

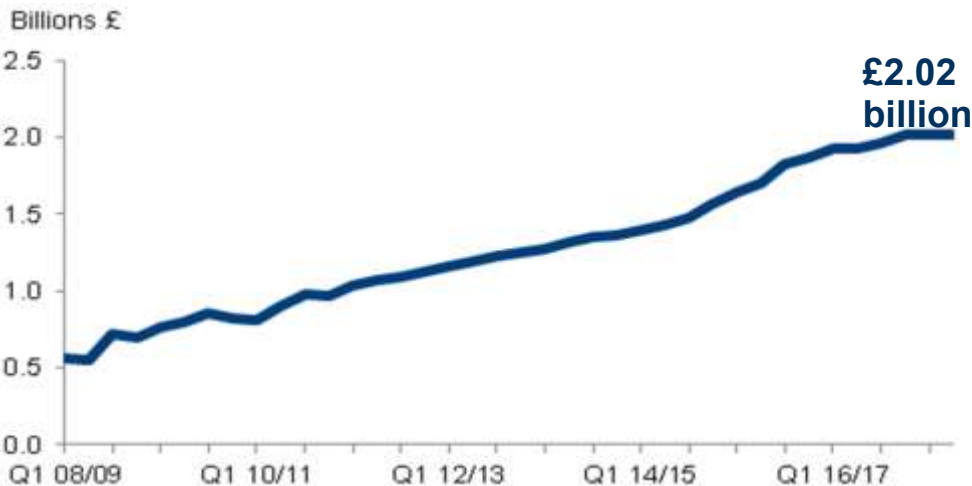
Housing Benefit is an income related benefit that is intended to help meet housing costs for rented accommodation. The statistics in this release capture information on the amount of Housing Benefit that is overpaid to claimants, the subsequent recoveries and amounts written off.

Main stories

During the first half of 2017/18:

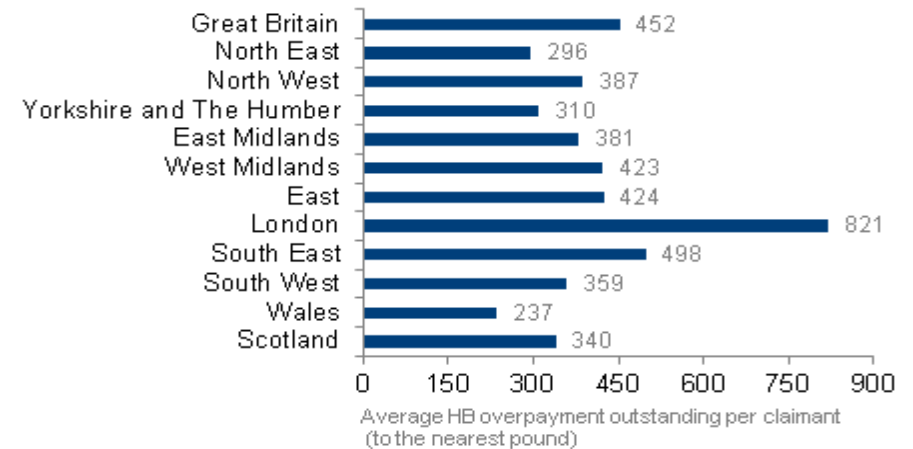
- £445 million Housing Benefit overpayments identified.
- £328 million Housing Benefit overpayments recovered.
- £43 million Housing Benefit overpayments written off.

£2.02 billion Housing Benefit overpayments outstanding at July 2017 (the beginning of quarter 2 of 2017/18)



The total value of outstanding Housing Benefit overpayments continues to follow an increasing trend. At July 2017 (the beginning of quarter 2, 2017/18) the total value of outstanding debt was around £2.02 billion, an increase of £91 million (5%) on this point the previous year.

At July 2017 (the beginning of quarter 2 of 2017/18) the average Housing Benefit overpayment outstanding per claimant in Great Britain was £452



At July 2017 (the beginning of quarter 2, 2017/18), the largest average amount of HB overpayment outstanding per claimant was in London (£821 per claimant), while the lowest was in Wales (£237 per claimant), (based on HB caseload figures at the end of quarter 1 of 2017/18).

At a glance

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Thoughts? We welcome feedback

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What you need to know

This release contains statistics relating to amounts of incorrectly overpaid Housing Benefit (HB). Following the introduction of the Single Fraud Investigation Service (SFIS), which has now gone live in all 379 Local Authorities (LAs), **from quarter 1 2016/17 this publication no longer includes fraud data**. The publication has been renamed from 'Housing Benefit Recoveries and Fraud (HBRF) statistics' to 'Housing Benefit Debt Recoveries (HBDR) statistics' to reflect this change.

HBDR data is aggregate level data received on a quarterly basis from each LA, but published bi-annually each March and September. The March publication covers the first two quarters of the year (April to September). The publication in September covers finalised data for all four quarters of the year.

The amount of outstanding debt at the beginning of a quarter is a sum inherited from the amount of debt outstanding at the beginning of the preceding quarter and the debt recovery activities (as measured by the remaining three measures included in this publication) during the quarter. E.g. The amount of debt outstanding at the beginning of quarter 2 is the sum of the amount of debt outstanding at the beginning of quarter 1 and the amount of debt identified during quarter 1 less the amount of debt recovered and written off during quarter 1. In principle the amount of debt outstanding at the beginning of any given reporting quarter could be estimated from the released figures of the preceding quarter's publication. However LAs usually identify debt that relates to historic periods and if this historic debt identified relates to quarters for which data is already returned these new identified sums are applied to the outstanding amount of the next reporting quarter. These retrospective updates on the amount of outstanding debt lead to differences between the outstanding amount of debt estimated from the data based on the preceding quarter and that recorded in the current quarter.

Some LAs do not send completed data forms every quarter, or cannot supply data for all fields. This produces missing data in the returns which, in turn, affects the reported Great Britain totals. In previous publications of these statistics, statisticians have been filling the gap created by missing data though imputing or estimating what the missing value might have been. Our methodology for this can be found [here](#). However in recent years the number of non-returned LAs have reduced to the point that the effect on the GB totals is insignificant and therefore the imputation is no longer necessary. From September 2017 all published figures in this statistical summary are based on the actual returned data.

Tables containing the data that underlies the charts and figures featured in this statistical summary are also [published](#).

The UK 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:

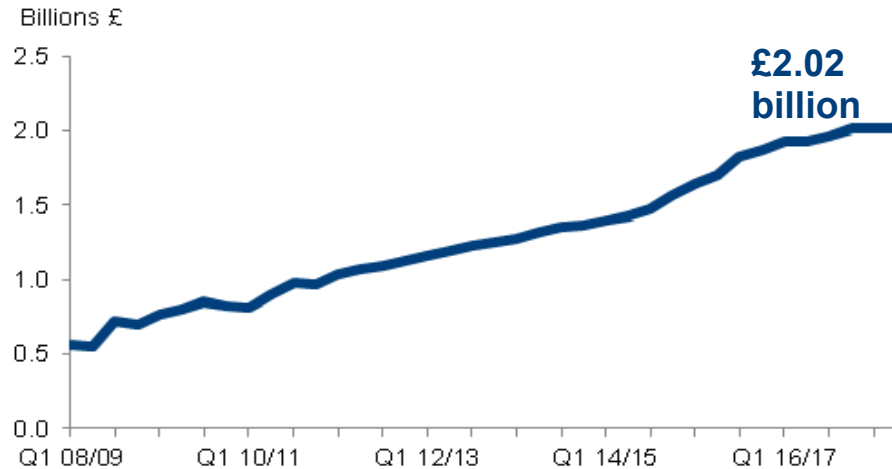
- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

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

Note: Percentage figures provided in this document are based on data rounded to the nearest thousand (please see [accompanying Excel data tables](#)). Recalculating the same percentage figures from data in this document might yield different results due to differences in rounding order.

Housing Benefit Overpayments Outstanding at the Start of the Quarter

The total value of HB overpayments outstanding in Great Britain continues to follow an increasing trend

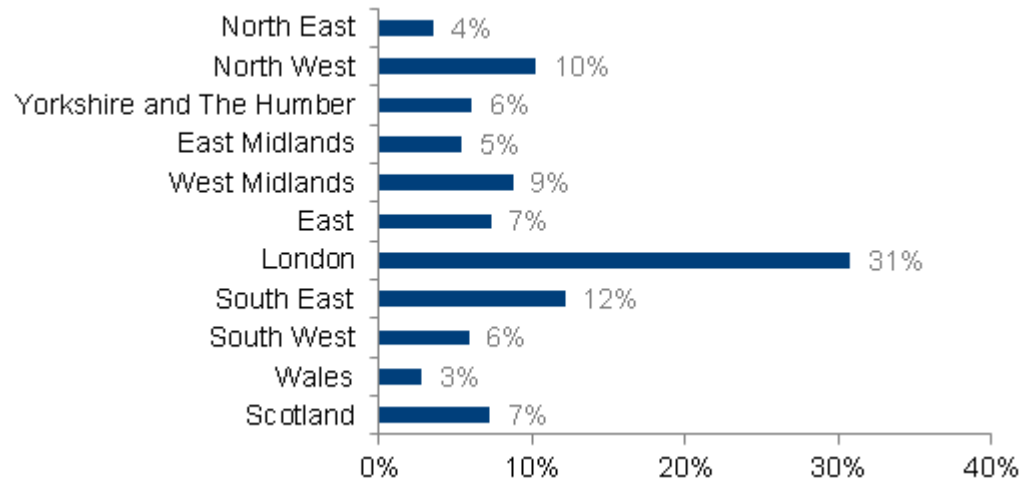


The total value of outstanding overpayments continues to follow an increasing trend.

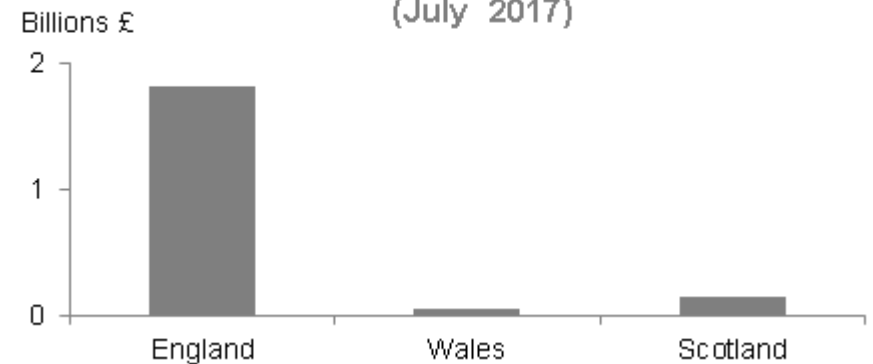
The total GB value of HB overpayments outstanding at the beginning of July 2017 (quarter 2 of 2016/17) was around £2.02 billion; an increase of £91 million (5%) on this point the previous year.

Please see [Additional Information](#)

At July 2017 London accounted for 31% of the national total amount of outstanding HB overpayment.



HB overpayments outstanding by country (July 2017)

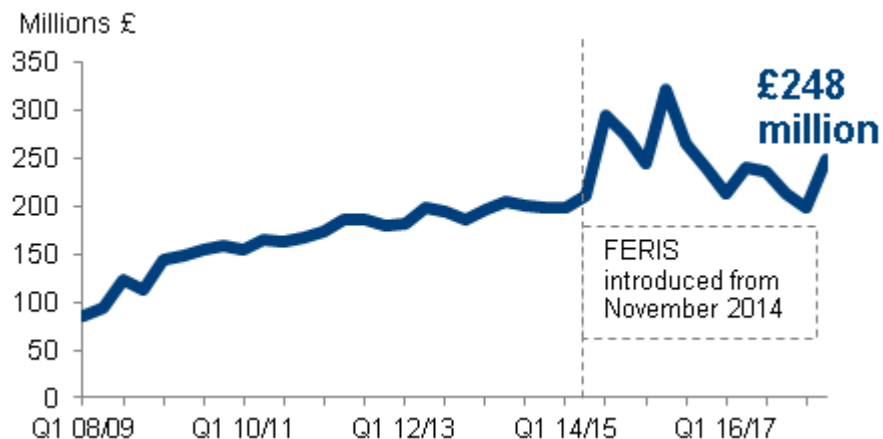


At July 2017, the outstanding HB overpayment in England was £1.82 billion. This accounted for 90% of the total national figure of £2.02 billion.

At the start of quarter 2 2017/18 the value of HB overpayment outstanding in London accounted for 31% of the total Great Britain figure, while that of Wales accounted for 3% of the national total.

Housing Benefit Overpayments Identified During the Quarter

The total value of HB overpayments identified in GB continues to fluctuate

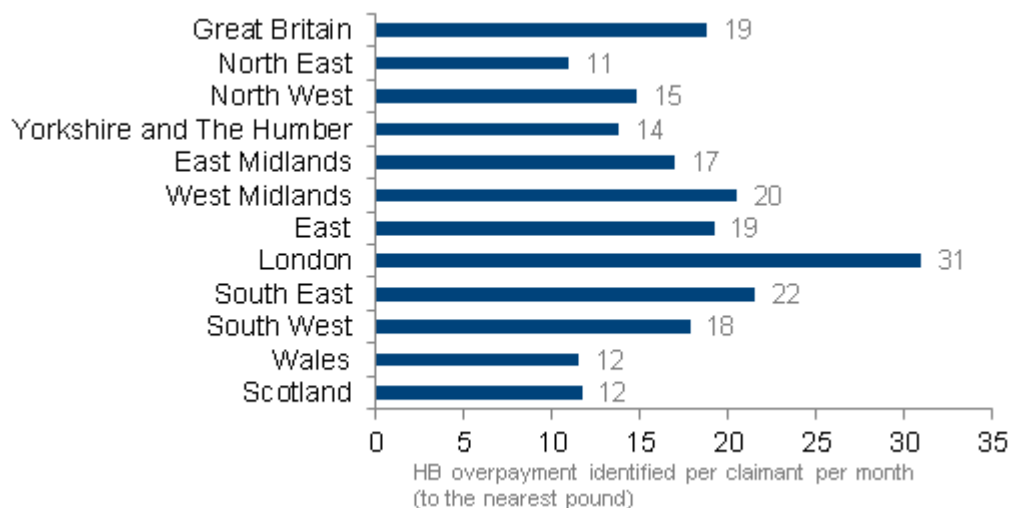


During the first half of 2017/18 the total value of HB overpayments identified was £445 million; a decrease of £8 million (2%) in comparison to those overpayments identified during the first half of 2016/17.

The total value of overpayments identified decreased in quarter 1 of 2017/18 from £214 million at March 2017 (quarter 4 of 2016/17) to £197 million at June 2017, but recovered to £248 million in quarter 2 of 2017/18. This fluctuation was observed over 50% of LAs, with 16 of them seeing change of over £0.5 million during this period. The £248 million of HB overpayment identified during quarter 2 of 2017/18 is the largest amount identified in a single quarter since quarter 3 of 2015/16.

The total amount of HB overpayments identified in quarter 2 of 2017/18 was £248 million. This was an increase of £7 million (3%) from the same quarter of the previous year.

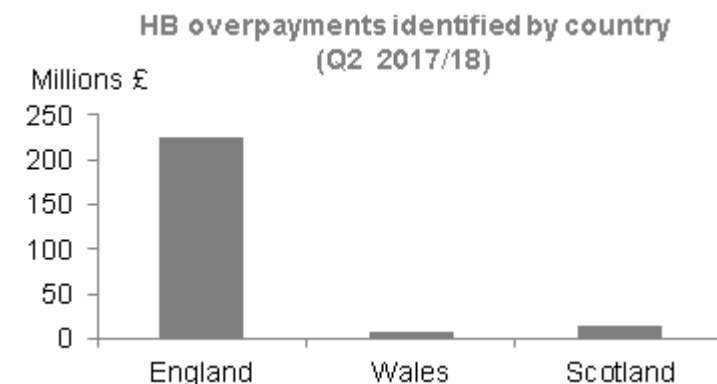
In quarter 2 of 2017/18 the average amount of identified HB overpayment per claimant per month in Great Britain was £19



During quarter 2, of 2017/18 London had the largest average amount of identified debt per claimant per month (£31), while the North East had the lowest amount (£11), (based on HB caseload figures during this quarter).

Overall the trend of volumes of identified HB overpayments continues on an upward trajectory. 2015/16 was an exceptional year, with the Fraud and Error Reduction Incentive Scheme (FERIS) and Real Time Information (RTI) identifying historic overpayments of long duration through stock cleanse.

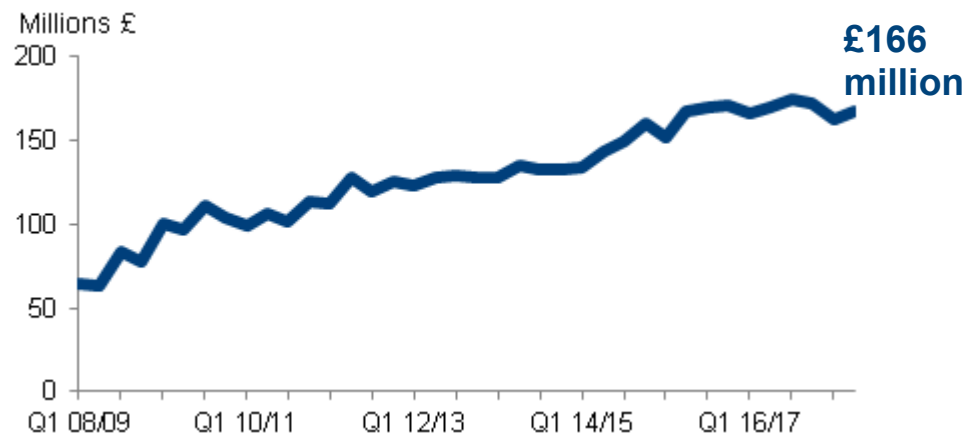
Please see [Additional Information](#)



Of the £248 million of HB overpayments identified in Great Britain during quarter 2 of 2017/18, £225 (91%) million were identified in England, £15 million (6%) in Scotland and £8 million (3%) in Wales.

Housing Benefit Overpayments Recovered During the Quarter

The total value of HB overpayments recovered in GB is rising



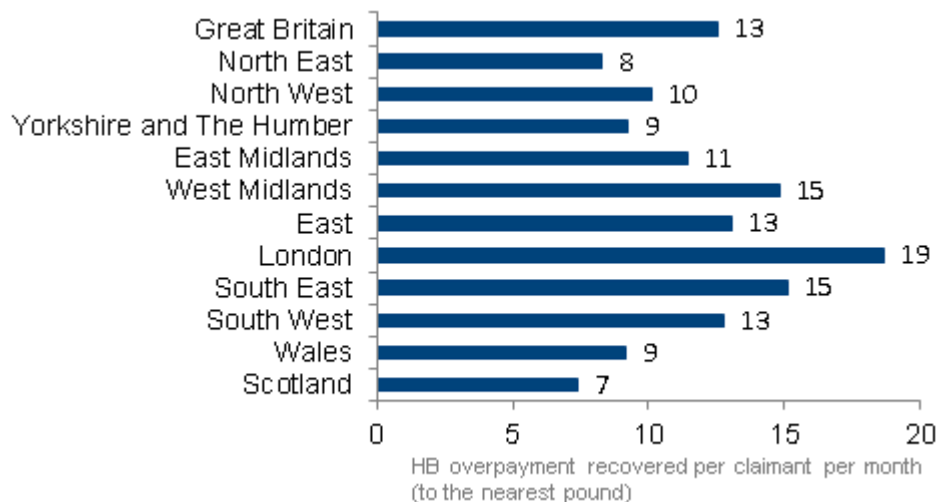
Historically, the total value of overpayments recovered has tended to vary seasonally between quarters, however overall it follows an upward trend. In quarter 3 of 2016/17 it reached a historic high of £174 million.

During the first half of 2017/18 the total GB value of HB overpayments recovered was £328 million; a decrease of £7 million (2%) in comparison to those overpayments recovered during the first half of 2016/17.

The total value of overpayments recovered decreased in quarter 1 of 2017/18 from £171 million at March 2017 (quarter 4 of 2016/17) to £162 million at June 2017.

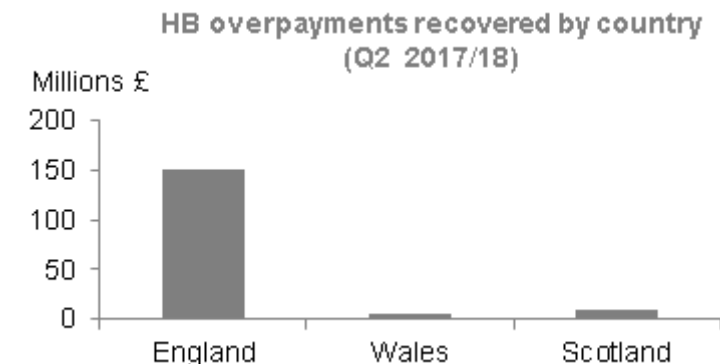
The total value of overpayments recovered in quarter 2 of 2017/18 was 166 million. This was a decrease of £3 million (2%) from quarter 2 of 2016/17.

During quarter 2 of 2017/18 the average amount of recovered HB overpayment per claimant per month in Great Britain was £13



During quarter 2 of 2017/18, London had the largest average amount of recovered HB overpayment per claimant per month (£19), while Scotland had the lowest amount (£7), (based on HB caseload figures during this quarter).

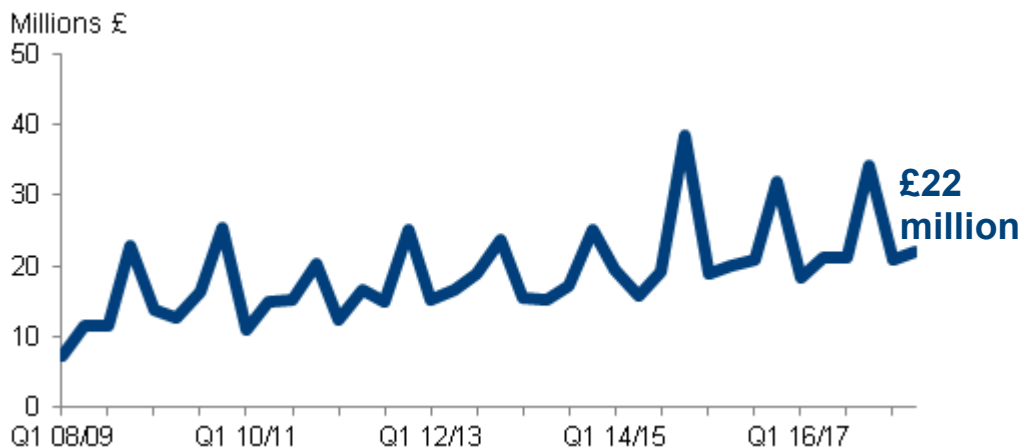
Please see [Additional Information](#)



In quarter 2 of 2017/18 out of the £166 million of HB overpayments recovered in Great Britain, £151 (91%) million were recovered in England, £9 million (5%) in Scotland and £6 million (4%) in Wales.

HB Overpayments Written Off During the Quarter

The total value of HB overpayments written off in GB continues to fluctuate



The total GB value of HB overpayments written off during the first half of 2017/18 was £43 million; an increase of £4 million (8%) in comparison to those overpayments written off during the first half of 2016/17.

The amount of overpayments written off changes throughout the year. It is generally highest in quarter 4 (March) of each collection year followed by a sharp decrease during quarter 1 of the following year. In line with this there has been a decrease in the total amount of overpayments written off from £34 million at March 2017 (quarter 4 of 2016/17) to £21 million in June 2017 (quarter 1 of 2017/18).

The total value of HB overpayments written off in quarter 2 of 2017/18 was £22 million. This was an increase of £1 million (5%) from the total amount of HB overpayments written off in quarter 2 of 2017/18.

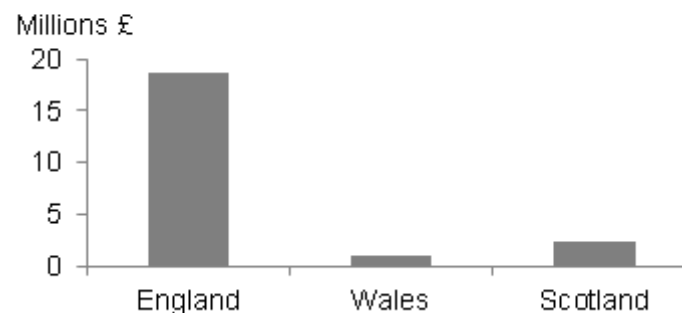
Please see [Additional Information](#)

In quarter 2 of 2017/18 the average amount HB overpayment written off per claimant per month in Great Britain was £2



During quarter 2 of 2017/18, North West, East Midlands and Wales had the lowest average amount of HB overpayment written off per claimant per month of £1, (based on HB caseload figures during this quarter).

HB overpayments written off by country (Q2 2017/18)



In quarter 2 of 2017/18, of the £22 million of written off HB overpayments in Great Britain, £19 million (85%) were identified in England, £2 million (11%) in Scotland and £1 million (4%) in Wales.

HBDR Data – Collection Processes and Accuracy

Data Collection

The table below details the list of questions asked to LAs as part of the data collection process.

| Field | Overpayment Questions |
|-------|--|
| 1 | Total value of HB overpayments outstanding at the start of the quarter |
| 2 | Total value of HB overpayments identified during the quarter |
| 3 | Total value of HB overpayments recovered during the quarter |
| 4 | Total value of HB overpayments written off during the quarter |

Average Data Return Rates

| Collection Period | Average LA Return Rate (across all quarters) |
|----------------------|--|
| 2008 – 2009 | 89.7% |
| 2009 – 2010 | 99.2% |
| 2010 – 2011 | 99.5% |
| 2011 – 2012 | 99.6% |
| 2012 – 2013 | 99.8% |
| 2013 – 2014 | 99.7% |
| 2014 – 2015 | 99.3% |
| 2015 – 2016 | 99.9% |
| 2016 – 2017 | 99.5% |
| 2017 – 2018 (Q1& Q2) | 99.2% |

Some LAs cannot complete certain questions. Hence, the question level completion rate has, in the past, often been lower than the values quoted here. Therefore we used to publish additional estimates, allowing for imputation (at a Great Britain level only) to account for LAs which could not provide data. These additional figures gave a sense of scale of this impact. However in recent years the number of non-returner LAs have reduced to the point that the effect on the GB totals is insignificant and therefore the imputation is no longer necessary. From September 2017 all published figures in this statistical summary are based on the actual returned data.

Additional Information

HBDR is aggregate level data received from each LA, and as such, is subject to a significant degree of variation both in and between different LAs. From 2014 we have observed a significant amount of variation in the overpayment data. This could be due to a wide range of factors such as: variations and issues with different authorities' software suppliers; changes in LA return rates; additional side affects due to the phased implementation of Single Fraud Investigation Service (SFIS), the implementation of the Fraud and Error Reduction Incentive Scheme (FERIS) and Real Time Information (RTI) and factors unique to each LA (e.g. increases/decreases in resources, bulk clearing of historical overpayments).

About these statistics

Known Issues, Changes and Revisions

Our **Methodology** and **Background Information Note** provides further information on DWP HBDR statistics, including some of the processes involved in developing and releasing these statistics: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/housing-benefit-recoveries-and-fraud-data-methodology-and-definitions>

Following the introduction of a new Single Fraud Investigation Service (SFIS), which has now gone live in all 379 areas, this publication (from quarter 1 of 2016/17) only includes information on Housing Benefit overpayments. The publication has been renamed to 'Housing Benefit Debt Recoveries statistics' to reflect this change.

Other National and Official Statistics

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

- A schedule of statistical releases over the next 12 months and a list of the most recent releases: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/about/statistics>
- Detailed background notes and methodology relating to this First Release can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/housing-benefit-recoveries-and-fraud-data-methodology-and-definitions>

Feedback

Specific HBDR statistics feedback can be submitted via our [HBDR user questionnaire](#).

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

Client Statistics, Data and Analytics, Department for Work and Pensions, Room BP5201, Benton Park Road, Longbenton, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, NE98 1YX

Users can also join the "Welfare and Benefit Statistics" community at: <http://www.statsusernet.org.uk> DWP announces items of interest to users via this forum, as well as replying to users' questions.

About these statistics

Supplementary Statistics

Tables containing the data that underlies the charts and figures featured in this statistical summary are [available](#). These include information by local authority on outstanding overpayments at the beginning of each quarter and identified, recovered and written-off overpayments at the end of each quarter.

Uses and Users

HBDR is aggregate level data received on a quarterly basis from each LA. This data is used to produce established statistics on the amount of HB overpaid to claimants. The statistics also provide a means of comparing and contrasting information between LAs.

The data will also be used to feed into a range of briefings for Ministers and other senior officials and will be used to answer Parliamentary Questions and Freedom of Information requests. It will also be used for other policy functions including monitoring and informing changes to related policies.

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