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Coverage: Great Britain (unless otherwise stated)

Theme: People and Places

DWP QUARTERLY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

This Statistical Summary aims to give users a structured overview of the benefit National and Official Statistics published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Statistics are grouped by component area of DWP and, for each statistic; links are given for users to access more detailed information.

Key benefit statistics from 100% sources are available on an internet-based tabulation tool. A similar tabulation tool derived from 5% sample data is also available, however wherever possible 100% data should be used in preference to 5% estimates, as they are more accurate and form DWP's headline statistics. Statistics are also released via the NOMIS website and the Neighbourhood Statistics website.



All regular series are full National Statistics;

EXCEPT:

The working age inactive benefit early estimates are official statistics; [See: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/types-of-official-statistics>]

The early estimates for working-age inactive benefit client groups are released monthly and are designed to give indicative, timely information; they are not a substitute for the National Statistics. They will be replaced by the quarterly National Statistics covering the same period when they are published. The National Statistics are the finalised figures.

These statistics were released on 16 May 2012 according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority. Not all DWP National Statistics are covered by this release. Some statistics have their own first releases, but links to these are given throughout.

This summary also contains a 'Focus on...' section informing users of the release of Statistics on National Insurance Contributions and Qualifying Years and second tier Pension Provision for 2010/11.

Key Findings

- There were 5.8 million working age benefit claimants at November 2011. This is an increase of 93 thousand in the year to November 2011.
- Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) was introduced on 27th October 2008. There were around 858 thousand people claiming Employment and Support Allowance at the end of November 2011.
- The number of working age claimants of ESA and incapacity benefits totals 2.58 million in November 2011. This figure is 11 thousand less than November 2010.
- The number of lone parents claiming Income Support (IS) decreased by 67 thousand to 582 thousand in the year to November 2011.
- At February 2012, the total number of people claiming Housing Benefit was just over 5 million, with 5.92 million claiming Council Tax Benefit.



Issued by:
Information, Governance and Security Directorate
Department for Work and Pensions

Telephone:
Press Office: 0203 267 5144

Website:
www.dwp.gov.uk

Statistician:

Stuart Grant
Information, Governance and Security Directorate
Department for Work and Pensions
Room BP5201
Benton Park Road
Longbenton
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE98 1YX

Telephone: 0191 216 6263
Email:
stuart.grant@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

Next publication:

20th June 2012
(See Notes section)



- At November 2011, there were 12.7 million claimants of State Pension (SP), a rise of 109 thousand on a year earlier. Of these 39% were male and 61% female.
- At November 2011, there were 2.64 million claimants of Pension Credit (3.23 million including partners), a fall of 15 thousand on the previous quarter. Of these, 923 thousand claimed Guarantee Credit only, 1.13 million claimed Guarantee and Savings Credit, and 590 thousand were claiming Savings Credit only.
- At the end of March 2012, the total Child Support Agency (CSA) live and assessed caseload stood at 1.13 million cases, of which 72% were current scheme cases.
- At November 2011, there were 3.23 million recipients of Disability Living Allowance (DLA), 587 thousand recipients of Carer's Allowance (CA), and 1.60 million recipients of Attendance Allowance (AA).

Statistics on benefit flows show:

- There were 780 thousand new claims to Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits, 27 thousand new claims to Bereavement Benefit/Widows Benefit (BB/WB), 308 thousand to Income Support (IS) and 579 thousand new claims to State Pension (SP) in the year to November 2011.
- There were 842 thousand benefit exits for Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits, 34 thousand for Bereavement Benefit/Widows Benefit (BB/WB), 511 thousand for Income Support (IS) and 499 thousand benefit exits for State Pension (SP) in the year to November 2011.
- There were 197 thousand new claims to PC in the financial year 2010/2011.

[OFFICIAL STATISTICS]: Early estimates show

- At the end of March 2012, the working age Income Support lone parents (ISLP) early estimate was 575 thousand.
- At the end of March 2012, the Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits (ESA/IB) early estimate was 2.540 million.

If you have any comments or requests regarding this publication, please contact DWP via stats-consultation@dwp.gsi.gov.uk.



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Focus on... National Insurance Contributions and Qualifying Years and second tier Pension Provision for 2010/11.

This article looks at the Statistics being published for National Insurance Contributions and Qualifying Years and second tier Pension Provision.

Introduction

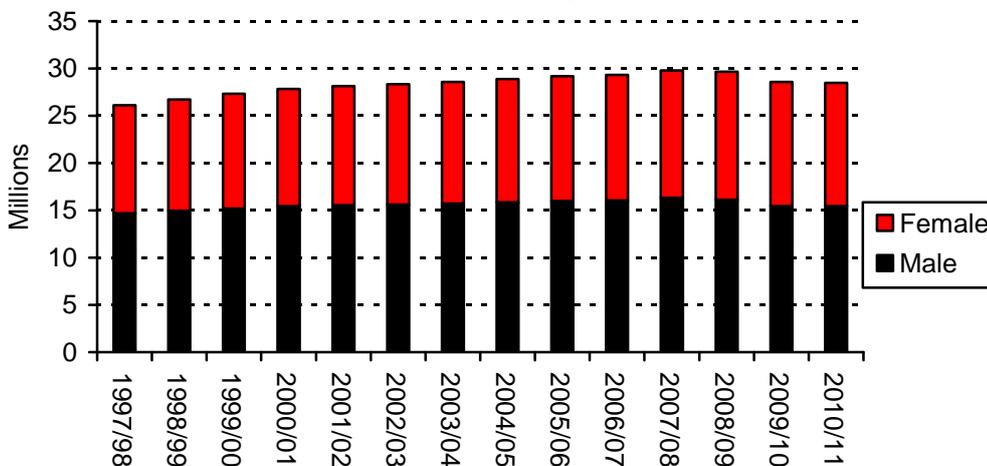
The Second Tier Pension Provision (STPP) and Contributions and Qualifying Years (C&QY) publication (http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=stpp_cq) was released in April. This is a copy of the statistical First Release.

This publication is based on analysis of National Insurance contributions using the Lifetime Labour Market Database (L2), which is created using a 1% sample taken from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS2). The sample is taken nine months after the end of the latest tax year to be analysed, to allow time for employers to make returns.

In some circumstances, contribution postings have a lengthy timeframe in which they can be paid and input onto the system. In order to capture the vast majority of postings, HMRC extract the data from NIRS nine months after the tax year has closed. To determine the amount of retrospection used, we look at providing an acceptable trade-off between quality and timeliness. The published numbers capture the vast majority of these retrospective entries to the computer systems but are classed as provisional for the most recent two tax years.

Contributions and Qualifying Years Key Findings

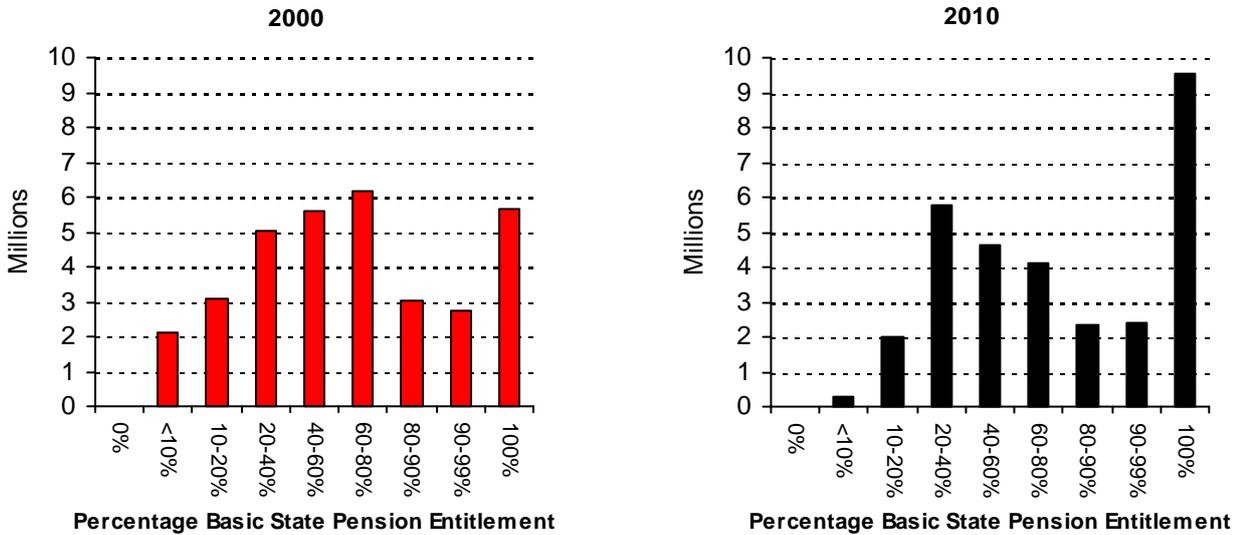
**People making National Insurance contributions by gender:
1997/98 - 2010/11**



In 2010/11 there were 28.5 million people making National Insurance contributions. As the 2010/11 tax year (and 2009/10) figure is provisional it is likely that the final numbers will be higher as additional returns are incorporated.

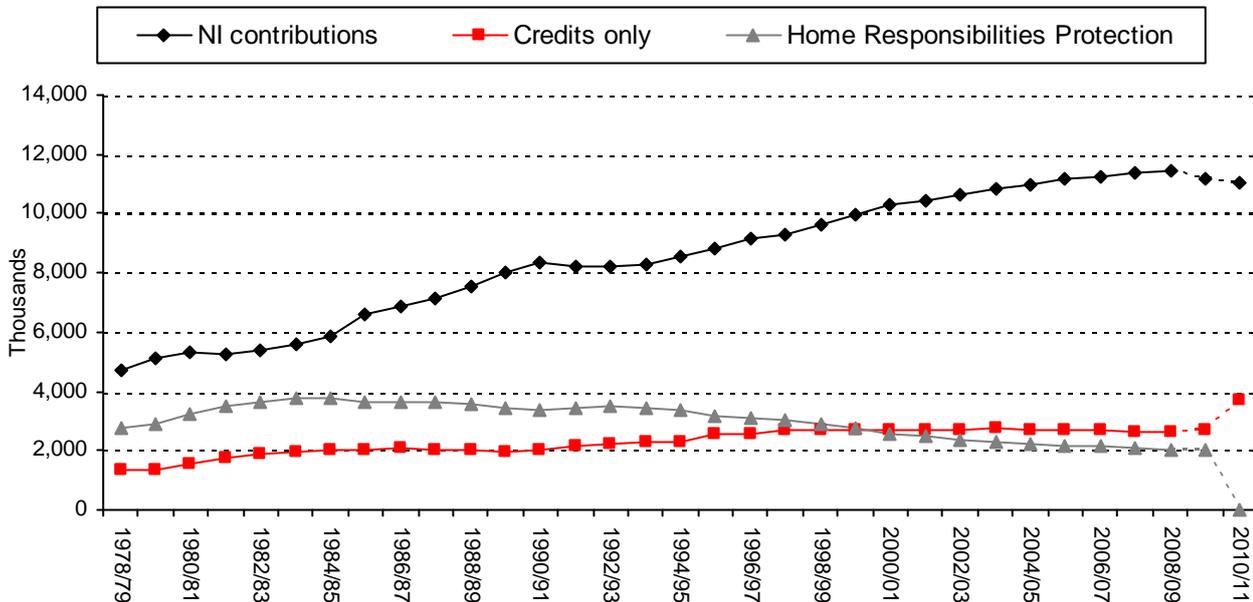
For non-provisional years the number of people accruing qualifying years toward State Pension has been stable and rising slowly throughout the series. However, there has been a slight fall in 2008/09. The Pension Reform Act 2007 has meant a substantial change in the proportion of basic State Pension people can expect to receive at State Pension age by reducing the number of qualifying years for a full State Pension from 39 for women and 44 for men to 30 for everyone retiring after April 2010. However, the Act also removed, from 2010/11 onwards, automatic credits for those having their 16th, 17th or 18th birthdays in the relevant tax year. This is seen in the numbers receiving a qualifying year in 2010/11 being lower than in previous years. This needs to be offset against the requirement for fewer qualifying years.

People under State Pension age with at least one qualifying year for Basic State Pension, by percentage entitlement: April 2000 and April 2010



The charts above show snapshots of all people who are under State Pension age in the relevant years, by the percentage of Basic State Pension already accrued (taking in to account retirement age and the Pension Reform Act 2007 changes). As each cohort contains a mixture of ages, the lower percentages tend to contain younger people who could not possibly have worked for long enough to accrue a full State Pension. However, the effect of Pension Reform Act 2007 can be clearly seen in the higher proportion of the 2010 cohort already having a full State Pension entitlement.

Number of women who have accrued a qualifying year for State Pension, by method of accrual: 1978/79 - 2010/11



The distribution of women accruing qualifying years for basic state pension has changed between 1978/79 and 2010/11. In 1978/79, 31% of females accrued qualifying years through being awarded Home Responsibilities Protection (HRP) for children up to the age of 16 <http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/forms/cf411-notes.pdf>. In the same year, the percentage of women accruing qualifying years through paying National Insurance (NI) contributions was approximately 54%.



From April 2010, HRP was replaced with parenting credits given to those in receipt of child benefit for children up to the age of 12. In 2010/11, 25% of women were awarded credits, compared to 75% of women accruing a qualifying year through paying NI contributions.

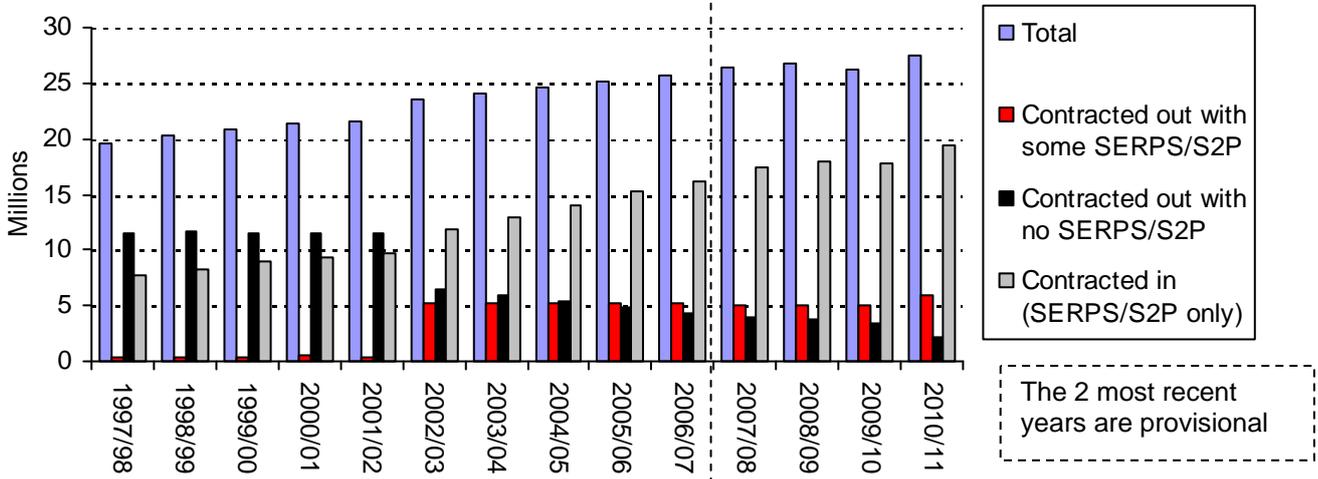
Second Tier Pension Provision key findings

Between 1978/79 and 2010/11, second tier cover rose from 17.7 million to 27.5 million. These increases have primarily been amongst women, with the exception of those contracting out through Stakeholders and Appropriate Personal Pensions where members are predominantly male. The introduction of State Second Pension (S2P) in April 2002 brought in more generous rules for low earners plus those who cannot work due to disability or caring responsibilities. Details can be found at:

http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Pensionsandretirementplanning/StatePension/AdditionalStatePension/DG_4017827?CID=PRP&PLA=url_mon&CRE=contracted_out_pensions. This has caused a step jump in second tier membership.

Please note that the “Contracted out with some SERPS/S2P” category relates to people who are contracted out (and therefore a member of an occupational pension scheme or a stakeholder/personal pension) but have accrued an amount of S2P/SERPS during that tax year.

People with Second Tier Pension Provision provision during the year, by Contracted Out/In status: 1997/98 - 2010/11



In April 2002, low to moderate earners began to accrue S2P whilst still members of their contracted out scheme. See the Notes section for details on the UK pension system.

Between 1997/98 and 2008/09 (the most recent non-provisional year) there had been a 27% fall in the number of people with some form of contracted out cover, 11.9 million in 1997/98 compared to 8.0 million in 2008/09. This reflects a long term trend of falling contracted out memberships. Provisional figures for 2009/10 indicate this trend is likely to continue. This move to State Second Pension is especially true of women as in 1978/79 under 2.4 million women were covered by State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (SERPS), however by 2008/09 11.8 million women were covered by the State Second Pension (S2P). There were 10.3 million people with some form of contracted out cover in 2010/11.

The number of people moving to the State Second Pension (S2P) has risen over time. 25.3 million people are covered under the S2P in 2010/11, up 10% on the 2009/10 figure of 23 million. 71% of people were covered principally through S2P in 2010/11 compared to 47% of people principally gaining cover through SERPS in 1997/98. At the same time 18% had cover principally through public sector schemes, 5% through private sector schemes and 5% through an APP or Stakeholder scheme



Due to the entitlement conditions for the State Second Pension, in 2010/11 an extra 5.2 million people gained cover from the rules for carers and long term sick or disabled compared to if SERPS arrangements were still in place. This has risen since 2009/10 due to additional cover being granted to those claiming Child Benefit and whose youngest child is 12 or under. More details on this change can be found at:

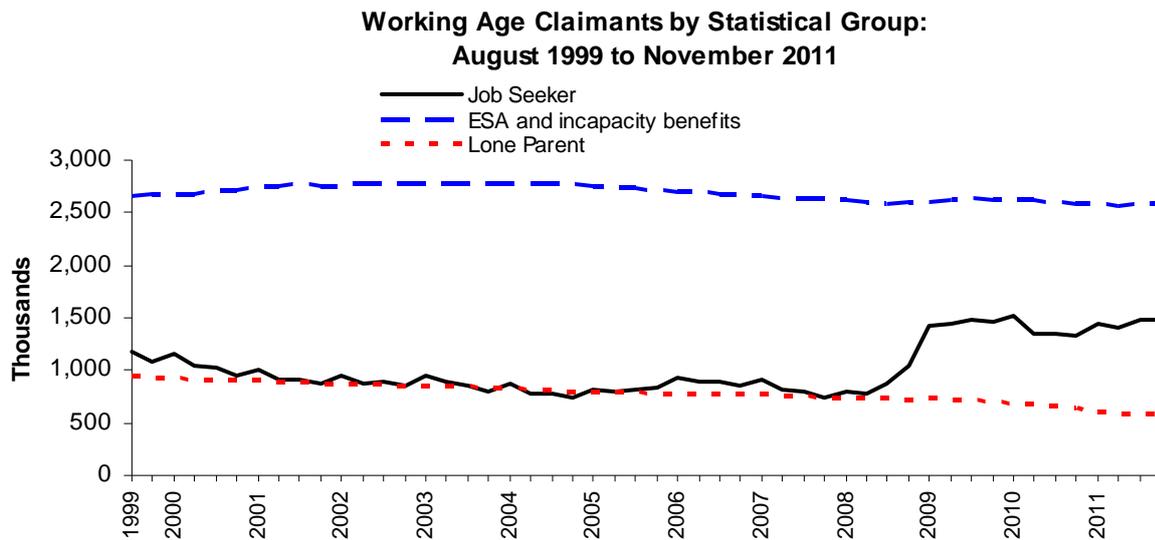
<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/childbenefit/start/claiming/protect-pension.htm#4>.

In addition to those having entitlement to S2P during periods when they cannot work, a further 6 million people in 2010/11 who were contracted out were potentially accruing some extra second tier entitlement under the new scheme. This brought the total number of new people who potentially accrued extra pension benefits under the S2P arrangements to 11.1 million in 2010/11.

1. Working Age

1.1 National Statistics: Working Age client group

Combines data collected for Jobseeker's Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Employment and Support Allowance, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Carer's Allowance, Widow's Benefit, Bereavement Allowance and Income Support for working age claimants (including Pension Credit for males under State Pension age).



The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2016 to November 2018. Under current legislation, State Pension age for men and women is planned to increase to: 66 between November 2018 and October 2020; 67 between 2034 and 2036; 68 between 2044 and 2046. The changes will introduce a small increase to the number of working age benefit recipients and a small reduction to the number of pension age recipients. There are also changes to the way users can analyse benefit recipients as a proportion of the working population. More information can be found at: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/espa.pdf>.

Between August 1999 and February 2008, the number of jobseekers in GB fell from 1.18 million to 807 thousand. However, rose to almost 1.53 million at February 2010. Since then, numbers have remained broadly steady and were 1.48 million in November 2011. The preferred source of JSA figures is the ONS claimant count measure (which is seasonally adjusted).

The lone parent caseload fell from 930 thousand to 582 thousand between November 1999 and November 2011.

The number of working age claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity benefits totals 2.58 million in November 2011. This shows a year-on-year decrease of 11 thousand.



Table 1.1 Working Age claimants by Statistical Group: November 1999 – November 2011

	Total	Job Seeker²	Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits³	Lone Parent⁴	Carer⁵	Other Income Related⁶	Disabled⁷	Thousands Bereaved⁸
Nov -99	..	1,083.03	2,674.71	930.24	316.50	218.37	..	..
Feb -00	..	1,154.97	2,676.39	923.47	313.58	216.97	..	..
May -00	..	1,037.01	2,686.30	919.43	310.88	210.80	..	..
Aug -00	..	1,015.83	2,714.85	920.10	309.67	197.95	..	..
Nov -00	..	948.66	2,722.57	905.76	311.56	196.69	..	..
Feb -01	..	1,001.08	2,750.45	908.21	313.96	182.81	..	..
May -01	..	909.15	2,753.66	900.43	319.59	180.15	..	..
Aug -01	..	907.68	2,763.62	900.22	323.83	175.41	..	..
Nov -01	..	880.36	2,746.02	878.59	328.62	179.08	..	..
Feb -02	..	955.45	2,745.58	877.11	332.02	176.62	..	..
May -02	5,455.75	877.38	2,765.73	870.95	335.79	165.60	245.27	195.02
Aug -02	5,481.48	890.54	2,769.36	875.04	339.91	167.19	249.72	189.71
Nov -02	5,428.63	850.05	2,776.56	856.23	343.72	161.36	256.58	184.13
Feb -03	5,514.28	946.16	2,776.54	848.85	346.17	156.33	260.92	179.31
May -03	5,459.68	885.78	2,773.61	855.81	347.94	155.96	266.25	174.33
Aug -03	5,425.85	851.37	2,777.06	851.73	350.41	155.26	270.15	169.88
Nov -03	5,363.74	803.88	2,780.49	831.75	353.25	154.20	275.51	164.67
Feb -04	5,426.42	867.42	2,777.53	830.25	355.81	155.20	280.12	160.09
May -04	5,327.35	777.40	2,772.85	823.27	359.25	155.42	283.33	155.83
Aug -04	5,321.26	769.25	2,774.93	818.10	360.08	158.20	289.12	151.59
Nov -04	5,270.77	741.06	2,772.18	796.53	361.42	157.94	294.15	147.49
Feb -05	5,327.77	819.68	2,757.65	793.13	362.04	153.93	297.23	144.11
May -05	5,289.13	800.66	2,741.62	789.32	363.76	151.09	300.96	141.73
Aug -05	5,302.72	825.11	2,725.47	789.35	365.08	153.71	305.84	138.17
Nov -05	5,287.66	836.71	2,710.50	778.56	363.34	155.74	309.31	133.51
Feb -06	5,384.74	935.20	2,705.47	777.09	368.66	153.06	313.85	131.40
May -06	5,325.77	895.88	2,688.02	774.86	368.50	152.70	317.04	128.78
Aug -06	5,335.22	900.92	2,683.00	783.18	369.81	153.12	319.13	126.06
Nov -06	5,288.34	860.22	2,672.96	775.62	371.71	161.10	326.64	120.09
Feb -07	5,321.68	904.04	2,662.13	771.35	373.83	163.32	329.75	117.26
May -07	5,207.27	807.27	2,643.21	765.62	374.84	167.05	335.13	114.15
Aug -07	5,187.14	788.45	2,641.11	763.55	376.03	167.84	340.61	109.55
Nov -07	5,124.68	741.10	2,641.70	741.83	379.35	167.29	346.16	107.25
Feb -08	5,174.88	806.70	2,617.88	741.71	384.49	169.95	349.38	104.78
May -08	5,142.63	787.87	2,595.83	738.64	387.56	173.33	356.50	102.90
Aug -08	5,232.88	868.73	2,590.61	744.68	392.73	176.23	360.08	99.81
Nov -08	5,404.12	1,036.48	2,605.51	728.98	396.80	178.84	360.47	97.04
Feb -09	5,802.48	1,421.60	2,603.54	736.04	400.12	181.88	363.82	95.49
May -09	5,836.50	1,443.00	2,621.43	720.48	405.56	183.22	368.94	93.87
Aug -09	5,895.65	1,485.32	2,632.74	715.73	412.97	184.46	373.10	91.33
Nov -09	5,857.13	1,469.92	2,618.38	695.72	418.53	188.23	377.95	88.40
Feb -10	5,917.56	1,526.01	2,614.76	692.02	422.08	191.35	383.28	88.06
May -10	5,747.83	1,354.62	2,613.10	679.15	430.23	192.19	390.81	87.74
Aug -10	5,744.64	1,349.71	2,606.61	672.35	439.43	191.38	396.81	88.36
Nov -10	5,685.60	1,328.91	2,586.42	648.30	445.44	192.03	399.38	85.11
Feb -11	5,765.34	1,438.67	2,578.66	613.78	450.42	191.76	406.31	85.75
May -11	5,709.55	1,404.14	2,570.22	595.40	456.06	187.18	411.01	85.55
Aug -11	5,802.82	1,482.86	2,582.18	595.29	465.99	180.08	413.11	83.30
Nov -11	5,778.16	1,478.43	2,575.60	581.62	470.96	174.91	413.84	82.79



Notes relating to Table 1.1

1. Claimants have been assigned to a statistical group according to a hierarchy. The order is shown in the table, i.e. 'Job Seekers' followed by 'Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits'.
2. 'Job Seekers' are recipients of Jobseeker's Allowance.
3. 'From November 2008 the "incapacity benefits group" includes Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). ESA replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims from 27th October 2008. Prior to this the "incapacity benefits group" referred to claimants of Incapacity Benefit (including credits only) or Severe Disablement Allowance including people claiming IS on the grounds of Incapacity.
4. 'Lone Parents' are single recipients of Income Support with a child under 16.
5. 'Carers' are recipients of Carers Allowance.
6. 'Others on Income Related Benefit' are other recipients of Income Support (including Income Support Disability Premium) or Pension Credit.
7. 'Disabled' are recipients of Disability Living Allowance. Industrial Injuries benefits data is not available.
8. 'Bereaved' are recipients of Widow's Benefit or Bereavement Benefit.
9. Totals are not shown prior to May 2002 as complete data is not available for 'Disabled' and 'Bereaved' statistical groups.
10. HB/CTB data are not included in the client group hierarchy but are published separately (see section 1.5).

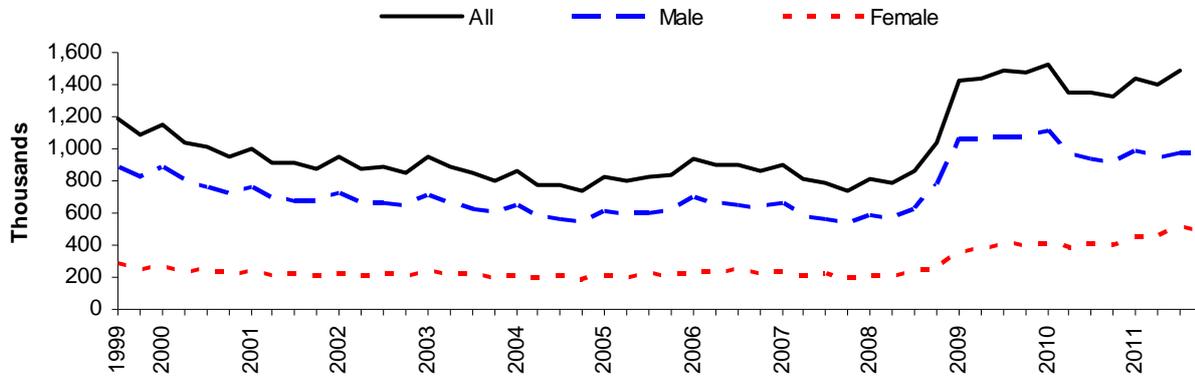
Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>



1.2 National Statistics: Jobseeker's Allowance

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) was introduced on 7th October 1996 and has both contributory and income-related elements. It is paid to people under state pension age who are available for and actively seeking work.

Jobseekers Allowance by Gender: August 1999 to November 2011



The preferred source of JSA figures is the ONS claimant count measure (which is seasonally adjusted).

DWP produce a separate set of Jobseeker's Allowance figures to enable cross-benefit analysis and supply a wider range of breakdowns, and these are provided in this release.

The DWP figures at November 2011 show the total number of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants was 1.48 million. Female claimants represented 33% of the JSA caseload (488 thousand), while males represented 67% (990 thousand). The total caseload has increased by 150 thousand since November 2010, with men increasing by 61 thousand and women increasing by 88 thousand.

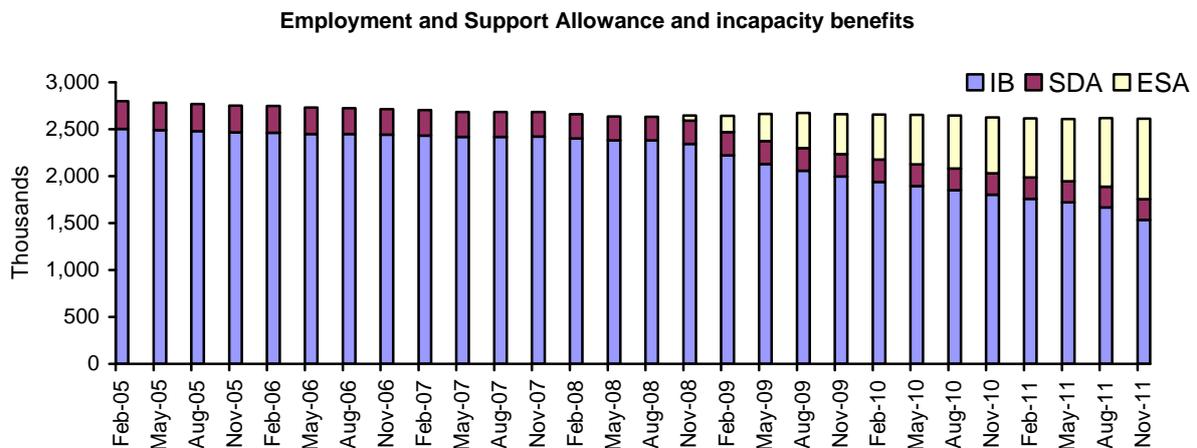
Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>



1.3 National Statistics: Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits

From 27th October 2008, Employment & Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Income Support (IS) paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims. Incapacity benefits consist of Incapacity Benefit (introduced on 13th April 1995 and paid to people who are incapable of work and who have paid sufficient contributions throughout their working life) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). This section includes a small number of claimants over State Pension age; therefore figures may differ to those in Table 1.1 which refers to working age claimants only.

Starting in October 2010 (in trial areas), most claimants who receive IB, SDA and IS paid on the grounds of illness or disability will be assessed to see if they qualify for ESA. If they qualify for ESA their IB, SDA or IS claim is converted into an ESA claim. For claimants who were previously in receipt of IB or SDA, their benefit will be converted to contributory ESA; if they were previously in receipt of IS their benefit will be converted to income-related ESA. In the same way as with IB, contributory ESA can be paid with an income-related top up and a transitional addition if appropriate.



At November 2011, there were 2.61 million claimants of Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits (Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance), a decrease of 13 thousand on a year earlier. 55% of claimants were men and 45% women. The male caseload has decreased by 37 thousand and the female caseload has increased by 24 thousand in the year to November 2011.

There were 257 thousand new Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits claimants in the November 2011 quarter, which represents 10% of the November 2011 caseload. Over the same period, 279 thousand claimants left the benefits, 11% of the caseload at November 2011.

In the year to November 2011, there were a total of 780 thousand new claims for Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits and 842 thousand claims were closed.



Table 1.2 Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits claimants¹: August 1999 – November 2011

	Total	Employment and Support Allowance	Incapacity Benefits	<i>Thousands</i> Severe Disablement Allowance
Aug -99	2,732.50	.	2,355.24	377.26
Nov -99	2,738.13	.	2,361.30	376.83
Feb -00	2,724.03	.	2,348.39	375.64
May -00	2,728.09	.	2,352.52	375.56
Aug -00	2,756.51	.	2,380.31	376.20
Nov -00	2,764.14	.	2,387.86	376.28
Feb -01	2,792.03	.	2,415.02	377.00
May -01	2,795.34	.	2,420.88	374.45
Aug -01	2,805.45	.	2,435.42	370.03
Nov -01	2,787.71	.	2,425.57	362.14
Feb -02	2,787.22	.	2,427.22	360.00
May -02	2,807.63	.	2,471.14	336.48
Aug -02	2,811.43	.	2,478.84	332.58
Nov -02	2,818.48	.	2,489.91	328.56
Feb -03	2,818.57	.	2,493.87	324.70
May -03	2,815.66	.	2,494.89	320.76
Aug -03	2,819.05	.	2,502.06	316.99
Nov -03	2,822.27	.	2,509.01	313.26
Feb -04	2,819.16	.	2,509.67	309.49
May -04	2,814.71	.	2,508.77	305.94
Aug -04	2,817.01	.	2,514.27	302.73
Nov -04	2,814.41	.	2,514.73	299.67
Feb -05	2,799.87	.	2,503.53	296.34
May -05	2,783.72	.	2,490.85	292.87
Aug -05	2,767.74	.	2,478.16	289.59
Nov -05	2,752.90	.	2,466.20	286.70
Feb -06	2,747.49	.	2,464.24	283.25
May -06	2,730.00	.	2,449.99	280.01
Aug -06	2,724.98	.	2,447.96	277.02
Nov -06	2,714.95	.	2,441.03	273.91
Feb -07	2,704.10	.	2,433.40	270.70
May -07	2,685.32	.	2,417.71	267.61
Aug -07	2,683.16	.	2,418.65	264.51
Nov -07	2,683.75	.	2,422.01	261.74
Feb -08	2,659.65	.	2,401.06	258.59
May -08	2,637.56	.	2,382.00	255.56
Aug -08	2,632.00	.	2,379.46	252.53
Nov -08	2,646.78	53.77	2,343.25	249.76
Feb -09	2,644.43	175.81	2,221.89	246.73
May -09	2,662.49	288.27	2,130.13	244.09
Aug -09	2,674.02	374.44	2,058.02	241.56
Nov -09	2,659.65	425.77	1,994.95	238.93
Feb -10	2,655.96	479.43	1,940.30	236.23
May -10	2,653.81	527.12	1,892.98	233.71
Aug -10	2,646.54	563.98	1,851.01	231.55
Nov -10	2,625.86	593.93	1,802.93	229.00
Feb -11	2,617.27	631.35	1,759.62	226.30
May -11	2,608.43	662.23	1,722.39	223.81
Aug -11	2,619.67	731.95	1,666.21	221.52
Nov -11	2,612.52	857.89	1,535.38	219.25

Notes:

See the next page



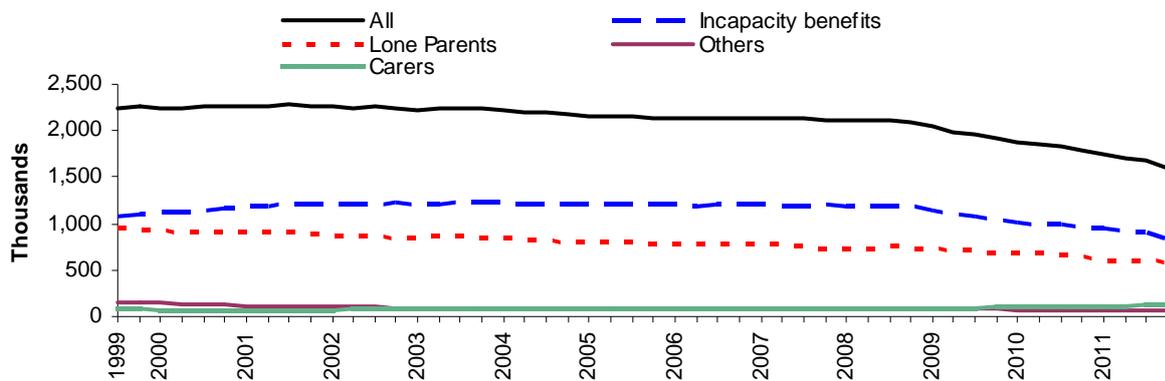
- 1. Claimants include those beneficiaries plus, those receiving National Insurance Credits and no monetary payment (many credits-only claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance will also receive Income Support).*
- 2. This table replaces table 1.2 in the November 2010 Statistical Summary. This table no longer includes beneficiaries but still includes all claimants of Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance or Employment and Support Allowance. This provides a consistent time series. Numbers of Working Age claimants of 'ESA and incapacity benefits' are shown in the Working Age Client Group section of this release. Those figures differ from this table due to the inclusion of a small number of claimants over state pension age in table 1.2 and minor methodological differences.*

Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>

1.4 National Statistics: Income Support

Income Support (IS) was introduced on 11th April 1988 and is an income-related benefit that can be claimed by adults under state pension age that work fewer than 16 hours a week and have insufficient income to meet their needs. Prior to the introduction of Pension Credit in October 2003, IS was available to people aged 60 and over. From 27th October 2008, Employment & Support Allowance (ESA) replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims. The Lone Parent Obligation policy came into effect from 24 November 2008; Lone Parents (LPs) with a youngest child aged 12 or over were no longer able to make a new or repeat claim for Income Support (IS) solely on the basis of their parental status. Existing IS LPs with a youngest child aged 12 or over had their eligibility removed over a period of time commencing 2nd March 2009. From October 2009 this policy was extended to LPs with a youngest child aged 10 or 11 and from October 2010 the policy was extended to LPs with a youngest child aged 7 or over. The Welfare Reform Act 2012 introduced further changes and from 21 May 2012 lone parents will be eligible to claim Income Support until their youngest child is five years old.

**Income Support by Statistical Group:
August 1999 to November 2011**



Pension Credit (PC) replaced Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) in Income Support on 6 October 2003. **MIG claimants have been excluded from this data prior to November 2003.**

At November 2011, the total number of Income Support (IS) claimants was 1.59 million. Claimants of incapacity benefits represented 52% of the IS caseload (824 thousand). Lone Parents (all single claimants with dependants under 16, excluding claimants of incapacity benefits) represented 37% of the IS caseload (582 thousand), while Carers and Others represented 11% of the caseload (181 thousand).

There were 79 thousand new claimants of Income Support in the November 2011 quarter, which represents 5% of the November 2011 caseload. Over the same period, 168 thousand claimants left the benefit, 11% of the caseload at end of November 2011. In the year to November 2011, there were a total of 308 thousand new claims for Income Support and 511 thousand claims were closed.

Table 1.3 Income Support Lone Parents claimants¹: November 2011

	Thousands		
	Total	Female	Male
All Ages	581.62	565.28	16.34
Unknown Age	-	-	-
Under 18	4.46	4.44	0.01
18-24	170.00	168.50	1.50
25-34	249.06	243.12	5.94
35-44	128.16	122.58	5.59
45-54	27.72	24.88	2.74
55-64	2.21	1.76	0.46

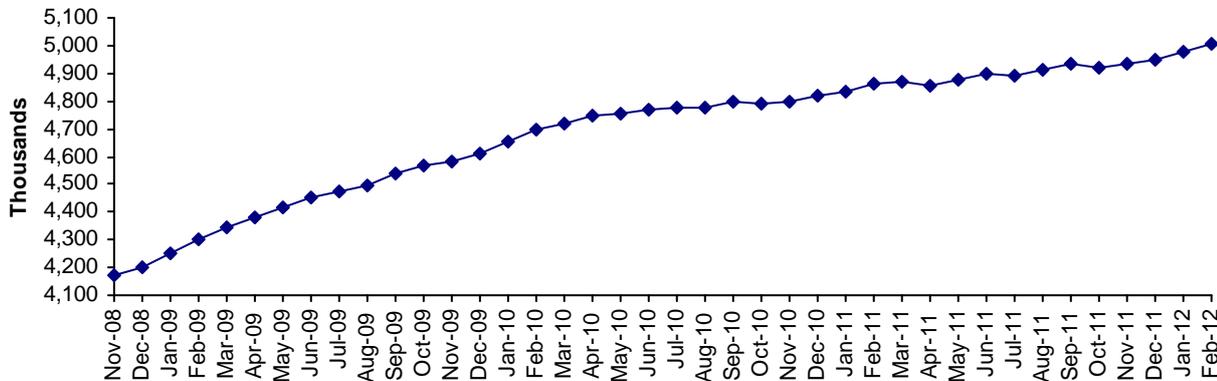
1. Lone Parents are all single claimants with dependants aged under 16, but excluding claimants of incapacity benefits.

Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>

1.5 National Statistics: Housing Benefit / Council Tax Benefit

Housing Benefit (HB) was introduced on 1st April 1983 and is an income-related benefit designed to help people on low incomes pay for rented accommodation whether in or out-of-work.

Housing Benefit Recipients: November 2008 to February 2012



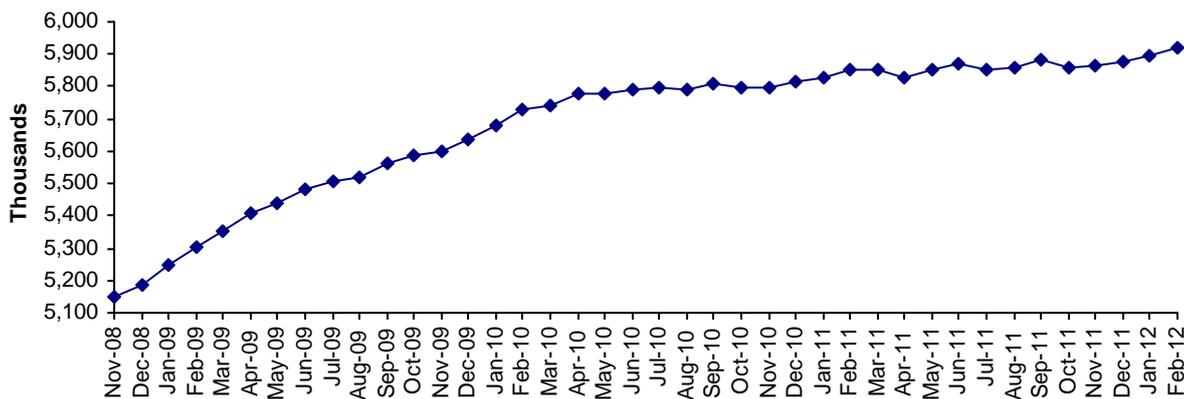
At February 2012 there were just over 5 million recipients of Housing Benefit, of whom almost three-quarters were aged under 65. The average weekly amount of Housing Benefit was £86.77.

67% of Housing Benefit recipients were tenants of Social Sector with 80% of Private Sector tenants receiving the Local Housing Allowance.

65% were also in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee Credit).

Council Tax Benefit (CTB) was introduced on 1st April 1993 and is an income-related benefit, calculated in a similar way to Housing Benefit, which has been designed to help people on low incomes pay their Council Tax.

Council Tax Benefit Recipients: November 2008 to February 2012



At February 2012 there were 5.92 million recipients of Council Tax Benefit (figure excludes second adult rebates), of whom 3.71 million were aged under 65. The average weekly amount of Council Tax Benefit was £15.69.

66% of Council Tax Benefit recipients were also in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee Credit).



Table 1.4 Housing Benefit (HB) / Council Tax Benefit (CTB) recipients^{1,2}: November 2008 – February 2012
Thousands

	All Housing Benefit (HB) recipients			All Council Tax Benefit (CTB) recipients		
	Total	Tenure Type		Total	Age Group ³	
		Social Rented Sector	Private Rented Sector		Aged under 65	Aged 65 or over
Nov-08	4,171.94	3,109.37	1,054.81	5,149.39	2,947.33	2,201.97
Dec-08	4,200.16	3,114.59	1,081.25	5,188.10	2,986.34	2,201.34
Jan-09	4,252.25	3,138.38	1,108.59	5,250.81	3,041.80	2,208.70
Feb-09	4,301.79	3,155.98	1,140.04	5,305.98	3,099.97	2,205.48
Mar-09	4,343.92	3,167.39	1,172.42	5,352.41	3,143.86	2,208.03
Apr-09	4,382.08	3,174.78	1,202.52	5,408.83	3,196.63	2,211.72
May-09	4,412.99	3,186.40	1,221.42	5,436.19	3,223.62	2,211.97
Jun-09	4,450.41	3,198.87	1,246.28	5,479.12	3,262.31	2,216.17
Jul-09	4,477.25	3,204.61	1,263.56	5,503.79	3,284.83	2,218.39
Aug-09	4,494.56	3,193.05	1,272.64	5,519.39	3,301.37	2,217.09
Sep-09	4,538.56	3,195.38	1,291.16	5,563.92	3,344.59	2,219.13
Oct-09	4,568.73	3,203.50	1,310.36	5,588.29	3,366.77	2,221.29
Nov-09	4,579.18	3,234.06	1,341.08	5,600.83	3,381.33	2,219.27
Dec-09	4,610.73	3,243.61	1,363.97	5,635.24	3,413.07	2,221.95
Jan-10	4,651.10	3,261.67	1,386.51	5,676.83	3,453.12	2,223.49
Feb-10	4,700.16	3,283.76	1,413.84	5,727.14	3,502.35	2,224.58
Mar-10	4,718.94	3,288.17	1,428.08	5,743.60	3,517.47	2,225.93
Apr-10	4,746.32	3,294.90	1,448.70	5,780.20	3,549.78	2,230.23
May-10	4,751.53	3,293.63	1,455.26	5,780.09	3,553.83	2,226.07
Jun-10	4,765.73	3,299.64	1,463.49	5,788.76	3,562.14	2,226.43
Jul-10	4,777.43	3,303.69	1,471.13	5,798.60	3,571.76	2,226.65
Aug-10	4,776.66	3,300.37	1,473.58	5,791.80	3,567.83	2,223.78
Sep-10	4,797.46	3,308.46	1,486.42	5,811.26	3,585.36	2,225.72
Oct-10	4,789.49	3,299.63	1,487.33	5,794.77	3,572.29	2,222.30
Nov-10	4,798.32	3,300.61	1,495.18	5,795.10	3,573.80	2,221.09
Dec-10	4,817.16	3,303.78	1,510.80	5,812.41	3,590.74	2,221.47
Jan-11	4,833.47	3,308.90	1,521.98	5,825.94	3,605.59	2,220.15
Feb-11	4,865.40	3,322.56	1,540.14	5,854.11	3,636.24	2,217.67
Mar-11	4,869.04	3,320.35	1,545.86	5,851.58	3,633.82	2,217.57
Apr-11	4,856.15	3,312.52	1,540.75	5,828.58	3,619.00	2,209.40
May-11	4,879.18	3,324.27	1,552.09	5,852.13	3,639.71	2,212.26
Jun-11	4,901.39	3,335.15	1,563.24	5,868.55	3,655.91	2,212.47
Jul-11	4,893.37	3,330.16	1,560.41	5,850.24	3,641.78	2,208.31
Aug-11	4,909.51	3,336.79	1,569.73	5,860.15	3,649.83	2,210.16
Sep-11	4,934.11	3,349.00	1,582.13	5,883.52	3,669.43	2,213.91
Oct-11	4,921.92	3,340.78	1,578.21	5,860.20	3,649.57	2,210.45
Nov-11	4,935.92	3,345.26	1,587.72	5,865.42	3,654.32	2,210.93
Dec-11	4,952.26	3,349.15	1,600.08	5,877.40	3,664.95	2,212.28
Jan-12	4,976.21	3,359.94	1,613.20	5,895.32	3,681.76	2,213.40
Feb-12	5,004.50	3,373.35	1,628.08	5,919.55	3,707.53	2,211.87

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Notes:

1. Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit recipients are individual claimants who had a live in payment claim on the second Thursday in each month. Council Tax Benefit recipients exclude Second Adult Rebate cases.
2. Caseload figures are rounded to the nearest 10. Components may not sum to total due to independent rounding.
3. Age groups are based on the age at count date (second Thursday in each month), of either:
 - a) the recipient if they are single, or
 - b) the elder of the recipient or partner if claiming as a couple.

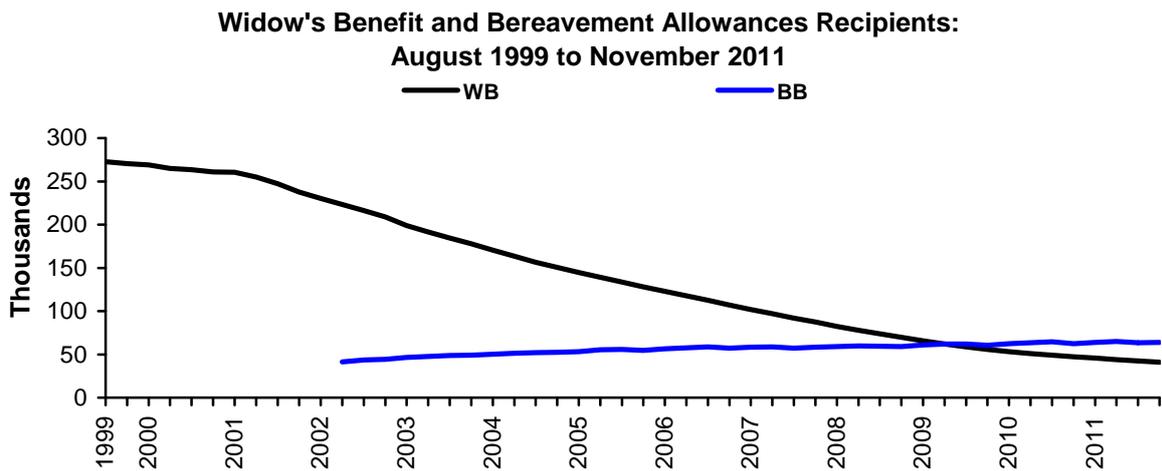
Latest statistical data available from: <http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=hbctb>



1.6 National Statistics: Widows Benefit & Bereavement Benefits

Widow's Benefit (WB) was introduced on 6th July 1948 and is payable to women widowed between 11th April 1988 and 8th April 2001 inclusive. There are three types of WB: Widow's Payment, Widowed Mother's Allowance and Widow's Pension. Women widowed before 11th April 1988 continue to receive Widow's Benefit based on the rules that existed before that date.

Bereavement Benefits (BB) was introduced on 9th April 2001 as a replacement for Widow's Benefit. It is payable to both men and women widowed on or after 9th April 2001. There are three types of BB: Bereavement Payment, Widowed Parent's Allowance and Bereavement Allowance.



At November 2011, there were 41 thousand claimants of Widow's Benefit, a fall of 6 thousand on a year earlier. Of these, 36 thousand were in receipt of Widow's Pension and 5 thousand Widowed Mother's Allowance.

At November 2011, there were 64 thousand claimants of Bereavement Allowances, a increase of 2 thousand on a year earlier. Of these, 20 thousand were in receipt of Bereavement Allowance and 44 thousand in receipt of Widowed Parent's Allowance.

There were 7 thousand new claimants of Bereavement Allowances/Widows Benefit in the November 2011 quarter, which represents 6% of the November 2011 caseload.

Over the same period, 8 thousand claimants left the benefits, 8% of the caseload at November 2011.

In the year to November 2011, there were a total of 27 thousand new claims for Bereavement Allowances/Widows Benefit and 34 thousand claims were closed.

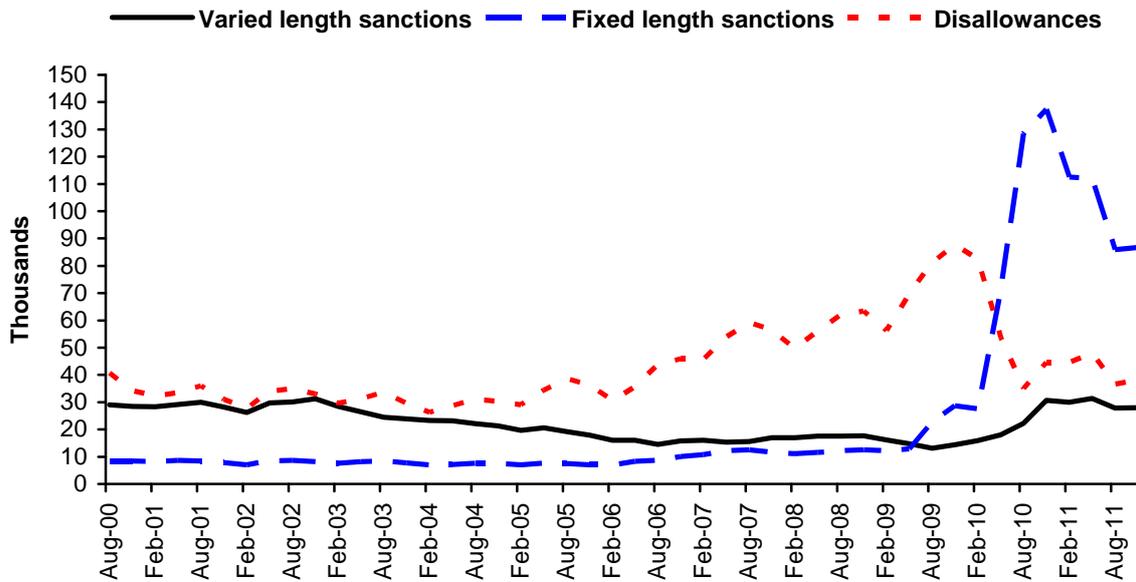
Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>



1.7 National Statistics: Jobseeker’s Allowance sanction and disallowance decisions

A JSA claimant can have their claim sanctioned (payment is temporarily suspended) or disallowed (entitlement ends) if they are deemed not to have just cause for failing to fulfil the conditions of their claim. Sanctions can be ‘Varied length’ or ‘Fixed length’ and last between 1 and 26 weeks in duration. Disallowances result in the claim ending.

Adverse decisions for JSA Labour Market questions for Sanctions and Disallowances per quarter: August 2000 to November 2011



In the quarter ending November 2011 there were 309 thousand referrals for JSA sanctions where a decision was made, of which 153 thousand were adverse (i.e. a sanction or disallowance was applied).

These statistics show 91 thousand referrals for JSA sanctions were made and completed by the end of January 12 where claimants failed to participate in the Work Programme. Of these, 33 thousand resulted in an adverse decision; 34 thousand received a favourable decision and 25 thousand were cancelled or reserved to be reviewed/ applied on a future benefit claim.

These statistics show 11 thousand referrals for JSA sanctions were made and completed by the end of January 12 where claimants failed to participate in Mandatory Work Activity. Of these, 3 thousand resulted in an adverse decision; 4 thousand received a favourable decision and 4 thousand were cancelled or reserved to be reviewed/ applied on a future benefit claim.

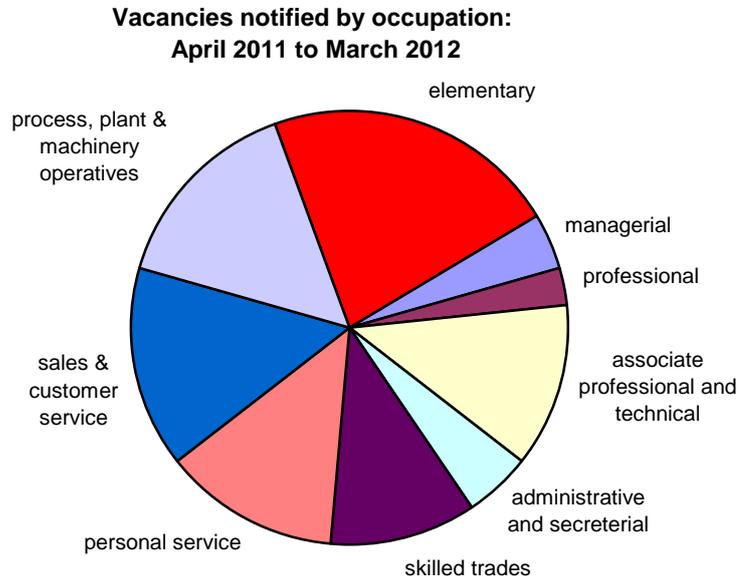
Please Note: This summary includes data on decisions made for sanction referrals only, not opinions.

Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/sanction/sanction/LIVE/tabtool.html>



1.8 National Statistics: Vacancies handled by Jobcentre Plus

As the public employment service for Great Britain, Jobcentre Plus handle a significant share of all vacancies advertised by employers, albeit that vacancies notified to Jobcentre Plus do not represent the total number of vacancies in the whole economy.



On average, 341 thousand vacancies a month were notified to Jobcentre Plus between April 2011 and March 2012. Most commonly these are for elementary occupations (22%) and sales/customer services or process, plant and machinery operatives (both 15%). 13% of notified vacancies are in the North West and South East regions compared to 10% in London, 5% Wales and 7% Scotland.

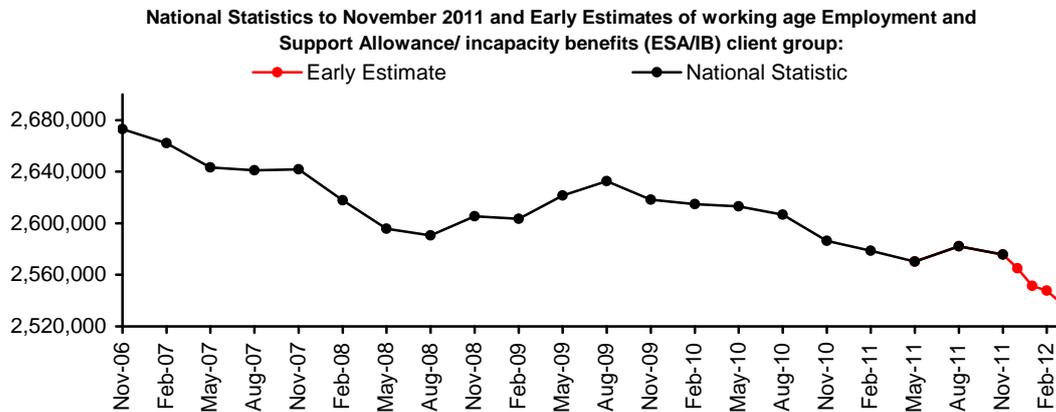
As at March 2012, the number of unfilled vacancies available to jobseekers was 273 thousand.

Latest statistical data available from: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

2. Early Estimates for Working Age Inactive Benefit Client Group

2.1 Official Statistics: Employment and Support Allowance / incapacity benefits (ESA/IB) client group

The early estimates for working age inactive benefit client groups are released monthly and are designed to give indicative, timely information ahead of the publication of full National Statistics. They are not a substitute for the National Statistics and will be replaced when the final quarterly National Statistics covering the same period are published.



The working-age Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits (ESA/IB) early estimate for March 2012 is 2.540 million to the nearest 5,000. This indicates a 1.5% decrease since November 2011 (the latest National Statistic).

National Statistics are available for quarters up to the end of November 2011. Final figures for the quarter ending February 2012 will be released on 15th August 2012. The most recent National Statistics show 2.58 million individuals were in the ESA/IB client group at November 2011. The figures are estimates of the final National Statistic, to give an indication of their accuracy, over the past year the early estimates have been revised by an average of 0.4%. See 'Notes' for more information.

Table 2.1 Point estimate for the Early Estimates of numbers in working age ESA/IB client group: December 2011 to March 2012

	<i>Thousands</i>	
	National Statistics Number of Claimants	Early Estimate Number of Claimants
Aug-09	2,632.74	
Nov-09	2,618.38	
Feb-10	2,614.76	
May-10	2,613.10	
Aug-10	2,606.61	
Nov-10	2,586.42	
Feb-11	2,578.66	
May-11	2,570.23	
Aug-11	2,582.18	
Nov-11	2,575.60	
Dec-11		2,565
Jan-12		2,550
Feb-12		2,550
Mar-12		2,540

Notes:

1. ESA/ incapacity benefits: From November 2008 the "incapacity benefits group" includes Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). ESA replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims from 27 October 2008. Prior to this the "incapacity benefits group" referred to claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance including people claiming IS on the grounds of Incapacity.

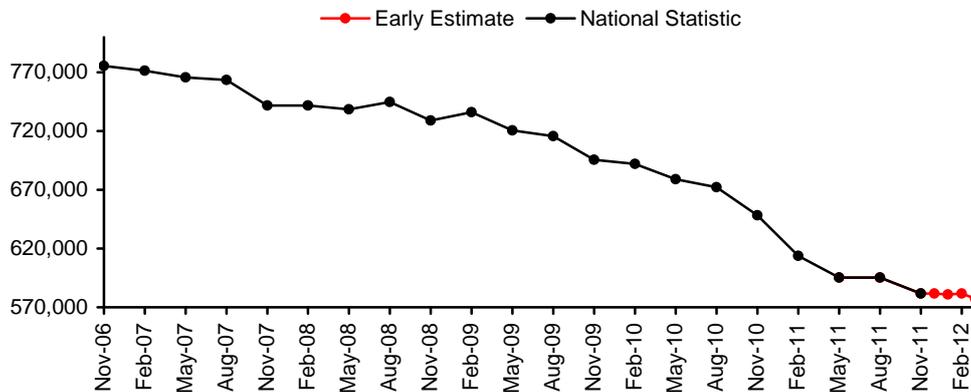
Latest statistical data available from: http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=early_est



2.2 Official Statistics: Income Support Lone Parent (ISLP) client group

The early estimates for working age inactive benefit client groups are released monthly and are designed to give indicative, timely information ahead of the publication of full National Statistics. They are not a substitute for the National Statistics and will be replaced when the final quarterly National Statistics covering the same period are published.

National Statistics to November 2011 and Early Estimates of working age Income Support Lone Parent client group: December 2011 to March 2012.



The working-age Income Support Lone Parent (ISLP) early estimate for March 2012 is 575 thousand to the nearest 5,000. This represents a fall of 0.7% since November 2011 (the latest full National Statistic figure).

National Statistics are available for quarters up to the end of November 2011. Final figures for the quarter ending February 2012 will be released on 15th August 2012. The most recent National Statistics show 582 thousand individuals were in the ISLP client group at November 2011. The figures are estimates of the final National Statistic, to give an indication of their accuracy, over the past year the early estimates have been revised by an average of 0.3%. See 'Notes' for more information.

Table 2.2 Point estimate for the Early Estimates of numbers in working age ISLP client group December 2011 to March 2012

	<i>Thousands</i>	
	National Statistics Number of Claimants	Early Estimate Number of Claimants
Aug-09	715.73	
Nov-09	695.72	
Feb-10	692.02	
May-10	679.15	
Aug-10	672.35	
Nov-10	648.30	
Feb-11	613.78	
May-11	595.40	
Aug-11	595.29	
Nov-11	581.62	
Dec-11		580
Jan-12		580
Feb-12		580
Mar-12		575

Notes:

From 24th November 2008 lone parent obligations (LPOs) were introduced and lone parents with a youngest child aged 12 or over were no longer able to make a new or repeat claim for Income Support (IS) solely on the basis of their parental status. Existing IS LPs with a youngest child aged 12 or over had their eligibility removed over a period of time commencing 2nd March 2009. From October 2009 this policy was extended to LPs with a youngest child aged 10 or 11 and from October 2010 the policy was extended to LPs with a youngest child aged 7 or over.

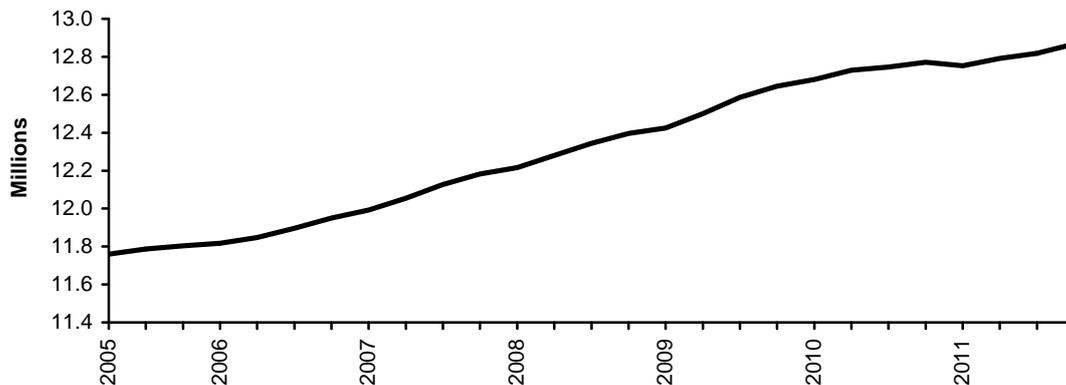
Latest statistical data available from: http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=early_ests

3. Pensioners

3.1 National Statistics: Pensioner client group

The Pensioner client group covers claimants, over State Pension age (see notes section 7), of at least one of the following benefits: State Pension, Pension Credit, Attendance Allowance, Widow's Benefit, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, and Severe Disablement Allowance. They are split into statistical groups that reflect their main reason for claiming benefit.

Pensioner Client Group: May 2005 to November 2011



At November 2011 there were 12.9 million claimants in the Pensioner Client Group, an increase of 97 thousand since November 2010. Of these, 19% were in receipt of Pension Credit. 50% of these Pension Credit claimants were also claiming Attendance Allowance or Disability Living Allowance.

Table 3.1 Pensioner Client Group recipients: November 2005 – November 2011

Thousands

	Total	SP and PC: Disabled	SP and PC: Not Disabled	SP but not PC: Disabled	SP but not PC: Not Disabled	PC but not SP: Disabled	PC but not SP: Not Disabled	Neither SP nor PC: Disabled	Neither SP nor PC: Not Disabled
Nov -05	11,804.43	1,075.10	1,278.42	1,307.14	7,929.69	75.54	75.42	39.48	23.63
Feb -06	11,817.23	1,081.17	1,277.97	1,315.46	7,934.50	73.53	73.75	37.77	23.08
May -06	11,847.97	1,088.48	1,278.31	1,322.93	7,949.50	73.76	74.05	38.06	22.88
Aug -06	11,896.50	1,100.55	1,274.33	1,338.09	7,973.44	74.29	74.59	38.42	22.78
Nov -06	11,949.62	1,113.70	1,269.09	1,351.57	8,004.82	74.87	74.34	38.69	22.54
Feb -07	11,992.45	1,114.06	1,260.09	1,356.42	8,052.20	74.56	74.19	38.60	22.33
May -07	12,053.77	1,122.36	1,252.29	1,370.93	8,097.85	74.82	74.26	38.97	22.29
Aug -07	12,127.16	1,133.46	1,243.25	1,389.71	8,152.28	74.55	73.62	38.92	21.37
Nov -07	12,182.27	1,140.25	1,234.23	1,403.83	8,197.32	74.21	73.15	38.72	20.56
Feb -08	12,216.39	1,139.13	1,223.86	1,410.21	8,237.94	73.56	72.92	38.75	20.02
May -08	12,279.39	1,144.14	1,214.40	1,428.68	8,287.34	73.68	72.69	38.97	19.50
Aug -08	12,344.41	1,155.40	1,206.30	1,448.69	8,331.36	73.72	72.04	38.76	18.14
Nov -08	12,396.06	1,164.55	1,201.42	1,464.57	8,365.41	73.51	71.41	38.17	17.02
Feb -09	12,423.79	1,159.85	1,193.82	1,469.67	8,402.45	73.03	70.86	37.81	16.31
May -09	12,500.78	1,167.68	1,189.05	1,489.12	8,457.71	73.20	70.59	37.76	15.66
Aug -09	12,586.92	1,177.58	1,184.10	1,512.11	8,519.54	72.79	69.22	36.72	14.88
Nov -09	12,645.64	1,182.96	1,178.49	1,526.14	8,565.92	72.63	68.50	36.54	14.46
Feb -10	12,679.66	1,177.97	1,175.36	1,528.61	8,604.63	72.79	68.75	37.27	14.29
May -10	12,729.68	1,180.95	1,171.73	1,541.77	8,645.79	72.14	67.70	36.16	13.44
Aug -10	12,746.19	1,184.76	1,166.81	1,550.51	8,658.69	70.41	66.85	35.34	12.82
Nov -10	12,770.78	1,182.21	1,161.68	1,553.01	8,691.37	69.42	66.18	34.45	12.47
Feb -11	12,752.59	1,170.17	1,156.78	1,545.78	8,699.91	68.39	65.61	34.06	11.89
May -11	12,792.21	1,165.18	1,149.43	1,552.17	8,748.95	66.97	64.89	33.14	11.49
Aug -11	12,818.47	1,164.34	1,144.77	1,561.19	8,775.04	66.04	63.85	32.42	10.82
Nov -11	12,867.40	1,159.36	1,141.73	1,568.53	8,827.17	64.99	63.10	32.06	10.47

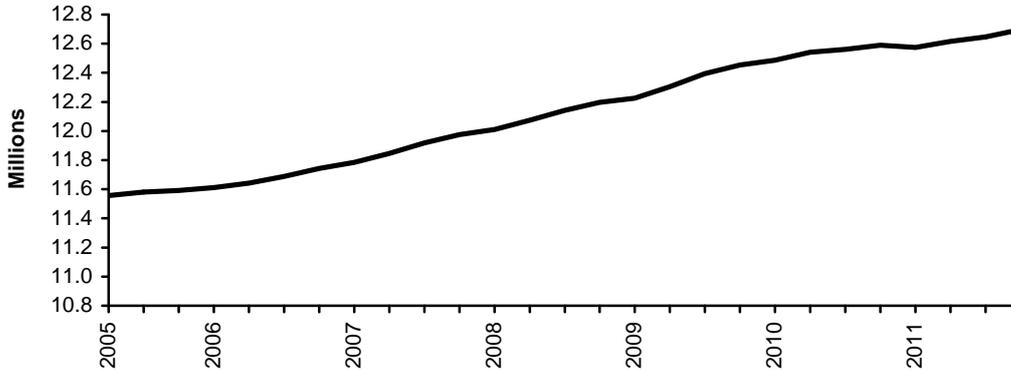
Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>



3.2 National Statistics: State Pension

State Pension (SP) was introduced on 1st January 1909 and is paid to people who have reached the state pension age and who fulfil the residency and contributions conditions. The state pension age for men is 65 whilst the age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2016 to November 2018. From December 2018, the State Pension age for both men and women will start to increase to reach 66 in October 2020.

State Pension Recipients: May 2005 to November 2011



At November 2011, there were 12.7 million claimants of State Pension, a rise of 109 thousand on a year earlier. Of these, 39% were male and 61% female.

The average weekly amount in payment at November 2011 was £111.07, a rise of £5.72 since November 2010.

In quarter to November 2011, there were a total of 166 thousand new claims for State Pension which represents 1.3% of the caseload. Over the same period, 120 thousand claimants left the benefit, representing 0.9% of the caseload at November 2011.

In the year to November 2011, there were a total of 579 thousand new claims for State Pension and 499 thousand claims were closed.

Table 3.2 State Pension recipients: November 2006 – November 2011

	All	Male	Female
Nov -06	11,742.01	4,408.91	7,333.10
Feb -07	11,785.67	4,418.99	7,366.68
May -07	11,846.43	4,437.99	7,408.44
Aug -07	11,919.12	4,463.09	7,456.04
Nov -07	11,976.03	4,484.97	7,491.06
Feb -08	12,011.54	4,499.53	7,512.02
May -08	12,074.99	4,526.79	7,548.20
Aug -08	12,142.20	4,555.63	7,586.57
Nov -08	12,196.44	4,578.74	7,617.70
Feb-09	12,226.26	4,594.18	7,632.08
May-09	12,304.07	4,633.62	7,670.44
Aug-09	12,393.84	4,678.30	7,715.54
Nov-09	12,453.99	4,709.50	7,744.49
Feb-10	12,487.07	4,728.18	7,758.89
May-10	12,540.75	4,759.36	7,781.39
Aug-10	12,561.26	4,791.10	7,770.16
Nov-10	12,588.75	4,814.08	7,774.67
Feb-11	12,573.11	4,832.31	7,740.80
May-11	12,616.24	4,871.26	7,744.98
Aug-11	12,645.85	4,919.06	7,726.79
Nov-11	12,697.31	4,966.20	7,731.11

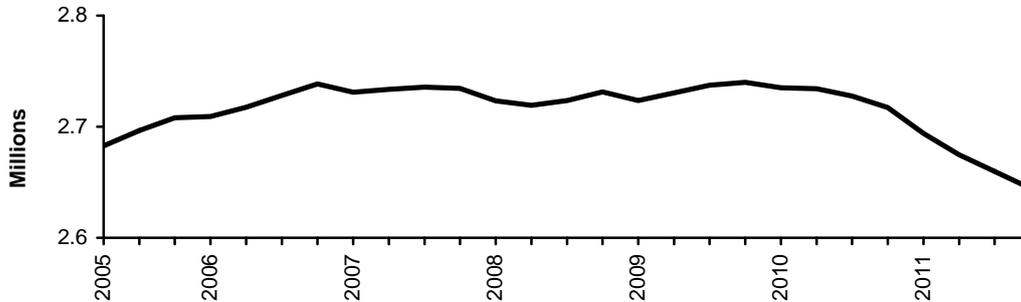
Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>



3.3 National Statistics: Pension Credit

Pension Credit (PC) was introduced on 6th October 2003 and replaced Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG). For people aged over the female state pension age (see Notes, section 7), the Guarantee Credit element guarantees an income at a set level. People aged 65 or over (and couples where one member is 65 or over) may also be entitled to Savings Credit if they have modest income from savings, investments or a second pension.

Pension Credit Recipients: May 2005 - November 2011



At November 2011, there were 2.64 million claimants of Pension Credit (3.23 million including partners), a fall of 73 thousand on the previous year. This fall is due to the increase in the female State Pension age, which is also the age at which people become eligible for Pension Credit, see Notes, section 7 for details. Of these Pension Credit claimants, 923 thousand claimed Guarantee Credit only, 1.13 million claimed Guarantee and Savings Credit, and 590 thousand were claiming Savings Credit only. The average weekly amount of Pension Credit in payment at November 2011 was £57.34, a rise of £0.52 since November 2010.

Statistics on benefit flows show there were 177 thousand new claims to Pension Credit in the year to November 2011. There were 197 thousand new claims to Pension Credit in the financial year 2010/2011. A small number of claims take a long time to process and are still outstanding at the cut off point for producing these statistics. This means that the statistics undercounts the final number of claims by a small percentage (around 2%).

Table 3.3 Pension Credit claimants: May 2006 – November 2011

	<i>Thousands</i>				
	Total	Guarantee Credit only	Guarantee Credit & Savings Credit	Savings Credit only	Still on Minimum Income Guarantee
May -06	2,717.39	775.57	1,343.23	598.56	0.02
Aug -06	2,728.15	787.30	1,334.41	606.41	0.02
Nov -06	2,738.56	798.13	1,325.87	614.54	0.02
Feb -07	2,730.94	800.11	1,327.78	603.03	0.03
May -07	2,733.50	805.73	1,330.09	597.65	0.02
Aug -07	2,735.72	814.42	1,321.95	599.33	0.03
Nov -07	2,734.54	823.57	1,310.05	600.90	0.03
Feb -08	2,723.14	865.19	1,265.43	592.50	0.02
May -08	2,719.14	882.07	1,246.24	590.80	0.03
Aug -08	2,723.53	889.74	1,241.62	592.15	0.03
Nov -08	2,731.37	901.23	1,232.25	597.86	0.03
Feb-09	2,723.61	913.40	1,214.69	595.49	0.03
May-09	2,730.56	925.71	1,205.23	599.59	0.03
Aug-09	2,737.29	935.59	1,199.61	602.05	0.03
Nov-09	2,739.86	953.04	1,209.00	577.79	0.03
Feb-10	2,735.16	955.39	1,204.66	575.08	0.03
May-10	2,734.17	954.36	1,202.41	577.37	0.03
Aug-10	2,727.56	952.16	1,195.80	579.57	0.03
Nov-10	2,717.28	951.53	1,184.88	580.84	0.03
Feb-11	2,693.96	947.51	1,162.01	584.42	0.02
May-11	2,674.67	936.96	1,148.09	589.59	0.03
Aug-11	2,659.82	927.74	1,140.70	591.35	0.02
Nov-11	2,644.45	923.37	1,130.93	590.13	0.02

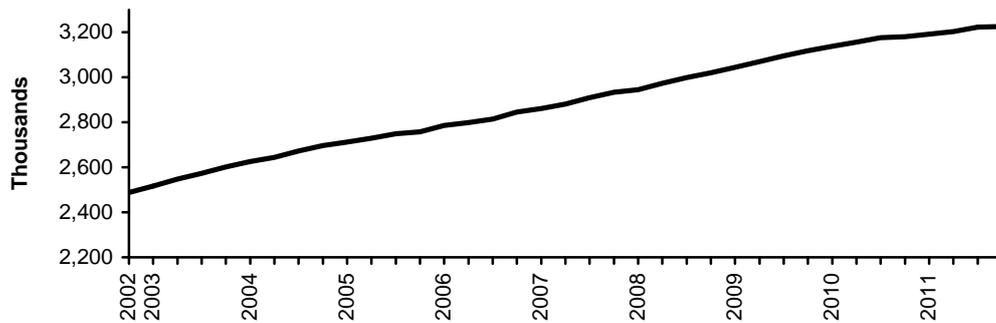
1. Pension Credit replaced MIG on the 6th Oct 2003, however a small number of residual cases remain on MIG.

4. Disabled and Carers

4.1 National Statistics: Disability Living Allowance

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) was introduced on 1st April 1992 and is a benefit for people who have become disabled before the age of 65 and who need assistance with personal care or mobility.

Disability Living Allowance Recipients: November 2002 to August 2011



At November 2011, 3.23 million people were receiving Disability Living Allowance (not including suspended cases), a rise of 46 thousand on a year earlier. Of these claimants 50% were male. Both the male and female caseloads are rising, with males rising by 24 thousand and females by 22 thousand in the year to November 2011

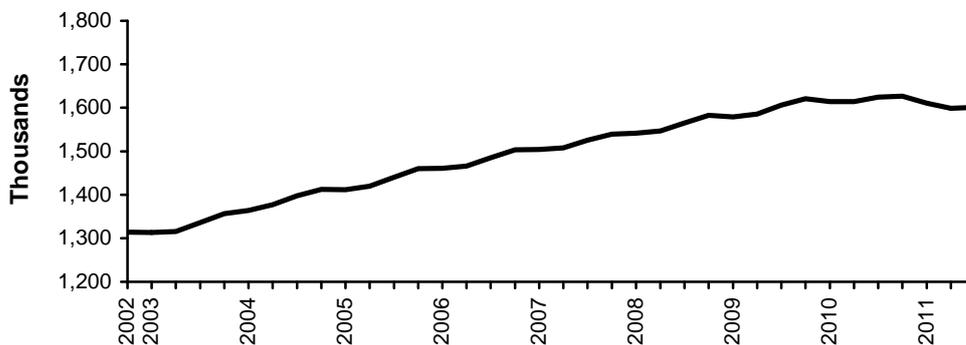
At November 2011, 11% of recipients were children, 57% were working age and 33% were pension age (a small number are an unknown age).

Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>

4.2 National Statistics: Attendance Allowance

Attendance Allowance (AA) was introduced on 6th December 1971 and is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. Those requiring constant help receive the higher rate of benefit.

Attendance Allowance Cases in Payment: November 2002 to August 2011



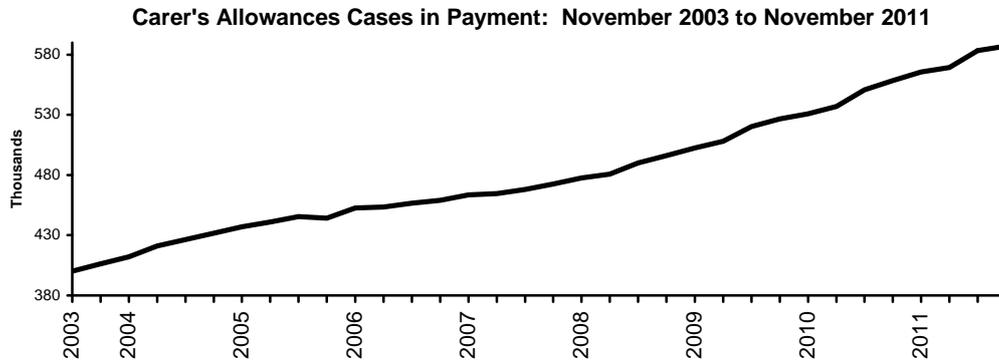
At August 2011 (see Notes, section 8) there were 1.60 million people receiving Attendance Allowance (excluding suspended cases), a fall of 24 thousand on a year earlier. Of these, 33% were male and 67% female. The male caseload has decreased by 5 thousand and the female caseload has decreased by 19 thousand in the year to August 2011. At August 2011, 68% were aged 80 or over.

Latest statistical data available from: <http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>



4.3 National Statistics: Carer's Allowance

Carer's Allowance (CA) was introduced on 5th July 1976; it is paid to carers who look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours a week. The severely disabled person must be getting either higher or middle rate DLA care component or AA or maximum rate Constant Attendance Allowance with their War Pension or Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit.



At November 2011, there were 587 thousand people receiving Carer's Allowance (not including underlying entitlement cases). 27% of claimants were male, and 73% female.

At November 2011, there were a further 449 thousand people entitled to Carer's Allowance but not receiving any payment due to overlapping benefit provisions (i.e. underlying entitlement cases).

Table 4.1 Awards currently in payment for Disability Living Allowance, Carer's Allowance and Attendance Allowance: November 2003 – November 2011

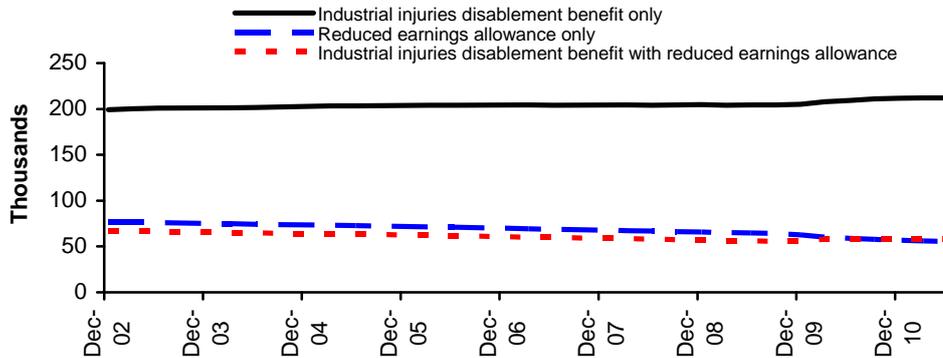
	<i>Thousands</i>		
	Disability Living Allowance	Attendance Allowance	Carer's Allowance ¹
Nov -03	2,601.88	1,356.31	406.23
Feb -04	2,625.39	1,363.81	412.12
May -04	2,644.28	1,377.35	421.18
Aug -04	2,672.16	1,397.30	426.34
Nov -04	2,696.28	1,412.50	431.66
Feb -05	2,712.91	1,411.33	436.94
May -05	2,729.72	1,419.42	441.03
Aug -05	2,749.48	1,440.09	445.43
Nov -05	2,757.64	1,460.25	444.09
Feb -06	2,785.68	1,460.57	452.54
May -06	2,799.16	1,465.59	453.54
Aug -06	2,814.29	1,484.58	456.70
Nov -06	2,845.75	1,503.05	458.93
Feb -07	2,860.79	1,503.85	463.50
May -07	2,881.83	1,507.50	464.67
Aug -07	2,909.98	1,525.61	468.06
Nov -07	2,934.44	1,539.32	472.42
Feb -08	2,945.57	1,541.58	477.66
May -08	2,973.54	1,546.68	480.73
Aug -08	2,999.65	1,565.00	490.03
Nov -08	3,019.70	1,582.81	496.14
Feb -09	3,043.99	1,578.64	502.50
May -09	3,070.61	1,585.79	507.97
Aug -09	3,096.30	1,605.92	520.35
Nov -09	3,119.01	1,621.03	526.62
Feb -10	3,137.73	1,614.17	530.89
May -10	3,157.31	1,614.27	536.90
Aug -10	3,176.20	1,624.66	550.86
Nov -10	3,181.08	1,626.91	558.47
Feb -11	3,192.09	1,610.29	565.50
May -11	3,202.91	1,599.12	569.24
Aug -11	3,222.69	1,600.67	583.33
Nov -11	3,226.79	..	587.07

1. Data is not available prior to August 2003.

4.4 National Statistics: Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit

Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB) was introduced on 5th July 1948 and is a benefit for people who are disabled because of an industrial accident or prescribed industrial disease. Since 1st October 1986 any claim resulting in an assessment of less than 14% disabled does not normally attract benefit.

**Industrial injuries disablement benefit and reduced earnings allowance in payment by type of assessments payable:
December 2002 - September 2011**



There were 324 thousand people claiming under the Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit scheme in September 2011, of whom 65% received Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit only, 17% received Reduced Earnings Allowance only, and 18% received both. The number of people claiming benefit was broadly the same as in September 2010. The average weekly payment was £49.59.

Latest statistical data available from: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=iidb>

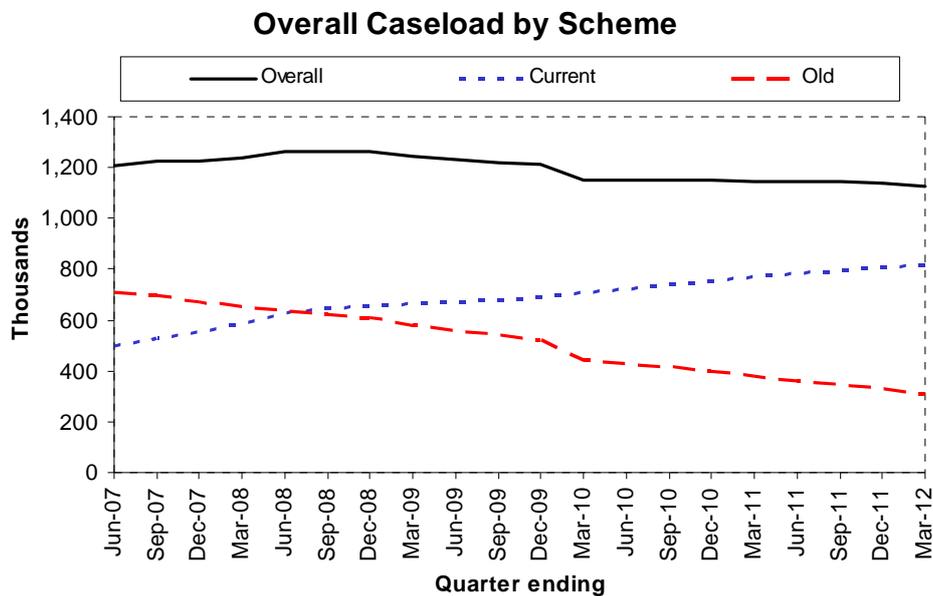
5. Families & Children

5.1 National Statistics: Child Support Agency cases

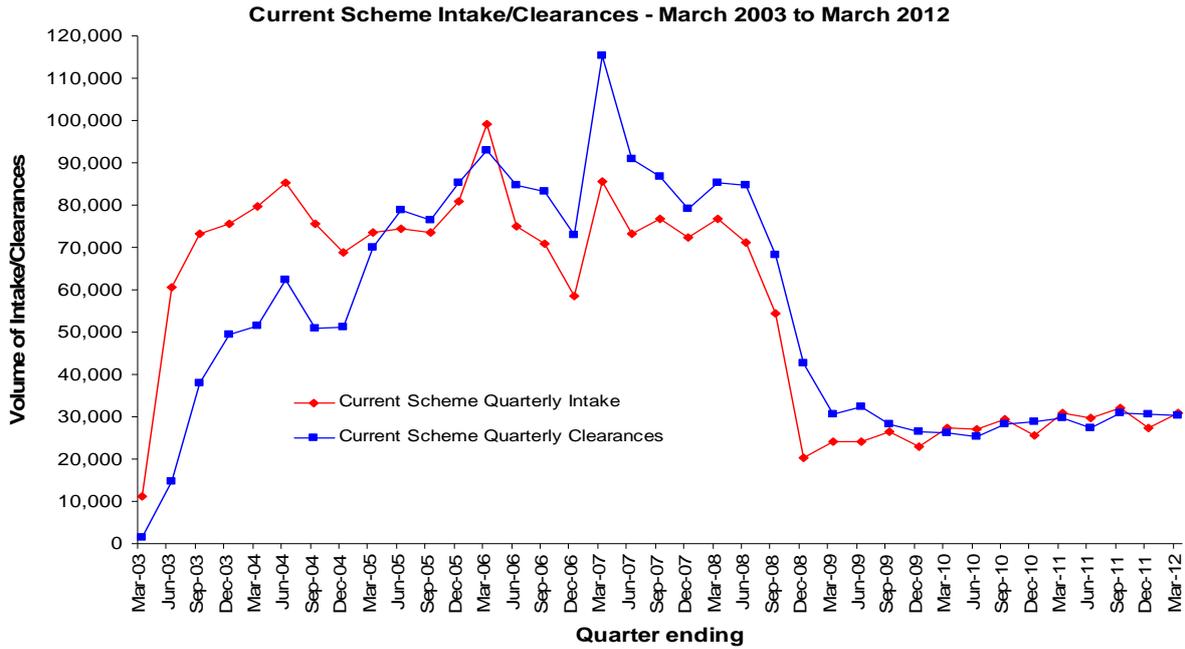
The Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission (CMEC), established as a non-departmental public body under the Child Maintenance and Other Payments Act 2008, is responsible for the child maintenance system in Great Britain. The Commission assumed responsibility for the Child Support Agency (CSA) from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on 1 November 2008.

On 14 October 2010 the Government announced as part of the Public Bodies Reform that the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission would become an executive agency of DWP.

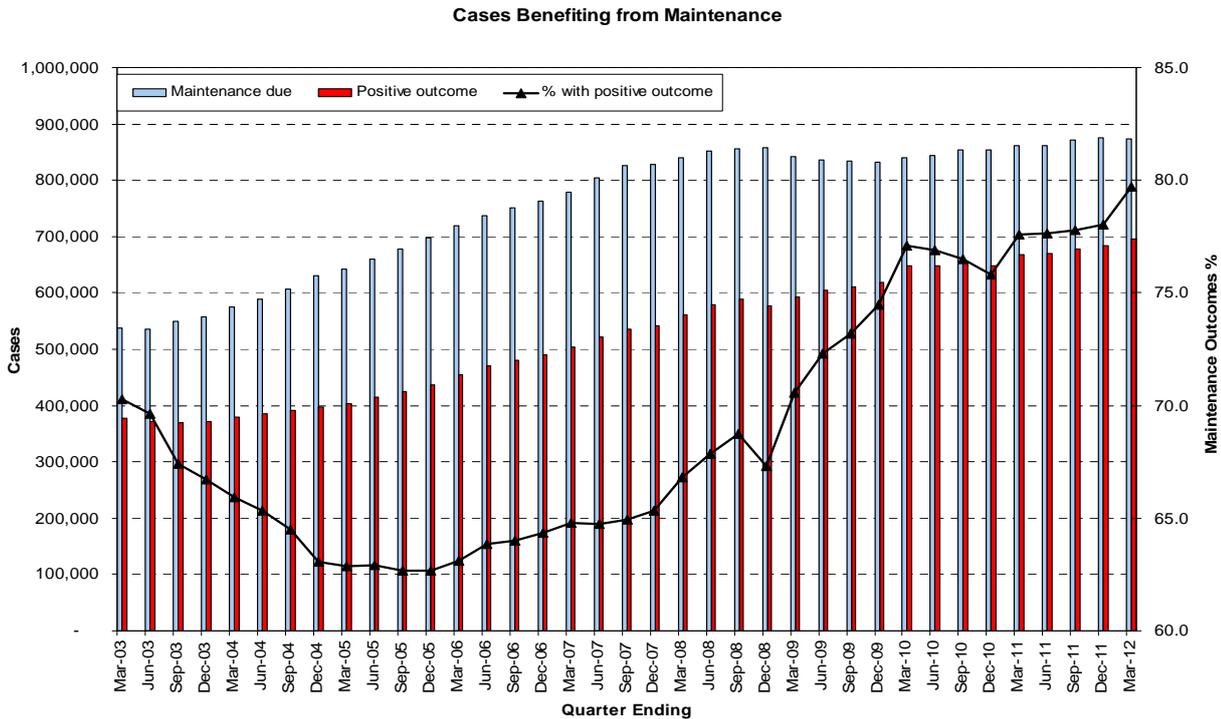
These statistics, produced by the Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission in conjunction with the DWP Information, Governance and Security Directorate, contain the most up-to-date tables and breakdowns on the CSA's two existing statutory child maintenance schemes. The CSA statistics presented here were released on 25th April 2012.



At the end of March 2012, the CSA live and assessed caseload stood at 1.13 million.



The volume of uncleared current scheme applications increased by 500 since December 2011, and is currently at 13,700. This represents an increase of 3.8% since December 2011.



In the quarter ending March 2012, 79.7% of all cases in which maintenance was due had either received maintenance via the CSA collection service, or had a maintenance direct arrangement in place.

Latest statistical data available from: <http://www.childmaintenance.org/en/publications/index.html>



NOTES

1. The Statistical Summary

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) publish a Statistical Summary document each month. It is used for the release of a wide range of DWP statistics

The DWP Statistical Summary brings together key National Statistics on DWP administered benefits, JSA (Jobseeker's Allowance) sanctions and Jobcentre Plus vacancies. To provide a more complete picture of DWP responsibility, statistics on Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (administered by Local Authorities) and the Child Support Agency are also included.

The Summary is published monthly, containing National Statistics on Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit together with Official Statistics giving early estimates of inactive benefit caseloads. Each quarter (in May, August, November and February), a larger document also contains the detail of DWP administered benefits, JSA sanctions, Jobcentre Plus vacancies and the Child Support Agency.

Alongside the Statistical Summary, there are a large number of tables which enable the user to delve in to the detail. These are provided to the user as:

- The DWP Tabulation Tool – for DWP administered benefits and employment programmes the Tabulation Tool provides the user with an interactive tool to select one of thousands of possible tabulations. This is available for caseloads and on/off flows at: <http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=tabtool>. A similar Tabulation Tool, derived from 5% sample data, is also available. Whenever possible, 100% data should be used in preference to 5% estimates, as these are both more accurate and form DWP's headline statistics. Some statistics remain outside the scope of the Tabulation Tool but will continue to be available via the internet as pre-defined summary tables.
- Identical numbers via Nomis (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/Default.asp>)
- Separate detailed tables on [Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit](#); and Claimants on out-of-work benefits (via the [Working Age Client Group Tabulation Tool](#), use first "Useful Resources and Sites" link)
- Tables broken down by [Lower Super Output Area \(LSOA\)](#) and [Census Output Area \(COA\)](#).
- Other tables and background information via links on the Tabulation Tool pages (e.g. links to long time series spreadsheets; descriptions of the benefit.)

The National Statistics paper "DWP statistics transformed: the modernisation of the DWP's data sources and statistical publications" announced major changes to the National Statistics the Department publishes in 2005. Much of this content is still relevant and is available from:

http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/stats_consultation/modstats.pdf

2. National Statistics Code of Practice

DWP complies with the National Statistics Code of Practice and supporting Principles. Detailed policy statements and statement of compliance with the pre-release access to official statistics order 2008 are given below:

[DWP policy statements](#)

Detailed policy and methodology relating to the Statistical Summary can be found at:

- [Quality](#)
- [Methodology](#)
- [Uses and Users](#)
- [Ad hocs and pricing](#)

The UK Statistics Authority report on the compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics for the Statistical Summary is report number 66 at:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.



Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

DWP would like to hear your views on our statistical publications. If you use any of our statistics publications, we would be interested in hearing what you use them for and how well they meet your requirements. Please email DWP at stats-consultation@dwp.gsi.gov.uk. If you would like to receive occasional e-mails from DWP to directly inform you of documents seeking the views of users, please email general.statistics@dwp.gsi.gov.uk giving details of the DWP publications you use.

An ongoing questionnaire, enabling DWP to target future consultations at interested users; shaping the future direction of statistics development to address user needs; and helping ensure value for money, whilst giving users a structured way of expressing their views is available at:

http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/statistical_summary_questionnaire.doc

The results of the recent consultation of user views can be found at:

http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=news2011#ss_feedback

Completed questionnaires can be returned by e-mail to stats-consultation@dwp.gsi.gov.uk or by post to the following address:

Stuart Grant
 Information, Governance and Security Directorate
 Department for Work and Pensions
 Room BP5201
 Benton Park Road
 Longbenton
 NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
 NE98 1YX

3. Statistical groups

DWP has a typology to define Statistical Groups within the client group classifications. The aim of the Statistical Group typology is to present each person by the main reasons they are in contact with the Department. Like the client group classification, each client is classified just once, permitting the estimation of the total number of people claiming one or more benefits. The Statistical Group hierarchy is:

a] Jobseeker	e] Other income-related benefits
b] Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits	f] Disabled
c] Lone parents	g] Bereaved
d] Carers	h] Housing Benefit
	i] State Pension only recipients

From November 2008 the "incapacity benefits statistical group" includes Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). ESA replaced Incapacity Benefit and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for new claims from 27th October 2008. Prior to this the "incapacity benefits group" covered people on Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance, including people claiming Income Support on the grounds of incapacity.

4. Jobseeker's Allowance figures at ONS

The preferred source of numbers for Jobseeker's Allowance is the ONS claimant count figure; these are more up to date and contain clerical cases. However, the reason we use the DWP JSA figures is that they are consistent with the other benefits used to produce DWP National Statistics, and permit a wider set of breakdowns. The ONS figures are available from Nomis and <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>.



5. Flows on and off benefit

This series has now been re-instated, with a full back series. Pension Credit information is available via a one-click table: http://83.244.183.180/100pc/pc/tabtool_pc.html.

6. Early Estimates

The DWP benefit National Statistics have a gap of around five and a half months between the publication and reference dates.

The early estimates are official statistics (see: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/types-of-official-statistics>) and published monthly to give indicative, timely information ahead of the publication of full National Statistics. The Office for National Statistics publish the Jobseeker's Allowance claimant count every month, one month in arrears. Consequently, the Early Estimates focus on the economically inactive groups of "incapacity benefits and Employment and Support Allowance" and "Income Support lone parents".

The main reason for the lag in the National Statistics release is because we have to wait three months for a small but significant number of late claims to be processed. Waiting for these late claims makes the National Statistics figures more accurate than the early estimates where we simply predict the number of late claims based on historical levels.

The early estimates are not a substitute for the National Statistics and will be replaced when the final quarterly National Statistics covering the same period are published. However, the estimates are fairly close to the final National Statistics figures. To give an indication of their accuracy, over the past year the early estimates for ESA/IB have been revised by an average of 0.4%, with the biggest revision being 0.63% and the smallest being 0.08%. The early estimates for ISLP have been revised by an average of 0.3%, with the biggest revision being 0.86% and the smallest being 0.09%.

As the numbers going through Incapacity Benefit reassessment start to increase, users should be aware that there may also be increased uncertainty around these early estimates. As level of late claims is estimated using historical data, any change in the structure of the flows on and off benefit can affect the accuracy of the methodology. DWP plan to review the methodology each month to ensure that the estimates are as good as possible.

More detailed information can be accessed via the following links:

http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/early_ests/technical_document_final.pdf

http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/early_ests/QandA_Early_Estimates_final.pdf

7. Welfare Reform

The Lone Parent Obligation policy came into effect from 24 November 2008; Lone Parents (LPs) with a youngest child aged 12 or over were no longer able to make a new or repeat claim for Income Support (IS) solely on the basis of their parental status. Existing IS LPs with a youngest child aged 12 or over had their eligibility removed over a period of time commencing 2nd March 2009. From October 2009 this policy was extended to LPs with a youngest child aged 10 or 11 and from October 2010 the policy was extended to LPs with a youngest child aged 7 or over. The Welfare Reform Act 2012 introduced further changes and from 21 May 2012 lone parents will only be eligible to claim Income Support until their youngest child is five years old.

Most effected LPs will leave IS and claim Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA). However, there are exceptions to these rules where the youngest child can legitimately be over the ages mentioned above. Similarly, some former LPs remain on IS for other reasons (e.g. they have a long term caring responsibility and claim Carer's Allowance). Through analysis of the effected claimants over the next quarters, it can be decided if there is a requirement to change the structure of IS LP statistics. In the meantime, the IS LP series will continue to be defined as 'single IS claimants with a child under 16'.

Referrals to the new employment programme "Work Programme" began from June 2011

(http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Employment/Jobseekers/programmesandservices/DG_197781). In the run up to that launch, a new package of Get Britain Working support measures were introduced. In tandem with these changes, referrals to legacy employment programmes ceased. Final statistics for these programmes have now been released. The existing Tabulation Tools will remain available for historical analysis. For statistics relating to these new programmes see:

<http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/pwp/index.php?page=pwp> and



<http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=wp>

The age at which women reach State Pension age is gradually increasing from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2016 to November 2018. Under current legislation, State Pension age for men and women is planned to increase to: 66 between November 2018 and October 2020; 67 between 2034 and 2036; 68 between 2044 and 2046. The first quarterly statistical summary to be affected was the November 2010 publication and the first early estimates to be affected were released in June 2010. These changes introduce a small increase to the number of working age benefit recipients and a small reduction to the number of pension age recipients. There are also changes to the way we report benefit recipients as a proportion of the working population. More information can be found at: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/espa.pdf>. For general information about the change to State Pension age, please see:

http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Pensionsandretirementplanning/StatePension/DG_4017919

8. Known Issues, Changes and Revisions to the Statistical Summary

- Official Statistics on referrals and attachments to the Work Programme were published on 9 May 2012 via the Tabulation Tool. The following breakdowns are available on those referred to the Work Programme and attached by a provider: age, gender, disability indicator, ethnicity, primary health condition (for ESA customers), lone parent status (for JSA and IS claimants), payment group, contract and contract package area. Geography breakdowns are also available by region, Local Authority, Parliamentary Constituency and Jobcentre Plus district. Statistics on job outcomes and sustainment payments will be released from autumn 2012. See: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=wp>.

On 18th May:-

- The Benefit Caseload National Statistics Tabulation Tools for IB (http://83.244.183.180/100pc/ib/tabtool_ib.html) and IB/ SDA (http://83.244.183.180/100pc/ib/sda/tabtool_ib_sda.html) will be updated to include statistics for August 2011 and November 2011.
- Some changes to the background information for the Jobseeker's Allowance Sanctions Tabulation Tool
- The methodology for the Pension Credit early estimates (http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/tabtools/pc_early_estimates.xls) assumes a consistent eligibility criteria. Since April 2010, the age at which people are eligible for Pension Credit has been gradually increasing (see Notes section 7). As a result of these changes, the Pension Credit estimates are no longer a good predictor of the forthcoming National Statistics. Hence, these statistics has been suspended until further notice. If you use these statistics and have opinions on how and when we should re-instate, please contact stats-consultation@dwp.gsi.gov.uk or the postal address in Notes section 2 above.
- The "Attendance Allowance - cases in payment" (http://83.244.183.180/100pc/aa/tabtool_aa.html) Tabulation Tool has not been updated in this release due to an issue with detecting who is receiving payment. We hope to fix the problem for the August release. This does not affect previously released numbers nor the "Attendance Allowance - all entitled cases" Tabulation Tool

9. Notification of future changes to the Summary

On 20th June 2012 and 18 July 2012 there are currently no changes planned.

On 15 August 2012:

- The "Attendance Allowance - cases in payment" (http://83.244.183.180/100pc/aa/tabtool_aa.html) Tabulation Tool will be updated for November 2011 and February 2012 to bring it in line with the other Tools.
- Extra flexibility will be offered in the ESA Tabulation Tool to allow users to cross tabulate duration, type of ESA (WRAG, Support, Assessment) and payment type (Income Based, Contributory etc.). This will allow some analysis of those affected by the ESA time limit (<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/disability/welfare-reform-bill-2011-and-disabled/>).

10. Northern Ireland Statistics

The statistics in this Summary cover Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) only. Comparable benefit statistics for Northern Ireland can be found at:

http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/benefit_publications.htm

and

http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/geographical_data_on_ss_benefits.htm for geographical breakdowns



Currently, the Northern Ireland statistics use extracts from the benefit systems very similar to those used to create the 5% sample numbers for Great Britain (although the Northern Ireland sample size is usually greater than 5%). The directly equivalent GB numbers can be found at: <http://83.244.183.180/5pc/tabtool.html>. However, Northern Ireland statistics are shortly due to move to extracts from the benefit systems very similar to those used to create the WPLS/100% sample numbers (<http://83.244.183.180/100pc/tabtool.html>) for Great Britain. However, Northern Ireland statistics will ignore the effect of retrospection.

Comparisons between the Great Britain 5% samples and 100% samples, plus the effect of retrospection can be seen in documents entitled "Differences between WPLS and 5% sample data" in the "Useful Resources and Sites" section of each single benefit 100% sample Tabtool (e.g. http://83.244.183.180/100pc/is/tabtool_is.html) Housing Benefit is a social security benefit paid by the Housing Executive. It helps people on a low income pay their rent and rates. In Northern Ireland, rates are paid instead of Council Tax. Limited Housing Benefit numbers are available in the summary bulletin at: http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/publications/summary_statistics_bulletin.htm. For people who own their own property and need help with rates only, Land and Property Services (LPS) provide rates relief payments. Statistics on those receiving rates relief only are not available.

Employment Programmes are different in Northern Ireland. Hence, statistics are not directly comparable. However, numbers on the various schemes are available from: <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch/training-and-employment-stats.htm>.

Vacancy statistics for Northern Ireland are available at <http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-vacancy-stats.htm> and at <http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch/labour-market-information-stats/vacancies.htm>. Statistics on Jobcentre Plus Sanctions and Child Maintenance are not currently published for Northern Ireland.

11. Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service

Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service was created on 1 April 2011. It brings together Her Majesty's Courts Service and the Tribunals Service into one integrated agency providing support for the administration of justice in courts and tribunals.

Responsibility for publishing statistics on the appeals now resides with Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service and they publish statistical information via their website <http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts>

12. Fraud and Error statistics

National Statistics are published presenting six-monthly estimates of fraud and error in claims for Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance, Pension Credit and Housing Benefit, along with an annual estimate of the level of fraud and error in the benefit system as a whole. One-off benefit reviews have been carried out from time to time to estimate fraud and error in claims for other benefits. Reports can be found at http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd2/index.php?page=fraud_error

13. Take-Up of Income-Related Benefits

Publications contain information on the take-up of the main income-related benefits in Great Britain: Income Support, Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Employment and Support Allowance (income related) and Jobseeker's Allowance (income based). Take-up is measured in two ways. Expenditure take-up compares the total amount of benefit received in the course of a year with the total amount that would have been received if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of entitlement. Caseload take-up compares the number of benefit claimants – averaged over the year – with the number who would be receiving if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of entitlement. Data is sourced from the Family Resources Survey and administrative benefit records. Latest published figures are available at: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=irb>



14. Other National and Official Statistics issued by the Department for Work and Pensions

Details of other National and Official Statistics produced by the Department for Work and Pensions can be found on the DWP website at the following links:

- A list of Tabulation Tools: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=tabtool>;
- An A to Z list of DWP statistics: http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=statistics_a_to_z;
- A schedule of statistical releases over the next 12 months: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=schedule>;
- And a list of the most recent releases: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=recent>.
- In accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, all DWP National Statistics are also announced via the UK Statistics Authority publication hub at: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/statistics-producers/publications/index.html?newquery=*%&source-agency=Work+and+Pensions&pagetype=release-landing-page. In addition, users can find links to DWP additional statistical analyses that have not been included in our standard publications at http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=adhoc_analysis.