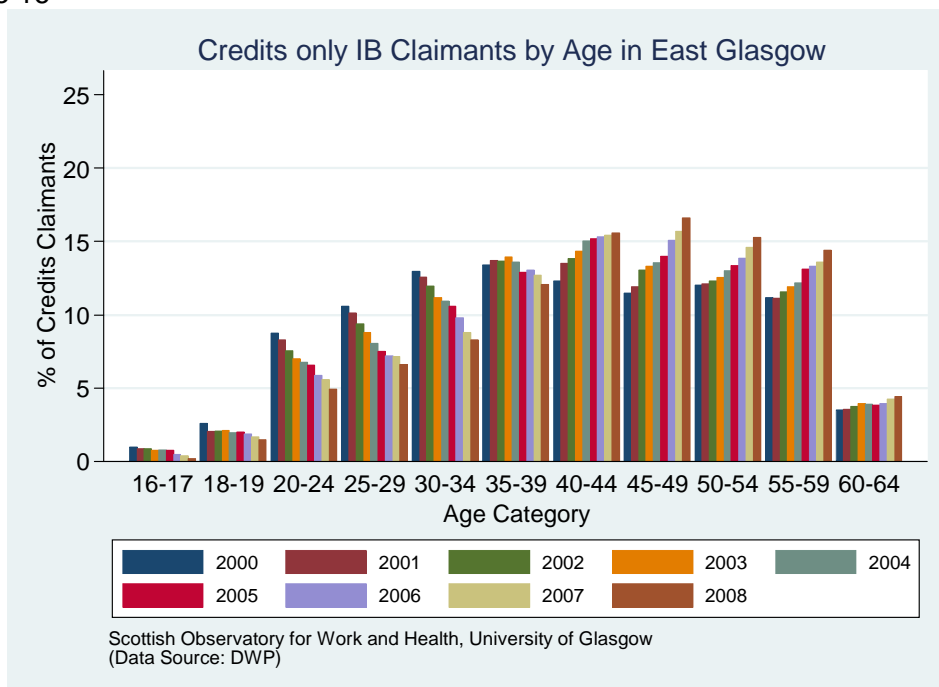
Figure 15



The percentage of 'payment' IB claimants increases with age with the majority of claimants aged over 40.

Figure 16 shows 'credits only' claimants by age in East Glasgow. The number of 'credits only' claimants in each age group are expressed as a percent of all 'credits only' claimants.

Figure 16



The age of 'credits only' claimants is more evenly distributed across age categories.

8. IB Claimants by Illness

Figures 17 & 18 show the number of IB claimants by illness category expressed as a percent of the total stock population in Scotland and East Glasgow.

Figure 17

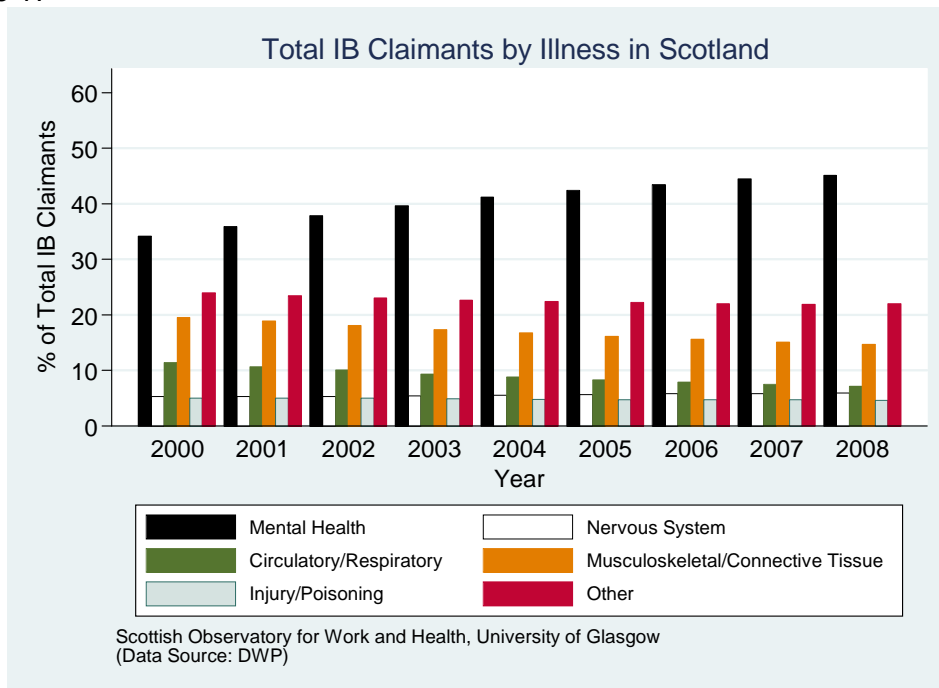
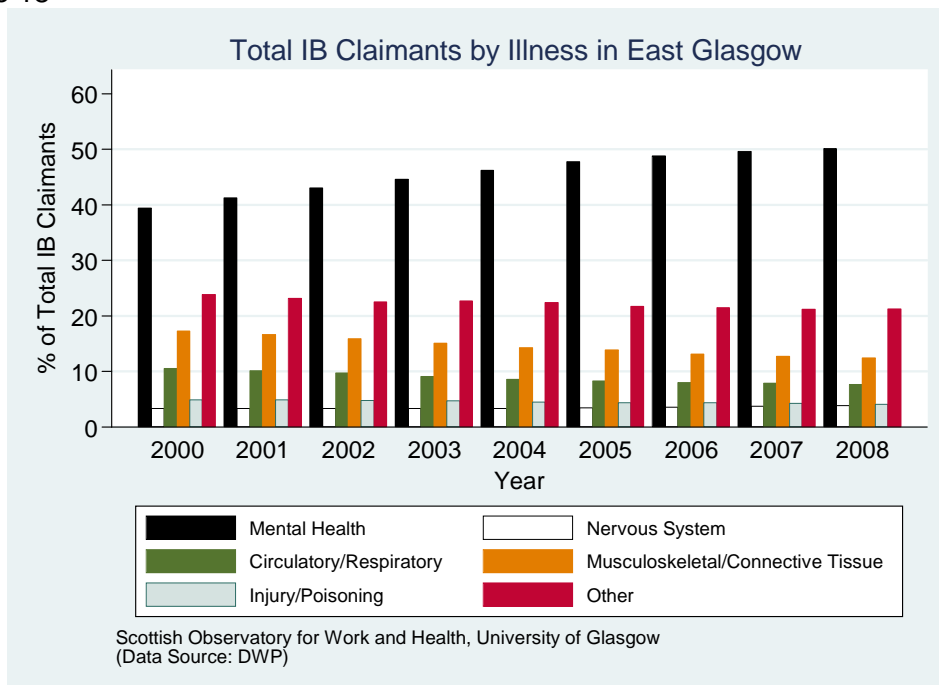


Figure 18



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased in both Scotland and East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 50.3% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in East Glasgow, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of IB claimants claiming because of a mental health problem and a decrease in the number claiming because of a musculoskeletal problem from 2000 to 2008. Figure 19 compares Scotland and East Glasgow.

Figure 19

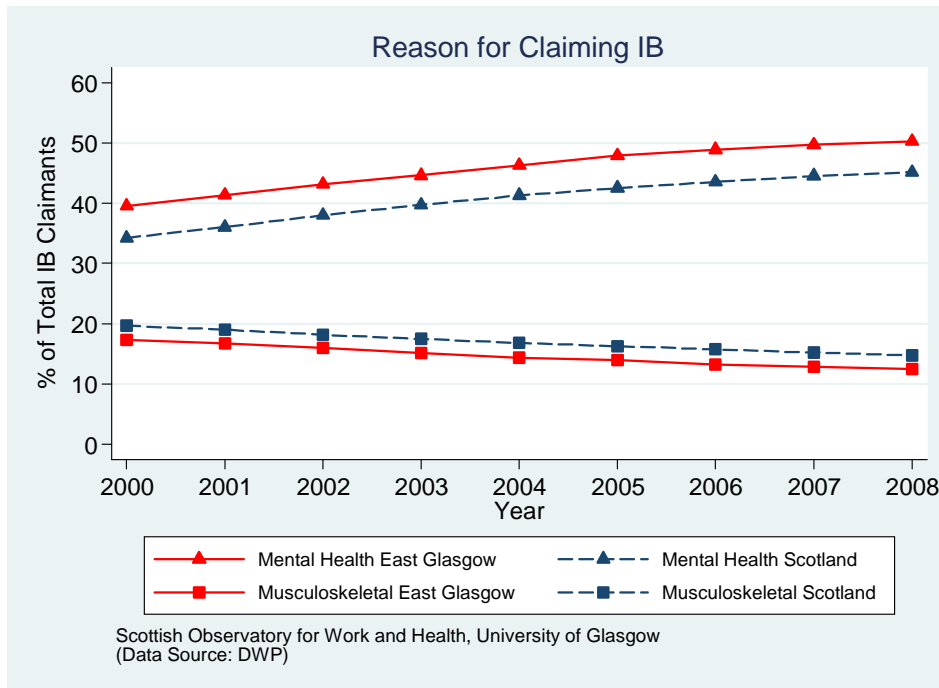


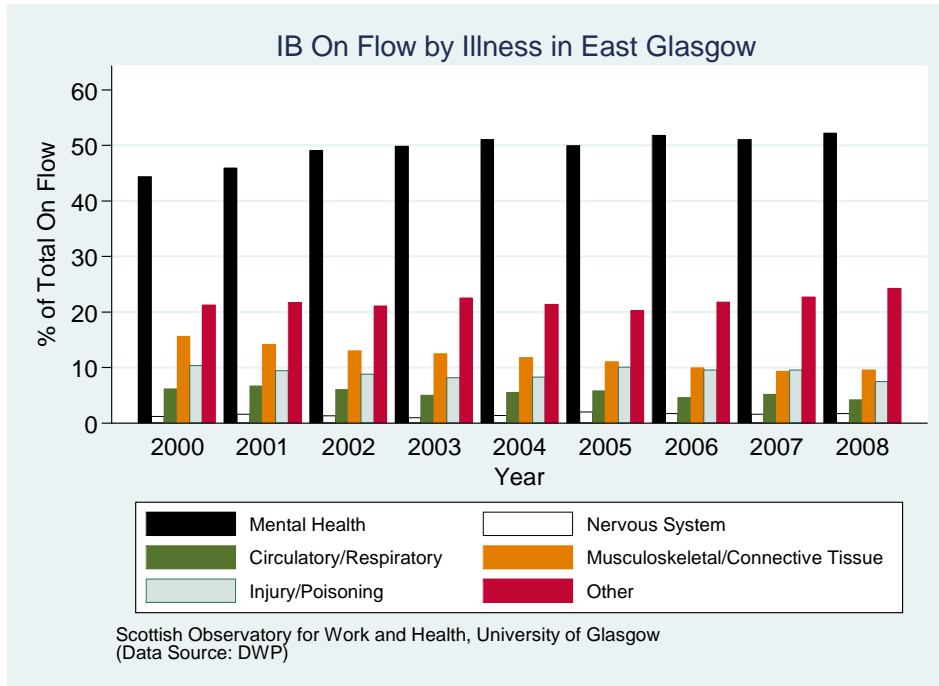
Table 6 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for East Glasgow and Scotland and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 6

Year	Mental Health IB rate (% of WAP)	
	Scotland	East Glasgow
2000	3.7	9.4
2001	3.9	9.7
2002	4.1	10.0
2003	4.2	10.1
2004	4.3	10.3
2005	4.3	10.1
2006	4.2	9.7
2007	4.2	9.2
2008	4.1	8.9

Figure 20 shows the on flow for each illness expressed as a percent of the total on flow in East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

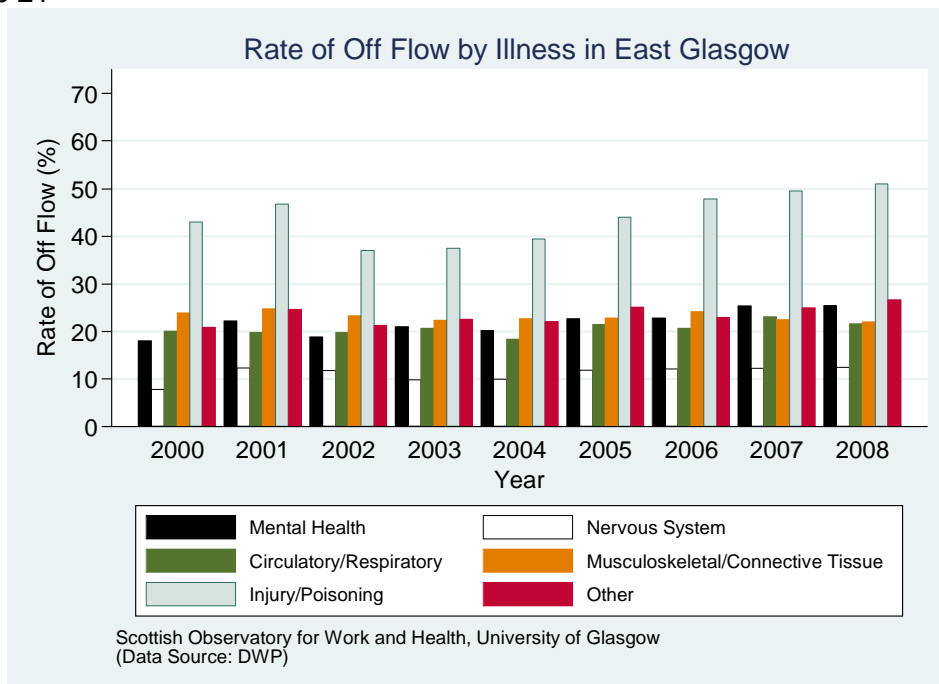
Figure 20



Those claiming because of mental health problems make up the largest category coming onto IB. There has been an increase in this category from 2000 to 2008 (52% of total in 2008).

Figure 21 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the total stock population in that illness category.

Figure 21



The highest off flow rates were for the injury group. However the numbers in the injury group are smaller than for other groups. There were 300 people who left IB in 2008 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 3,630. Therefore the injury group only made up 8.3% of the total off flow compared to 50.1% for the mental health group.

Mental health IB claimants by neighbourhood

Table 7 shows the number of mental health IB claimants in the 11 neighbourhoods of East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Table 7

East Glasgow	Number of Mental Health IB Claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Baillieston & Garrowhill	480	490	500	490	490	470	430	420	420
Calton & Bridgeton	1110	1170	1200	1170	1190	1180	1150	1080	1000
Dennistoun	580	570	600	580	550	560	550	530	490
Easterhouse	700	730	750	740	760	760	760	700	670
Haghill & Carntyne	570	560	570	590	580	560	520	510	500
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	440	470	500	510	500	500	470	460	460
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	660	660	650	640	640	640	650	620	580
Riddrie & Cranhill	580	610	630	650	660	670	670	650	660
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	420	440	470	470	460	450	440	420	410
Springboig & Barlanark	820	850	870	910	960	960	900	880	910
Tollcross & West Shettleston	1010	1090	1110	1160	1240	1200	1180	1110	1040

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

Table 8 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 11 neighbourhoods in East Glasgow and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 8

East Glasgow	Mental Health IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Baillieston & Garrowhill	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.6
Calton & Bridgeton	13.7	14.3	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.7	12.6	11.4	10.1
Dennistoun	8.0	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.1
Easterhouse	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.4	13.7	13.2	12.2	11.6
Haghill & Carntyne	10.5	10.4	10.7	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.2
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	16.1	16.3	16.3	17.0	17.0	17.4	17.2	16.4	15.3
Riddrie & Cranhill	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.1	9.8
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	8.6	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1
Springboig & Barlanark	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.8	12.2	12.1	11.1	10.9	11.4
Tollcross & West Shettleston	10.1	10.9	11.1	11.6	12.3	11.9	11.7	11.1	10.5

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

Table 9 shows the number of mental health IB claimants expressed as a percent of total claimants in the 11 neighbourhoods from 2000 to 2008.

Table 9

East Glasgow	Mental Health Claimants - % of Total Claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Baillieston & Garrowhill	32.6	33.4	34.7	35.5	36.0	36.3	36.3	36.4	37.7
Calton & Bridgeton	45.7	48.1	49.9	50.4	52.4	53.9	54.9	55.1	55.2
Dennistoun	43.0	43.0	45.7	46.9	47.2	49.7	51.1	52.2	52.7
Easterhouse	43.9	45.6	47.5	48.5	50.8	52.0	53.3	53.7	53.3
Haghill & Carntyne	36.6	38.0	41.0	43.4	44.9	46.2	45.9	47.2	48.4
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	33.7	36.2	38.4	40.5	41.7	43.9	43.3	44.9	45.8
Parkhead & Dalmarnock	41.4	42.9	42.9	44.7	46.1	48.9	50.5	51.1	51.6
Riddrie & Cranhill	36.4	38.4	40.3	42.8	44.4	45.8	48.5	49.0	49.6
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	37.8	39.2	41.6	43.6	44.3	46.6	47.4	49.3	49.7
Springboig & Barlanark	38.5	40.0	41.5	43.7	46.2	47.4	47.7	49.0	51.9
Tollcross & West Shettleston	40.5	43.6	44.8	46.2	48.6	49.6	51.6	52.2	52.1

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

9. IB Claimants by length of time on IB

Figures 22 & 23 show the number of IB claimants by length of time on IB expressed as a percent of the total stock population in Scotland and East Glasgow.

Figure 22

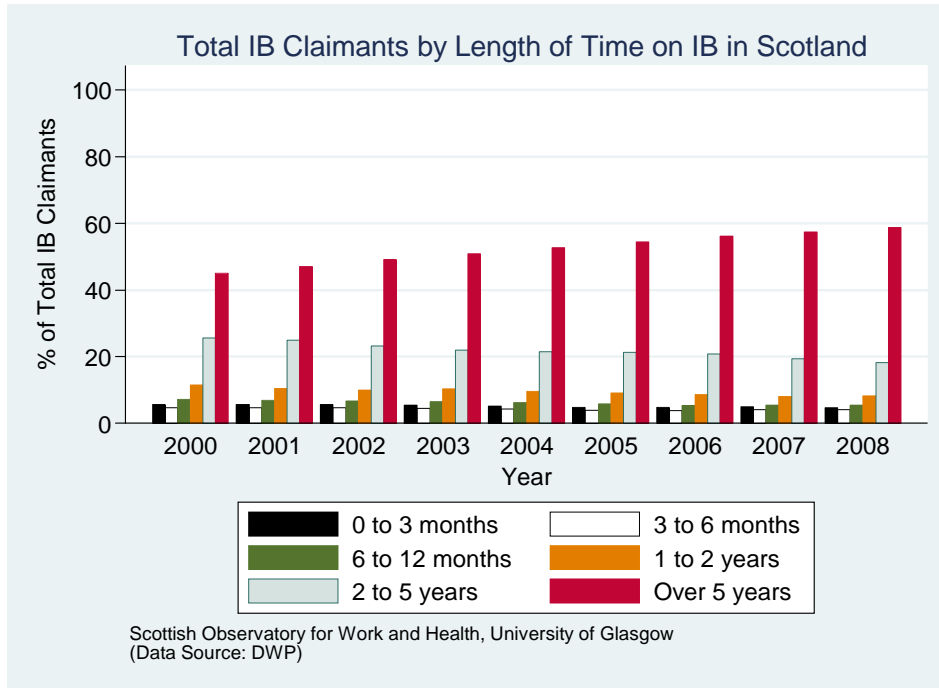
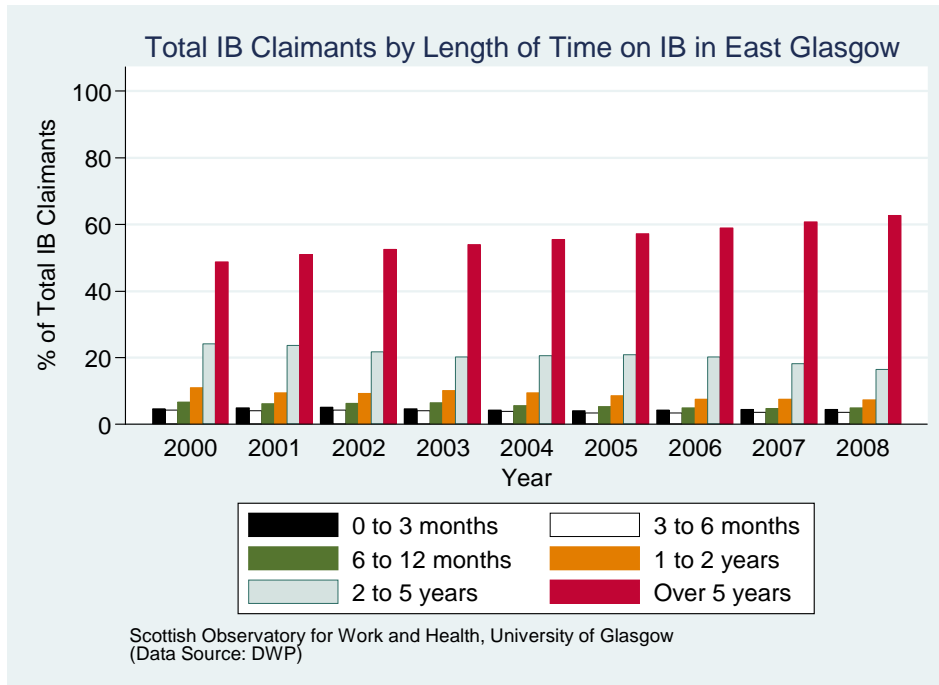


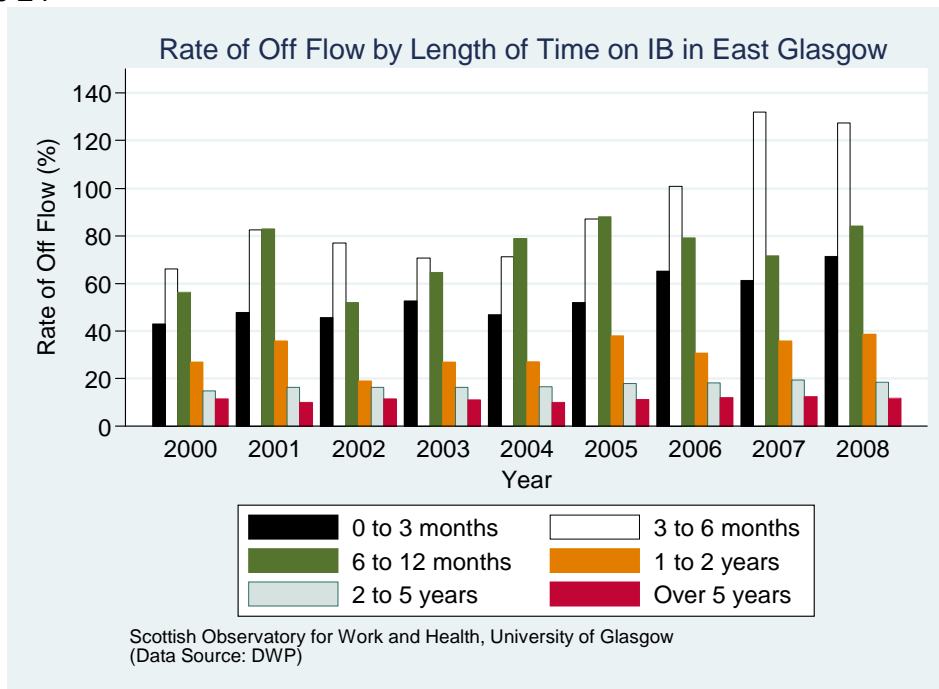
Figure 23



The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 62.8% claiming for over 5 years in East Glasgow in 2008.

Figure 24 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for East Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the total stock population in that length of time on IB category.

Figure 24



Off flow rates decrease dramatically as length of time on IB increases.

10. Off flow destination data – restricted access

We have data from 2007 and 2008 which allows us to answer the following specific research questions. However at this stage the data has restricted access and can not be placed in the public domain.

1. What is the first destination of the off flow claimants?
2. How many IB claimants return to work after leaving IB?
3. What characteristics delineate those who enter work after leaving IB?
4. How many people remain in work 3 months, 6 months and 12 months after leaving IB?

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