

# Scottish Observatory for Work and Health

University of Glasgow

## Renfrewshire Incapacity Benefit Claimant Profile

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## **Summary & Key Findings**

### **Renfrewshire Incapacity Benefit claimant Profile**

1. This incapacity benefit (IB) claimant profile for 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 38 intermediate zones in Renfrewshire (in 2008, Paisley Ferguslie had the highest IB rate at 23.1% and Houston South the lowest rate at 2.8%).

2. In 2008 there were 10,800 IB claimants in Renfrewshire. The IB rate, on flow rate and off flow rate were determined for Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008. The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 12.3% to 10.2% from 2000 to 2008. The rate of on flow has decreased from 3.5% to 2.6% and the off flow rate has increased from 25.0% to 28.5%.

3. The proportion of 'payment' IB claimants is larger in 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. There are more female 'credits only' claimants than males in 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. Renfrewshire has a higher proportion of the working age population on IB compared to Scotland in every age group. For example, in 2008 18.0% of 55-59 year olds in 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. 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 45.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in Renfrewshire, compared with 45.2% in Scotland.

The rate of claiming IB due to mental health has been determined for the 38 intermediate zones in Renfrewshire.

6. The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 57.0% claiming for over 5 years in 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.*

## 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:

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

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North Glasgow  
South East Glasgow  
South West Glasgow  
West Glasgow

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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.

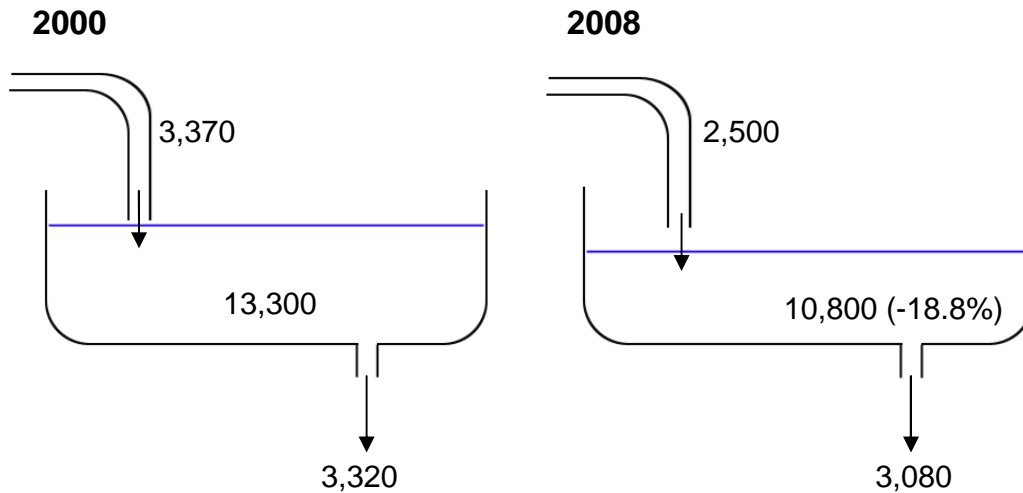
The on and off flow data have been computed into yearly data. For example, data for the year 2008 are the sum of the four quarters from December 2007 to the quarter ending November 2008.

This profile investigates IB claimants in Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008. There are important changes with DWP data for 2008. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on the 27<sup>th</sup> 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

### Renfrewshire CHP



We have previously created a dynamic model of the IB population using a 'bath water' analogy.<sup>1,2</sup> 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 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 Renfrewshire and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Figure 2

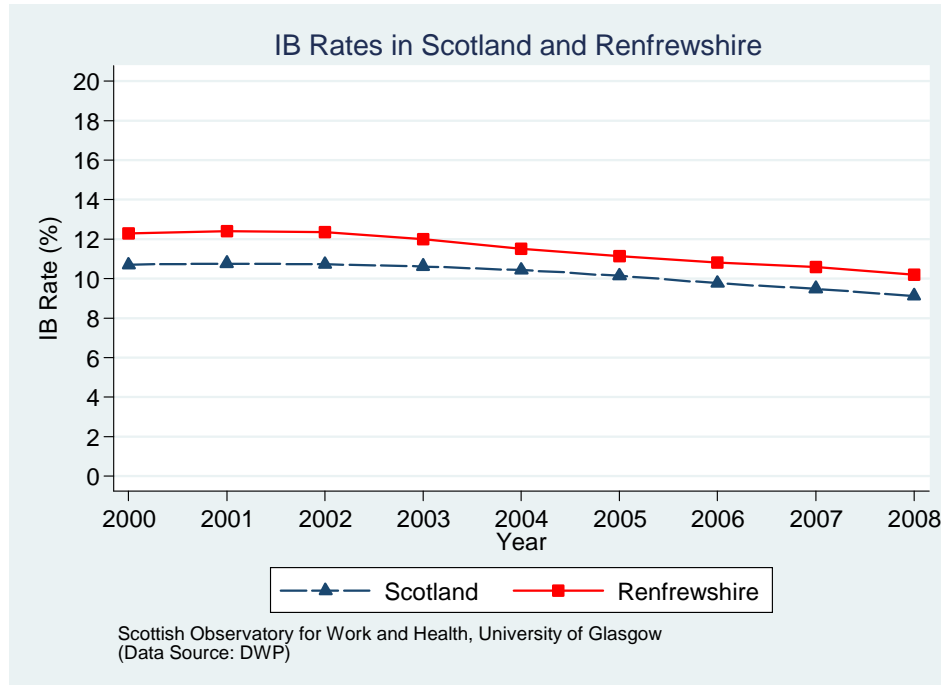


Table 1 shows the IB rates for Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008

Year	IB rate (%)
2000	12.3
2001	12.4
2002	12.3
2003	12.0
2004	11.5
2005	11.1
2006	10.8
2007	10.6
2008	10.2

The percent of the working age population claiming IB has decreased from 12.3% to 10.2% from 2000 to 2008 for Renfrewshire.

### 3. On flow rates

Figure 3 shows on flow rates from 2000 to 2008 for Scotland and 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

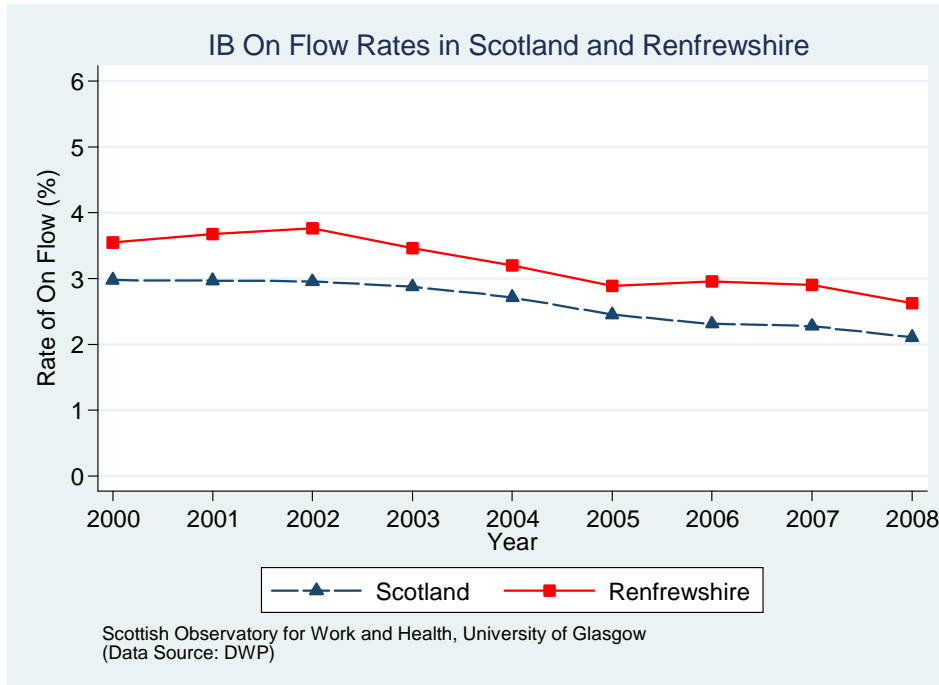


Table 2 shows the IB on flow rates for Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008.

Year	On flow rate (%)
2000	3.5
2001	3.7
2002	3.8
2003	3.5
2004	3.2
2005	2.9
2006	2.9
2007	2.9
2008	2.6

The rate of on flow has decreased in Renfrewshire. There has been a drop of 0.9 percentage points for 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 Renfrewshire and are expressed as a percent of the total IB population. This is the 'population at risk' of moving off IB.

Figure 4

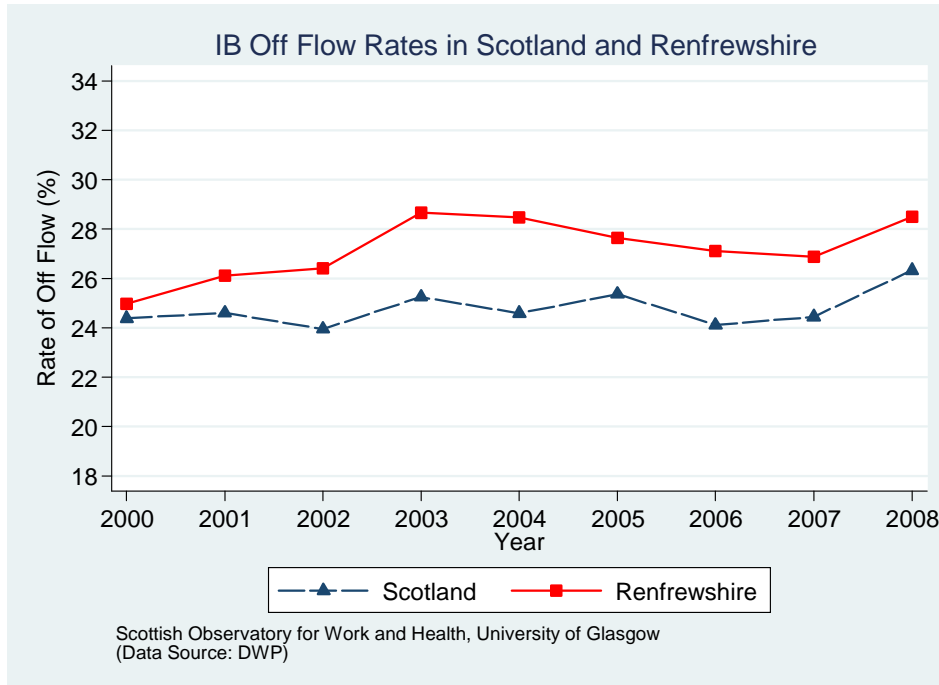


Table 3 shows the IB off flow rates for Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008

Year	Off flow rate (%)
2000	25.0
2001	26.1
2002	26.4
2003	28.7
2004	28.5
2005	27.6
2006	27.1
2007	26.9
2008	28.5

The off flow rates are more variable in Renfrewshire and Scotland between 2000 and 2008. Renfrewshire's off flow rate has increased from 25.0% in 2000 to 28.5% in 2008.

## 5. IB claimants by neighbourhood

Table 4 shows the number of IB claimants in the 38 intermediate zones in Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008.

Table 4

Renfrewshire	Number of IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bishopton	190	190	190	180	170	150	150	130	120
Bridge of Weir	220	230	220	220	210	210	200	200	190
Elderslie and Phoenix	340	340	340	350	320	300	300	300	300
Erskine Central	410	390	370	370	350	320	320	300	310
Erskine East and Inchinnan	210	220	220	220	210	200	180	170	170
Erskine West	380	380	360	340	310	300	280	280	260
Houston North	100	100	100	100	100	90	90	80	80
Houston South	110	100	100	90	90	80	60	60	60
Johnstone North East	290	310	310	290	290	280	280	280	260
Johnstone North West	460	470	480	460	450	440	410	400	380
Johnstone South East	450	420	430	430	400	360	360	350	350
Johnstone South West	580	560	550	520	480	460	450	440	440
Kilbarchan	200	200	200	200	190	190	180	180	170
Linwood North	430	410	370	340	330	330	310	290	270
Linwood South	510	510	500	500	460	450	430	410	410
Lochwinnoch	140	150	160	160	160	150	140	130	120
Paisley Central	540	580	560	580	590	580	550	550	530
Paisley Dykebar	260	250	240	240	230	210	190	180	150
Paisley East	470	470	480	460	440	400	380	350	320
Paisley Ferguslie	660	670	660	630	620	620	630	620	600
Paisley Foxbar	490	490	480	460	440	420	400	410	410
Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	650	650	660	630	590	570	570	570	550
Paisley Glenburn East	290	280	250	210	210	200	210	200	190
Paisley Glenburn West	390	370	370	360	340	330	310	310	300
Paisley North	470	480	500	460	450	410	390	370	370
Paisley North East	420	440	460	470	470	490	490	490	470
Paisley North West	420	440	470	460	470	480	480	470	430
Paisley Ralston	160	150	160	160	150	150	140	140	140
Paisley South	110	130	130	120	110	100	100	100	100
Paisley South East	470	470	450	440	420	400	420	420	400
Paisley South West	160	170	160	160	160	150	140	140	130
Paisley West	360	350	350	340	320	320	300	310	280
Renfrew East	320	330	340	320	310	290	280	260	260
Renfrew North	330	340	350	360	340	340	340	340	320
Renfrew South	410	400	420	400	370	350	330	320	310
Renfrew West	560	570	590	550	540	520	490	500	480
Renfrewshire Rural North and	290	270	220	180	160	140	130	120	110

Langbank									
Renfrewshire Rural South & Howwood	140	140	140	140	130	120	110	110	120

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

Table 5 shows IB rates from 2000 to 2008 in the 38 intermediate zones in Renfrewshire and are expressed as the number of IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 5

Renfrewshire	IB Rate (%)								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bishopton	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.8
Bridge of Weir	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.5	6.9
Elderslie and Phoenix	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.4
Erskine Central	11.5	11.0	10.6	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.6	9.1	9.5
Erskine East and Inchinnan	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.3
Erskine West	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.2	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.1
Houston North	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0
Houston South	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8
Johnstone North East	14.5	16.4	17.3	16.5	16.0	15.0	14.7	14.3	13.2
Johnstone North West	22.1	22.2	22.3	21.7	21.5	21.3	20.2	20.3	19.4
Johnstone South East	16.9	15.9	16.2	16.5	15.7	14.2	13.8	13.5	13.3
Johnstone South West	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.3	15.2	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.7
Kilbarchan	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.0	8.5	8.8	8.3
Linwood North	14.8	14.3	13.4	12.6	12.0	12.5	11.9	11.0	10.5
Linwood South	19.2	19.9	20.2	20.6	19.4	19.3	18.7	18.4	18.4
Lochwinnoch	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.1	8.7	7.9	6.9	6.4
Paisley Central	13.0	13.6	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.1	11.2	11.0	10.4
Paisley Dykebar	12.7	12.2	11.7	10.9	9.9	9.0	8.0	7.3	6.3
Paisley East	17.6	18.2	18.9	18.5	17.7	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.4
Paisley Ferguslie	22.2	23.2	23.6	23.4	22.9	22.9	23.1	23.5	23.1
Paisley Foxbar	14.4	14.8	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.1	12.6	13.0	13.2
Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	19.9	20.0	20.1	19.6	18.4	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.5
Paisley Glenburn East	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.3	10.1	9.8	10.6	10.3	9.4
Paisley Glenburn West	15.5	14.9	14.7	14.4	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.9	12.8
Paisley North	18.1	18.8	19.8	18.3	18.1	16.9	15.4	13.9	13.6
Paisley North East	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.2
Paisley North West	20.1	20.8	22.0	21.8	22.2	22.3	23.0	21.7	19.2
Paisley Ralston	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Paisley South	5.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
Paisley South East	15.3	15.4	14.7	14.7	14.2	13.5	14.4	14.4	13.7
Paisley South West	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8

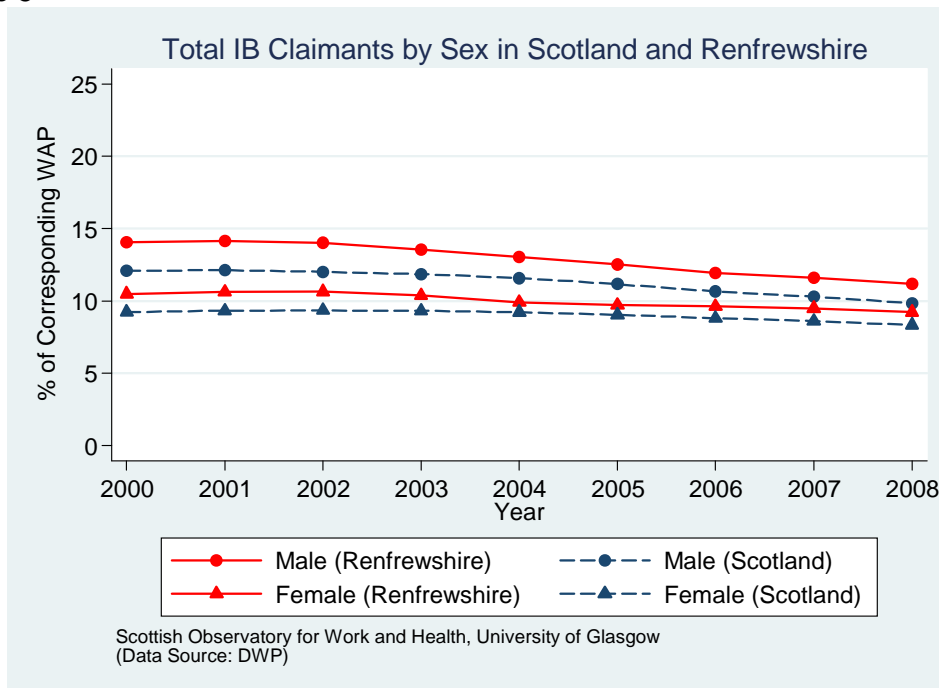
Paisley West	10.5	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.1
Renfrew East	8.0	8.1	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.7
Renfrew North	17.1	18.0	18.3	18.6	17.5	16.8	17.0	16.2	14.3
Renfrew South	12.7	12.4	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.4
Renfrew West	14.6	14.8	15.1	13.9	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.6	12.1
Renfrewshire Rural North and Langbank	12.5	11.5	9.4	7.9	7.0	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.6
Renfrewshire Rural South & Howwood	7.3	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.4

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 Renfrewshire claiming IB from 2000 to 2008.

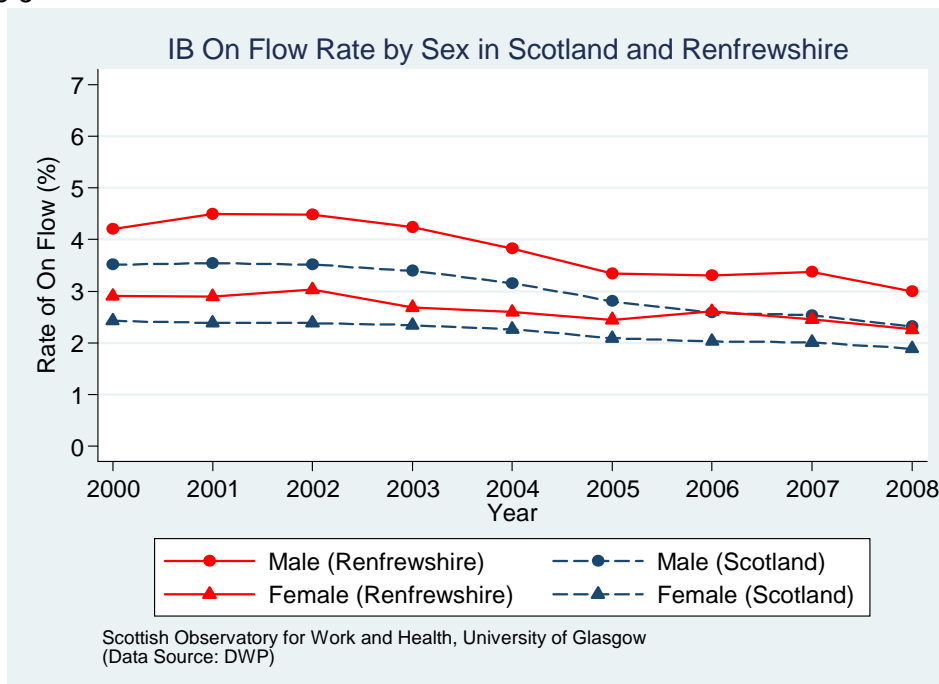
Figure 5



In 2000, in Renfrewshire 14.1% of males were claiming IB and 10.5% of females. By 2008, 11.2% of males and 9.2% of females were now claiming IB.

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

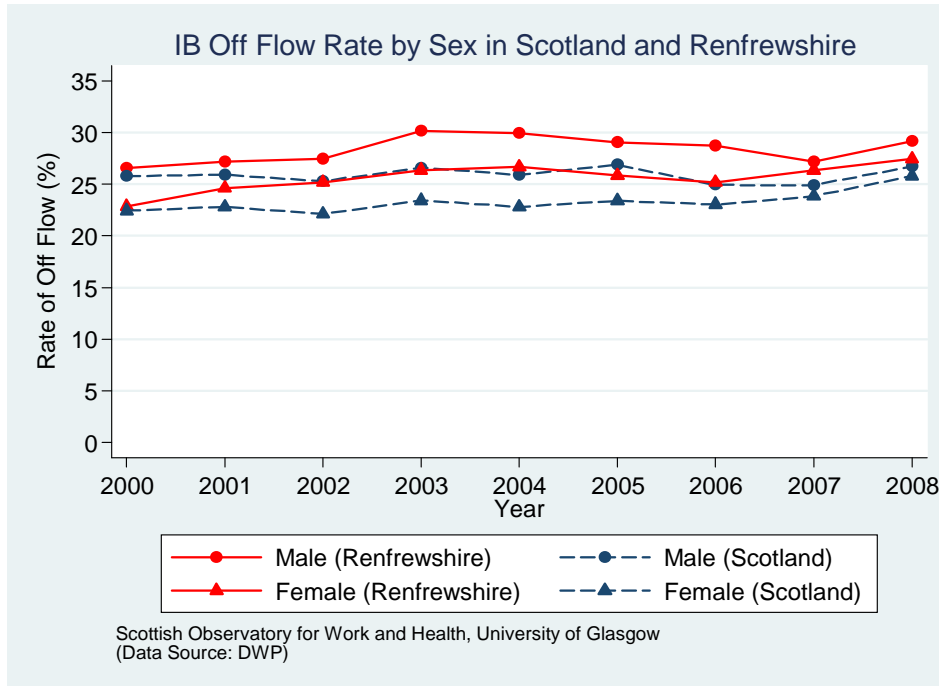
Figure 6



The male and female on flow rates in Renfrewshire 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 Renfrewshire and Scotland.

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

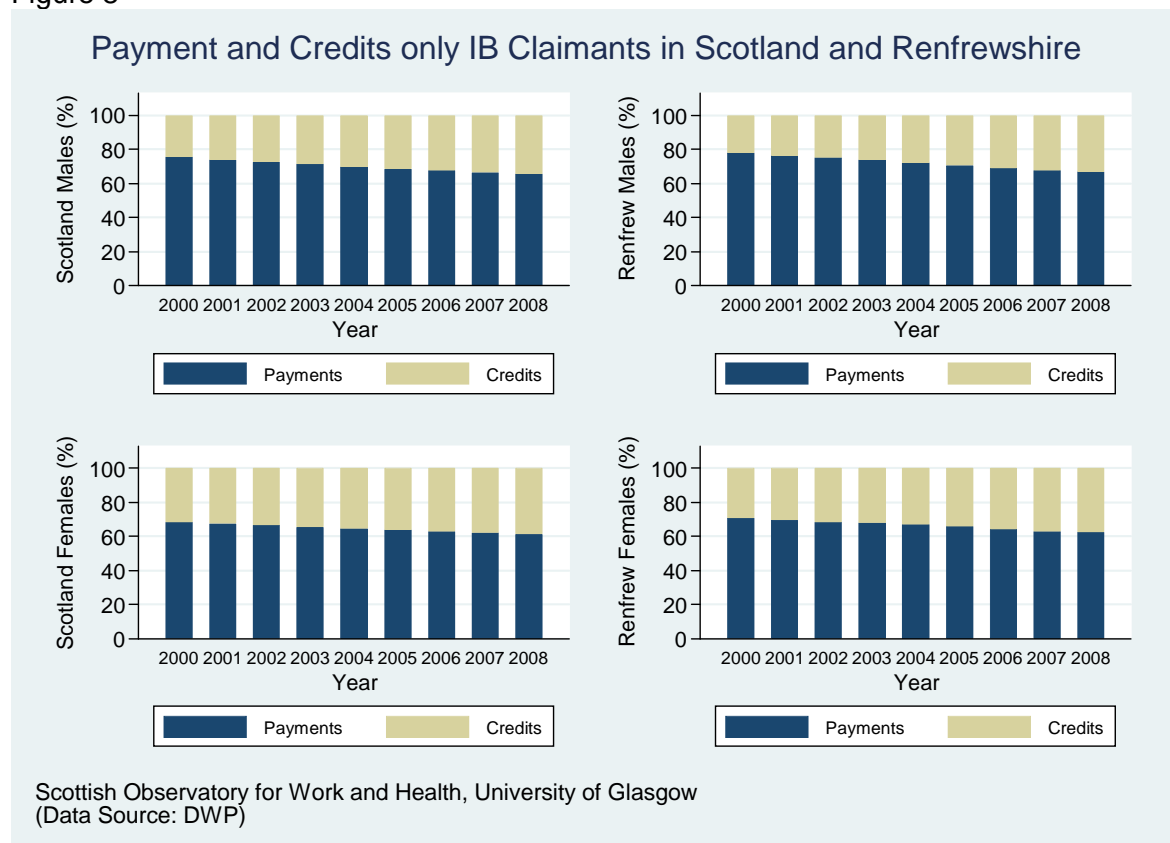


Male and female off flow rates are higher in Renfrewshire than in Scotland.

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 Renfrewshire and Scotland.

Figure 8



The proportion of 'payment' claimants is larger in Renfrewshire 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 Renfrewshire.

## 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 Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008.

Figure 9

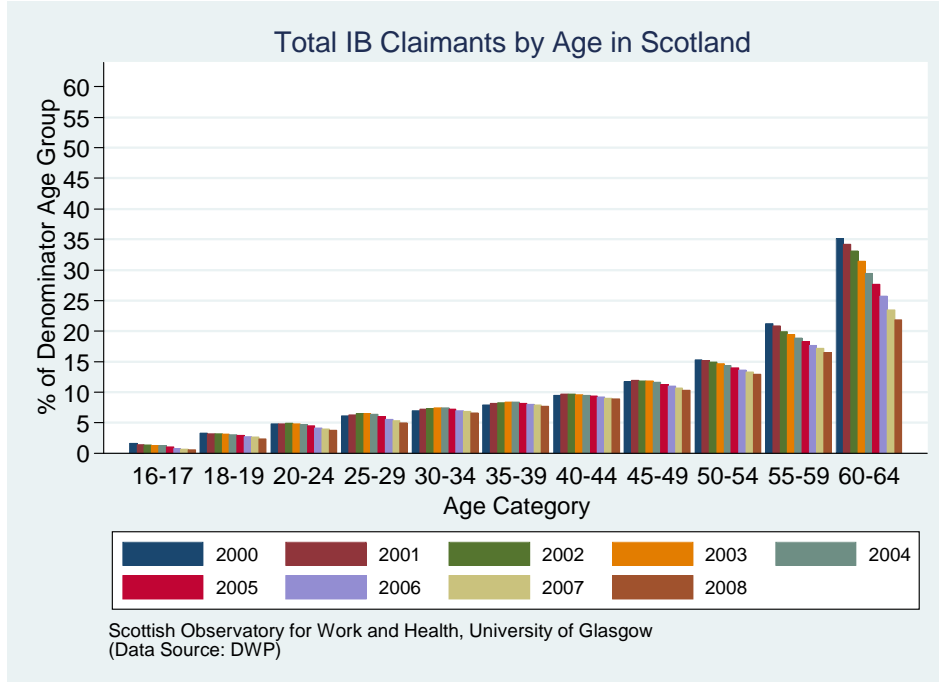
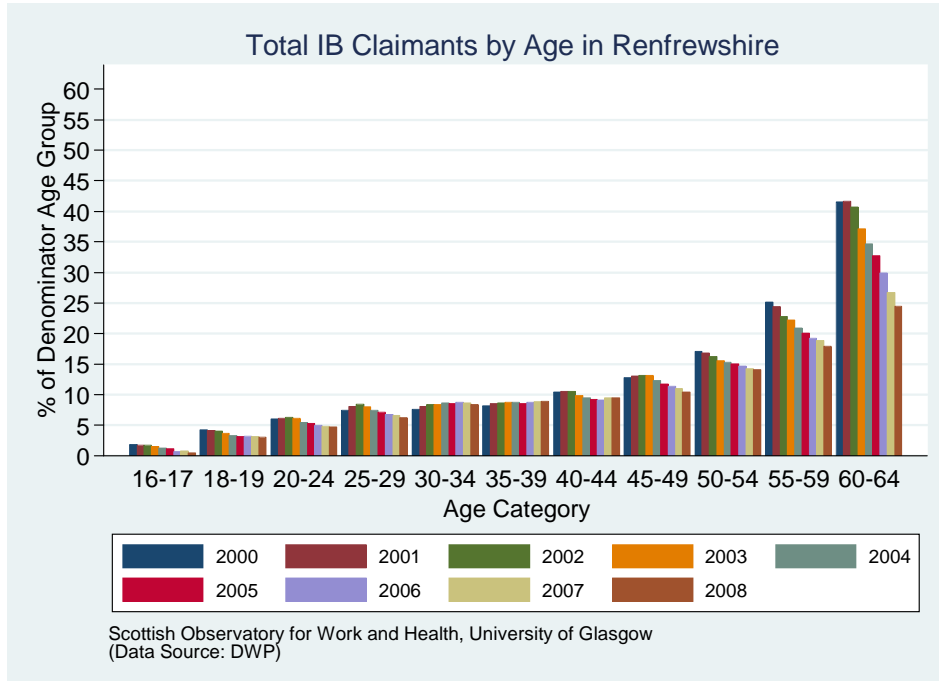


Figure 10



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

18.0% of 55-59 year olds in Renfrewshire were claiming IB compared to 16.6% in Scotland.

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

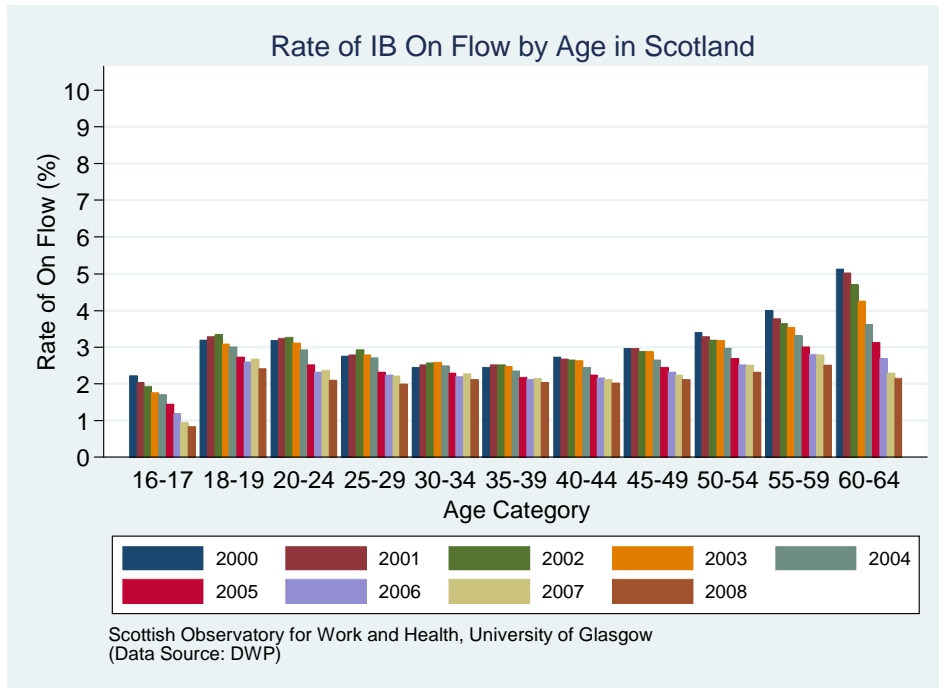
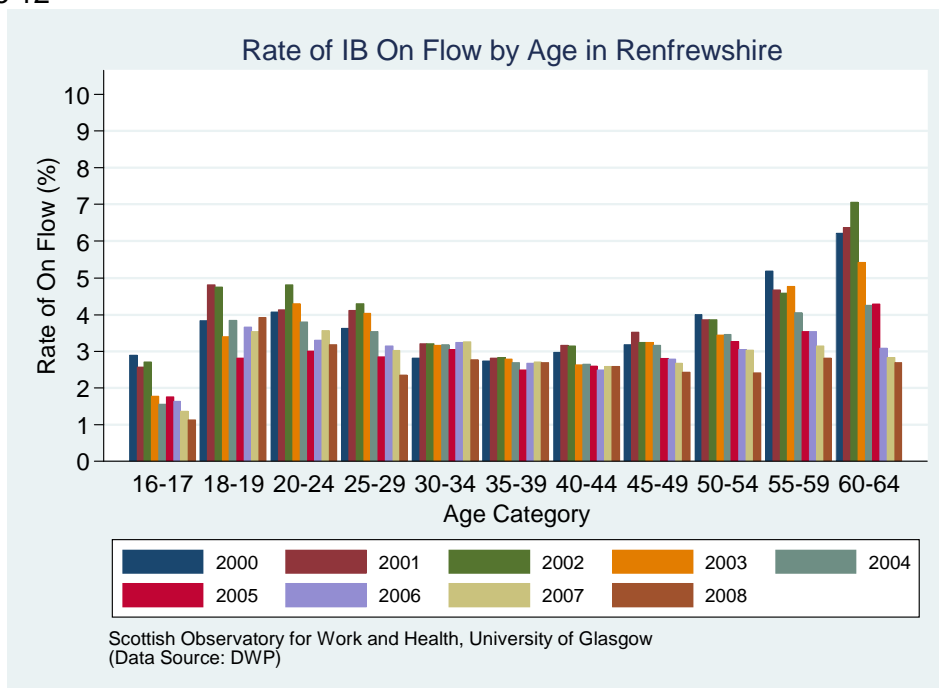


Figure 12



The on flow is more evenly distributed across the age categories. Renfrewshire has higher on flow rates in all 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 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

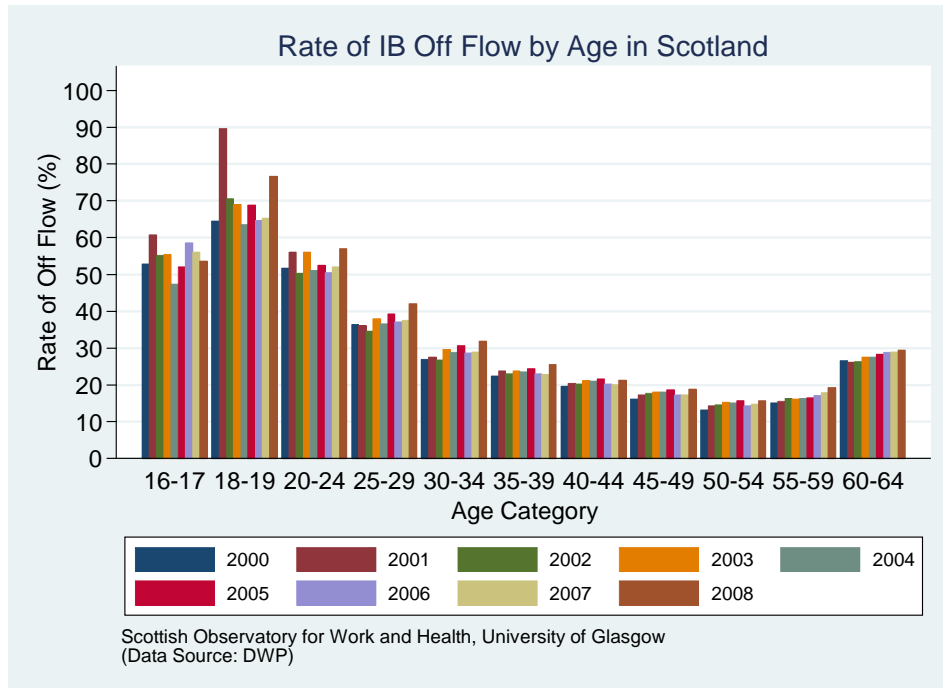
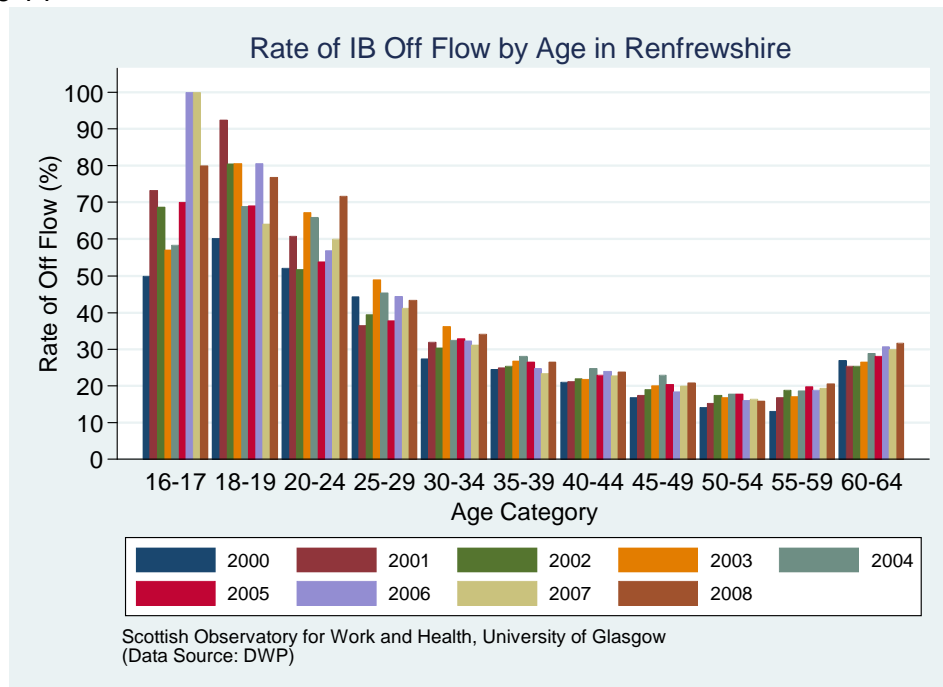


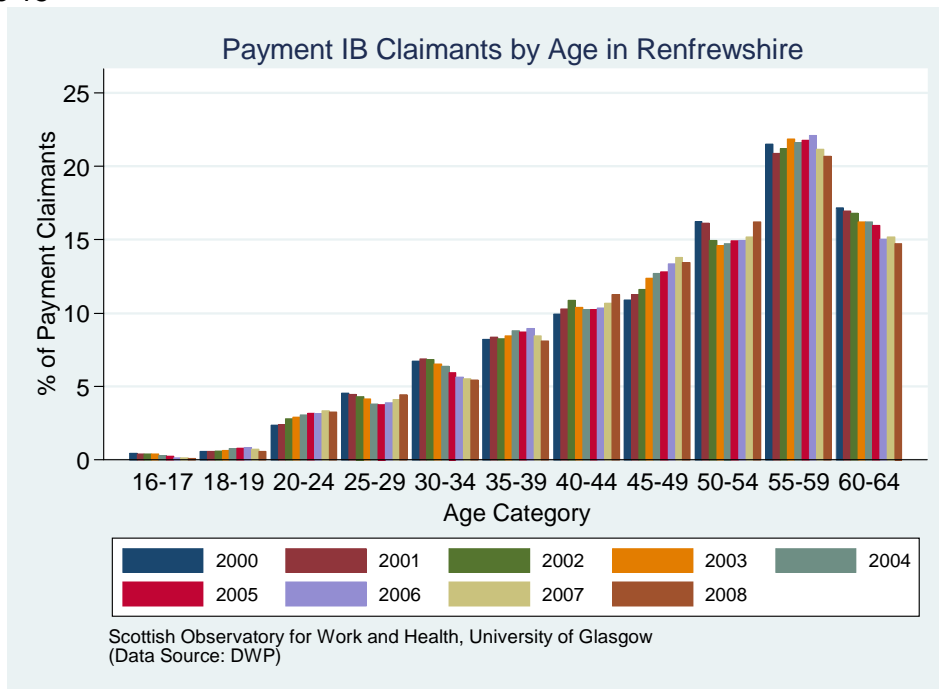
Figure 14



Off flow rates are higher for people under 30.

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

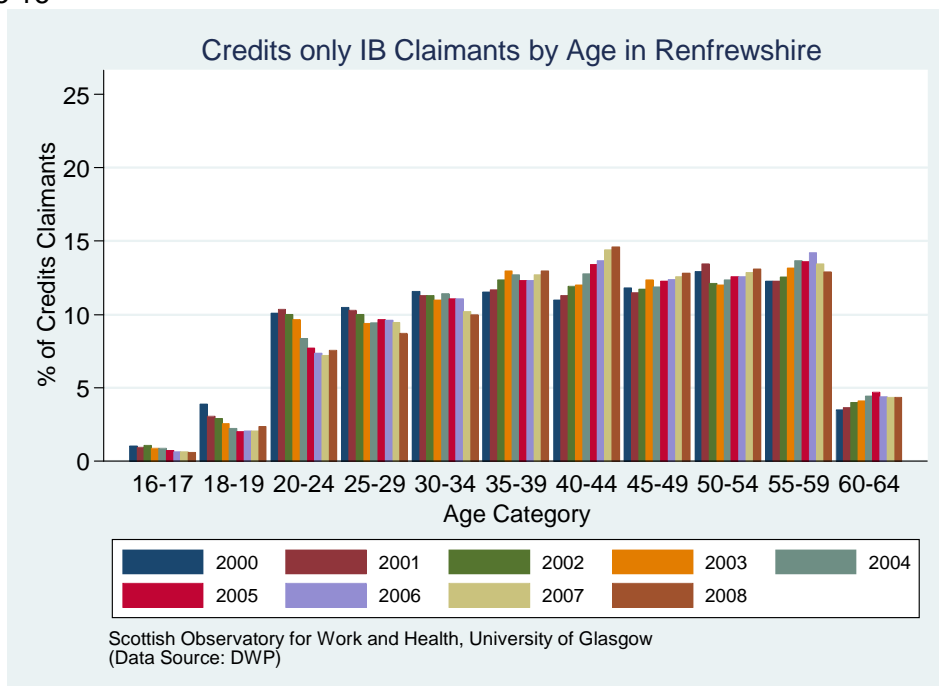
Figure 15



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 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 Renfrewshire.

Figure 17

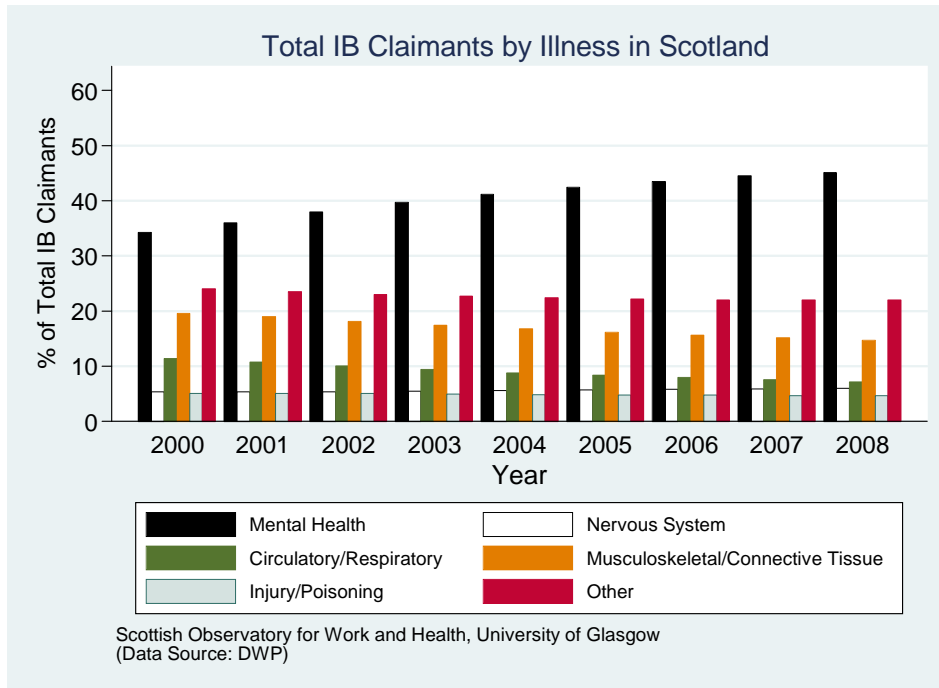
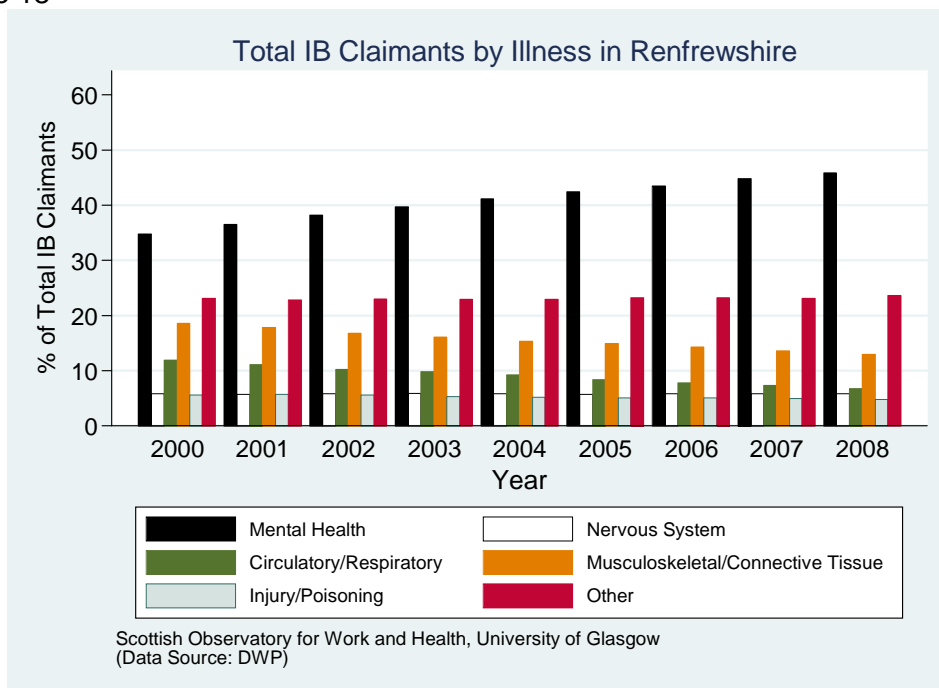


Figure 18



The main reason for claiming IB is 'mental and behavioural disorders' which has increased in both Scotland and Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008. In 2008 45.9% of all IB claimants were claiming because of a mental health problem in 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 Renfrewshire.

Figure 19

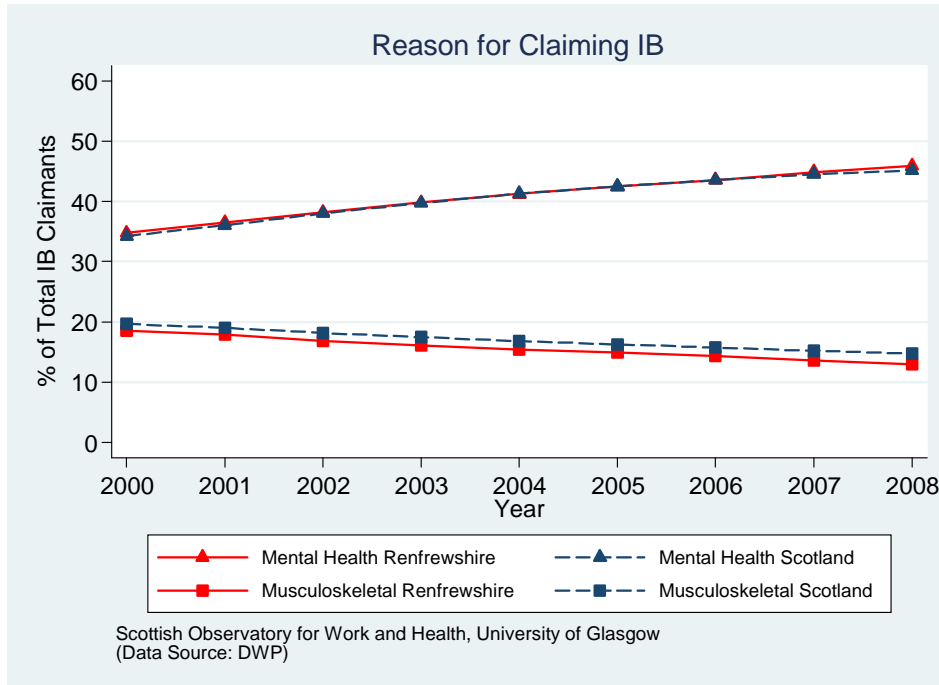


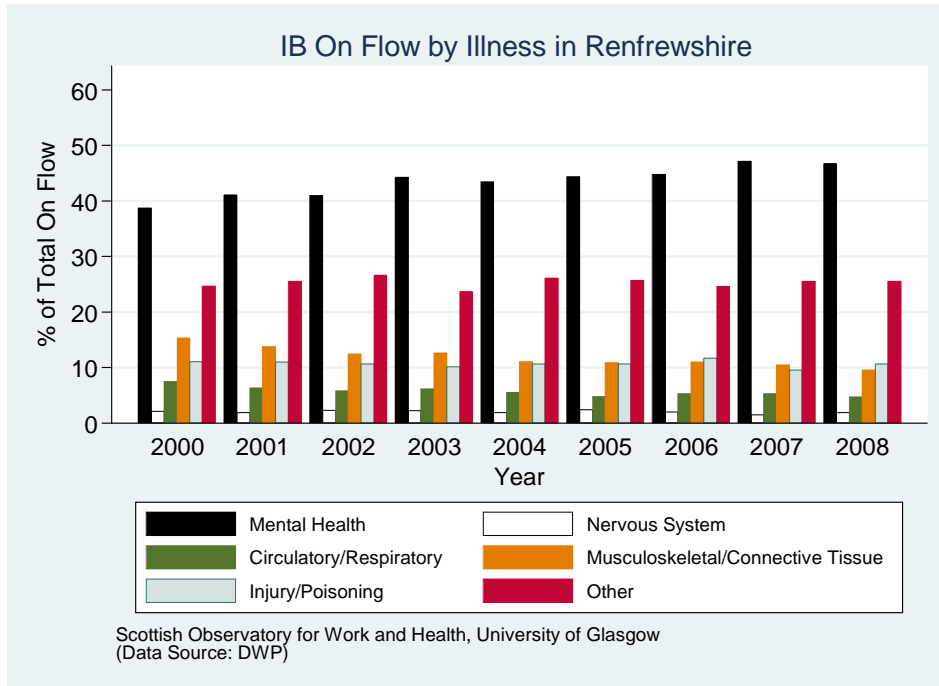
Table 6 shows mental health IB rates from 2000 to 2008 for Renfrewshire and Scotland and are expressed as the number of mental health IB claimants as a percent of the working age population (WAP).

Table 6

Year	Mental Health IB rate (% of WAP)	
	Scotland	Renfrewshire
2000	3.7	4.3
2001	3.9	4.5
2002	4.1	4.7
2003	4.2	4.8
2004	4.3	4.7
2005	4.3	4.7
2006	4.2	4.7
2007	4.2	4.7
2008	4.1	4.7

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

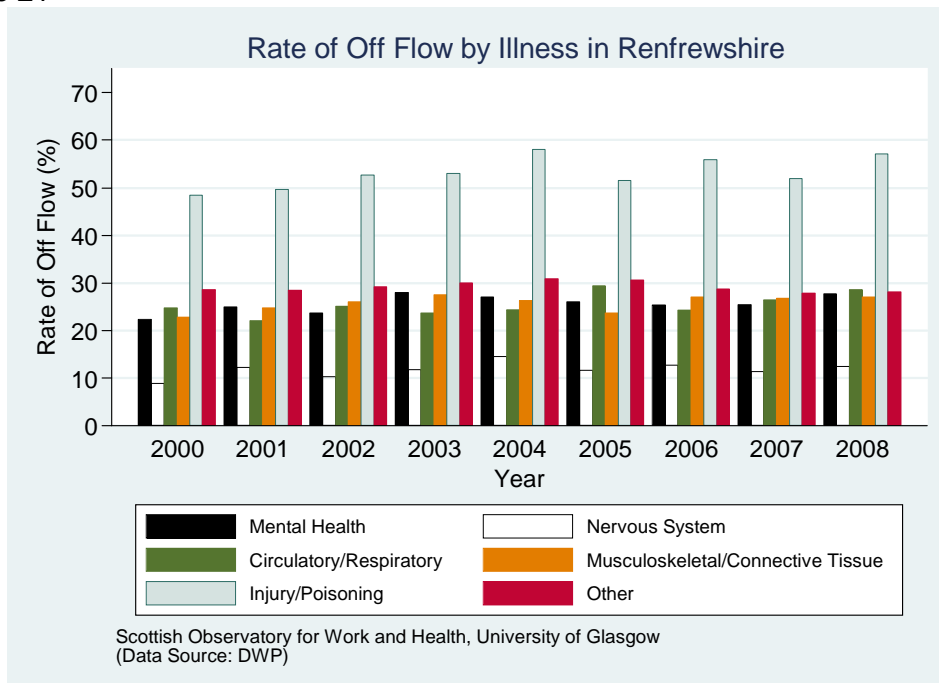
Figure 20



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 (47% of total in 2008).

Figure 21 shows the rate of off flow by the reason for claiming IB for 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 300 people who left IB in 2008 having been on IB because of injury from a total off flow of 3,070. Therefore the injury group only made up 9.8% of the total off flow compared to 45.0% for the mental health group.

Table 7 shows the number of mental health IB claimants in the 38 intermediate zones in Renfrewshire from 2000 to 2008.

Table 7

Renfrewshire	Number of Mental Health IB claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bishopton	40	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40
Bridge of Weir	70	80	80	80	80	70	70	80	70
Elderslie and Phoenix	110	110	120	130	120	120	120	120	120
Erskine Central	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	110
Erskine East and Inchinnan	50	50	50	60	60	60	50	50	50
Erskine West	110	110	120	110	120	110	110	100	100
Houston North	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	30
Houston South	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	10	20
Johnstone North East	110	120	120	120	120	130	140	150	140
Johnstone North West	170	190	200	200	210	210	200	200	200
Johnstone South East	180	170	170	180	180	160	160	160	180
Johnstone South West	190	200	210	210	200	210	210	210	220
Kilbarchan	50	60	60	70	60	70	70	80	70
Linwood North	120	120	120	120	120	130	120	110	110
Linwood South	170	180	190	200	190	200	190	190	190
Lochwinnoch	50	60	60	60	60	60	50	50	50
Paisley Central	240	270	270	290	280	290	290	280	270
Paisley Dykebar	100	90	100	100	90	90	80	70	60
Paisley East	190	200	220	210	210	190	180	170	150
Paisley Ferguslie	260	280	280	280	290	290	300	310	310
Paisley Foxbar	170	190	180	180	170	180	180	190	200
Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	210	240	250	260	240	240	260	270	260
Paisley Glenburn East	120	120	100	80	80	90	90	80	80
Paisley Glenburn West	140	130	140	150	140	140	130	140	140
Paisley North	180	200	220	200	200	190	180	180	200
Paisley North East	180	190	190	210	220	230	230	240	230
Paisley North West	170	190	230	230	260	250	260	250	230
Paisley Ralston	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	60	60
Paisley South	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Paisley South East	190	200	200	200	190	190	210	210	210
Paisley South West	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Paisley West	120	120	120	120	130	130	140	140	130

Renfrew East	100	100	110	110	100	100	90	80	90
Renfrew North	140	150	160	170	150	160	170	170	160
Renfrew South	110	120	130	120	120	120	120	120	120
Renfrew West	220	240	260	250	240	240	230	240	240
Renfrewshire Rural North and Langbank	90	80	70	60	60	50	40	40	30
Renfrewshire Rural South & Howwood	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

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

Table 8

Renfrewshire	Mental Health IB Rate (%)									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Bishopton	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	
Bridge of Weir	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	
Elderslie and Phoenix	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	
Erskine Central	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.4	
Erskine East and Inchinnan	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Erskine West	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	
Houston North	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	
Houston South	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	
Johnstone North East	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.0	
Johnstone North West	8.0	9.0	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.0	
Johnstone South East	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.7	
Johnstone South West	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.2	
Kilbarchan	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	
Linwood North	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.1	
Linwood South	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.4	
Lochwinnoch	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	
Paisley Central	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	
Paisley Dykebar	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.3	
Paisley East	7.0	7.8	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.3	6.6	
Paisley Ferguslie	8.8	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.7	11.9	
Paisley Foxbar	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.6	
Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.4	8.1	8.3	8.2	
Paisley Glenburn East	4.8	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.1	
Paisley Glenburn West	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.8	
Paisley North	7.0	7.8	8.6	7.9	8.1	7.9	7.2	6.6	7.2	
Paisley North East	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	
Paisley North	8.0	9.0	10.7	10.8	12.1	11.7	12.4	11.8	10.3	

West									
Paisley Ralston	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1
Paisley South	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Paisley South East	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.0
Paisley South West	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4
Paisley West	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7
Renfrew East	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3
Renfrew North	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.9	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.4	7.2
Renfrew South	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.2
Renfrew West	5.7	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.0	5.9
Renfrewshire Rural North and Langbank	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4
Renfrewshire Rural South & Howwood	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3

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 38 intermediate zones from 2000 to 2008.

Table 9

Renfrewshire	Mental Health Claimants - % of Total claimants								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bishopston	23.0	24.3	26.7	28.2	31.8	28.3	27.1	28.0	34.0
Bridge of Weir	30.7	34.4	36.0	36.8	36.5	34.5	35.8	39.5	38.7
Elderslie and Phoenix	31.3	32.4	36.0	38.4	37.5	40.5	39.8	40.7	40.8
Erskine Central	22.1	23.9	24.8	25.2	27.5	30.2	31.5	32.8	35.2
Erskine East and Inchinnan	23.5	21.8	22.1	24.7	27.1	29.5	28.2	29.9	29.4
Erskine West	29.8	30.0	32.4	33.3	36.8	37.8	39.3	37.3	39.4
Houston North	29.3	30.0	30.0	31.7	30.0	33.3	34.3	28.1	32.3
Houston South	24.4	24.4	20.0	21.6	23.5	26.7	28.0	20.8	32.0
Johnstone North East	39.1	39.0	39.3	41.4	42.6	47.7	49.5	52.7	52.9
Johnstone North West	36.1	40.6	42.6	44.5	46.6	47.1	48.5	48.8	51.3
Johnstone South East	38.7	40.2	39.8	41.6	43.5	43.4	44.4	44.9	50.4
Johnstone South West	33.5	35.7	37.6	39.6	42.6	44.9	46.1	48.6	49.2
Kilbarchan	25.6	30.0	31.6	33.3	33.3	37.3	39.4	44.4	43.3
Linwood North	27.2	29.0	31.8	34.3	36.9	37.6	38.4	39.1	38.5
Linwood South	32.7	35.3	38.5	40.5	41.0	43.9	43.6	46.1	45.4
Lochwinnoch	36.8	40.0	36.9	39.7	38.1	36.7	36.4	40.0	43.5
Paisley Central	43.8	45.7	47.3	49.4	47.9	50.0	52.7	51.4	51.9
Paisley Dykebar	38.2	36.0	39.2	41.7	40.7	42.7	42.1	40.0	36.1
Paisley East	39.8	43.1	45.5	45.9	47.7	47.5	47.1	47.8	46.0
Paisley Ferguslie	39.8	41.2	42.4	44.4	47.6	47.2	47.8	50.0	51.5
Paisley Foxbar	35.1	37.6	37.2	39.0	39.0	42.5	44.1	46.3	49.7
Paisley Gallowhill and Hillington	32.8	36.0	38.0	40.6	40.2	41.9	45.6	46.7	47.1
Paisley Glenburn	40.2	40.7	40.0	37.6	39.0	43.6	43.4	41.3	43.4

East									
Paisley Glenburn West	35.1	35.6	37.8	40.0	40.1	41.2	42.4	45.5	45.5
Paisley North	38.5	41.7	43.5	43.2	44.9	46.7	46.8	47.7	53.4
Paisley North East	43.4	42.3	41.5	44.1	46.3	47.2	47.7	48.7	48.4
Paisley North West	39.6	43.4	48.4	49.5	54.5	52.4	53.9	54.3	53.8
Paisley Ralston	25.8	29.5	28.1	30.8	32.8	32.8	35.1	38.6	41.1
Paisley South	36.4	39.2	40.0	41.7	45.5	47.5	47.5	50.0	51.3
Paisley South East	40.2	43.1	44.4	45.7	45.8	47.2	50.0	49.1	50.9
Paisley South West	30.2	30.3	31.3	30.6	33.9	33.9	32.7	35.2	36.0
Paisley West	33.1	34.1	34.8	36.3	42.1	42.1	44.6	45.9	45.1
Renfrew East	29.7	30.5	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.8	31.8	32.0	34.0
Renfrew North	41.2	42.3	44.9	47.9	45.2	47.0	48.9	51.5	50.4
Renfrew South	27.6	29.1	30.1	30.4	32.2	35.0	36.8	36.7	40.2
Renfrew West	39.2	41.0	43.5	45.9	43.8	45.9	45.7	47.5	48.7
Renfrewshire Rural North and Langbank	31.3	30.2	31.0	32.9	33.8	33.9	30.8	29.8	29.5
Renfrewshire Rural South & Howwood	36.4	35.1	37.0	38.2	42.0	40.8	40.9	43.2	42.6

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 Renfrewshire.

Figure 22

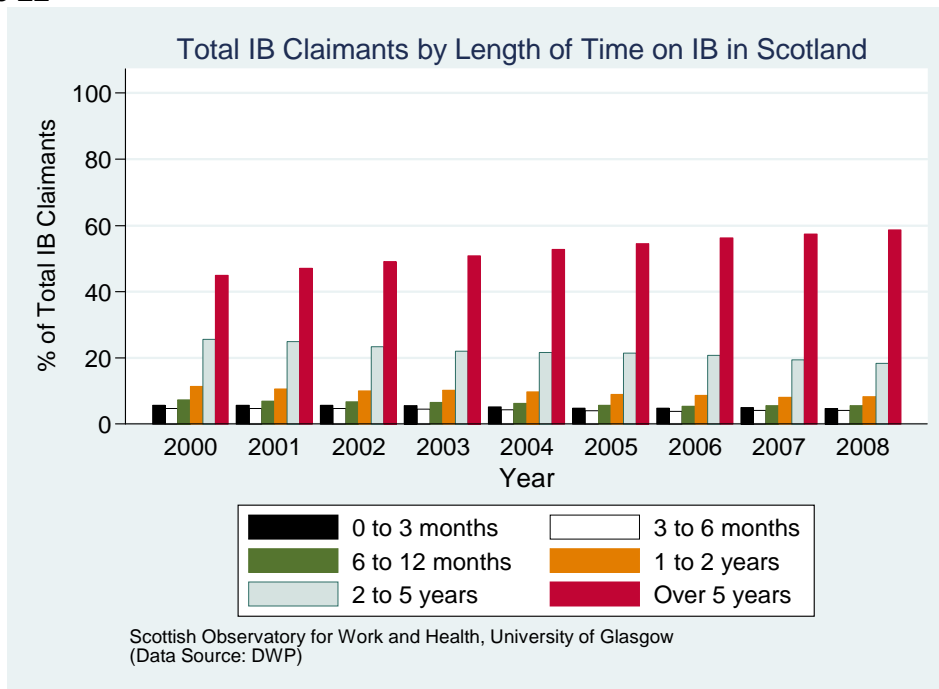
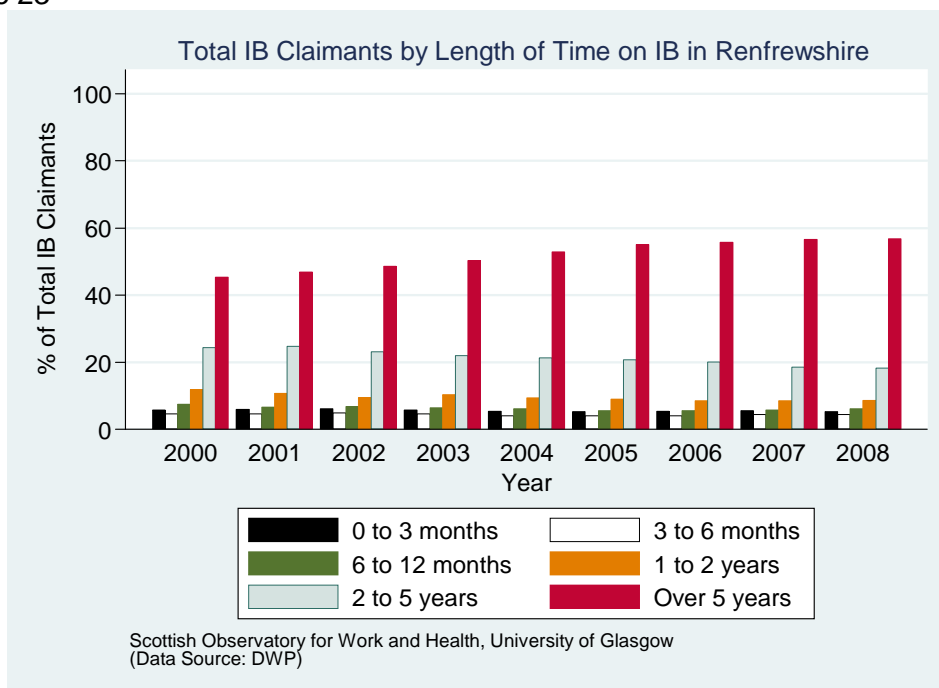


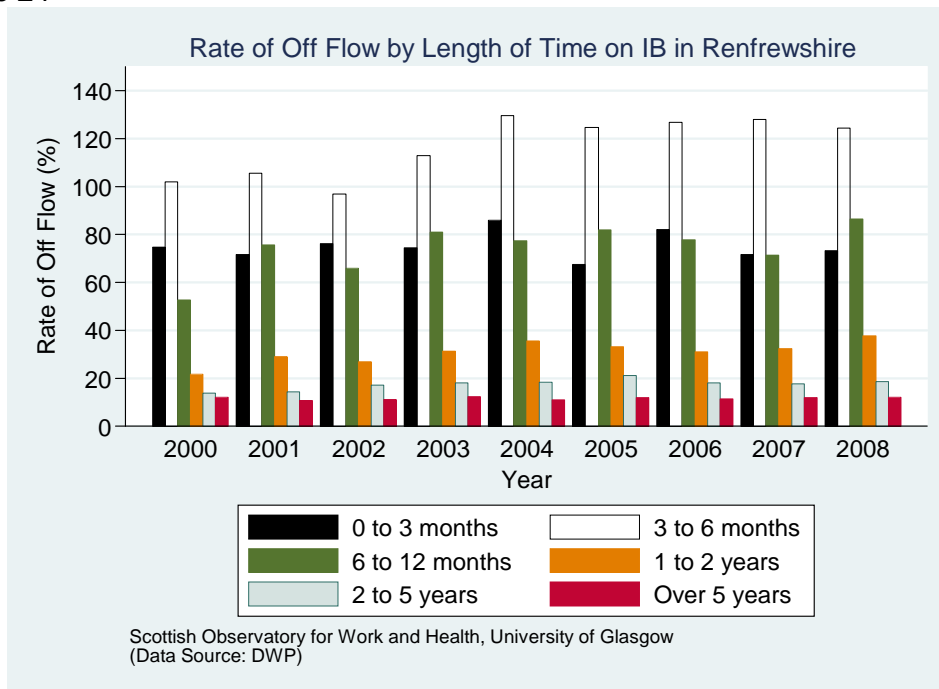
Figure 23



The majority of claimants have been claiming for more than two years, with 57.0% claiming for over 5 years in Renfrewshire in 2008.

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