

# Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

## North Glasgow Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

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## **Summary & Key Findings**

### **North Glasgow CHCP Incapacity Benefit claimant Profile**

1. This incapacity benefit (IB) claimant profile for North 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 10 neighbourhoods in North Glasgow (in 2008, Ruchill & Possilpark had the highest IB rate at 25.1% and Kelvindale & Kelvinside the lowest rate at 3.8%).

2. In 2008 there were 9,950 IB claimants in North Glasgow. The IB rate, on flow rate and off flow rate were determined for North Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 21.1% to 15.1% from 2000 to 2008. The rate of on flow has decreased from 5.8% to 3.7% 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 North 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. North Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 30.8% of 55-59 year olds in North 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 North Glasgow.

5. The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 52.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in North Glasgow, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

The rate of claiming IB due to mental health has been determined for the 10 neighbourhoods in North Glasgow.

6. The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 59.9% claiming for over 5 years in North 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.*

## North 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:

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

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

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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.

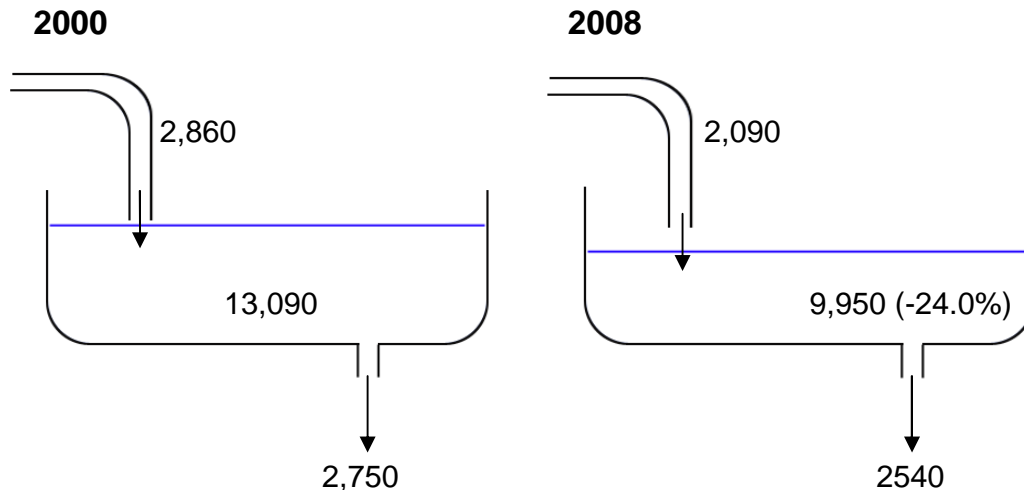
The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2008 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2007 to the quarter ending November 2008.

This profile investigates IB claimants in North 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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

### North Glasgow CHCP



We have previously created a dynamic model of the IB population using a 'bath water' analogy.<sup>1,2</sup> 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 North 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 North Glasgow and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Figure 2

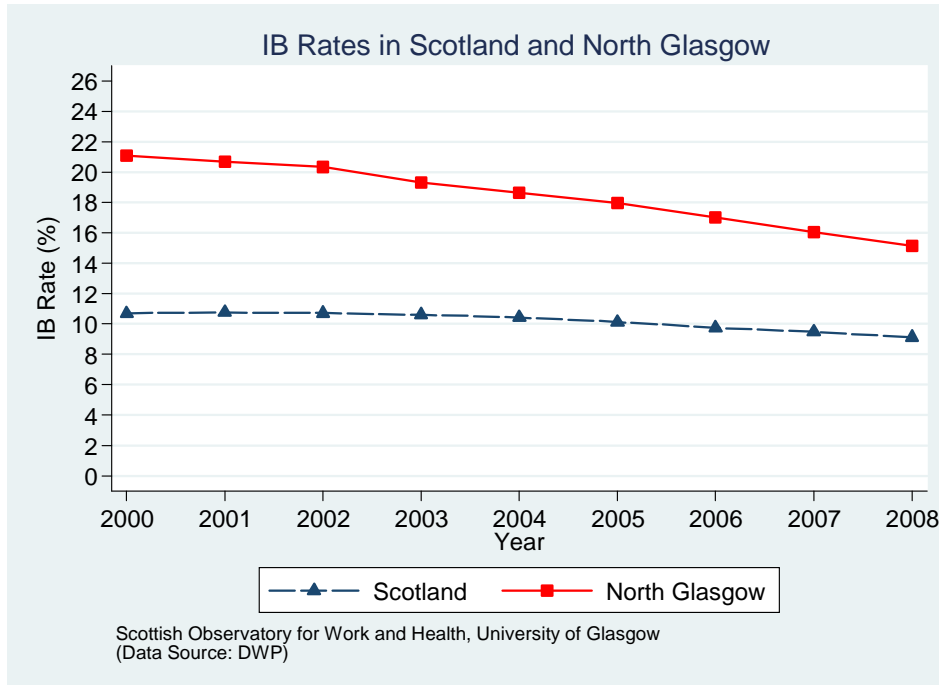


Table 1 shows the IB rates for North Glasgow from 2000 to 2008

Year	IB rate (%)
2000	21.1
2001	20.7
2002	20.3
2003	19.3
2004	18.6
2005	17.9
2006	17.0
2007	16.0
2008	15.1

The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 21.1% to 15.1% from 2000 to 2008 for North Glasgow CHCP.

### 3. On flow rates

Figure 3 shows on flow rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and North 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

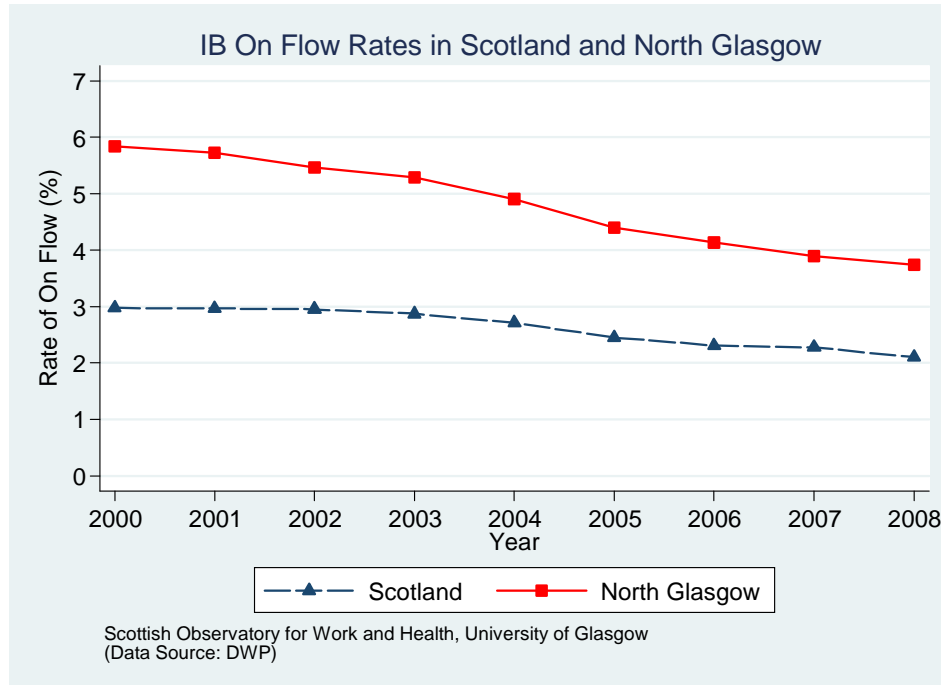


Table 2 shows the IB on flow rates for North Glasgow CHCP from 2000 to 2008.

Year	On flow rate (%)
2000	5.8
2001	5.7
2002	5.5
2003	5.3
2004	4.9
2005	4.4
2006	4.1
2007	3.9
2008	3.7

The rate of on flow has decreased in North Glasgow. There has been a drop of 2.1 percentage points for North 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 North Glasgow and are expressed as a percent of the total IB population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 4

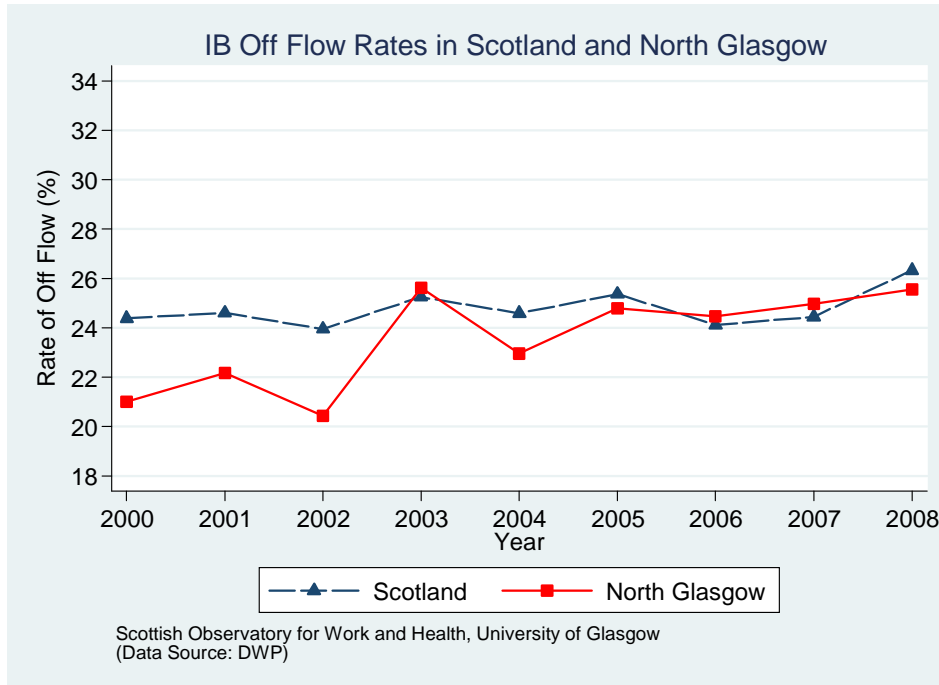


Table 3 shows the IB off flow rates for North Glasgow from 2000 to 2008

Year	Off flow rate (%)
2000	21.0
2001	22.2
2002	20.4
2003	25.6
2004	23.0
2005	24.8
2006	24.5
2007	25.0
2008	25.5

North 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 North 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 10 neighbourhoods in North Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Table 4

North Glasgow	Number of IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Balornock & Barmulloch	1170	1140	1070	1010	970	950	910	880	860
Blackhill & Hogganfield	530	500	490	480	470	460	440	420	420
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	270	290	290	290	290	300	270	250	250
Lambhill & Milton	2140	2120	2080	1980	1880	1820	1760	1650	1610
Maryhill Road Corridor	1610	1600	1600	1540	1540	1450	1380	1350	1220
North Maryhill & Summerston	1550	1550	1570	1470	1440	1400	1320	1230	1130
Robroyston & Millerston	190	190	190	200	210	190	180	170	190
Ruchill & Possilpark	1770	1800	1780	1730	1710	1660	1630	1580	1490
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	1800	1810	1790	1710	1650	1640	1520	1360	1220
Springburn	2050	2060	2060	2000	1950	1870	1780	1670	1570

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

Table 5 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 10 neighbourhoods in North Glasgow and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 5

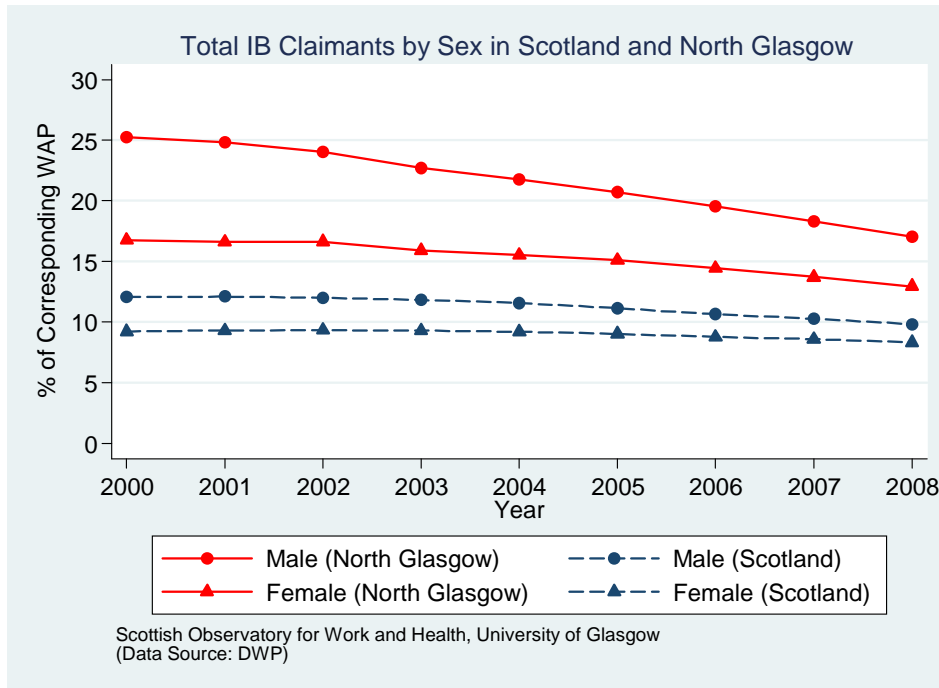
North Glasgow	IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Balornock & Barmulloch	24.3	24.6	24.1	22.9	22.1	21.8	20.9	20.2	19.5
Blackhill & Hogganfield	21.7	20.9	20.5	20.1	20.1	19.9	18.8	17.7	16.8
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.8
Lambhill & Milton	26.3	26.6	26.8	25.9	25.0	24.4	23.5	22.0	21.1
Maryhill Road Corridor	17.9	17.6	17.6	16.9	17.0	15.8	14.8	14.1	12.7
North Maryhill & Summerston	19.5	19.2	19.4	18.1	17.7	17.6	16.6	15.7	14.6
Robroyston & Millerston	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.8
Ruchill & Possilpark	31.8	33.1	33.7	32.5	31.5	29.6	28.5	27.0	25.1
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	26.8	24.9	22.9	21.3	19.7	18.6	17.0	15.3	13.5
Springburn	24.8	24.3	23.6	22.2	20.6	20.0	18.9	18.3	17.4

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 North Glasgow claiming IB from 2000 to 2008.

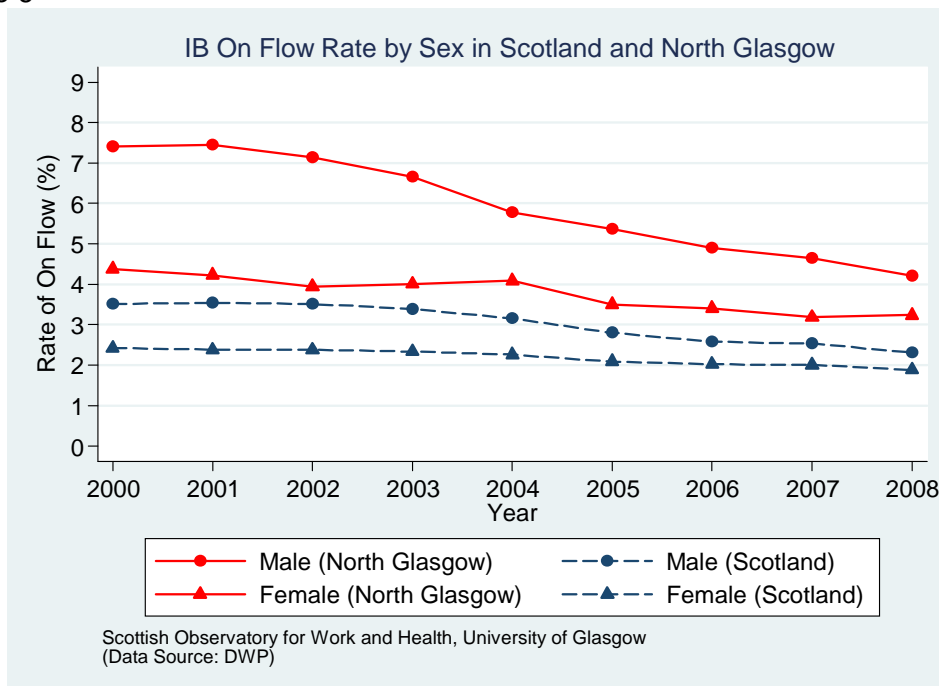
Figure 5



In 2000, in North Glasgow 25.2% of males were claiming IB and 16.8% of females. By 2008, 17.1% of males and 13.0% of females were now claiming IB.

Figure 6 shows the rate of on flow by sex in Scotland and North 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.

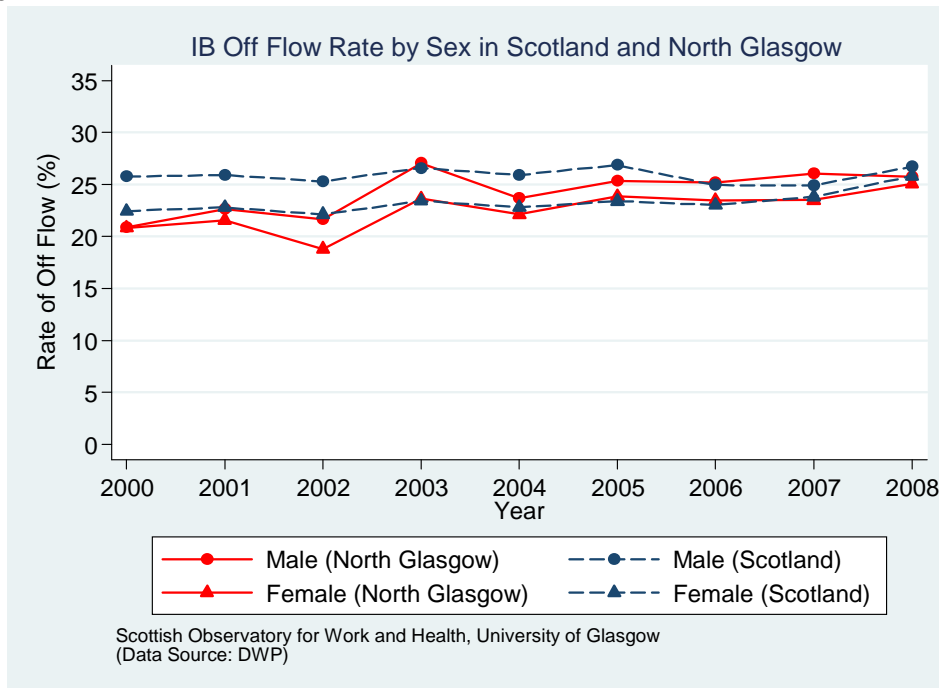
Figure 6



North 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 North Glasgow and Scotland.

Figure 7 shows the rate of off flow by sex in Scotland and North 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

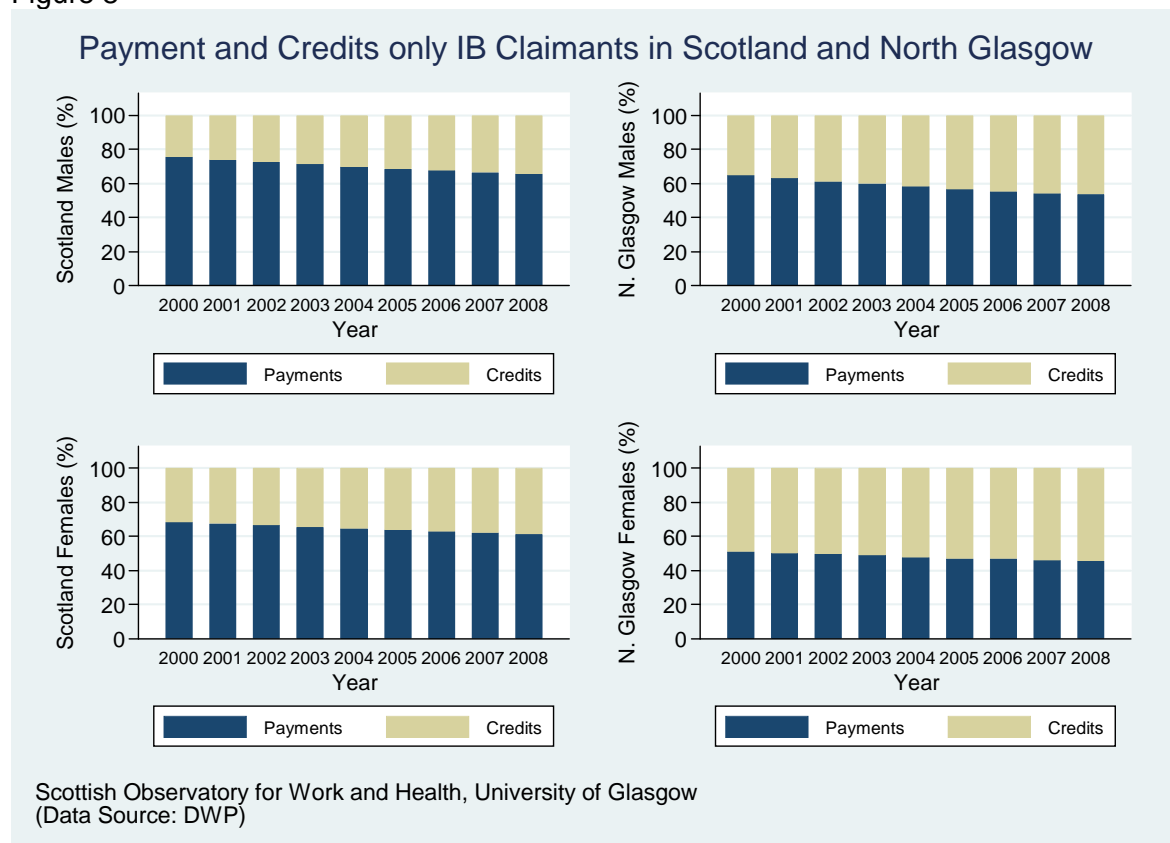


North Glasgow has moved to narrowing the gap with Scotland for both male and female off flow rates.

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 North Glasgow and Scotland.

Figure 8



The proportion of 'credits only' claimants is larger in North 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 North Glasgow (for example in 2008 the percentage of female 'credits only' claimants was 54.5% and 38.5% in Scotland). In North Glasgow, 2002 was the first year that there were more female 'credits only' claimants (50.4%) than there were payment (49.6%).

## 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 North Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 9

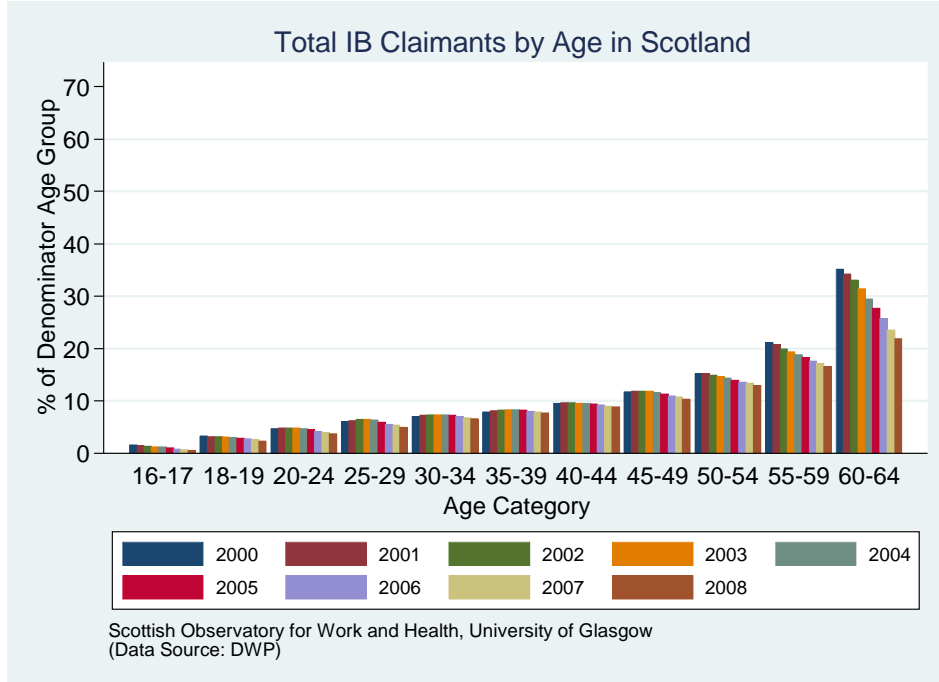
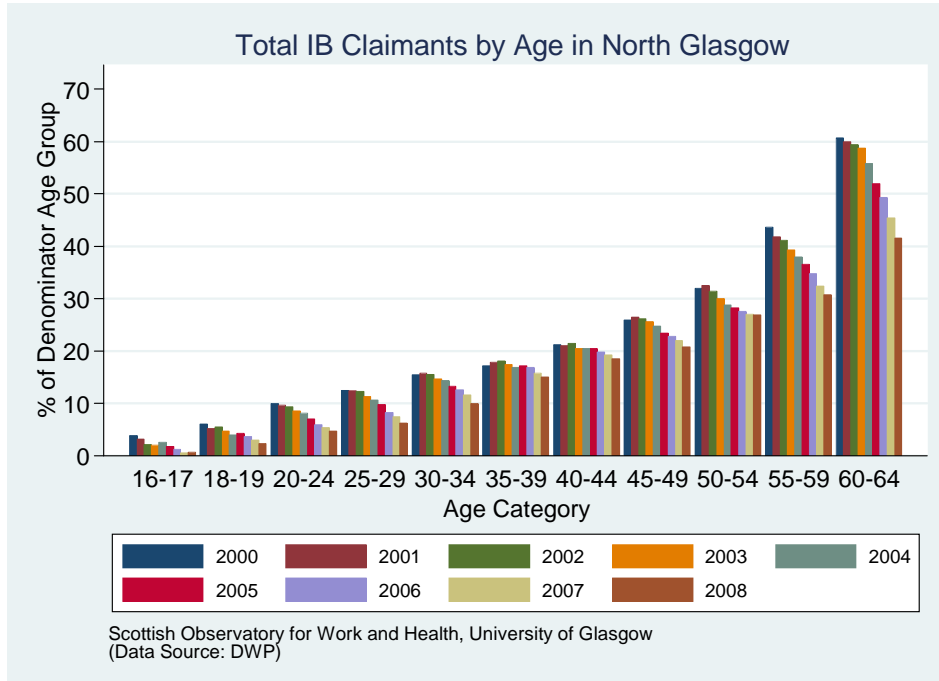


Figure 10



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. North Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 30.8% of 55-59 year olds in North Glasgow were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

Figures 11 & 12 show the rate of on flow by age in Scotland and North 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

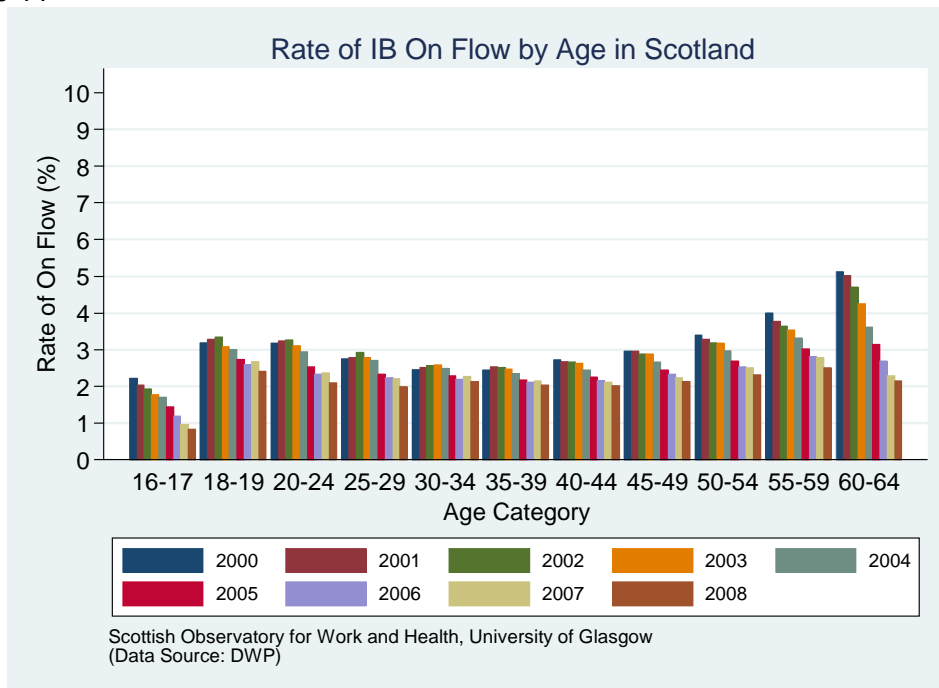
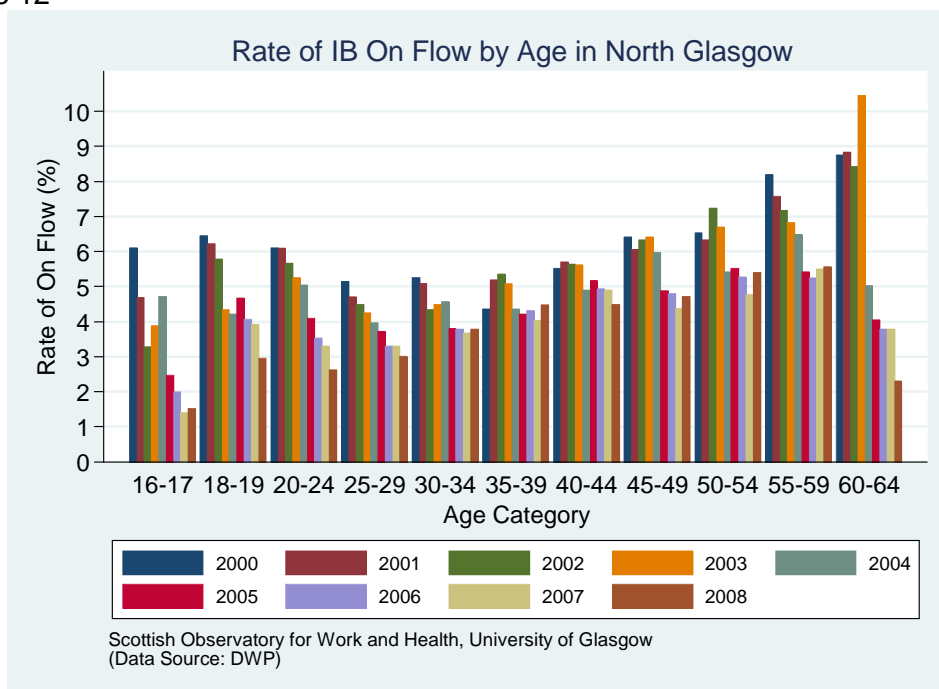


Figure 12



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

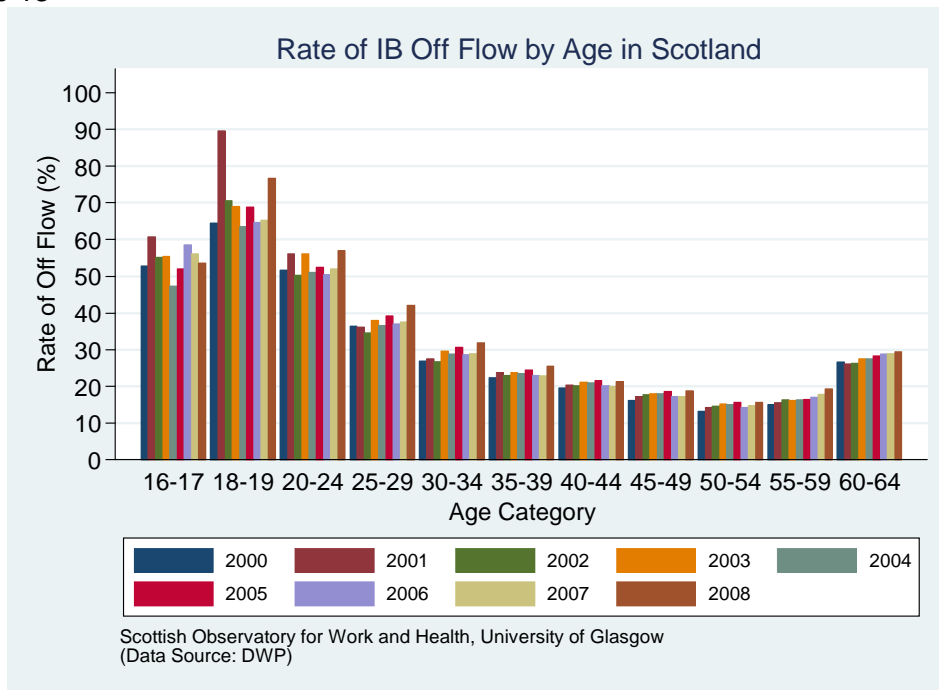
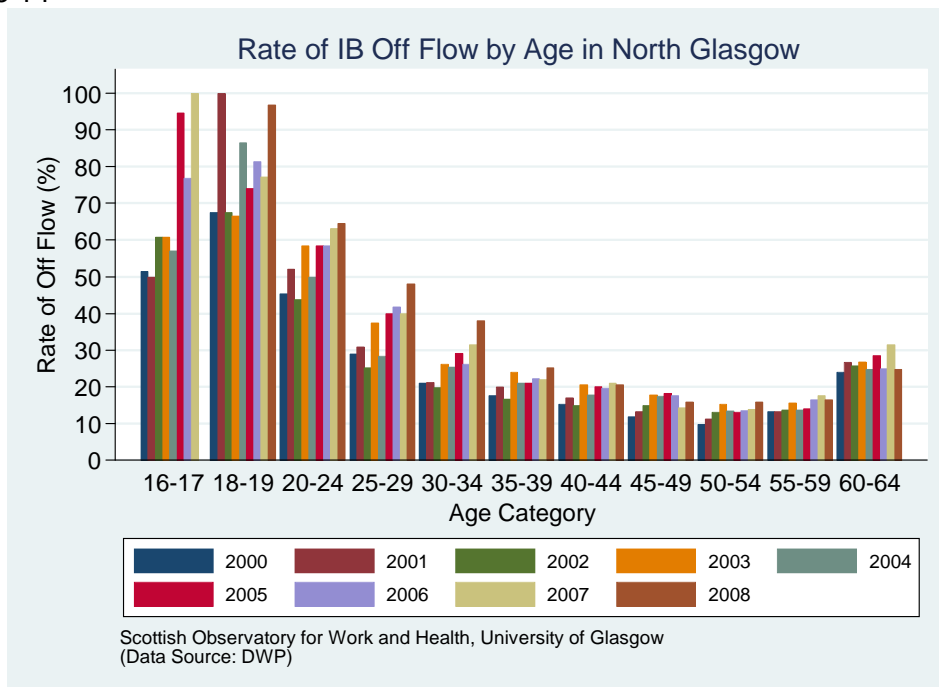


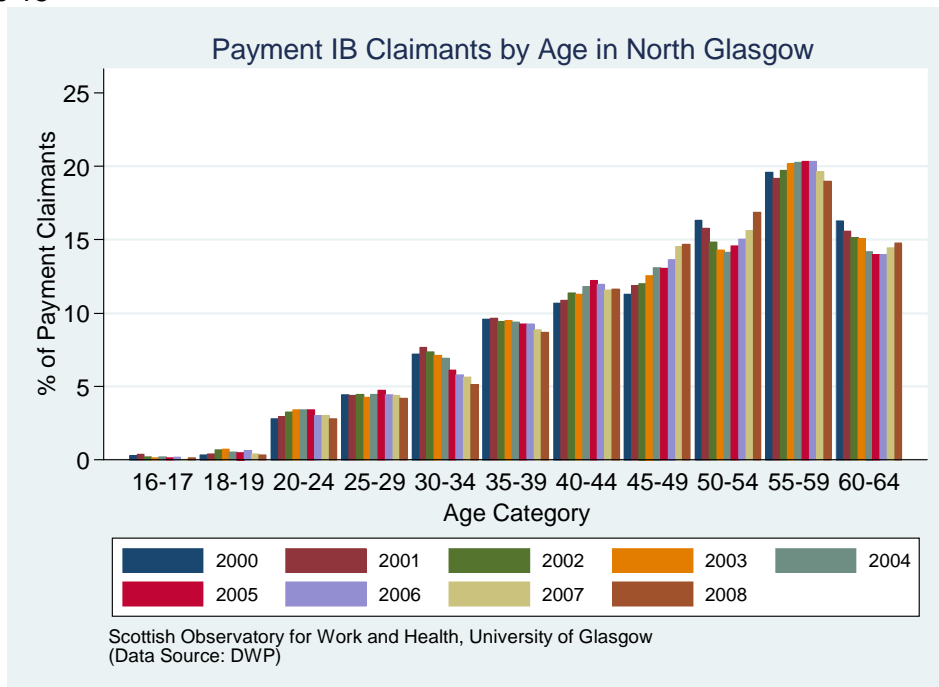
Figure 14



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 North Glasgow. The number of 'payments' claimants in each age group are expressed as a percent of all payment claimants.

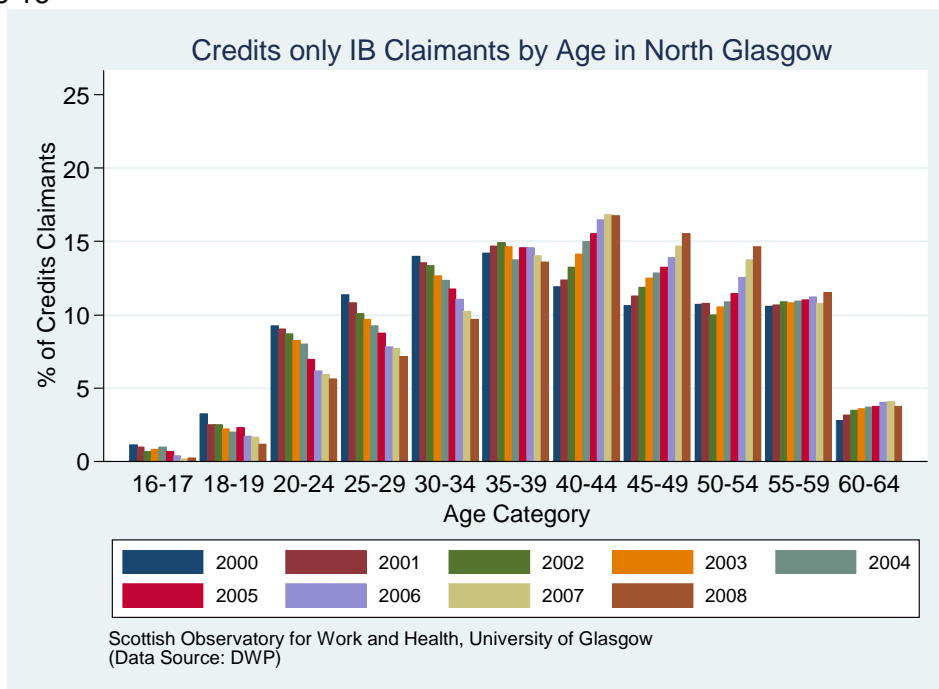
Figure 15



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 North 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 North Glasgow.

Figure 17

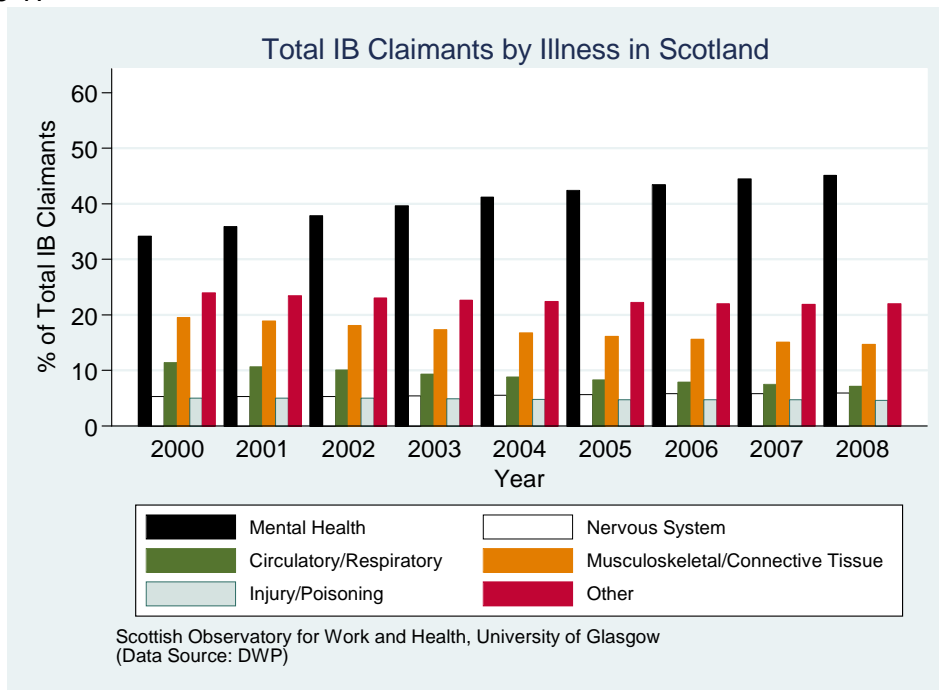
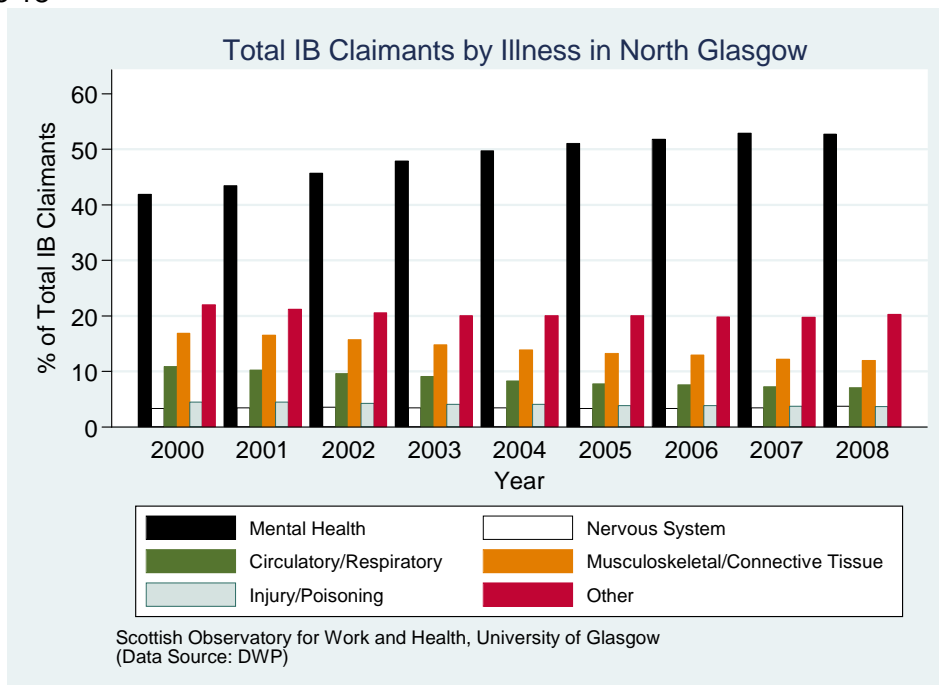


Figure 18



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased in both Scotland and North Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 52.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in North 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 North Glasgow.

Figure 19

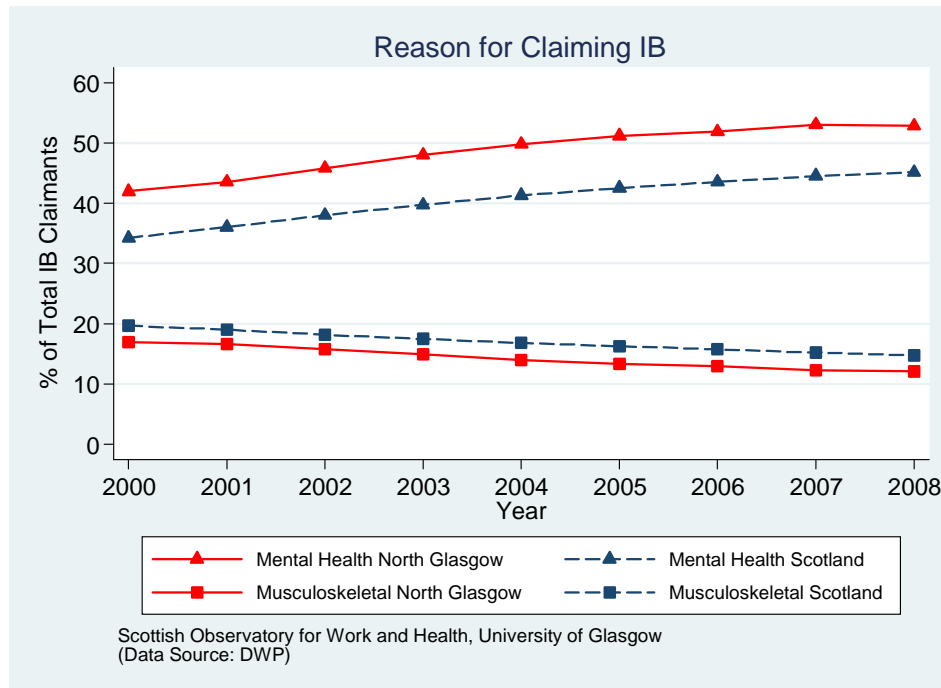


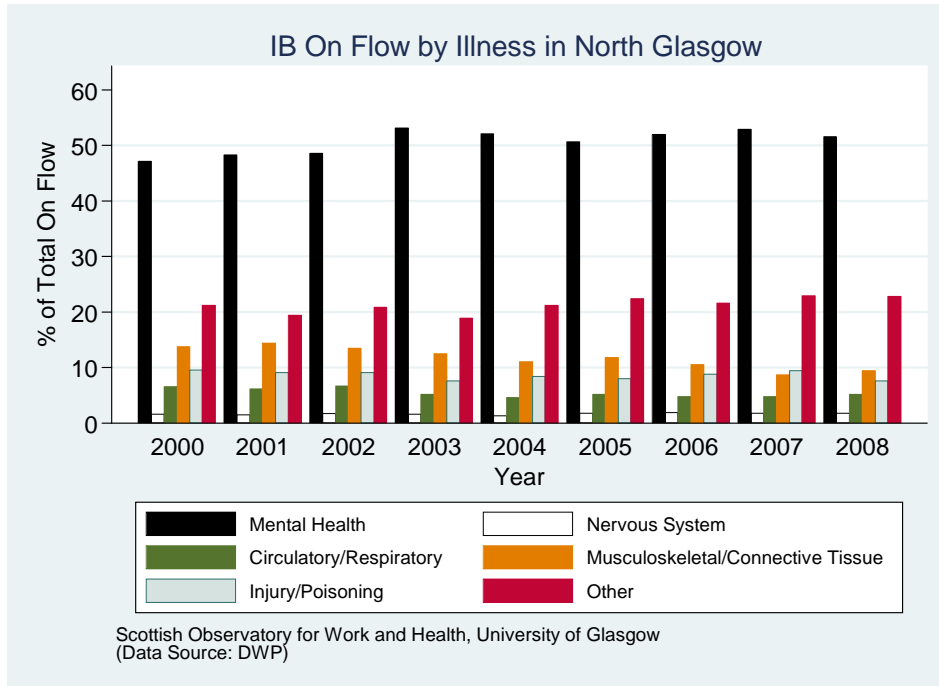
Table 6 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for North Glasgow and Scotland and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 6

Year	Mental Health IB rate (% of WAP)	
	Scotland	North Glasgow
2000	3.7	8.8
2001	3.9	9.0
2002	4.1	9.3
2003	4.2	9.3
2004	4.3	9.3
2005	4.3	9.2
2006	4.2	8.8
2007	4.2	8.5
2008	4.1	8.0

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

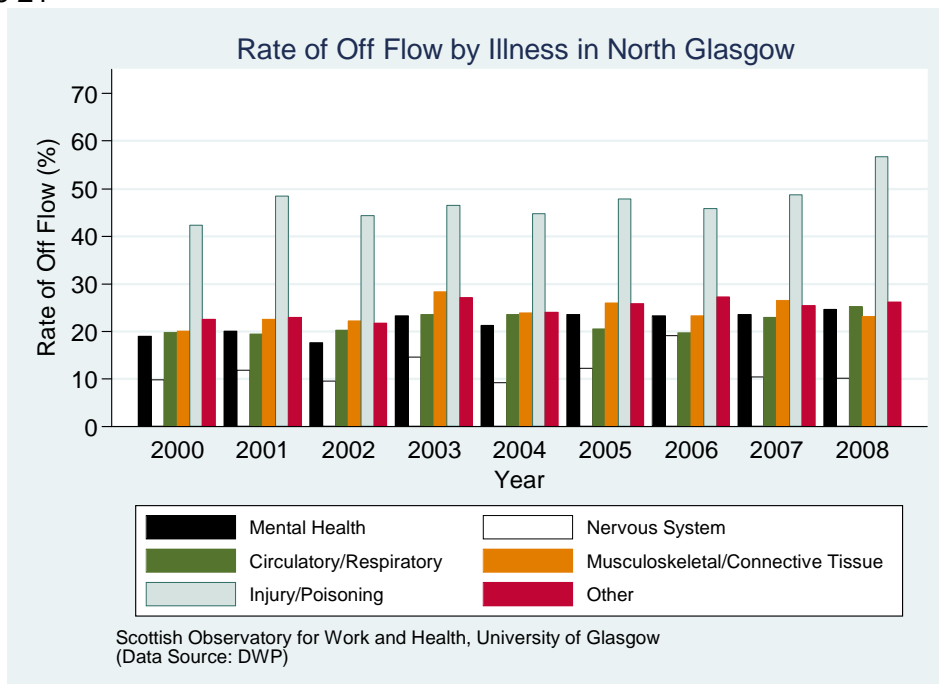
Figure 20



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 North 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 210 people who left IB in 2008 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 2,540. Therefore the injury group only made up 8.3% of the total off flow compared to 51.2% for the mental health group.

### **Mental health IB claimants by neighbourhood**

Table 7 shows the number of mental health IB claimants in the 10 neighbourhoods of North Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Table 7

<b>North Glasgow</b>	<b>Number of Mental Health IB Claimants</b>								
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Balornock & Barmulloch	400	410	420	420	430	430	430	410	410
Blackhill & Hogganfield	170	170	170	180	180	200	190	190	200
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	100	120	120	120	130	130	120	120	100
Lambhill & Milton	790	800	840	850	850	860	840	810	810
Maryhill Road Corridor	800	810	850	840	860	810	780	780	710
North Maryhill & Summerston	660	690	740	720	730	720	690	680	620
Robroyston & Millerston	60	70	70	70	70	70	60	60	70
Ruchill & Possilpark	820	860	880	890	910	880	880	860	800
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	820	850	890	890	890	900	860	790	690
Springburn	880	900	950	980	990	990	950	920	850

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 10 neighbourhoods in North Glasgow and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 8

North Glasgow	Mental Health IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Balornock & Barmulloch	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.3
Blackhill & Hogganfield	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.9
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6
Lambhill & Milton	9.7	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.2	10.7	10.6
Maryhill Road Corridor	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.2	9.5	8.9	8.3	8.2	7.4
North Maryhill & Summerston	8.3	8.5	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.1
Robroyston & Millerston	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8
Ruchill & Possilpark	14.7	15.9	16.7	16.7	16.7	15.8	15.4	14.7	13.5
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.6	8.9	7.6
Springburn	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.4

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 10 neighbourhoods from 2000 to 2008.

Table 9

North Glasgow	Mental Health Claimants - % of Total Claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Balornock & Barmulloch	34.2	35.7	38.9	41.3	44.6	45.8	47.1	46.6	47.7
Blackhill & Hogganfield	32.7	34.0	34.5	37.5	38.7	42.9	44.0	45.2	47.3
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	36.7	40.0	40.0	40.5	44.0	44.9	44.4	47.0	40.8
Lambhill & Milton	36.8	37.9	40.2	43.1	44.9	47.4	47.9	48.9	50.2
Maryhill Road Corridor	49.6	50.9	53.1	54.3	55.8	56.0	56.2	57.6	57.9
North Maryhill & Summerston	42.5	44.5	47.3	49.0	50.8	51.5	52.5	55.2	55.0
Robroyston & Millerston	32.9	34.7	36.4	35.4	35.4	37.8	34.2	36.4	37.3
Ruchill & Possilpark	46.3	48.1	49.5	51.4	53.0	53.2	54.1	54.4	53.9
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	45.6	47.0	49.9	52.1	53.9	55.2	56.3	58.2	56.6
Springburn	42.9	43.8	46.0	48.9	50.8	52.7	53.7	54.7	54.1

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 North Glasgow.

Figure 22

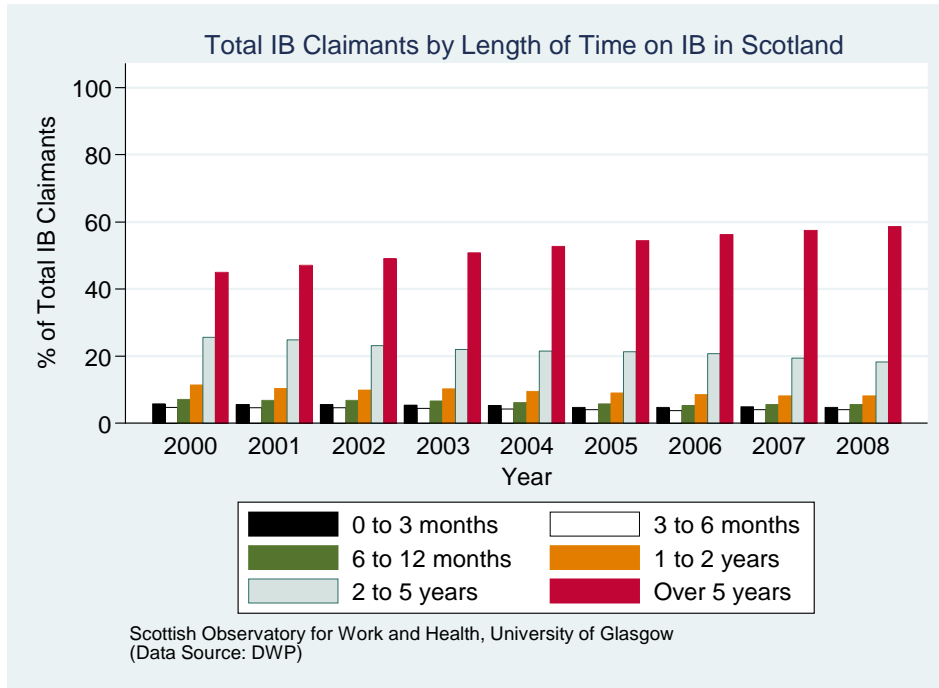
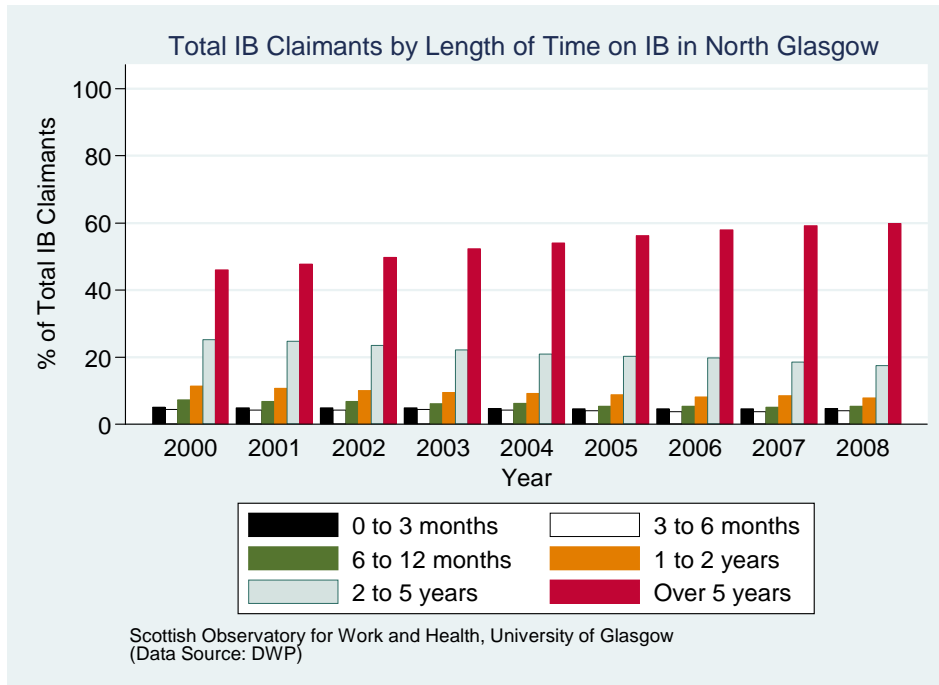


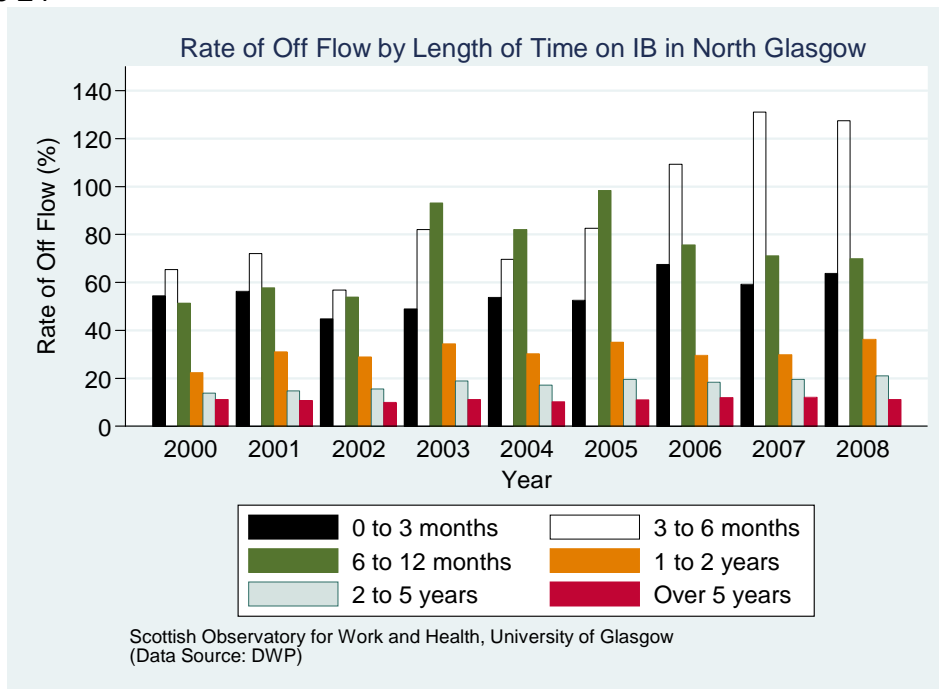
Figure 23



The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 59.9% claiming for over 5 years in North Glasgow in 2008.

Figure 24 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for North 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?

## References

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