

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

West Dunbartonshire Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

April 2010

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Summary & Key Findings

West Dunbartonshire Incapacity Benefit claimant Profile

1. This incapacity benefit (IB) claimant profile for West Dunbartonshire gives detailed information on IB claimants by sex, age, reason for claiming IB and length of time on IB. It also contains IB claimant rates for the 18 intermediate zones in West Dunbartonshire (in 2008, Kilbowie had the highest IB rate at 15.5% and Bowling the lowest rate at 5.7%).

2. In 2008 there were 6,760 IB claimants in West Dunbartonshire. The IB rate, on flow rate and off flow rate were determined for West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008. The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 13.6% to 11.8% from 2000 to 2008. The rate of on flow has decreased from 3.8% to 3.1% and the off flow rate has increased from 23.4% to 30.5%.

3. The proportion of 'credits only' IB claimants (those with a poor work history) is larger in West Dunbartonshire compared to Scotland for both males and females. The proportion of male and female 'credits only' claimants have increased from 2000 to 2008. There are more female 'credits only' claimants than males.

4. The proportion of each age group who are claimants rises with age, peaking in the 60-64 age group. With the exception of the 30-34 age range, there are decreases in all age groups over time. West Dunbartonshire has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 21.2% of 55-59 year olds in West Dunbartonshire were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

The percentage of 'payment' IB claimants increases with age with the majority of claimants aged over 40. The age of 'credits only' claimants is more evenly distributed across age categories.

The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories. Off flow rates are higher for people under 30.

5. The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 48.6% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in West Dunbartonshire, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

The rate of claiming IB due to mental health has been determined for the 18 intermediate zones in West Dunbartonshire.

6. The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 57.7% claiming for over 5 years in West Dunbartonshire in 2008.

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

7. This profile highlights the striking levels of inequality in the level of worklessness related to ill health. While the overall trend is of improvement, this profile confirms a continuing need to prioritise interventions which can improve social inclusion and work capacity.

The Scottish Observatory for Work and Health is funded by the Glasgow Centre for Population Health, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, NHS Lanarkshire, Scottish Centre for Healthy Working Lives and the Scottish Government Health Directorates. We are grateful to DWP for providing these data.

West Dunbartonshire Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

Introduction

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

This profile is one of fourteen incapacity benefit profiles that have been produced by the Scottish Observatory for Work & Health using DWP data. Each profile examines the “stock” of IB claimants and the “on” and “off” flow to IB. Each profile provides the following data on IB claimants from 2000 to 2008:

1. A ‘bath water’ diagram
2. IB rates (% of working age population claiming IB)
3. On flow rates (expressed as a percent of the WAP not on IB)
4. IB off flow rates (expressed as a percent of the total IB population)
5. IB claimants by neighbourhood/intermediate zone
6. Breakdown of IB claimants by sex
 - IB rate by sex
 - On flow rate by sex
 - Off flow rate by sex
 - Payment/credits by sex
7. Breakdown of IB claimants by age
 - IB rate by age
 - On flow rate by age
 - Off flow rate by age
 - Payment/credits by age
8. Breakdown of IB claimants by reason for claiming IB
 - Total claimants by illness
 - Comparison of mental health and musculoskeletal claimants
 - Mental Health IB rate
 - On flow by illness
 - Off flow rate by illness
 - Mental Health IB claimants by neighbourhood/intermediate zone
9. Breakdown of IB claimants by length of time on IB
 - Total claimants by length of time on IB
 - Off flow rate by length of time on IB
10. Off flow destination *restricted access*

Comparisons with Scotland are shown.

Individual profiles are available for the following geographies:

Scotland
Local authorities
Glasgow City
North Lanarkshire
South Lanarkshire
East Dunbartonshire
East Renfrewshire
Inverclyde
Renfrewshire
West Dunbartonshire
Community Health & Care Partnerships
East Glasgow

North Glasgow
South East Glasgow
South West Glasgow
West Glasgow

An **overview IB claimant profile** has also been produced which compares IB rates and on and off rates and shows 'bath water' diagrams for all geographies.

Yearly stock data have been calculated by taking a mean of the data from four quarters. For example, yearly data for 2008 were calculated by taking a mean of the data from the four quarters commencing December 2007 and ending in November 2008.

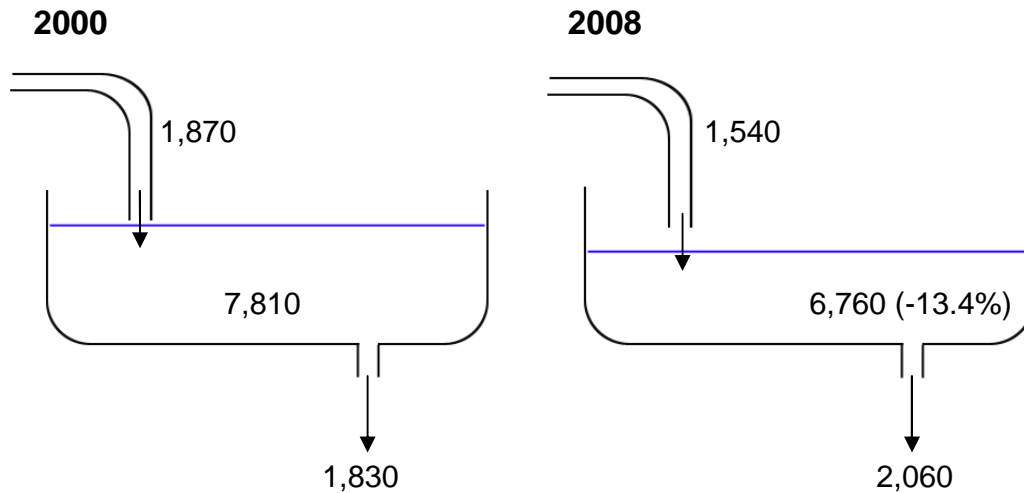
The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2008 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2007 to the quarter ending November 2008.

This profile investigates IB claimants in West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008. There are important changes with DWP data for 2008. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on the 27th October 2008 and replaced IB and Income Support paid on incapacity grounds for *new* customers only. ESA claimants are not included in the IB figures for 2008.

1. Bath water diagram

Figure 1

West Dunbartonshire



We have previously created a dynamic model of the IB population using a 'bath water' analogy.^{1,2} The 'bath water' diagrams detail the incapacity benefit population (those claiming IB at any given time), the on flow (those starting to claim IB) and the off flow (those whose claim has terminated) in a given year. The population on IB are represented by the amount of bath water. The on and off flow populations are represented by the tap water and the outflow respectively. Bath water diagrams are shown for 2000 and 2008 for West Dunbartonshire (figure 1). There is a small increase in the off flow from 2000 to 2008 but the bath water diagrams show that the decrease in the population on IB is mainly due to decreases in the on flow. However in order to fully understand the on and off flow data the numbers need to be expressed as on and off flow *rates* – see 3 & 4.

2. IB Rates

Figure 2 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and West Dunbartonshire and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Figure 2

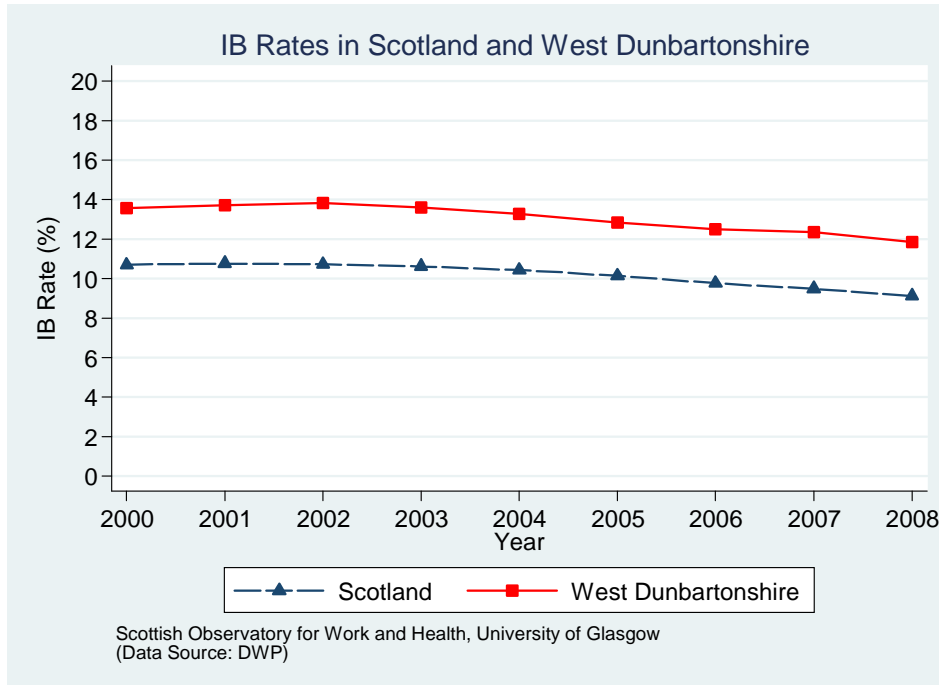


Table 1 shows the IB rates for West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008

Year	IB rate (%)
2000	13.6
2001	13.7
2002	13.8
2003	13.6
2004	13.3
2005	12.8
2006	12.5
2007	12.3
2008	11.8

The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 13.6% to 11.8% from 2000 to 2008 for West Dunbartonshire CHP.

3. On flow rates

Figure 3 shows on flow rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and West Dunbartonshire and are expressed as a percent of the WAP not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving into IB.

Figure 3

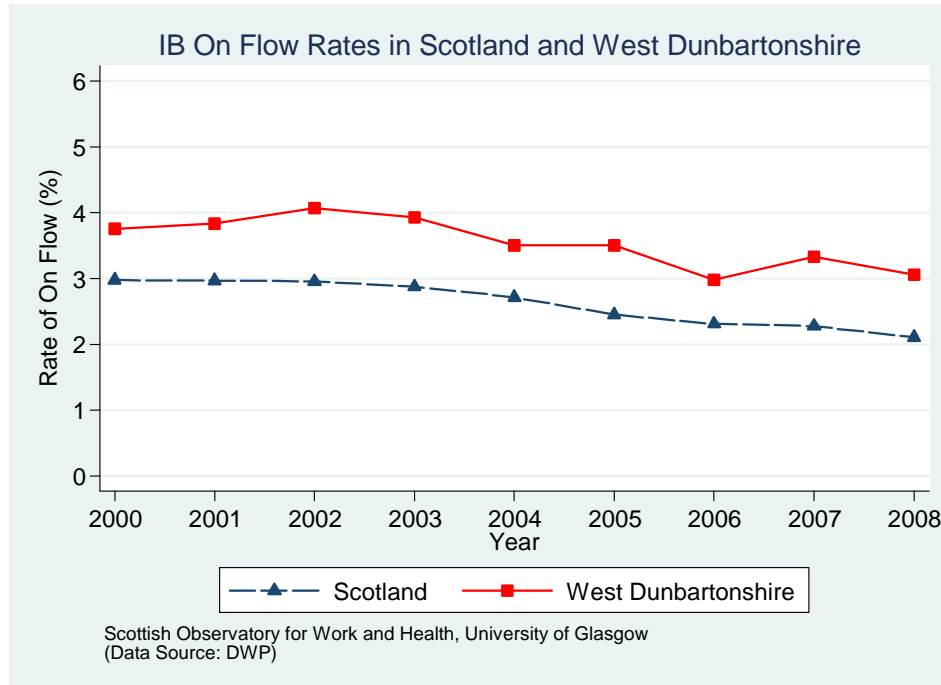


Table 2 shows the IB on flow rates for West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008.

Year	On flow rate (%)
2000	3.8
2001	3.8
2002	4.1
2003	3.9
2004	3.5
2005	3.5
2006	3.0
2007	3.3
2008	3.1

The rate of on flow has decreased in West Dunbartonshire. There has been a drop of 0.7 percentage points for West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008 and a drop of 0.8 percentage points for Scotland.

4. Off flow rates

Figure 4 shows off flow rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and West Dunbartonshire and are expressed as a percent of the total IB population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 4

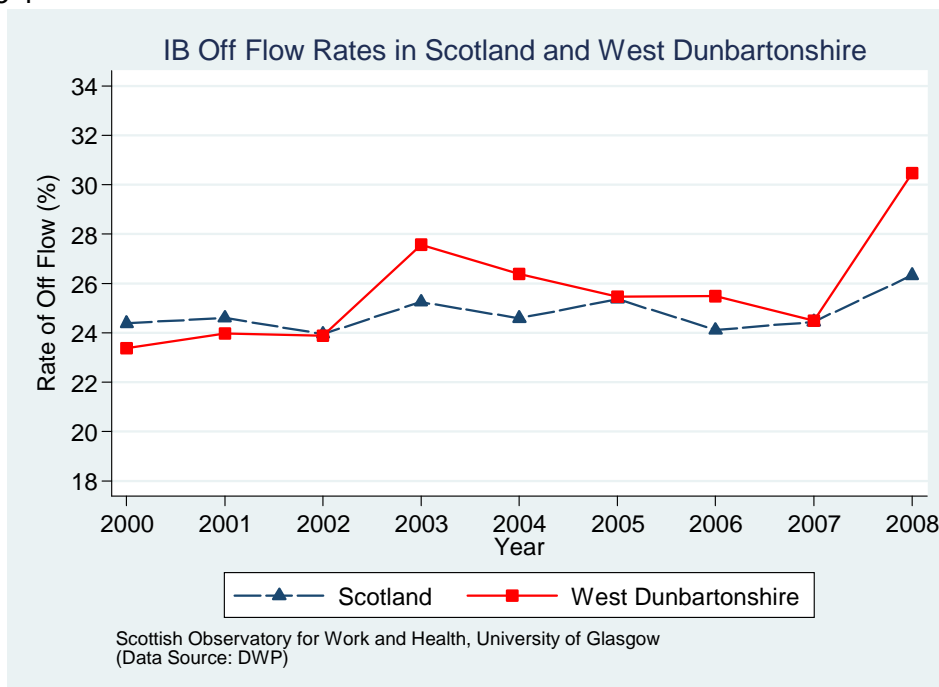


Table 3 shows the IB off flow rates for West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008

Year	Off flow rate (%)
2000	23.4
2001	24.0
2002	23.9
2003	27.6
2004	26.4
2005	25.4
2006	25.5
2007	24.5
2008	30.5

The off flow rates are more variable in West Dunbartonshire and Scotland between 2000 and 2008. West Dunbartonshire's off flow rate has increased from 23.4% in 2000 to 30.5% in 2008.

5. IB claimants by neighbourhood

Table 4 shows the number of IB claimants in the 18 intermediate zones in West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008.

Table 4

West Dunbartonshire	Number of IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alexandria	460	470	460	480	480	440	430	420	410
Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane	450	490	480	460	450	420	420	410	400
Bonhill	580	560	550	530	510	510	490	480	460
Bowling	250	260	260	240	230	220	210	210	210
Braidfield	240	240	240	230	230	220	220	220	200
Dalmuir	460	470	470	460	450	450	430	420	410
Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend	300	320	340	350	360	360	340	330	310
Dumbarton East - Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet	280	270	280	270	250	250	250	250	230
Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East	480	490	490	460	440	420	410	400	370
Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill	570	570	570	550	540	530	530	520	480
Duntocher	260	250	250	250	230	210	200	210	200
Hardgate, Faifley	440	450	450	460	450	450	450	450	430
Jamestown, Rural Moorland	410	430	450	430	410	390	400	400	390
Kilbowie	680	670	690	670	660	630	590	580	560
Mountblow, Parkhall	620	610	610	610	620	620	590	580	540
Radnor Park	430	440	450	450	450	410	400	380	370
Renton	400	420	440	430	420	400	390	370	360
Whitecrook	520	510	490	490	480	460	450	440	440

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

Table 5 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 18 intermediate zones in West Dunbartonshire and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 5

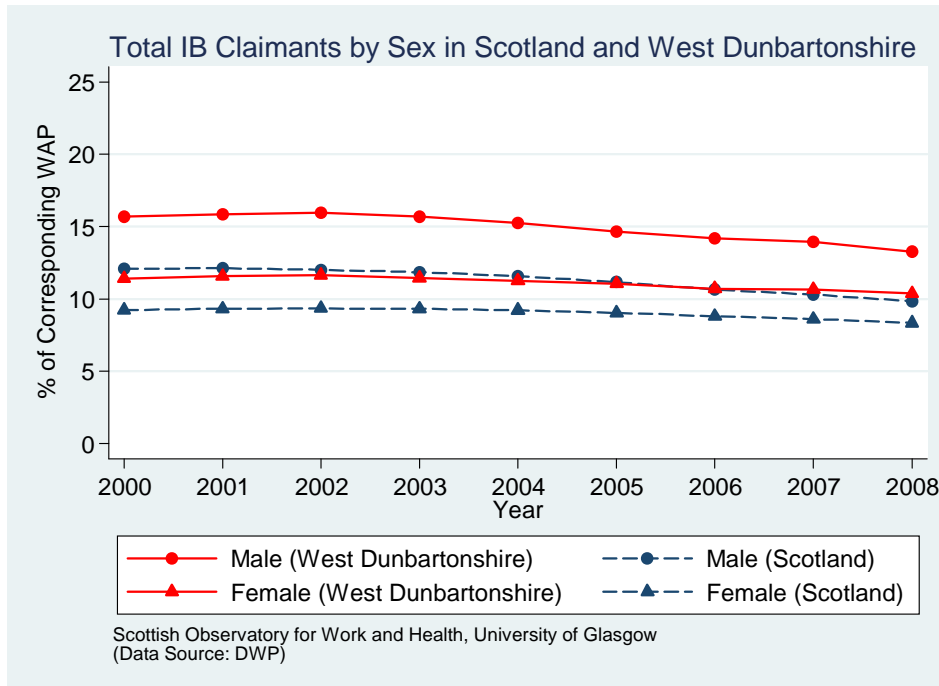
West Dunbartonshire	IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alexandria	14.0	13.8	13.2	13.7	13.4	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.3
Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane	12.8	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.8
Bonhill	14.5	14.8	15.4	15.1	14.6	14.8	14.0	14.1	13.6
Bowling	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7
Braidfield	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.4
Dalmuir	17.5	18.2	18.9	18.5	17.6	17.3	15.9	15.8	15.4
Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.0
Dumbarton East - Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4
Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East	13.8	14.5	15.1	14.4	13.7	13.3	13.3	12.9	11.8
Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.5	13.7
Duntocher	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.0
Hardgate, Faifley	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.8	14.2	13.8	13.5	13.8	12.7
Jamestown, Rural Moorland	16.4	16.7	17.2	16.2	15.5	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.3
Kilbowie	18.2	18.0	18.9	18.1	17.8	17.3	16.4	16.2	15.5
Mountblow, Parkhall	18.0	17.6	17.6	17.1	17.4	17.3	16.6	16.3	15.4
Radnor Park	17.7	17.2	16.8	16.7	16.4	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.7
Renton	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.1	12.2	11.6	11.4	10.7	10.4
Whitecrook	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.5	15.5	15.1

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

6. IB Claimants by Sex

Figure 5 shows the percentage of working age males/females in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire claiming IB from 2000 to 2008.

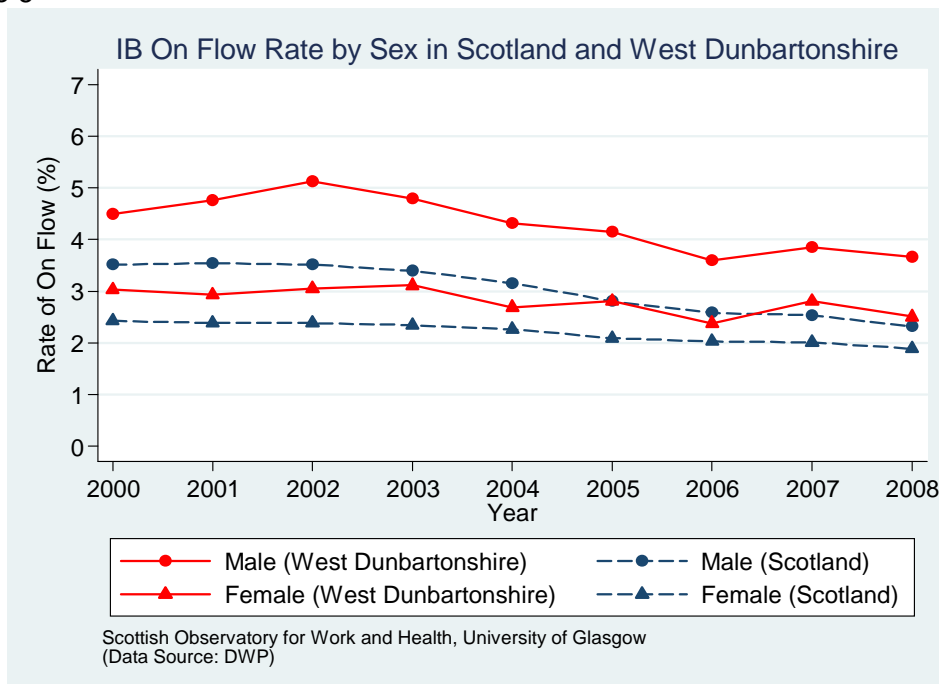
Figure 5



In 2000, in West Dunbartonshire 15.7% of males were claiming IB and 11.4% of females. By 2008, 13.3% of males and 10.4% of females were now claiming IB.

Figure 6 shows the rate of on flow by sex in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire. The rate of on flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/female WAP not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB.

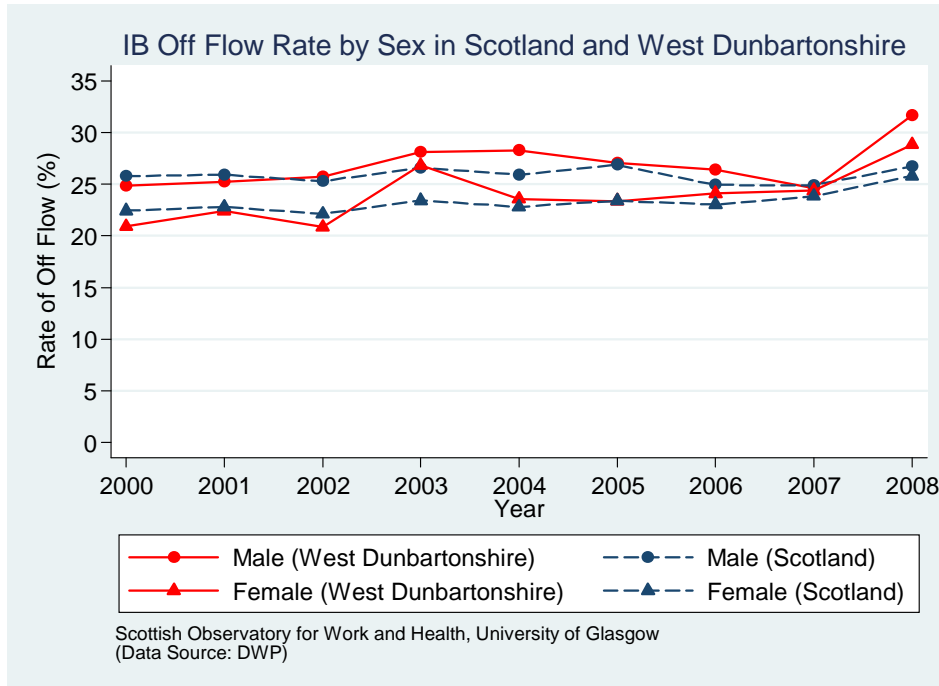
Figure 6



The male and female on flow rates in West Dunbartonshire are higher than the corresponding sex-specific rates in Scotland. There have been larger decreases in the male on flow rate than female for both West Dunbartonshire and Scotland.

Figure 7 shows the rate of off flow by sex in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding male/females stock population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 7

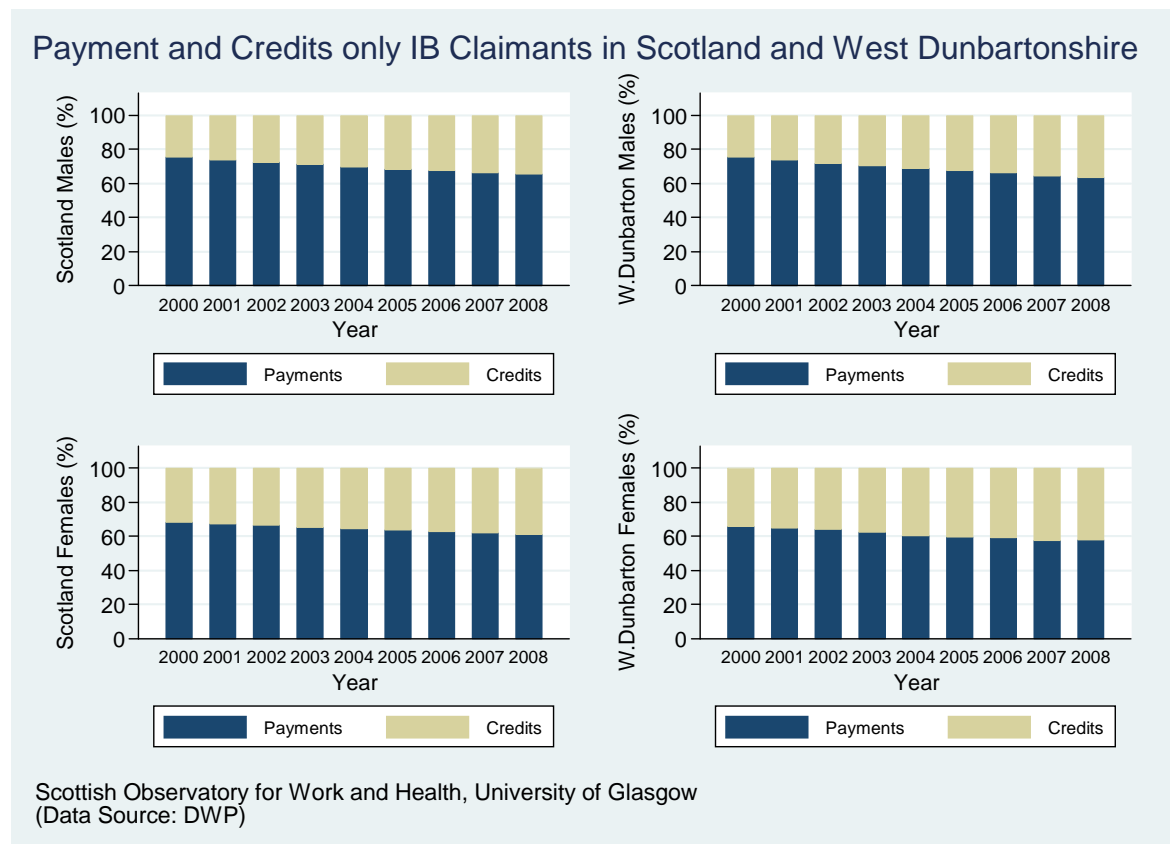


There have been large increases in both the male and female off flow rates in West Dunbartonshire. In 2000, the male off flow rate was 24.8% compared to 31.7% in 2008. The female off flow rate has increased by 7.9 percentage points from 20.9% in 2000 to 28.8% in 2008.

There are two categories of IB claimants: 'payment' and 'credits only' claimants. Definitions are complex and the benefits system as a whole tries to ensure that individuals receive broadly equivalent amounts from the State – but the source may vary. For our purposes, the key difference is that 'payment' IB claimants have a good recent work history and receive IB payment. 'Credits only' claimants receive financial support from other sources but are 'credited' with pension contributions and gain access to other benefits like Income Support with a disability premium. These claimants have less good recent work histories.

Figure 8 shows the percentage of male and female 'payment' and 'credits only' claimants in West Dunbartonshire and Scotland.

Figure 8



The proportion of 'credits only' claimants is larger in West Dunbartonshire compared to Scotland for both males and females. The proportion of male and female 'credits only' claimants have increased from 2000 to 2008. There are more female 'credits only' claimants than males. The proportion of 'credits only' claimants in West Dunbartonshire has increased at a faster rate than for Scotland. In 2000, the percentage of male 'credits only' claimants was 24.5% in West Dunbartonshire compared to 24.6% in Scotland. The percentage of male 'credits only' claimants in 2008 increased to 36.3% for West Dunbartonshire and 34.5% for Scotland.

7. IB Claimants by Age

The IB population can be broken down into 11 age categories. Figures 9 & 10 show total IB claimants by age (expressed as percentage of the corresponding denominator age group) for Scotland and West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 9

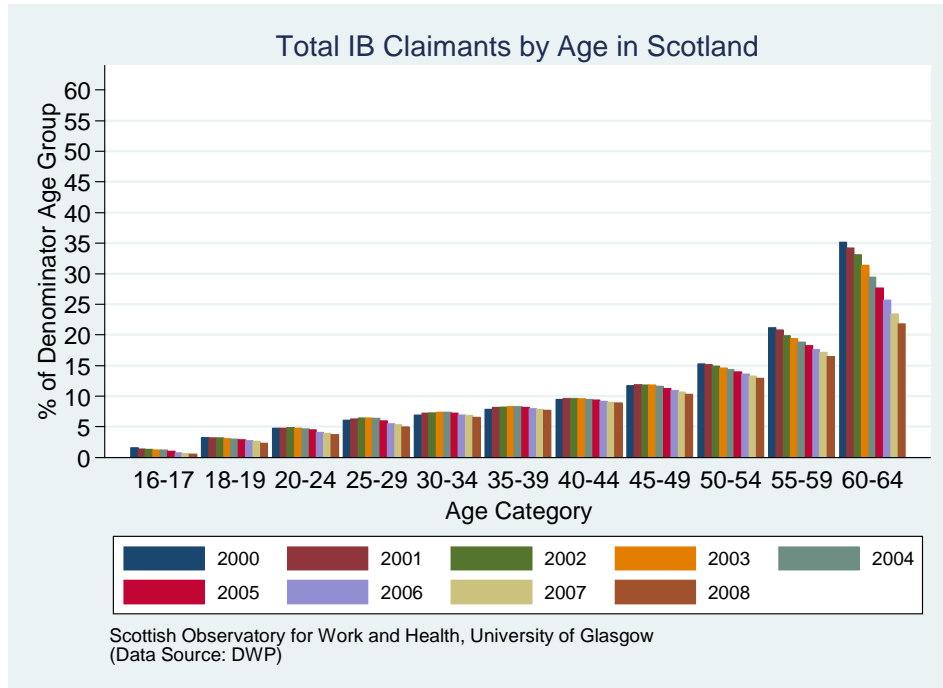
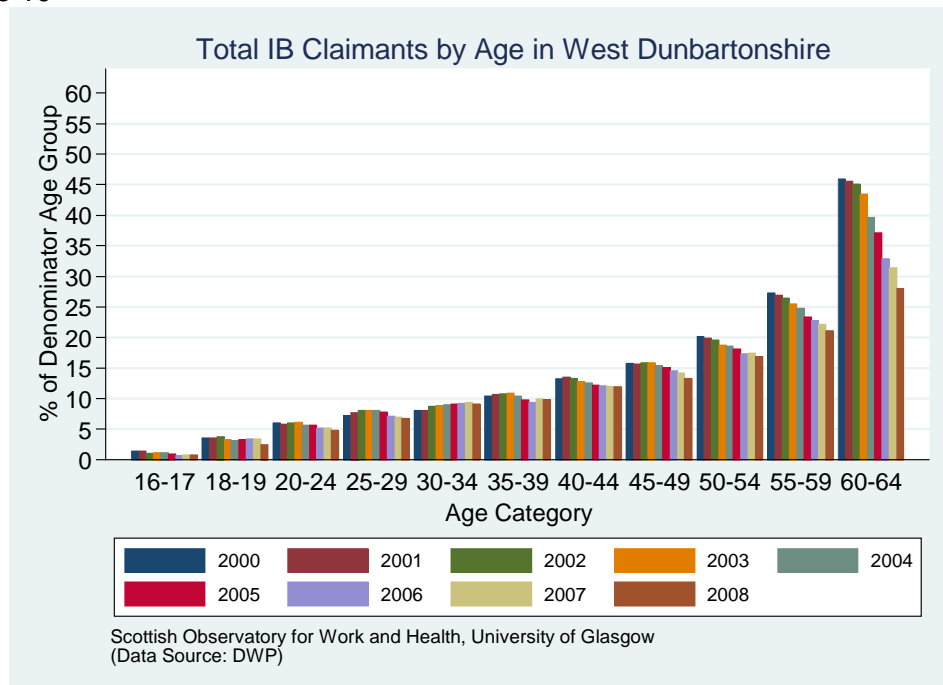


Figure 10



The proportion of each age group who are claimants rises with age, peaking in the 60-64 age group. With the exception of the 30-34 age range, there are decreases in all age groups over time. West Dunbartonshire has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 21.2% of 55-59 year olds in West Dunbartonshire were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

Figures 11 & 12 show the rate of on flow by age in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire. The rate of on flow is expressed as a percentage of the working age population in that age group not on IB. This is the 'population at risk' of moving onto IB.

Figure 11

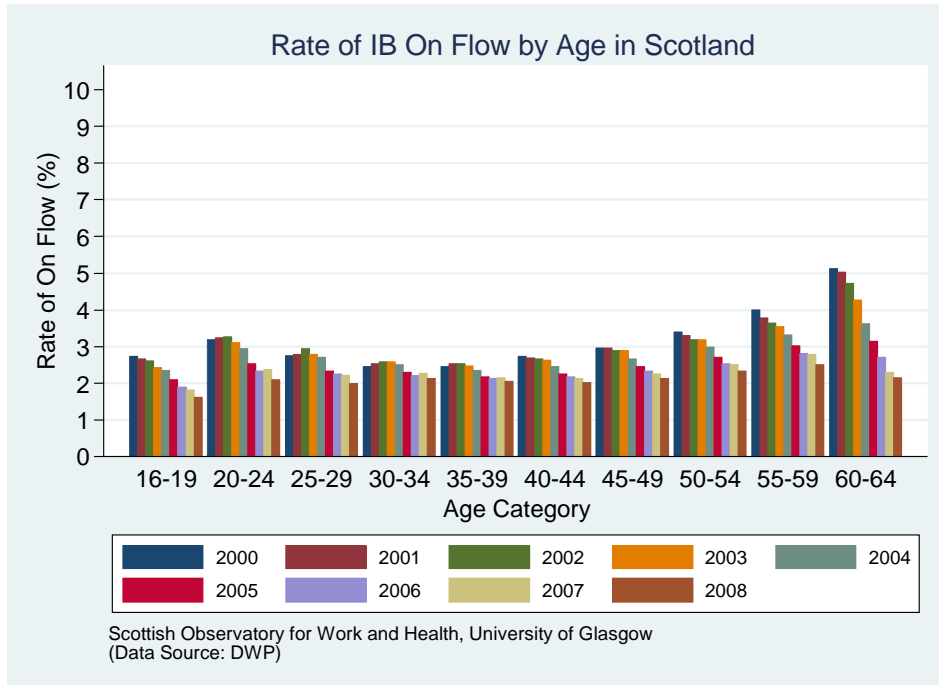
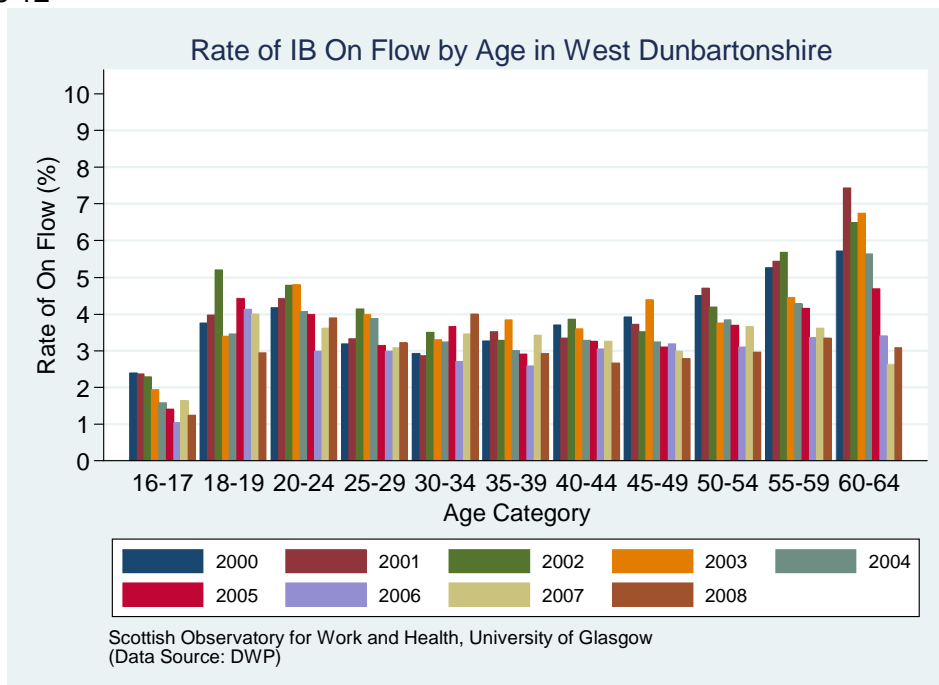


Figure 12



The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories. With the exception of the 16-17 age range, West Dunbartonshire has higher on flow rates in all age categories compared to Scotland but there have been larger decreases from 2000 to 2008.

Figures 13 & 14 show the rate of off flow in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the total stock population in that age group. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 13

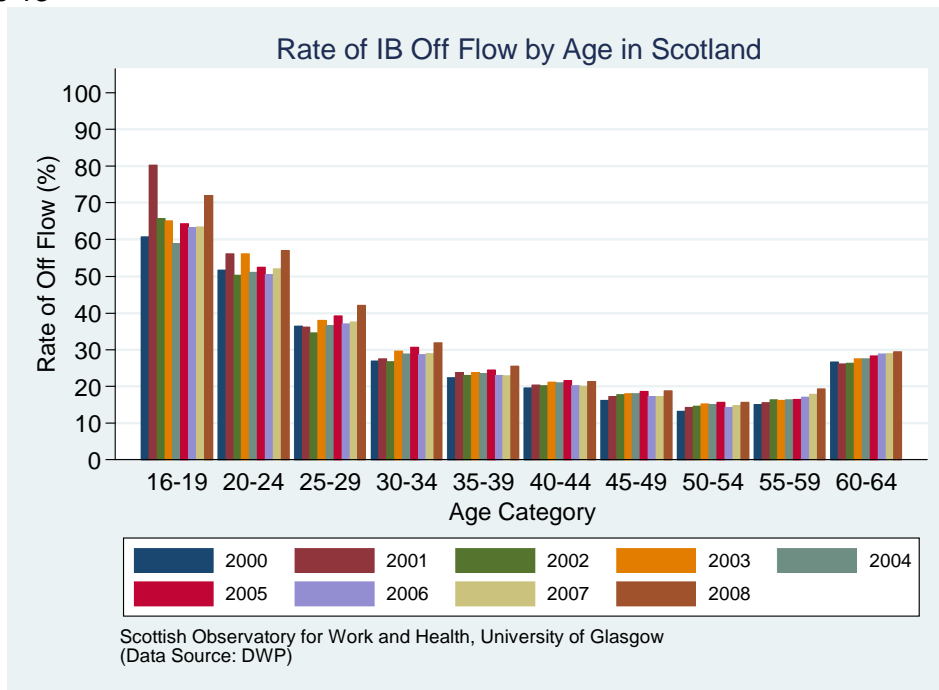
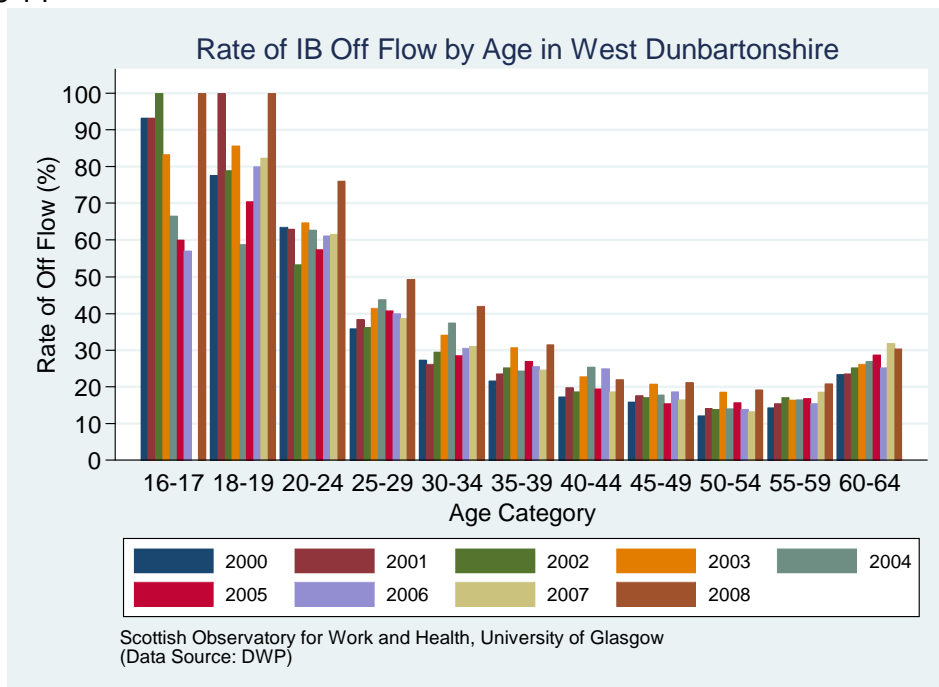


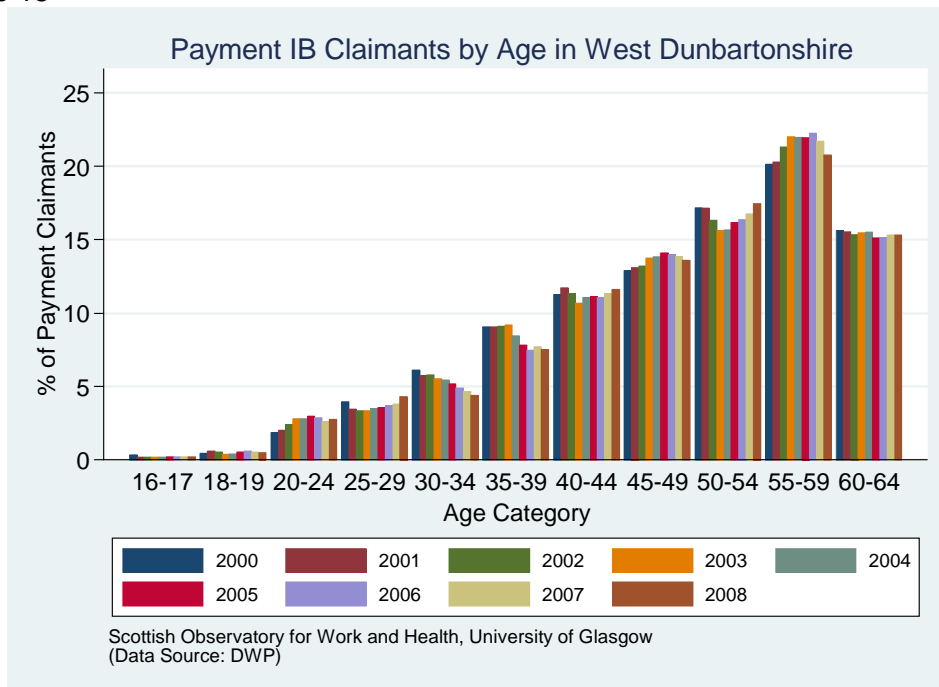
Figure 14



Off flow rates are higher for people under 30 and in particular the 16-17 and 18-19 age groups.

Figure 15 shows 'payments' claimants by age in West Dunbartonshire. The number of 'payments' claimants in each age group are expressed as a percent of all payment claimants.

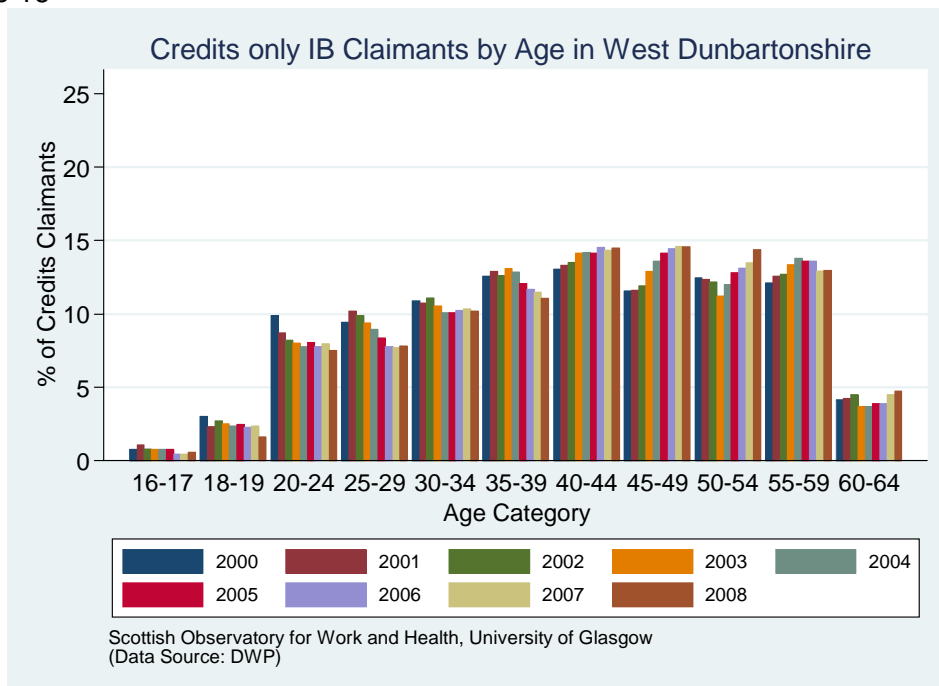
Figure 15



The percentage of 'payment' IB claimants increases with age with the majority of claimants aged over 40.

Figure 16 shows 'credits only' claimants by age in West Dunbartonshire. The number of 'credits only' claimants in each age group are expressed as a percent of all 'credits only' claimants.

Figure 16



The age of 'credits only' claimants is more evenly distributed across age categories.

8. IB Claimants by Illness

Figures 17 & 18 show the number of IB claimants by illness category expressed as a percent of the total stock population in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire.

Figure 17

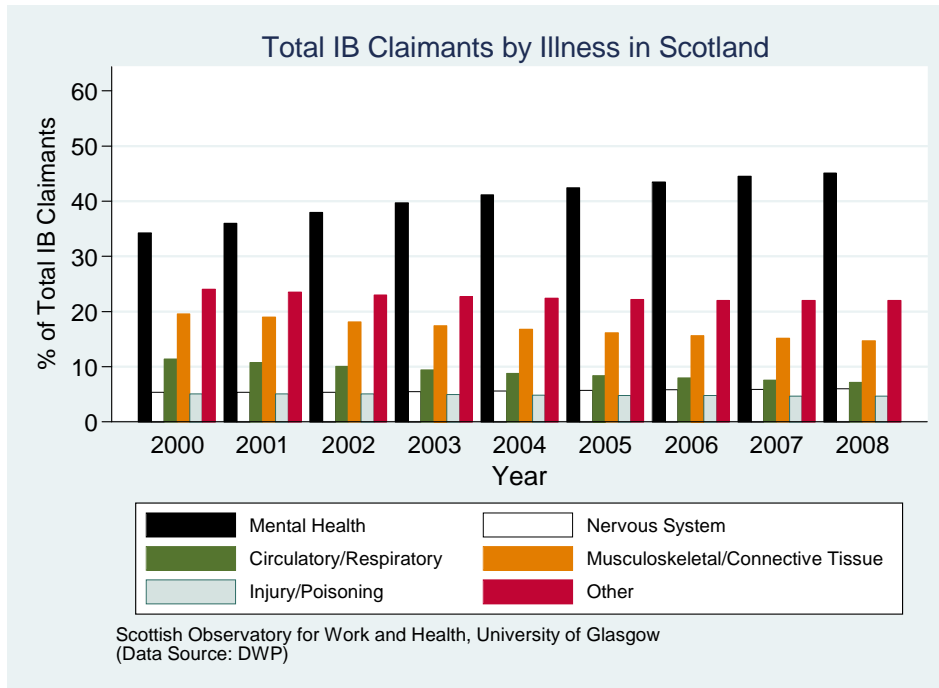
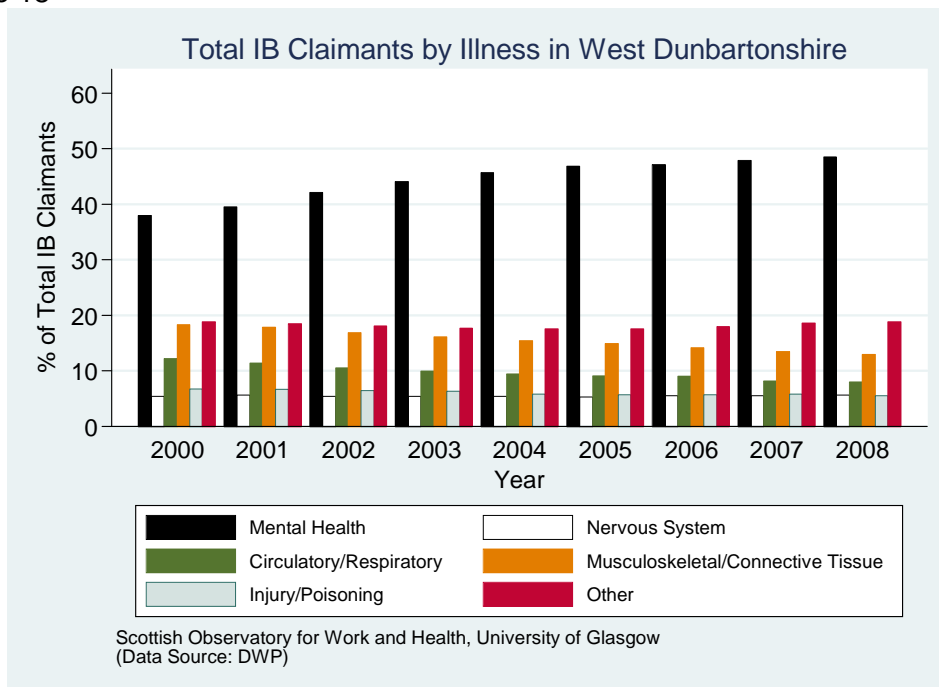


Figure 18



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased in both Scotland and West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 48.6% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in West Dunbartonshire compared to 45.2% in Scotland.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of IB claimants claiming because of a mental health problem and a decrease in the number claiming because of a musculoskeletal problem from 2000 to 2008. Figure 19 compares Scotland and West Dunbartonshire.

Figure 19

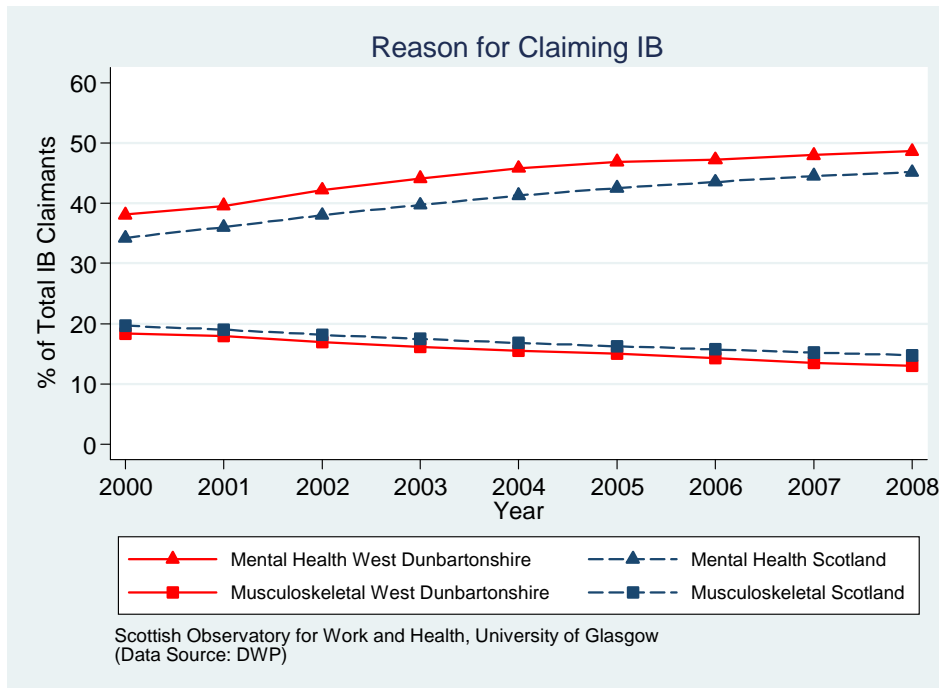


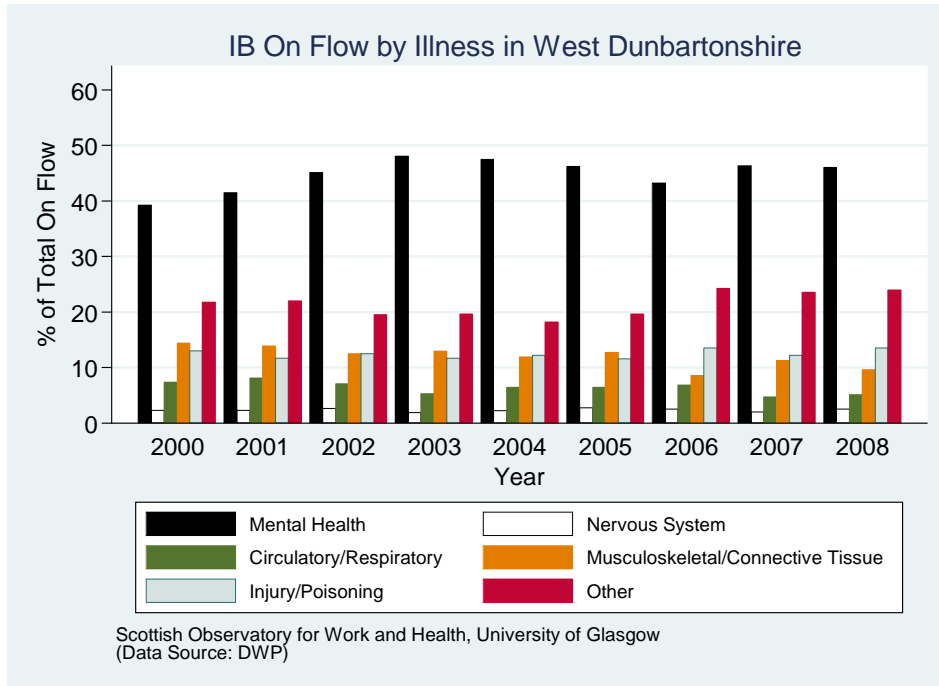
Table 6 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for West Dunbartonshire and Scotland and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 6

Year	Mental Health IB rate (% of WAP)	
	Scotland	West Dunbartonshire
2000	3.7	5.2
2001	3.9	5.4
2002	4.1	5.8
2003	4.2	6.0
2004	4.3	6.1
2005	4.3	6.0
2006	4.2	5.9
2007	4.2	5.9
2008	4.1	5.8

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

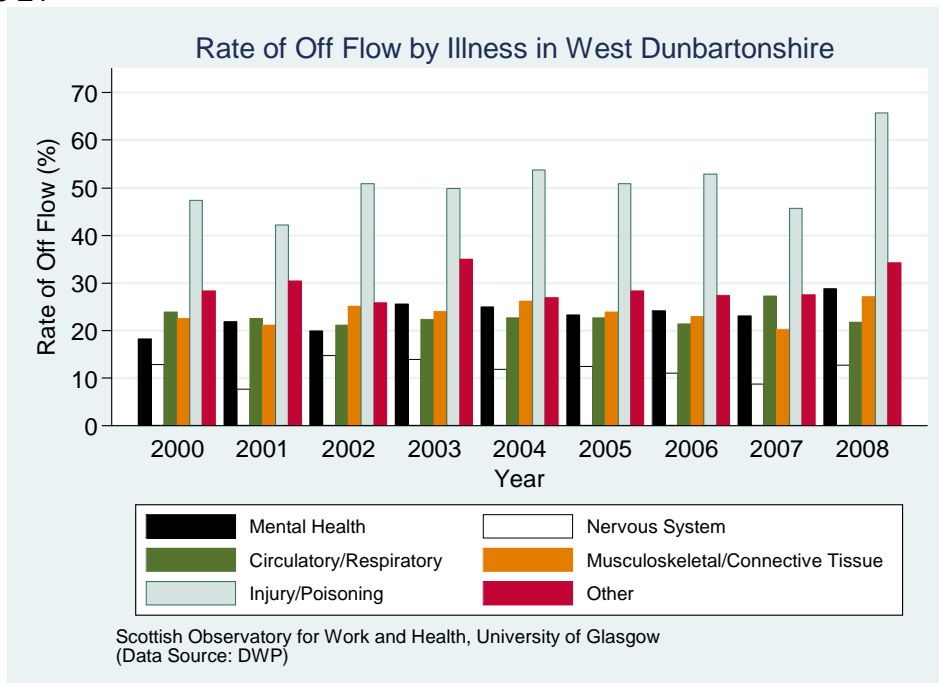
Figure 20



Those claiming because of mental health problems make up the largest category coming onto IB. There has been an increase in this category from 2000 to 2008 (46% of total in 2008).

Figure 21 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the total stock population in that illness category.

Figure 21



The highest off flow rates were for the injury group. However, the numbers in the injury group are smaller than other groups. There were 250 people who left IB in 2008 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 2,050. Therefore the injury group only made up 12.2% of the total off flow compared to 46.3% for the mental health group.

Table 7 shows the number of mental health IB claimants in the 18 intermediate zones from 2000 to 2008.

Table 7

West Dunbartonshire	Number of Mental Health IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alexandria	150	160	170	180	190	180	180	190	190
Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane	190	210	220	210	220	190	190	190	190
Bonhill	230	230	240	240	240	240	230	230	230
Bowling	90	90	90	100	100	90	80	80	90
Braidfield	80	80	80	90	90	90	80	80	80
Dalmuir	220	230	240	250	250	260	240	240	240
Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend	90	110	130	140	150	150	150	150	140
Dumbarton East - Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110
Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East	200	210	230	230	220	220	210	200	190
Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill	210	210	220	230	240	250	260	260	230
Duntocher	80	80	90	100	90	90	90	90	90
Hardgate, Faifley	150	170	190	200	210	210	210	220	200
Jamestown, Rural Moorland	150	170	190	190	180	180	190	180	180
Kilbowie	280	280	320	320	320	310	290	290	280
Mountblow, Parkhall	260	260	280	290	310	310	310	320	300
Radnor Park	160	170	190	200	190	190	180	170	170
Renton	130	160	170	180	190	180	180	170	170
Whitcreek	220	210	220	220	230	230	230	240	240

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

Table 8 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 18 intermediate zones in West Dunbartonshire and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 8

West Dunbartonshire	Mental Health IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alexandria	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7
Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7
Bonhill	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.6
Bowling	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Braidfield	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6
Dalmuir	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.1	9.1	9.0
Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.6
Dumbarton East - Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East	5.8	6.3	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.2
Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.5
Duntocher	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Hardgate, Faifley	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.9
Jamestown, Rural Moorland	6.0	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1
Kilbowie	7.4	7.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.1	8.1	7.7
Mountblow, Parkhall	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.4
Radnor Park	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.2
Renton	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9
Whitcreek	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.4

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

Table 9 shows the number of mental health IB claimants expressed as a percent of total claimants in the 18 intermediate zones from 2000 to 2008.

Table 9

West Dunbartonshire	Mental Health Claimants - % of Total claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alexandria	32.4	34.2	37.2	38.0	40.5	41.5	42.9	44.4	46.7
Balloch North East, Gartocharn, Mill of Haldane	41.4	42.8	45.0	46.2	47.5	44.9	45.5	46.1	48.1
Bonhill	40.0	41.5	43.9	45.5	46.8	45.9	47.7	48.2	48.6
Bowling	33.7	35.9	35.9	40.2	41.3	40.2	39.3	37.6	41.0
Braidfield	33.3	33.3	33.0	38.0	39.1	39.8	37.5	37.9	38.3
Dalmuir	48.1	48.9	50.5	54.1	55.9	58.0	57.1	57.4	58.8
Dumbarton Central - Silverton West, Townend	30.8	34.4	39.3	39.9	42.0	42.0	44.0	46.6	44.8
Dumbarton East - Bowling, Barnhill, Crosslet	33.9	35.8	36.6	37.0	39.6	42.0	44.0	44.4	46.2
Dumbarton North East - Bellsmyre, Silverton East	42.4	43.3	46.4	48.6	50.6	51.2	50.9	50.0	52.0
Dumbarton West - Brucehill, Dennytown, Kirktonhill	36.1	37.4	38.6	41.4	44.9	47.6	48.8	49.8	47.7
Duntocher	29.4	33.0	35.6	38.0	38.0	42.2	43.0	42.2	43.6
Hardgate, Faifley	34.9	37.6	42.5	43.8	46.6	46.6	46.9	47.5	46.5
Jamestown, Rural Moorland	36.4	38.4	41.4	44.7	43.6	45.9	46.3	45.6	45.9
Kilbowie	40.7	41.7	45.5	47.8	48.9	49.8	49.4	50.2	50.0
Mountblow, Parkhall	41.9	43.0	46.1	47.8	49.8	50.0	51.9	54.8	54.6
Radnor Park	36.6	39.4	41.3	44.7	42.7	45.5	44.0	43.8	45.2
Renton	33.5	36.7	38.9	41.2	44.4	45.0	44.6	45.9	47.6
Whitcreek	42.5	42.1	43.9	44.9	47.9	50.3	51.7	53.7	55.7

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

9. IB Claimants by length of time on IB

Figures 22 & 23 show the number of IB claimants by length of time on IB expressed as a percent of the total stock population in Scotland and West Dunbartonshire.

Figure 22

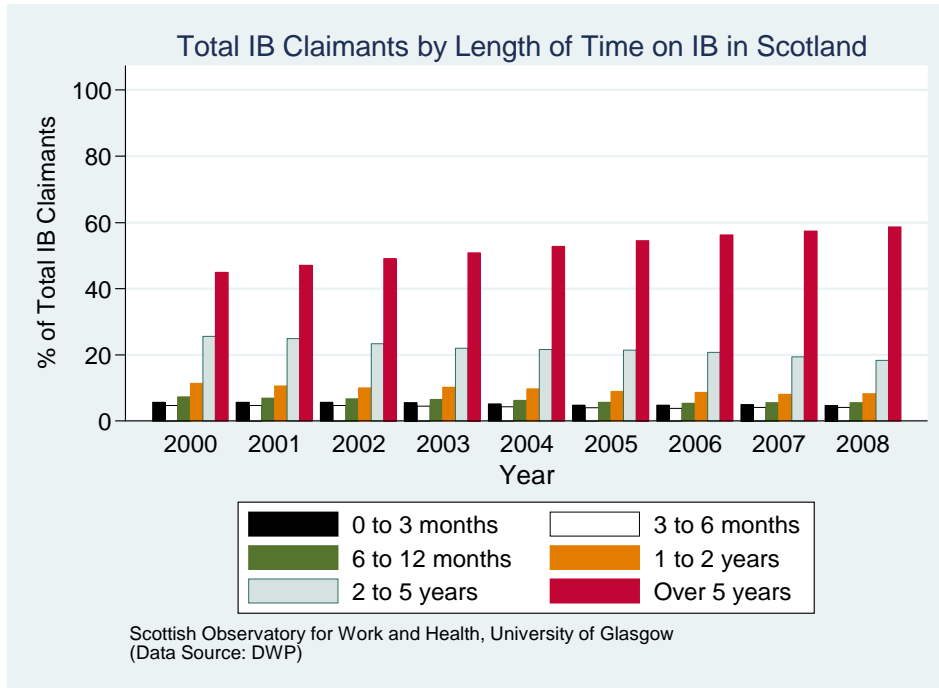
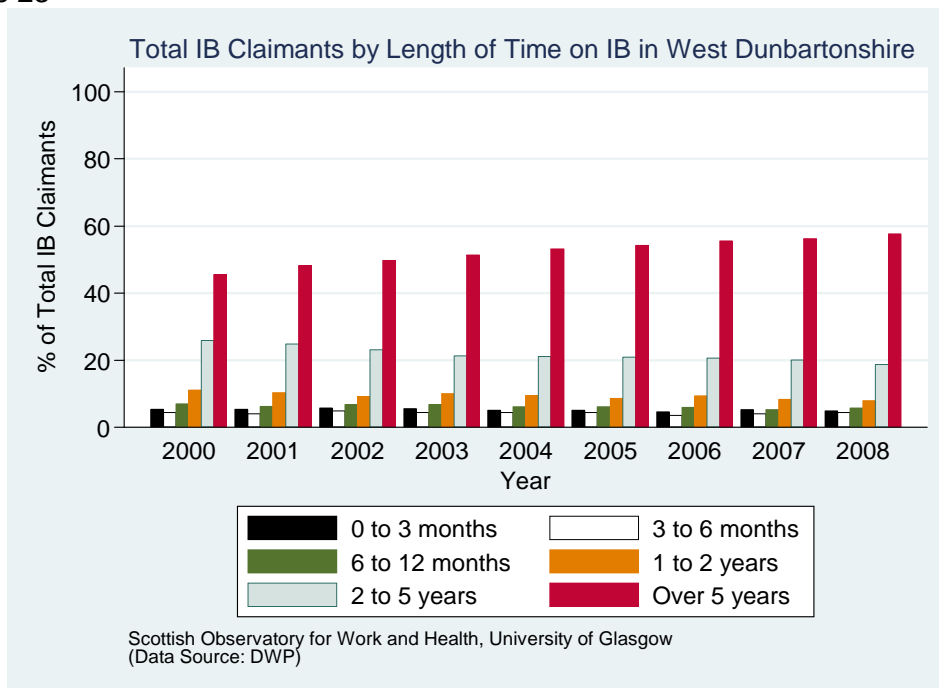


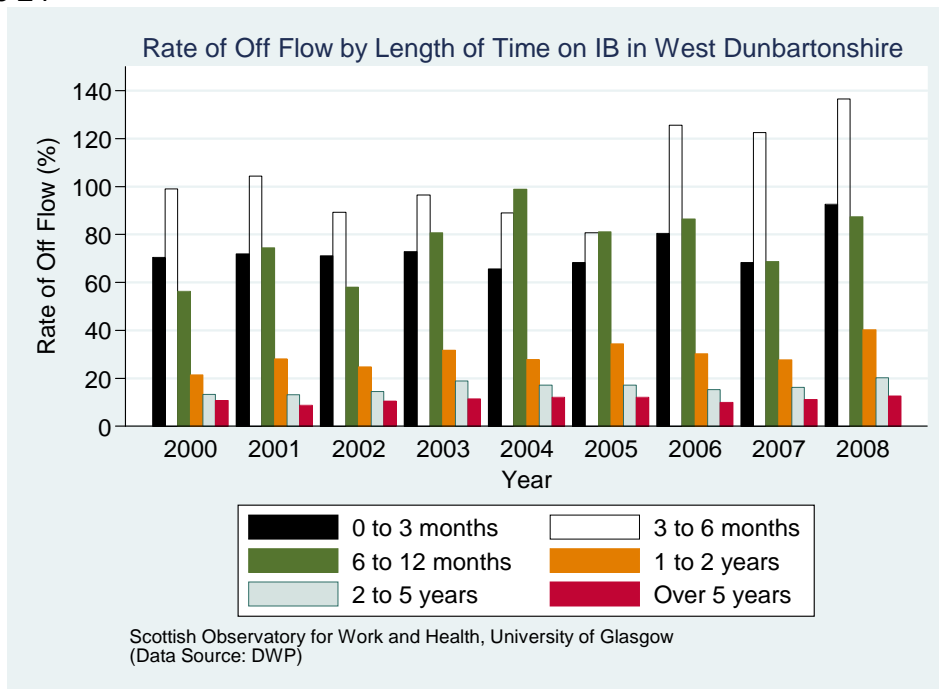
Figure 23



The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 57.7% claiming for over 5 years in West Dunbartonshire in 2008.

Figure 24 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for West Dunbartonshire from 2000 to 2008. The rate of off flow is expressed as a percentage of the total stock population in that length of time on IB category.

Figure 24



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

10. Off flow destination data – restricted access

We have data from 2007 and 2008 which allows us to answer the following specific research questions. However at this stage the data has restricted access and can not be placed in the public domain.

1. What is the first destination of the off flow claimants?
2. How many IB claimants return to work after leaving IB?
3. What characteristics delineate those who enter work after leaving IB?
4. How many people remain in work 3 months, 6 months and 12 months after leaving IB?

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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.

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We are grateful to DWP for providing these data. We would also like to acknowledge Bruce Whyte and David Walsh from the Glasgow Centre for Population Health for their help with the population data.