

The Scotland Incapacity Benefit Experience

The Scottish Observatory for Work & Health

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Relationship between Work & Health

Introduce the NEW Scottish Observatory for Work & Health

Results from Year 1

- Incapacity benefit claiming population, on & off flows
- Age, sex
- Mental Health group

People not in work are more likely to be sicker and die earlier

Areas with higher proportions of people not in work have worse health

Is work good for your health and well-being? – Waddell & Burton 2006

Worklessness is the biggest cause of health inequality, social exclusion, deprivation and mortality

Dame Carol Black's Review of the health of Britain's working age population '**Working for a healthier tomorrow**', 2008

Established July 2008

Based in Public Health & Health Policy at Glasgow University

Judith Brown, David Webster, James Arnott, Ivan Turok, Ewan Macdonald & Richard Mitchell

Funded for three years 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

Observe & understand those receiving benefit for health-related worklessness

Understand relationships between health and worklessness in a Scottish context

Year 1

- Produce real time reports on the stock IB, on flow and off flow populations for a variety of geographies. This data will be broken down sex, age, reason on IB (including mental health) and length of time of IB
- Investigate the destinations of those coming off IB
- Present the IB figures in the context of number of jobs available and change in employment rate

Years 2 & 3

- Update work from year 1 (additional geographical detail)
- Monitor substantive changes in the benefit system (e.g. the move towards employment and support allowance).
- Develop research on health consequences of worklessness
- Develop research evaluating effectiveness of interventions to return people to work

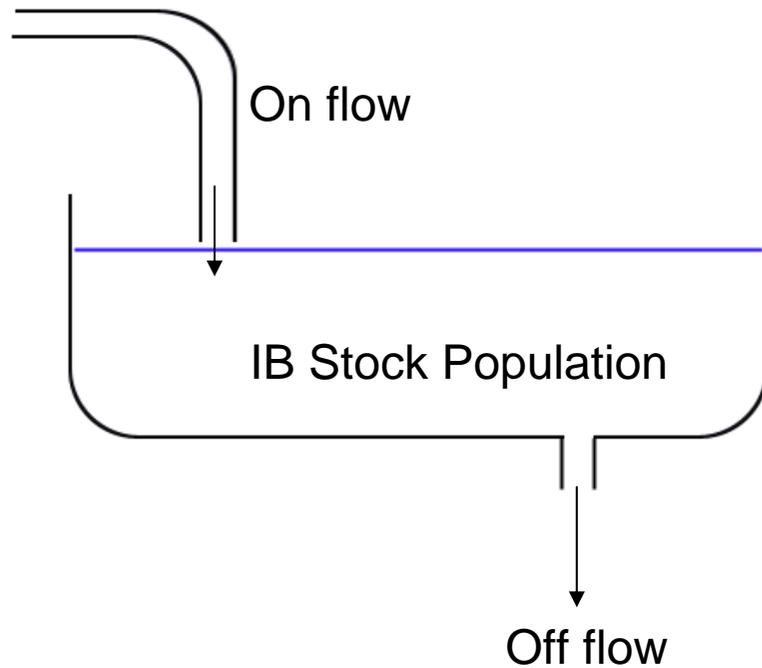
IB is the key contributory benefit for people who are incapable of work because of illness or disability

2.6 million people receive IB in the UK

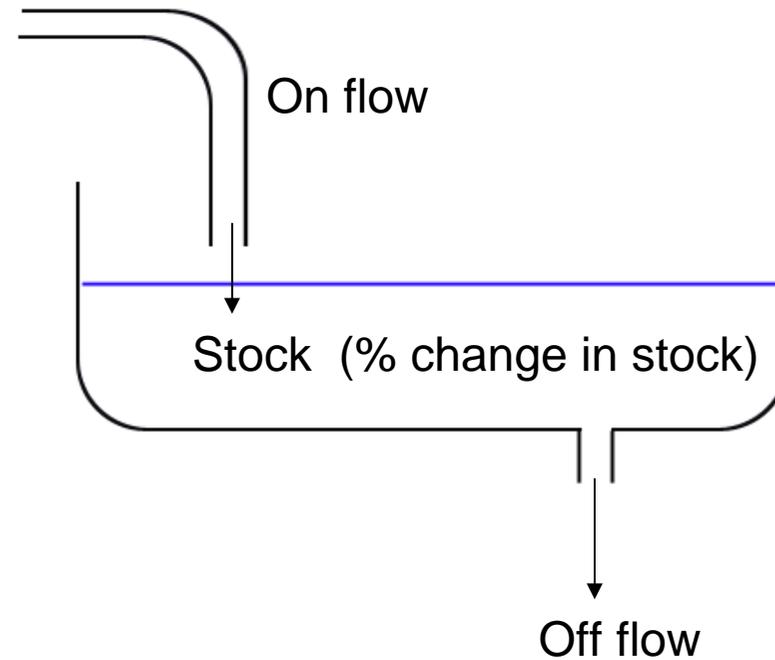
UK government has set target of reducing the number claiming IB by 1 million by 2016

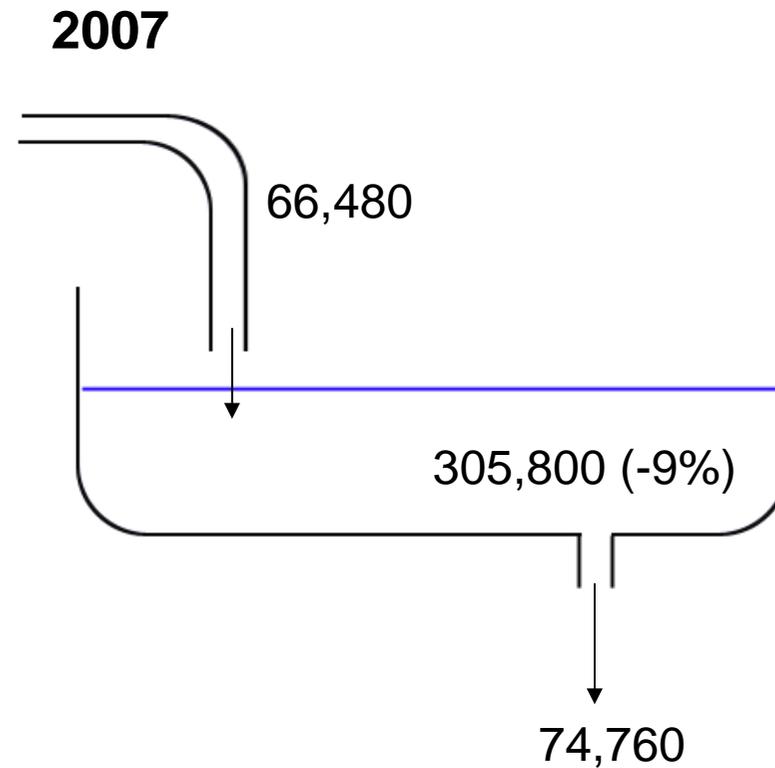
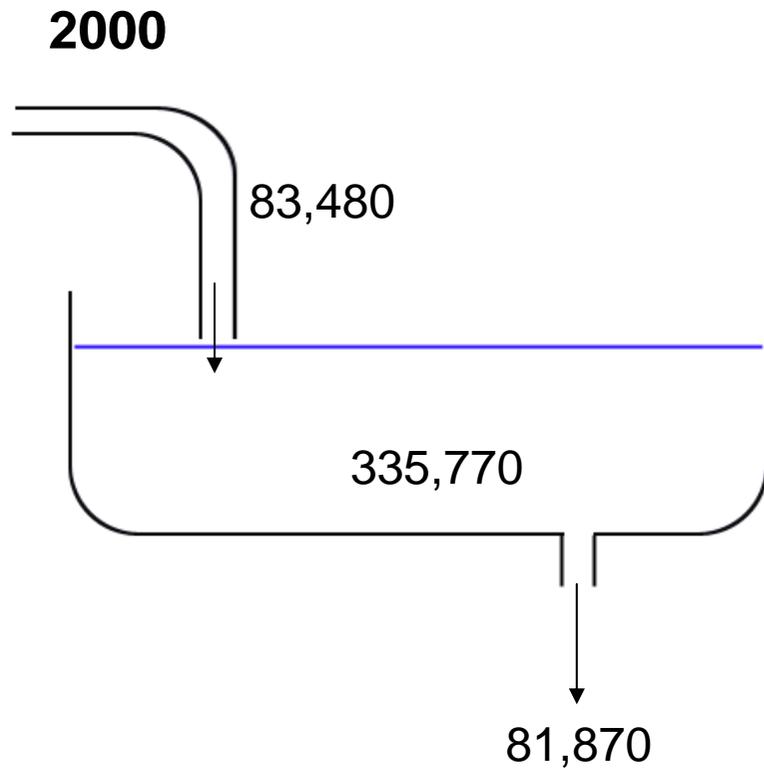
Once on IB for more than two years more likely to retire or die than find a new job

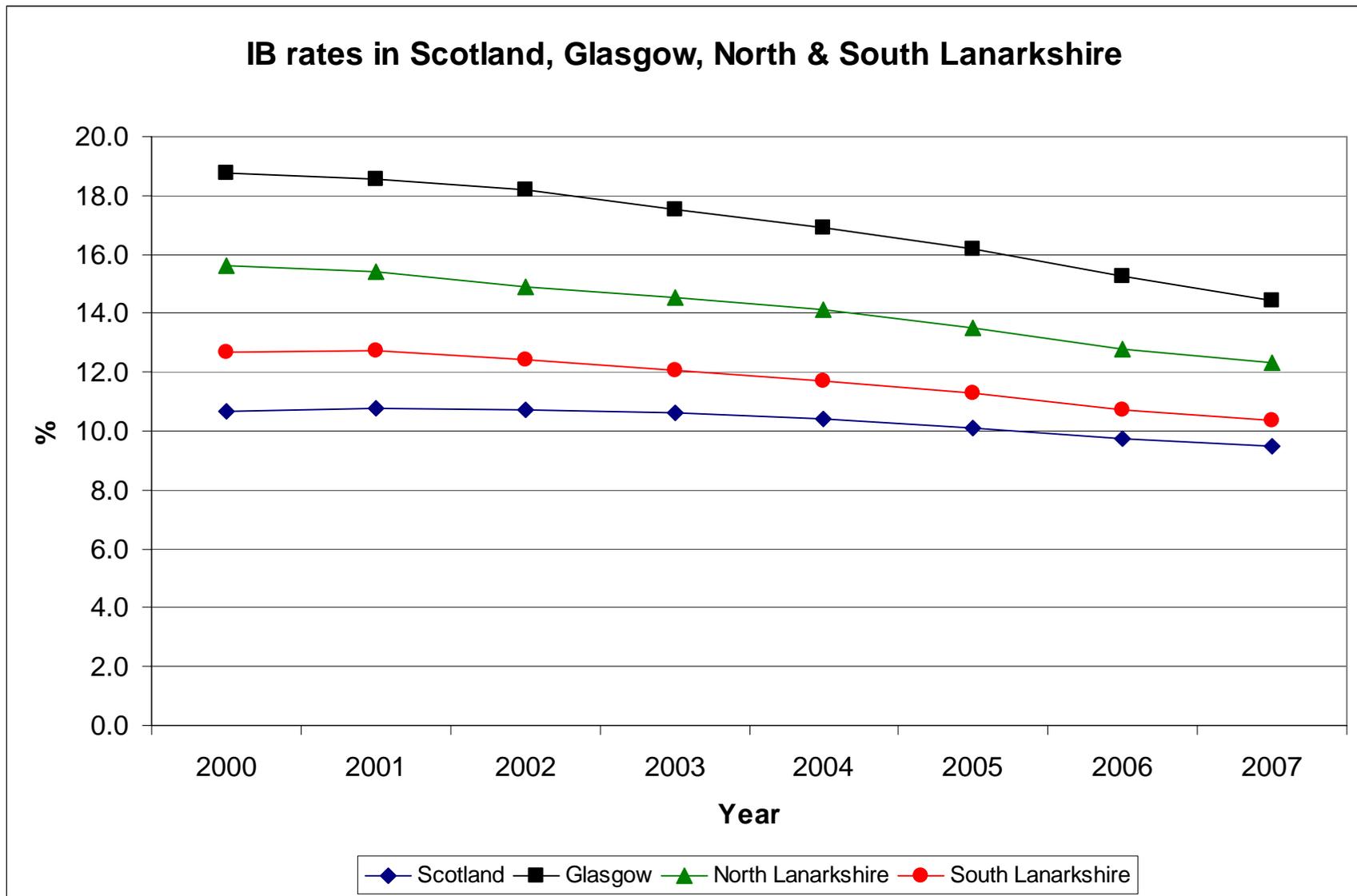
2000

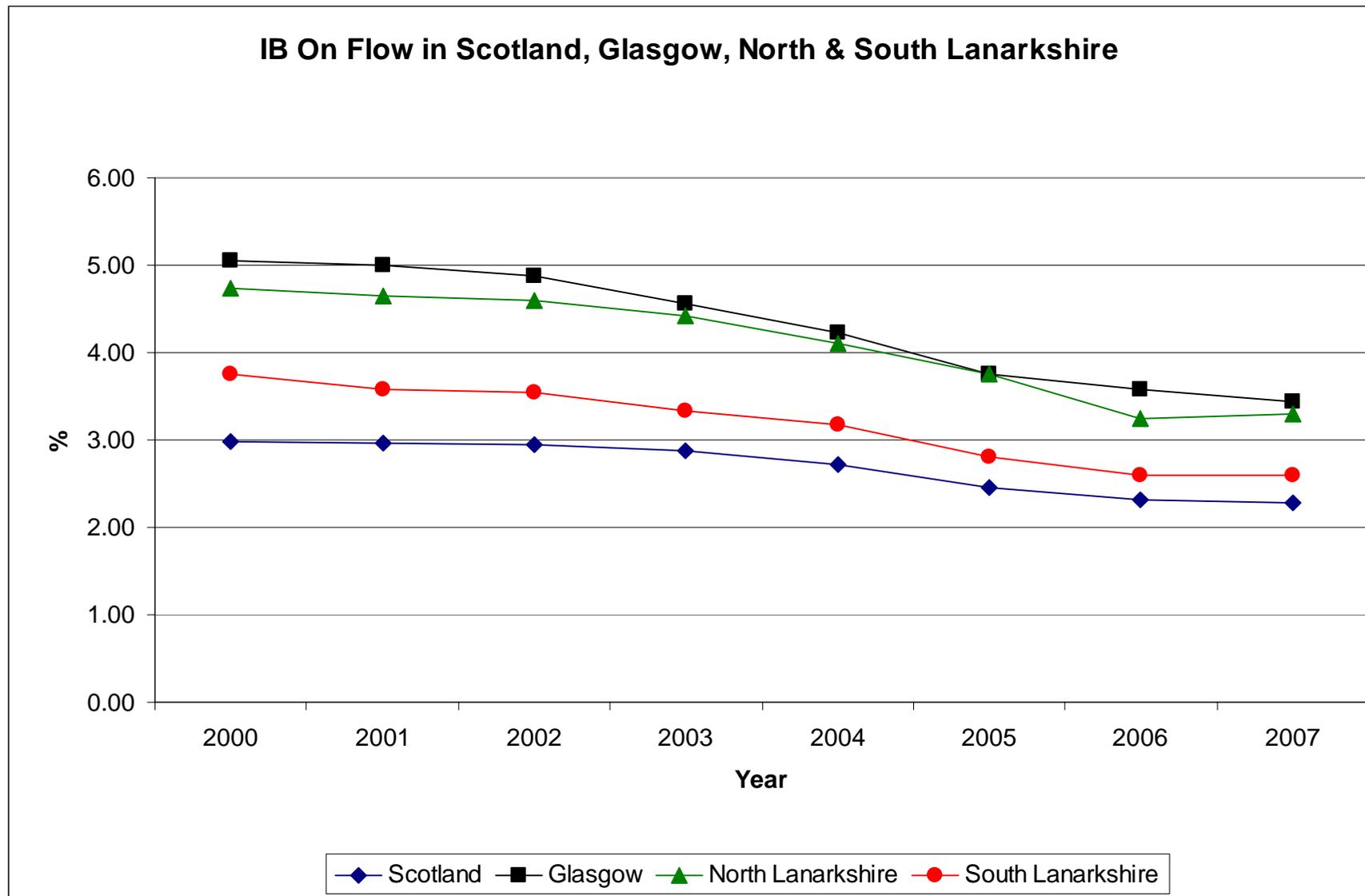


2007

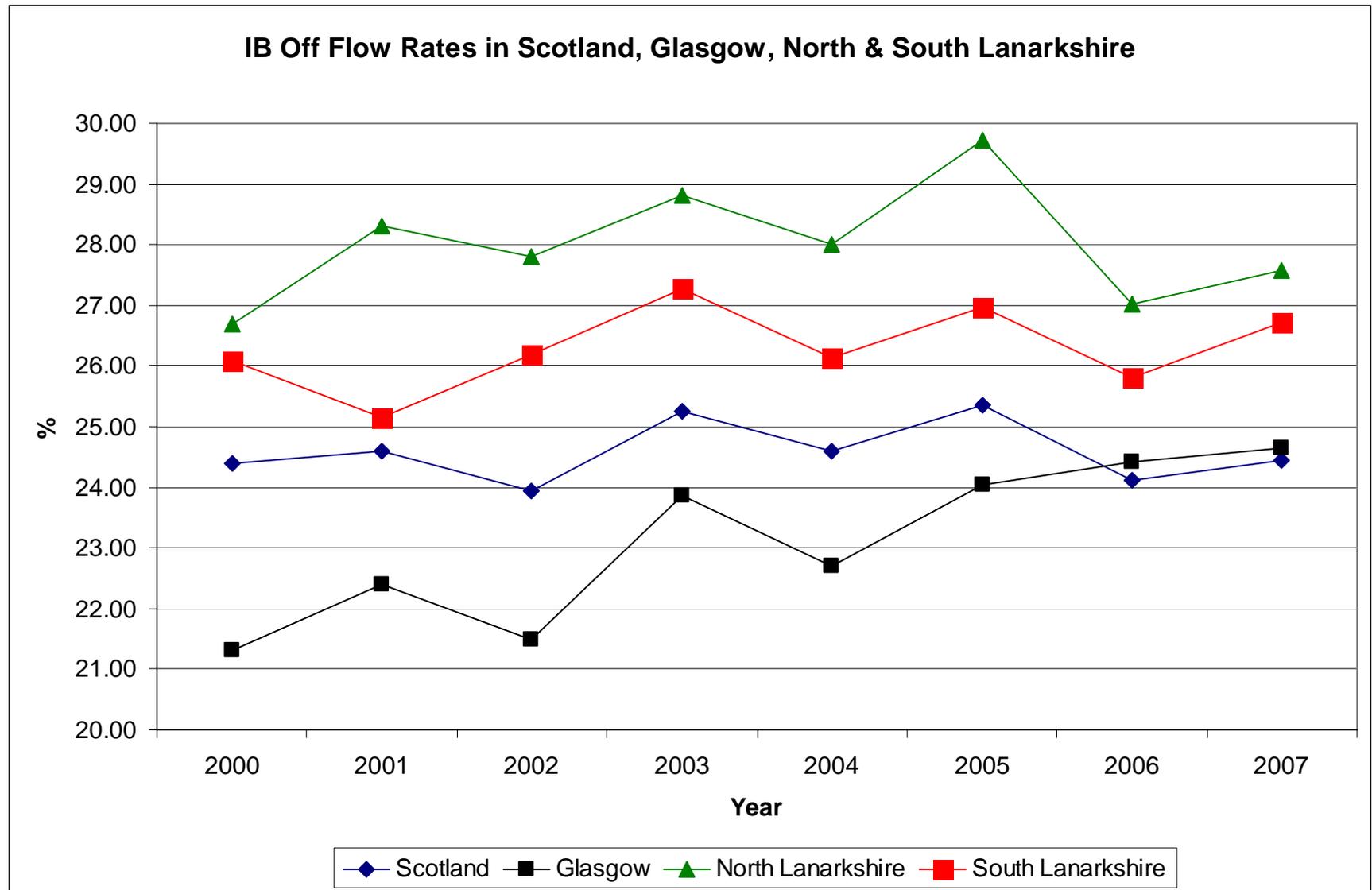




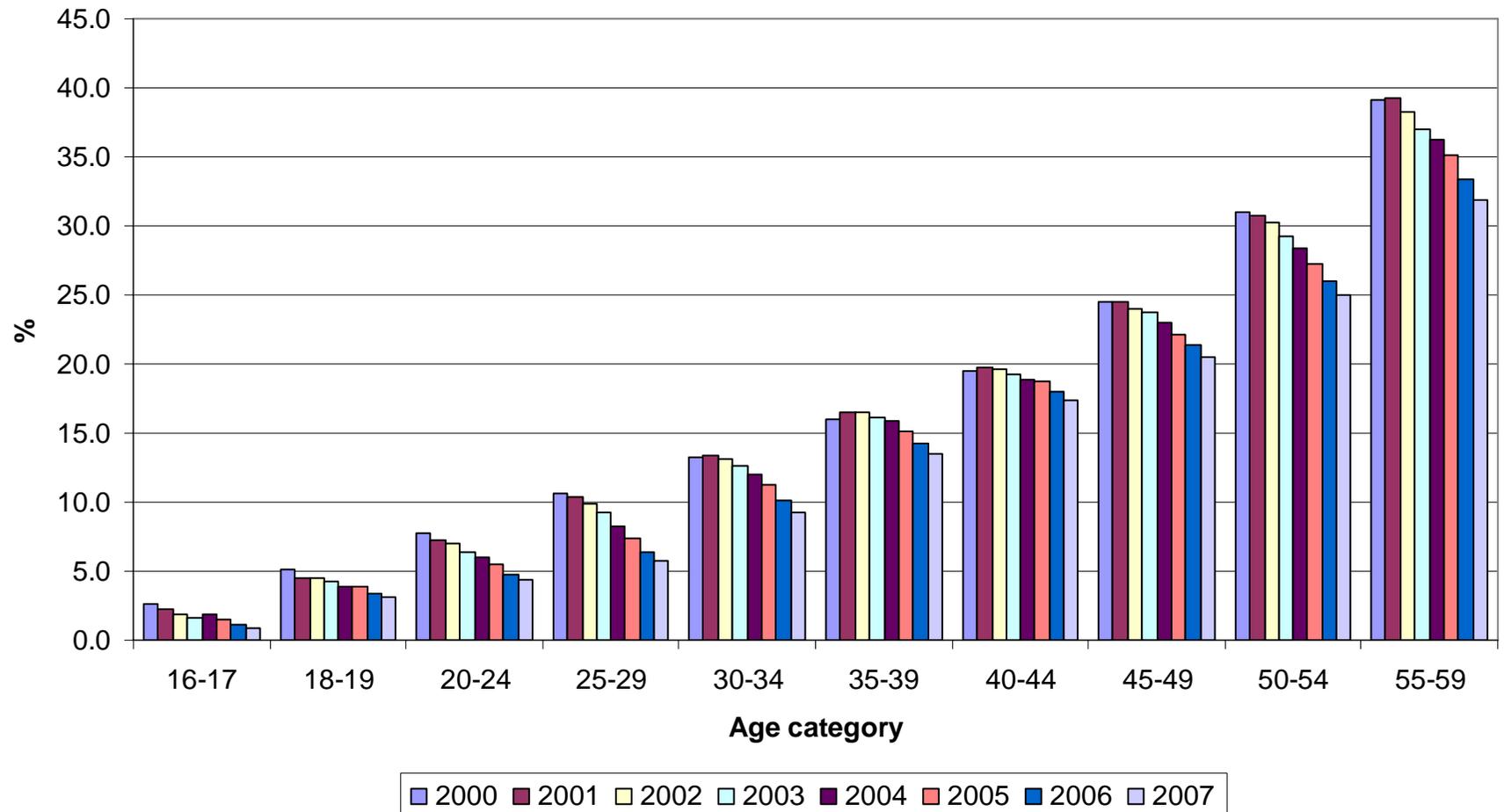




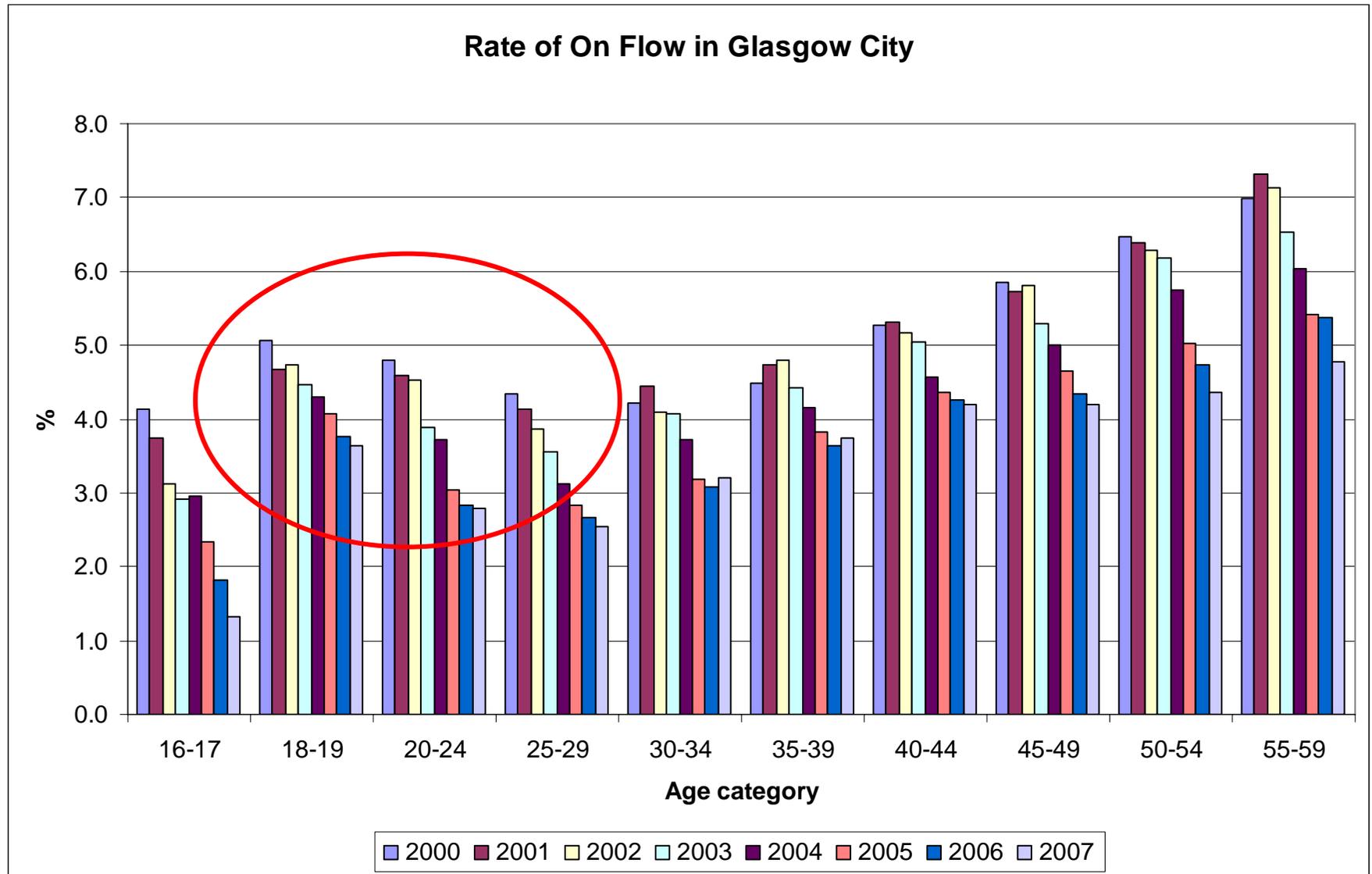
*WAP – working age population

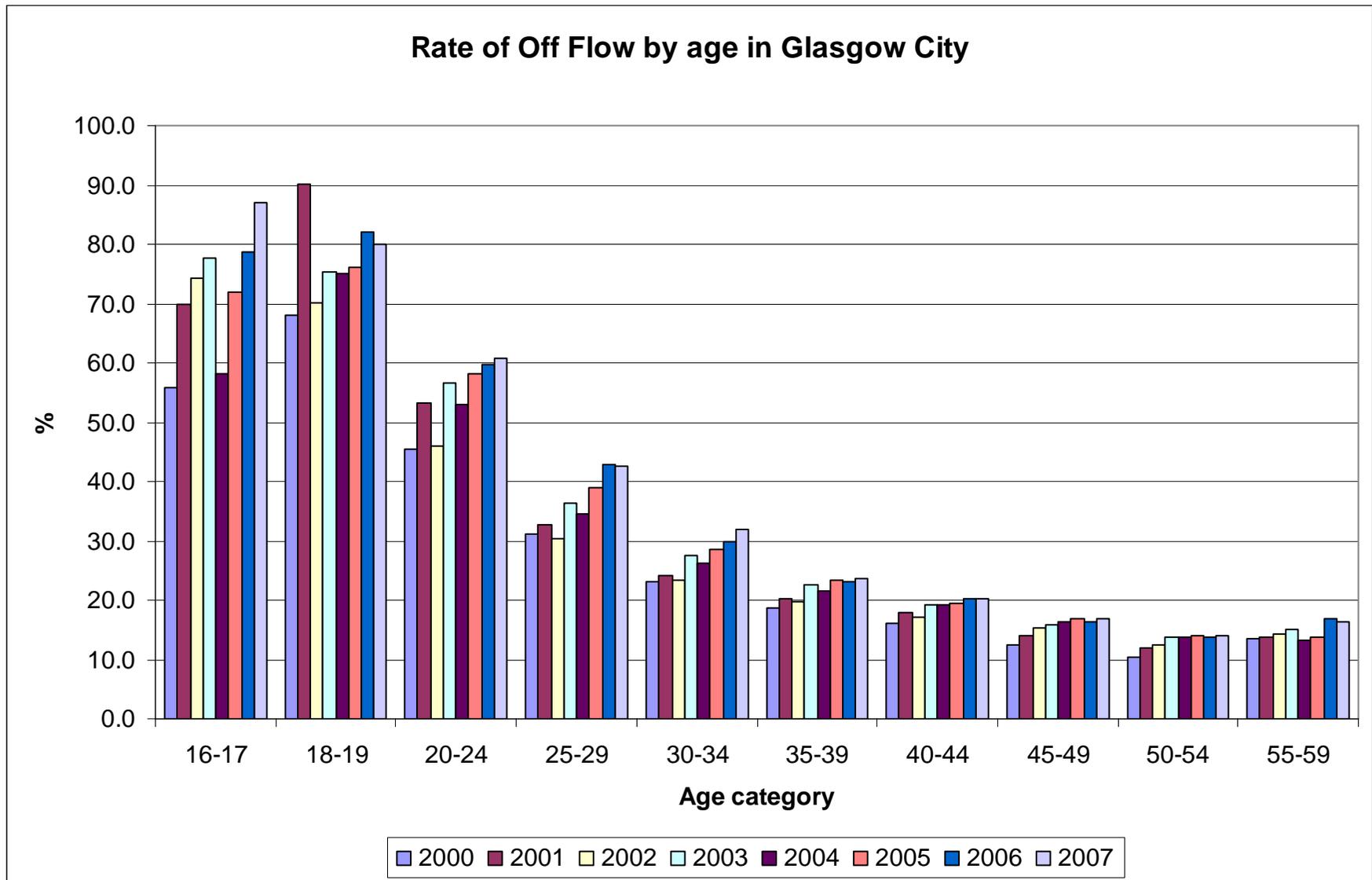


Total IB claimants by age (expressed as % of denominator age group) in Glasgow City



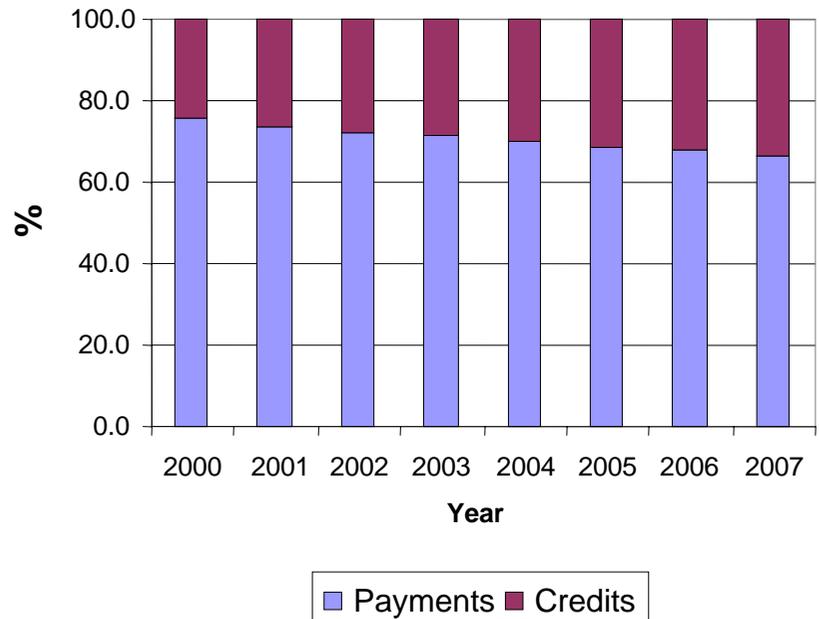
		Percent of 55-59 year olds claiming IB 2007
<i>Region</i>		
Scotland		17.3%
Glasgow City		31.9%
<i>CH(C)P</i>	<i>Neighbourhood</i>	
South East Glasgow	Castlemilk	52.9%
South West Glasgow	Ibrox & Kingston	39.1%
East Glasgow	Parkhead & Dalmarnock	61.4%
North Glasgow	Ruchill & Possilpark	48.1%



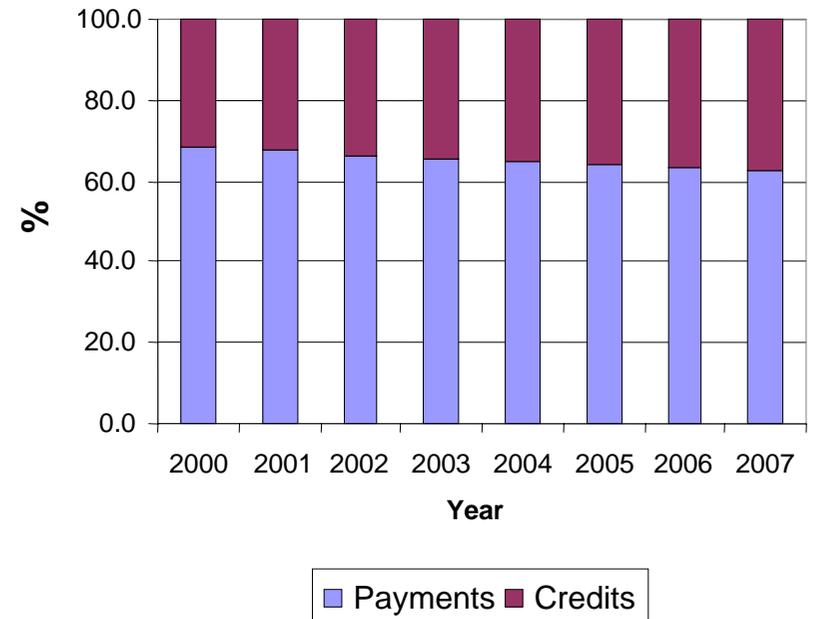


1. 'Payment' claimants – good recent work history and receive IB payment
2. 'Credits only' claimants – have not made sufficient NI contributions and receive financial support from other sources. Have less good recent work histories

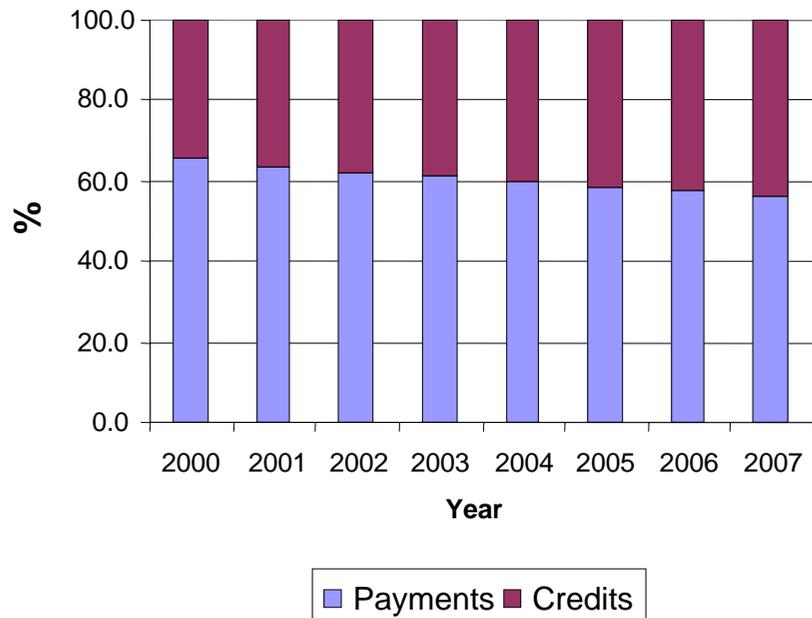
Male Payments and Credits only IB claimants in Scotland



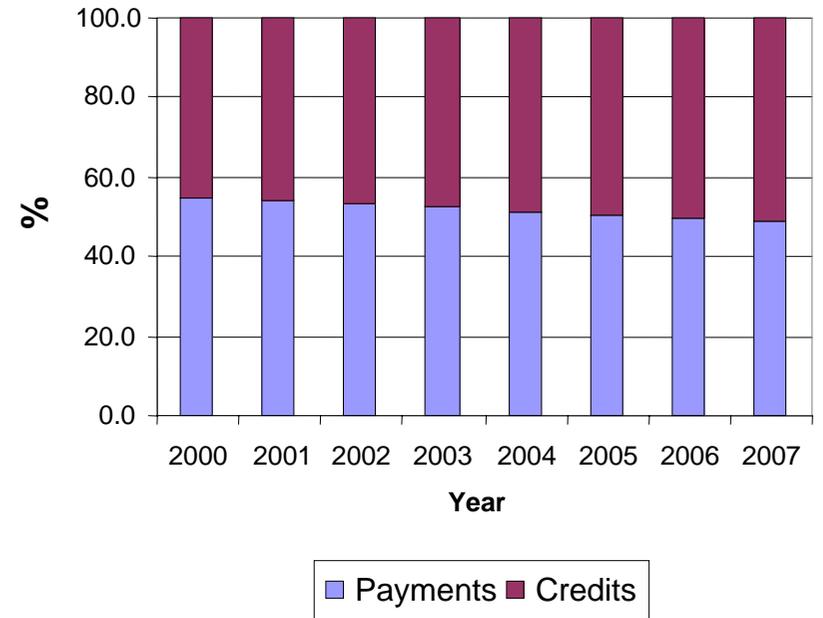
Female Payments and Credits only IB claimants in Scotland

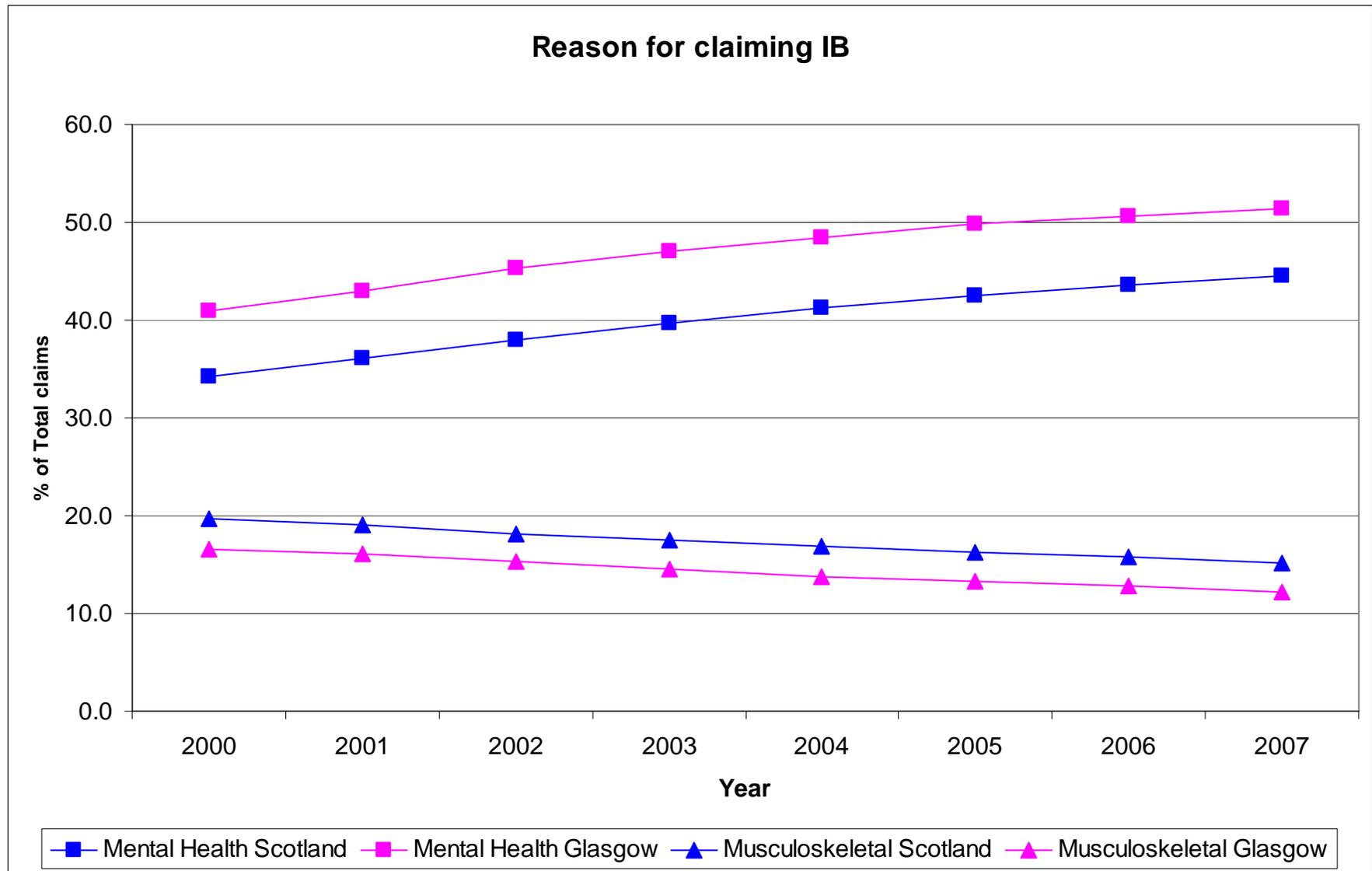


Male Payments and Credits only IB claimants in Glasgow City



Female Payments and Credits only IB claimants in Glasgow City





1. The main reason for claiming IB is ‘mental and behavioural disorders’
2. Credits only claimants are more likely to claim IB because of MH problem (60%)
3. The MH group can be broken down into 25 categories
4. The majority of MH problems were either depressive, neurotic and anxiety disorders

Journal of Public Health, 2009, 31, 74-80

5. Those claiming because of MH make up the largest category coming on to IB
6. The highest off flow rates are for the injury group

- a. What is the *first* destination of the IB off flow claimants?
- b. How may IB claimants return to work after leaving IB?
- c. What characteristics delineate those who enter work after leaving IB?

Scottish Observatory for Work & Health Year 1 report

Available from GCPH

www.gcph.co.uk

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