

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

South West Glasgow Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

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Summary & Key Findings

South West Glasgow CHCP Incapacity Benefit claimant Profile

1. This incapacity benefit (IB) claimant profile for South West 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 12 neighbourhoods in South West Glasgow (in 2008, Priesthill & Househillwood had the highest IB rate at 20.0% and Newlands & Cathcart the lowest rate at 5.1%).

2. In 2008 there were 10,220 IB claimants in South West Glasgow. The IB rate, on flow rate and off flow rate were determined for South West Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 19.4% to 13.6% from 2000 to 2008. The rate of on flow has decreased from 5.6% to 3.6% and the off flow rate has increased from 22.4% to 28.1%.

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 South West 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. South West Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 28.9% of 55-59 year olds in South West 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 South West Glasgow.

5. The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 50.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in South West Glasgow, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

The rate of claiming IB due to mental health has been determined for the 12 neighbourhoods in South West Glasgow.

6. The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 60.4% claiming for over 5 years in South West 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.

South West 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.

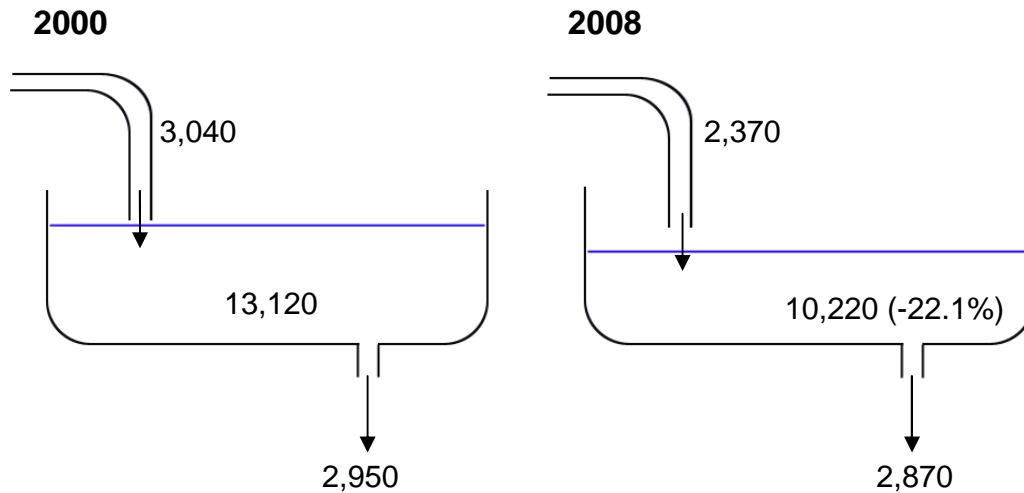
The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2008 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2007 to the quarter ending November 2008.

This profile investigates IB claimants in South West 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

South West 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 South West 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 South West 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 South West Glasgow from 2000 to 2008

Year	IB rate (%)
2000	19.4
2001	19.1
2002	18.5
2003	17.6
2004	16.8
2005	15.9
2006	14.9
2007	14.3
2008	13.6

The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 19.4% to 13.6% from 2000 to 2008 for South West Glasgow CHCP.

3. On flow rates

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

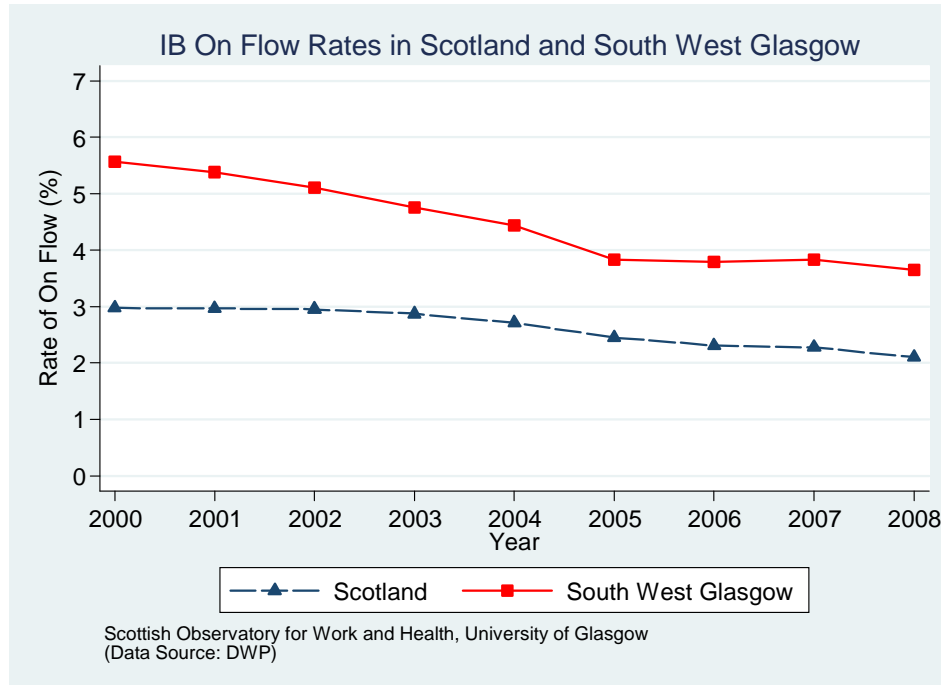


Table 2 shows the IB on flow rates for South West Glasgow CHCP from 2000 to 2008.

Year	On flow rate (%)
2000	5.6
2001	5.4
2002	5.1
2003	4.8
2004	4.4
2005	3.8
2006	3.8
2007	3.8
2008	3.6

The rate of on flow has decreased in South West Glasgow. There has been a drop of 2 percentage points for South West 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 South West Glasgow and are expressed as a percent of the total IB population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 4

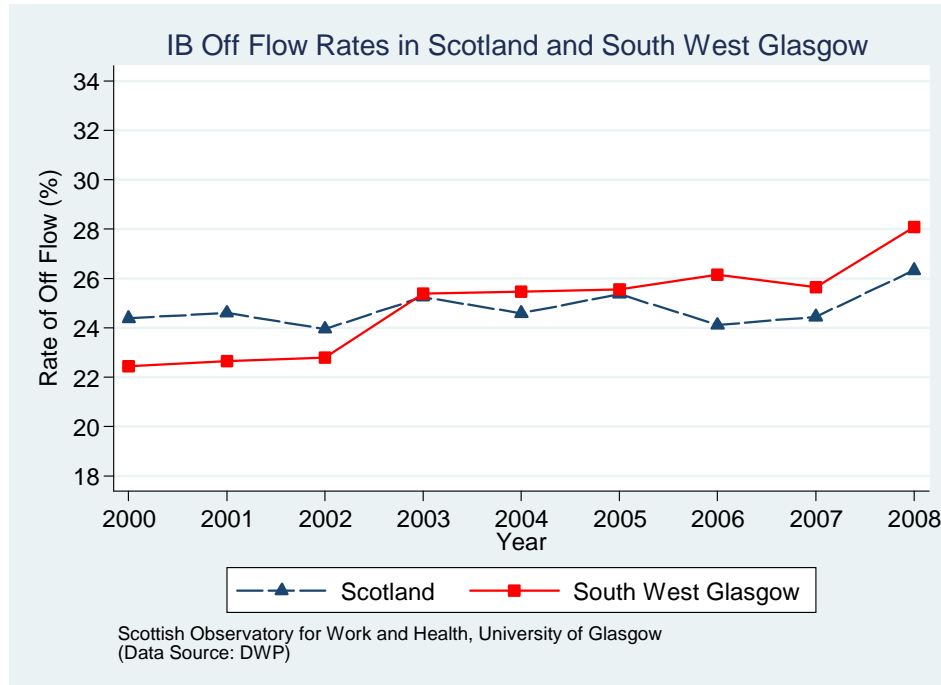


Table 3 shows the IB off flow rates for South West Glasgow from 2000 to 2008

Year	Off flow rate (%)
2000	22.4
2001	22.7
2002	22.8
2003	25.4
2004	25.5
2005	25.6
2006	26.2
2007	25.7
2008	28.1

South West Glasgow started off with a lower off flow rate than Scotland in 2000. There was a steady increase in the off flow rate until 2006 followed by a decrease and then an increase in 2008. Overall South West Glasgow's off flow rate has increased from 22.4% in 2000 to 28.1% in 2008.

5. IB Claimants by neighbourhood

Table 4 shows the number of IB claimants in the 12 neighbourhoods in South West Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Table 4

South West Glasgow	Number of IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arden & Carnwadric	1140	1170	1140	1120	1070	1030	980	990	930
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspark	830	850	840	810	790	760	700	680	700
Corkerhill & North Pollok	630	640	590	580	550	520	490	460	450
Crookston & South Cardonald	710	700	680	660	630	610	600	580	580
Greater Govan	1990	2010	2020	1970	1890	1800	1730	1660	1580
Ibrox & Kingston	1830	1870	1800	1720	1630	1550	1470	1400	1240
Newlands & Cathcart	280	260	250	260	250	250	240	230	230
North Cardonald & Penilee	1470	1490	1460	1400	1340	1240	1180	1160	1140
Pollok	1090	1100	1110	1060	1020	990	940	900	870
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	1370	1400	1380	1340	1350	1310	1260	1190	1080
Priesthill & Househillwood	1350	1330	1300	1250	1180	1140	1100	1090	1050
South Nitshill & Darnley	440	460	450	440	440	420	390	400	390

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

Table 5 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 12 neighbourhoods in South West Glasgow and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 5

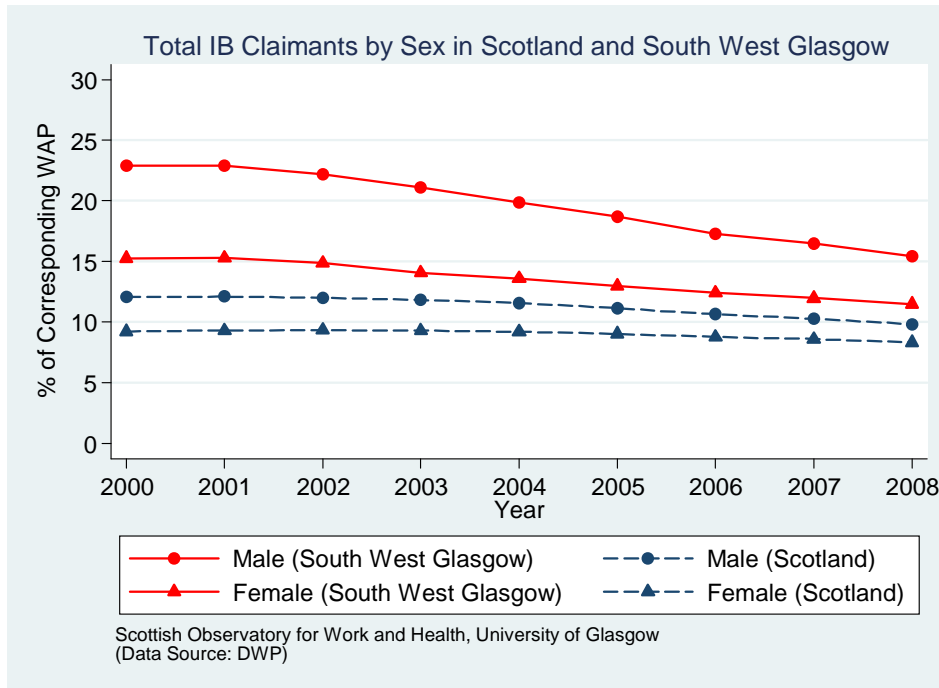
South West Glasgow	IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arden & Carnwadric	19.0	19.2	18.7	18.3	17.5	16.8	16.0	16.1	15.2
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspark	18.4	18.3	17.6	16.2	15.6	14.7	13.4	12.8	12.9
Corkerhill & North Pollok	23.0	23.3	21.4	20.4	19.4	18.0	16.6	15.7	15.4
Crookston & South Cardonald	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.4	12.3	11.9	11.9
Greater Govan	26.3	26.6	26.8	25.8	24.8	23.4	22.2	21.2	19.8
Ibrox & Kingston	20.9	21.1	20.0	19.2	17.8	16.6	15.3	14.4	13.0
Newlands & Cathcart	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.1
North Cardonald & Penilee	17.8	18.2	18.0	17.0	16.4	15.3	14.3	13.9	13.5
Pollok	18.9	18.3	17.7	16.2	15.4	14.4	13.5	12.6	12.1
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	20.0	19.8	18.9	17.5	17.0	16.0	15.1	14.3	12.9
Priesthill & Househillwood	26.6	26.2	25.6	25.0	23.1	22.3	21.1	20.8	20.0
South Nitshill & Darnley	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.4	9.8	8.8	8.3	7.6

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 South West Glasgow claiming IB from 2000 to 2008.

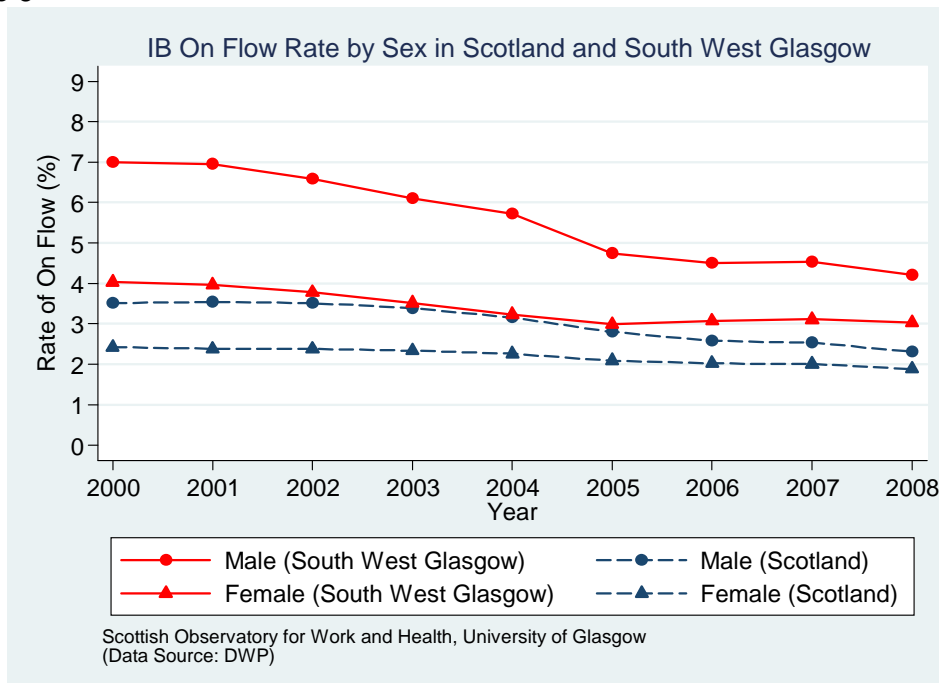
Figure 5



In 2000, in South West Glasgow 22.9% of males were claiming IB and 15.3% of females. By 2008, 15.4% of males and 11.5% of females were now claiming IB.

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

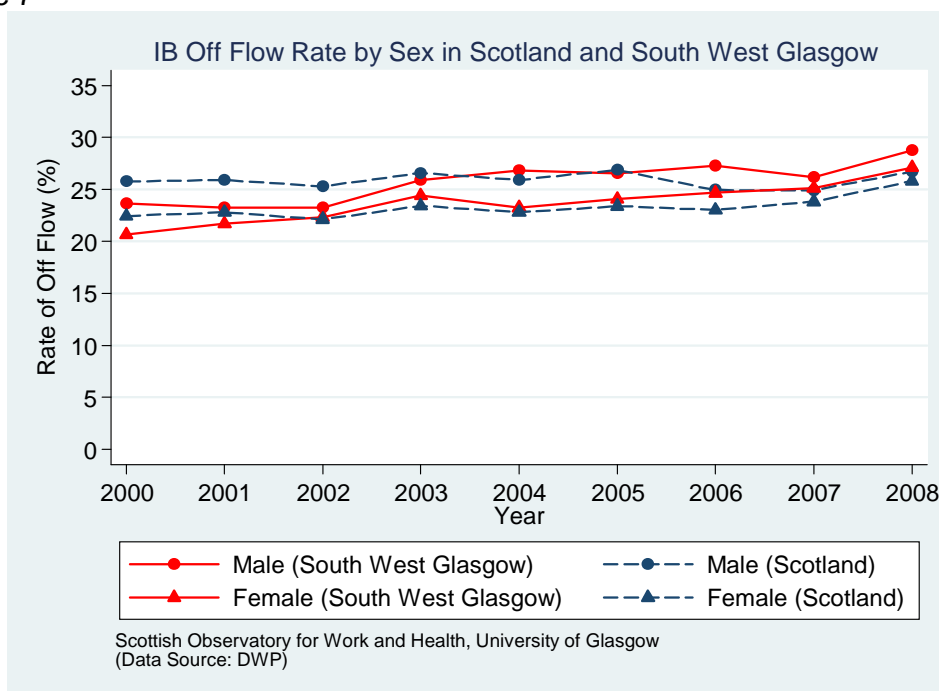
Figure 6



South West 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 South West Glasgow and Scotland.

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

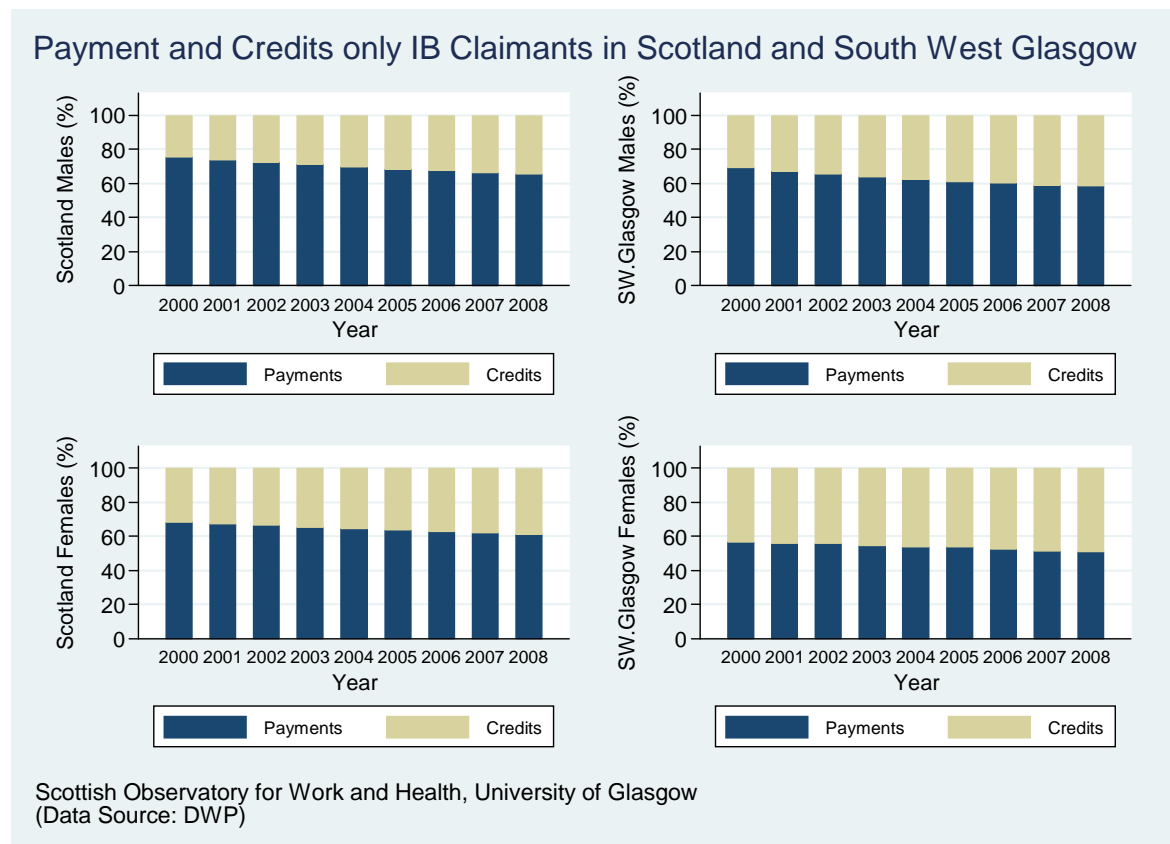


South West Glasgow has moved to narrowing the gap with Scotland for both male and female off flow rates.

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 South West Glasgow and Scotland.

Figure 8



The proportion of 'credits only' claimants is larger in South West 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 South West Glasgow (for example in 2008 the percentage of female 'credits only' was 49.2% and in Scotland 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 South West Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 9

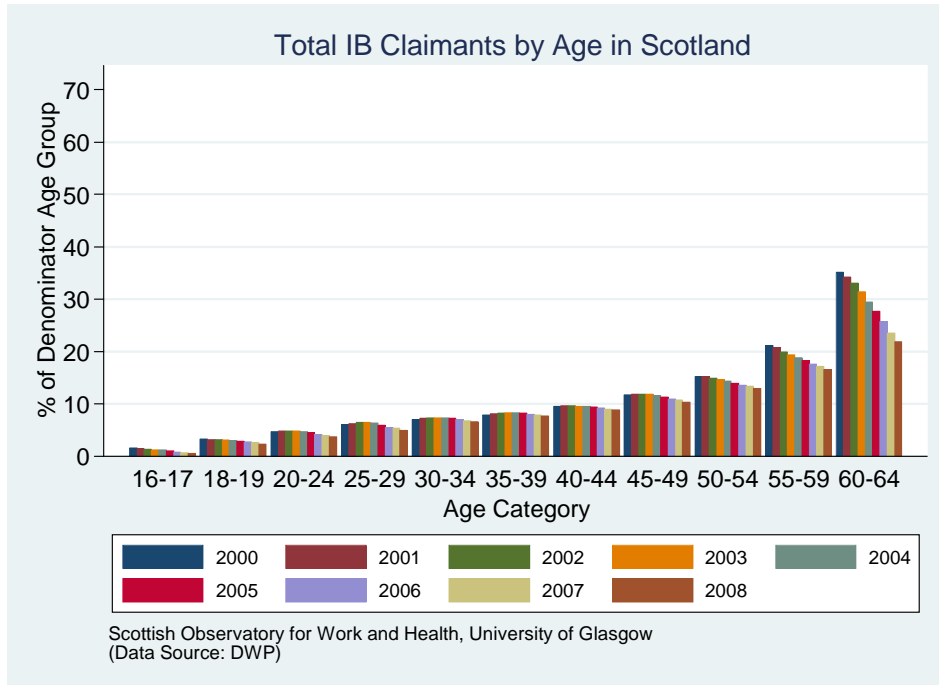
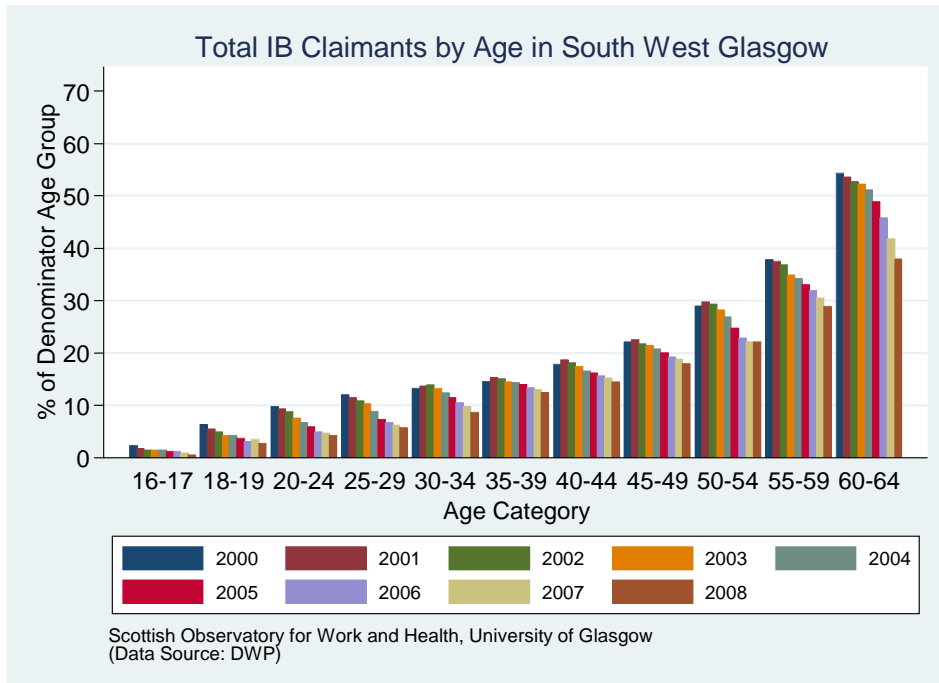


Figure 10



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. South West Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 28.9% of 55-59 year olds in South West Glasgow were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

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

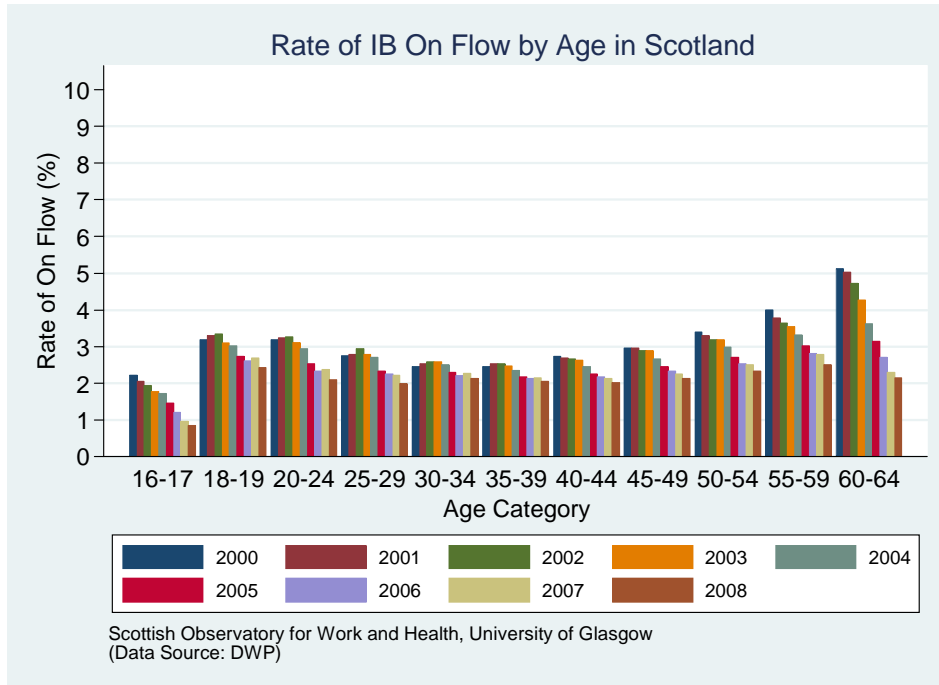
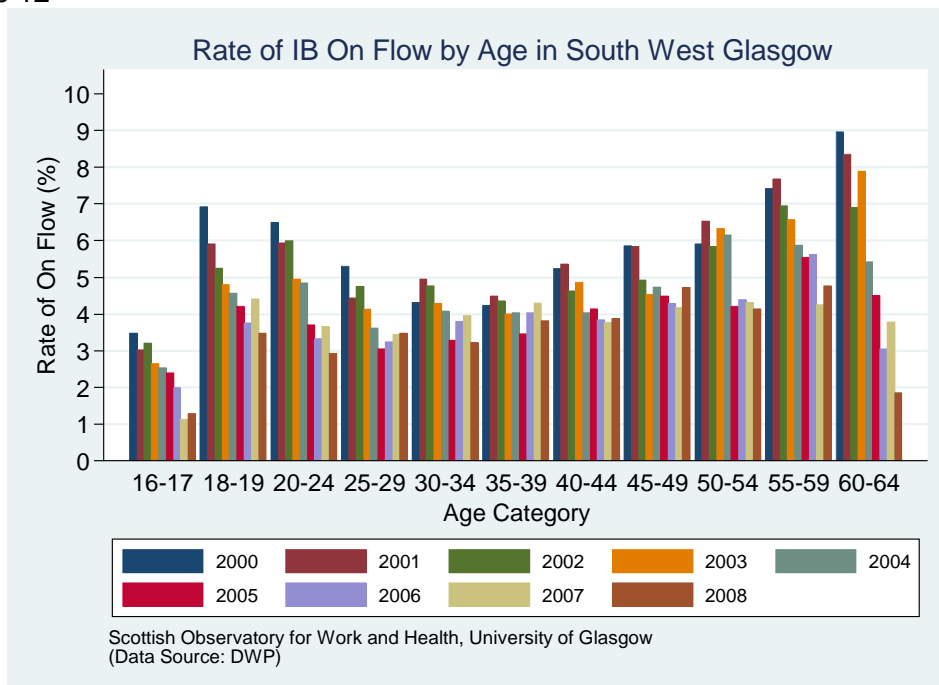


Figure 12



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

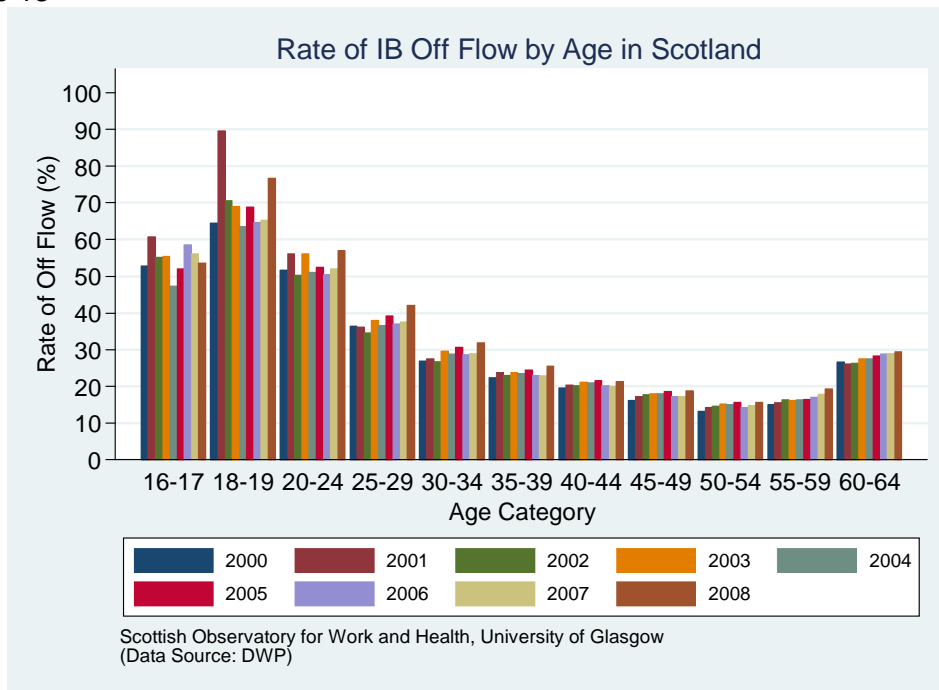
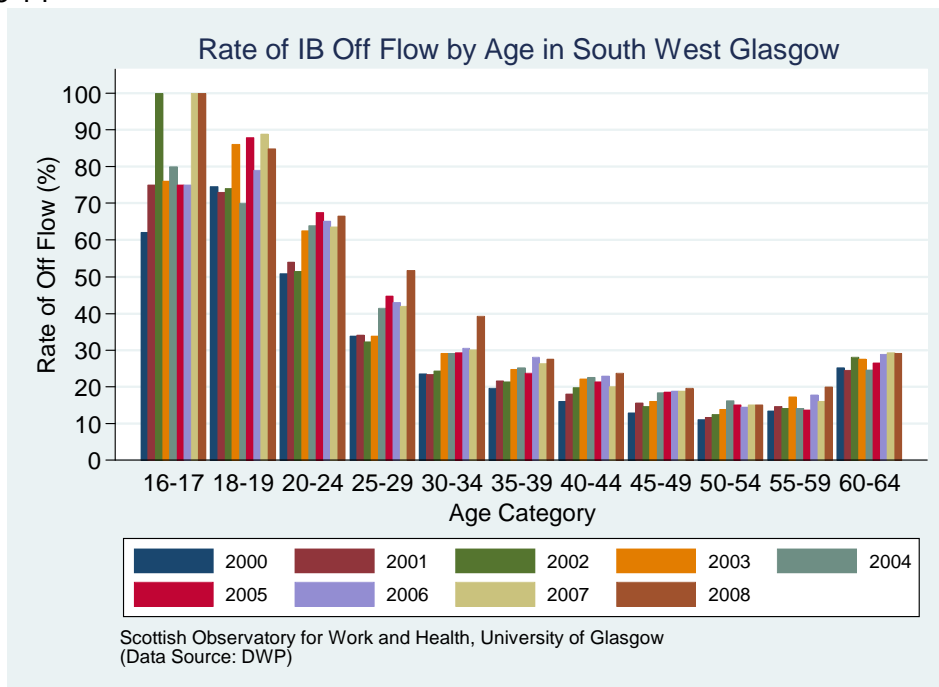


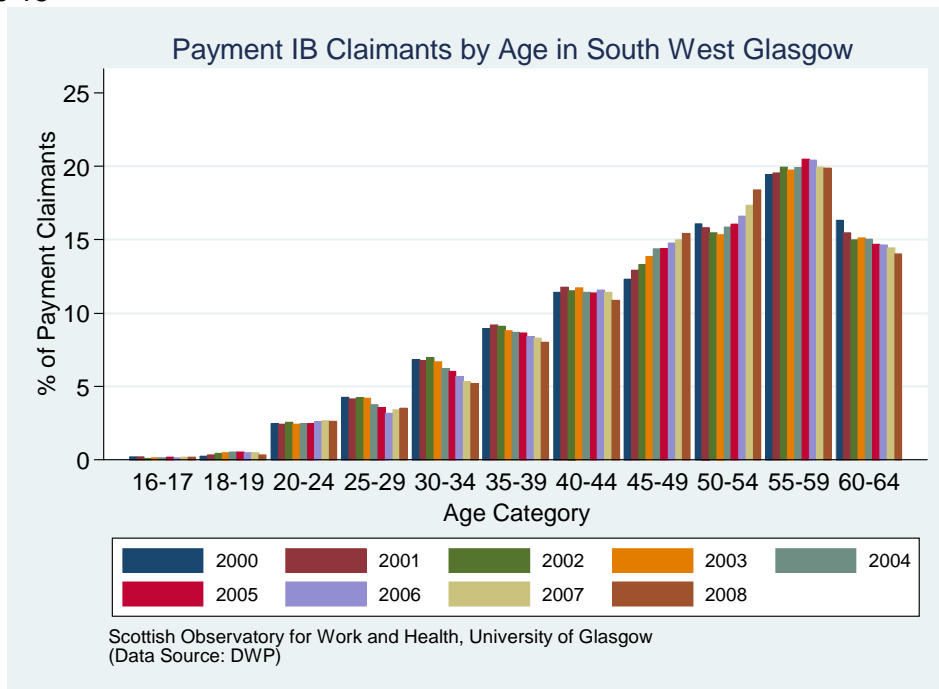
Figure 14



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

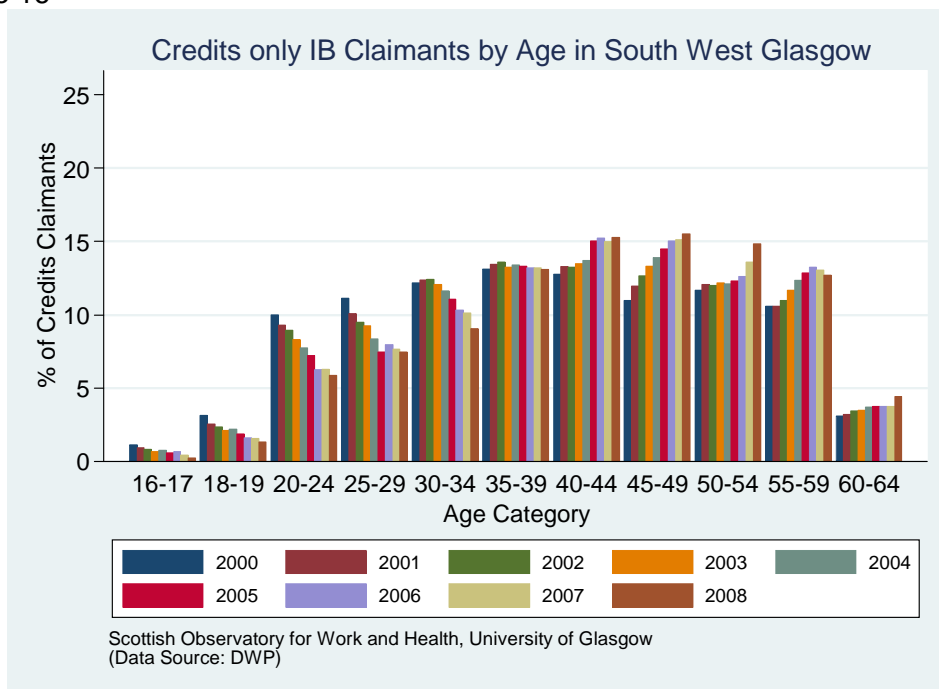
Figure 15



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 South West 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 South West Glasgow.

Figure 17

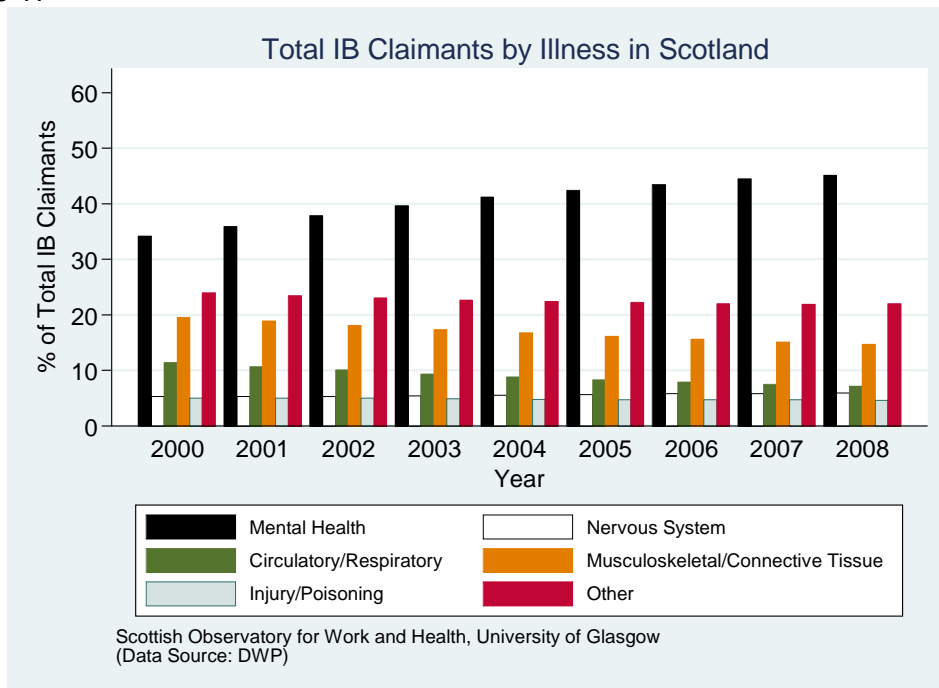
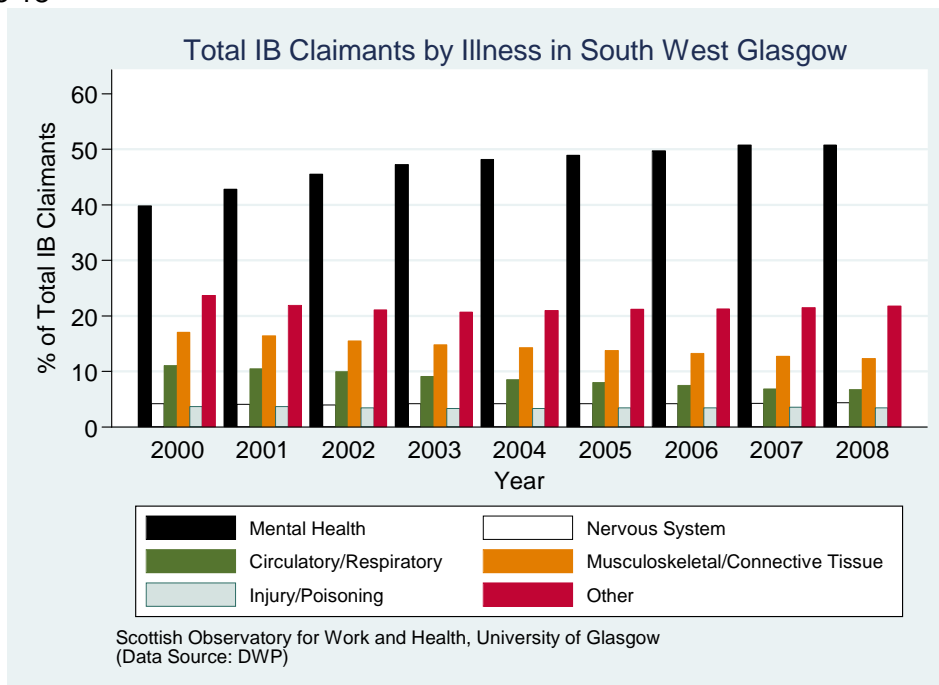


Figure 18



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased in both Scotland and South West Glasgow from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 50.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in South West 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 South West Glasgow.

Figure 19

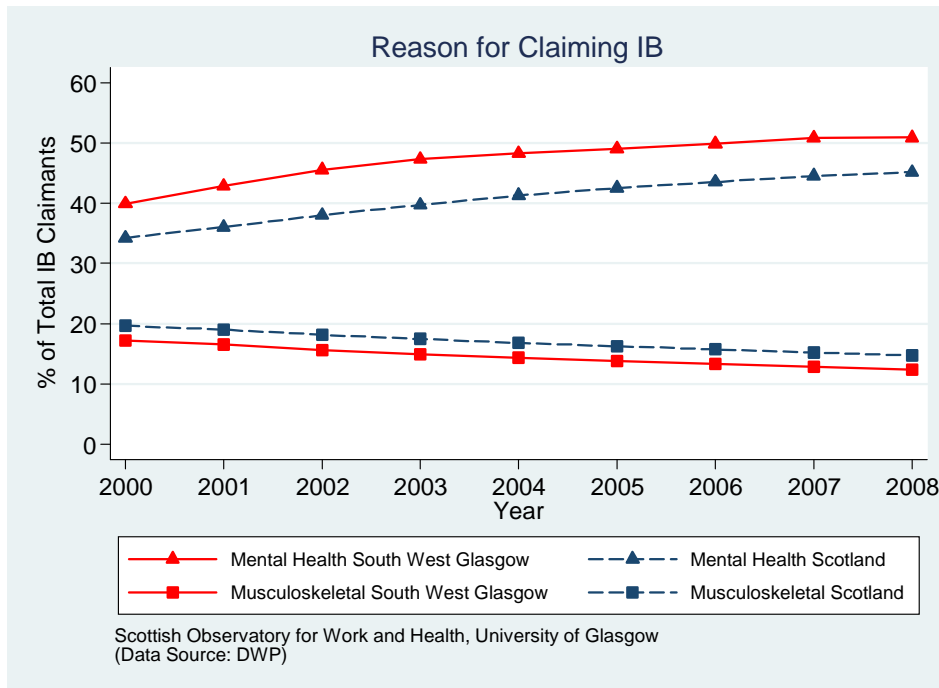


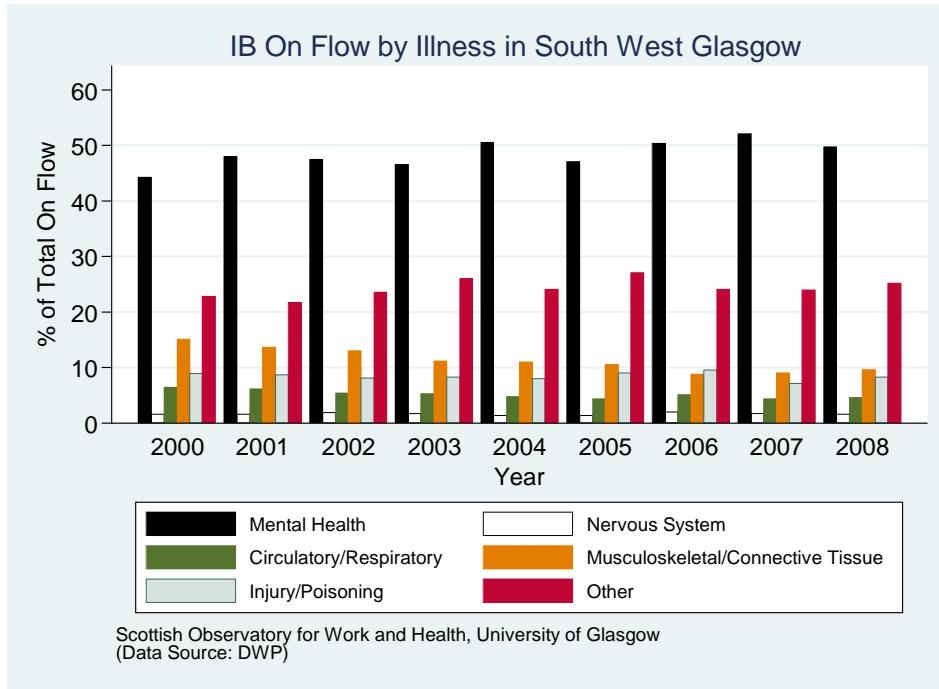
Table 6 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for South West Glasgow and Scotland and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 6

Year	Mental Health IB rate (% of WAP)	
	Scotland	South West Glasgow
2000	3.7	7.7
2001	3.9	8.2
2002	4.1	8.4
2003	4.2	8.3
2004	4.3	8.1
2005	4.3	7.8
2006	4.2	7.4
2007	4.2	7.3
2008	4.1	6.9

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

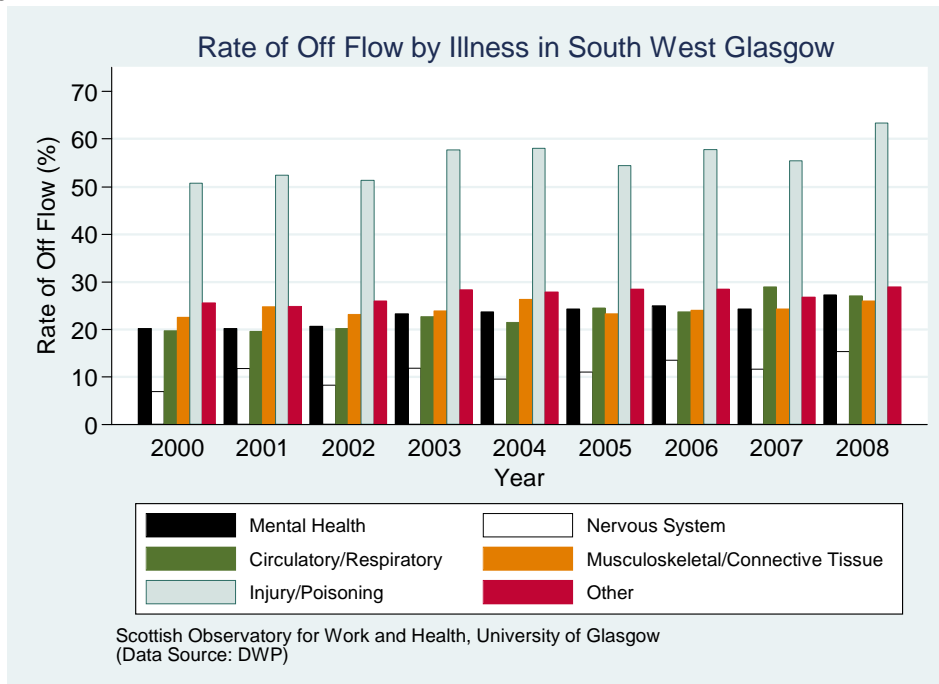
Figure 20



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 (50% of total in 2008).

Figure 21 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for South West 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 230 people who left IB in 2008 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 2,890. Therefore the injury group only made up 8.0% of the total off flow compared to 49.1% for the mental health group.

Mental health IB claimants by neighbourhood

Table 7 shows the number of mental health IB claimants in the 12 neighbourhoods of South West Glasgow from 2000 to 2008.

Table 7

South West Glasgow	Number of Mental Health IB Claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arden & Carnwadric	470	490	530	520	530	520	510	520	500
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspark	290	310	330	330	340	330	320	300	310
Corkerhill & North Pollok	230	250	240	240	230	220	220	210	210
Crookston & South Cardonald	290	300	310	300	290	300	300	300	310
Greater Govan	890	970	1020	1030	990	950	930	910	860
Ibrox & Kingston	850	950	960	950	900	870	850	820	710
Newlands & Cathcart	100	90	90	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Cardonald & Penilee	540	590	610	620	600	560	540	540	540
Pollok	360	390	420	430	420	410	410	390	390
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	570	620	660	670	690	680	660	630	570
Priesthill & Househillwood	510	550	560	570	550	550	550	550	540
South Nitshill & Darnley	160	190	210	210	220	200	180	190	190

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

Table 8

South West Glasgow	Mental Health IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arden & Carnwadric	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.1
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspark	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.6
Corkerhill & North Pollok	8.2	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3
Crookston & South Cardonald	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3
Greater Govan	11.7	12.9	13.5	13.5	13.0	12.4	11.9	11.6	10.8
Ibrox & Kingston	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.5
Newlands & Cathcart	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
North Cardonald & Penilee	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.4
Pollok	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.5
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.6	6.8
Priesthill & Househillwood	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.2
South Nitshill & Darnley	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.6

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 12 neighbourhoods from 2000 to 2008.

Table 9

South West Glasgow	Mental Health Claimants - % of Total Claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arden & Carnwadric	40.8	42.3	46.0	46.5	49.1	50.4	52.0	53.0	53.6
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspark	34.9	36.5	39.3	41.0	42.3	43.4	44.8	44.3	43.6
Corkerhill & North Pollok	35.9	38.3	40.5	41.3	42.2	42.7	44.3	45.9	47.2
Crookston & South Cardonald	40.0	42.8	45.6	46.0	46.4	49.6	49.6	50.6	53.0
Greater Govan	44.6	48.4	50.6	52.5	52.5	53.0	53.5	54.7	54.7
Ibrox & Kingston	46.5	50.5	53.4	55.2	55.3	56.1	57.6	58.4	57.5
Newlands & Cathcart	33.6	35.9	37.0	40.2	40.0	38.0	41.5	44.4	42.4
North Cardonald & Penilee	36.7	39.5	42.1	44.4	45.0	45.4	45.2	46.5	47.4
Pollok	33.3	34.9	38.0	40.5	41.4	41.9	43.0	43.3	45.1
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	41.2	44.4	47.8	49.5	50.9	51.9	52.6	53.0	52.9
Priesthill & Househillwood	37.9	41.2	43.4	45.2	46.7	48.2	49.7	50.0	51.1
South Nitshill & Darnley	36.7	41.0	46.9	48.0	48.9	48.2	45.9	47.8	47.1

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

8. 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 South West Glasgow.

Figure 22

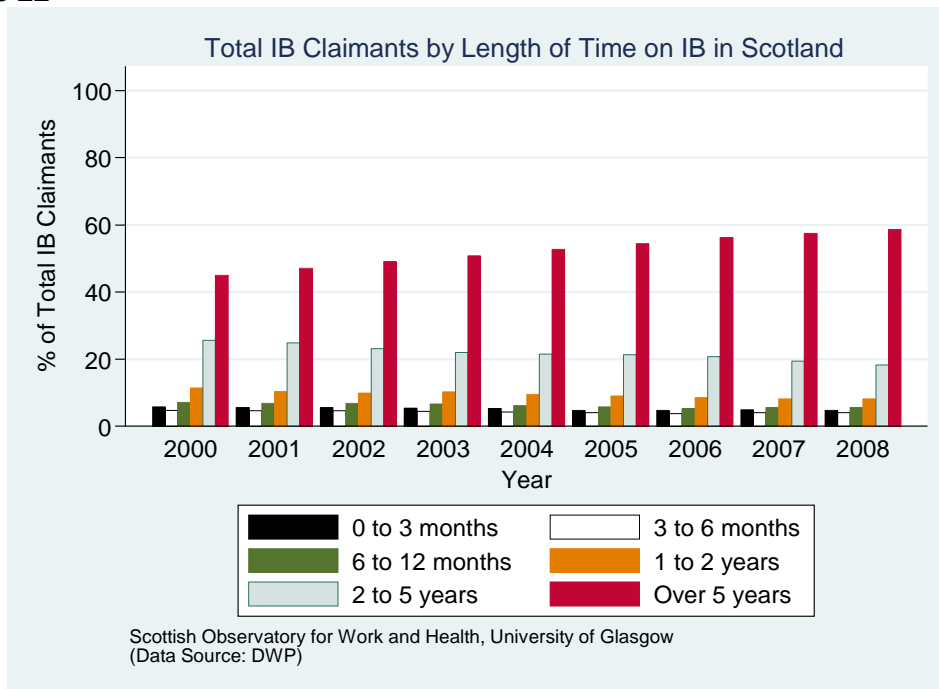
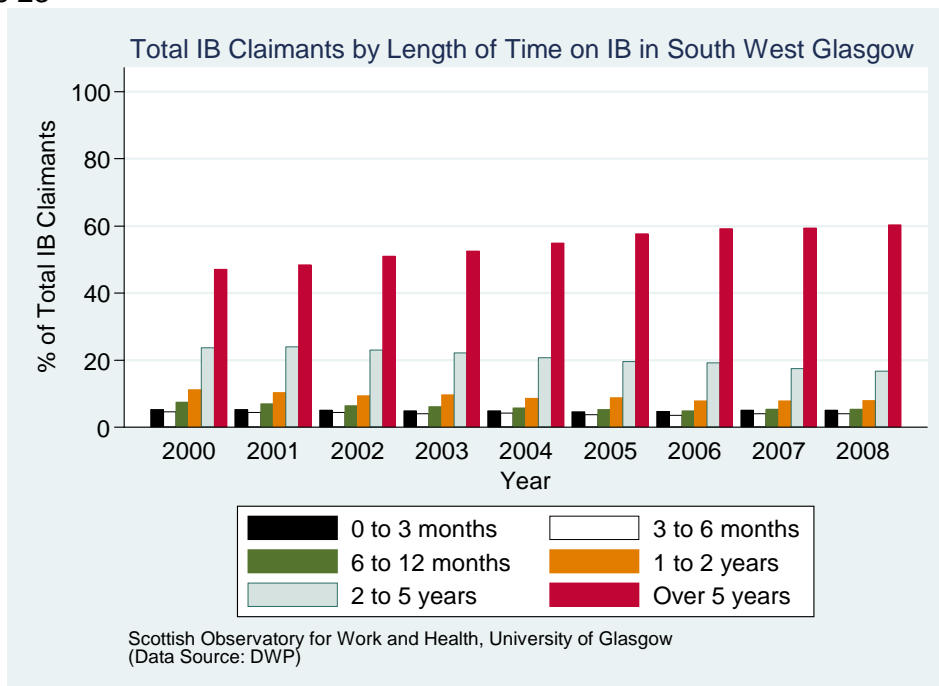


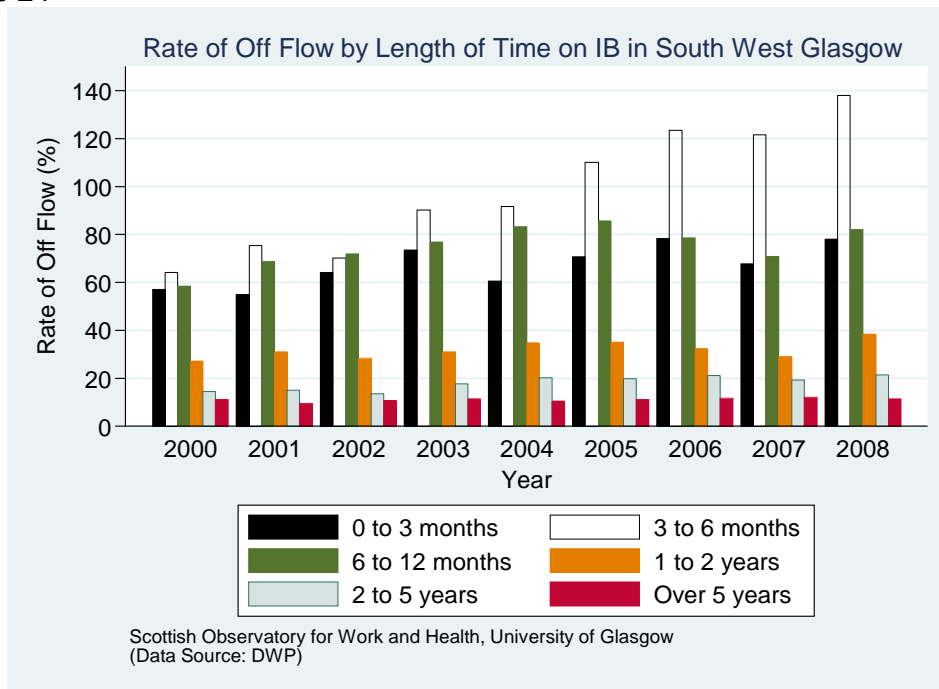
Figure 23



The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 60.4% claiming for over 5 years in South West Glasgow in 2008.

Figure 24 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for South West 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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