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Summary

Background and method

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

This research aims to provide data on the destinations of working age benefit leavers and is a repeat of the 2003 Destinations Survey. In order to increase the likelihood of contacting respondents, interviews were conducted both via the telephone and face-to-face. Telephone data were collected using CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing). Paper questionnaires were filled in by interviewers during face-to-face interviews.

There were three stages of fieldwork:
- telephone interviews – those with a complete telephone number;
- 1st issue face-to-face interviews – those without a complete telephone number;
- 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 benefit between 1 February and 14 May 2004. A total of 17,166 interviews were achieved between June and October 2004.

Destinations

National picture

The national findings given below are for the period 1 February to 14 May 2004.

The findings include destinations for benefit leavers from the lone parents, sick and disabled, Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) unknown destination (all taken from the
survey findings) and JSA known destination (taken from administrative systems) groups – see the introduction section for a definition of these groups.

Approximately 827,000 people left either Income Support (IS), Incapacity Benefit (IB) or JSA during the time period: 116,000 sick and disabled leavers, 56,000 lone parent leavers, 127,000 JSA unknown destination leavers and 528,000 JSA known destination leavers.

**Figure 1  National destinations – IS/IB/JSA**

Figure 1 shows the main destinations of the leavers from IS, IB and JSA during February to mid-May 2004. Most leavers were from JSA (79 per cent), therefore JSA destinations account for the majority of the national picture.

Breaking down the national finding of 62 per cent entering work of 16 hours or more shows that 50 per cent (58,000 total off flow) of sick/disabled, 55 per cent (31,000 total off flow) of lone parents, 50 per cent (64,000 total off flow) of JSA unknown and 68 per cent (359,000 total off flow) of JSA known leavers entered work of 16 hours or more.

Breaking down the national findings of 11 per cent moving onto another benefit shows that 19 per cent (22,000 total off flow) of sick/disabled, nine per cent (5,000 total off flow) of lone parents, eight per cent (10,000 total off flow) of JSA unknown and 11 per cent (58,000 total off flow) of JSA known leavers moved onto another benefit.
Breaking down the national findings of eight per cent entering full-time education/training shows that two per cent (2,000 total off flow) of sick/disabled, two per cent (1,000 total off flow) of lone parents, six per cent (8,000 total off flow) of JSA unknown and 11 per cent (58,000 total off flow) of JSA known leavers entering full-time education.

All results are consistent with the 2003 Destinations Survey.

**Sick and disabled leavers**

**Figure 2  Sick/disabled clients**

Half (50 per cent) of the sick/disabled clients stopped claiming benefit to move into work of 16 hours or more a week. This is higher than the proportion of sick and disabled leavers who were surveyed in the 2003 survey (three percentage points higher). Of the sick and disabled leavers who were claiming IS with a disability premium, the figure leaving to enter work of 16 hours or more was lower (26 per cent). A fifth of the sick and disabled sample moved onto other benefits, the highest of all client groups.

Numbers moving into work of 16 hours or more were highest among those with a shorter claim (67 per cent of those claiming for less than 13 weeks, compared to 40 per cent of those whose claim lasted for a year or more). Men were more likely than women to have returned to full-time work (53 per cent and 43 per cent respectively) and clients aged 40 – 54 the most likely age group. Sick and Disabled Asian
respondents were less likely than other ethnic groups to have moved into work of 16 hours or more.

The number who stopped claiming benefit because they failed the medical assessment was higher among longer-term claimants (nine per cent compared to seven per cent of all sick and disabled leavers).

Of sick/disabled clients who had moved into work of 16 hours or more, 71 per cent confirmed they were also working at least 16 hours a week immediately before their claim. Half of these had been working in the same job before and after their claim, with men more likely to have returned to the same job than women (53 per cent compared to 42 per cent).

The majority of sick/disabled clients whose destination was work of 16 hours or more per week were working 30 hours or more (67 per cent). Self-employed work was considerably more common among sick/disabled clients than other groups, specifically those claiming IB only (25 per cent); it was also more prevalent among men rather than women (this is reflected across all client groups). Self-employed work was also more common amongst sick/disabled claimants with shorter claims.

Of the client groups, sick/disabled clients showed the highest hourly pay when they first started work, and it tended to be higher among the self-employed. Among sick/disabled clients, those going back into the same job as before their claim were likely to have a higher pay; more than a third of sick/disabled clients returning to the same job had a wage of £7 per hour or more.

Note, the findings for the sick and disabled client group are different to previous research conducted in the mid 1990s. 52 per cent of IB claimants flowed into work of 16 hours or more – which is comparable to the finding of 49 per cent in last year’s 2003 Destinations Survey. This is significantly higher than the statistics from a study of IB leavers (i.e. 1996 ‘Leaving Incapacity Benefit’ survey) which reported that a third left benefit to enter/return to work of 16 hours or more. However, the sampling methodology and time periods for which the two survey’s were carried out were so different that it is impossible to compare the two and draw any conclusions on whether there have been improvements over the last few years in the proportions entering work.
JSA unknown leavers

Figure 3  JSA leavers with an unknown destination

Half of the JSA unknown destination sample (50 per cent) finished their benefit claim and started full-time work (16 hours or more), compared to 45 per cent of 2003 destinations survey JSA unknown destination leavers. Men were more likely than women to have done so (52 per cent and 44 per cent respectively). JSA claimants whose claim was 26 weeks or more were less likely to have moved into work. 27 per cent of those who had claimed for 26 weeks or more had done so compared to 56 per cent of claimants who had claims for less than 26 weeks. Black and Asian clients were also less likely to move into work of 16 hours or more (34 per cent).

Less than one in ten JSA clients went on to claim another benefit. Of those who did, around a third went on to claim IS and 16 per cent IB. Although the majority of respondents in all client groups who moved onto another benefit were still claiming it at the time of the interview, JSA clients were the most likely to be doing so (91 per cent).

The JSA sample was the most likely to have had a temporary break in their claim (6 per cent). They were also the most likely to have returned to education or training, in particular 16 – 24 year olds. Movement into education or training of 16 hours or more was higher among Black respondents than other ethnic groups (21 per cent compared to six per cent of all JSA clients).
Of JSA clients who had moved into work of 16 hours or more per week, half confirmed they had been working 16 hours a week or more immediately before their claim. JSA clients who had moved into work when they stopped claiming benefit were the least likely of the client groups to have still been doing so at the time of the interview (71 per cent); the figure was higher (76 per cent) among those aged 25 or over. 77 per cent of JSA clients whose destination was work of 16 hours or more per week were working 30 hours a week or more.

Note, this survey (and the 2003 survey) showed that half of JSA unknown destination leavers are entering/returning to work of 16 hours or more; a finding that is both relevant and important when looking at JSA destinations as a whole. The above figure is however lower than the proportion of recorded known JSA leavers with a ‘found work’ destination reported in the ‘Labour Market Trends’ articles, which is 68 per cent for this time period. This suggests that the proportion of JSA unknown destination leavers who start/return to work is not as high as the proportion of JSA known destination leavers moving into work.

**Lone parents**

**Figure 4** Lone parents

Lone parents had the highest proportion of clients going into work of 16 hours or more (55 per cent). This compares to 54 per cent of lone parents who entered or returned to work of 16 hours or more in the 2003 destinations survey.
The number moving into work of 16 hours or more was highest among those with a short claim (less than 13 weeks) – 63 per cent compared to 55 per cent of leavers who had been claiming for more than a year. Asian respondents were less likely than other ethnic groups to have moved into work.

In terms of movement onto another benefit, the percentage increased with age, while more men than women had moved onto another benefit (21 per cent compared to eight per cent). Unlike the other client groups, claim duration did not affect the numbers of lone parents who had moved onto another benefit. Two-thirds of those who moved onto another benefit moved onto JSA.

Almost a quarter stopped receiving benefit due to changes relating to their partner (mainly they began living with a partner); this was most common among 16 – 24 year olds; 16 per cent of female lone parents stopped claiming as they began living with a partner, compared with seven per cent of men.

Black lone parents were more likely than other ethnic groups to have moved into full-time education or training (10 per cent compared to two per cent of all lone parents).

Lone parents who had moved into work were the least likely to have also been working 16 hours or more per week immediately before their benefit claim (37 per cent).

Among those whose destination was work of 16 hours or more per week, work of 30 hours or more was less common among lone parents than other client groups (29 per cent worked 30 hours or more a week). Self-employed lone parents tended to work longer hours than employees. Almost all lone parents left to become employees, whilst just five per cent became self-employed. Self-employed lone parents were likely to be earning less than employees (59 per cent earning less than £4.20 per hour compared to 43 per cent of employees).
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 and is a repeat of the 2003 Destinations survey published on the DWP Internet site. At present, information on destinations is collected for Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) recipients, but not for other benefit leavers. It is planned that this information will be collected administratively from 2005.

The aim of this research is therefore to provide the equivalent information from survey data collection for 2004, following the survey in 2003.

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 the 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 from 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), Incapacity Benefit (IB) or JSA with work and unknown destinations between 1 February and 14 May 2004.

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 per cent of interviews by telephone and the remainder face-to-face. Based on the response rates achieved in the 2003 survey, 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 first by client type, and then within client type they were sorted by postcode. The client type classification was based on three client groups: lone parents, sick/disabled and JSA with unknown destination (a definition of the client groups is shown below in Section 1.4). Separate samples were also identified to boost the numbers of clients in IB Pathways to work areas and Jobcentre Plus areas.
- 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, where 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 2\textsuperscript{nd} issue face-to-face fieldwork.

1.4 Defining the client group

Client groups are defined as:

- Sick and disabled (IS claimants with a disability premium and IB claimants).
- Lone parents (IS claimants with dependent children and no partner).
- JSA unknown destinations (JSA claimants with destination code \textit{W} – other reason, \textit{F} – unknown reason, \textit{H} – failed to attend, \textit{A} – ceased claiming or blank/missing codes).

\textbf{Note 1}: For the IB and IS (i.e. sick/disabled and lone parent client group) populations, off flow population estimates do not include cases where:

- the IB case has a terminally ill code;
- someone on both IS and IB have only left one benefit; and
- the claimant had died (verified through the DWP’s Departmental Central Index).

\textbf{Note 2}: 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.

1.5 Fieldwork

In total, 17,166 interviews were achieved between 16 June and 6 October 2004, from a total of 38,101 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 17,166 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. Three quarters (74 per cent) of interviews were conducted over the telephone, with the remaining 26 per cent 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batch</th>
<th>Telephone Interviews</th>
<th>Face-to-face Interviews</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number per cent</td>
<td>number per cent</td>
<td>number per cent</td>
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<td>6,435 37</td>
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<td>8,601 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batch 2</td>
<td>6,317 37</td>
<td>2,248 13</td>
<td>8,565 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,752 74</td>
<td>4,414 26</td>
<td>17,166 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, within client group. 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 they first left benefit.

The average interview length was five minutes.
1.8 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.

1.9 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 17,000), it is based on a sample of rather than the total population of people leaving benefits. This means that all findings are subject to sampling tolerances. In the report, differences are commented on only when they are statistically significant at the 95 per cent confidence level.

- Following on from this, as shown in Appendix A, full interviews were conducted with 45 per cent of sampled individuals. The most common reason for non-response was that the contact information was inaccurate or out of date (this applied to 24 per cent 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 64 per cent.

- The survey was based on people leaving benefit at a particular point in time (between 1 February and 14 May 2004). The circumstances of the individuals concerned, and reasons for leaving benefit, may be affected by the specific timing of the survey.

- Respondents were interviewed four to six 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 (i.e. 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 per cent or 101 per cent, 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

Following the confirmation of address details, the interview began by checking whether the respondent had finished a claim for the appropriate benefit in the month detailed in the sample database. As can be seen in Table 2.1, the details relating to the benefit claimed were correct for the majority of respondents (71 per cent). Among the remainder, 13 per cent had finished a claim for the benefit but in a different month, and three per cent had finished a claim at that time but the benefit was incorrect.

As in the 2003 survey, the lowest proportion to have finished a claim for the stated benefit at the stated time was among the sick/disabled group (65 per cent). Breaking this down by benefit type, the number was higher among those who had been claiming Income Support (IS) only (73 per cent). The highest proportion of those who had finished claims at the given time was lone parents (77 per cent). Sick/disabled clients claiming IS only were the most likely group to say they had not finished their claim and had continued to receive the benefit (15 per cent).

Considering the data for this question by gender and age, some variations can be seen. Among the sick/disabled groups men were more likely than women to have finished the benefit at the specified time (68 compared to 60 per cent). Women within this group were also more likely to say they have never received the benefit (ten per cent compared to five per cent of men). Looking at Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) claimants, as age increased there was a decrease in the percentage of those finishing claims at the expected time: for example, 78 per cent of under 25s compared with 61 per cent of clients aged 50 or more. Similarly, the proportion of the JSA sample saying they had never received the stated benefit went up with age: four per cent of under 25 year olds compared to 26 per cent of those aged 50 or more.

Comparing figures with the 2003 data, some differences can be noted. Generally, the numbers stating they had finished a claim for the benefit from the sample database at the specified time were slightly lower this year. It was only among sick/disabled clients claiming only IS that the figure rose, from 67 per cent in 2003 to almost three quarters (73 per cent) in 2004.
Since the 2003 survey, a new code has been added to the response list to capture those who had finished claiming at the specified date, but who said the benefit itself was wrong. This could explain the slight decrease in those answering ‘Yes, finished claim at that time’. The proportion who said they were still receiving the benefit or had never received the benefit was comparable with the 2003 survey.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS and IB per cent</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS only per cent</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IB only per cent</th>
<th>Lone Parent IS only per cent</th>
<th>JSA unknown per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, finished claim at that time</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished claim but month is wrong</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished claim but benefit wrong</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not finish claim: still receiving this benefit</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have never received this benefit</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All respondents 7,789 415 7,374 7,829 1,548*

At the next question, respondents who had not finished the claim and were still receiving the benefit were asked to confirm which benefit(s) they were still receiving. As can be seen in Table 2.2, in most cases the benefit given matched the sample information.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS and IB per cent</th>
<th>Lone Parent per cent</th>
<th>JSA unknown per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobseeker’s Allowance</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All still claiming benefit at Q1 585 457 122*

Note 1: Multiple responses are possible; therefore the column figures do not add up to 100 per cent.

Note 2: Figures are not split for the sick/disabled clients because of the small number of respondents.
Question 3 asked those who said they were claiming a different benefit to that detailed in the sample information whether they were claiming the benefit in the sample during the specified month. Small base sizes disallow analysis by client group but it can be noted that of the 148 respondents, 53 per cent said yes, 40 per cent said no and seven per cent didn’t know.

In the 2003 survey, respondents were asked for the date at which their benefit finished if the date from the sample database was incorrect. This time the question was removed, as it was found that the majority of respondents answering in 2003 had finished their claim within a month of the date drawn from the sample database. Consequently, the question was felt to be redundant.
3 Destination on leaving benefit

As in the 2003 survey, respondents were read the three main benefit destinations (as shown in the top three answers in Table 3.1) and asked which best described the reason they stopped receiving benefit (Question 6). This was asked of all respondents who had confirmed they had finished a claim (regardless of whether or not the month or benefit was correct) to find out what they had gone on to do.

Also in Table 3.1 are the answers given to Question 7, which was asked only of people who answered that none of the three main destinations applied to them at Question 6; it provided further options 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 6 (i.e. the proportion of respondents who finished a claim).

Looking at the destination of benefit leavers, around half of all leavers returned to or started work of 16 hours a week or more once their claim had ended. Figures were similar among the Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) (50 per cent), lone parent (55 per cent) and sick/disabled groups (50 per cent), although sick/disabled clients claiming only Income Support (IS) with a disability premium dropped to 26 per cent. Looking further at this group we can see that a third moved from IS onto a different benefit for people out of work. This represents the largest proportion of all client groups. Although a fifth went back onto IS (e.g. as a lone parent), the rest were split evenly moving onto JSA, Incapacity Benefit (IB) and ‘other benefit’. Looking at the sick/disabled group as a whole, 19 per cent finished their claim to move on to another type of benefit. Among lone parent and JSA groups, the figures were eight per cent and nine per cent respectively. Many lone parents (23 per cent) stopped receiving benefits due to changes relating to their partner (mainly that they began living with a partner). This compares to only one per cent of the JSA and sick/disabled groups.
Very few people in each client group finished their claim to return to education or training (three per cent overall), although JSA clients were the most likely to have done so (six per cent). The JSA sample was also the most likely to have had a temporary break/problem with their claim (six per cent compared to three per cent overall). JSA and sick/disabled clients claiming only IS had the highest number of leavers told they were no longer eligible for benefit (ten and 11 per cent respectively). Four per cent of those in the sick/disabled group claiming only IS retired, compared with one per cent or less of other client groups.

In the 2004 survey, an additional code ‘failed medical assessment’ was added to the list of reasons. This was only relevant to IB claimants, among whom seven per cent stated it was the basis for ending their benefit claim. It is however worth mentioning that not all IB claimants who failed the personal capabilities or medical assessment would have been aware of this as they may not have been told by their adviser, therefore they may still fall into the ‘no longer eligible/benefit stopped’ category.

Comparing results from the 2003 survey, findings are generally very similar. The proportion of JSA clients moving into work of 16 hours or more went up from 45 per cent to 50 per cent, while the number for sick/disabled clients claiming only IS also increased from 49 per cent to 52 per cent. No major differences can be noted among lone parents. In the sick/disabled group, the proportion of retired respondents decreased among clients leaving IS with a disability premium, and increased among those leaving IB in the 2004 survey. Among lone parents and sick/disabled clients the number who had a temporary break in their claim remains unchanged from 2003 although figures for JSA clients dropped from nine per cent to six per cent.
Table 3.1  Questions 6 and 7 – Why stopped receiving benefit, by client/benefit group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Sick and disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick and disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick and disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parents (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training/education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/ partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1*
### Table 3.2 Differences between 2003 and 2004 data as to why stopped receiving benefit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Positive figure denotes increase from 2003 to 2004)</th>
<th>Sick and disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick and disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick and disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parents (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training/education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>+3</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/Partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>+4</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1

| | 6,636 | 341 | 6,295 | 7,245 | 1,301 |

As was flagged up in the 2003 report and will be discussed later in Chapter 4, a number of respondents who said they had started work of 16 hours or more per week at Question 6 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 a slight adjustment to the number of people whose destination was work of 16 hours or more\(^1\). Although differences were not as great as in 2003, figures would still be

\(^1\) 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.
slightly affected. Specifically, this would not change the proportion of sick/disabled clients starting work of more than 16 hours per week, but figures for lone parents would be 54 per cent (rather than 55 per cent) and for JSA and sick/disabled clients 48 per cent (rather than 50 per cent). The respondents removed from these totals would then shift to the category ‘returned to/started working less than 16 hours per week’ at Question 7.

3.1 Analysis by gender

When comparing answers within client group by gender, some variations can be seen. Men tended to be more likely than women to return to full-time work: 43 per cent of women and 53 per cent of men in the sick/disabled group, 44 per cent of women and 52 per cent of men in the JSA group. The exception was the lone parent group, where there was no significant difference. These results mirror those from the 2003 survey.

The lone parents were again the exception in terms of moving onto other benefits. In the sick/disabled and JSA samples no differences were noted by gender, but 21 per cent of male lone parents gave this as a reason compared with eight per cent of women. Comparing differences in partner status, women were more likely to have stopped claiming because they began living with a partner (eight per cent of women and eight per cent of men across all client groups) or had a change in partner status. This is particularly true among lone parents (16 per cent of women but seven per cent of men).
Table 3.3 Questions 6 and 7 – Gender by client group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Lone parent</th>
<th>Sick and disabled</th>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1
6,700 508 2,447 4,188 399 902

3.2 Analysis by age

Breaking the figures down by age, as was noted in the 2003 survey, 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. For lone parents, the figure was lower than average among those aged under 25 (48 per cent) and those aged 50 or over (42 per cent), whereas for sick/disabled groups those aged 40 – 54 were most likely to have started full-time work (56 per cent). Among JSA clients, figures start to decrease among those aged 50 and over (30 per cent).

A quarter (26 per cent) of sick/disabled clients aged 16 – 29 moved onto another benefit for people out of work. Specifically this includes 18 per cent onto JSA, four per cent onto IB and three per cent who moved onto IS. By contrast, the number of lone parents who moved onto another benefit increases with age, in particular among those aged 35 and over.
The proportion of sick and disabled clients failing the medical assessment was highest among the 35-39 year age bracket and lowest among younger clients aged 16 – 34.

Focusing on lone parents, differences can also be noted for those who began living with a partner: 22 per cent of 16-24 year olds, compared with 11 per cent of 30-34 year olds. The figure decreases further among the older age groups.

**Table 3.4 Questions 6 and 7 – Sick and disabled by age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started training less than 16 hours</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1*  
852  546  626  722  797  778  912  1,403
### Table 3.5 Questions 6 and 7 – JSA unknown by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
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</thead>
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<td>53</td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
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<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started training less than 16 hours</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Retired</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Base:** Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1 642 147 125 100 105 57 56 69
### Table 3.6 Questions 6 and 7 – Lone parents by age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
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<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1*

1,265 1,157 1,440 1,475 1,084 514 228 82

### 3.3 Analysis by ethnicity

In terms of ethnicity, there were differences in the number of Black and Asian respondents moving into work of 16 hours or more per week. In the sick/disabled group, 30 per cent of Asian respondents returned to/started work, when comparing to all clients moving into work. In the lone parent sample, 38 per cent of Asian respondents left benefit to return to/start work, compared with 55 per cent of all lone parents. In the JSA sample of Black and Asian clients, 34 per cent returned to work compared with half of all JSA clients.
Black respondents in the sick/disabled group were more likely to have started education or training of 16 hours or more (seven per cent compared to two per cent of all sick/disabled). The same applied to Black lone parents moving into full-time education (ten per cent compared to two per cent of all lone parents) and Black JSA respondents (21 per cent compared to six per cent of all JSA respondents). Also in the JSA sample, 51 per cent of Asian respondents said they finished claiming benefits for none of the main three destinations, as opposed to 33 per cent overall. Comparing these figures with the 2003 survey, the same significant difference can be noted.

### Table 3.7  Questions 6 and 7 – Sick and disabled by ethnic group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese/other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/Partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Retired</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
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</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1 6,128 43 220 95 93 57*
Table 3.8  Questions 6 and 7 – JSA unknown by ethnic group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started training less than 16 hours</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/Partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1 1,077, 88, 64*

Note 1: Figures are not shown for groups where the number of respondents was very small (30 or less), i.e. ‘Chinese/other’ and ‘not stated’.
Table 3.9  Questions 6 and 7 – Lone parents by ethnic group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>66</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/ partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/ benefit stopped</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/ moved house</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1 6,364 132 226 375 93 55

3.4  Analysis by region

Some variations can be observed by government region. Sick/disabled benefit leavers from the South East represented the highest proportion returning to full-time work (63 per cent). London’s sick/disabled group contained the fewest: 35 per cent. Both figures were significantly different from the 50 per cent of all sick/disabled clients. JSA clients from the North East and London were the most likely of all respondents to have returned to full-time education or training of 16 hours or more: 13 per cent and 11 per cent compared to six per cent of all JSA clients. Lone parents in London were also above average in this respect, with six per cent starting full-time education or training compared to two per cent of all lone parents.
Differences can also be seen in London in terms of the number of sick/disabled clients moving onto other benefits: over a quarter (26 per cent) had done so compared to 19 per cent overall. A similar amount in Scotland (25 per cent of sick/disabled clients) had moved to a different benefit for people out of work.

Applicable only to the sick/disabled group, the number of those who left benefit because they failed the medical assessment was highest in the East Midlands (11 per cent). Looking at those who were told they were no longer eligible for the benefit/benefit stopped, JSA clients in the South East were above average (17 per cent, compared to 10 per cent overall).

As previously stated, lone parents are most likely to have had changes in their partner status or began living with a partner. By government region it can be noted that almost a quarter (23 per cent) of lone parents in Yorkshire and Humberside had begun living with a partner, a significant difference from the one in ten (10 per cent) in London.
### Table 3.10 Questions 6 and 7 – Sick/disabled by Government region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
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<tr>
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Continued
### Table 3.10  Continued

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<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
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<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
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<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
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*Base: Total who finished a claim at Q1*  

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<th>Yorks/Humb</th>
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<th>West Mids</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>London</th>
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<th>South West</th>
<th>Wales</th>
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</table>
Table 3.11  Questions 6 and 7 – JSA unknown by Government region

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<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
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<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/ partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
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<td>Began living with partner</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/ benefit stopped</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/ moved house</td>
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### Table 3.11  Continued

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<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
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<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
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Base: Total who finished a claim at Q1

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<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
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### Table 3.12  Questions 6 and 7 – Lone parents by Government region

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<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/ Partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>*</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
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</table>

* Base: Total who finished a claim at Q1

<table>
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<th>North East</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb</th>
<th>East Mids</th>
<th>West Mids</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>South East</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>Wales</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td>963</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>661</td>
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<td>768</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>699</td>
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</table>
3.5 Analysis by pathfinder office

In Pathfinder areas, lone parents leaving benefit due to their partner starting to claim, or a change in partner status, is higher than other sites: 11 per cent compared to seven per cent of all lone parents. The only difference among sick/disabled clients was that in Pathfinder areas, clients were more likely than those in Day 3 areas to have started work of 16 hours a week or more: 54 per cent compared to 46 per cent.

Among the JSA sample, no significant differences were apparent by office area in numbers who had moved into work. JSA clients from Day 2 offices were less likely to have moved into full-time education or training of 16 hours or more: two per cent compared to six per cent of all JSA clients.

Table 3.13 Questions 6 and 7 – Sick/disabled by Jobcentre Plus area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobcentre Plus areas</th>
<th>Pathfinder (per cent)</th>
<th>Day 2 (per cent)</th>
<th>Day 3 (per cent)</th>
<th>Elsewhere (per cent)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/Partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
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Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1

924 2,299 1,329 2,084
### Table 3.14 Questions 6 and 7 – JSA unknown by Jobcentre Plus area

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<th>Day 2 (per cent)</th>
<th>Day 3 (per cent)</th>
<th>Elsewhere (per cent)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
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<td>Returned to/started training less than 16 hours</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/Partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1* 79 275 365 582

### Table 3.15 Questions 6 and 7 – Lone parents by Jobcentre Plus area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jobcentre Plus areas</th>
<th>Pathfinder (per cent)</th>
<th>Day 2 (per cent)</th>
<th>Day 3 (per cent)</th>
<th>Elsewhere (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1* 738 2,522 1,597 2,388
3.6 Analysis by IB Pathways to work areas

IB Pathways to work are divided into Phase 1 areas and Phase 2 areas. Phase 1 areas were rolled out in late October 2003 and consist of Derbyshire and Bridgend, Rhondda, Cynon & Taf and Renfrewshire, Inverclyde, Argyll & Bute. Phase 2 areas were rolled out in April 2004 and consist of Somerset, Essex, East Lancashire and Gateshead & South Tyne.

56 per cent of leavers from the Pathways to work areas return to or start work of 16 hours or more compared to the national IB figure of 52 per cent.

Although there is a difference of four per cent between the national IB destinations results and the Pathways to work areas destinations results, this result is not statistically significant. However, it is encouraging to see a consistent movement into work of 16 hours or more (especially as there has been an increase in off flows in the Pathways to work areas).

Table 3.16 Questions 6 and 7 – IB Pathways to work areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination on leaving benefit</th>
<th>All IB Pathways 2004 (per cent)</th>
<th>Phase 1 (per cent)</th>
<th>Phase 2 (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1

| Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1 | 2127 | 923 | 1204 |
3.7 Analysis by length of claim

Looking at the sick/disabled sample by length of claim, significant differences can be noted. Firstly, the number moving into work of 16 hours or more decreases as the length of claim goes up. Two thirds of those claiming for less than 13 weeks moved into full-time work, dropping to four in ten among sick/disabled clients whose claim lasted a year or more. The same trend can be seen for those failing the medical assessment, where figures are higher among longterm sick/disabled claimants. Similarly, those with a short claim of 13 weeks or less were the least likely to have moved onto another benefit.

Among JSA unknown destination leavers, similar trends can be observed. 58 per cent of people claiming JSA for 13 weeks or less moved into work of 16 hours or more. This compares with 23 per cent of long term claimants (one year or more). Correspondingly, those with a shorter claim were less likely to have moved onto another benefit.

Looking at the lone parent sample by length of claim, the main difference is that those with a short claim (less than 13 weeks) were more likely to move into work of 16 hours per week or more (63 per cent); figures are then consistent for clients with a claim of 13 weeks or more.

In contrast to the other client groups, claim duration did not affect the numbers of lone parents who had moved onto another benefit; the other variation was the number who began living with a partner (six per cent of those with a claim of less than 13 weeks, rising to 17 per cent with a claim of 26 weeks or more).
Table 3.17  Questions 6 and 7 – Sick/disabled by claim duration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim duration</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1

776 1,818 1,787 2,255
Table 3.18  Questions 6 and 7 – JSA unknown by claim duration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim duration</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started training less than 16 hours</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed medical assessment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1

759 267 220 55
Table 3.19  Questions 6 and 7 – Lone parents by claim duration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim duration</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working 16 hours or more</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started full-time training or education 16 hours or more</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved onto another benefit for people who are out of work</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned to/started working less than 16 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner status changed/partner started claiming on their behalf</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Began living with partner</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went abroad/to prison/moved house</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary break from claim/problem with claim</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: Total population of leavers who finished a claim at Q1: 785, 880, 1,237, 4,343*

Note: Retired code has been removed as all figures less than one per cent.

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 3.20 shows that some named the same benefit that they had left (e.g. 25 per cent of JSA clients stated that the benefit they had moved onto was JSA). This suggests that these clients had in fact had a temporary break from claiming benefit without moving on to any other destination. This could have been for a number of reasons: for example, because they neglected to sign on, or because they left benefit for a job that did not materialise and began claiming JSA again immediately. The same was true in 2003 when 27 per cent of JSA claimants said the same. To check this, an additional question was added in the 2004 survey for those who had stopped claiming benefit but said they had started reclaiming the same benefit. Base figures are low, so breaking them down by client group could be misleading. However, of 158 respondents who answered this question, 58 per cent said they had a temporary break in their claim, while 33 per cent said they did not (the remainder did not know).
Around two thirds of lone parents and the sick/disabled group had moved onto JSA in this year’s survey (64 and 65 per cent respectively). This was the same as in 2003 for lone parents but represents a drop for sick/disabled clients from 2003, when 71 per cent had gone on to claim JSA. Among the JSA clients, 36 per cent moved onto IS, 16 per cent onto IB and 20 per cent onto other benefits, all of which bear close resemblance to results from the 2003 survey.

Comparing figures in the sick/disabled group by age band, under half (49 per cent) of those aged 55 or over had moved onto JSA, whereas in all the other age groups the proportion was larger, ranging from 63 per cent to 75 per cent (see Table C1a in the Appendices). The same differences were observed in 2003. Again, as in 2003, a number of respondents gave an answer of ‘other benefit’ and they were then asked to give details of this benefit. A variety of answers was given; including tax credits, maternity benefit and widows’ benefit although, as in the 2003 survey, the most common answer was state or private pension.

Table 3.20 Question 8 – Which benefit moved onto, if moved onto another benefit, by client/benefit group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobseeker’s Allowance</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carer’s Allowance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement Benefit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other benefit</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q6  
1,340 102 1,238 943 110

Note 1: Multiple responses are possible; therefore the column figures do not add up to 100 per cent.

For those who said earlier that they had moved onto another benefit, once the benefit had been established at Question 8, Question 9 asked whether they were still claiming this benefit. Most respondents said they were still receiving the same benefit at the time of interview; the figure was highest for JSA clients (91 per cent). This figure differs from 2003, where the sick/disabled sample were the most likely to be still receiving the new benefit. Figures for 2004 are shown in Table 3.21.
In all client groups no variations by sex occurred in this year’s survey, as can be seen in Table C1d in the Appendices. In the sick/disabled group in 2003, significantly more men said they were still on the new benefit (77 per cent of women and 82 per cent of men).

Table 3.21  Question 9 – Whether still receiving that benefit, if moved onto other benefit, by client/benefit group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q6

|                          | 1,140                               | 172                              | 968                              | 288                    | 438                    |
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. Note that all analysis in Chapter 4 is restricted to those clients whose destination was work of 16 hours or more per week.

A more detailed breakdown of the tables presented in this chapter can be found in Appendix C, tables C.2 onwards.

Firstly, the questionnaire clarified whether the respondent had also been working 16 hours or more per week immediately before their claim. Table 4.1 shows that this was the case for the majority of sick/disabled clients (71 per cent), and this applied in particular to those who claimed IB rather than IS (72 per cent compared with 60 per cent). Just over half of JSA clients with unknown destination (52 per cent) said that they were working 16 hours or more per week immediately before and after their claim, while the figure for lone parents was the lowest of the client groups (37 per cent).

Respondents with shorter benefit claims were most likely to have been working 16 hours or more immediately before and after their claim. In the sick/disabled client group, this applied to 83 per cent whose claim lasted less than 13 weeks, falling to 78 per cent among those whose claim lasted 13 – 26 weeks, 72 per cent with a claim of 26 – 52 weeks, and then 55 per cent among those with a claim lasting more than a year. Among lone parents, the proportion working 16 hours or more immediately before their claim is similar for those with a claim of less than 13 weeks and those with a claim of between 13 and 26 weeks (54 per cent and 56 per cent respectively), but the proportion then falls to 43 per cent among leavers with a claim lasting between 26 and 52 weeks, and then to 29 per cent among those with a claim lasting a year or more. Among JSA clients with an unknown destination, the main difference by claim duration was that those with a very short claim (less than 13 weeks) were most likely to have been in work of 16 hours or more immediately before their claim; the findings then level out for other JSA clients with an unknown destination.
In two client groups, men were more likely than women to have been working 16 hours or more immediately before their claim (73 per cent compared with 65 per cent in the sick/disabled client group, and 61 per cent compared with 35 per cent in the lone parent group). There are also variations by age, with younger clients less likely to have been working 16 hours or more immediately before their claim. In the sick/disabled group, the proportion is 61 per cent among those aged under 25, and 58 per cent among those aged 35 – 34; the figure is highest among those aged 55 or over (81 per cent). Among JSA clients with an unknown destination, the youngest age group is least likely to have been working 16 hours or more immediately before their claim (43 per cent of those aged under 25).

**Table 4.1 Question 11 – Whether working 16 hours or more per week immediately before claim**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/can’t remember</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,404 110 3,294 4,211 633*

Where clients had been working 16 hours or more per week immediately before and after their claim, they were asked whether this was the same job. Half of sick/disabled clients said that it was the same job (50 per cent), while this was lower for lone parents (18 per cent) and JSA clients with an unknown destination (16 per cent). Because of the smaller number of respondents answering this question, extensive sub-group analysis is not possible. However, within the sick/disabled group, there was a significant difference by claim duration: the proportion who said the job was the same was 72 per cent among those with a claim lasting less than 13 weeks, falling to 59 per cent with a claim of 13 – 26 weeks, 43 per cent with a claim of 26 – 52 weeks, and 29 per cent with a claim of a year or more. Also in the sick/disabled group, men were more likely than women to have returned to the same job (53 per cent compared with 42 per cent), and the figure was higher among those aged 55 or over than for other age groups (68 per cent). These same patterns were identified in the previous question, indicating that among sick/disabled clients whose destination was work, those with a short claim, men and older clients were more likely both to have been in work of 16 hours or more immediately before their claim, and to have returned to the same job.
Table 4.2  Question 13 – Whether returned to the same job as before claim

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/can’t remember</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 2,332 1,618 338

Note 1: Figures are not split between sick and disabled IS and IB, because of the small number of respondents.

The next questions were asked of all respondents who went into a job of 16 hours or more per week after leaving benefit (irrespective of whether they had worked before the claim). Table 4.3 shows whether the work after leaving benefit was as an employee or self-employed. Self-employed work is considerably more common among sick/disabled clients (24 per cent) than the other client groups: this applied to people who were on IB (25 per cent) rather than IS (14 per cent among sick/disabled clients claiming IS). However, this proportion of people on IB who were in self-employed work was not as high as in the 2003 survey (when the figure was 31 per cent).

Patterns by age and gender applied consistently across the client groups. Men were more likely than women to start self-employed work rather than work as an employee. This applied to 32 per cent of men in the sick/disabled client group (compared with seven per cent of women), 17 per cent of men in the lone parent group (compared with five per cent of women) and 14 per cent of men in the JSA with unknown destination group (compared with six per cent of women).

The sick/disabled client group showed the greatest variation by age, ranging from nine per cent of 16 – 24 year olds starting self-employed work, to 42 per cent of those aged 55 or over. Those aged under 30 were also less likely to have started self-employed work in the JSA unknown group (six per cent compared to 23 per cent of those aged 30 or more).

In the sick/disabled group, there was also a difference in terms of claim duration, self-employed work being more prevalent among those with short claims (ranging from 42 per cent with a claim of less than 13 weeks, to 12 per cent with a claim of a year or more).

The overall findings and sub-group patterns are very similar to those observed in the 2003 survey.
Table 4.3  Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by client/benefit group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,404 110 3,294 4,211 633

Table 4.4 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 4.4 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 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 per cent compared with 50 per cent), as shown in Table 4.5. As one might expect, work of fewer than 30 hours per week was more common for lone parents, only 29 per cent 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: 80 per cent compared with 65 per cent for the JSA group, 76 per cent compared with 44 per cent for sick/disabled clients, and 68 per cent compared with 26 per cent for lone parents.

The only significant variation by age was that, in the lone parent group, those aged 16-24 were less likely than average to work 30 hours or more per week (20 per cent).

Among lone parents, self-employed workers tended to work longer hours than employees (45 per cent worked 30 hours or more per week, compared with 28 per cent of employees). Differences were not significant in the other client groups. In the sick/disabled group, clients with short claims were more likely to work 30 hours or more (73 per cent with a claim of less than 13 weeks, falling to 59 per cent with a claim lasting a year or more).

Once again, figures and sub-group variations correspond closely to the 2003 findings.
Table 4.4  Question 15 – Hours worked per week, by client/benefit group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours per week</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,381 109 3,272 4,180 624

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 16 and 17 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 4.5), although a proportion of respondents were unable to give a figure.

The figures shown are for hourly pay. The sick/disabled group shows the highest hourly pay: 24 per cent of those able to give a figure said they were earning a take-home pay of £7 per hour or more, a higher proportion than for the other client groups. In particular, within the sick/disabled group, it is the clients who were receiving IB that were higher than average (25 per cent of these clients were receiving £7 or more per hour, compared with 15 per cent of sick/disabled clients on IS). The proportion of lone parents who were receiving £7 or more per hour was 17 per cent, and among JSA claimants with an unknown destination it was 19 per cent; again, these figures are restricted to respondents who were able to give a figure.

For sick/disabled clients, the hourly pay tended to be higher for the self-employed than employees: 35 per cent of those able to give a figure were earning £7 or more per hour, compared with 22 per cent 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 (59 per cent earning less than £4.20 per hour compared with 43 per cent 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.

If respondents were returning to the same job that they were doing immediately before their claim, their pay was likely to be higher than average: 37 per cent of sick/disabled clients in this category returned to a wage of £7 or more per hour, as did 24 per cent in each of the JSA and lone parent groups.
The main pattern by gender is that women were more likely to fall into the lowest band: for example, 37 per cent of women in the sick/disabled client group earned less than £4.50 per hour, compared with 32 per cent of men (see Appendix C, Table C11). This reflects the results from the 2003 survey when 32 per cent of women in the sick/disabled client group earned less than £4.20 per hour, compared with 24 per cent of men.

In terms of age, those aged under 25 received lower than average pay in the sick and disabled sample: 11 per cent of 16 – 24 year olds earned £7 or more per hour, as did 12 per cent of the JSA group in this age band. Among lone parents, findings were similar across age groups. This is contrary to 2003 results where the middle age bands (aged 25 – 44) said they received higher pay than other lone parents. Numbers are too small to comment on any differences by ethnicity.

### Table 4.5  Question 16/17 – Usual take-home pay, by client/benefit group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Take-home pay per hour</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IS only (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/ disabled IB only (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 to up to £5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 to up to £7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,381 109 3,272 4,180 624

Note: £4.50 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, four to six months later. The proportion was lower for JSA clients with unknown destination (71 per cent) compared with other client groups.

In the sick/disabled sample, those in self-employed work were more likely than employees to still be working 16 hours or more per week (90 per cent compared with 84 per cent). It is also possible to analyse the sick/disabled sample in terms of claim duration: those with a short claim were more likely than average to have stayed in work of 16 hours per week or more (92 per cent whose claim lasted less than 13 weeks, compared with 81 per cent with a claim lasting a year or more).

The 16-24 age group was less likely than average to still be working 16 hours or more per week: 78 per cent of lone parents, 72 per cent of sick/disabled clients, and
67 per cent of JSA clients with unknown destinations. For the JSA unknown group, this has a major impact on the overall figure, because of the relatively young age profile of JSA clients. Among JSA clients with unknown destinations aged 25 or over, 76 per cent were still working 16 hours or more per week.

There were no significant differences by gender on this question.

**Table 4.6  Question 18 – Whether still working 16 hours or more per week, by client/benefit group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/</th>
<th>Sick/</th>
<th>Sick/</th>
<th>Lone</th>
<th>JSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disabled IS</td>
<td>disabled IS</td>
<td>disabled IB</td>
<td>parent</td>
<td>unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>IS and IB</td>
<td>only</td>
<td>only</td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not stated</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,404 110 3,294 4,211 633*

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 4.7 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 4.7  What respondents are doing now, if no longer working 16 hours or more per week (Question 19 but filtered to include only those who had left benefits to start work 16 hours or more per week at Question 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working 16 hours or more per week</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In training or education 16 hours or more per week</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claiming benefit</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Those no longer working 16 hours or more per week 444 606 178

Note 1: Figures are not 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 4.8 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 onto benefit. JSA clients generally moved back onto JSA (in 85 per cent of cases), while lone parents mostly moved back onto IS (89 per cent). Among those originally on IB, 51 per cent started receiving IB again. A third (31 per cent) of those in the sick/disabled sample moved onto JSA after stopping work.

Table 4.8  Question 20 – Which benefit receiving (if moved from work to benefits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled IS and IB (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone Parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobseeker’s Allowance</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carer’s Allowance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement Benefit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other benefit</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: Those who moved into work but are now receiving benefit 240 410 87

Note 1: Figures are not split between sick/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 per cent.
Appendix A
Response rates

Table A.1 shows the response rate figures for the survey as a whole. Full interviews were achieved at 45 per cent 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 64 per cent of the remaining cases. This compares to a response rate of 69% for the 2003 survey. Interviews are classified as ‘full interviews’ only if the interview has been completed.

Response figures were similar between the two fieldwork batches.
### Table A.1  Total field figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38,101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opt-outs</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact information inaccurate/out-of-date</td>
<td>8,998</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number/address incomplete/unobtainable</td>
<td>5,532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved – no new address available</td>
<td>3,466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>17,431</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Interviews</td>
<td>17,166</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete Interviews</td>
<td>265</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refusals</td>
<td>2,845</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact made but information about occupants refused</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal refusal</td>
<td>1,883</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy refusal</td>
<td>912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contacts</td>
<td>3,903</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with responsible adult</td>
<td>3,812</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No direct contact</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unsuccessful</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respondent died(^1)</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken appointment</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/incapacitated at home during survey</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away/in hospital during survey period</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gone to prison</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved abroad</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unproductive</td>
<td>364</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) 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 A.2 and A.3, even though a small number of these were reported to interviewers in the field.

Table A.2 shows response figures for the telephone survey only. Interviews were achieved at 42 per cent of cases, although a large proportion of the total (31 per cent) had inaccurate telephone numbers. Excluding these cases, interviews were achieved in 61 per cent of cases. A proportion of those with inaccurate telephone numbers, or where no contact had been made (3,379 cases) went forward into the face-to-face 2nd issue fieldwork.
Table A.2  Telephone field figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>30,150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact information inaccurate/out-of-date</td>
<td>9,401</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number/address incomplete/unobtainable</td>
<td>7,094</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved – no new address available</td>
<td>2,307</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interviews</strong></td>
<td>1,2998</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full interviews</td>
<td>1,2752</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete interviews</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refusals</strong></td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact made but information about occupants refused</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal refusal</td>
<td>1,744</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy refusal</td>
<td>854</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-contacts</strong></td>
<td>3,078</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with responsible adult</td>
<td>3,078</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No direct contact</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other unsuccessful</strong></td>
<td>2,075</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken appointment</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/incapacitated at home during survey</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away/in hospital during survey period</td>
<td>1,793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gone to prison</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved abroad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unproductive</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A.3 shows figures for face-to-face fieldwork, both the 1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} issues. A total of 5,097 cases were issued for the 1\textsuperscript{st} issue fieldwork, and 3,379 for the 2\textsuperscript{nd} issue fieldwork. Interviews were achieved at 52 per cent of cases overall. Excluding those where the address information was inaccurate, interviews were achieved among 64 per cent.
Table A.3  Face-to-face field figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,476</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact information inaccurate/out-of-date</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number/address incomplete/unobtainable</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved – no new address available</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviews</td>
<td>4,433</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full interviews</td>
<td>4,414</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete interviews</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refusals</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact made but information about occupants refused</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal refusal</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proxy refusal</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-contacts</td>
<td>1,529</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No contact made with responsible adult</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No direct contact</td>
<td>383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unsuccessful</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken appointment</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ill/incapacitated at home during survey</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away/in hospital during survey period</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate English</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gone to prison</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved abroad</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unproductive</td>
<td>363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Table A.1, interviews were achieved at 45 per cent of sampled cases overall. Table A.4 shows a breakdown by client group. 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 A.4  Percentage of full interviews in each sample type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Interviewed (per cent)</th>
<th>Adjusted response rate (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main sample</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick/disabled</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone parent</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSA unknown</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 B.1 Ethnic group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other White background</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed White and Black African</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed White and Asian</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Mixed background</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Asian background</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Black background</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All 7,789 7,829 1,548*
### Table B.2  Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All 7,789 7,829 1,548*

### Table B.3  Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 – 24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 – 29</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 – 34</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 – 39</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 – 44</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 – 49</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 – 54</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All 7,789 7,829 1,548*

### Table B.4  Benefit type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JSA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All 7,789 7,829 1,548*

Note: Those who are shown as ‘IS’ were on IS only (either with a lone parent or disability premium), but those on IB may have been on and left IS as well.
### Table B.5  Breakdown of interviews by data collection method: benefit type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Telephone interviews (number)</th>
<th>Face-to-face interviews (number)</th>
<th>Total (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSA with unknown destinations</td>
<td>899 (5)</td>
<td>649 (4)</td>
<td>1,548 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>5,293 (31)</td>
<td>2,081 (12)</td>
<td>7,374 (43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>6,560 (38)</td>
<td>1,684 (10)</td>
<td>8,244 (48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,752 (74)</td>
<td>4,414 (26)</td>
<td>17,166 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table B.6  Breakdown of interviews by data collection method: client group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Telephone interviews (number)</th>
<th>Face-to-face interviews (number)</th>
<th>Total (number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
<td>(per cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSA with unknown destinations</td>
<td>899 (5)</td>
<td>649 (4)</td>
<td>1,548 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick/disabled</td>
<td>5,544 (32)</td>
<td>2,245 (13)</td>
<td>7,789 (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone parents</td>
<td>6,309 (37)</td>
<td>1,520 (9)</td>
<td>7,829 (46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,752 (74)</td>
<td>4,414 (26)</td>
<td>17,166 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix C

**Additional tables of findings**

(Note on tables: ‘M’ denotes male and ‘F’ female)

**Table C.1a**  
*Question 8 – Which benefit moved onto, if moved onto another benefit, by client/benefit group – sick/disabled*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobseeker’s Allowance</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carer’s Allowance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement Benefit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other benefit</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q6*

| Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q6 | 229 | 122 | 87  | 117 | 123 | 135 | 121 | 208 |
### Table C.1b  Question 8 – Which benefit moved onto, if moved onto another benefit, by client/benefit group – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobseeker’s Allowance</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other benefit</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q6*  

Note: Carer’s Allowance and Bereavement Benefit have been removed as figures for these answers were less than one per cent.

### Table C.1c  Question 8 – Which benefit moved onto, if moved onto another benefit, by client/benefit group – Lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobseeker’s Allowance</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Support</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapacity Benefit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carer’s Allowance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereavement Benefit</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other benefit</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q6*  

Note: Don’t know code has been removed as all figures were zero.
### Table C.1d  Question 9 – Whether still receiving that benefit, if moved onto other benefit, by gender and client group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F  M</td>
<td>F  M</td>
<td>F  M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>81 74</td>
<td>79 79</td>
<td>97 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>19 26</td>
<td>19 18</td>
<td>3 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>*  *</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>* 0</td>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>0 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who moved onto another benefit at Q6 794 145 472 862 34 76*

### Table C.2  Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by gender and client group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F  M</td>
<td>F  M</td>
<td>F  M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>93 82</td>
<td>92 66</td>
<td>93 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>5 17</td>
<td>7 32</td>
<td>6 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>3 1</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>0  *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,918 263 1,148 2,249 173 457*

### Table C.3a  Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by age – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 678 684 895 914 632 285 99 21*
Table C.3b  Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by age – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week

Table C.3c  Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by age – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week

Table C.4a  Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by ethnic group – Lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week

Appendices – Additional tables of findings
### Table C.4b
**Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by ethnic group – sick/disabled**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,217 16 71 22 40 31*

### Table C.4c
**Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by ethnic group – JSA unknown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 539 14 31 25 40 6*
### Table C.5a

**Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by region – loan parents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan parents</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Midlands (per cent)</th>
<th>West Midlands (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week* 246 597 386 340 283 390 413 410 431 274 433

### Table C.5b

**Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by region – sick/disabled**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Midlands (per cent)</th>
<th>West Midlands (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week* 298 532 284 272 240 291 108 206 366 363 427
Table C.5c  
Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by region – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>86</td>
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<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  

28  81  62  35  69  61  80  60  47  34  71
### Table C.6a Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by claim duration – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  

506 509 701 2,492

### Table C6.b Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by claim duration – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  

526 1,122 807 842

### Table C.6c Question 14 – Whether worked as an employee or self-employed immediately after leaving benefit, by claim duration – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  

438 121 58 13
### Table C.7  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week by gender and client group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,890</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>170</td>
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### Table C.8a  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by age – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lone parents (per cent)</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
<th>672</th>
<th>676</th>
<th>890</th>
<th>909</th>
<th>628</th>
<th>282</th>
<th>99</th>
<th>21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 or more</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>672</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table C.8b  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by age – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
<th>373</th>
<th>247</th>
<th>328</th>
<th>367</th>
<th>440</th>
<th>420</th>
<th>516</th>
<th>686</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week

|                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|                  | 373 | 247 | 328 | 367 | 440 | 420 | 516 | 686 |
### Table C.8c  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by age – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
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</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  
322 72 69 45 48 28 24 14

### Table C.9a  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by ethnic group – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  
3,732 85 70 225 43 22

### Table C.9b  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by ethnic group – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>9</td>
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*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  
3,197 16 71 22 40 31
Table C.9c  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by ethnic group – JSA unknown

<table>
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<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
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*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*
Table C.10a  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by region – loan parents

<table>
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<th>Loan parents</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
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*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*

239 595 382 339 280 387 407 409 431 273 430

Table C.10b  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by region – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
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*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*

297 528 284 272 240 284 106 205 365 362 424
### Table C.10c Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by region – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Midlands (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
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<td>30 or more</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Base:** All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week

|                     | 27                     | 81                     | 62                     | 34                     | 68              | 60              | 80                     | 59                     | 46              | 34              | 69               |
**Table C.11a**  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by claim duration – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
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<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*


**Table C.11b**  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by claim duration – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*


**Table C.11c**  Question 15 – Number of hours worked per week, by claim duration – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 16 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 29 hours</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or more</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*
**Table C.12**  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by gender and client group

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>Lone parent (per cent)</th>
<th>Sick/disabled (per cent)</th>
<th>JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*

|                  | 3,918 | 263 | 1,148 | 2,249 | 173 | 457 |

**Table C.13a**  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by age – lone Parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
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</thead>
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<td>38</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*

|                  | 678   | 684   | 895   | 914   | 632   | 285   | 99    | 21    |
### Table C.13b  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by age – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
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<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>£7 or more</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  
374 250 331 368 443 424 520 687

### Table C.13c  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by age – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>16 – 24 (per cent)</th>
<th>25 – 29 (per cent)</th>
<th>30 – 34 (per cent)</th>
<th>35 – 39 (per cent)</th>
<th>40 – 44 (per cent)</th>
<th>45 – 49 (per cent)</th>
<th>50 – 54 (per cent)</th>
<th>55+ (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>41</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>23</td>
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*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  
327 73 69 45 49 28 24 15
### Table C.14a  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by ethnic group – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>£5 up to £7</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,757 86 72 228 43 22

### Table C.14b  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by ethnic group – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese /other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 3,217 16 71 22 40 31
### Table C.14c  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by ethnic group – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>White (per cent)</th>
<th>Mixed (per cent)</th>
<th>Asian (per cent)</th>
<th>Black (per cent)</th>
<th>Chinese/other (per cent)</th>
<th>Not stated (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 539 14 31 25 15 6*

### Table C.15a  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by region – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week 246 597 386 340 283 390 413 410 431 274 433*
### Table C.15b  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by region – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/ Humb (per cent)</th>
<th>East Mids (per cent)</th>
<th>West Midlands (per cent)</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>London (per cent)</th>
<th>South East (per cent)</th>
<th>South West (per cent)</th>
<th>Wales (per cent)</th>
<th>Scotland (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*
### Table C.15c  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by region – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>London JSA unknown (per cent)</th>
<th>North East (per cent)</th>
<th>North West (per cent)</th>
<th>Yorks/</th>
<th>East (per cent)</th>
<th>West (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  
Less than £4.50: 28, 81, 62, 35, 69, 61  
£4.50 up to £5: 8, 11, 8, 9  
£5 up to £7: 28, 24, 22, 25  
£7 or more: 14, 12, 15, 14  
Don’t know: 21, 14, 16, 14

### Table C.16a  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by claim duration – lone parents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lone parents</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*  
Less than £4.50: 506, 509, 701, 2,492
### Table C.16b  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by claim duration – sick/disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sick/disabled</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table C.16c  Question 16/17 – Usual take home pay, by claim duration – JSA unknown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JSA unknown</th>
<th>0 – 13 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>13 – 26 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>26 – 52 weeks (per cent)</th>
<th>More than a year (per cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than £4.50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£4.50 up to £5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£5 up to £7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£7 or more</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Base: All who left benefit to start work of 16 hours or more per week*

<p>| |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D
Questionnaire

Destinations of benefits leavers: questionnaire

ASK FOR NAMED RESPONDENT

Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is …. from BMRB Social Research.

We are doing a survey for the Department for Work and Pensions, part of which was previously known as the DSS, to find out a bit more about people who have recently been receiving benefits. This information will be used to help the Department understand the reasons why people leave benefits and what they do after they finish claiming. You may have received a letter from DWP about this recently asking if you were happy to take part in this research. I just have a few questions which will take around five minutes.

IF REFUSED

Qref: Can I just check, are you/is (NAME) currently in paid work?

Yes
No
Don’t know
Refused

Can I just check that you name is …. and your address is ……., is that correct?

PLEASE CHECK SPELLING OF NAME AND POSTCODE
Establishing they have left the benefit

Q1 (qclaim)  
We are talking to people who finished a claim for benefit in ... (MONTH). Can I just check that you did finish a claim for... (BEN-GRP) around that time.

DO NOT READ OUT

Yes, finished claim at that time – GO TO Q6/qfini

Finished claim but month is wrong - GO TO Q6/qfini

Finished claim but benefit is wrong – GO TO Q5/qben

Did not finish claim: still receiving this benefit – GO TO Q2/qstill

Have never received this benefit – INTERVIEWER, CHECK THIS IS DEFINITELY CORRECT AND GO TO Q22/qethn

IF STILL RECEIVING BENEFIT

Q2 (qstill)  
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)

IF THIS BENEFIT IS NOT (BEN-GRP)

Q3 (Qnotben) Can I check whether you were receiving (BEN-GRP) in (MONTH)?

Yes

No

IF NO at Q3

Q4 (qwhatbe) What benefit(s) were you receiving at that time?

Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA)

Income Support (IS)

Incapacity Benefit (IB)

Don’t know

Other (SPECIFY)

GO TO Q22

IF FINISHED CLAIM BUT BENEFIT IS WRONG
Q5 (qben) **Please can you tell me which benefit you stopped receiving in ....(MONTH)?**

DO NOT READ OUT. MULTICODE OK

Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA)
Income Support (IS)
Incapacity Benefit (IB)
Don’t know
Other (SPECIFY)
GO TO Q6

**Details on destination**

ASK ALL WHO FINISHED A CLAIM

Q6 (qfini) **Could you tell me which of the following best describe the reason you stopped receiving ..... (BEN-GRP) at that time.**

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

(Note – for ‘moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work’, do not include cases where a partner is/was claiming benefit on the respondent’s behalf; code this as ‘other’)

- Returned to or started work, of 16 hours or more per week – GO TO Q11/qbefore
- Returned to or started training or education, 16 hours or more per week – GO to Q22/qethn
- Moved on to another benefit for people who are out of work, not including retirement pension – GO TO Q8 & Q9/qmove & qrecei
- Other – GO TO Q7/qreason

IF OTHER AT Q6
Q7 (greason)  **Could you tell me the reason you stopped receiving ...(BEN-GRP)?**  PROBE FOR ACTIVITY/STATUS IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING BENEFIT

**DO NOT READ OUT**

- Returned/started work of less than 16 hours per week (or increased the hours I was working, although still less than 16)
- Returned/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 (e.g. started work/began earning more)
- Partner started claiming on respondent’s behalf
- Began living with a partner
- Failed the medical assessment (personal capabilities assessment) (IB LEAVERS ONLY)
- Told no longer eligible/benefit stopped
- Moved house
- Retired/Started receiving retirement pension or pension credit
- Went to prison
- Went abroad
- Problem with claim (e.g. with office renewing claim)
- Only temporary break from claim (e.g. did not sign on)
- Don’t know
- Other (TYPE IN RESPONSE)

GO TO Q22 / qethn

IF MOVED ONTO OTHER BENEFIT FOR PEOPLE OUT OF WORK at Q6/qfini

Q8 (qmove)  **Which benefit for people out of work did you move onto?**

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)

IF BENEFIT AT Q8 = (BEN-GRP)
Q9 (qtemp) You said you stopped claiming (BEN-GRP) in (MONTH) and started claiming (BEN-GRP) again. Did you have a temporary break in your claim for (BEN-GRP)?

Yes
No
GO TO Q10/qrecei
IF MOVED ONTO OTHER BENEFIT FOR PEOPLE OUT OF WORK at Q6/qfini
Q10 (qrecei) Can I check, are you still receiving…(BENEFIT AT Q8) now?
Yes - GO TO Q22/qethn
No - GO TO Q19/qdoing

Employment details
ASK Qs 11-18 IF STARTED FULL-TIME WORK AT Q6 / qfini

Q11 (qbefore) Immediately before your claim for (BEN-GRP) were you working 16 hours or more per week?

Yes
No
Don’t know/can’t remember
IF YES
Q12 (qbefore2) Were you working as an employee or self employed?

Employee
Self-employed
Don’t know
IF STARTED FULL-TIME WORK AT Q6/qfini
Q13 (qwork) When you FIRST started working after leaving …. (BEN-GRP), were you working as an employee or were you self-employed?

Employee
Self-employed
Don’t know
FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED YES AT Q11/qbefore ONLY
Q14 (qsame) Were you returning to the same job that you were in before your claim for (BEN-GRP)?

Yes
No

Q15 (qhours) When you FIRST started working after leaving.... (BENEFIT), how many hours a week did you work, excluding mealbreaks but including any paid overtime?

TYPE IN
QHOURS <16, PLEASE DOUBLE CHECK THIS FIGURE.

Q16 (qhmpay) 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 .............................
Don’t know
Refused
Ask ALL who gave PAY

Q17 (qtime) And what period of time does the pay you have given cover?

One hour
One day
One week
Two weeks
One calendar month
One year
Don’t know
Other (SPECIFY)

(Range check to be included for pay. If £5,000/year, or >50,000/year (or equivalent), check answer with respondent).

Q18 (qnow) Can I check, are you still working 16 hours or more per week?

Yes – Go to Q22/qethn
No – Go to Q19/qdoing
Don’t know

What are they doing now? Second destination.

IF NOT DOING THE SAME ACTIVITY (AT Q10 or Q18)
Q19 (qdoing)  **Which of the following best describes what you are doing now?**

READ OUT
In full-time work (16 hours or more per week) – GO TO Q22/qethn
In full-time training or education (16 hours or more per week) – GO TO Q22/qethn
Claiming benefit – GO TO Q20/qwhich
Other (TYPE IN RESPONSE) – GO TO Q22/qethn

IF CLAIMING BENEFIT AT Q19

Q20 (qwhich)  **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)
Other benefit(s) (TYPE IN RESPONSE)

IF BENEFIT AT Q20/qwhich = BENEFIT AT Q8/qmove

Q21 (qnonolong) You said you are receiving (BENEFIT AT Q20) now and you also stopped receiving (BENEFIT AT Q20) recently. Did you have a temporary break in your claim for (BENEFIT AT Q20)?

   Yes
   No

GO TO Q22.

ASK ALL
Q22 (qethn) 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 (Please describe)
Chinese
Any other (Please describe)

DO NOT READ OUT Prefer not to say

Q23 (qinfo) 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
CONFIRM NAME, ADDRESS, (INCLUDING POSTCODE) TEL NUMBER (FOR QUALITY
CONTROL PURPOSES, AND IN ORDER TO MAXIMISE OUR ABILITY TO LINK THE
DATA WITH ADMIN DATA FOR THOSE WHO CONSENT TO THIS)