

Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

Inverclyde Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

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Summary & Key Findings

Inverclyde Incapacity Benefit claimant Profile

1. This incapacity benefit (IB) claimant profile for Inverclyde 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 16 intermediate zones in Inverclyde (in 2008, Greenock Town Centre and East Central had the highest IB rate at 22.5% and East Inverkip and West Gourock the lowest rate at 3.9%).

2. In 2008 there were 6,630 IB claimants in Inverclyde. The IB rate, on flow rate and off flow rate were determined for Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008. The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 15.5% to 13.3% from 2000 to 2008. The rate of on flow has decreased from 5.0% to 2.9%. There was a dramatic increase in the off flow rate in Inverclyde in 2003 (31.5%). 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. Overall Inverclyde's off flow rate has decreased from 26.8% in 2000 to 24.1% in 2008.

3. The proportion of 'credits only' IB claimants (those with a poor work history) is marginally larger in Inverclyde 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 in Inverclyde.

4. 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. Inverclyde has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 23.4% of 55-59 year olds in Inverclyde 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 and in particular the 16-17 and 18-19 age groups.

5. The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 44.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in Inverclyde, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

The rate of claiming IB due to mental health has been determined for the 16 intermediate zones in Inverclyde.

6. The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 58.5% claiming for over 5 years in Inverclyde 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.

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Inverclyde 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.

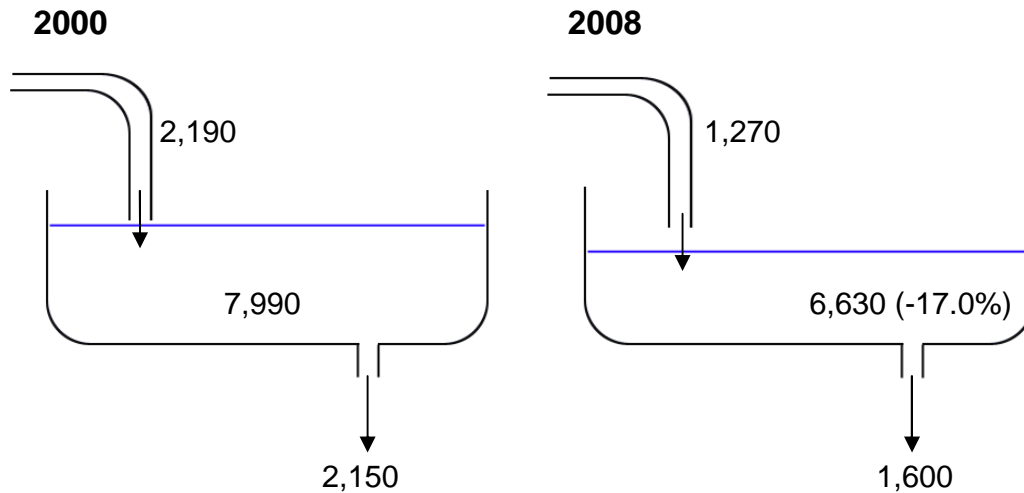
The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2008 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2007 to the quarter ending November 2008.

This profile investigates IB claimants in Inverclyde 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

Inverclyde



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 Inverclyde (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 Inverclyde and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Figure 2

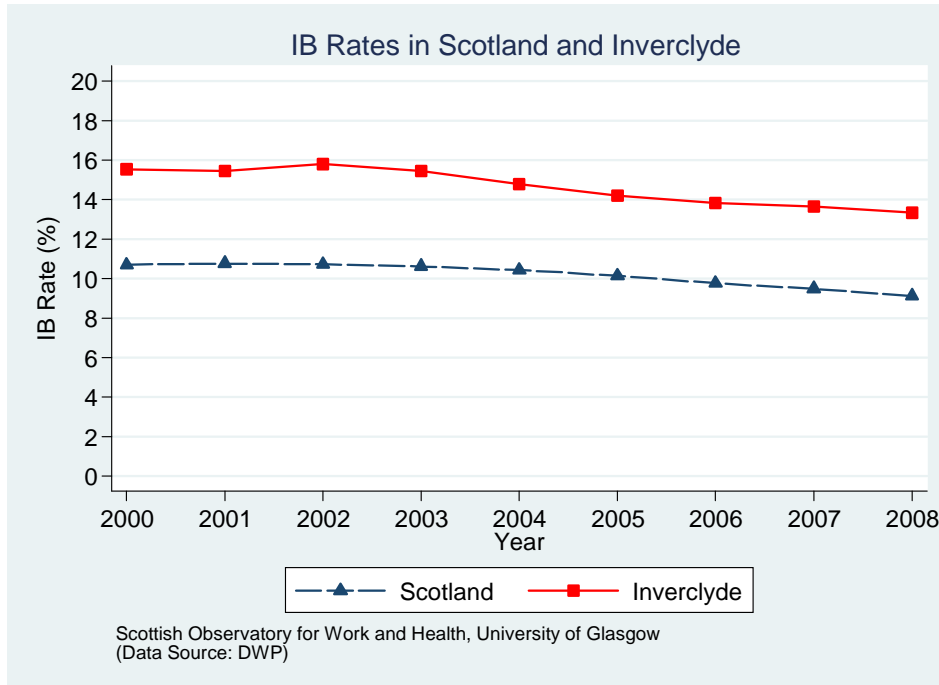


Table 1 shows the IB rates for Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008

Year	IB rate (%)
2000	15.5
2001	15.4
2002	15.8
2003	15.4
2004	14.8
2005	14.2
2006	13.8
2007	13.7
2008	13.3

The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 15.5% to 13.3% from 2000 to 2008 for Inverclyde.

3. On flow rates

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

Figure 3

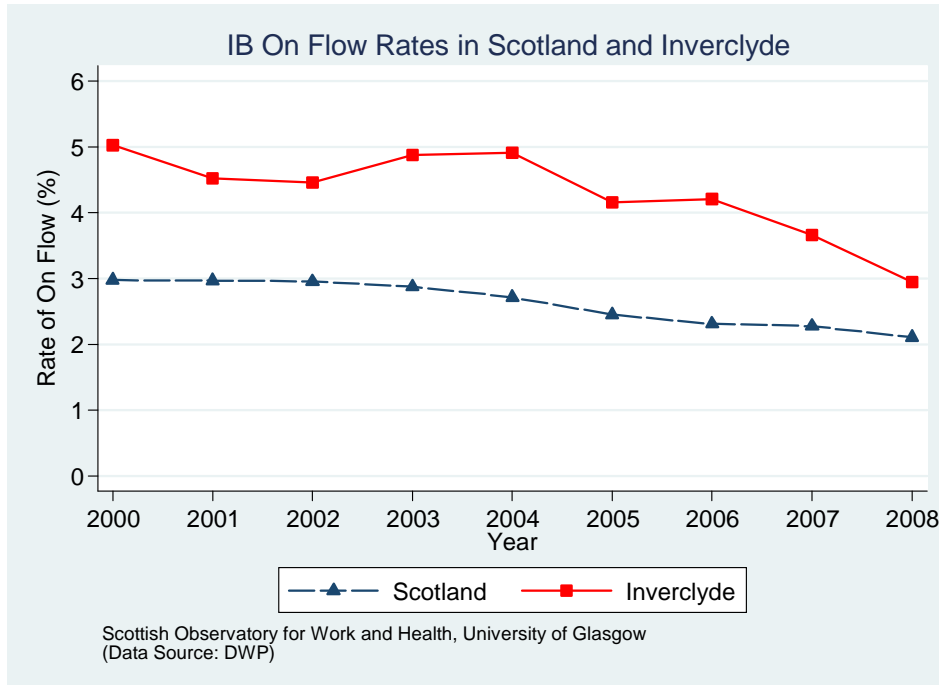


Table 2 shows the IB on flow rates for Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008.

Year	On flow rate (%)
2000	5.0
2001	4.5
2002	4.5
2003	4.9
2004	4.9
2005	4.2
2006	4.2
2007	3.7
2008	2.9

The rate of on flow has decreased in Inverclyde. There has been a drop of 2.1 percentage points for Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde and are expressed as a percent of the total IB population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 4

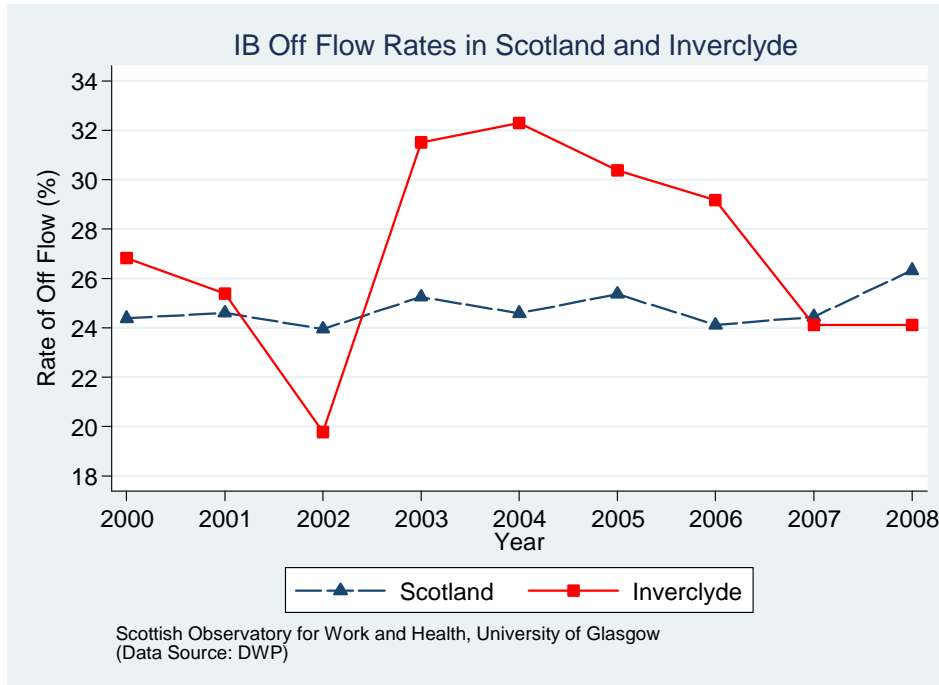


Table 3 shows the IB off flow rates for Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008

Year	Off flow rate (%)
2000	26.8
2001	25.4
2002	19.8
2003	31.5
2004	32.3
2005	30.4
2006	29.2
2007	24.1
2008	24.1

Figure 4 and Table 3 highlight the substantial variation in the IB off flow rates in Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008. There is 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. Inverclyde's off flow rate has decreased from 26.8% in 2000 to 24.1% in 2008.

5. IB claimants by neighbourhood

Table 4 shows the number of IB claimants in the 16 intermediate zones in Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008.

Table 4

Inverclyde	Number of IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	370	370	380	380	360	330	310	310	290
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	1000	970	970	960	890	840	810	800	770
East Inverkip and West Gourock	110	120	120	110	110	110	90	90	80
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	320	320	320	320	300	300	290	290	260
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	210	200	210	200	190	200	190	180	190
Gourock Upper and West Central	140	130	140	120	110	100	100	110	110
Greenock East	760	750	770	770	770	740	730	730	710
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	1040	1050	1090	1010	950	930	890	890	830
Greenock Upper Central	570	590	620	600	600	610	620	620	620
Greenock West and Central	270	270	280	280	250	250	240	260	260
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	150	160	170	170	150	140	150	150	140
Kilmacolm and Inverclyde East	290	280	270	280	290	260	240	250	250
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	730	710	710	670	620	560	540	520	530
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	860	860	820	820	780	740	690	660	620
Port Glasgow Upper East	690	680	710	700	660	610	600	570	560
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	520	510	540	530	510	480	460	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 16 intermediate zones in Inverclyde and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 5

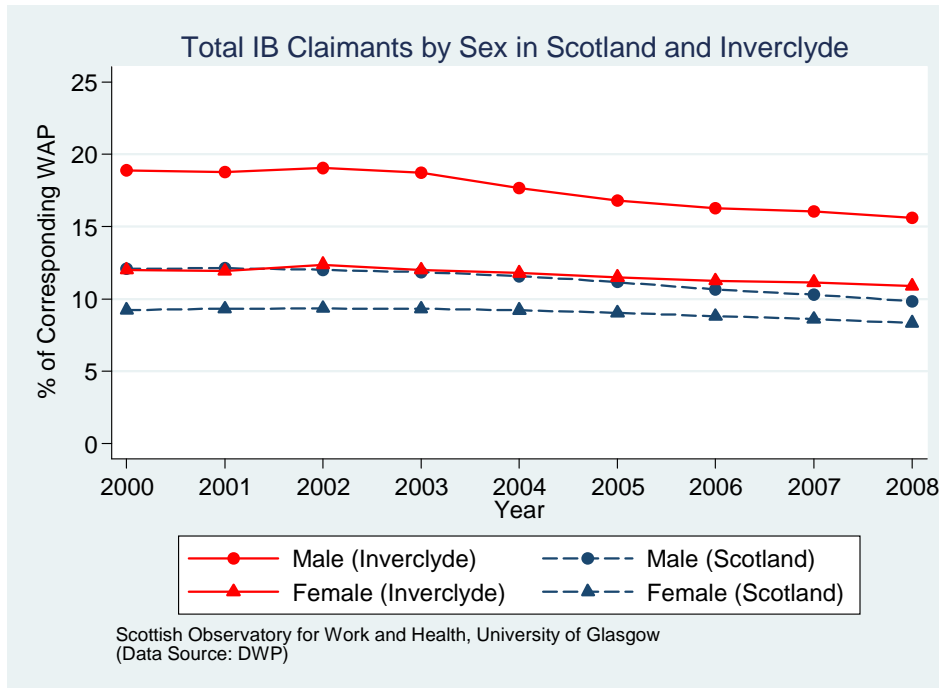
Inverclyde	IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.6	11.9	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.1
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	18.2	18.3	19.0	19.0	17.9	17.1	16.7	16.6	16.4
East Inverkip and West Gourock	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.9
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.4	9.4
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.2
Gourock Upper and West Central	7.6	7.2	7.5	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.0
Greenock East	21.7	21.5	22.5	22.7	22.4	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.5
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	28.3	28.0	28.6	26.7	25.5	24.9	23.9	23.9	22.5
Greenock Upper Central	19.8	20.6	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.9	21.7	22.0	22.4
Greenock West and Central	8.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.0
Kilmacolm and Inverclyde East	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.9
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	20.9	21.0	21.6	21.4	20.1	19.0	18.5	18.0	18.2
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	22.3	23.4	23.8	24.1	23.3	23.0	21.6	21.1	20.4
Port Glasgow Upper East	19.7	19.7	20.8	20.7	20.0	18.8	18.9	18.5	18.4
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	15.7	15.3	15.9	15.5	15.3	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.6

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 Inverclyde claiming IB from 2000 to 2008.

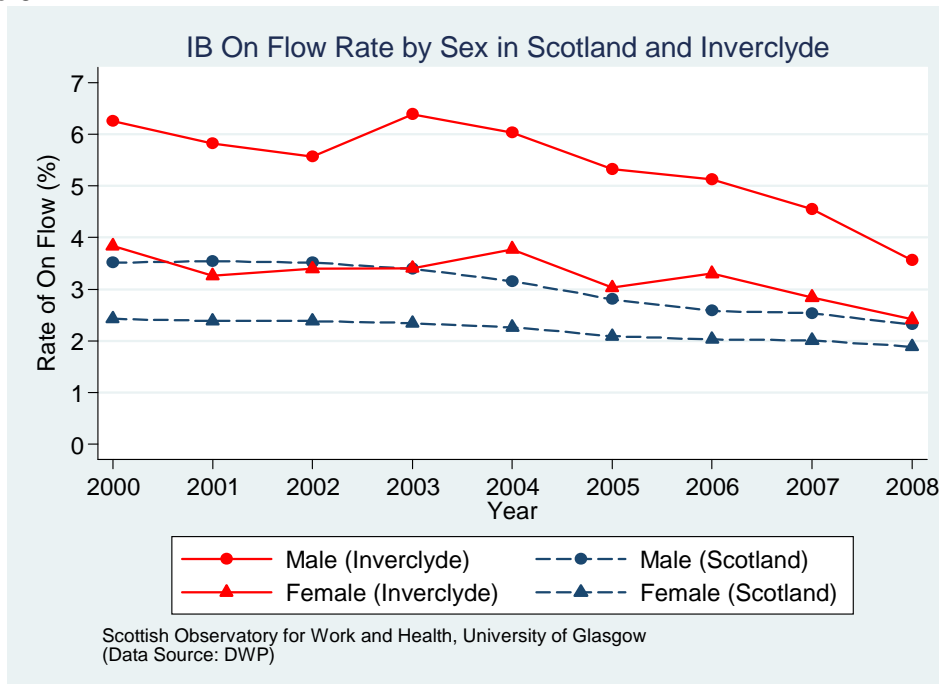
Figure 5



In 2000, in Inverclyde 18.9% of males were claiming IB and 12.0% of females. By 2008, 15.6% of males and 10.9% of females were now claiming IB.

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

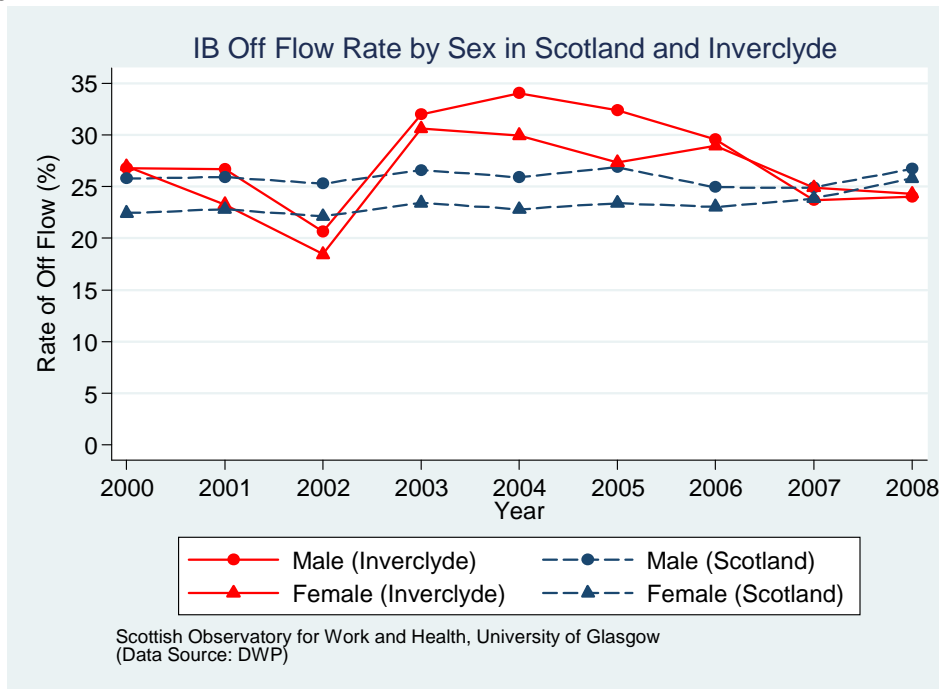
Figure 6



Inverclyde has higher on flow rates for males and females compared to Scotland. There have been larger decreases in the male on flow rate than female.

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

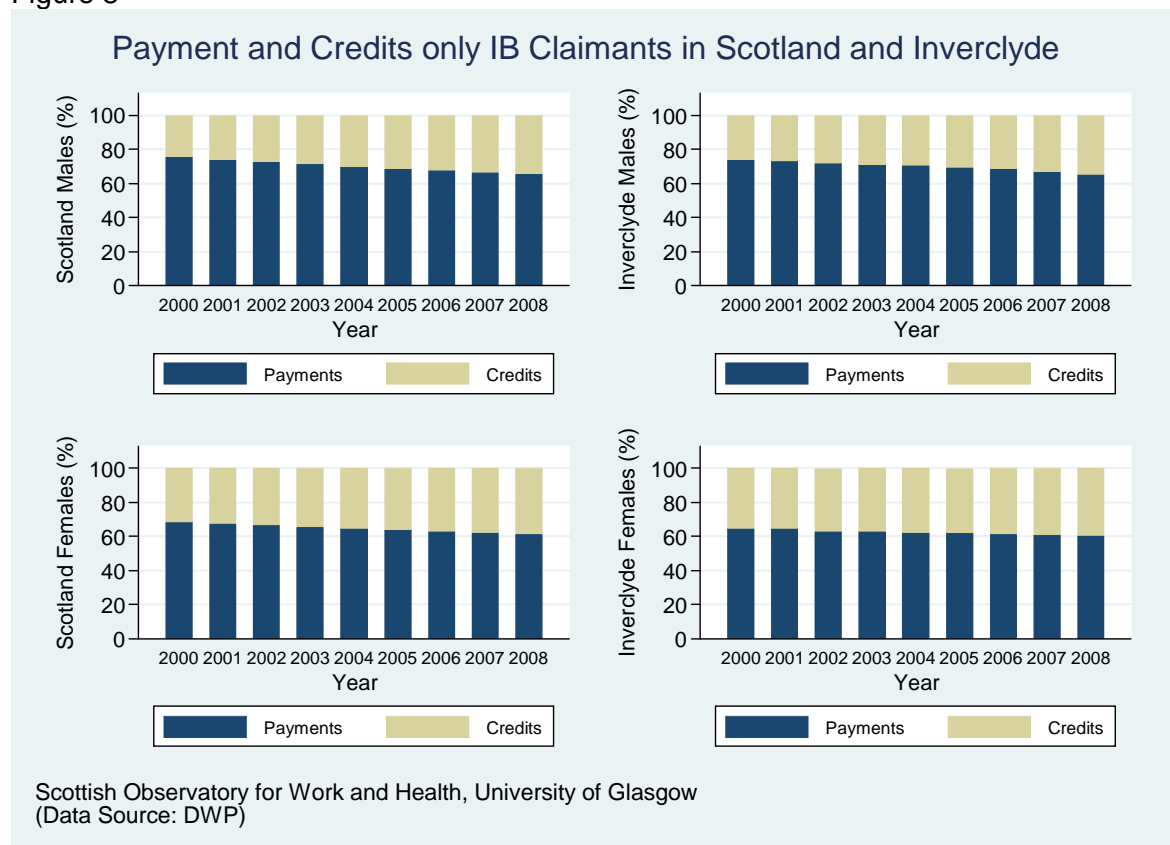


Off flow rates for both males and females increased dramatically in 2003 for both males and females and was likely to be due to the introduction of Pathways to Work pilot in the JobCentre Plus district of Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Argyll and Bute in October 2003. Off flow rates remained higher than Scotland but more recently there has been a narrowing of the gap with 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 Inverclyde and Scotland.

Figure 8



The proportion of 'credits only' claimants is only marginally larger in Inverclyde 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 in Inverclyde with the proportion being equivalent to the level observed for Scotland. For example, in 2008 the percentage of female 'credits only' claimants for Inverclyde was 39.4% compared to 38.5% in 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 Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 9

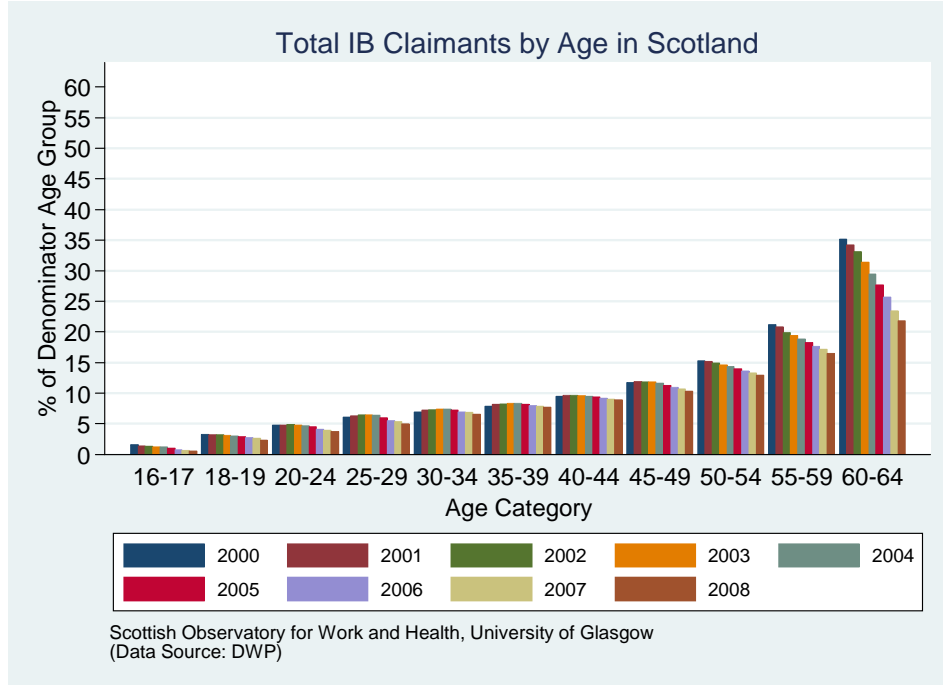
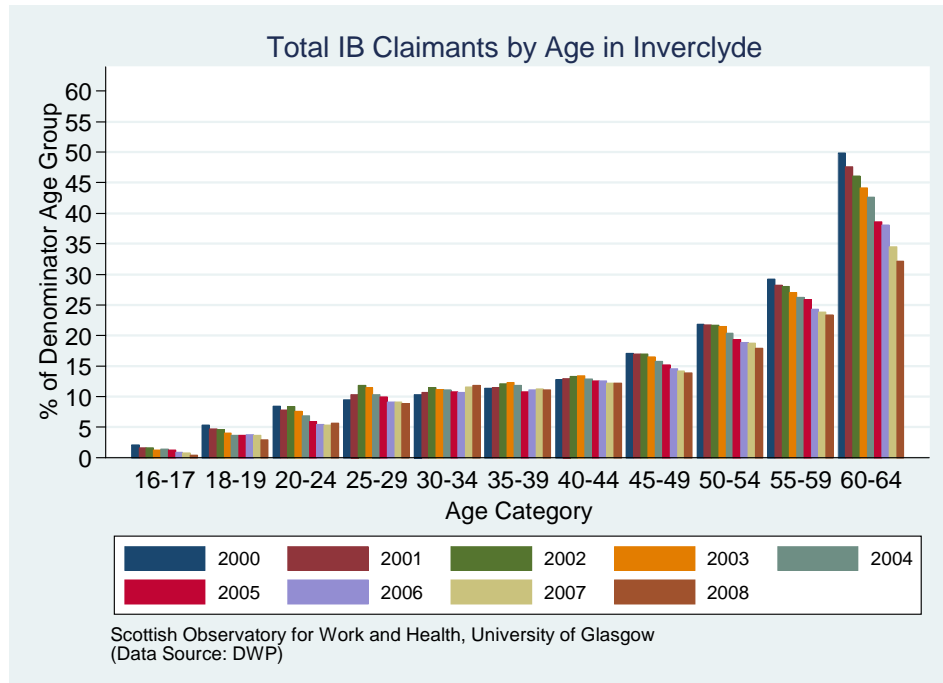


Figure 10



The proportion of each age group who are claimants rises with age, peaking in the 60-64 age group. However there are decreases in all age groups over time. Inverclyde has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 23.4% of 55-59 year olds in Inverclyde were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

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

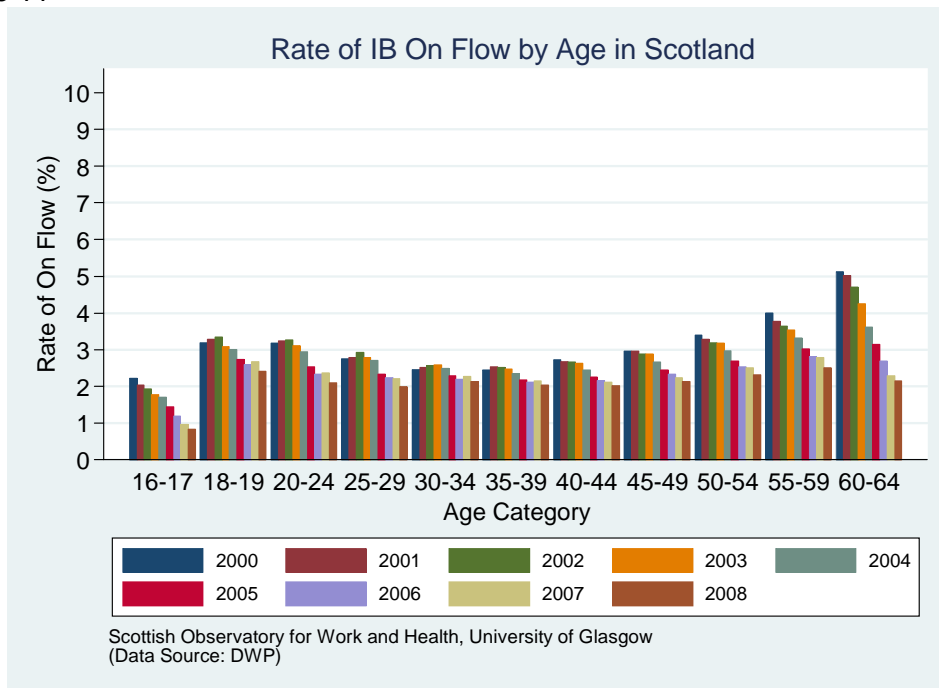
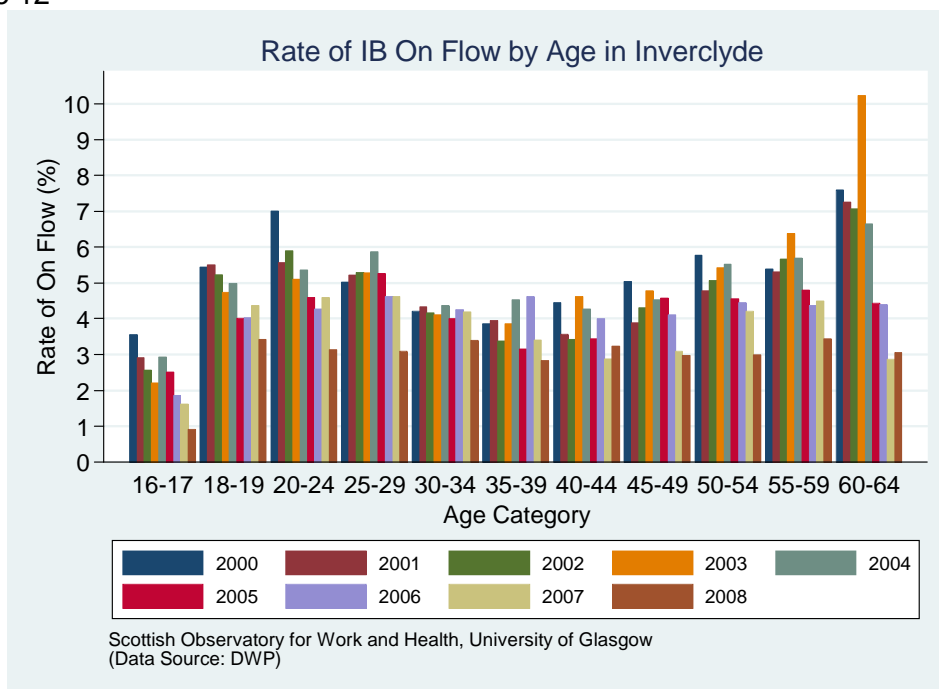


Figure 12



The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories. Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde. 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

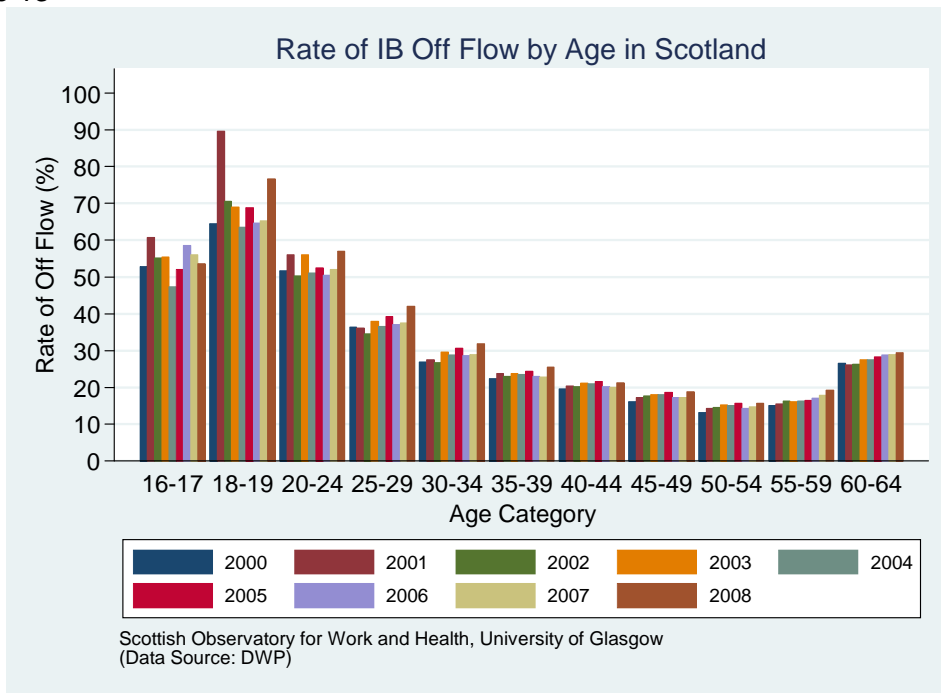
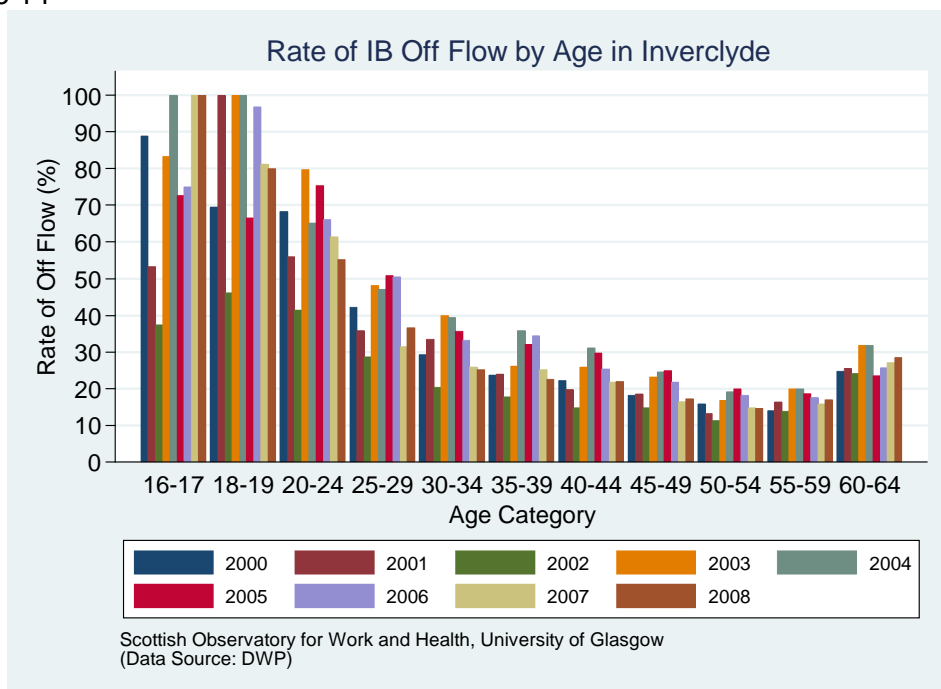


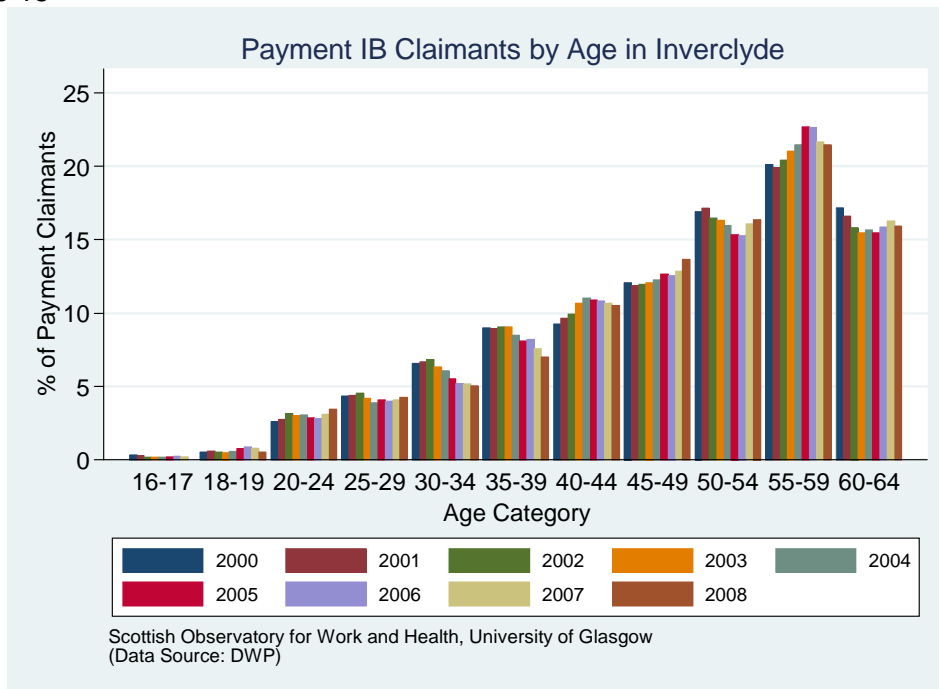
Figure 14



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 Inverclyde. The number of 'payments' claimants in each age group are expressed as a percent of all payment claimants.

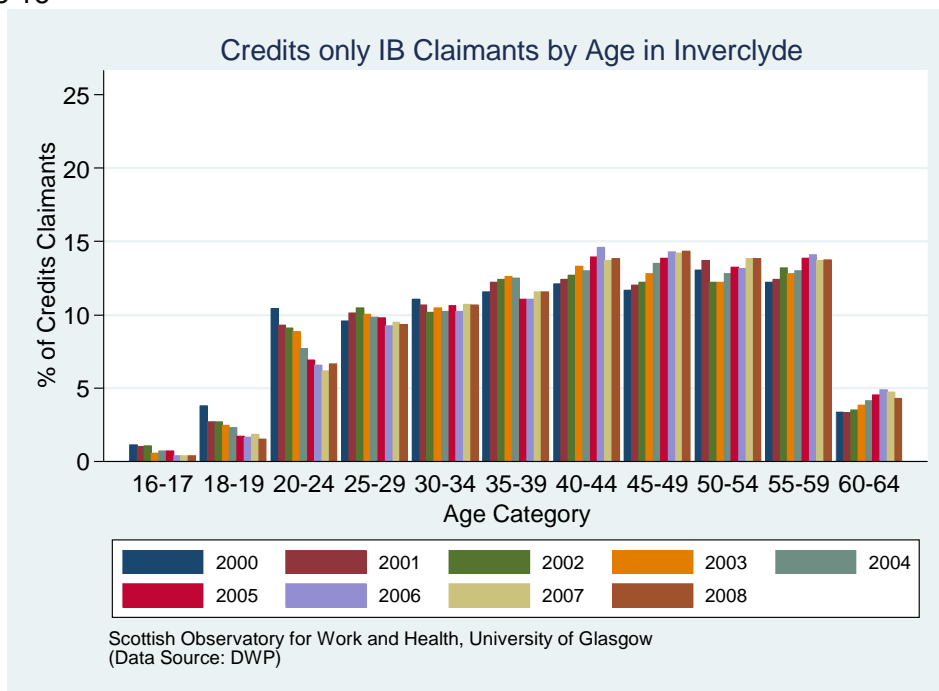
Figure 15



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 Inverclyde. 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 Inverclyde.

Figure 17

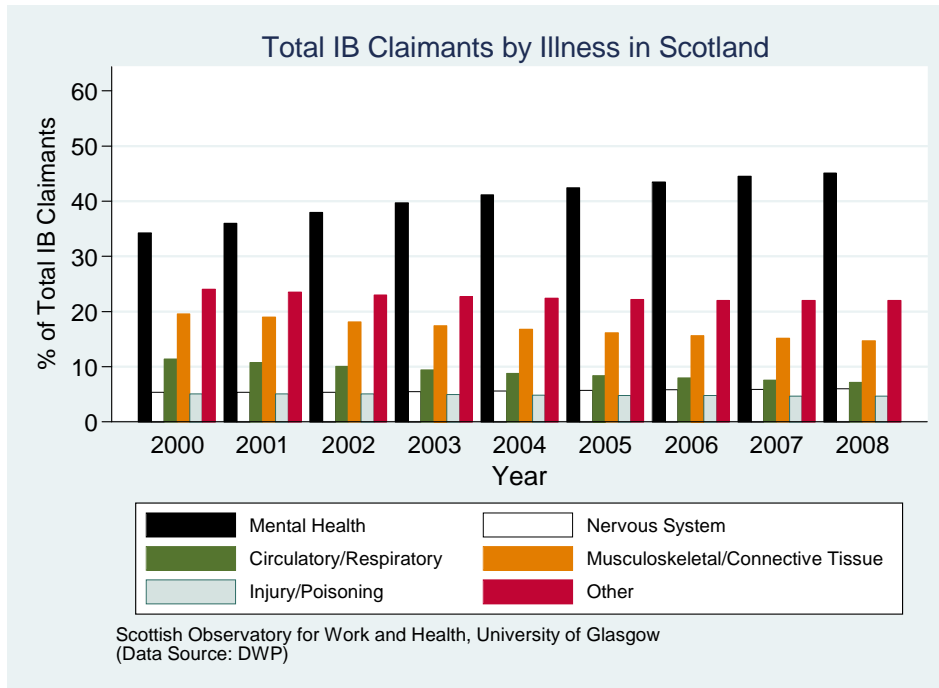
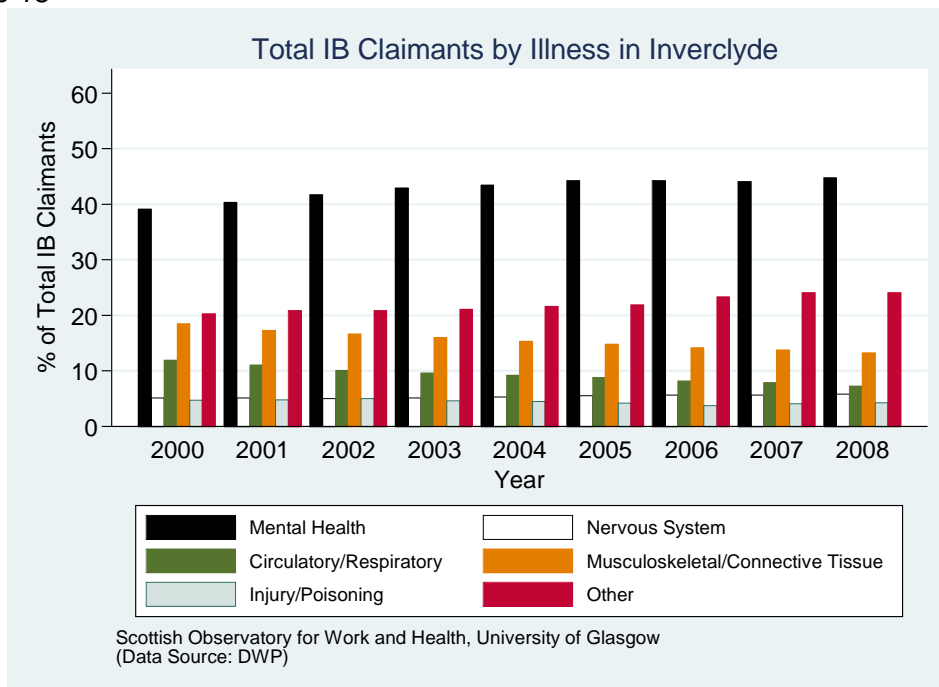


Figure 18



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased in both Scotland and Inverclyde from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 44.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in Inverclyde 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 Inverclyde.

Figure 19

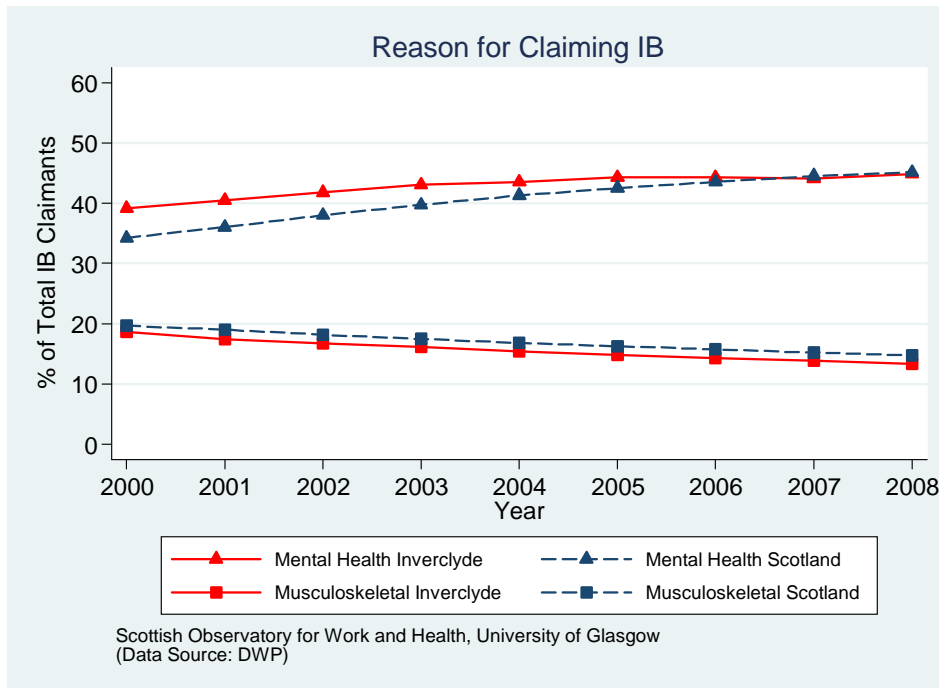


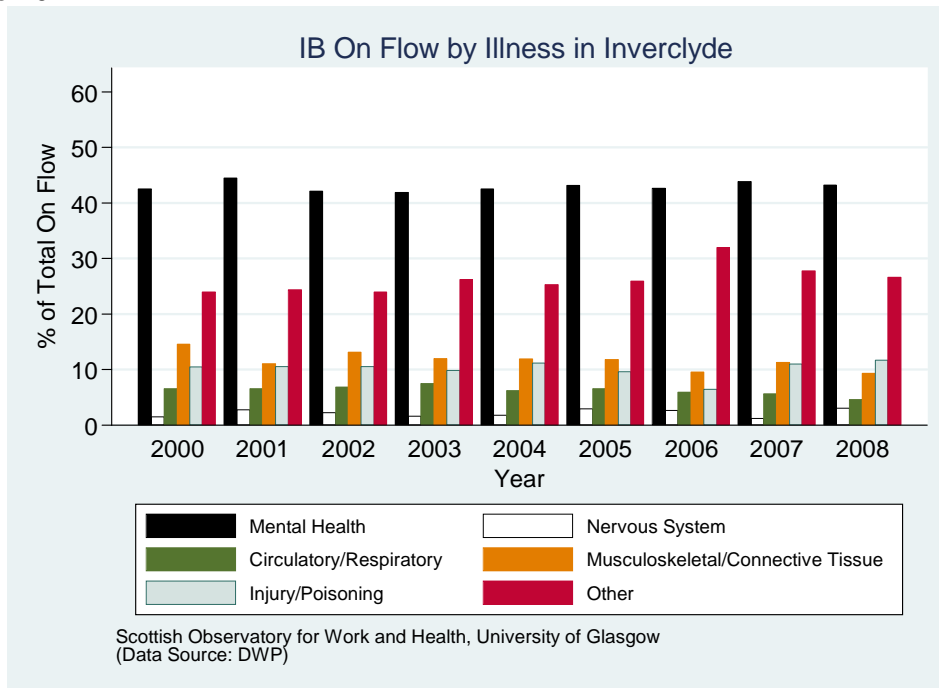
Table 6 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for Inverclyde and Scotland and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 6

Year	Mental Health IB rate (% of WAP)	
	Scotland	Inverclyde
2000	3.7	6.1
2001	3.9	6.3
2002	4.1	6.6
2003	4.2	6.7
2004	4.3	6.4
2005	4.3	6.3
2006	4.2	6.1
2007	4.2	6.0
2008	4.1	6.0

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

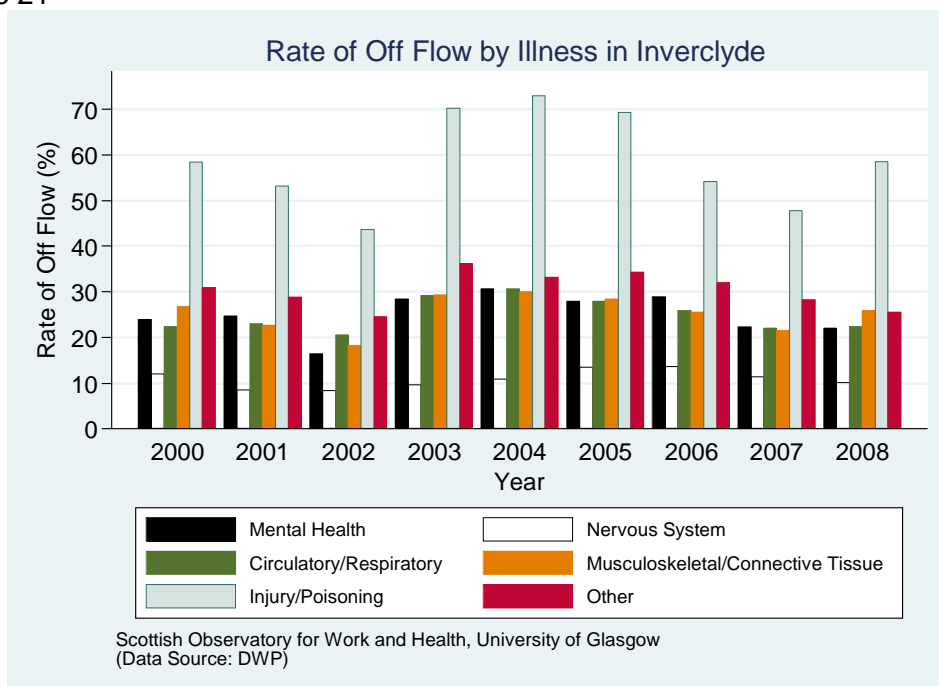
Figure 20



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 (43% of total in 2008).

Figure 21 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for Inverclyde 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 170 people who left IB in 2008 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 1,620. Therefore the injury group only made up 10.5% of the total off flow compared to 40.7% for the mental health group.

Table 7 shows the number of mental health IB claimants in the 16 intermediate zones from 2000 to 2008.

Table 7

Inverclyde	Number of Mental Health IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	140	170	180	180	170	150	150	130	120
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	400	400	400	400	370	360	340	340	330
East Inverkip and West Gourock	40	40	40	40	40	50	40	40	40
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	100
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	50	50	50	50	50	60	50	40	50
Gourock Upper and West Central	40	40	50	40	40	30	40	40	40
Greenock East	320	330	360	370	370	350	350	340	350
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	510	520	550	530	500	490	470	470	430
Greenock Upper Central	250	270	290	290	300	320	320	330	330
Greenock West and Central	90	80	100	110	110	110	110	110	110
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	50	50	50	60	60	50	60	50	50
Kilmacolm and Inverclyde East	90	90	90	100	100	80	80	80	90
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	310	320	310	300	280	250	260	250	270
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	340	340	340	360	360	350	330	310	300
Port Glasgow Upper East	230	240	260	260	260	240	230	230	220
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	210	200	210	210	200	200	190	170	180

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

Table 8

Inverclyde	Mental Health IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.1
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0
East Inverkip and West Gourock	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8
Gourock Upper and West Central	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2
Greenock East	9.2	9.5	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.7	10.0
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	13.7	13.9	14.5	14.0	13.3	13.1	12.7	12.6	11.5
Greenock Upper Central	8.5	9.3	10.3	10.3	10.6	11.6	11.1	11.6	12.1
Greenock West and Central	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5
Kilmacolm and Inverclyde East	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	8.8	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.8	9.1
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	8.7	9.4	9.9	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.4	9.8	9.8
Port Glasgow Upper East	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.5

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 16 intermediate zones from 2000 to 2008.

Table 9

Inverclyde	Mental Health Claimants - % of Total claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bow Farm, Barrs Cottage, Cowdenknowes and Overton	39.0	44.9	46.7	47.0	46.2	45.5	46.4	41.5	40.5
Braeside, Branchton, Larkfield and Ravenscraig	39.7	41.1	41.1	42.0	41.9	43.0	41.8	42.3	42.9
East Inverkip and West Gourock	34.9	33.3	33.3	35.6	36.4	41.9	44.4	44.4	42.4
Gourock Central, Upper East and IRH	35.7	35.4	33.6	35.7	35.8	37.0	37.6	37.7	38.8
Gourock East, Greenock West and Lyle Road	21.7	25.0	24.4	25.6	24.0	27.2	26.7	23.3	28.4
Gourock Upper and West Central	29.6	30.8	33.3	34.0	33.3	31.7	34.1	36.4	37.2
Greenock East	42.2	44.3	47.1	48.2	47.9	48.0	47.1	46.6	48.9
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	48.4	49.8	50.7	52.5	52.2	52.5	53.0	52.5	51.2
Greenock Upper Central	43.0	45.1	47.0	47.3	49.6	52.9	51.2	52.8	54.1
Greenock West and Central	31.5	31.1	36.3	39.8	42.0	43.0	45.4	44.1	43.3
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	31.0	30.6	30.9	35.3	36.1	35.1	39.0	33.3	36.8
Kilmacolm and Inverclyde East	30.2	31.3	33.9	33.9	33.3	31.4	32.0	33.3	34.0
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	42.3	44.9	44.0	44.6	44.7	44.9	47.5	48.8	50.2
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	39.1	40.1	41.5	44.5	46.6	47.1	48.2	46.6	48.2
Port Glasgow Upper East	33.6	34.9	35.9	37.3	38.8	38.5	38.3	39.3	39.0
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	39.6	38.7	39.4	39.5	39.4	41.6	40.2	39.4	40.9

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 Inverclyde.

Figure 22

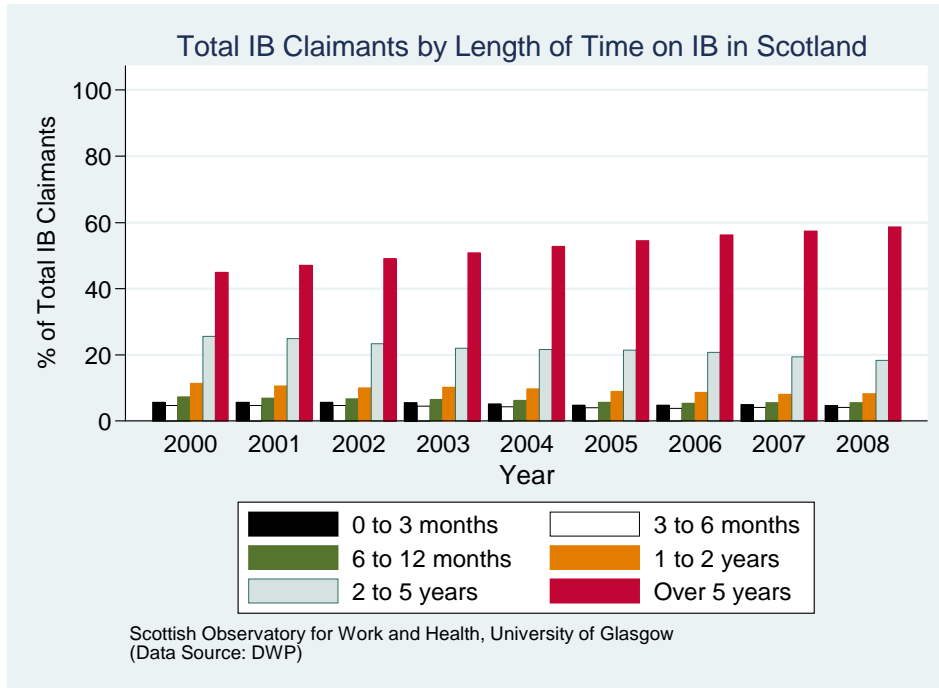
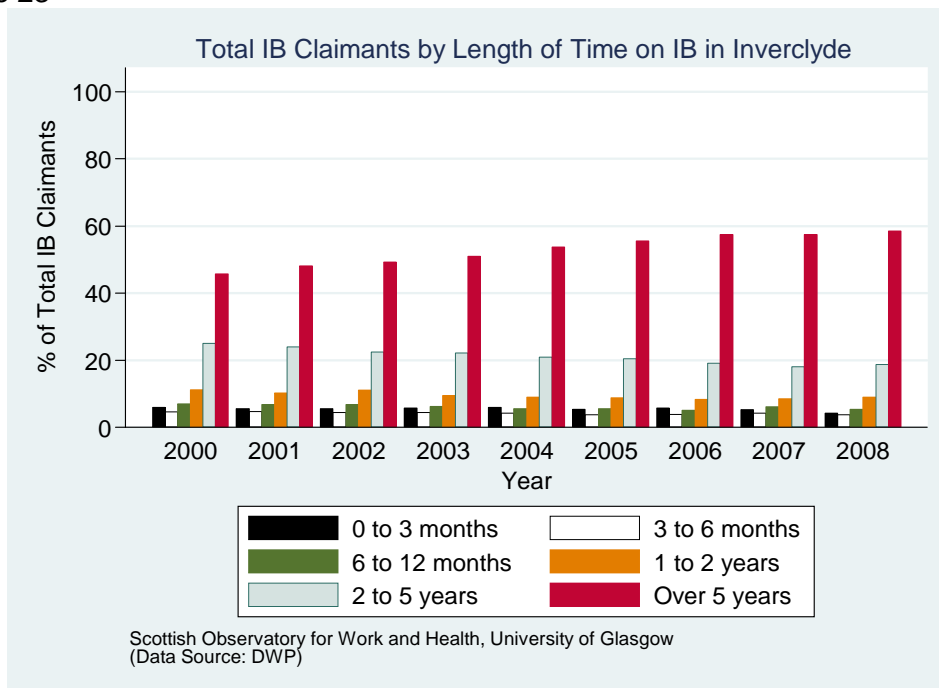


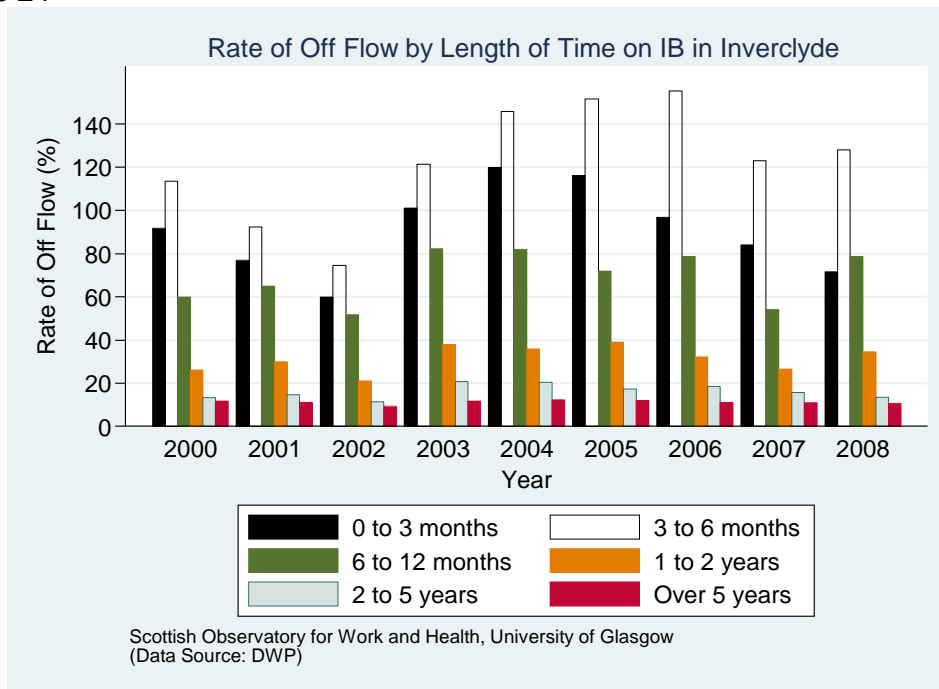
Figure 23



The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 58.5% claiming for over 5 years in Inverclyde in 2008.

Figure 24 shows the rate of off flow by the length of time claiming IB for Inverclyde 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?

References

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