Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

Annual Report

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Part 1: Forward

The Scottish Observatory for Work and Health was born from the research which went into 'Turning The Tap Off', published in 2007 by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health (GCPH). That report (available from the GCPH website) examined the stock, and on and off flows, of population in receipt of Incapacity Benefit (IB) in Glasgow and the wider Scottish context. Its key findings were that Glasgow has a particular problem in terms of the absolute size of its IB claimant population and that this population represents a high proportion of the working age population (16.4% in 2005). However, the report also showed a reduction in IB stock claimants in Glasgow and the rest of Scotland between 2000 and 2005.

The significance of the levels of IB receipt in Glasgow and Scotland as a whole have been recognised both for their economic and health implications. Subsequently, a consortium of funders led by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health established The Scottish Observatory for Work and Health (SOWH), based at in Public Health and Health Policy at the University of Glasgow and led by Dr Ewan Macdonald. Benefiting from several members of the original Turning the Tap Off team, the SOWH has funding for 3 years and a remit to continue and develop monitoring, in as close to real time as possible, trends in IB stock population and in on and off flow. The SOWH is also tasked with expanding the observatory function and research to explore the intricacies of the journey onto and off IB, how these vary by age, sex and geographical location and ultimately to consider 'what works' in reducing the IB population. The SOWH is keen to develop a focus on who gets off IB and what happens to them, as well as understanding the routes onto IB. We have the advantage and challenge of operating at a time of economic upheaval and of great change in the management of benefit receipt for health reasons.

In our first year, we have focused on refining and enhancing our ability to monitor and assess changes in the stock IB population and in on and off flows on an annual basis. This has included analyses by sex and small age categories. We have expanded our geographical focus to include areas of interest to our funders. We have also been able, through receipt of specialised data from DWP, to examine reasons for IB receipt, destinations for those coming off IB and how these relate to each other. Unfortunately however, at the time of writing, these data are not cleared for publication and have been removed from this version of the report.

We hope the report is interesting and stimulating.

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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.

Part 2: Reporting Activity

2a. Bath Water Diagrams

We have previously created a dynamic model of the IB population using a 'bath water' analogy.[1;2] The stock IB population are represented by the amount of bath water. The on and off flow populations are represented as the tap water and the outflow respectively. In these diagrams the level of the bath water does not reflect the actual number of claimants.

These diagrams have been updated for 2007 using the most recent data available. Information is shown for Scotland and the local authorities Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire, East Lothian, Edinburgh City, Midlothian and West Lothian. Data for the following community health (and care) partnership areas have also been calculated – East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire. These CH(C)P areas map exactly to the equivalent local authority areas. Finally data is shown for East Glasgow CHCP, North Glasgow CHCP, South East Glasgow CHCP, South West CHCP and West Glasgow CHCP.

Yearly stock data have been calculated by taking a mean of the data from four quarters. For example, yearly data for 2007 were calculated by taking a mean of the data from the four quarters commencing December 2006 and ending in November 2007.

The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2007 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2006 to the quarter ending November 2007.

IB stock, on flow and off flow

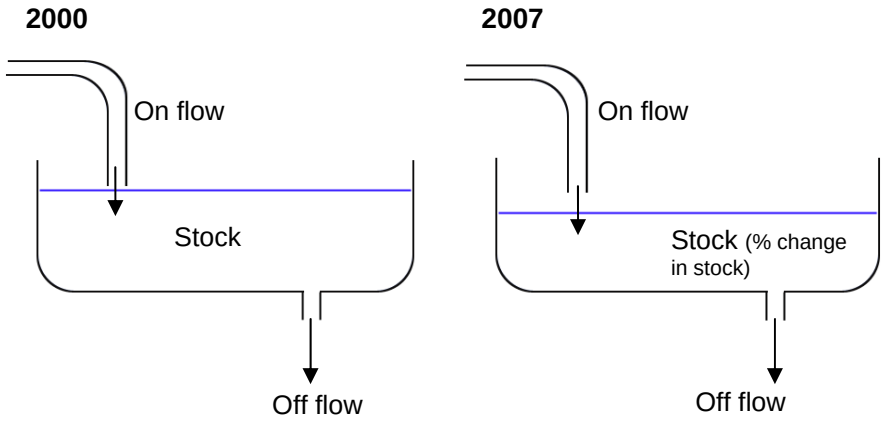


Figure 1: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in Scotland in 2000 and 2007

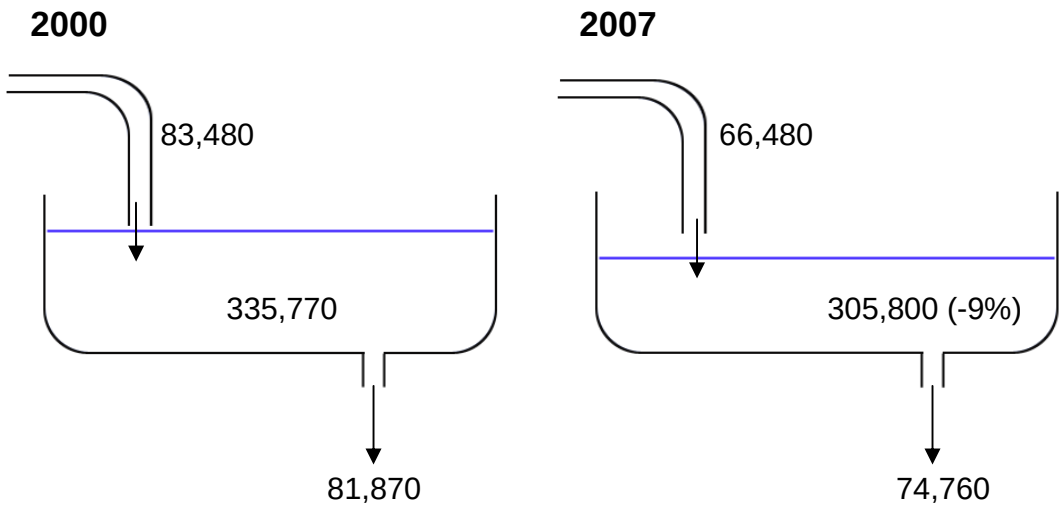


Figure 2: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in Glasgow in 2000 and 2007

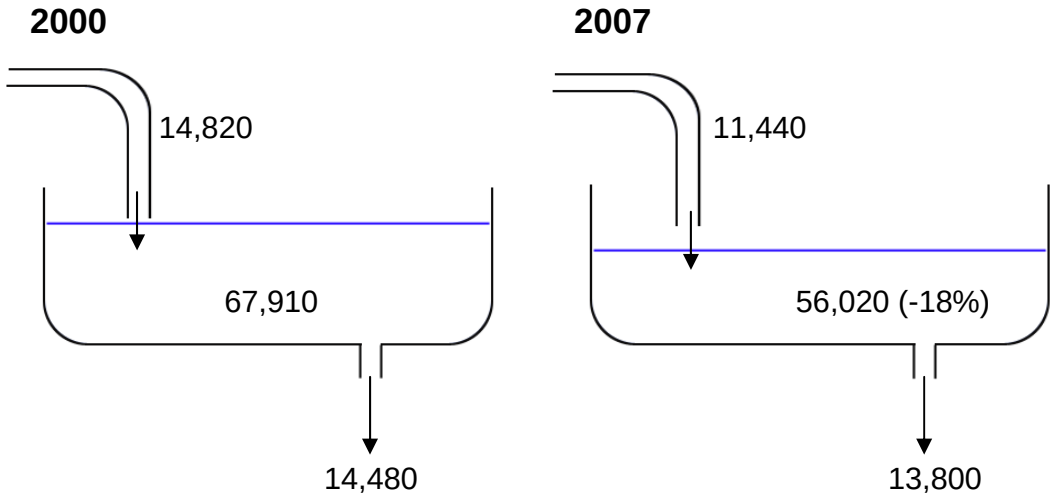


Figure 3: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in North Lanarkshire in 2000 and 2007

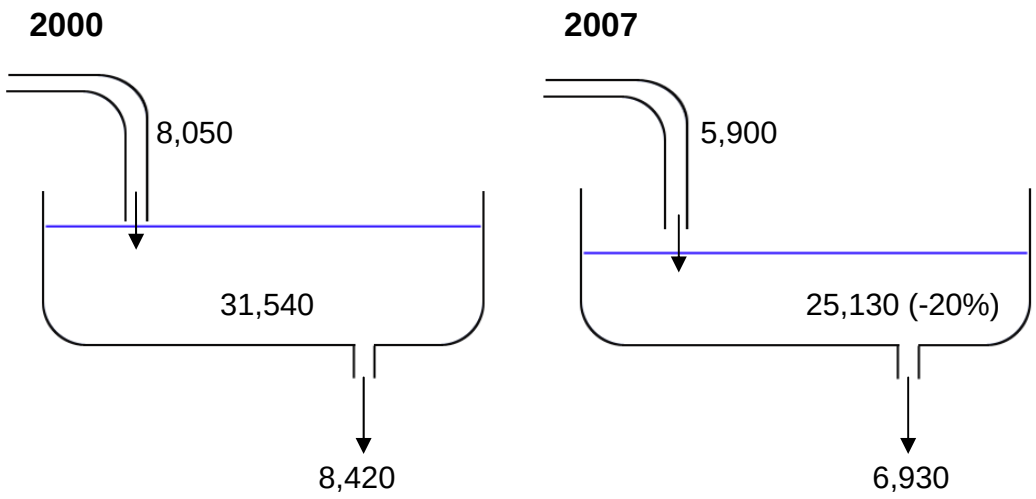
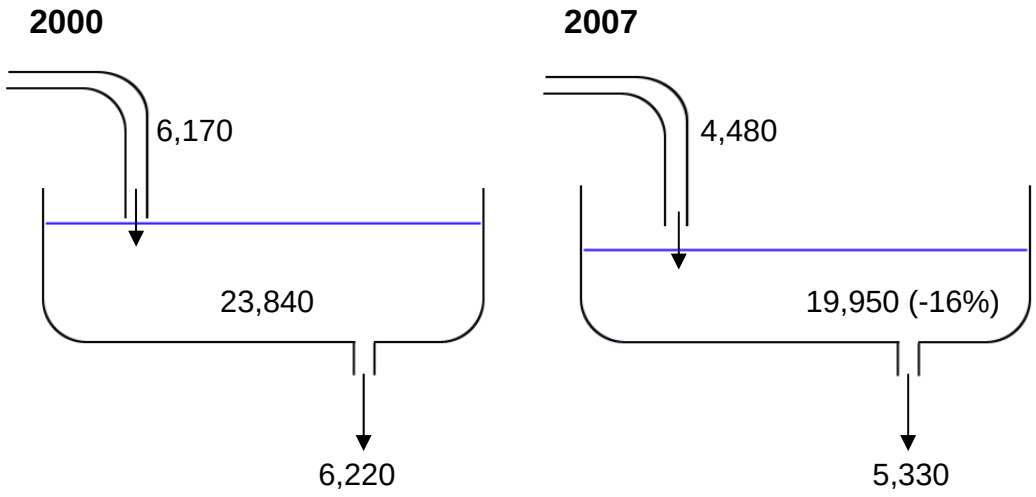


Figure 4: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in South Lanarkshire in 2000 and 2007



The decrease in the stock population across the four geographies is mainly due to *decreases* in the on flow rather than *increases* in the off flow. However in order to really understand the on and off flow data the numbers need to be expressed as on and off flow *rates* – see section 2b and 2e.

Other Local Authorities

Figure 5: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in East Lothian in 2000 and 2007

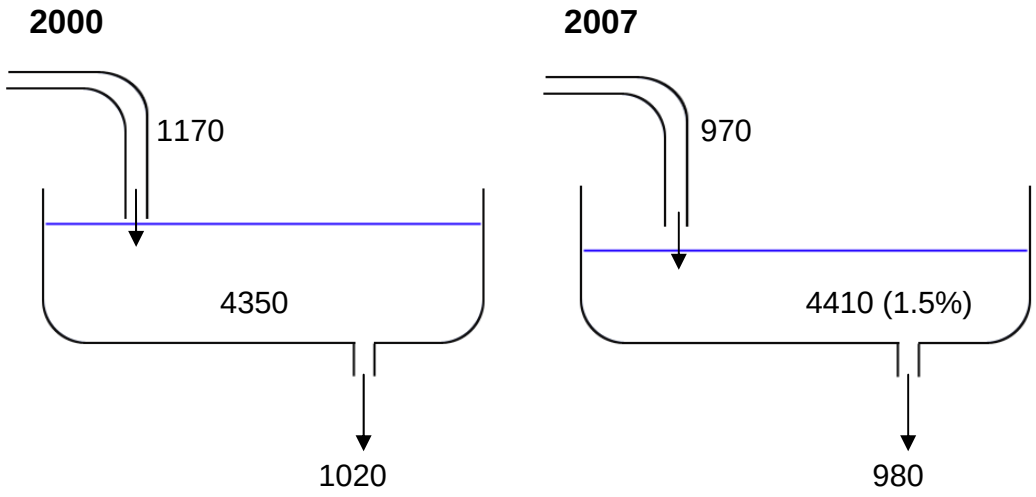


Figure 6: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in Edinburgh in 2000 and 2007

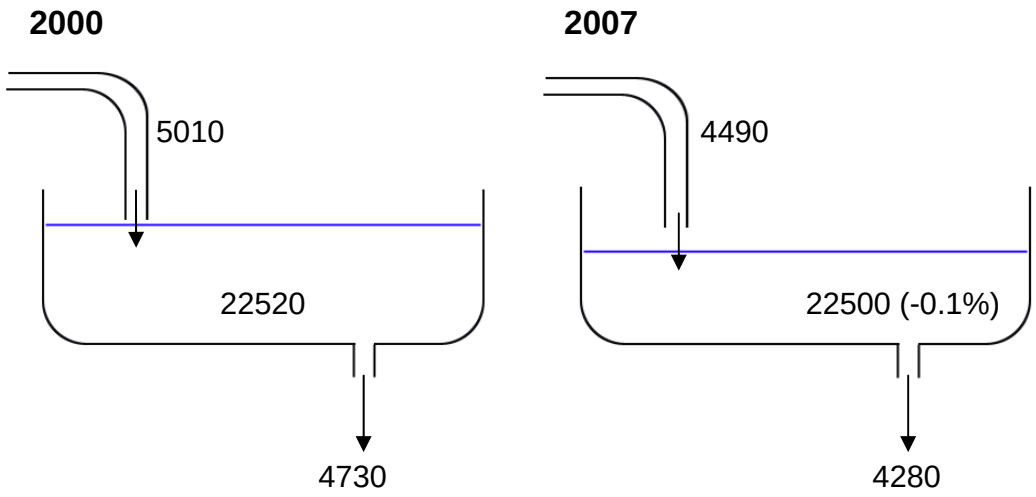


Figure 7: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in Midlothian in 2000 and 2007

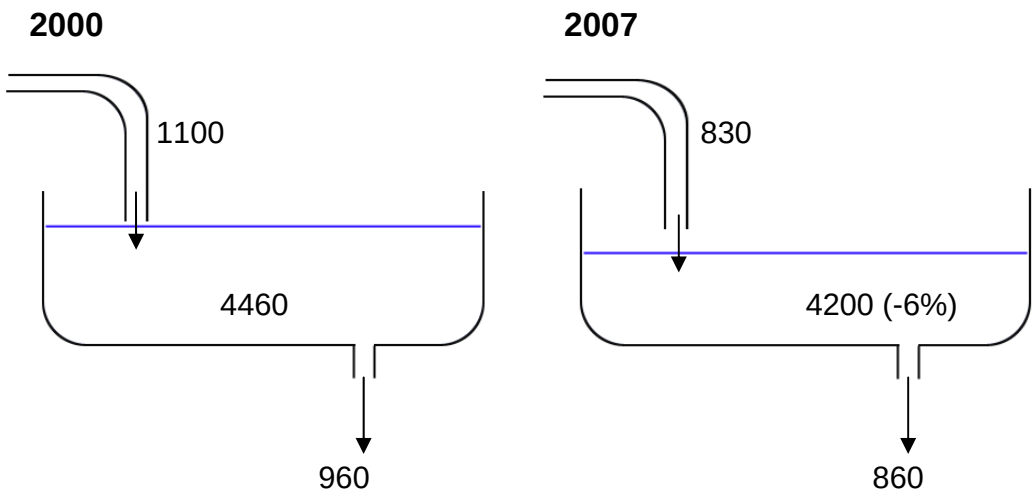
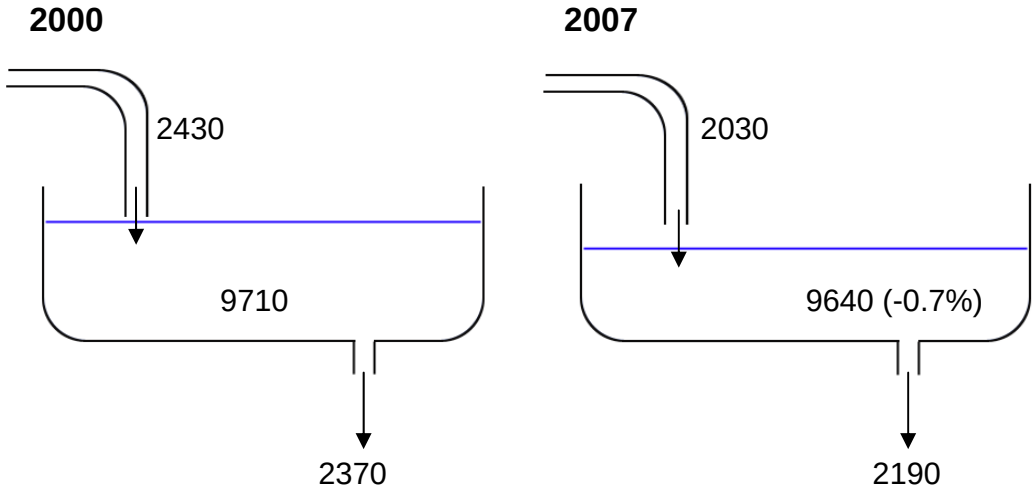


Figure 8: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in West Lothian in 2000 and 2007



Community Health (and Care) Partnerships

These CH(C)P areas map exactly to the local authority area.

Figure 9: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in East Dunbartonshire CHP in 2000 and 2007

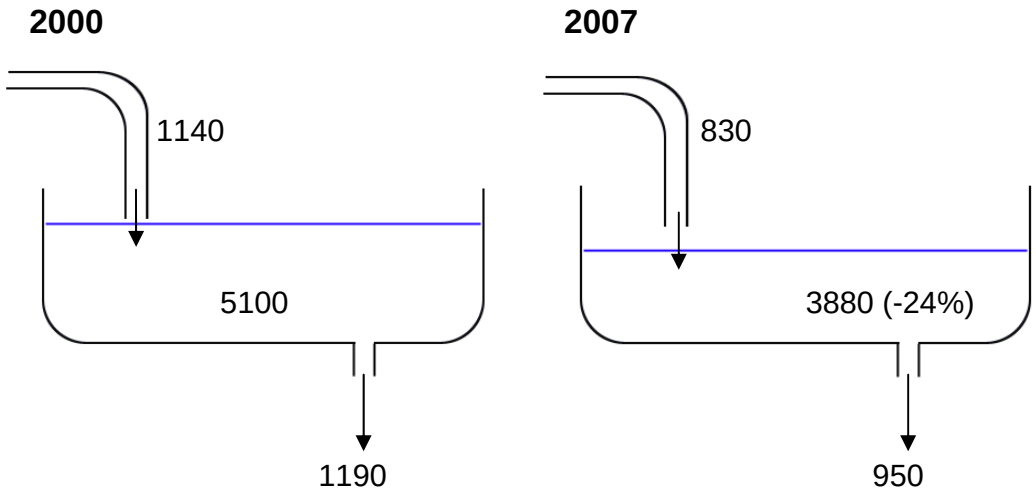


Figure 10: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in East Renfrewshire CHCP in 2000 and 2007

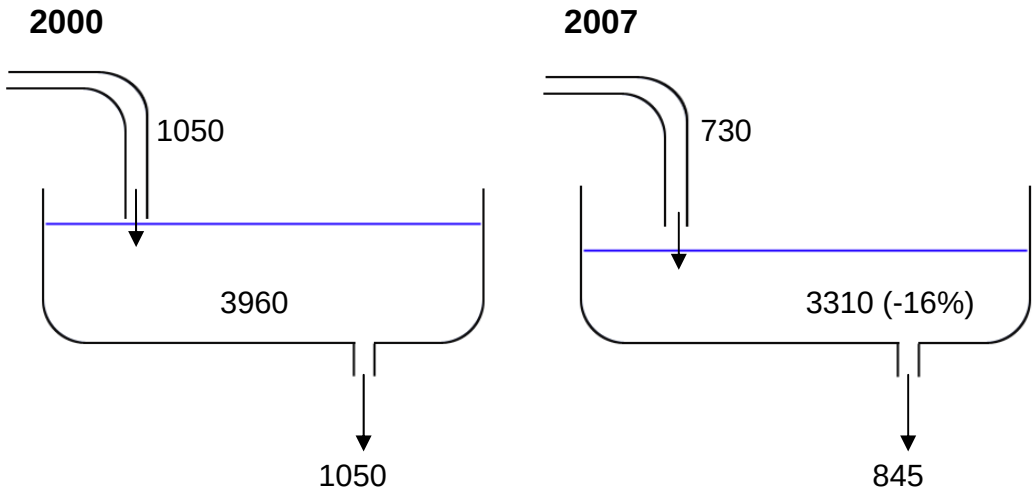


Figure 11: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in Inverclyde CHP in 2000 and 2007

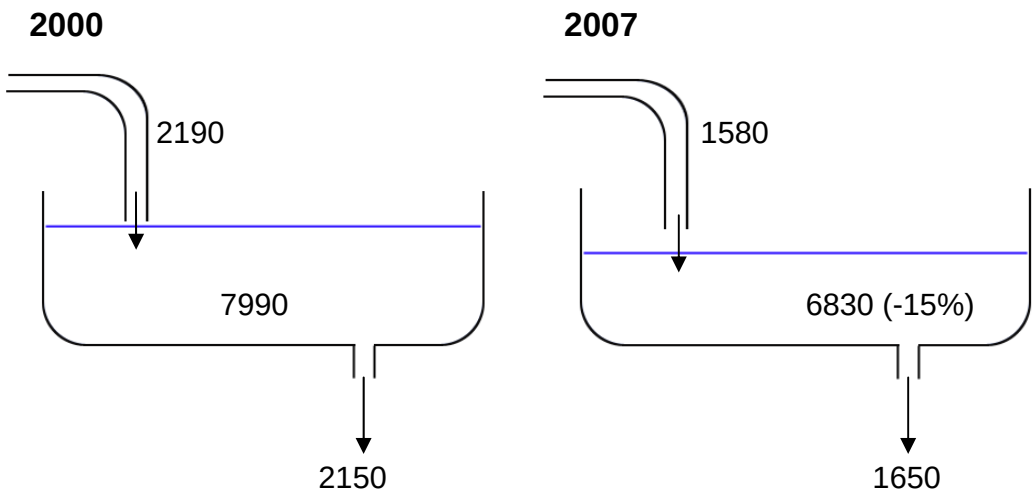


Figure 12: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in Renfrewshire CHP in 2000 and 2007

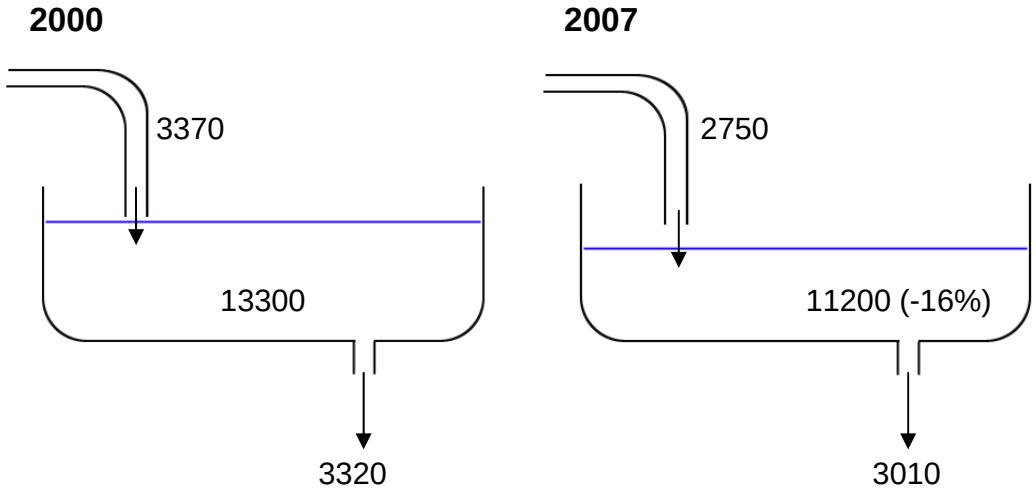
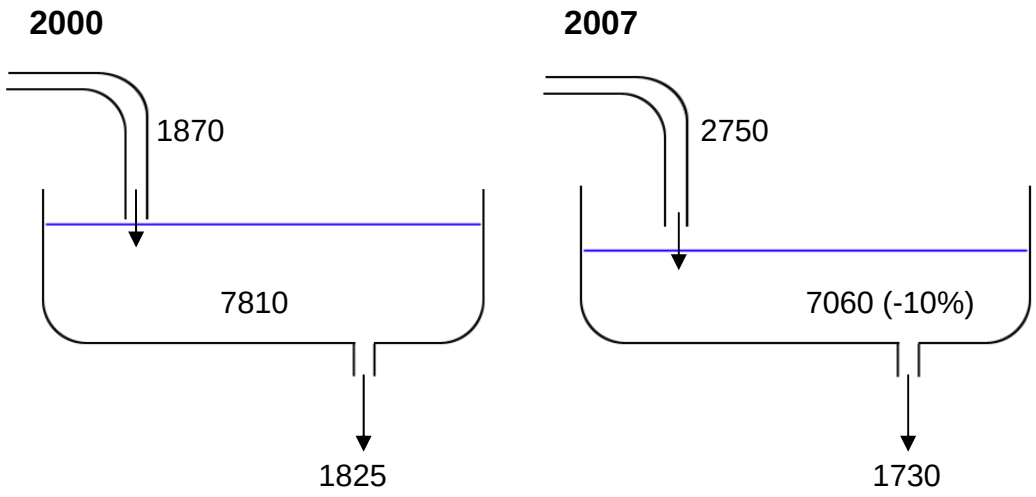


Figure 13: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in West Dunbartonshire CHP in 2000 and 2007



Glasgow Community Health and Care Partnerships

Figure 14: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in East Glasgow CHCP in 2000 and 2007

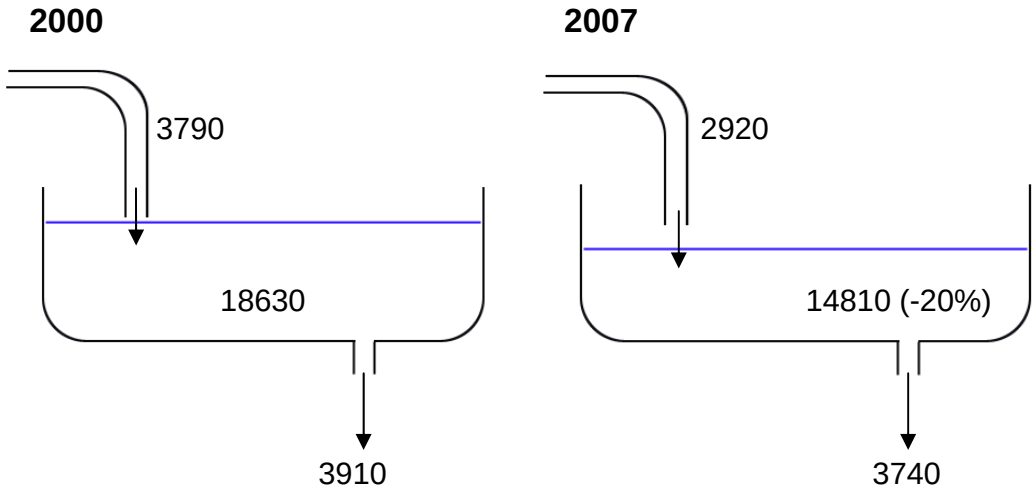


Figure 15: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in North Glasgow CHCP in 2000 and 2007

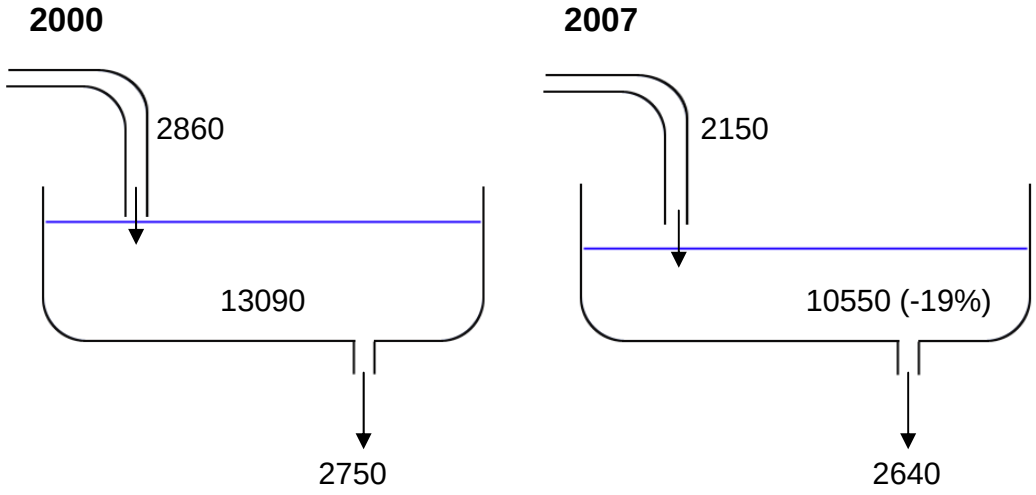


Figure 16: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in South East Glasgow CHCP in 2000 and 2007

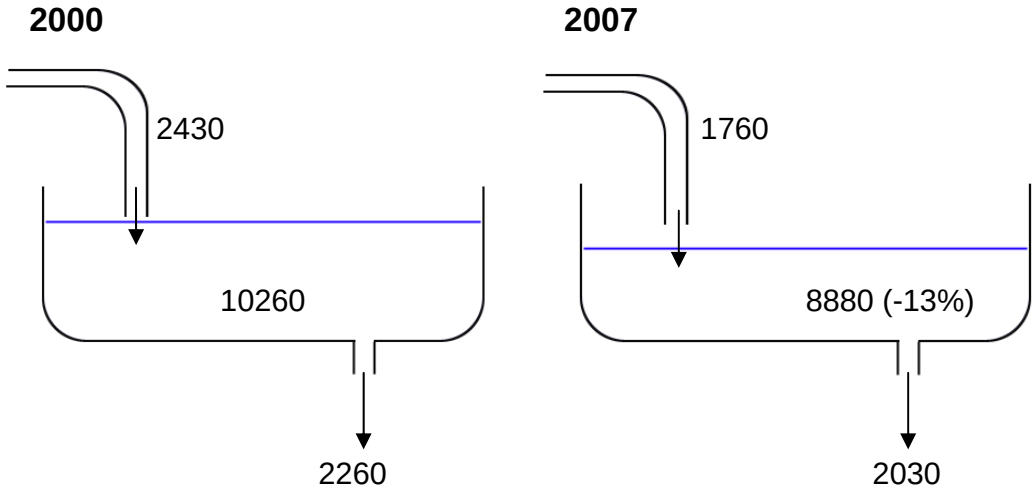


Figure 17: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in South West CHCP in 2000 and 2007

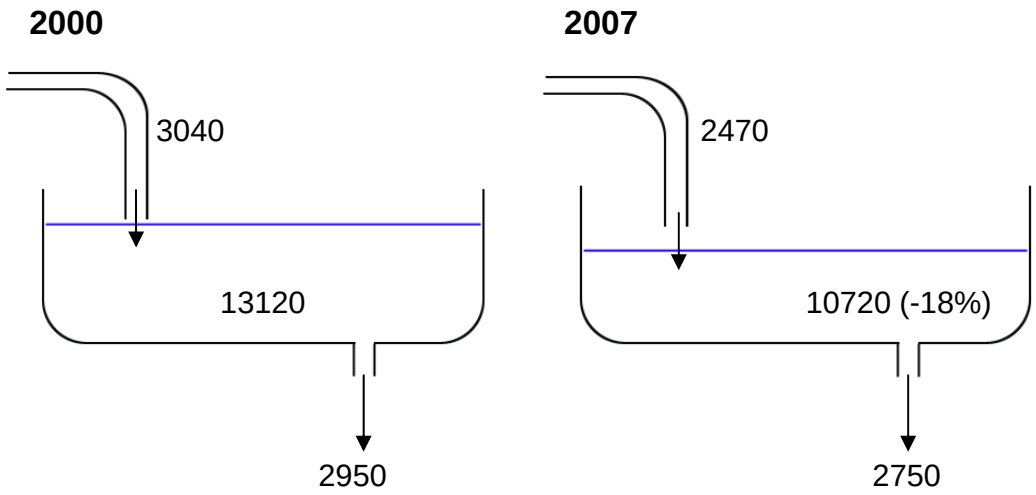
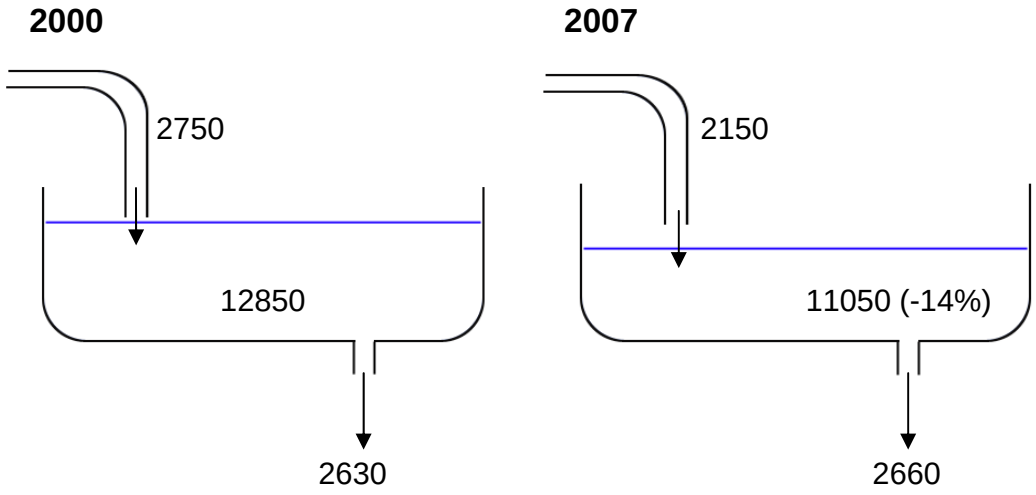


Figure 18: Stock IB claimants, on and off flows in West Glasgow CHCP in 2000 and 2007



References

1. Brown, J, Hanlon, P, Webster, D, Turok, I, Arnott, J, and Macdonald, E. B. Turning the tap off! Incapacity benefit in Glasgow and Scotland - Trends over the past five years. 2007. The Glasgow Centre for Population Health.

2. Brown J, Hanlon P, Turok I, Webster D, Arnott J, Macdonald EB. Establishing the potential for using routine data on Incapacity Benefit to assess the local impact of policy initiatives. *Journal of Public Health* 2008;**30**:54-9.

2b. IB Rates in Scotland, Glasgow, North & South Lanarkshire from 2000 to 2007

Previously we have shown IB claimants rates for 2000 and the most recently available year. In this section we have graphed IB rates from 2000 to 2007. 95% confidence intervals are shown as the dashed lines.

a. IB Claimant Rates

The IB rate is expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (males 16-64, women 16-59).

Figures 19, 20, 21 & 22 show the IB rate in Scotland, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire & South Lanarkshire respectively. Figure 23 shows all areas on one graph.

Figure 19

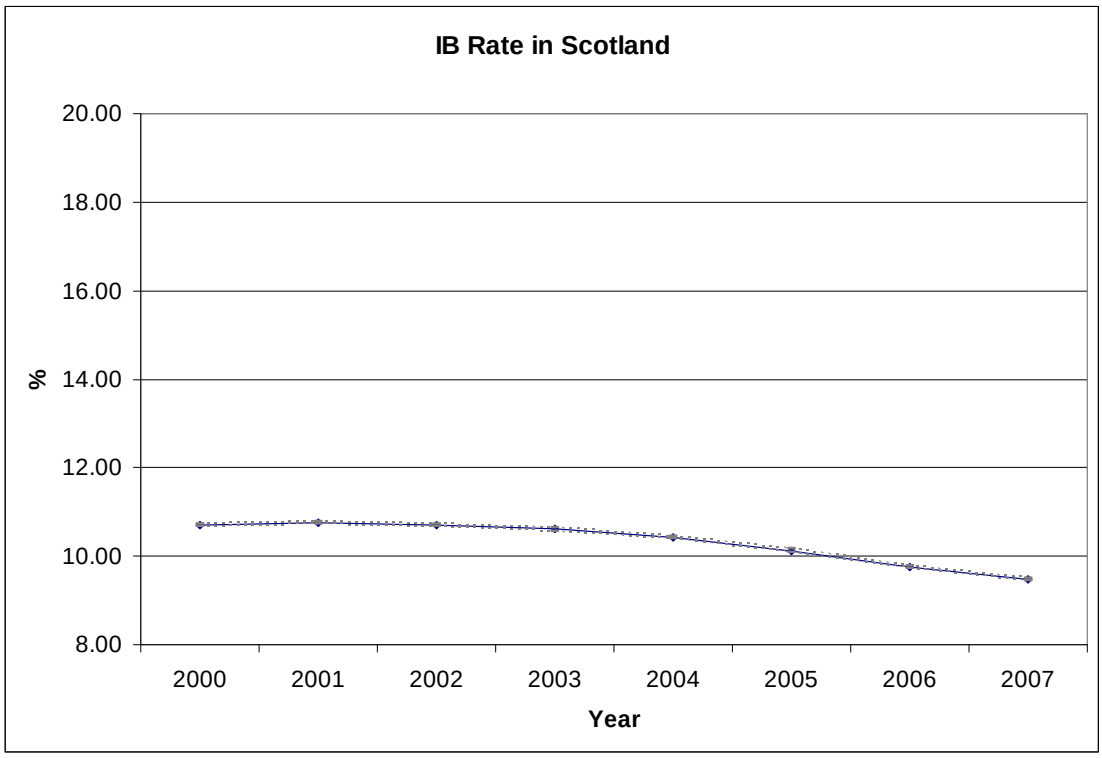


Figure 20

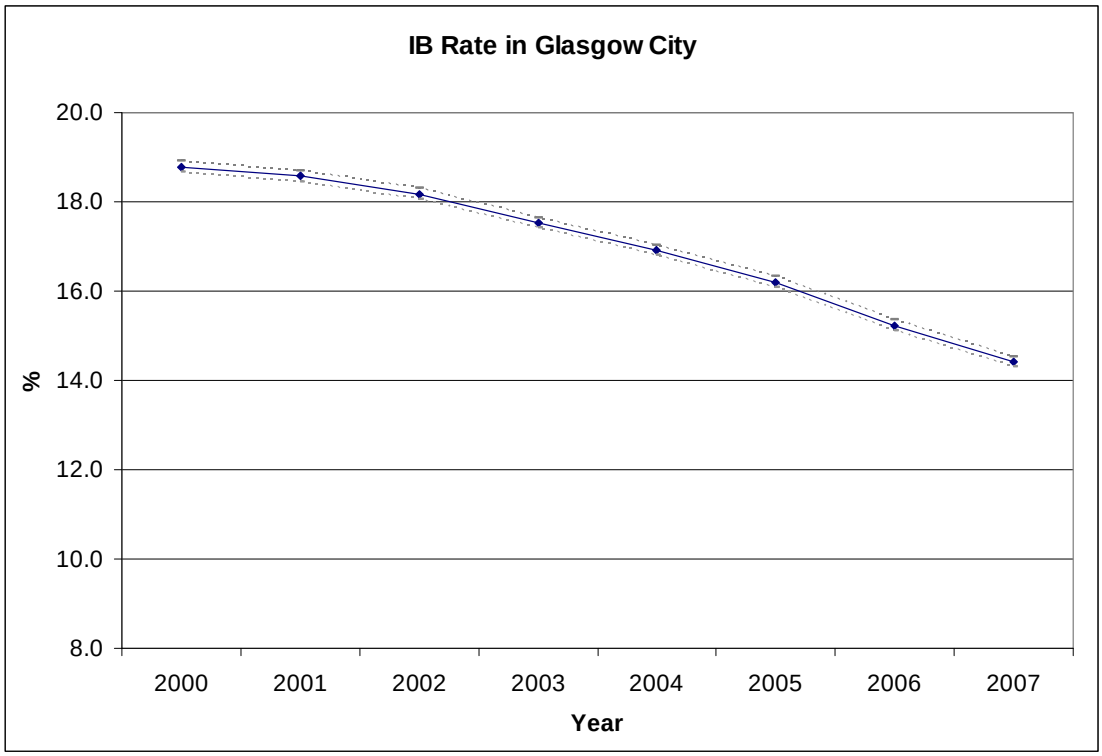


Figure 21

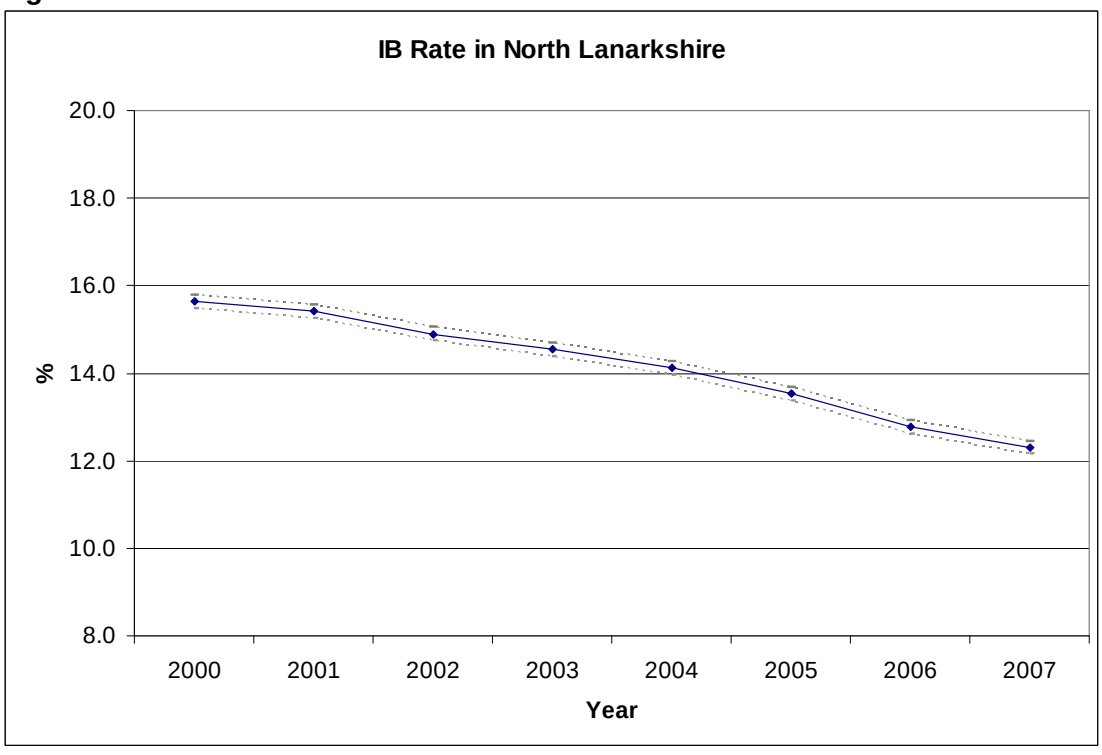


Figure 22

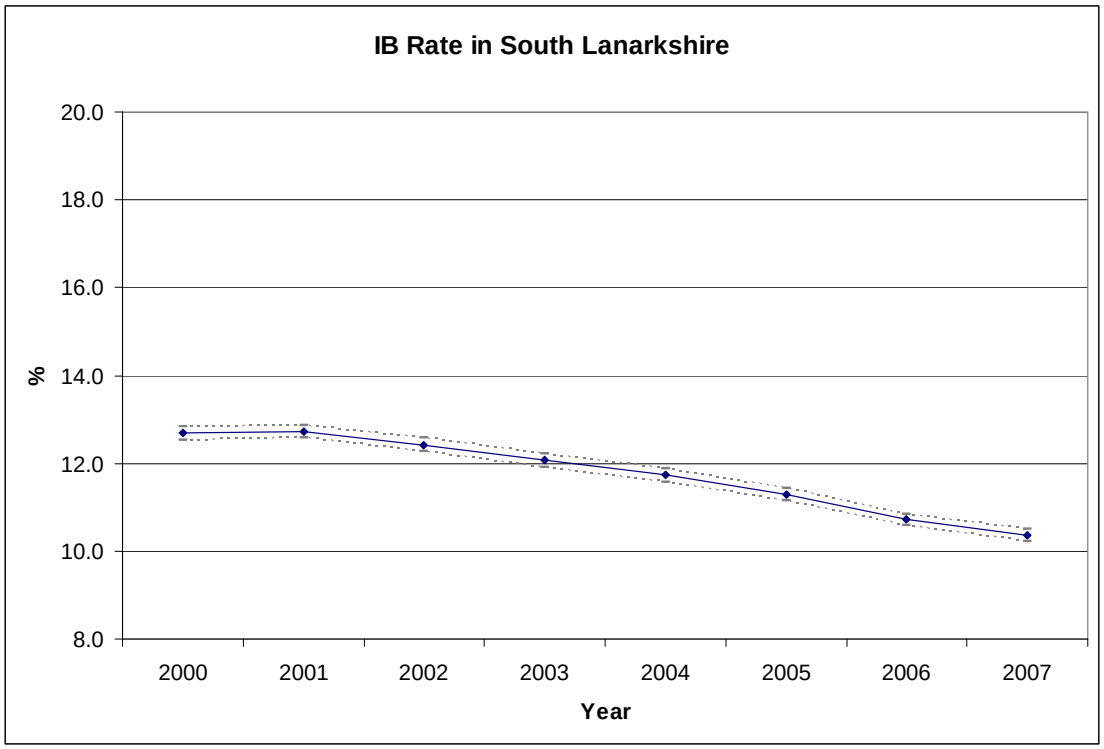
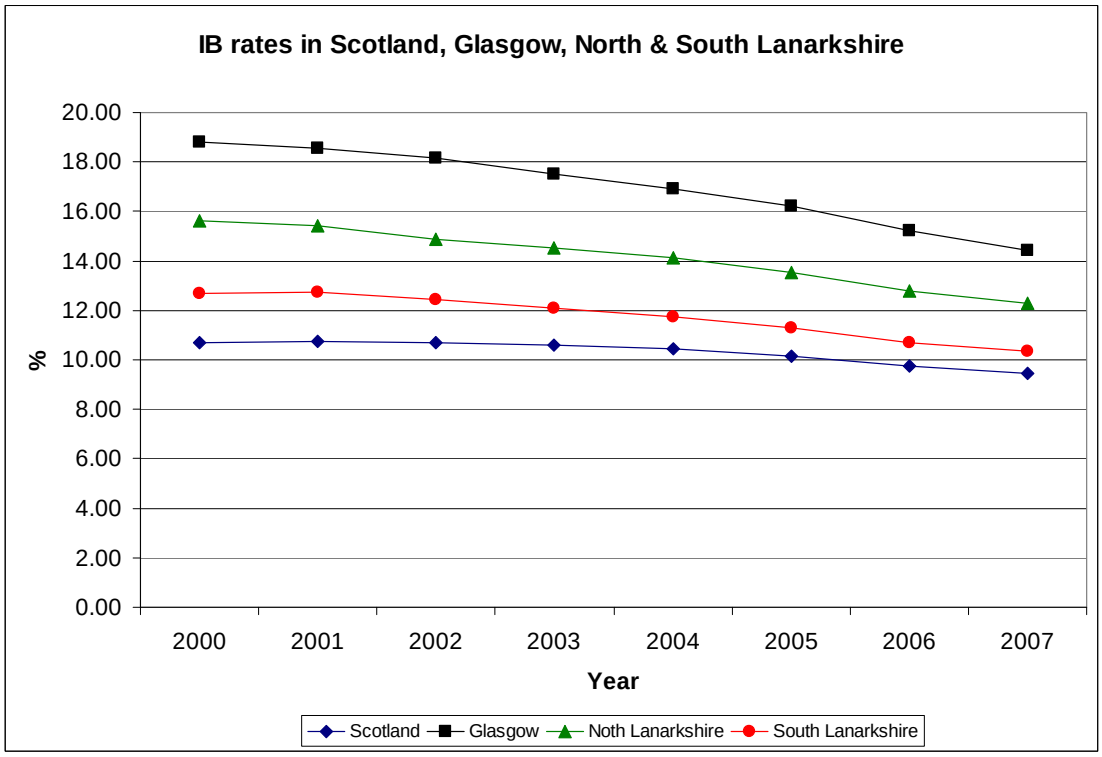


Figure 23



The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 2000 to 2007 across the four geographies (a drop of 1.2 percentage points for Scotland, Glasgow a drop of 4.4 percentage points, North Lanarkshire a drop of 3.3 percentage points and South Lanarkshire a drop of 2.3 percentage points). However Glasgow City still has the highest proportion of the working age population claiming IB (14.4% in 2007).

Table 1 shows the IB claimant rate in the four areas (with 95% confidence intervals) for 2000 and 2007. All years are shown in appendix 1.

Table 1 The percent of working age population claiming IB

	IB rate %			
	Scotland	**Glasgow**	**North Lanarkshire**	**South Lanarkshire**
2000	10.69 (10.66 to 10.72)	18.78 (18.66 to 18.91)	15.63 (15.48 to 15.79)	12.68 (12.53 to 12.84)
2007	9.48 (9.45 to 9.51)	14.42 (14.31 to 14.53)	12.29 (12.15 to 12.44)	10.35 (10.21 to 10.49)

b. On Flow Rates

The rate of on flow is expressed as a percent of the working age population (WAP) not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB.

Figures 24, 25, 26 & 27 show the on flow rate in Scotland, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire & South Lanarkshire respectively. Figure 28 shows all areas on one graph.

Figure 24

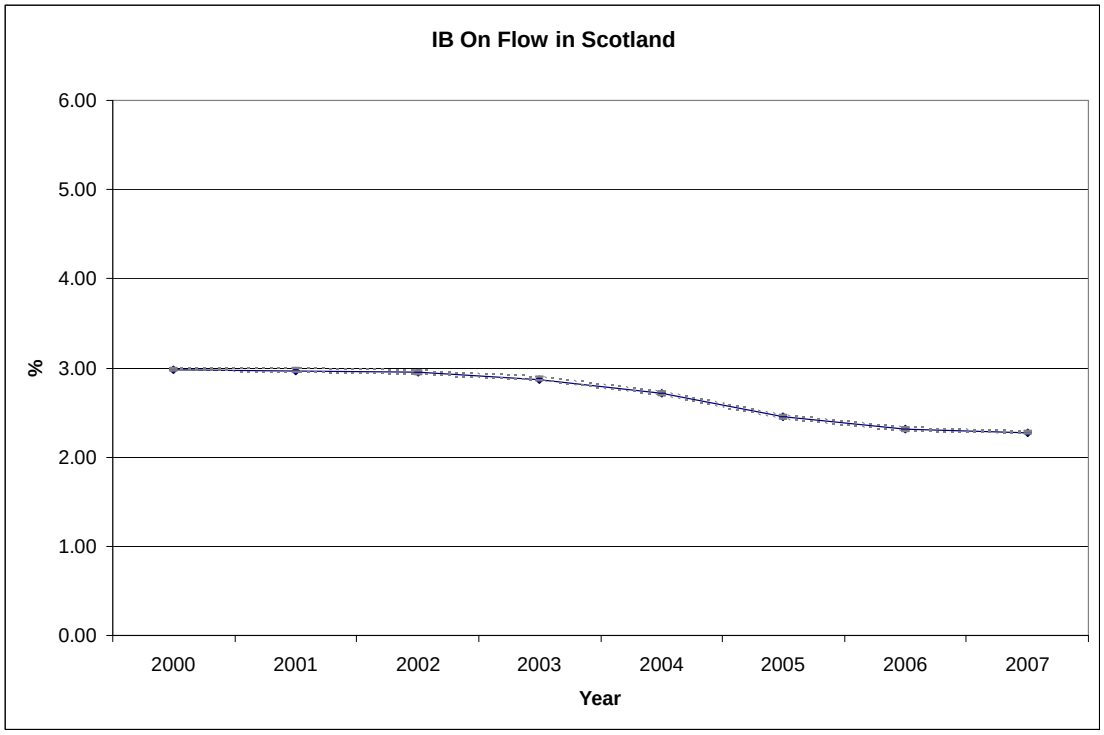


Figure 25

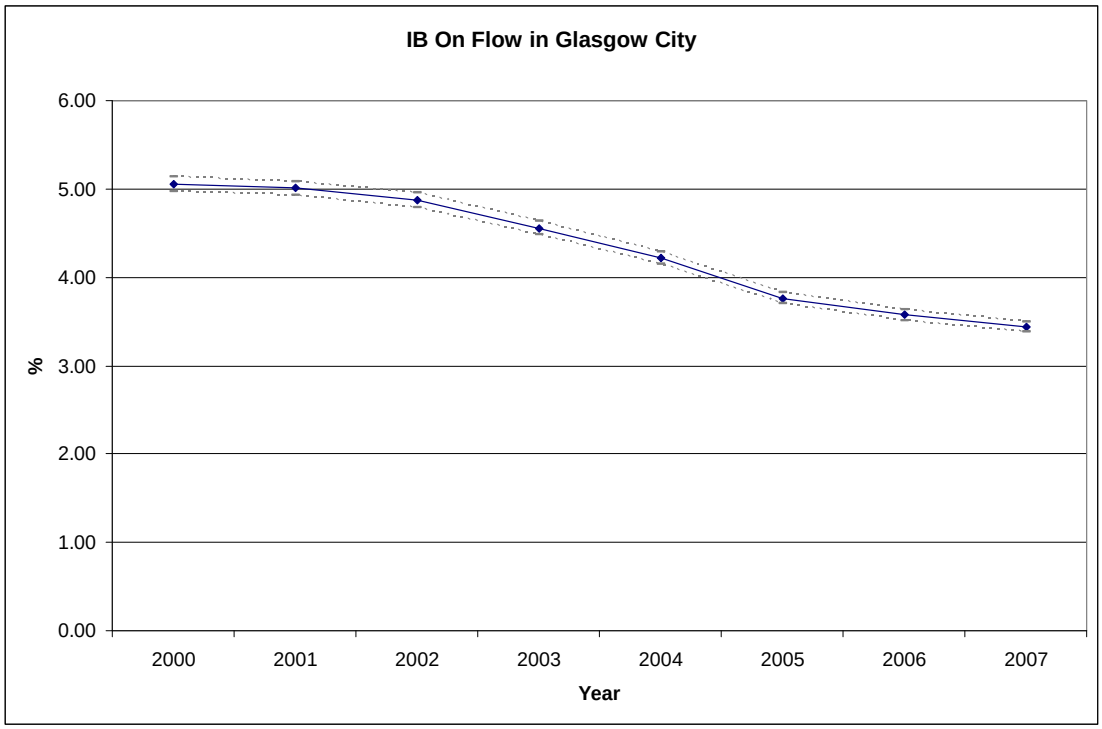


Figure 26

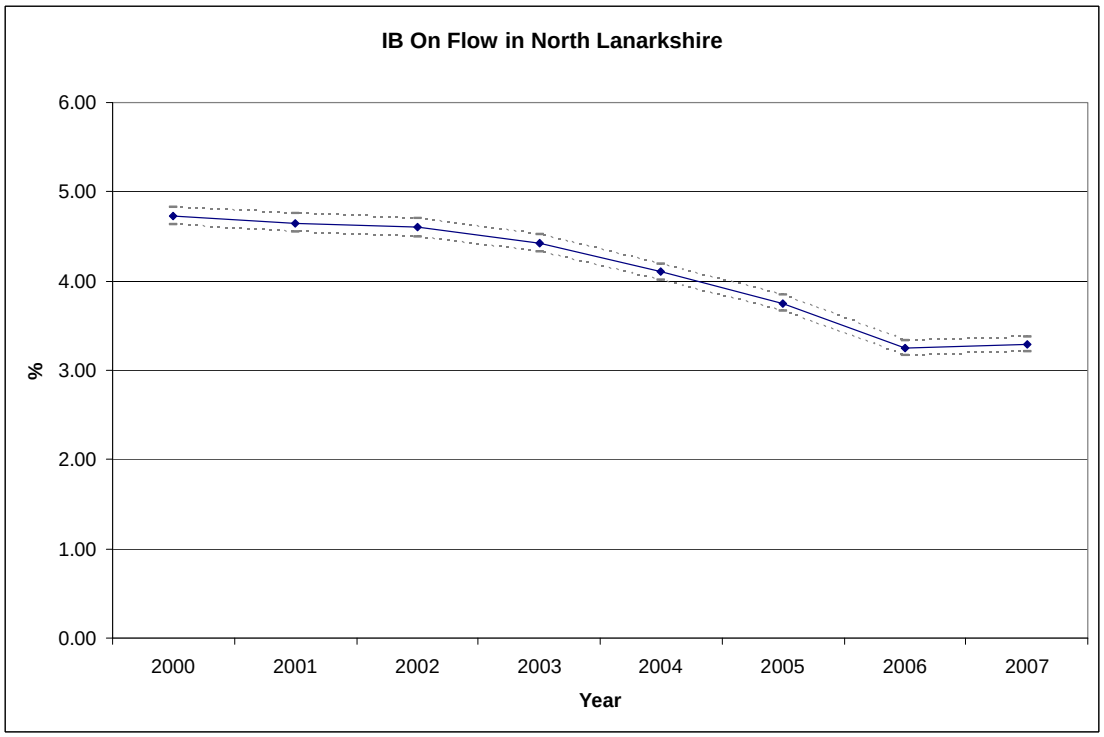


Figure 27

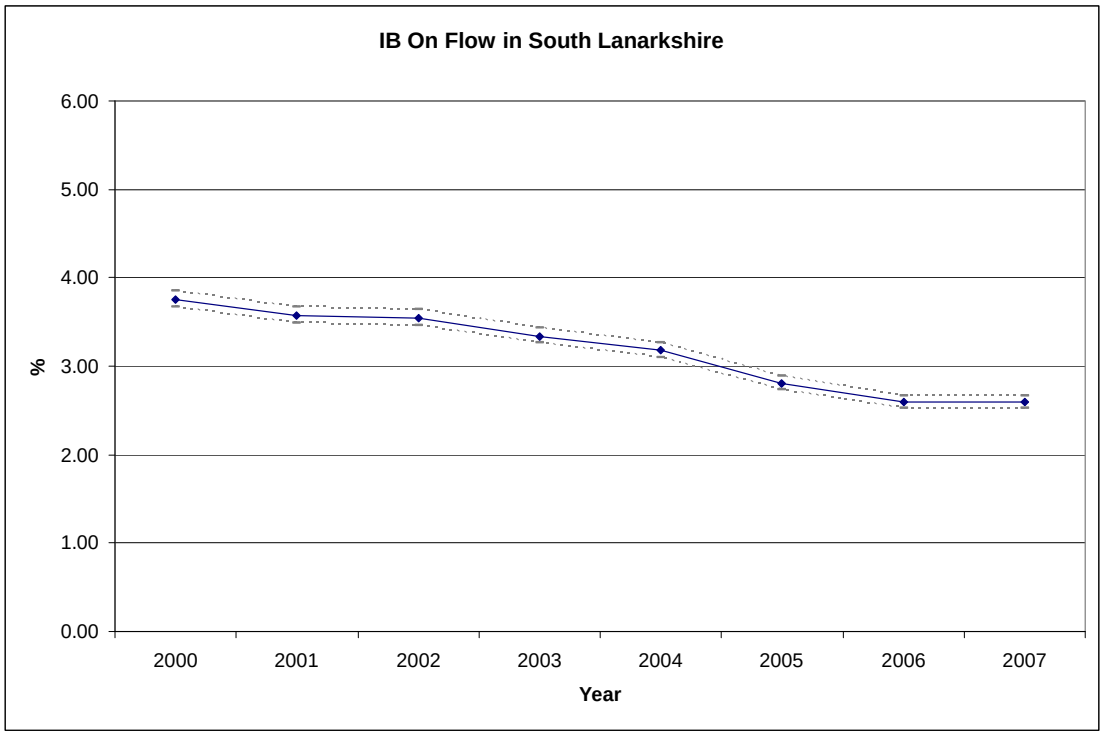
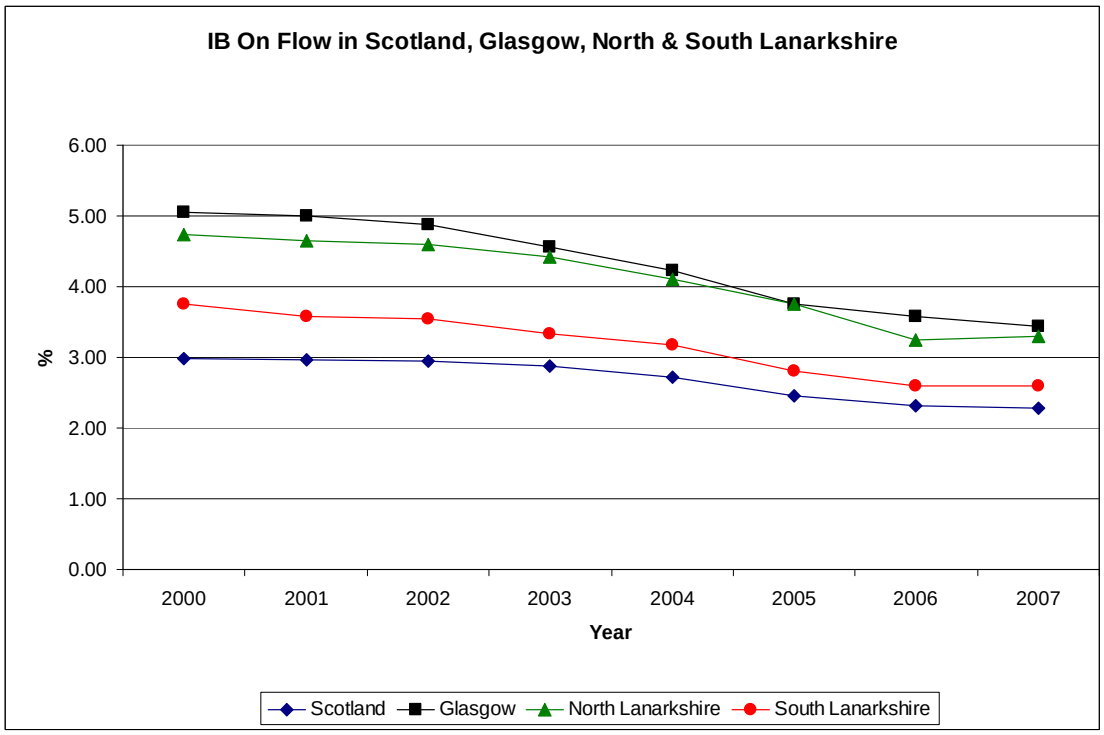


Figure 28



The rate of on flow has decreased across the four geographies. There has been a drop of 0.7 percentage points for Scotland from 2000 to 2007, a drop of 1.6 percentage points for Glasgow, a drop of 1.4 percentage points for North Lanarkshire and a drop of 1.2 percentage points for South Lanarkshire. Glasgow still has the highest on flow rate.

Table 2 shows the on flow rate for the four geographies (with 95% confidence intervals) for 2000 and 2007. All years are shown in appendix 1

Table 2: On flows in 2000 & 2007

	On Flow Rates %			
	Scotland	**Glasgow**	**North Lanarkshire**	**South Lanarkshire**
2000	2.98 (2.96 to 3.00)	5.05 (4.97 to 5.13)	4.73 (4.63 to 4.83)	3.76 (3.67 to 3.85)
2007	2.28 (2.26 to 2.29)	3.44 (3.38 to 3.50)	3.29 (3.21 to 3.37)	2.59 (2.52 to 2.67)

c. Off Flow Rates

The rate of off flow is expressed as a percent of the total stock population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figures 29, 30, 31 & 32 show the off flow rate in Scotland, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire & South Lanarkshire respectively. Figure 33 shows all areas on one graph.

Figure 29

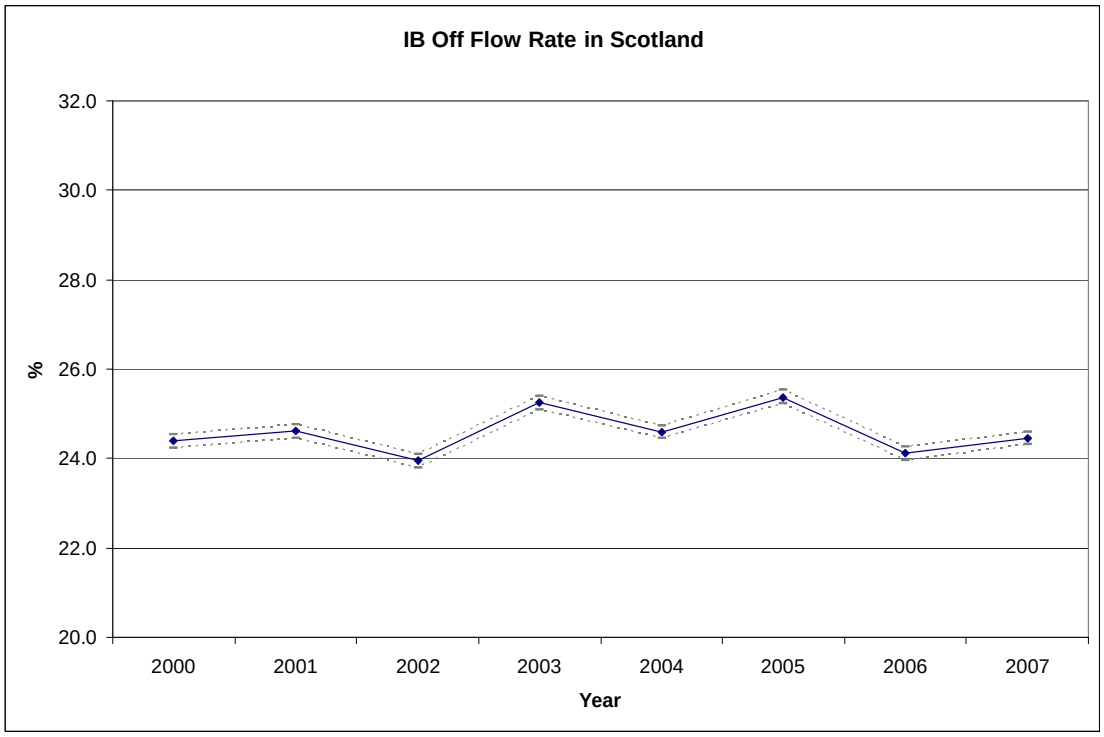


Figure 30

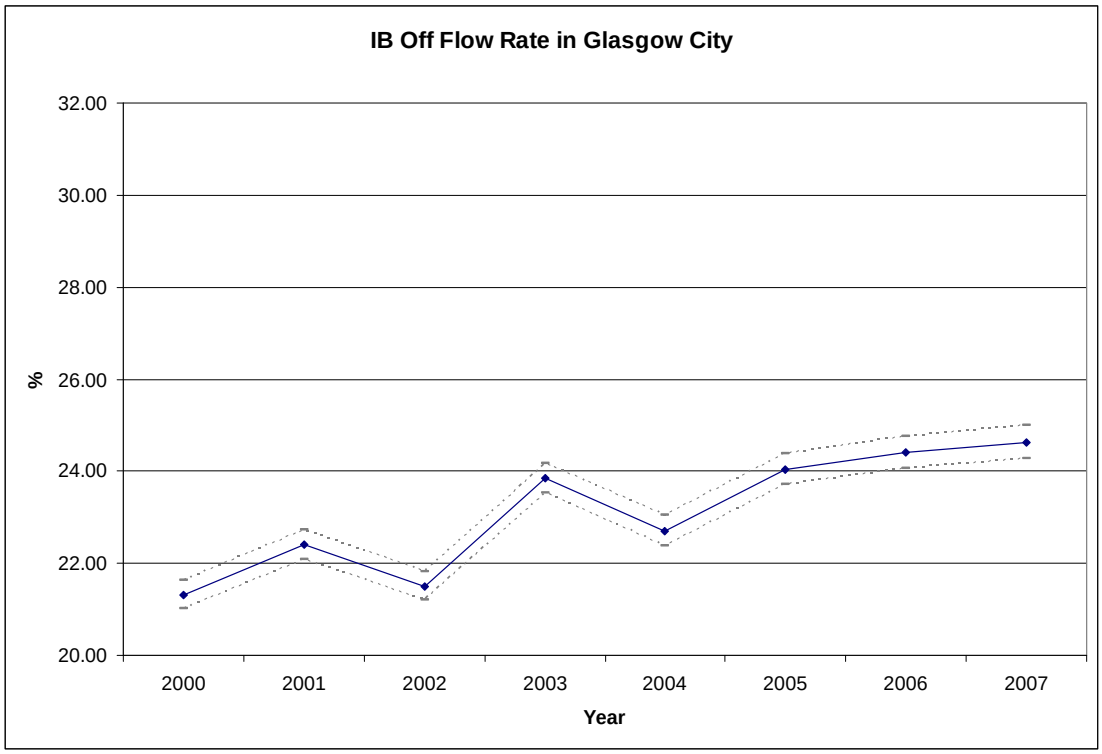


Figure 31

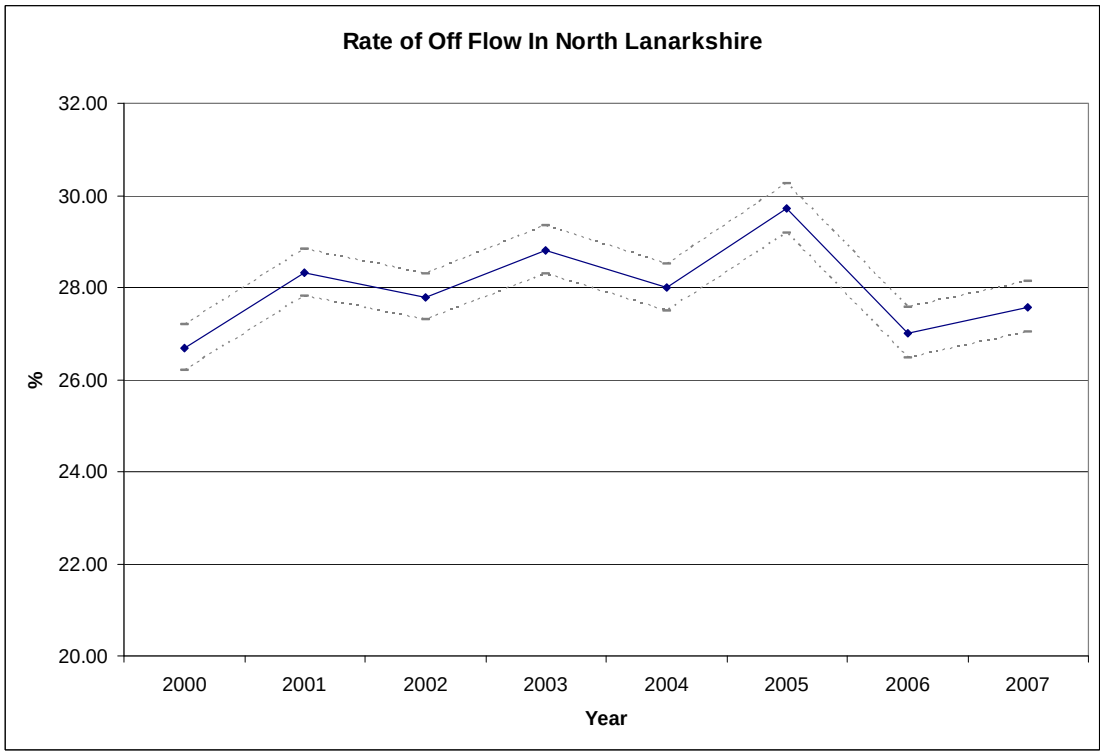


Figure 32

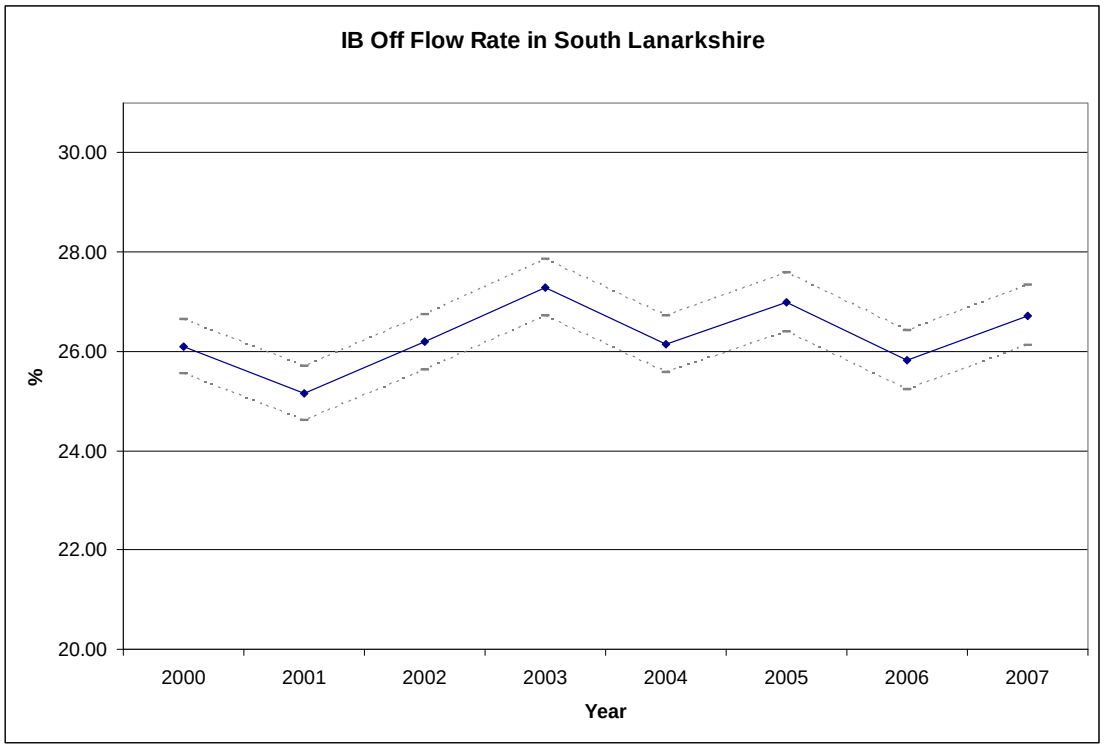
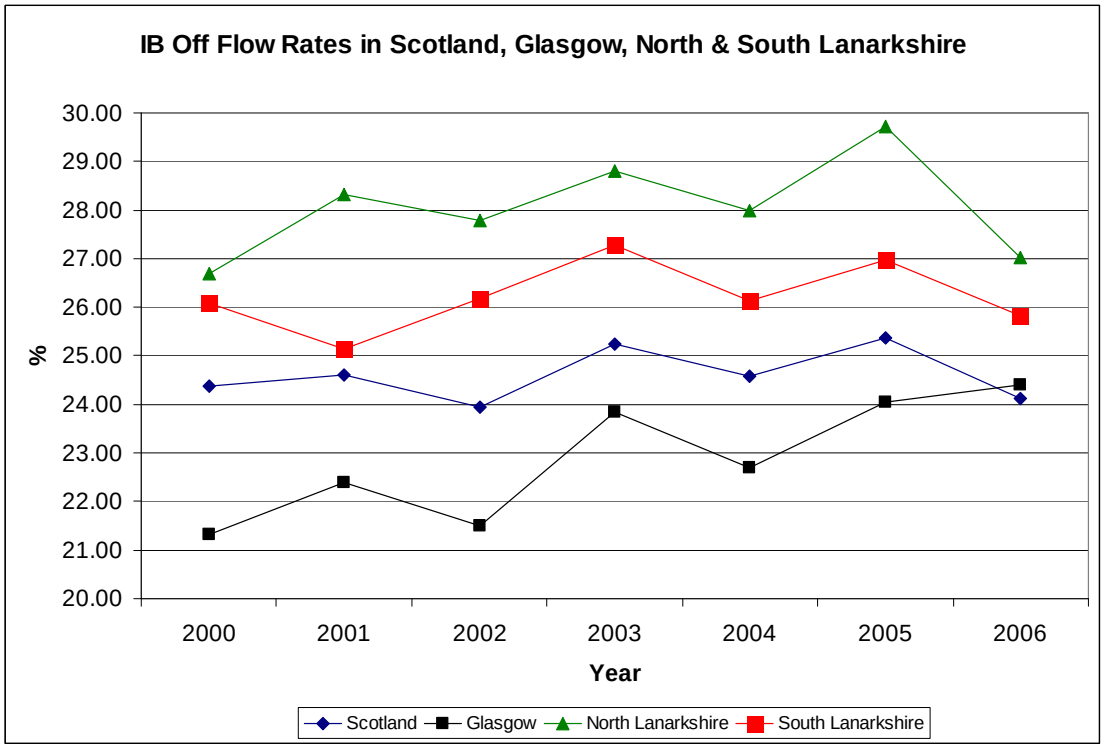


Figure 33



The off flow rates are much more variable across the four geographies. Lanarkshire has higher off flow rates that Glasgow and Scotland. However Glasgow's off flow rate has increased from 21.3% in 2000 to 24.6% in 2007. It is possible that the high off flow rates in Lanarkshire are a reflection of the multi-agency Lanarkshire Healthy Working Lives initiatives in recent years.

Table 3 shows the off flow rate for the four geographies (with 95% confidence intervals) for 2000 and 2007. All years are shown in appendix 1

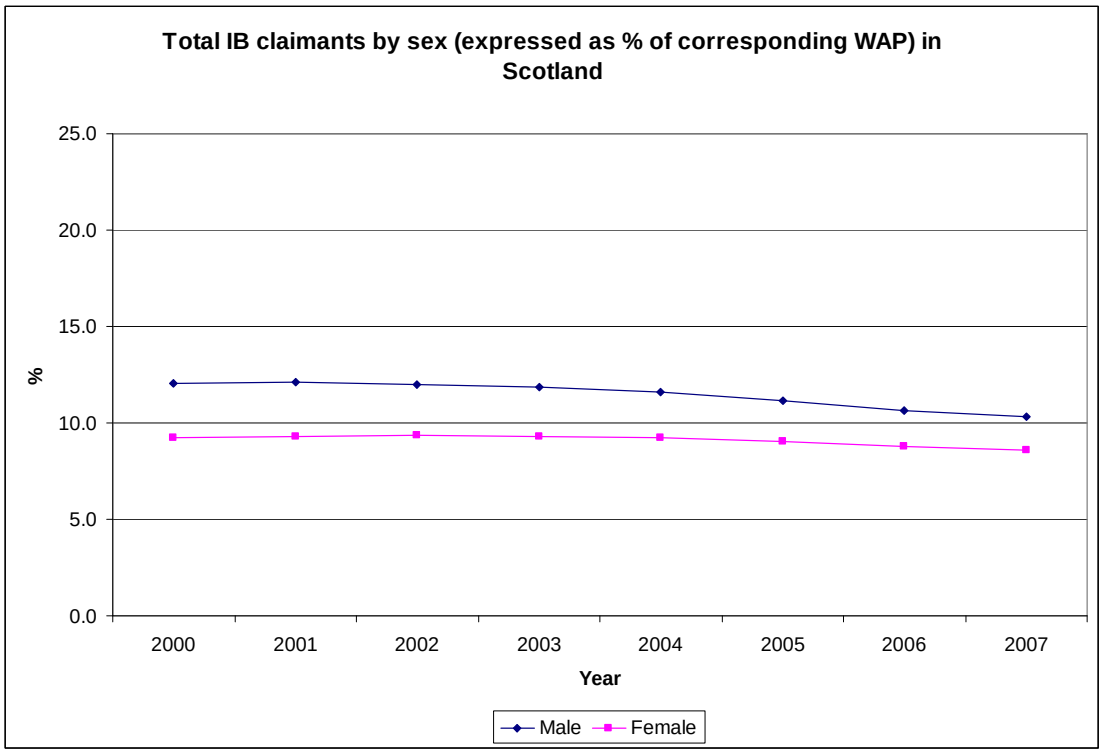
Table 3: Off flow rates in 2000 & 2007

	Off Flow Rates %			
	Scotland	**Glasgow**	**North Lanarkshire**	**South Lanarkshire**
2000	24.4 (24.2 to 24.5)	21.3 (21.0 to 21.6)	26.7 (26.2 to 27.2)	26.1 (25.5 to 26.7)
2006	24.5 (24.3 to 24.6)	24.6 (24.3 to 25.0)	27.6 (27.0 to 28.1)	26.7 (26.1 to 27.3)

2c. Sex and stock population

Stock IB data and flows data by sex are available up to 2007. Figures 34 – 37 show the percentage of working age males/females in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire claiming IB from 2000 to 2007.

Figure 34



WAP – working age population

Figure 35

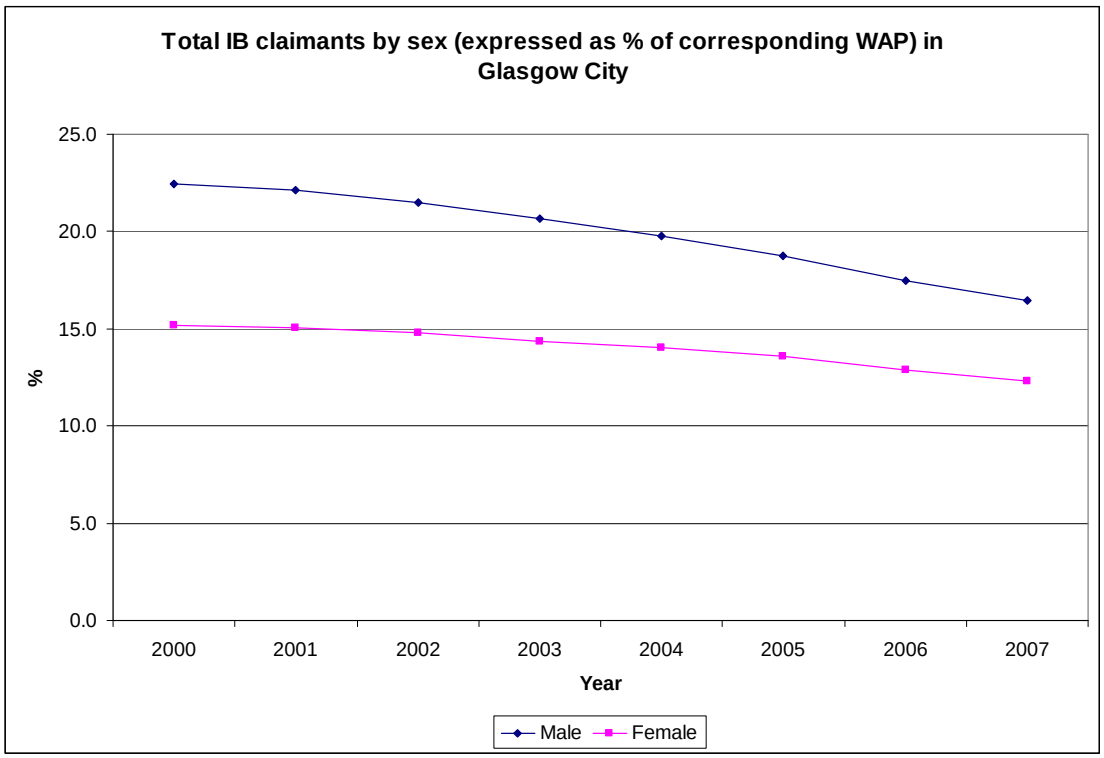


Figure 36

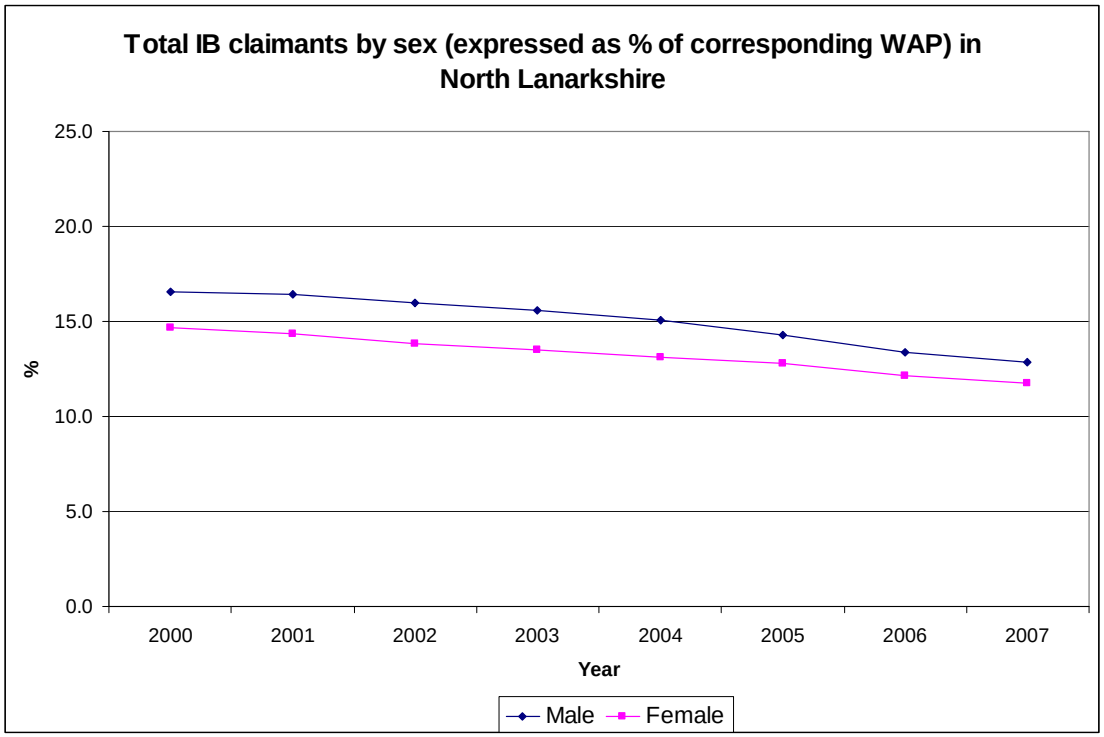
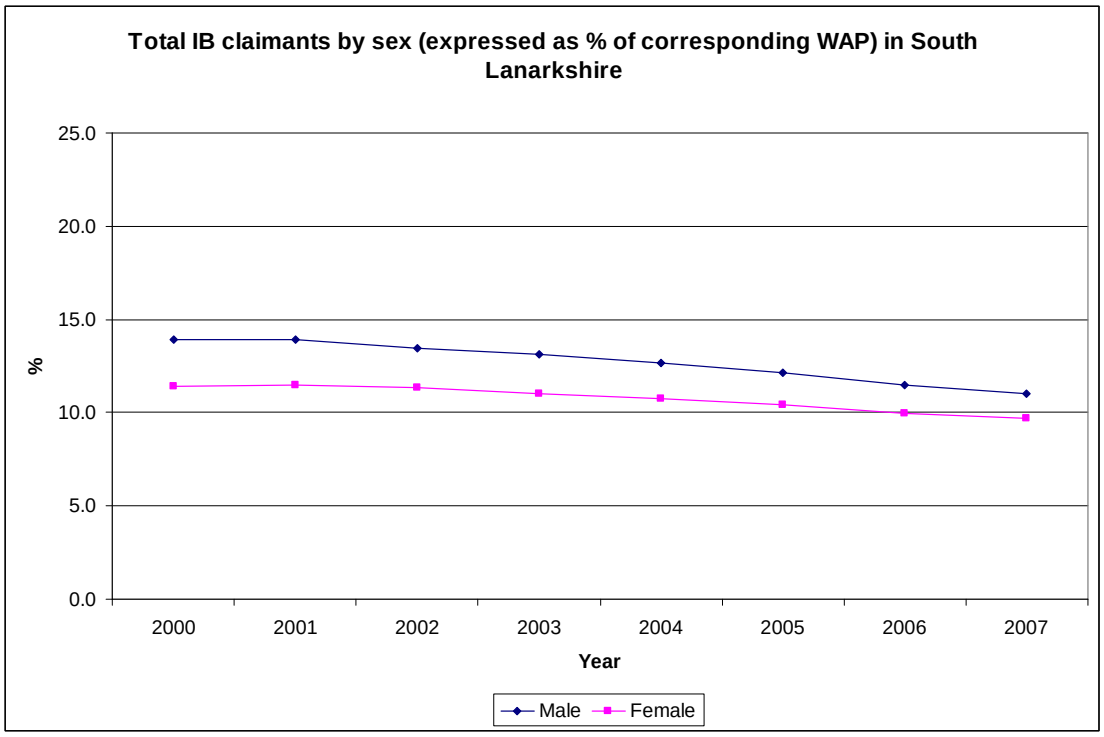


Figure 37



In Scotland, in 2000, 12.1% of males were claiming IB and 9.2% of females. By 2007, the percentage claiming IB had fallen to 10.3% for males and 8.6% for females. In 2000, in Glasgow, 22.4% of males were claiming IB and 15.2% of females. By 2007, 16.5% of males and 12.3% of females were now claiming IB. In 2000, in North Lanarkshire, 16.6% of males were claiming IB and 14.7% of females.

By 2007, 12.8% of males and 11.7% of females were now claiming IB. In 2000, in South Lanarkshire, 13.9% of males were claiming IB and 11.4% of females. By 2007, 11.0% of males and 9.7% of females were now claiming IB.

Tables 4 -6 show the difference (in percentage points) between Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Scotland in terms of the percentage males/females claiming IB. For example in 2007 there were 6.2% more males and 3.7% more females claiming IB in Glasgow.

Table 4

Glasgow City Percentage of males/females claiming IB – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	10.3	5.9
2001	10.0	5.7
2002	9.5	5.5
2003	8.8	5.0
2004	8.2	4.8
2005	7.6	4.5
2006	6.8	4.1
2007	6.2	3.7

Table 5

North Lanarkshire Percentage of males/females claiming IB – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	4.5	5.4
2001	4.3	5.0
2002	3.9	4.5
2003	3.7	4.2
2004	3.5	3.9
2005	3.1	3.7
2006	2.7	3.4
2007	2.5	3.1

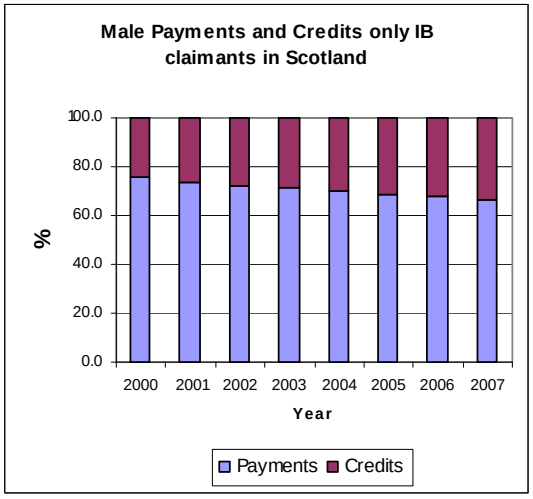
Table 6

South Lanarkshire Percentage of males/females claiming IB – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	1.8	2.2
2001	1.8	2.2
2002	1.4	2.0
2003	1.3	1.7
2004	1.1	1.5
2005	1.0	1.4
2006	0.8	1.2
2007	0.7	1.1

Sex and claimant type

Figures 38 - 41 show the percentage of male and female 'payments' and credits only' claimants in Scotland, Glasgow City North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

Figure 38



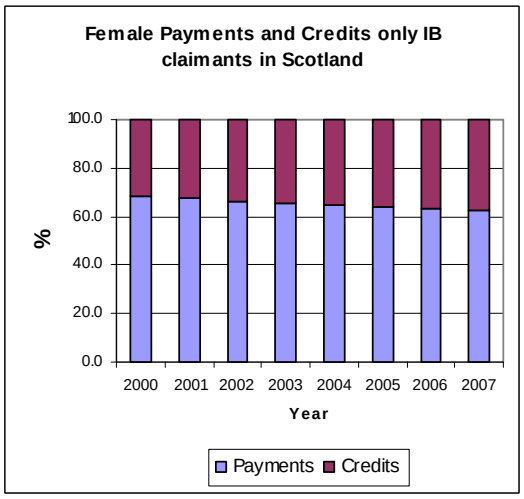
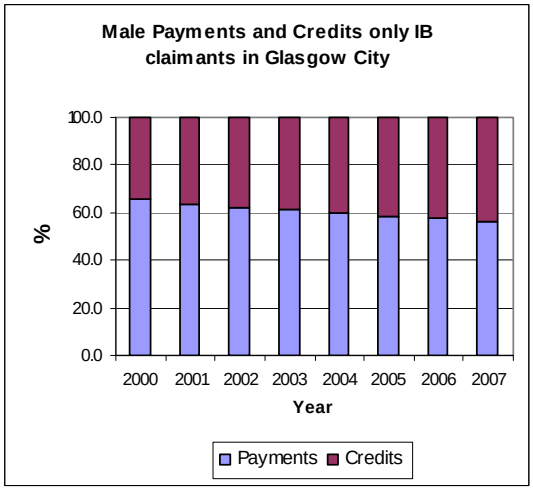


Figure 39



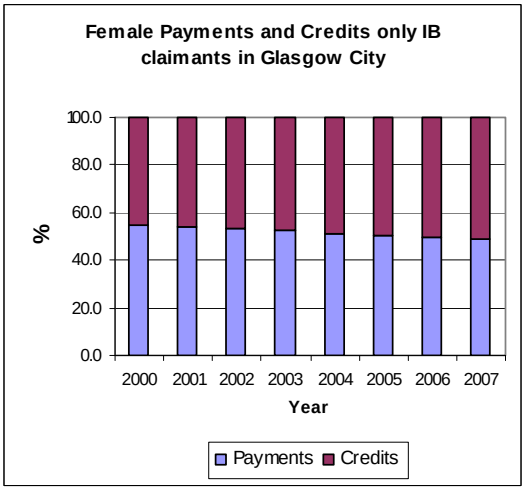
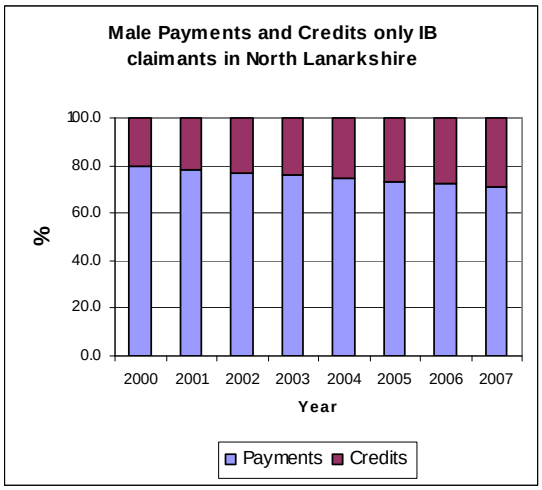


Figure 40



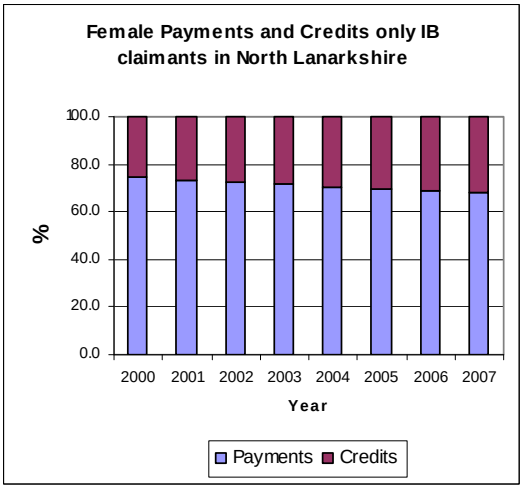
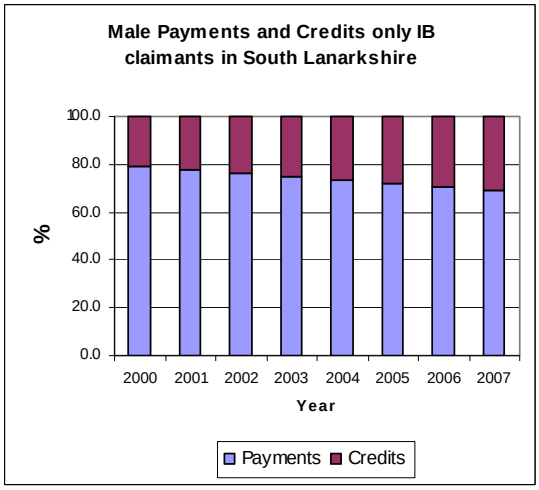
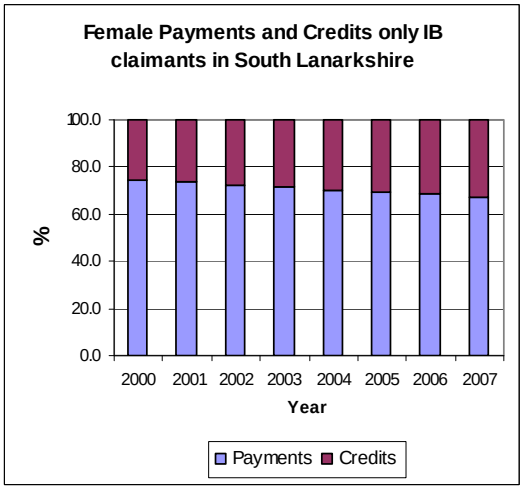


Figure 41





The proportion of credits only claimants is larger in Glasgow compared to Scotland North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire for both males and females. Across the four geographies the proportion of male and female credits only claimants have increased from 2000 to 2007. There are more female credits only claimants than males. This proportion is much higher in Glasgow (for example in 2007 the percentage of female credits only was 50.8% and in Scotland 37.8%). In Glasgow 2007 was the first year that there are more female credits only claimants (50.8%) than there are payment (49.2%).

Sex and on/off flow

Figures 42 -45 show the *rate* of on flow by sex in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. The rate of on flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/female working age population not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB.

Figure 42

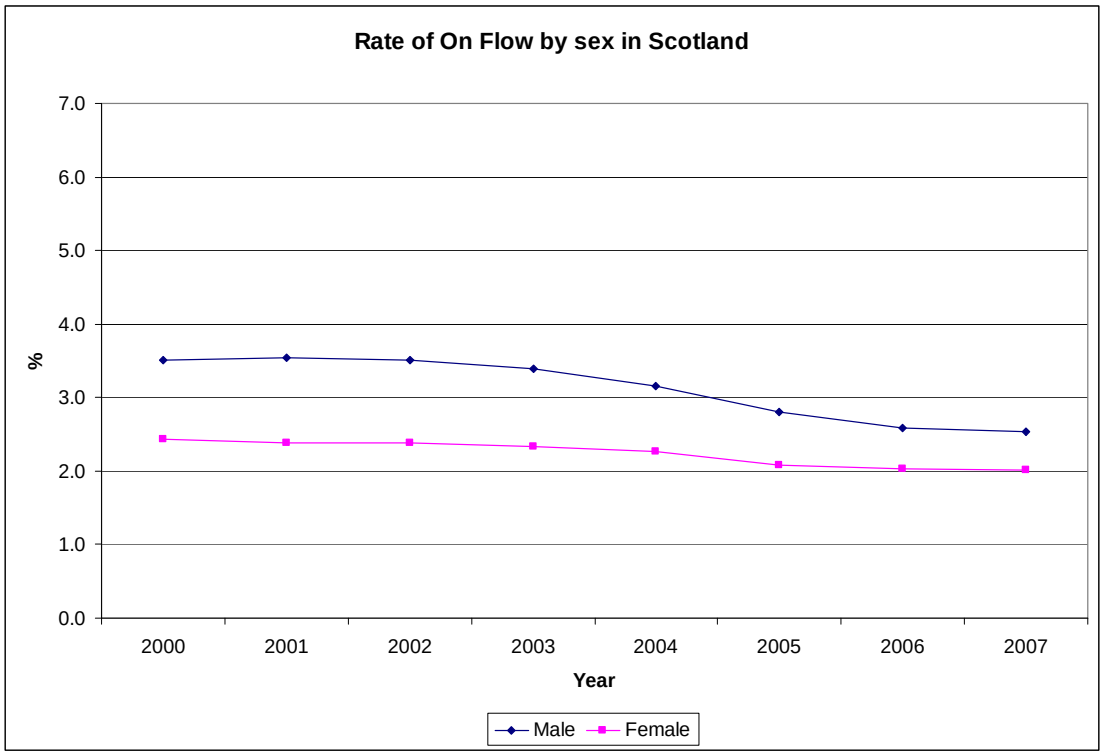


Figure 43

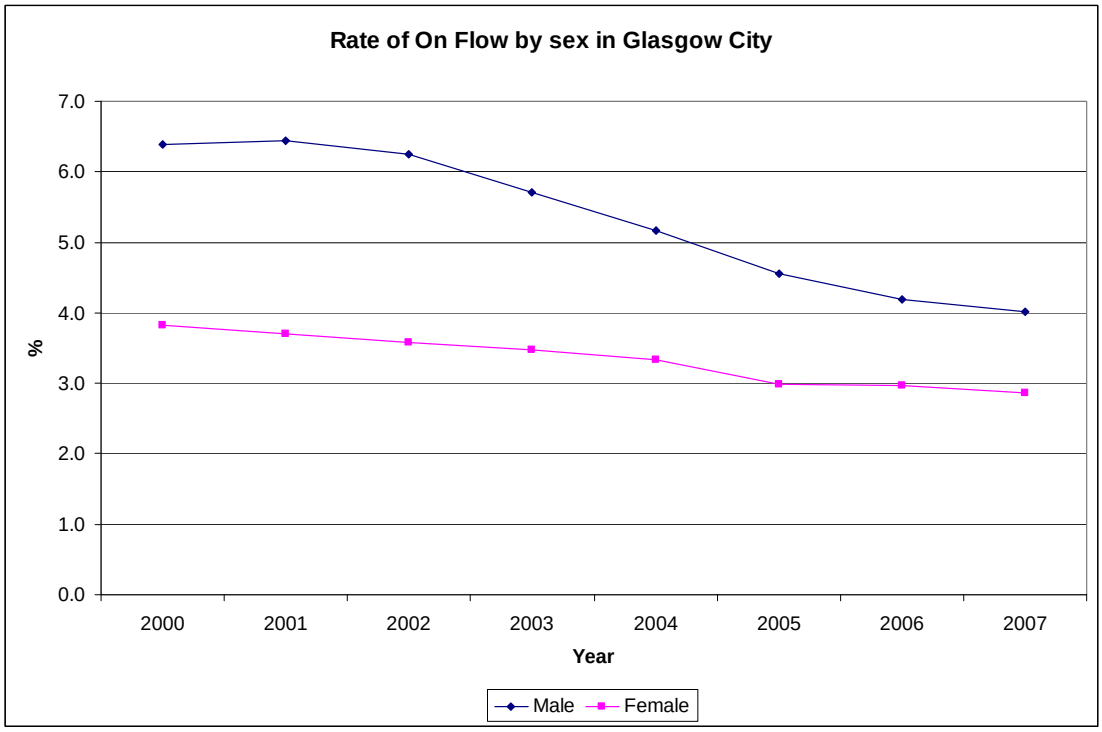


Figure 44

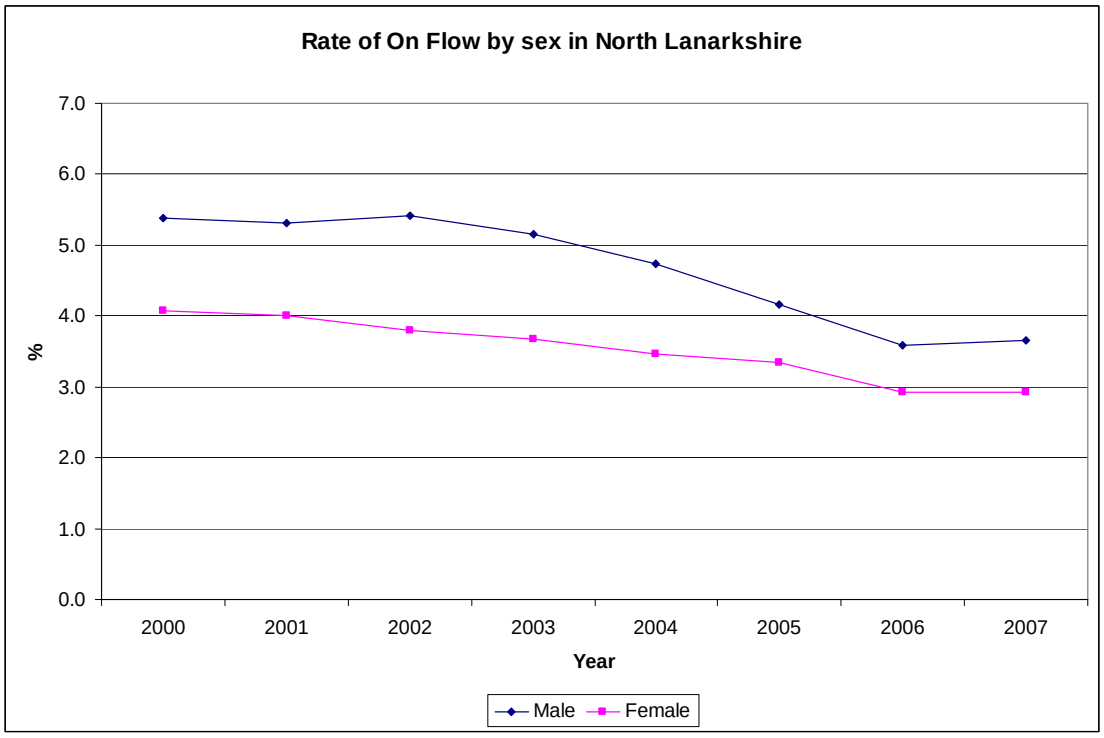
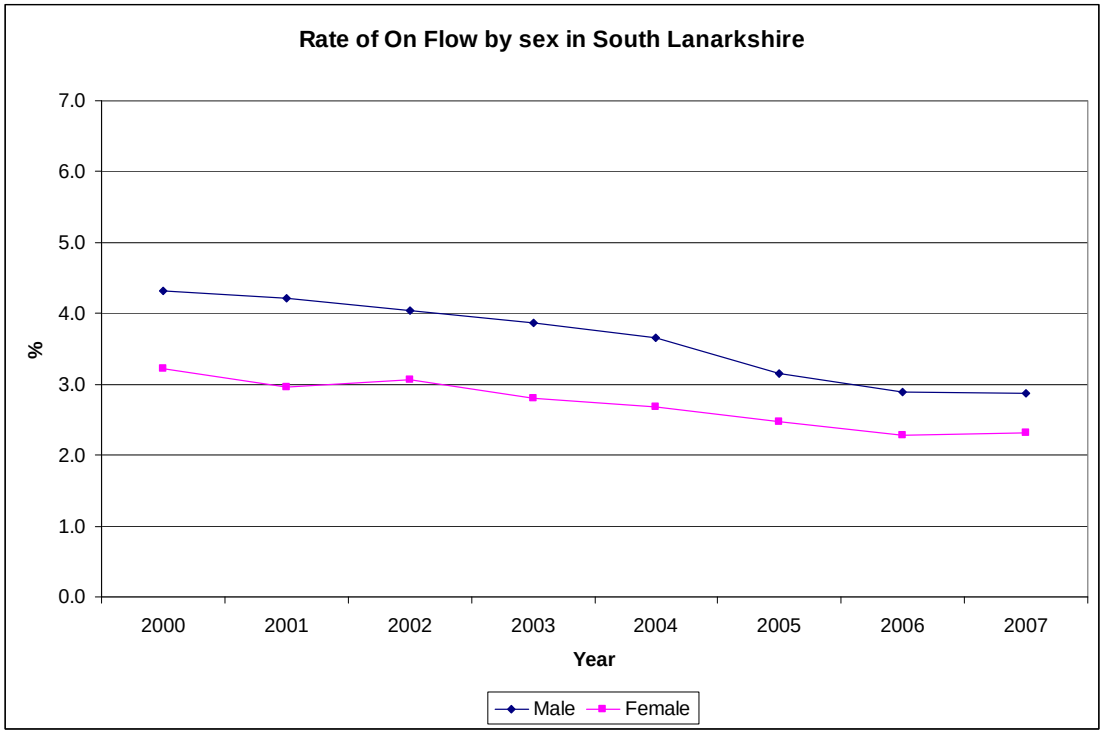


Figure 45



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

Table 7 – 9 shows the difference (in percentage points) between Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Scotland in terms of the rate of on flow by sex. Glasgow's on flow rate is worse than Scotland's for both males and females from 2000 to 2007. For example the male on flow rate in 2007 was 2.5% in Scotland and 4.0% in Glasgow. The difference was 1.5%.

Table 7

Glasgow City Rate of On Flow – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	2.9	1.4
2001	2.9	1.3
2002	2.7	1.2
2003	2.3	1.1
2004	2.0	1.1
2005	1.8	0.9
2006	1.6	0.9
2007	1.5	0.9

Table 8

North Lanarkshire Rate of On Flow – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	1.9	1.6
2001	1.8	1.6
2002	1.9	1.4
2003	1.8	1.3
2004	1.6	1.2
2005	1.4	1.3
2006	1.0	0.9
2007	1.1	0.9

Table 9

South Lanarkshire Rate of On Flow – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	0.8	0.8
2001	0.7	0.6
2002	0.5	0.7
2003	0.5	0.5
2004	0.5	0.4
2005	0.3	0.4
2006	0.3	0.3
2007	0.3	0.3

Figures 13-16 show the *rate* of off flow by sex in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/female stock population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 46

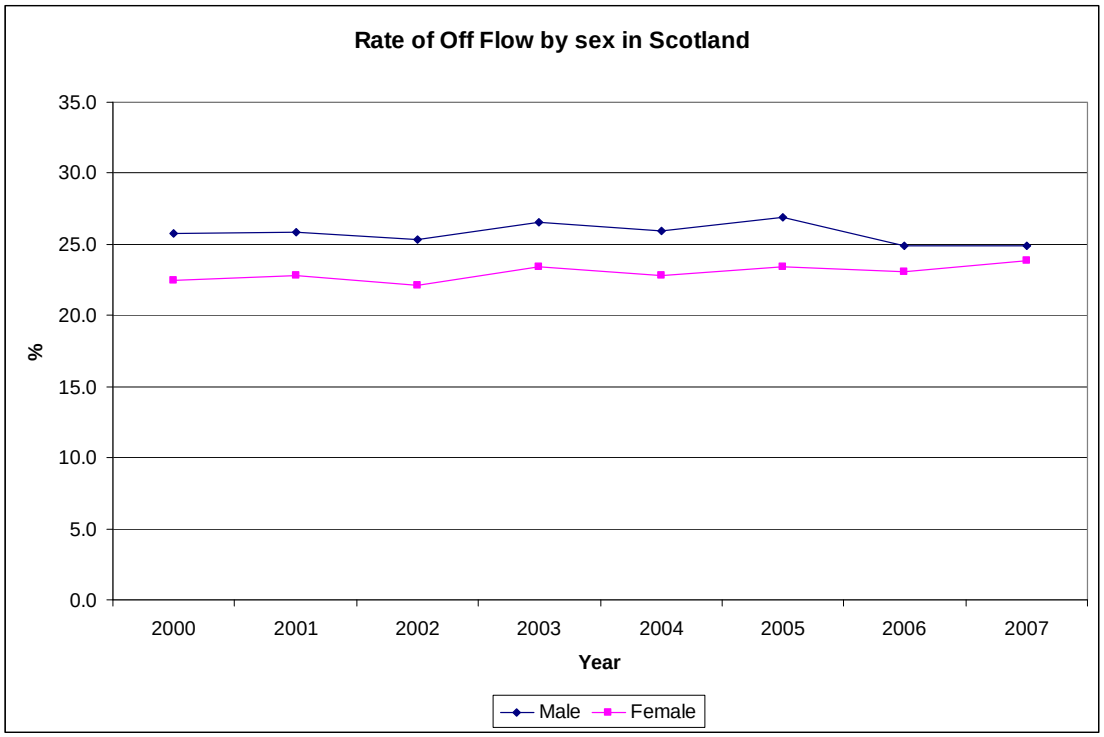


Figure 47

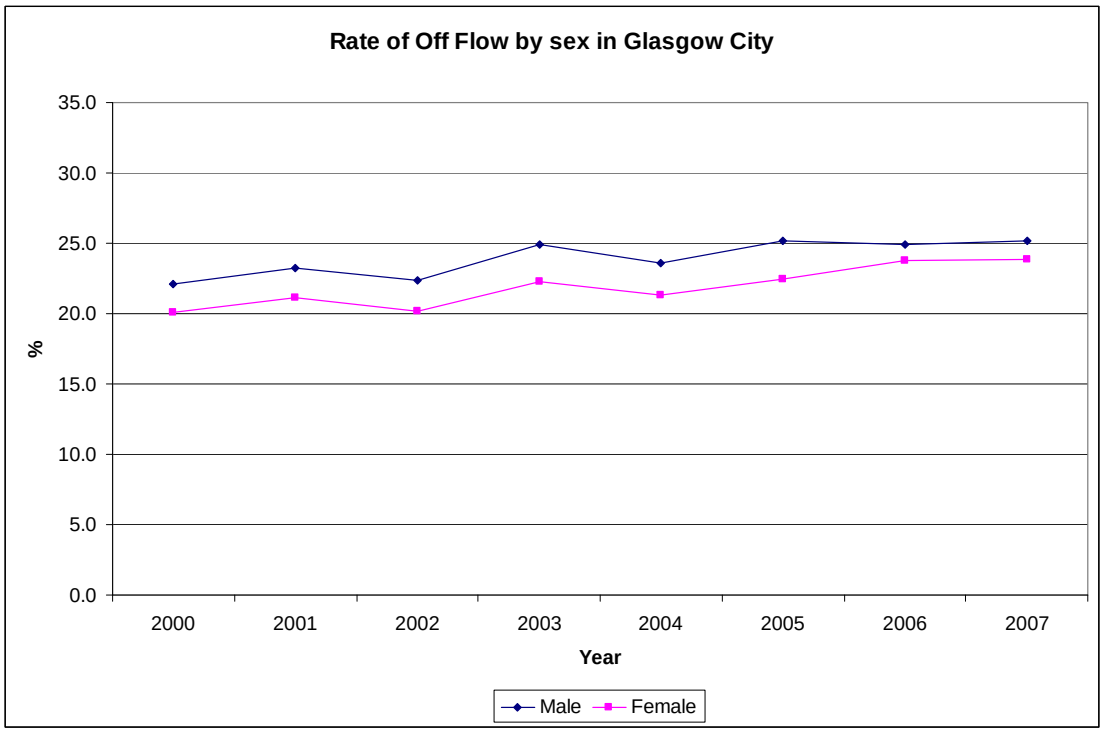


Table 48

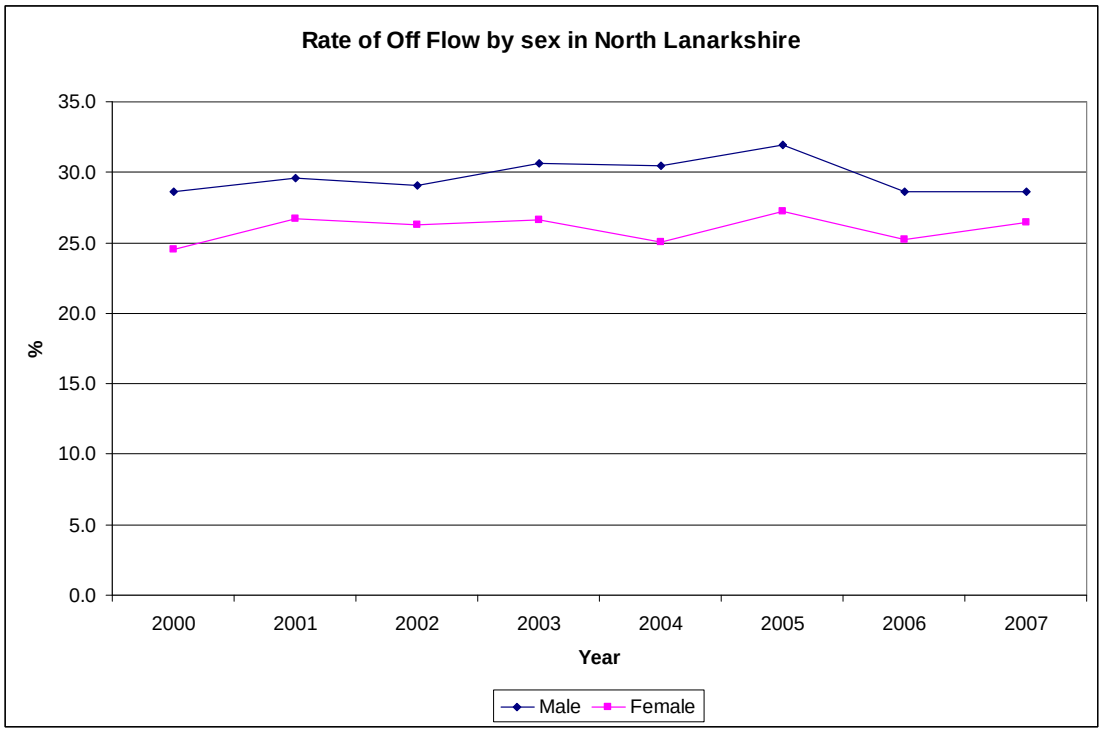
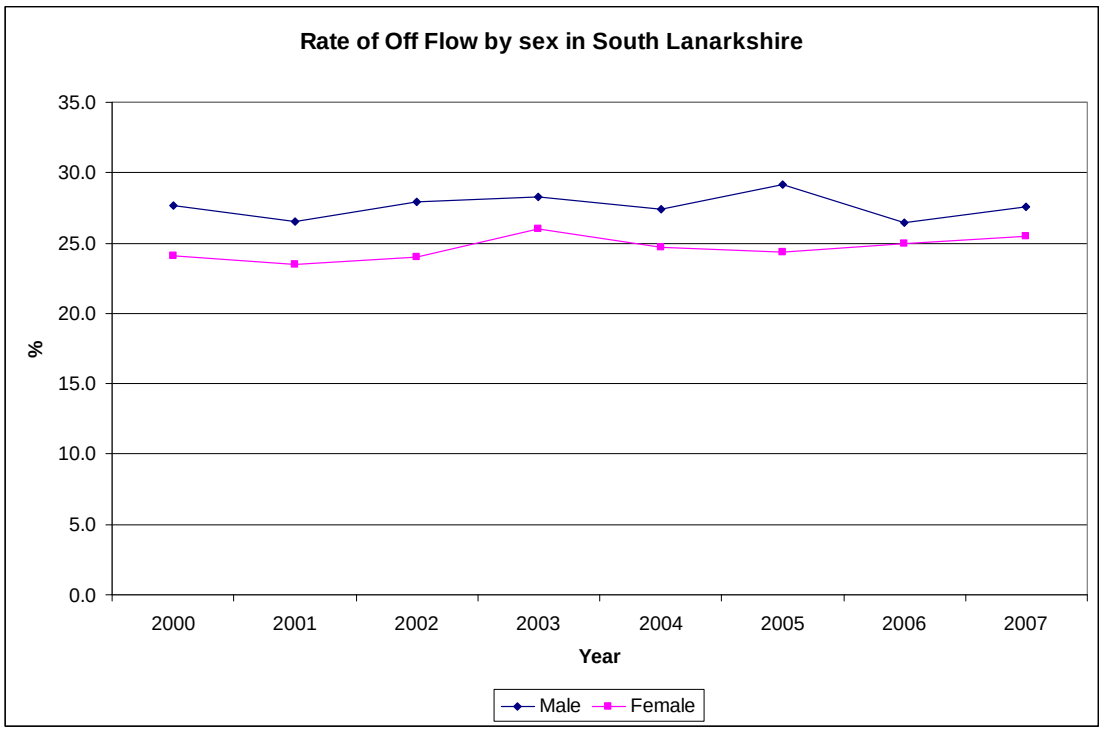


Table 49



Off flow rates are higher for men across all four geographies. Scotland has higher males and female off flow rates than Glasgow but Glasgow has moved some way to narrowing the gap with Scotland.

Table 7 - 9 show the difference (in percentage points) between Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Scotland in terms of the rate of off flow by sex. For example in 2000 Glasgow's off flow rate for males is 3.6% worse than Scotland's. In 2006 both off flow rates for males were the same and the females off flow rate in Glasgow was better than Scotland's by 0.7%.

Table 10

Glasgow City Rate of Off Flow – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	3.6	2.3
2001	2.7	1.6
2002	2.9	2.0
2003	1.7	1.1
2004	2.3	1.5
2005	1.7	0.9
2006	0.0	-0.7
2007	-0.3	0.0

Positive is worse than Scotland. Negative is better than Scotland.

Table 11

North Lanarkshire Rate of Off Flow – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	-2.8	-2.1
2001	-3.7	-3.9
2002	-3.7	-4.1
2003	-4.1	-3.2
2004	-4.5	-2.2
2005	-5.1	-3.8
2006	-3.7	-2.2
2007	-3.7	-2.6

Positive is worse than Scotland. Negative is better than Scotland.

Table 12

South Lanarkshire Rate of Off Flow – Difference from Scotland		
	Male	Female
2000	-1.9	-1.7
2001	-0.6	-0.7
2002	-2.6	-1.9
2003	-1.7	-2.6
2004	-1.5	-1.9
2005	-2.3	-0.9
2006	-1.5	-1.9
2007	-2.6	-1.7

Positive is worse than Scotland. Negative is better than Scotland.

Age and Stock

The stock IB population can be been broken down into 10 age categories. Figures 50, 51, 52 and 53 show total IB claimants by age (expressed as percentage of the corresponding denominator age group) for Scotland, Glasgow North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire from 2000 to 2007.

Figure 50

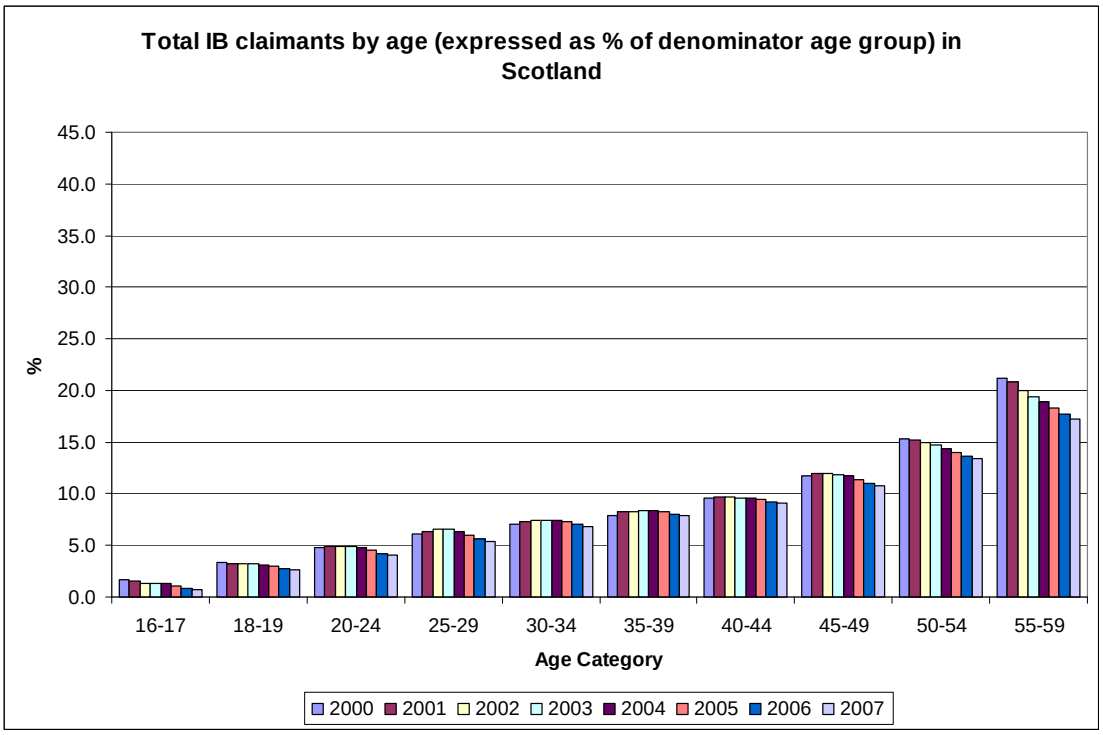


Figure 51

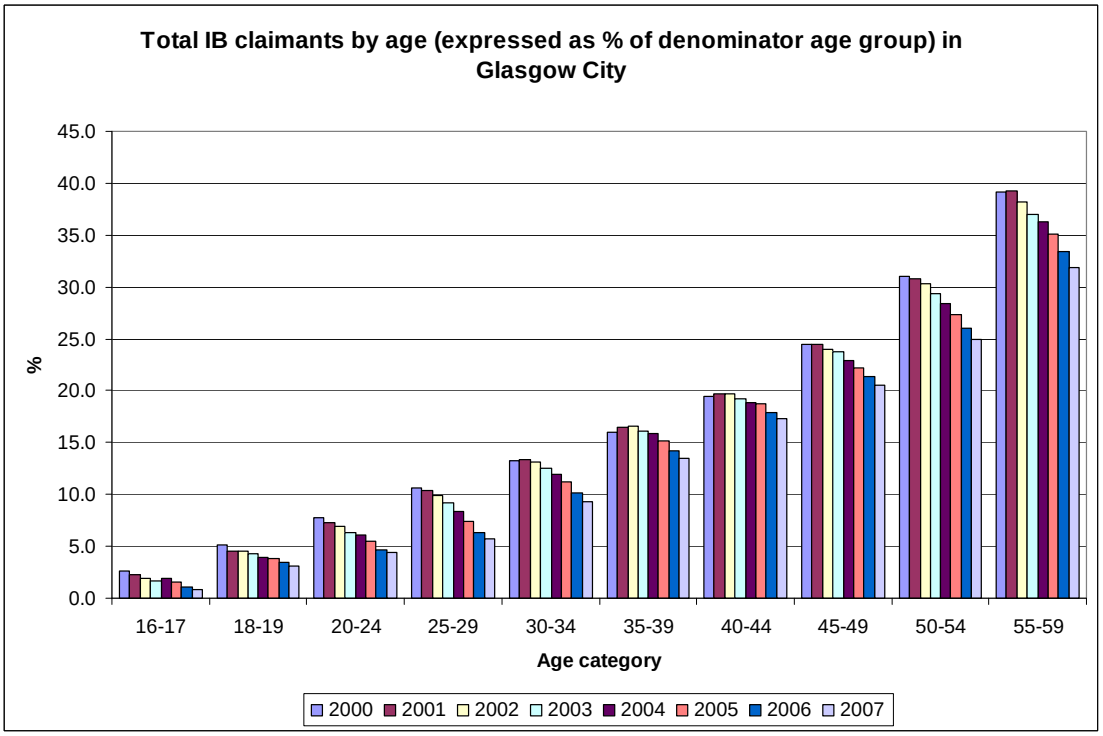


Figure 52

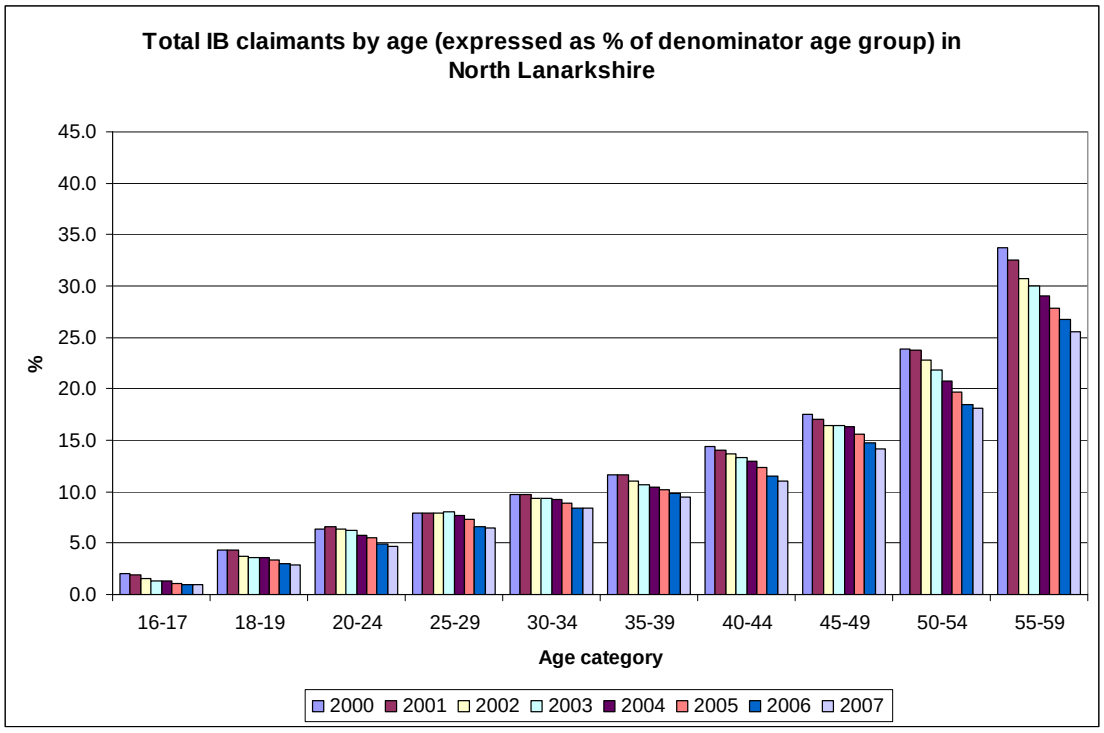
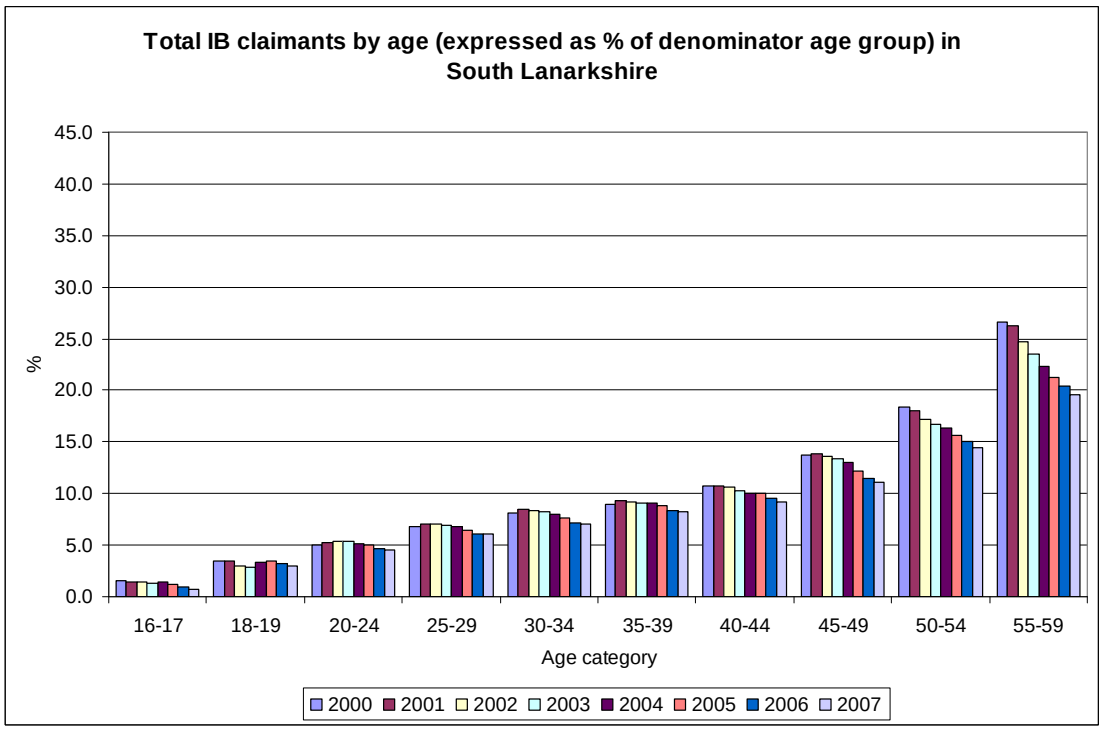


Figure 53



The proportion of each age group who are claimants rises with age, peaking in the 55-59 age group. However there are decreases in all age groups over time. Appendix 2 shows the actual number of claimants in each age group. Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group.

Tables 13, 14 and 15 show differences (in percentage points) between Scotland and Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire in terms of the percentage of each age group claiming IB. For example, in 2007 there were 14.6% more 55-59 year olds claiming IB in Glasgow than there were in Scotland.

Table 13

Glasgow City % of denominator age group claiming IB - Difference from Scotland										
	16-17	**18-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**
2000	1.0	1.7	3.0	4.5	6.2	8.1	9.9	12.7	15.7	17.9
2001	0.7	1.3	2.4	4.0	6.2	8.3	10.0	12.5	15.5	18.4
2002	0.5	1.3	2.1	3.3	5.8	8.2	9.9	12.1	15.3	18.3
2003	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.7	5.2	7.7	9.6	11.8	14.6	17.6
2004	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.9	4.5	7.4	9.3	11.3	14.0	17.3
2005	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	3.9	6.9	9.3	10.8	13.3	16.8
2006	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	3.1	6.2	8.7	10.4	12.4	15.7
2007	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	5.6	8.3	9.8	11.6	14.6

Table 14

North Lanarkshire % of denominator age group claiming IB - Difference from Scotland										
	16-17	**18-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**
2000	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.7	3.7	4.8	5.7	8.6	12.5
2001	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.1	8.6	11.7
2002	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.6	7.9	10.8
2003	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.7	4.6	7.1	10.6
2004	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	3.4	4.6	6.4	10.2
2005	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.9	4.3	5.7	9.5
2006	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.7	4.8	9.1
2007	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.4	4.8	8.3

Table 15

South Lanarkshire% of denominator age group claiming IB - Difference from Scotland										
	16-17	**18-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**
2000	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.1	5.4
2001	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.9	5.4
2002	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.2	4.8
2003	0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	4.1
2004	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.0	3.4
2005	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.7	2.9
2006	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	2.7
2007	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.3

Tables 16, 17 and 18 show the age standardised IB rate in Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire from 2000 to 2007, based on the Scottish population (16-59).

Table 16

	Age standardised IB rate Glasgow City
2000	192
2001	190
2002	187
2003	182
2004	178
2006	171
2007	166

Table 17

	Age standardised IB rate North Lanarkshire
2000	148
2001	145
2002	140
2003	138
2004	137
2005	135
2006	132
2007	130

Table 18

	Age standardised IB rate South Lanarkshire
2000	118
2001	118
2002	116
2003	114
2004	113
2005	112
2006	111
2007	110

Table 19 shows the age standardised IB rate in Glasgow from 2000 to 2007, using the Scottish population (16-59) minus Glasgow City.

Table 19

	Age standardised IB rate Glasgow City*
2000	216
2001	213
2002	209
2003	202
2004	197
2005	193
2006	187
2007	180

* Compared to Scotland without Glasgow City

Age and claimant type

Figures 54, 55, 56 and 57 show 'payments' claimants in Scotland, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. Figures 58, 59, 60 and 61 show 'credits only' claimants in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. '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 54

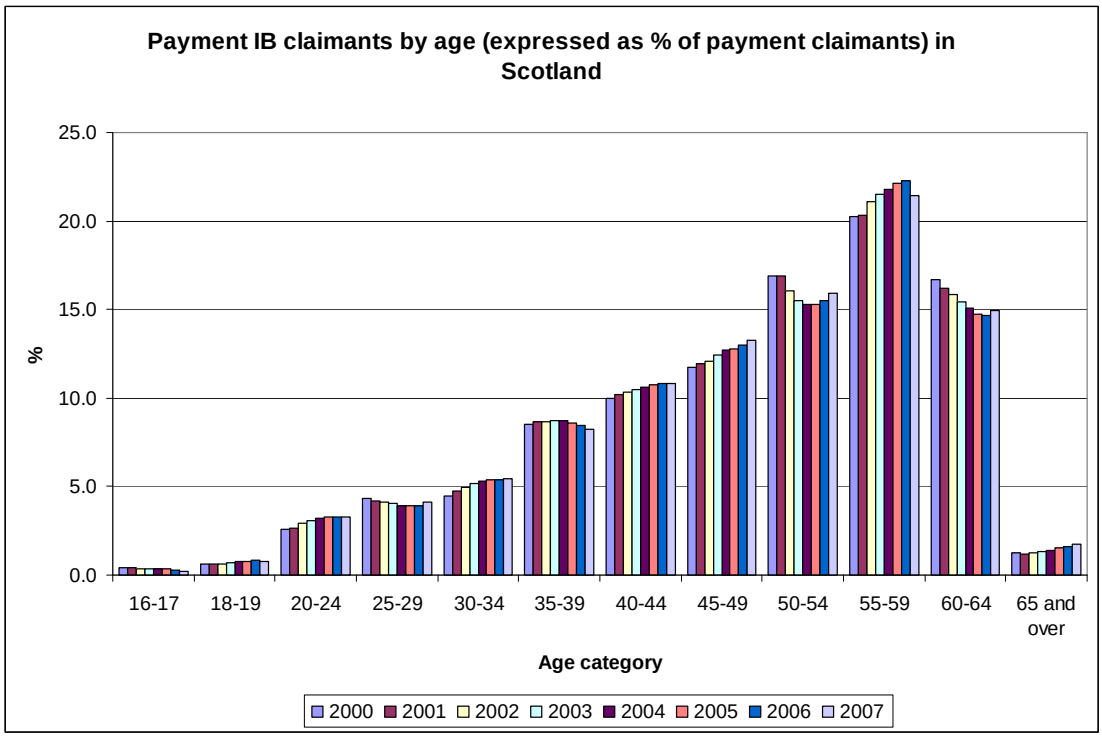


Figure 55

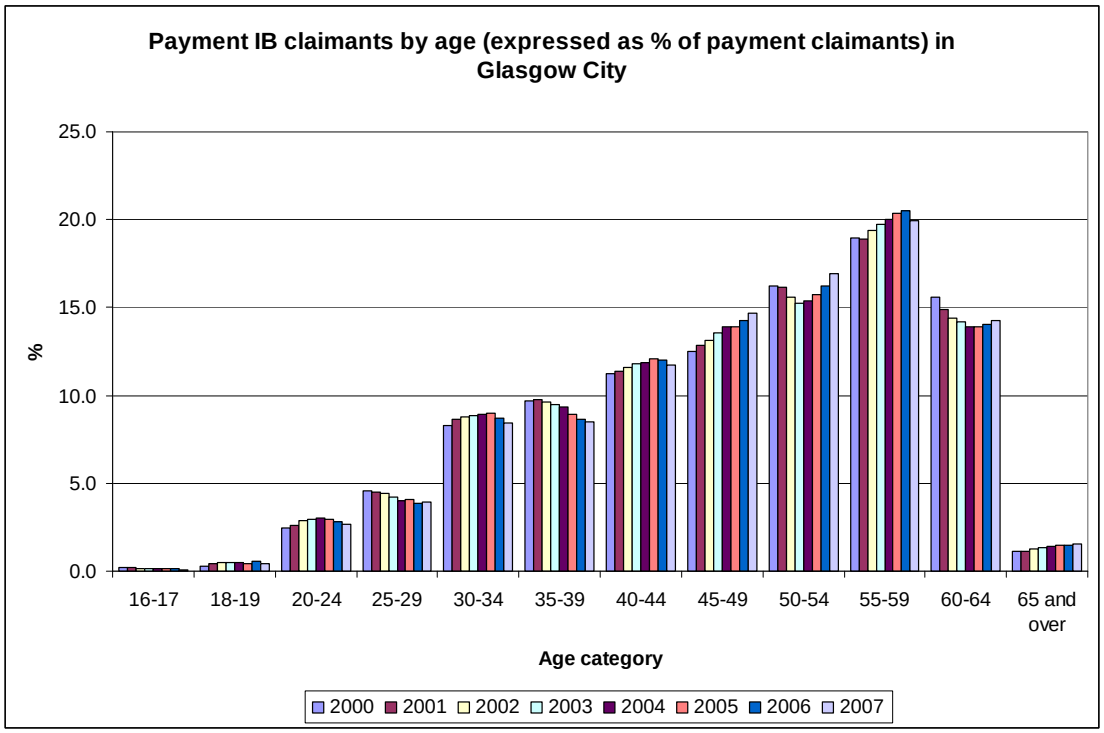


Figure 56

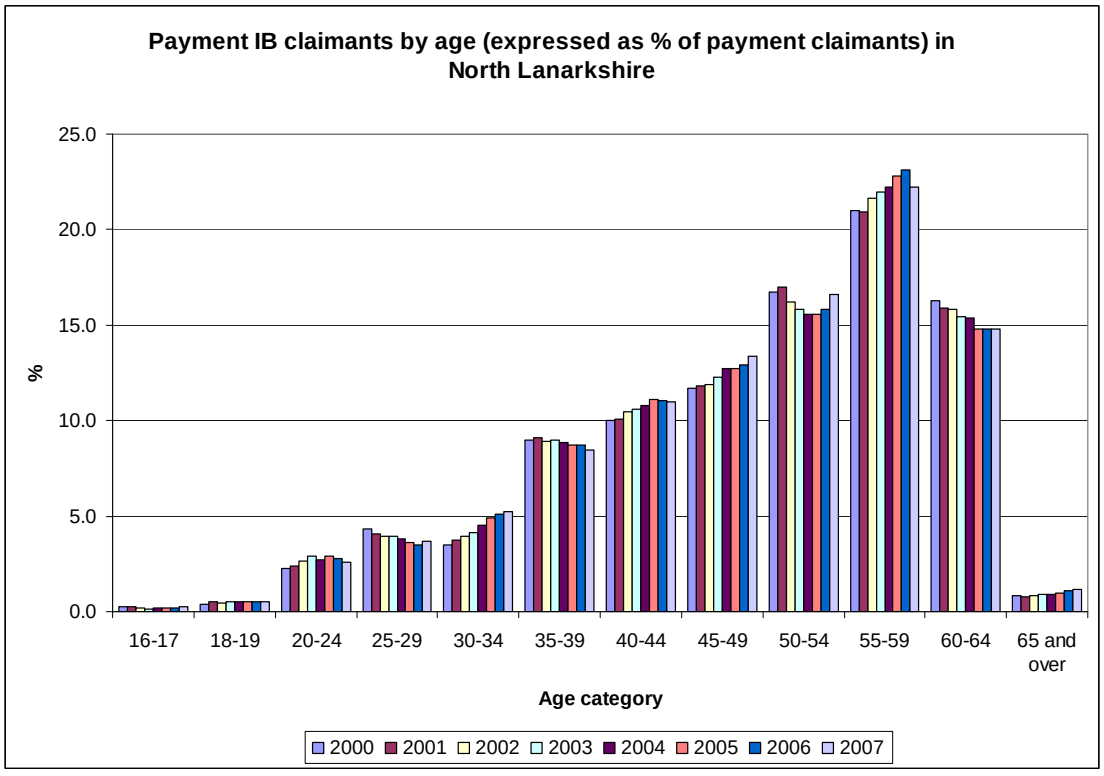
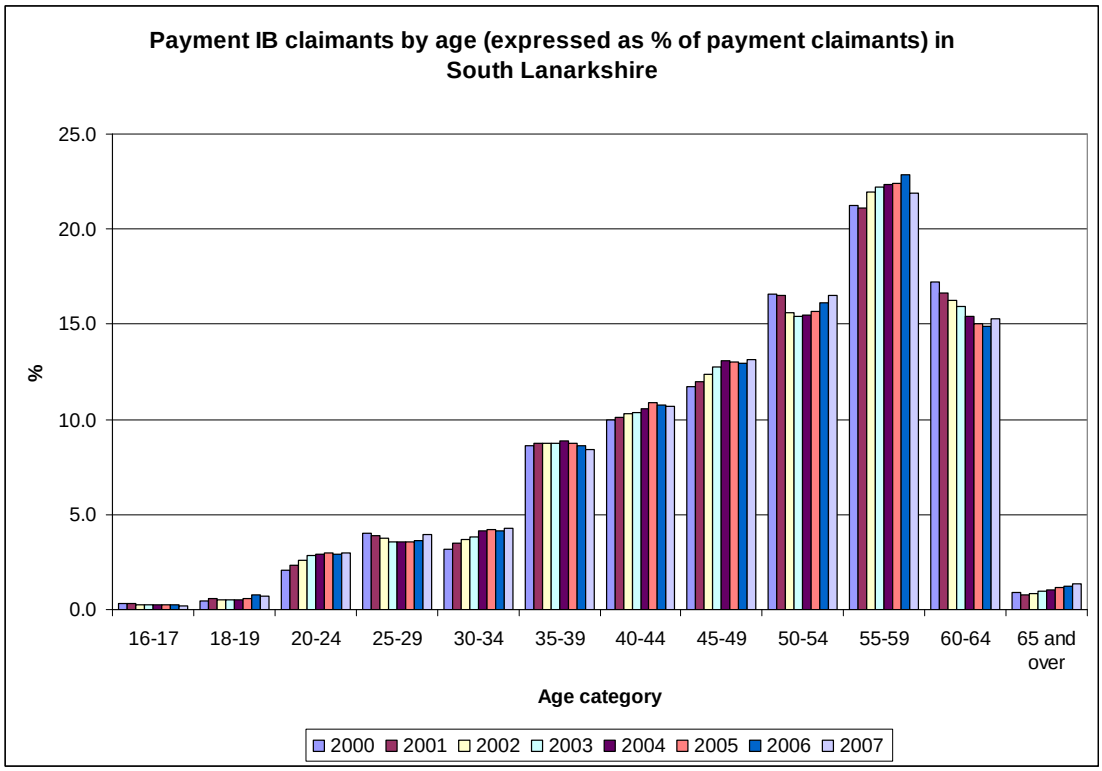


Figure 57



The percentage of payment IB claimants increases with age with the majority of claimants aged over 40. The distribution is similar across the four areas.

Figure 58

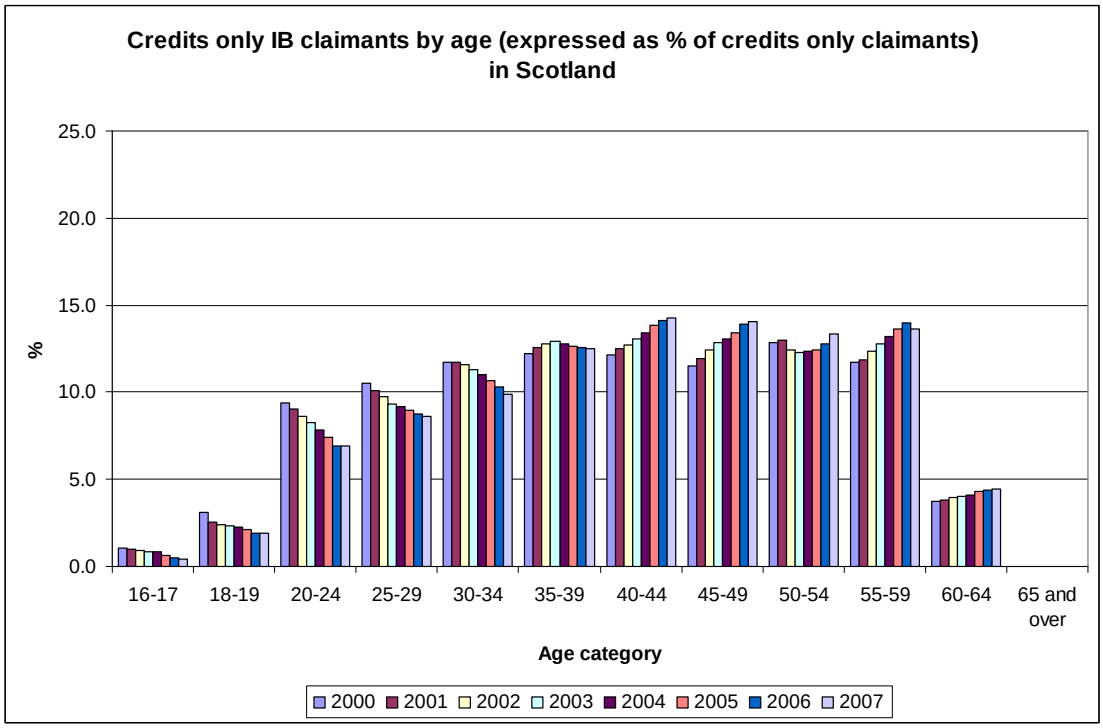


Figure 59

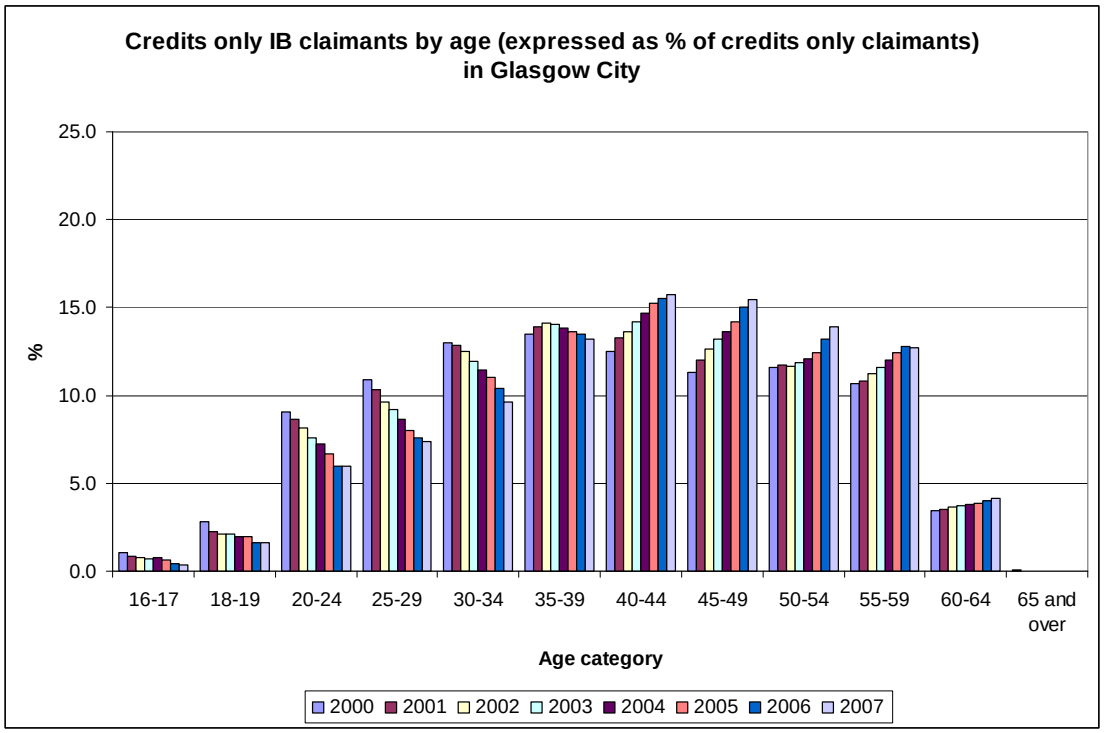


Figure 60

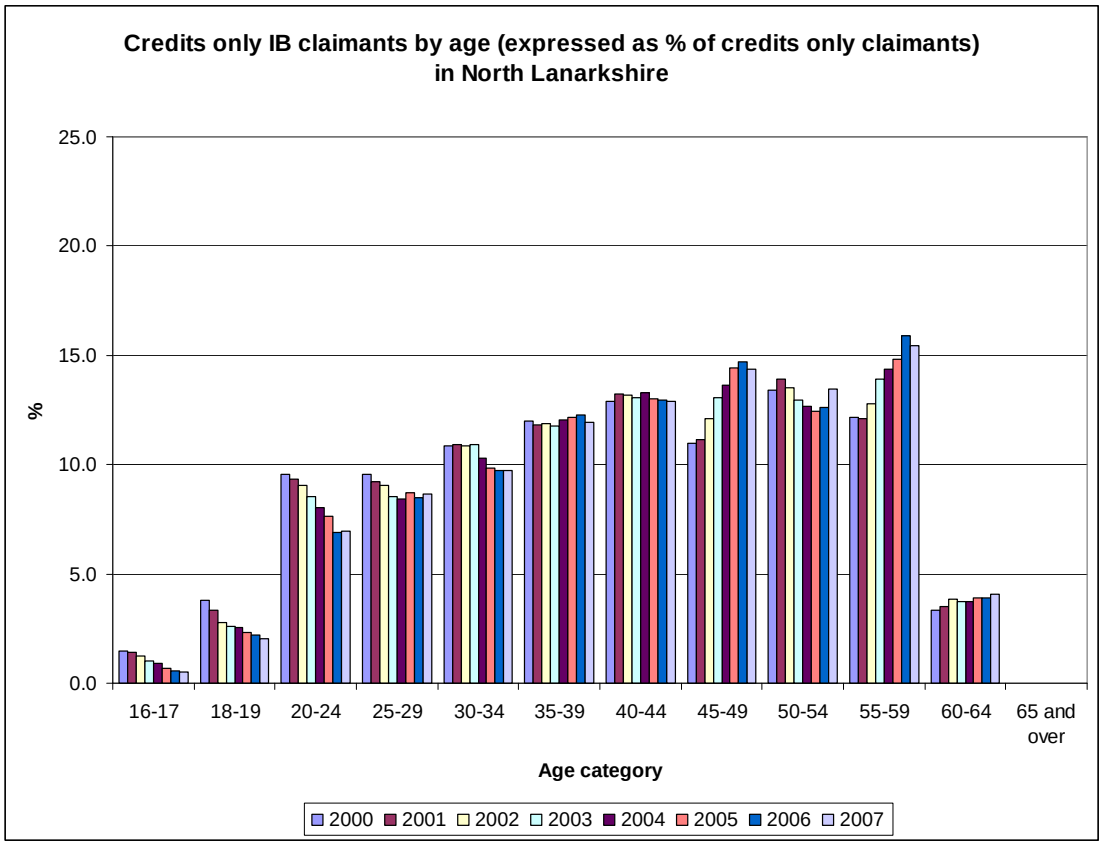
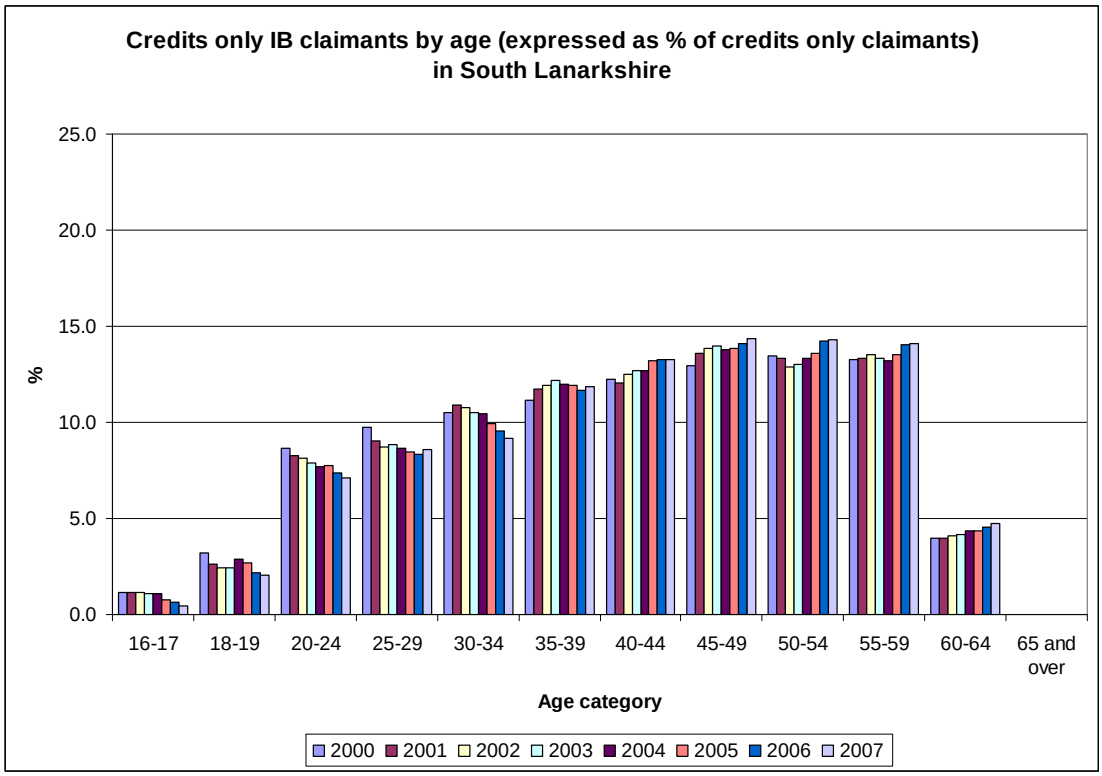


Figure 61



The age of 'credits only' claimants is more evenly distributed across age categories. Changes in the credits only claimants in Glasgow appear greater than for Scotland.

Age and on / off flows

Figure 62, 63, 64 and 65 show the *rate* of on flow by age in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. 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 62

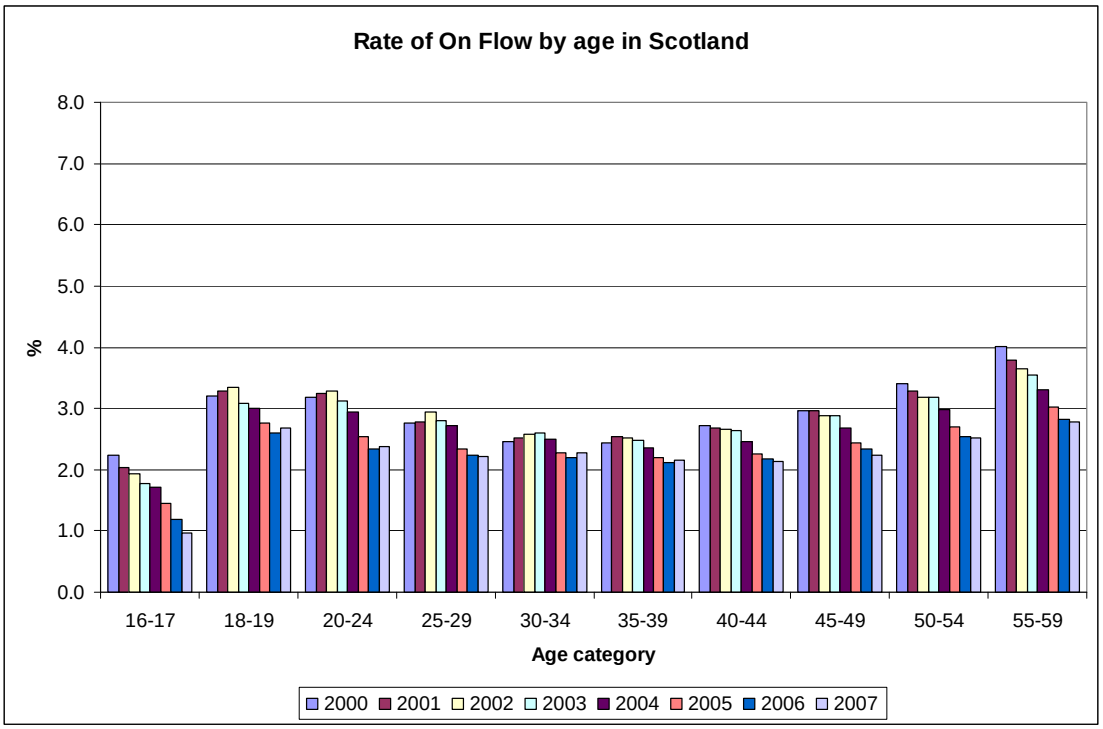


Figure 63

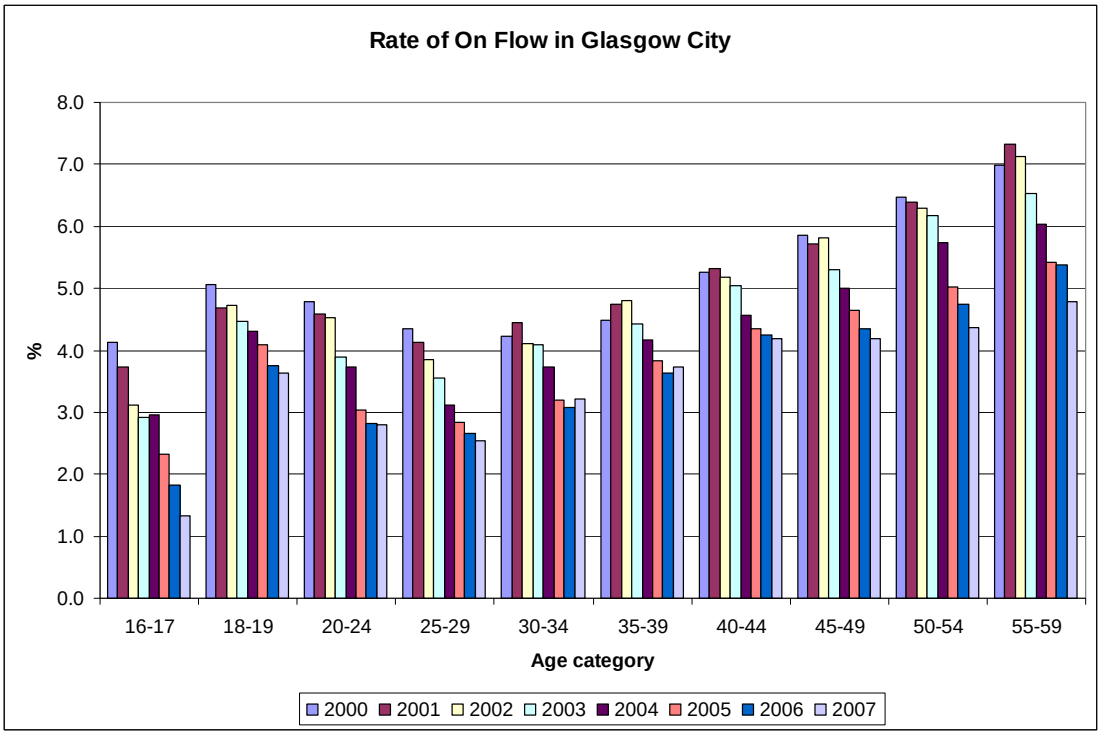


Figure 64

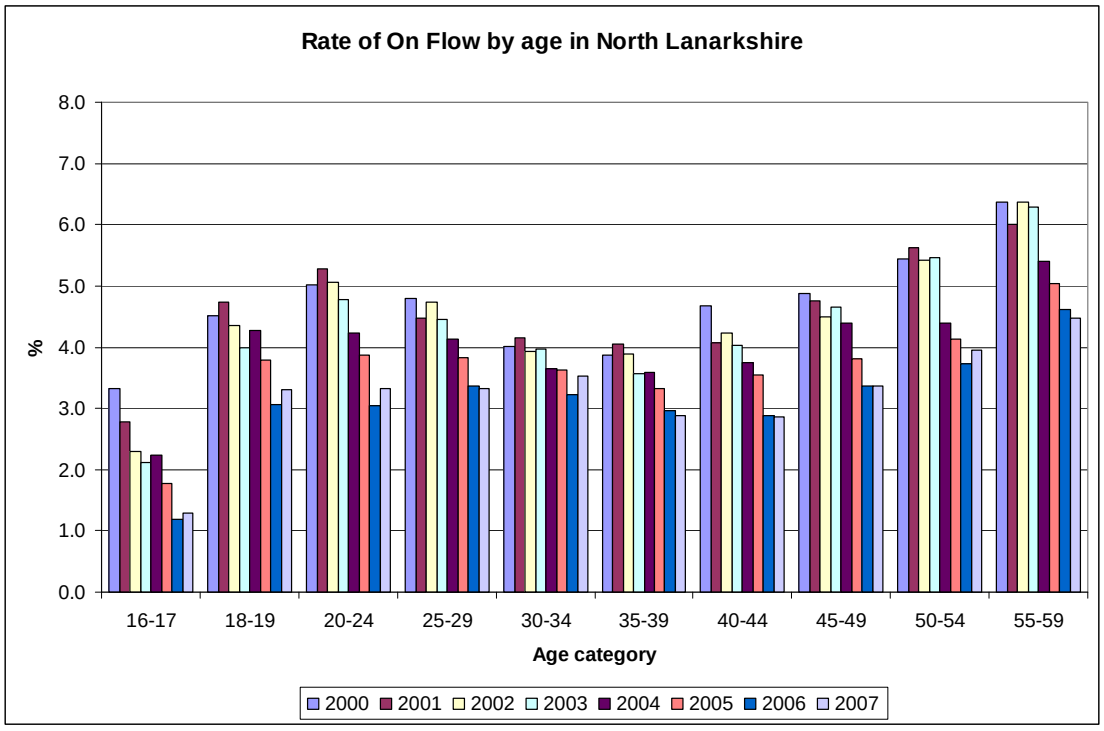
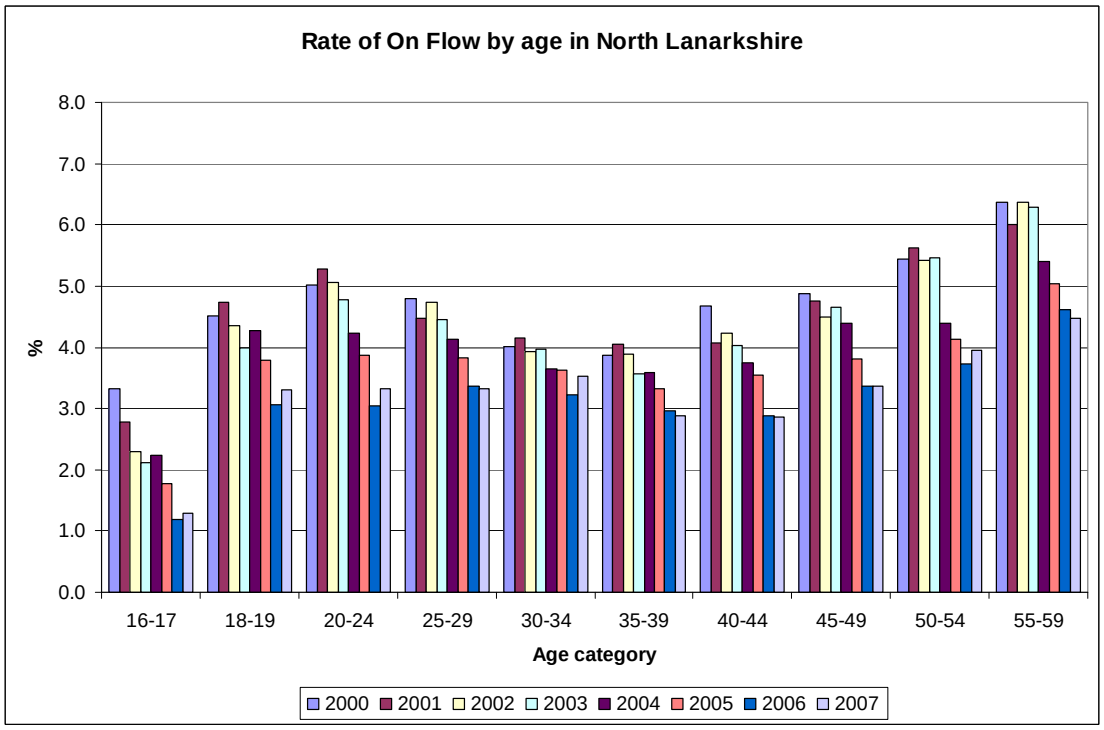


Figure 65



The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories. Glasgow has higher on flow rates in all age categories compared to Scotland but there have been larger decreases from 2000 to 2007. Appendix 3 shows the actual number of on flow claimants in each age group. There appears to be a U shaped distribution to Glasgow's on flow rate, with high on flow rates in the 18-29 age groups and rising again in the over 40 age groups. It would be interesting to investigate the reasons for claiming IB in the younger and older on flow groups.

Table 20, 21 and 22 show the difference (in percentage points) between Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Scotland in terms of the rate of on flow in each age group. Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire's on flow rates are worse than Scotland's for all age categories from 2000 to 2007. For example in the 55-59 age category in 2007 the on flow rate for Scotland was 2.8% and in Glasgow was 4.8%. The difference in the on flow rate is 2.0%.

Table 20

Glasgow City Rate of On Flow - Difference from Scotland										
	16-17	**18-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**
2000	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0
2001	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5
2002	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5
2003	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.0
2004	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.7
2005	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
2006	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6
2007	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0

Table 21

North Lanarkshire Rate of On Flow - Difference from Scotland										
	16-17	**18-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**
2000	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4
2001	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.2
2002	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.7
2003	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.7
2004	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.1
2005	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0
2006	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.8
2007	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.7

Table 22

South Lanarkshire Rate of On Flow - Difference from Scotland										
	16-17	**18-19**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**40-44**	**45-49**	**50-54**	**55-59**
2000	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7
2001	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1
2002	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.3
2003	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
2004	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
2005	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8
2006	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
2007	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7

Figures 66, 67, 68 and 69 show the *rate* of off flow by age in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. 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 66

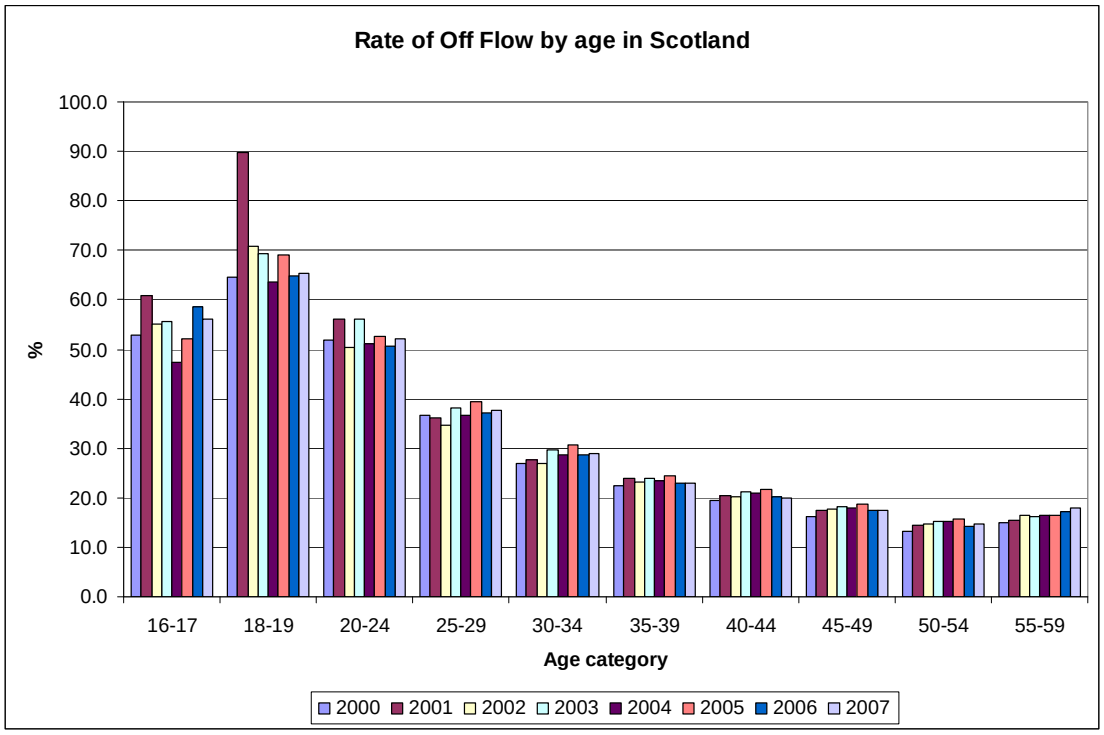


Figure 67

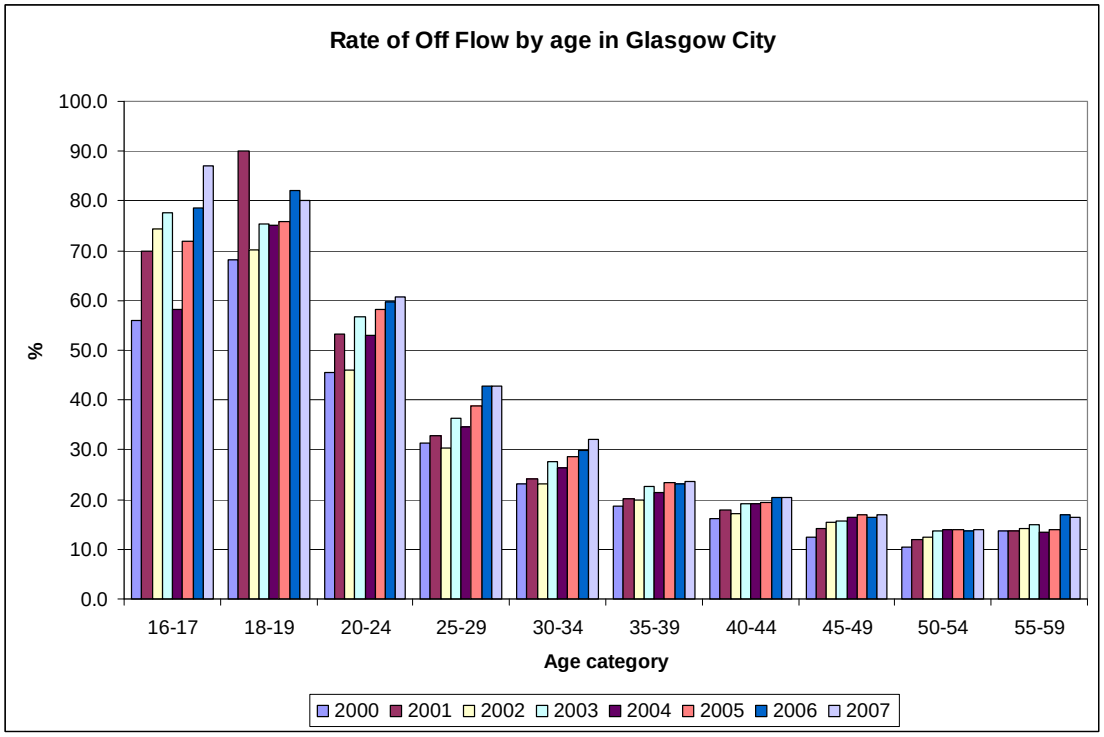


Figure 68

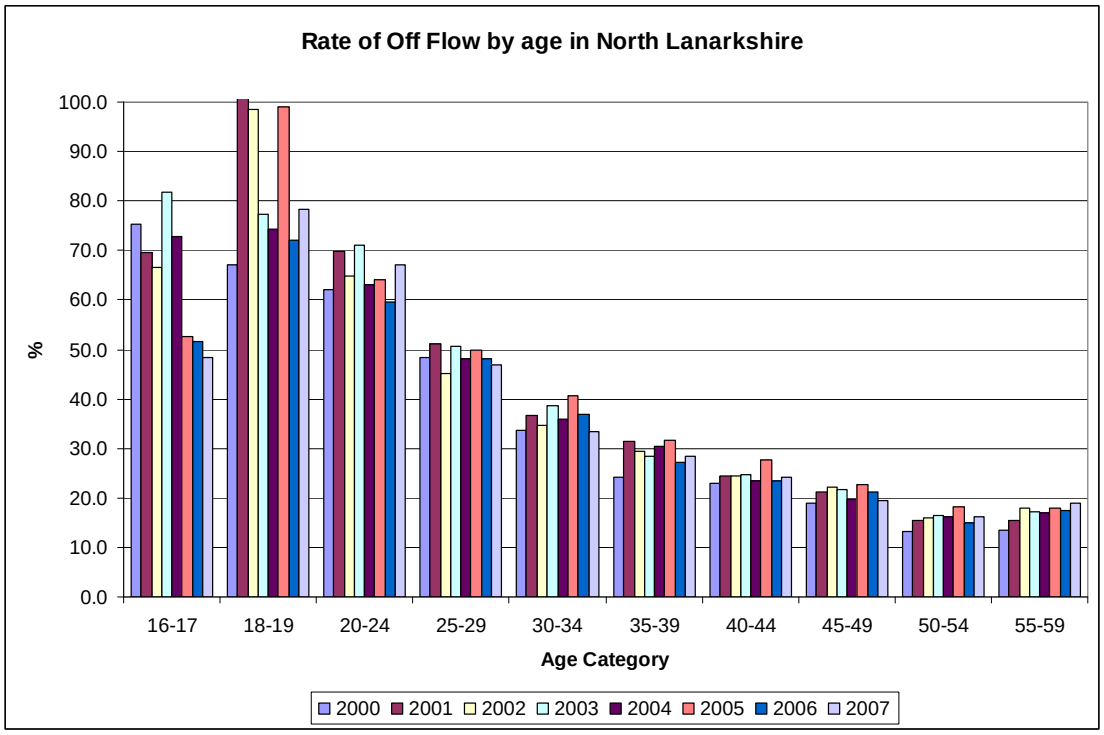
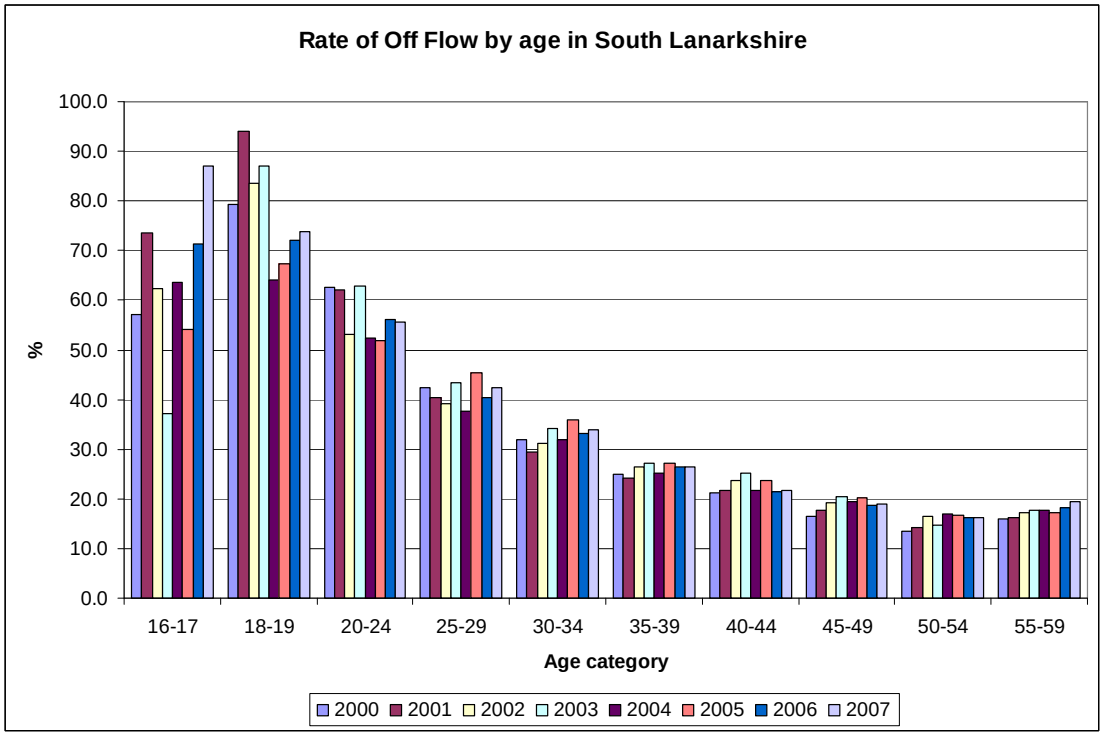


Figure 69



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

Table 23, 24 and 25 show the difference (in percentage points) between Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Scotland in terms of the rate of off flow in each age group.

Table 23

Glasgow City Rate of Off Flow - Difference from Scotland

	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
2000	-3.1	-3.6	6.5	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	2.8	1.5
2001	-9.1	-0.5	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.5	3.3	2.3	1.8
2002	-19.1	0.7	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.1
2003	-22.0	-6.1	-0.5	1.8	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.2
2004	-10.8	-11.5	-1.8	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2	3.0
2005	-19.7	-7.0	-5.8	0.4	2.2	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.7
2006	-20.0	-17.2	-9.2	-5.7	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.0	0.6	0.2
2007	-30.7	-14.7	-8.6	-5.1	-2.9	-0.8	-0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4

Positive is worse than Scotland. Negative is better than Scotland.

In 2007 Glasgow's off flow rate is 30.7% better than Scotland's off flow rate for the 16-17 age group. In 2000 the off flow rate in Glasgow was 2.8% worse than the Scotland rate for the 55-54 age group.

Table 24

North Lanarkshire Rate of Off Flow - Difference from Scotland

	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
2000	-22.5	-2.5	-10.2	-11.7	-6.7	-1.8	-3.3	-2.7	0.1	1.5
2001	-8.8	-15.1	-13.6	-14.9	-8.9	-7.6	-4.1	-3.8	-1.0	0.0
2002	-11.4	-27.7	-14.4	-10.4	-7.8	-6.3	-4.2	-4.4	-1.3	-1.5
2003	-26.3	-8.2	-14.9	-12.5	-9.1	-4.4	-3.6	-3.6	-1.2	-0.9
2004	-25.4	-10.6	-11.9	-11.5	-7.1	-6.9	-2.4	-1.5	-1.1	-0.6
2005	-0.5	-30.2	-11.6	-10.5	-9.9	-7.2	-5.9	-4.1	-2.5	-1.5
2006	7.1	-7.2	-9.0	-11.0	-8.3	-4.1	-3.3	-3.8	-0.7	-0.2
2007	7.7	-13.0	-15.1	-9.3	-4.4	-5.5	-4.0	-2.1	-1.6	-1.1

Positive is worse than Scotland. Negative is better than Scotland.

Table 25

South Lanarkshire Rate of Off Flow - Difference from Scotland

	16-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
2000	-4.3	-14.6	-10.7	-5.8	-5.0	-2.5	-1.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0
2001	-12.7	-4.4	-5.9	-4.3	-1.8	-0.4	-1.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.8
2002	-7.0	-12.8	-2.6	-4.5	-4.3	-3.3	-3.4	-1.4	-1.7	-0.9
2003	18.3	-17.8	-6.7	-5.3	-4.6	-3.2	-4.1	-2.3	0.4	-1.4
2004	-16.3	-0.5	-1.2	-0.9	-3.1	-1.7	-0.7	-1.5	-1.7	-1.3
2005	-1.9	1.7	0.5	-6.2	-5.2	-2.8	-1.9	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6
2006	-12.7	-7.2	-5.6	-3.2	-4.4	-3.4	-1.3	-1.3	-2.0	-1.1
2007	-30.7	-8.6	-3.5	-4.9	-4.8	-3.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.4	-1.7

Positive is worse than Scotland. Negative is better than Scotland.

2.e. IB rates in the Community Health and Care Partnerships and other local authorities from 2000 to 2007

This section shows the IB rate from 2000 to 2007 for all the CH(C)Ps and other local authorities within funders' areas. The IB rate is expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (males 16-64, women 16-59). Figure 70 shows the IB rate in all the CH(C)P areas.

Figure 70

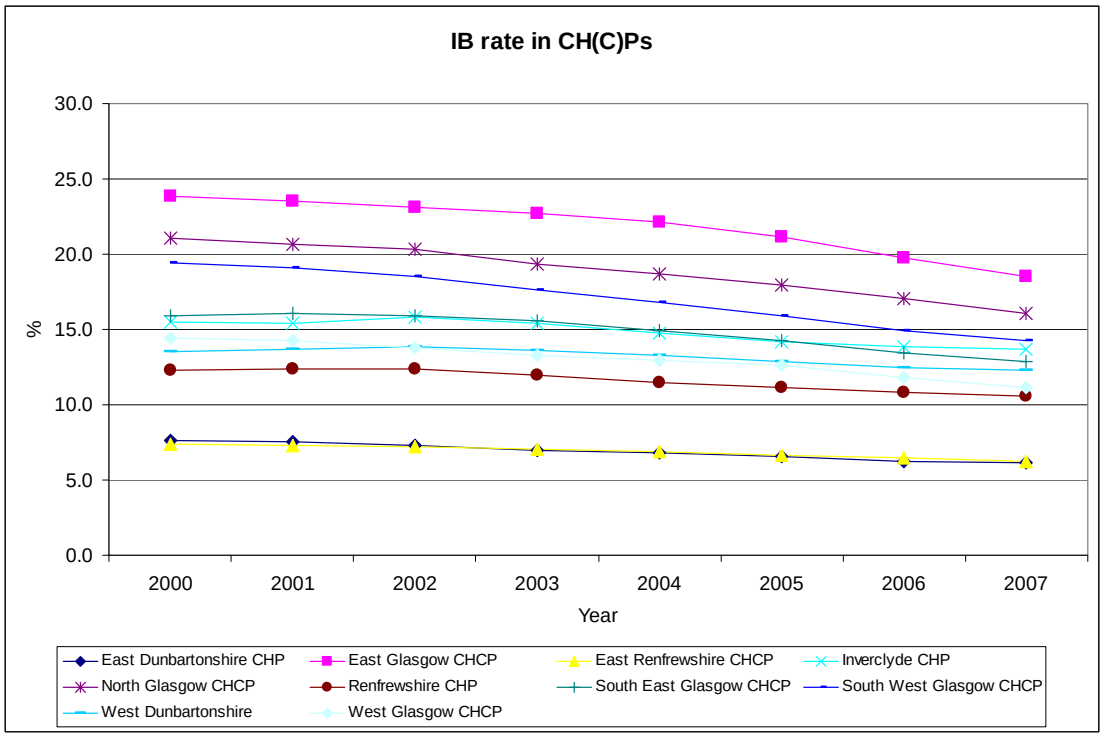
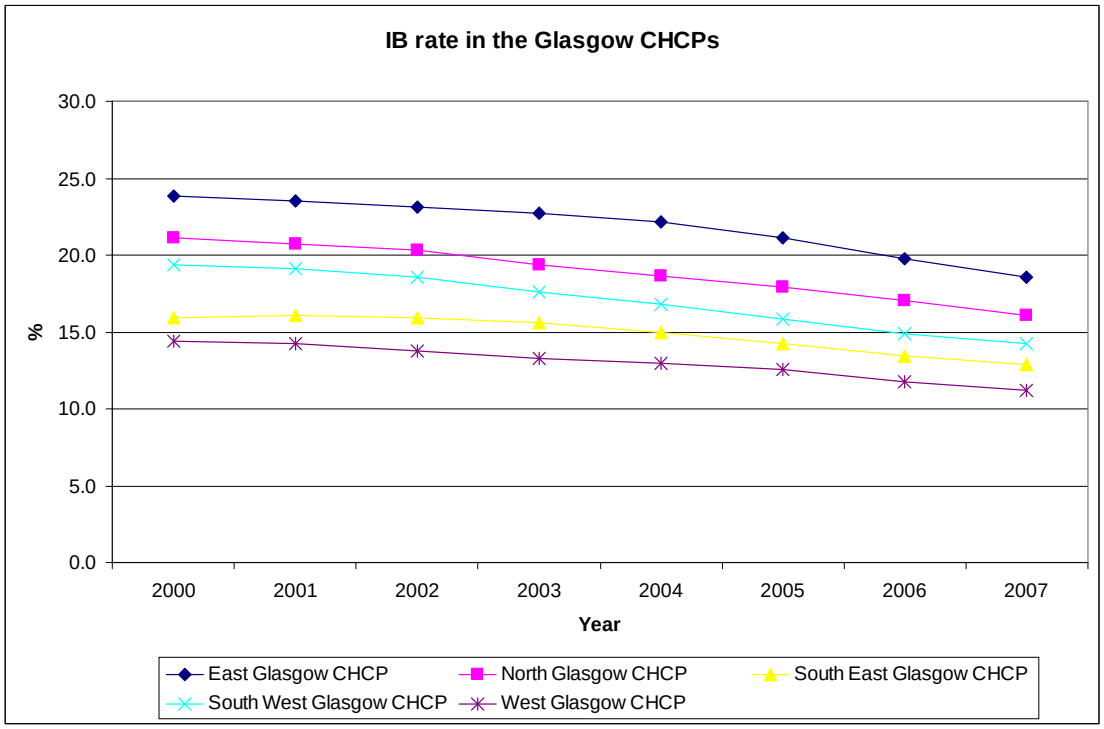


Figure 71 shows the IB rate in all the Glasgow CHCP areas separately.

Figure 71



East Glasgow CHCP had the highest IB rate in 2000 at 23.8%, followed by North Glasgow at 21.1%, South West Glasgow at 19.4% and South East Glasgow at 15.9%. West Glasgow CHCP had the lowest rate in 2000 at 14.4%. All rates have fallen over the seven year period.

Figure 72 shows the IB rate in the other local authorities.

Figure 72

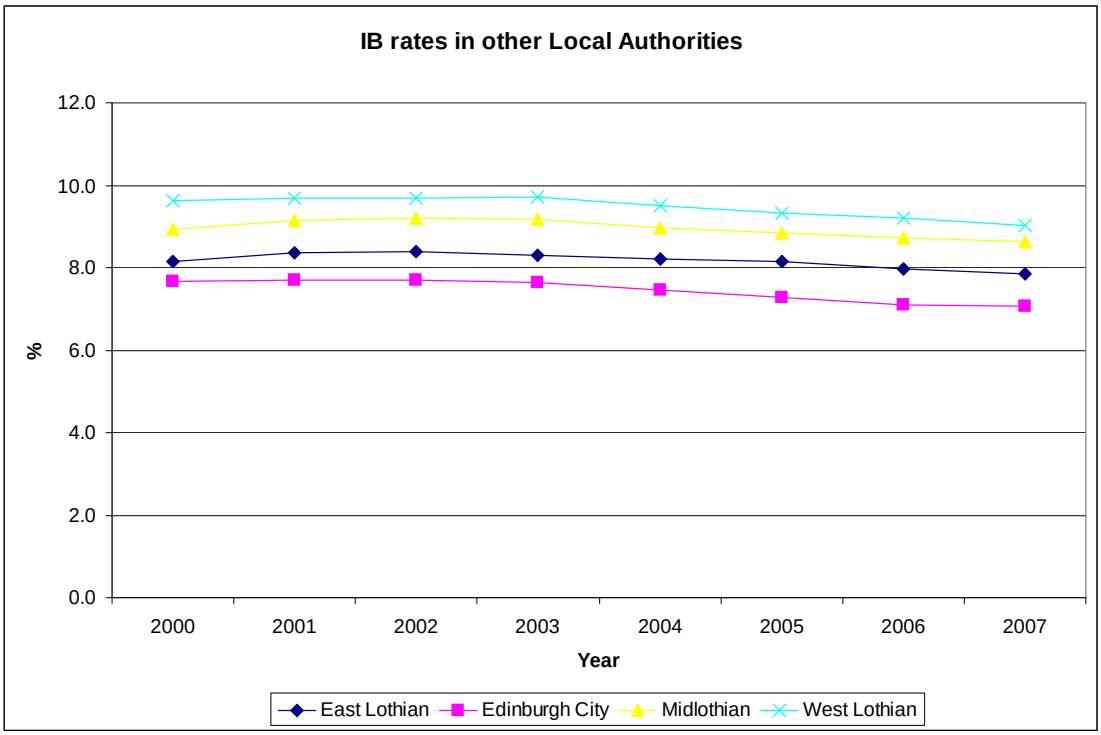
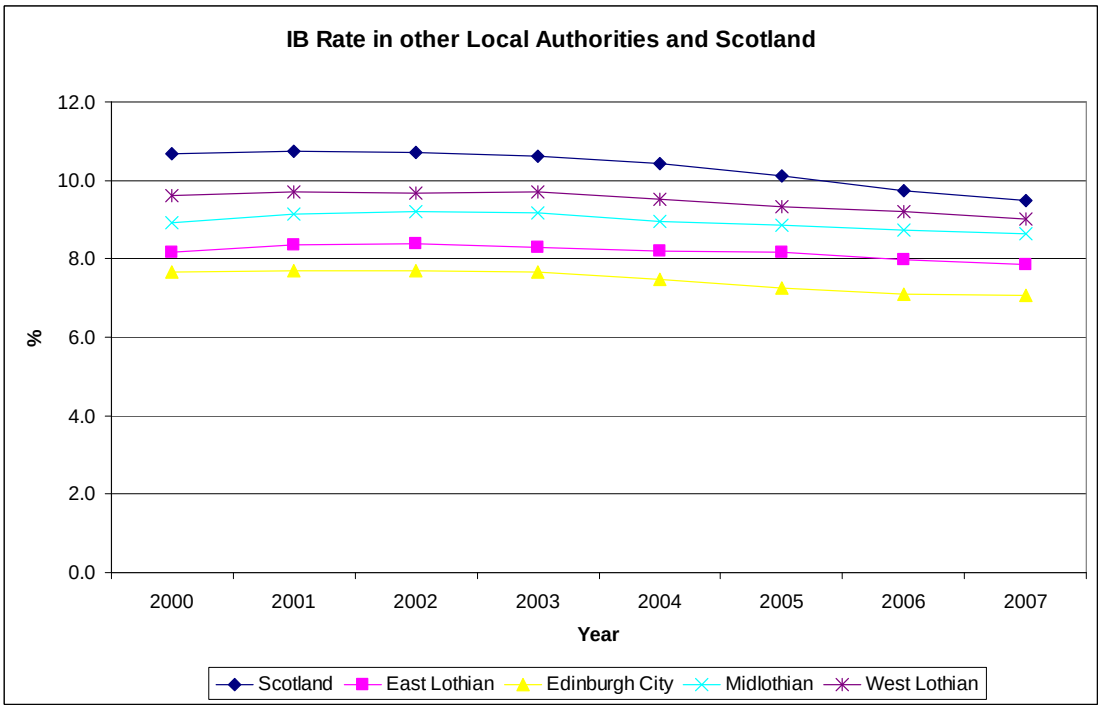


Figure 73 shows the same data as Figure 72 but with Scotland included.

Figure 73

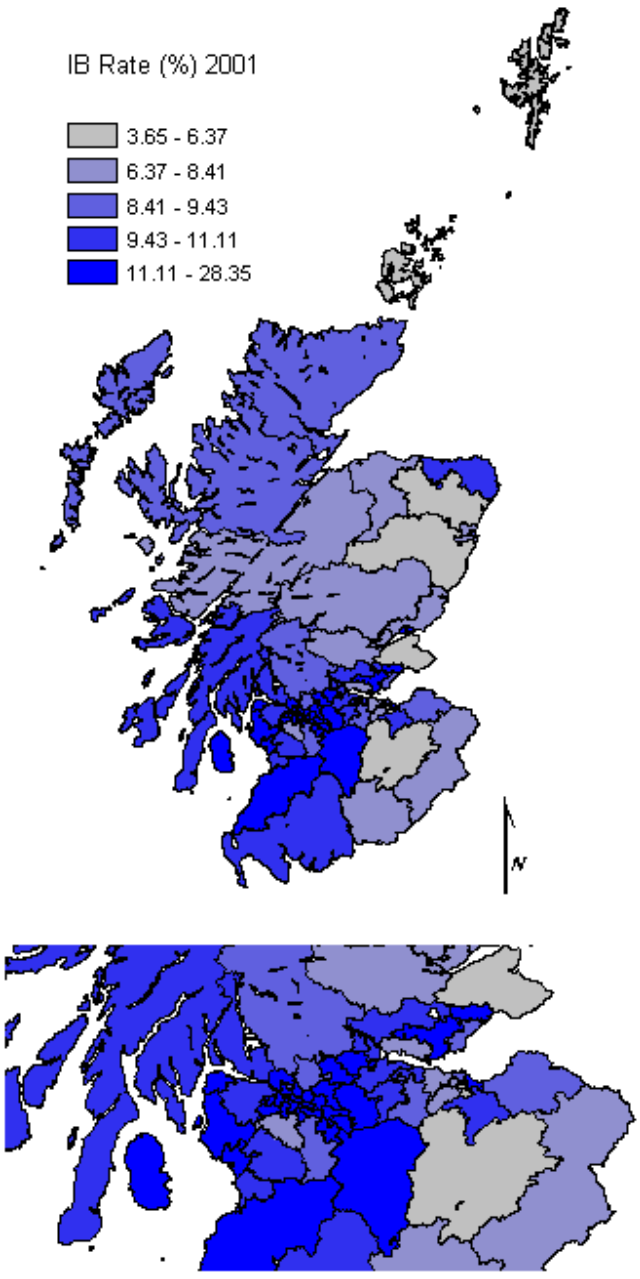


All the authorities in the east (East Lothian, Edinburgh City, Midlothian and West Lothian) have lower IB rates than Scotland as a whole. Even in 2000 the IB rate was under 10% for all four local authorities. In Edinburgh City the rate had fallen to 7.1% in 2007.

2f. IB data by MSP constituency

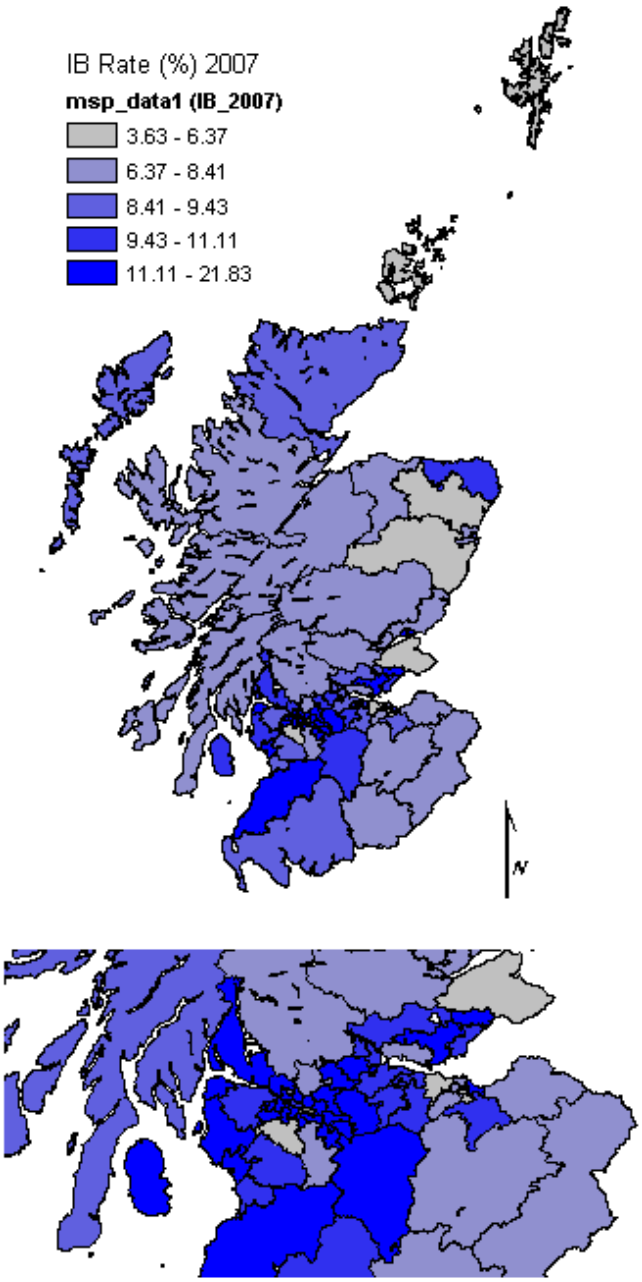
IB rates in 2000 and 2007 have been calculated for all MSP constituencies. The ratio of 'payment' to 'credits only' claimants have also been calculated. At present we are experimenting with how best to map these and other data and have produced a number of sample maps for discussion. The '2D' maps were produced with poorer quality software and can be visually improved by using better software if the funders consider that these are a useful means of presenting the data.

Map 1
IB rate (% of working age population) 2001



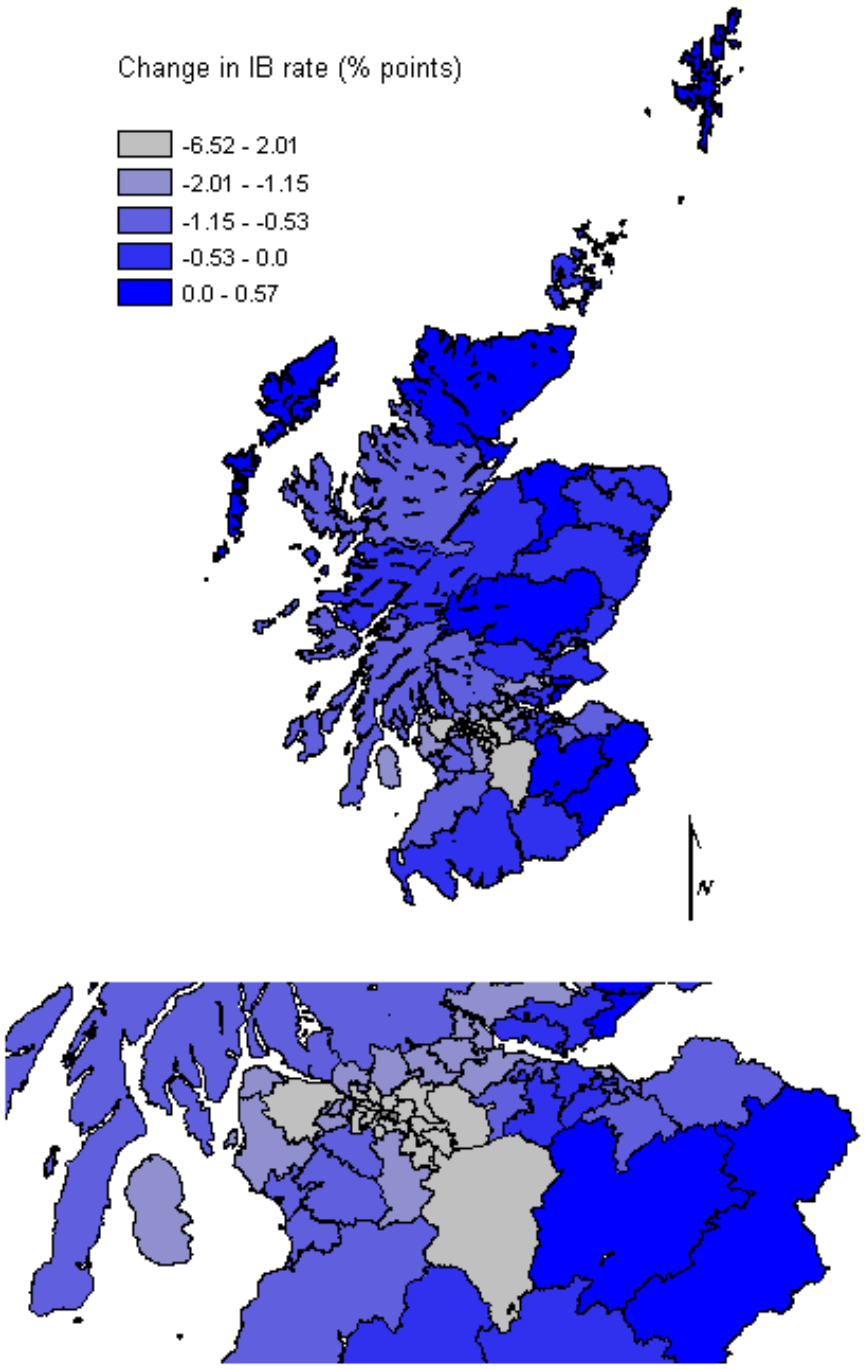
The IB rate ranges from 3.65% to 28.35% across the MSP constituencies.

Map 2
IB rate (% of working age population) 2007



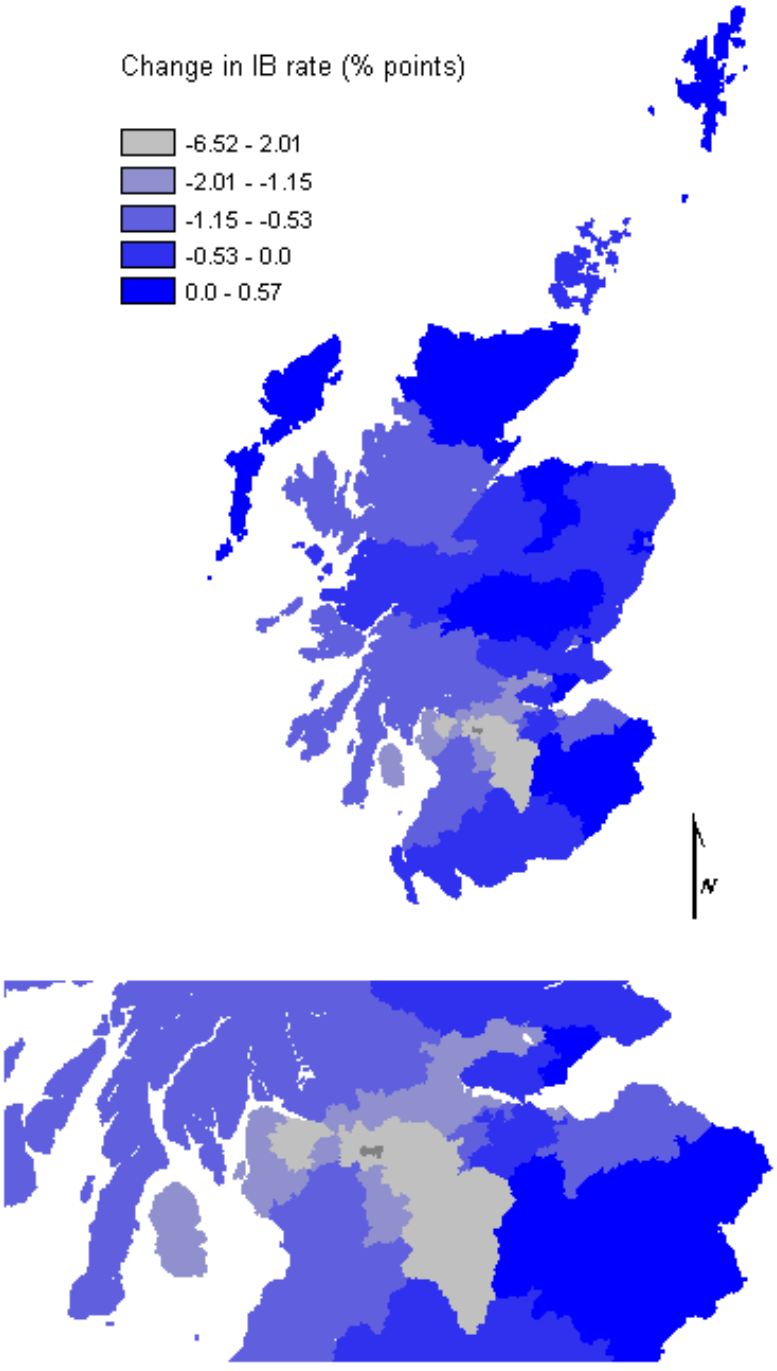
Map 2 shows the IB rate in 2007 (range 3.63% to 21.83%). The highest IB rates are found across the central belt.

Map 3
Change in IB rate from 2001 to 2007 (in % points)



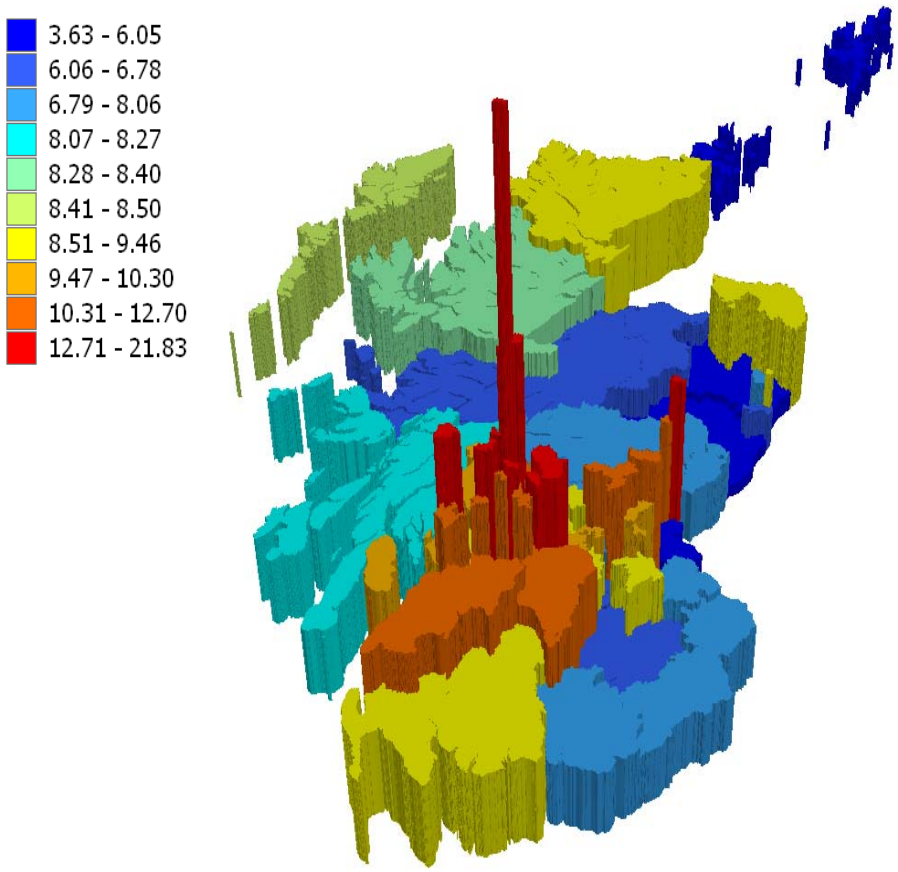
Map 4
Change in IB rate from 2001 to 2007 (in % points)

This shows the same data as map 3 but without the constituency outline shown in black. This may help to view some areas better.



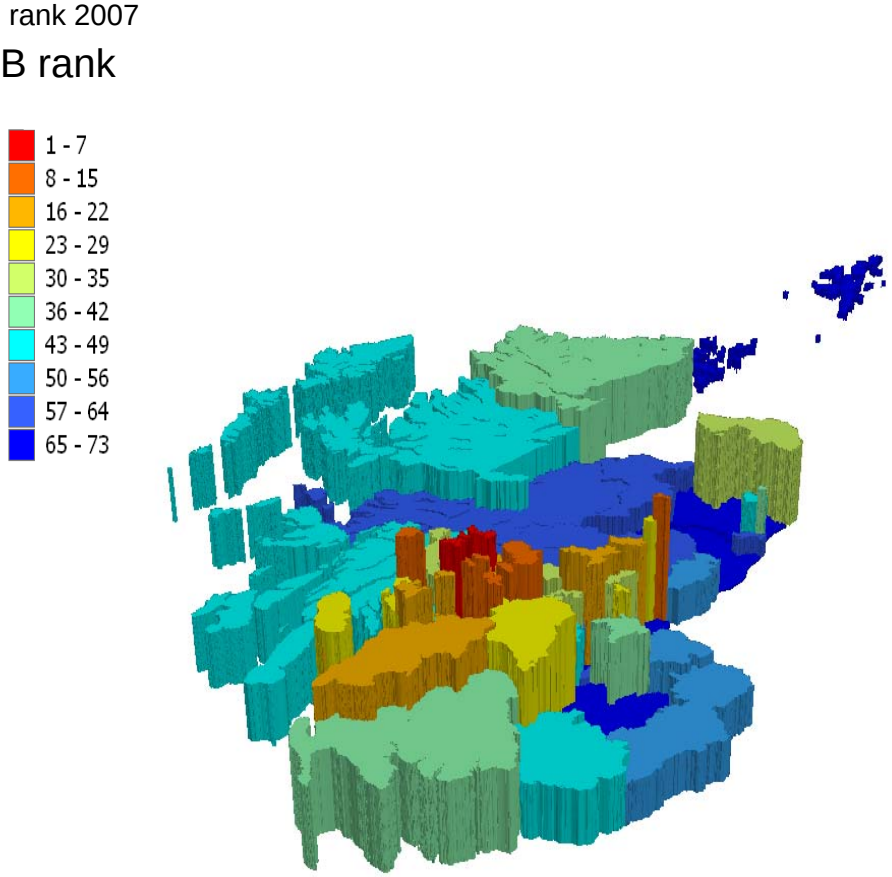
Most of the Glasgow constituencies have seen a fall in IB rate from 2001 to 2007. Interestingly, despite the overall decrease in IB rates for Scotland, some of the rural constituencies have not seen this decrease and in fact show small increases (shown by the brightest blue colour).

Map 5
IB rate (% of working age population) 2007



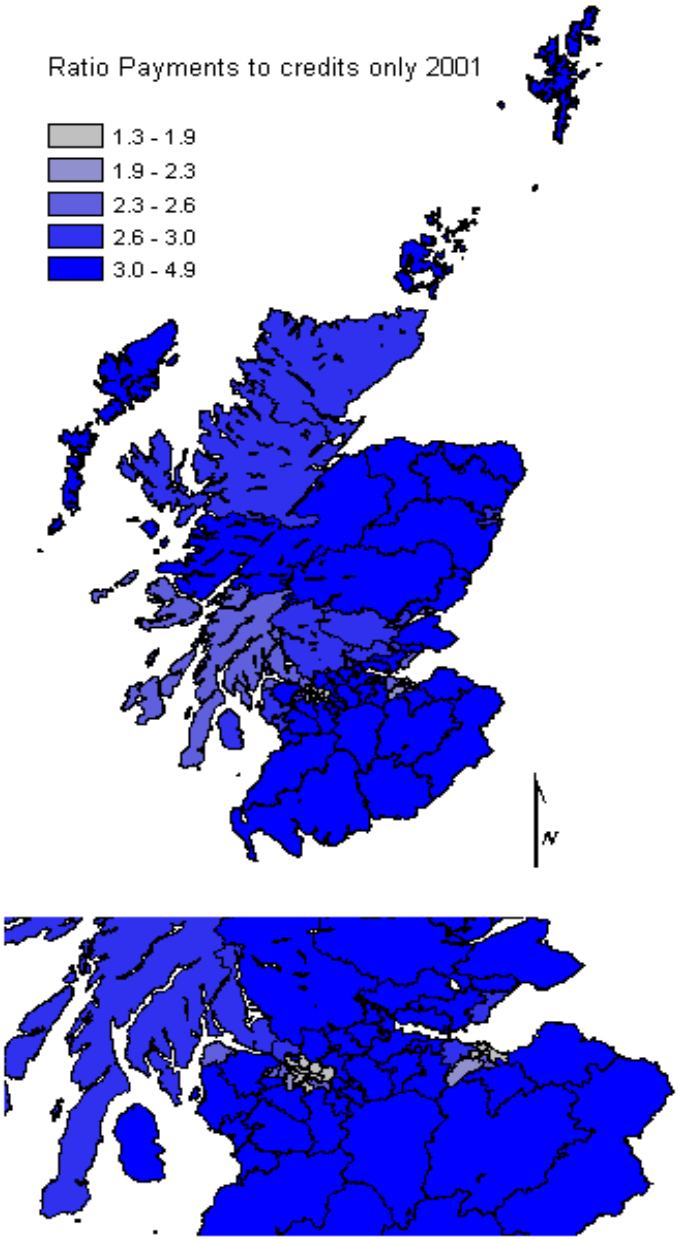
This 3D maps shows that the constituencies with the highest IB claiming rates are in Glasgow. The height to which the area is extruded is proportional to the IB claimant rate squared. This exaggerates the differences between the areas and highlights those with the highest rates.

Map 6
IB rank 2007

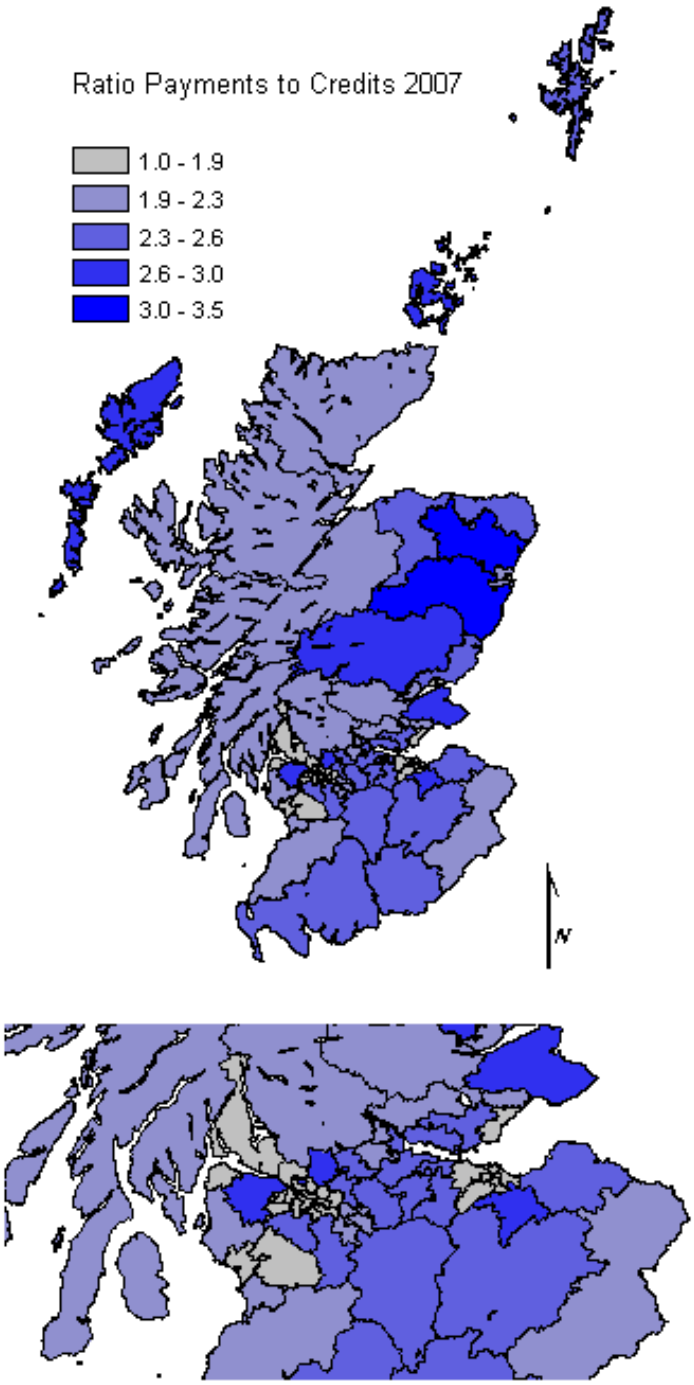


The ratio of payment to credits only claimants is interesting. We know that Glasgow City has a higher proportion of credits only claimants compared to Scotland.

Map 7
Ratio of payment claimants to credits only claimants in 2001
(the smaller the number the more credits only claimants)



Map 8
Ratio of payment claimants to Credits only claimants in 2007



Since 2001 there has big shift in the proportion of credits only claimants across constituencies.

Part 3 Research Activity

3a. Recruitment of Research Assistant

There are enough existing funds for either a PhD studentship or a part-time research assistant. At the Stakeholder meeting on the 4th February 2009 it was agreed that a research assistant would be the best use of the funding. There is currently sufficient funding to employ a research assistant to work 0.5fte for approximately 18 months.

A job description has been finalised. There are a few issues to resolve regarding the exact length of time the researcher can be employed for and the funds available. It is anticipated that the RA will start around September/October 2009.

3b. Changes to benefit system

We have said we will monitor substantive changes in the benefit system, for example the move towards employment and support allowance (ESA). We met with Anne McVey from Job Centre Plus in Glasgow (18th December 08) in order to understand what the new ESA means in operational terms and to start to understand the implications for the recipients.

ESA was introduced on 27th October 2008, and replaced IB and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for new customers only. Central to the allowance is a new medical assessment, which looks at what people can do, and not just what they cannot do. For those with more severe levels of disability, entitlement to benefit will be decided on the basis of paper evidence, for example from their GP or someone in the community who is involved in looking after them, rather than an interview.

Those who receive ESA will fall into two groups. Most will be in the 'Work-Related Activity Group' and will be expected to take reasonable steps to help prepare for a return to work. To do this, Jobcentre Plus will build on the successful Pathways to Work scheme. These customers will attend meetings (or work-focused interviews) with a personal adviser, which are a chance for the customer to discuss their views on moving into work and identify any support they may need. These sessions will explore everything from job goals, skills and abilities, to any problems or barriers to finding work.

The most severely disabled - those in the 'Support Group' - will not be expected to actively prepare for work, but support will still be available for those who wish to access work focused interviews and work-related activity, on a voluntary basis.

As with IB, ESA will have different levels of payment depending on whether someone has made enough National Insurance contributions (comparable with 'payment' and 'credits only' IB claimants). Customers will either receive contribution-based ESA if they have paid enough National insurance contributions or income-related ESA if not.

People currently receiving IB or Income Support due to incapacity will continue to receive their existing benefits, subject to satisfying the entitlement conditions. ESA will initially be for new customers only. The new Work Capability Assessment (WCA) will be introduced as part of the Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) regime. It will replace the Personal Capability Assessment. From 2010, IB customers will be subject to a WCA when they are due to have their benefit entitlement reassessed. All IB customers will, over a three year period, have their benefit entitlement reassessed using the descriptors and scores in the new test.

We have identified the team in central DWP who are responsible for the production of the new ESA figures and have started to liaise with the operators of the new system. There is normally a six month lag period for the release of DWP administrative data. ESA started on the 27th October 2008 and we would expect these figures to be included in the quarter ending November 08 figures. These November 08 figures would therefore be released in May 09. However we have been advised by DWP that ESA figures are unlikely to be available before *August 09* due to quality assurance procedures. We will continue to monitor the situation.

3c. Off Flow Destinations

This section explores what happens to those to come off IB. In sections 2c and 2d we investigated the characteristics of the IB off flow by sex and age and although not required for the annual report we have also investigated the 'reason for claiming IB' and 'length of time on IB' off flow data – figures 78, 80, 85, 87, 92, 94, 99 & 101 in this section, as it helps understand this off flow destinations data.

DWP has provided us with data that shows the first destination for those coming off IB between 1st December 2006 to 30th November 2007 (called 2007) in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire. At this stage the data has restricted access and can not be placed in the public domain. The following figures and tables which were available to funders, have had to be omitted from this public version of the report;

Figures 74-77, 79, 81-84, 86, 88-91, 93, 95-98, 100, 102
Tables 26-53

The specific research questions we have been able to answer include;

1. What is the *first* destination of the off flow claimants?

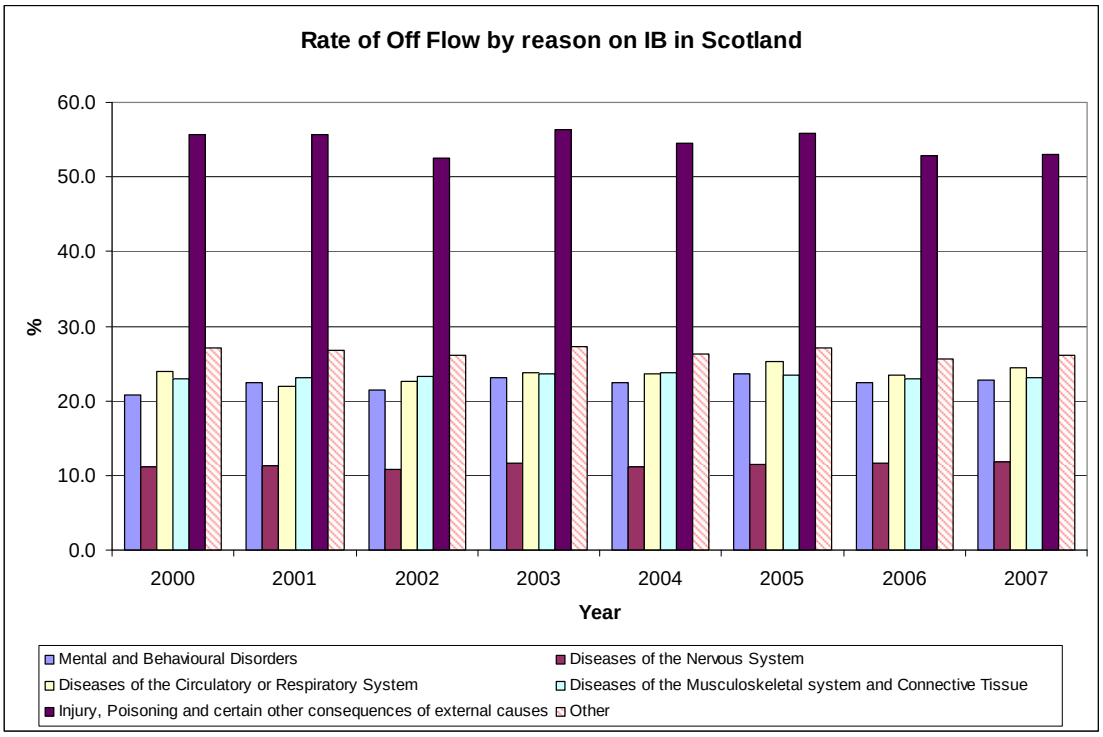
2. How may IB claimants return to work after leaving IB?

3. What characteristics delineate those who enter work after leaving IB?

Background information on the rate off flow by reason for claiming IB

Figure 78 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for Scotland from 2000 to 2007 (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by illness before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Figure 78

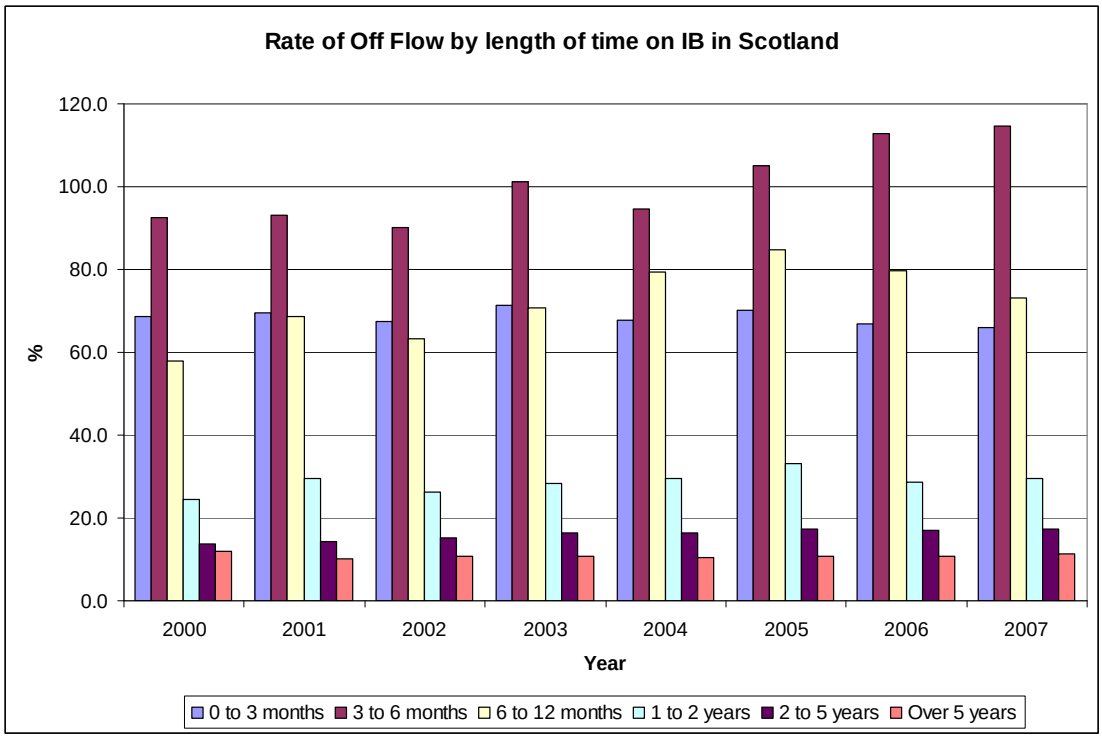


The highest off flow rates were for the injury group. However the numbers in the injury are smaller than other groups. There were 7700 people who left IB in 2007 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 74760. Therefore the injury group only made up 10.3% of the off flow total.

Background information on the rate off flow by length of time on IB

Figure 80 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for Scotland from 2000 to 2007 (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by length of time claiming IB before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Figure 80

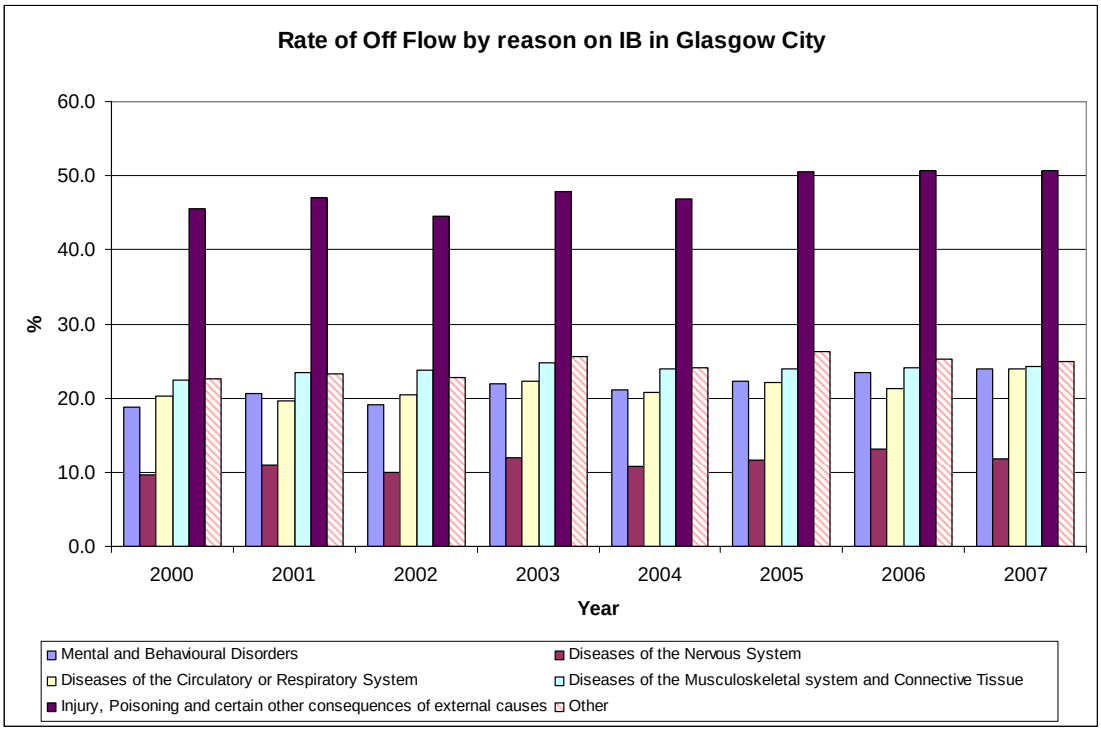


Off flow rates decrease dramatically as length of time on IB increases.

Background information on the rate off flow by reason for claiming IB

Figure 85 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for Glasgow from 2000 to 2007. (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by illness before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Figure 85

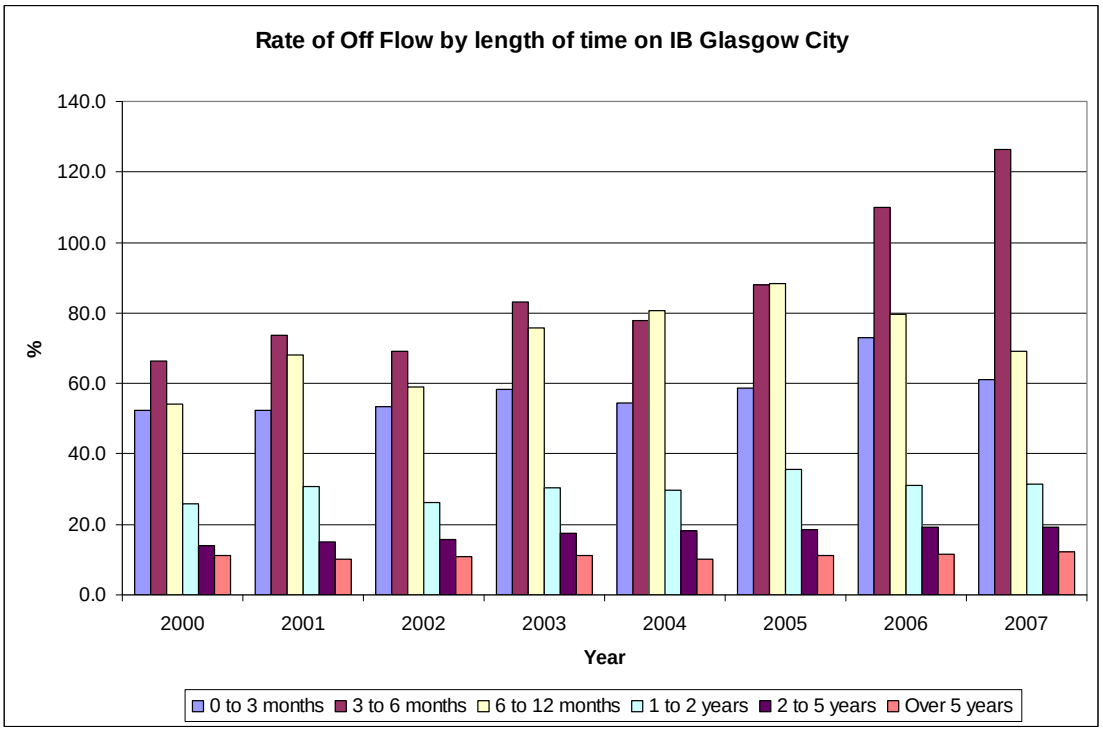


The highest off flow rates were for the injury group. However the numbers in the injury are smaller than other groups. There were 1090 people who left IB in 2007 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 13800. Therefore the injury group only made up 7.6% of the off flow total.

Background information on the rate off flow by length of time on IB

Figure 87 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for Glasgow from 2000 to 2007. (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by length of time claiming IB before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Figure 87

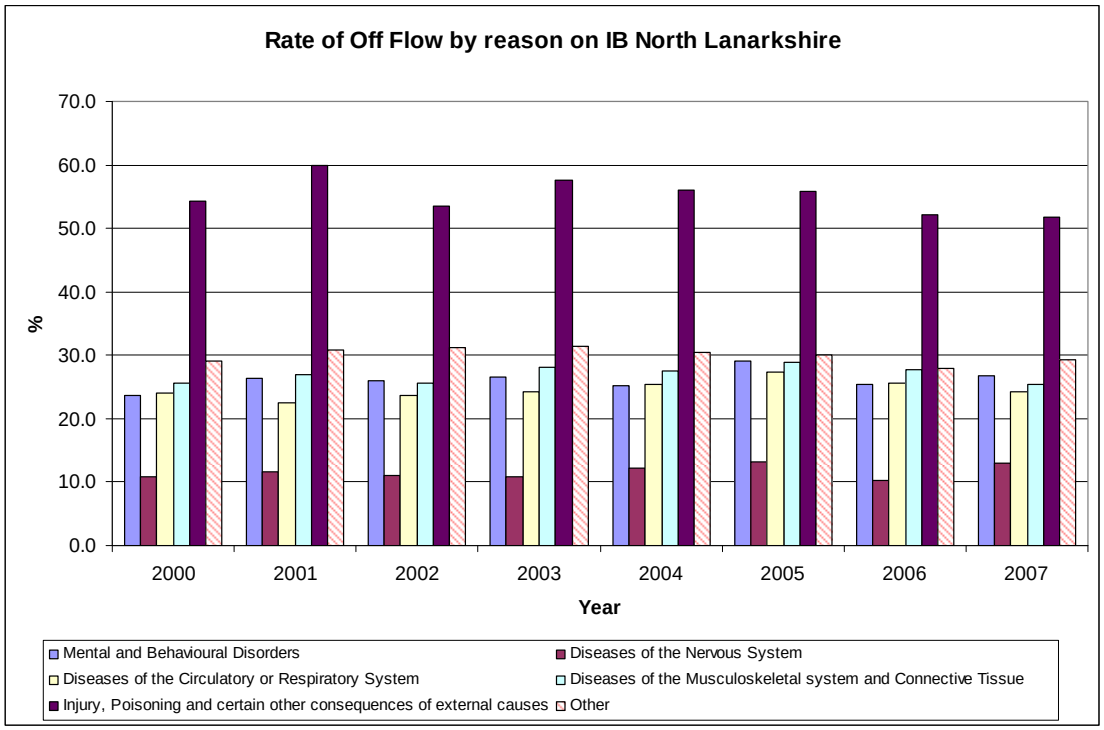


Off flow rates decrease dramatically as length of time on IB increases.

Background information on the rate off flow by reason for claiming IB

Figure 92 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for North Lanarkshire from 2000 to 2007. (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by illness before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Figure 92

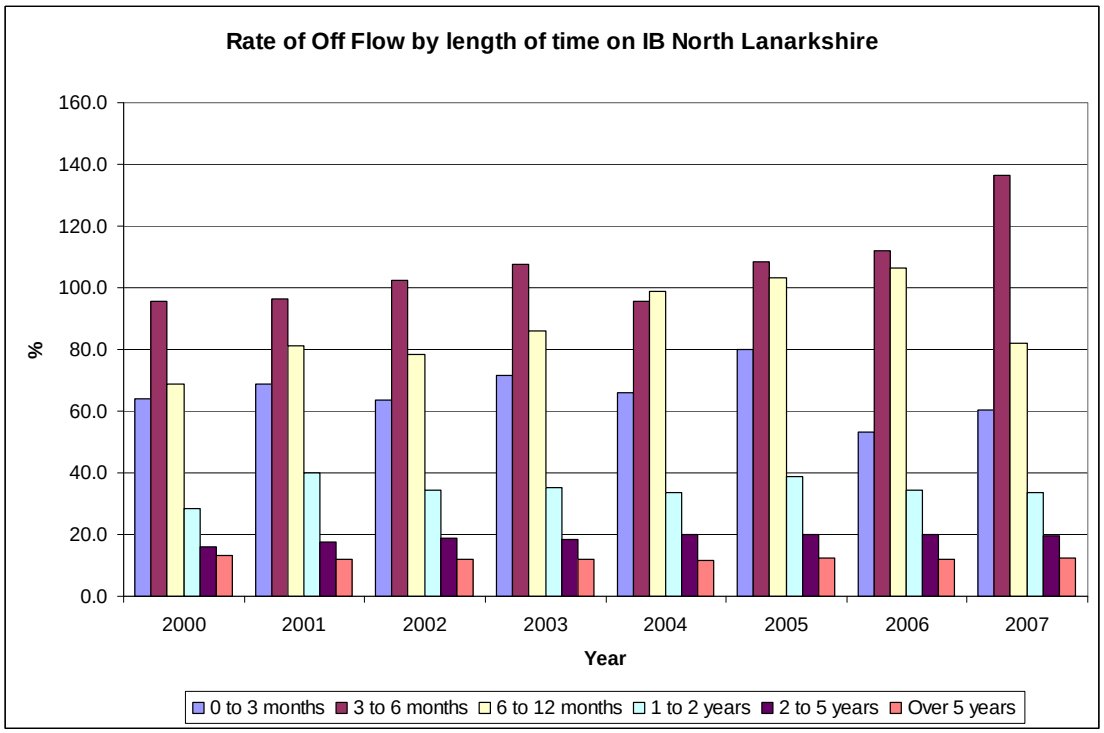


The highest off flow rates were for the injury group. However the numbers in the injury are smaller than other groups. There were 720 people who left IB in 2007 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 6940. Therefore the injury group only made up 10.4% of the off flow total.

Background information on the rate off flow by length of time on IB

Figure 94 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for North Lanarkshire from 2000 to 2007. (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by length of time claiming IB before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Table 94

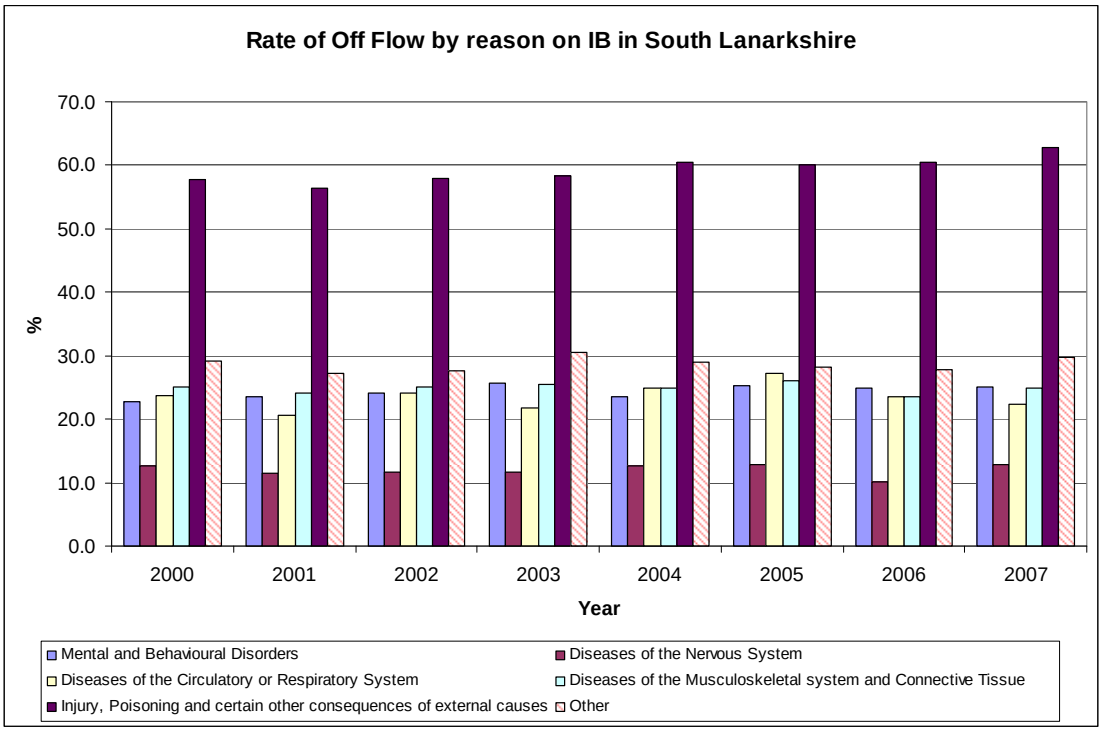


Off flow rates decrease dramatically as length of time on IB increases.

Background information on the rate off flow by reason for claiming IB

Figure 99 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for South Lanarkshire from 2000 to 2007. (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by illness before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Figure 99

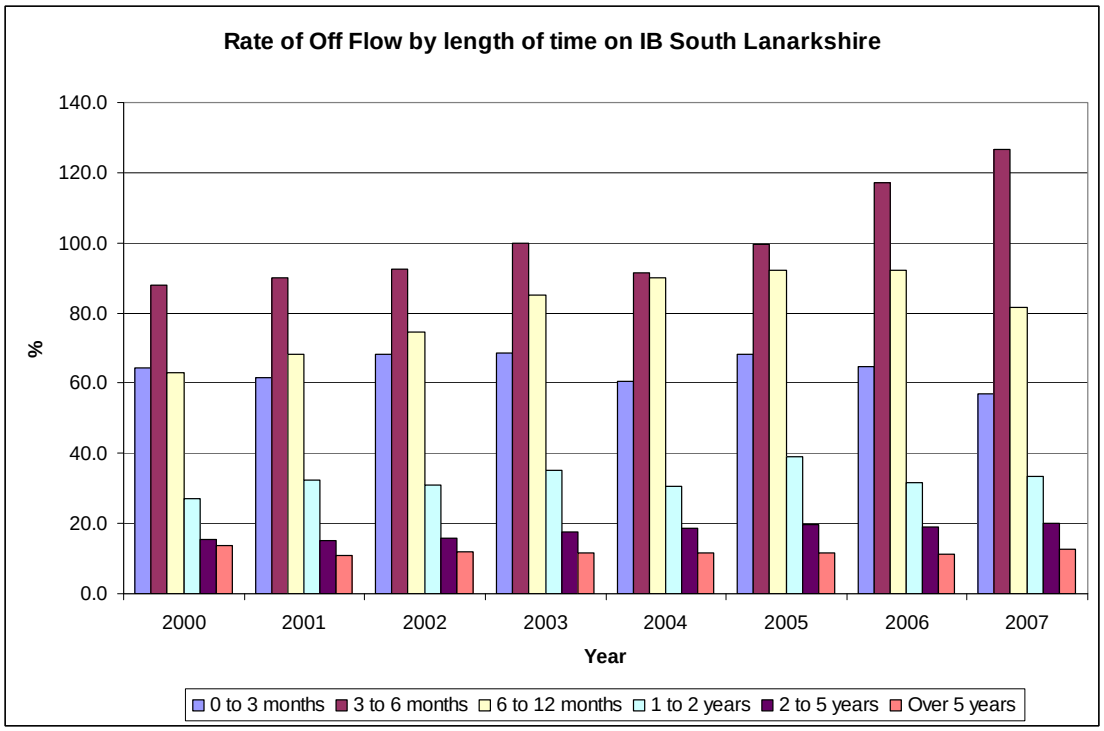


The highest off flow rates were for the injury group. However the numbers in the injury are smaller than other groups. There were 560 people who left IB in 2007 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 5340. Therefore the injury group only made up 10.5% of the off flow total.

Background information on the rate off flow by length of time on IB

Figure 101 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for South Lanarkshire from 2000 to 2007. (Note, we haven't shown *rates* of off flow by length of time claiming IB before. Previously we have shown this off flow data expressed as % of total off flow).

Figure 101



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

3d. Alternative data sets to give us a longitudinal perspective on the relationships between work and health

Although we have gained some access to the linked HMRC-DWP data which has enabled us to establish the first destination of off flow claimants, we have also started to explore other data sets that could give us a longitudinal perspective on the relationships between work and health. These datasets will be explored further in years two and three.

The Scottish Health Survey (SHeS)
The SHeS provides a detailed picture of the health and health-related behaviours of the Scottish population in private households and is designed to make a major contribution to the monitoring of health in Scotland. There have been three previous Scottish Health Surveys in 1995, 1998 and 2003. Currently the SHeS is running continuously from 2008-2011. Each year it is planned that around 6,400 adults and 2,000 children will be interviewed.

Within the Household Questionnaire there is a question on the various possible sources of income. The following variables are available; Earnings from employment or self-employment, State retirement pension, Pension from former employer, Personal pensions, Child Benefit, Job-Seekers Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit Child Tax Credit or any other Tax Credit, Housing Benefit, Other state benefits, Interest from savings and investments (eg stocks & shares), Other kinds of regular allowance from outside your household (eg maintenance, student's grants, rent), No source of income. Unfortunately there is no direct question on whether participants are receiving IB.

Within the Individual Questionnaire and the economic activity module participants are asked which description applies to them during the last week. The 'permanently unable to work because of long-term sickness or disability' group can be identified here.

British House Panel Survey (BHPS)
The BHPS is carried out by the Institute for Social & Economic Research at the University of Essex. The main objective of the survey is to further understanding of social and economic change at the individual and household level in Britain, to identify, model and forecast such changes, their causes and consequences in relation to a range of socio-economic variables.

The BHPS is a longitudinal study and provides information on household organisation, employment, accommodation, tenancy, income and wealth, housing, health, socio-economic values, residential mobility, marital and relationship history, social support, and individual and household demographics.

Community profiles
We will explore linking the community profiles data to IB data at smaller geography levels in years 2 and 3.

3e. Build contacts with others working on mental health / IB issues in Scotland. We will pursue appropriate analysis of the Mental Health claiming IB group with the aim of deciding what statistics to feed into routine reports for year 2

Mental Health (MH) as a reason for claiming IB

We have been investigating the changing rates of mental health in the IB population in Scotland and Glasgow.

Our paper (Mental Health as a reason for claiming Incapacity Benefit – a comparison of national and local trends) was published in the Journal of Public Health in March 2009. The following tables show some data from this publication with the full paper shown in appendix 5.

Table 52

	Scotland		Glasgow	
Quarter Ending	Mental and Behavioural Disorders (%)	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal system (%)	Mental and Behavioural Disorders (%)	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal system (%)
Feb 2000	33.6	19.9	40.1	16.8
Feb 2007	44.2	15.4	51.3	12.5

Table 52 shows the percent of total IB claimants with a mental health problem or musculoskeletal problem in Scotland and Glasgow. The most common reason for claiming IB in 2000 and 2007 in both Scotland and Glasgow was 'mental and behavioural disorders'. In the first quarter of 2000 there were 333,430 IB claimants in Scotland of which 111,930 (33.6% of total) were claiming because of mental and behavioural disorders. By the first quarter of 2007 the number of total IB claimants had decreased to 308,630 however the number claiming because of mental and behavioural disorders had increased to 136,530 (44.2% of total).

In the first quarter of 2000 there were 67,440 IB claimants in Glasgow of which 27,040 (40.1% of total) were claiming because of mental and behavioural disorders. By the first quarter of 2007 the number of total IB claimants had decreased to 57,300 however the number claiming because of mental and behavioural disorders had increased to 29,420 (51.3% of total).

There has been a decrease in the number receiving IB because of diseases of the musculoskeletal system in Scotland (from 19.9% to 15.4%) and Glasgow (from 16.8% to 12.5%).

Table 53

	Scotland			Glasgow		
Quarter Ending	Total claimants (%)	Payment claimants (%)	Credits only claimants (%)	Total claimants (%)	Payment claimants (%)	Credits only claimants (%)
Feb 2000	33.6	28.8	46.5	40.1	33.5	50.7
Feb 2007	44.2	37.8	56.2	51.3	43.8	60.0

Table 53 shows total IB claimants claiming because of a mental health problem split into payment and credits only claimants. The percentage of payment and credits only claimants claiming because of a mental health problem has increased from 2000 to 2007 in Scotland and Glasgow. There are more mental health claiming credits only

claimants than payment claimants in both Glasgow and Scotland (in 2007 37.8% payment claimants, 56.2% credits in Scotland; in 2007 43.8% payment, 60.0% credits only in Glasgow).

Table 54

	All Mental and Behavioural Disorders			
	Scotland		Glasgow	
	Quarter ending Feb 00 Number (%)	*Quarter ending Feb 07 Number (%)*	*Quarter ending Feb 00 Number (%)*	*Quarter ending Feb 07 Number (%)*
Depressive Episode	36,750 (32.8%)	51,710 (37.9%)	6,060 (22.4%)	8,510 (28.9%)
Other Neurotic Disorders	28,410 (25.4%)	23,990 (17.6%)	12,790 (47.3%)	10,370 (35.2%)
Other anxiety Disorders	12,480 (11.1%)	14,190 (10.4%)	2,740 (10.1%)	3,000 (10.2%)
Alcoholism	6,940 (6.2%)	9,380 (6.9%)	1,710 (6.3%)	2,270 (7.7%)
Unspecified Mental Retardation	6,480 (5.8%)	5,590 (4.1%)	540 (2.0%)	520 (1.8%)
Drug Abuse	4,930 (4.4%)	8,030 (5.9%)	1,170 (4.3%)	1,410 (4.8%)
Schizophrenia	3,430 (3.1%)	3,870 (2.8%)	470 (1.7%)	570 (1.9%)
Reaction to Severe Stress	2,930 (2.6%)	5,950 (4.4%)	390 (1.4%)	920 (3.1%)
Specific Development Disorders of Scholastic Skills	2,490 (2.2%)	5,360 (3.9%)	220 (0.8%)	610 (2.1%)
Mental Disorder not otherwise specified	2,100 (1.9%)	2,910 (2.1%)	180 (0.7%)	380 (1.3%)
Unspecified nonorganic Psychosis	1,560 (1.4%)	1,770 (1.3%)	200 (0.7%)	260 (0.9%)
Phobic Anxiety Disorders	880 (0.8%)	920 (0.7%)	180 (0.7%)	200 (0.7%)
Mental and Behavioural Disorders associated with the puerperium, not elsewhere classified	770 (0.7%)	600 (0.4%)	150 (0.6%)	90 (0.3%)
Persistent mood disorder	520 (0.5%)	280 (0.2%)	70 (0.3%)	30 (0.1%)
Unspecified mood disorder	470 (0.4%)	660 (0.5%)	70 (0.3%)	70 (0.2%)
Persistant delusional disorder	140 (0.1%)	250 (0.2%)	20 (0.1%)	40 (0.1%)
Eating disorder	130 (0.1%)	180 (0.1%)	20 (0.1%)	40 (0.1%)
Specific Personality Disorders	130 (0.1%)	220 (0.2%)	10 (0.0%)	20 (0.1%)
Manic Episode	120 (0.1%)	120 (0.1%)	10 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
Recurrent Depressive Disorder	110 (0.1%)	190 (0.1%)	30 (0.1%)	100 (0.3%)
Unspecified Dementia	100 (0.1%)	70 (0.1%)	10 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
Pervasive Development Disorders	40 (0.0%)	290 (0.2%)	10 (0.0%)	30 (0.1%)
Dissociative Disorders	10 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Psychological and behavioural factors associated with disorders or diseases elsewhere classified	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Somatoform Disorders	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

We requested a further breakdown of the mental health IB claiming group from DWP. The breakdown into twenty five categories is shown in Table 54. In Scotland the main reason for claiming IB due to a mental and behavioural disorder in 2000 was 'depressive episode' (32.8%). There was an increase in the number of people claiming for this reason in 2007 (37.9%). Claiming because of alcoholism and drug abuse has increased, but only modestly, from 2000 to 2007 (alcohol 6.2% to 6.9%; drug abuse 4.4% to 5.9%).

In Glasgow the main reason for claiming IB due to a mental and behavioural problem in 2000 was 'other neurotic disorders' (47.3%). There has been a decrease in the number of people claiming for this reason in 2007 (35.2%) but 'other neurotic disorders' was still the main reason for claiming IB due to a mental health problem. Claiming because of a depressive episode, alcoholism and drug abuse have increased from 2000 to 2007 (depressive episode 22.4% to 28.9%; alcohol 6.3% to 7.7%; drug abuse 4.3% to 4.8%). Depression has been the biggest category of increase.

In the October 08 progress report we showed this breakdown of the MH group into 25 categories. It was felt this was too many categories and there was some discussion on condensing these to around six. It would be useful to now receive feedback from funders on what they would find useful.

Other MH IB data for Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire

This section expands on the MH paper in the Journal of Public Health and shows yearly data for all four geographies.

MH and the IB stock population

This data can be expressed in two ways;
a. the number of MH claimants as a percent of the total stock claimants
b. the number of IB claimants as a percentage of the working age population, i.e. an IB rate for each illness.
In this case we feel that a. is more useful.

Figures 103 -106 show the number of IB claimants by illness category expressed as a percent of the total stock claimants in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

Figure 103

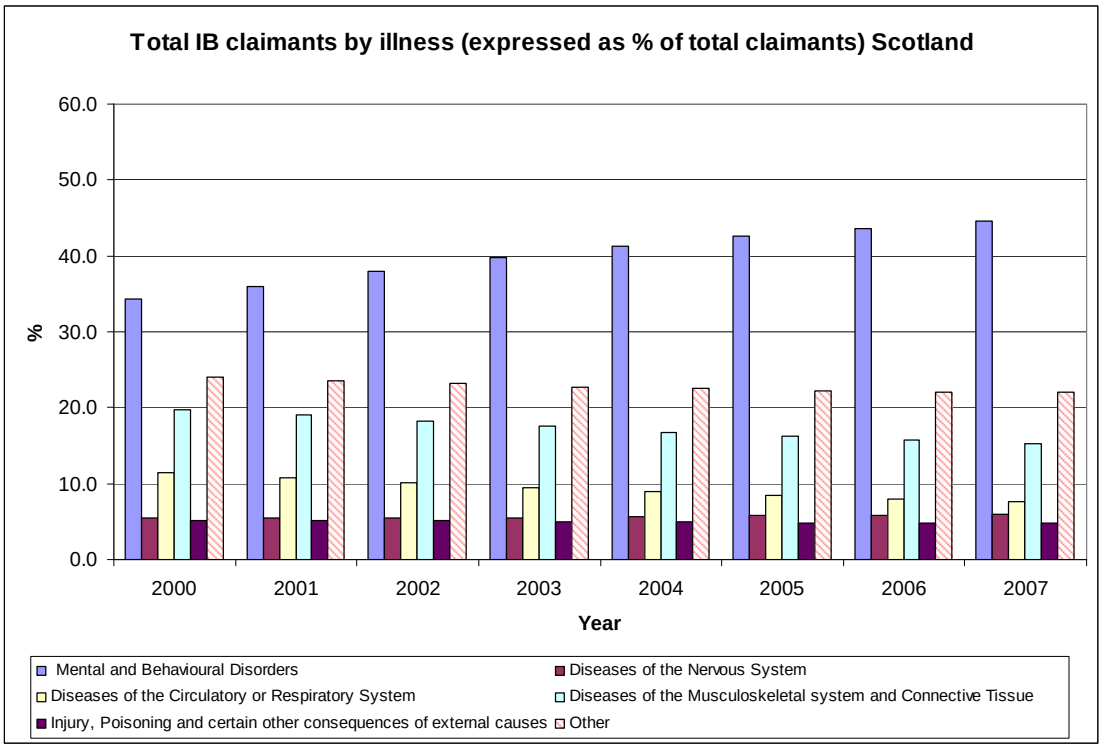


Figure 104

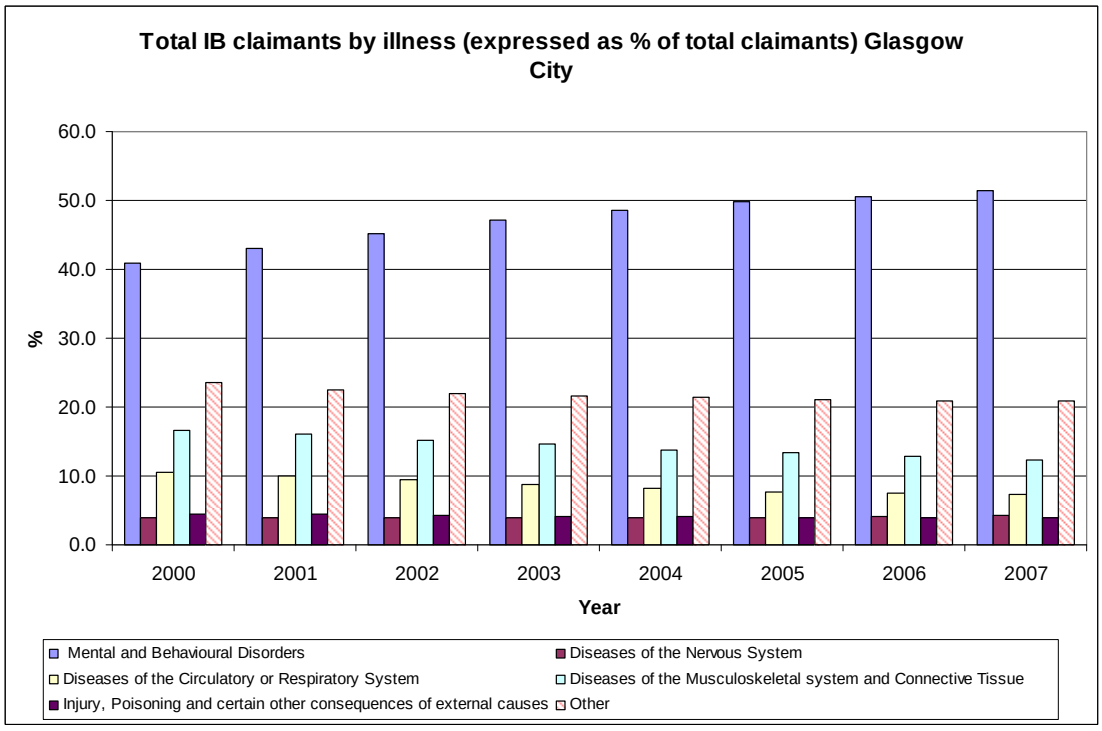


Figure 105

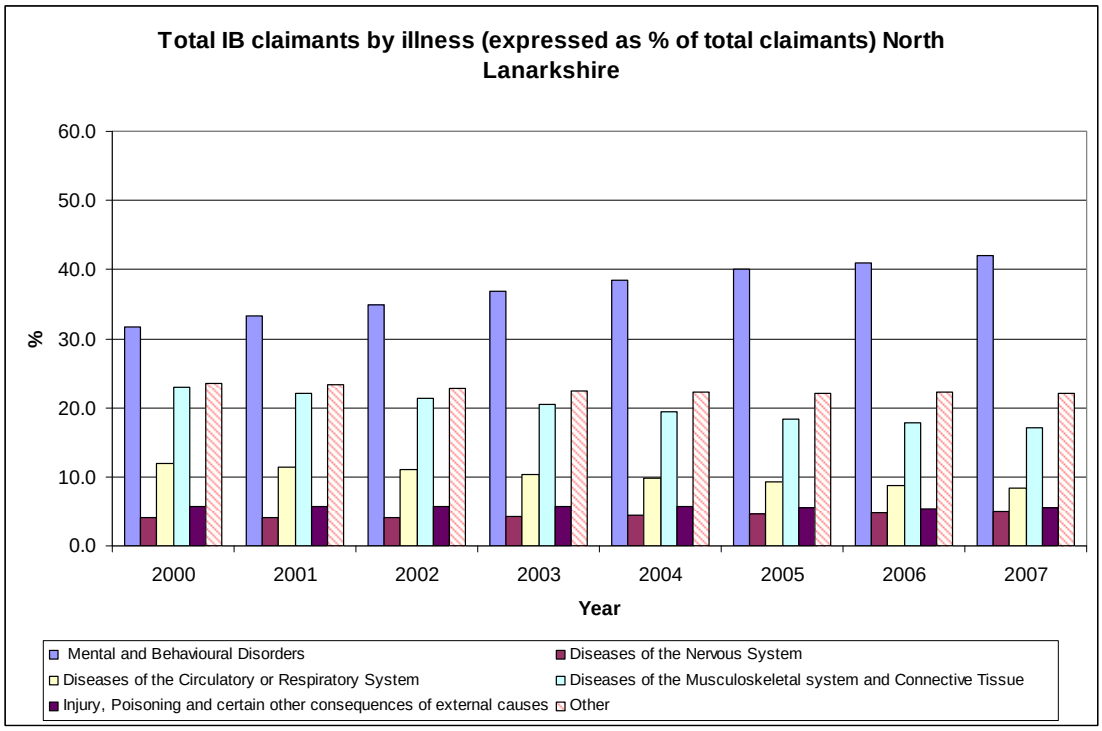
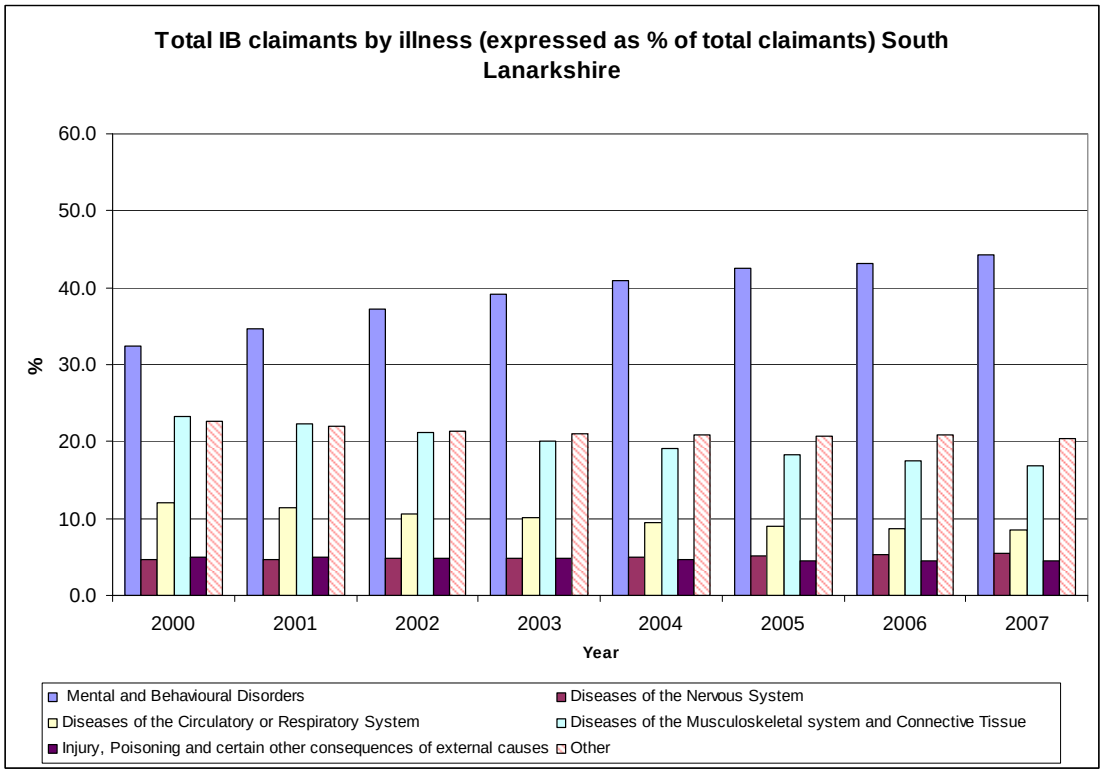


Figure 106



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased across the four geographies. Glasgow City has the largest proportion of claimants claiming because of mental health problems increasing to 52% of the total in 2007.

MH and on flow

Figures 107 - 110 show the on flow for each illness expressed as a percent of the total on flow in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

Figure 107

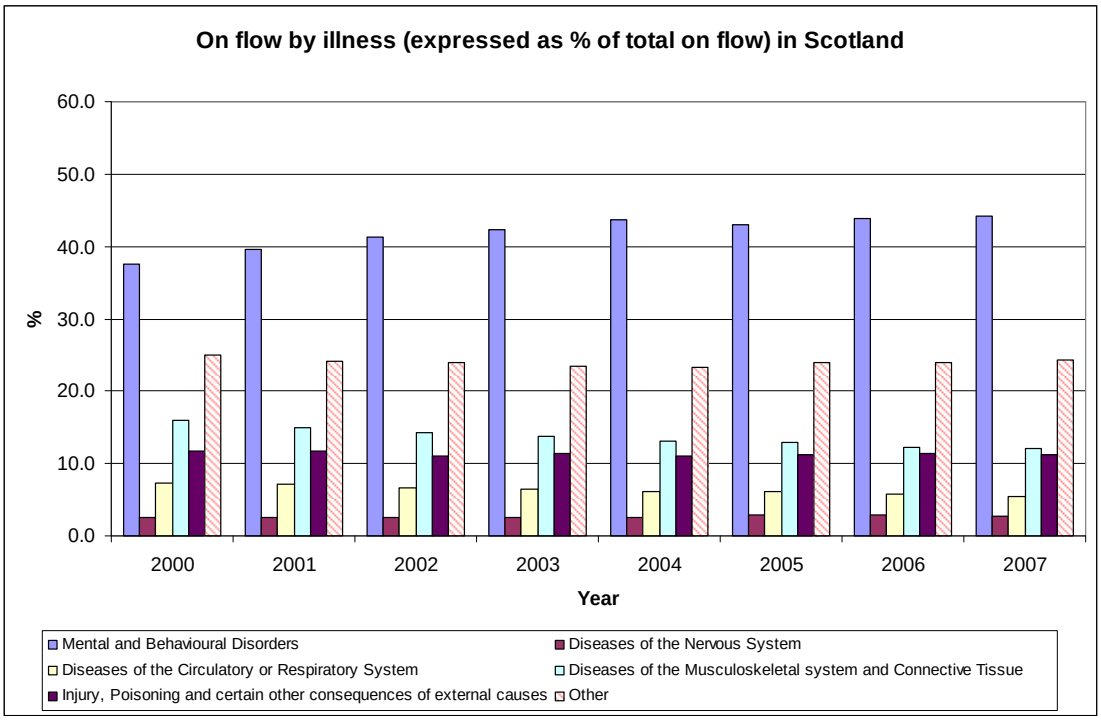


Figure 108

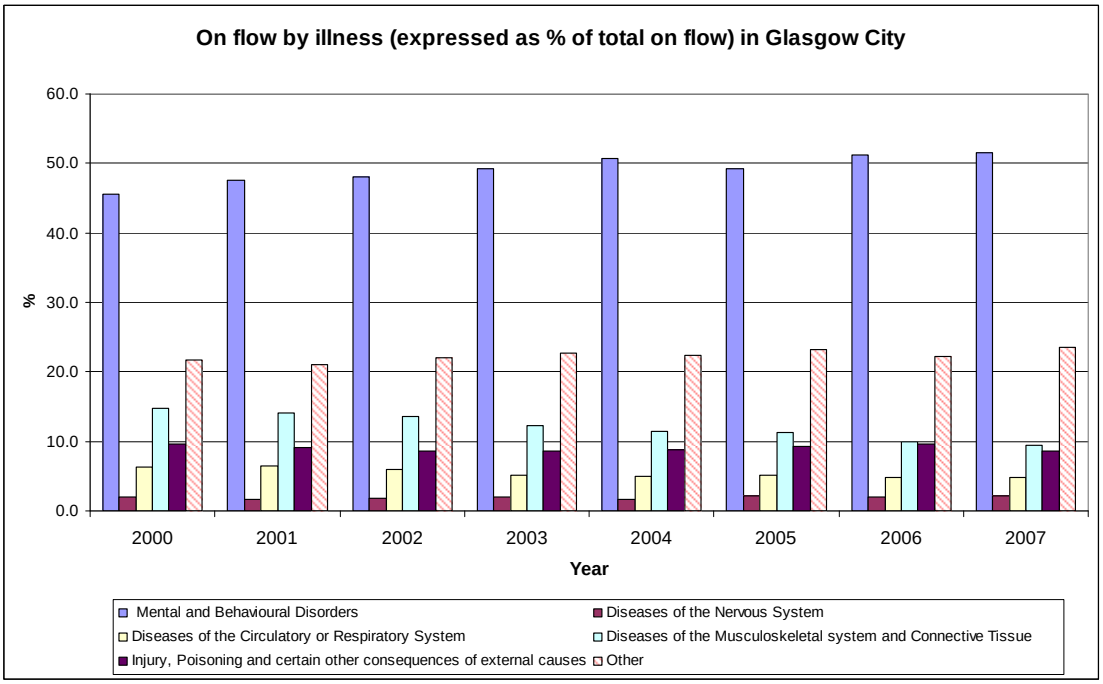


Figure 109

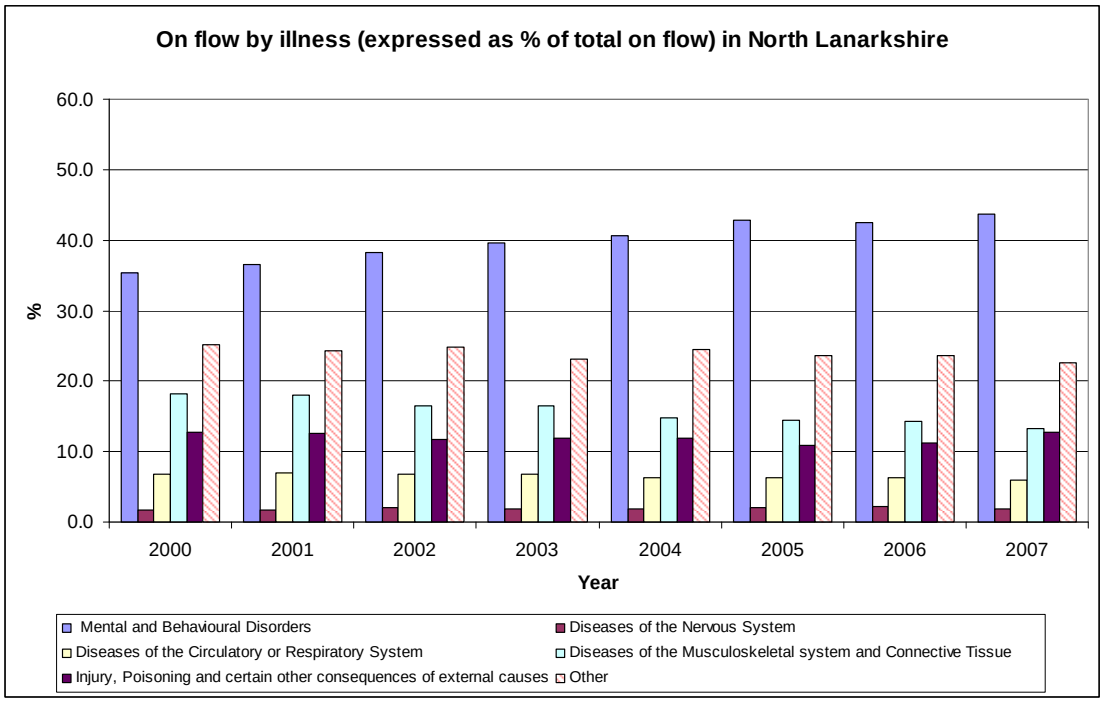
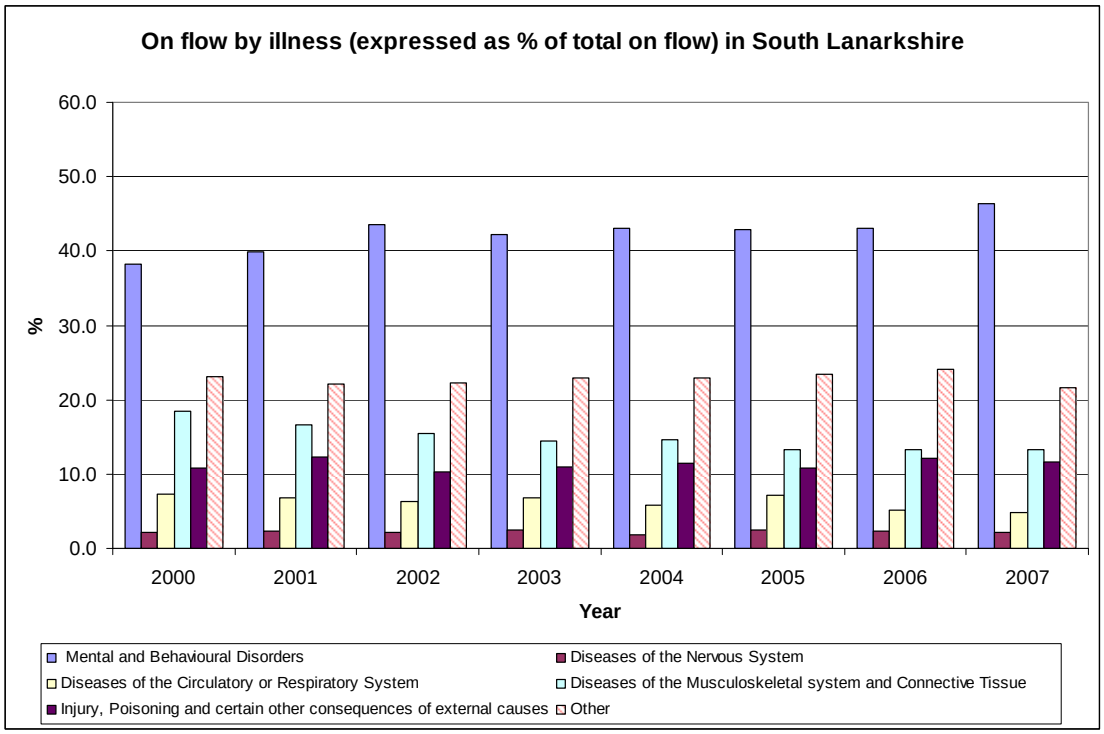


Figure 110



Those claiming because of MH health problems make up the largest category coming onto IB across the four geographies. Overall there have been steady increase in this category from 2000 to 2007. Glasgow's on flow is made up of more MH claiming IB claimants (52% in 2007).

MH and Off flow

Figures 78, 85, 92 and 99 in section 3c (off flow destinations) show the rate of off flow by reason for claiming IB. The rate of off flow for the mental health group is shown in the first column for each year.

GCPH MH Health project

We have been in discussion with Bruce Whyte at GCPH about a new collaborative MH project. It will pull together different MH data sources and Bruce is keen that we feed into this with our MH IB data.

3f. Contextual data

In this section we have started to explore how to provide contextual figures (change in employment rate, job vacancies and job numbers) for the IB stock & on and off flow. This work is in progress and includes examples of what we have been looking at. Details on the paper we have written for the special addition of Policy Studies describing how the fall in the stock of claimants is due to employment programmes, to national policy and to general improvement of the labour market, is also included at the end of this section.

Table 55 shows the employment rate in Scotland, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire from 2004 to 2007.

Table 55

	Employment Rate %			
	Scotland	Glasgow City	North Lanarkshire	South Lanarkshire
Jan 2004-Dec 2004	74.7	64.9	70.6	75.5
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	74.9	65.9	71.3	74.2
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	75.7	64.4	73.1	77.4
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	76.0	66.7	73.2	78.9

The employment rate has increased across the four geographies. Glasgow has the lowest employment rate at 66.7% in 2007 and South Lanarkshire has the highest rate at 78.9%.

Figure 111 - 114 combine the employment rate and IB data (stock IB rate, on and off flow rates).

Figure 111

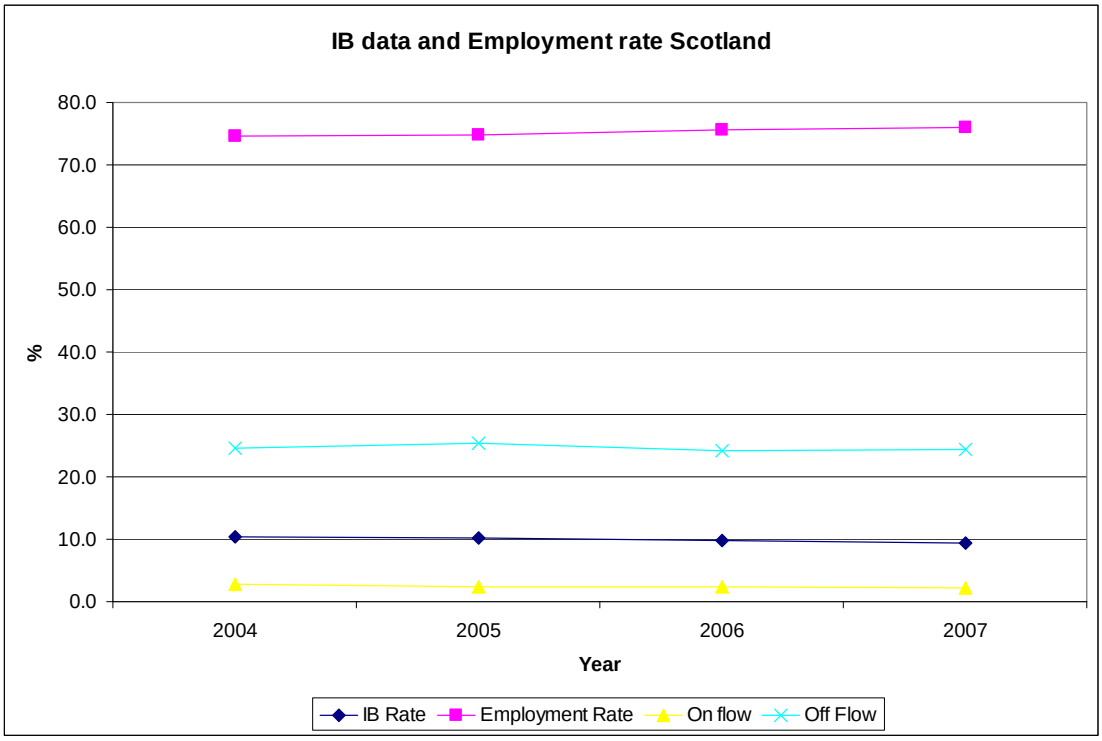


Figure 112

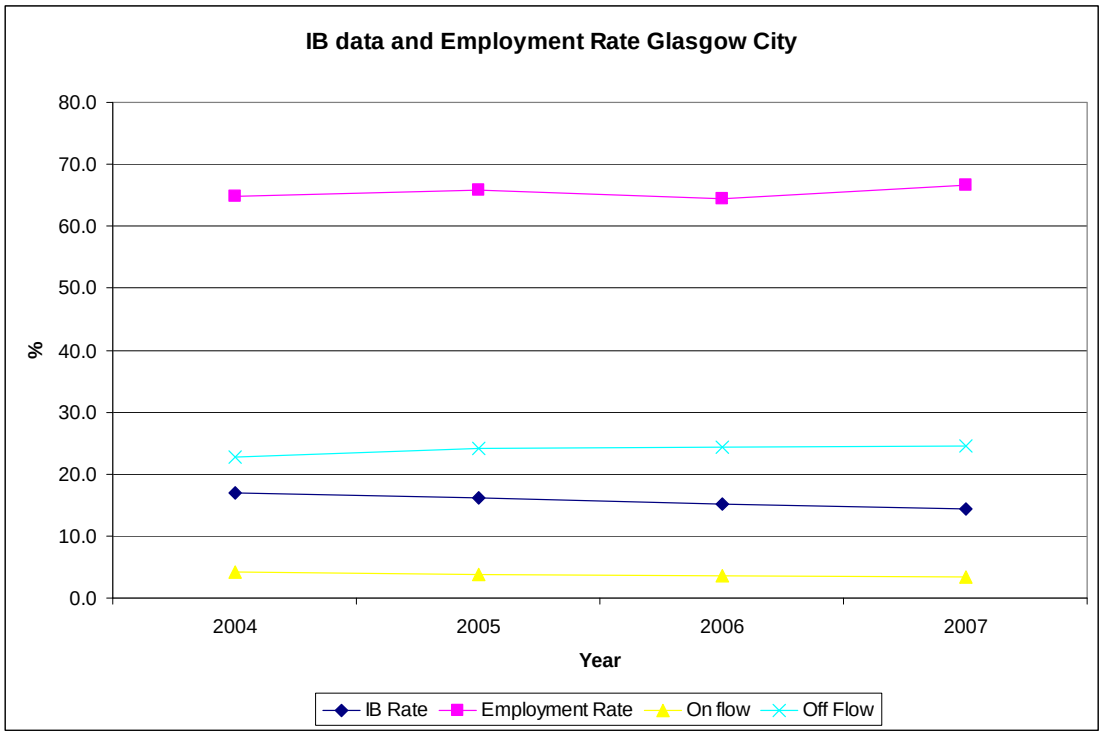


Figure 113

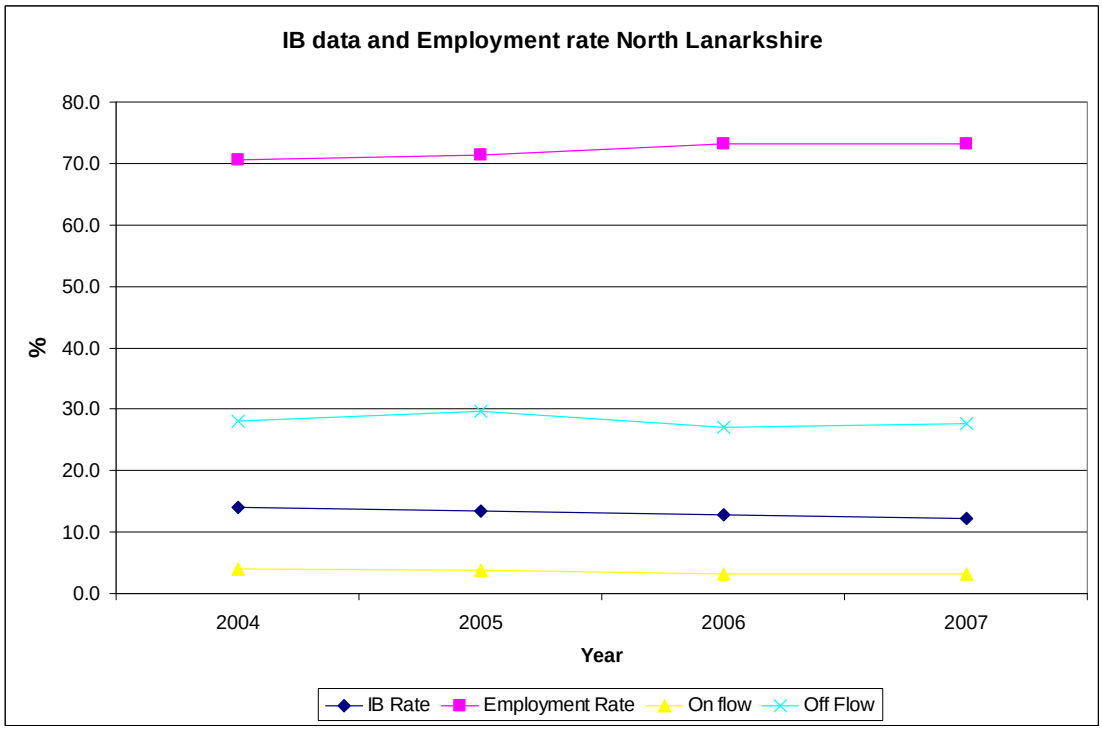
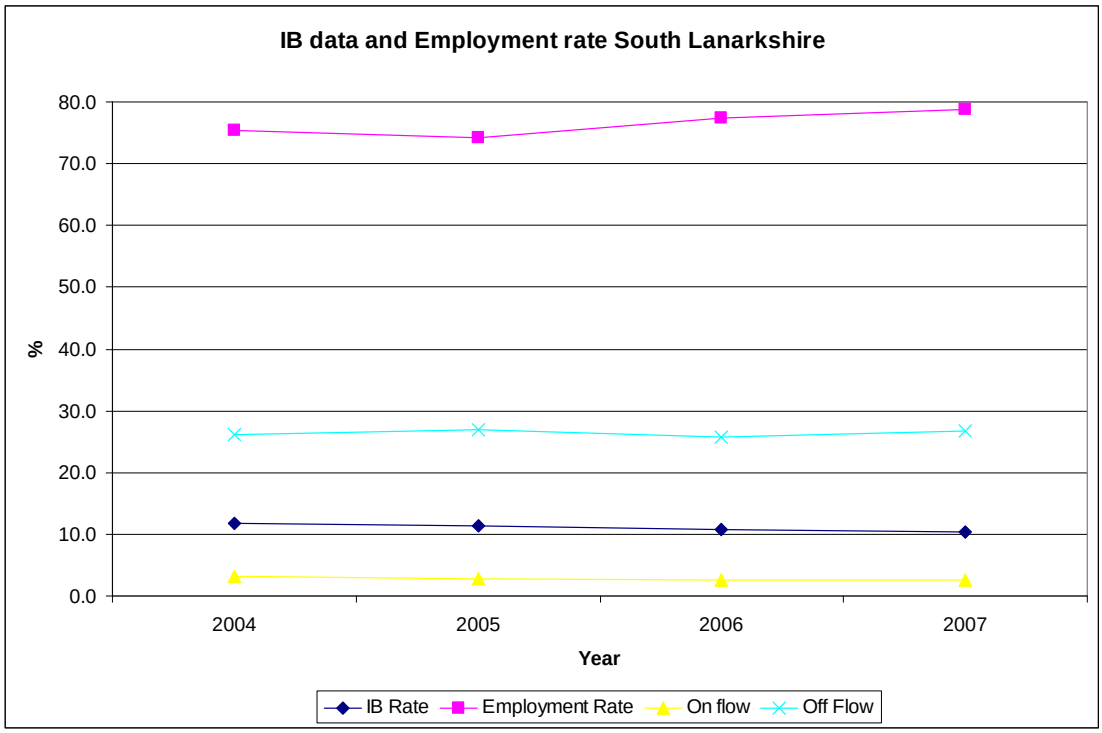


Figure 114



Job Vacancies

Data in this section are supplied by DWP (through Nomis) and provide information about the stocks and flows of vacancies notified by employers to Jobcentre. Changes introduced by Jobcentre Plus to its vacancy handling procedures have implication for data from May 2006. The following job vacancies data are available;

Notified Vacancies
Unfilled Vacancies
Live Unfilled Vacancies
Total Vacancy Outflow
Vacancies filled by Jobcentre Plus

Notified vacancies – monthly data on the inflow of newly notified vacancies to Jobcentre plus.
Unfilled vacancies – monthly snapshot of the number of unfilled vacancies held by Job Centre Plus. The unfilled vacancies can be split into **live unfilled vacancies** and **suspended unfilled vacancies.** Live unfilled vacancies are those for which a jobseeker can actively apply. Suspended unfilled vacancies are those neither closed nor currently available to jobseekers.
Vacancy outflow – the count of vacancies that have either been filled by Jobcentre Plus or withdrawn during the specified month.
Vacancies filled by Jobcentre Plus are those vacancies filled as a result of Jobcentre Plus actively submitting a client to that job.

Figures 115 – 118 show all vacancies in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

Figure 115

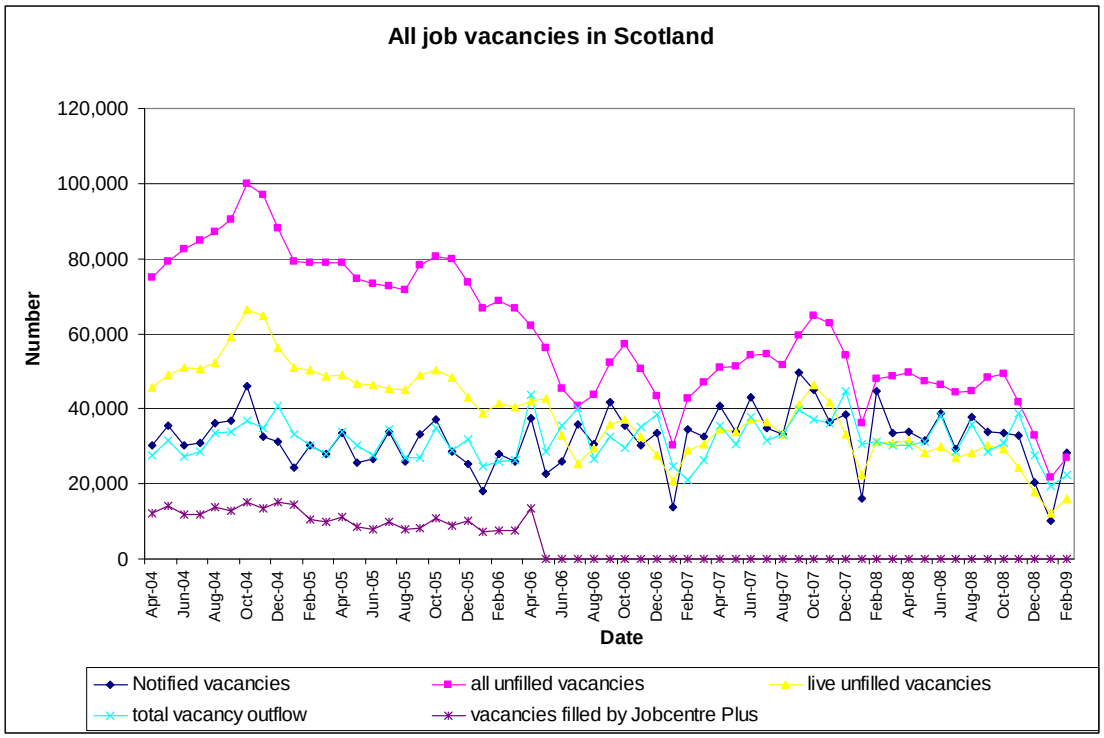


Figure 116

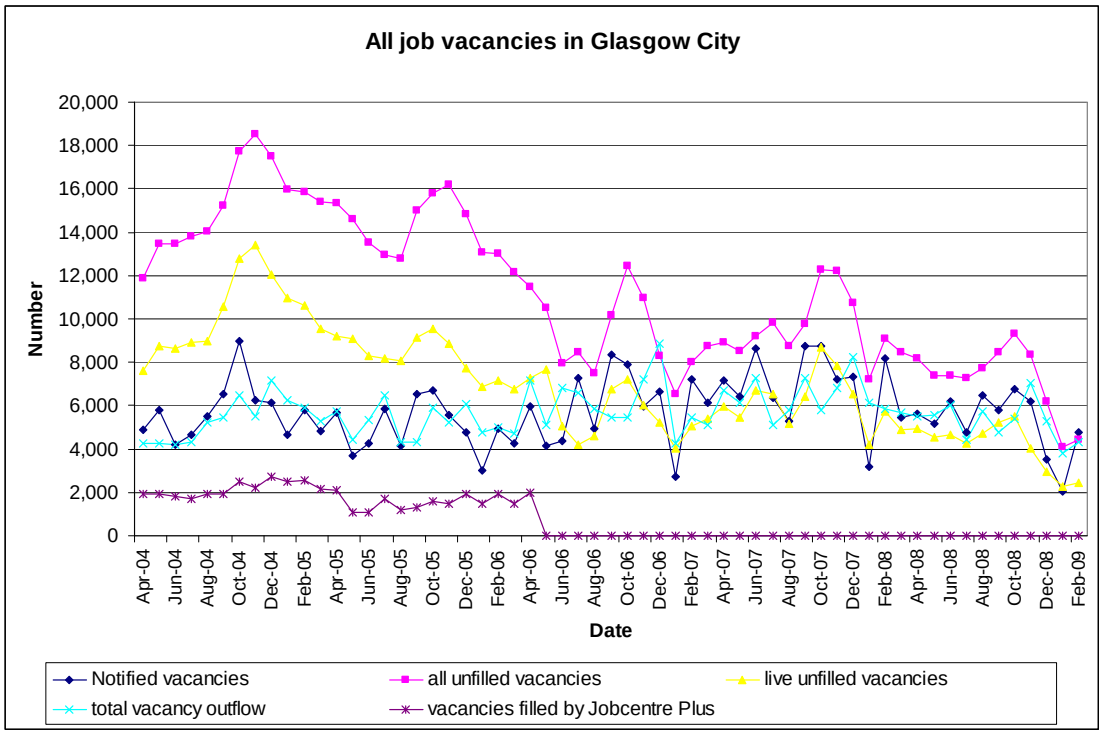


Figure 117

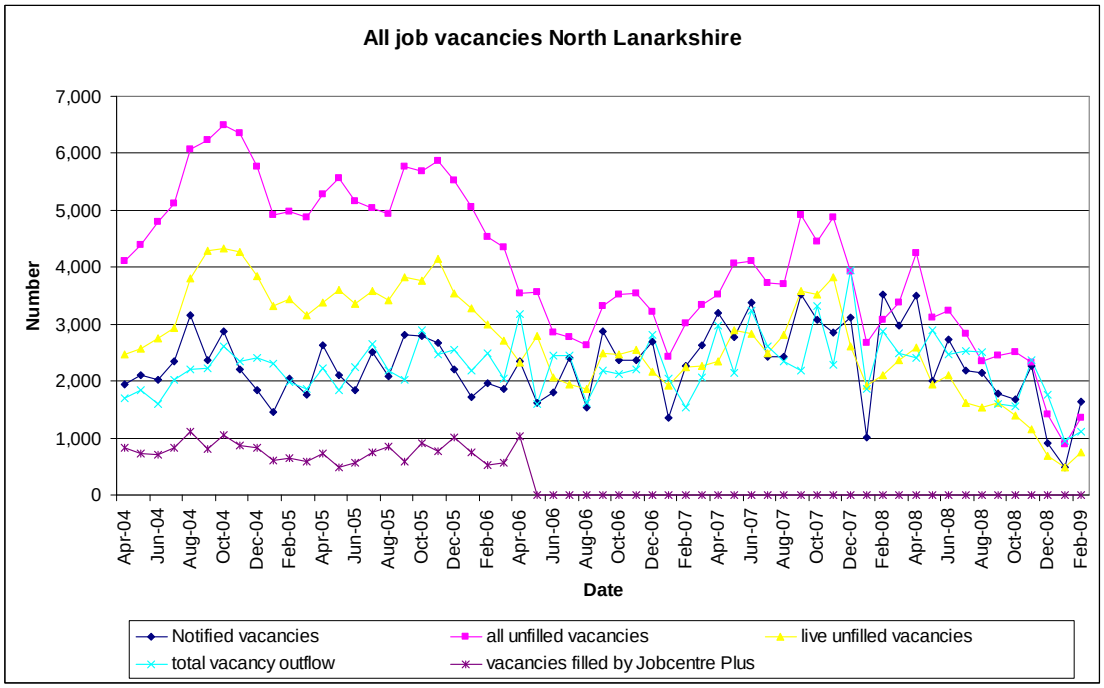


Figure 118

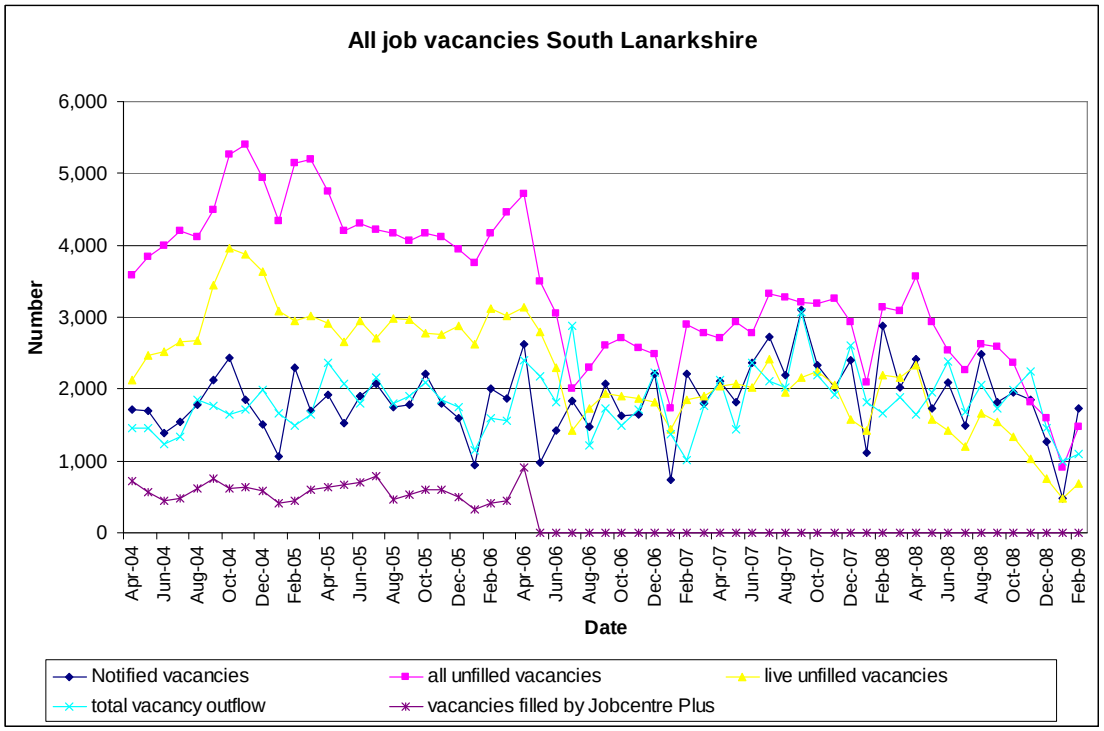
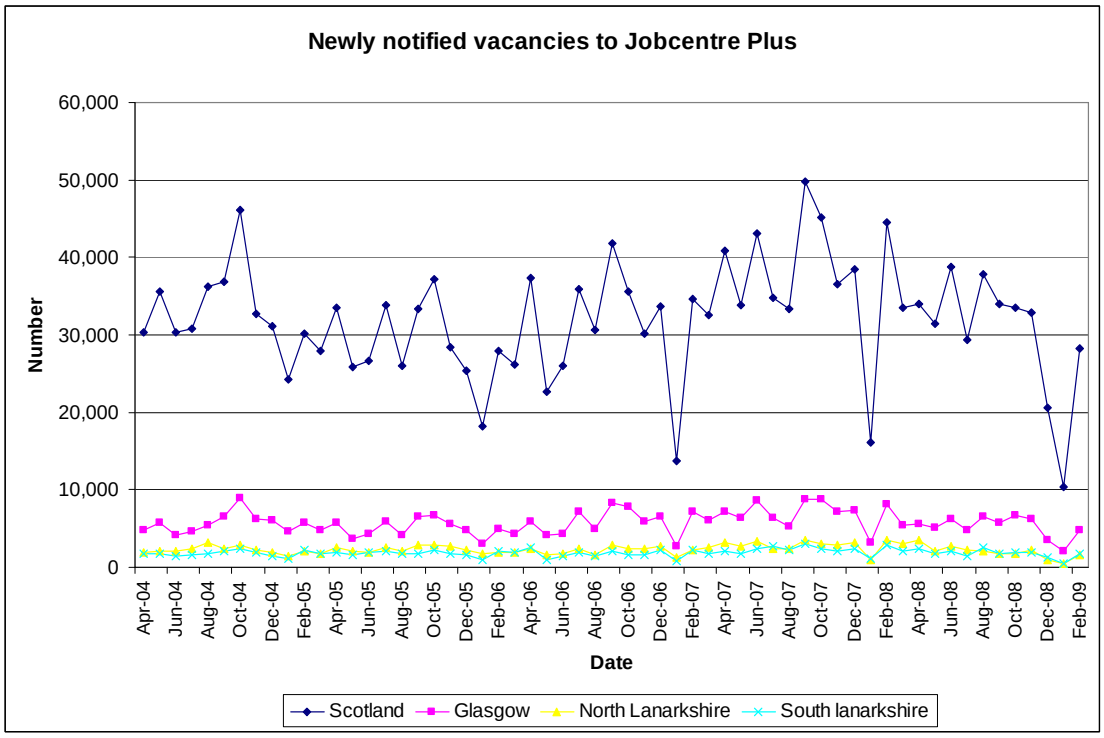


Figure 119 shows just the notified vacancies (navy line in figures 115-118) in Scotland, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

Figure 119



As the Scotland figures are so much higher than the other geographies figure 120 shows the notified vacancies (navy line in figures 116 -119) in Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire only.

Figure 120

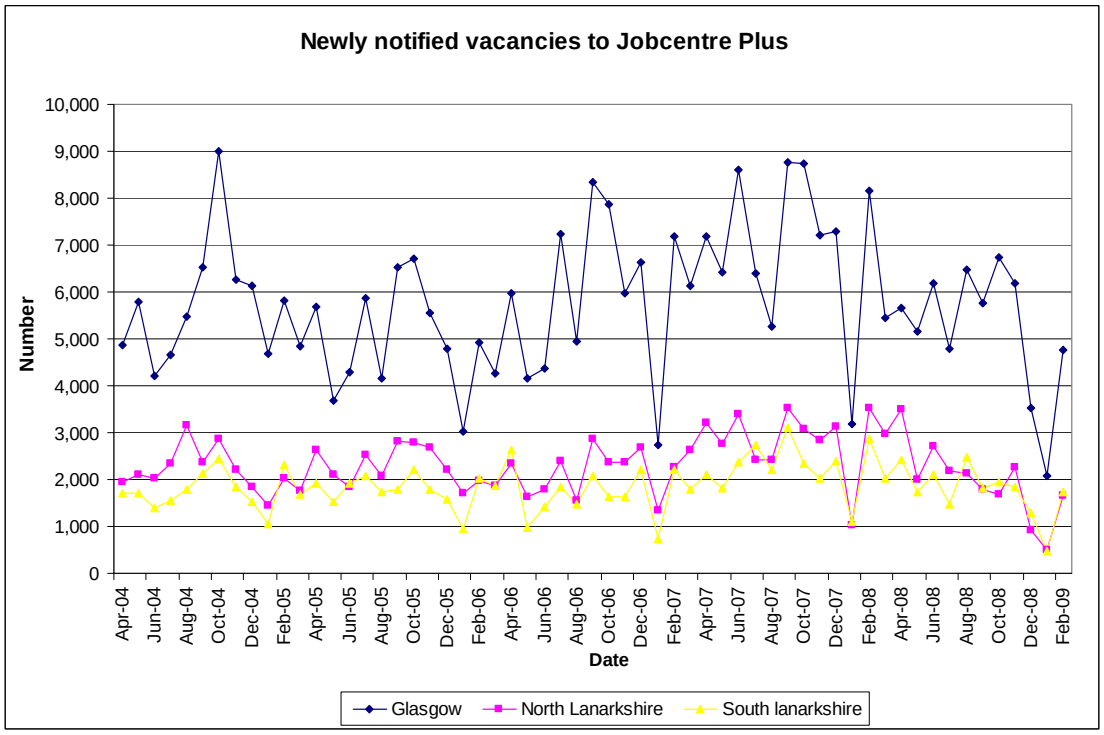
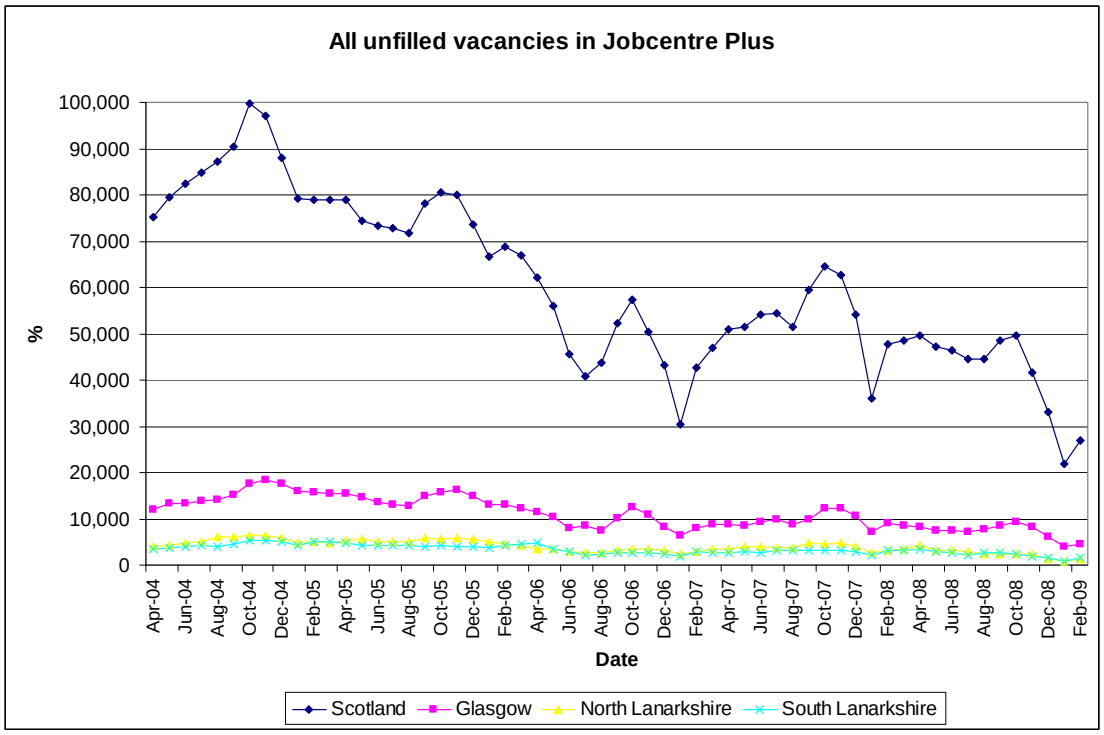


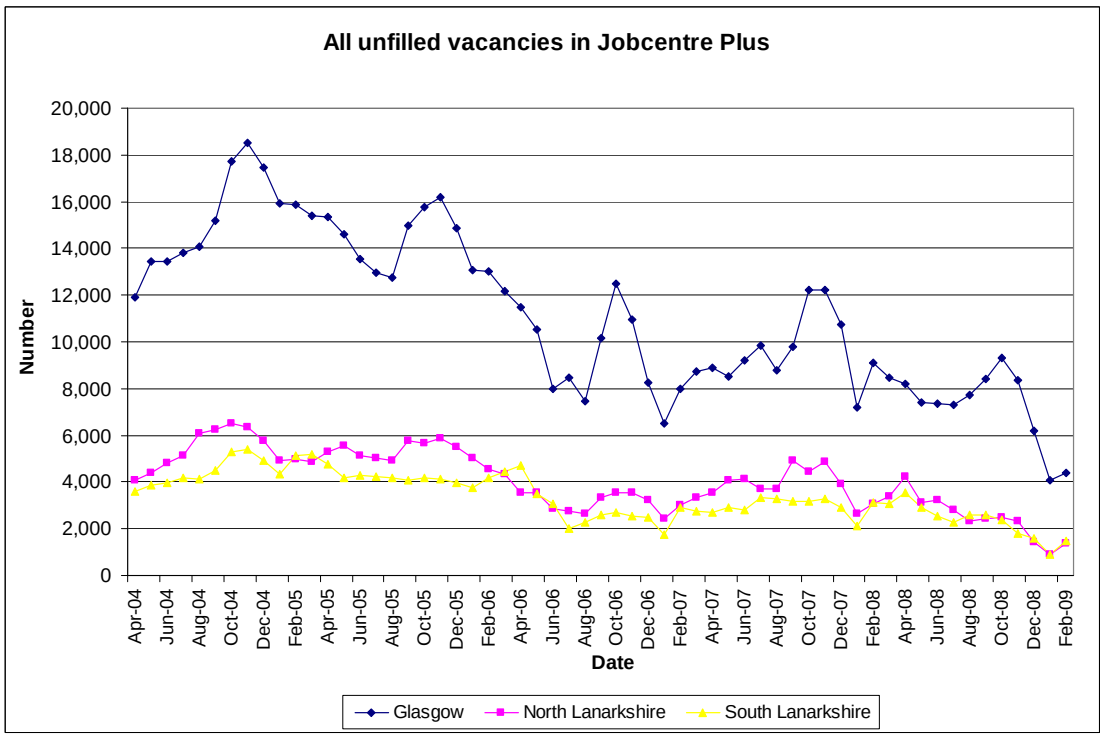
Figure 121 shows just the unfilled vacancies (pink line in figure 115 - 119) in Scotland, Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

Figure 121



As Scotland figures are so much higher than the other geographies figure 122 shows the unfilled vacancies (pink line in figure 116 - 119) in Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire only.

Figure 122

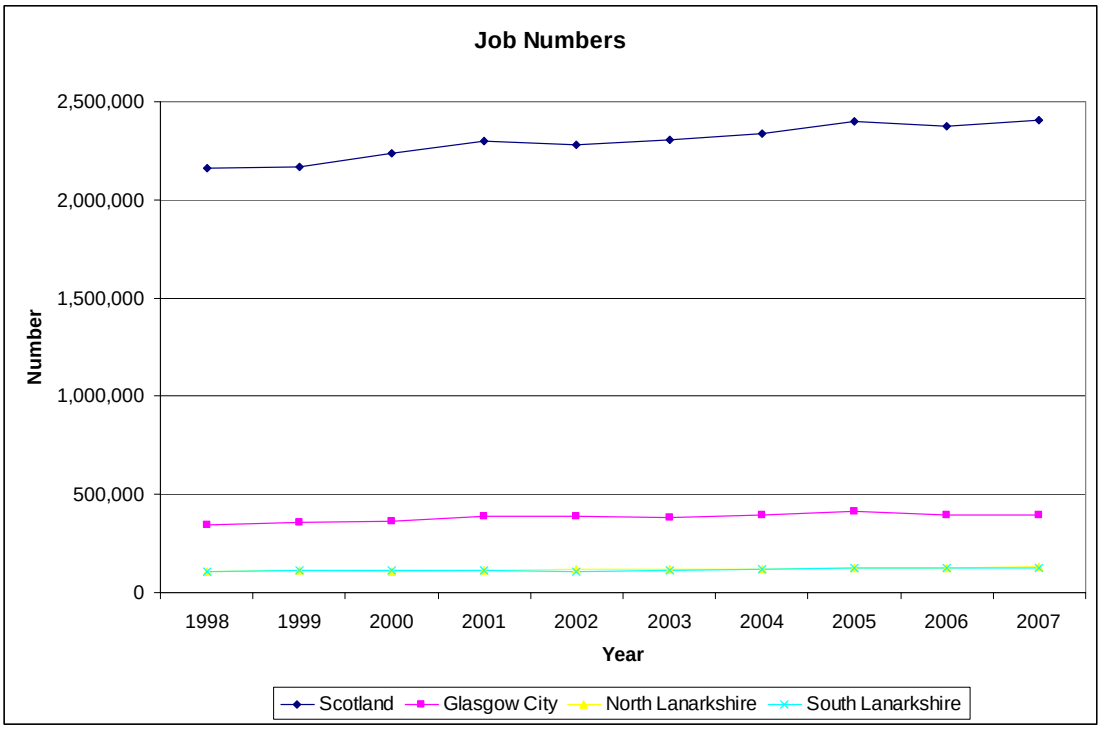


Job Numbers

This data comes from an employers survey of the numbers of jobs held by employees through the Annual Business Inquiry.

Figure 123 shows the job numbers from 1998 to 2007 in Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire.

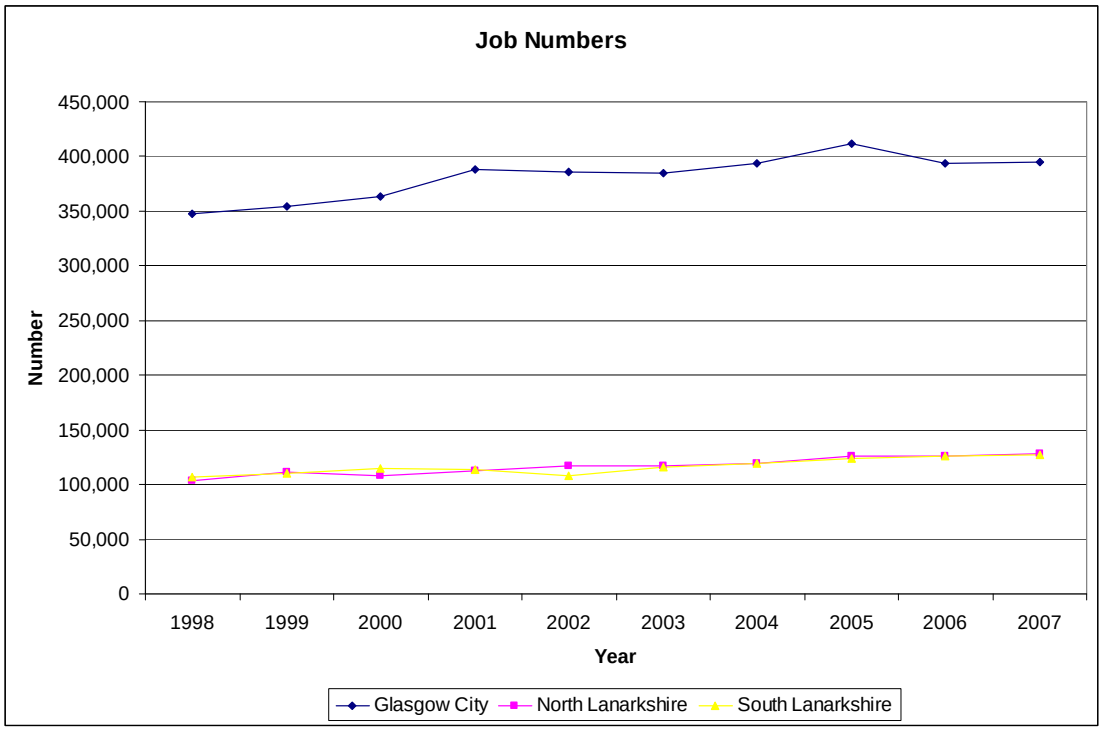
Figure 123



In Scotland there has been a continuing rise in job numbers since 1998.

As the Scotland job numbers are so much higher than the other geographies figure 124 shows just the job numbers in Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and South Lanarkshire only.

Figure 124



Policy Studies Paper

On the 27th March 09 David and Judith attended a 'Fit for work? Challenges for the welfare reform agenda' meeting at Napier University Business School.

The research seminar brought together experts from 11 UK universities to present the latest evidence on the reform of services for those on incapacity benefit. The seminar aimed to:

- identify challenges for policy makers seeking to promote routes to work for people on incapacity benefit, reflecting on the complexity of individual barriers to work, the context provided by local labour markets, and how these factors interact;
- critically assess the rationale and evidence base informing the development of current policies in this area of welfare reform, and identify areas for further research;
- evaluate the appropriateness of current targets for policy and the impacts achieved thus far;
- identify best practice in the governance, content and delivery of policy.

All the speakers are currently producing final versions of their papers which will appear in a Special Edition of the journal "Policy Studies" in early 2010. The Scottish Observatory for Health & Work has also been asked to submit a paper for this special issue. Our paper is entitled 'Incapacity Benefit, employment programmes and the labour market: A Glasgow case-study'. The purpose of the paper is to provide an in-depth study of IB claims and of policy and programmes towards them in an area with a particularly high level of claims. One of the implications of the Beatty-Fothergill analysis of IB claims as disguised unemployment is that the pattern of claims is likely to behave differently over time in such an area than in areas with low levels of claim, where disguised unemployment will be less. Glasgow is a good area to study as it

not only has a high level of IB claims, but since 2002 has had local programmes specifically aimed at getting IB claimants into work or moving them towards the labour market. Along with other local authority areas with similarly high levels of claim, in recent years it has had a much larger fall in its stock of claimants than have areas with lower levels of claim. It is also a large enough area for national sample-based data sources to provide a reliable picture of trends over time.

This paper explores:

- what are the special features of the Glasgow case
- why and how its employment programmes have developed as they have
- how far the fall in the stock of claimants is due to these programmes, how far to national policy and how far to general improvement of the labour market
- whether new approaches are needed to address the current situation