Mental health and employment transitions: a slippery slope

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Overview

 Mental health status is associated with labour market outcomes.

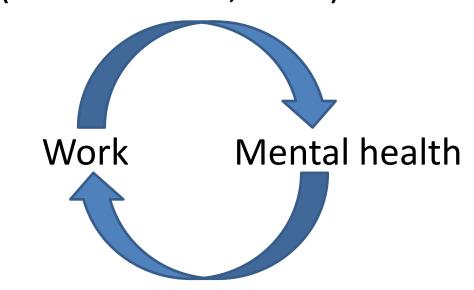
 It is unclear whether people with poor mental health stay in temporary employment or take a further step down the employment ladder.

- This paper reveals:
 - women with poor mental health descend into unemployment
 - men with poor mental health sink into inactivity

Background

- 1 / 12 people will experience poor mental health at some point
- Social exclusion is a component of the experience of mental illness and the consequences can be significant, not least in terms of economic disadvantage and poverty (Sartorious and Schulze, 2005).
- Grove et al. (2005) contend that this high propensity to be in poverty is because poor mental health is associated with low levels of employment
- Poor mental health restricts social lives and retains over 1.5 million people of working age in economic inactivity in the UK (Black, 2009).
- This has **remained constant** over the preceding 20 years despite significant legislative changes (Beresford, 1996; Sayce, 1998).

 The dominant (medical and epidemiological) literatures highlight that transitioning out of work has a significant impact on mental health (Thomas et al., 2005).



 Dawson et al. (2015, p.50) find that "permanent employees who will be in temporary employment in the future have poorer mental health than those who never become temporarily employed."

Data

- British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)
- National representative panel survey of ~10,000 individuals in ~5,500 households
- 1991 2008/9
- Our sample:
 - working age people only (16-59 women, 16-64 men)
 - 9,084 individuals and 75,443 person-year obs.
 - 4,400 men (35,911 obs.) & 4,684 women (39,532 obs.)

Labour market status variable

- 1) in <u>full-time</u>, <u>perm</u>anent employment
- 2) in **p**art-**t**ime, **perm**anent employment
- 3) In **temp**orary employment
- 4) self-employed
- **5)** <u>unemp</u>loyed
- 6) <u>inactive</u>

For each individual & year observed

Men, no mental health condition (N = 34,254)

Future Status

		Temp	PT-	FT-	Self-	Unemp	Inactive	Total
			Perm	Perm	emp			
Temp	N	248	38	422	58	96	94	956
	%	25.94	3.97	44.14	6.07	10.04	9.83	100
PT-Perm	N	23	313	185	19	20	52	612
	%	3.76	51.14	30.23	3.1	3.27	8.5	100
FT-Perm	N	294	163	20,591	401	358	365	22,172
	%	1.33	0.74	92.87	1.81	1.61	1.65	100
Self-emp	N	63	22	312	4,132	67	88	4,684
	%	1.35	0.47	6.66	88.22	1.43	1.88	100
Unemp	N	123	50	351	105	768	269	1,666
	%	7.38	3	21.07	6.3	46.1	16.15	100
Inactive	N	148	76	270	81	242	3,347	4,164
	%	3.55	1.83	6.48	1.95	5.81	80.38	100

	Men	Women	
Age	40.16	38.31	
Mental health condition	0.05	0.10	
Degree	0.16	0.14	
Further education	0.32	0.28	
A-levels	0.15	0.13	
O-levels	0.16	0.22	
Other qualifications	0.07	0.09	
No qualifications	0.13	0.15	
Past experience			
Past temp employment	0.05	0.07	
Past PT-permanent	0.02	0.28	
Past FT-permanent	0.68	0.43	
Past self-employment	0.15	0.05	
Past unemployment	0.08	0.05	
Past inactivity	0.17	0.35	
Observations	35,911	39,532	

Sample means by gender Source: BHPS 1991-2008

Mental health variable

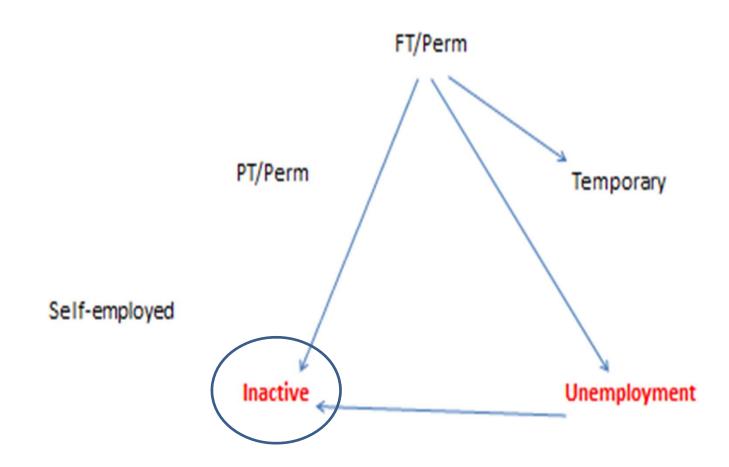
Mental health condition derived from the BHPS question:

"Do you have any of the health problems or disabilities listed on this card..."

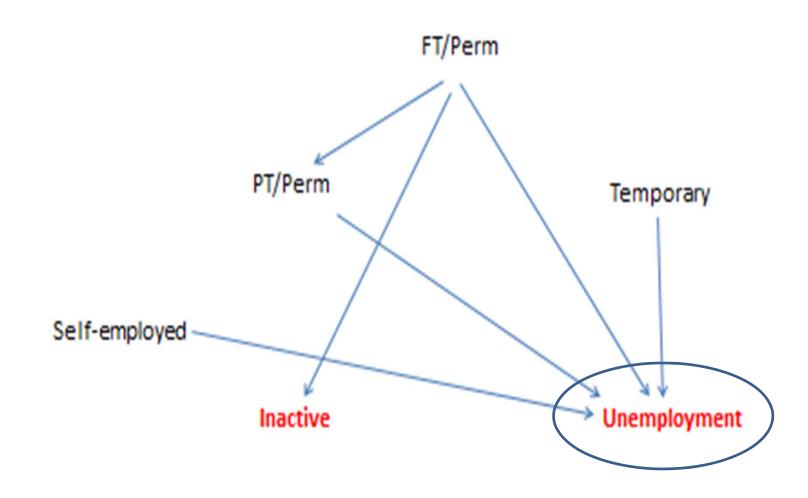
- Range of possible answers.
- We created a mental health condition variable with
 - 1 (one) if individual indicates having "Anxiety, depression or psychiatric problems"
 - 0 (zero) otherwise.

Multinomial logit results indicate:

Males



<u>Females</u>



Conclusions

- This paper reveals:
 - women with poor mental health descend into unemployment
 - men with poor mental health sink into inactivity
- More attention needs to be focused on supporting people in work rather than catching them as they slide into ever more precarious employment.



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