

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

East Renfrewshire Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

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Summary & Key Findings

East Renfrewshire Incapacity Benefit claimant Profile

1. This incapacity benefit (IB) claimant profile for East Renfrewshire 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 20 intermediate zones in East Renfrewshire (in 2008, Dunterlie, East Arthurlie and Dovecothall had the highest IB rate at 16.3% and Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock the lowest rate at 1.7%).

2. In 2008 there were 3,140 IB claimants in East Renfrewshire. The IB rate, on flow rate and off flow rate were determined for East Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008. The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 7.4% to 5.9% from 2000 to 2008. The rate of on flow has decreased from 2.1% to 1.4% and the off flow rate has increased from 26.5% to 29.0%.

3. The proportion of 'payment' IB claimants is larger in East Renfrewshire compared to Scotland for both males and females. The proportion of male and female 'credits only' IB claimants (those with a poor work history) have increased from 2000 to 2008. In contrast to Scotland, there are more male 'credits only' claimants than females in East Renfrewshire.

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. East Renfrewshire has a lower proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 9.9% of 55-59 year olds in East Renfrewshire 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. East Renfrewshire has lower on flow rates in all age categories compared to Scotland. 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 43.4% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in East Renfrewshire, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

The rate of claiming IB due to mental health has been determined for the 20 intermediate zones in East Renfrewshire.

6. The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 59.5% claiming for over 5 years in East Renfrewshire 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.

East Renfrewshire 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.

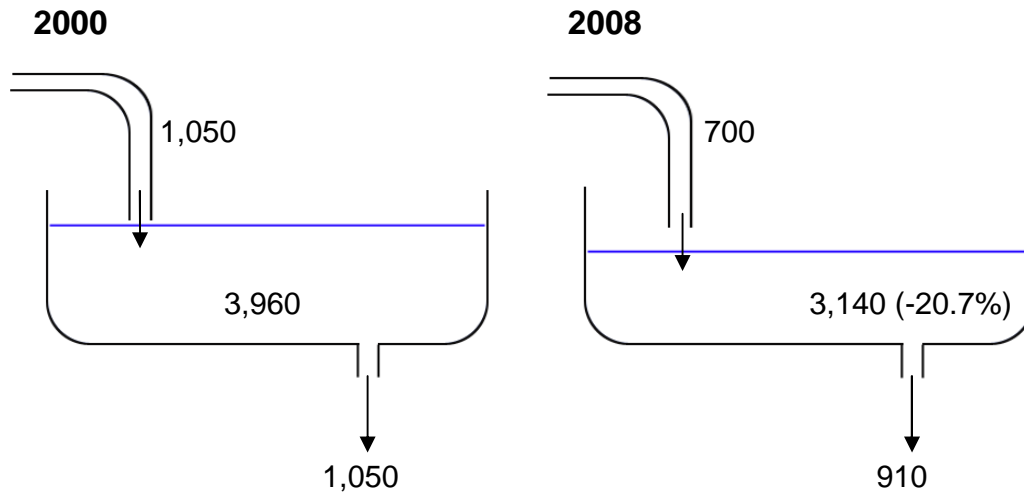
The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2008 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2007 to the quarter ending November 2008.

This profile investigates IB claimants in East Renfrewshire 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

East Renfrewshire



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 East Renfrewshire (figure 1). They show that the decrease in the population on IB is mainly due to decreases in the on flow rather than increases in the off 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 East Renfrewshire and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Figure 2

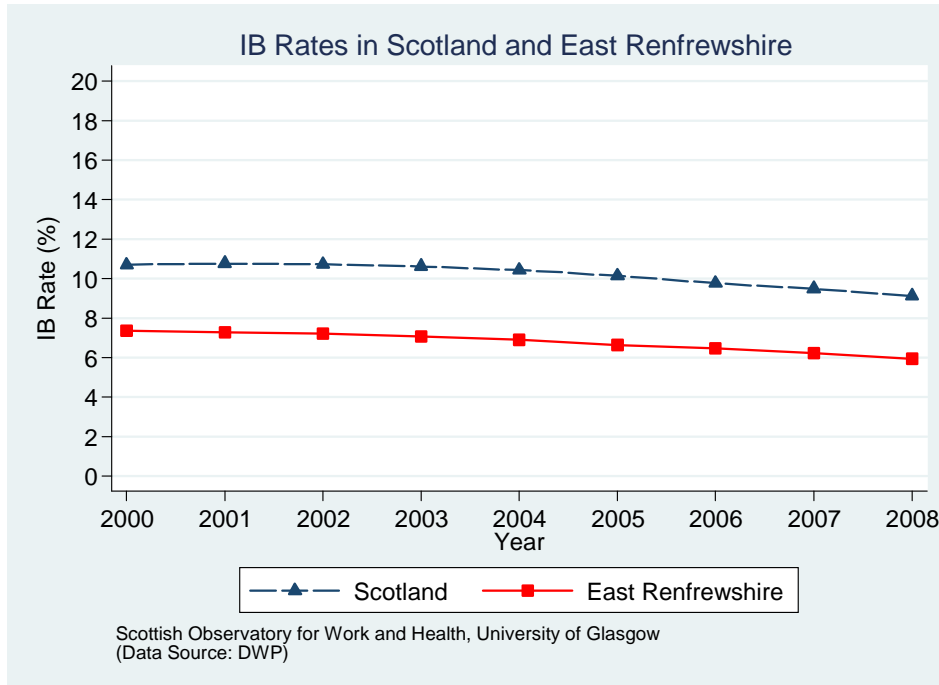


Table 1 shows the IB rates for East Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008

Year	IB rate (%)
2000	7.4
2001	7.3
2002	7.2
2003	7.1
2004	6.9
2005	6.6
2006	6.4
2007	6.2
2008	5.9

The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 7.4% to 5.9% from 2000 to 2008 for East Renfrewshire.

3. On flow rates

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

Figure 3

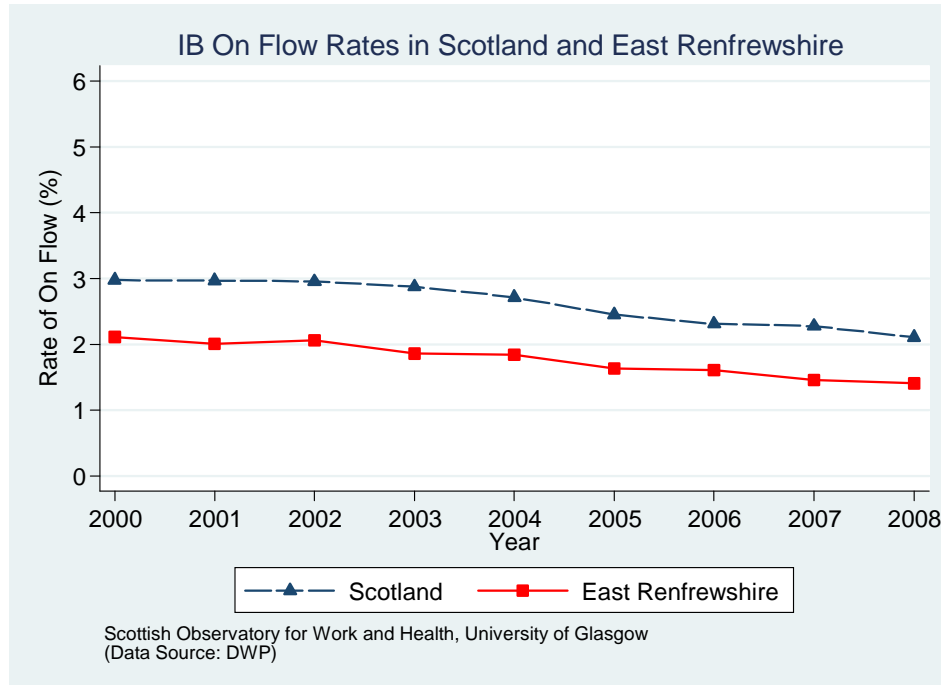


Table 2 shows the IB on flow rates for East Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008.

Year	On flow rate (%)
2000	2.1
2001	2.0
2002	2.1
2003	1.9
2004	1.8
2005	1.6
2006	1.6
2007	1.5
2008	1.4

The rate of on flow has decreased in East Renfrewshire. There has been a drop of 0.7 percentage points for East Renfrewshire 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 East Renfrewshire and are expressed as a percent of the total IB population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 4

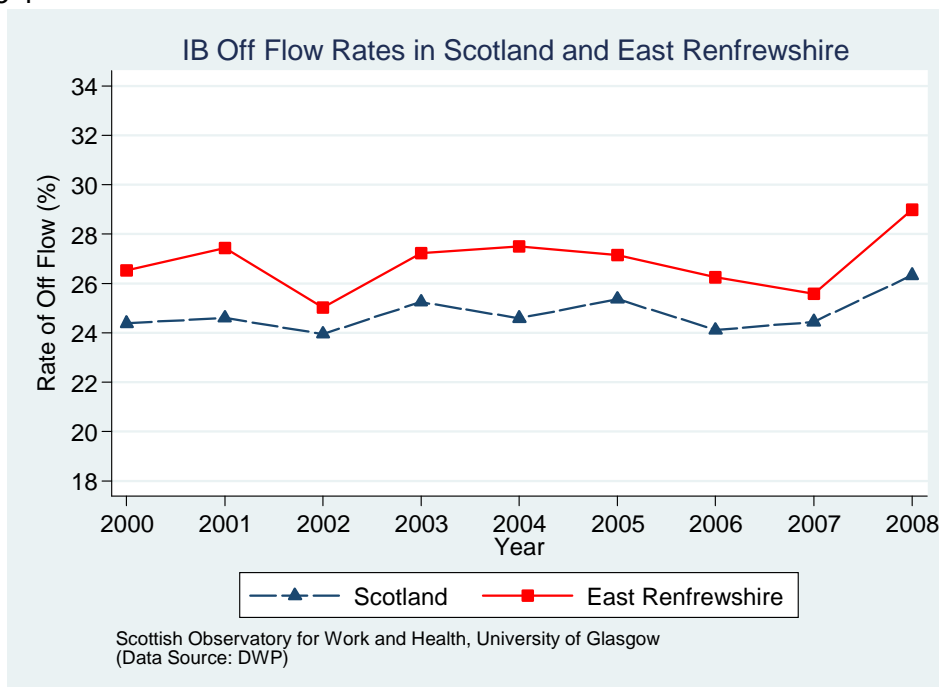


Table 3 shows the IB off flow rates for East Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008

Year	Off flow rate (%)
2000	26.5
2001	27.4
2002	25.0
2003	27.2
2004	27.5
2005	27.1
2006	26.2
2007	25.6
2008	29.0

The off flow rates are more variable in East Renfrewshire and Scotland between 2000 and 2008. East Renfrewshire's off flow rate has increased from 26.5% in 2000 to 29.0% in 2008.

5. IB claimants by neighbourhood

Table 4 shows the number of IB claimants in the 20 intermediate zones in East Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008.

Table 4

East Renfrewshire	Number of IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Auchenback	490	490	460	440	420	390	380	380	350
Busby	190	190	180	190	190	190	170	170	170
Clarkston and Sheddens	140	140	140	120	110	110	110	100	90
Crookfur and Fruin	140	130	130	120	130	110	110	110	120
Cross Stobbs	160	170	160	150	140	130	130	130	120
Dunterlie, East Arthurlie and Dovecothall	690	700	730	710	670	640	640	600	570
Eaglesham and Waterfoot	160	150	140	140	140	140	120	120	110
Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock	70	60	50	60	60	50	40	40	30
Mearns Village, Westacres and Greenfarm	190	190	210	220	220	220	210	190	180
Mearnskirk and South Kirkhill	110	110	110	100	110	100	110	100	90
Merrylee and Braidbar	140	130	130	130	130	130	120	100	90
Netherlee	110	110	100	90	90	90	70	80	80
North Giffnock and North Thornliebank	130	130	140	140	130	120	120	130	130
North Kirkhill	70	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
South Thornliebank and Woodfarm	190	200	200	210	200	210	200	200	180
Stamperland	120	110	110	110	110	110	100	100	90
West Arthurlie and North Neilston	350	350	350	340	320	300	300	290	280
West Neilston and Uplawmoor	370	360	350	350	360	350	340	320	310
Whitecraigs and Broom	80	70	70	70	60	60	60	60	50
Williamwood	90	80	80	70	70	60	60	60	50

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

Table 5 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 20 intermediate zones in East Renfrewshire and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 5

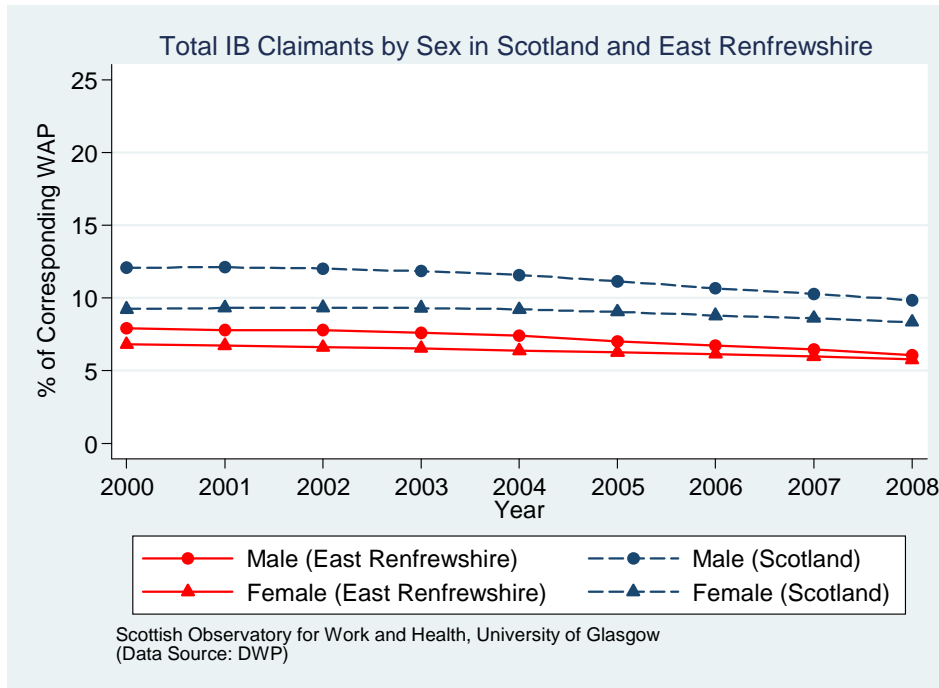
East Renfrewshire	IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Auchenback	19.5	20.1	19.8	19.4	18.7	17.7	16.8	16.9	16.2
Busby	8.9	9.0	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.2
Clarkston and Sheddens	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.5
Crookfur and Fruin	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.6
Cross Stobbs	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.6
Dunterlie, East Arthurlie and Dovecothall	20.0	20.0	20.2	19.8	19.0	18.3	18.1	17.4	16.3
Eaglesham and Waterfoot	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.2	3.9
Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7
Mearns Village, Westacres and Greenfarm	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.9
Mearnskirk and South Kirkhill	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8
Merrylee and Braidbar	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.3
Netherlee	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0
North Giffnock and North Thornliebank	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.4
North Kirkhill	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
South Thornliebank and Woodfarm	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.1
Stamperland	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.9
West Arthurlie and North Neilston	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.9
West Neilston and Uplawmoor	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.6
Whitecraigs and Broom	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
Williamwood	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6

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 East Renfrewshire claiming IB from 2000 to 2008.

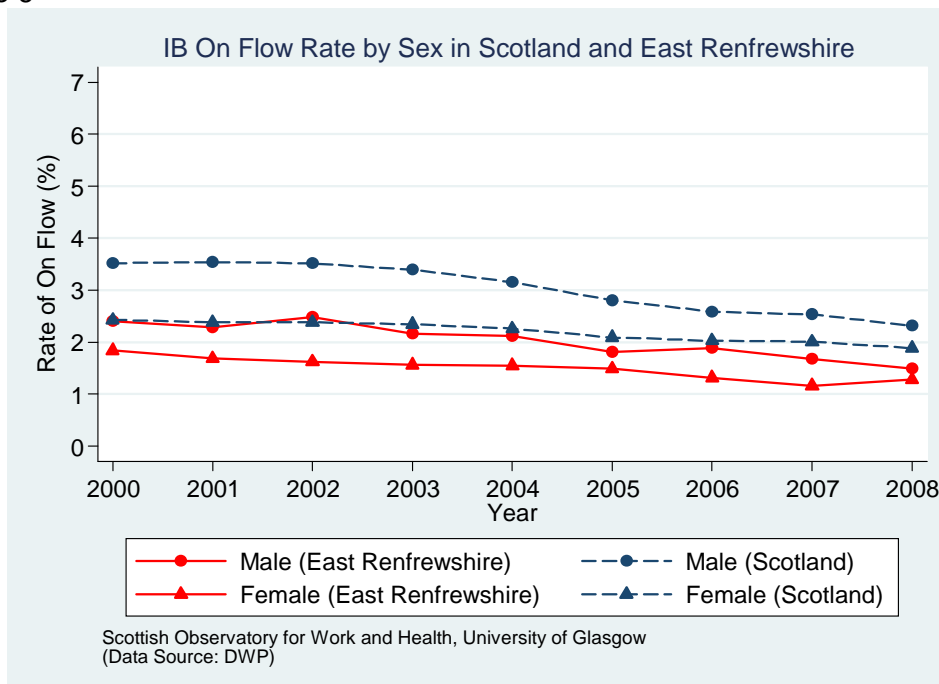
Figure 5



In 2000, in East Renfrewshire 7.9% of males were claiming IB and 6.8% of females. By 2008, 6.1% of males and 5.8% of females were now claiming IB.

Figure 6 shows the rate of on flow by sex in Scotland and East Renfrewshire. 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.

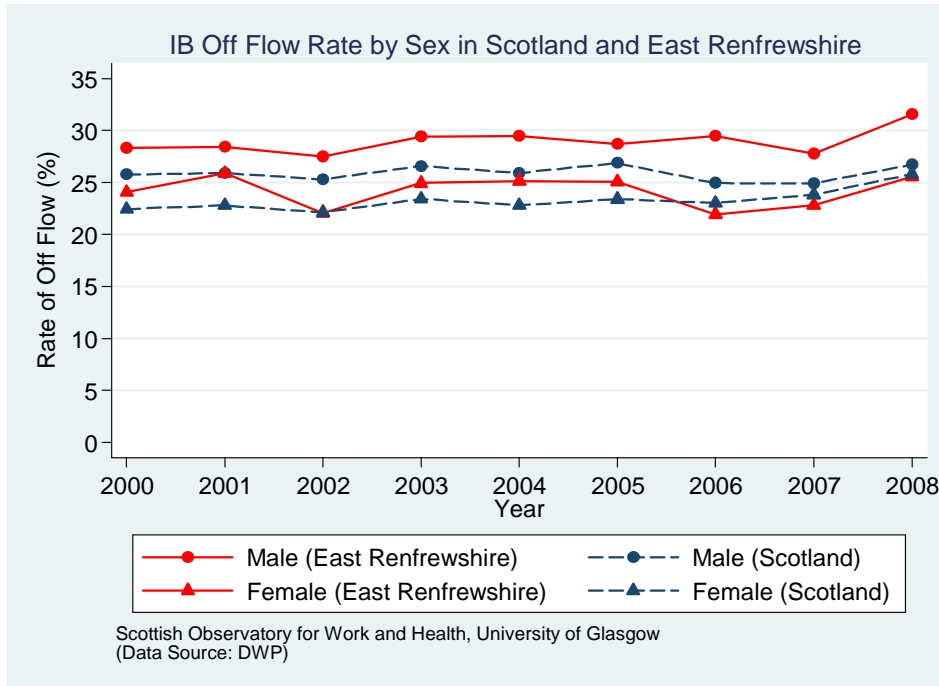
Figure 6



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

Figure 7 shows the rate of off flow by sex in Scotland and East Renfrewshire. 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

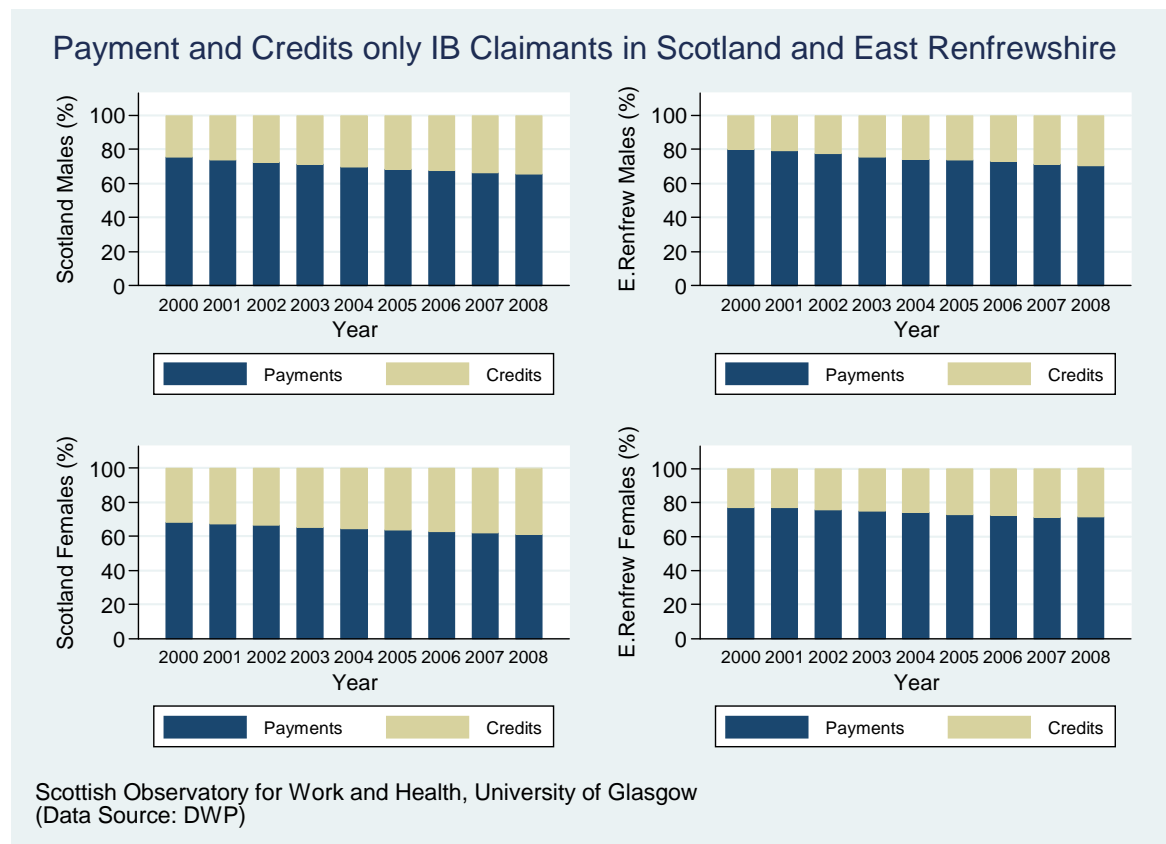


Male off flow rates are higher in East Renfrewshire. Female off flow rates in East Renfrewshire are closer to those for Scotland.

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 East Renfrewshire and Scotland.

Figure 8



The proportion of 'payment' claimants is larger in East Renfrewshire compared to Scotland for both males and females. The proportion of male and female 'credits only' claimants have increased from 2000 to 2008. In contrast to Scotland, there are more male 'credits only' claimants than females in East Renfrewshire. This is a recent change with the proportion of female claimants being greater than males in every year up until 2007.

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 East Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 9

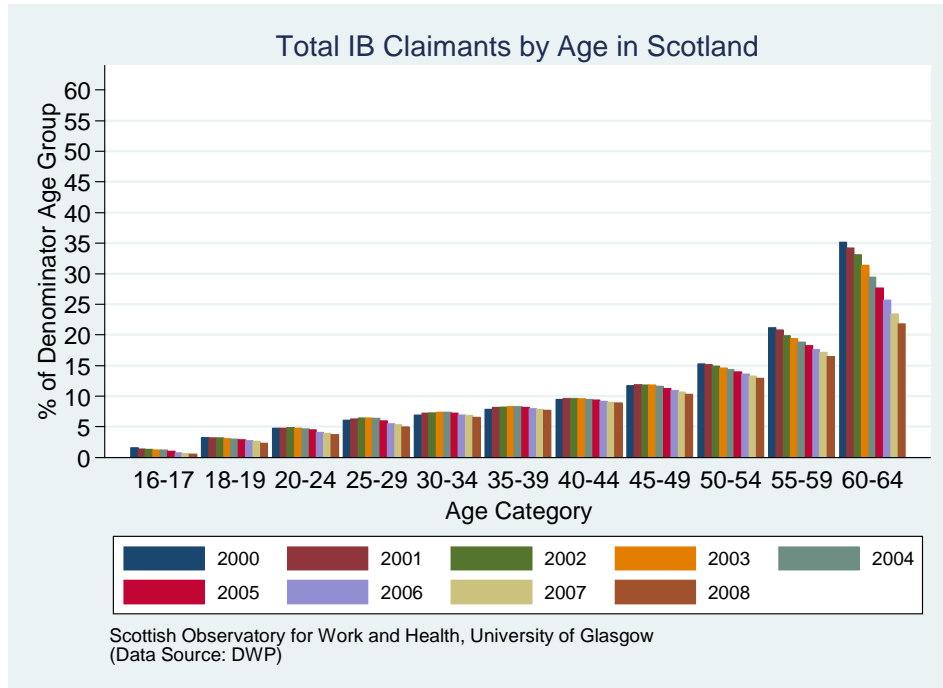
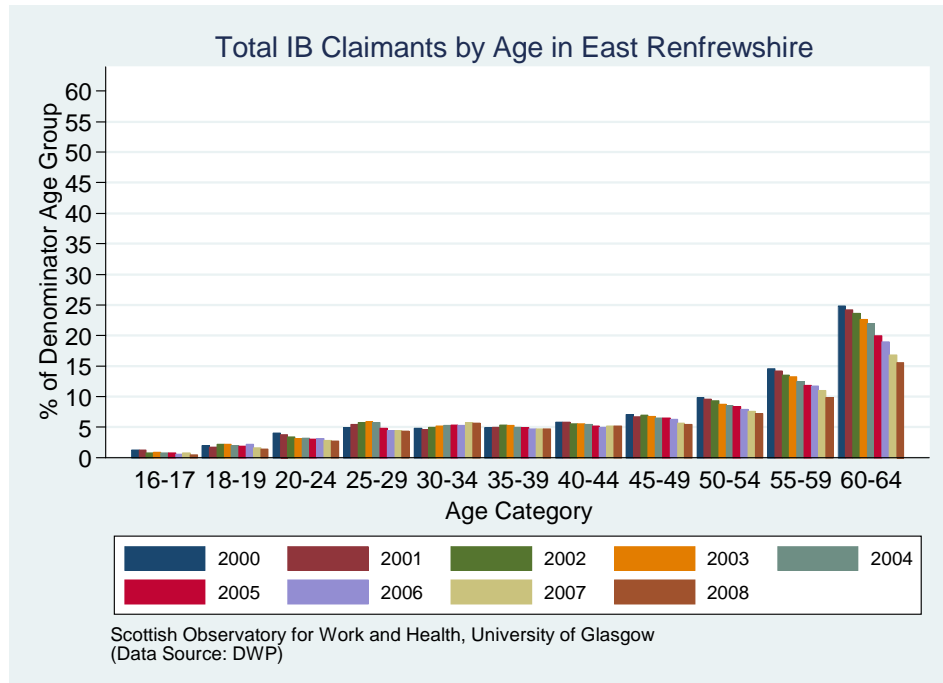


Figure 10



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. East Renfrewshire has a lower proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008

9.9% of 55-59 year olds in East Renfrewshire were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

Figures 11 & 12 show the rate of on flow by age in Scotland and East Renfrewshire. 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

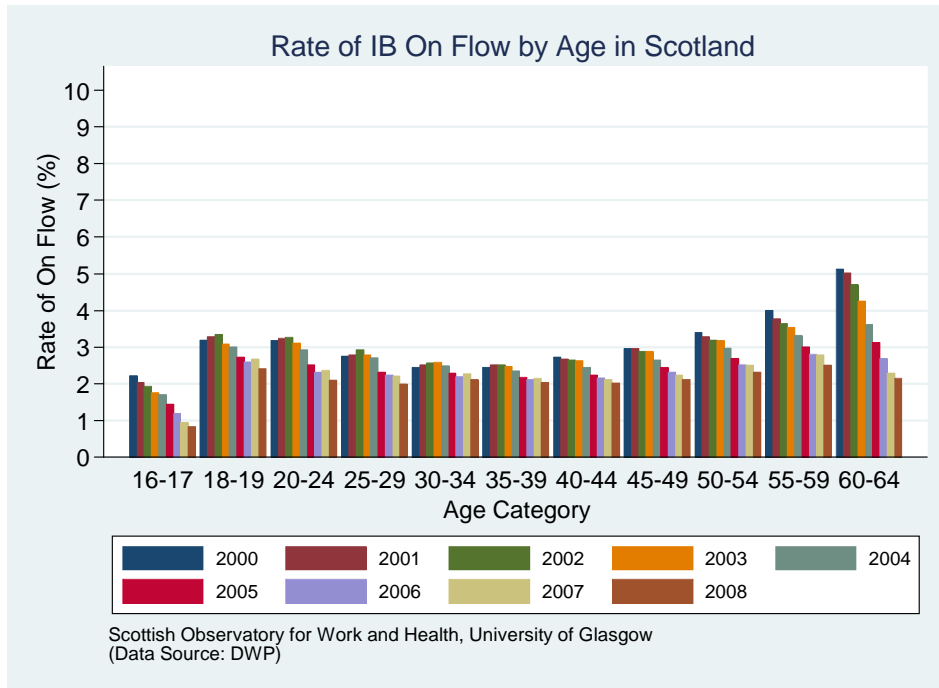
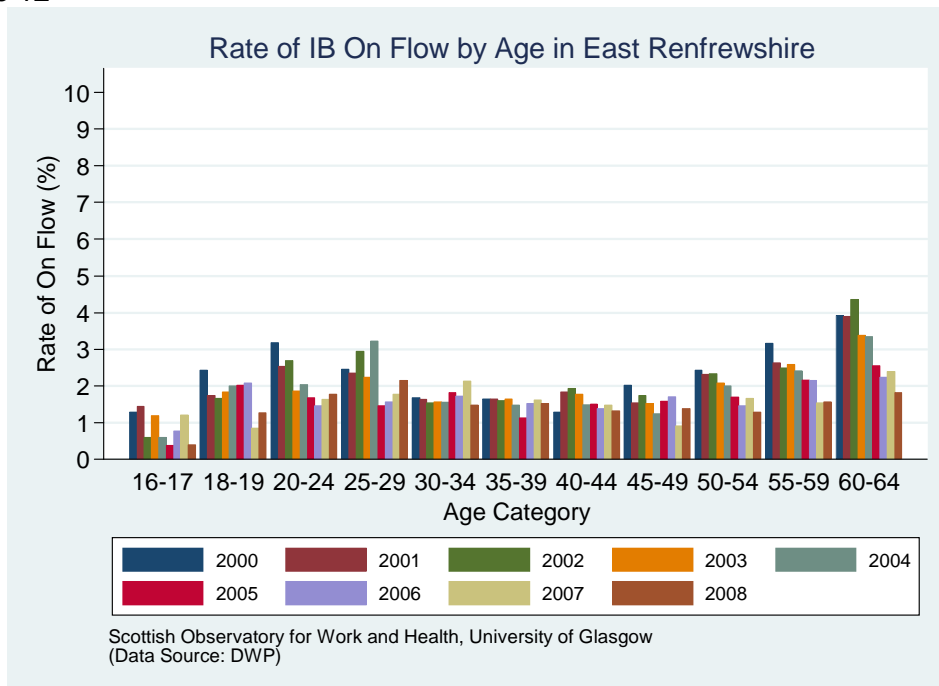


Figure 12



The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories. East Renfrewshire has lower on flow rates in most age categories compared to Scotland. Although on

flow rates for the younger age categories have decreased from around 2004 there have been more recent increases.

Figures 13 & 14 show the rate of off flow in Scotland and East Renfrewshire. 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

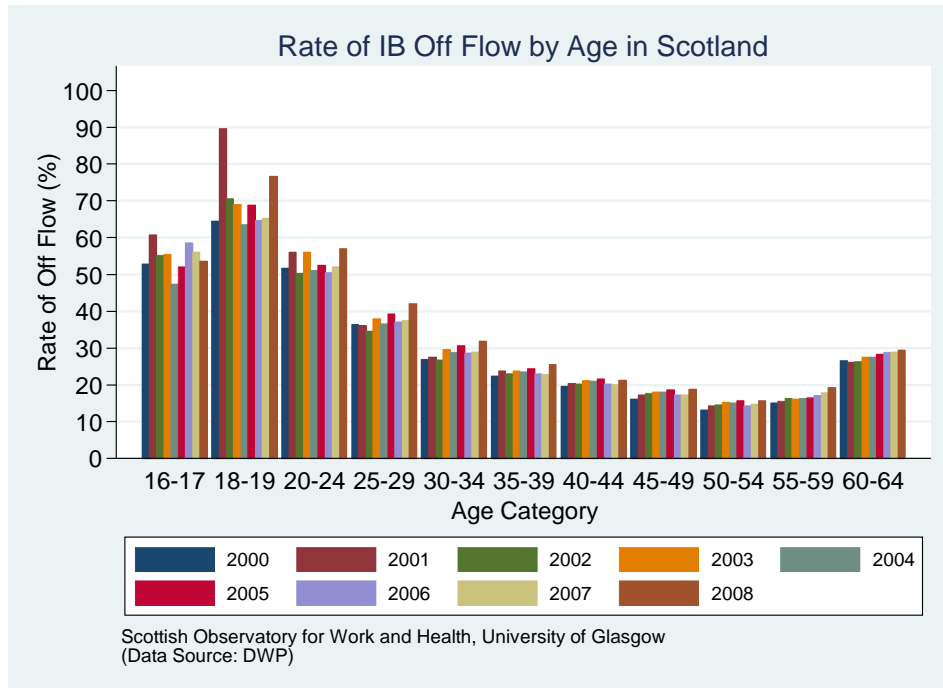
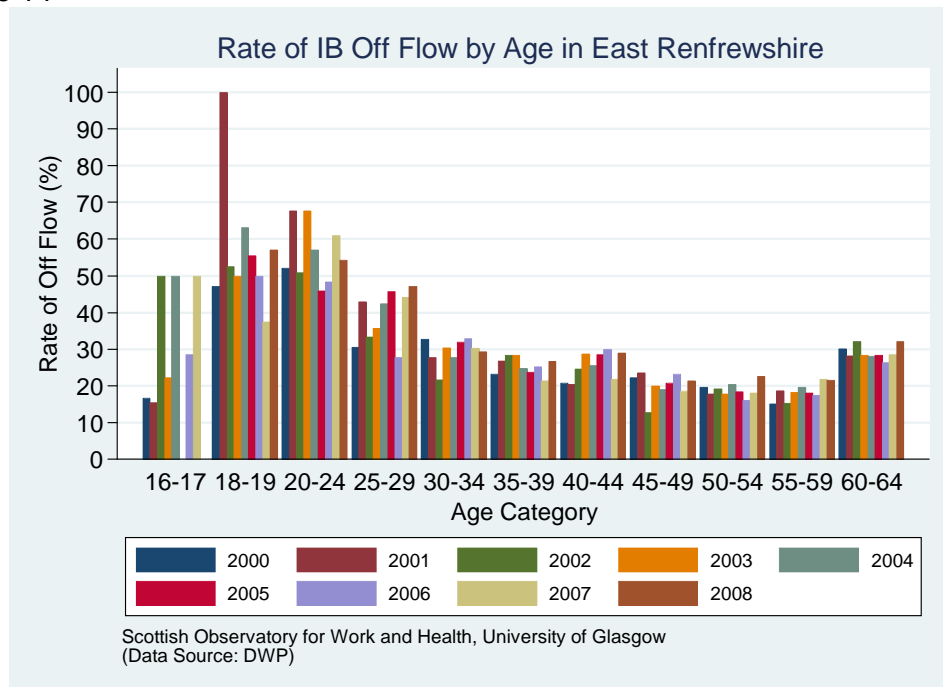


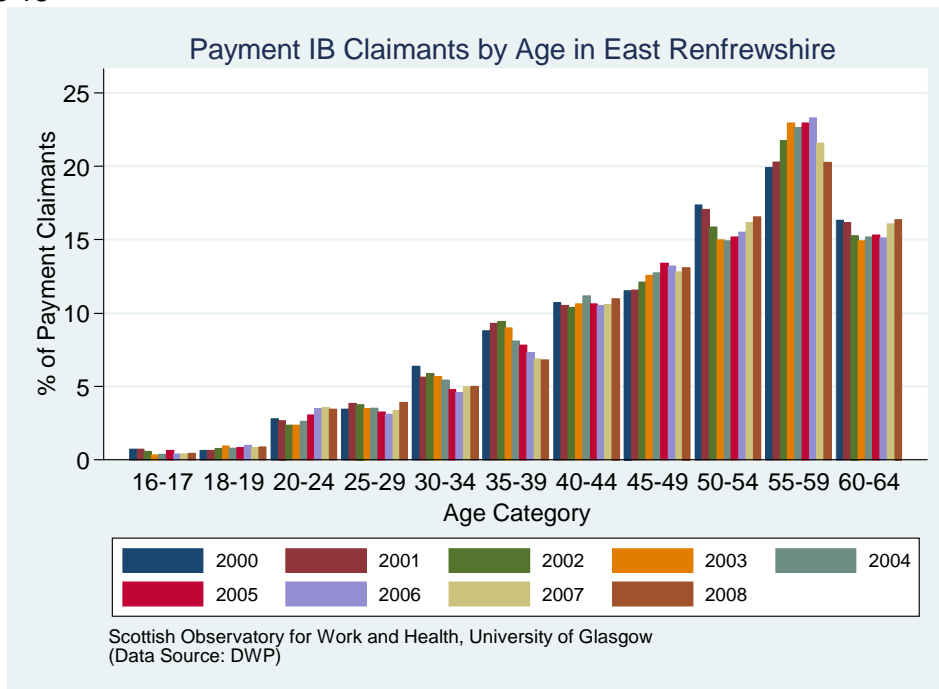
Figure 14



Off flow rates are higher for people under 30.

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

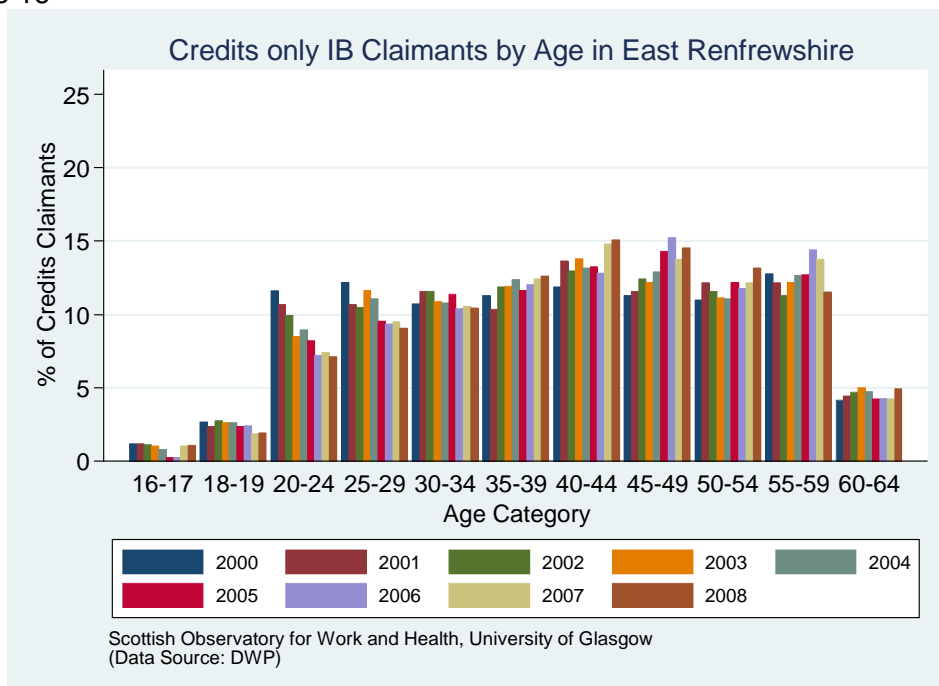
Figure 15



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 East Renfrewshire. 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 East Renfrewshire.

Figure 17

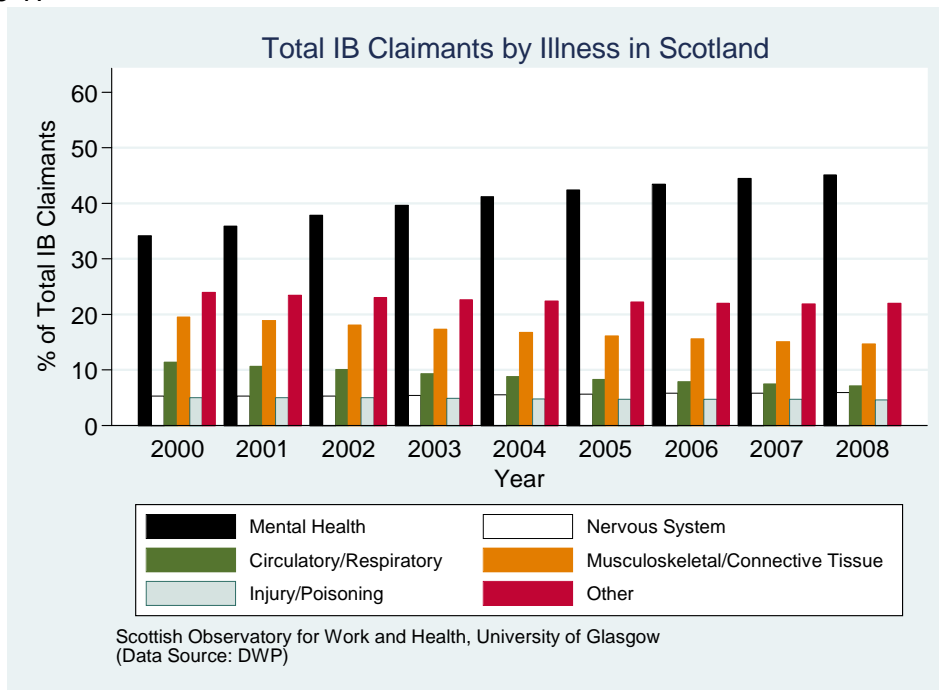
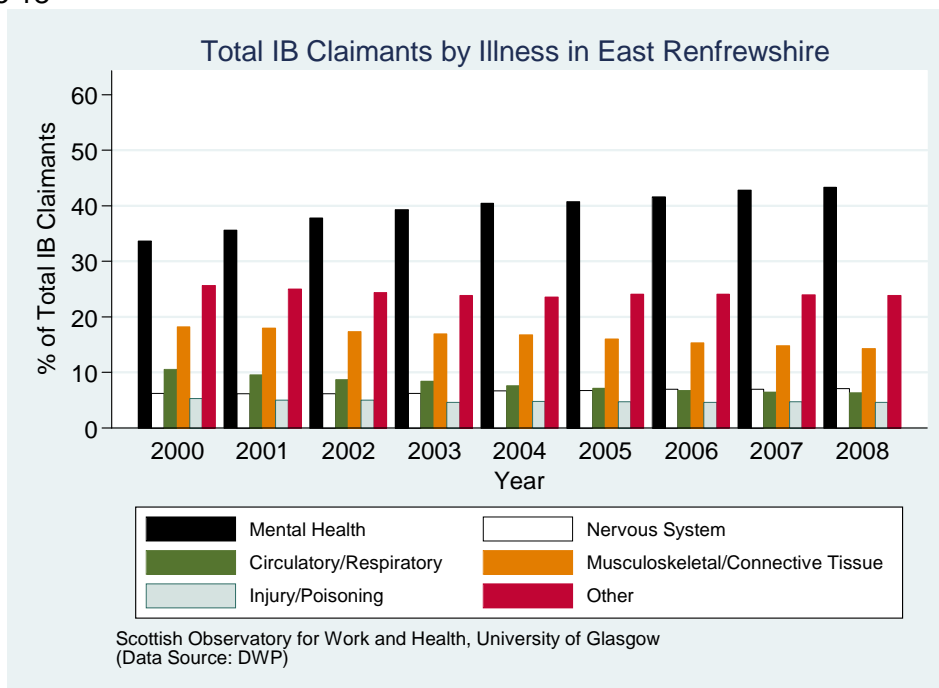


Figure 18



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased in both Scotland and East Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 43.4% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in East Renfrewshire 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 East Renfrewshire.

Figure 19

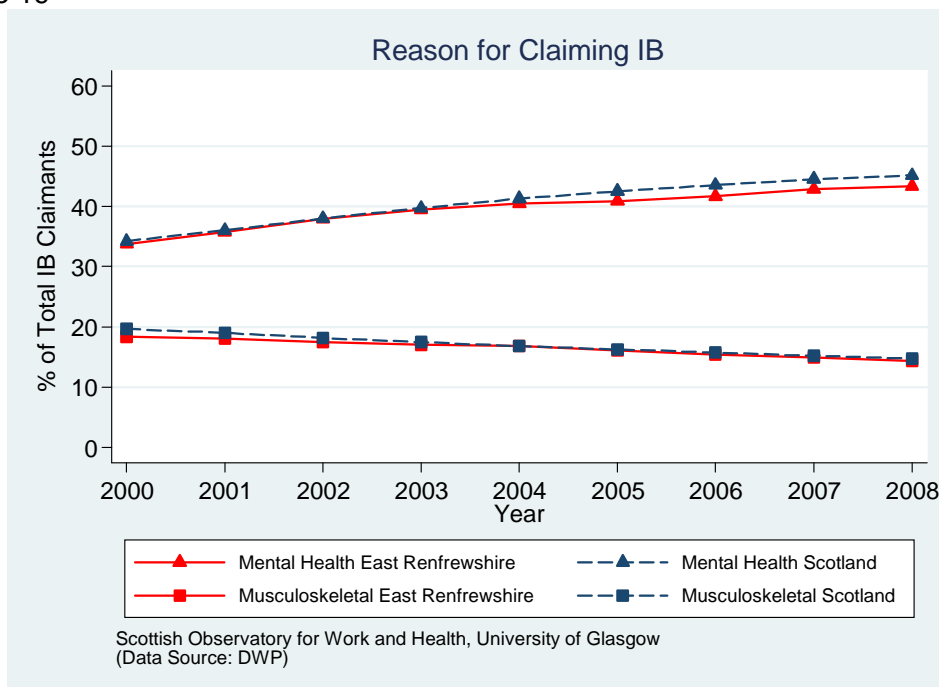


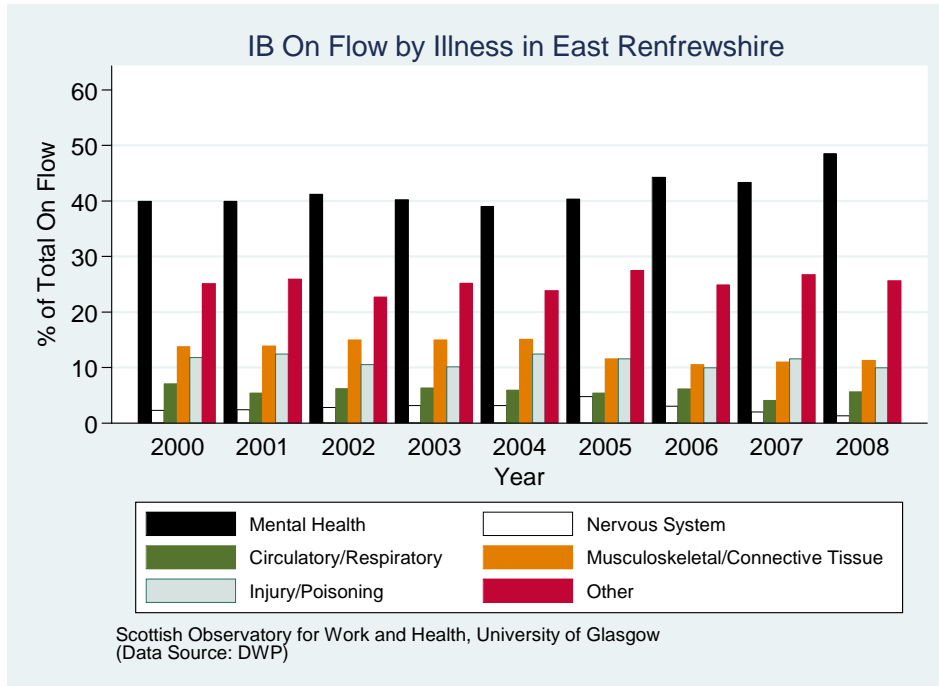
Table 6 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for East Renfrewshire and Scotland and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 6

Year	Mental Health IB rate (% of WAP)	
	Scotland	East Renfrewshire
2000	3.7	2.5
2001	3.9	2.6
2002	4.1	2.7
2003	4.2	2.8
2004	4.3	2.8
2005	4.3	2.7
2006	4.2	2.7
2007	4.2	2.7
2008	4.1	2.6

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

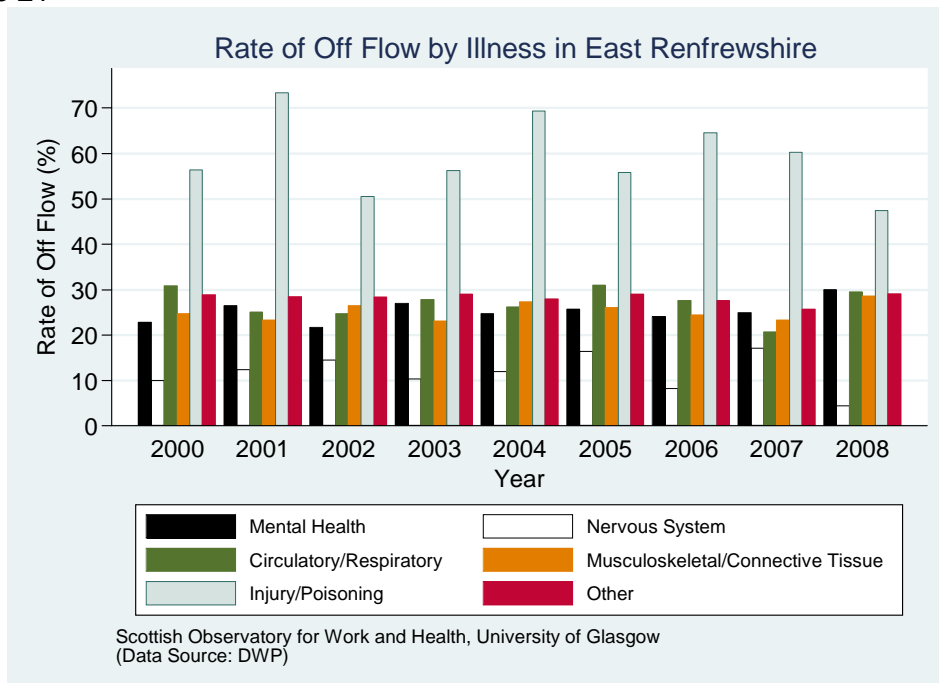
Figure 20



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 (49% of total in 2008).

Figure 21 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for East Renfrewshire 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 70 people who left IB in 2008 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 900. Therefore the injury group only made up 7.8% of the total off flow compared to 45.6% for the mental health group.

Table 7 shows the number of mental health IB claimants in the 20 intermediate zones from 2000 to 2008.

Table 7

East Renfrewshire	Number of Mental Health IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Auchenback	170	170	180	180	170	160	170	170	160
Busby	80	90	90	90	90	100	80	90	80
Clarkston and Sheddens	40	40	50	40	40	30	30	40	30
Crookfur and Fruin	40	40	40	50	50	50	40	40	40
Cross Stobbs	50	50	50	50	40	30	40	40	40
Dunterlie, East Arthurlie and Dovecothall	290	310	340	350	340	320	330	320	310
Eaglesham and Waterfoot	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock	20	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10
Mearns Village, Westacres and Greenfarm	50	50	70	90	90	90	80	80	80
Mearnskirk and South Kirkhill	30	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50
Merrylee and Braidbar	40	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	30
Netherlee	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20
North Giffnock and North Thornliebank	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	40
North Kirkhill	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
South Thornliebank and Woodfarm	70	70	60	70	70	70	70	80	70
Stamperland	40	40	40	40	40	50	40	40	30
West Arthurlie and North Neilston	130	140	140	140	130	130	130	130	140
West Neilston and Uplawmoor	130	130	140	140	150	150	150	140	140
Whitecraigs and Broom	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	20
Williamwood	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	10	20

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 20 intermediate zones in East Renfrewshire and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 8

East Renfrewshire	Mental Health IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Auchenback	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.5
Busby	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.9
Clarkston and Sheddens	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9
Crookfur and Fruin	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cross Stobbs	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7
Dunterlie, East Arthurlie and Dovecothall	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.3	8.7
Eaglesham and Waterfoot	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Mearns Village, Westacres and Greenfarm	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Mearnskirk and South Kirkhill	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Merrylee and Braidbar	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Netherlee	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
North Giffnock and North Thornliebank	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
North Kirkhill	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
South Thornliebank and Woodfarm	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8
Stamperland	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4
West Arthurlie and North Neilston	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3
West Neilston and Uplawmoor	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Whitecraigs and Broom	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0
Williamwood	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9

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 20 intermediate zones from 2000 to 2008.

Table 9

East Renfrewshire	Mental Health Claimants - % of Total claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Auchenback	34.0	34.9	38.6	40.0	40.8	41.0	44.0	46.0	46.1
Busby	40.5	47.3	50.0	50.0	48.7	50.7	47.8	49.3	47.8
Clarkston and Sheddens	29.6	31.5	34.5	32.7	36.4	30.2	29.5	36.6	36.1
Crookfur and Fruin	26.3	30.2	30.8	37.5	38.0	40.0	37.2	37.2	34.0
Cross Stobbs	29.2	27.3	31.3	32.8	30.9	25.5	30.8	28.8	30.4
Dunterlie, East Arthurlie and Dovecothall	42.0	43.8	46.9	49.5	50.0	50.4	52.4	53.5	53.3
Eaglesham and Waterfoot	31.7	33.3	35.1	36.4	37.0	37.5	41.7	41.3	42.9
Lower Whitecraigs and South Giffnock	21.4	16.7	19.0	26.1	17.4	20.0	12.5	26.7	30.8
Mearns Village, Westacres and Greenfarm	26.7	26.3	34.5	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.8	42.1	41.1
Mearnskirk and South Kirkhill	27.3	32.6	36.4	39.0	45.2	48.8	44.2	50.0	51.4
Merrylee and Braidbar	25.9	25.5	30.0	30.2	32.7	32.1	34.0	37.5	32.4
Netherlee	25.6	28.6	25.6	22.2	23.5	23.5	27.6	29.0	26.7
North Giffnock and North Thornliebank	37.7	37.7	37.0	37.0	39.6	40.8	39.6	34.6	32.0
North Kirkhill	28.6	26.9	32.0	32.0	33.3	33.3	34.8	30.4	33.3
South Thornliebank and Woodfarm	35.1	35.4	30.4	33.3	35.8	35.4	35.8	40.5	39.7
Stamperland	34.0	35.7	37.2	37.8	38.6	40.9	42.5	42.1	36.1
West Arthurlie and North Neilston	37.1	39.3	40.3	40.7	40.9	41.3	43.3	46.1	48.7
West Neilston and Uplawmoor	34.0	37.1	38.3	40.0	41.7	42.6	43.7	44.5	44.8
Whitecraigs and Broom	30.0	32.1	28.6	28.6	48.0	44.0	50.0	41.7	38.1
Williamwood	33.3	34.4	33.3	27.6	28.6	32.0	29.2	22.7	33.3

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 East Renfrewshire.

Figure 22

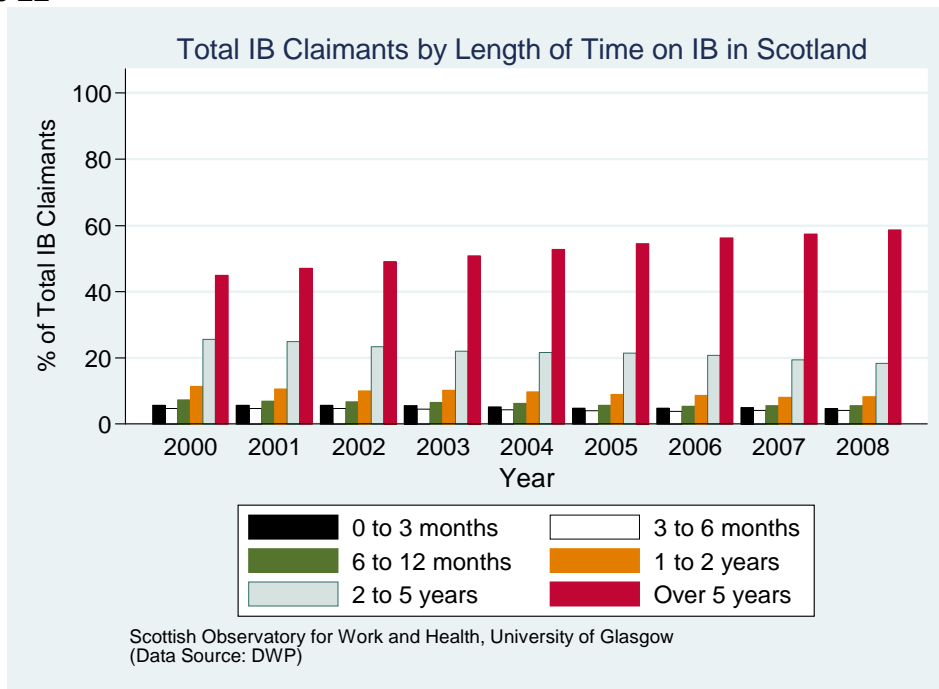
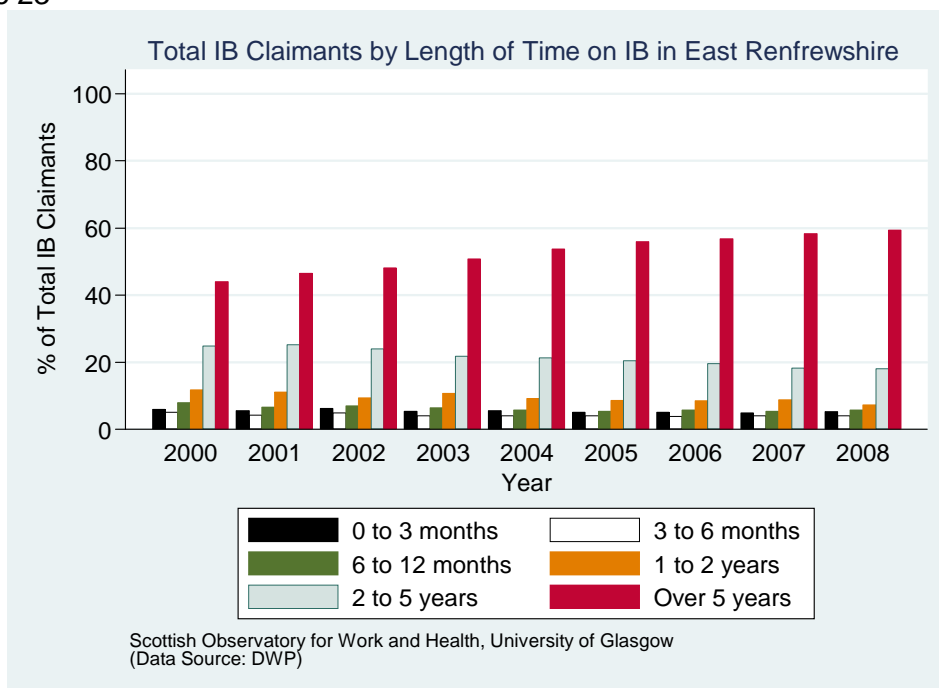


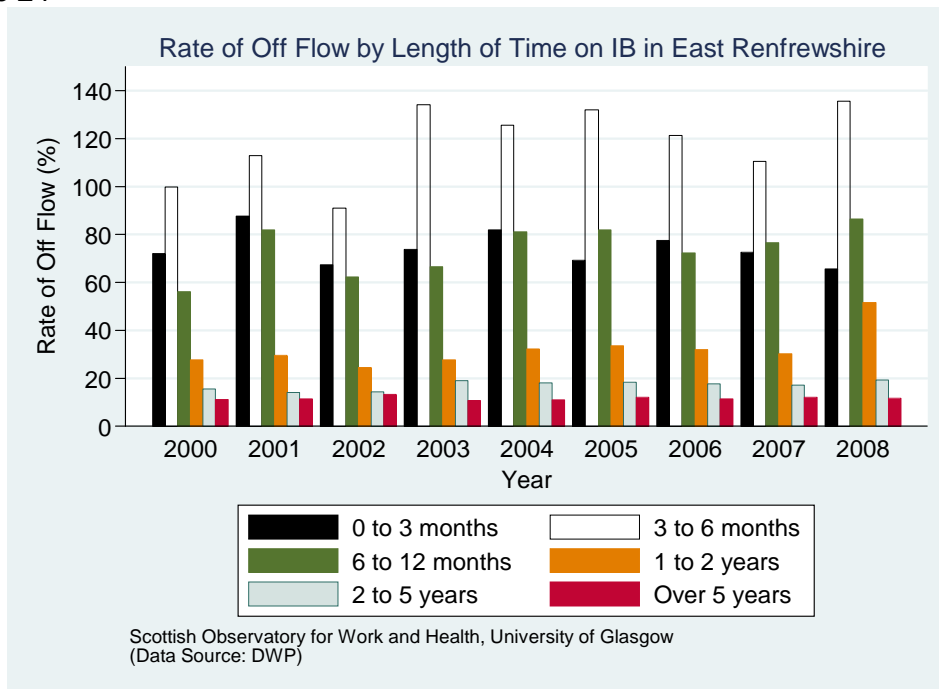
Figure 23



The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 59.5% claiming for over 5 years in East Renfrewshire in 2008.

Figure 24 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for East Renfrewshire 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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