

In-house Report 132

DESTINATION OF BENEFIT LEAVERS

Destination of Benefit Leavers

Summary Report

February 2004

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1 Introduction

The 2003 “Destination of Benefit Leavers” survey was commissioned by the Department for Work and Pensions and is part of the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, which focuses on improving information on the destinations of working age benefit leavers and monitoring the number of claimants flowing off benefits and into work.

This summary report aims to highlight and discuss the key client group survey findings from volumes 1 and 2, which follow the summary.

Volume 1 - Proportions

Volume 2 - Population Estimates

Volume 1 and volume 2 offer more detailed tables, analyses and methodology of the 2003 “Destination of Benefit Leavers” Survey. They look at the data by client group, benefit group, age, gender, ethnicity, government region and claim duration.

The summary report describes the key findings for the client groups and compares them, where possible, with previously quoted/used destination statistics.

A second destinations survey will be carried out in 2004 and will provide comparative information. Findings from this repeat survey will be published in early 2005. Further to this, plans are in place to administratively collect destinations information for Income Support and Incapacity Benefit leavers, similar to that currently collected for JSA leavers, from 2004-5 onwards.

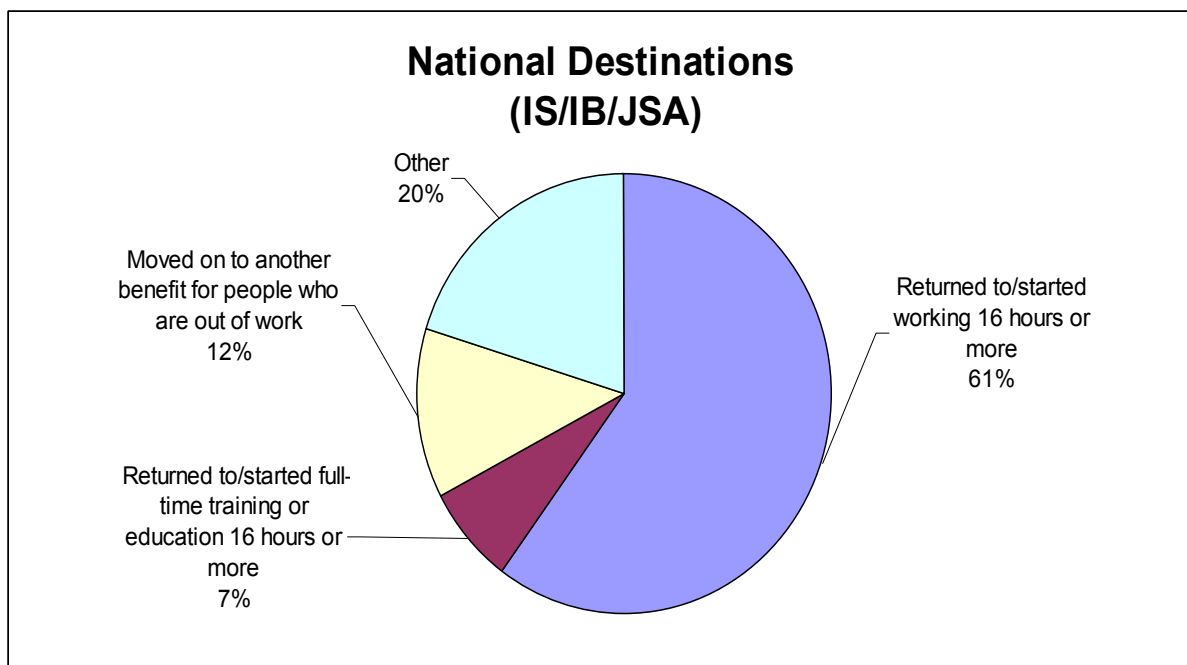
National Picture

The national findings given below are for the time period 1st February to 30th April 2003.

The findings include destinations for benefit leavers from the lone parents, sick and disabled, JSA unknown destination (all taken from the survey findings) and JSA known destination (taken from our administrative systems) groups – see sections below for a definition of these groups.

Approximately 810,000 people left either Income Support, Incapacity Benefit or Jobseeker's Allowance within these groups, during the time period: 119,000 sick and disabled leavers, 55,000 lone parent leavers, 173, 000 JSA unknown destination leavers and 463,000 JSA known destination leavers.

Figure 1:



Key findings:

- Figure 1 shows the main destinations of the leavers from IS, IB and JSA during February and April 2003.
- Most leavers are JSA (78%), therefore JSA destinations account for the majority of the national picture.
- Breaking down the national finding of 61% entering work of 16 hours or more shows that 47% of sick/disabled, 54% of lone parent, 45% of JSA unknown and 70% of JSA known leavers entered work.

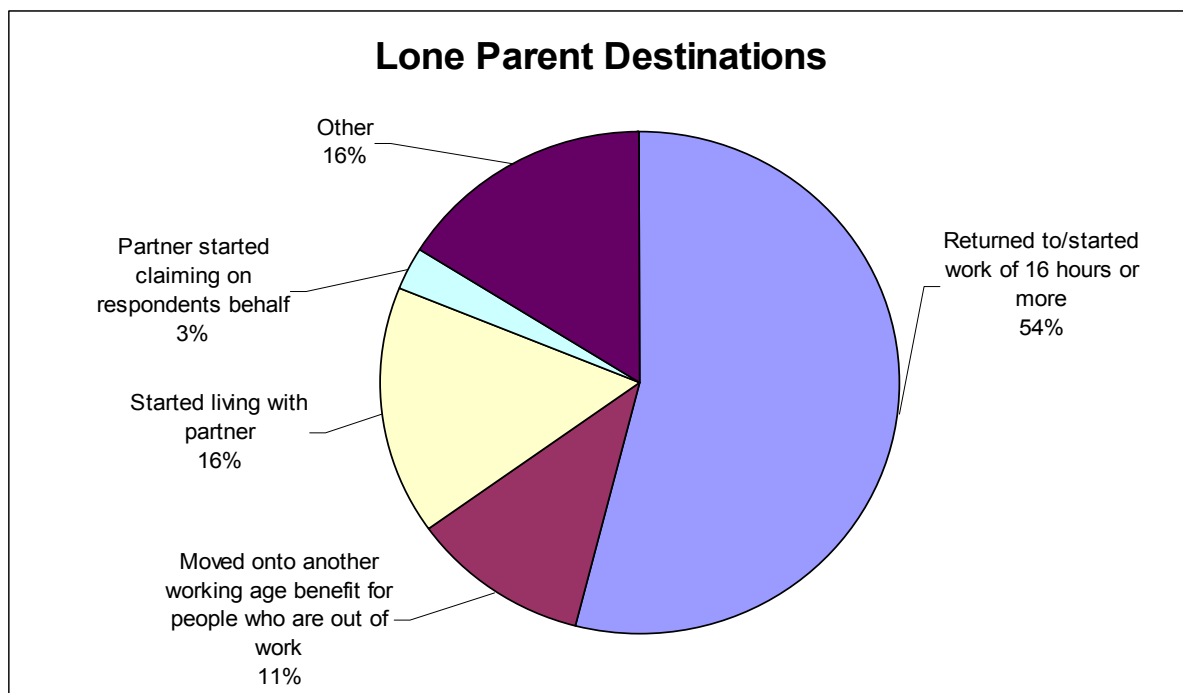
- Breaking down the national finding of 12% moving onto another benefit shows that 22% of sick/disabled, 22% of lone parent, 9% of JSA unknown and 11% of JSA known leavers moved onto another benefit.
- Breaking down the national finding of 7% entering full time education/training shows that 2% of sick/disabled, 2% of lone parent, 3% of JSA unknown and 11% of JSA known leavers entered education/training.

3 Lone Parent Client Group

The lone parent client group is defined as Income Support (IS) claimants with dependent children and no partner.

Approximately 12,000 lone parent respondents completed the interview. Findings given are calculated from the survey sample data and represent off flows between February and April 2003.

Figure 2:



Key findings:

- Figure 2 shows the main destinations of the lone parent client group. Of the 11% of lone parents who moved onto another working age benefit, 66% started claiming JSA.

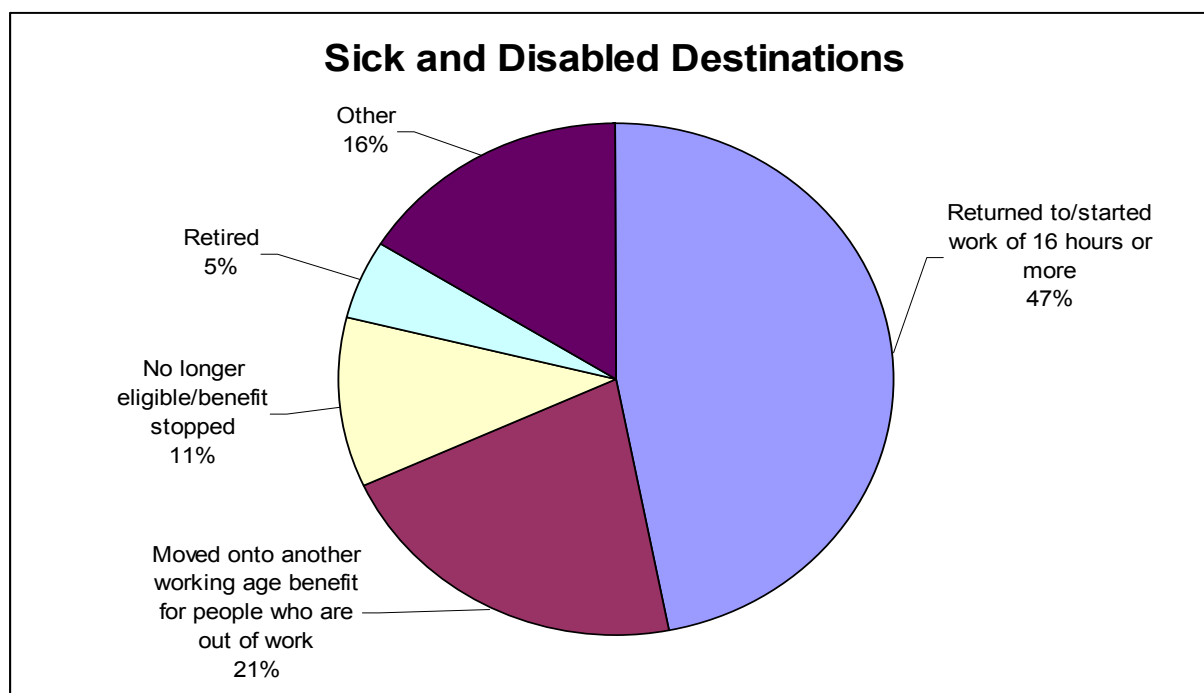
- Using the proportion who returned to work of 16 hours or more (54%) to calculate a population estimate shows that approximately 30,000 lone parents flowed off benefit to enter work between 1st February and 30th April 2003.
- A higher proportion of lone parent females were returning to work of 16 hours or more than lone parent males (55% and 50% respectively). Lone parents among the 40-49 age band were most likely to enter/start work of 16 hours or more (58%). Ethnicity information showed that only 25% of Asian lone parent respondents left benefits to return to/start work of 16 hours or more, compared with 54% for all ethnic groups.
- When looking at lone parents entering/starting work of 16 hours or more by region and claim duration, few differences were found. Scotland had the highest proportion entering work of 16 hours or more (61%) and London the lowest (50%). 52% of lone parent who had been claiming IS for less than 13 weeks moved into work of 16 hours or more, compared with 54% of respondents that had been claiming IS for more than a year.
- Of those lone parents who did leave IS to enter work of 16 hours or more, only 5% were self-employed. Only 28% of lone parents who entered work, worked 30 hours or more. Those aged 16-24 years old were less likely than average to work 30 hours or more.
- Looking at pay details, 55% of lone parents who entered work earned less than £5 an hour. Lone parents aged 25-44 years old said they received higher pay per hour than other lone parents.

4 Sick and Disabled Client Group

The sick and disabled client group is defined as Income Support (IS) claimants with a disability premium or Incapacity Benefit (IB) claimants.

Approximately 12,500 sick and disabled respondents completed the interview (11,500 of which were IB claimants and 1,000 IS only claimants). Findings given are calculated from the survey sample data and represent off flows between February and April 2003.

Figure 3:



Key findings:

- Figure 3 shows the main reasons for leaving benefit of the sick/disabled client group. Within the client group, those who had received IB were more likely to flow into work of 16 hours or more than those who had received IS with a disability premium only (49% and 26% respectively). These findings are lower than the 54% of lone parents who flowed into work of 16 hours or more.
- Using the proportion who returned to work of 16 hours or more (47%) to calculate a population estimate shows that approximately 56,000 sick and disabled claimants flowed off benefit to enter work between 1st February and 30th April 2003.
- Note, the finding that 49% of IB claimants flowed into work of 16 hours or more is significantly higher than the statistics previously quoted/used within the department. A

previous study of IB leavers (i.e. 1996 “Leaving Incapacity Benefit” survey) reported that a third of IB leavers left to enter/start work of 16 hours or more. Although the new finding could represent a genuine shift in the proportion of leavers entering work, it is important to note that the 1996 survey did follow a different methodology and was carried out over a different time period (June to November leavers) to this survey (February to April leavers), which could explain some of the difference between the two statistics. Further investigation of the differences, using employment data, will be carried out in the near future. A comparative 2004 destinations survey will also tell us more.

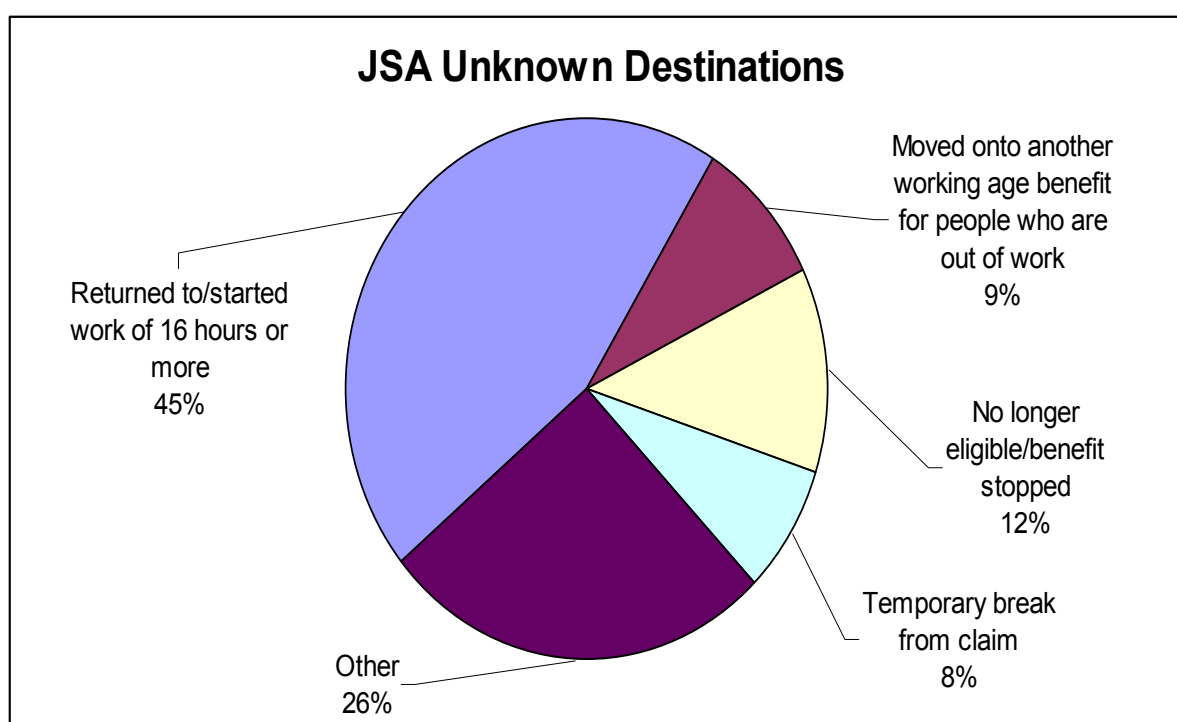
- Of the 21% of the sick/disabled client group who moved onto another working age benefit (see figure 3), 71% started claiming JSA.
- When looking at the sick/disabled findings by gender, there was a tendency for a higher proportion of men to be returning to work of 16 hours or more than women (50% and 42% respectively). The proportion for those entering work was highest among the 40-49 age band (56%). There were some significant differences between ethnic groups in the sick/disabled client group.
- Regional findings for the sick/disabled showed that the East Midlands had the highest proportion of leavers entering work of 16 hours or more (52%) and London the lowest (37%).
- When looking at claim duration, it appeared that the longer the claim duration the less likely the sick/disabled respondent was to enter work of 16 hours or more; 56% for those who had been claiming for less than 13 weeks, compared with 34% of those who had been claiming for more than a year.
- Of those sick/disabled claimants who did leave benefit to enter work of 16 hours or more, 30% were self-employed (a significantly higher proportion compared to the lone parent and JSA groups which were less than 10%). Over 50 year olds were most likely to enter self-employment of 16 hours or more (44%), as were men (38%).
- 66% of the sick/disabled leavers who entered work, worked 30 hours or more, which is significantly higher than the 28% reported for lone parents. Those aged 16-24 years old were most likely than average to work 30 hours or more (74%).
- Looking at pay details, only 36% of the sick/disabled who entered work earned less than £5 an hour. Hourly pay tended to be higher for the self-employed. Women tended to be paid less per hour (32% earned less than £4.20 an hour compared with 24% of men), as did the 16-24 age band (13% earned £7 or more compared to 24% of those 30 and over).

5 JSA Unknown Destinations Group

The JSA (Jobseeker's Allowance) unknown destinations group is defined as JSA claimants with a destination code that is either "W – other reason", "F – unknown reason", "H - failed to attend," "A – ceased claiming" or a "blank/missing code".

Approximately 2,000 JSA Unknown Destination respondents completed the interview. Findings given are calculated from the survey sample data and represent off flows between February and April 2003.

Figure 4:



Key findings:

- Figure 4 gives the main destinations of the JSA claimants with a recorded unknown destination and shows that 45% left to enter/start work of 16 hours or more. This is lower than the proportions of recorded known JSA leavers with a "found work" destination reported in the "Labour Market Trends" articles, which at March 2003 was around 70%. In the past, the Department has believed that unknown JSA destinations follow a similar pattern to the known JSA destinations. Results from the "New Deal Unknown Destinations" survey will hopefully tell us more. These findings will be available in spring 2004.
- Around 30% of all JSA destinations each month are unknown. If you were to apply the 45% survey proportion to the unknown data from the March 2003 "Labour Market

Trends” statistics, the overall proportion of JSA leavers entering work of 16 hours or more in this month would fall from 70% to 62%.

- Using the proportion who returned to work of 16 hours or more (45%) to calculate a population estimate shows that approximately 78,000 JSA unknown claimants flowed off benefit to enter work between 1st February and 30th April 2003.
- Of the 9% of the JSA unknown group who moved onto another working age benefit (see figure 4), 34% started claiming IS.
- When looking at the findings by gender, there was a tendency for a higher proportion of men to be returning to work of 16 hours or more than women; 35% of women and 49% of men. The JSA unknown claimants aged 25-29 years old were most likely to have started work of 16 hours or more (67%). With regards to ethnicity, no significant differences for those entering work of 16 hours or more were found.
- Regional findings for the JSA unknown group showed that the East had the highest proportion entering work of 16 hours or more (62%) and Scotland the lowest (33%). When looking at claim duration, as with the sick and disabled group, it appeared that the longer the claim duration the less likely the respondent was to enter work of 16 hours or more; 50% for those who had been claiming for less than 13 weeks, compared with 31% of those who had been claiming for more than a year.
- Of the JSA unknown destination claimants who did leave benefit to enter work of 16 hours or more, only 9% were self-employed. 75% of the JSA unknown leavers who entered work, worked 30 hours or more (which is significantly higher than the lone parents and sick/disabled group). JSA unknown employees tended to work longer hours than the self-employed (76% compared with 66% worked 30 hours or more).
- Looking at pay details, 48% of the JSA unknown group that entered work of 16 hours or more earned less than £5 an hour.

6 JSA Work Destination Group

The JSA (Jobseeker's Allowance) work destination group is defined as JSA claimants with a destination code "B – found work".

Approximately 200 JSA work destination respondents completed the interview. Findings given are calculated from the survey sample data and represent off flows between February and April 2003.

Key findings:

- For the JSA claimants with a recorded work destination, the survey confirmed that nearly all respondents (94%) said they finished their JSA claim to move into work of 16 hours or more.
- Using this proportion to calculate a population estimate shows that approximately 288,000 JSA claimants flowed off benefit to enter work between 1st February and 30th April 2003.
- Of the JSA work destination claimants who did leave benefit to enter work of 16 hours or more, 93% were employees rather than self-employed. 83% of the JSA work destinations group that entered work, worked 30 hours or more (the highest proportion when compared with the other client groups) and 50% earned less than £5 an hour.

Volume 1

Destination of Benefit Leavers

- Proportions

February 2004

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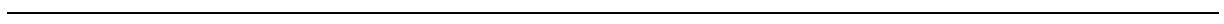
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1 Introduction

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) commissioned BMRB International to conduct a survey of benefit leavers. This work was carried out as part of the DWP's Labour Market Research and Evaluation Partnership.

1.1 Purpose of survey

This research aims to provide data on the destinations of working age benefit leavers. At present, information on destinations is collected for JSA recipients, but not for other benefit leavers. It is planned that this information will be collected administratively from 2004-5.

The aim of this research is therefore to provide the equivalent information from survey data collection for the year 2002-3.

The specific aims of the research are as follows:

- produce data that is as comparable as possible with the future administrative solution
- specifically, this involves the collection of information on immediate destination after leaving the benefit; details on hours and earnings where the destination is work; current activity (at time of interview); and demographic information not already held administratively
- provide data for a large and representative sample of leavers in particular client groups
- provide input into the design of the administrative data collection exercise.

1.2 Research Methodology

In order to increase the likelihood of contacting respondents, interviews were conducted both via the telephone and face-to-face. All interviews were conducted by BMRB's fully trained and supervised fieldforce, working in accordance with the Market Research Society's Code of Conduct. Telephone data were collected using CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing). All telephone interviews were conducted at BMRB's telephone centre in Hull. Paper questionnaires were filled in by interviewers during face-to-face interviews. These were then returned to head office, and data were input using scanning.

1.3 Sampling

Due to the large numbers of interviews, the fieldwork was split into two batches. Within each batch there were three stages of fieldwork. These were:

1. telephone interviews – those with a complete telephone number
2. 1st issue face-to-face interviews – those without a complete telephone number
3. 2nd issue face-to-face interviews – those who were not contacted via telephone, due to incorrect numbers, moved etc.

The sample population comprised all individuals who were recorded as leaving either Income Support (IS) or Incapacity Benefit (IB) between 1st February and 30th April 2003, and leavers from Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) with work and unknown destinations between 1st February and 12th February, or 22nd March and 9th April 2003.

The sample was selected as follows:

- Initially, the sample frame was split into two batches, according to the date of leaving benefit. Those who left in February or the first half of March were allocated to Batch 1, the remainder to Batch 2. The sample selection then followed the same procedure for each batch.
- Computerised telephone directories were used to try to match all records to a telephone number. Following this, cases which had a telephone number (either from the original sample database or the matching process) were allocated to the telephone sample. Remaining cases were allocated to the face-to-face sample.
- The overall aim was to achieve 75% of interviews by telephone and the remainder face-to-face. Based on the response rates achieved at the pilot, estimates were made of the number of cases that would be required to achieve the target number of interviews, both overall and within the groups of interest.
- For both telephone and face-to-face samples, cases were stratified by client type, and then within client type they were sorted by postcode. The client type classification was based on four client groups: lone parents, sick/disabled, JSA with unknown destination and JSA with destination work (a definition of the client groups is shown below in section 1.4).

- For each sample (face-to-face and telephone) and within each client type (client group and boost samples), a “1 in n” sample was then drawn, in order to select the required number of addresses.
- Following telephone fieldwork, cases were identified where the telephone number was incorrect, no contact had been made with any individual, or where the named individual had moved, but no new telephone number was obtained. These were also stratified by client type, and by postcode within client type. A “1 in n” sample was drawn, and selected cases issued for the 2nd issue face-to-face fieldwork.

1.4 Defining the Client Group

Client groups are defined as:

- Sick and disabled (Income Support (IS) claimants with a disability premium and Incapacity Benefit (IB) claimants)
- Lone parents (Income Support claimants with dependent children and no partner)
- JSA Unknown destinations (Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants with destination code W – other reason, F – unknown reason, H - failed to attend, A – ceased claiming or blank/missing codes)
- JSA Work destinations (Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants with destinations code B – moved into work)

Although destination information is currently supposed to be collected administratively for JSA cases, there are some cases where this information is missing. It was therefore decided to select a small number of JSA cases with an unknown destination; in addition a small sample of JSA cases with destination work was selected for validation purposes.

Note 1: For the Incapacity Benefit and Income Support (i.e. sick/disabled and lone parent client group) populations, off flow population estimates do not include cases where: a) the Incapacity Benefit case has a terminally ill code, b) someone on both Income Support and Incapacity Benefit have only left one benefit, and c) the claimant had died (verified through the Departmental Central Index).

1.5 Fieldwork

In total, 28,898 interviews were achieved between May and September 2003, from a total of 63,723 sampled cases. A full breakdown of response rates is included in Appendix A. In all cases, the named individual was interviewed personally: information was not obtained by proxy. However, where it was not possible to obtain an interview but interviewers made contact with another household member, they attempted to ask this person whether

the named individual was currently working or not. This provided partial destination information for cases additional to the 28,898 interviewed respondents, although this data has not been included in this report.

Table 1.1 shows how the interviews break down by batch and method of data collection. Over three quarters (77%) of interviews were conducted over the telephone, with the remaining 23% conducted face-to-face. There was an even split between the number of interviews achieved at each batch.

Table 1.1 – Interviews by Batch and Data Collection Method

	Telephone interviews		Face-to-Face interviews		Total	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Batch 1	10812	37	3478	12	14290	49
Batch 2	11471	40	3137	11	14608	51
Total	22283	77	6615	23	28898	100

Further details on the profile of the interviewed sample are included in Appendix B.

1.6 Weighting

Weights have been applied to the survey data as follows:

- A probability of selection weight has been applied, reflecting the differential probability of selection of different cases. The probability of selection depended on the type of data collection (telephone or face-to-face), fieldwork batch and client type. This weight ensured that the sampled cases reflected the profile of the sample population.
- When fieldwork had been completed, the profile of the interviewed sample was compared to the issued sample. Weights were then applied to account for differential levels of non-response. This weight took account of the same factors as used in the probability of selection weights. It also included the gender and age of the individual, government region (within the sick and disabled and lone parents samples only) and benefit type. This second weight therefore ensured that the interviewed sample reflected the profile of the issued sample.

1.7 Questionnaire

A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix D. The questionnaires used for the telephone and face-to-face surveys were identical. The questionnaire was developed jointly by BMRB and the DWP. The questionnaire includes coverage of the following topics:

- Activity after leaving benefit
- Which benefits were received after leaving benefit
- Details of post-benefit employment, including number of hours worked, and pay
- Whether the respondent was still doing the same activity as when first left benefit.

The average interview length was 5 minutes.

1.8 Piloting

The questionnaire and contact procedure (both telephone and face-to-face) were piloted prior to the start of the main fieldwork stage. The pilot followed the same format as was used for the main survey and consisted of three fieldwork stages. A total of 114 interviews was conducted with those who had a complete telephone number. In total, 116 face-to-face interviews were conducted: this was broken down into 83 interviews with those who did not have a complete telephone number, and 33 with those who were fed through from the telephone stage whose telephone numbers were found to be incorrect.

Interviewers were briefed fully by the research team prior to the pilot fieldwork. The research team also listened in to the interviews on the telephone, to experience how the questionnaire was working. Some minor amendments were made to the questionnaire post-pilot from observations and feedback from the interviewers, but on the whole it was found to work well.

Piloting also gave the opportunity to test the accuracy of the sample information. Using the response rates from the pilot as a guide, the amount of sample needed for the main stage was calculated, in order to achieve the target number of interviews.

1.9 Main interviewer briefings

For the telephone survey, interviewers were briefed personally by a member of the BMRB research team via video conference link. For face-to-face interviewers, the briefing was video recorded and interviewers were sent a CD of the briefing to watch on their laptops. The briefings ensured that interviewers had a thorough understanding of the survey. It also served to motivate the field force and emphasise the importance of high quality results and of attaining high response rates.

1.10 Interpretation of Findings

When interpreting the findings for this survey, the following issues need to be borne in mind:

- While the survey covered a very large number of individuals (over 28,000), it is based on a sample only, rather than the total population, of people leaving benefits. This means that all findings are subject to sampling tolerances. In the report, differences are reported only when they are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.
- Following on from this, as shown in Appendix A, interviews were conducted with 45% of sampled individuals. The most common reason for non-response was that the contact information was inaccurate or out-of-date (this applied to 29% of sampled cases). If we exclude these cases, as well as people who opted out before the start of fieldwork, the adjusted response rate is 69%.
- The survey was based on people leaving benefit at a particular point in time (between 1st February and 30th April 2003). The circumstances of the individuals concerned, and reasons for leaving benefit, may be affected by the specific timing of the survey.
- Respondents were interviewed 4-5 months after leaving benefit. As a result, their answers are influenced by their recall of events, which may or may not be accurate. In addition, there may be confusion among respondents as to the precise details of their benefit claims. This confusion can concern the names of benefits or the status of short breaks in benefit (ie whether these count as leaving the benefit and then starting a separate claim). The interviews that were carried out also confirmed that individual circumstances can be complicated, and this can be reflected in respondents' confusion over their benefit history.

The main part of the report includes tables showing findings analysed by client group. Additional tables, showing further demographic analysis, are included in Appendix C.

The percentages in the report tables do not always add up to exactly 100 for each column. In some instances this is because multiple responses are possible, and this has been noted in the tables concerned. In all other cases, where the column total may be 99% or 101%, this is simply due to rounding of individual percentages to the nearest whole number.

In the report tables, an asterisk (*) denotes a figure of less than 0.5 per cent but greater than 0.

2 Details of Leaving Benefit

The interview started by asking the respondent to confirm if they had finished a claim for the appropriate benefit in the month specified in the sample database. As shown in table 2.1, the majority confirmed that they had finished their claim in that month, while some confirmed that they had finished it, but in a different month. A minority of people said that they had not finished the claim, or had never received that benefit (see section 1.10 for possible explanation).

The number of people who had finished their claim at the given time varies with the client group. Those in the sick/disabled group had the lowest proportion of people who finished claims at the stated time (72%), and this was even lower among sick/disabled clients who had been claiming IS only (67%): 23% of respondents in this group said that they had not finished their claim and had continued to receive IS. There was no difference in the proportion of people who finished claims at the given time between lone parents and JSA clients with unknown destination (both 80%). The highest proportion was among JSA clients with destination work (89%).

Looking at how these proportions vary by demographic variables, few differences were evident. When comparing men and women, it was only in the sick/disabled group that gender appeared to affect the proportion of people who finished claims at the expected time: for men the proportion was 75%, and for women 68% (details in table C1 in the Appendices). When comparing by age, the proportion of claims finished at the stated time varied a little, but with no apparent trend.

It is worth noting from the interviews, when considering the results for the sick/disabled client group, that IB clients were not always aware they were in receipt of this benefit.

Table 2.1 Question 1 – Whether finished a claim for a stated benefit in the stated month, by client/benefit group

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only	IS only		
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Yes, finished claim at that time	72	67	73	80	80	89
Finished claim but month is wrong	13	8	13	14	7	6
Did not finish claim: still receiving this benefit	9	23	7	5	8	2
Have never received this benefit	6	2	7	1	5	3
<i>Base: All respondents</i>	<i>(14170)</i>	<i>(961)</i>	<i>(13209)</i>	<i>(12422)</i>	<i>(2115)</i>	<i>(191)</i>

Following on from Question 1, where respondents had said they were still receiving the benefit, they were asked to confirm the benefit they were receiving. In most cases, respondents confirmed that the benefits matched those in the sample database, as shown in table 2.2. In addition, when the sick/disabled sample is split according to benefit type (IS or IB), this still applied.

Table 2.2 Question 2 – Which benefit they are receiving, if still receiving benefit, by client/benefit group

	Sick/ Disabled IS and IB	Sick /Disabled IS only	Sick /Disabled IB only	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Jobseeker's Allowance	9	2	12	7	89
Income support	35	55	29	85	4
Incapacity benefit	59	56	60	6	2
Other	12	22	8	9	3
Not stated	*	0	1	3	2
<i>Base: All still claiming benefit at Q1</i>	<i>(971)</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>802</i>	<i>(553)</i>	<i>(141)</i>

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because of the small number of respondents

Note 2: multiple responses are possible; therefore the column figures do not add up to 100%.

According to the sample database, everyone in the survey should have finished their claim between 1st February and 30th April 2003. Question 3 was only asked of respondents who said their claim had finished, but not in the month stated in question 1. The vast majority of these respondents, in all groups, said they finished their claims in 2003, predominantly in March (ie one month earlier or later than expected).

A possible reason for these findings could be the administrative data records from which the sample was drawn. For example, for IS and IB someone is recorded as leaving a benefit if they appear on one live scan but not the next. The leavers end date is estimated at a date between the two scans. IB scans are taken every 6 weeks; therefore the system could have estimated them as leaving the benefit in early February when they actually left in mid March. For IS this scenario is reduced as scans are taken every 2 weeks rather than 6, but it could still occur if scans cross over the end of the month.

Table 2.3 Question 3 – When stopped receiving benefit, if not in stated month, by client/benefit group

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only		
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
2000 and 2001	4	0	4	1	*
2002	32	30	32	25	10
January 2003	13	10	13	12	6
February 2003	5	4	5	8	8
March 2003	30	33	29	45	21
April 2003	2	1	2	2	12
May 2003	3	4	3	2	11
June 2003	3	7	3	1	10
July 2003 onwards	2	3	1	1	2
Don't Know	3	7	3	2	5
Not stated	4	0	4	1	17
<i>Base: All finished claim in wrong month at Q1</i>	<i>(1798)</i>	<i>(100)</i>	<i>(1698)</i>	<i>(1793)</i>	<i>(142)</i>

Note: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because of the small number of respondents.

3 Destination on Leaving Benefit

Main Destinations

Respondents were read the three main benefit destinations (as shown in the first three answers in table 3.1), and asked which best described the reason they stopped receiving benefit. This question was asked of all respondents who confirmed they had finished their claim at question 1 (regardless of whether or not the month was correct).

The proportions returning to or starting work of 16 hours or more per week were very similar for those in the sick/disabled (47%) and JSA with unknown destination groups (45%), but was significantly higher in the lone parent group (54%). Within the sick/disabled sample, those who had received IB were more likely to move into work than those who had received IS only (49% and 26% respectively). For the JSA clients with destination work, nearly all respondents (94%) reported that they finished their claim because they were starting work, therefore confirming that the administratively recorded JSA work destination codes were accurate.

Very few people in each group were finishing their claim to return to education or training (between 2% and 3%). The highest proportion of people finishing their claims to move on to another type of benefit was in the sick/disabled group (22%), with the lone parent and JSA unknown groups similar, at 11% and 9% respectively. The JSA unknown group had the highest proportion of respondents (42%) going on to do something else.

When comparing answers within client group by gender, there was a tendency for a higher proportion of men to be returning to work than women: 42% of women and 50% of men in the sick/disabled group, 35% of women and 49% of men in the JSA with unknown destination group. The exception was the lone parent group, where 55% of women moved into work, compared with 50% of men (see table C2 in the Appendices).

Some age effects were also noticeable. In both the lone parent and sick/disabled groups, the youngest and oldest age bands were less likely to have started work of 16 hours or more per week; the figure was highest among those aged 40-49 (58% of lone parents and 56% of sick/disabled clients). In the sick/disabled sample, the proportion of people returning to education/training decreased with age (from 3% among 16-24 year olds to 1% of those aged 50 or over), as did the proportion of people who moved to another benefit (from 35% among 16-24 year olds to 15% among those aged 55 or over). These details are in table C3 of the Appendices.

There were some significant differences by ethnicity: in the sick/disabled group, 24% of Black respondents returned to/started work, compared with 47% overall; 43% of Black

respondents moved to another benefit, compared with 22% overall. In the lone parent sample, 25% of Asian respondents left benefits to return to/start work, whereas the proportion was 54% overall. 57% of Asian respondents said they finished claiming benefits for none of the main three destinations, as opposed to 31% overall (see Appendices table C4).

Other Destinations

Also in table 3.1 are the answers given to question 5, which was asked only of people who answered that none of the three main destinations applied to them at question 4; it provided some extra alternatives for those people who did not fit into the three categories at that question. The percentages given in table 3.1 are adjusted so that they are consistent with Question 4 (i.e. the proportion of respondents who finished a claim).

Among lone parents, the majority (22%) had stopped receiving benefits due to something to do with their partner (mainly that they began living with a partner), whereas very few people in the other groups cited these reasons for their claim finishing. Benefits being stopped because the respondent was no longer eligible accounted for a reasonably large proportion of the claim finishes among sick/disabled clients (11%) and JSA clients with unknown destination (12%); the figure was lower for the lone parent group (2%). 8% of the JSA unknown group were only taking a temporary break from their claim, as opposed to 1% or less in the other groups. 5% of those in the sick/disabled group retired, compared with less than 1% among other groups.

When looking at the results by demographic variables, there were no trends for ethnicity, age or government region. However, there were some differences between men and women. Amongst the lone parents, 17% of women finished their claim because they began living with a partner, compared with 3% of men. In the sick/disabled group, 4% of women returned to/started work of less than 16 hours per week, but only 1% of men did so (men being more likely to move into work of 16 hours or more, as described above). Details are shown in the Appendices, table C2.

Table 3.1 Questions 4 and 5 – Why stopped receiving benefit, by client/benefit group

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick / Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only			
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more per week	47	26	49	54	45	94
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more per week	2	2	2	2	3	2
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	22	30	21	11	9	1
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week	2	1	2	1	2	2
Returned to/started training or education less than 16 hours per week	*	*	*	*	1	0
Partner status changed	1	2	1	2	1	0
Partner started claiming on respondent's behalf	1	3	*	3	1	0
Began living with a partner	1	6	1	16	1	0
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	11	14	10	2	12	1
Moved house	*	*	*	*	1	0
Retired	5	*	5	*	*	*
Went to prison	*	*	*	*	1	0
Went abroad	*	1	*	*	2	0
Problem with claim	1	2	1	*	1	0
Only temporary break from claim	1	1	1	*	8	0
Other	4	7	4	3	9	*
Not stated	2	3	2	2	2	0
<i>Base: All finished claim at Q1</i>	<i>(12330)</i>	<i>(773)</i>	<i>(11557)</i>	<i>(11763)</i>	<i>(1822)</i>	<i>(181)</i>

As discussed later in chapter 4, a number of respondents who said they had started work of 16 hours or more per week at Question 4 later said that the number of hours worked was less than 16. Assuming that the answer to the later question is correct, this would lead to an adjustment to the number of people whose destination was work of 16 hours or more¹. Specifically, this would mean that 44% of sick and disabled clients actually started work of more than 16 hours per week, rather than the 47% stated in table 3.1. The figure for lone parents would be 53% (rather than 54%), for JSA clients with unknown destination 42% (rather than 45%), and for JSA clients with destination work 91% (rather than 94%). The respondents removed from these totals would then shift to the category “returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week” at Question 5.

Respondents who said they had finished their benefit claim to move onto another type of benefit (at question 4) were asked which benefit this was.

It is notable in Table 3.2 that 27% of respondents in the JSA with unknown destination group stated that the benefit they had moved onto was JSA. These respondents therefore appeared to have had only a short break in their claim for JSA without moving on to any other destination. This may have been for a number of reasons: because they neglected to sign on, or because they left benefit for a job that did not materialise and began claiming JSA again immediately, for example.

The proportion of people who moved onto JSA was 66% for the lone parent group and 71% for the sick/disabled group. Among the JSA clients with unknown destinations, 34% moved onto IS and 22% IB.

Looking at age, in the sick/disabled group 53% of those who were 55 or over had moved onto JSA, whereas in all the other age groups the proportion was at least 65% (see table C5 in the Appendices).

A number of people in each client group answered “other benefit” to this question. Those that did were asked to state what that other benefit was. A range of answers was given, including tax credits, maternity benefit and Disability Living Allowance, but the most frequent answer was state pension.

¹ It is likely that respondents were more accurate at the later question which asked them to specify the number of hours worked, rather than the more general category asking them for their destination. However, it is possible that the later question (on number of hours worked) is incorrect; this is most likely to have occurred where the number of hours per week varies.

Table 3.2 Question 6 – Which benefit moved onto, if moved onto another benefit, by client/benefit group

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only		
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Jobseeker's Allowance	71	32	76	66	27
Income Support	11	20	10	16	34
Incapacity Benefit	10	30	7	4	22
Invalid Care Allowance	1	1	1	*	2
Bereavement Benefit	1	2	1	1	*
Other benefit	7	16	2	15	14
Don't know	*	1	*	*	1
Not stated	1	3	1	1	2
<i>Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q4</i>	<i>(2759)</i>	<i>(216)</i>	<i>(2543)</i>	<i>(1316)</i>	<i>(141)</i>

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because of the small number of respondents

Note 2: multiple responses are possible; therefore the column figures do not add up to 100%.

Note 3: although respondents said they had moved onto a different benefit (at Q4), the table shows that some of these named the same benefit that they had left (eg 27% of JSA clients with unknown destinations said they moved onto JSA). This suggests that these clients in fact had a temporary break from claiming benefit without moving on to any other destination.

Question 7 was asked of everyone who said that they had moved onto another benefit at question 4. Most respondents said they were still receiving the same benefit at the time they were interviewed, the figure being highest for JSA clients with unknown destination

(86%). Within the sick/disabled sample, those who had been receiving IS only were most likely to be still receiving it (91%), as shown in table 3.3.

When examining results by gender, in the sick/disabled group 77% of women and 82% of men said this was still the case (see table C6 in the Appendices). There were no significant differences by age, government region or ethnicity.

Table 3.3 Question 7 – Whether still receiving that benefit, if moved onto other benefit, by client/benefit group

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only		
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Yes	81	91	79	79	86
No	17	5	19	19	12
Not stated	2	4	2	2	3
<i>Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q4</i>	<i>(2759)</i>	<i>(216)</i>	<i>(2543)</i>	<i>(1316)</i>	<i>(141)</i>

Note: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because of the small number of respondents.

Where respondents had moved onto a different benefit as their immediate destination, but had subsequently left that benefit, they were asked what they were doing at the time of the interview. In some cases, they had moved into work (43% of sick/disabled clients and 29% of lone parents started work of 16 hours or more per week). Others had changed benefit again (35% in the sick/disabled group and 53% of lone parents). The benefit concerned was most likely to be IS and/or IB (the number of respondents concerned prevents more detailed analysis of specific benefits).

Table 3.4 What respondents are doing now, if no longer receiving benefit specified at Question 6 (Question 14 but filtered to include only those who had left benefits to move onto another benefit at Question 4)

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent
	IS and IB	
	per cent	per cent
Working 16 hours or more per week	43	29
In training or education 16 hours or more per week	3	1
Claiming benefit	35	53
Other	17	17
Not stated	1	0
<i>Base: All no longer receiving benefit</i>	<i>(511)</i>	<i>(216)</i>

Note: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with unknown destination or with destination work, or the split between sick/disabled IS and IB, because of the small number of respondents.

4 Employment Details

Where respondents had left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week, some basic details were obtained about that work. Firstly, respondents were asked whether they were working as an employee or were self-employed. As indicated in table 4.1, self-employed work is considerably more common among sick/disabled clients (30%) than the other client groups: this applied to people who were on IB (also 31%) rather than IS (14% among sick/disabled clients claiming IS), as shown in table 4.1.

Patterns by age and gender applied consistently across the client groups. The sick/disabled client group showed the greatest variation by age, ranging from 7% of 16-24 year olds starting self-employed work, to 44% of those aged 50 or over. Those aged 50 or over were also most likely to have started self-employed work in the lone parent and JSA unknown groups (15% and 37% respectively). These details are in the Appendices, table C7.

Men were more likely than women to start self-employed work rather than work as an employee. This applied to 38% of men in the sick/disabled client group (compared with 12% of women), and 22% of men in the lone parent group (compared with 4% of women). Details are shown in table C8 in the Appendices.

Table 4.1 Question 8 - Whether worked as an employee or self-employed, by client/benefit group.

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only			
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Employee	70	86	69	95	88	93
Self-employed	30	14	31	5	9	7
Not stated	1	0	1	*	3	0
<i>Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	<i>(5,700)</i>	<i>(211)</i>	<i>(5489)</i>	<i>(6,427)</i>	<i>(829)</i>	<i>(169)</i>

Table 4.2 shows the number of hours that respondents worked per week, when they first started work after their benefit claim. The question was limited to people who said they started work of more than 16 hours per week, although as table 4.2 shows, a small minority said that the number of hours was less than 16. This suggests that these respondents were mistaken in their answer to the earlier question. This issue has been discussed in chapter 3.

For the sick/disabled and JSA unknown and work groups, the majority of respondents moved into work of 30 hours or more per week. Within the sick/disabled client group, IB claimants were more likely to work 30 hours or more than those who had been on IS (67% compared with 58%), as shown in table 4.2. As one might expect, work of fewer than 30 hours per week was more common for lone parents, only 28% of whom worked more than 30 hours per week.

For all client groups, men were more likely than women to have started work of 30 hours or more per week: 78% compared with 64% for the JSA unknown group, 76% compared with 45% for sick/disabled clients, and 69% compared with 25% for lone parents.

In the lone parent group, those aged 16-24 were less likely than average to work 30 hours or more per week (21%, rising to 34% of 40-44 year olds, 35% of 45-49 year olds, and 35% of those aged 50+). Among sick/disabled clients, the 16-24 age group was more likely than average to work 30 hours or more per week (74%).

Among lone parents, self-employed workers tended to work longer hours than employees (42% worked 30 hours or more per week, compared with 27% of employees). For sick/disabled clients, the figures were similar, while for JSA clients with unknown destination, employees tended to work longer hours (76% worked 30 hours or more per week, compared with 66% of self-employed workers).

Table 4.2 Question 9 - Hours worked per week, by client/benefit group

Hours per week	Sick/ Disabled IS and IB per cent	Sick/ Disabled IS only per cent	Sick/ Disabled IB only per cent	Lone Parent per cent	JSA Unknown per cent	JSA Work per cent
Less than 16	7	7	7	3	6	3
16-29	27	36	26	70	19	14
30 or more	66	57	67	28	75	83
<i>Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	<i>(5700)</i>	<i>(211)</i>	<i>(5489)</i>	<i>(6427)</i>	<i>(829)</i>	<i>(169)</i>

Note: This question was only asked of people who had previously said they were working 16 hours or more a week; however there were a small proportion of people in each client group who said they were working less than 16 hours per week. This may be because respondents' answers were more precise at this question, when they were asked directly how many hours per week they worked.

In questions 10 and 11 respondents were asked about their pay, when they first started work after leaving benefit. Most were able to give a figure for take-home pay (table 4.3), although a proportion of respondents were unable to give a figure. A small minority were only able to give a gross figure: these respondents have been included in the "don't know category" in the table.

The figures shown are for hourly pay. The sick/disabled group shows the highest hourly pay: 18% said they were earning a take-home pay of £7 per hour or more, a higher proportion than for the other client groups when based on those able to give a figure. In particular, within the sick/disabled group, it is the clients who were receiving IB that are higher than average (18% of these clients were receiving £7 or more per hour, compared with 7% of sick/disabled clients on IS), as shown in table 4.3. The other three client groups (lone parents and the JSA unknown and work groups) are generally very similar in terms of hourly pay.

For sick/disabled clients, the hourly pay tended to be higher for the self-employed than employees: 38% of those able to give a figure were earning £7 or more per hour, compared with 20% of employees). This was in contrast to the lone parent group, where self-

employed clients were more likely to be at the lower end of the scale (48% earning less than £4.20 per hour compared with 37% of respondents who were employees). It is not possible to analyse the JSA group, because of the small number of respondents who were self-employed.

The main pattern by gender is that women were more likely to fall into the lowest band: for example, 32% of women in the sick/disabled client group earned less than £4.20 per hour, compared with 24% of men (see Appendices, table C9). In terms of age, those aged under 30 received lower than average pay in the sick and disabled sample: 13% of 16-24 year olds earned £7 per hour or more, as did 18% of 25-29 year olds; this then increased to 24% among sick/disabled clients aged 30 or over. Among lone parents, the middle age bands (aged 25-44) said they received higher pay than other lone parents (16% earned £7 per hour or more). All of these percentages apply to respondents who were able to give a figure (see table C10 in the Appendices for details).

Table 4.3 Question 10 - Usual take-home pay, by client/benefit group

Take-home pay per hour	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only			
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Refused	1	1	1	*	1	0
Don't know	26	12	27	9	22	10
Less than £4.20	19	31	19	33	27	27
£4.20 to upto £5	17	27	17	22	21	23
£5 to upto £7	18	22	18	22	20	24
£7 or more	18	7	18	13	9	16
<i>Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	<i>(5700)</i>	<i>(211)</i>	<i>(5489)</i>	<i>(6427)</i>	<i>(829)</i>	<i>(169)</i>

Note: £4.20 was the national minimum wage for people aged 22 or over, at the time of the survey

Where respondents had left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week, the majority were still doing so at the time of the interview, 4-5 months later. The proportion was lower for JSA clients with unknown destination (73%) compared with other client groups (84% in each case).

Those in self-employed work were more likely than employees to still be working 16 hours or more per week. This applied to 90% of self-employed respondents in the lone parent group and 91% among the sick/disabled group.

The 16-24 age group was less likely than average to still be working 16 hours or more per week: 75% of lone parents, 69% of sick/disabled clients, and 65% of JSA clients with unknown destinations. For the JSA group this has a major impact on the overall figure, because of the relatively young age profile of JSA clients with work and unknown destinations. Among JSA clients with unknown destinations aged 25 or over, 79% were still working 16 hours or more per week. These details are shown in table C11 in the Appendices.

There were no significant differences by gender on this question.

Table 4.4 Question 13 -Whether still working 16 hours or more per week, by client/benefit group

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Sick /Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	IS and IB	IS only	IB only			
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Yes	84	79	84	84	73	84
No	15	21	15	15	27	17
Not stated	2	1	2	1	1	0
<i>Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	<i>(5700)</i>	<i>(211)</i>	<i>(5489)</i>	<i>(6427)</i>	<i>(829)</i>	<i>(169)</i>

Where clients had left benefit to work 16 hours or more per week, but were no longer doing so, the majority had returned to benefit. However, a range of other destinations were mentioned, reflecting the answers given to the question on immediate destination (see table 3.1). As table 4.5 shows, a small number of clients answered (illogically) that they moved onto work of 16 hours or more per week. They may have answered in this way because they started a different job, although strictly speaking, they should have answered that they were still working 16 hours or more per week at the previous question.

Table 4.5 What respondents are doing now, if no longer working 16 hours or more per week (Question 14 but filtered to include only those who had left benefits to start work 16 hours or more per week at question 4)

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	IS and IB		
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Working 16 hours or more per week	5	2	2
In training or education 16 hours or more per week	1	1	*
Claiming benefit	57	68	55
Other	36	29	31
Not stated	2	1	13
<i>Base: Those no longer working 16 hours or more per week</i>	<i>(807)</i>	<i>(835)</i>	<i>(210)</i>

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, or the split between sick and disabled IS and IB, because of the small number of respondents

Note 2: This question was asked only of people who had said they were no longer working 16 hours or more per week; however, a small proportion in each client group said that they were working 16 hours or more per week. This is most likely due respondents' confusion over the sequence of their activities at that time. The inaccuracy may relate either to this question or the earlier question (which would have caused them to be routed incorrectly to this one).

Table 4.6 shows the benefits that respondents were receiving at the time of the interview, in cases where they had moved into work, but had subsequently moved back on to benefit. JSA clients with unknown destination generally moved back on to JSA (in 86% of cases),

while lone parents mostly moved back on to IS (85%). Among those originally on IB, 43% started receiving IB again. Three in ten (30%) of those in the sick/disabled sample moved onto JSA, after stopping work. This applied to 37% of those originally on IB.

Table 4.6 Question 15 - Which benefit receiving (if moved from work to benefits)

	Sick/ Disabled IS and IB	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Jobseeker's Allowance	36	3	88
Income Support	20	86	6
Incapacity Benefit	42	1	3
Invalid Care Allowance	0	1	0
Bereavement Benefit	0	0	0
Other benefit	8	18	3
Don't know	1	1	1
Not stated	2	*	0
<i>Base: Those who moved onto work but are now receiving benefit</i>	<i>(432)</i>	<i>(548)</i>	<i>(118)</i>

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, or the split between sick and disabled IS and IB, because of the small number of respondents

Note 2: multiple responses are possible; therefore the column figures do not add up to 100%.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Response Rates

Table A1 shows the response rate figures for the survey as a whole. Full interviews were achieved at 45% of all sampled cases. However, if we exclude opt-outs and cases where the contact information was inaccurate or out-of-date, interviews were achieved at 69% of the remaining cases. Interviews are classified as “full interviews” only if the interview has been completed.

Response figures were similar between the two fieldwork batches.

Table A1 Total Field Figures

	number	per cent
Total	63723	100
Opt-outs	3495	5
Contact information inaccurate/out-of-date	18492	29
Number/address incomplete/unobtainable	12632	
Moved no new address available	5860	
Interviews	29187	46
Full Interviews	28898	45
Incomplete Interviews	289	
Refusals	2294	4
Contact made but info about occupants refused	37	
Personal refusal	1620	
Proxy refusal	637	
Non-contacts	7491	12
No contact made with responsible adult	6891	
No direct contact	600	
Other unsuccessful	2764	4
Respondent died ²	1166	
Broken appointment	211	
Ill/incapacitated at home during survey	93	
Away/in hospital during survey period	535	
Inadequate English	164	
Gone to prison	106	
Moved abroad	81	
Other unproductive	408	

² The majority of these cases were notified following the receipt of opt-out letters, before the start of fieldwork. For the sake of clarity, all cases where the named person had died have been omitted from the breakdown of telephone and face-to-face response rates in tables A2 and A3, even though a small number of these were reported to interviewers in the Field.

Table A2 shows response figures for the telephone survey only. Interviews were achieved at 45% of cases, although a large proportion of the total (37%) had inaccurate telephone numbers. Excluding these cases, interviews were achieved in 71% of cases. A proportion of those with inaccurate telephone numbers, or where no contact had been made (2,713 cases) went forward into the face-to-face 2nd issue fieldwork.

Table A2 Telephone Field Figures

	number	per cent
Total	49318	100
Contact information inaccurate/out-of-date	18029	37
Number/address incomplete/unobtainable	13941	
Moved no new address available	4088	
Interviews	22575	46
Full Interviews	22286	45
Incomplete Interviews	289	
Refusals	1947	4
Contact made but info about occupants refused	0	
Personal refusal	1395	
Proxy refusal	552	
Non-contacts	5943	12
No contact made with responsible adult	5943	
No direct contact	0	
Other unsuccessful	824	2
Broken appointment	176	
Ill/incapacitated at home during survey	76	
Away/in hospital during survey period	291	
Inadequate English	150	
Gone to prison	48	
Moved abroad	56	
Other unproductive	27	

Table A3 shows figures for face-to-face fieldwork, both the 1st and 2nd issues. A total of 9,807 cases were issued for the 1st issue fieldwork, and 2,650 for the 2nd issue fieldwork. Interviews were achieved at 53% of cases overall. Excluding those where the address information was inaccurate, interviews were achieved among 66%.

Table A3 Face-to-face Field Figures

	number	per cent
Total	12457	100
Contact information inaccurate/out-of-date	2364	19
Number/address incomplete/unobtainable	131	
Moved no new address available	2233	
Interviews	6612	53
Full Interviews	6612	53
Incomplete Interviews	0	
Refusals	347	3
Contact made but info about occupants refused	37	
Personal refusal	225	
Proxy refusal	85	
Non-contacts	2325	19
No contact made with responsible adult	1725	
No direct contact	600	
Other unsuccessful	809	6
Broken appointment	35	
Ill/incapacitated at home during survey	17	
Away/in hospital during survey period	274	
Inadequate English	14	
Gone to prison	58	
Moved abroad	25	
Other unproductive	386	

As shown in table A1, interviews were achieved at 45% of sampled cases overall. Table A4 shows a breakdown by the various sample groups. Variations were due mainly to the accuracy of contact information; the second column shows the ‘adjusted’ response rate (after removing opt-outs and cases where contact information was inaccurate or out-of-date).

Table A4 Percentage of full interviews in each sample type

Sample type	Interviewed per cent	Adjusted response rate per cent
Main sample		
Sick/disabled	50	68
Lone parent	41	70
JSA unknown	44	61
JSA work	58	69

Appendix B: Profile of the Interviewed Sample

The tables below show the profile of the interviewed sample, in terms of gender, age, ethnic origin and benefit type. Percentages are weighted.

Table B1 Ethnic Group

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
White British	88	86	84	87
Any other White background	2	2	2	3
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	0	1	1	1
Mixed White and Black African	0	0	0	0
Mixed White and Asian	0	1	0	0
Any other Mixed background	0	0	0	0
Indian	2	1	3	3
Pakistani	2	2	2	1
Bangladeshi	1	1	1	0
Any other Asian background	0	0	0	1
Caribbean	1	2	2	0
African	1	2	1	2
Any other Black background	0	1	0	1
Chinese	0	0	0	1
Any other	1	2	1	1
Not stated	1	1	1	2
<i>Base: All</i>	<i>(14170)</i>	<i>(12422)</i>	<i>(2115)</i>	<i>(191)</i>

Table B2 Gender

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Female	36	94	26	26
Male	64	6	74	74
<i>Base: All</i>	<i>(14170)</i>	<i>(12422)</i>	<i>(2115)</i>	<i>(191)</i>

Table B3 Age

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
16-24	15	22	47	33
25-29	9	19	13	15
30-34	11	22	10	10
35-39	11	18	8	8
40-44	11	11	8	9
45-49	10	5	4	6
50-54	12	2	5	9
55+	21	1	4	10
<i>Base: All</i>	<i>(14170)</i>	<i>(12422)</i>	<i>(2115)</i>	<i>(191)</i>

Table B4 Benefit Type

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
JSA	0	0	100	100
IS	9	100	0	0
IB	91	0	0	0
<i>Base: All</i>	<i>(14170)</i>	<i>(12422)</i>	<i>(2115)</i>	<i>(191)</i>

Note: those who are shown as “IS” were on IS only, but those on IB may have been on IS as well.

Table B5 Breakdown of interviews by data collection method: benefit type

	Telephone interviews		Face-to-Face interviews		Total	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) with unknown and work destinations	2058	7	249	1	2307	8
Incapacity Benefit (IB)	9684	34	3529	12	13213	46
Income Support (IS)	10541	36	2837	10	13378	46
Total	22283	77	6615	23	28898	100

Table B6 Breakdown of interviews by data collection method: client group

	Telephone interviews		Face-to-Face interviews		Total	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
JSA with unknown and work destinations	2058	7	249	1	2307	8
Sick or disabled	10449	36	3724	13	14173	49
Lone parents	9776	34	2642	9	12418	43
Total	22283	77	6615	23	28898	100

Appendix C: Additional Tables of Findings

(note on tables: “M” denotes male and “F” female)

Table C1

Question 1	Sick or Disabled		Lone Parent		JSA Unknown		JSA Work	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	percent		percent		percent		Percent	
Yes, finished claim at that time	68	75	80	78	79	81	79	92
Finished claim but month is wrong	14	12	15	13	7	7	11	4
Did not finish claim: still receiving this benefit	9	8	5	8	6	8	2	2
Have never received this benefit	9	5	1	1	8	4	7	2
<i>Base: All respondents</i>	<i>5479</i>	<i>8690</i>	<i>11619</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>1417</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>137</i>

Table C2

Questions 4 and 5	Sick or Disabled		Lone Parent		JSA Unknown		JSA Work	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	percent		percent		percent		percent	
Returned to/started work 16 hours or more per week	42	50	55	50	35	49	93	94
Returned to/started full-time training or education	2	2	2	3	4	3	0	2
Moved onto another benefit for people who don't work	20	23	10	28	15	7	2	0
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week	4	1	1	2	5	1	3	2
Returned to/started training or education less than 16 hours per week	*	*	*	0	*	1	0	0
Partner status changed	1	*	3	1	1	1	0	0
Partner started claiming on respondent's behalf	1	*	4	1	1	*	0	0
Began living with a partner	2	*	17	3	1	*	0	0
Told no longer eligible benefit stopped	13	9	2	4	12	11	0	2
Moved house	*	*	*	1	1	*	0	0
Retired	4	5	0	0	0	*	0	1
Went to prison	*	*	*	1	*	2	0	0
Went abroad	*	*	*	*	3	1	0	0
Problem with claim	1	1	*	*	1	2	0	0
Only temporary break from claim	1	1	*	0	7	9	0	0
Other	6	4	3	3	13	8	2	0
Not stated	3	3	2	1	*	3	0	0
<i>Base: All who finished claim at Q1</i>	<i>4601</i>	<i>7728</i>	<i>11026</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>589</i>	<i>1233</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>133</i>

Table C3a

Questions 4 and 5 – Sick or Disabled	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Returned to/started work 16 hours or more per week	39	45	48	50	56	56	53	39
Returned to/started full-time training or education	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0
Moved onto another benefit for people who don't work	35	28	26	20	21	19	19	15
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2
Returned to/started training or education less than 16 hours per week	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	0
Partner status changed	1	*	2	2	*	1	*	*
Partner started claiming on respondent's behalf	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
Began living with a partner	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*
Told no longer eligible benefit stopped	8	9	10	10	9	10	13	14
Moved house	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	*
Retired	0	0	0	0	*	*	1	21
Went to prison	1	1	*	1	0	*	0	0
Went abroad	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
Problem with claim	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Only temporary break from claim	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1
Other	3	5	4	5	3	4	5	6
Not stated	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
<i>Base: All who finished claim at Q1</i>	<i>1554</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>1132</i>	<i>1273</i>	<i>1308</i>	<i>1352</i>	<i>1643</i>	<i>3160</i>

Table C3b

Questions 4 and 5 – Lone Parent	16 -	25 -	30 -	35 -	40 -	45 -	50 -	55 +
	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Returned to/started work 16 hours or more per week	48	54	56	58	59	53	41	42
Returned to/started full-time training or education	1	3	3	2	3	4	1	0
Moved onto another benefit for people who don't work	13	6	8	10	15	17	30	31
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	0
Returned to/started training or education less than 16 hours per week	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Partner status changed	3	4	3	2	1	1	0	0
Partner started claiming on respondent's behalf	5	3	4	2	2	5	1	0
Began living with a partner	20	21	16	13	10	5	4	0
Told no longer eligible benefit stopped	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	12
Moved house	1	*	*	1	*	0	0	0
Retired	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Went to prison	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0
Went abroad	*	*	*	0	*	1	1	0
Problem with claim	1	*	*	*	1	1	3	0
Only temporary break from claim	*	*	*	*	*	1	0	0
Other	2	4	3	3	3	4	5	12
Not stated	2	1	3	2	2	2	7	0
<i>Base: All who finished claim at Q1</i>	<i>2295</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2412</i>	<i>2428</i>	<i>1529</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>114</i>

Table C4a

Questions 4 and 5 – Sick or Disabled	White percent	Mixed percent	Asian percent	Black percent	Other percent	Not Stated percent
Returned to/started work 16 hours or more per week	48	41	36	24	40	36
Returned to/started full-time training or education	2	3	1	3	3	0
Moved onto another benefit for people who don't work	21	32	26	43	23	13
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week	2	2	2	1	2	1
Returned to/started training or education less than 16	*	0	0	0	1	0
Partner status changed	1	0	1	1	0	0
Partner started claiming on respondent's behalf	1	0	2	1	4	0
Began living with a partner	1	2	1	1	1	0
Told no longer eligible benefit stopped	11	15	12	10	8	10
Moved house	*	0	0	0	1	0
Retired	5	2	1	5	3	2
Went to prison	*	0	0	0	1	0
Went abroad	*	2	4	0	2	0
Problem with claim	1	0	2	1	1	0
Only temporary break from claim	1	2	1	0	0	2
Other	4	2	7	3	7	6
Not stated	2	0	2	6	4	28
<i>Base: All who finished claim at Q1</i>	<i>11391</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>117</i>

Table C4b

Questions 4 and 5 – Lone Parent	White percent	Mixed percent	Asian percent	Black percent	Other percent	Not Stated percent
Returned to/started work 16 hours or more per week	55	59	25	59	50	61
Returned to/started full-time training or education	2	4	4	9	3	3
Moved onto another benefit for people who don't work	11	9	12	8	17	6
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week	1	6	1	1	2	0
Returned to/started training or education less than 16	*	0	0	0	0	0
Partner status changed	2	9	8	2	2	3
Partner started claiming on respondent's behalf	3	1	10	3	5	3
Began living with a partner	17	8	16	7	7	6
Told no longer eligible benefit stopped	2	2	6	3	3	6
Moved house	*	1	0	1	0	0
Retired	*	0	3	0	0	0
Went to prison	*	1	0	0	0	0
Went abroad	*	0	3	0	2	0
Problem with claim	*	0	1	1	0	3
Only temporary break from claim	*	0	1	1	0	0
Other	3	2	6	3	10	3
Not stated	2	0	3	1	0	9
<i>Base: All who finished claim at Q1</i>	<i>10479</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>81</i>

Table C5

Question 6 – Sick or Disabled	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Jobseeker's Allowance	65	82	83	72	80	75	66	53
Income Support	11	11	9	16	11	15	11	7
Incapacity Benefit	21	5	5	5	3	3	14	8
Invalid Care Allowance	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
Bereavement Benefit	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7
Other Benefit	4	3	5	7	6	5	8	22
Not stated	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	5
<i>Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q4</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>301</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>478</i>
Question 6 – Lone Parent	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Jobseeker's Allowance	58	58	65	61	79	88	71	75
Income Support	11	11	9	16	11	15	11	7
Incapacity Benefit	2	2	1	11	3	0	0	0
Invalid Care Allowance	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bereavement Benefit	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Other Benefit	15	15	19	16	7	6	22	13
Not stated	4	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
<i>Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q4</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>38</i>

Table C6

Question 7	Sick or Disabled		Lone Parent		JSA Unknown		JSA Work	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	percent		percent		percent		percent	
Yes	77	82	80	79	90	82	0	0
No	21	15	18	21	8	15	100	0
Not stated	2	3	2	0	2	3	0	0
<i>Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q4</i>	<i>993</i>	<i>1766</i>	<i>1130</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>

Table C7a

Question 8 – Sick or Disabled	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employee	94	79	76	71	70	70	64	49
Self-employed	7	20	24	28	29	30	36	50
Not stated	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>1232</i>

Table C7b

Question 8 – Lone Parent	16 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 – 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employee	98	97	94	94	91	92	88	73
Self-employed	1	3	6	6	9	8	12	27
Not stated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>1113</i>	<i>1059</i>	<i>1336</i>	<i>1478</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>44</i>

Table C7c

Question 8 – JSA Unknown	16 – 24	25 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 39	40 – 44	45 – 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employee	87	96	86	91	88	89	58	76
Self-employed	6	4	14	9	12	11	42	24
Not stated	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>23</i>

Table C8

Question 8	Sick or Disabled		Lone Parent		JSA Unknown		JSA Work	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	percent		percent		percent		percent	
Employee	87	61	95	78	95	86	100	90
Self-employed	12	38	4	22	5	10	0	10
Not stated	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	0
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>3821</i>	<i>6053</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>124</i>

Table C9

Question 10	Sick or Disabled		Lone Parent		JSA Unknown		JSA Work	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	percent		percent		percent		percent	
Refused/don't know	22	30	10	18	15	25	11	9
Less than £4.20	25	17	34	20	36	25	28	27
£4.20 to upto £5	18	17	22	25	21	20	20	24
£5 to upto £7	18	18	21	27	17	21	31	22
£7 or more	17	18	13	10	11	9	10	18
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>1878</i>	<i>3821</i>	<i>6053</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>124</i>

Table C10a

Question 10 – Sick or Disabled	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refused/don't know	20	21	25	24	27	27	31	37
Less than £4.20	31	25	16	22	15	17	18	14
£4.20 to upto £5	24	18	17	16	21	15	16	15
£5 to upto £7	15	21	21	21	17	19	19	16
£7 or more	10	14	20	18	20	22	17	18
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>1232</i>

Table C10b

Question 10 – Lone Parent	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refused/don't know	8	12	7	11	12	14	13	31
Less than £4.20	41	35	30	29	32	27	45	23
£4.20 to upto £5	22	19	24	22	22	23	18	15
£5 to upto £7	20	20	22	24	20	25	18	23
£7 or more	9	14	16	13	15	11	8	8
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>1113</i>	<i>1059</i>	<i>1336</i>	<i>1478</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>44</i>

Table C10c

Question 10 – JSA Unknown	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Refused/don't know	16	36	13	52	17	13	12	17
Less than £4.20	35	19	32	6	34	13	12	41
£4.20 to upto £5	24	10	17	20	18	27	45	10
£5 to upto £7	20	28	19	13	16	16	17	10
£7 or more	5	7	19	9	15	30	13	21
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>23</i>

Table C11a

Question 13 – Sick or Disabled	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	69	80	82	86	87	84	88	88
No	30	18	16	12	11	13	12	11
Not stated	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>1232</i>

Table C11b

Question 13 – Lone Parent	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	75	83	88	87	87	85	91	90
No	24	16	12	12	12	15	9	10
Not stated	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>1113</i>	<i>1059</i>	<i>1336</i>	<i>1478</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>44</i>

Table C11c

Question 13 – JSA Unknown	16 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 +
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	65	76	79	82	86	78	87	88
No	34	24	21	13	14	22	11	12
Not stated	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
<i>Base: All who were working 16 hours or more per week at Q4</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>23</i>

Appendix D: Questionnaire

FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Destinations of Benefit Leavers - 23 May 2003

ASK FOR NAMED RESPONDENT

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is from BMRB Social Research. I am calling about a survey we are conducting on behalf of the DSS (now called the Department for Work and Pensions, DWP). You may have received a letter about this a few weeks ago. As part of the survey, I need to speak to people who may have recently been receiving benefits. I have just a few questions which will take around 5 minutes.

Can I just check your name and address are correct?

Q1. We are talking to people who finished a claim for benefit in (MONTH). Can I just check that you did finish a claim for (BENEFIT) in (MONTH).

DO NOT READ OUT

Yes, finished claim at that time
Finished claim but month is wrong
Did not finish claim: still receiving this benefit
Have never received this benefit

**IF Q1 = Did not finish claim: still receiving this benefit
THEN ASK: Q2**

Q2. Please could you confirm which benefit you are receiving.

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
Income Support (IS)
Incapacity Benefit (IB)
Other (SPECIFY)
Other specify...

**IF Q1 = Finished claim but month is wrong
THEN ASK: Q3**

Q3. Please can you tell me when you stopped receiving this benefit?

RECORD MONTH AND YEAR

**IF Q1 = Yes, finished claim at that time OR Q1 = Finished claim but month is wrong
THEN ASK: Q4**

Q4. Could you tell me which of the following best describe the reason you stopped receiving (BENEFIT) at that time.

READ OUT

SINGLE CODE, PRIORITY CODE IF NECESSARY (ie TAKE ANSWER NEAREST THE TOP)

Returned to/Started working 16 hours or more per week

Returned to/Started training or education, 16 hours or more per week

Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work

None of these

Don't Know

**IF Q4 = None of these
THEN ASK: Q5**

Q5. Could you tell me the reason you stopped receiving &vtxt&?

PROBE FOR ACTIVITY/STATUS IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING BENEFIT

DO NOT READ OUT

Returned to/Started working less than 16 hours per week (or increased the hours I was working, although still less than 16)

Returned to/Started education or training of less than 16 hours per week (or increased the hours of study/training, although still less than 16)

Partner status changed (eg started work/began earning more)

Partner started claiming on respondent's behalf

Began living with a partner
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped
Moved house
Retired
Went to prison
Went abroad
Problem with claim (eg with office renewing claim)
Only temporary break from claim (eg did not sign on)
Don't Know
Other

Other specify...

**IF Q4 = Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work
THEN ASK: Q6**

Q6. Which benefit did you move on to?

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
Income Support (IS)
Incapacity Benefit (IB)
Invalid Care Allowance (ICA)
Bereavement Benefit (BB)
Don't Know
Other benefit(s) TYPE IN RESPONSE
Other specify...

**IF Q6 <> Don't Know
THEN ASK: Q7**

Q7. Can I check, are you still receiving (BENEFIT AT Q6) now?

Yes
No
Don't Know

**IF Q4 = Returned to/Started working 16 hours or more per week
THEN ASK: Q8, Q9, Q10**

Q8. When you first started working after leaving (BENEFIT) were you working as an employee or were you self-employed?

Employee
Self-employed
Don't Know

Q9. When you first started working after leaving (BENEFIT), how many hours a week did you work, excluding mealbreaks but including any paid overtime?

Q10. What was your usual take home pay at that time, that is, after all deductions for income tax, National Insurance and so on, but including overtime and any bonuses?

PROBE FOR ESTIMATE

ENTER NUMBER OF £s

IF ONLY KNOW GROSS PAY CODE DON'T KNOW AND ENTER GROSS PAY AT NEXT SCREEN.

Numeric Range _____
Don't Know
Refused

**IF Q10 = Don't Know
THEN ASK: Q11**

Q11. What was your usual gross pay before any deductions at that time?

PROBE FOR ESTIMATE

ENTER NUMBER OF £S

Numeric Range _____
Don't Know
Refused

**IF (Q10 = Numeric Range) OR (Q11 = Numeric Range)
THEN ASK: Q12**

Q12. And what period did that cover?

One hour
One day
One week
Two weeks
One calendar month
One year
Don't Know
Other (SPECIFY)
Other specify...

IF Q10 = Numeric Range
THEN ASK: Q10A

Q10A. You have coded an amount of (PAY) pounds per (TIME), which is (PAID) pounds per year.

Are you sure of this?

Yes
No
Don't Know

IF Q11 = Numeric Range
THEN ASK: Q11A

Q11A. You have coded an amount of "pay" pounds per "time", which is "paid" pounds per year.

Are you sure of this?

Yes
No
Don't Know

Q13. Can I check, are you still working 16 hours or more per week now?

Yes
No
Don't Know

**IF Q7 = No OR Q13 = No
THEN ASK: Q14**

Q14. Which of the following best describes what you are doing now?

READ OUT

Working 16 hours or more per week

In training or education, 16 hours or more per week

Claiming benefit

Other (TYPE IN RESPONSE)

Other specify...

**IF Q14 = Claiming benefit
THEN ASK: Q15**

Q15. Which benefit are you receiving?

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)

Income Support (IS)

Incapacity Benefit (IB)

Invalid Care Allowance (ICA)

Bereavement Benefit (BB)

Don't Know

Other benefits (TYPE IN RESPONSE)

Other specify...

Q16. That's all I need to ask you about benefits. Can I just ask you a couple more questions? To which of these ethnic groups do you consider you belong?

READ OUT

White British
Any other White background
Mixed White and Black Caribbean
Mixed White and Black African
Mixed White and Asian
Any other Mixed background
Indian
Pakistani
Bangladeshi
Any other Asian background
Caribbean
African
Any other Black background
Chinese
Any other
Don't Know
DO NOT READ OUT Prefer not to say

**IF Q16 = Any other White background OR Q16 = Any other Mixed background
OR Q16 = Any other Asian background OR Q16 = Any other Black background
OR Q16 = Any other
THEN ASK: Q17**

Q17. Please can you describe your ethnic group.

TYPE IN

Don't Know
Refused

Q18. Would it be okay if the answers you have given to this survey were combined with administrative records held by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)? Your answers will of course be treated in strict confidence by BMRB and the research team at DWP and will not affect your dealings, either now or in the future, with the DWP.

IF NECESSARY: In order to know more about what happens to different groups of people who leave benefit, the DWP would like to combine your answers with DWP records which contain information such as when people have moved on and off benefit. This will help the DWP to see how people get on in the future. Your answers would be used for statistical purposes only. No information that would identify you will be used.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT AS MANY RESPONDENTS AS POSSIBLE GIVE INFORMED CONSENT AT THIS QUESTION.

Yes

No

VOLUME 2

Destination of Benefit Leavers

– Population Estimates

February 2004



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1 Introduction

1.1 Volume 1

See Volume 1 – “Destinations of Benefit Leavers” report compiled by BMRB International for a general introduction to the survey, the methodology used, how weights were applied to the results and how findings can be interpreted.

Volume 1 also gives comprehensive commentary and tables of findings from the destinations survey. However, as highlighted within the introduction section, while the survey covered a large number of individuals (over 28,000), the findings in volume 1 were based on a sample only, rather than the total population.

1.2 Volume 2

Volume 2 of the report aims to expand on the findings within volume 1 and look at the *population estimates* that can be calculated from the survey sample data for the period *1st February to 30th April 2003*.

1.3 Defining the Client Group

Client groups are defined as

- Sick and disabled (Income Support (IS) claimants with a disability premium and Incapacity Benefit (IB) claimants)
- Lone parents (Income Support (IS) claimants with dependent children and no partner)
- JSA Unknown destinations (Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants with destination code W – other reason, F – unknown reason, H - failed to attend, A – ceased claiming or blank/missing codes)
- JSA Work destinations (Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants with destinations code B – moved into work)

Note 1: For the Incapacity Benefit and Income Support (i.e. sick/disabled and lone parent client group) populations, off flow population estimates do not include cases where: a) the Incapacity Benefit case has a terminally ill code, b) someone on both Income Support and Incapacity Benefit have only left one benefit and c) the claimant had died (verified through the Departmental Central Index).

1.4 Calculating Population Estimates

All population estimates within the report are for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003.

Total off flow populations for this time period have been calculated from the 100% administrative benefit data held by the Information Centre at DWP.

However, as Income Support and Incapacity Benefit claim end dates are estimated on the benefit systems, there are a few working days within this time period (either at the start or end of a month where scan dates span over the month end into the subsequent month) where we do not know how many people left benefit. In these cases the number of claims ending on these dates has been estimated, based on the average number of finished claim for the other working days within the 3 month time period.

Once the total populations have been identified for the different client, benefit, geographical and demographic groups, the weighted percentages reported in volume 1 for the sample survey data are applied to them (note: percentages were weighted for probability of selection and differential levels of non-response). This then gives the total number of people within the groups that have flowed off benefit between 1st February and 30th April 2003.

1.5 Percentages

Volume 2 gives population estimate figures only unless stated otherwise (i.e. total number of off flows from benefit). Where the weighted percentages that have been used to calculate these estimates are not given, see the corresponding tables within volume 1.

Appendix B gives both population estimates and weighted percentages as these tables are not included in volume 1.

1.6 Small Numbers

For statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50. However, zeros (0) are still reported. Where numbers have been replaced with asterisks, the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

Due to small numbers within the survey sample, JSA work figures are not given in some of the volume 1 tables, and hence are not given in the corresponding volume 2 tables.

1.7 Rounding

In some cases the sum of the column population estimate values within the tables may not add to the base population value total. This is due to rounding of the weighted percentages

used to calculate the population estimates. These percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number and in some cases the sum of the column percentages did not add to 100%.

1.8 Multiple responses

Within some tables, it is also possible that the sum of the population estimates may not add to the base population total because of multiple responses.

1.9 Commentary

Commentary within this volume has been kept to a minimum, as volume 1 gives detailed commentary for the survey findings.

2 Details of Leaving Benefit

The interview started by asking the respondent to confirm if they had finished a claim for the appropriate benefit in the month specified in the sample database. As shown in table 2.1, the majority confirmed that they had finished their claim in that month, while some confirmed that they had finished it but in a different month. A minority of people said that they had not finished the claim, or had never received that benefit.

Table 2.1 Question 1 – Whether finished a claim for a stated benefit in the stated month by client/benefit group – Total number of off flows for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates)

	Sick/ Disabled (IB & IS Disabled)	Sick/ Disabled (IS Disabled only)	Sick/ Disabled (IB only)	Lone Parent (IS only)	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
Yes, finished claim at that time	100763	7253	94252	47639	160232	287436
Finished claim but month is wrong	18193	866	16785	8337	14020	19378
Did not finish claim: still receiving this benefit	12595	2490	9038	2977	16023	6459
Have never received this benefit	8397	217	9038	595	10015	9689
<i>Base: Total population of leavers</i>	139949	10826	129122	59549	200290	322962

Following on from question 1, where respondents had said they were still receiving the benefit, they were asked to confirm the benefit they were receiving.

Table 2.2 Question 2 – Which benefit they are receiving, if still receiving benefit by client/benefit group - Total number of people still receiving for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled (IB & IS Disabled)	Sick/ Disabled (IS Disabled only)	Sick/ Disabled (IB only)	Lone Parent (IS only)	JSA Unknown
Jobseeker's Allowance	1134	50	1085	208	14261
Income support	4408	1369	2621	2531	641
Incapacity benefit	7431	1394	5423	179	320
Other	1511	548	723	268	481
Not stated	*	0	90	89	320
<i>Base: Total population of leavers still claiming benefit at Q1</i>	12595	2490	9038	2977	16023

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because the number of cases within the survey sample was too small.

Note 2: multiple responses are possible, therefore the sum of the column figures may not add up to the base figure.

Note 3: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

According to the sample database, everyone in the survey should have finished their claim between February and April 2003. Question 3 was only asked of respondents who said their claim had finished, but not in the month stated in question 1. The vast majority of these respondents, in all groups, said they finished their claims in 2003, predominantly in March (i.e. one month earlier or later than expected).

Table 2.3 Question 3 – When stopped receiving benefit, if not in stated month, by client/benefit group - Total number of people finished at different time for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS Disabled only)	(IB only)	(IS only)	
2000 and 2001	728	0	671	83	0
2002	5822	260	5371	2084	1402
January 2003	2365	87	2182	1000	841
February 2003	910	*	839	667	1122
March 2003	5458	286	4868	3752	2944
April 2003	364	*	336	167	1682
May 2003	546	*	504	167	1542
June 2003	546	61	504	83	1402
July 2003 onwards	364	*	168	83	280
Don't Know	546	61	504	167	701
Not stated	728	0	671	83	2383
<i>Base: Total population of finished claim in wrong month at Q1</i>	18193	866	16785	8337	14020

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because the number of cases within the survey sample was too small.

Note 2: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

Note 3: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

3 Destination on Leaving Benefit

Respondents were read the main benefit destinations (as shown in table 3.1), and asked which best described the reason they stopped receiving benefit. This question was asked of all respondents who confirmed they had finished their claim at question 1 (regardless of whether or not the month was correct).

Table 3.1 Question 4/5 – Why stopped receiving benefit, by client/benefit group - Total number of people leaving benefit for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

Note: Section 1.5 states that volume 2 gives population estimate figures only and that the weighted percentages can be found in the corresponding tables within volume 1. However, for the purposes of this main destinations table weighted percentages are given for ease of reference.

	Sick/ Disabled (IB & IS Disabled)	Sick/ Disabled (IS Disabled only)	Sick/ Disabled (IB only)	Lone Parent (IS only)	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more per week	55910 (47%)	2111 (26%)	54408 (49%)	30227 (54%)	78414 (45%)	288405 (94%)
Returned to/started full- time training or education 16 hours or more per week	2379 (2%)	162 (2%)	2221 (2%)	1120 (2%)	5228 (3%)	6136 (2%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	26170 (22%)	2436 (30%)	23318 (21%)	6157 (11%)	15683 (9%)	3068 (1%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week	2379 (2%)	81 (1%)	2221 (2%)	560 (1%)	3485 (2%)	6136 (2%)
Returned to/started full- time training or education less than 16 hours per week	*	*	*	*	1743 (1%)	0 (0%)
Not Stated	2379 (2%)	244 (3%)	2221 (2%)	1120 (2%)	3485 (2%)	0 (0%)
Partner status changed	1190 (1%)	162 (2%)	1110 (1%)	1120 (2%)	1743 (1%)	0 (0%)
Partner started claiming on their behalf	1190 (1%)	244 (3%)	*	1679 (3%)	1743 (1%)	0 (0%)
Started living with partner	1190 (1%)	487 (6%)	1110 (1%)	8956 (16%)	1743 (1%)	0 (0%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	13085 (11%)	1137 (14%)	11104 (10%)	1120 (2%)	20910 (12%)	3068 (1%)
Moved house	*	*	*	560 (1%)	1743 (1%)	0 (0%)
Retired	5948 (5%)	*	5552 (5%)	*	*	*

Went to prison	*	*	*	*	1743 (1%)	0 (0%)
Went abroad	*	81 (1%)	*	*	3485 (2%)	0 (0%)
Problem with claim	1190 (1%)	162 (2%)	1110 (1%)	560 (1%)	1743 (1%)	0 (0%)
Temporary break from claim	1190 (1%)	81 (1%)	1110 (1%)	*	13940 (8%)	0 (0%)
Don't know	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	4758 (4%)	568 (7%)	4441 (4%)	1679 (3%)	15683 (9%)	*
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	118957	8120	111036	55976	174252	306814

Note 1: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages above used to calculate the population estimates have been rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add to 100%.

Note 2: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

See Appendix B for further analyses of the first destination of people leaving benefit by gender, age, region, ethnicity and claim duration.

Respondents who said they had finished their benefit claim to move onto another type of benefit (at question 4) were asked which benefit this was.

Table 3.2 Question 6 – Which benefit moved onto, if moved onto another benefit, by client/benefit group - Total number of people leaving benefit to move to another benefit for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS Disabled only)	(IB only)	(IS only)	
Jobseeker's Allowance	18581	779	17721	4064	4234
Income Support	2879	487	2332	985	5332
Incapacity Benefit	2617	731	1632	246	3450
Invalid Care Allowance	262	*	233	*	314
Bereavement Benefit	262	*	233	62	*
Other benefit	1832	390	466	924	2196
Don't know	*	*	*	*	157
Not stated	262	73	233	62	314
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who moved onto another benefit at Q4</i>	26170	2436	23318	6157	15683

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because the number of cases within the survey sample was too small.

Note 2: multiple responses are possible, therefore the sum of the column figures may not add up to the base figure.

Note 3: although respondents said they had moved onto a different benefit (at Q4), some of these named the same benefit that they had left.

Note 4: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

Question 7 was asked of everyone who said that they had moved onto another benefit at question 4 to see if they were still receiving the same benefit at the time they were interviewed.

Table 3.3 Question 7 – Whether still receiving that benefit, if moved onto other benefit, by client/benefit group - Total number of people leaving benefit to move to another benefit who are still receiving that benefit at time of interview, for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS Disabled only)	(IB only)	(IS only)	
Yes	21198	2217	18421	4864	13487
No	4449	122	4430	1170	1882
Not stated	523	97	466	123	470
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who moved onto another benefit at Q4</i>	26170	2436	23318	6157	15683

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because the number of cases within the survey sample was too small.

Note 2: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

4 Employment Details

Where respondents had left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week, some basic details were obtained about that work. Firstly, respondents were asked whether they were working as an employee or were self-employed.

Table 4.1 Question 8 - Whether worked as an employee or self-employed, by client/benefit group - Total number of people leaving benefit to move into work of 16 hours or more by employment type, for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS Disabled only)	(IB only)	(IS only)		
Employee	39137	1816	37541	28716	69004	268217
Self-employed	16773	296	16866	1511	7057	20188
Not stated	559	0	544	*	2352	0
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	55910	2111	54408	30227	78414	288405

Note 1: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

Note 2: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

Table 4.2 shows the number of hours that respondents worked per week, when they first started work after their benefit claim. The question was limited to people who said they started work of more than 16 hours per week.

Table 4.2 Question 9 - Hours worked per week, by client/benefit group - Total number of people leaving benefit to move into work of 16 hours or more by hours worked per week, for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS Disabled only)	(IB only)	(IS only)		
Less than 16	3914	148	3809	907	4705	8652
16-29	15096	760	14146	21159	14899	40377
30 or more	36900	1203	36453	8464	58810	239376
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	<i>55910</i>	<i>2111</i>	<i>54408</i>	<i>30227</i>	<i>78414</i>	<i>288405</i>

Note 1: this question was only asked of people who had previously said they were working 16 hours or more a week; however there were a small proportion of people in each client group who said they were working less than 16 hours per week.

Note 2: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

In questions 10 and 11 respondents were asked about their pay, when they first started work after leaving benefit. Most were able to give a figure for take-home pay, although a proportion of respondents were unable to give a figure. A small minority were only able to give a gross figure: these respondents have been included in the “don’t know category” in the table. The figures shown are for hourly pay.

Table 4.3 Question 10 - Usual take-home pay, by client/benefit group - Total number of people leaving benefit to move into work of 16 hours or more by take home pay per hour, for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS Disabled only)	(IB only)	(IS only)		
Refused	559	*	544	*	784	0
Don't know	14537	253	14690	2720	17251	28841
Less than £4.20	10623	654	10337	9975	21172	77869
£4.20 to upto £5	9505	570	9249	6650	16467	66333
£5 to upto £7	10064	464	9793	6650	15683	69217
£7 or more	10064	148	9793	3930	7057	46145
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	55910	2111	54408	30227	78414	288405

Note 1: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

Note 2: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

Note 3: £4.20 was the national minimum wage for people aged 22 or over, at the time of the survey.

Where respondents had left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week, the majority were still doing so at the time of the interview, 4-5 months later.

Table 4.4 Question 13 -Whether still working 16 hours or more per week, by client/benefit group - Total number of people leaving benefit to move into work of 16 hours or more who were still in work at time of interview, for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS Disabled only)	(IB only)	(IS only)		
Yes	46964	1668	45703	25391	57242	242260
No	8386	443	8161	4534	21172	49029
Not stated	1118	*	1088	302	784	0
<i>Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week</i>	55910	2111	54408	30227	78414	288405

Note 1: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

Note 2: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

Where clients had left benefit to work 16 hours or more per week, but were no longer doing so when interviewed (4/5 months after leaving benefit), they were asked what their subsequent destination was.

Table 4.5 Question 14 - What respondents are doing now, if no longer working 16 hours or more per week, by client group - Total number of people leaving benefit to move into work of 16 hours or more who were no longer in work, for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled (IB & IS Disabled)	Lone Parent (IS only)	JSA Unknown
Working 16 hours or more per week	419	91	423
In training or education 16 hours or more per week	84	*	*
Claiming benefit	4780	3083	11644
Other	3019	1315	6563
Not stated	168	*	2752
<i>Base: Total populations of leavers no longer working 16 hours or more per week</i>	8386	4534	21172

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because the number of cases within the survey sample was too small.

Note 2: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

Note 3: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

Table 4.6 shows the benefits that respondents were receiving at the time of the interview, in cases where they had moved into work, but had subsequently moved back on to benefit.

Table 4.6 Question 15 - Which benefit receiving (if moved from work to benefits) - Total number of people leaving benefit to move into work of 16 hours or more who had subsequently left to return to benefit, for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003 (Population estimates).

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown
	(IB & IS Disabled)	(IS only)	
Jobseeker's Allowance	1721	92	10247
Income Support	956	2652	699
Incapacity Benefit	2008	*	349
Invalid Care Allowance	0	*	0
Bereavement Benefit	0	0	0
Other benefit	382	555	349
Don't know	*	*	116
Not stated	96	*	0
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who moved onto work but are now receiving benefit again (4/5 months later)</i>	4780	2947	11644

Note 1: figures are not shown for the JSA clients with destination work, because the number of cases within the survey sample was too small.

Note 2: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as the percentages from volume 1 used to calculate the population estimates were rounded to the nearest whole number and some did not add to 100%.

Note 3: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values may not total the base value.

APPENDICES

A: Profile of the total population of leavers

B: Further analyses of the first destination of people leaving benefit

Appendix A: Profile of the total population of leavers

The tables below show the profile of the total population of people who flowed off IS and IB (within the lone parent and sick/disabled client groups), JSA Unknown and JSA work destinations in the period 1st February to 30th April 2003.

Figures are given for gender, age, ethnic origin, government region and benefit type.

Note, all populations of off flows within the following tables (except ethnicity) have been calculated from the 100% administrative benefit data held by the Information Centre at DWP. As the administrative data does not contain an ethnicity marker, the proportions reported in volume 1 have been used to estimate the total populations for each ethnic group.

Table A1: Ethnic Group

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
White British	123155	51212	168244	280977
Any other White background	2799	1191	4006	9689
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	1399	595	2003	3230
Mixed White and Black African	0	0	0	0
Mixed White and Asian	0	595	0	0
Any other Mixed background	0	0	0	0
Indian	2799	595	6009	9689
Pakistani	2799	1191	4006	3230
Bangladeshi	1399	595	2003	0
Any other Asian background	0	0	0	3230
Caribbean	1399	1191	4006	0
African	1399	1191	2003	6459
Any other Black background	0	595	0	3230

Chinese	0	0	0	3230
Any other	1399	1191	2003	3230
Not stated	1399	595	2003	6459
<i>Base: Total population of off flow</i>	139949	59549	200290	322962

Note 1: the sum of the column values may not total the base total, as percentages in the volume 1 tables were rounded to the nearest whole number. Therefore, some column totals in volume 1 did not add to 100%.

Table A2: Gender

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
Female	50983	55573	52592	86810
Male	88956	3976	147698	236152
<i>Base: Total population of off flow</i>	139949	59549	200290	322962

Table A3: Age

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
16-24	20157	12766	96831	94104
25-29	12810	10886	45912	28220
30-34	14870	12418	39587	22451
35-39	15598	11571	33435	16731
40-44	15004	7142	30018	12662
45-49	14675	3141	26328	9278
50-54	16043	1180	25719	7589
55+	30792	444	25132	9255
<i>Base: Total population of off flow</i>	139949	59549	200290	322962

Table A4: Benefit Type

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
JSA	0	0	200290	322962
IS	10826	59549	0	0
IB	129122	0	0	0
<i>Base: Total population of off flow</i>	139949	59549	200290	322962

Note: those who are shown as “IS” were on IS only (IS with a disability premium), but those on IB may have either been on IB only or on IB and IS at the same time.

Table A5: Government Region

	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parent	JSA Unknown	JSA Work
A = North East	9572	3105	10347	22268
B = North West	21669	7849	25771	43828
D = Yorkshire & Humberside	13271	5967	19187	33088
E = East Midlands	9418	4224	13474	23312
F = West Midlands	13029	5625	19875	31642
G = East	8470	4491	13691	23397
H = London	13158	8174	33780	27906
J = South East	12138	6444	19026	30579
K = South West	10563	4490	12230	25282
W = Wales	10464	3371	9694	20183
X = Scotland	18199	5809	23215	41477
<i>Base: Total population of off flow</i>	139949	59549	200290	322962

Appendix B: Further analyses of the first destination of people leaving benefit

The tables below concentrate on the main/first destination information (questions 4 and 5) and cross tabulates the population estimates for the client groups by gender, age, ethnic origin, government region and claim duration.

The total population of people who flowed off benefit are for the period 1st February to 30th April 2003.

In all Appendix B tables, both the population estimates and the weighted percentages used to calculate the population estimates are given. This is because volume 1 does not contain corresponding percentage tables.

Note: The base data used is the total population of leavers who confirmed they had left benefit at Q1 (whether the month was correct or not). Due to rounding of percentages when calculating this base data, the sum of the base data for each category (i.e. age, gender, region, ethnicity and claim duration) may not always equal the base data values for the client groups reported earlier in this report.

Table B1: Gender

Gender	Lone Parent		Sick and Disabled		JSA Unknown		JSA Work	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	29037 (55%)	1809 (50%)	17558 (42%)	38696 (50%)	16282 (36%)	63687 (49%)	72660 (93%)	213104 (94%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	1056 (2%)	109 (3%)	836 (2%)	1548 (2%)	1809 (4%)	3899 (3%)	0 (0%)	4534 (2%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	5280 (10%)	1013 (28%)	8361 (20%)	17800 (23%)	6784 (15%)	9098 (7%)	1563 (2%)	0 (0%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	528 (1%)	72 (2%)	1672 (4%)	774 (1%)	2714 (6%)	1300 (1%)	2344 (3%)	4534 (2%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	12671 (24%)	181 (5%)	1672 (4%)	0 (0%)	1357 (3%)	2599 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	1056 (2%)	145 (4%)	5435 (13%)	6965 (9%)	5427 (12%)	14297 (11%)	0 (0%)	4534 (2%)
Temporary break from claim	*	0 (0%)	418 (1%)	774 (1%)	2714 (6%)	11698 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	3168 (6%)	289 (8%)	5853 (14%)	10835 (14%)	8141 (18%)	23395 (18%)	1563 (2%)	0 (0%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	52795 (100%)	3618 (100%)	41805 (100%)	77391 (100%)	45229 (100%)	129974 (100%)	78129 (100%)	226706 (100%)

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B2: Age – Lone Parents

Age	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	5699 (48%)	5585 (54%)	6606 (56%)	6375 (58%)	4003 (59%)	1565 (53%)	431 (42%)	162 (42%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	119 (1%)	310 (3%)	354 (3%)	220 (2%)	204 (3%)	118 (4%)	*	0 (0%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	1543 (13%)	621 (6%)	944 (8%)	1099 (10%)	1018 (15%)	502 (17%)	308 (30%)	120 (31%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	119 (1%)	103 (1%)	118 (1%)	220 (2%)	68 (1%)	89 (3%)	*	0 (0%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	3324 (28%)	2896 (28%)	2713 (23%)	1869 (17%)	882 (13%)	325 (11%)	51 (5%)	*
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	237 (2%)	207 (2%)	236 (2%)	330 (3%)	271 (4%)	148 (5%)	51 (5%)	*
Temporary break from claim	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	831 (7%)	621 (6%)	826 (7%)	879 (8%)	339 (5%)	177 (6%)	154 (15%)	54 (14%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	11872 (100%)	10342 (100%)	11797 (100%)	10992 (100%)	6785 (100%)	2953 (100%)	1027 (100%)	386 (100%)

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B3: Age – Sick and Disabled

Age	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	6289 (39%)	4958 (45%)	6067 (48%)	6941 (50%)	7226 (56%)	6985 (56%)	7057 (53%)	10448 (39%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	484 (3%)	331 (3%)	379 (3%)	416 (3%)	129 (1%)	125 (1%)	133 (1%)	0 (0%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	5483 (34%)	3085 (28%)	3286 (26%)	2776 (20%)	2710 (21%)	2370 (19%)	2530 (19%)	4018 (15%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	323 (2%)	331 (3%)	253 (2%)	416 (3%)	258 (2%)	249 (2%)	399 (3%)	536 (2%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	484 (3%)	220 (2%)	506 (4%)	555 (4%)	258 (2%)	374 (3%)	*	268 (1%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	1290 (8%)	992 (9%)	1264 (10%)	1388 (10%)	1161 (9%)	1247 (10%)	1731 (13%)	4018 (15%)
Temporary break from claim	161 (1%)	110 (1%)	126 (1%)	*	129 (1%)	249 (2%)	133 (1%)	268 (1%)
Other	1613 (10%)	992 (9%)	758 (6%)	1388 (10%)	1032 (8%)	873 (7%)	1332 (10%)	7233 (27%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	16126 (100%)	11017 (100%)	12640 (100%)	13882 (100%)	12903 (100%)	12474 (100%)	13316 (100%)	26789 (100%)

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B4: Age – JSA Unknown

Age	16-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	37265 (44%)	17773 (67%)	8513 (48%)	6968 (49%)	3077 (27%)	2906 (36%)	2611 (43%)	1458 (21%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	4235 (5%)	265 (1%)	0 (0%)	569 (4%)	228 (2%)	81 (1%)	243 (4%)	69 (1%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	9316 (11%)	531 (2%)	1419 (8%)	1422 (10%)	798 (7%)	969 (12%)	304 (5%)	555 (8%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	2541 (3%)	265 (1%)	532 (3%)	284 (2%)	228 (2%)	161 (2%)	0 (0%)	416 (6%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	847 (1%)	796 (3%)	355 (2%)	284 (2%)	570 (5%)	81 (1%)	304 (5%)	69 (1%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	10163 (12%)	1857 (7%)	1242 (7%)	1991 (14%)	1140 (10%)	646 (8%)	1336 (22%)	2013 (29%)
Temporary break from claim	5082 (6%)	1592 (6%)	2660 (15%)	995 (7%)	2165 (19%)	404 (5%)	364 (6%)	347 (5%)
Other	15245 (18%)	3449 (13%)	3015 (17%)	1707 (12%)	3191 (28%)	2825 (35%)	911 (15%)	2013 (29%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	84694 (100%)	26527 (100%)	17736 (100%)	14221 (100%)	11396 (100%)	8072 (100%)	6071 (100%)	6941 (100%)

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B5: Government Region – Lone Parents

Region	North East	North West	Yorks/Humb	East Mids	West Mids	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	1488 (51%)	4101 (55%)	2917 (52%)	2224 (56%)	2908 (55%)	2199 (51%)	3638 (50%)	3271 (54%)	2586 (60%)	1780 (55%)	3331 (61%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	*	298 (4%)	168 (3%)	79 (2%)	53 (1%)	86 (2%)	364 (5%)	121 (2%)	*	*	109 (2%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	438 (15%)	895 (12%)	617 (11%)	437 (11%)	687 (13%)	302 (7%)	873 (12%)	606 (10%)	345 (8%)	356 (11%)	491 (9%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	*	149 (2%)	168 (3%)	*	53 (1%)	*	146 (2%)	61 (1%)	*	0 (0%)	109 (2%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	700 (24%)	1417 (19%)	1290 (23%)	874 (22%)	1110 (21%)	1121 (26%)	1237 (17%)	1454 (24%)	905 (21%)	842 (26%)	1092 (20%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	58 (2%)	149 (2%)	112 (2%)	79 (2%)	159 (3%)	86 (2%)	364 (5%)	182 (3%)	86 (2%)	65 (2%)	109 (2%)
Temporary break from claim	*	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	73 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	146 (5%)	447 (6%)	337 (6%)	238 (6%)	317 (6%)	474 (11%)	582 (8%)	363 (6%)	302 (7%)	162 (5%)	218 (4%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	2918 (100%)	7456 (100%)	5609 (100%)	3971 (100%)	5287 (100%)	4311 (100%)	7275 (100%)	6057 (100%)	4310 (100%)	3237 (100%)	5461 (100%)

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B6: Government Region – Sick and Disabled

Region	North East	North West	Yorks/Humb	East Mids	West Mids	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	3963 (46%)	8758 (47%)	5364 (47%)	4212 (52%)	5094 (46%)	3344 (47%)	3846 (37%)	5571 (54%)	4348 (49%)	4552 (50%)	6966 (44%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	86 (1%)	373 (2%)	114 (1%)	162 (2%)	111 (1%)	213 (3%)	312 (3%)	103 (1%)	177 (2%)	91 (1%)	317 (2%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	2240 (26%)	4472 (24%)	2625 (23%)	1458 (18%)	2769 (25%)	1352 (19%)	2703 (26%)	1754 (17%)	1775 (20%)	1912 (21%)	3958 (25%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	172 (2%)	373 (2%)	342 (3%)	162 (2%)	332 (3%)	142 (2%)	104 (1%)	310 (3%)	266 (3%)	182 (2%)	475 (3%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	258 (3%)	559 (3%)	114 (1%)	324 (4%)	332 (3%)	0 (0%)	312 (3%)	206 (2%)	266 (3%)	273 (3%)	317 (2%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	948 (11%)	1677 (9%)	1255 (11%)	891 (11%)	1107 (10%)	854 (12%)	1351 (13%)	929 (9%)	976 (11%)	910 (10%)	1900 (12%)
Temporary break from claim	86 (1%)	0 (0%)	114 (1%)	81 (1%)	0 (0%)	71 (1%)	104 (1%)	103 (1%)	89 (1%)	0 (0%)	158 (1%)
Other	861 (10%)	2423 (13%)	1484 (13%)	810 (10%)	1329 (12%)	1138 (16%)	1663 (16%)	1341 (13%)	976 (11%)	1183 (13%)	1742 (11%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	<i>8615 (100%)</i>	<i>18635 (100%)</i>	<i>11413 (100%)</i>	<i>8099 (100%)</i>	<i>11075 (100%)</i>	<i>7115 (100%)</i>	<i>10395 (100%)</i>	<i>10317 (100%)</i>	<i>8873 (100%)</i>	<i>9103 (100%)</i>	<i>15833 (100%)</i>

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B7: Government Region – JSA unknown

Region	North East	North West	Yorks/Humb	East Mids	West Mids	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	3637 (37%)	10734 (49%)	7936 (47%)	4312 (40%)	7380 (47%)	7809 (62%)	14289 (47%)	7432 (42%)	5676 (51%)	4265 (50%)	6818 (33%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	393 (4%)	1095 (5%)	338 (2%)	431 (4%)	785 (5%)	126 (1%)	1216 (4%)	177 (1%)	111 (1%)	85 (1%)	620 (3%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	1180 (12%)	2191 (10%)	844 (5%)	970 (9%)	471 (3%)	630 (5%)	4864 (16%)	885 (5%)	668 (6%)	1109 (13%)	1860 (9%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	98 (1%)	219 (1%)	507 (3%)	431 (4%)	628 (4%)	252 (2%)	912 (3%)	354 (2%)	445 (4%)	171 (2%)	413 (2%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	393 (4%)	0 (0%)	675 (4%)	431 (4%)	471 (3%)	126 (1%)	304 (1%)	0 (0%)	556 (5%)	85 (1%)	207 (1%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	1278 (13%)	2629 (12%)	1520 (9%)	2048 (19%)	1727 (11%)	1889 (15%)	2432 (8%)	2300 (13%)	1336 (12%)	938 (11%)	1240 (6%)
Temporary break from claim	295 (3%)	1314 (6%)	1013 (6%)	539 (5%)	942 (6%)	252 (2%)	3040 (10%)	531 (3%)	556 (5%)	1280 (15%)	4545 (22%)
Other	2556 (26%)	3724 (17%)	4052 (24%)	1617 (15%)	3297 (21%)	1511 (12%)	3344 (11%)	6016 (34%)	1781 (16%)	597 (7%)	4959 (24%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	<i>9830 (100%)</i>	<i>21905 (100%)</i>	<i>16885 (100%)</i>	<i>10779 (100%)</i>	<i>15701 (100%)</i>	<i>12596 (100%)</i>	<i>30402 (100%)</i>	<i>17694 (100%)</i>	<i>11129 (100%)</i>	<i>8531 (100%)</i>	<i>20661 (100%)</i>

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B8: Claim duration – Lone Parents and Sick / Disabled groups

	Lone Parents				Sick and Disabled			
	0-13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	More than a year	0-13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	More than a year
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	3855 (52%)	3360 (54%)	5702 (56%)	17287 (54%)	19166 (55%)	14655 (56%)	10706 (45%)	11591 (34%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	74 (1%)	62 (1%)	509 (5%)	640 (2%)	697 (2%)	262 (1%)	476 (2%)	682 (2%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	816 (11%)	747 (12%)	916 (9%)	3521 (11%)	6969 (20%)	5757 (22%)	5948 (25%)	7500 (22%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	74 (1%)	124 (2%)	102 (1%)	320 (1%)	697 (2%)	785 (3%)	476 (2%)	682 (2%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	1409 (19%)	1369 (22%)	2240 (22%)	7363 (23%)	697 (2%)	785 (3%)	714 (3%)	1364 (4%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	297 (4%)	124 (2%)	204 (2%)	640 (2%)	3485 (10%)	1832 (7%)	3093 (13%)	4432 (13%)
Temporary break from claim	74 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	348 (1%)	262 (1%)	238 (1%)	341 (1%)
Other	816 (11%)	436 (7%)	509 (5%)	2241 (7%)	2788 (8%)	1832 (7%)	2141 (9%)	7500 (22%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	7414 (100%)	6223 (100%)	10183 (100%)	32013 (100%)	34847 (100%)	26170 (100%)	23791 (100%)	34091 (100%)

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B9: Claim duration – JSA unknown

	JSA Unknown			
	0-13 weeks	13-26 weeks	26-52 weeks	More than a year
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	55330 (50%)	15748 (48%)	6127 (23%)	1527 (31%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	3320 (3%)	984 (3%)	1066 (4%)	*
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	7746 (7%)	2297 (7%)	5328 (20%)	1035 (21%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	3320 (3%)	656 (2%)	799 (3%)	0 (0%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	1107 (1%)	1312 (4%)	799 (3%)	246 (5%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	9959 (9%)	4593 (14%)	5594 (21%)	641 (13%)
Temporary break from claim	9959 (9%)	2297 (7%)	2131 (8%)	591 (12%)
Other	19919 (18%)	4921 (15%)	4795 (18%)	838 (17%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	<i>130189 (100%)</i>	<i>36052 (100%)</i>	<i>28041 (100%)</i>	<i>6009 (100%)</i>

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B10: Ethnicity – Lone Parents

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Not Stated
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	27092 (55%)	663 (58%)	494 (25%)	1634 (59%)	490 (49%)	318 (60%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	985 (2%)	*	59 (3%)	249 (9%)	*	*
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	5418 (11%)	103 (9%)	237 (12%)	222 (8%)	170 (17%)	*
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	493 (1%)	57 (5%)	*	*	*	*
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	10837 (22%)	194 (17%)	692 (35%)	332 (12%)	130 (13%)	58 (11%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	985 (2%)	*	119 (6%)	83 (3%)	*	*
Temporary break from claim	*	0 (0%)	*	*	0 (0%)	*
Other	3448 (7%)	57 (5%)	336 (17%)	194 (7%)	110 (11%)	69 (13%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	49259 (100%)	1143 (100%)	1977 (100%)	2769 (100%)	1000 (100%)	530 (100%)

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B11: Ethnicity – Sick and Disabled

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Not Stated
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	51994 (48%)	442 (40%)	2015 (36%)	502 (23%)	442 (40%)	399 (37%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	2166 (2%)	*	56 (1%)	65 (3%)	*	0 (0%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	22747 (21%)	354 (32%)	1455 (26%)	939 (43%)	243 (22%)	140 (13%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	2166 (2%)	*	112 (2%)	*	*	*
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	3250 (3%)	*	224 (4%)	*	*	0 (0%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	11915 (11%)	166 (15%)	728 (13%)	218 (10%)	88 (8%)	108 (10%)
Temporary break from claim	1083 (1%)	*	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	*
Other	12998 (12%)	55 (5%)	1008 (18%)	393 (18%)	221 (20%)	399 (37%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	<i>108321 (100%)</i>	<i>1105 (100%)</i>	<i>5598 (100%)</i>	<i>2183 (100%)</i>	<i>1106 (100%)</i>	<i>1078 (100%)</i>

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

Table B12: Ethnicity – JSA Unknown

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other	Not Stated
Returned to/started working 16 hours or more	68986 (45%)	827 (51%)	4181 (49%)	2266 (46%)	776 (51%)	346 (32%)
Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more	4599 (3%)	65 (4%)	341 (4%)	641 (13%)	*	0 (0%)
Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work	13797 (9%)	195 (12%)	427 (5%)	246 (5%)	122 (8%)	173 (16%)
Returned to/started working less than 16 hours	3066 (2%)	0 (0%)	341 (4%)	246 (5%)	*	0 (0%)
Partner status changed/Started living with partner/Partner started claiming on their behalf	4599 (3%)	0 (0%)	256 (3%)	*	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped	16863 (11%)	243 (15%)	1365 (16%)	443 (9%)	167 (11%)	65 (6%)
Temporary break from claim	13797 (9%)	0 (0%)	341 (4%)	394 (8%)	183 (12%)	0 (0%)
Other	27594 (18%)	292 (18%)	1280 (15%)	641 (13%)	198 (13%)	498 (46%)
<i>Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1</i>	<i>153302 (100%)</i>	<i>1622 (100%)</i>	<i>8532 (100%)</i>	<i>4927 (100%)</i>	<i>1522 (100%)</i>	<i>1082 (100%)</i>

Note: for statistical validity reasons, an asterisk (*) is used where population estimates are less than 50, although zeros (0) are still reported. This means that the sum of the column values and percentages may not total the base values and percentages.

