

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

Year 3 Report

June 2011

Judith Brown
Joel Smith
David Webster
James Arnott
Ivan Turok
Ewan Macdonald
Richard Mitchell

Contact:
Judith Brown
Public Health & Health Policy
1 Lilybank Gardens
University of Glasgow
Glasgow
G12 8RZ

Judith.Brown@glasgow.ac.uk

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Health-related worklessness in Scotland Profile

We acknowledge the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) who have provided us with data for sections 2 & 3d.

Funding was provided 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.

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

Progress Report for Stakeholder Group 21st June 2011

This report is divided into three sections. First, we have outlined our progress against the work for year 3 outlined in the 3 year programme. Second, we outline the reporting activity and the new 'Health-related worklessness in Scotland' profile. Thirdly we detail the research activity.

Part 1: Statement of progress with reporting activity

As agreed we will develop and deliver a third annual report to be presented for the June 2011 meeting which will cover years up to and including November 2009. Below we list our progress in developing the report (green – completed, amber – underway and no delays, red - delayed or other significant issues).

Update reporting activity for December 2008 to November 2009

Green	Amber	Red
✓		

Data will be shown for Scotland and funding local authorities (i.e., Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire & West Dunbartonshire). Much of these data are not routinely available and are requested from DWP and represents a unique contribution by the Observatory.

Where possible IB and ESA data will be combined to form 'total sickness-related' claimants and added to the 2000 – 2008 IB only data.

ESA only data for 2009 will be shown by age and sex.

Progress in Research activity

Continue to seek funds for continuing the Observatory

Green	Amber	Red
	✓ On-going	
✓		
✓		
✓		

Develop and publish the work we have started in Year 2, particularly the British Household Panel Survey and Scottish Health Survey analyses

Continue to investigate the mental health IB claiming group and work with Bruce Whyte on the 'Towards a mental health profile of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde'

Continue to monitor the move to ESA. Large numbers of claimants to ESA who have undertaken the WCA are found Fit for Work. If the data permits we will compare this proportion with the numbers of IB claimants who undertook the PCA and were found fit for work.

Part 2: Reporting Activity

2a. Incapacity Benefit (IB) & Employment Support allowance (ESA) data

In April 2010 we released our IB profiles which examine the “stock” of **IB claimants** and the “on” and “off” flow from **2000 to 2008** for fourteen geographies. All the IB profiles are available on our website to download (www.gla.ac.uk/sowh/ibprofiles). In the past year there have been 398 views of the IB profile page from outside the University of Glasgow (visited via 6 sources - 128 direct, 124 google, 74 from gcph.co.uk, 24 bing, 24 employabilityinscotland.com, 24 scotpho.org.uk).

These profiles contained data on IB claimants only up to 2008. Year 3 of the SOW&H required us to start analysing data for 2009 and, as a result of ESA being introduced in October 2008, this is the first time we have included ESA data in our routine reporting.

In September 2010 we received two sets of data from DWP (IB & ESA data for 2009). The two datasets had considerable differences and we had to carry out development work to establish the best way of presenting these data. Importantly, no data were available on the medical condition of ESA claimants for 2009. We decided to present the 2009 reporting data in a new '**Health-related worklessness in Scotland Profile**'. The profile also contains 2010 ESA data, by medical condition, stage of claim, ethnicity and also a breakdown of the mental health group. These data are not routinely available.

2b. Health-related worklessness in Scotland Profile

The profile is attached at the end of the Year 3 report. It shows data for Scotland and/or Glasgow with the figures/tables for all the other geographies (East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire) hyperlinked in the appendices. If you want to print out the profile without the appendices then print pages 1-36. The profile is also available to download at www.gla.ac.uk/sowh.

The profile contains the following data:

Section 1 Total sickness-related benefit claimants, 2000 to 2009

IB and ESA claimants have been added together to produce 'total sickness-related claimants' for 2008 and 2009. These data have been presented along with the IB only data from 2000 to 2007.

1. IB/ESA rates
2. On flow rates
3. Off flow rates
4. Breakdown of IB/ESA claimants by sex
5. Breakdown of IB/ESA claimants by age
6. Benefit claimants (IB, ESA & JSA)

Section 2 ESA claimants, 2009

This section shows quarterly ESA only data for 2009.

7. Numbers of ESA stock claimants, on flow and off flow
8. ESA 'bath water' diagram
9. Breakdown of ESA claimants by sex
10. Breakdown of ESA claimants by age

11. ESA claimants by neighbourhoods

Section 3 Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition, 2010

The breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition is only routinely available for the whole of the UK for part of 2010. We have secured data for Scotland and the funded areas. This section details ESA claimants broken down by medical condition for the quarter ending May 2010. Other variables include stage of ESA claim, age and ethnicity.

- 12. Breakdown by medical condition
- 13. Breakdown by mental condition and age
- 14. Breakdown by medical condition and duration of ESA claim
- 15. Breakdown by medical condition and stage of ESA Claim
- 16. Breakdown by medical condition and ethnicity

Part 3 Research Activity

3a. Funds for continuing the Observatory

We have produced a proposal to extend the work of the SOW&H to the UK and have circulated this to Scottish Government (including Frances Wood at Employability), DWP and Dame Carol Black. We are also contacting the companies delivering the new Work Programme.

3b. British Household Panel Survey Study

This work is currently being written up for publication.

Abstract from paper

A Duration Analysis of Labour Force Transitions and Worklessness in the British Household Panel Survey

Background

Previously we have shown that only 9.1% of the incapacity benefit (IB) population made the transition from IB to employment from 1995 to 2008. In this paper, the focus was on investigating the duration from employment to worklessness.

Methods

The sample was specified to include individuals at risk of leaving the labour market over time and was comprised of individuals with an initial spell of paid employment. Using data from the latest 13 waves of the British Household Panel Survey, the research examined the hazard of leaving the labour force and moving into the workless population. Key variables included age, sex, income, qualifications, self-reported health, health limitations as well as a number of household characteristics. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were produced which offered an initial insight into the time to the event of interest. Survival was defined as the probability of remaining within paid employment over time. In this setting, the event of interest related to employment transitions to worklessness.

Results

Almost two-thirds of the workless population assessed their health as fair, poor or very poor compared to less than a quarter of individuals in employment. The workless population also has a greater proportion of individuals with little or no formal qualifications. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were produced by health limitations for the full sample, as well as self-reported health, income quintile and partners employment status for males/females. Individuals experiencing health limitations were observed to have a significantly lower probability of remaining in paid employment relative to individuals that did not report any health limitations. There was a greater probability of worklessness for individuals reporting poor or very poor health status, for those with lower income and for those with a partner not in employment.

Conclusion

The analysis estimated the effect of covariates on the probability of exiting the labour force with a particular focus on the role of health status and employment related benefit receipt. Although there was an explicit interest in health status, the analysis also highlighted the importance of income, qualifications and partner employment status on the probability of exiting the labour force.

3c. Scottish Health Survey Study

This work is currently being written up for publication.

Abstract from paper

Employment status and health – a comparison between the employed, unemployed and economically inactive population

Background

Although the association between health and employment/unemployment has been well examined in the literature, far too little attention has been paid to the health of economically inactive population.

Objective

To identify the differences in health and health behaviours among the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive population.

Methods

Using data from 2003 Scottish Health Survey, the relationship between the employment status and health and health behaviour variables were examined.

Results

Among the three employment groups, the economically inactive population had the worst health outcomes (more poor self-reported health, limiting longstanding illness, poor mental health and poor lung function).

Conclusion

While on-going health promotion and vocational rehabilitation efforts need to be directed towards all labour market, our data suggests that the economically inactive group is at higher risk and may need particular attention in the policies and strategies. Further work needs to be done to see how Occupational Health Services should be developed to meet the needs of this particular group of working-age population.

3d. 'Towards a mental health profile of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde'

The Glasgow Centre for Population Health's new project (led by Bruce Whyte), 'Towards a mental health profile of NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde' is about to complete. The main purpose of the project is to explain what is currently known about patterns and trends in mental health and well being outcomes together with factors known to adversely affect mental health and wellbeing at a population level in Greater Glasgow and Clyde and to summarise this knowledge in one comprehensive report. The SOW&H is part of the advisory group and has fed data on mental health (MH) IB claimants into the report. These data are not routinely available on the Tabulation Tool and as ad hoc requests were no longer available from DWP we have used our contacts in DWP to secure these data for the project. There were problems with the release of the mental health breakdown data but the data for the project was finally released in March 2011. The report contains a section on worklessness and mental health related IB claims and details mental health IB claimants split into six categories by age, sex and local authority. Nearly half of all mental health claimants were claiming for a neurotic and related disorder and a third were claiming for a mood related disorder. This report is due for release summer 2011.

3e. Monitoring the move to ESA

This area of work is covered in sections 2 & 3 of the Health-related worklessness in Scotland profile.

3f. Dissemination event

The SOW&H has planned a dissemination event for the Thursday 1st September to be held in the Wolfson Medical Centre, University of Glasgow. Invitations will be sent out in June.

**Scottish Observatory for Work & Health,
College of Medical, Veterinary & Life Sciences,
University of Glasgow**

1st September, 2011

***Worklessness and Health – where are we now and where are we going?
A one day symposium***

Symposium highlights

- Update on the research carried out by the Scottish Observatory for Work & Health over the past three years
- Presentations by key experts and policy leads in the field of worklessness and health
- Hear real live stories from people who have been through the sickness benefit system and understand what really helps people get back to work
- Hear the latest information on the work programme and what these will mean for benefit claimants from 2011.

Programme

9.15 – 9.45	Registration
9.45 – 9.50	Welcome and introduction from the morning chair Professor Richard Mitchell Professor of Health and Environment, University of Glasgow
9.50 – 10.10	Where we were, where we are now - an overview Professor Sir Mansel Alyward Chair of Public Health Wales & Director, Centre for Psychosocial & Disability Research, Cardiff University
10.10 – 10.40	What we have learnt from the Scottish Observatory for Work & Health Professor Ewan Macdonald Head of Healthy Working Lives Group, University of Glasgow Dr Judith Brown Research Associate, University of Glasgow
10.40 – 11.00	Ill Health & Worklessness - is it really a health issue? Professor Clare Bamba Professor of Public Health Policy, Durham University

11.00 – 11.15	Refreshment Break
11.15 – 11.35	Long term incapacity – the role of the GP in keeping people in work Professor Jill Morrison Professor of General Practice, University of Glasgow
11.35 – 12.30	The practitioner perspective – how do you get people back to work? Mark Kennedy Director of Return to Work Services, Salus <i>To include client journeys (2/3 IB claimants discussing their experience)</i>
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 13.35	Welcome and introduction from the afternoon chair Professor Ewan Macdonald
13.35 – 13.55	Addressing Worklessness – the Role of Government Dr Bill Gunnyeon Department for Work and Well Being and Chief Medical Adviser Department for Work and Pensions
13.55 – 14.15	The Work Programme One of the designated suppliers <i>TBC</i>
14.15 – 14.40	Work & Health - a politicians view Scottish Minister for Learning and Skills <i>TBC</i>
14.40 – 15.00	Work, Health & Well-being – progress report Dame Carol Black National Director for Health and Work
15.00 – 15.30	Panel Discussion Chair Eddie Barnes Political Editor Scotland on Sunday + All speakers
15.30	Close

3g. EPICOH Conference

Our abstract has been accepted for the 22nd International Conference on Epidemiology in Occupational Health - EPICOH 2011, 7-9th September 2011.

Medical reason for claiming Employment Support Allowance in the UK, Scotland and Glasgow

Objectives

Employment Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced in 2008, for people incapable of work because of illness or disability and replaced Incapacity Benefit. Central to the allowance is the new Work Capability Assessment and the two-tier system of benefits. Claimants are found suitable for the Support Group (SG), Work Related Activity Group (WRAG) or Fit for Work. This study describes the characteristics (by medical condition, stage of claim and ethnicity) of the ESA population in the UK, Scotland and Glasgow.

Methods

Analyses of Department for Work and Pensions aggregated data, representing individuals in receipt of ESA in May 2010.

Results

The main reason for claiming ESA in the UK is mental health (39%). This category is higher in Scotland (44%) and in Glasgow (49%). The major health issue reported in the WRAG is mental health (42% in Scotland) followed by musculoskeletal problems (15% in Scotland). In the SG mental health problems are still the most common reason for claiming (31% in Scotland) but claims due to cancer represent 21% of the SG in Scotland. There are differences in claiming across ethnic groups.

Conclusions

These data highlight differences in mental health ESA claiming across the UK and give important insights into the dynamics of the ESA population. DWP data should be used at a local as well as national level to guide and evaluate interventions to help this vulnerable group and by policy makers to inform priority setting to help this group back to work.

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

Health-related Worklessness in Scotland Profile

June 2011

Judith Brown
Joel Smith
David Webster
James Arnott
Ivan Turok
Ewan Macdonald
Richard Mitchell

Contact:
Judith Brown
Public Health & Health Policy
1 Lilybank Gardens
University of Glasgow
Glasgow
G12 8RZ

Judith.Brown@glasgow.gla.ac.uk

Summary & Key Findings

Health-related worklessness in Scotland Profile

1. This profile provides detailed information on total sickness-related benefit claimants (incapacity benefit, IB and Employment Support Allowance, ESA claimants) from 2000 to 2009, ESA claimants from 2009 and ESA claimants by medical condition for 2010 (broken down by age, duration of claim, stage of claim and ethnicity).
2. The profile contains data for Scotland, Glasgow City, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire.
3. The percent of the working age population (WAP) claiming IB in Glasgow City decreased from 18.8% in 2000 to 14.4% by 2007. Following the introduction of ESA in October 2008, the WAP in receipt of total sickness-related benefit has continued to follow the general linear decline observed for IB but the rate is not falling as steeply. By 2009, 13.5% of the WAP in Glasgow were claiming sickness benefit compared to 9.1% in Scotland. Similar trends are observed in the other geographies.
4. The rate of on flow decreased in Scotland and Glasgow City prior to the introduction of ESA. From 2008 there have been small increases in IB/ESA on flow rates. By 2009, total sickness benefit was in excess of the level observed for 2005 with the rate of on flow currently at 3.9% in Glasgow. Despite the recent reversal of the downward trend in the rate of on flow, there has been a drop of 1.2 percentage points for Glasgow and a reduction of 0.4 percentage points for Scotland over the period 2000-2009. Similar trends are observed for other geographies.
5. There has been a steady improvement in the rate of off flow in both Glasgow City and Scotland between 2000 and 2009. Glasgow's off flow rate has increased from 21.3% in 2000 to 26.6% in 2009. There has been an acceleration in the rate of off flow since the introduction of ESA in both Glasgow City and Scotland. Although off flow rates are much more variable across all geographies, the trend is generally upwards. North and South Lanarkshire have seen particular increases from 2007 (North Lanarkshire 27.6% in 2007 rising to 33.7% in 2009, South Lanarkshire 26.7% in 2007 increasing to 31.8% in 2009).
6. The profile details the number of ESA claimants and the on and off flow to ESA for 2009. Further breakdowns by sex and age are given.
7. The rate of claiming ESA has been determined for neighbourhoods in Glasgow and the intermediate zones in the other geographical areas. For example, in Glasgow at the end of 2009 Parkhead and Dalmarnock had the highest ESA claimant rate (3,920 claimants producing a rate of 4.6% of the WAP claiming ESA).
8. The main reason for claiming ESA is mental health problems (44.1% of ESA claims in Scotland). Glasgow has the highest percent of claimants claiming because of a mental health problem (49.1%) and East Dunbartonshire the lowest (40.0%).
9. The age distribution of ESA claimants differs across the illness categories. Cancer and circulatory/respiratory conditions increase with age. In contrast, ESA claims due to injury/poisoning are more concentrated among the younger working-age population. Mental and behavioural disorders, musculoskeletal conditions, diseases

of the nervous system as well as other illness conditions all peak in the 35-44 age range.

10. The duration of ESA claims does not differ dramatically across illnesses. There are a slightly higher percentage of claimants on ESA for less than 3 months due to injury/poisoning. 40% of claimants on ESA due to injury/poisoning have been claiming ESA for less than 3 months. More cancer claiming ESA claimants have been claiming for 1-2 years compared to other medical conditions.

11. Following the work capability assessment, data from DWP assigns ESA claimants into the following categories; Assessment, Work related activity group (WRAG), Support group (SG), Unknown. At present data on those found Fit for Work is not available.

In Scotland 62.7% of claimants are in the assessment phase, 17.9% in the WRAG, 8.3% in the SG and 11.1% unknown. The profile examines stage of ESA claim by medical condition. 47.2% of all claimants placed within the assessment phase of the ESA process are claims due to mental health. Although mental health represents 31.3% of the total number of claimants placed within the Support Group, ESA claims due to cancer represent 21% of the Support Group. The main reason for claiming ESA in the Work Related Activity Group is mental health.

12. In Scotland and Glasgow more White claimants claim because of mental health problems (46.8%) than Asian (34.1%) and Chinese (32%) claimants. More Asian (18.2%) and Chinese (20%) claimants claim more because of musculoskeletal problems than White claimants (12.1%).

The Scottish Observatory for Work and Health is funded by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, NHS Lanarkshire, Scottish Centre for Healthy Working Lives and the Scottish Government Health Directorates.

We are grateful to DWP for providing these data.

Health-related worklessness in Scotland Profile

Introduction

Incapacity benefit (IB) is the key contributory benefit for people who are incapable of work because of illness or disability. Employment Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on 27th October 2008, and replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for *new customers only*. From 2011 onwards it will be applied to existing IB claimants as they are moved across onto ESA.

In April 2010 the Scottish Observatory for Work & Health (SOW&H) produced Incapacity Benefit Claimants Profiles (www.gla.ac.uk/sowh/ibprofiles). These profiles examine the "stock" of IB claimants and the "on" and "off" flow from 2000 to 2008 for 14 geographies.

With the introduction of ESA the SOW&H have produced a new **Health-related worklessness in Scotland Profile** with 2009 DWP data. The profile also contains 2010 ESA data, not routinely available, by medical condition, age, duration of claim, stage of claim and ethnicity. Data for Scotland or Glasgow is shown in the main body of the profile with data for other geographies in the appendices (East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, West Dunbartonshire).

The profile contains the following data:

Section 1 Total sickness-related benefit claimants 2000 to 2009

IB and ESA claimants have been added together to produce 'total sickness-related claimants' for 2008 and 2009. These data have been presented along with the IB only data from 2000 to 2007.

1. IB/ESA rates
2. On flow rates
3. Off flow rates
4. Breakdown of IB/ESA claimants by sex
5. Breakdown of IB/ESA claimants by age
6. Benefit claimants (IB, ESA & JSA)

Section 2 ESA claimants 2009

This section shows quarterly ESA only data for 2009.

7. Numbers of ESA stock claimants, on flow and off flow
8. ESA 'bath water' diagram
9. Breakdown of ESA claimants by sex
10. Breakdown of ESA claimants by age
11. ESA claimants by neighbourhoods

Section 3 Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition 2010

This section details data on ESA claimants, not routinely available, by medical condition for the quarter ending May 2010. Other variables include stage of ESA claim, age, duration of claim and ethnicity.

12. Breakdown by medical condition

13. Breakdown by mental condition and age
14. Breakdown by medical condition and duration of ESA claim
15. Breakdown by medical condition and stage of ESA Claim
16. Breakdown by medical condition and ethnicity

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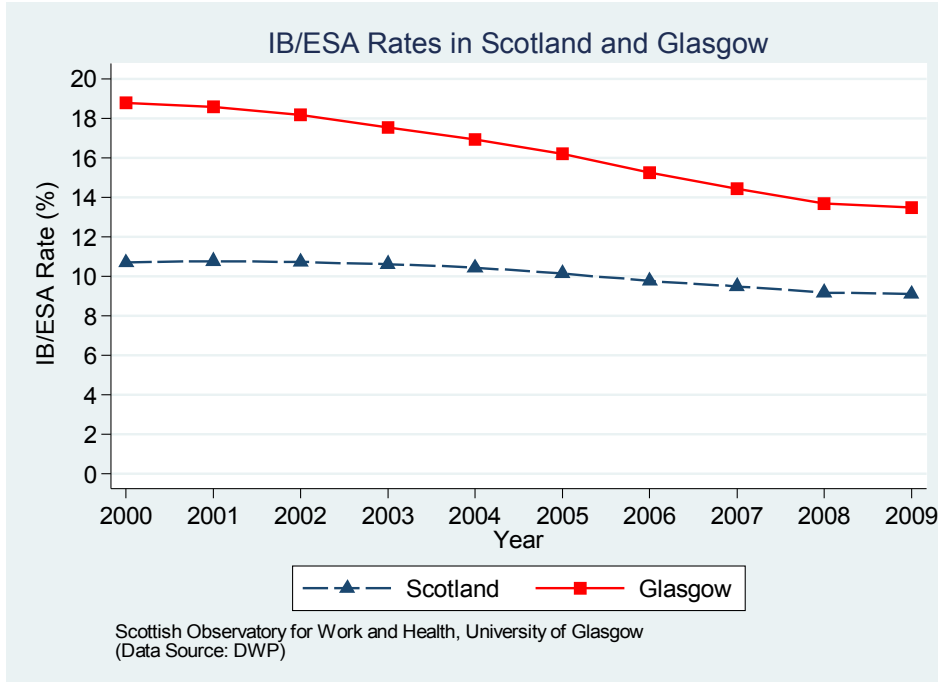
Section 1 Total sickness-related benefit data 2000 to 2009

Figures 1-9 show 'total sickness-related' benefit data i.e. IB only data from 2000 to 2007 and IB & ESA data for 2008 & 2009. The graphs are identical to those contained in the IB profiles except that the ESA claimants have been added into 2008 and 2009 is completely new data.

1. IB/ESA Rates

Figure 1 shows IB/ESA rates from 2000 to 2009 for Scotland and Glasgow City and are expressed as the number of IB/ESA claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Figure 1



Other geographies available: [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

The percent of the WAP claiming IB in Glasgow City decreased from 18.8% in 2000 to 14.4% by 2007. Following the introduction of ESA in October 2008, the WAP in receipt of sickness benefit has continued to follow the general linear decline observed for IB but the rate is not falling as steeply. By 2009, 13.5% of the WAP in Glasgow were claiming sickness benefit compared to 9.1% in Scotland. Similar trends are observed in the other geographies. Table 1 compares the IB/ESA rate across the geographies in 2000 and 2009.

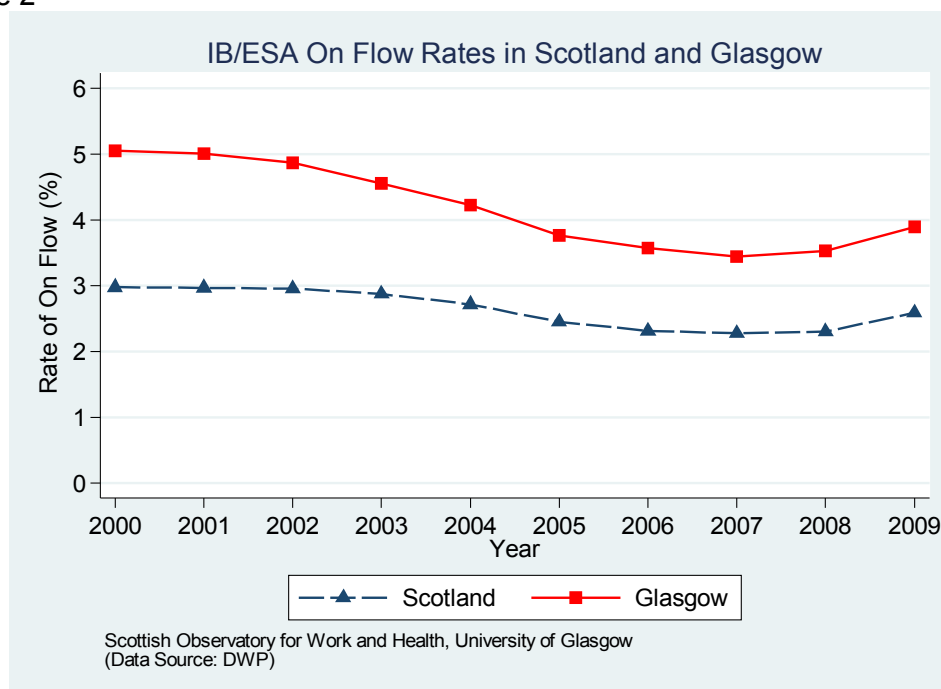
Table 1

IB/ESA rate (%)	2000	2009
Scotland	10.7	9.1
Glasgow	18.8	13.5
North Lanarkshire	15.6	11.5
South Lanarkshire	12.7	9.8
East Dunbartonshire	7.6	5.9
East Renfrewshire	7.4	6.0
Inverclyde	15.5	13.3
Renfrewshire	12.3	10.2
West Dunbartonshire	13.6	12.0

2. On flow rates

Figure 2 shows on flow rates from 2000 to 2009 for Scotland and Glasgow City and are expressed as a percent of the WAP not on IB/ESA. This is the 'population at risk' of moving into IB/ESA.

Figure 2



Other geographies available: [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

The rate of on flow decreased in Scotland and Glasgow City prior to the introduction of ESA. From 2008 there have been small increases in IB/ESA on flow rates. By 2009, total sickness benefit was in excess of the level observed for 2005 with the rate of on flow currently at 3.9% in Glasgow. Despite the recent reversal of the downward trend in the rate of on flow, there has been a drop of 1.2 percentage points for Glasgow and a reduction of 0.4 percentage points for Scotland over the period 2000-2009. Similar trends are observed for other geographies. Table 2 compares the IB/ESA on flow rate across the geographies in 2000 and 2009.

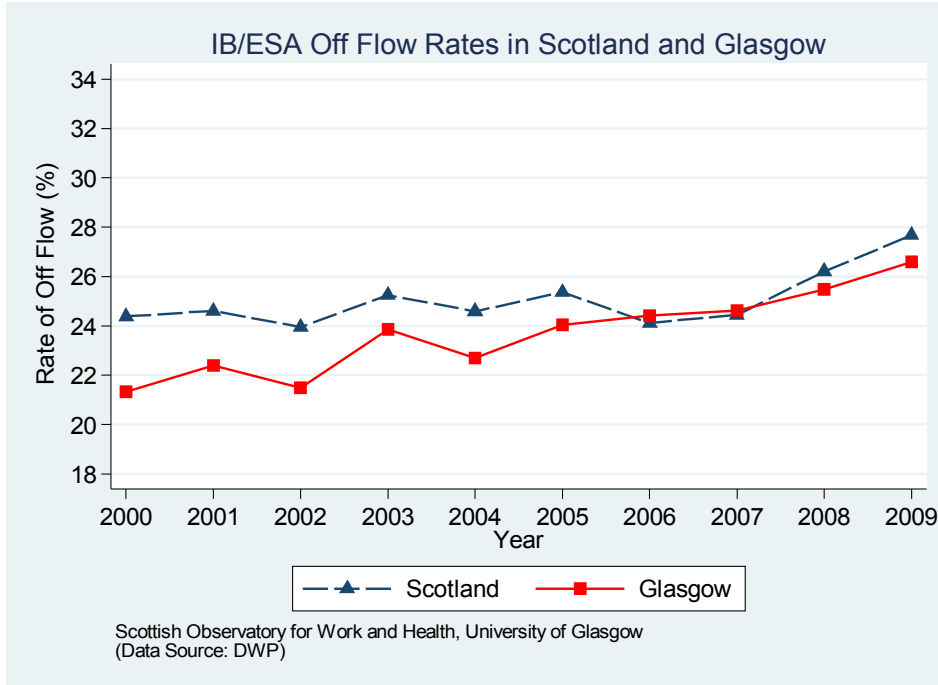
Table 2

On flow rate (%)	2000	2009
Scotland	3.0	2.6
Glasgow	5.0	3.9
North Lanarkshire	4.7	3.9
South Lanarkshire	3.8	3.1
East Dunbartonshire	1.8	1.8
East Renfrewshire	2.1	1.8
Inverclyde	5.0	3.8
Renfrewshire	3.5	3.3
West Dunbartonshire	3.8	3.8

3. Off flow rates

Figure 3 shows off flow rates from 2000 to 2009 for Scotland and Glasgow City and are expressed as a percent of the total IB/ESA population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB/ESA.

Figure 3



Other geographies available: [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

There has been a steady improvement in the rate of off flow in both Glasgow City and Scotland between 2000 and 2009. Glasgow's off flow rate has increased from 21.3% in 2000 to 26.6% in 2009. There has been an acceleration in the rate of off flow since the introduction of ESA in both Glasgow City and Scotland. Although off flow rates are much more variable across all geographies, the trend is generally upwards. North and South Lanarkshire have seen particular increases from 2007 (North Lanarkshire 27.6% in 2007 rising to 33.7% in 2009, South Lanarkshire 26.7% in 2007 increasing to 31.8% in 2009). There was a dramatic increase in the off flow rate in Inverclyde in 2003. This is likely to be due to the introduction of Pathways to Work pilot in the JobCentre Plus district of Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Argyll and Bute in October 2003. Off flow rates in East Renfrewshire and West Dunbartonshire showed particular increases in 2008 that did not continue in 2009. Table 3 compares the IB/ESA off flow rate across the geographies in 2000 and 2009.

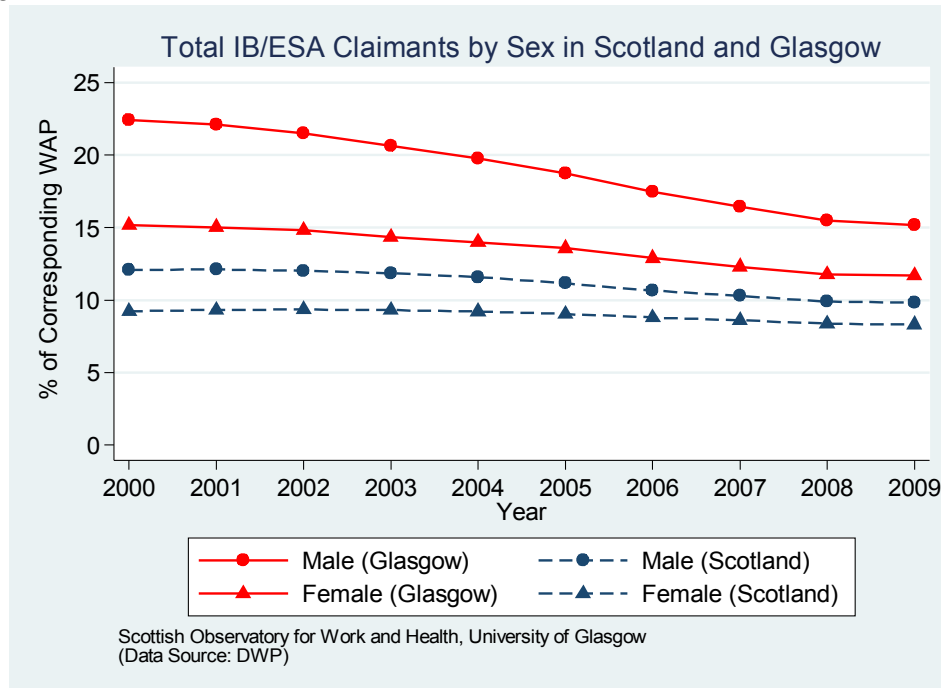
Table 3

Off flow rate (%)	2000	2009
Scotland	24.4	27.7
Glasgow	21.3	26.6
North Lanarkshire	26.7	33.7
South Lanarkshire	26.1	31.8
East Dunbartonshire	23.4	30.6
East Renfrewshire	26.5	28.3
Inverclyde	26.8	25.6
Renfrewshire	25.0	29.9
West Dunbartonshire	23.4	26.0

4. IB/ESA Claimants by Sex

Figure 4 shows the percentage of working age males/females in Scotland and Glasgow City claiming IB/ESA from 2000 to 2009.

Figure 4

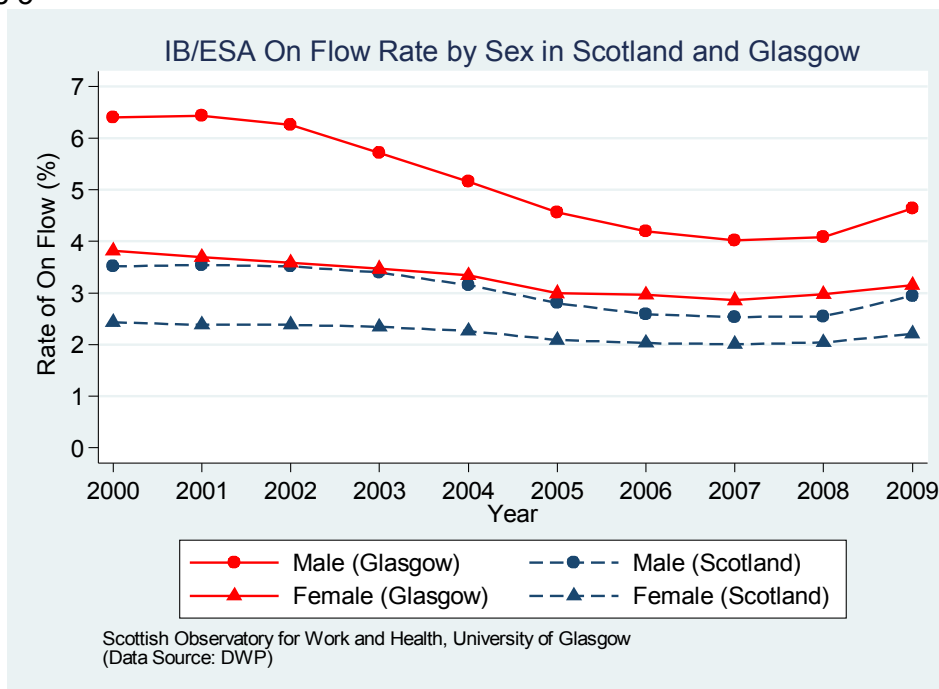


Other geographies available: [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

In 2000, in Glasgow City 22.4% of males were claiming IB and 15.2% of females. By 2009, 15.2% of males and 11.7% of females were claiming IB/ESA. Despite the large reduction in the number of male and female working-age populations claiming IB/ESA, Glasgow still has a higher share of the working-age population in receipt of IB/ESA relative to Scotland.

Figure 5 shows the rate of on flow by sex in Scotland and Glasgow City. The rate of on flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/female WAP not on IB/ESA. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB/ESA.

Figure 5

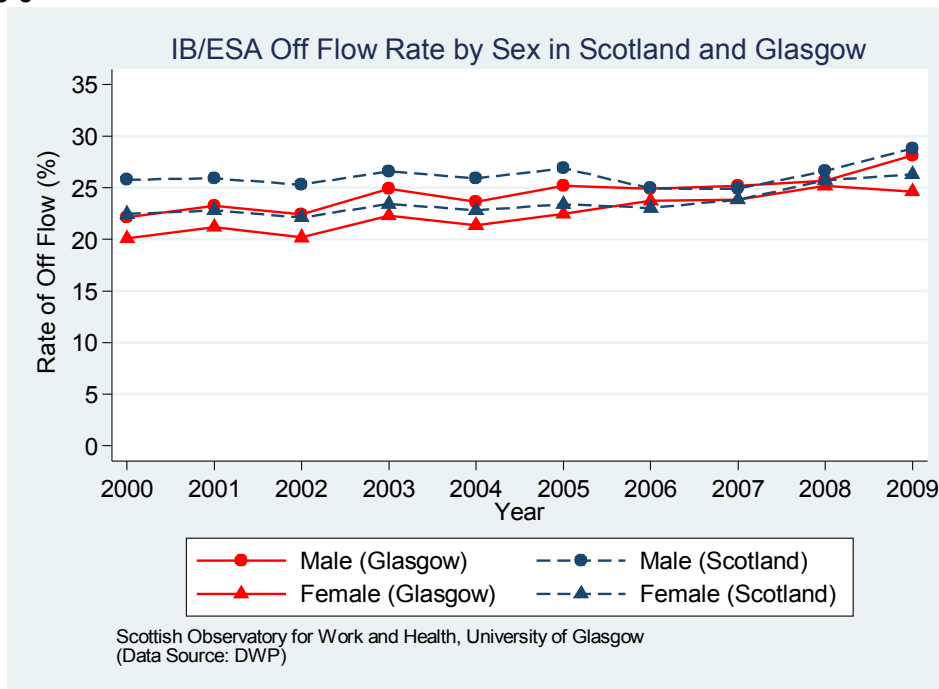


Other geographies available: [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

Glasgow has higher on flow rates for males and females compared to Scotland. There has been a sharp increase in the male on flow rate in both Glasgow City and Scotland in 2009. Nonetheless, there have been larger decreases in the male on flow rate than female over the period 2000-2009.

Figure 6 shows the rate of off flow by sex in Scotland and Glasgow City. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/females stock population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB/ESA

Figure 6



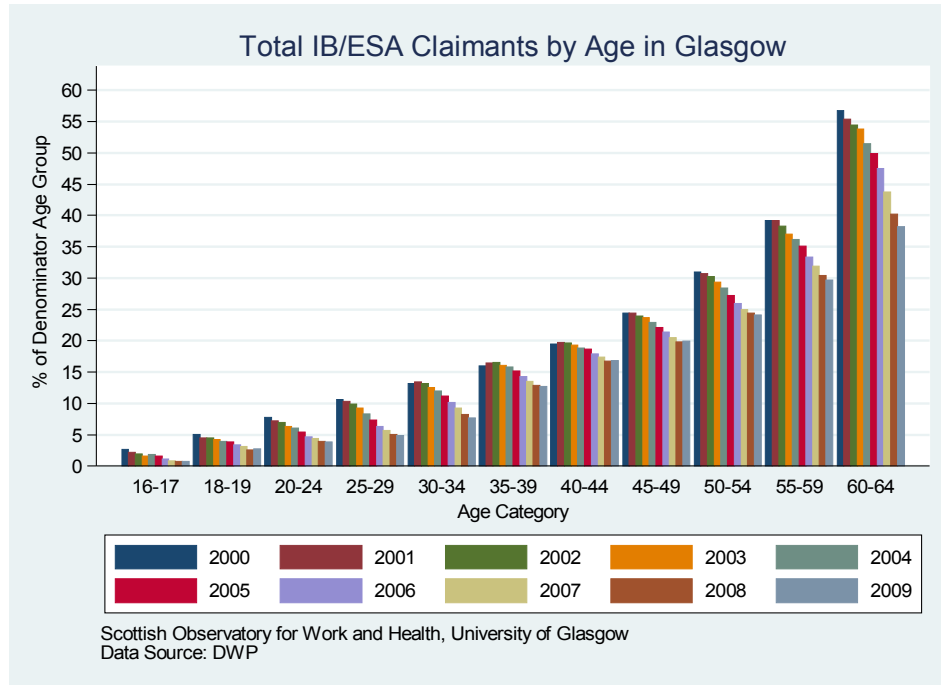
Other geographies available: [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

Glasgow has moved to narrowing the gap with Scotland for both male and female off flow rates. The rate of male off flow has increased by 6 percentage points in Glasgow City from 22.1% in 2000 to 28.1% in 2009. In contrast, the male off flow rate in Scotland has increased by 3 percentage points over the same period. The corresponding increase for the female off flow rates are observed to be 5 percentage points for Glasgow compared to 3 for Scotland.

5. IB/ESA Claimants by Age

The IB/ESA population can be broken down into 11 age categories. Figure 7 shows total IB/ESA claimants by age (expressed as percentage of the corresponding denominator age group) for Glasgow City from 2000 to 2009.

Figure 7

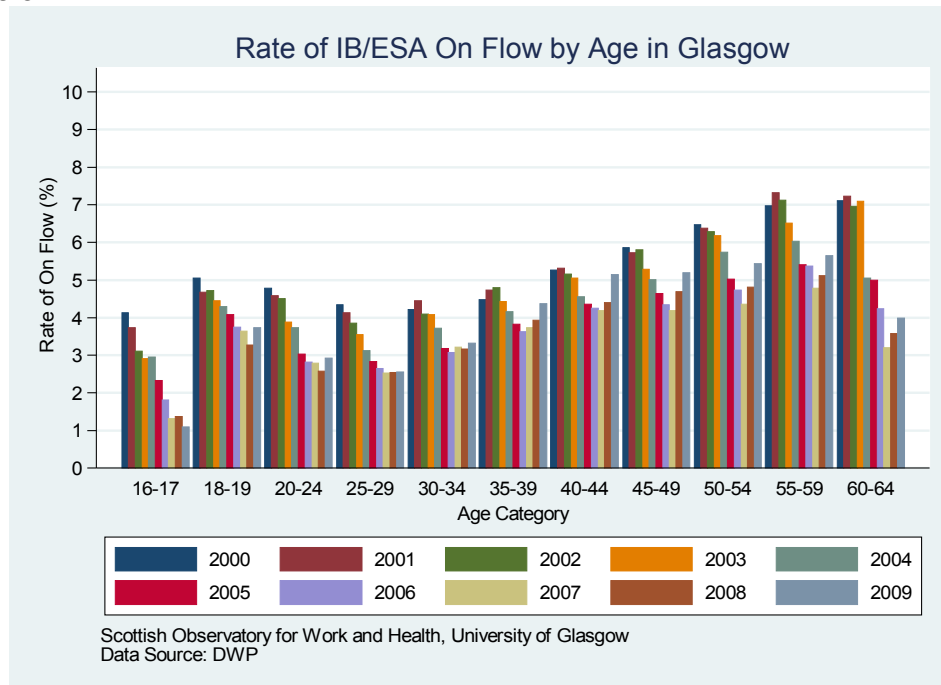


Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

The proportion of each age group who are claimants rises with age, peaking in the 60-64 age group. However there are decreases in all age groups over time. Glasgow has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2009 29.7% of 55-59 year olds in Glasgow were claiming IB compared to 16.3% in Scotland.

Figure 8 shows the rate of on flow by age in Glasgow City. The rate of on flow is expressed as a percentage of the working age population in that age group not on IB/ESA. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB/ESA.

Figure 8

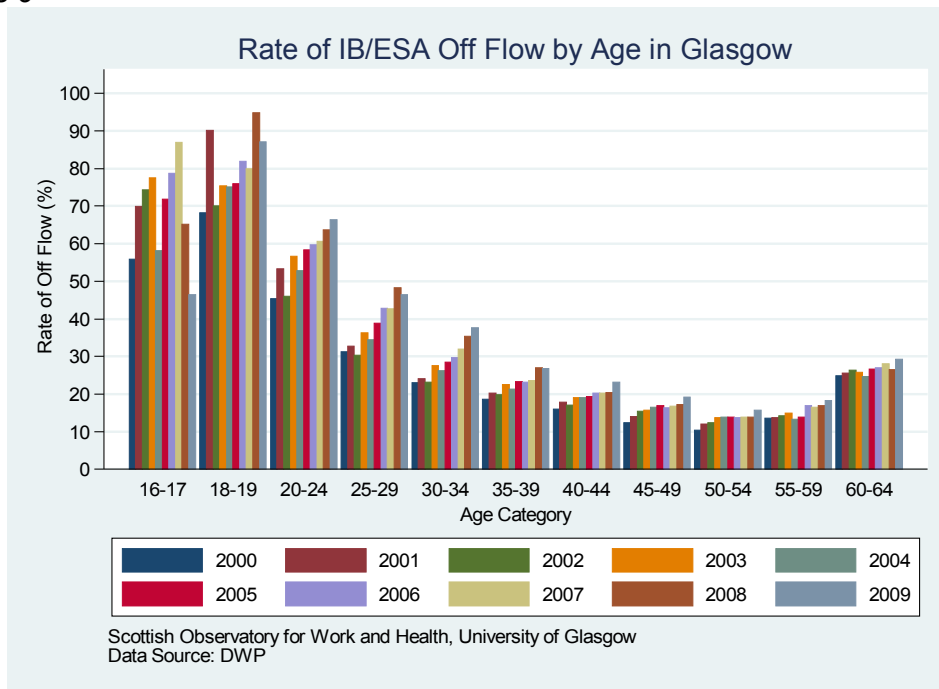


Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

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 2009.

Figure 9 shows the rate of off flow in Glasgow City. 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/ESA.

Figure 9



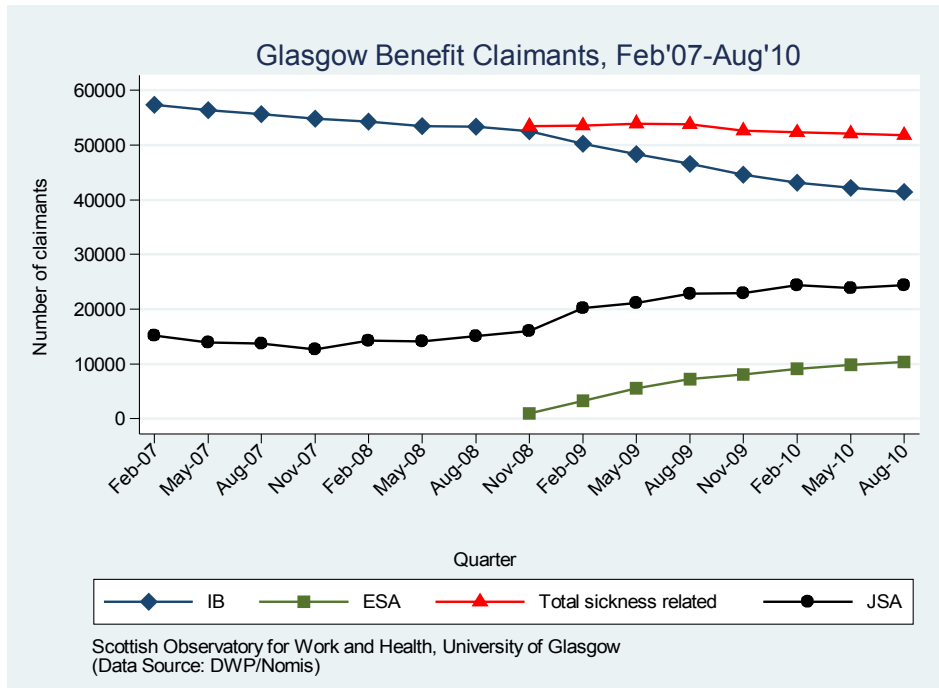
Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

There has been a particularly striking increase in the rate of off flow in Glasgow. The rate of off flow in Glasgow declines linearly with age up to the 55-59 age category. Off flow rates are particularly concentrated within the under 30 age range.

6. All benefit claimants

Figure 10 shows the number of benefit claimants in Glasgow City. IB claimants and JSA claimants are shown from Feb 07 to Aug 10, ESA claimants are shown from Nov 08 to Aug 10. Total sickness related claimants are the sum of IB claimants and ESA claimants and are shown from Nov 08 to Aug 10.

Figure 10



Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

The number of stock IB claimants (blue line) has fallen every quarter since Feb 07 and continues to fall after the introduction of ESA. ESA was introduced at the end of October 08 for all new sickness claimants (however there are still a low number of claimants who can claim IB, e.g. in Glasgow in 2009 on flow to IB was 1,370). The numbers claiming ESA has increased every quarter since its introduction (green line). When IB and ESA claimants are added together to produce 'total sickness-related' benefit the claimant numbers remained fairly constant from Nov 08 to Aug 09 (red line). Decreases in 'total sickness-related' claimants are seen from Nov 09. The number of JSA claimants was at a high level in Aug 99 in Glasgow (23,020, data not shown). This was then followed by a steady decrease in JSA claimants until Nov 07 (12,690). After this time point the number of JSA claimants started to increase, with the largest increase between Nov 08 and Feb 09 (16,070 to 20,260, black line). This dramatic increase in JSA claimants corresponded to exactly the same time as ESA was being introduced. It is therefore very difficult to determine whether the plateau of 'total sickness-related' benefit shown after the introduction of ESA is due to the new WCA (and claimants possibly being held in the assessment phase) or the recession and the increase in JSA claimants.

Section 2 ESA Data 2009

7. Numbers of ESA stock claimants, on flow and off flow

Table 4 shows the number of ESA claimants in Glasgow City (ESA rate in brackets for stock population only).

Table 4

Glasgow	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	970	930	0
Feb-09	3,330 (0.84%)	2,630	280
May-09	5,540 (1.41%)	3,180	930
Aug-09	7,210 (1.82%)	3,180	1,510
Nov-09	8,120 (2.05%)	3,010	2,110

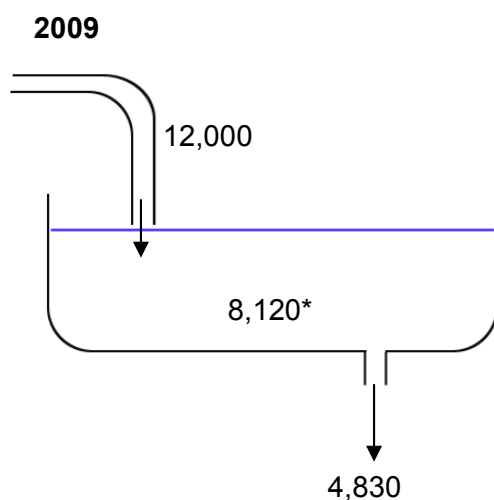
Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

8. ESA Bath water diagram

We have previously created a dynamic model of the IB population using a 'bath water' analogy and have modified this to show ESA claimants. The 'bath water' diagram details the ESA population (those claiming ESA at any given time), the on flow (those starting to claim ESA) and the off flow (those whose claim has terminated). The population on ESA are represented by the amount of bath water. The on and off flow populations are represented by the tap water and the outflow respectively. Figure 11 shows data for Glasgow City for 2009. The on flow and off flow is the sum of all claimants from the four quarters from 2009. The ESA stock is the number of claimants from the last quarter i.e. November 2009. By the end of 2009 the ESA stock population had risen to 8,120. The on flow to ESA totalled 12,000 and the off flow 4,830. The much lower off flow (compared to on flow) in 2009 may be due to the length of time taken for ESA assessment.

Figure 11

Glasgow City ESA claimants

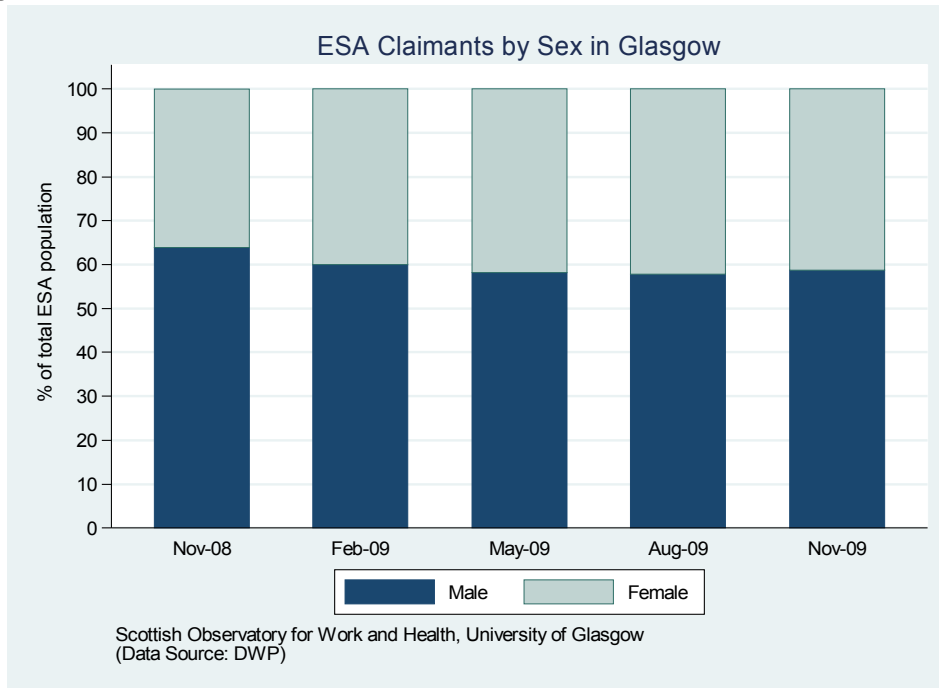


Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

9. ESA claimants by sex

Figure 12 shows the percentage of ESA stock by sex from quarter ending November 08 to quarter ending November 09.

Figure 12

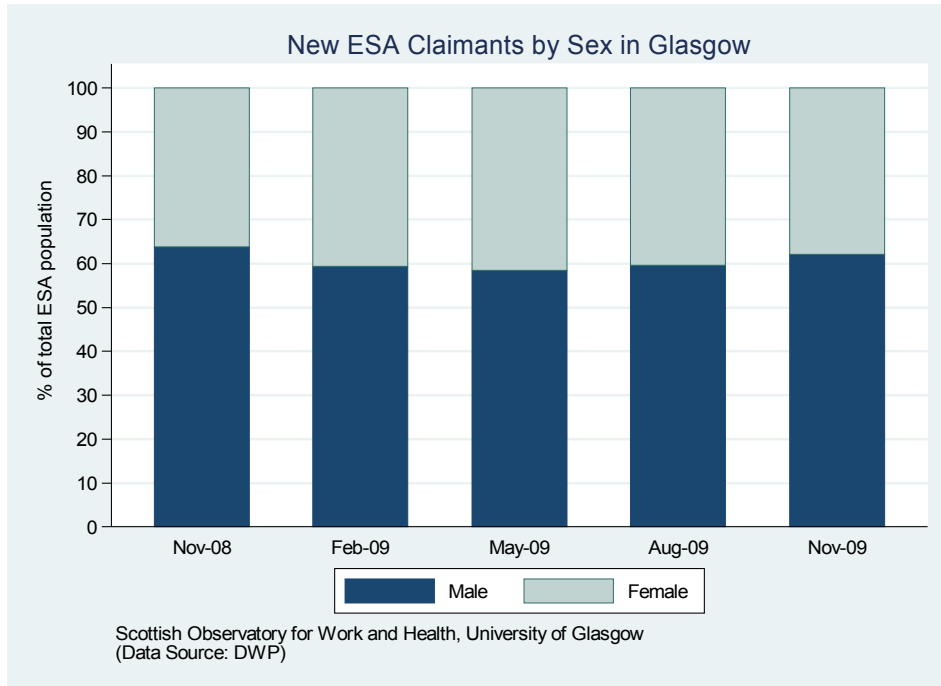


Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

There are more male than female ESA claimants in Glasgow City. The observed disparities appear to be diminishing over time with the number of female ESA claimants converging to the male level.

Figure 13 shows the percentage of ESA on flow by sex from quarter ending November 08 to quarter ending November 09.

Figure 13

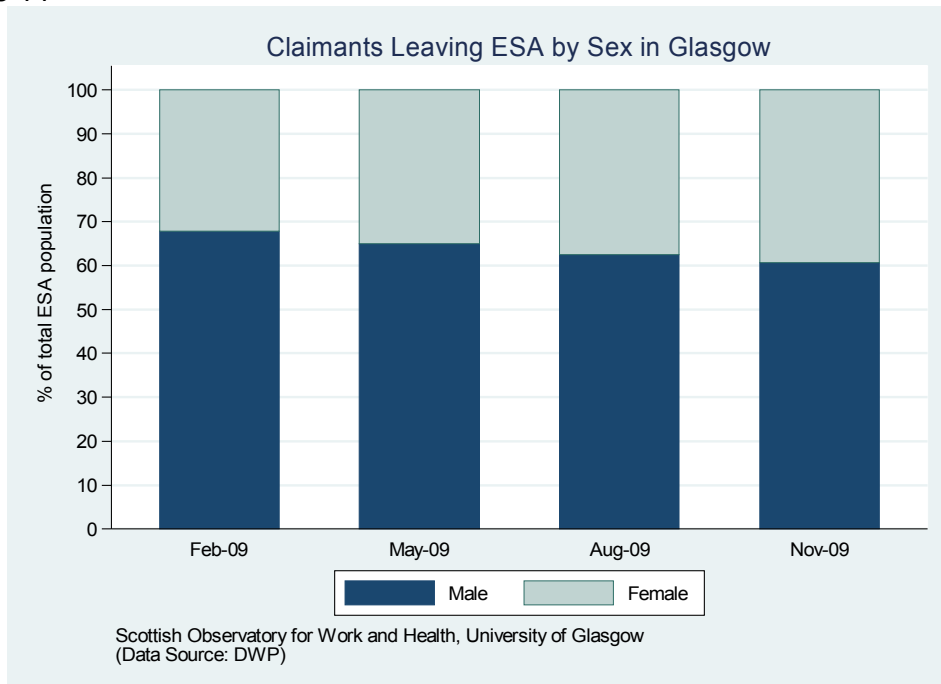


Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

There are more male than female new ESA claimants in Glasgow City and this disparity remains stable over time.

Figure 14 shows the percentage of ESA off flow by sex from quarter ending November 08 to quarter ending November 09.

Figure 14



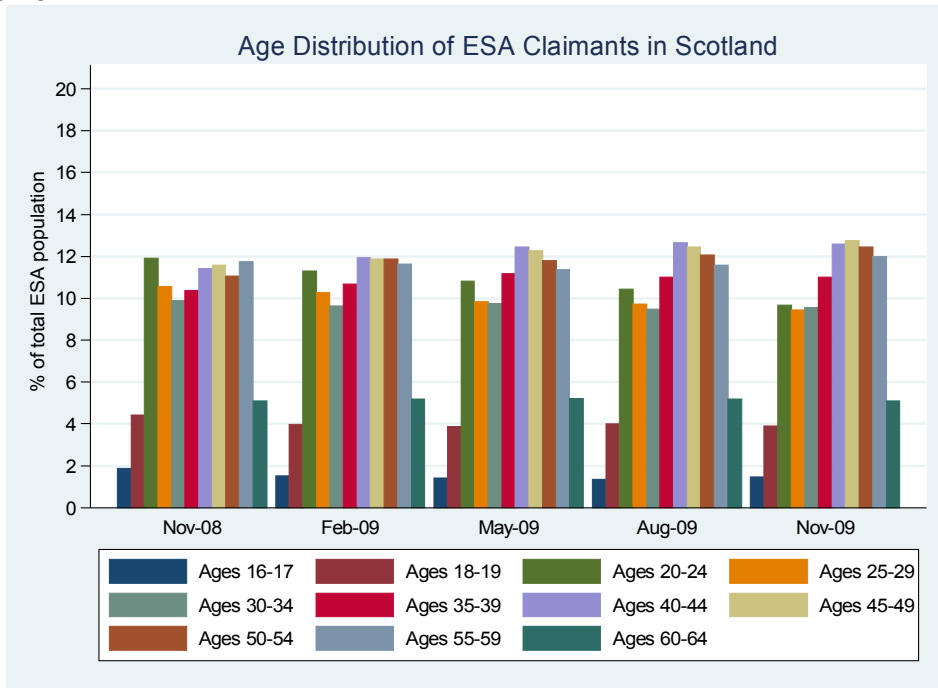
Other geographies available: [Scotland](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

There are more male than female claimants leaving ESA in Glasgow City. The observed disparities appear to be diminishing over time with the number of female claimants leaving ESA converging to the male level.

10. ESA claimants by age

Figure 15 shows the percentage of ESA stock by age in Scotland from quarter ending November 08 to quarter ending November 09.

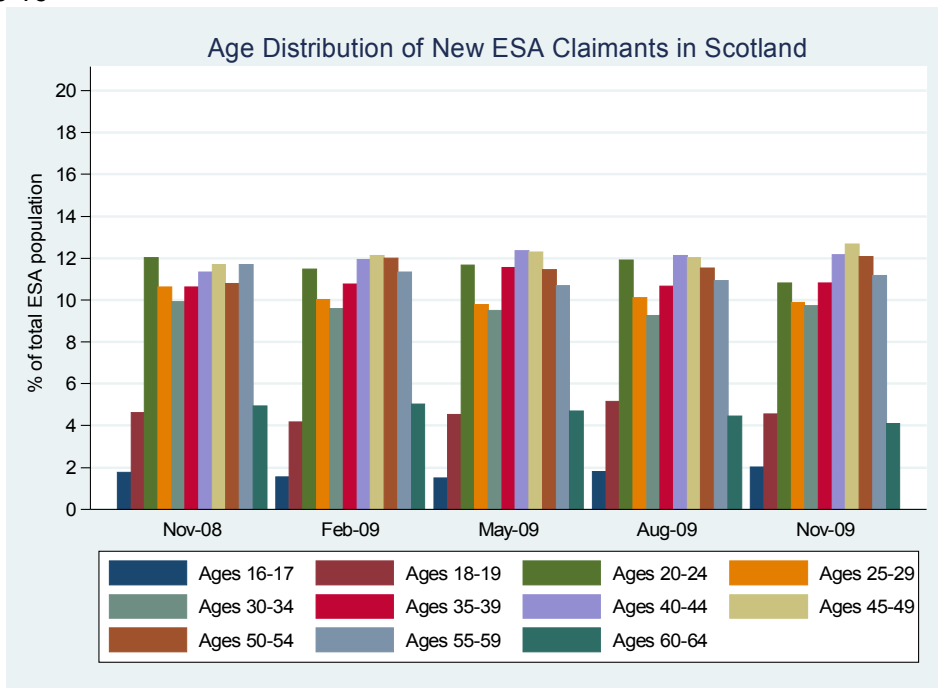
Figure 15



The age distribution of ESA claimants is concentrated among the 20-54 age range, peaking in the 40-49 age categories.

Figure 16 shows the percentage of ESA on flow by age in Scotland from quarter ending November 08 to quarter ending November 09.

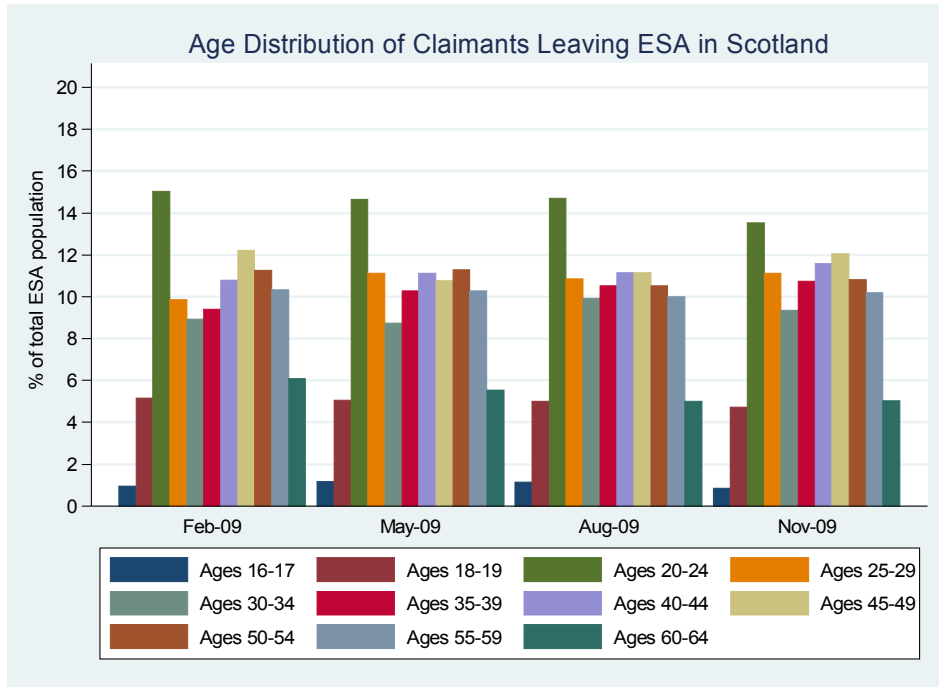
Figure 16



In line with the ESA stock population, the age distribution of new ESA claimants is concentrated among the 20-54 age range, peaking in the 40-49 age categories.

Figure 17 shows the percentage of ESA off flow by age in Scotland from quarter ending November 08 to quarter ending November 09.

Figure 17



The modal age of claimants leaving ESA is 20-24 years. Nonetheless, the age distribution of claimants leaving ESA remains stable across the age categories.

Due to the small differences across geographies ESA claimants by age is only shown for Scotland.

11. ESA claimants by neighbourhood

Table 5 shows the number of ESA claimants in the 56 neighbourhoods in Glasgow City in 2009.

Table 5

Glasgow City	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total	ESA Rate (%)
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09		
East Glasgow Community Health & Care Partnership						
Baillieston & Garrowhill	70	110	150	190	11,588	1.64
Calton & Bridgeton	110	180	240	300	10,056	2.98
Dennistoun	60	90	120	180	8,227	2.19
Easterhouse	80	120	150	180	5,778	3.12
Haghill & Carntyne	60	110	130	160	5,379	2.97
Mount Vernon & East Shettleston	70	100	130	160	7,358	2.17
Parkhead & Dalrnarock	60	90	140	180	3,920	4.59
Riddrie & Cranhill	70	120	180	240	6,857	3.50
Ruchazie & Garthamlock	50	90	110	150	4,606	3.26
Springboig & Barlanark	100	170	240	270	7,947	3.40
Tollcross & West Shettleston	120	210	290	360	9,976	3.61
North Glasgow Community Health & Care Partnership						
Balornock & Barmulloch	60	80	110	120	4,426	2.71
Blackhill & Hogganfield	30	40	60	70	2,513	2.79
Kelvindale & Kelvinside	20	30	30	40	6,450	0.62
Lambhill & Milton	90	150	180	250	7,686	3.25
Maryhill Road Corridor	80	120	170	210	9,655	2.18
North Maryhill & Summerston	70	120	140	190	7,618	2.49
Robroyston & Millerston	10	20	30	40	4,054	0.99
Ruchill & Possilpark	80	130	190	210	6,008	3.50
Sighthill, Roystonhill & Germiston	90	130	180	230	9,097	2.53
Springburn	90	160	220	290	9,250	3.14
South East Glasgow Community Health & Care Partnership						
Carmunnock	0	0	10	10	874	1.14
Castlemilk	120	220	260	310	9,283	3.34
Cathcart & Simshill	20	50	60	70	5,877	1.19
Croftfoot	30	50	60	80	4,133	1.94
Govanhill	110	160	210	290	10,909	2.66
Greater Gorbals	50	90	130	170	5,845	2.91
Kingspark & Mount Florida	30	60	90	80	6,199	1.29
Langside &	40	60	80	100	8,210	1.22

Battlefield						
Pollokshields East	40	70	90	110	4,938	2.23
Pollokshields West	20	40	40	50	4,339	1.15
Shawlands & Strathbungo	30	50	60	90	6,596	1.36
Toryglen	30	50	70	90	3,117	2.89
South West Glasgow Community Health & Care Partnership						
Arden & Carnwadric	70	130	170	220	6,144	3.58
Bellahouston, Craigton & Mosspark	40	70	80	100	5,585	1.79
Corkerhill & North Pollok	40	50	100	100	2,937	3.40
Crookston & South Cardonald	40	80	100	120	4,749	2.53
Greater Govan	120	190	220	270	8,057	3.35
Ibrox & Kingston	110	210	220	290	9,641	3.01
Newlands & Cathcart	20	30	30	40	4,552	0.88
North Cardonald & Penilee	70	120	150	190	8,434	2.25
Pollok	60	100	110	130	7,196	1.81
Pollokshaws & Mansewood	60	100	120	160	8,344	1.92
Priesthill & Househillwood	80	120	160	200	5,246	3.81
South Nitshill & Darnley	30	40	60	90	5,279	1.70
West Glasgow Community Health & Care Partnership						
Anniesland, Jordanhill & Whiteinch	20	40	70	90	6,458	1.39
Blairdardie	10	20	40	40	2,395	1.67
Broomhill & Partick West	40	70	100	120	9,056	1.33
City Centre & Merchant City	60	110	140	200	12,209	1.64
Drumchapel	100	160	210	260	8,031	3.24
Hillhead & Woodlands	80	130	160	220	15,938	1.38
Hyndland, Dowanhill & Partick East	40	70	90	100	12,397	0.81
Knightswood	110	170	220	290	10,944	2.65
Temple & Anniesland	50	100	130	160	7,193	2.22
Yoker & Scotstoun	70	120	150	190	8,867	2.14
Yorkhill & Anderston	20	40	70	80	8,152	0.98

Other geographies available: [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

Section 3 Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition 2010

This section shows the breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition for quarter ending May 2010 for Scotland.

Data are broken down into 21 medical categories as listed in Table 6 (left hand column). We have re-classified the data into seven categories (right hand column).

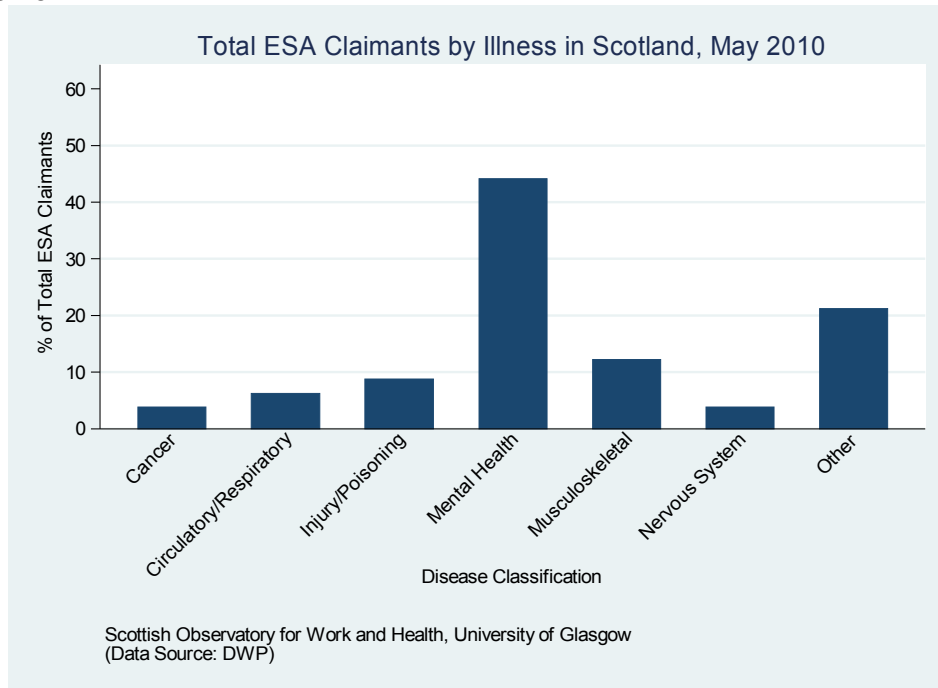
Table 6

ESA Caseload by Medical Condition: ICD (Disease) Coding by DWP	Recoded Disease Classification
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	Other
Neoplasms	Cancer
Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming organs and certain diseases involving the immune mechanism	Other
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	Other
Mental and Behavioural Disorders	Mental Health
Diseases of the Nervous System	Nervous System
Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	Other
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	Other
Diseases of the Circulatory System	Circulatory/Respiratory
Diseases of the Respiratory System	Circulatory/Respiratory
Diseases of the Digestive System	Other
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous System	Other
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal system and Connective Tissue	Musculoskeletal
Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	Other
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	Other
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	Other
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	Other
Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	Other
Injury, Poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	Injury/Poisoning
Factors influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	Other
Claimants without any diagnosis code on the system	Other

12. Breakdown by medical condition

Figure 18 shows the number of ESA claimants in Scotland by medical condition expressed as a percent of total claimants.

Figure 18



Other geographies available: [Glasgow](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

44% of all ESA claims in Scotland are due to mental and behavioural disorders. The residual illness category of 'Other' comprises around 20% of all ESA claims. This category can be considered to represent illnesses not defined by the other 6 disease classifications (see Table 6). Comparing geographies, Glasgow has the highest percent of claimants claiming because of a mental health problem (49.1%) and East Dunbartonshire the lowest (40.0%). All geographies are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

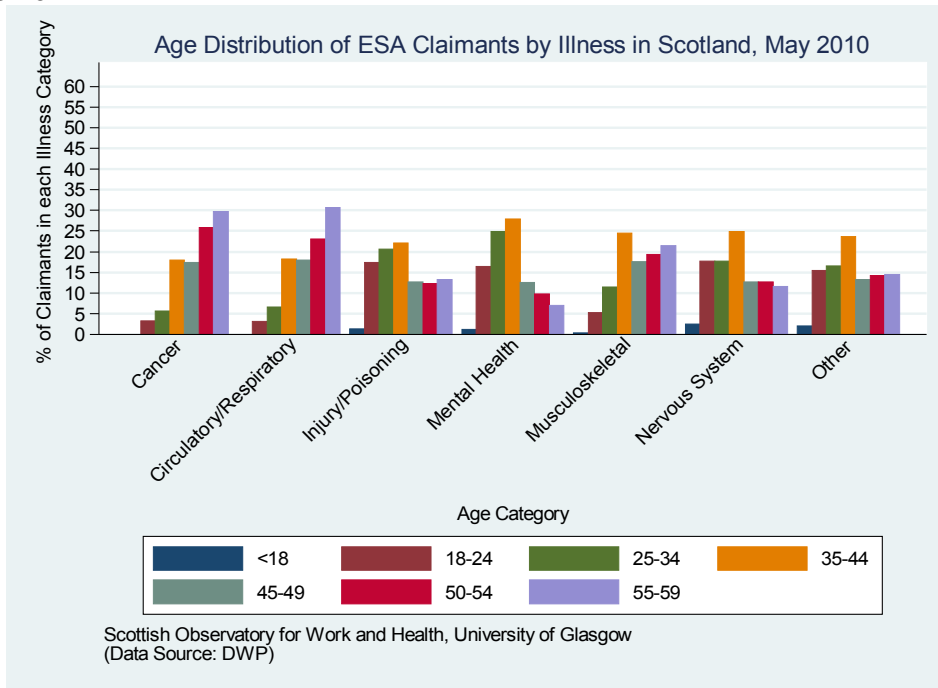
	ESA claiming due to mental health (% of total)
Scotland	44.1
Glasgow	49.1
North Lanarkshire	43.4
South Lanarkshire	44.9
East Dunbartonshire	40.0
East Renfrewshire	44.4
Inverclyde	44.4
Renfrewshire	45.5
West Dunbartonshire	44.3

The following sections detail ESA claimants broken down by medical condition AND age, duration of claim, stage of claim, ethnicity. The total number of ESA claimants are small in East Dunbartonshire (700) and East Renfrewshire (630). When each medical condition is broken down further the categories become very small (e.g. in East Dunbartonshire there are only 40 claimants claiming due to cancer) and therefore these local authorities are not be included in the following sections.

13. Breakdown by mental condition and age

Figure 19 shows the number of ESA claimants in Scotland by medical condition and age expressed as a percent of total claimants in each illness category.

Figure 19



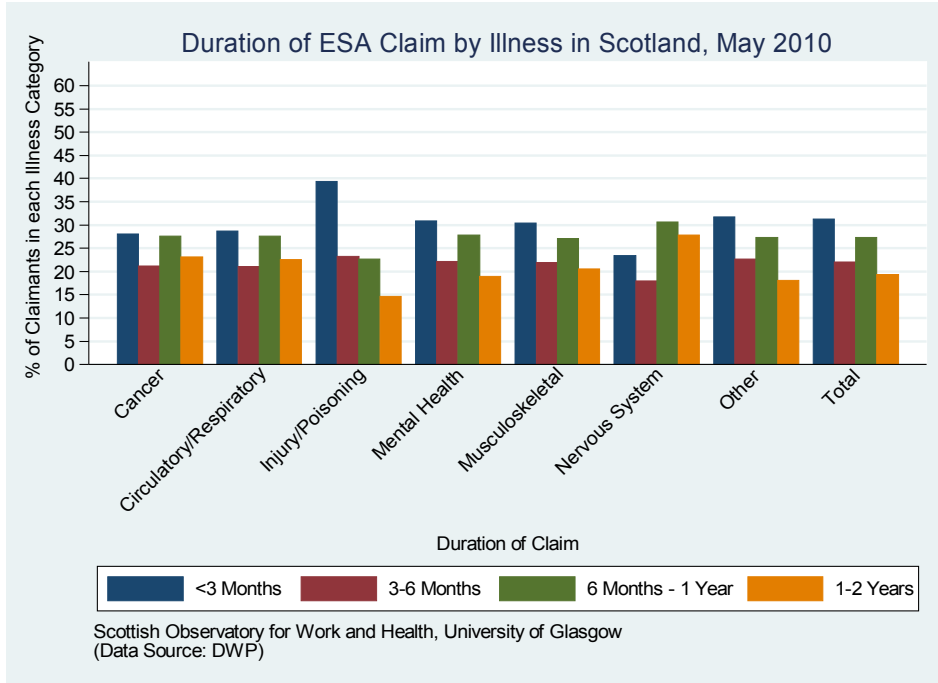
Other geographies available: [Glasgow](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

The age distribution of ESA claimants differs across the illness categories. Cancer and circulatory/respiratory conditions increase with age. In contrast, ESA claims due to injury/poisoning are more concentrated among the younger working-age population. Mental and behavioural disorders, musculoskeletal conditions, diseases of the nervous system as well as other illness conditions all peak in the 35-44 age range. Caution is needed when interpreting the smaller percentage share attributed to older claimants due to the discontinuity of age categories.

14. Breakdown by medical condition and duration of ESA claim

Figure 20 shows the number of ESA claimants in Scotland by medical condition and duration of ESA claim expressed as a percent of total claimants in each illness category.

Figure 20



Other geographies available: [Glasgow](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

The duration of ESA claims does not differ dramatically across illnesses. There are a slightly higher percentage of claimants on ESA for less than 3 months due to injury/poisoning. 40% of claimants on ESA due to injury/poisoning have been claiming ESA for less than 3 months. This result is perhaps not surprising given the transient nature of the illness relative to the other illness categories. More cancer claiming ESA claimants have been claiming for 1-2 years compared to other medical conditions.

15. Breakdown by medical condition and stage of ESA Claim

ESA claimants' longer term entitlement to claim the benefit is dependent on the outcome of the Work Capability Assessment (WCA). The possible outcomes of the WCA are that claimants can be assessed as:

- a) suitable for the ESA Support Group,
- b) suitable for the ESA Work Related Activity Group
- c) Fit for Work (FFW) and therefore not entitled to continue claiming, although there is a right of appeal.

Data from DWP puts ESA claimants into the following categories;

Assessment

Work related activity group

Support group

Unknown

In May 2010 there were 54,010 ESA claimants in Scotland. Table 8 shows the number and percent of total ESA claimants in each group.

Table 8

Scotland	Stage of Claim			
	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	33,860	9,670	4,480	6000
% of Total Claimants	62.7%	17.9%	8.3%	11.1%

Other geographies available: [Glasgow](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [East Dunbartonshire](#), [East Renfrewshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

In May 2010 62.7% of claimants were in the assessment stage, 17.9% had been placed in the work related activity group and 8.3% in the support group in Scotland. The assessment phase will include those waiting for the WCA, those FFW and those appealing a FFW decision but at present further information on the assessment group is not available.

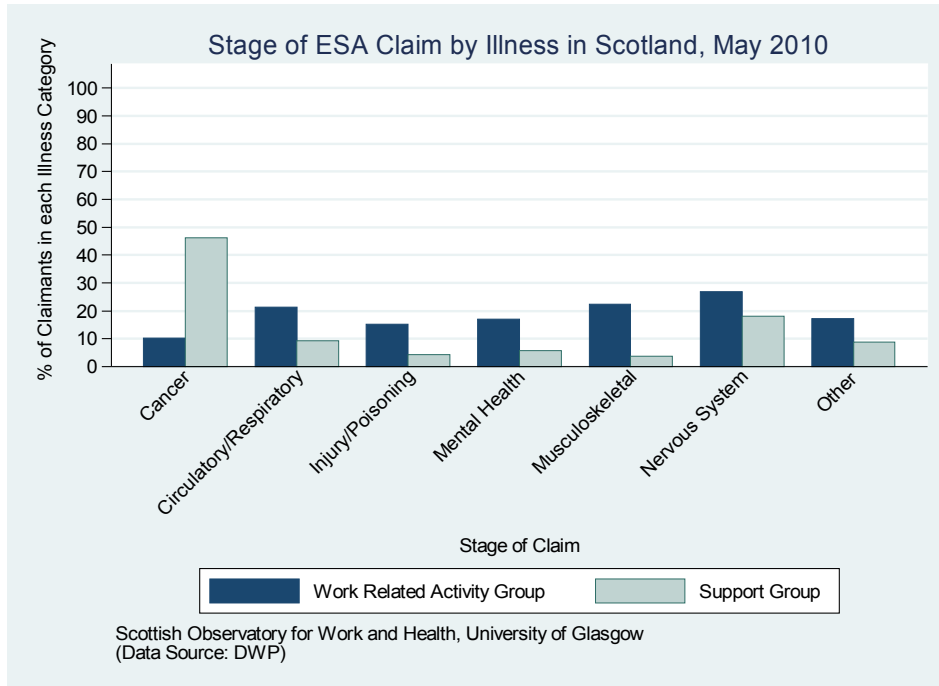
The stage of claim data is shown in two ways:

1. Expressed as percent of total claimants in each illness category. This allows us to ask, What percentage of ESA claims due to cancer, mental health and musculoskeletal conditions are placed in the support group?
2. Expressed as percent of total claimants in each stage of claim group. This allows us to ask, What percentage of the work related activity group or support group are on ESA due to cancer and mental health?

The assessment and unknown groups are not included in the graphs.

Figure 21 shows the number of ESA claimants by medical condition and stage of ESA claim expressed as a percent of total claimants in each illness category.

Figure 21

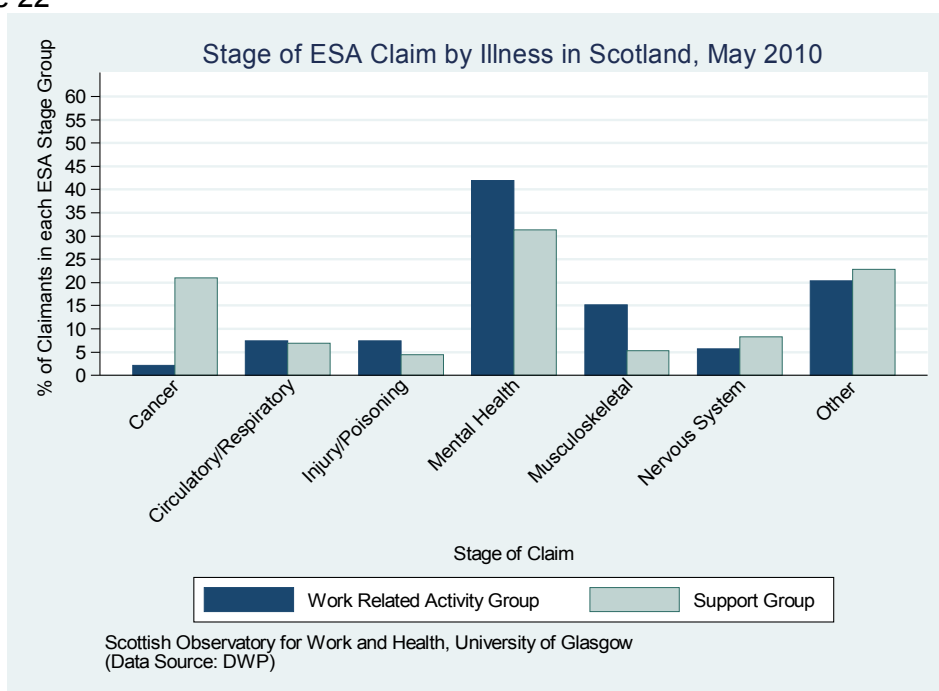


Other geographies available: [Glasgow](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

46% of claimants on ESA due to cancer are placed within the support group of the ESA claims process. This percentage far exceeds the level observed for the other illness categories (mental health 5.9%, musculoskeletal 3.7%). Instead, the majority of claimants for the remaining illness classifications are within the assessment stage of their ESA claim (not shown on graph). For example, 67% of claimants with mental and behavioural disorders in Scotland are within the assessment phase of the ESA claims process. More of those with problems of the nervous system (27%) are in the work related activity group than other illnesses (mental health 17%, musculoskeletal 22.4%).

Figure 22 shows the number of ESA claimants by medical condition and stage of ESA claim expressed as a percent of total claimants in each stage of claim group.

Figure 22



Other geographies available: [Glasgow](#), [North Lanarkshire](#), [South Lanarkshire](#), [Inverclyde](#), [Renfrewshire](#), [West Dunbartonshire](#).

47.2% of all claimants placed within the assessment phase of the ESA process are claims due to mental and behavioural disorders (not shown on graph). Mental and behavioural disorders also represent 31.3% of the total number of claimants placed within the Support Group. ESA claims due to cancer represent 21% of the Support Group total in Scotland. The main reason for claiming ESA in the Work Related Activity Group is mental and behavioural disorders followed by other illnesses.

16. Breakdown by medical condition and ethnicity

Table 9 shows the number of ESA claimants by medical condition and ethnicity expressed as percent of total claimants in each ethnic category, May 2010.

The unknown and did not answer category have been combined to produce the missing category.

Table 9

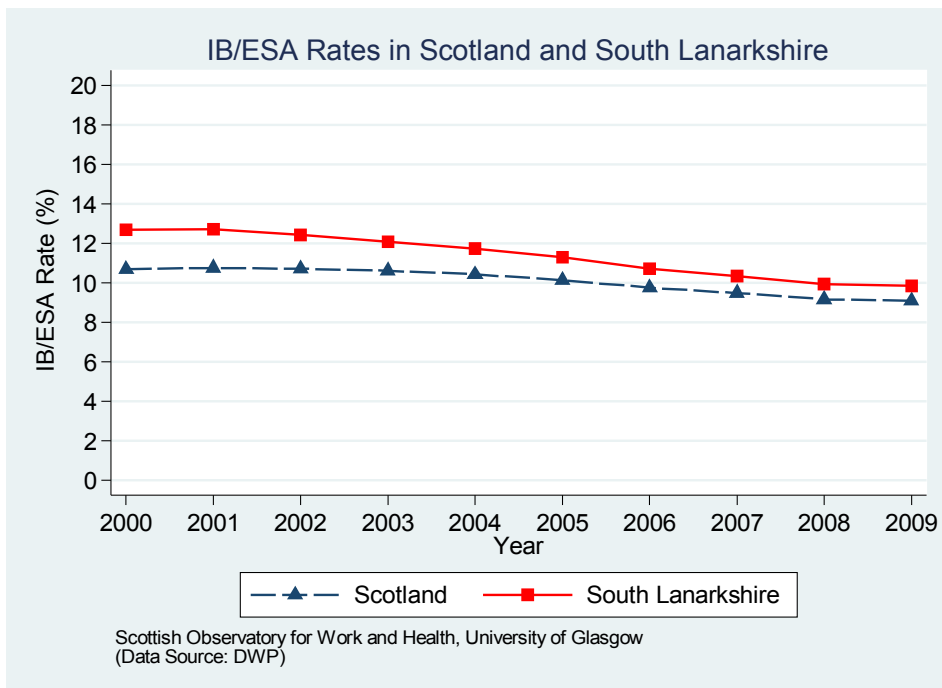
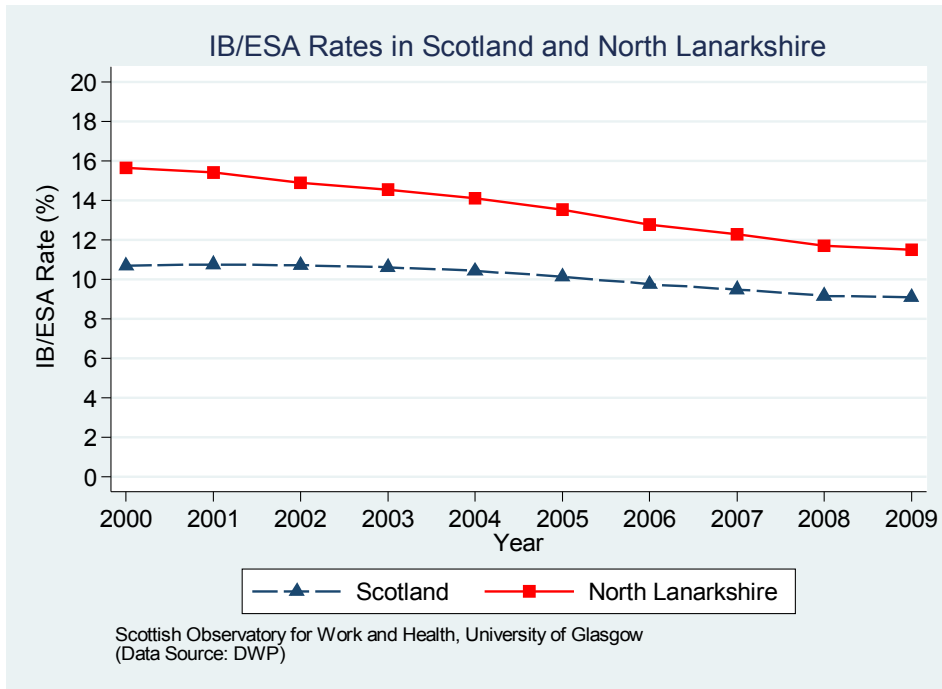
Scotland	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Missing
Mental Health	46.8	50.0	34.1	41.7	32.0	34.8
Nervous System	3.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.0	6.1
Circulatory & Respiratory	6.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	4.0	7.9
Musculoskeletal	12.1	16.7	18.2	16.7	20.0	13.2
Injury/Poisoning	8.6	16.7	9.1	16.7	8.0	10.2
Cancer	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.0	1.5
Other	20.4	16.7	27.3	16.7	28.0	26.3
Number in each group	43790	60	440	120	250	8560

Other geographies available: [Glasgow](#)

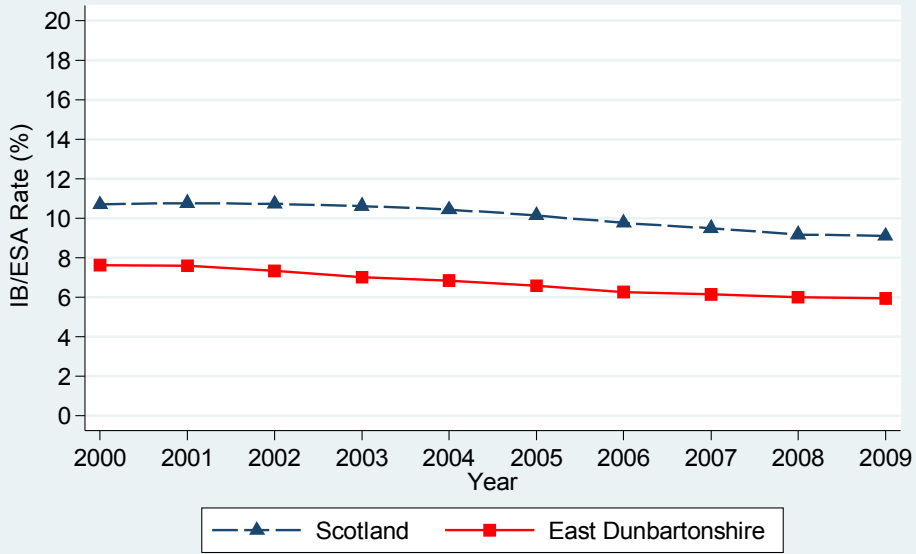
Due to the low numbers of ESA claimants in the Mixed, Asian, Black and Chinese categories other geographies are not shown.

Caution needs to be taken when interpreting these data due to the small sample size and the fact that the data has been rounded. However it does appear that more White claimants claim because of mental health problems (46.8%) than Asian (34.1%) and Chinese (32%) claimants. More Asian (18.2%) and Chinese (20%) claimants claim more because of musculoskeletal problems than White claimants (12.1%).

**Appendix 1: Section 1 – Total Sickness-related Benefit Claimants
IB/ESA rates**

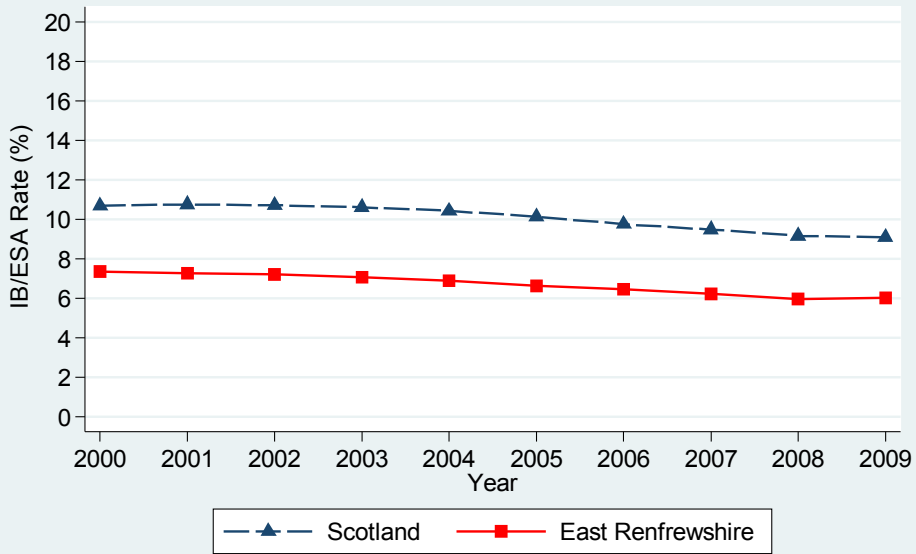


IB/ESA Rates in Scotland and East Dunbartonshire



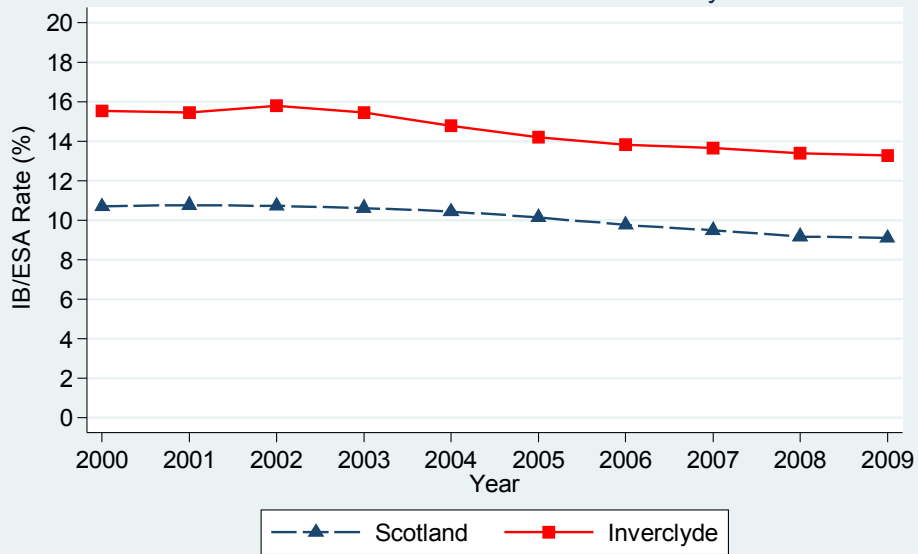
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

IB/ESA Rates in Scotland and East Renfrewshire



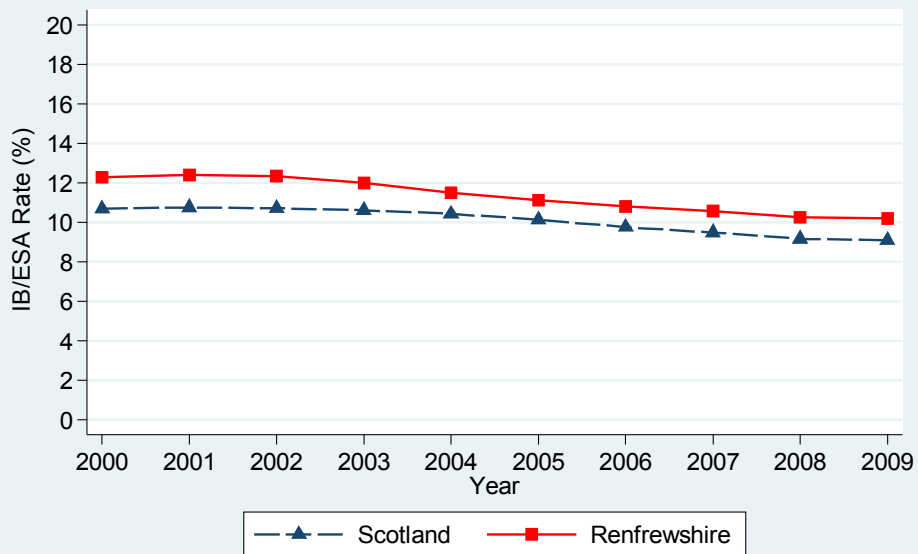
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(Data Source: DWP)

IB/ESA Rates in Scotland and Inverclyde

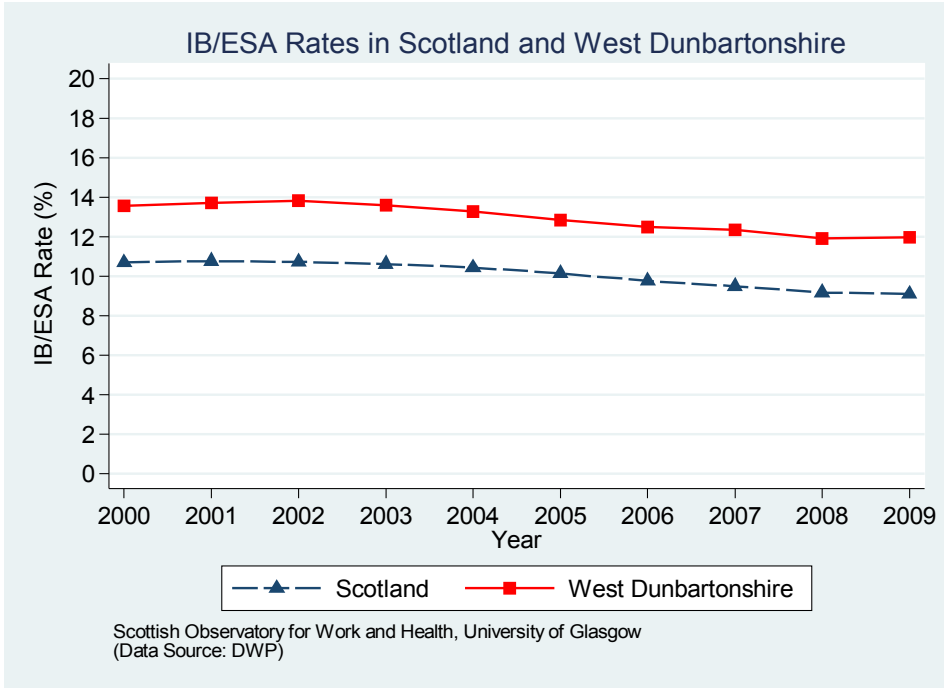


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(Data Source: DWP)

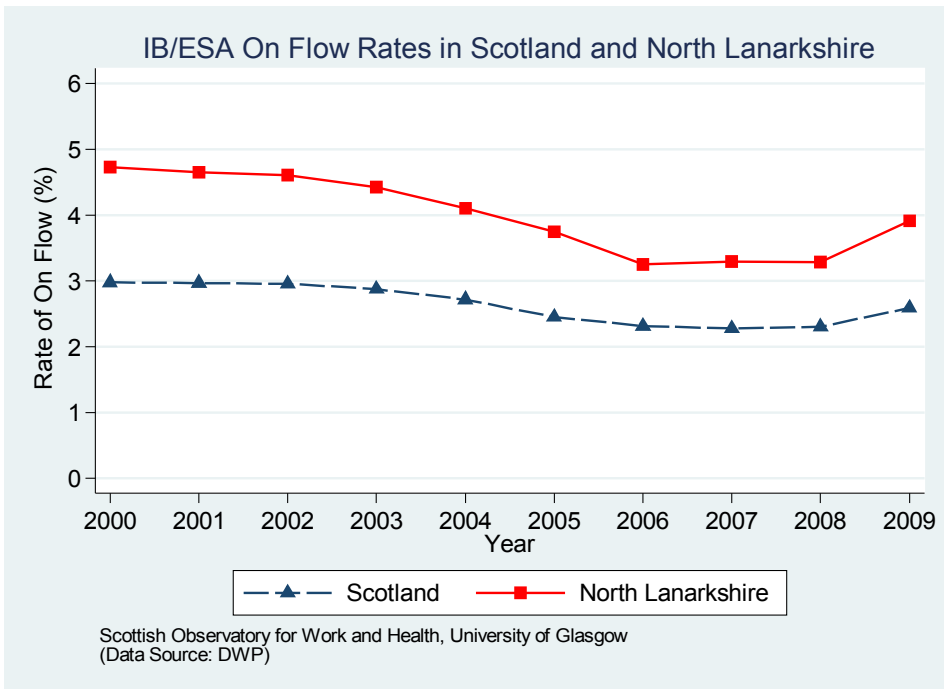
IB/ESA Rates in Scotland and Renfrewshire



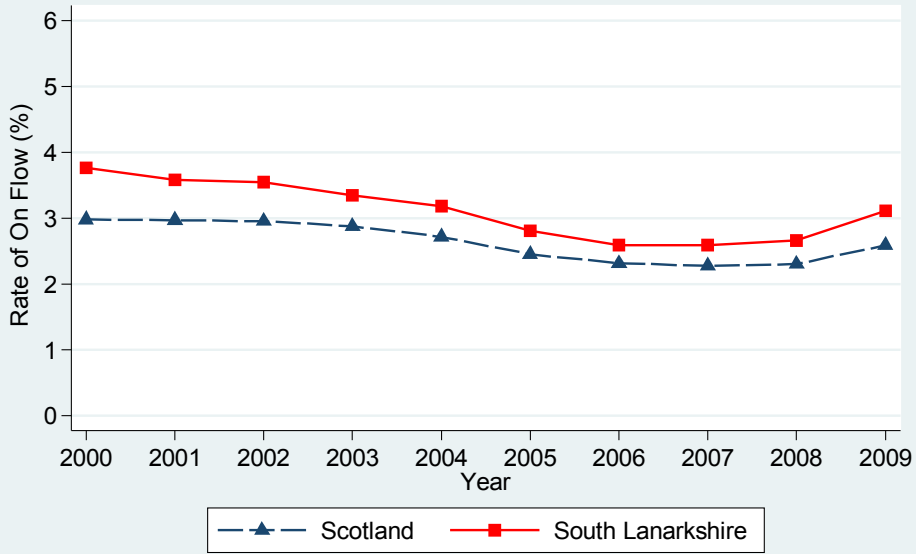
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(Data Source: DWP)



**Appendix 2: Section 1 – Total Sickness-related Benefit Claimants
On flow rates**

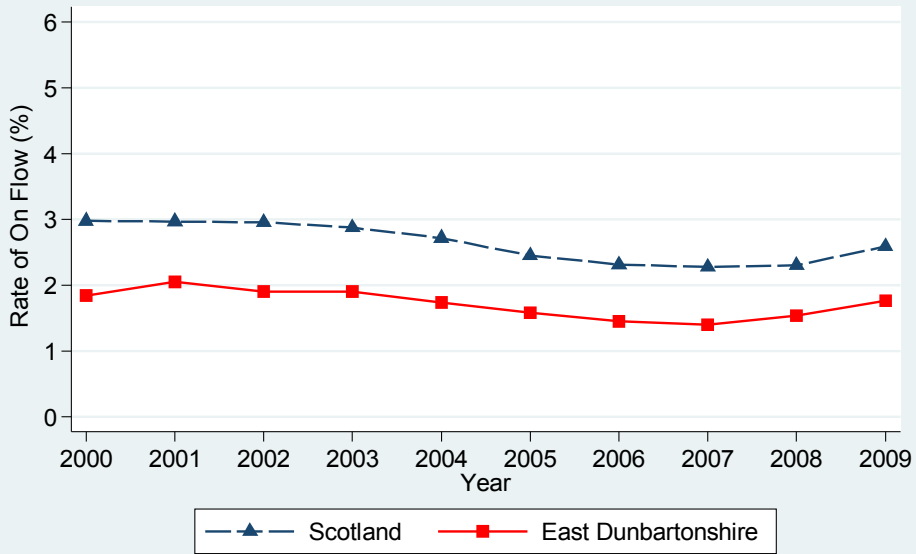


IB/ESA On Flow Rates in Scotland and South Lanarkshire



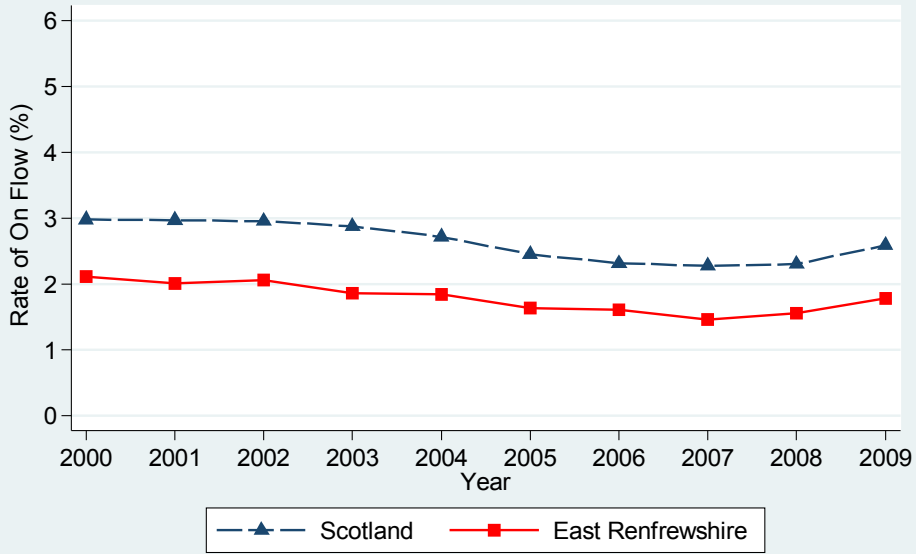
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

IB/ESA On Flow Rates in Scotland and East Dunbartonshire



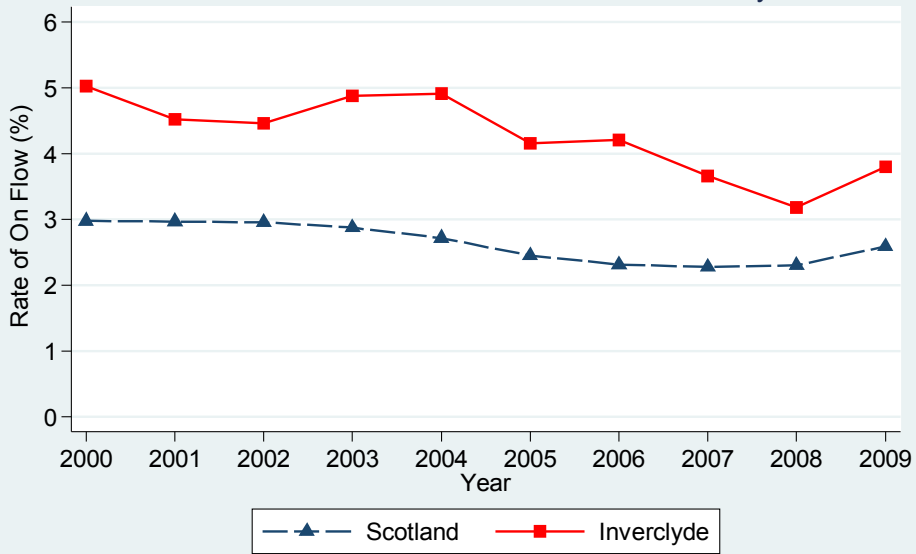
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(Data Source: DWP)

IB/ESA On Flow Rates in Scotland and East Renfrewshire

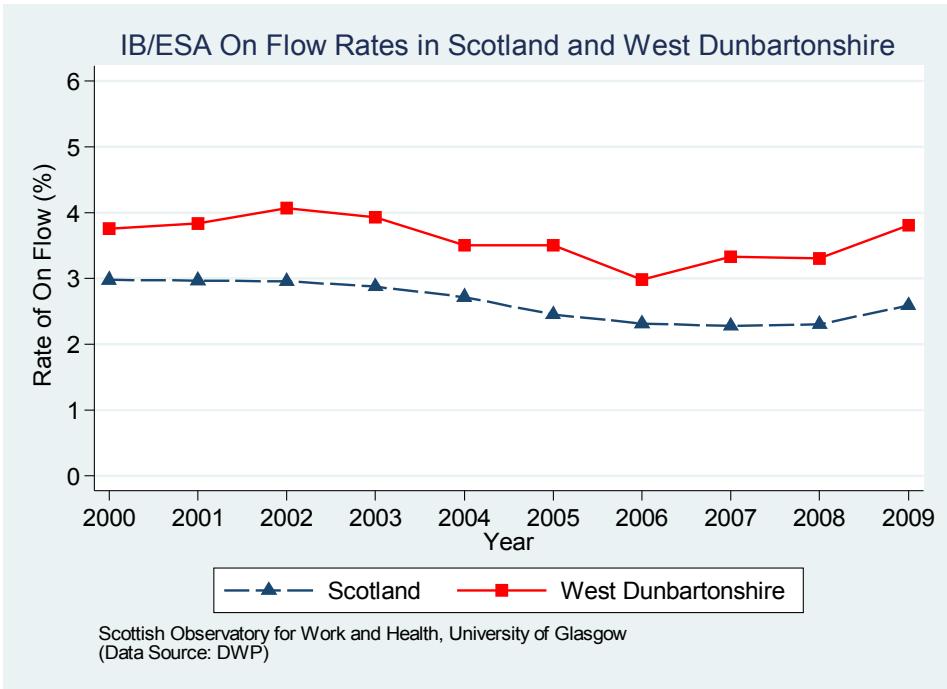
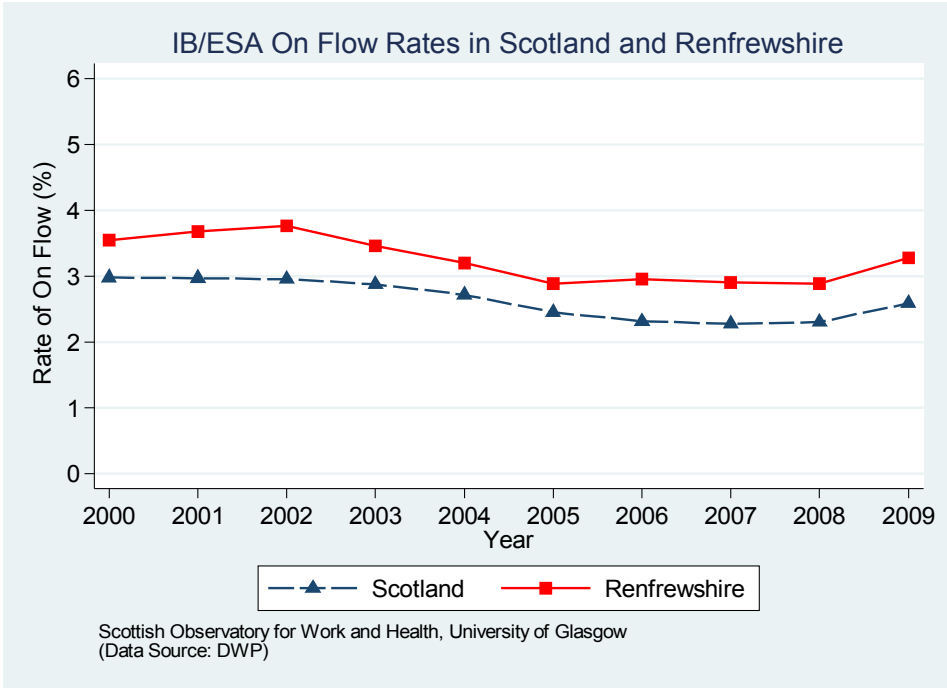


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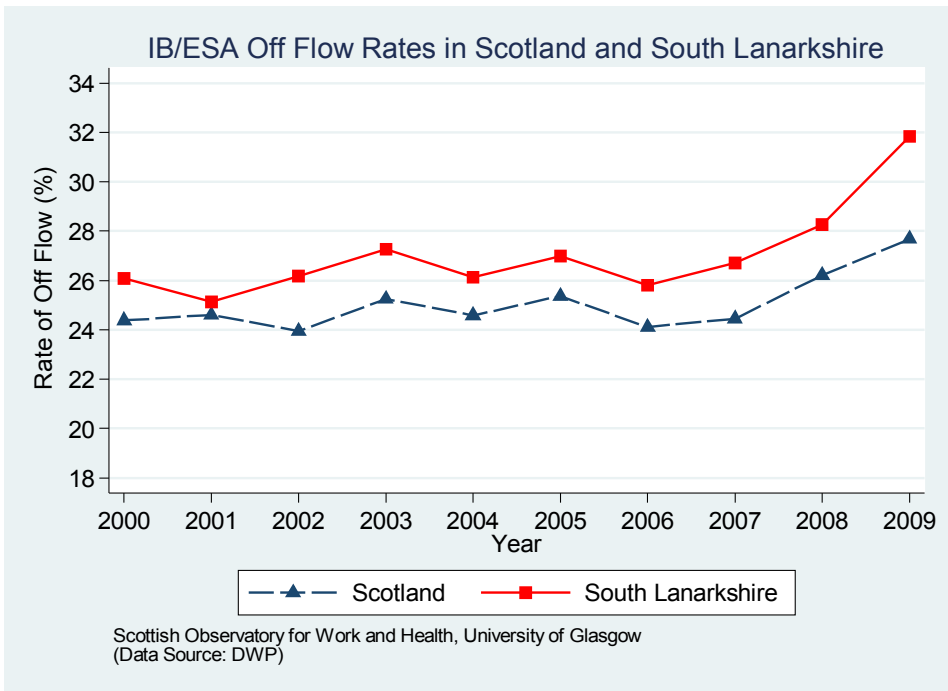
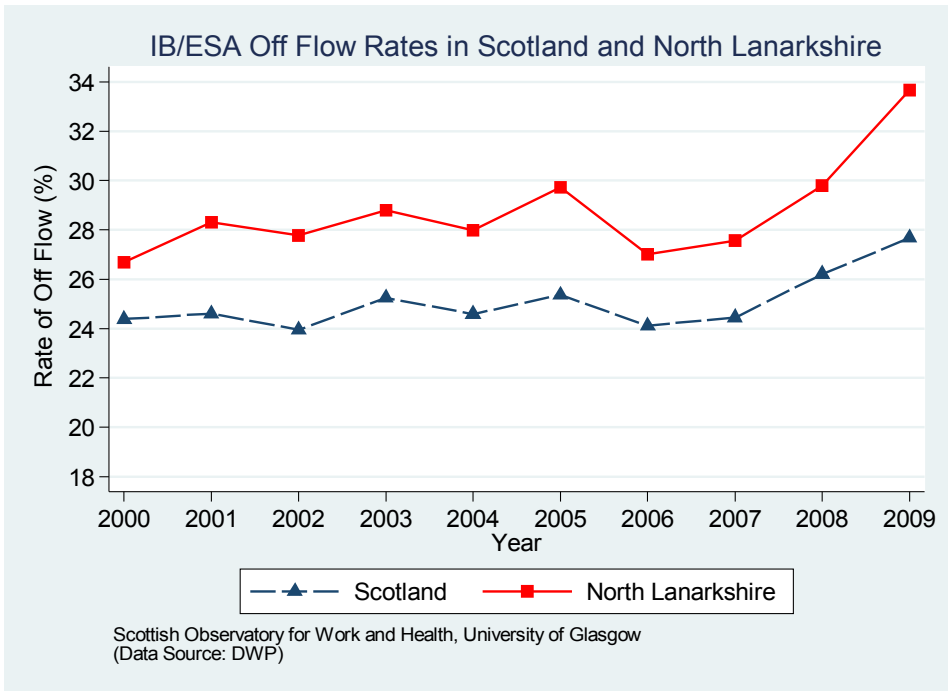
IB/ESA On Flow Rates in Scotland and Inverclyde

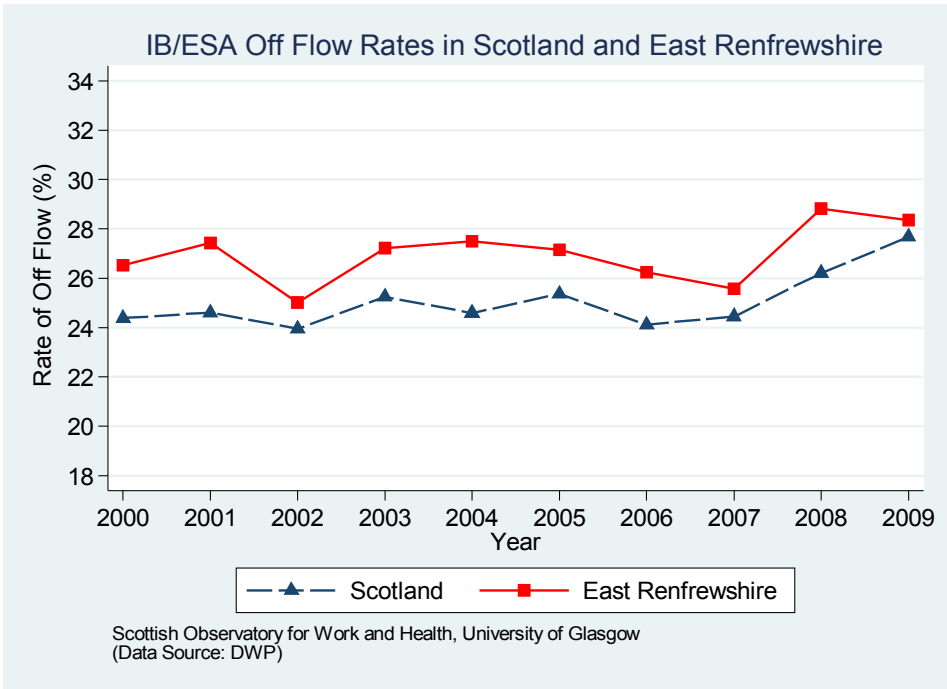
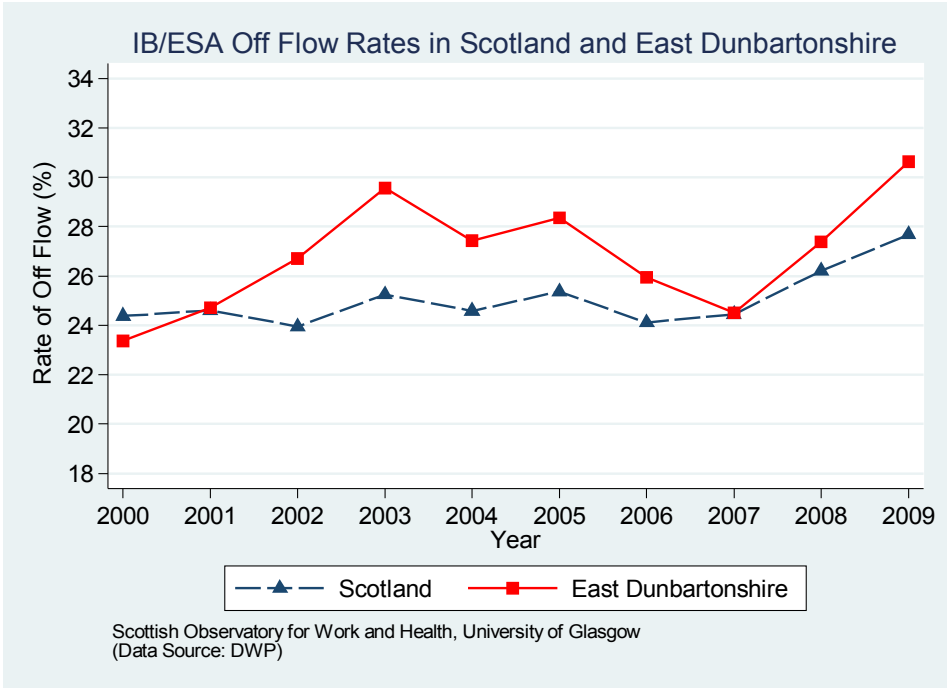


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(Data Source: DWP)

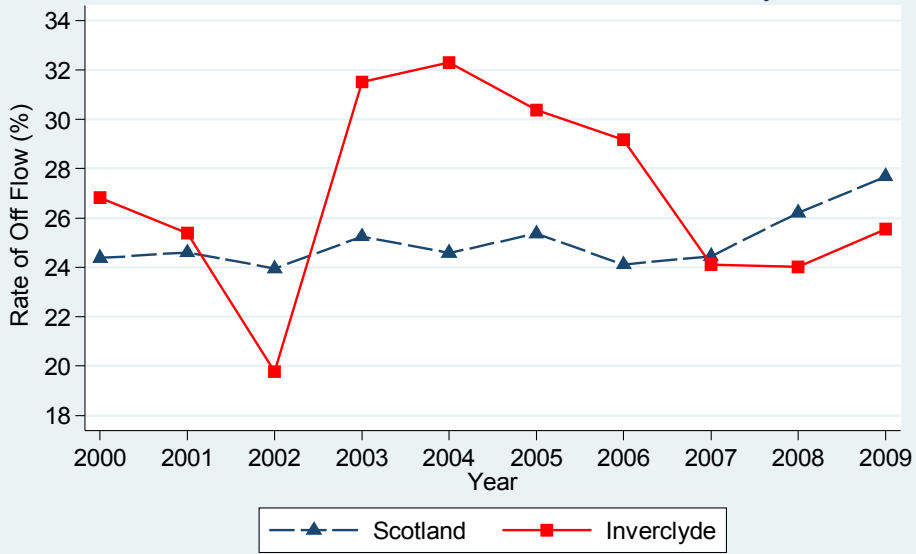


**Appendix 3: Section 1 – Total Sickness-related Benefit Claimants
Off flow rates**



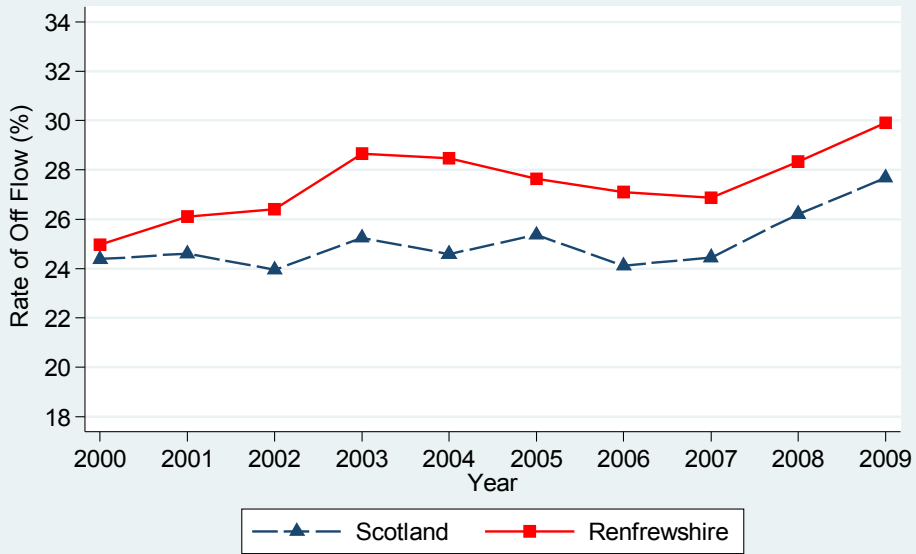


IB/ESA Off Flow Rates in Scotland and Inverclyde

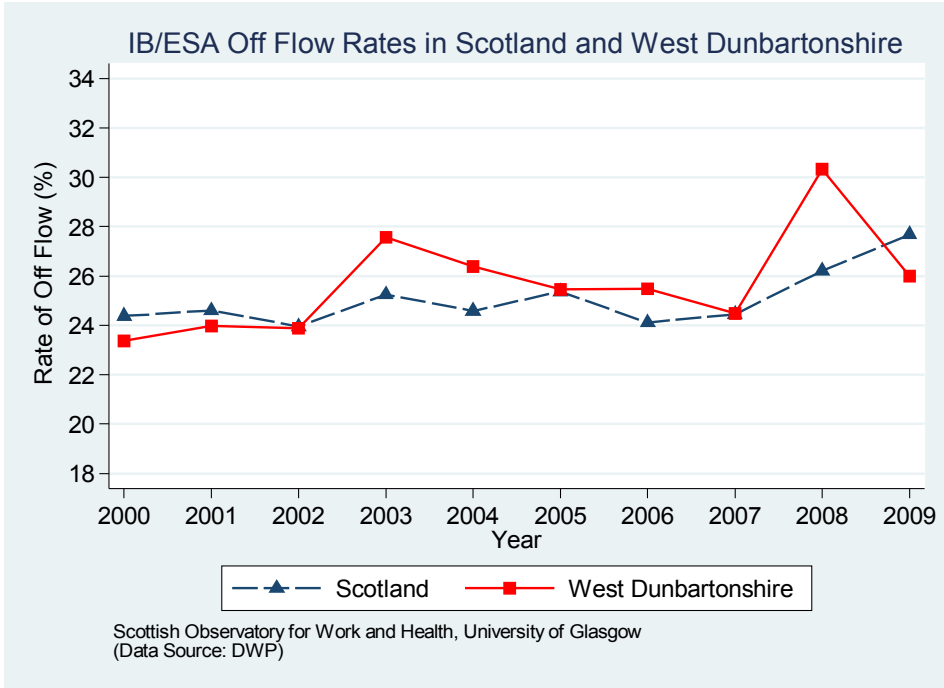


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

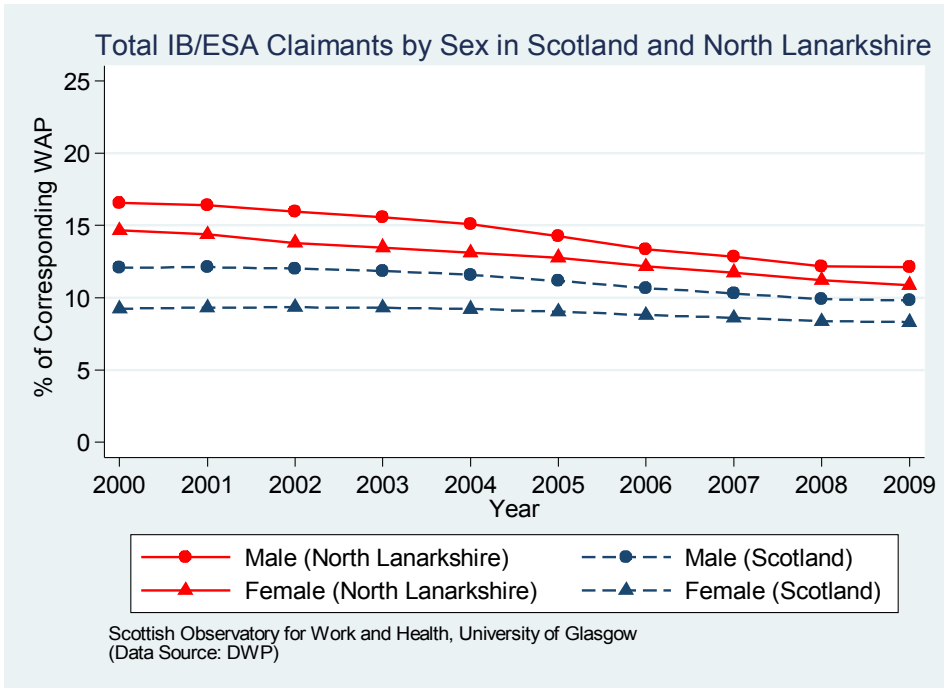
IB/ESA Off Flow Rates in Scotland and Renfrewshire



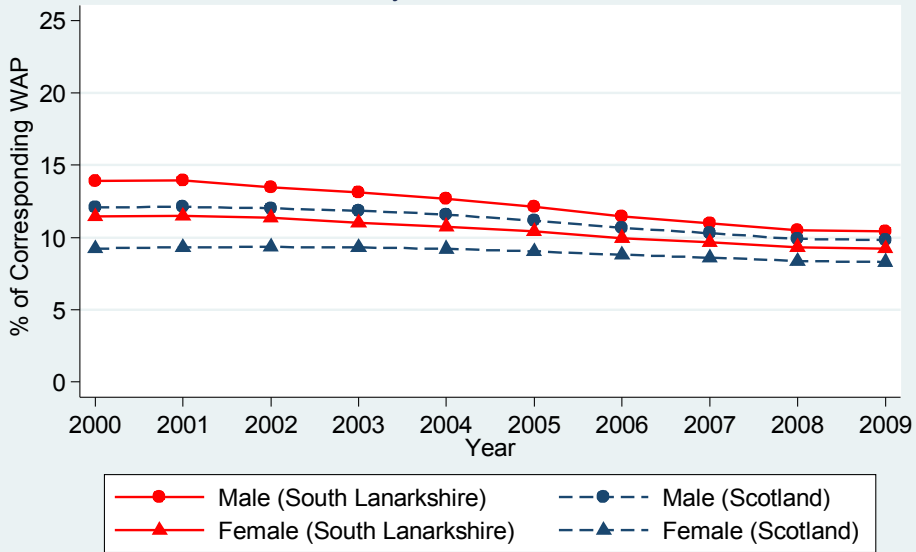
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(Data Source: DWP)



**Appendix 4i: Section 1 – Total sickness-related benefit claimants
Breakdown by Sex
Stock claimants**

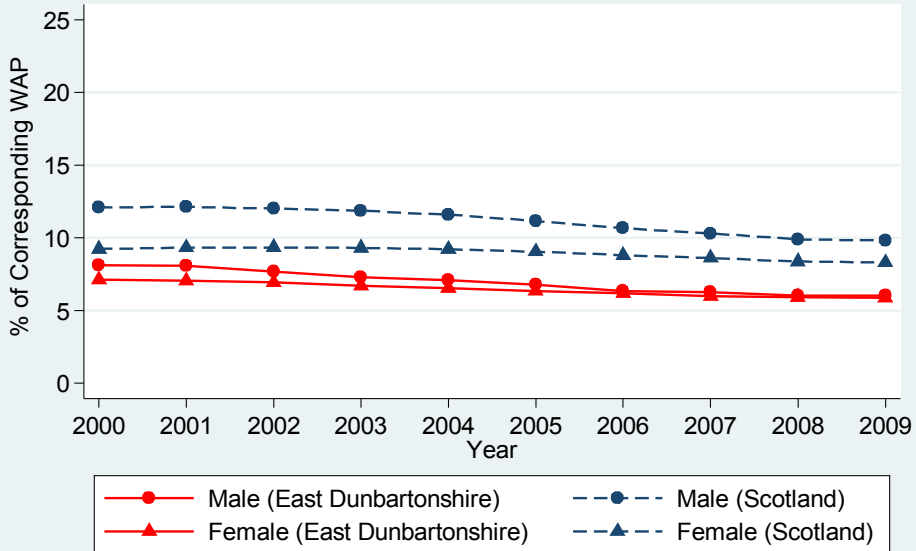


Total IB/ESA Claimants by Sex in Scotland and South Lanarkshire

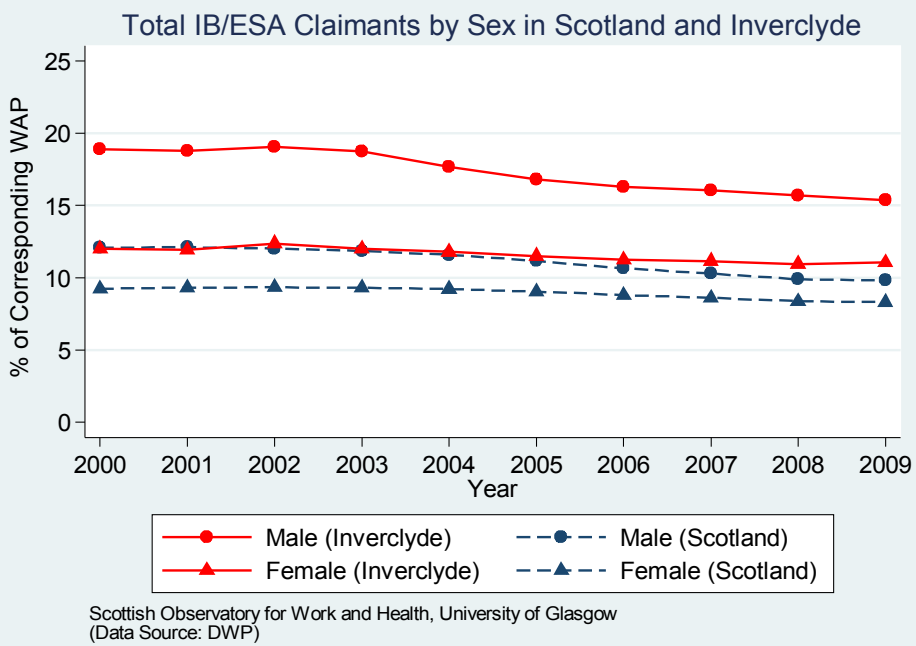
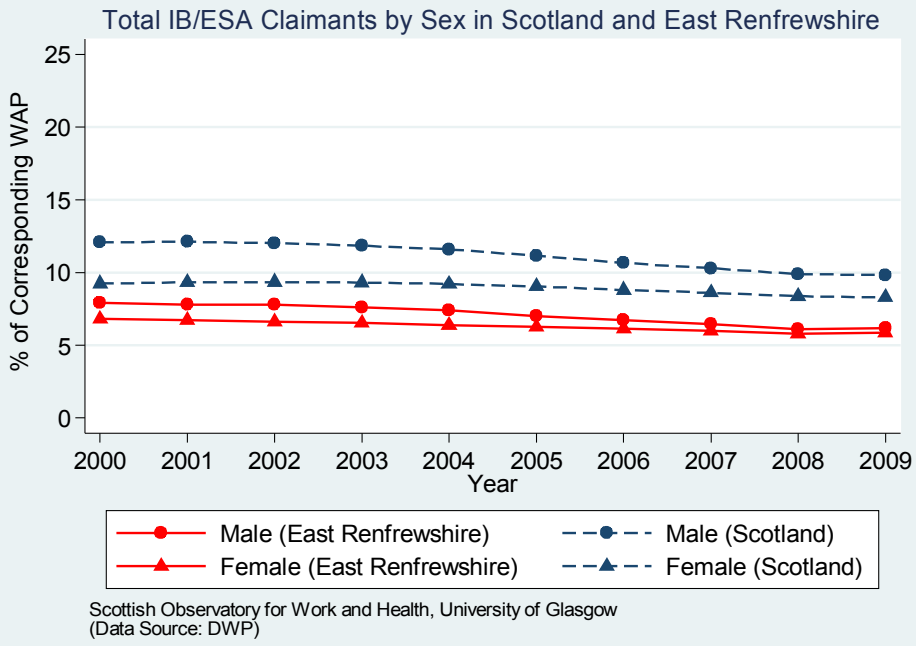


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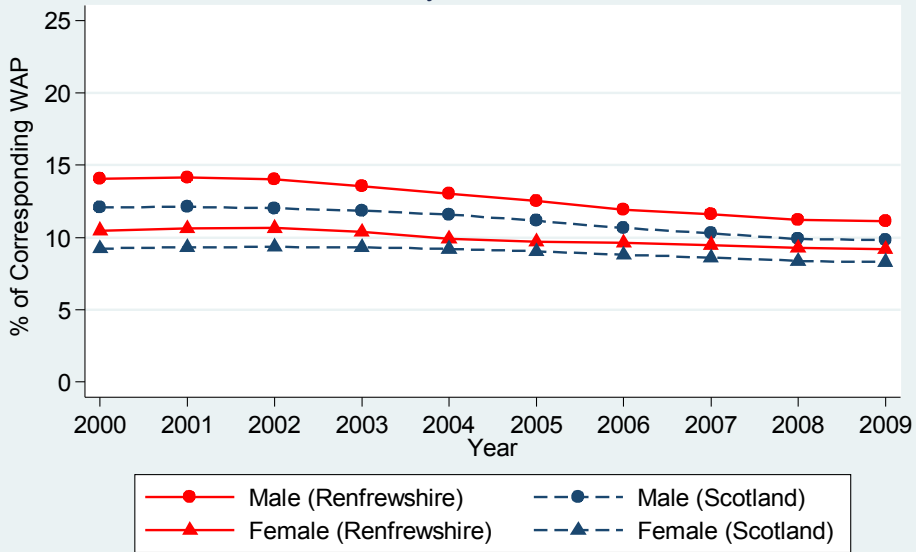
Total IB/ESA Claimants by Sex in Scotland and East Dunbartonshire



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

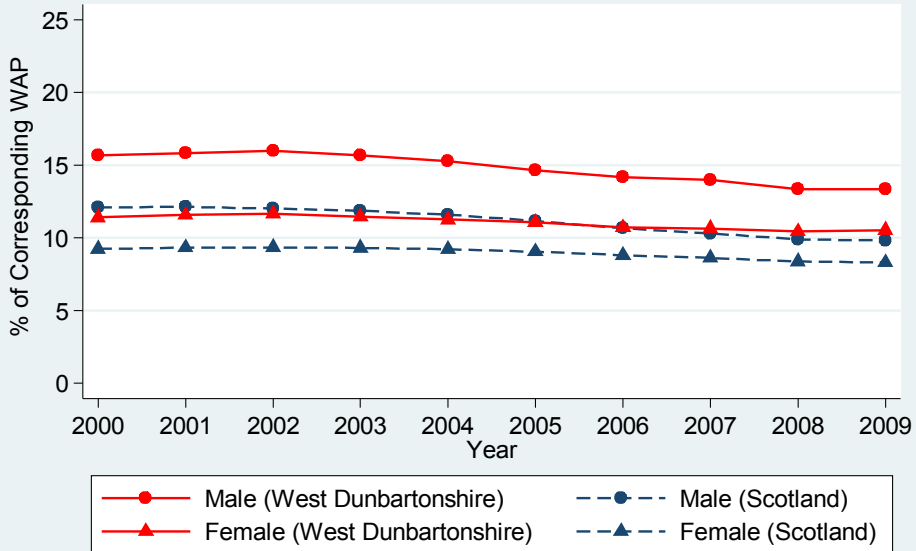


Total IB/ESA Claimants by Sex in Scotland and Renfrewshire



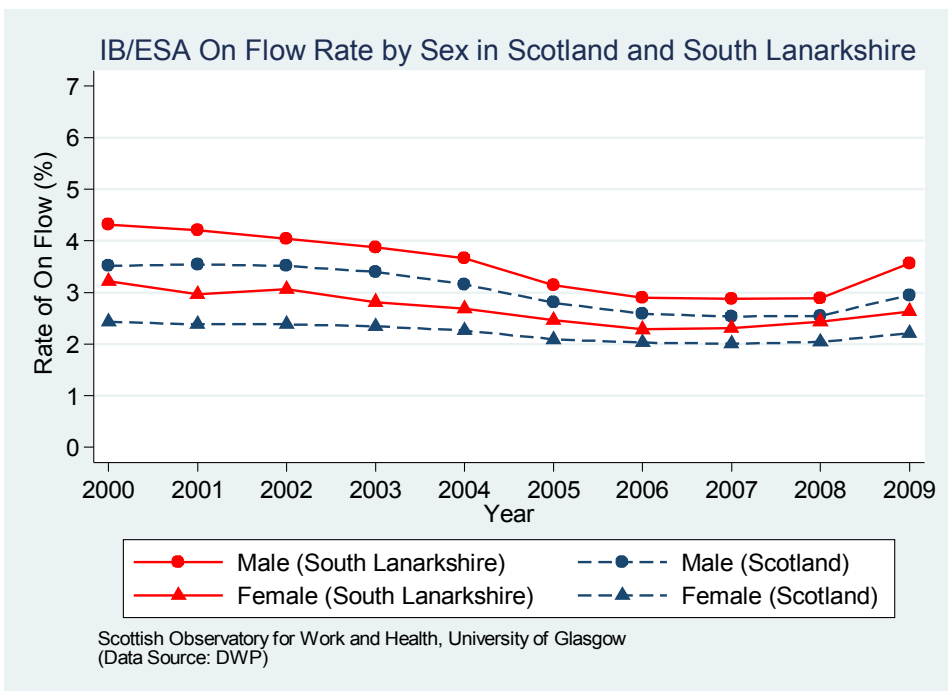
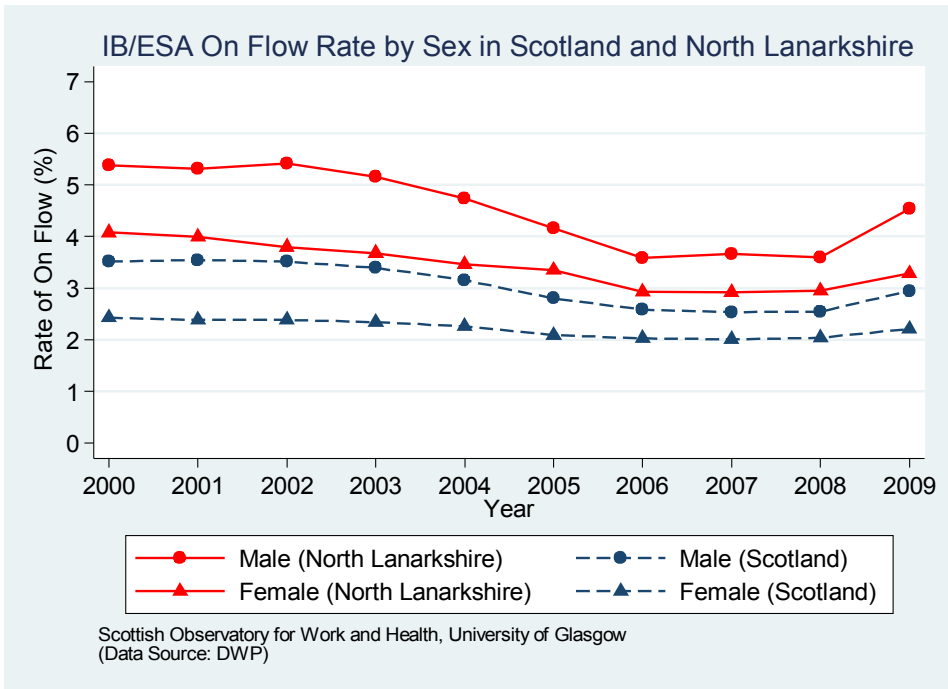
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(Data Source: DWP)

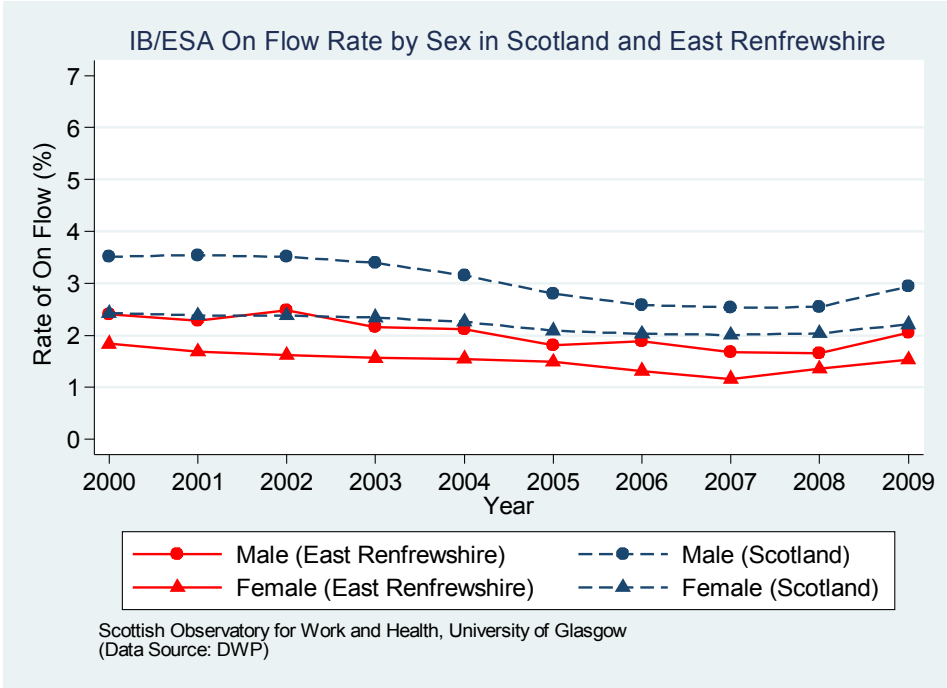
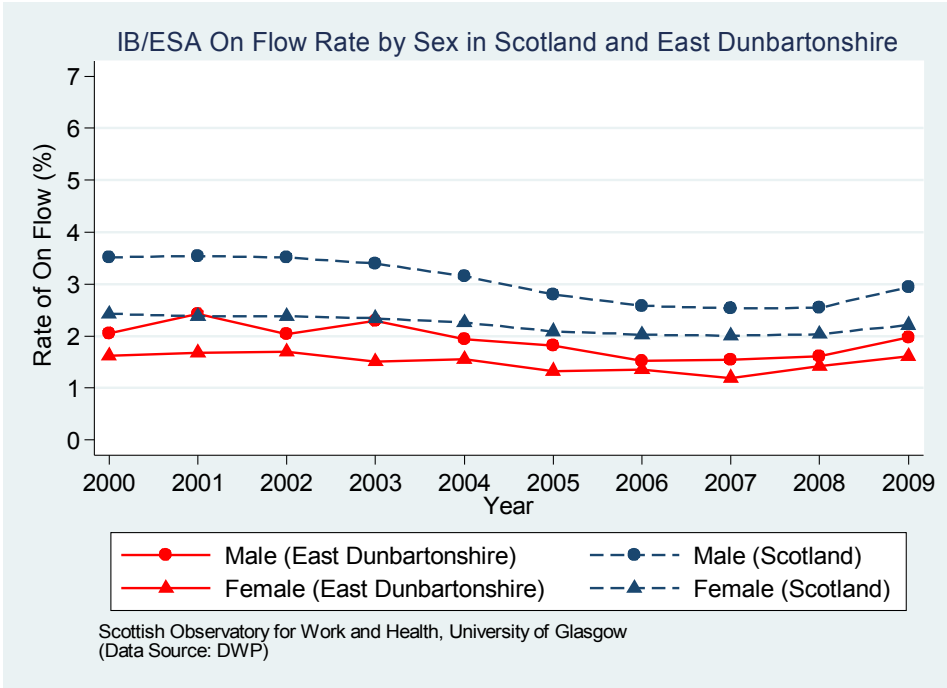
Total IB/ESA Claimants by Sex in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire

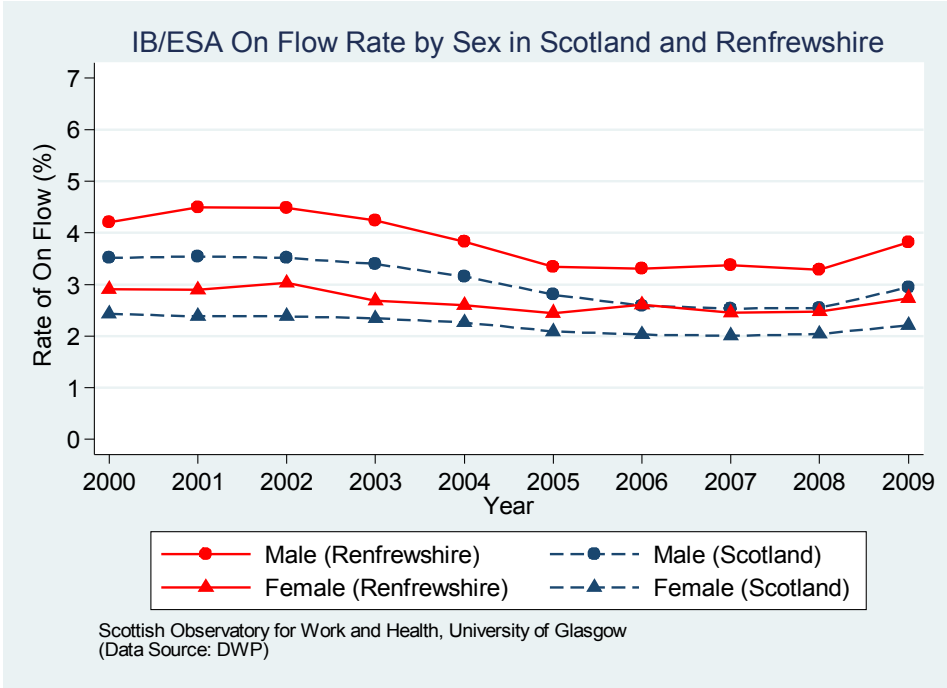
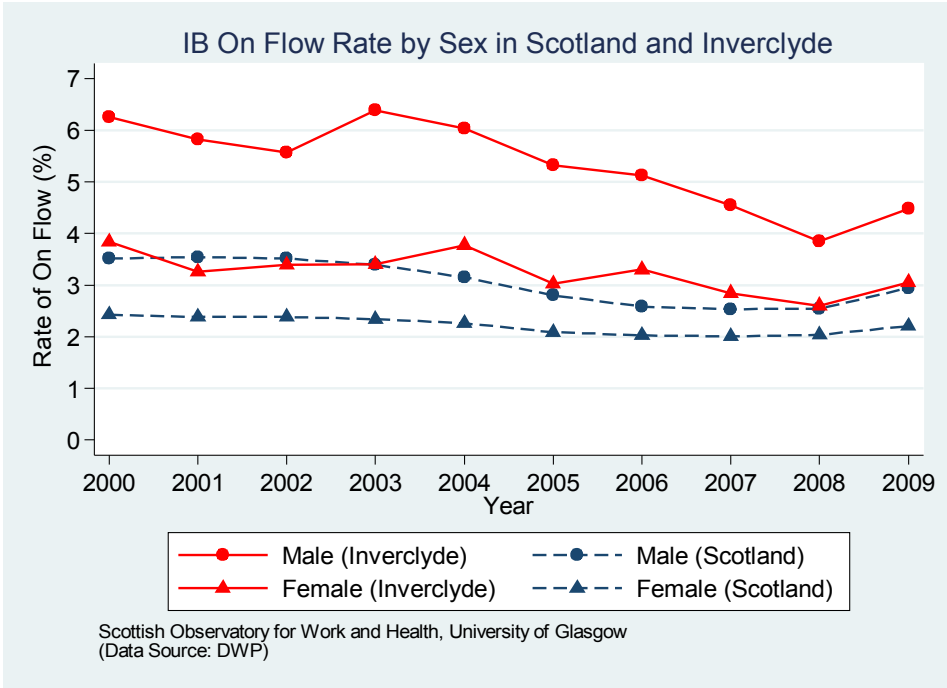


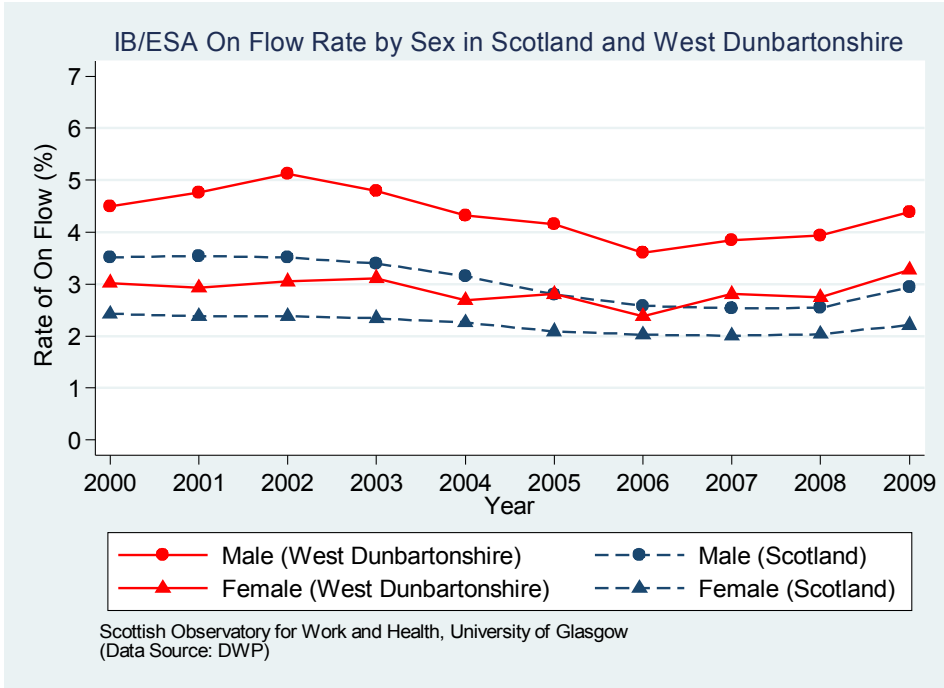
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

**Appendix 4ii: Section 1 – Total sickness-related benefit claimants
Breakdown by Sex
On flow claimants**

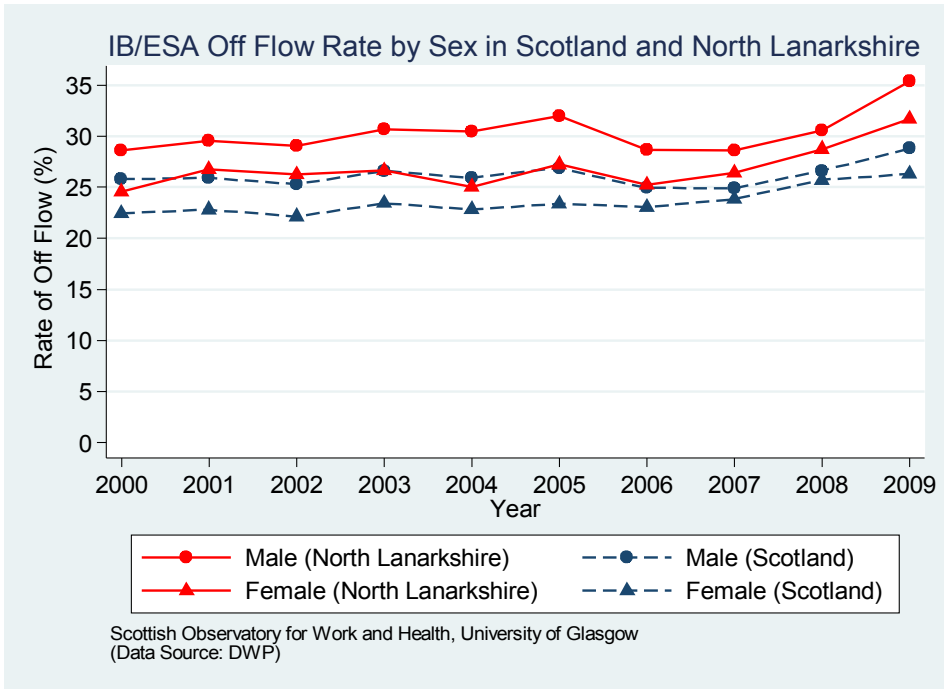


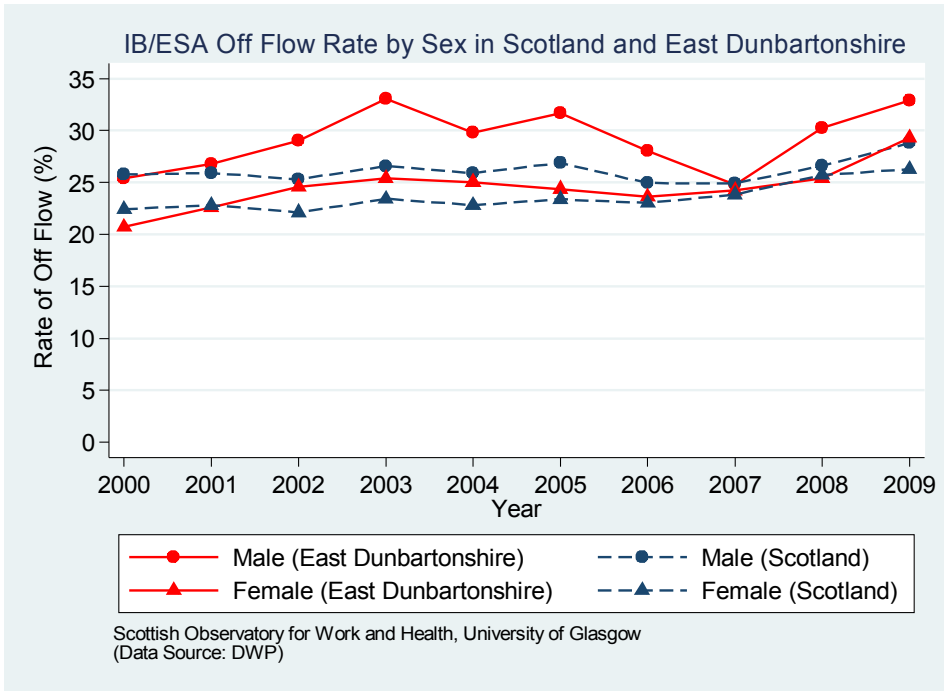
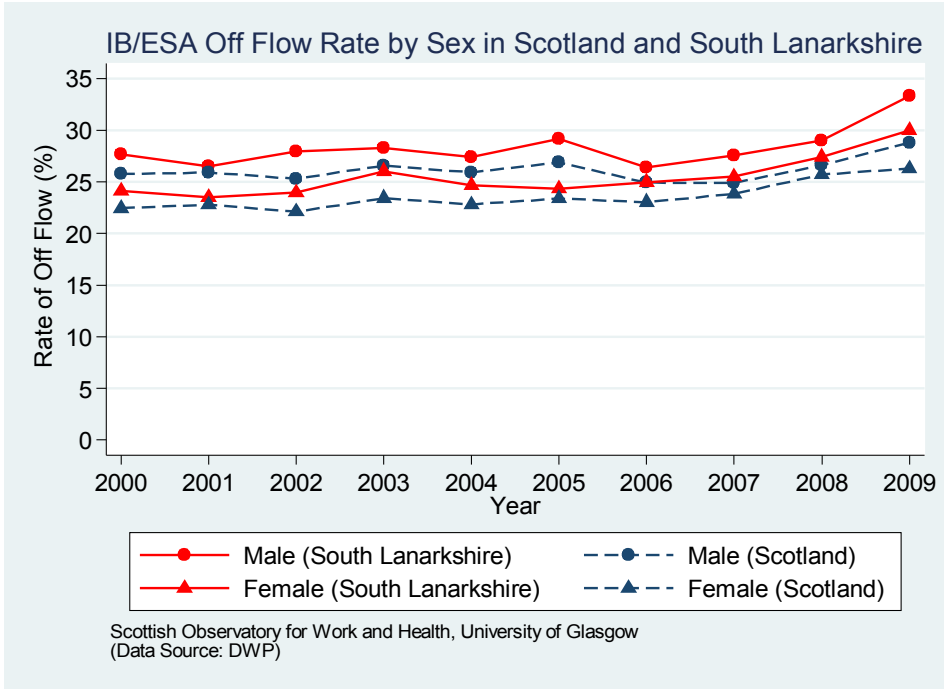


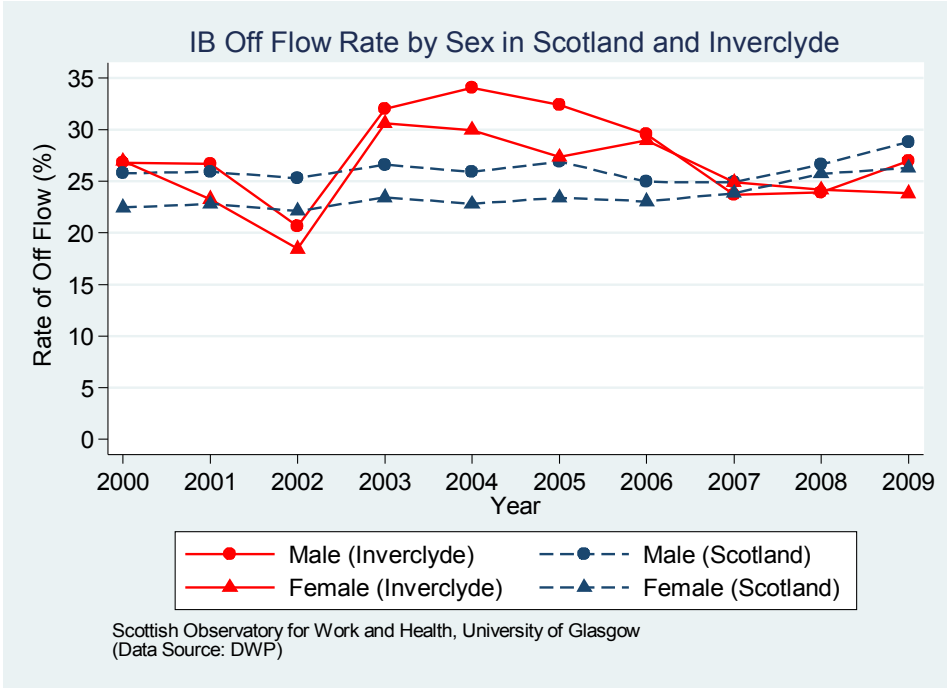
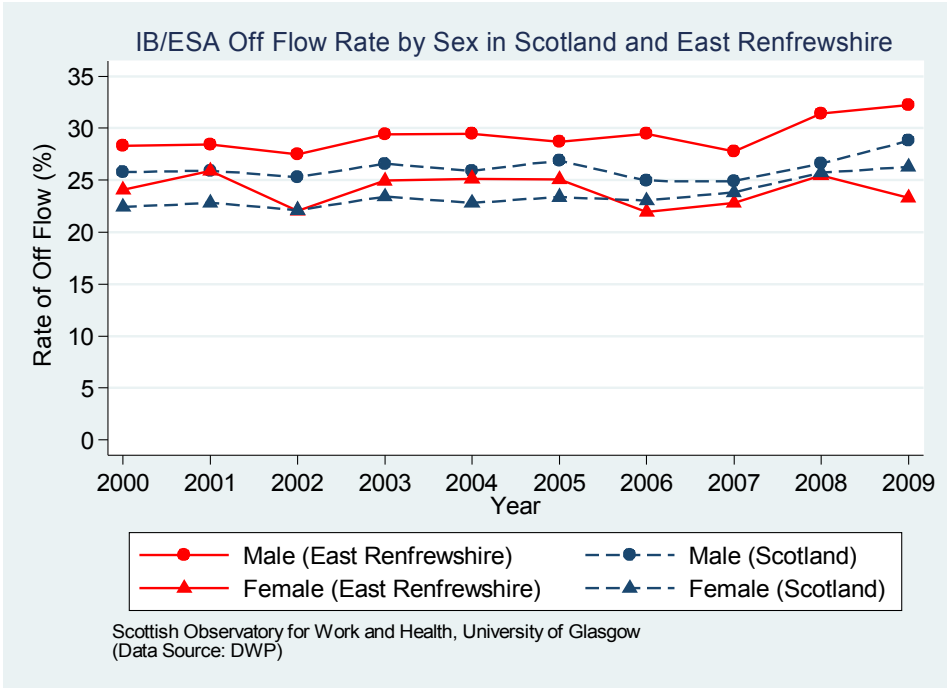


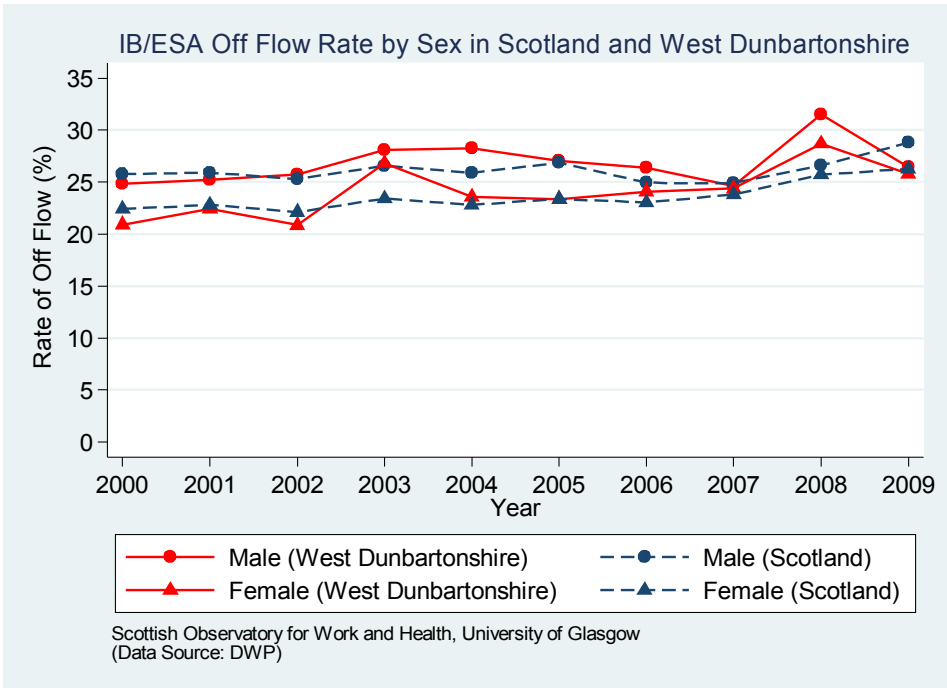
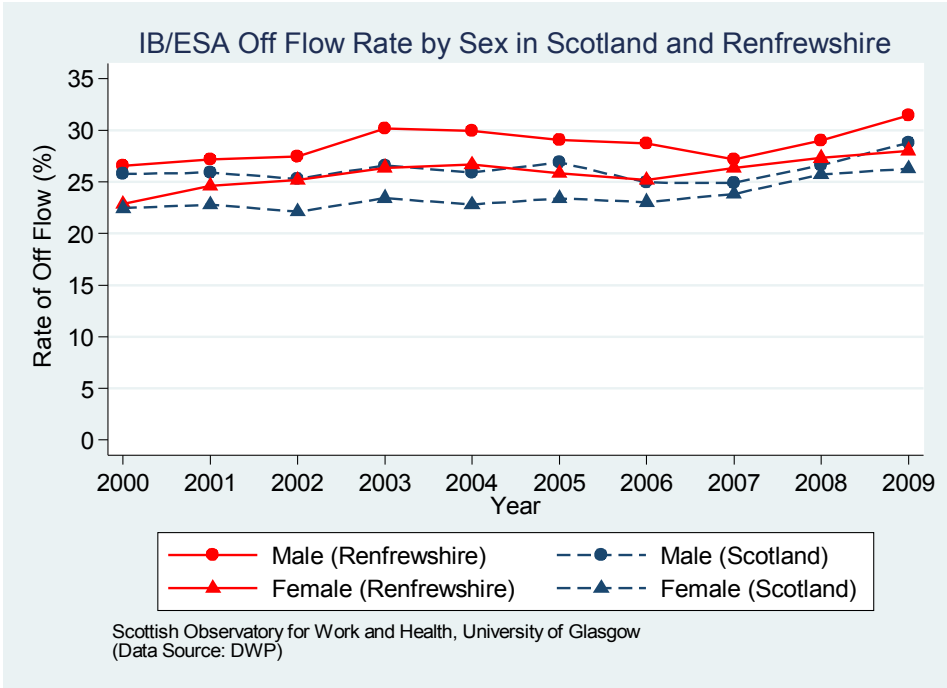


**Appendix 4iii: Section 1 – Total sickness-related benefit claimants
Breakdown by Sex
Off flow claimants**

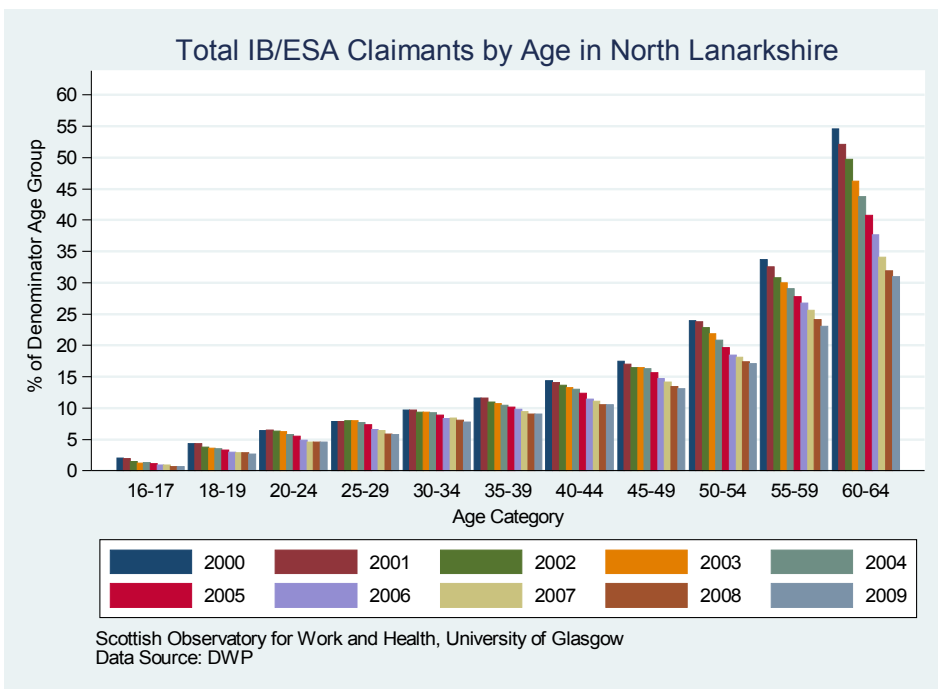
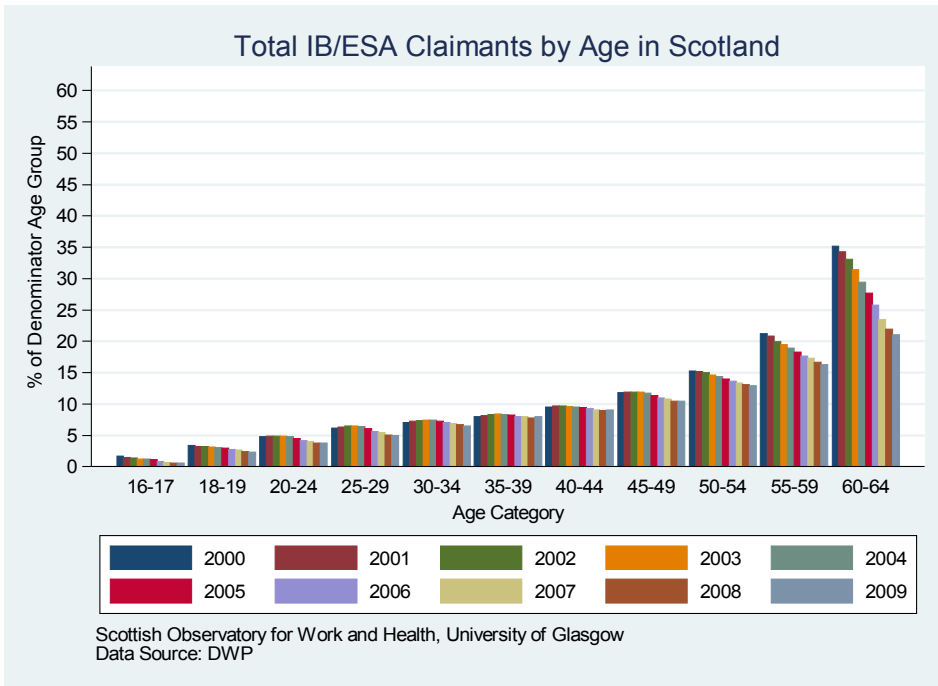




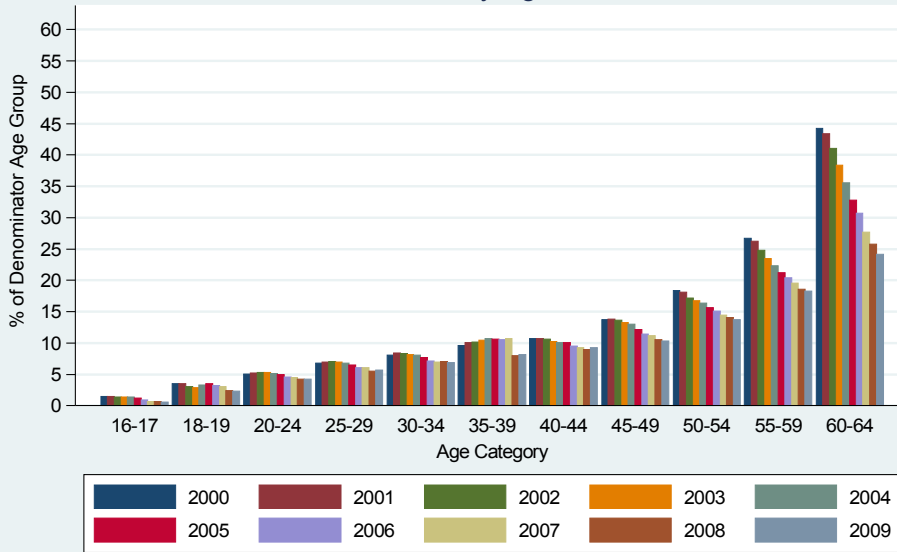




**Appendix 5i: Section 1 – Total sickness-related benefit claimants
Breakdown by Age
Stock claimants**

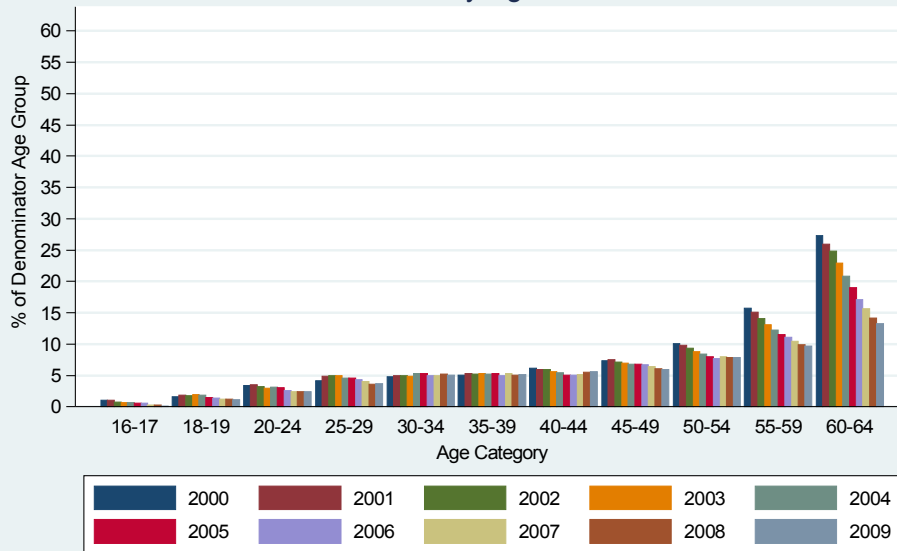


Total IB/ESA Claimants by Age in South Lanarkshire



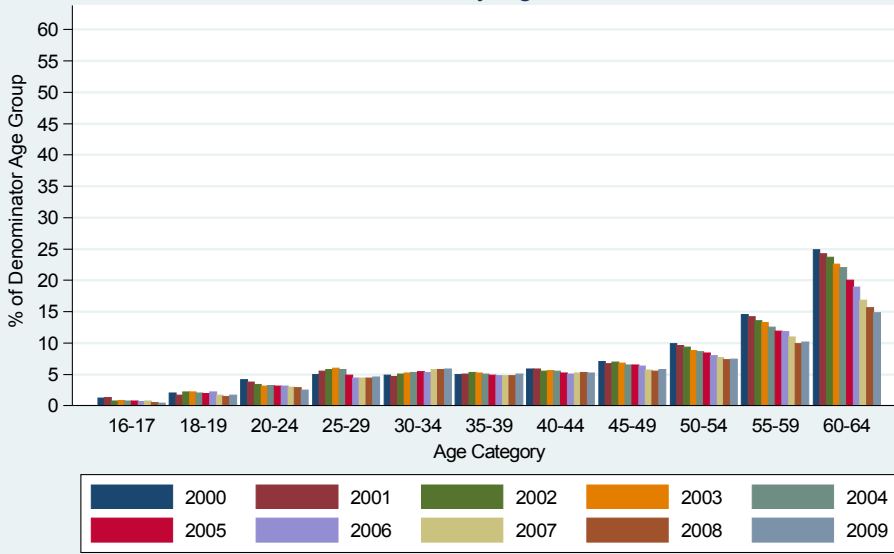
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Total IB/ESA Claimants by Age in East Dunbartonshire



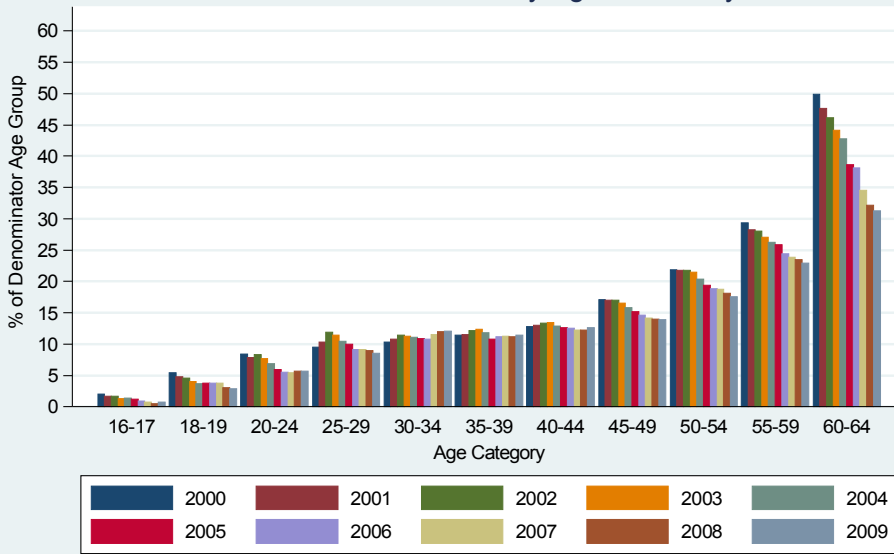
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Data Source: DWP

Total IB/ESA Claimants by Age in East Renfrewshire



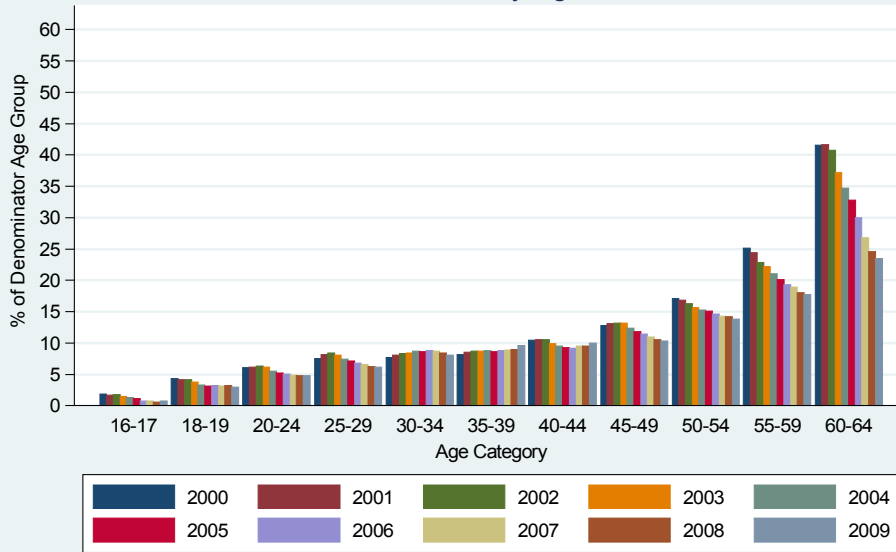
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Data Source: DWP

Total IB/ESA Claimants by Age in Inverclyde



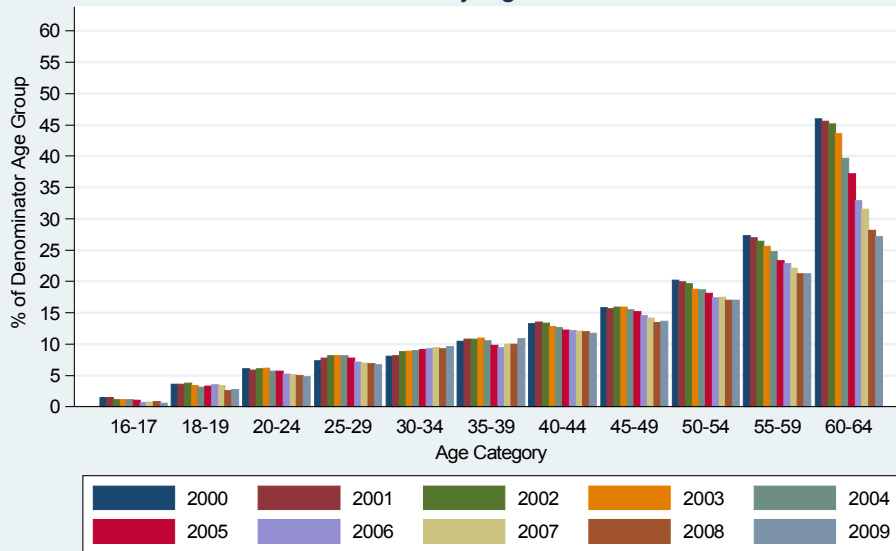
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Total IB/ESA Claimants by Age in Renfrewshire



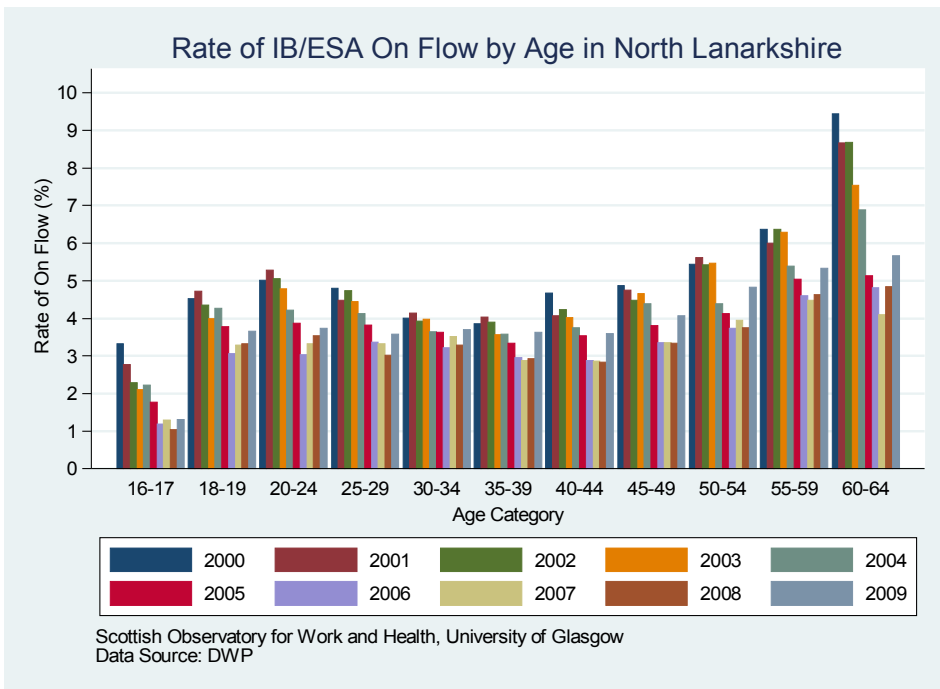
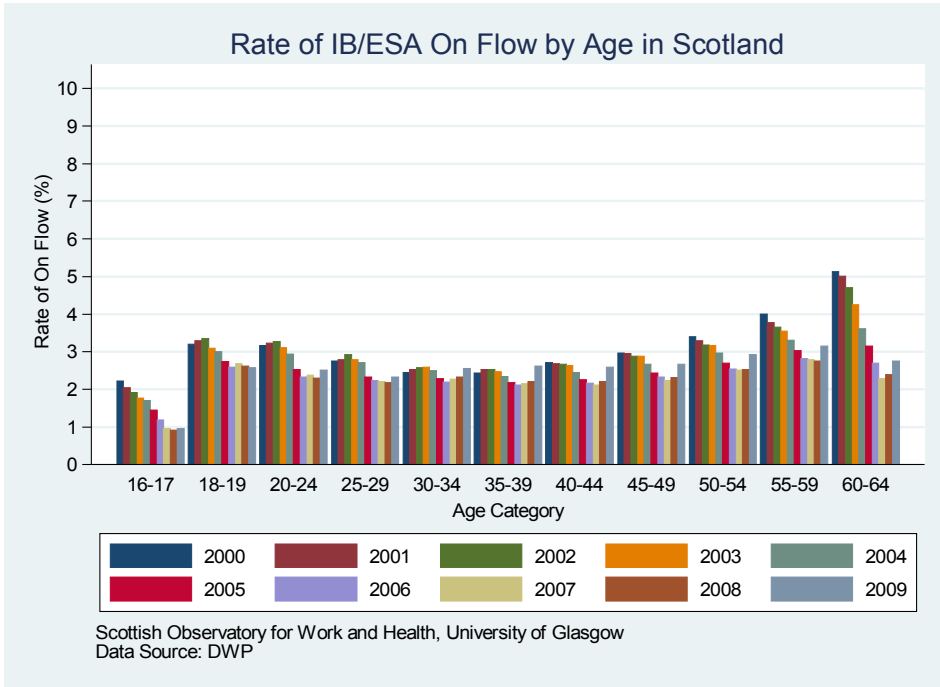
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Total IB/ESA Claimants by Age in West Dunbartonshire

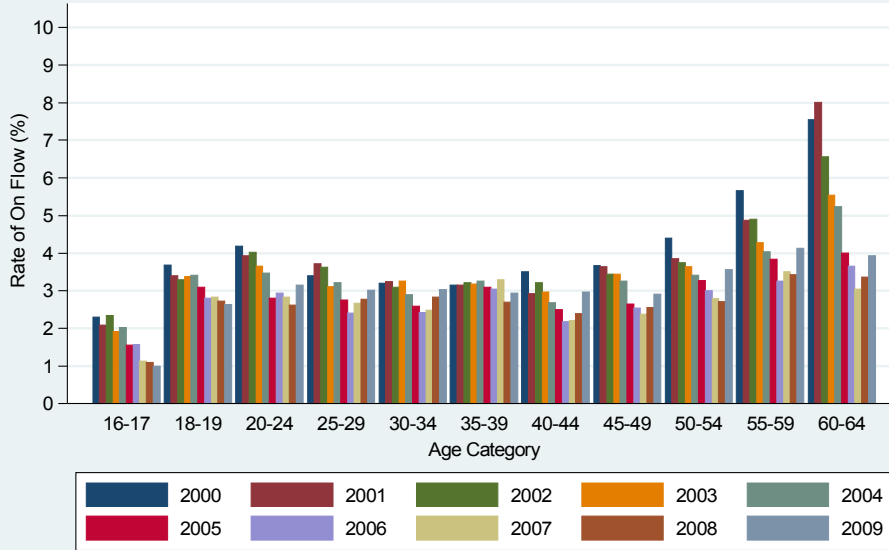


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

**Appendix 5ii: Section 1 – Total sickness-related benefit claimants
Breakdown by Age
On flow claimants**

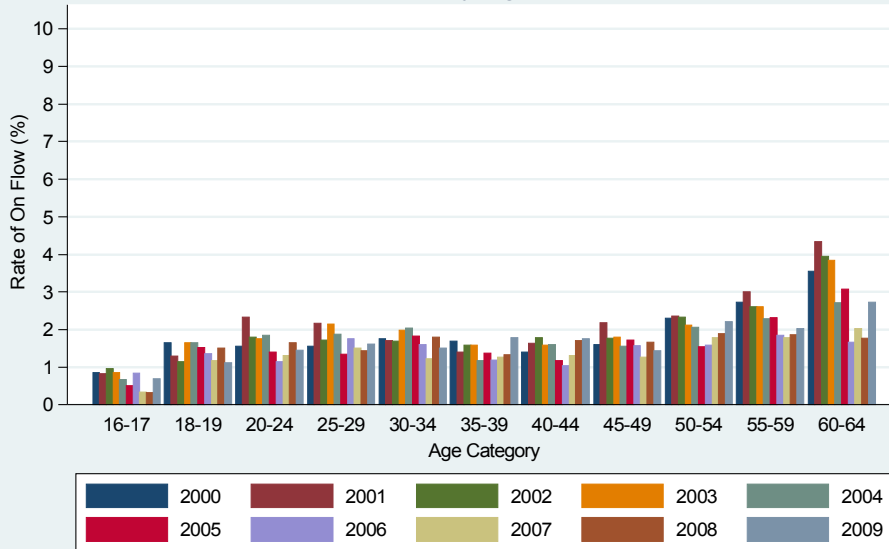


Rate of IB/ESA On Flow by Age in South Lanarkshire



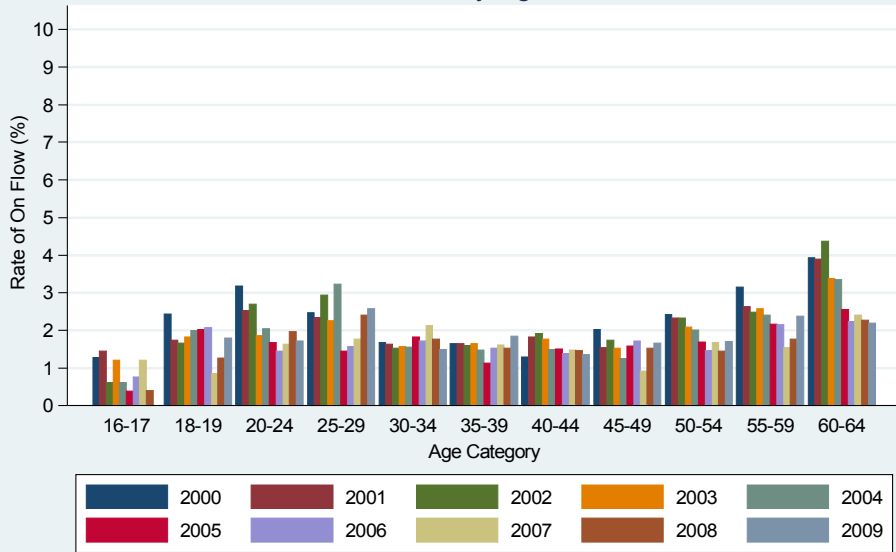
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA On Flow by Age in East Dunbartonshire



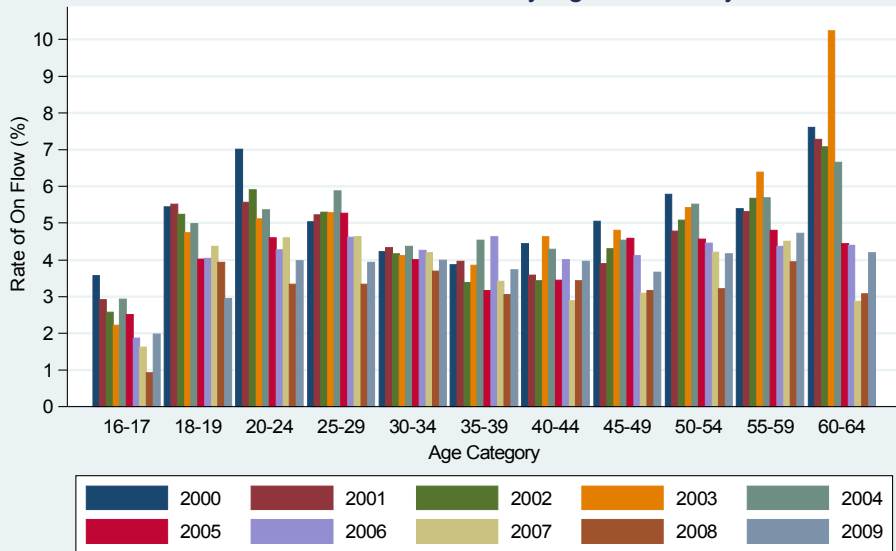
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Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA On Flow by Age in East Renfrewshire



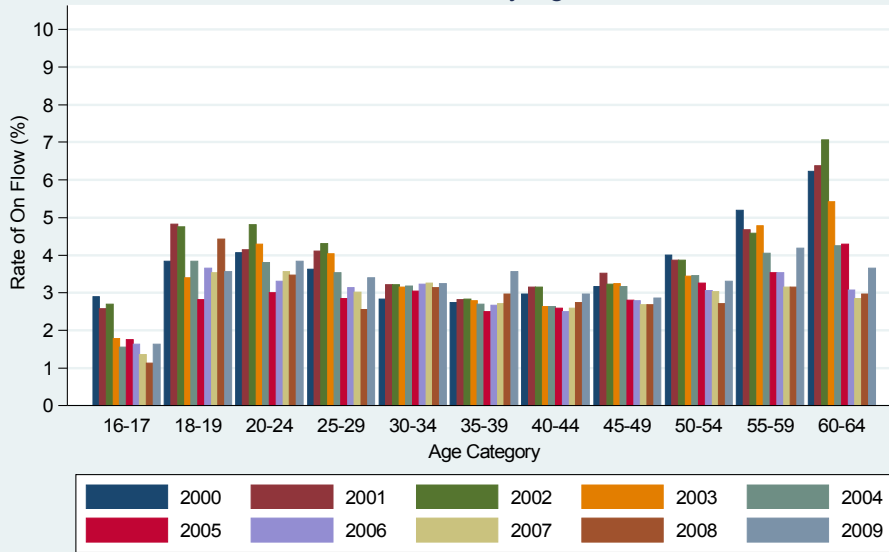
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA On Flow by Age in Inverclyde



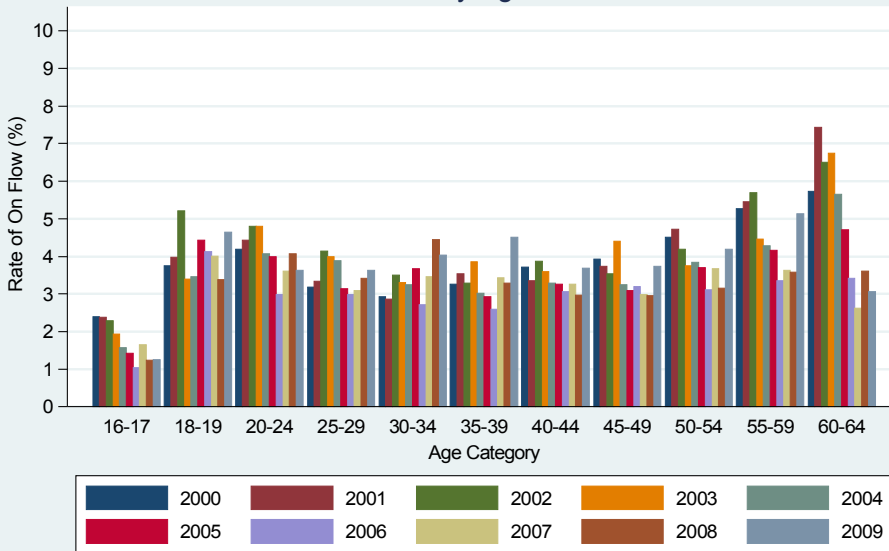
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Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA On Flow by Age in Renfrewshire



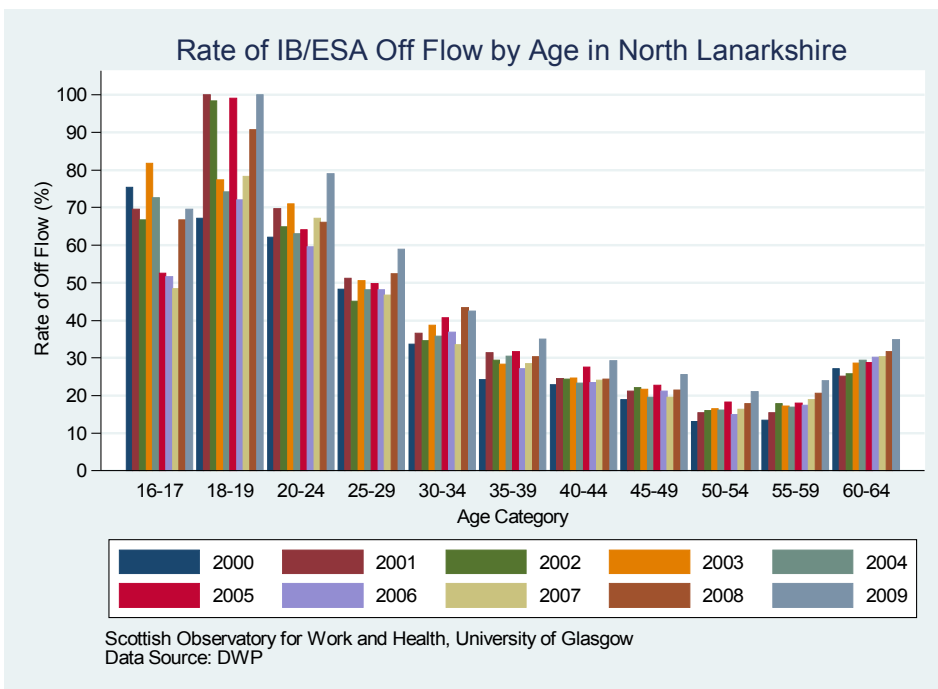
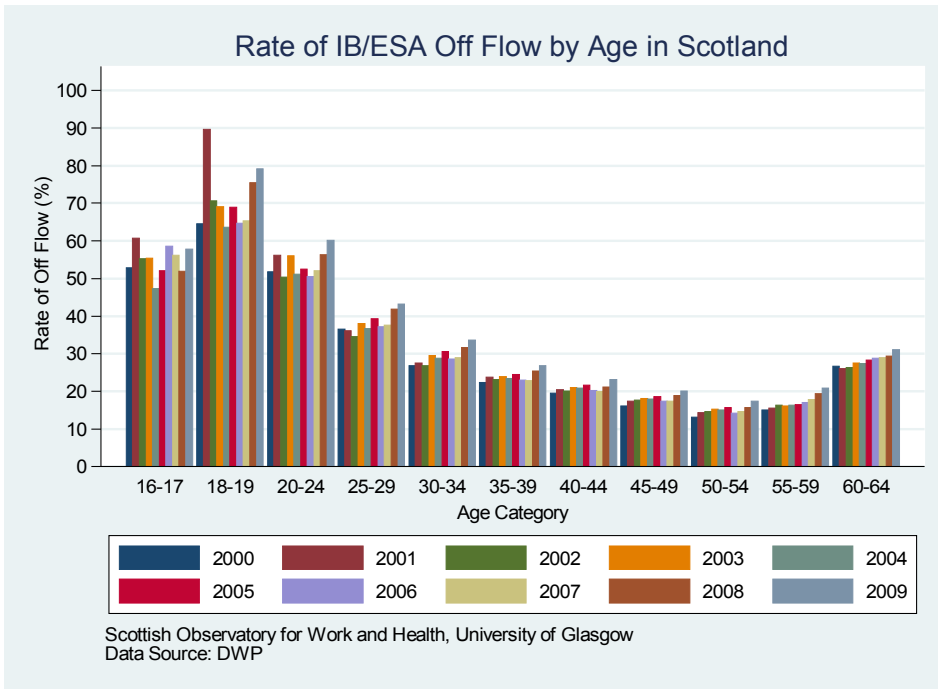
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA On Flow by Age in West Dunbartonshire

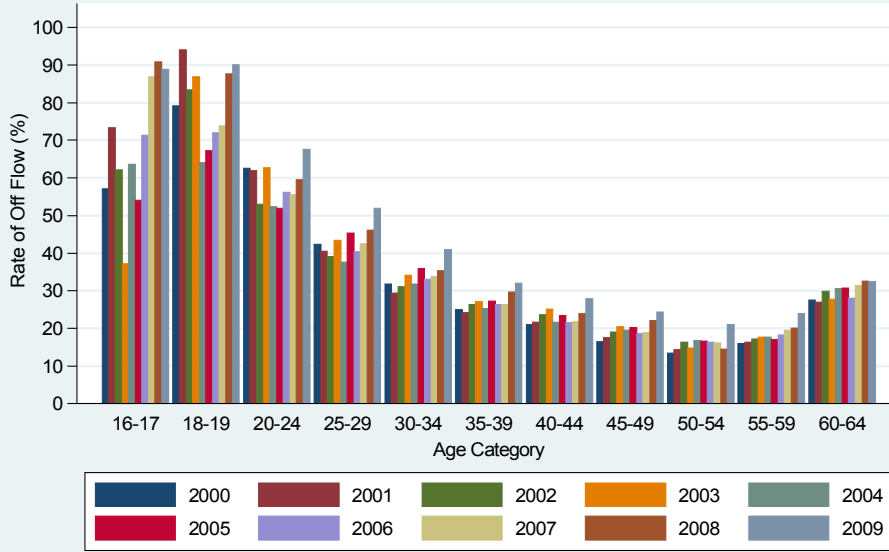


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

**Appendix 5iii: Section 1 – Total sickness-related benefit claimants
Breakdown by Age
Off flow claimants**

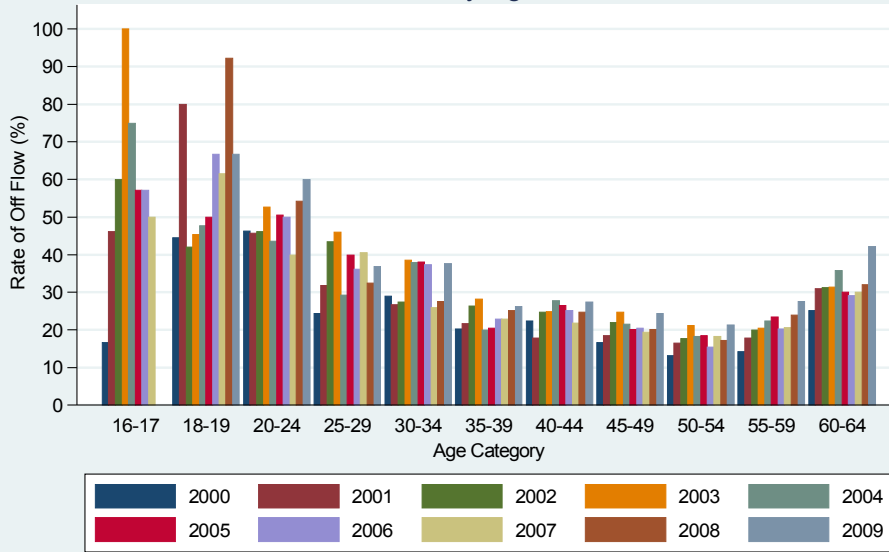


Rate of IB/ESA Off Flow by Age in South Lanarkshire



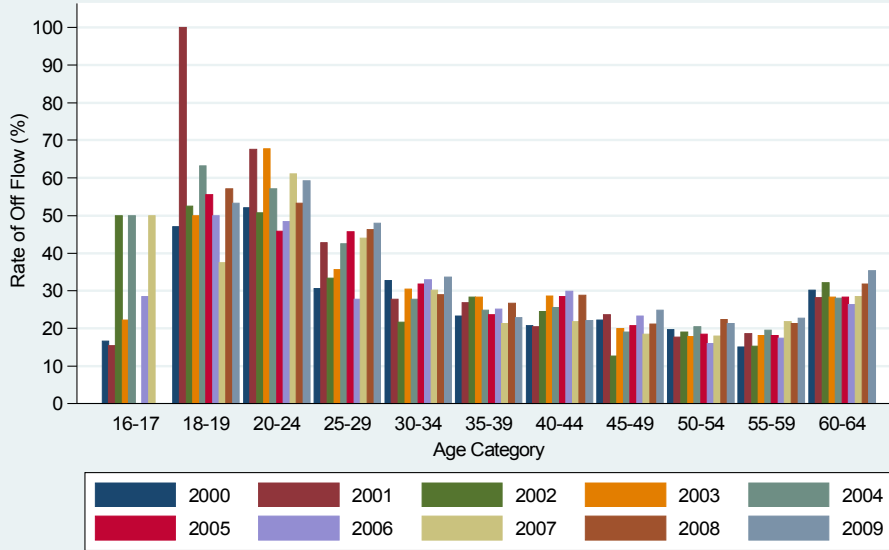
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA Off Flow by Age in East Dunbartonshire



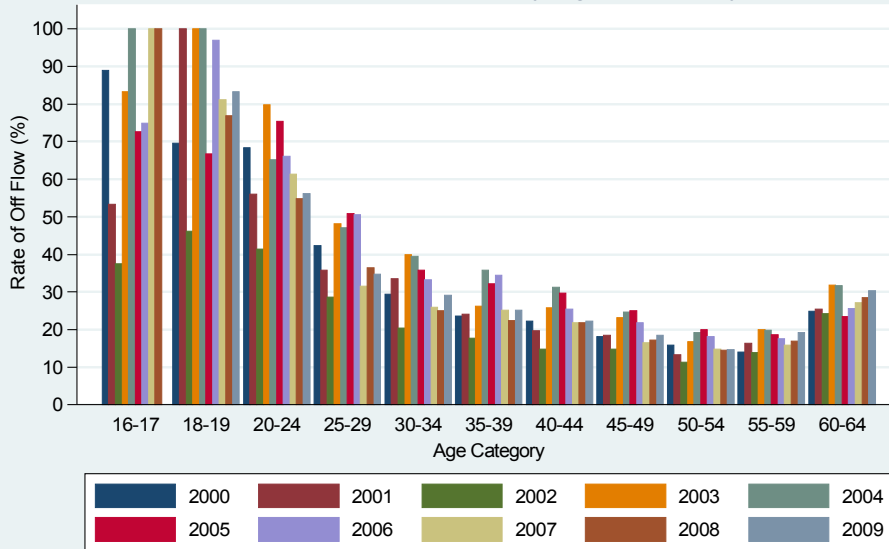
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA Off Flow by Age in East Renfrewshire



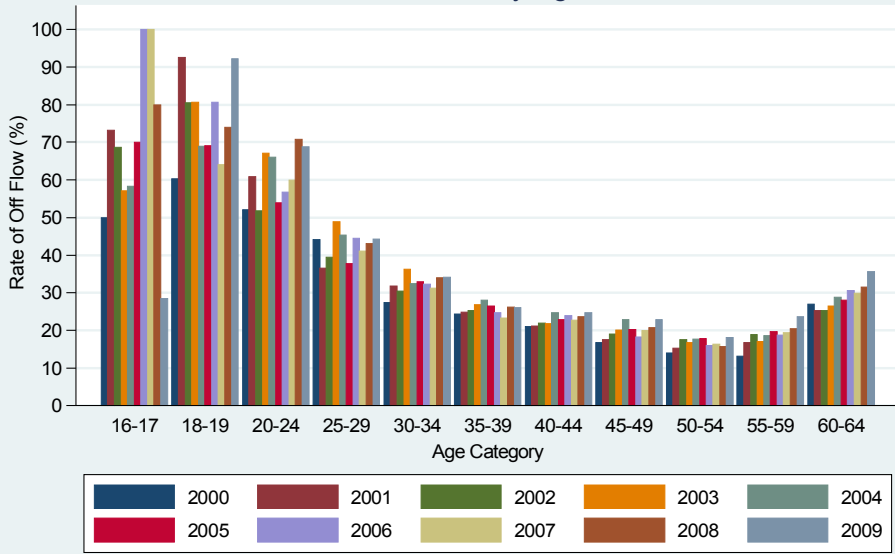
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA Off Flow by Age in Inverclyde



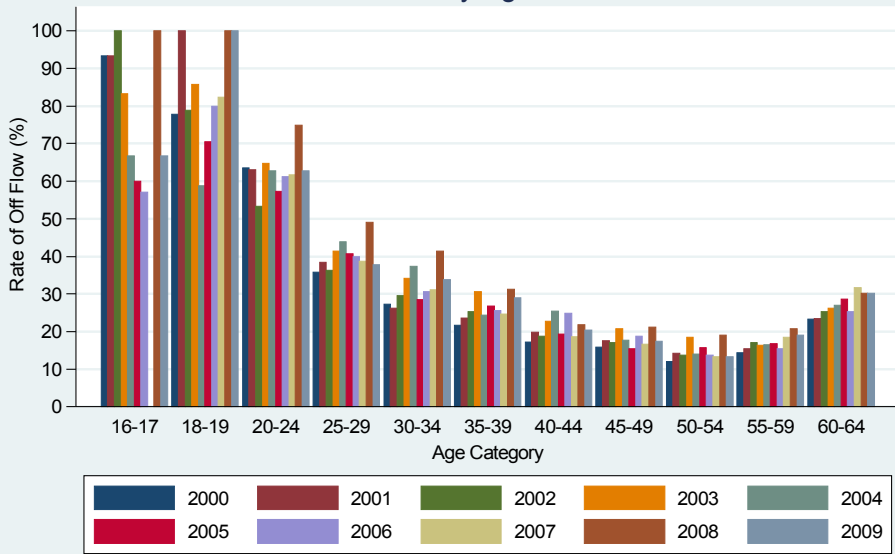
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA Off Flow by Age in Renfrewshire



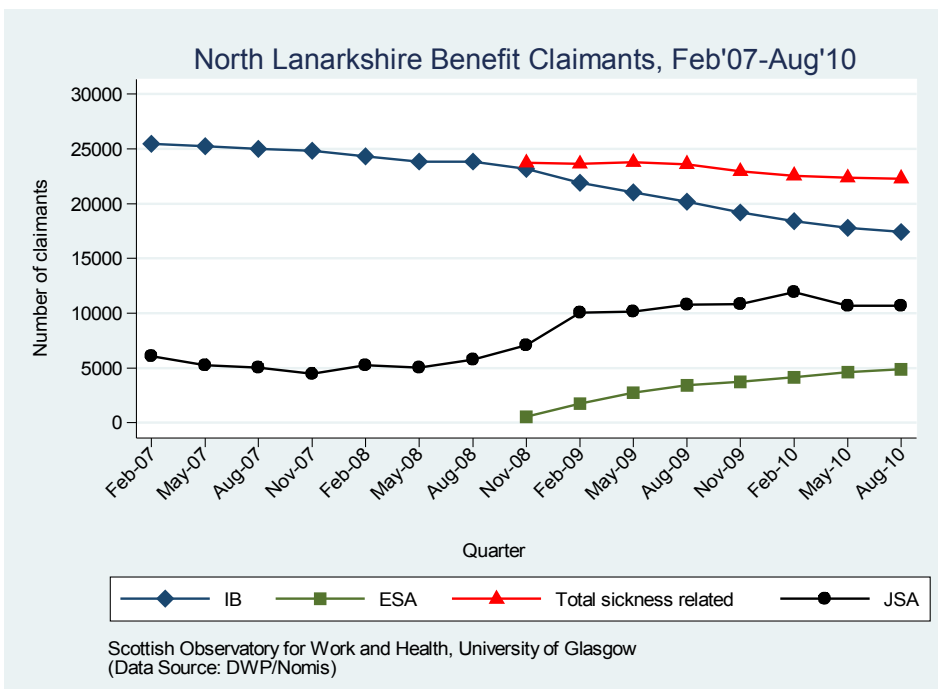
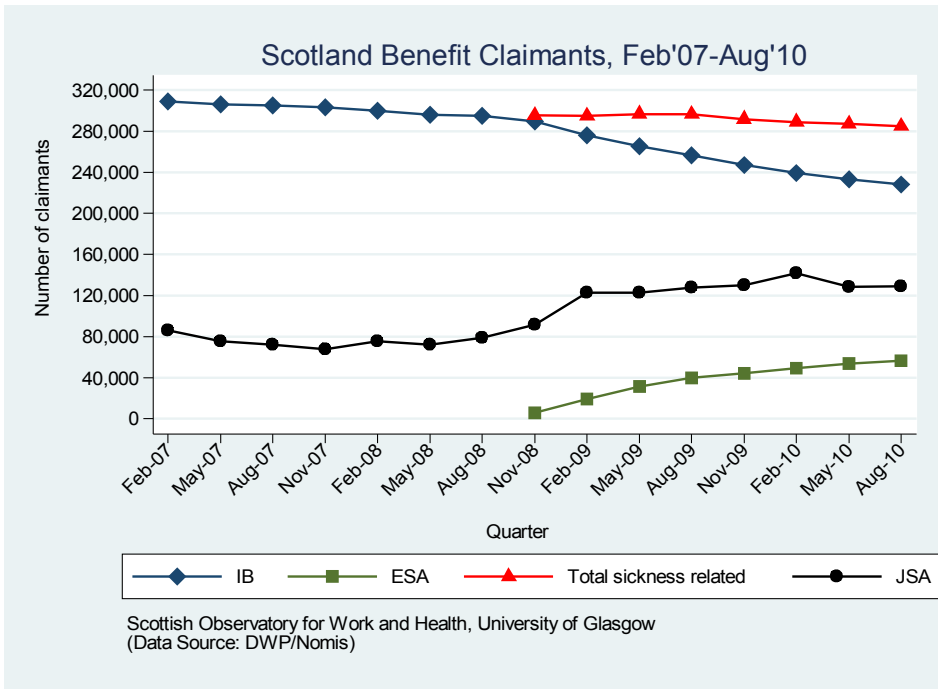
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Rate of IB/ESA Off Flow by Age in West Dunbartonshire

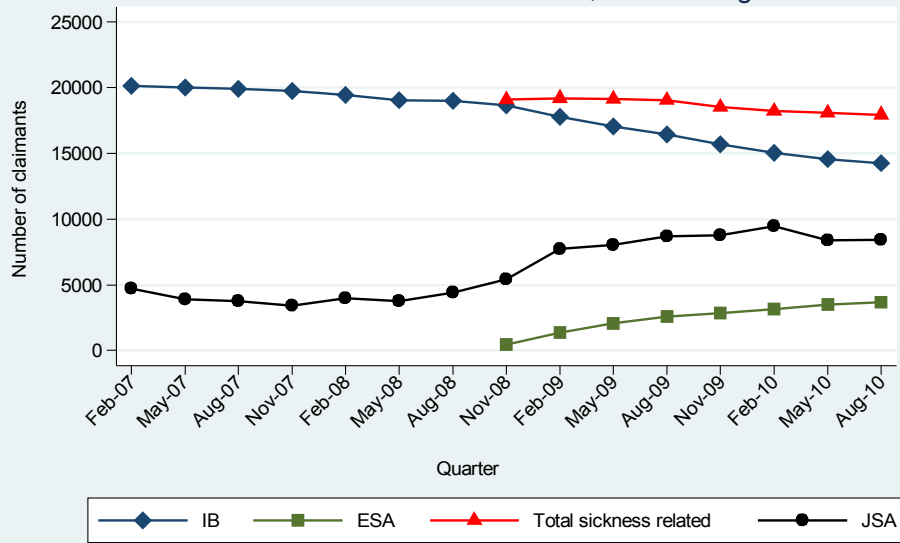


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
Data Source: DWP

Appendix 6: Section 1 – Total sickness-related benefit claimants
Benefit claimants IB, ESA & JSA

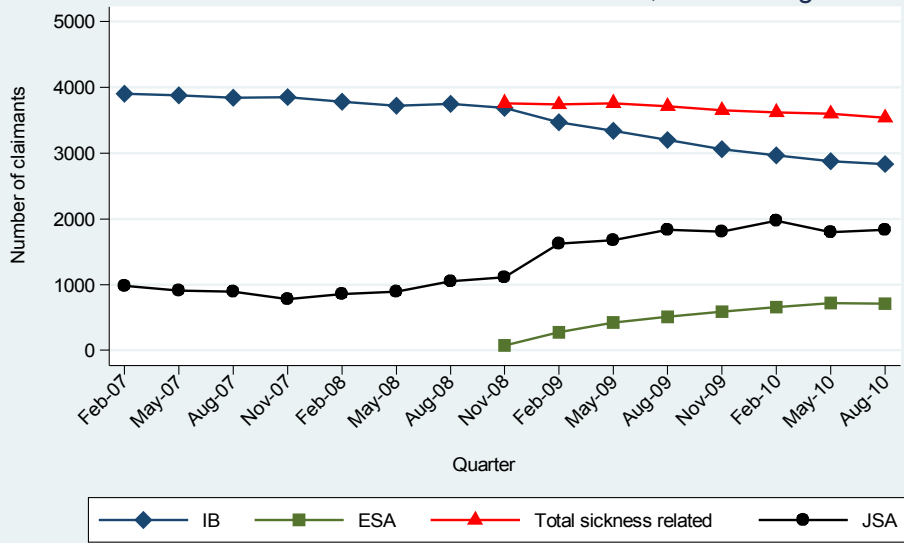


South Lanarkshire Claimants, Feb'07-Aug'10



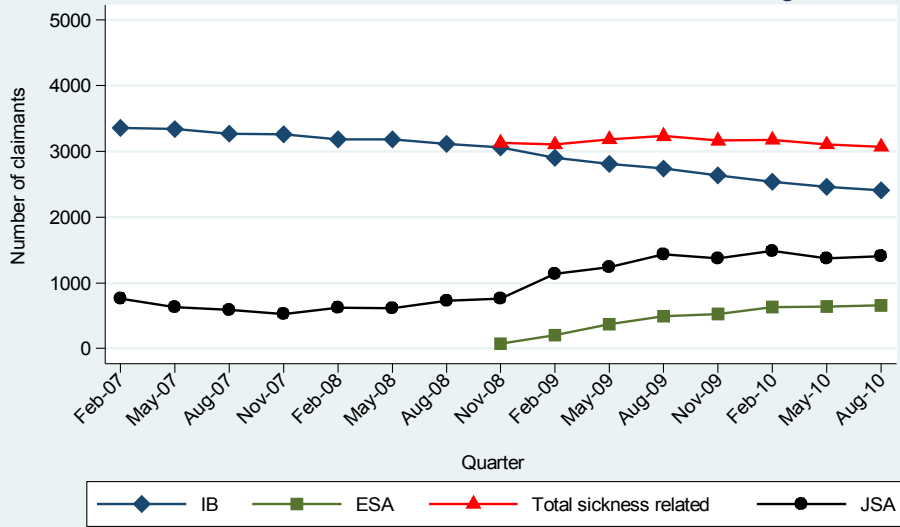
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP/Nomis)

East Dunbartonshire Benefit Claimants, Feb'07-Aug'10



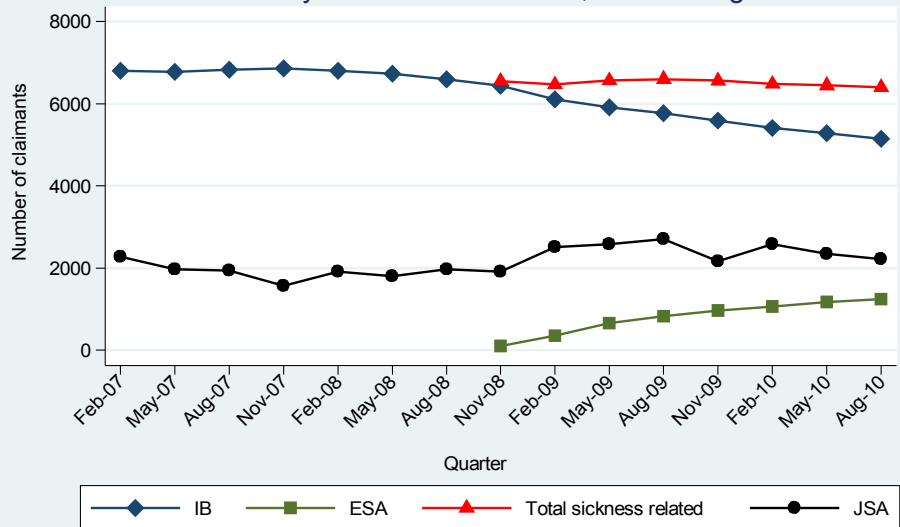
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP/Nomis)

East Renfrewshire Benefit Claimants, Feb'07-Aug'10



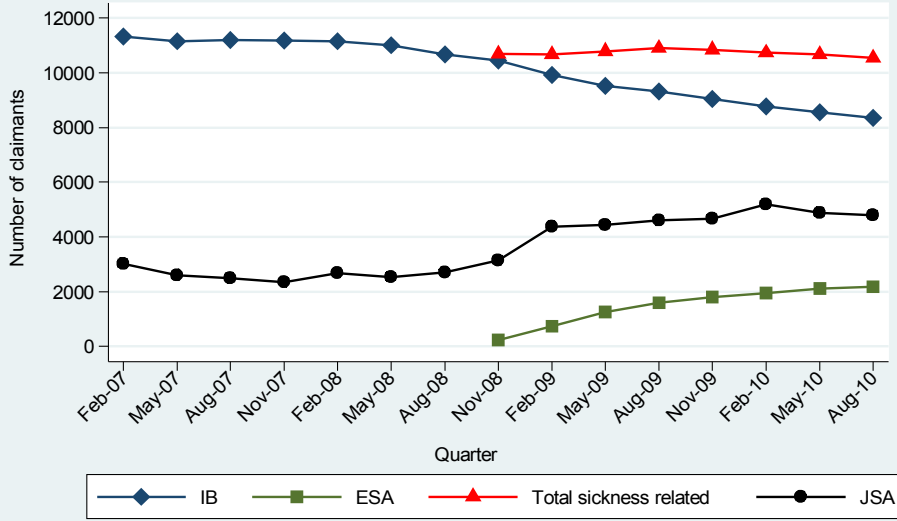
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP/Nomis)

Inverclyde Benefit Claimants, Feb'07-Aug'10



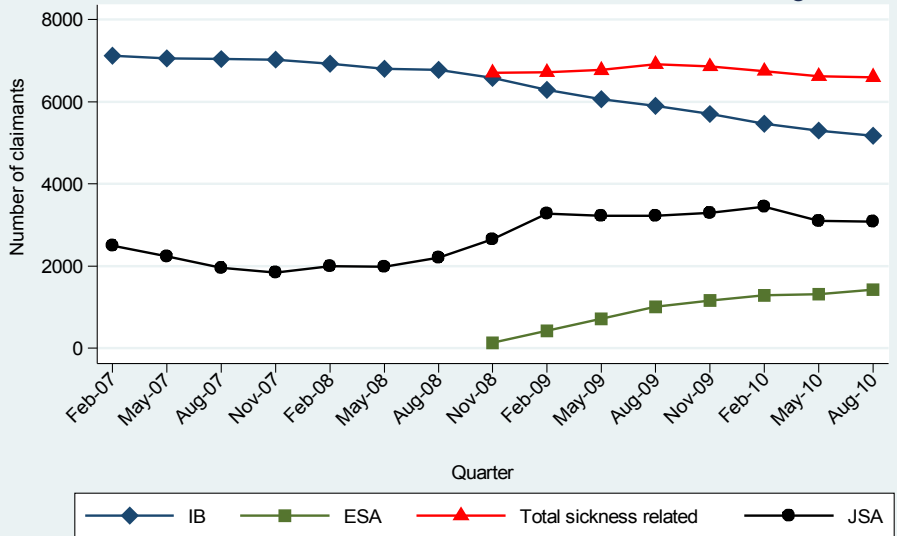
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP/Nomis)

Renfrewshire Benefit Claimants, Feb'07-Aug'10



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

West Dunbartonshire Benefit Claimants, Feb'07-Aug'10



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

Appendix 7: Section 2 – ESA Claimants
Numbers of stock claimants, on flow & off flow

Scotland	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	5870	5640	40
Feb-09	19080 (0.59%)	15320	2110
May-09	31230 (0.96%)	17890	5940
Aug-09	40070 (1.23%)	18380	9620
Nov-09	44470 (1.37%)	17280	12980

North Lanarkshire	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	580	560	
Feb-09	1740 (0.85%)	1410	250
May-09	2750 (1.35%)	1690	690
Aug-09	3400 (1.67%)	1680	1050
Nov-09	3750 (1.84%)	1610	1260

South Lanarkshire	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	440	430	
Feb-09	1390 (0.72%)	1140	200
May-09	2080 (1.08%)	1250	560
Aug-09	2600 (1.35%)	1330	820
Nov-09	2830 (1.47%)	1190	960

East Dunbartonshire	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	70	70	
Feb-09	270 (0.43%)	220	20
May-09	420 (0.67%)	250	100
Aug-09	510 (0.81%)	240	150
Nov-09	590 (0.94%)	250	160

East Renfrewshire	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	70	70	
Feb-09	200 (0.38%)	170	30
May-09	380 (0.72%)	240	70
Aug-09	490 (0.93%)	210	100
Nov-09	530 (1.01%)	200	160

Inverclyde	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	110	100	
Feb-09	360 (0.73%)	300	40
May-09	650 (1.32%)	380	100
Aug-09	830 (1.69%)	340	180
Nov-09	960 (1.95%)	400	260

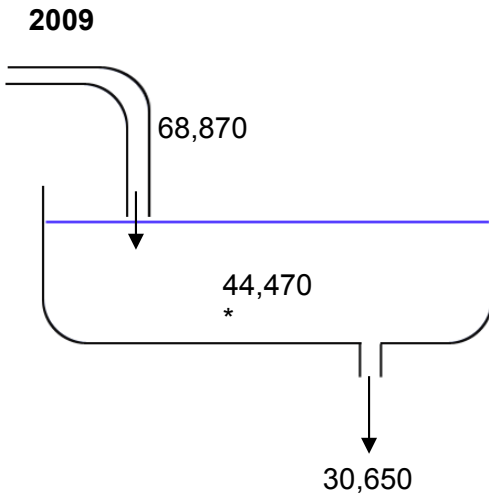
Renfrewshire	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
Nov-08	240	240	
Feb-09	740 (0.70%)	600	100
May-09	1260 (1.19%)	770	250
Aug-09	1600 (1.51%)	720	390
Nov-09	1800 (1.70%)	680	500

West Dunbartonshire	ESA Stock	ESA On Flow	ESA Off Flow
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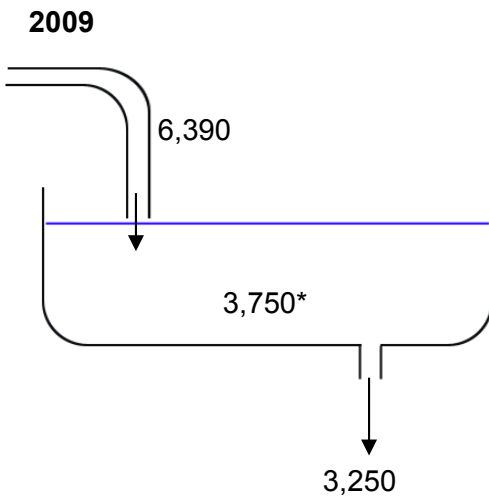
Nov-08	130	120	
Feb-09	430 (0.76%)	340	50
May-09	710 (1.25%)	410	130
Aug-09	1010 (1.77%)	480	180
Nov-09	1170 (2.05%)	480	310

Appendix 8: Section 2 – ESA Claimants
ESA bath water diagrams

Scotland
ESA claimants

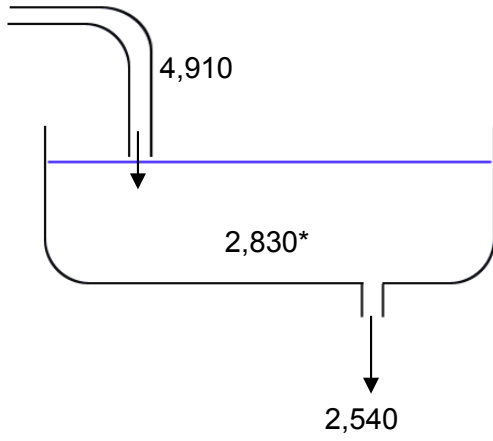


North Lanarkshire
ESA claimants



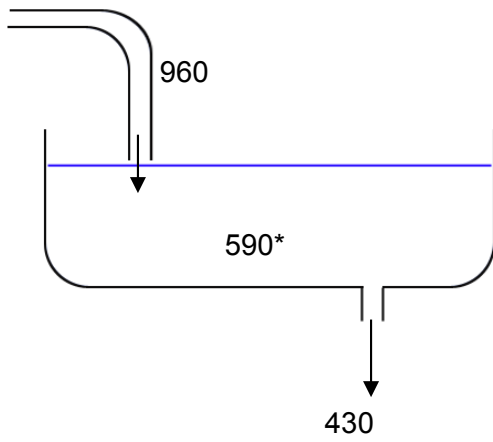
**South Lanarkshire
ESA claimants**

2009



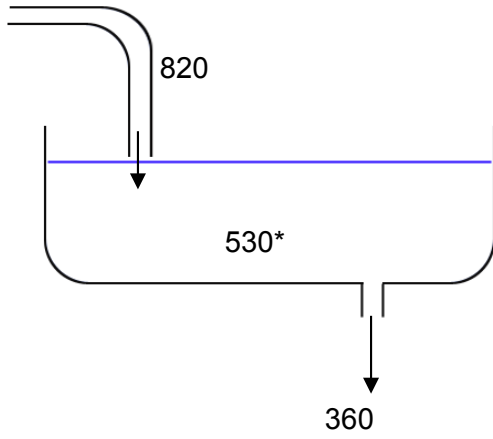
**East Dunbartonshire
ESA claimants**

2009



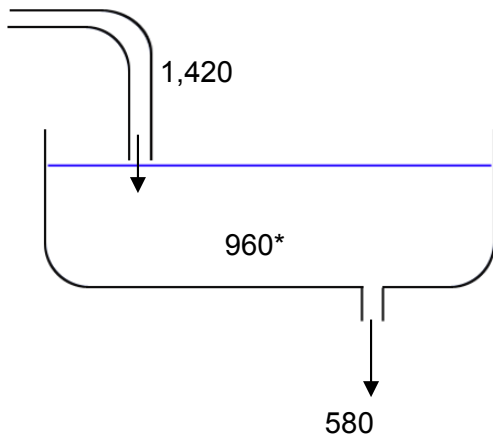
**East Renfrewshire
ESA claimants**

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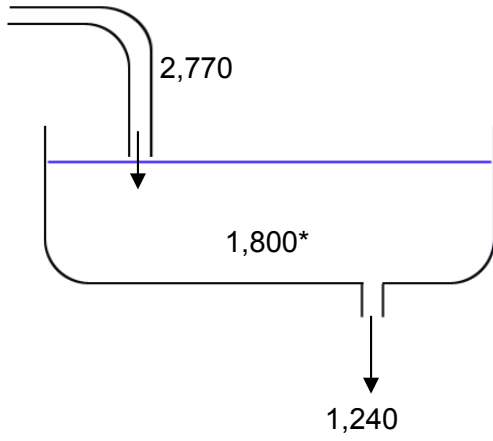
**Inverclyde
ESA claimants**

2009



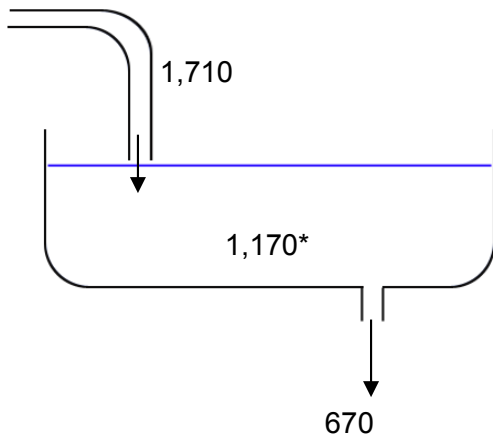
**Renfrewshire
ESA claimants**

2009

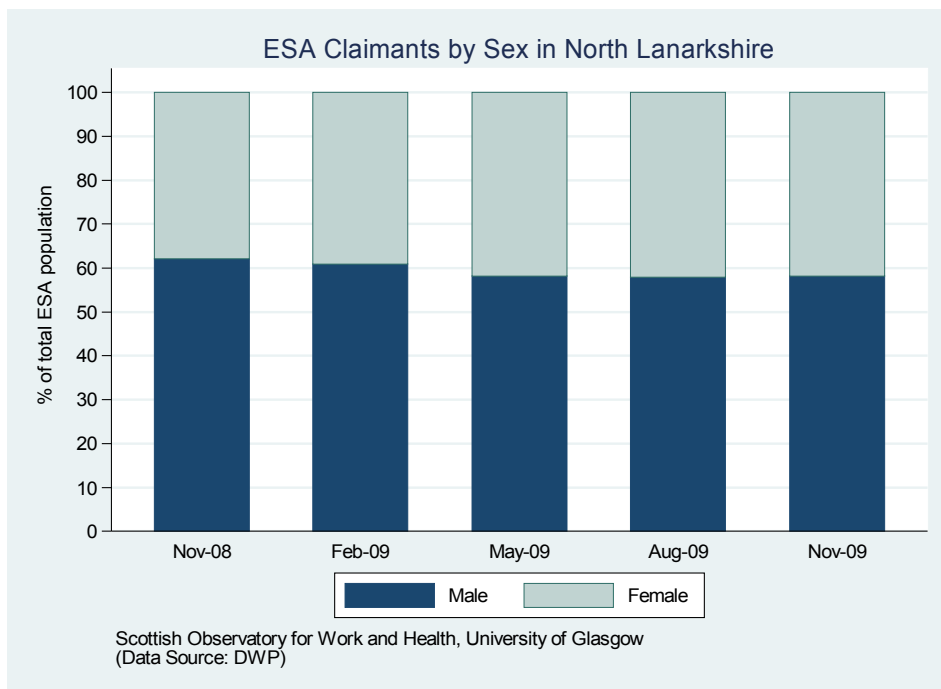
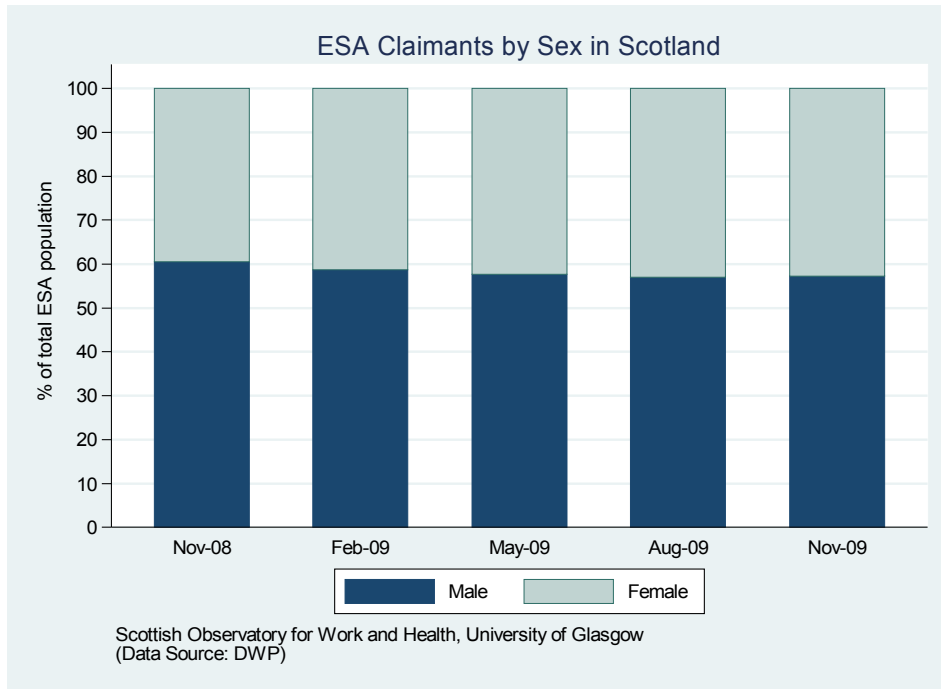


**West Dunbartonshire
ESA claimants**

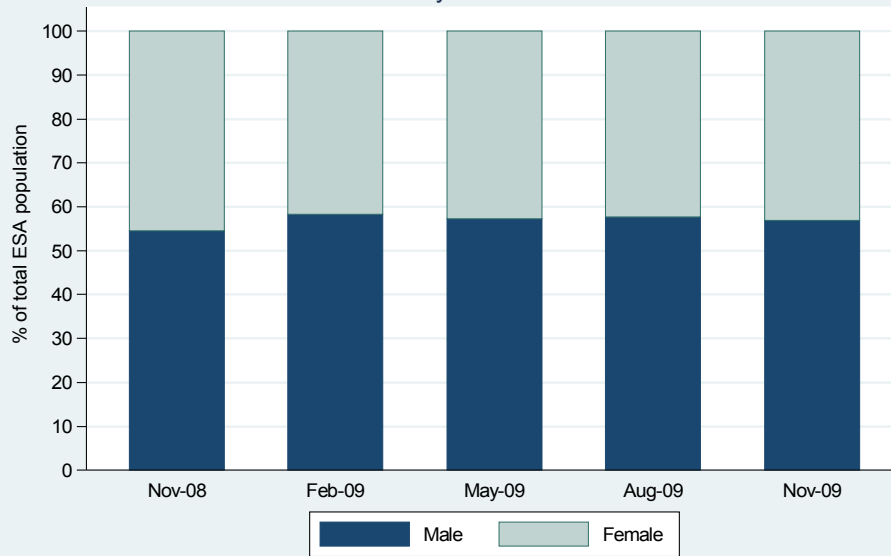
2009



**Appendix 9i: Section 2 – ESA Claimants
Breakdown by sex
Stock claimants**

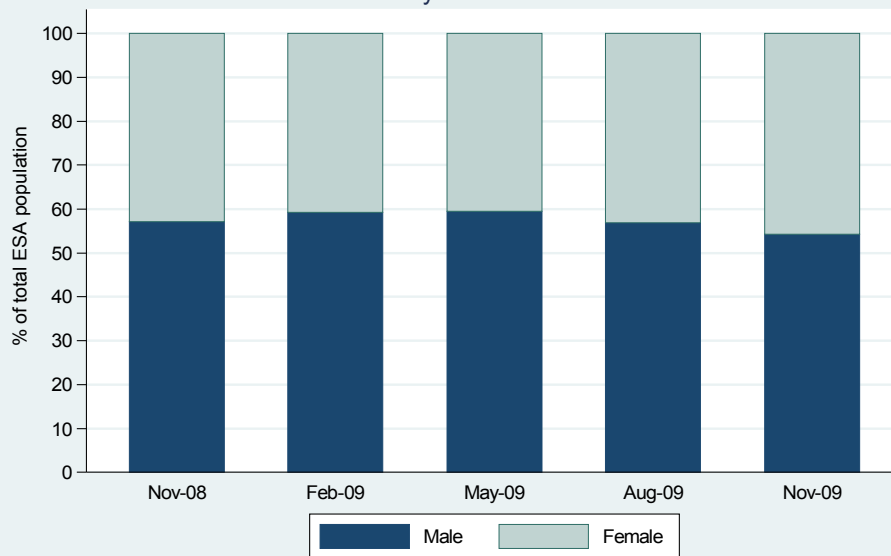


ESA Claimants by Sex in South Lanarkshire



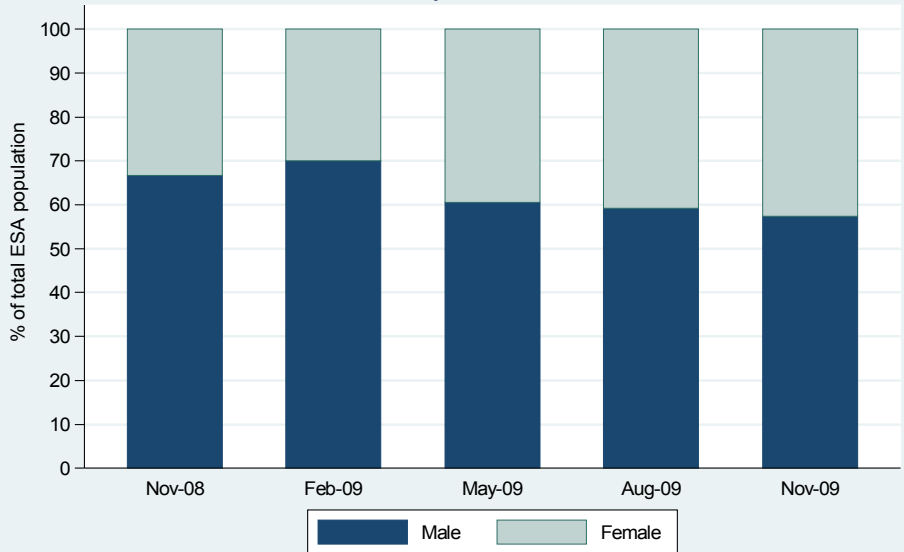
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

ESA Claimants by Sex in East Dunbartonshire



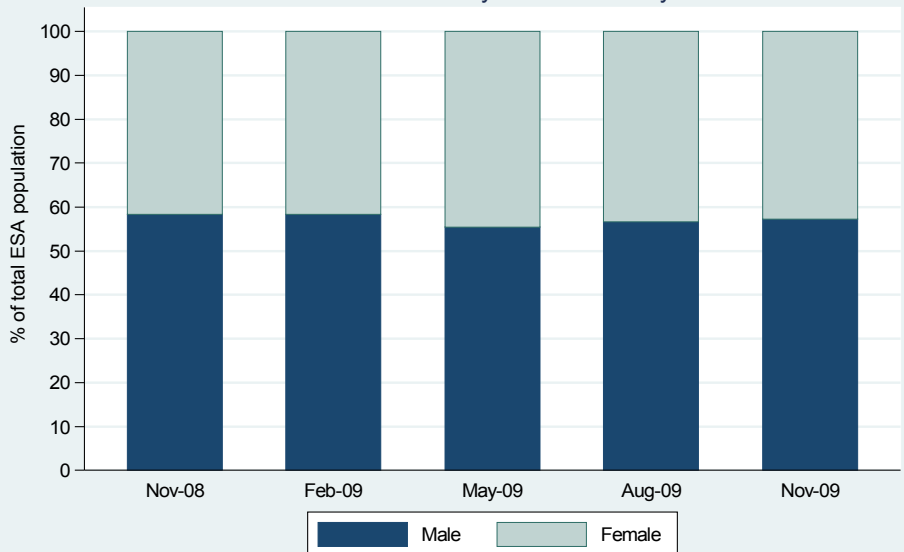
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

ESA Claimants by Sex in East Renfrewshire



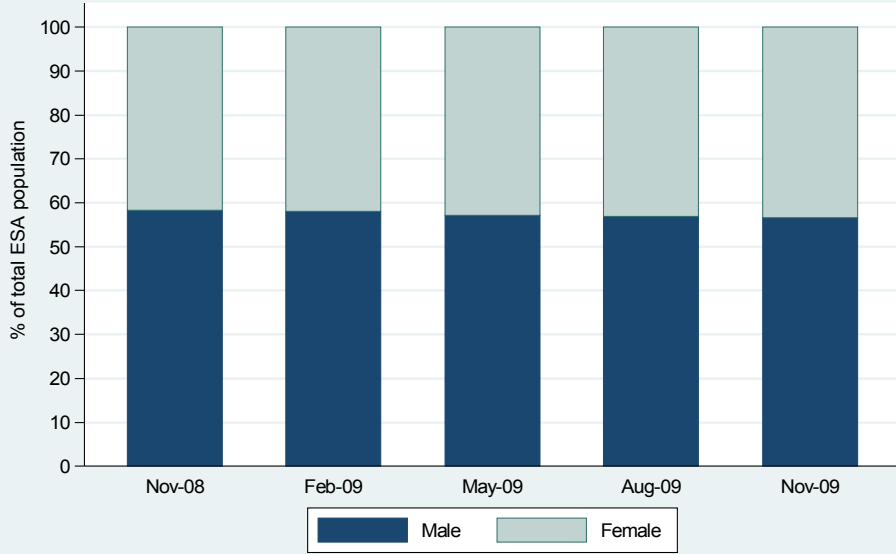
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

ESA Claimants by Sex in Inverclyde



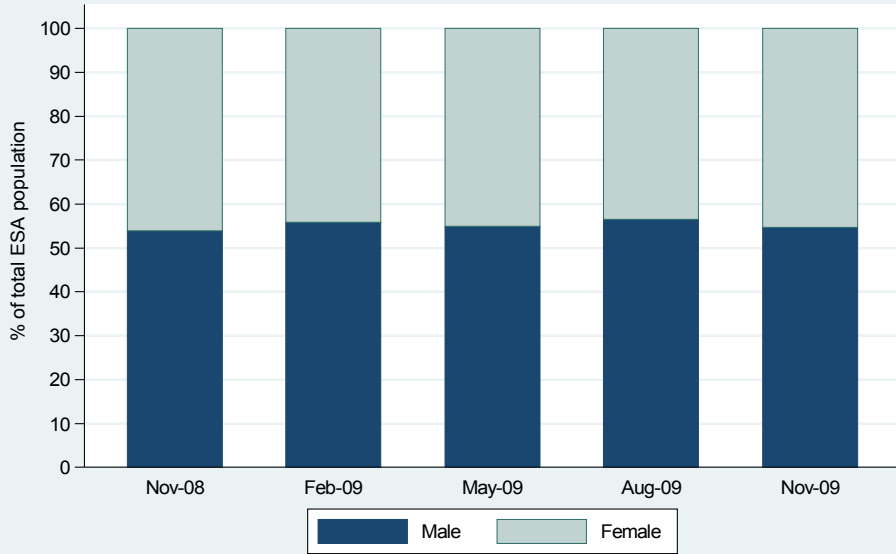
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(Data Source: DWP)

ESA Claimants by Sex in Renfrewshire



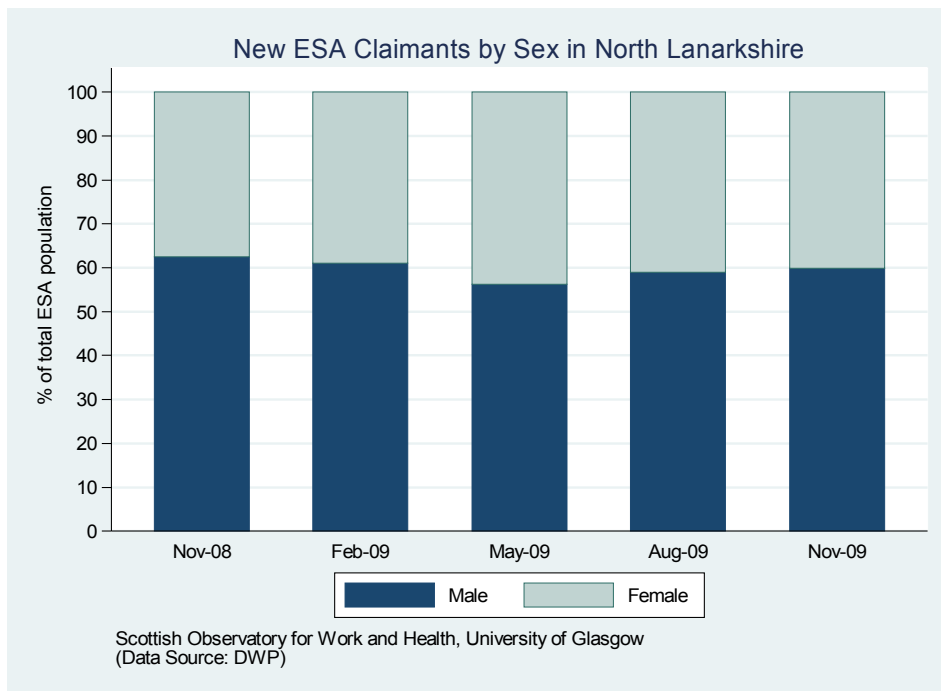
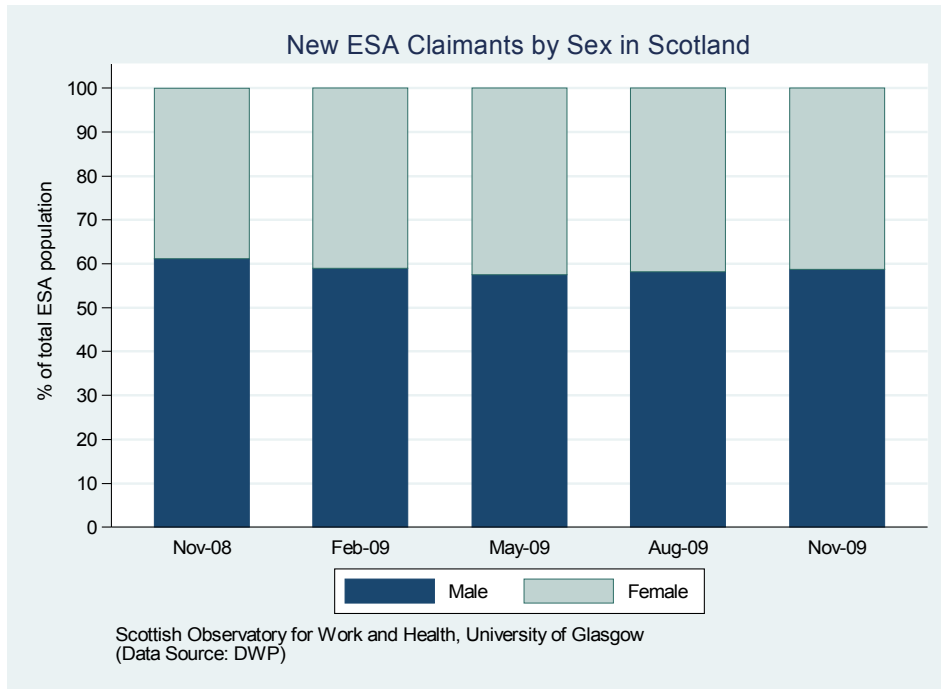
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(Data Source: DWP)

ESA Claimants by Sex in West Dunbartonshire

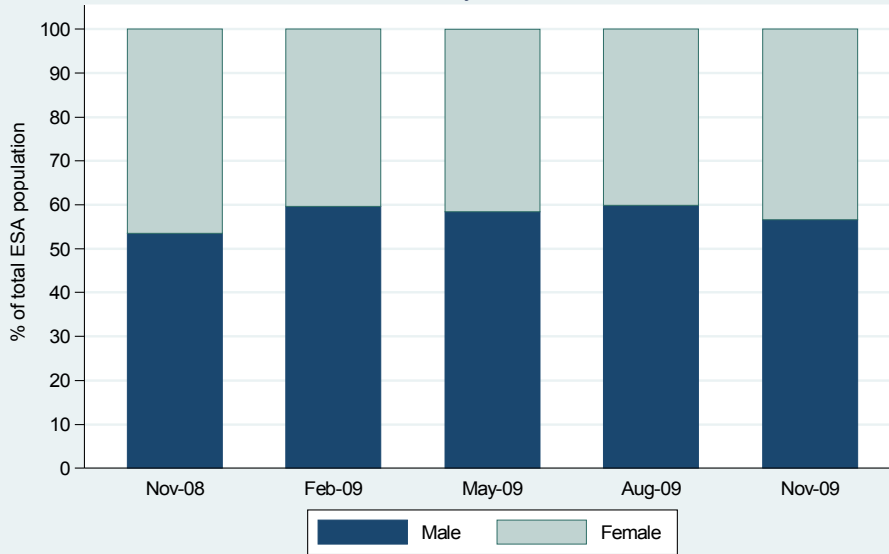


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

**Appendix 9ii: Section 2 – ESA Claimants
Breakdown by sex
On flow**

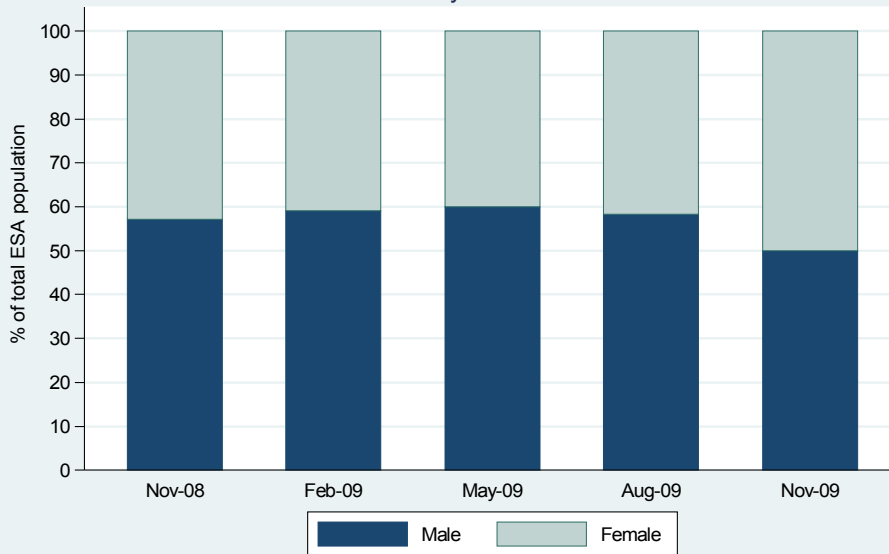


New ESA Claimants by Sex in South Lanarkshire



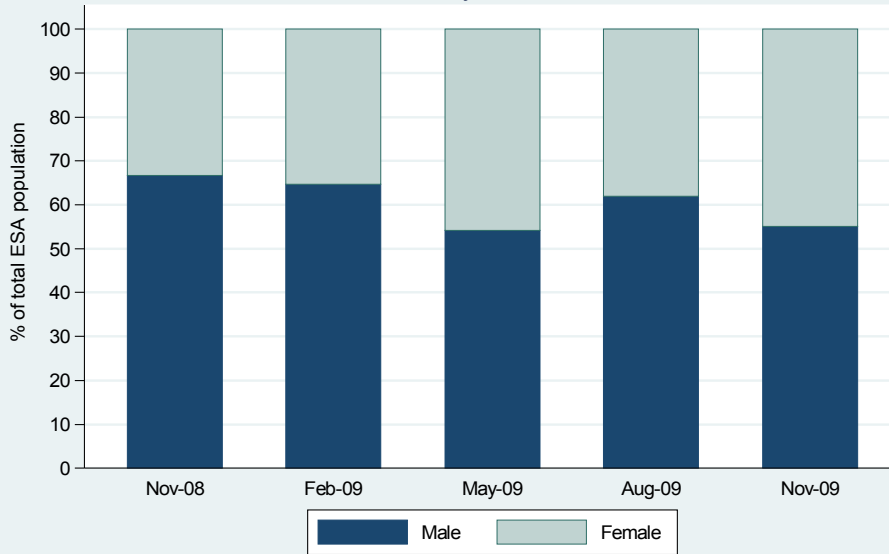
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

New ESA Claimants by Sex in East Dunbartonshire



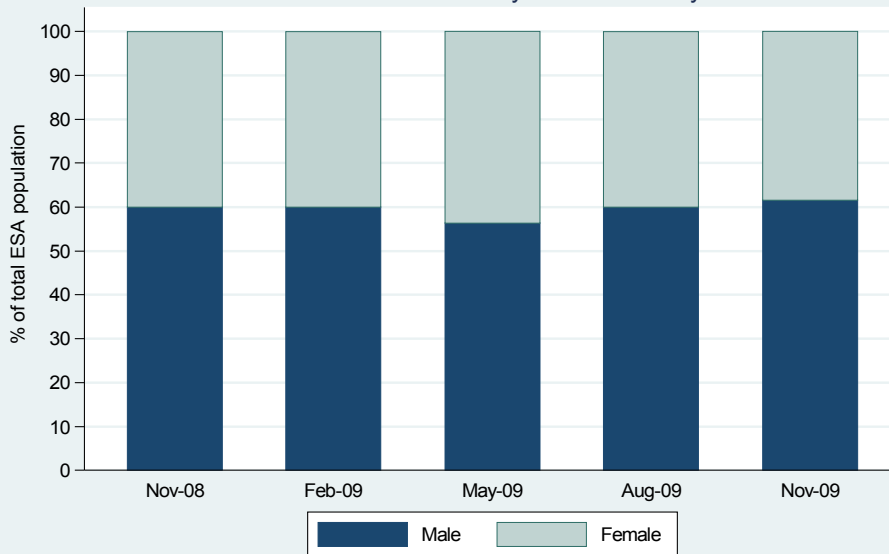
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

New ESA Claimants by Sex in East Renfrewshire



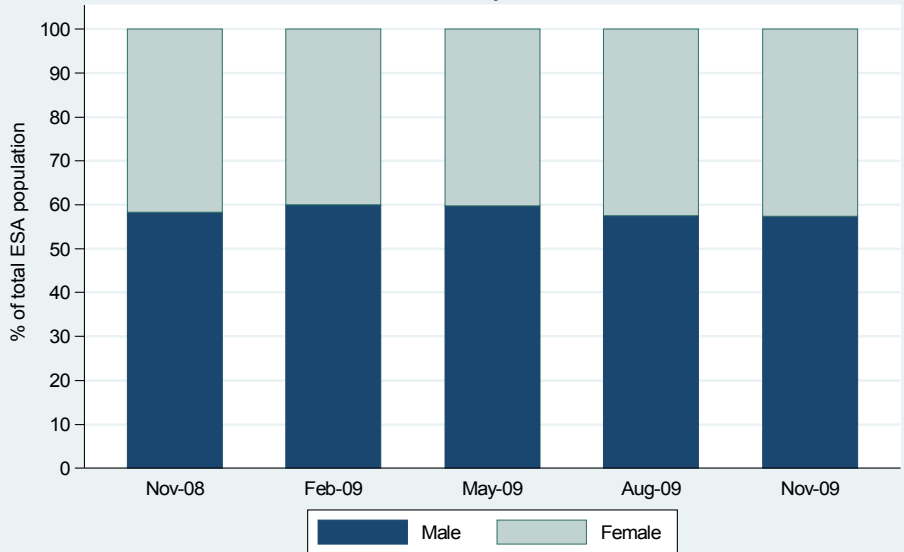
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

New ESA Claimants by Sex in Inverclyde



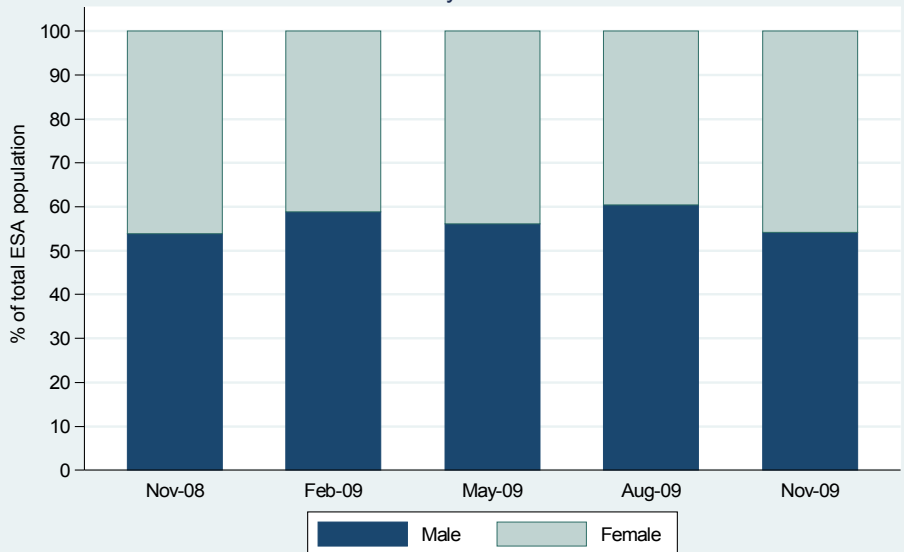
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New ESA Claimants by Sex in Renfrewshire



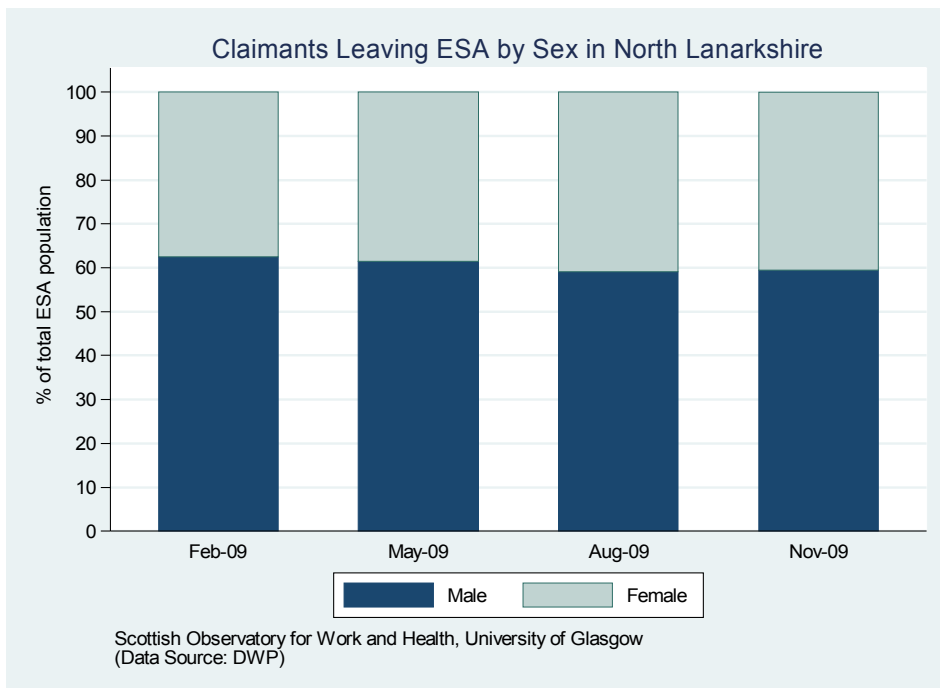
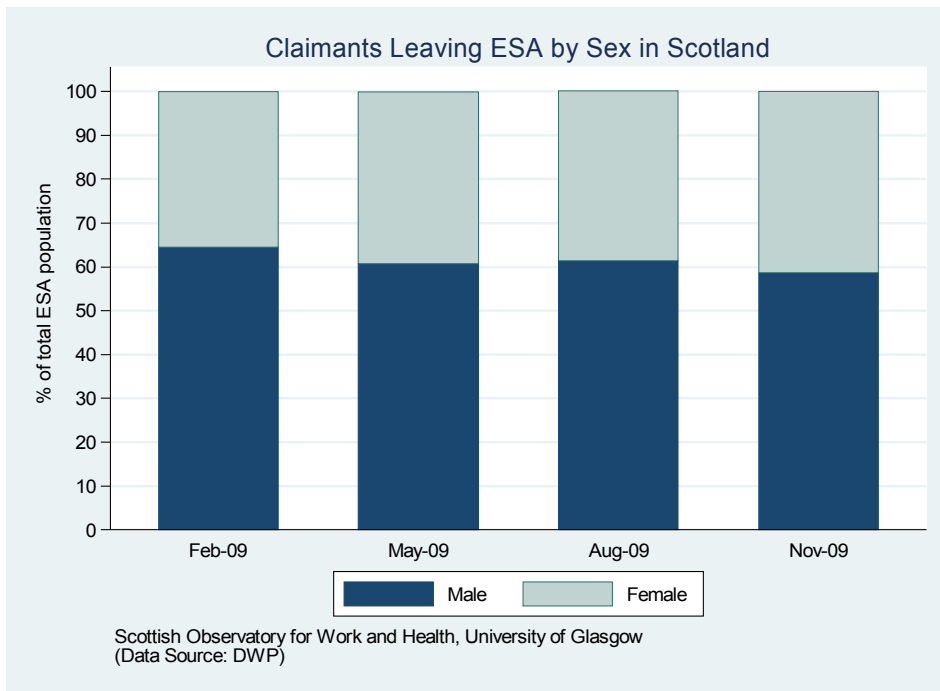
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
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New ESA Claimants by Sex in West Dunbartonshire

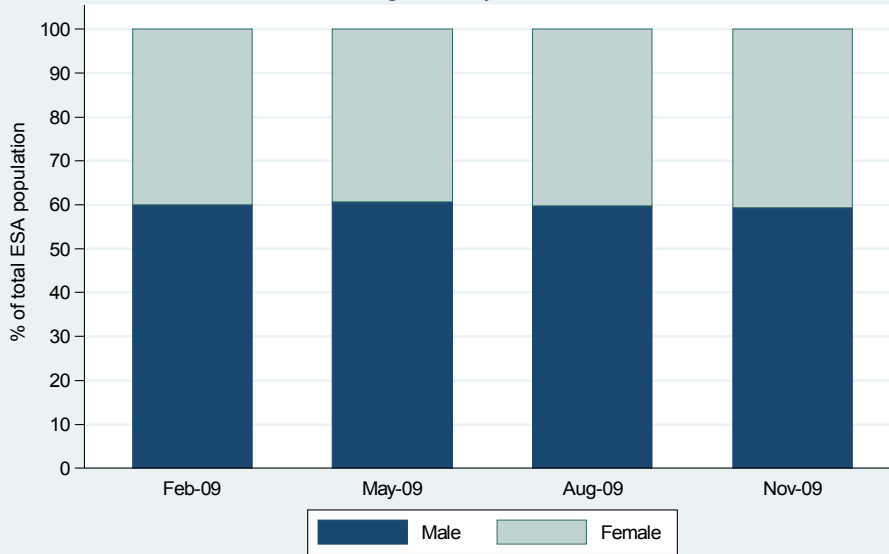


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

**Appendix 9iii: Section 2 – ESA Claimants
Breakdown by sex
Off flow**

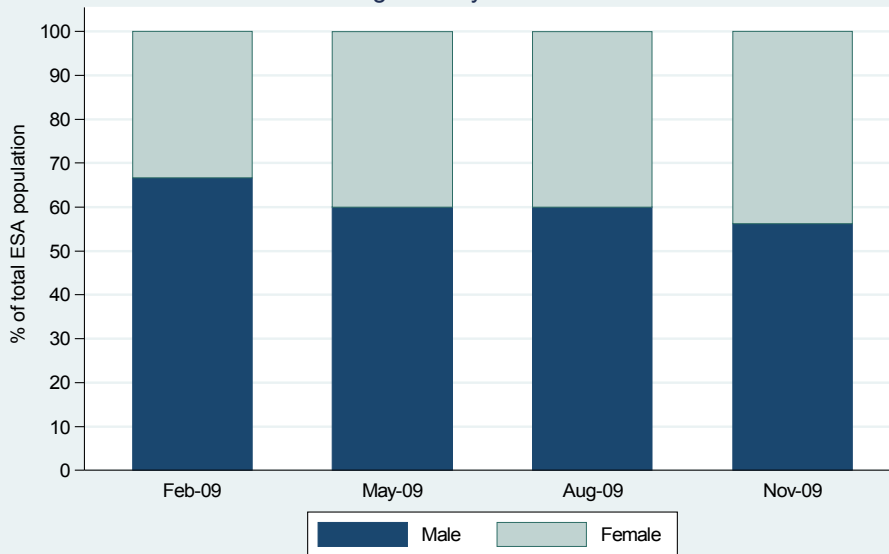


Claimants Leaving ESA by Sex in South Lanarkshire



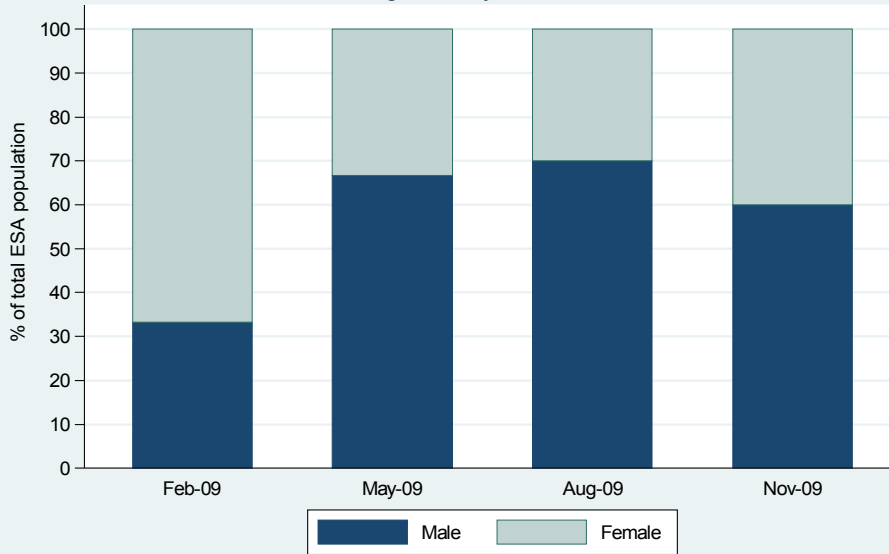
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

Claimants Leaving ESA by Sex in East Dunbartonshire



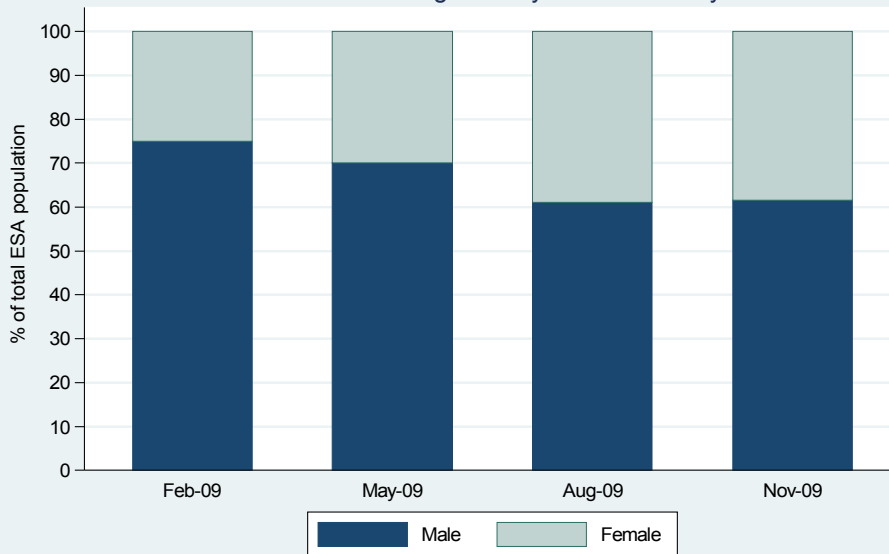
Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

Claimants Leaving ESA by Sex in East Renfrewshire

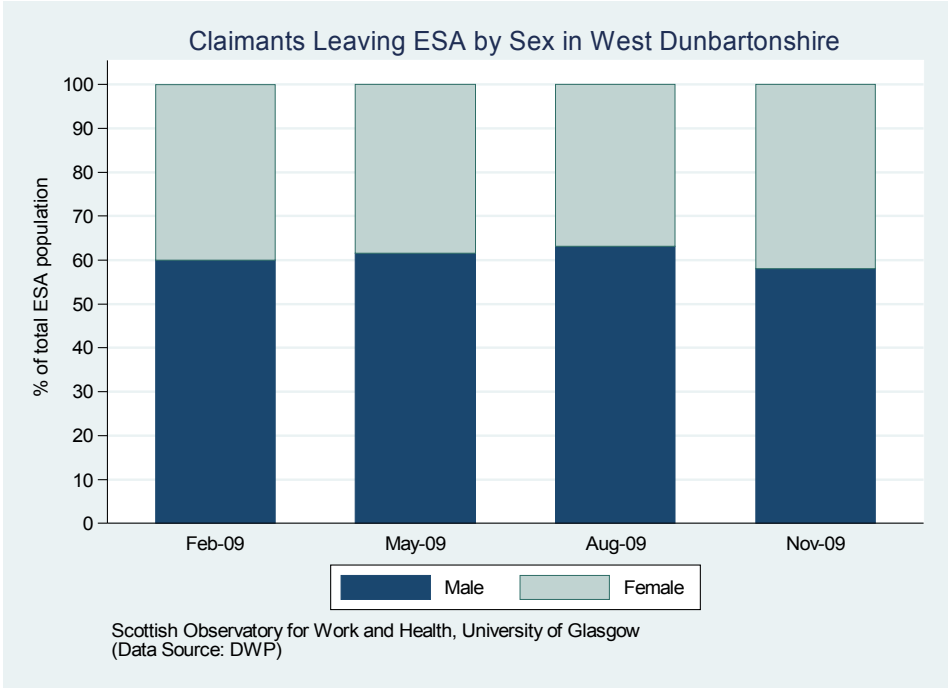
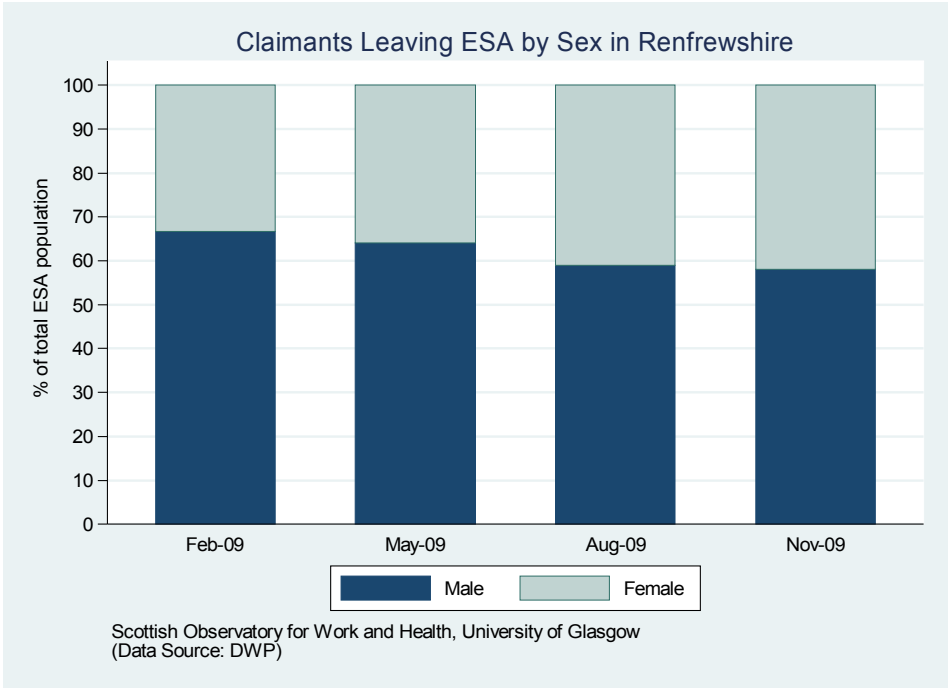


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

Claimants Leaving ESA by Sex in Inverclyde



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



**Appendix 10: Section 2 – ESA Claimants
Breakdown by age**

Due to the small differences across geographies ESA claimants by age is only shown for Scotland.

Appendix 11: Section 2 – ESA Claimants by Neighbourhood

North Lanarkshire	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total	ESA Rate (%)
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09		
Abronhill North	20	40	40	50	2,434	2.05
Abronhill South	20	40	40	60	2,753	2.18
Airdrie North	40	70	90	110	3,409	3.23
Allanton	10	20	30	40	2,413	1.66
Balloch East	10	20	20	30	2,001	1.50
Balloch West	10	20	20	20	2,427	0.82
Balmalloch	30	40	60	70	2,586	2.71
Bellshill Central	20	30	40	50	2,402	2.08
Bellshill South	30	40	40	60	2,457	2.44
Birkenshaw	10	20	20	30	3,246	0.92
Cairnhill	10	20	40	50	3,779	1.32
Caldercruix and Plains	30	50	70	90	3,131	2.87
Carfin North	30	50	50	60	3,086	1.94
Carfin, Cleekhimin and New Stevenston	40	60	80	90	4,121	2.18
Carrickstone	20	20	20	30	4,132	0.73
Chapelhall East	20	30	30	40	2,938	1.36
Chapelhall West	20	30	40	40	1,711	2.34
Chryston and Muirhead	20	20	20	40	2,546	1.57
Cleland	30	40	50	60	2,595	2.31
Cliftonville South	20	40	50	60	1,857	3.23
Coatbridge West	40	50	60	100	3,692	2.71
Coatdyke and Whinhall	30	40	50	70	3,148	2.22
Coltness	20	30	30	40	2,679	1.49
Condorrat	20	30	40	50	3,010	1.66
Craigneuk Airdrie	10	20	30	40	2,621	1.53
Craigneuk Wishaw	40	70	90	100	2,369	4.22
Cumbernauld Central	30	50	60	90	2,942	3.06
Drumgelloch	20	30	40	50	2,080	2.40
Dundyvan	50	80	90	90	3,651	2.47
Fallside	10	40	40	60	2,936	2.04
Forgewood	30	60	60	90	3,161	2.85
Gartcosh and Marnock	20	40	40	50	3,521	1.42
Gartlea	30	50	50	80	2,427	3.30
Glenmavis and Greengairs	20	30	30	40	2,954	1.35
Greenend and Carnbroe	30	40	50	60	3,443	1.74
Greenfaulds	10	20	30	30	2,203	1.36
Harthill and Salsburgh	40	60	60	80	3,499	2.29
Hattonrigg	20	40	50	60	2,529	2.37
Holytown	40	60	60	70	3,345	2.09
Kildrum	10	30	30	50	2,323	2.15
Kilsyth Bogside	20	30	50	60	1,905	3.15

Kilsyth East and Croy	20	40	60	80	2,801	2.86
Kirkshaws	30	50	90	100	3,439	2.91
Kirkwood and Bargeddie	40	60	80	100	3,215	3.11
Ladywell	10	20	20	20	2,584	0.77
Milnwood	30	30	30	50	2,610	1.92
Moodiesburn East	10	10	20	30	2,511	1.19
Moodiesburn West	30	40	60	70	2,036	3.44
Motherwell North	10	20	30	50	2,237	2.24
Motherwell South	30	40	60	80	2,055	3.89
Motherwell West	20	30	40	50	1,905	2.62
Muirhouse and Knowetop	20	30	50	70	3,881	1.80
Netherton and Kirkhill	40	60	70	100	3,887	2.57
Newarthill	30	30	40	40	1,955	2.05
Newmains	30	50	50	80	3,611	2.22
Orbiston	30	50	60	70	3,270	2.14
Overtown	20	40	60	60	2,611	2.30
Pather	30	40	50	60	2,218	2.71
Petersburn	20	30	40	50	1,866	2.68
Seafar	20	30	30	40	1,944	2.06
Shawhead and Whifflet	20	40	40	60	1,634	3.67
Shotts	20	30	40	40	2,314	1.73
Stane	20	30	40	50	1,799	2.78
Stepps	20	20	30	40	3,471	1.15
Sunnyside and Cliftonville	20	20	30	40	2,887	1.39
Thrashbush	40	60	70	80	3,346	2.39
Townhead	20	60	70	80	4,042	1.98
Viewpark	40	70	70	90	3,490	2.58
Village and Castlecary	20	20	30	40	1,711	2.34
Westfield	20	40	50	40	4,196	0.95
Wishaw East	20	40	40	40	2,333	1.71
Wishaw North	20	40	40	60	3,209	1.87
Wishaw South	20	50	40	60	2,575	2.33

South Lanarkshire	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total	ESA Rate (%)
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09	May-09	2009
Ashgill and Netherburn	10	20	30	40	1,783	2.24
Bankhead South	20	30	30	40	2,268	1.76
Biggar, Symington, Thankerton and Dolphinton	10	20	20	30	3,285	0.91
Birniehill, Kelvin and Whitehills East	10	20	30	30	2,764	1.09
Blantyre South and Wheatlands	30	40	50	60	2,632	2.28
Blantyre North and Coatshill	20	30	30	40	2,038	1.96
Bothwell North	10	10	30	30	1,997	1.50

Bothwell South	10	10	10	10	2,044	0.49
Burgh, Eastfield and Silverbank	20	20	40	50	3,775	1.32
Burnbank Central and Udston	30	50	70	80	2,889	2.77
Burnbank North	40	60	70	70	3,132	2.23
Burnbank South and Chantinghall	20	30	30	30	2,035	1.47
Burnhill and Bankhead North	30	40	50	50	2,189	2.28
Burnside and Springhall	20	30	30	50	2,675	1.87
Calderwood Central	20	30	40	40	2,255	1.77
Calderwood East	30	30	30	50	2,315	2.16
Calderwood West and Nerston	10	20	30	40	2,386	1.68
Cambuslang Central	10	20	20	30	2,358	1.27
Carluke East	30	40	40	50	2,205	2.27
Carluke North	10	10	20	20	1,545	1.29
Carluke South	20	30	30	40	2,014	1.99
Carluke West	10	20	20	30	1,924	1.56
Carstairs, Carstairs Junction and Carnwath	20	30	40	50	3,160	1.58
Chapelton, Glengavel and Sandford	10	10	10	10	1,898	0.53
Clydesdale South	10	10	10	20	1,810	1.10
Crossford, Braidwood and Yieldshields	10	20	20	20	2,094	0.96
Crosshouse and Lindsayfield	20	30	30	30	3,106	0.97
Douglas, Coalburn and Rigside	20	30	40	60	2,634	2.28
Earnock	10	10	20	20	2,707	0.74
East Mains	10	20	30	30	1,803	1.66
Eddlewood	20	20	30	30	2,519	1.19
Fairhill	10	20	30	50	1,393	3.59
Farme Cross and Gallowflat North	20	30	40	50	1,884	2.65
Fernhill and Cathkin	20	40	50	60	2,116	2.84
Forth, Braehead and Auchengray	0	10	20	20	2,225	0.90
Glassford, Quarter and Allanton	10	20	10	20	1,778	1.12
Greenhills	10	20	20	40	2,028	1.97
Hairmyres and Westwood West	10	20	30	40	2,230	1.79
Halfway, Hallside and Drumsagard	20	30	50	50	4,227	1.18
Hamilton Centre and Low Parks	20	20	20	30	2,540	1.18
Hareleeshill	30	30	50	60	2,499	2.40
Hazelbank and Kirkfieldbank	20	20	20	30	2,496	1.20

High Blantyre	20	40	50	60	2,478	2.42
High Crosshill	10	10	10	20	2,075	0.96
Hillhouse	40	60	60	80	2,459	3.25
Kirkmuirhill and Blackwood	20	30	40	40	2,288	1.75
Laighstonehall	20	30	30	50	2,178	2.30
Lanark North East	10	20	20	30	1,446	2.07
Lanark North West	10	10	20	30	1,488	2.02
Lanark South	20	20	30	40	2,067	1.94
Larkhall Central, Raploch, Millheugh and Burnhead	30	30	40	50	2,388	2.09
Law	10	20	20	30	2,236	1.34
Lesmahagow	20	40	50	50	2,094	2.39
Little Earnock	10	20	30	40	3,864	1.04
Low Blantyre and Bardykes	10	20	30	30	2,286	1.31
Low Waters	20	30	30	50	1,586	3.15
Merryton and Meadowhill	10	20	20	30	2,065	1.45
Mossneuk and Newlandsmuir	10	20	20	20	2,177	0.92
Nerston and EK Landward Area	20	30	40	60	2,821	2.13
Shawfield and Clincarthill	30	40	50	70	2,497	2.80
Silvertonhill	10	10	20	20	1,655	1.21
Spittal	10	30	30	40	1,785	2.24
St Leonards North	20	20	30	30	2,684	1.12
St Leonards South	10	20	30	30	2,884	1.04
Stewartfield East	0	10	10	10	1,739	0.58
Stewartfield West	10	10	10	20	2,678	0.75
Stonehouse	30	40	50	70	3,431	2.04
Strathaven North	10	10	10	20	1,829	1.09
Strathaven South	10	20	30	40	2,906	1.38
Strutherhill	30	40	50	70	2,339	2.99
The Murray	20	30	40	40	2,228	1.80
Thorntonhall, Jackton and Gardenhall	10	10	10	10	2,247	0.45
Uddingston and Gardenside	20	30	40	50	3,586	1.39
Vicarland and Cairns	20	40	50	60	2,573	2.33
West Mains	10	20	30	30	1,755	1.71
Westburn and Newton	30	40	50	60	3,007	2.00
Westwood East	10	20	30	30	1,766	1.70
Westwood South	20	30	30	40	2,625	1.52
Whitehill	30	40	50	50	1,987	2.52
Whitehills West	10	30	40	50	2,345	2.13
Whitlawburn and Greenlees	30	50	70	70	2,870	2.44
Woodhead and Meikle Earnock	10	20	30	40	1,671	2.39

East Dunbartonshire	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total	ESA Rate (%)
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09		
Auchinairn	20	30	40	40	3,047	1.31
Barloch	0	0	10	10	1,694	0.59
Bishopbriggs North and Kenmure	10	20	20	30	3,058	0.98
Bishopbriggs West and Cadder	20	20	20	30	3,269	0.92
East Clober and Mains Estate	10	10	30	30	2,217	1.35
Harestanes	20	30	40	40	1,977	2.02
Hillhead	20	30	40	60	2,319	2.59
Kessington East	0	10	10	0	1,640	0.00
Kessington West	0	0	10	10	1,691	0.59
Keystone and Dougalston	10	20	20	20	2,024	0.99
Kilmardinny East	0	0	10	10	1,618	0.62
Kilmardinny West	0	0	0	10	1,858	0.54
Kirkintilloch South	10	20	20	30	1,994	1.50
Kirkintilloch West	10	30	30	40	2,364	1.69
Lennoxtown	20	30	30	30	2,950	1.02
Lenzie North	20	20	30	30	3,111	0.96
Lenzie South	10	10	10	10	2,108	0.47
Milton of Campsie	10	20	30	30	2,500	1.20
North Castlehill and Thorn	10	10	10	20	2,770	0.72
Rosebank and Waterside	0	10	10	10	2,017	0.50
South Castlehill and Thorn	10	10	20	20	2,511	0.80
Torrance and Balmore	10	10	10	20	1,884	1.06
Twechar and Harestanes East	20	20	30	40	1,858	2.15
West Clober and Mains Estate	10	10	10	10	1,963	0.51
Westerton East	10	10	10	20	2,136	0.94
Westerton West	10	10	10	20	1,668	1.20
Woodhill East	10	10	10	10	1,705	0.59
Woodhill West	10	20	20	30	2,711	1.11

East Renfrewshire	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total	ESA Rate (%)
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09		
Auchenback	30	50	50	60	2,185	2.75
Busby	10	20	30	20	2,036	0.98
Clarkston and Sheddens	10	10	20	20	3,585	0.56
Crookfur and Fruin	10	10	20	30	3,236	0.93
Cross Stobbs	10	20	20	20	2,057	0.97
Dunterlie, East	30	50	80	110	3,479	3.16

Arthurlie and Dovecothall						
Eaglesham and Waterfoot	0	10	10	20	2,664	0.75
Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock	10	10	10	10	1,930	0.52
Mearns Village, Westacres and Greenfarm	10	20	30	30	3,735	0.80
Mearnskirk and South Kirkhill	10	20	20	20	3,340	0.60
Merrylee and Braidbar	0	10	10	20	2,793	0.72
Netherlee	0	10	10	10	2,483	0.40
North Giffnock and North Thornliebank	10	10	10	20	1,947	1.03
North Kirkhill	10	10	10	20	1,884	1.06
South Thornliebank and Woodfarm	10	20	30	40	2,570	1.56
Stamperland	0	10	20	20	2,255	0.89
West Arthurlie and North Neilston	30	40	40	50	3,154	1.59
West Neilston and Uplawmoor	20	40	60	70	3,605	1.94
Whitecraigs and Broom	10	10	10	10	1,975	0.51
Williamwood	0	10	10	10	1,768	0.57

Inverclyde	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total	ESA Rate (%)
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09	May-09	2009
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	20	40	40	40	2,842	1.41
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	40	60	90	120	4,584	2.62
East Inverkip and West Gourock	0	10	20	20	2,110	0.95
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	10	30	40	50	2,715	1.84
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	10	10	10	20	2,971	0.67
Gourock Upper and West Central	10	10	10	20	1,762	1.14
Greenock East	30	70	80	100	3,437	2.91
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	40	60	90	110	3,245	3.39
Greenock Upper Central	40	60	60	90	2,717	3.31
Greenock West and Central	20	40	40	40	3,710	1.08
Inverkip and	10	30	30	40	3,620	1.10

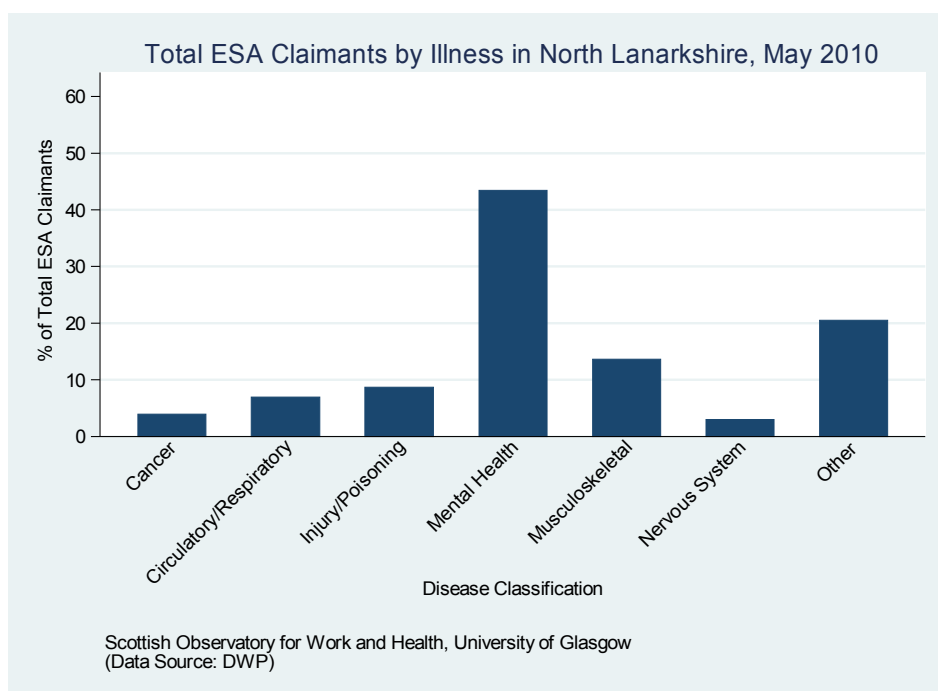
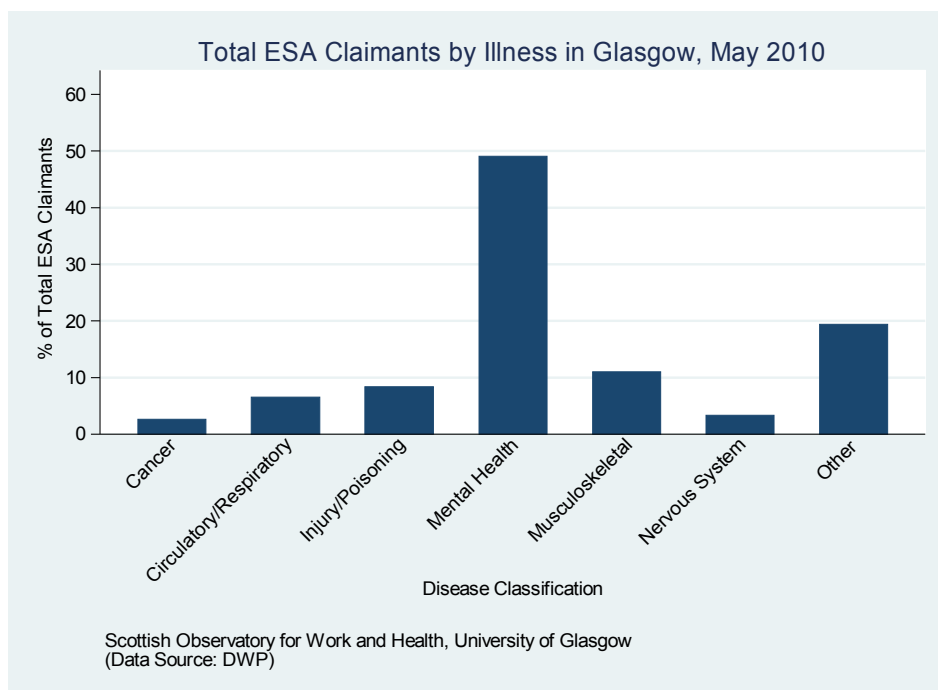
Wemyss Bay						
Kilmacolm and Inverclyde East	10	20	20	40	3,641	1.10
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	20	50	70	90	2,873	3.13
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	40	70	90	110	2,963	3.71
Port Glasgow Upper East	40	50	80	100	2,891	3.46
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	30	50	70	90	3,229	2.79

Renfrewshire	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total	ESA Rate (%)
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09	May-09	2009
Bishopston	10	10	20	10	2,996	0.33
Bridge of Weir	10	20	20	30	2,729	1.10
Elderslie and Phoenix	30	30	40	60	3,258	1.84
Erskine Central	10	20	20	30	3,148	0.95
Erskine East and Inchinnan	10	20	20	40	3,908	1.02
Erskine West	20	30	30	40	3,624	1.10
Houston North	10	10	10	10	1,895	0.53
Houston South	0	10	10	10	2,252	0.44
Johnstone North East	20	30	40	40	1,955	2.05
Johnstone North West	30	40	40	60	1,967	3.05
Johnstone South East	20	40	60	80	2,594	3.08
Johnstone South West	30	50	60	70	3,014	2.32
Kilbarchan	10	20	20	20	1,992	1.00
Linwood North	30	40	40	40	2,517	1.59
Linwood South	20	40	50	60	2,171	2.76
Lochwinnoch	10	10	20	20	1,788	1.12
Paisley Central	30	70	70	90	5,092	1.77
Paisley Dykebar	10	20	20	30	2,442	1.23
Paisley East	20	30	40	60	2,186	2.74
Paisley Ferguslie	40	70	90	120	2,610	4.60
Paisley Foxbar	20	60	60	80	3,051	2.62
Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	30	70	100	120	3,162	3.80
Paisley Glenburn East	20	40	40	30	1,989	1.51
Paisley Glenburn West	30	40	50	70	2,391	2.93
Paisley North	40	50	60	90	2,848	3.16
Paisley North East	30	60	70	80	3,585	2.23
Paisley North West	30	50	60	80	2,239	3.57
Paisley Raiston	10	10	20	20	2,764	0.72
Paisley South	10	20	20	30	2,445	1.23
Paisley South East	30	50	60	80	2,936	2.72

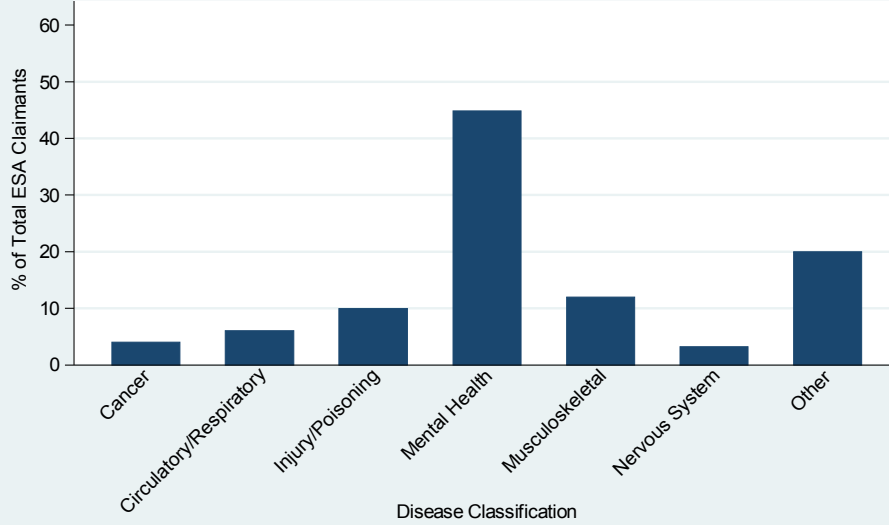
Paisley South West	10	10	20	20	3,228	0.62
Paisley West	20	30	50	70	3,463	2.02
Renfrew East	20	30	50	50	3,786	1.32
Renfrew North	20	30	50	60	2,313	2.59
Renfrew South	20	30	50	60	2,906	2.06
Renfrew West	40	60	90	110	4,013	2.74
Renfrewshire Rural North and Langbank	0	10	20	20	2,396	0.83
Renfrewshire Rural South & Howwood	10	10	20	20	2,224	0.90

West Dunbartonshire	Number of ESA Claimants				Population Total May-09	ESA Rate (%) 2009
	Feb-09	May-09	Aug-09	Nov-09		
Alexandria	20	30	50	60	3,369	1.78
Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane	40	50	70	80	3,317	2.41
Bonhill	20	50	70	90	3,344	2.69
Bowling	20	20	20	40	3,605	1.11
Braidfield	10	20	20	30	2,135	1.41
Dalmuir	20	40	60	80	2,762	2.90
Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend	20	30	40	60	3,942	1.52
Dumbarton East - Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet	20	20	20	30	2,746	1.09
Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East	30	50	70	100	3,134	3.19
Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill	40	80	100	110	3,495	3.15
Duntocher	10	20	30	40	2,715	1.47
Hardgate, Faifley	30	50	90	110	3,339	3.29
Jamestown, Rural Moorland	20	40	60	70	2,952	2.37
Kilbowie	40	50	70	100	3,540	2.82
Mountblow, Parkhall	40	70	80	100	3,482	2.87
Radnor Park	20	30	40	50	2,673	1.87
Renton	20	30	50	70	3,480	2.01
Whitcrook	20	40	60	80	2,918	2.74

Appendix 12: Section 3 – Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition

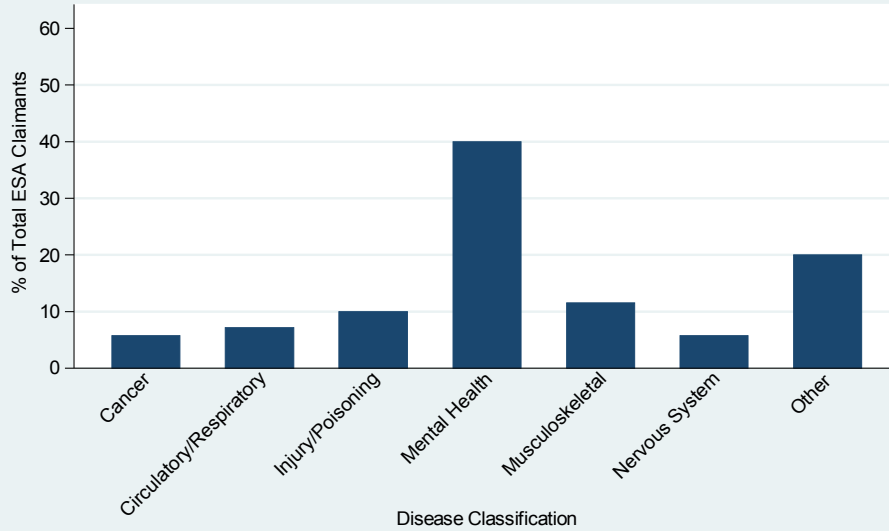


Total ESA Claimants by Illness in South Lanarkshire, May 2010



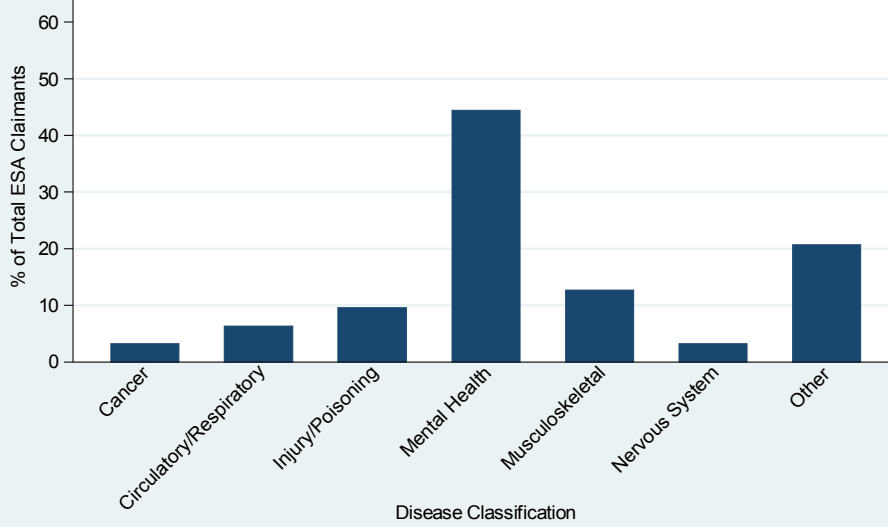
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(Data Source: DWP)

Total ESA Claimants by Illness in East Dunbartonshire, May 2010



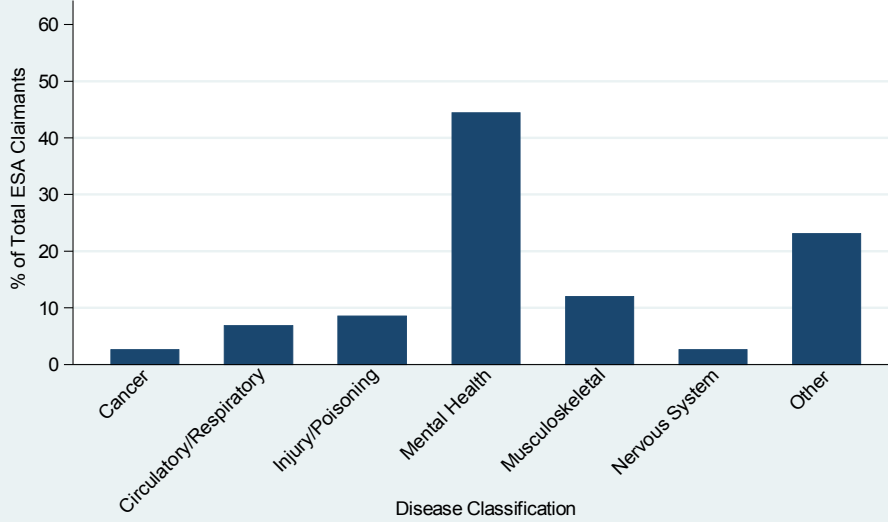
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(Data Source: DWP)

Total ESA Claimants by Illness in East Renfrewshire, May 2010

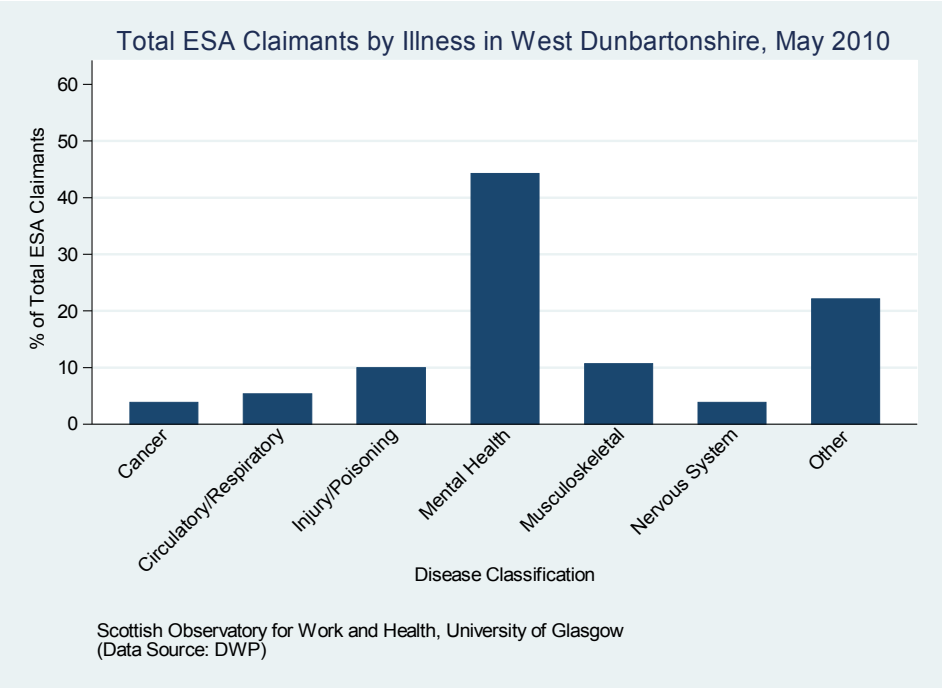
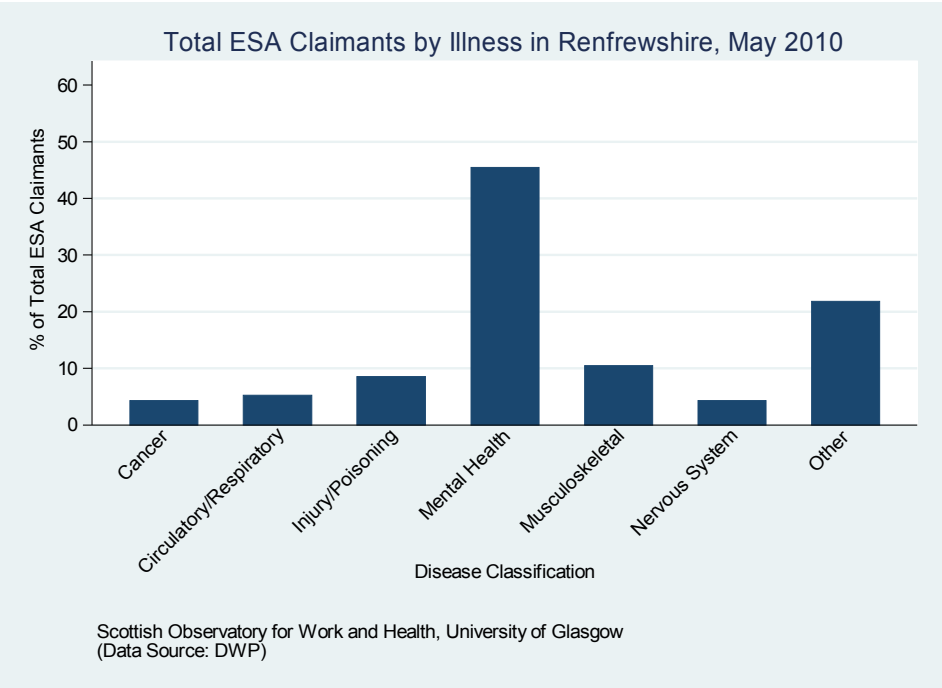


Scottish Observatory for Work and Health, University of Glasgow
(Data Source: DWP)

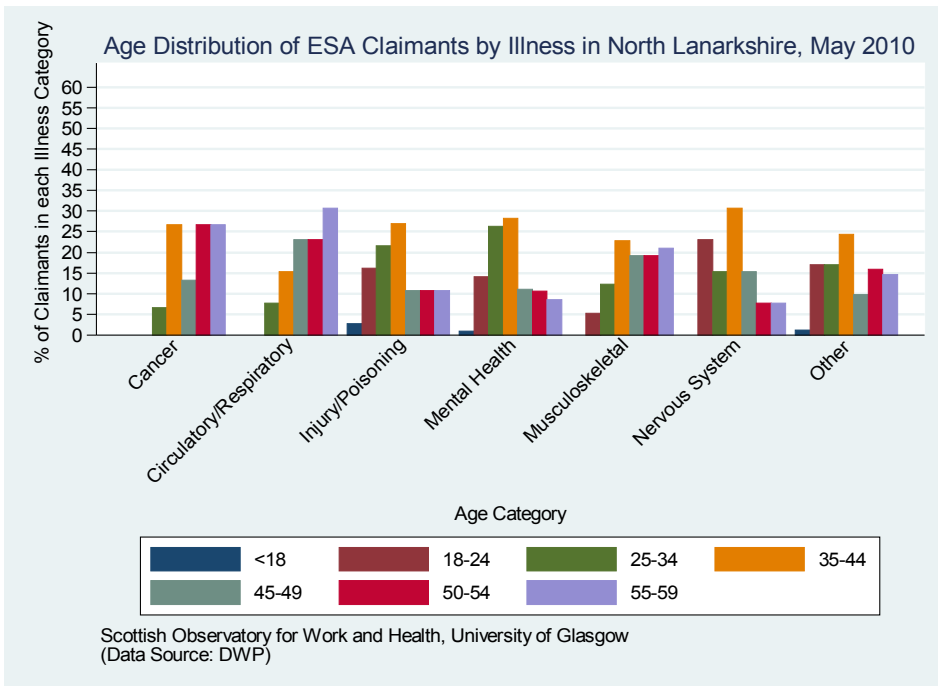
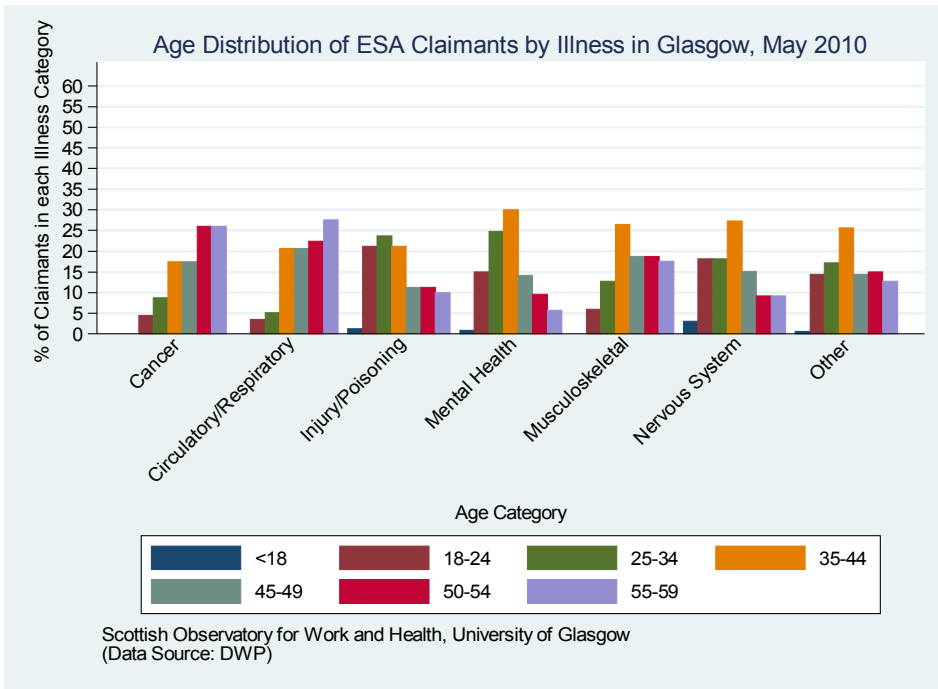
Total ESA Claimants by Illness in Inverclyde, May 2010

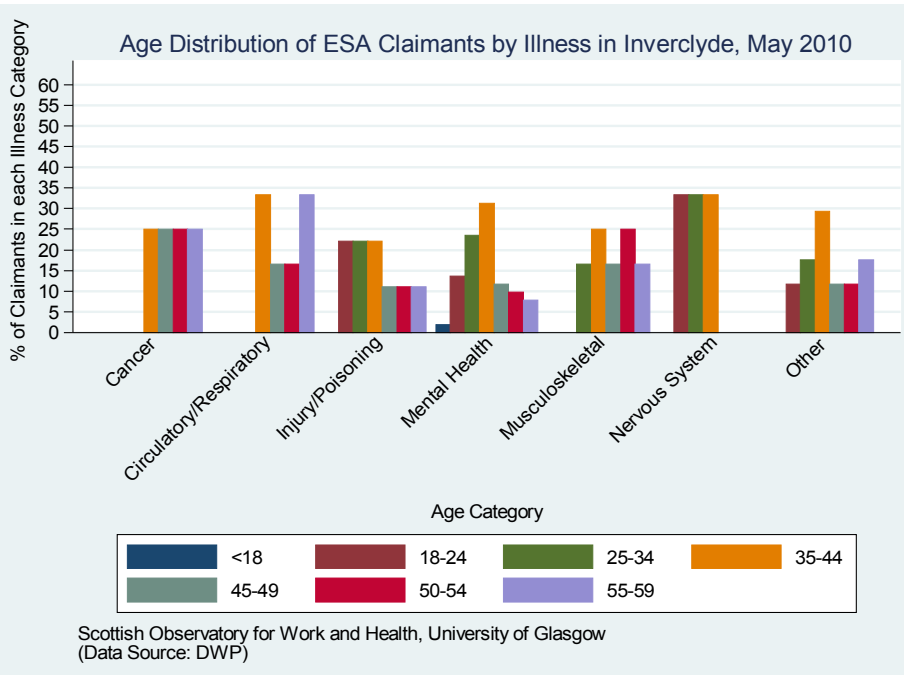
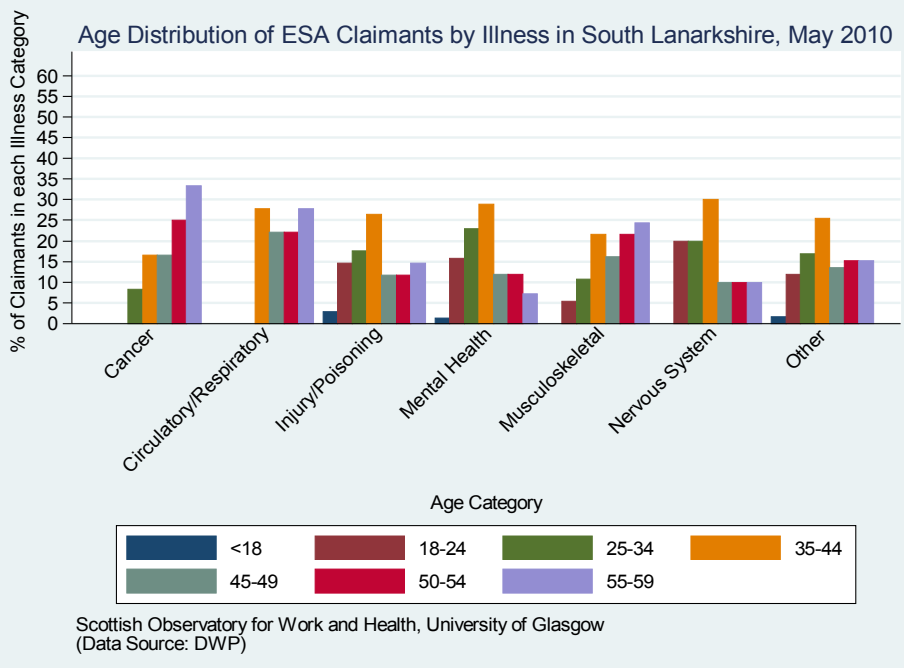


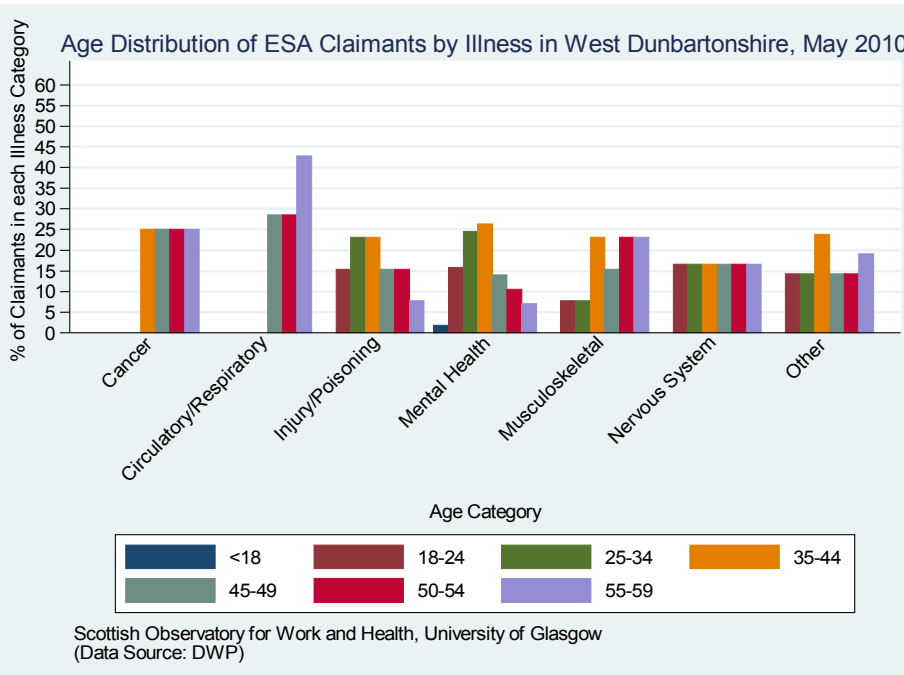
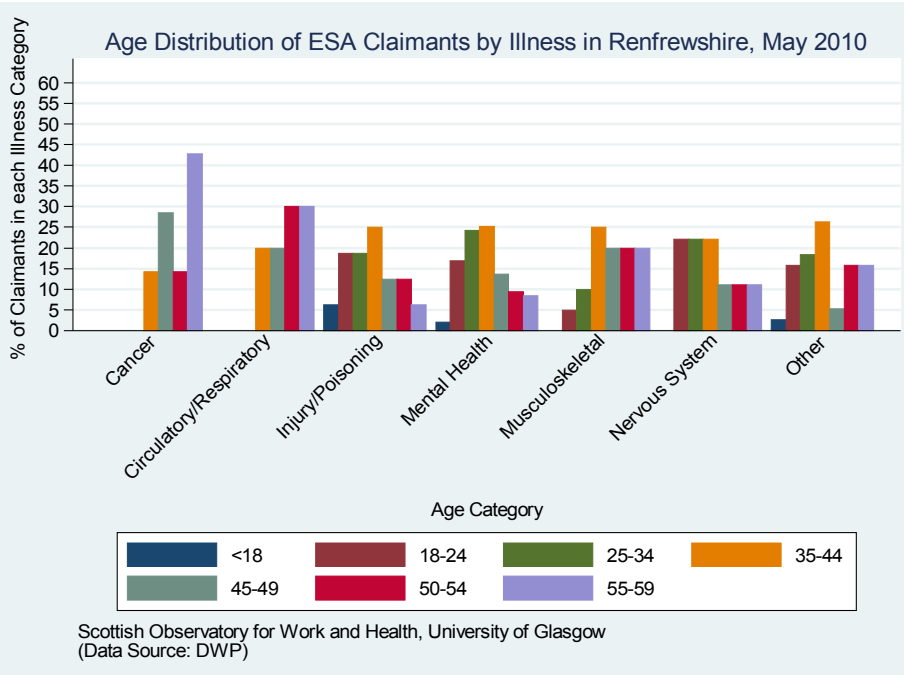
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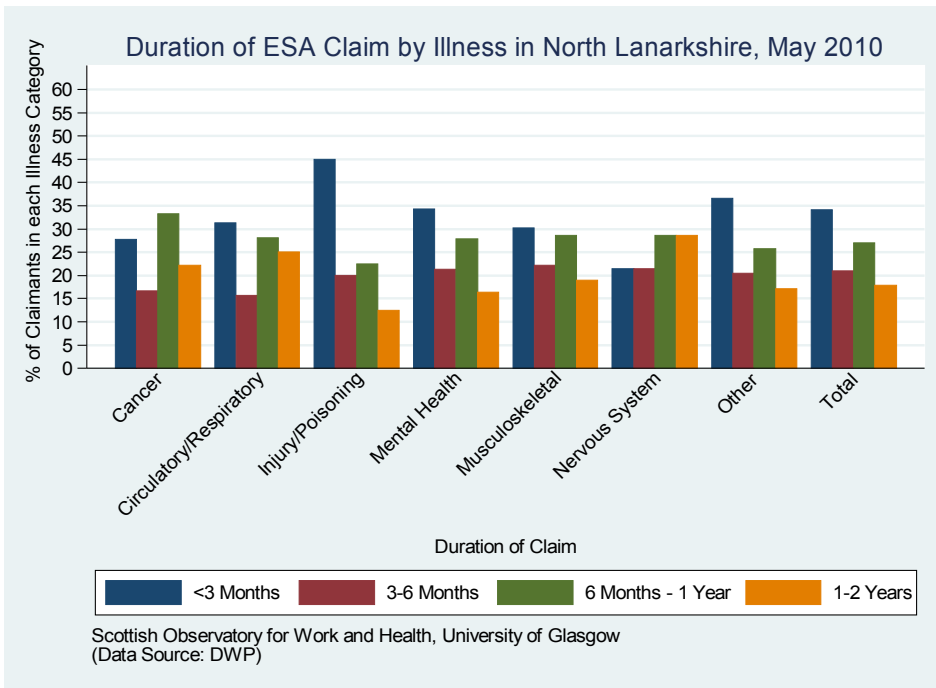
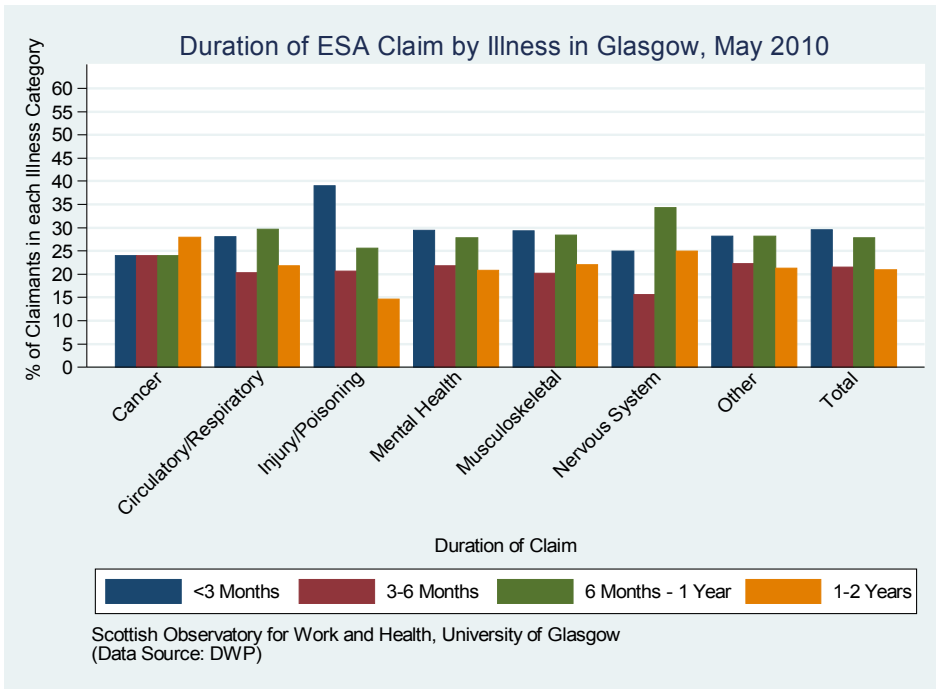
Appendix 13: Section 3 – Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition & age

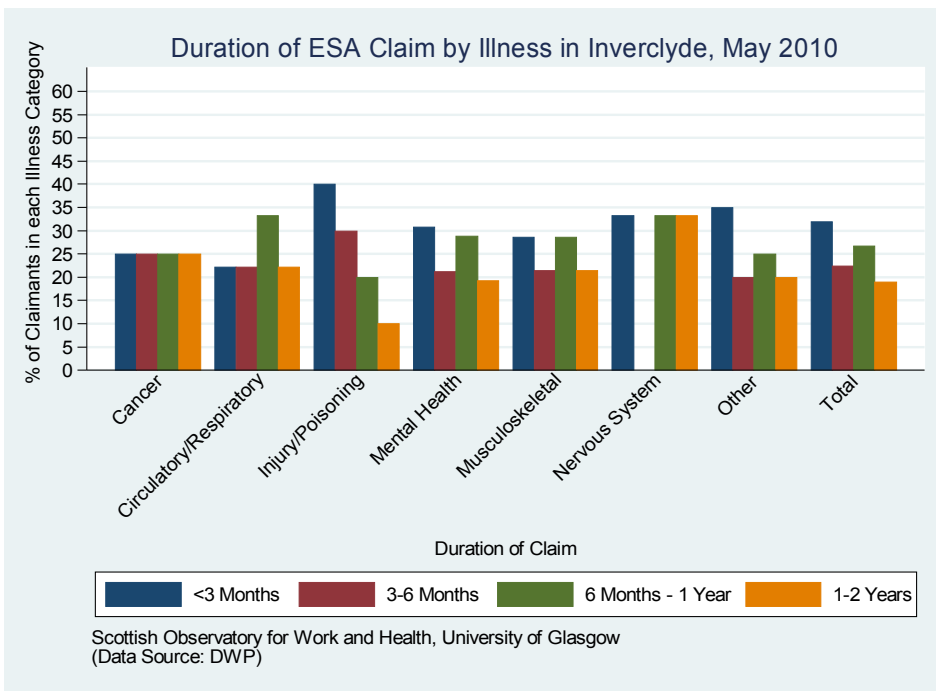
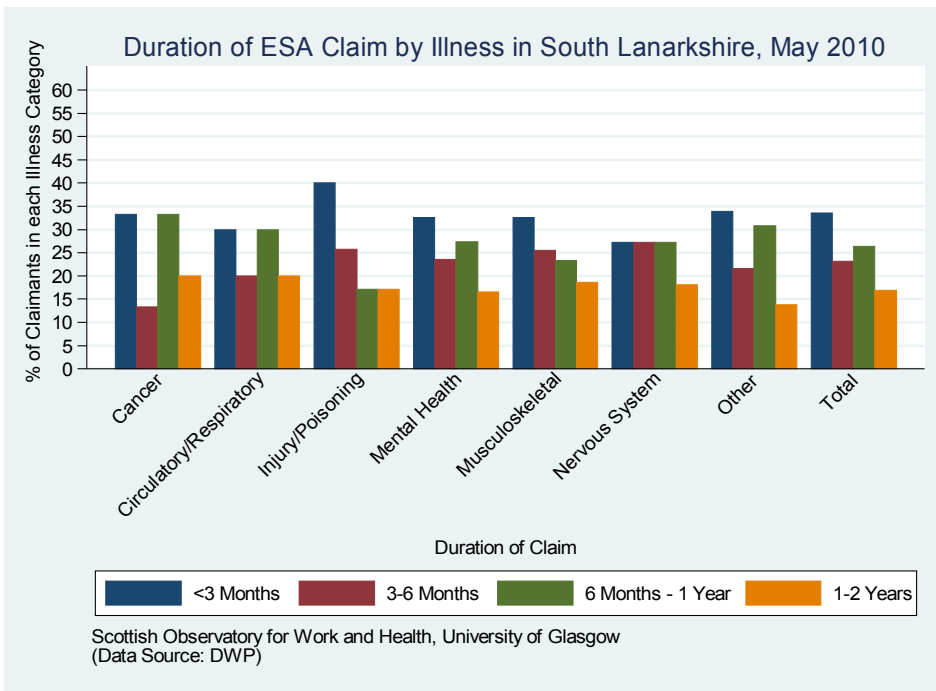


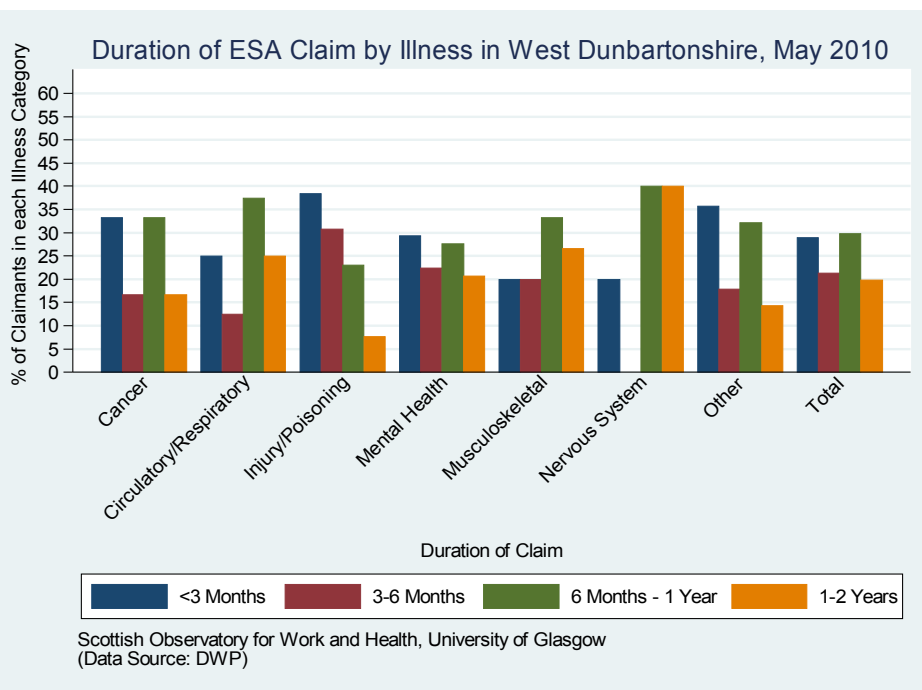
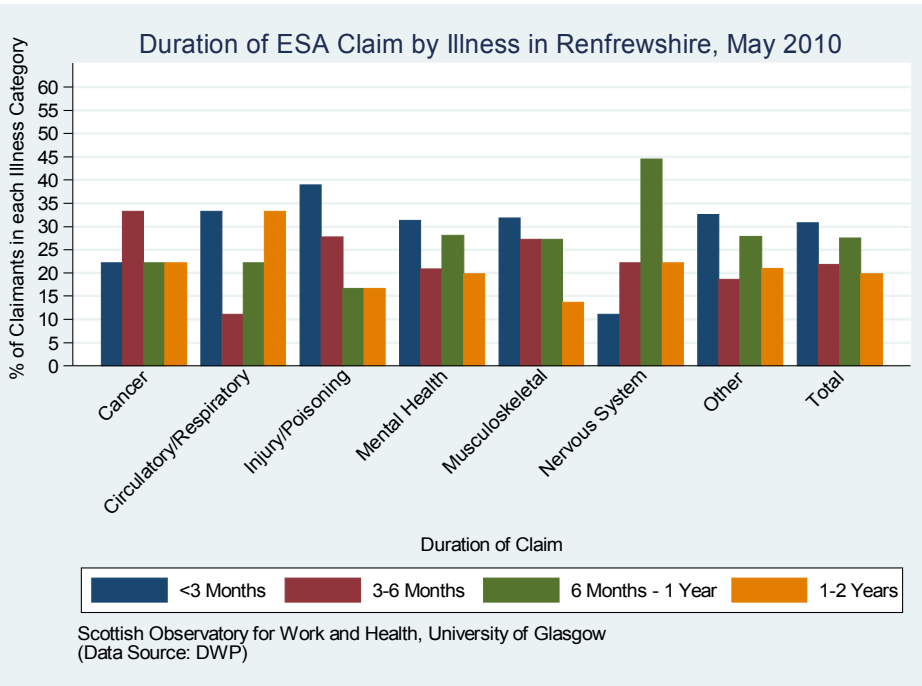




Appendix 14: Section 3 – Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition & duration of ESA claim







Appendix 15: Section 3 – Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition and stage of claim

	Stage of Claim			
Glasgow	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	6,540	1,770	730	850
% of Total Claimants	66.1	17.9	7.4	8.6

	Stage of Claim			
North Lanarkshire	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	2,940	790	350	540
% of Total Claimants	63.6	17.1	7.6	11.7

	Stage of Claim			
South Lanarkshire	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	2,190	560	300	430
% of Total Claimants	62.9	16.1	8.6	12.4

	Stage of Claim			
East Dunbartonshire	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	470	110	70	70
% of Total Claimants	65.3	15.3	9.7	9.7

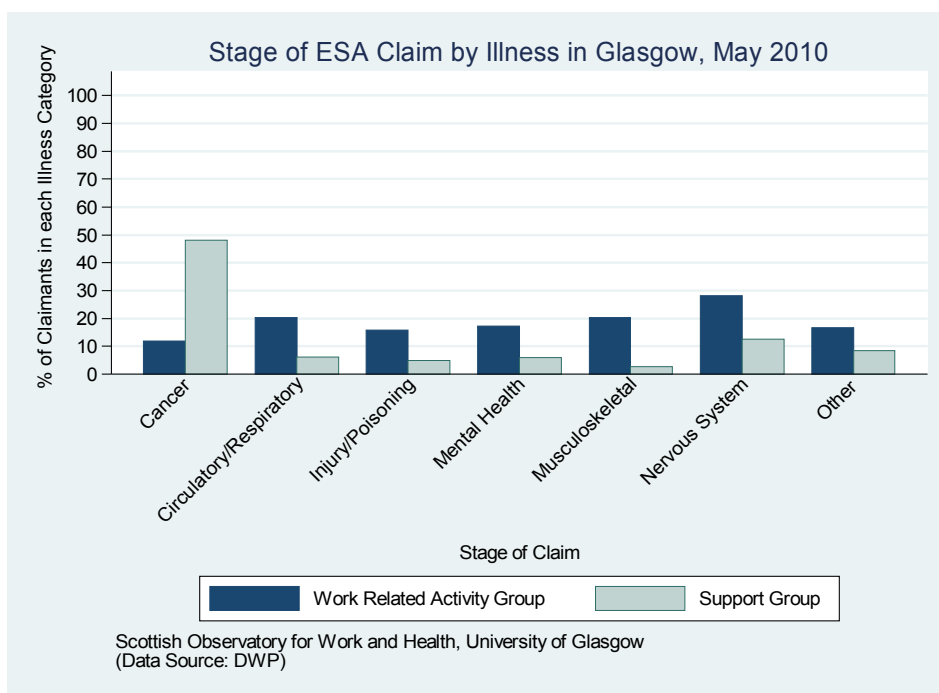
	Stage of Claim			
East Renfrewshire	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	380	130	60	70
% of Total Claimants	59.4	20.3	9.4	10.9

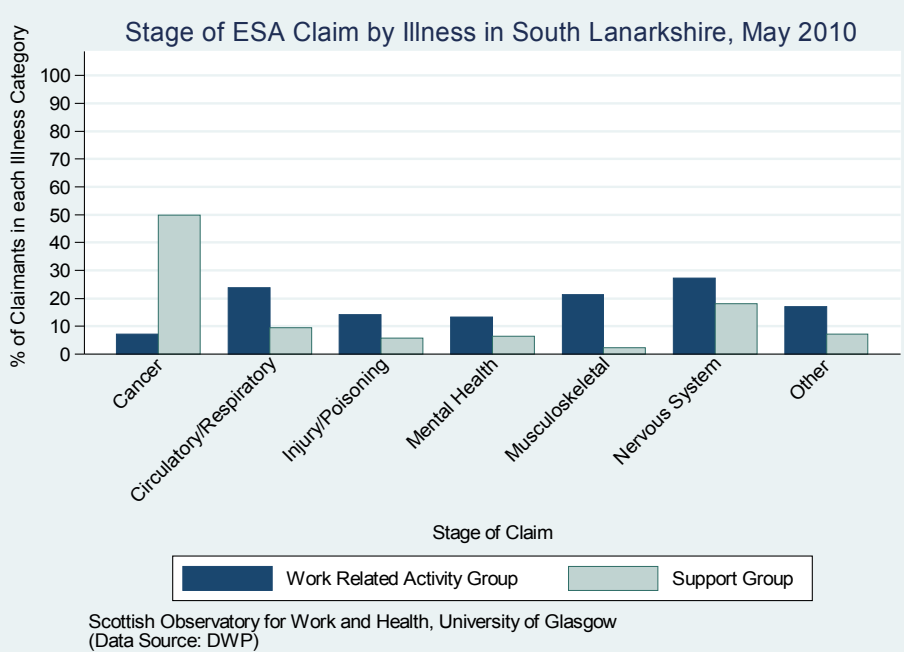
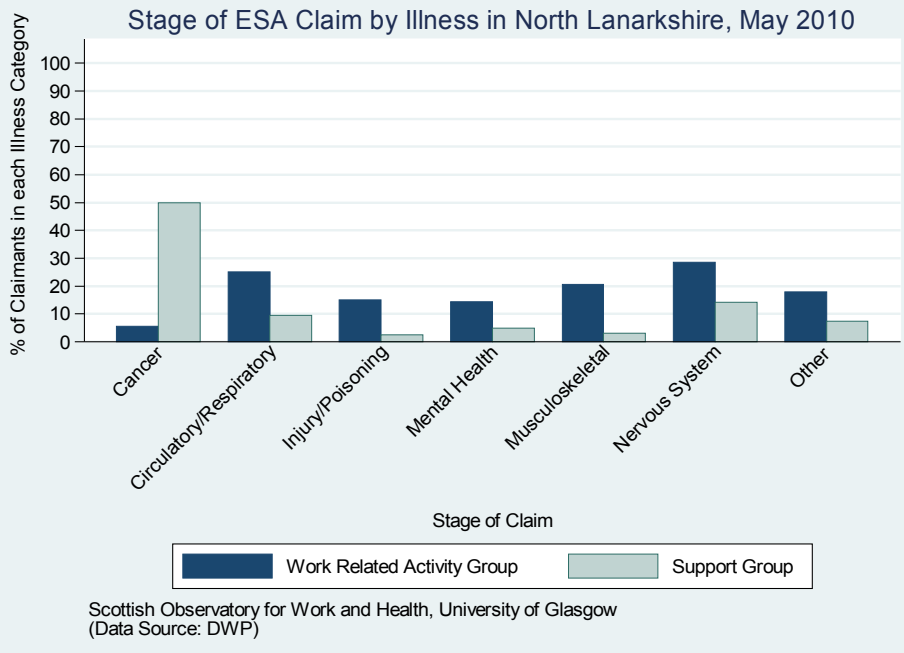
	Stage of Claim			
Inverclyde	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	810	170	90	100

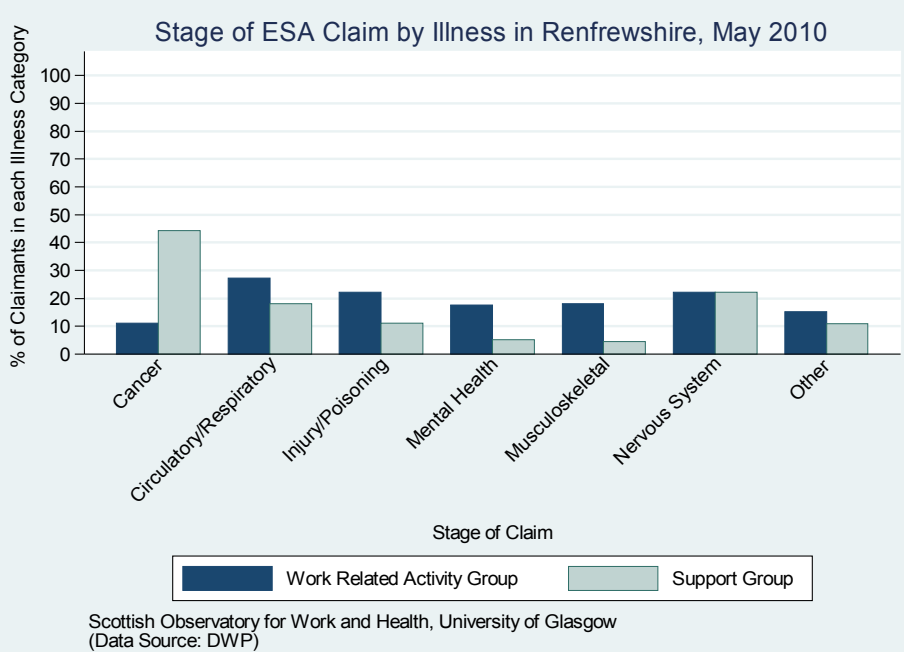
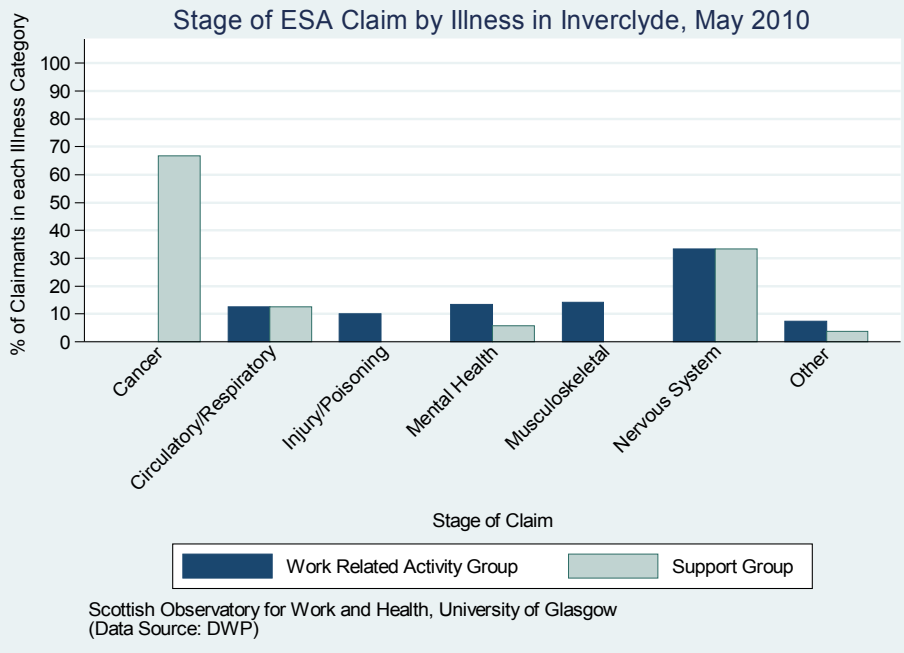
% of Total Claimants	69.2	14.5	7.7	8.5
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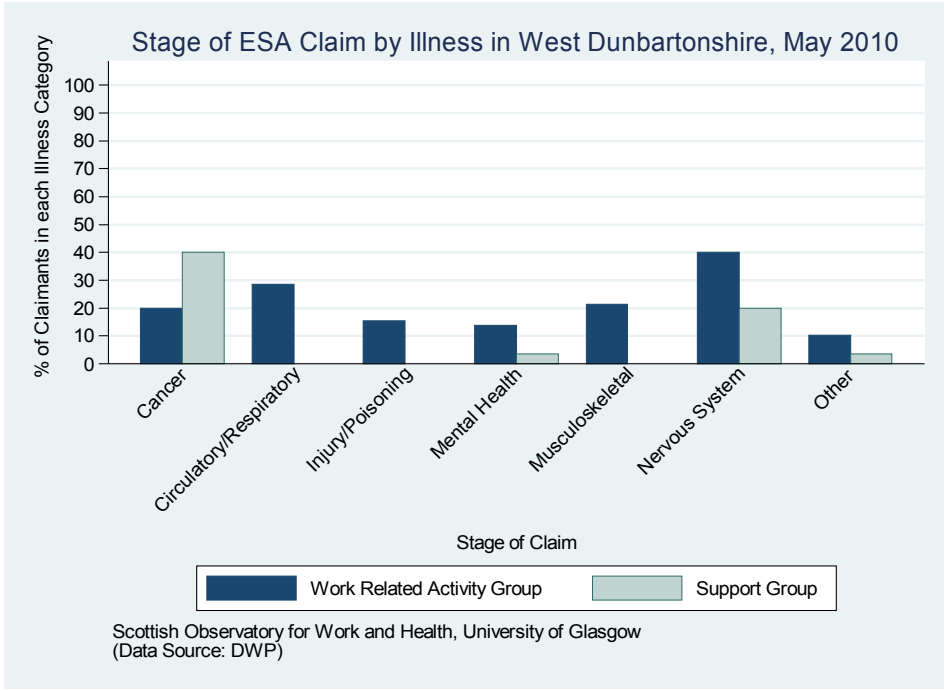
	Stage of Claim			
Renfrewshire	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	1,350	380	200	180
% of Total Claimants	64.0	18.0	9.5	8.5

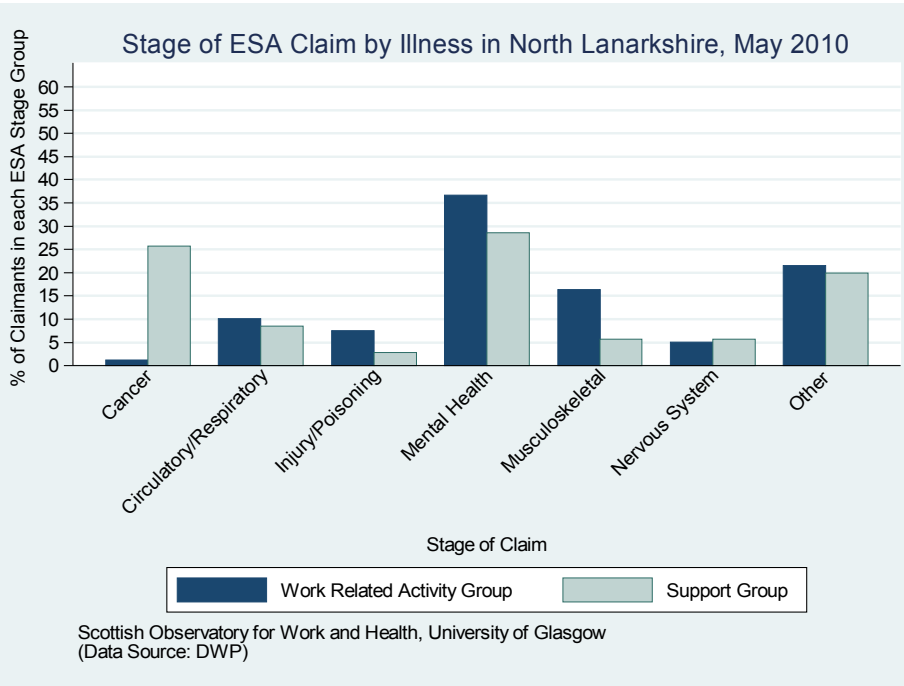
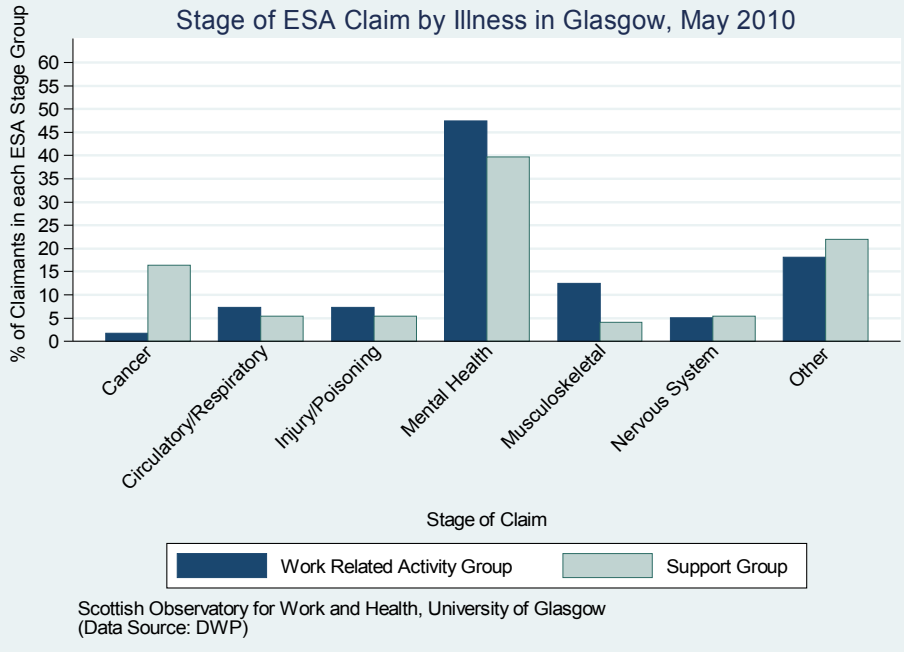
	Stage of Claim			
West Dunbartonshire	Assessment	Work Related Activity Group	Support Group	Unknown
Total ESA Claims	930	220	70	110
% of Total Claimants	69.9	16.5	5.3	8.3

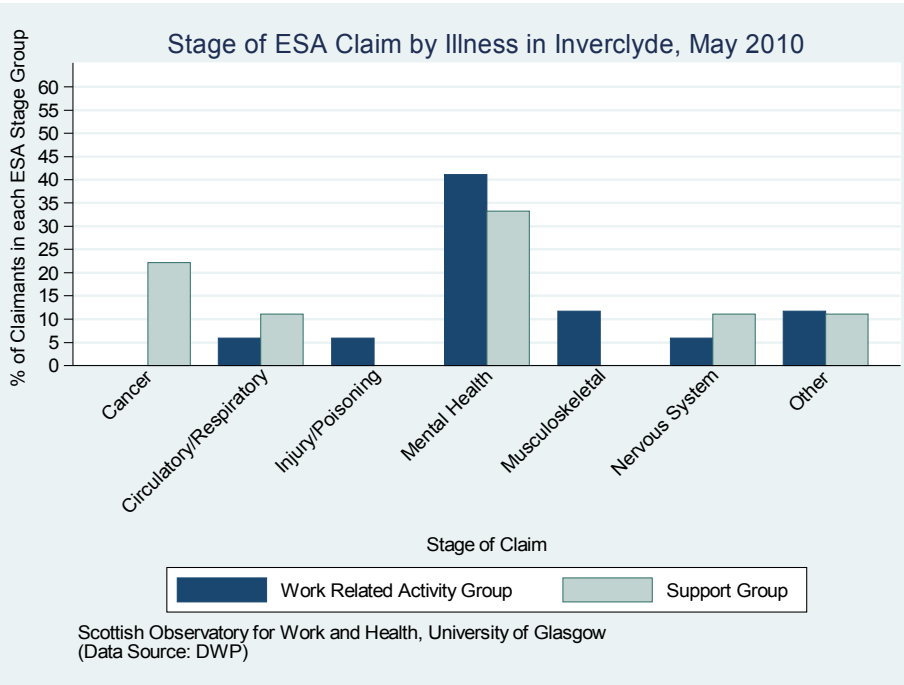
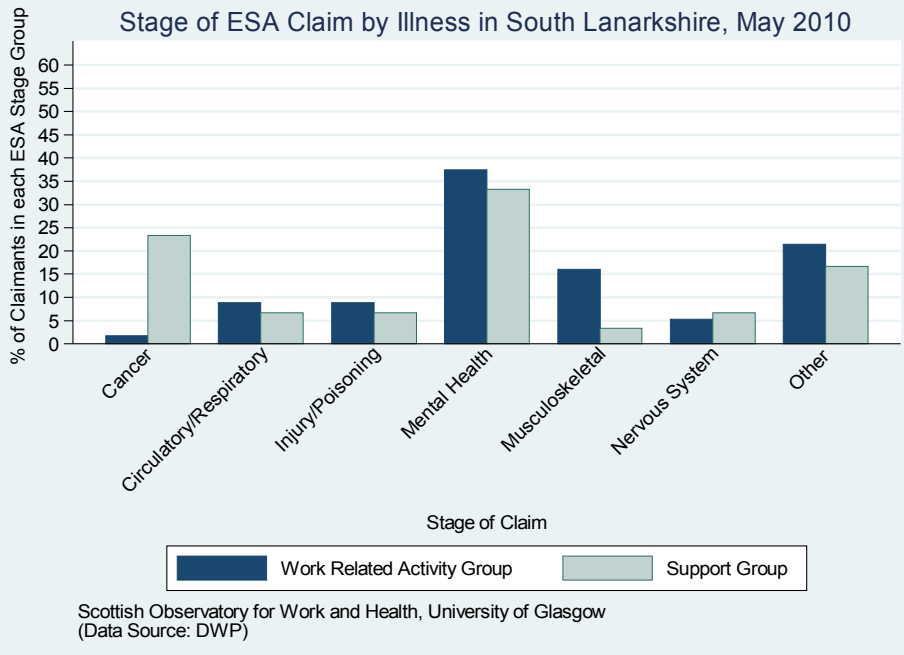


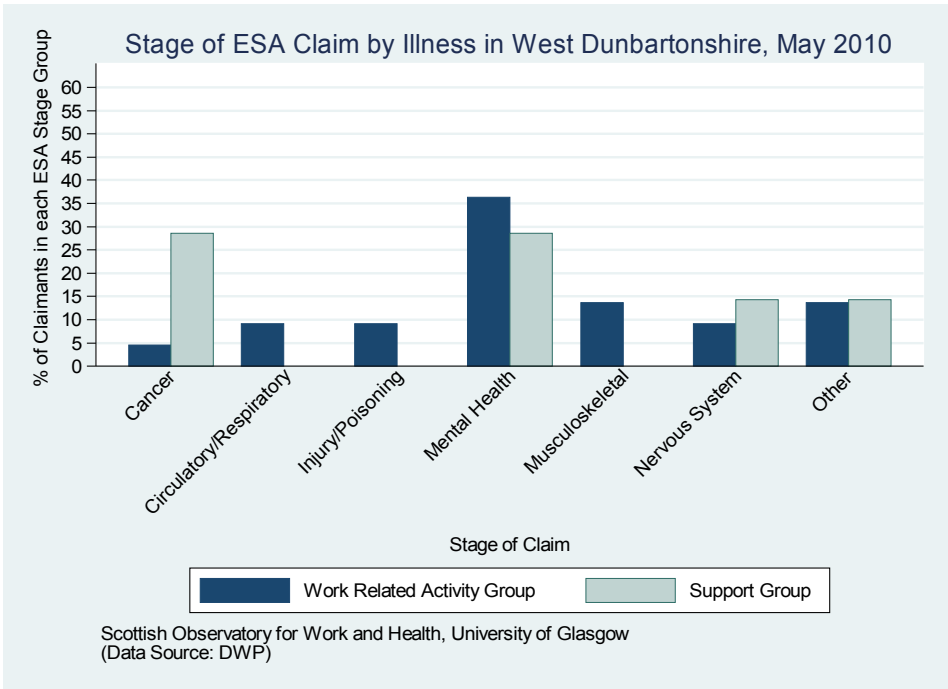
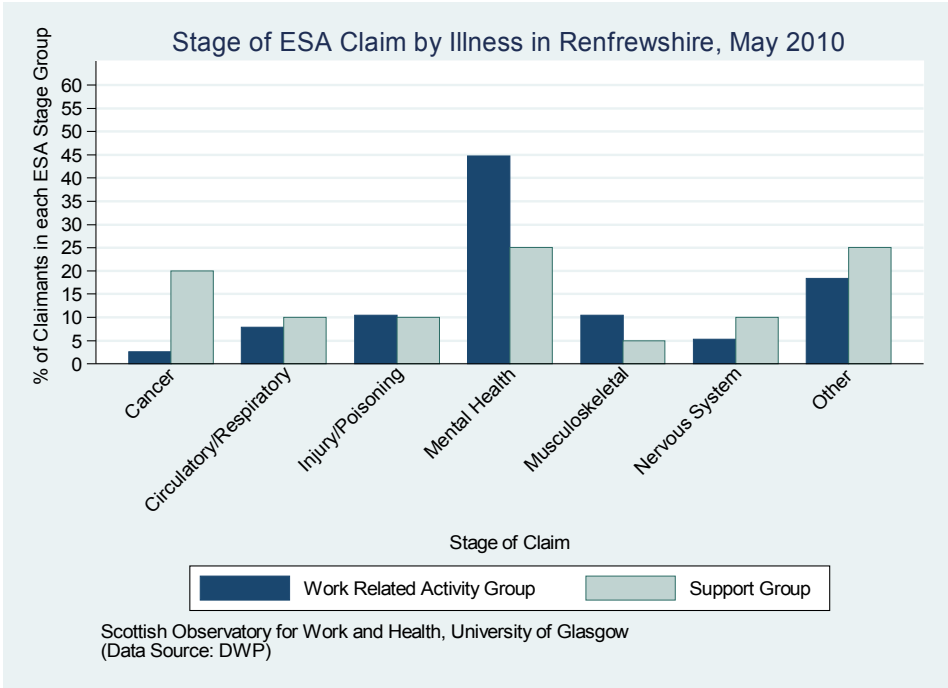












Appendix 16: Section 3 – Breakdown of ESA claimants by medical condition and ethnicity

Glasgow	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	Unknown
Mental Health	51.6	50.0	37.5	40.0	36.4	40.9
Nervous System	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
Circulatory & Respiratory	6.4	0.0	8.3	0.0	9.1	7.3
Musculoskeletal	10.6	50.0	20.8	20.0	18.2	10.2
Injury/Poisoning	8.3	0.0	8.3	20.0	9.1	8.0
Cancer	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Other	18.4	0.0	25.0	20.0	27.3	21.2
Number in each group	8030	20	240	50	110	1370