

# **Social Security Statistics**

## **2000**

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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY**  
Information Centre, Analytical Services Division

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# Department of Social Security

This is the 25th edition of Social Security Statistics. It is published annually by the Department of Social Security. Information on prices and savings can be found in other publications from the Department. The format of Social Security Statistics 2000 is somewhat different from the 1999 edition. It has been designed to make the most of the new format as well as new ways for improving Social Security Statistics for 2000.



Social Security Benefits give financial support to individuals and families who have been unemployed or who are in times of hardship.

The National Insurance Fund provides contributory benefits against loss of earnings for those who are retired, widowed, unemployed, sick or disabled. It also provides help for some people with the costs involved in having a baby.

Non-contributory benefits fall into two categories. There is means-tested support for people on low incomes in the form of Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based), Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and help from the Social Fund. There are also non-contributory benefits, which are not means-tested. These include Child Benefit, Industrial Injuries benefits, War Pensions, and Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance for the long-term sick and disabled.

Each benefit claim group is explained in the prologue to the section. The prologue does not cover all conditions for entitlement to benefit or payment of contributions, nor does it give a history of changes. The Notes listed in Appendix 1 give more information.

## Social Security Statistics 2000

The data produced within the Department of Social Security. You can find the source of the data sources in the prologue.

Where figures are rounded, component parts may not sum to totals.

Tables showing trends are included for a run of years. Detailed analyses are provided for the latest available period in 2000 or the most recent year available.

Unless they say otherwise, tables relate to recipients living in Great Britain (and where indicated, overseas). Analyses for the English region and for Wales and Scotland are presented in some tables, based on the government office regions (GORs) described in Appendix 4.

The DSS Website ([www.dss.gov.uk](http://www.dss.gov.uk)) gives access to a range of DSS statistical publications.

Requests for data on disk or via email and enquiries about this publication and other statistics about social security should be sent to:

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### Symbols and Abbreviations

- Not Available
- Not Applicable
- Nil or negligible
- GOR Government Office Region

## Introduction

This is the 28th edition of Social Security Statistics. It is published annually by the Department of Social Security. Information on prices and earnings can be found in other publications listed in Appendix 3. The format of Social Security Statistics 2000 is somewhat different from the 1999 edition. It begins by focussing on the three major social security client groups, before examining individual benefit statistics. We would welcome any comments on this new format as well as new ideas for improving Social Security Statistics for 2001.

Social Security Benefits give financial support to individuals and families who have certain needs or who are in times of hardship.

The National Insurance Fund provides contributory benefits against loss of income for those who are retired, widowed, unemployed, sick or disabled. It also provides help for some people with the costs involved in having a baby.

Non-contributory benefits fall into two categories. There is means-tested support for people on low incomes in the form of Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based), Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and help from the Social Fund. There are also non-contributory benefits, which are not means-tested. These include Child Benefit, Industrial Injuries benefits, War Pensions, and Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance for the long-term sick and disabled.

Each benefit/ client group is explained in the prologue to the section. The prologue does not cover all conditions for entitlement to benefit or payment of contributions, nor does it give a history of changes. The leaflets listed in Appendix 1 give more information.

The material in the tables comes mainly from administrative data produced within the Department of Social Security. You can find out details of the data sources in the prologues.

Where figures are rounded, component parts may not sum to totals.

Tables showing trends are included for a run of years. Detailed analyses are provided for the latest available period in 2000 or the most recent year available.

Unless they say otherwise, tables relate to recipients living in Great Britain (and where indicated, overseas). Analyses for the English regions and for Wales and Scotland are presented in some tables, based on the government office regions (GORs) described in Appendix 4.

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### Symbols and Abbreviations

.. Not Available  
. Not Applicable  
- Nil or negligible  
GOR Government Office Region

# Introduction

This is the 28th edition of Social Security Statistics. It is published annually by the Department of Social Security. Information on prices and earnings can be found in other publications listed in Appendix 2. The format of Social Security Statistics 2007 is consistent with the 1999 edition. It begins by looking at housing on the first page, social security and other social security benefits in the next two pages, and then continues with other social security statistics. We would welcome any comments on the new format as well as new ideas for improving Social Security Statistics for 2007.

Social Security Statistics give detailed support to individuals and families who have certain needs or who are in times of hardship.

The national insurance fund provides contributory benefits against loss of income for those who are injured, widowed, unemployed, sick or disabled. It also provides help for some people with the costs involved in having a baby.

Non-contributory benefits are also provided. These are means-tested support for people on low incomes in the form of Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based), Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, and help from the Social Fund. There are also non-contributory benefits which are not means-tested. These include Child Benefit, Family Tax Credit, Working Tax Credit, and Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance for the long-term sick and disabled.

Each benefit or grant group is explained in the progress to the section. The progress does not cover all components for entitlement to social or payment of contributions, nor does it give a history of changes. The latest data is in Appendix 1. Give more information.

The statistics in the tables come from various sources. Some are produced within the Department of Social Security. You can find out more about the data sources in the progress.

Where figures are rounded, component parts may not sum to total.

Tables showing trends are included for a run of years. Detailed analysis are provided for the latest available period in 2007 or the most recent year available.

Unless they are otherwise stated, tables relate to residents living in Great Britain (and where indicated, overseas). Figures for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are presented in some tables, based on the government office for Northern Ireland (GONI) located in Appendix 4.

The DSS Website ([www.dss.gov.uk](http://www.dss.gov.uk)) gives access to a range of DSS statistical publications.

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Symbols and Abbreviations

Not Available  
Not Applicable  
Not Specified

GOR: Government Office for Regions

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Families are classified to statistical group according to the following hierarchy:

Family receives JSA (including credits)	then family assigned to	Unemployed
Family receives IB (including credits)		Sick and/or disabled
Family receives ESA		Sick and/or disabled
Family receives IS with disability premium (DP)		Sick and/or disabled
Family receives IS single		Lone parents
Family receives IS		Others
Family receives DLA		Sick and/or disabled
Family receives IB credits		Sick and/or disabled

For example, if a claimant receives JSA plus DLA the family is assigned to "unemployed"; if he receives DLA only the family is assigned to "sick and/or disabled".

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## Children and Families

DSS Analytical Services Division (ASD) has developed these analyses from its existing samples of administrative data on the population of working age. This work was done primarily to help improve the relevance of DSS data to monitor the government's welfare reform agenda.

By matching data from individual 5% samples, an estimate can be made of the number of people who were claiming at least one of the key benefits that are available to the population of working age with the main exception of widow's benefit, housing benefit and council tax benefit. Information on the key characteristics of these claimants is also available, such as age, sex, geography, family type, "statistical group" (see below), duration of claim and number of children. It is also possible to look at changes in the composition of this group in the benefits system over time, including those that affect individual claimants.

These analyses are based on information collected for the administration of benefits. This means that analyses of such things as family type and number of children are based only on those for whom some additional allowance of benefit is payable.

The definitive estimates of caseloads and characteristics of claimants of each individual benefit can be found in other chapters of Social Security Statistics and the separate publications and press releases that Analytical Services Division also issues on behalf of DSS.

A full description of the methodology used to produce these analyses and the possible uses that can be made of the data is available from the DSS contact shown inside the front cover.

## Definitions and conventions

### Key benefits

Jobseeker's allowance (JSA)  
 Incapacity benefit (IB)  
 Severe disablement allowance (SDA)  
 Disability living allowance (DLA)  
 Income support (IS)

### Symbols and conventions

Working age is: 16 to 64 years for men  
 16 to 59 years for women

Population estimates are mid-year from 1997 to 1999

"-" less than 500  
 "." not applicable

## Statistical group

Claimants and their families have been allocated to statistical groups to give an indication of the main reason why they are claiming benefit. This is only one of the possible ways in which claimants could be classified and alternative classifications are possible.

Families are assigned to statistical group according to the following hierarchy:

<i>If claimant receives</i>	JSA (including credits)	<i>then family assigned to:</i>	Unemployed
<i>Otherwise, if claimant receives</i>	IB (excluding credits)	" "	Sick and/or disabled
" "	SDA	" "	Sick and/or disabled
" "	IS, with disability premium (DP)	" "	Sick and/or disabled
" "	IS, single	" "	Lone parents
" "	IS	" "	Others
" "	DLA	" "	Sick and/or disabled
" "	IB credits	" "	Sick and/or disabled

For example, if a claimant receives JSA plus DLA the family is assigned to "unemployed"; if he receives DLA only the family is assigned to "sick and/or disabled".

## Family type

“Family type” (i.e. single, couple, not known) is based primarily on claimants who receive additional amounts of benefit for their partner. These amounts are payable for all partners of claimants of means-tested benefits, which are received by the majority of claimants covered by these analyses. The main gap comes from claimants of IB/SDA where additional benefit is payable only to those who have a partner who is not working and is looking after children. Most IB/SDA claimants do not qualify for these allowances, though the DSS Family Resources Survey (FRS) suggests that about half have a partner.

This table explains the definitions used in the “family type” tables:

Family type	Definition
Couple	Claimants who receive an additional allowance of benefit for their partner; or those in receipt of contribution-based JSA or JSA national insurance credits only, with a partner recorded.
Single	Claimants who have their status recorded as single and therefore do not receive an additional allowance of benefit for a partner.
Not known	Claimants who do not have a marital status recorded and are not receiving an additional allowance of benefit for a partner. These are mainly IB/SDA claimants and include a small number who receive allowances for dependants but not partners.



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Table 3 Children of claimants of key benefits by family type: February 1998 to February 2000

	All children aged under 16	Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable		All children aged 16 to 18		Children aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable		Total	
		Couples	Single	Couples	Single				
February 1998	2,795	29	739	1,555	54	174	12	18	108
February 1999	2,972	27	752	1,407	53	174	12	57	107
February 2000	2,595	27	694	1,702	55	173	12	54	102

1. Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable

# Children

**Table 1 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by statistical group: February 1998 to February 2000**

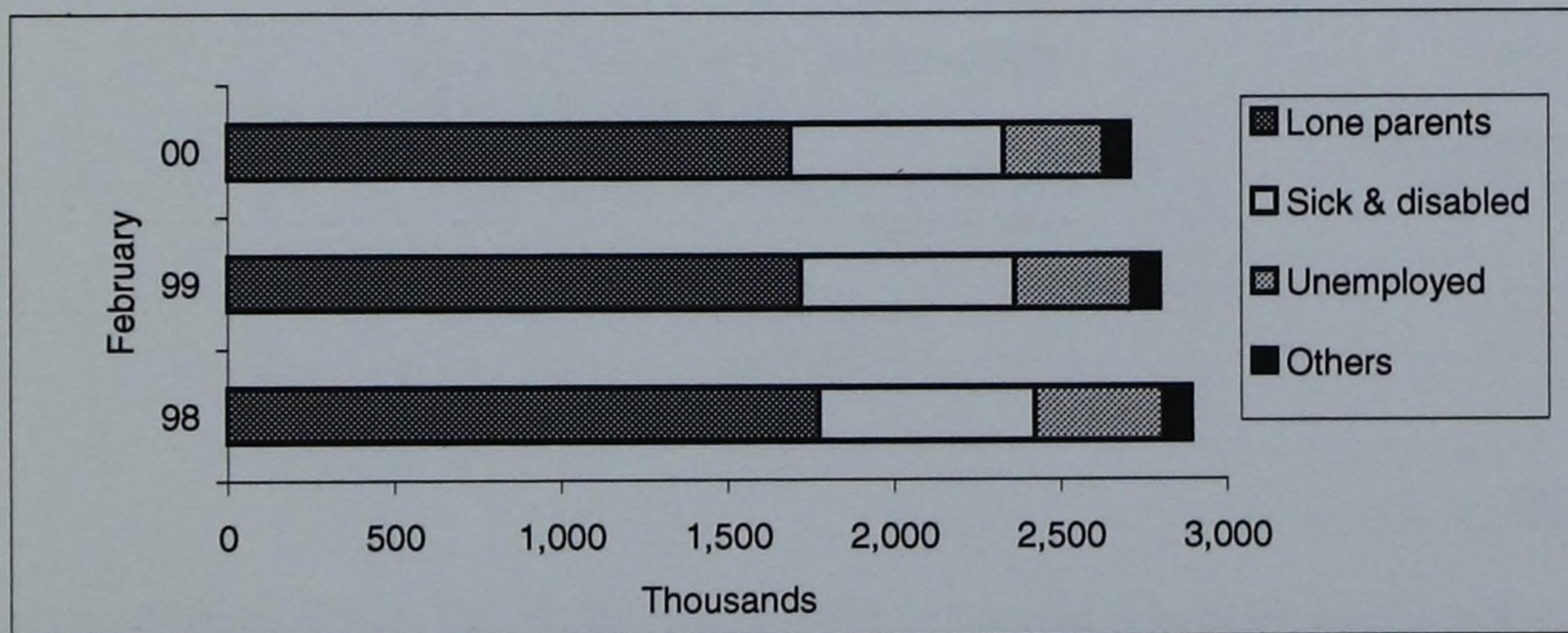
*Thousands*

	Number of children <sup>1</sup>					
	February 1998	%	February 1999	%	February 2000	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>100</b>
Unemployed	384	13	353	13	302	11
Sick & disabled	648	22	644	23	642	24
Lone parents	1,775	61	1,718	61	1,689	62
Others	85	3	82	3	76	3

*1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*

## Client Group Analysis – Children and Families

Children of claimants of key benefits by statistical group and over time



**Table 2 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by statistical group & family type: February 2000**

*Thousands*

	Children aged under 16 years					Young adult dependants aged 16 to 18 years				
	All	% pop aged under 16	Family type			All	% pop aged 16 - 18	Family type		
			Couple	Single	Not known			Couple	Single	Not known
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-</b>
Unemployed	271	2	169	102	-	31	2	11	19	-
Sick & disabled	578	5	277	241	59	64	5	29	35	-
Lone parents	1,617	14	531	1,086	-	71	5	39	32	-
Others	69	1	43	27	-	7	-	4	3	-

*1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*

**Table 3 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by family type: February 1998 to February 2000**

*Thousands*

	Children aged under 16 years					Young adult dependants aged 16 to 18				
	All	% pop aged under 16	Family type			All	% pop aged 16 - 18	Family type		
			Couple	Single	Not known			Couple	Single	Not known
February 1998	<b>2,718</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>-</b>
February 1999	<b>2,623</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>-</b>
February 2000	<b>2,536</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-</b>

*1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*

**Table 4 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by statistical group and age of child: February 2000**

Thousands

All statistical groups	Number of children											
	All ages		Under 5		5 to under 11		11 to under 16		16 or over		Not known	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
All statistical groups	2,709	100	784	29	943	35	696	26	173	6	113	4
Unemployed	302	100	97	32	102	34	71	24	31	10	-	0
Sick & disabled	642	100	114	18	173	27	179	28	64	10	112	17
Lone parents	1,689	100	551	33	642	38	424	25	71	4	-	0
Others	76	100	21	28	26	34	21	28	7	9	-	0

*1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*

**Table 5 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by statistical group and duration of claim: February 2000**

Thousands

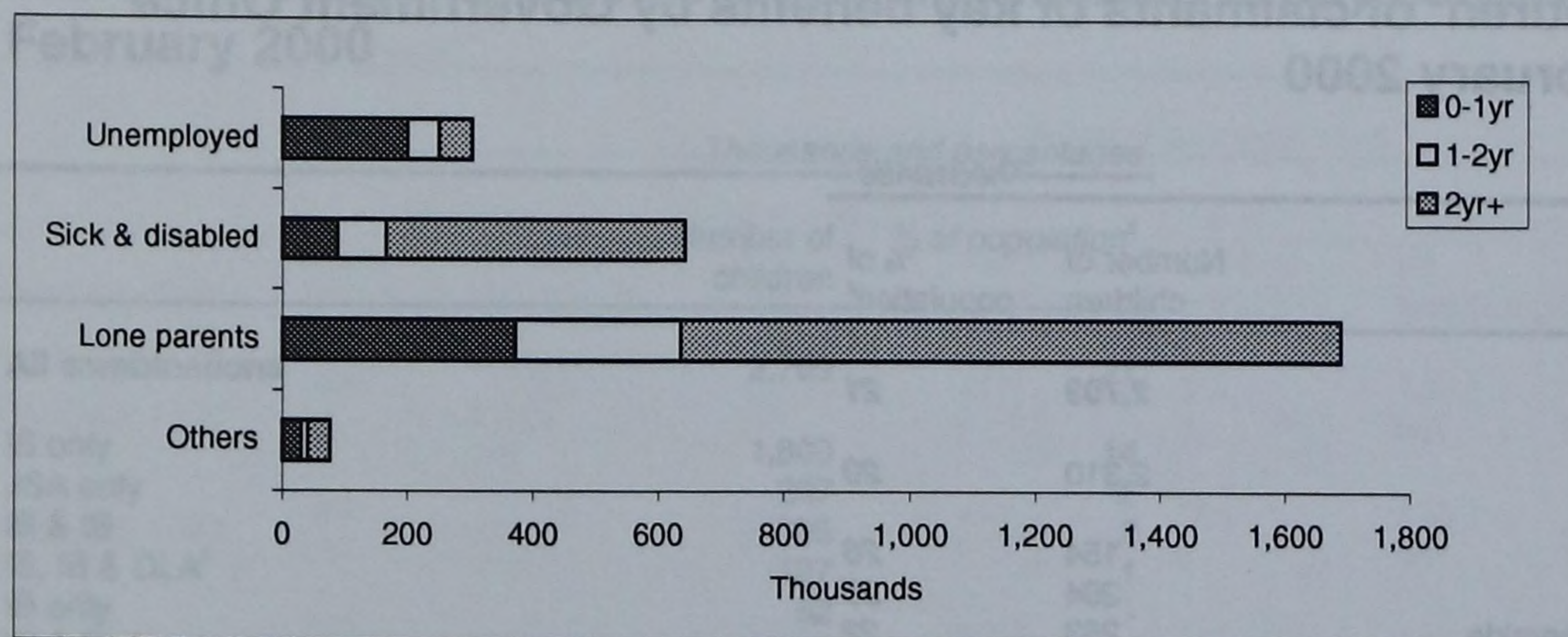
All statistical groups	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>											
	All durations		Under 3 months		3 to under 6 months		6 months to under 1 year		1 to under 2 years		2 years and over	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
All statistical groups	2,709	100	192	7	190	7	306	11	403	15	1,616	60
Unemployed	302	100	87	29	52	17	61	20	50	17	52	17
Sick & disabled	642	100	18	3	25	4	45	7	78	12	476	74
Lone parents	1,689	100	79	5	105	6	188	11	264	16	1,053	62
Others	76	100	9	12	8	11	12	16	12	16	35	46

*1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*

*2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt*

**Client Group Analysis – Children and Families**

Children of claimants of key benefits by statistical group & duration of claim, February 2000



**Table 6 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by duration of claim: February 1998 to February 2000**

*Thousands*

	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>					
	All durations	Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years and over
February 1998	2,892	239	217	322	388	1,727
%	100	8	8	11	13	60
February 1999	2,796	234	218	297	410	1,638
%	100	8	8	11	15	59
February 2000	2,709	192	190	306	403	1,616
%	100	7	7	11	15	60

1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable  
 2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

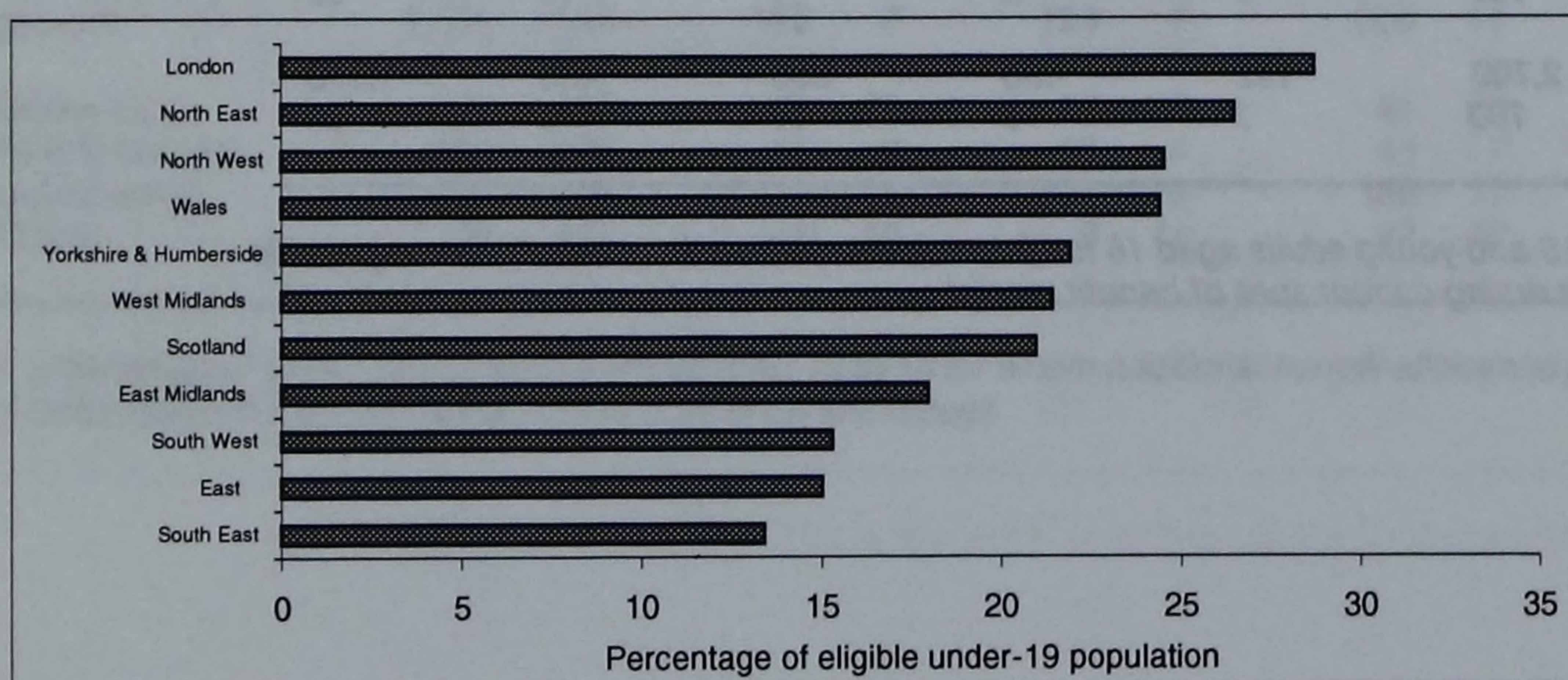
**Table 7 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of key benefits by Government Office Region: February 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>	
	Number of children	% of population <sup>2</sup>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>21</b>
England	2,310	20
North East	154	26
North West	394	25
Yorkshire & Humberside	253	22
East Midlands	170	18
West Midlands	267	21
East	184	15
London	479	29
South East	244	13
South West	164	15
Wales	164	24
Scotland	233	21
SDA/IB claimants living abroad	1	.

1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable  
 2 Population aged under 16 plus population aged 16 to 18 in full-time education.

**Client Group Analysis – Children and Families**

Children on key benefits by government office region



**Table 8 Children<sup>1</sup> of claimants of combinations of key benefits:  
February 2000**

*Thousands and percentages*

	Number of children	% of population <sup>2</sup>
<b>All combinations</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>21</b>
IS only	1,800	14
JSA only	297	2
IS & IB	295	2
IS, IB & DLA <sup>3</sup>	127	1
IB only	62	-
IB & DLA	46	-
IS & DLA	41	-
IS, DLA & SDA	24	-
IS & SDA	8	-
DLA & SDA	3	-
DLA & JSA	2	-
SDA only	1	-
Others <sup>4</sup>	3	-

1 Children aged under 16 and young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable

2 Population aged under 16 plus population aged 16 to 18 in full-time education.

3 No allowance payable for dependants of recipients of DLA only, therefore no such dependants included in figures

4 Due to slight differences in dates of benefit data extracts, includes anomalies such as IB with JSA

## Families

**Table 9 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by statistical group and duration of  
claim: February 2000**

*Thousands*

	Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>											
	All durations		Under 3 months		3 to under 6 months		6 months to under 1 year		1 to under 2 years		2 years and over	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
<b>All statistical groups</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>59</b>
Unemployed	144	100	44	31	26	18	29	20	22	15	23	16
Sick & disabled	337	100	9	3	12	4	23	7	40	12	253	75
Lone parents	900	100	45	5	59	7	107	12	148	16	542	60
Others	33	100	4	12	4	12	6	18	5	15	15	45

1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable

2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

**Table 10 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by duration of claim: February 1998 to February 2000**

		<i>Thousands</i>					
		Duration of oldest claim <sup>2</sup>					
		All durations	Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years and over
February 1998		1,507	123	115	169	206	894
	%	100	8	8	11	14	59
February 1999		1,459	123	114	159	217	846
	%	100	8	8	11	15	58
February 2000		1,414	101	101	164	215	833
	%	100	7	7	12	15	59

1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable  
 2 Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

**Table 11 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by statistical group and age of youngest child: February 2000**

		<i>Thousands</i>											
		Age of youngest child											
		All ages	%	Under 5		5 to under 11		11 to under 16		16 or over		Not known	
				%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>All statistical groups</b>		1,414	100	624	44	429	30	240	17	54	4	67	5
Unemployed		144	100	72	50	36	25	21	15	15	10	-	0
Sick & disabled		337	100	88	26	83	25	72	21	29	9	66	20
Lone parents		900	100	448	50	302	34	142	16	8	1	-	0
Others		33	100	16	48	9	27	6	18	2	6	-	0

1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable



**Table 12 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by age of youngest child: February 1997 to February 2000**

		Age of youngest child					Thousands
		All ages	Under 5	5 to under 11	11 to under 16	16 or over	Not known
February 1997		<b>1,613</b>	738	484	247	62	82
	%	<b>100</b>	46	30	15	4	5
February 1998		<b>1,507</b>	681	456	239	54	77
	%	<b>100</b>	45	30	16	4	5
February 1999		<b>1,459</b>	645	445	241	55	72
	%	<b>100</b>	44	31	17	4	5
February 2000		<b>1,414</b>	624	429	240	54	67
	%	<b>100</b>	44	30	17	4	5

*1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*

**Table 13 Families<sup>1</sup> on key benefits by statistical group and number of children: February 2000**

		Number of children				Thousands
		All families	One	Two	Three	Four or more
<b>All statistical groups</b>		<b>1,414</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>118</b>
Unemployed		144	56	45	26	17
Sick & Disabled		337	157	101	48	31
Lone Parents		900	400	302	135	64
Others		33	11	10	6	6

*1 Claimants with children aged under 16 or young adults aged 16 to 18 for whom additional benefit allowance payable*

Age group	All centers		Private centers		Public centers	
	Enrollment	Number of children	Enrollment	Number of children	Enrollment	Number of children
0-2	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3-4	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
5-6	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
7-8	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
9-10	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
11-12	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
13-14	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
15-16	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
17-18	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
19-20	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
21-22	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
23-24	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
25-26	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
27-28	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
29-30	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
31-32	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
33-34	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
35-36	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
37-38	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
39-40	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
41-42	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
43-44	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200
45-46	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
47-48	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
49-50	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
51-52	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
53-54	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
55-56	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
57-58	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
59-60	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
61-62	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
63-64	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800
65-66	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
67-68	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
69-70	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
71-72	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800
73-74	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
75-76	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
77-78	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
79-80	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
81-82	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
83-84	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
85-86	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
87-88	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800
89-90	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
91-92	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200
93-94	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
95-96	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800
97-98	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
99-100	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
Total	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Infant/Toddler and Preschool Years, 2000.

Table 13: Enrollment in day care centers, by age group and number of children, February 2000

Age group	All centers		Private centers		Public centers	
	Enrollment	Number of children	Enrollment	Number of children	Enrollment	Number of children
0-2	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
3-4	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
5-6	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
7-8	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
9-10	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
11-12	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
13-14	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
15-16	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
17-18	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
19-20	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
21-22	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
23-24	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800
25-26	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
27-28	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
29-30	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
31-32	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
33-34	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
35-36	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
37-38	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
39-40	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
41-42	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
43-44	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200
45-46	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500
47-48	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800	6,800
49-50	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
51-52	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
53-54	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
55-56	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
57-58	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
59-60	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
61-62	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
63-64	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800
65-66	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
67-68	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
69-70	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
71-72	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800	9,800
73-74	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
75-76	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200	10,200
77-78	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
79-80	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
81-82	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
83-84	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200
85-86	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
87-88	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800
89-90	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
91-92	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200
93-94	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
95-96	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800
97-98	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
99-100	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
Total	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Infant/Toddler and Preschool Years, 2000.

Enrollment in day care centers, by age group and number of children, February 2000

## Child Benefit

Introduced 5 April 1977

Non-contributory, Not means tested, Non-taxable

Before April 1977 families with two or more children could get Family Allowance. From 5 April 1977, Child Benefit replaced Family Allowance and brought all children into the scheme. Child Benefit is normally paid for children up to the age of 16.

If a child is in full-time non-advanced education (i.e. up to A-level standard) at a recognised educational establishment, benefit may be paid for them until they are 19.

Child Benefit can also be paid for a short period for 16 or 17 year olds who have just left school and are registered for work or work based training for young people.

A higher rate of Child Benefit for the eldest or only child, known as Child Benefit (Lone Parent) was payable to most people bringing up children on their own until 6 July 1998. From that date it is only payable to existing recipients and people in specified circumstances making new claims.

This includes lone parents who were receiving the lone parent rate of family premium in Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance and move into work and lone parents ceasing to receive an 'overlapping' benefit .

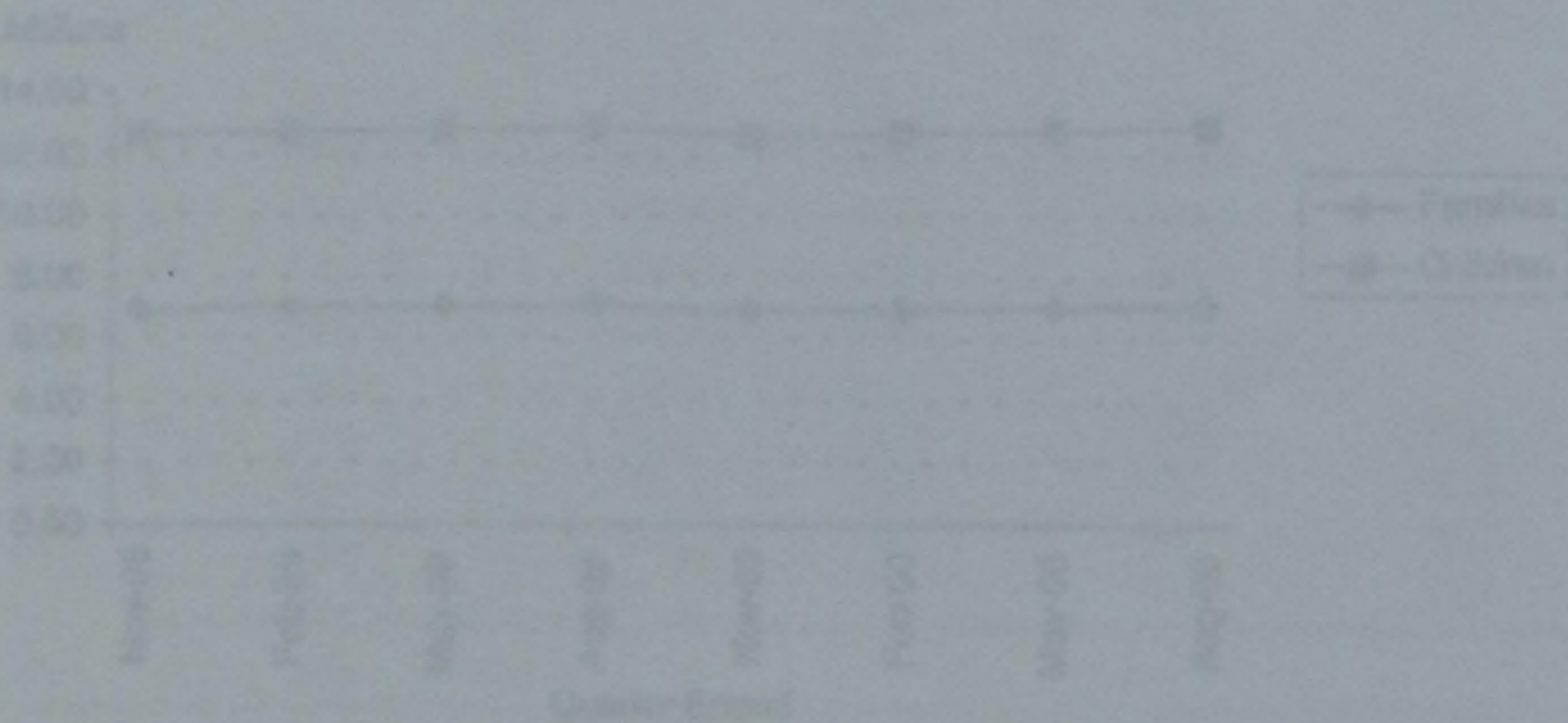
### Source

Statistics are based on a 5% sample.

All tables include children and families living overseas.

Year	Number of children	Number of families	Percentage of children	Percentage of families
Jan-82	7,045	5,085	811	254
July-91	7,102	5,117	814	260
Nov-95	6,900	5,021	692	255
Feb-00	7,020	5,068	695	257
May-05	7,074	5,097	699	259
Aug-08	7,100	5,128	711	260

Table 1 Children and Families receiving Child Benefit by country



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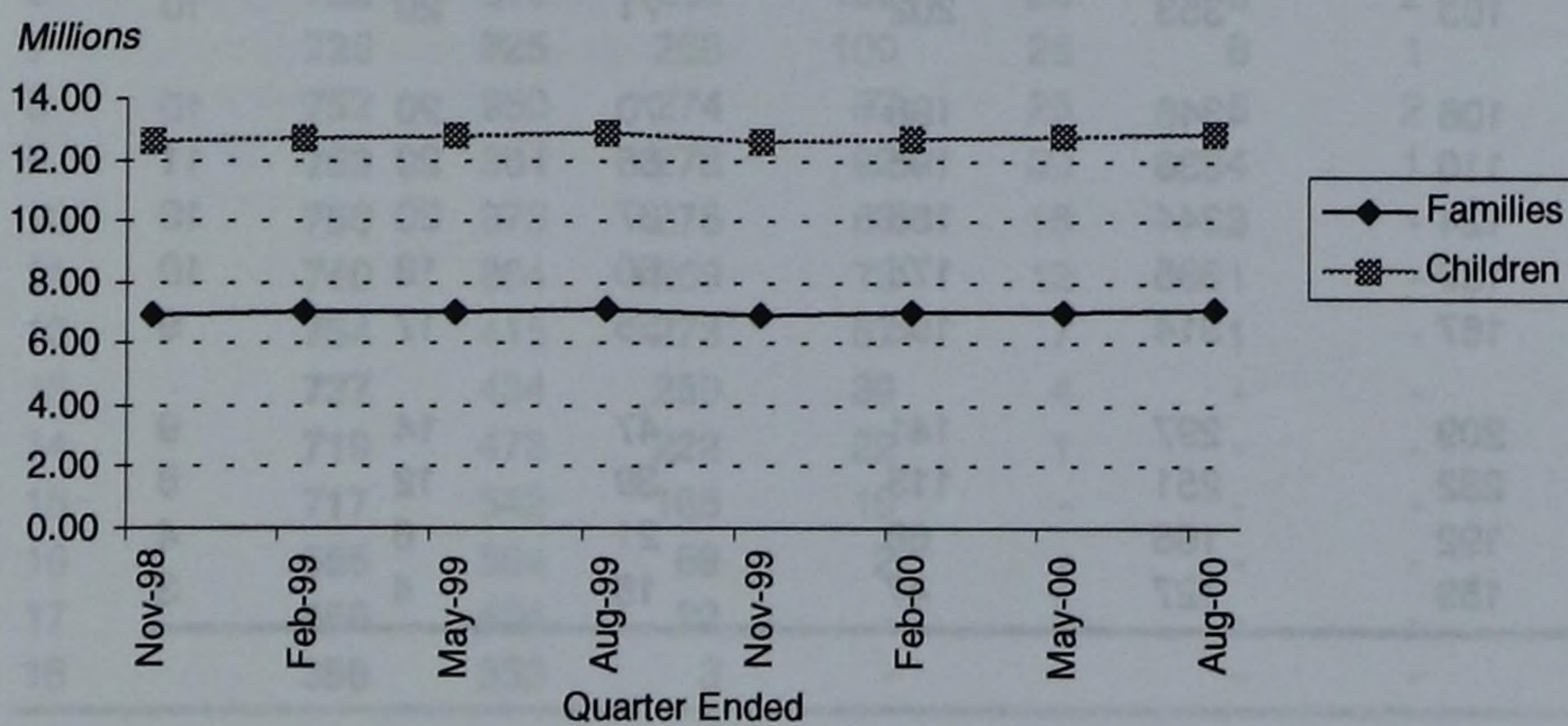
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**Table 1 Children and Families receiving Child Benefit by country**

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales	Overseas
<i>Thousands</i>					
<b>Children attracting Child Benefit</b>					
Nov-98	12,617	10,907	1,050	638	21
Feb-99	12,718	10,997	1,056	644	21
May-99	12,817	11,084	1,064	648	20
Aug-99	12,893	11,153	1,069	651	19
Nov-99	12,611	10,913	1,043	637	19
Feb-00	12,695	10,990	1,045	642	18
May-00	12,795	11,080	1,053	645	18
Aug-00	12,867	11,145	1,057	648	17
<b>Families attracting Child Benefit</b>					
Nov-98	6,978	6,008	604	354	12
Feb-99	7,021	6,046	607	357	12
May-99	7,066	6,085	611	359	12
Aug-99	7,102	6,117	614	360	11
Nov-99	6,989	6,021	603	355	11
Feb-00	7,030	6,058	605	357	10
May-00	7,074	6,097	609	359	10
Aug-00	7,108	6,128	611	360	10

**Child Benefit**

Children and Families receiving Child Benefit - November 1998 to August 2000



**Table 2 Families receiving Child Benefit by size of family**

	<i>Thousands</i>						
	Families with:						
	All families	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	5 children	6 or more children
Nov-98	<b>6,978</b>	2,987	2,765	916	233	56	22
Feb-99	<b>7,021</b>	2,994	2,785	927	235	56	23
May-99	<b>7,066</b>	3,006	2,804	938	238	57	23
Aug-99	<b>7,102</b>	3,015	2,822	943	241	58	24
Nov-99	<b>6,989</b>	3,007	2,759	916	231	54	22
Feb-00	<b>7,030</b>	3,021	2,775	922	235	55	23
May-00	<b>7,074</b>	3,028	2,799	931	237	56	23
Aug-00	<b>7,108</b>	3,037	2,815	938	238	57	23

**Table 3 Children in families receiving Child Benefit at 31 August 2000: by size of family and age of children**

	<i>Thousands</i>						
	Children in families with:						
Age	All children	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	5 children	6 or more children
<b>All ages</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>151</b>
Under 1	<b>565</b>	251	193	80	27	9	5
1	<b>676</b>	279	242	105	34	11	6
2	<b>681</b>	222	284	116	39	12	6
3	<b>706</b>	176	326	139	44	13	7
4	<b>694</b>	136	335	151	50	15	8
5	<b>701</b>	120	338	165	55	16	8
6	<b>723</b>	108	349	180	60	17	9
7	<b>726</b>	103	341	191	64	19	9
8	<b>752</b>	102	352	201	68	19	10
9	<b>759</b>	103	353	202	71	20	10
10	<b>750</b>	106	346	198	70	20	10
11	<b>740</b>	110	336	195	68	20	11
12	<b>754</b>	124	344	188	67	20	10
13	<b>737</b>	139	335	175	60	18	10
14	<b>719</b>	167	314	158	55	17	9
15	<b>717</b>	209	297	141	47	14	9
16	<b>655</b>	232	251	113	39	12	8
17	<b>456</b>	192	166	68	21	6	4
18 and over	<b>356</b>	159	127	47	15	4	3

**Table 4 Child Benefit by Government Office Region as at 15 August 2000**

	Children attracting Child Benefit	Families receiving Child Benefit
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>12,709,118</b>	<b>7,010,343</b>
North East	568,161	325,460
North West	1,574,139	870,677
Yorkshire & Humberside	1,124,713	622,295
East Midlands	924,928	512,051
West Midlands	1,228,457	667,076
East	1,192,566	649,126
London	1,592,982	866,401
South East	1,750,564	952,623
South West	1,038,687	568,939
England	10,995,197	6,034,648
Scotland	1,067,171	615,910
Wales	646,750	359,785

*Note: Figures are based on a 100% sample and therefore totals differ from other tables in this section.*

**Table 5 Total children by age last birthday and seniority in family at 31 August 2000**

<i>Thousands</i>												
Age	All children	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>7,108</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	-	-
Under 1	565	254	193	78	26	9	3	1	-	-	-	-
1	676	300	232	99	31	9	3	1	1	-	-	-
2	681	299	239	97	31	9	3	1	-	-	-	-
3	706	311	248	103	31	9	3	1	-	-	-	-
4	694	303	248	100	30	8	3	1	-	-	-	-
5	701	311	250	100	29	8	3	1	-	-	-	-
6	723	319	263	102	28	8	2	1	-	-	-	-
7	726	325	268	100	26	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	752	350	274	97	25	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
9	759	364	278	92	20	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	750	373	275	83	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	740	384	269	73	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	754	415	273	57	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	737	434	259	39	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	719	473	222	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	717	542	165	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	655	564	89	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	456	434	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	356	352	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 6 Rates of Child Benefit**

£ per week

	Eldest qualifying child of a couple	Each other child
23 November 1981	5.25	5.25
22 November 1982	5.85	5.85
21 November 1983	6.50	6.50
26 November 1984	6.85	6.85
25 November 1985	7.00	7.00
28 July 1986	7.10	7.10
6 April 1987	7.25	7.25
11 April 1988	7.25	7.25
10 April 1989	7.25	7.25
9 April 1990	7.25	7.25
8 April 1991	8.25	7.25
7 October 1991	9.25	7.50
6 April 1992	9.65	7.80
12 April 1993	10.00	8.10
11 April 1994	10.20	8.25
10 April 1995	10.40	8.45
8 April 1996	10.80	8.80
7 April 1997	11.05	9.00
6 April 1998	11.45	9.30
12 April 1999	14.40	9.60
10 April 2000	15.00	10.00



# Child Support Agency

Introduced 5 April 1993

The Child Support Agency (CSA) was launched on 5 April 1993. It is an executive agency of the Department of Social Security set up to implement the Child Support Act 1991 and operate the new child maintenance system in Great Britain (there is a separate but parallel agency for Northern Ireland).

Parents who live apart from their children should pay maintenance towards their keep. The CSA is responsible for tracing Non-resident Parents, working out how much maintenance they should pay, and can collect and enforce payments.

The CSA main clients are:

## Parents with Care

These are parents who live with their children, but who do not live with the child's other parent. The parent with care may have a new partner, but may still claim maintenance for their children from the other parent.

## Persons with Care

These are people who look after children who are not their own, and at least one of the children's parents is alive and living elsewhere.

## Children in Scotland who are 12 or over

These children can apply for maintenance on their own behalf, if at least one of their parents does not live with them.

## Non-resident Parents

These are parents who live apart from their children, but continue to be financially responsible for them and need to know how much they should contribute to their children's maintenance.

Applicants to the agency give their details on a Maintenance Application Form. Non-resident Parents fill in a Maintenance Enquiry Form.

On receipt of full details from the Parent/Person with Care (or child in Scotland) and Non-resident Parent a full maintenance assessment is carried out.

Where full details are not provided by the Non-resident Parent the Agency may make an interim maintenance assessment based on the available facts.

The amounts of interim maintenance assessments are generally higher than full maintenance assessments.

## Source

Tables 1 to 6 are based on a 5% sample consisting of open and suspended cases on the Child Support Computer System at 31 August 2000. Figures for these tables relate to assessed Great Britain cases.

## Abbreviations

CSCS Child Support Computer System  
FMA Full Maintenance Assessment  
IMA Interim Maintenance Assessment  
NRP Non-resident Parent  
PWC Parent/Person with Care

	Non-resident Parent and Parent/Person with Care - 31 August 2000		Persons with Care	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%
Total	101.4	100.0	101.4	100.0
Open	22.8	22.5	22.8	22.5
Suspended	78.6	77.5	78.6	77.5

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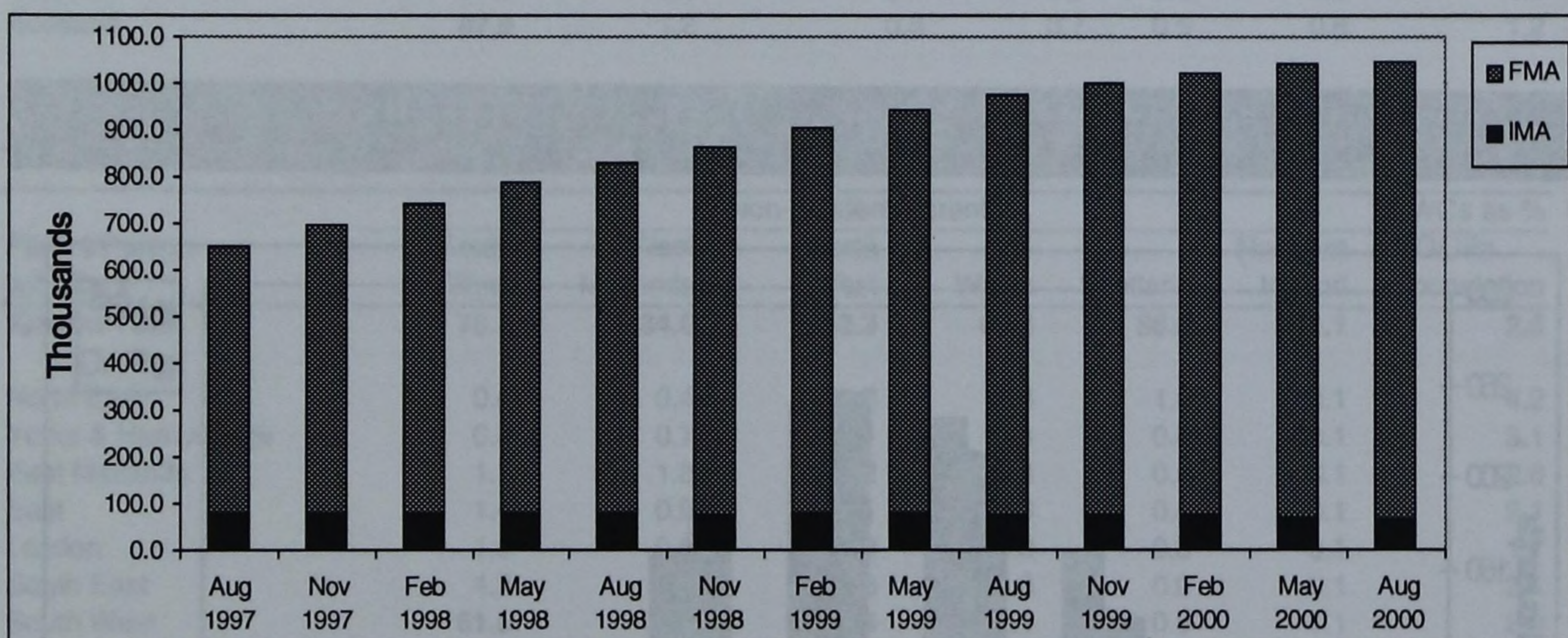
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**Table 1 Number of 'live' and assessed cases, August 1997 – August 2000**

Month	Thousands		
	Total	FMA	IMA
August 1997	649.8	571.4	78.4
November 1997	694.5	616.3	78.1
February 1998	741.6	662.0	79.6
May 1998	785.6	706.4	79.2
August 1998	827.3	748.8	78.4
November 1998	864.4	787.4	77.1
February 1999	905.2	826.8	78.4
May 1999	942.3	864.0	78.3
August 1999	973.3	896.2	77.1
November 1999	998.5	922.4	76.1
February 2000	1,020.2	946.3	73.9
May 2000	1,040.0	969.8	70.2
August 2000	1,046.9	981.4	65.5

**Child Support Agency**

Chart 1: Number of 'live' and assessed cases, August 1997 – August 2000



**Table 2 Gender of Non-resident Parent and Parent/Person with Care - Full assessments: August 2000**

	Non-resident parent		Parent/Person with care	
	Thousands	%	Thousands	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>981.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>981.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Male	920.6	93.8	60.6	6.2
Female	60.8	6.2	920.8	93.8

**Table 3 Age of Non-resident Parent by age of Parent/Person with Care – Full assessments: August 2000**

Thousands

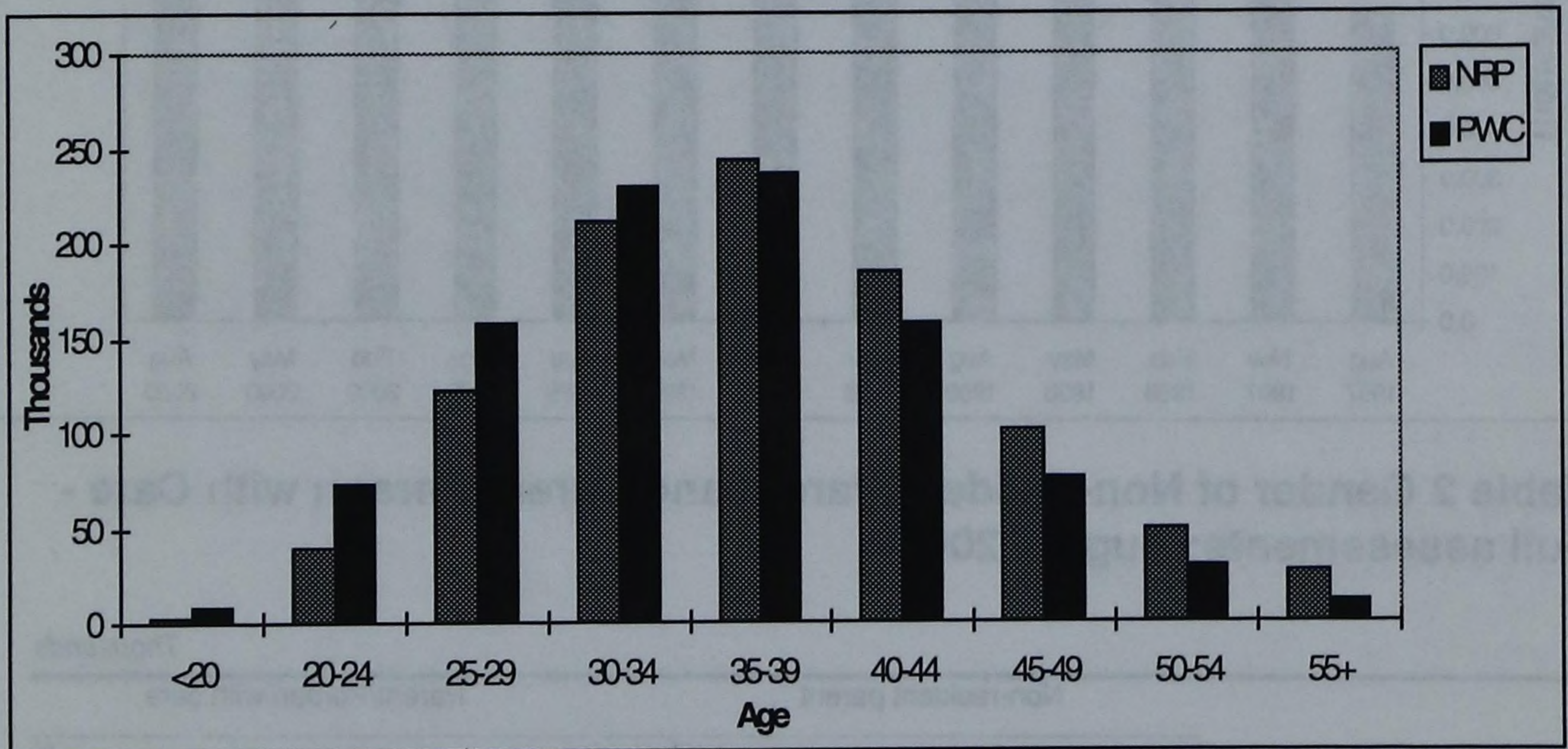
Parent/Person with Care	Non-resident Parent									
	Total	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 & over
<b>Total</b>	<b>981.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>243.8</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Under 20	8.9	1.8	5.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-
20-24	73.0	0.7	27.0	32.0	9.8	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	-
25-29	157.8	-	5.7	64.3	62.4	18.5	4.8	1.4	0.4	0.3
30-34	229.6	-	1.1	18.3	100.0	80.6	21.5	5.2	2.1	0.7
35-39	237.2	-	0.2	4.6	29.5	107.3	69.3	17.1	6.3	2.9
40-44	157.3	-	0.2	1.1	6.4	26.9	68.6	38.0	10.7	5.3
45-49	76.6	-	-	0.6	1.4	5.4	14.7	31.3	16.6	6.5
50-54	30.2	-	-	0.2	0.4	1.3	3.5	6.8	11.2	6.9
55 & over	10.8	-	-	-	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.5	4.2

**Average Age of :**

Non-resident Parent **37.4 years**

Parent/Person with Care **35.2 years**

Chart 2: Age of Non-resident Parent and Parent/Person with Care - Full assessments - August 2000



**Table 4 Region of residence of Non-resident Parent by Government Office Region of residence of Parent/Person with Care - Full assessments: August 2000**

*Thousands*

Parent/Person with Care	Non-resident Parent						
	Total	North East	Yorks & Humberside	East Midlands	East	London	South East
<b>Total</b>	<b>981.4</b>						
<b>Unknown<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>66.9</b>						
<b>Known Total</b>	<b>914.5</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>99.7</b>
North East	65.6	58.0	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Yorks & Humberside	95.4	1.4	83.3	2.5	0.9	0.9	1.4
East Midlands	65.2	0.4	2.3	52.9	1.6	1.0	1.9
East	69.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	53.9	5.2	2.8
London	75.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	3.8	62.1	5.1
South East	100.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	3.0	7.3	77.8
South West	76.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.9	4.4
West Midlands	84.3	0.3	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.3
North West	133.0	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.7
Wales	61.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.3
Scotland	87.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2
NRPs as % of GORs population	2.6	4.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0

Parent/Person with Care	Non-resident Parent						PWCs as % of GORs population
	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
<b>Known Total</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
North East	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	4.2
Yorks & Humberside	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	3.1
East Midlands	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.6
East	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.1
London	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.7
South East	4.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.1	2.1
South West	61.0	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.6
West Midlands	2.0	72.9	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	2.6
North West	1.6	1.6	118.2	1.9	1.3	0.1	3.2
Wales	1.4	1.5	1.7	52.9	0.3	-	3.5
Scotland	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	79.4	0.2	2.8
NRPs as % of GORs population	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.7	.	.

<sup>1</sup> Unknown cases are those where the NRP or PWC postcode is not recorded on the CSCS or is invalid.

<sup>2</sup> Regions used are Government Office Regions (GORs).

**Table 5 Benefit Status of Parent/Person with Care and Non-resident Parent: Full assessments: August 2000**

Thousands

Parent/Person With Care <sup>1</sup>	Total	Non-resident Parents <sup>2</sup>		Income Support	JSA (IB)	JSA (Cont.)	Incap/Disabled	Other
		In Employment	Self Emp					
		Employee						
<b>Total</b>	<b>981.4</b>	<b>468.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>115.4</b>
Income Support	393.5	143.6	13.1	97.2	65.1	7.7	14.7	51.9
JSA(IB)	11.4	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.6
WFTC	234.0	128.6	12.9	32.9	22.2	4.9	7.2	25.4
Others	342.5	192.8	19.8	52.1	22.5	7.9	10.9	36.5

1 PWC benefit statuses have been derived using data on the IS, JSA and FamC/WFTC computer system.

2 NRP benefit/employment statuses are as shown on the Child Support Computer System (CSCS) and are more representative of the situation at case take-on rather than the current time. The above figures overestimate the number of NRPs on IS/JSA(IB).

**Table 6 Maintenance Assessment by Non-resident Parent's Employment Status/Benefit Type – All Assessments: August 2000**

Thousands

Maintenance (£ per week) <sup>2,3</sup>	Non-resident Parents <sup>1</sup>								IMAs Total
	Total	In Employment		FMAs				Other	
		Employee	Self Emp	Income <sup>1</sup> Support	JSA <sup>1</sup> (IB)	JSA (Cont.)	Incapac/ Disabled		
<b>Total</b>	<b>981.4</b>	<b>468.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>186.3</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>65.5</b>
£0	475.7	52.4	11.0	173.3	107.8	7.6	30.7	93.0	5.5
£0.01-£5.20	79.6	35.9	11.7	11.6	1.7	10.6	0.2	8.0	-
£5.21-£9.99	23.0	18.0	2.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	-
£10.00-£19.99	47.0	40.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.0	-
£20.00-£29.99	56.5	49.8	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.1
£30.00-£39.99	63.6	56.5	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.3
£40.00-£49.99	62.6	56.6	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.8
£50.00-£59.99	56.1	51.1	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	5.9
£60.00-£69.99	44.4	40.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	2.3
£70.00-£79.99	29.7	27.6	1.3	-	0.1	-	-	0.7	3.3
£80.00-£89.99	19.7	18.5	0.8	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.6
£90.00-£99.99	10.5	9.8	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	10.1
£100.00-£109.99	5.8	5.1	0.5	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	13.2
£110.00-£119.99	2.9	2.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	8.3
£120 & over	4.0	3.5	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	11.0
<b>Average maintenance £pw</b>	<b>£20.39</b>	<b>£38.41</b>	<b>£22.93</b>	<b>£0.43</b>	<b>£0.52</b>	<b>£5.26</b>	<b>£2.28</b>	<b>£5.37</b>	<b>£89.01</b>

1 NRP benefit/employment statuses are as shown on the Child Support Computer System (CSCS) and are more representative of the situation at case take-on, rather than the current time. The above figures overestimate the number of NRPs on IS/JSA(IB).

2 All NRPs on IS/JSA(IB) should have a zero maintenance assessment (MA) recorded on CSCS, whether or not they are liable to pay the contribution to maintenance, £5.20 in May 1999.

3 Cases where the NRP is shown as being on IS/JSA(IB) and the MA shown as being greater than zero are suspended cases where the CSA is investigating the current status of the NRP, or cases where the benefit status/MA details are out-of-date on CSCS.





# Working Age

## Population of Working Age

DSS Analytical Services Division (ASD) have developed these analyses from its existing samples of administrative data on the population of working age. This work was done primarily to help improve the relevance of DSS data to monitor the Government's Welfare Reform agenda.

The information contained in this chapter has already been published via a regular statistical bulletin issued by the DSS the latest version of which is *Client Group Analysis: Quarterly Bulletin on the population of Working Age on Key Benefits: May 2000*. Versions of this publication in adobe acrobat format are placed on the internet on the DSS website. The full address is: <http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/online.html>.

By matching data from individual 5% samples, an estimate can be made of the number of people who were claiming at least one of the key benefits that are available to the population of working age with the main exception of Widow's Benefit, Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. Information on the key characteristics of these claimants is also available, such as age, sex, geography, family type, statistical group, duration of claim and number of children. It is also possible to look at changes in the composition of this group in the benefits system over time, including those that affect individual claimants.

These analyses are based on information collected for the administration of benefits. This means that analyses of such things as family type and numbers of children are based only on those for whom some additional allowance of benefit is payable.

The definitive estimates of caseloads and characteristics of claimants of each individual benefit can be found in the separate publications and press releases that ASD also issues on behalf of DSS.

A full description of the methodology used to produce these analyses and the possible uses that can be made of the data is available from the DSS contact shown in the introduction.

## Definitions and Conventions

### Key benefits

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)  
 Incapacity Benefit (IB)  
 Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)  
 Disability Living Allowance (DLA)  
 Income Support (IS)

### Symbols and conventions

Working age is 16 to 64 years for men  
 16 to 59 years for women

Population estimates are mid year from 1995 to 1999

"-" less than 500  
 "." not applicable

### Inland Revenue Tax Credits

Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC) [Family Credit (FC) prior to October 1999]  
 Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC) [Disability Working Allowance (DWA) prior to October 1999]

### Statistical group

Claimant of at least one of:

Unemployed	JSA
Sick & disabled	IB, SDA, DLA or IS with a disability premium
Lone parent	Single people with children on IS and not receiving a disability related premium
Other	IS claimant not in other groups, e.g. carers, asylum seekers

### Family Type

This is based on whether the claimant has a partner and dependants for which additional amounts of benefit are payable. These are payable with all benefits except:

JSA (Contribution-based)	(Details still available for partners)
DLA	no details available
IB/SDA	details available only for claimants who qualify for a child and/or partner allowance (not payable in all cases)

### Benefit type

Income replacement	IS, JSA, IB and SDA
Other	DLA
NI Credits only	Through claiming JSA or IB

### Benefit entitlement

Contributory benefits	IB, Contribution-based JSA
Means tested benefits	IS and Income based JSA
Other benefits	SDA, DLA

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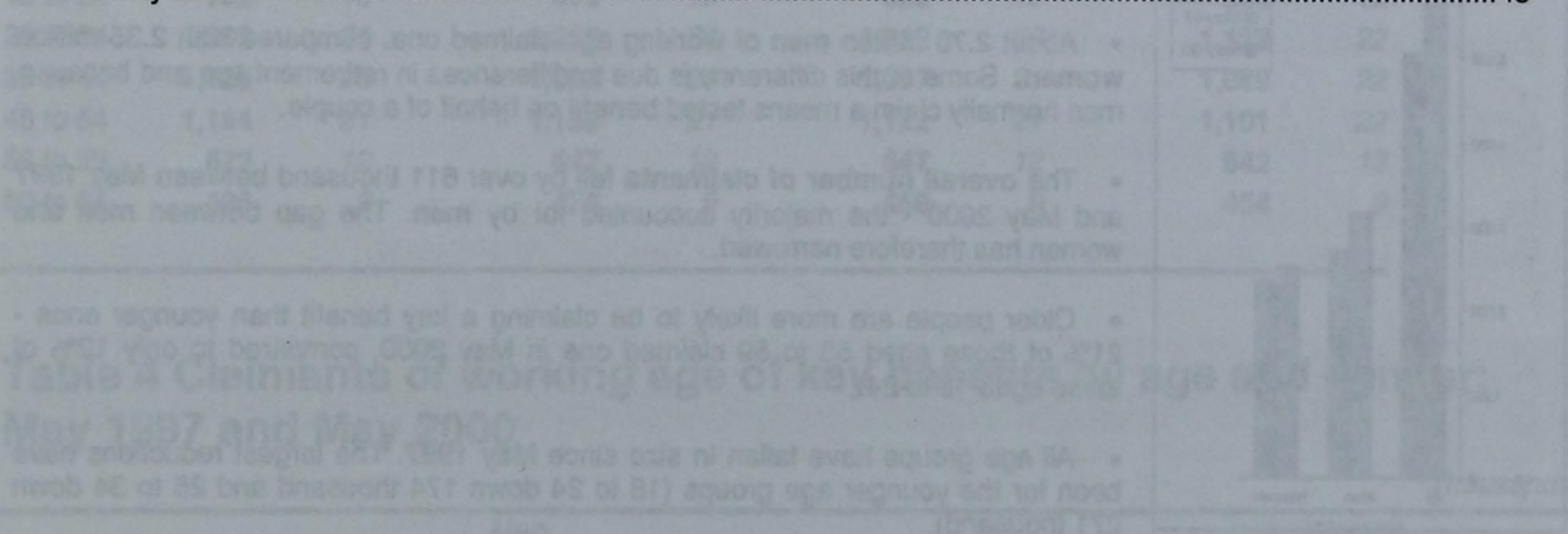
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	May 1997	May 2000	May 1997	May 2000
All	2,157	2,761	2,203	2,348
Under 18	25	24	30	30
18 to 24	376	267	387	321
25 to 34	638	635	727	618
35 to 44	876	827	1,038	882
45 to 54	640	774	804	827
55 to 64	387	351	380	230
65 to 69	425	454		

**Table 1 Claimants of working age of key benefits by gender: May 1997 to May 2000**

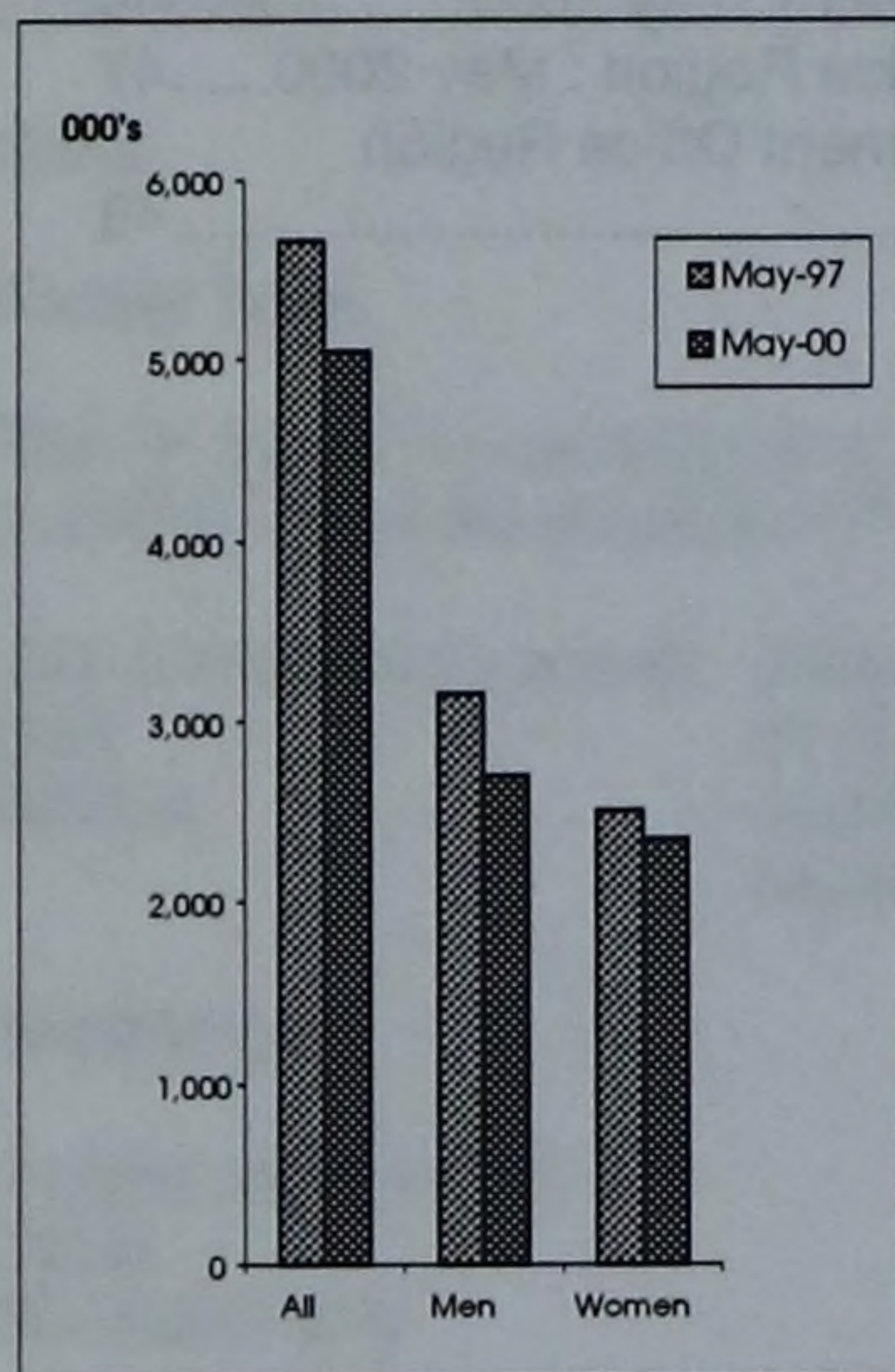
Thousands

	May-97	May-98	May-99	May-00
<b>All</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>5,049</b>
<b>% of pop. <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>2,703</b>
<b>% of pop. <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>2,346</b>
<b>% of pop. <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population of working age

**Client Group Analysis – Working Age**

Claimants of working age of key benefits by gender: May 1997 and May 2000



- In May 2000 about 14% (5.05 million) of **people of working age** claimed a key benefit - down from 16% (5.66 million) in May 1997.
- About 2.70 million **men** of working age claimed one, compared with 2.35 million **women**. Some of this difference is due to differences in retirement age and because men normally claim a means tested benefit on behalf of a couple.
- The **overall number of claimants** fell by over 611 thousand between May 1997 and May 2000 - the majority accounted for by **men**. The gap between men and women has therefore narrowed.
- Older people are more likely to be claiming a key benefit than younger ones - 21% of those aged 55 to 59 claimed one in May 2000, compared to only 12% of those aged 18 to 24.
- All age groups have fallen in size since May 1997. The largest reductions have been for the younger age groups (18 to 24 down 174 thousand and 25 to 34 down 271 thousand).

**Table 2 Claimants of working age of key benefits by age and gender: May 2000**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
	<b>All</b>		<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>	
	(000s)	% of pop in age group	(000s)	% of pop in age group	(000s)	% of pop in age group
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>14</b>
Under 18	54	4	24	3	30	4
18 to 24	588	12	267	11	321	14
25 to 34	1,122	13	505	11	616	14
35 to 44	1,089	13	527	12	562	13
45 to 54	1,101	14	574	15	527	14
55 to 59	642	21	351	23	290	19
60 to 64	454	33	454	33	.	.

**Table 3 Claimants of working age of key benefits by age: May 1997 to May 2000**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>							
	<b>May-97</b>		<b>May-98</b>		<b>May-99</b>		<b>May-00</b>	
	All	%	All	%	All	%	All	%
<b>All</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>100</b>
Under 18	58	1	57	1	59	1	54	1
18 to 24	762	13	675	13	628	12	588	12
25 to 34	1,393	25	1,267	24	1,212	23	1,122	22
35 to 44	1,125	20	1,083	20	1,097	21	1,089	22
45 to 54	1,164	21	1,128	21	1,122	21	1,101	22
55 to 59	672	12	647	12	647	12	642	13
60 to 64	486	9	474	9	469	9	454	9

**Table 4 Claimants of working age of key benefits by age and gender: May 1997 and May 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>			
	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>	
	May 1997	May 2000	May 1997	May 2000
<b>All</b>	<b>3,157</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>2,346</b>
Under 18	26	24	33	30
18 to 24	376	267	387	321
25 to 34	666	505	727	616
35 to 44	576	527	548	562
45 to 54	640	574	524	527
55 to 59	387	351	285	290
60 to 64	486	454	.	.

## Family Type

Analyses of the type of family in which claimants live can be produced, based mainly on whether they receive additional amounts of benefit for partners or dependants. Some benefits do not have these allowances so a family type cannot be assigned in every case (Not known) - about half are thought to be single. A small proportion of the partners of these claimants also claim at least one of the key benefits in their own right.

**Table 5 Claimants of working age of key benefits by family type<sup>1</sup> and gender: May 2000**

Thousands and percentage

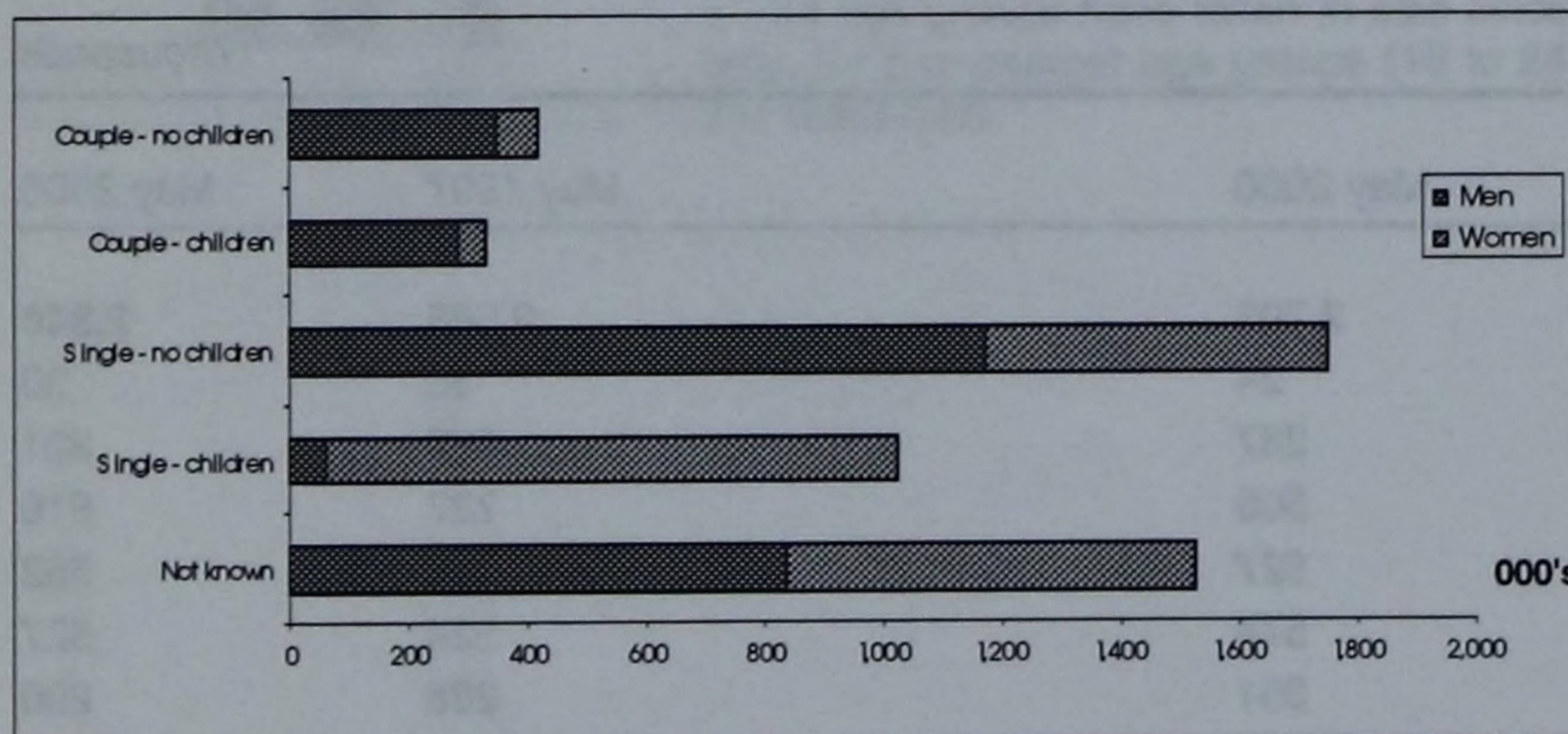
	All	%	Men	%	Women	%
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All couples</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5</b>
Couple - no children	420	8	348	13	71	3
Couple - children	333	7	286	11	47	2
<b>All single</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>66</b>
Single - no children	1,751	35	1,171	43	580	25
Single - children	1,023	20	62	2	961	41
<b>Not known</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>29</b>

<sup>1</sup> This analysis is based on claimants who receive additional amounts of benefit for their partner and/or children and young adult dependants.

- Around 2.8 million claimants were **single** or did not receive any additional benefit for a partner in May 2000.
- Over a quarter (1.4 million) of claimants received **additional benefit for children**. The majority (1.0 million) were single - down 88 thousand since May 1997.
- The number of **single or couple families without children** has fallen by 0.45 million since May 1997 whilst the number of **single or couple families with children** has fallen by less than 190 thousand.

## Client Group Analysis - Working Age

Claimants of working age of key benefits by family type and gender: May 2000



**Table 6 Claimants of working age of key benefits by family type<sup>1</sup>: May 1997 to May 2000**

*Thousands and percentages*

	May-97		May-98		May-99		May-00	
	All	%	All	%	All	%	All	%
<b>All</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All couples</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>15</b>
Couple - no children	564	10	496	9	464	9	420	8
Couple - children	435	8	385	7	364	7	333	7
<b>All single</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>55</b>
Single - no children	2,060	36	1,886	35	1,851	35	1,751	35
Single - children	1,111	20	1,061	20	1,044	20	1,023	20
<b>Not known</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>30</b>

<sup>1</sup> This analysis is based on claimants who receive additional amounts of benefit for their partner and/or children and young adult dependants.

**Table 7 Claimants of working age of key benefits by family type<sup>1</sup> and statistical group: May 2000**

*Thousands*

	All	Unemployed	Sick & Disabled	Lone Parent	Other
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>All couples</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>430</b>	.	<b>76</b>
Couple - no children	420	133	240	.	47
Couple - children	333	113	190	.	30
<b>All single</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>155</b>
Single - no children	1,751	764	833	.	154
Single - children	1,023	15	116	891	1
<b>Not known</b>	<b>1,523</b>	.	<b>1,523</b>	.	.

<sup>1</sup> This analysis is based on claimants who receive additional amounts of benefit for their partner and/or children and young adult dependants.

## Statistical group and transitions

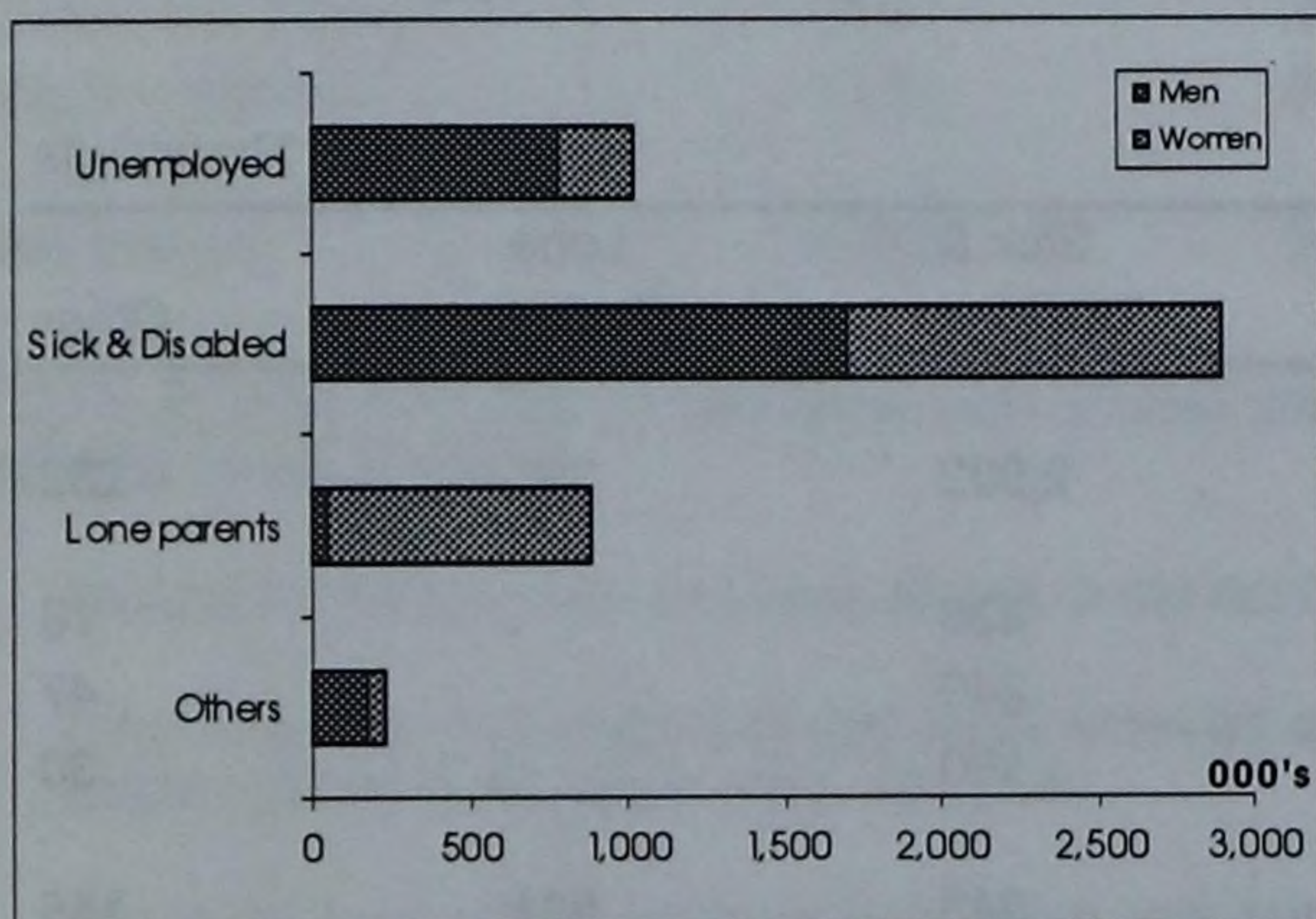
The claimants of these benefits can be divided into statistical groups, based mainly on the type of benefit they receive (see 'Definitions and Conventions' at the beginning of the section). This gives an indication of the main reason why they are in the benefit system.

**Table 8 Claimants of working age of key benefits by statistical group and gender: May 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All	Men	Women
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>2,346</b>
Unemployed	1,024	785	239
Sick & Disabled	2,902	1,702	1,200
Lone parents	891	43	848
Others	232	173	59

## Client Group Analysis – Working Age

Claimants of working age of key benefits by statistical group and gender: May 2000



- The **overall numbers** fell by 0.61 million between May 1997 and May 2000, mostly because of the **unemployed** group which fell by over 0.55 million (down 35%) over the period.

- Sick & disabled** claimants were consistently the largest group between May 1997 and May 2000, rising from 50% of the total to 57% of the total; **unemployed** claimants were the second largest group.

- The size of the **sick & disabled** group rose by 93 thousand (up 3%) between May 1997 and May 2000, whilst numbers in the **lone parents** and **others** groups have fallen.

**Table 9 Claimants of working age of key benefits by statistical group: May 1997 to May 2000**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>							
	May-97		May-98		May-99		May-00	
	All	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	All	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	All	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	All	% of pop <sup>1</sup>
<b>All</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>14</b>
Unemployed	1,574	4	1,293	4	1,208	3	1,024	3
Sick & Disabled	2,809	8	2,841	8	2,865	8	2,902	8
Lone parents	993	3	941	3	917	3	891	3
Others	283	1	257	1	246	1	232	1

<sup>1</sup> Population of working age



These statistical group analyses show the stock of claimants on key benefits at a fixed point in time at the end of each quarter. By comparing records for the individual claimants who appear in these "snapshots" over time, the analyses can give an indication of how people move in and out of the benefit system. They can also look at how people move between benefits and/or statistical group. This methodology does not therefore cover all flows into and out of the benefit system. For example, it misses claims that start and end between "snapshot" dates and does not capture changes in benefit for couples where the partner becomes the claimant.

**Table 10 Claimants of working age of key benefits by status in previous year: May 1997 to May 2000**

	On benefit in current year - status in previous year <sup>1</sup>				Thousands	Left benefit since previous year <sup>2</sup>
	All	Same statistical group	Different statistical group	Not on benefit		
May-97	5,660	.	.	.		.
May-98	5,331	3,899	357	1,076		1,404
May-99	5,235	3,830	303	1,103		1,199
May-00	5,049	3,742	288	1,019		1,205

<sup>1</sup> Some claimants may have left benefit and then returned to it between years

<sup>2</sup> Includes a small number of claimants who will have remained on benefit but reached state pension age

- The overall number of claimants of key benefits has fallen since May 1997 because the numbers who have left benefit have exceeded those who have joined. For example, 1.21 million claimants who were on benefit in May 1999 were no longer there in May 2000 - but only 1.02 million of those on benefit in May 2000 were not there in May 1999.
- Changes in the numbers in each statistical group are also affected by movements between them. For example, 288 thousand claimants who were on benefit in both May 1999 and May 2000 changed statistical group over this period.
- Both movements onto and off benefit and movements between groups can affect the numbers in individual statistical groups. For example, the overall number of **unemployed** claimants fell by 184 thousand between May 1999 and May 2000. About 126 thousand of this fall was due to the fact that **more people left benefit** (612 thousand) from this group than moved into it (486 thousand). However, the remaining reduction of 58 thousand was due to the fact **that more claimants moved out of this group** (128 thousand) than into it (70 thousand).

**Table 11 Claimants of working age of key benefits - changes between May 1999 and May 2000**

Thousands

Statistical group	All on benefit in May 1999	Movement between May 99 and May 00			Overall change <sup>2</sup>	All on benefit in May 2000
		Not on benefit in May 2000	Not on benefit in May 1999	Net movement between Statistical groups <sup>1</sup>		
All	5,235	1,205	1,019	0	-186	5,049
Unemployed	1,208	612	486	-58	-184	1,024
Sick & Disabled	2,865	341	319	60	37	2,902
Lone parents	917	185	157	2	-26	891
Others	246	66	57	-4	-14	232

<sup>1</sup> Numbers coming into statistical group less numbers moving out - see bottom half of table 3.5 for breakdown

<sup>2</sup> Overall change between May 1999 and May 2000 i.e. column 3 minus column 2 plus column 4

**Table 12 Claimants of working age of key benefits in both May 1999 and May 2000 - comparisons of statistical group**

Thousands

	Statistical group in May 2000				
	All	Unemployed	Sick & Disabled	Lone parent	Other
<b>Comparison of statistical groups in 1999 and 2000<sup>1</sup></b>					
All	4,030	538	2,583	734	175
<b>Statistical group in May 1999</b>					
Unemployed	596	468	91	15	22
Sick & Disabled	2,523	45	2,446	15	18
Lone parents	732	12	21	696	3
Others	179	13	26	8	133
<b>1999 and 2000</b>					
Total with no change	3,742	468	2,446	696	133
Leaving original statistical group	-288	-128	-78	-36	-47
Joining new statistical group	288	70	137	38	42
Net movement between Statistical groups	0	-58	60	2	-4

<sup>1</sup> For example there were 596 thousand claimants in the Unemployed group in May 1999 who were also on benefit in May 2000: Of these, 468 thousand were still in this group, 91 thousand were now in the Sick & Disabled group, 15 thousand in the Lone parent group, etc.

These analyses can also look at changes over longer time periods, as well as comparisons over the latest year. Tables 13 and 14 compare the status of the stock of claimants in May 1997 with that in May 2000.

**Table 13 Claimants of working age of key benefits in May 2000 - by status in May 1997**

Benefit status in May 2000	All on benefit in May 2000	Benefit status in May 1997		
		Not on benefit	Same statistical group	Different statistical group
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>490</b>
Unemployed	1,024	570	367	88
Sick & Disabled	2,902	689	1,948	266
Lone Parents	891	295	529	66
Others	232	93	68	70

- Over two thirds (3.4 million) of **claimants of key benefits** in May 2000 were also on benefit in May 1997 and 58% of the overall total (2.91 million) were in the same statistical group.
- Claimants in the **Sick & disabled group** in May 2000 were the most likely to have also been on benefit in May 1997 (76% of them – 2.2 million), followed by those in the lone parent group (67% - 0.6 million) - those in the unemployed group (44% - 0.5 million) were least likely. Sick and disabled claimants were also the most likely to have stayed in the same statistical group (67% - 1.95 million).

**Table 14 Claimants of working age of key benefits in May 1997 - by status in May 2000**

Benefit status in May 1997	All on benefit in May 1997	Reached state pension age <sup>1</sup>	Benefit status in May 2000		
			Not on benefit	Same statistical group	Different statistical group
<b>All</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>490</b>
Unemployed	1,574	23	935	367	250
Sick & Disabled	2,809	378	387	1,948	97
Lone Parents	993	2	380	529	81
Others	283	79	74	68	62

<sup>1</sup> Some of these claimants may also have left benefit.

## Benefit entitlement

The analyses can give an indication of the level of support that claimants receive from the benefit system. Some benefits are designed to be a claimant's main source of income. There are also benefits for special needs, such as disability, which are not linked to financial circumstances. It is also possible to see whether claimants qualified for benefit through National Insurance contributions, a means test or by another route. Many of those in the sick and disabled group receive more than one benefit.

**Table 15 Claimants of working age of key benefits by statistical group and type of benefit: May 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>			
	All	Income replacement benefits	Other benefits only	NI Credits only
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>172</b>
Unemployed	1,024	933	.	92
Sick & Disabled	2,902	2,577	244	80
Lone Parents	891	891	.	.
Others	232	232	.	.

- 91% (4.6 million) of claimants received an **income replacement benefit** in May 2000, down from 92% (5.2 million) in May 1997.
- 1.4 million people received only a **contributory benefit** in May 2000.
- 3.2 million people received a benefit that is **income based** in May 2000 (including those who also received or satisfied the qualifying conditions for a contributory benefit).

**Table 16 Claimants of working age of key benefits by type of benefit: May 1997 to May 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>			
	All	Benefit type		NI Credits only
		Income replacement benefits	Other benefits only	
May-97	5,660	5,230	207	223
May-98	5,331	4,923	224	185
May-99	5,235	4,809	232	194
May-00	5,049	4,633	244	172

**Table 17 Claimants of working age of key benefits by statistical group and main basis of entitlement: May 2000**

	Thousands					
	All	Basis of benefit entitlement				NI Credits only
		Contributory	Contributory and means tested <sup>1</sup>	Means tested	Other	
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>172</b>
Unemployed	1,024	143	18	771	.	92
Sick & Disabled	2,902	1,222	277	982	340	80
Lone Parents	891	.	.	891	.	.
Others	232	.	.	232	.	.

<sup>1</sup> "Contributory and means tested" includes JSA claimants who receive income based benefit but who also satisfy the conditions for receiving contribution-based JSA

**Table 18 Claimants of working age of key benefits by main basis of entitlement: May 1997 to May 2000**

	Thousands					
	All	Basis of benefit entitlement				NI Credits only
		Contributory	Contributory and means tested <sup>1</sup>	Means tested	Other	
<b>May-97</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>May-98</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>May-99</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>May-00</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>172</b>

<sup>1</sup> "Contributory and means tested" includes JSA claimants who receive income based benefit but who also satisfy the conditions for receiving contribution-based JSA

**Table 19 Claimants of working age of sickness and/or disability benefits by combinations of benefits: May 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>					
	Type of benefit					
	All	IB Payment	IB Credits	SDA	Income Support	DLA
<b>All sick and disabled</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,281</b>
<b>Single benefit only</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Two or more benefits of which<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,058</b>
Incapacity Benefit payment	690	690	.	.	277	544
Incapacity Benefit credits	669	.	669	.	647	190
Severe Disablement Allowance	309	.	.	309	232	276
Income Support	1,204	277	647	232	1,204	547
Disability Living Allowance	1,058	544	190	276	547	1,058

<sup>1</sup> Claimants with three or more benefits in payment are counted in each combination - therefore numbers by each combination of benefit exceed the overall total

- Over 59% (1.7 million) of the **sick & disabled** claimants received more than one of the key benefits in May 2000 (including those who receive IB National Insurance credits). The main combinations include IB payments and DLA (0.54 million) and DLA and IS (0.55 million).

**Table 20 Claimants of working age of sickness and/or disability benefits by type of benefit: May 1997 to May 2000**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>							
	May 1997		May 1998		May 1999		May 2000	
	All	%	All	%	All	%	All	%
<b>All sick and disabled</b>	<b>2,809</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>100</b>
Incapacity Only <sup>1</sup>	1,634	58	1,608	57	1,609	56	1,621	56
Incapacity and Disability	982	35	1,025	36	1,043	36	1,058	36
Disability Only <sup>2</sup>	193	7	207	7	213	7	223	8

<sup>1</sup> Incapacity benefits include IB payments, IB credits, IS on grounds of sickness and SDA

<sup>2</sup> Disability benefit is DLA. Some of these claimants may also be working

## Duration on benefit

These analyses show the length of time for which claimants have been receiving their current benefit. In many instances this will be the same as the length of time for which they have been in the benefits system, but a significant minority may have been receiving a different benefit immediately prior to their current claim. For those who receive multiple benefits, duration is based on the one they have received for the longest time.

**Table 21 Claimants of working age of key benefits by statistical group and duration of claim: May 2000**

		<i>Thousands</i>				
		Duration of oldest claim <sup>1</sup>				
All		Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years or over
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,971</b>
Unemployed	1,024	379	197	177	119	152
Sick & Disabled	2,902	133	111	183	296	2,178
Lone Parents	891	50	52	104	150	535
Others	232	28	23	36	39	106

<sup>1</sup> Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

- Nearly 59% (2.97 million) of the **claimants of key benefits** in May 2000 had been receiving one for 2 years or more.
- Around 73% of these "longer duration" claimants (2.18 million) were in the **Sick & disabled** group. This group was therefore more likely to have been on benefit for longer periods than all others - 75% had been on for two years or more compared with only 15% of those in the unemployed group.

**Table 22 Claimants of working age of key benefits by gender and duration of claim: May 2000**

		<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
		Duration of oldest claim <sup>1</sup>					
All		Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years or over	
<b>All</b>	<b>(000s)</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,971</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>59</b>
Men	(000s)	2,703	382	236	280	304	1,500
	%	100	14	9	10	11	56
Women	(000s)	2,346	208	147	221	300	1,470
	%	100	9	6	9	13	63

<sup>1</sup> Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

**Table 23 Claimants of working age of key benefits by family type and duration of claim: May 2000**

*Thousands*

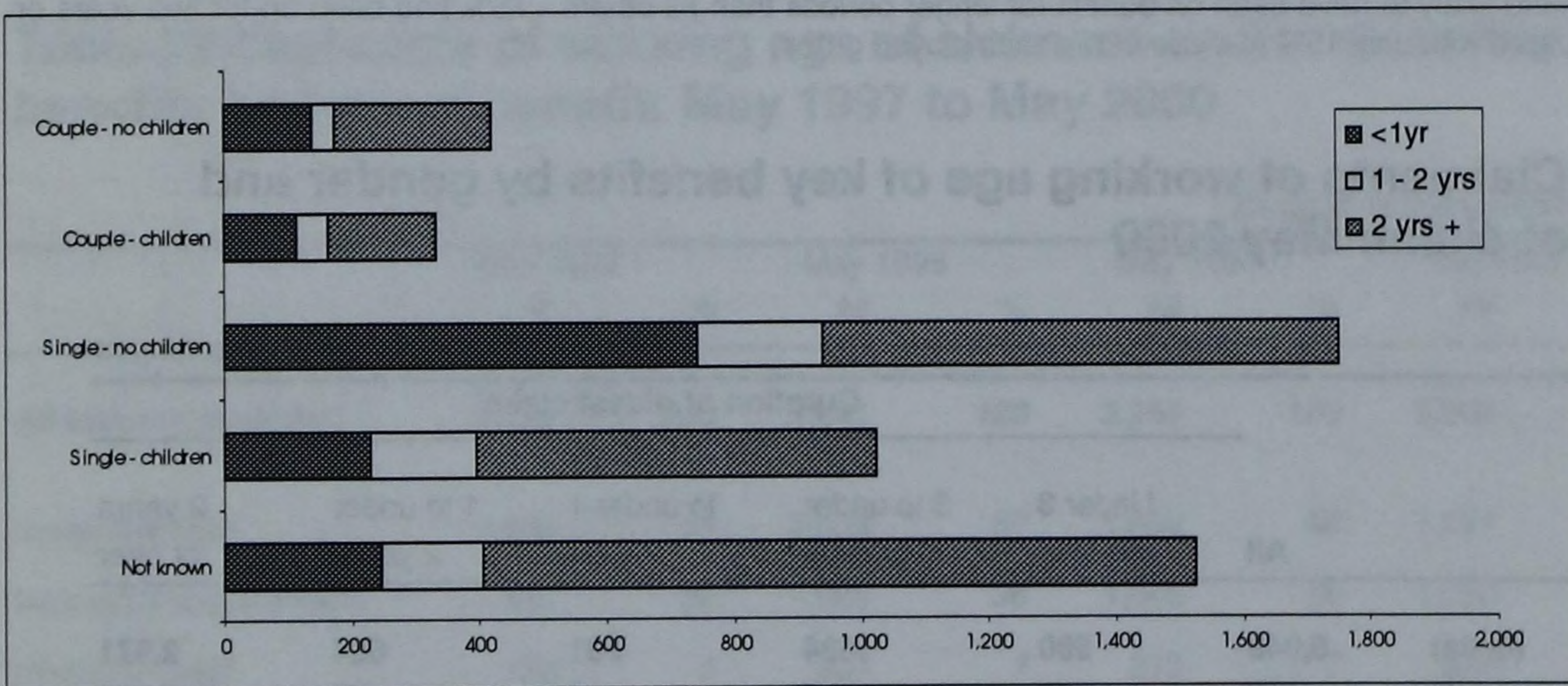
	All	Duration of oldest claim <sup>1</sup>				
		Under 3 months	3 to under 6 months	6 months to under 1 year	1 to under 2 years	2 years or over
<b>All</b>	<b>5,049</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,971</b>
<b>All couples</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>413</b>
Couple - no children	420	70	35	33	36	245
Couple - children	333	43	31	42	48	169
<b>All single</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1,439</b>
Single - no children	1,751	336	200	208	196	812
Single - children	1,023	58	58	114	165	627
<b>Not known</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1,118</b>

<sup>1</sup> Oldest benefit payable during current spell of benefit receipt

- About 61% of **single people** who received additional benefit for children or young adult dependants had been on benefit for two years or more compared with only 51% of couples who did so.

**Client Group Analysis – Working Age**

Claimants of working age by family type and duration of oldest benefit claim: May 2000





These analyses show numbers of claimants of key benefits in each Government Office Region.

**Table 24 Claimants of working age of key benefits by gender and Government Office Region : May 2000**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	(000s)	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	(000s)	% of pop <sup>1</sup>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,343</b>	<b>14</b>
England	4,128	13	2,203	14	1,925	13
North East	322	20	183	22	140	19
North West <sup>2</sup>	764	18	416	19	348	17
Yorkshire & Humberside	468	15	260	16	208	14
East Midlands	328	13	175	13	153	13
West Midlands	473	15	254	15	219	14
East	321	10	163	9	158	10
London	708	15	361	15	346	15
South East	423	9	219	8	204	9
South West	321	11	171	11	150	11
Wales	345	20	186	20	159	19
Scotland	567	18	308	19	260	17
IB/SDA claimants living abroad	8	.	5	.	3	.

<sup>1</sup> Population of working age

<sup>2</sup> The old Merseyside GOR was merged with North West GOR on 3rd August 1998

- The proportion of the population of working age **claiming a key benefit** in May 2000 ranges from 9% in South East England to 20% in North East England and Wales.
- A similar pattern is revealed when the figures are broken down by statistical group. The region with the greatest proportion of the working age claiming a key **sickness and/or disability benefit** is Wales (13%), followed by the North East (12%), North West (11%) and Scotland (11%). The South East and East of England (both 5%) have the lowest proportions.
- The proportion of the population of working age in the **unemployed group** ranges from 4% in the North East, London and Scotland to 2% in the South East, South West and East of England.

**Table 25 Claimants of working age of key benefits by statistical group and Government Office Region : May 2000**

*Thousands and percentages*

		Statistical group				
		All	Unemployed	Sick & Disabled	Lone parents	Others
Great Britain	(000s)	5,041	1,024	2,893	891	232
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	14	3	8	3	1
England	(000s)	4,128	857	2,310	761	200
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	13	3	8	2	1
North East	(000s)	322	71	191	49	12
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	20	4	12	3	1
North West <sup>2</sup>	(000s)	764	136	474	124	30
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	18	3	11	3	1
Yorkshire & Humberside	(000s)	468	105	263	79	21
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	15	3	9	3	1
East Midlands	(000s)	328	67	194	54	13
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	13	3	8	2	1
West Midlands	(000s)	473	106	265	81	21
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	15	3	8	2	1
East	(000s)	321	63	179	64	15
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	10	2	5	2	-
London	(000s)	708	171	314	167	56
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	15	4	7	4	1
South East	(000s)	423	77	240	87	19
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	9	2	5	2	-
South West	(000s)	321	60	191	57	13
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	11	2	6	2	-
Wales	(000s)	345	53	232	49	11
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	20	3	13	3	1
Scotland	(000s)	567	115	351	80	21
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	18	4	11	3	1
IB/SDA claimants living abroad	(000s)	8	.	8	.	.

<sup>1</sup> Population of working age

<sup>2</sup> The old Merseyside GOR was merged with North West GOR on 3rd August 1998

## Population Over State Pension Age

DSS Analytical Services Division has developed a new set of analyses from its existing samples of administrative data for the population over state pension age. This work has been done primarily to help improve the relevance of DSS data to monitor the Government's Welfare Reform agenda.

The information contained in this chapter has already been published via a regular statistical bulletin issued by the DSS the latest version of which is *Client Group Analysis of the Population Over State Pension Age: November 1999*. Versions of this publication in adobe acrobat format are placed on the internet on the DSS website. The full address is: <http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/online.html>.

By matching data from the individual samples an estimate can be made of the number of people who were claiming at least one of the key benefits that are available to the population over state pension age with the main exception of Widow's Benefit, Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. Information on the key characteristics of these claimants is also available, such as age, sex, client group and geographical location. It is also possible to look at changes in the composition of this group in the benefits system over time, including those that affect individual claimants.

These analyses are based on information collected for the administration of benefits. This means that analyses of such things as numbers of dependants are based only on those for whom some additional allowance of benefit is payable.

The definitive estimates of caseloads and characteristics of claimants of each individual benefit can be found in other chapters of Social Security Statistics and the separate publications and press releases that Analytical Services Division Information Centre also issues on behalf of DSS.

A full description of the methodology used to produce these analyses and the possible uses that can be made of the data is available from the DSS contact shown in the introduction.

Benefit Combinations

Statistical group	Description
Sick and/or Disabled	1 AA or DLA 2 IB or SDA
	3 One of AA or DLA and one of IB or SDA
	4 IB only (possibly related higher consumer premium) or IB with one or more of AA, DLA, IB and SDA
	5 RP only (receiving IVA or in hospital)
	6 RP and one of AA or DLA
	7 RP and IB
	8 RP and IB and one of AA or DLA
Non Disabled IB	9 IB claimants not in sick and disabled statistical group
RP Only	10 Receiving RP only and not in other statistical group

Note that the statistical groups refer only to DSS benefits. The majority of claimants within the RP only statistical group will also be receiving income from other sources e.g. occupational pensions and investments.

RP claimant not in other statistical groups above

IB claimants not included in the sick and/or disabled category

- receiving Invalidity Allowance (IVA)
- in hospital
- or an RP claimant and
- not being recorded
- as a hospital inpatient

## Definitions and Conventions

### Key benefits

Attendance Allowance (AA)  
 Incapacity Benefit (IB)  
 Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA)  
 Disability Living Allowance (DLA)  
 Income Support (IS)  
 Retirement Pension (RP)

### Symbols and conventions

State Pension Age is           Over 65 years for men  
   Over 60 years for women

Population estimates are mid year from 1995 to 1999

"-"           less than 500

"."           not applicable

### Statistical group

Sick and/or disabled	Claimant receiving one or more of AA, DLA, IB, SDA or on IS and  - single and aged 60-79 in receipt of a Higher Pensioner Premium (HPP) due to disability; - in a residential care or nursing home; - sick days being recorded; - hospitalised cases  or an RP claimant and - in hospital - receiving Invalidity Allowance (IVA)
Non Disabled IS	IS claimants not included in the sick and/or disabled category
RP only	RP claimant not in other statistical groups above.

Note that the statistical groups refer only to DSS benefits. The majority of claimants within the RP only statistical group will also be receiving income from other sources e.g.: occupational pensions and investments.

### Benefit Combinations

Statistical group	Description
Sick and/or Disabled	1   AA or DLA
	2   IB or SDA
	3   One of AA or DLA and one of IB or SDA
	4   IS only (disability related higher pensioner premium) or IS with one or more of AA, DLA, IB and SDA
	5   RP only (receiving IVA or in hospital)
	6   RP and one of AA or DLA
	7   RP and IS
	8   RP and IS and one of AA or DLA
Non Disabled IS	9   IS claimants not in sick and disabled statistical group
RP Only	10  Receiving RP only and not in other statistical group

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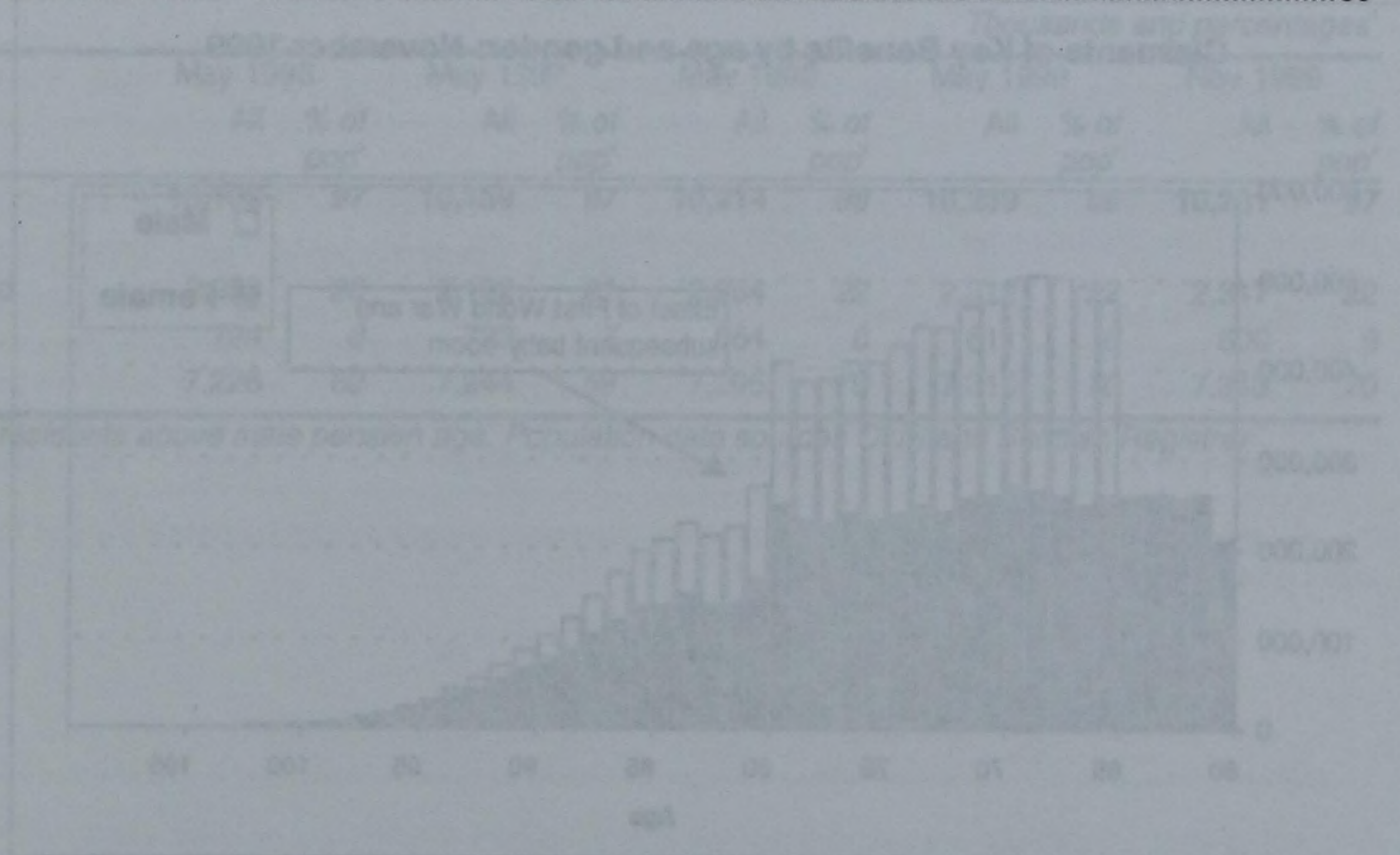
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## Age and Gender

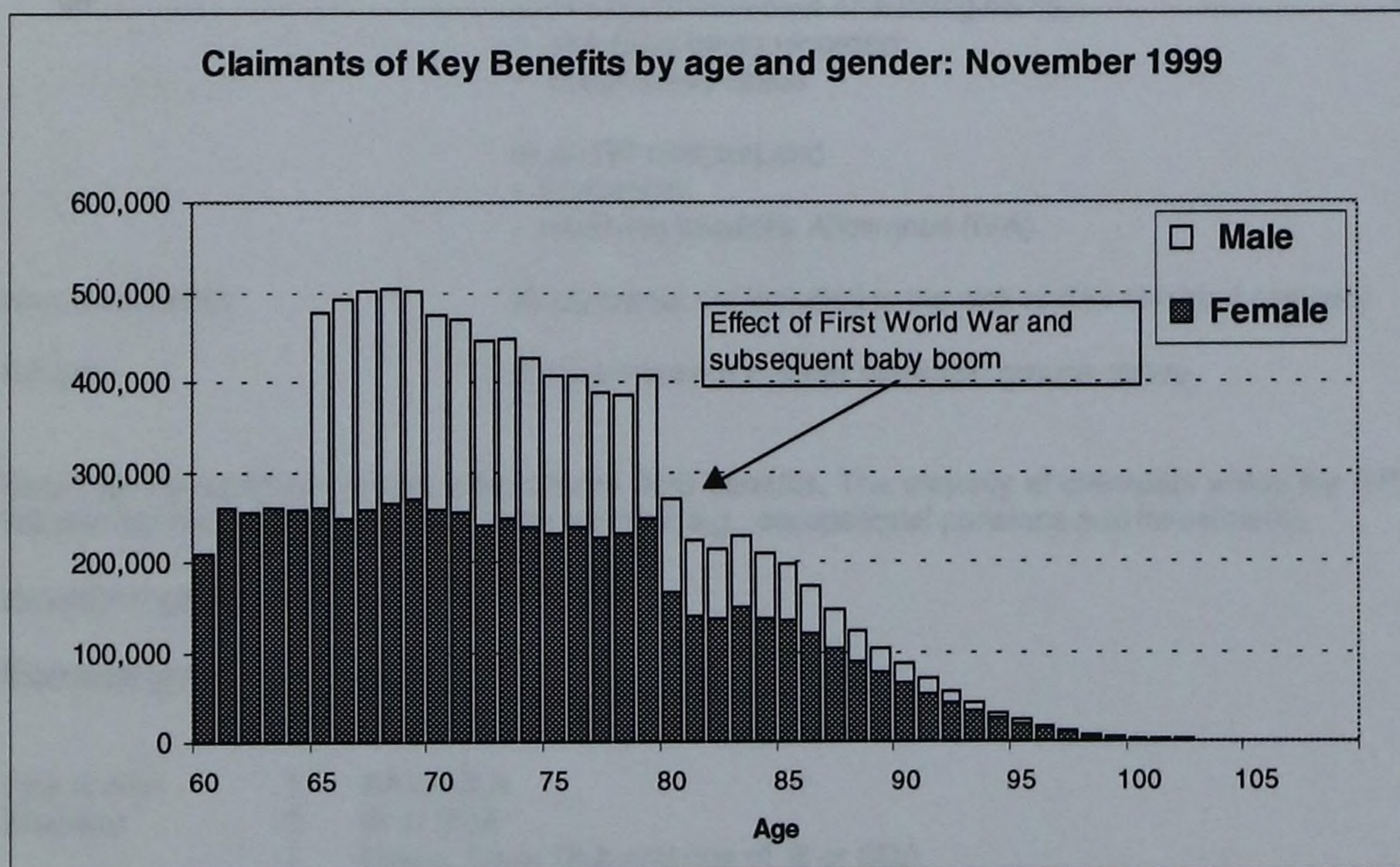
**Table 1 Claimants over State Pension Age of key benefits by gender: May 1996 – November 1999**

	<i>Thousands</i>				
	May 1996	May 1997	May 1998	May 1999	Nov 1999
<b>All</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>10,231</b>
<b>% of pop<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>3,720</b>	<b>3,732</b>
<b>% of pop<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>6,475</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>6,517</b>	<b>6,519</b>	<b>6,500</b>
<b>% of pop<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population of GB residents above state pension age. Population data sources ONS and Scottish Registrar

### Pensioners

Claimants of Key Benefits by age and gender – November 1999



- In November 1999 about 97% (10.2 million) of people over state pension age claimed a key benefit – an unchanged proportion since May 1996.
- The proportion of women claiming at least one of the key state benefits is slightly lower than for men; 96% compared with 99% respectively.
- DSS estimates are higher than the population estimates for certain age groups. See section on Population Estimates in the Client Group Bulletin for a fuller discussion.

**Table 2 Claimants over State Pension Age of key benefits by age and gender: November 1999**

	<i>Thousands</i>					
	All		Male		Female	
		<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>		<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>		<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>All ages</b>	<b>10,231</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>96</b>
60-64	1,242	87	-	-	1,242	87
65-69	2,476	98	1,172	97	1,303	98
70-74	2,266	100	1,026	100	1,241	99
75-79	1,995	99	821	100	1,174	99
80-84	1,144	100	412	102	732	100
85-89	746	102	222	102	524	102
90+	362	94	78	96	284	94

<sup>1</sup> Population of GB residents above pension age. Population data sources ONS and Scottish Registrar

**Table 3 Claimants over State Pension Age by statistical group: May 1996 - November 1999**

	<i>Thousands and percentages<sup>1</sup></i>									
	May 1996		May 1997		May 1998		May 1999		Nov 1999	
	All	<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>	All	<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>	All	<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>	All	<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>	All	<i>% of pop<sup>1</sup></i>
<b>All</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>10,159</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>10,239</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>10,231</b>	<b>97</b>
Sick and/or Disabled	2,089	20	2,192	21	2,264	22	2,312	22	2,317	22
Non Disabled IS	794	8	723	7	654	6	611	6	600	6
RP only	7,226	69	7,244	69	7,295	70	7,316	70	7,313	70

<sup>1</sup> Population of GB residents above state pension age. Population data sources ONS and Scottish Registrar

Overall, the number of claimants on key benefits has fallen by 8 thousand during the period May 1996 to November 1999. This is due to the introduction of a new data split for Retirement Pensions which now correctly excludes claimants who had terminated their claim but were still being included on our old system. We estimate that if we allow for this discontinuity, the real increase between May 1996 and November 1999 would have been approximately 40 thousand. This confirms the trend for a steady increase in the overall number of people within the pensioner age group.

76% of claimants moving onto a key benefit between May 1998 and November 1999 received the state Retirement Pension as their only OGB benefit.

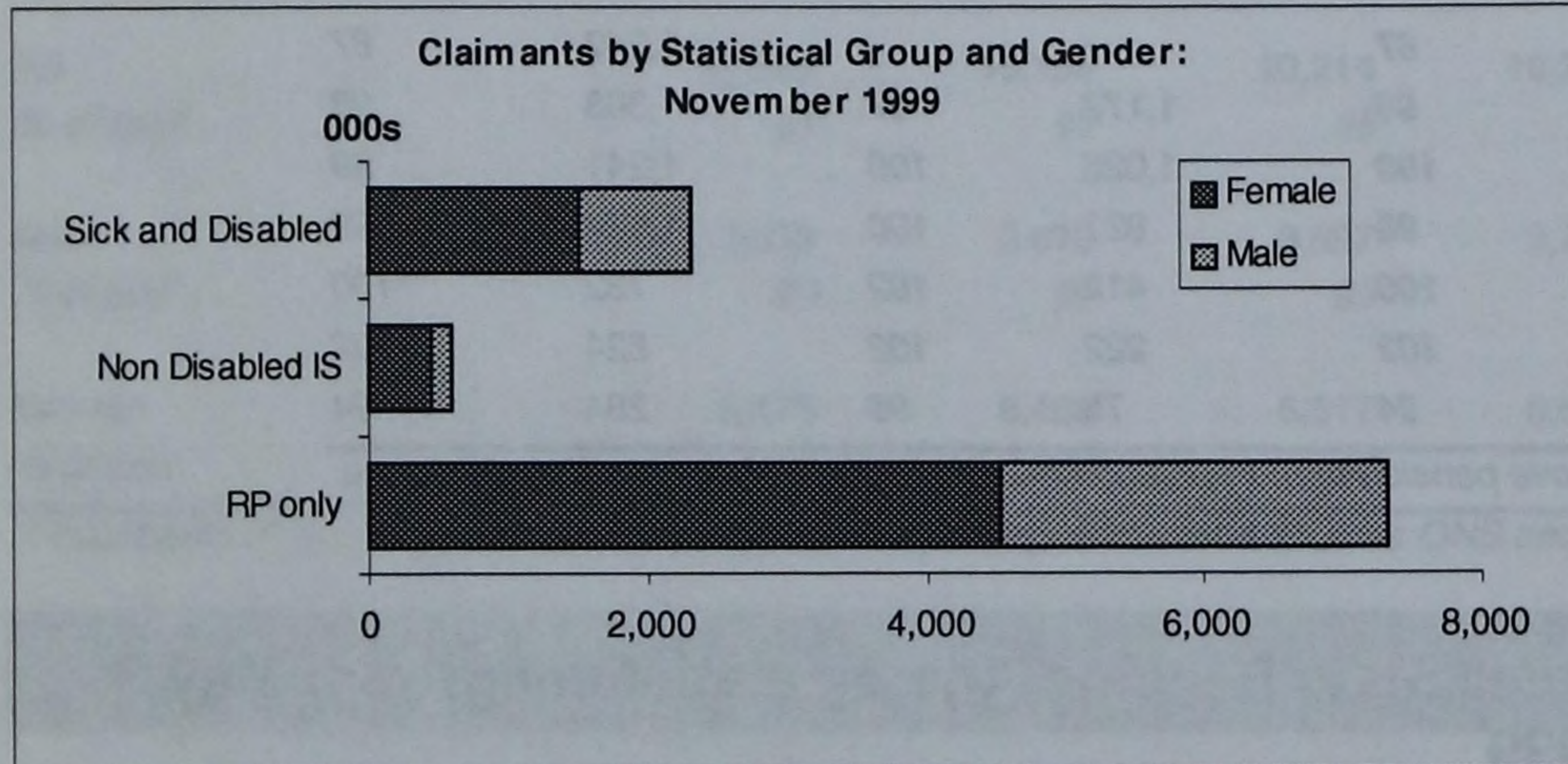
The number in the sick and/or disabled statistical group rose by 5 thousand between May 1996 and November 1999. However, more people stopped claiming a key benefit in the statistical group (149 thousand) than moved onto benefits directly into the sick and/or disabled statistical group (144 thousand). The rise is due to a net 5 thousand moving from the other statistical groups (most notably RP only) into the sick and/or disabled group.

## Statistical groups

The claimants of these benefits can be divided into statistical groups, based mainly on their statistical group (see 'Definitions and Conventions' at the start of this section).

### Pensioners

Claimants over State Pension Age of key benefits by statistical group and gender November 1999



- The **overall numbers** rose by 122 thousand between May 1996 and November 1999, driven by demographic factors.
- Sick and/or disabled claimants rose from 2.1 million to over 2.3 million between May 1996 and November 1999, rising from 20% to 22% of the total pensioner population.
- Over the same period, the non-disabled IS statistical group fell by 194 thousand. This fall is due to a combination of a flow of older pensioners into the sick and/or disabled statistical group combined with younger pensioners on average receiving a higher state pension (due to their SERPS contributions) which is sufficient to lift them above the prevailing IS threshold. There is some evidence that this trend has recently slowed or even been reversed following the introduction of the Minimum Income Guarantee in April 1999.
- The relative size of the RP only statistical group has remained steady at approximately 70% of the overall pensioner client group.



The statistical group analyses show the stock of claimants on key benefits at a fixed point in time. By comparing records for the individual claimants who appear in these 'snapshots' over time, the analyses can give an indication of how many people move in and out of the benefit system. They can also look at how people move between benefits and/or statistical groups.

**Table 4 Cases over State Pension Age moving onto a key benefit between May 1999 and November 1999 by gender and statistical group**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All	Male	Female
<b>All</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>167</b>
Sick and/or Disabled	59	34	25
Non Disabled IS	14	7	7
RP only	236	101	135

**Table 5 Cases over State Pension Age receiving key benefits at May 1999 but no longer receiving a key benefit in November 1999: by gender and statistical group**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All	Male	Female
<b>All</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>187</b>
Sick and/or Disabled	149	59	89
Non Disabled IS	15	5	10
RP only	153	66	87

**Table 6 Cases over State Pension Age changing statistical group between May 1999 and November 1999**

Statistical group in May 1999	<i>Thousands</i>			
	All	Statistical group in November 1999		
		Sick and/or Disabled	Non Disabled IS	RP only
<b>All</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>52</b>
Sick and/or Disabled	46	.	2	43
Non Disabled IS	35	26	.	8
RP only	137	115	23	.

- Overall, the number of claimants on key benefits has fallen by 8 thousand during the period May 1999 to November 1999. This is due to the introduction of a new data scan for Retirement Pensions which now correctly excludes claimants who had terminated their claim but were still being included on our old 6 monthly scan. We estimate that if we allow for this discontinuity, the real increase between May 1999 and November 1999 would have been approximately 40 thousand. This continues the trend for a steady increase in the overall number of people within the pensioner client group.
- 76% of claimants moving onto a key benefit(s) between May 1999 and November 1999 received the state Retirement Pension as their only DSS benefit.
- The number in the sick and/or disabled statistical group rose by 5 thousand between May 1999 and November 1999. However, more people stopped claiming a key benefit in this statistical group (149 thousand) than moved onto benefit directly into the sick and/or disabled statistical group (59 thousand). The rise is due to a net 95 thousand moving from the other statistical groups (most importantly RP only) into the sick and/or disabled group.

**Table 7 Cases over State Pension Age moving onto a key benefit between May 1996 and November 1999: by gender and statistical group**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All	Male	Female
<b>All</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1,104</b>
Sick and/or Disabled	362	194	168
Non Disabled IS	79	34	44
RP only	1,549	657	892

**Table 8 Cases over State Pension Age receiving a key benefit at May 1996 but no longer receiving key benefits in November 1999: by gender and statistical group**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All	Male	Female
<b>All</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,080</b>
Sick and/or Disabled	795	290	505
Non Disabled IS	154	47	107
RP only	919	451	468

**Table 9 Cases over State Pension Age changing statistical group between May 1996 and November 1999**

Statistical group in May 1996	<i>Thousands</i>			
	Statistical group in November 1999			
	All	Sick and/or Disabled	Non Disabled IS	RP only
<b>All</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>140</b>
Sick and/or Disabled	96	.	5	92
Non Disabled IS	212	163	.	49
RP only	684	595	89	.

- The overall number of claimants on key benefits has risen during the period May 1996 to May 1999 by 122 thousand, with the number moving onto key benefits (1,990 thousand) exceeding those no longer claiming a key benefit (1,868 thousand).
- Approximately 72% of people on a key benefit May 1996 have remained within the same statistical group in November 1999, 18% were no longer on a key benefit and 10% had moved statistical group.

**Table 10 Sick and/or Disabled claimants over State Pension Age by benefit combination: May 1996 to November 1999**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>									
	May 1996		May 1997		May 1998		May 1999		Nov 1999	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
<b>All</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>100</b>
AA or DLA	59	3	56	3	54	3	51	2	49	2
IB or SDA	142	7	105	5	64	5	29	1	10	-
AA or DLA and IB or SDA	79	4	66	3	50	3	32	1	22	1
IS only/IS with AA or DLA or IB or SDA	99	5	92	4	83	4	77	3	74	3
RP only (IVA or in hospital)	133	6	156	7	185	7	212	9	209	9
RP and one of AA or DLA	904	43	1,001	46	1,094	46	1,169	51	1,200	52
RP and IS	132	6	144	7	149	7	150	6	156	7
RP and IS and AA or DLA	540	26	573	26	587	26	592	26	599	26

**Table 11 Sick and/or disabled over State Pension Age statistical group cases by benefit combination and gender: November 1999**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
	All	%	Male	%	Female	%
<b>All</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>100</b>
AA or DLA	49	2	16	2	33	2
IB or SDA	10	-	5	1	5	-
AA or DLA and IB or SDA	22	1	3	-	19	1
IS only or IS with AA or DLA or IB or SDA	74	3	20	2	54	4
RP only (IVA or hospital cases)	209	9	159	20	50	3
RP and one of AA or DLA	1,200	52	430	53	770	51
RP and IS	156	7	43	5	113	7
RP and IS and AA or DLA	599	26	132	16	468	31

- The sick and/or disabled statistical group as a whole increased by 228 thousand (+11%) between May 1996 and November 1999.
- RP plus AA or DLA in November 1999 accounted for over half (52%) of the total claimants within the sick and/or disabled statistical group. This compares with only 43% in May 1996.
- The numbers claiming RP, plus IS and AA or DLA rose more slowly but maintained its relative size (26%) in terms of overall proportion.

**Table 12 Claimants over State Pension Age by all benefit combinations and gender: November 1999**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All	Male	Female
<b>All</b>	<b>10,231</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>6,500</b>
DLA only	30	10	21
AA only	18	7	12
DLA,AA	-	-	-
SDA only	3	1	3
SDA,DLA	17	-	17
SDA,AA	1	-	1
SDA,DLA,AA	1	-	1
IB only	6	4	2
IB,DLA	3	2	1
IB,AA	-	-	-
IS only	67	19	47
IS,DLA	17	4	12
IS,AA	17	4	13
IS,DLA,AA	-	-	-
IS,SDA	5	2	4
IS,SDA,DLA	12	3	9
IS,SDA,AA	2	1	1
IS,SDA,AA,DLA	-	-	-
IS,IB	3	1	2
IS,IB,DLA	3	1	2
IS,IB,AA	-	-	-
RP Only	7,522	2,942	4,581
RP,DLA	387	158	229
RP,AA	797	266	531
RP,AA,DLA	16	6	9
RP,IS	703	169	534
RP,IS,DLA	121	41	81
RP,IS,AA	468	88	380
RP,IS,AA,DLA	10	3	7

## Regional Analysis

These analyses show numbers of claimants of key benefits in each Government Office Region.

**Table 13 Claimants over State Pension Age of key benefits by gender and Government Office Region: November 1999**

	<i>Thousands and percentages</i>					
	All		Men		Women	
	(000s)	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	(000s)	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	(000s)	% of pop <sup>1</sup>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>10,231</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>96</b>
England	8,764	97	3,213	99	5,551	96
North East	474	98	173	101	302	97
North West	1,226	98	438	100	787	97
Yorkshire & Humberside	901	97	327	100	574	96
East Midlands	747	97	280	99	466	96
West Midlands	948	98	350	100	599	97
East	988	99	372	101	617	97
London	1,012	95	363	96	649	95
South East	1,448	97	532	99	916	96
South West	1,019	98	378	100	641	97
Wales	560	96	205	97	355	95
Scotland	907	98	313	99	594	98

1 Population over state pension age

2 The old Merseyside GOR was merged with North West GOR on 3rd August 1998

- The proportion of the population over state pension age claiming a key DSS benefit in November 1999 ranges from 95% in London to 99% in the East of England GOR.
- The region with the highest proportion claiming a key sickness and/or disability benefit is Wales (33%), followed by the North East (29%), North West (28%) and Scotland (27%). The South East of England has the lowest proportion (14%) followed by East of England (17%).
- The proportion of the population over state pension age in the non sick and/or disabled IS group ranges from 9% in London down to 4% in Wales. South East has the highest proportion of the pensioner population receiving RP only (78%), followed by East of England (76%) and the South West (75%). The lowest proportions receiving RP only are in Wales (58%), North East (63%) and North West (64%).
- DSS estimates are higher than the population estimates for certain age groups by Government Office Region. See section on Population Estimates in the Client Group Bulletin for a fuller discussion.

**Table 14 Claimants over State Pension Age of key benefits by Statistical group and Government Office Region: November 1999**

*Thousands and percentages*

		Statistical Group			
		All	Sick and/or Disabled	Non Disabled IS	RP only
Great Britain	(000s)	10,231	2,317	600	7,313
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	97	22	6	70
England	(000s)	8,765	1,877	524	6,364
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	97	21	6	71
North East	(000s)	474	140	31	303
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	98	29	6	63
North West	(000s)	1,226	354	68	804
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	98	28	5	64
Yorkshire & Humberside	(000s)	901	220	56	625
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	97	24	6	68
East Midlands	(000s)	747	165	40	541
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	97	21	5	70
West Midlands	(000s)	948	230	62	657
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	98	24	6	68
East	(000s)	988	172	53	764
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	99	17	5	76
London	(000s)	1,012	194	93	725
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	95	18	9	68
South East	(000s)	1,448	210	72	1,166
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	97	14	5	78
South West	(000s)	1,019	192	49	778
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	98	19	5	75
Wales	(000s)	560	193	25	342
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	96	33	4	58
Scotland	(000s)	907	247	51	609
	% of pop <sup>1</sup>	98	27	6	66

<sup>1</sup> Population of working age

<sup>2</sup> The old Merseyside GOR was merged with North West GOR on 3rd November 1998

## Pensioners' Incomes

This section is drawn from analyses in the Pensioners' Incomes Series (PI) 1998/9. The full publication is available from the Analytical Services Division of DSS (Telephone: 020 7962 8192). Alternatively, it can be viewed on the internet at [www.dss.gov.uk/asd/asd6/pensioners\\_income.html](http://www.dss.gov.uk/asd/asd6/pensioners_income.html).

PI 1998/9 is largely based on information contained in two household surveys: the Family Resources Surveys (FRS), for the financial years 1994/5 to 1998/9, covering Great Britain. Trends over time are examined using the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) from the calendar year 1979 to the financial year 1996/7, covering the United Kingdom.

Estimates of pensioners' incomes within the following sub-chapter are subject to a large degree of statistical variability. FRS-based estimates are not available prior to 1994/5, and the four years of data between 1994/5 and 1998/9 are not sufficient to provide an accurate picture of detailed changes in pensioners' incomes over time (although they can give an indication of broad trends). Therefore estimates of past trends are presented using the FES-based data. It is strongly advised that users do not make any direct comparisons of results between the two surveys.

Neither the FRS or FES collect data on people living in institutions e.g. nursing homes, jails, homeless people living rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation. Therefore the PI does not cover these people.

Pensioner units are:

- ◆ Single women aged 60 or over,
- ◆ Single men aged 65 or over, and
- ◆ Couples (married or cohabiting) in which the male partner is aged over 65

Recently retired pensioner units are:

- ◆ Single women aged between 60 and 64,
- ◆ Single men aged between 65 and 69, and
- ◆ Couples in which the male partner is aged between 65 and 69

All monetary amounts are in £ per week and are shown in July 1998 prices.

In some of the analyses, gross income has been broken down into five broad categories:

- ◆ benefits (including state Retirement Pension),
- ◆ occupational pension income
- ◆ investment income (including personal pensions)
- ◆ earnings
- ◆ other sources of income

Estimates are also included for three broad types of benefit income:

- ◆ Retirement Pension: also including the other National Insurance-based benefits for the elderly, Widows' Benefits and Incapacity Benefit (previously Invalidity Benefit).
- ◆ Income-related benefits: Income Support (previously Supplementary Benefit), Family Credit (previously Family Income Support) Housing benefit and Council Tax Benefit.
- ◆ Disability benefits: Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance Care component and Mobility component (previously Mobility Allowance), Severe Disability Allowance (previously Non-Contributory Invalidity Pension), Invalid Care Allowance, Industrial Injuries Disablement Pension and War Disablement Pension.

For comparisons with earlier years where a given benefit did not exist, the nearest equivalent benefit for the earlier year is used where one existed.

All estimates of income from different sources are based on survey respondents' own assessment and therefore may be subject to mis-reporting.

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## Incomes of different types of pensioners

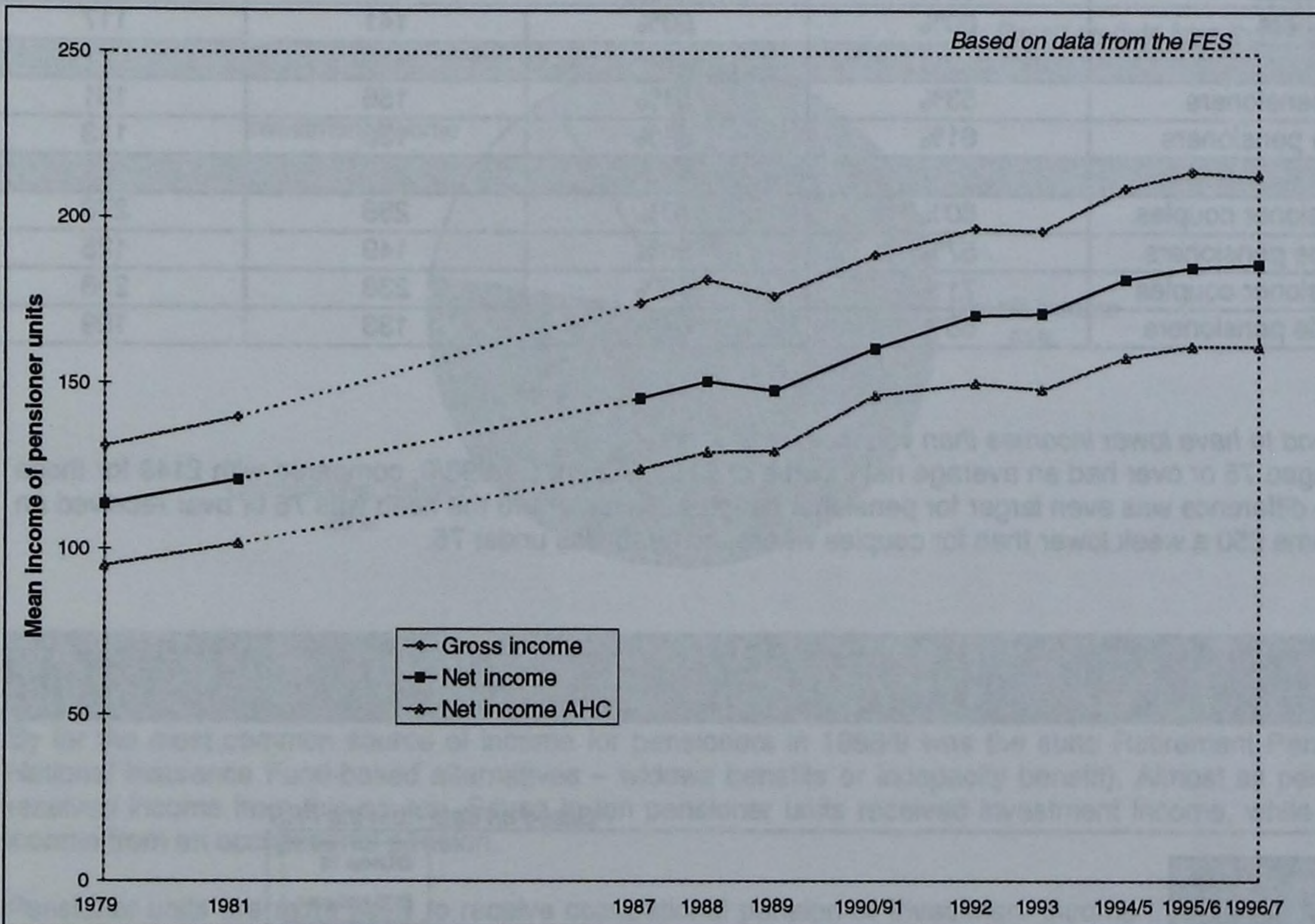
On average, pensioner units received £224 a week in gross (pre-tax) income in 1998/9. After the deduction of tax, pensioner units received an average of £192 per week in net income. After the deduction of housing costs, average income stood at £170 per week.

*Pensioners in 1996/7 had higher incomes on average than their 1979 counterparts.*

Both gross income and net income before housing costs (BHC) grew by over 60% in real terms between 1979 and 1996/7. Over the same period, net income after housing costs (AHC) increased at roughly the same rate (70%).

### Pensioners' incomes

Real income of pensioners, 1979-1996/7 (£ per week at July 1998 prices)



Average figures for all pensioner units can give a useful guide to trends in pensioners' incomes, but they can hide the wide diversity of circumstances among pensioners.

*Pensioner couples have significantly higher incomes than single pensioners.*

We would expect pensioner couples to receive more income than single pensioners, as two people have more potential for receiving income from various sources than one person. In fact, pensioner couples received almost twice as much net income (£272) on average as single pensioners (£141) in 1998/9. This difference is accentuated by the fact that couples are more likely to come from younger age groups, where incomes tend to be higher.

Average (mean) net income grew by 60% between 1979 and 1996/7 for both singles and couples. Couples saw slower growth in their housing costs, however. Their average net income AHC increased by 69% over the period, compared with 60% for singles.

*Single male pensioners tend to have higher incomes than single female pensioners.*

The average net income of single women (£136 a week) was approximately 87% as high as their male counterparts (£156) in 1998/9.

However, average net income grew at a slightly faster rate for single female pensioners (61% in real terms) than single males (53%) between 1979 and 1996/7.

Results split according to gender are only shown for single males and females. This is because the degree of income sharing within pensioner units is unknown.

**Table 1 Incomes of different types of pensioners**

July 1998 prices

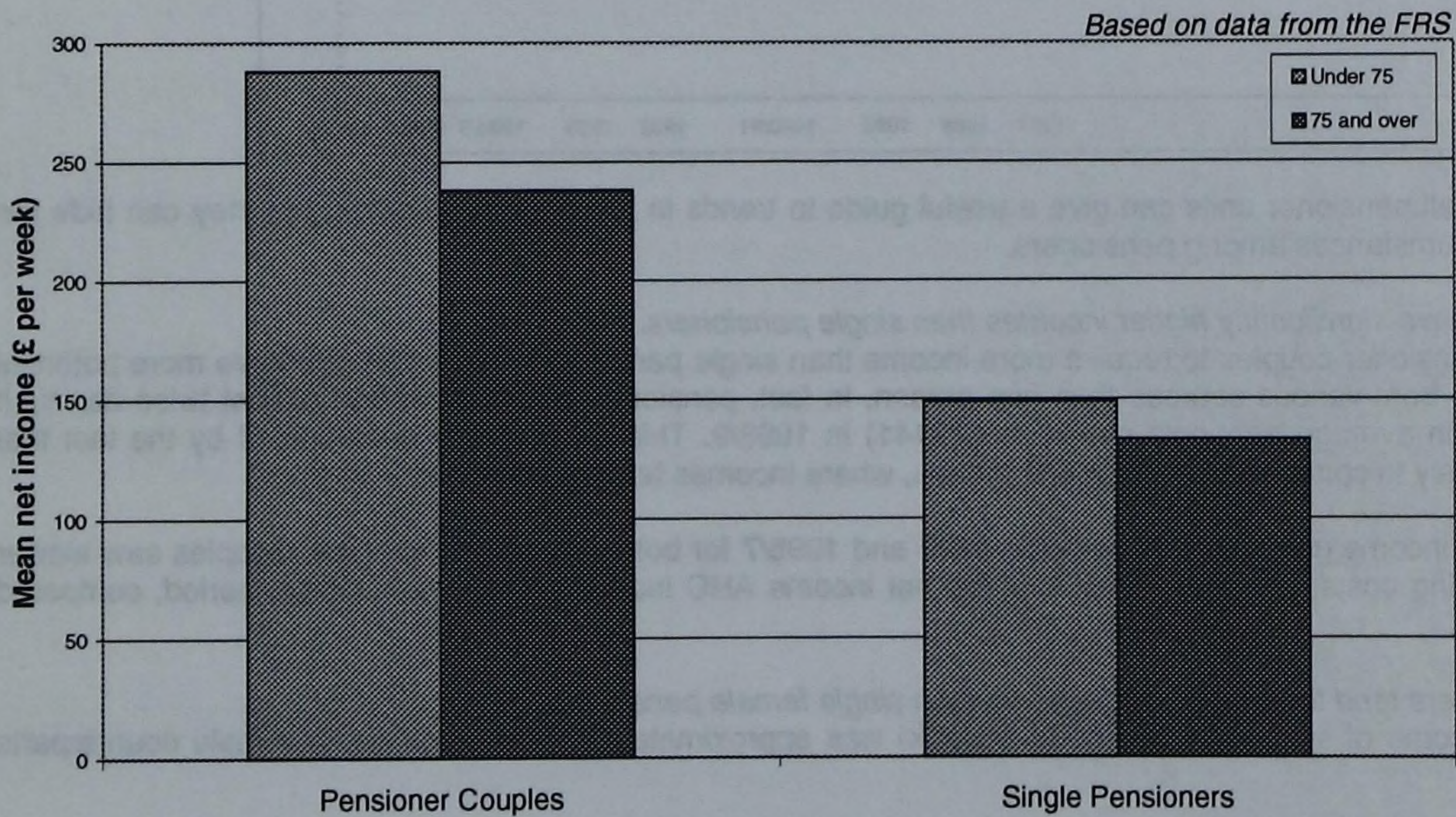
	Family Expenditure Survey (Comparison over time)		Family Resources Survey (Latest year)		
	% Real growth in net income before housing costs	% Real growth in net income after housing costs	Average net income before housing costs (£ per week)	Average net income after housing costs (£ per week)	
	1979 – 1996/7	1979 – 1996/7	1998/9	1998/9	
All pensioner units	64%	70%	192	170	
<i>By status</i>					
Pensioner couples	60%	69%	272	253	
Single pensioners	60%	60%	141	117	
<i>By gender</i>					
Single male pensioners	53%	54%	156	131	
Single female pensioners	61%	61%	136	113	
<i>By age of head</i>					
Under 75s	Pensioner couples	60%	70%	288	270
	Single pensioners	57%	56%	149	125
75 and over	Pensioner couples	71%	80%	238	218
	Single pensioners	66%	68%	133	109

Older pensioners tend to have lower incomes than younger pensioners.

Single pensioners aged 75 or over had an average net income of £133 a week in 1998/9, compared with £149 for those aged under 75. The difference was even larger for pensioner couples. Those where the head was 75 or over received an average of £238, some £50 a week lower than for couples where the head was under 75.

**Pensioners Incomes**

Average net income of pensioners by age of head, 1998/9

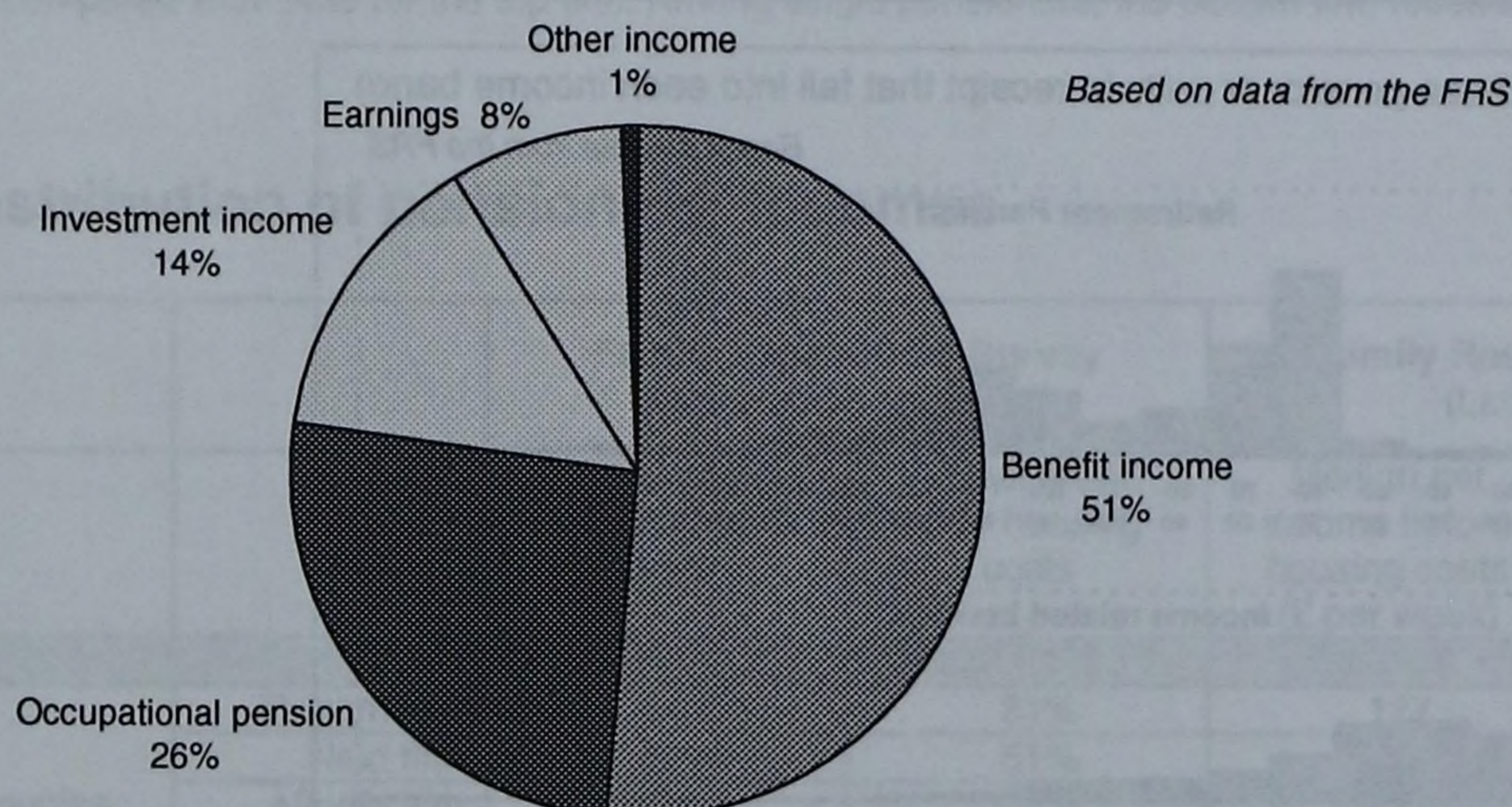


## Sources of income for pensioners

In 1998/9 benefit income (including state Retirement Pension) was the most substantial component of pensioners' gross incomes, accounting for 51% of the gross income of pensioner units. This was followed by occupational pension income (26%), investment income (including personal pensions) (14%) and earnings (8%). However, not all pensioners received income from all these sources.

### Pensioners' Incomes

Sources of gross income of pensioner units, 1998/9



By far the most common source of income for pensioners in 1998/9 was the state Retirement Pension (or one of the National Insurance Fund-based alternatives – widows benefits or incapacity benefit). Almost all pensioner units (99%) received income from this source. Seven in ten pensioner units received investment income, while six in ten received income from an occupational pension.

Pensioner units are more likely to receive occupational pension or investment income than in the past. The proportion with occupational pension income increased from 40% in 1979 to 57% in 1996/7. Disability benefits have also become a much more common source of income, while income-related benefits were received by fewer pensioners in 1996/7 than in 1979.

**Table 2 Pensioners in receipt of different sources of income**

July 1998 prices

All pensioner units	Family Expenditure Survey (Comparison over time)			Family Resources Survey (Latest year)	
	Proportion in receipt (%)	% Real growth in average amount for those in receipt		Proportion in receipt (%)	Average amount for those in receipt (£ per week)
Source of income	1979	1996/7	1979 - 1996/7	1998/9	1998/9
Retirement Pension	97%	98%	27%	99%	91
Income-related benefits	57%	40%	147%	37%	40
Disability benefits	4%	19%	30%	21%	47
Investment income	62%	72%	80%	70%	44
Occupational pension income	40%	57%	86%	60%	97

# Pensioners' Incomes

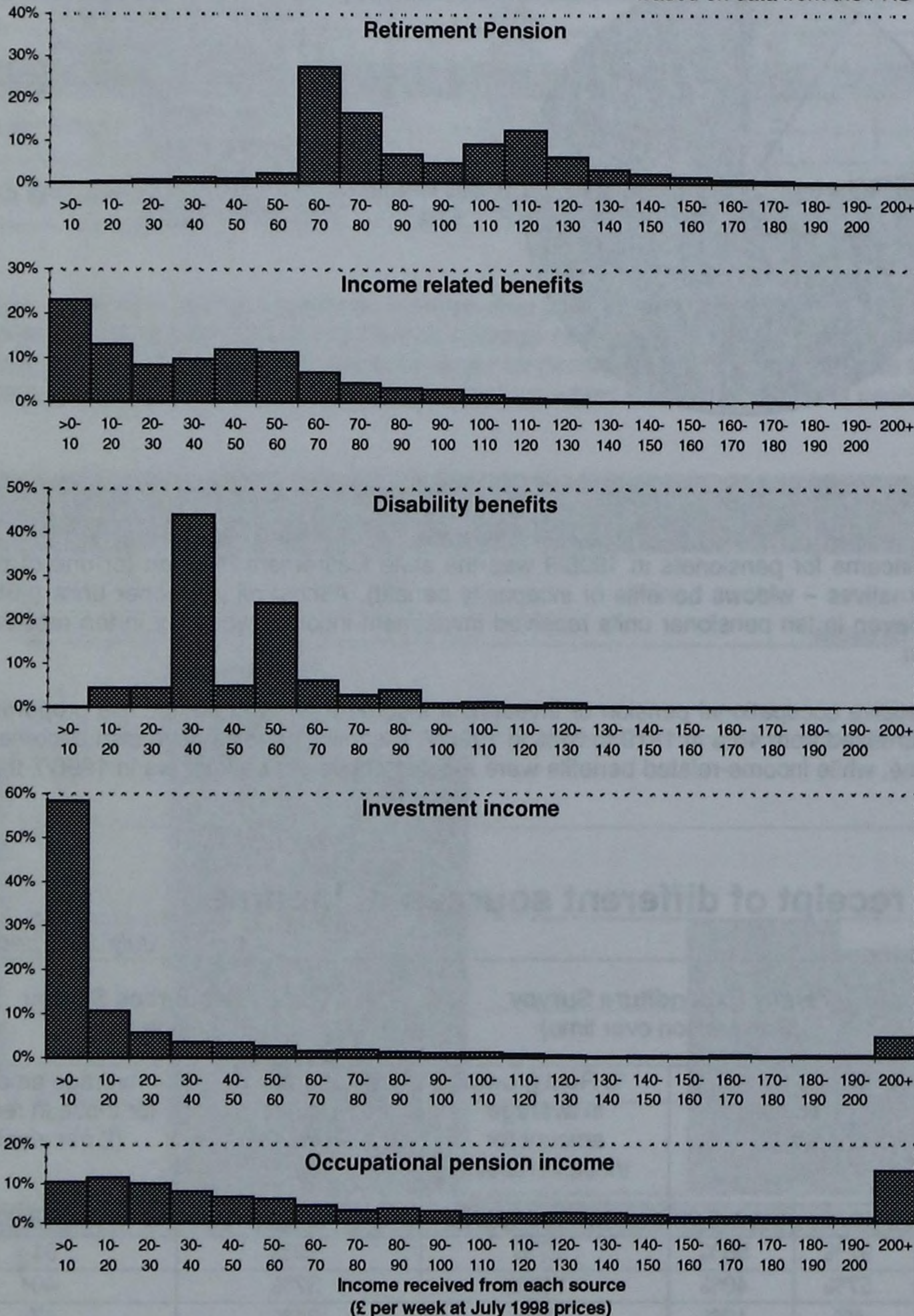
The chart below shows the levels of income that pensioners tend to receive from various sources. These figures should be treated as broad estimates only, since the estimated proportion of pensioners in any given £10 band will be subject to a high degree of sampling error. Also note that benefit incomes do not relate precisely to benefit rates, since they are expressed in July 1998 prices. The vast majority of pensioner units received more than £60 a week from the state Retirement Pension (RP). Most were clustered just above the level of the full basic state pension (£64.70 for singles and £103.40 for couples in 1998/9), although other components such as SERPS boosted RP income for many. Nearly three-quarters of those with disability benefits received between £30 and £60 a week. Amounts of investment income received were typically small, with 58% receiving less than £10, although 5% received more than £200. Pensioners with an occupational pension were more likely to receive a significant amount, with over half receiving more than £50 a week, including 13% with more than £200 a week.

# Pensioners' Incomes

Distribution of income received from selected sources, 1998/9

(Percentage of those pensioner units in receipt that fall into each income band)

Based on data from the FRS



## Distribution of pensioners' incomes

Pensioners receive income from a variety of different sources. There is also a wide range of incomes received from any given source. This section examines the distribution of pensioners' incomes that results.

In each case, the distribution of income is calculated by ranking singles or couples according their net income. The distribution is then divided into five groups of equal size and estimates are provided for each fifth. A separate distribution has been calculated under the before and after housing cost measures of income. The distribution of income has also been calculated separately for singles and couples.

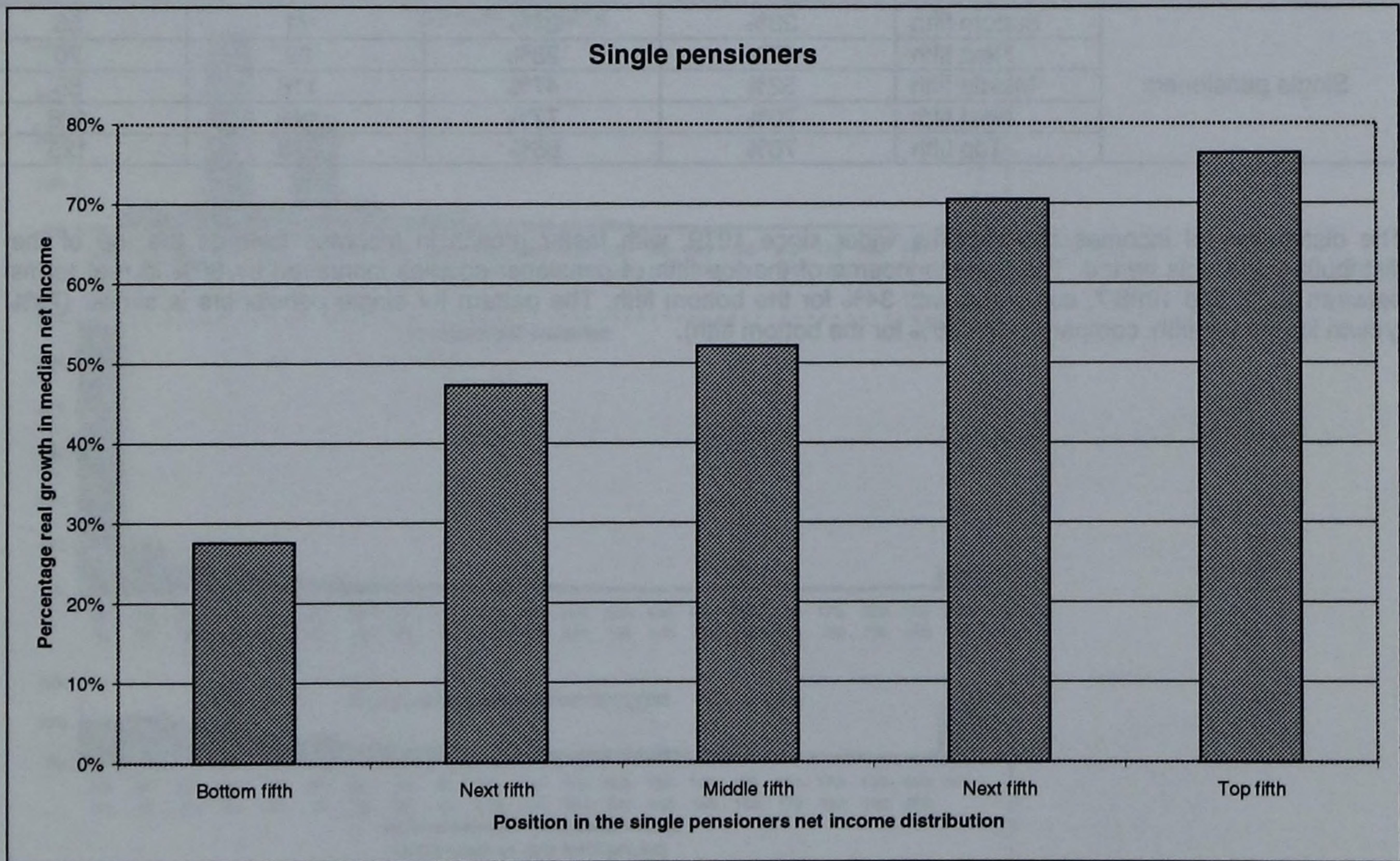
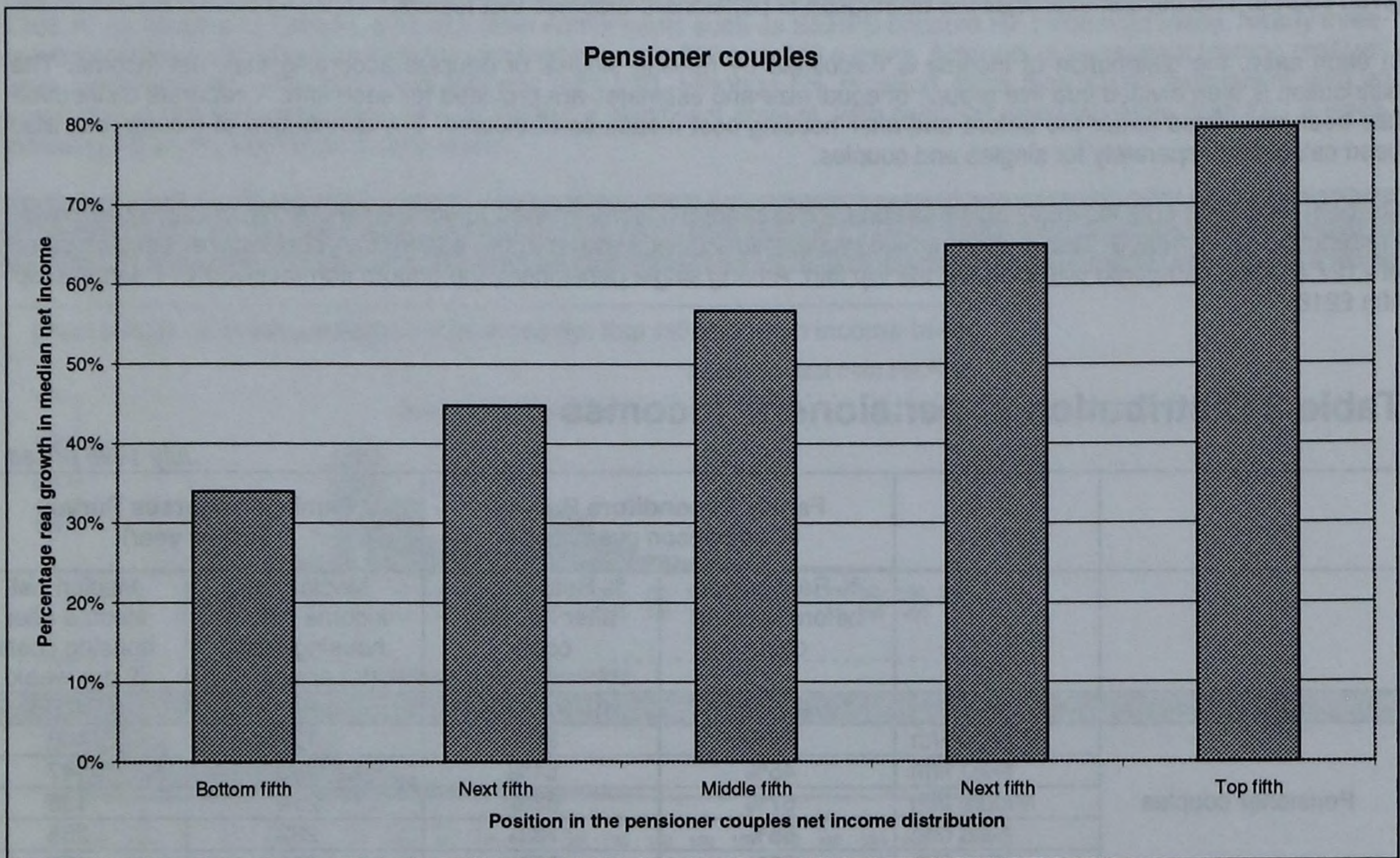
For both pensioner couples and single pensioners, the average income of the top fifth was more than three times that of the bottom fifth in 1998/9. The median net income (before housing costs) of the bottom fifth of pensioner couples stood at £127 a week, compared with £438 for the top fifth. Among single pensioners, the bottom fifth received £71 and the top fifth £218.

**Table 3 Distribution of pensioners' incomes**

*July 1998 prices*

		Family Expenditure Survey (Comparison over time)		Family Resources Survey (Latest year)	
		% Real growth before housing costs	% Real growth after housing costs	Median net income before housing costs (£ per week)	Median net income after housing costs (£ per week)
		1979 - 1996/7	1979 - 1996/7	1998/9	1998/9
Pensioner couples	Bottom fifth	34%	31%	127	108
	Next fifth	45%	51%	169	147
	Middle fifth	57%	63%	214	195
	Next fifth	65%	76%	282	265
	Top fifth	80%	93%	438	427
Single pensioners	Bottom fifth	28%	22%	71	56
	Next fifth	47%	28%	99	70
	Middle fifth	52%	47%	118	88
	Next fifth	70%	77%	149	126
	Top fifth	76%	85%	218	195

The distribution of incomes has become wider since 1979, with faster growth in incomes towards the top of the distribution over this period. The median income of the top fifth of pensioner couples increased by 80% in real terms between 1979 and 1996/7, compared with 34% for the bottom fifth. The pattern for single pensioners is similar (76% growth for the top fifth, compared with 28% for the bottom fifth).



## Individual benefit statistics

### Income Support

*Introduced 11 April 1988*

*Non-contributory, Means tested, Taxable*

Income Support can be paid to a person who

- ◆ is in Great Britain
- ◆ is aged 16 or over
- ◆ is not working 16 hours or more a week
- ◆ has less money coming in than the law says they need to live on.

Income Support (IS) is a non-contributory benefit. From October 1996, the Jobseeker's Allowance replaced IS for unemployed people. In general IS is now only available to people who are not required to be available for work such as pensioners, lone parents and sick and disabled people. The conditions for entitlement are in the Income Support regulations.

The applicable amounts and resources of a couple living in the same household are lumped together to work out how much Income Support they can get. Any dependant children living with them are also included in the assessment. If the children have any capital, it is taken into account separately. Unmarried couples who live together as husband and wife are treated as if they were married. Either partner can claim Income Support.

A person who works 16 hours or more a week, or whose partner works 24 hours or more a week (16 or more prior to October 1996), cannot normally get Income Support. Most 16 and 17 year olds cannot get benefit, except in certain circumstances.

People in full-time non-advanced education are not normally entitled. Any children aged 16 or over but under 19 who are still at school can be included as dependants in their parent's Income Support assessment. Someone involved in a trade dispute cannot get Income Support, although it can be paid for their dependants. In certain cases the regulations do allow people to get Income Support who would not normally be entitled to it.

Once they get Income Support, the claimant and any dependants are automatically entitled to certain welfare benefits.

#### **Rate of Benefit**

The rate of Income Support paid to a claimant is the amount needed to bring their income up to their 'applicable amount'. This is the level the law says they need to live on.

#### **Applicable Amounts**

These are set down in the regulations. The applicable amount is made up of personal allowances, and premiums for certain groups with special needs. The allowances are shown in table 5 and the premiums are in table 6.

#### **Housing Costs**

The applicable amount can also include an amount for certain housing costs such as

- ◆ an amount for mortgage interest (but not capital repayments)
- ◆ ground rent
- ◆ other miscellaneous costs which are not covered by Housing Benefit such as certain service charges.

Deductions are made from the amount allowed for housing costs for any non-dependants in the household, whether or not they make a contribution.

Income Support does not cover rent or Council Tax. Someone getting Income Support automatically qualifies for maximum Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. This means the Local Authority pays 100% of rent eligible for Housing Benefit and Council Tax less an amount for any non-dependants.

A person in a Local Authority run home gets the IS equivalent to the basic rate of Retirement Pension. This includes an amount for personal needs.

Someone in hospital for more than 6 weeks gets the hospital personal allowance rate and an amount for any continuing housing costs.

**Resources**

The resources of a claimant are their total income and any capital. If they qualify for any disregards described below, these will be taken off.

If the claimant is working, a certain amount of the net weekly earnings is ignored. The rest is counted as a resource. The same applies to the partner's earnings.

Any money earned by children of school age is ignored. If the child has left school but is still dependant, some of their earnings may be included in the assessment.

Child Benefit and the main National Insurance benefits and pensions are counted in full as income. Part of any War or War Widow's Pension is ignored. Disability Living Allowance and Attendance Allowance are usually totally ignored.

Some other types of income, e.g. certain payments received from charities, can be ignored in full or in part. The annuity paid to the holder of a Victoria Cross is ignored totally. Maintenance payments and most other types of income are counted in full.

If the claimant, or their partner, has more than £8,000 in capital assets, they cannot get Income Support. Capital assets mean savings, investments or property other than their home. However, some assets, e.g. property occupied by an aged relative, can be ignored. If the claimant or their partner has between £3,000 and £8,000 in assets, £1 a week is taken off their benefit for each £250, or part of £250 over £3,000. For claimants in residential care or nursing homes, the upper limit is £16,000 ( rather than £8,000 ) and the lower limit is £10,000 ( rather than £3,000 ).

**Liability to maintain**

A husband is liable to maintain (financially support) his wife and a wife is liable to maintain her husband. Both parents, whether married or not, are liable to maintain their children up to the age of 16, or 19 if the children are on an approved course of higher education.

If someone gives a written undertaking to be responsible for the maintenance and accommodation of an immigrant, they must look after that person. If the sponsored immigrant claims the Income Support the Secretary of State can enforce these responsibilities by applying for a Court Order against the responsible relative or sponsor.

On 5 April 1993 the Child Support Agency took over the assessment, collection, review and enforcement of maintenance for children. Parents who look after a child for whom maintenance is an issue, and who get Income Support, Family Credit, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Disability Working Allowance, may have to apply for child support maintenance. People who are not on benefit can also use the Agency. Under the Child Support Act of 1991, parents are responsible for natural and adopted children only.

**Exceptional Expenses**

Income Support is intended to meet regular weekly needs. The Social Fund can provide extra help with particular additional needs in certain circumstances.

The above notes give a very brief outline of Income Support. Full information is given in leaflet IS20 A Guide to Income Support (see Appendix 1).

**Lone Parents and One Parent Families**

'Lone parents' in these tables represent Income Support claimants who are not in receipt of a pensioner or disability premium.

From April 1997 the lone parent premium was replaced by a higher value of family premium for lone parent families. Eligibility for the Family Premium (Lone Parent) is the same as for the lone parent premium currently.

**Source**

Statistics are derived from the Income Support Statistical Enquiries. Analyses are taken from the Quarterly Statistical Enquiry and are based on a 5% sample.

To allow valid comparisons of IS claimants before and after the introduction of JSA, unemployed IS claimants and those on Government Training schemes are excluded from the tables in this section which show data prior to November 1996.

Data on JSA claimants and unemployed IS claimants prior to November 1996 are in the Jobseeker's Allowance section.



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Table 2 Average weekly payments of Income Support by Statistical group: August 1995 to August 2000

Month	Age 65 or over	Age 65 or over with housing costs	Age 65 or over with housing costs - 1st 20%	Age 65 or over with housing costs - 2nd 20%	Age 65 or over with housing costs - 3rd 20%	Age 65 or over with housing costs - 4th 20%	Other
Aug-95	130	110	52.00	41.00	37.24	35.50	32.36
Nov-95	140	110	52.00	42.24	38.21	35.42	32.24
Feb-96	140	110	52.00	42.00	38.50	35.51	32.24
May-96	140	110	52.00	41.84	38.09	35.50	32.25
Aug-96	140	110	52.00	41.84	38.44	35.75	32.42
Nov-96	140	110	52.00	42.20	38.27	35.14	32.30
Feb-97	140	110	52.00	42.30	38.16	35.43	32.10
May-97	140	110	52.00	42.30	38.74	35.42	32.25
Aug-97	140	110	52.00	42.20	38.23	35.59	32.30
Nov-97	140	110	52.00	43.30	38.01	35.09	32.21
Feb-98	140	110	52.00	43.14	38.16	35.05	32.20
May-98	140	110	52.00	43.00	37.96	35.24	32.01
Aug-98	140	110	52.00	44.20	38.04	35.24	32.20
Nov-98	140	110	52.00	43.10	38.21	35.14	32.27
Feb-99	140	110	52.00	43.70	38.23	35.47	32.20

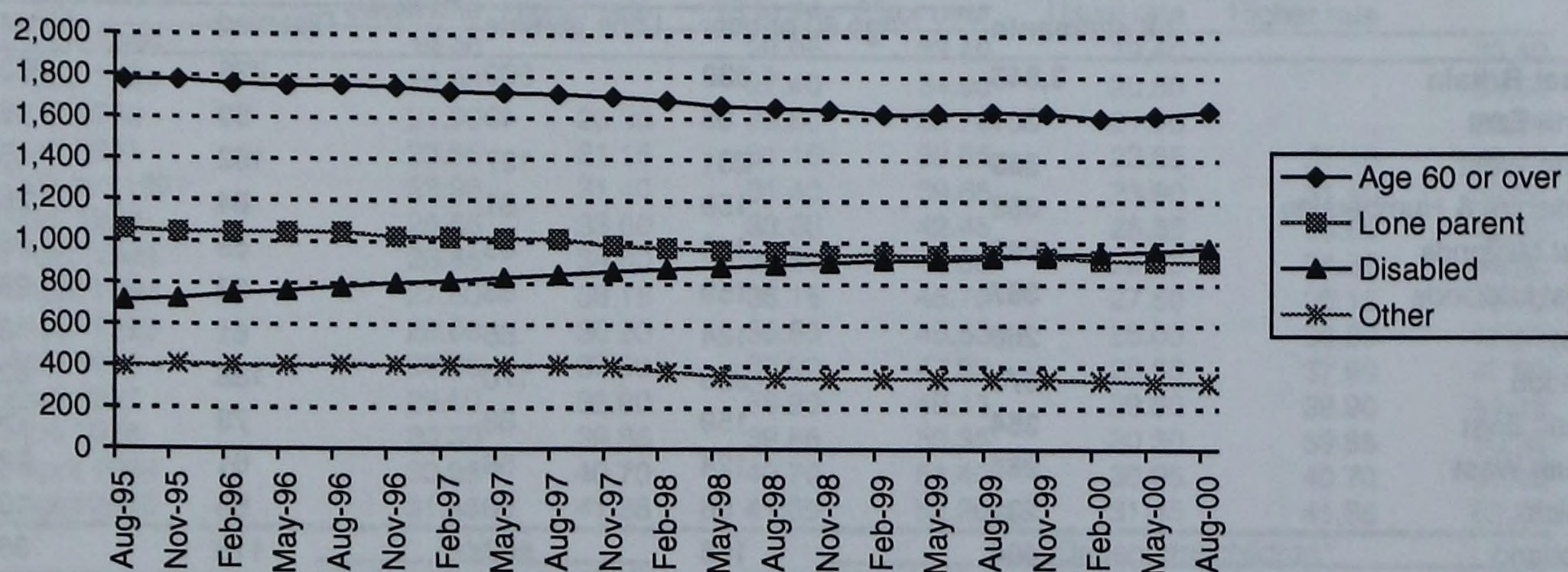
**Table 1 Income Support claimants by statistical group: August 1995 to August 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>				
	All	Age 60 or over	Statistical group Lone parents	Disabled	Other
Aug-95	<b>3,945</b>	1,777	1,058	714	395
Nov-95	<b>3,960</b>	1,778	1,046	724	411
Feb-96	<b>3,958</b>	1,762	1,045	748	404
May-96	<b>3,963</b>	1,753	1,044	765	402
Aug-96	<b>3,991</b>	1,756	1,046	782	407
Nov-96	<b>3,972</b>	1,746	1,022	799	405
Feb-97	<b>3,954</b>	1,724	1,020	809	402
May-97	<b>3,958</b>	1,720	1,014	827	398
Aug-97	<b>3,972</b>	1,714	1,012	841	405
Nov-97	<b>3,938</b>	1,701	982	858	397
Feb-98	<b>3,901</b>	1,684	972	870	375
May-98	<b>3,853</b>	1,659	961	881	353
Aug-98	<b>3,845</b>	1,651	955	893	346
Nov-98	<b>3,824</b>	1,641	938	903	342
Feb-99	<b>3,815</b>	1,620	940	914	341
May-99	<b>3,814</b>	1,624	936	914	341
Aug-99	<b>3,835</b>	1,628	940	926	341
Nov-99	<b>3,835</b>	1,626	929	940	340
Feb-00	<b>3,806</b>	1,604	919	949	333
May-00	<b>3,811</b>	1,615	910	962	324
Aug-00	<b>3,845</b>	1,638	909	976	323

## Income Support

Income Support Claimants by statistical group – August 1995 to August 2000

Thousands



**Table 2 Average weekly payments of Income Support by Statistical group: August 1995 to August 2000**

	All claimants	Statistical group			
		Age 60 or over	Lone parents	Disabled	Other
					<i>£ per week</i>
Aug-95	56.20	41.11	76.58	59.55	63.43
Nov-95	55.85	40.80	76.55	59.45	61.89
Feb-96	55.70	40.34	76.38	59.56	62.01
May-96	57.26	41.69	78.19	61.07	63.59
Aug-96	57.07	41.67	77.80	60.91	62.83
Nov-96	56.83	41.41	77.67	60.81	62.83
Feb-97	56.60	41.11	77.34	60.59	62.36
May-97	58.03	42.24	79.21	62.42	63.24
Aug-97	57.77	42.00	78.55	62.51	62.74
Nov-97	57.71	41.94	78.69	62.59	62.85
Feb-98	57.61	41.64	78.44	62.76	63.42
May-98	58.72	42.29	79.67	64.14	65.38
Aug-98	58.71	42.36	79.16	64.43	65.53
Nov-98	59.86	42.38	82.74	65.42	66.26
Feb-99	59.91	42.28	82.33	65.68	66.36
May-99	61.42	45.30	82.01	66.99	66.71
Aug-99	61.14	45.16	81.43	66.85	65.99
Nov-99	63.06	45.03	87.98	68.34	66.61
Feb-00	63.04	44.88	88.04	68.24	66.73
May-00	65.72	48.18	91.21	70.14	68.37
Aug-00	65.45	47.70	91.23	70.47	67.76

**Table 3 Income Support Claimants by statistical group and Government Office Region at August 2000**

Thousands

	All claimants	Statistical group			
		Age 60 or over	Lone parents	Disabled	Other
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>3,845</b>	1,638	909	976	323
North East	221	95	49	59	18
North West <sup>1</sup>	565	231	127	162	45
Yorkshire & Humberside	353	159	81	84	28
East Midlands	242	110	55	59	18
West Midlands	367	169	83	86	28
East	268	124	65	61	18
London	573	203	170	138	62
South East	354	159	88	78	29
South West	265	124	58	61	22
Wales	232	96	50	68	19
Scotland	404	168	83	118	36

<sup>1</sup> The old Merseyside GOR was merged with North West GOR on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1998

**Table 4 Income Support claimants with housing costs by type and amount, August 1995 to August 2000**

	All claimants		Full interest		Half interest	
	Number (000's)	Average amount (£ per week)	Number (000's)	Average amount (£ per week)	Number (000's)	Average amount (£ per week)
Aug-95	340	35.90	335	..	6	..
Nov-95	330	36.87	323	37.11	7	26.68
Feb-96	326	35.56	321	35.72	5	26.21
May-96	322	34.32	312	34.75	10	20.90
Aug-96	319	33.20	310	33.62	10	19.65
Nov-96	313	31.80	305	32.10	9	21.04
Feb-97	308	30.82	299	31.13	9	20.13
May-97	301	31.71	294	32.00	7	19.46
Aug-97	298	31.57	291	31.92	7	17.66
Nov-97	292	32.93	284	33.25	7	20.73
Feb-98	288	34.56	281	34.86	7	22.11
May-98	281	35.72	275	35.99	6	23.08
Aug-98	278	37.14	272	37.46	6	23.43
Nov-98	272	37.06	266	37.38	7	24.09
Feb-99	269	38.55	264	38.81	5	25.43
May-99	263	31.76	258	31.99	5	20.52
Aug-99	259	29.65	254	29.86	5	19.08
Nov-99	254	29.47	250	29.67	5	18.22
Feb-00	251	29.57	247	29.76	4	19.40
May-00	248	32.76	244	32.93	4	21.44
Aug-00	246	35.09	242	35.30	4	22.66

Table 5 Rates of Income Support

	£ per week						
	Single person				Lone parent		
	Under 18		18 to 24	25 or over	Under 18		18 or over
	Usual rate	Higher rate			Usual rate	Higher rate	
11 April 1988	19.40	.	26.05	33.40	19.40	.	33.40
10 April 1989	20.80	.	27.40	34.90	20.80	.	34.90
9 April 1990	21.90	28.80	28.80	36.70	21.90	.	36.70
8 April 1991	23.65	31.15	31.15	39.65	23.65	31.15	39.65
7 October 1991	23.90	31.40	31.40	39.65	23.90	31.40	39.65
6 April 1992	25.55	33.60	33.60	42.45	25.55	33.60	42.45
12 April 1993	26.45	34.80	34.80	44.00	26.45	34.80	44.00
11 April 1994	27.50	36.15	36.15	45.70	27.50	36.15	45.70
10 April 1995	28.00	36.80	36.80	46.50	28.00	36.80	46.50
8 April 1996	28.85	37.90	37.90	47.90	28.85	37.90	47.90
7 April 1997	29.60	38.90	38.90	49.15	29.60	38.90	49.15
6 April 1998	30.30	39.85	39.85	50.35	30.30	39.85	50.35
12 April 1999	30.95	40.70	40.70	51.40	30.95	40.70	51.40
10 April 2000	31.45	41.35	41.35	52.20	31.45	41.35	52.20
	Couple		Dependant children <sup>1</sup>				
	Both under 18	One or both 18 or over	Under 11	11 to 15	16 to 17	18	
11 April 1988	38.80	51.45	10.75	16.10	19.40	26.05	
10 April 1989	41.60	54.80	11.75	17.35	20.80	27.40	
9 April 1990	43.80	57.60	12.35	18.25	21.90	28.80	
8 April 1991	47.30	62.25	13.35	19.75	23.65	31.15	
7 October 1991	47.30	62.25	13.60	20.00	23.90	31.40	
6 April 1992	50.60	66.60	14.55	21.40	25.55	33.60	
12 April 1993	52.40	69.00	15.05	22.15	26.45	34.80	
11 April 1994	54.55	71.70	15.65	23.00	27.50	36.15	
10 April 1995	55.55	73.00	15.95	23.40	28.00	36.80	
8 April 1996	57.20	75.20	16.45	24.10	28.85	37.90	
				Dependant children <sup>1</sup>			
			Under 11	11 to 16	16-18		
7 April 1997	58.70	77.15	16.90	24.75	29.60		
6 April 1998	60.10	79.00	17.30	25.35	30.30		
5 November 1998	60.10	79.00	19.80	25.35	30.30		
12 April 1999 <sup>2</sup>	61.35	80.65	20.20	25.90	30.95		
4 October 1999	.	80.65	24.90	25.90	30.95		
				Up to and inc. 16	16-18		
10 April 2000 <sup>3</sup>	.	81.95	.	26.60	31.75		

Notes: 1 From 7 April 1997 the age banding used for the benefit calculation of dependent children have changed.

From this date the banding are as follows:

a. Birth to September following 11th birthday.

b. From September following the 11th birthday to September following the 16th birthday.

c. From September following the 16th birthday to the day before the 19th birthday.

Some children will remain eligible for a different rate of benefit i.e. have "protected rights".

These are as follows :-

\*Child aged 11 before 7 April 1997 : allowance £25.35

\*Child aged 16 before 7 April 1997 : allowance £30.30

\*Child aged 18 before 7 April 1997 : allowance £39.85

2 From 12 April 1999 the personal allowance for married or unmarried couples where both members are not yet 18 or one of the couple is aged 18 or over depends on the couple's circumstances. They may be entitled to a couple allowance or a single person's allowance dependent upon certain criteria.

3 From 10 April 2000 there are only 2 age bands for dependants. From this date the age banding are as follows:

a. Birth to September following 16<sup>th</sup> birthday

b. From September following 16<sup>th</sup> birthday to the day before the 19<sup>th</sup> birthday

Table 6 Rates of premiums

£ per week

	Disabled child	Carer <sup>1</sup>	Disability		Severe Disability			Family <sup>2,4,5</sup>		
			Single	Couple	Single	Couple (one)	Couple (both)	All	Couple	Lone Parent
11 April 1988	6.15	.	13.05	18.60	24.75	24.75	49.50	6.15	.	.
10 April 1989	6.50	.	13.70	19.50	26.20	26.20	52.40	6.50	.	.
9 April 1990	15.40	10.00	15.40	22.10	28.20	28.20	56.40	7.35	.	.
8 April 1991	16.65	10.80	16.65	23.90	31.25	31.25	62.50	7.95	.	.
6 April 1992	17.80	11.55	17.80	25.55	32.55	32.55	65.10	9.30	.	.
12 April 1993	18.45	11.95	18.45	26.45	33.70	33.70	67.40	9.65	.	.
11 April 1994	19.45	12.40	19.45	27.80	34.30	34.40	68.60	10.05	.	.
10 April 1995	19.80	12.60	19.80	28.30	35.05	35.05	70.10	10.25	.	.
8 April 1996	20.40	13.00	20.40	29.15	36.40	36.40	72.80	10.55	.	.
7 April 1997	20.95	13.35	20.95	29.90	37.15	37.15	74.30	.	10.80	15.75
6 April 1998	21.45	13.65	21.45	30.60	38.50	38.50	77.00	.	11.05	15.75
12 April 1999	21.90	13.95	21.90	31.25	39.75	39.75	79.50	.	13.90	15.75
10 April 2000	22.25	14.15	22.25	31.75	40.20	40.20	80.40	.	14.25	15.90
	Lone parent <sup>4,5</sup>	Pensioner		Enhanced Pensioner <sup>3</sup>		Higher Pensioner				
		Single	Couple	Single	Couple	Single	Couple	Single	Couple	
11 April 1988	3.70	10.65	16.25	.	.	13.05	18.60			
10 April 1989	3.90	11.20	17.05	.	.	13.70	19.50			
9 October 1989	3.90	11.20	17.05	13.70	20.55	16.20	23.00			
9 April 1990	4.10	11.80	17.95	14.40	21.60	17.05	24.25			
8 April 1991	4.45	13.75	20.90	15.55	23.35	18.45	26.20			
6 April 1992	4.75	14.70	22.35	16.65	25.00	20.75	29.55			
12 April 1993	4.90	17.30	26.25	19.30	29.00	23.55	33.70			
11 April 1994	5.10	18.25	27.55	20.35	30.40	24.70	35.30			
10 April 1995	5.20	18.60	28.05	20.70	30.95	25.15	35.95			
8 April 1996	5.20	19.15	28.90	21.30	31.90	25.90	37.05			
7 April 1997	.	19.65	29.65	21.85	32.75	26.55	38.00			
6 April 1998	.	20.10	30.35	22.35	33.55	27.20	38.90			
12 April 1999	.	23.60	35.95	25.90	39.20	30.85	44.65			
10 April 2000	.	26.25	40.00	28.65	43.40	33.85	49.10			

Notes: 1 Carer premium introduced in October 1990.

2 Family Premium increased to £8.70 from 7 October 1991.

3 Enhanced Pensioner premium introduced in October 1989.

4 From 7 April 1997 Lone parents receive one premium (Family premium - Lone parent rate) instead of two separate premiums i.e.. Family premium & Lone parent premium.

5 From April 1998, New Lone Parent claims will receive a lower couple rate of the Family Premium.

## Jobseeker's Allowance

Introduced 7 October 1996

Contributory or means tested, Taxable

Jobseeker's Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people on 7 October 1996. It is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Certain groups of people, including carers and those with a physical or mental condition, are able to restrict their availability to less than 40 hours depending upon their personal circumstances.

A further basic condition for the receipt of benefit is that a person claiming Jobseeker's Allowance needs to enter into a Jobseeker's Agreement with the Employment Service. The Agreement sets out:

- any agreed restrictions on the Jobseeker's availability for work;
- the steps the jobseeker intends to take to look for work.

In addition, to be entitled to Jobseeker's Allowance the person must:

- be in Great Britain;
- be capable of work;
- not be in relevant education;
- not be working 16 hours or more a week on average, or have a partner who is not working 24 hours or more a week on average.

There are contribution-based and income-based routes of entry to Jobseeker's Allowance which is paid at standard rates. Those who have paid sufficient National Insurance contributions receive contribution-based Jobseeker's Allowance for up to six months. Those who do not qualify for, or whose needs are not met by, contribution-based Jobseeker's Allowance, may qualify for income-based help for themselves and their dependants. This help will continue for as long as it is needed, provided that the qualifying conditions continue to be met.

Entitlement to contribution-based JSA is based on a person meeting the contribution conditions. These depend on Class 1 contributions paid as an employed earner in two specified tax years. National Insurance credits alone will not enable a person to qualify but they can help towards meeting the conditions. If they satisfy the test, they may receive a personal, age-related rate of benefit for up to 6 months irrespective of savings, capital or a partner's earnings.

JSA is a weekly benefit. The earnings rules are similar to those which currently apply in Income Support. For most people, a £5 weekly disregard applies to all their earnings. The disregard for couples in JSA(IB) is £10 as a whole. Some people, such as lone parents, benefit from a higher £15 disregard in income-based JSA. A certain amount of personal earnings will be ignored and the rest taken fully into account in the assessment of benefit. Deductions are made from the contribution - based benefit in respect of occupational or personal pensions where the amount of pension in payment exceeds £50 a week.

Income-based JSA is similar to Income Support and the majority of JSA recipients are expected to qualify through this route.

Table 6 Rates of premiums

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Table 6 Rates of premiums

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1995	15.40	16.10	16.80	17.50	18.20	18.90
1996	16.10	16.80	17.50	18.20	18.90	19.60
1997	16.80	17.50	18.20	18.90	19.60	20.30
1998	17.50	18.20	18.90	19.60	20.30	21.00
1999	18.20	18.90	19.60	20.30	21.00	21.70
2000	18.90	19.60	20.30	21.00	21.70	22.40

Notes: 1. Data starts in October 1995.  
 2. Policy premium increased to £5.70 from 7 October 1997.  
 3. Enhanced Premium premium introduced in October 1999.  
 4. From 7 April 1999, lone parents receive the premium (Family premium) and enhanced premium (Lone parent premium).  
 5. From April 1999, lone parent status will receive a lower enhanced premium rate.



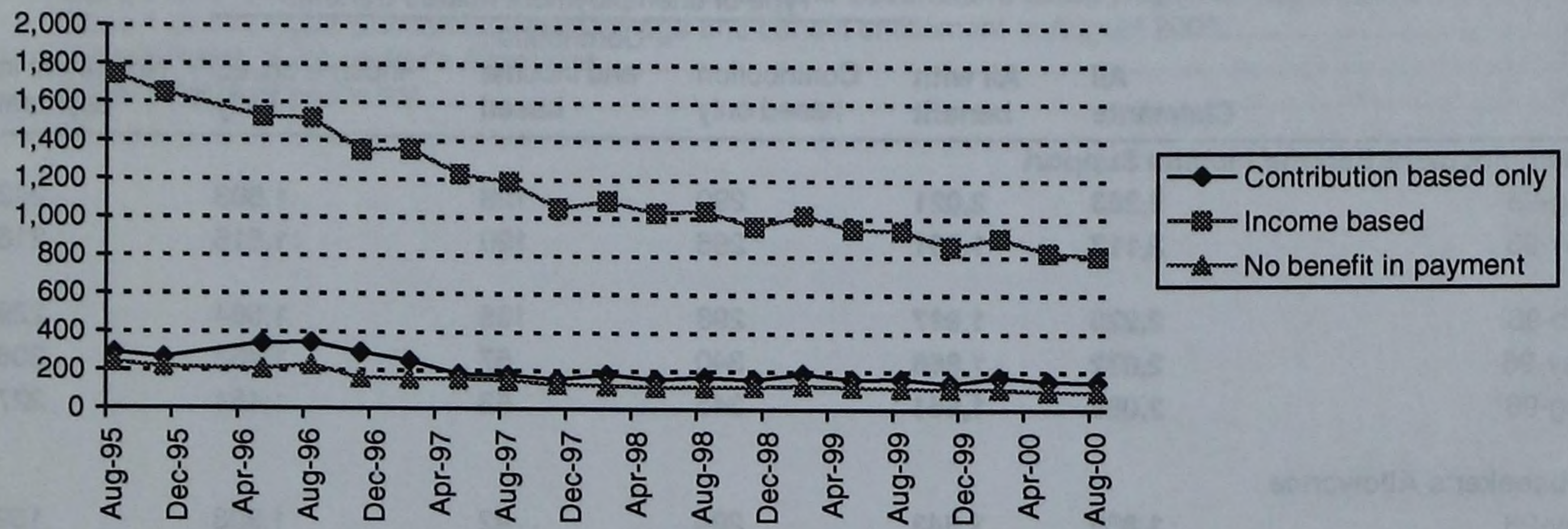
**Table 1 Unemployed Claimants by benefit entitlement: August 1995 to August 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>					
	Type of unemployment related benefit					
	All Claimants	All with benefit	Contribution based only	Contribution and income based	Income based Only	No benefit in payment
<b>Unemployment Benefit/ Income Support</b>						
Aug-95	2,263	2,021	290	128	1,603	242
Nov-95	2,117	1,901	266	120	1,515	216
Feb-96	2,226	1,997	298	135	1,564	229
May-96	2,072	1,866	340	57	1,468	206
Aug-96	2,088	1,861	345	53	1,464	227
<b>Jobseeker's Allowance</b>						
Nov-96	1,802	1,643	294	42	1,308	159
Feb-97	1,763	1,608	251	40	1,317	155
May-97	1,562	1,406	181	28	1,197	156
Aug-97	1,515	1,366	176	25	1,165	149
Nov-97	1,331	1,204	155	25	1,024	127
Feb-98	1,395	1,270	181	29	1,060	124
May-98	1,296	1,181	154	23	1,004	115
Aug-98	1,323	1,206	168	23	1,015	117
Nov-98	1,231	1,113	157	24	932	118
Feb-99	1,326	1,201	187	30	984	125
May-99	1,224	1,106	158	27	920	119
Aug-99	1,211	1,097	161	22	914	113
Nov-99	1,103	996	139	21	835	108
Feb-00	1,183	1,073	172	22	880	110
May-00	1,067	973	148	19	806	95
Aug-00	1,045	951	147	19	785	94

Jobseeker's Allowance

Unemployed Claimants by benefit entitlement - August 1995 to August 2000

Thousands



**Table 2 Recipients of unemployment-related benefit and average weekly amount: August 1995 to August 2000**

	With contribution-based benefit <sup>1</sup>		With Income-based benefit <sup>2</sup>	
	Number (000's)	Average Amount (£pw)	Number (000's)	Average Amount (£pw)
<i>Thousands</i>				
<b>Unemployment Benefit/ Income Support</b>				
Aug-95	418	48.81	1,743	53.78
Nov-95	386	48.71	1,650	53.81
Feb-96	433	48.76	1,697	53.22
May-96	398	50.35	1,538	57.06
Aug-96	397	50.10	1,518	56.04
<b>Jobseeker's Allowance</b>				
Nov-96	335	46.40	1,349	56.39
Feb-97	291	45.41	1,357	55.79
May-97	210	46.31	1,224	57.41
Aug-97	201	46.29	1,190	56.16
Nov-97	180	46.37	1,049	56.48
Feb-98	210	46.49	1,089	55.87
May-98	178	47.67	1,027	57.54
Aug-98	190	47.62	1,038	56.87
Nov-98	181	47.80	956	57.77
Feb-99	217	47.86	1,014	57.30
May-99	185	48.76	948	58.51
Aug-99	183	48.76	936	57.81
Nov-99	160	48.99	856	59.18
Feb-00	193	48.91	901	58.65
May-00	167	49.54	824	60.28
Aug-00	166	49.72	803	59.54

<sup>1</sup> Includes claimants in receipt of income-based JSA but with underlying entitlement to contribution-based JSA. Only the amount of JSA (Cont.) is included.

<sup>2</sup> Includes claimants in receipt of income-based JSA but with underlying entitlement to contribution-based JSA. Only the amount of income-based award above the level of the contribution-based award is included.

**Table 3 Unemployed Claimants by benefit entitlement and Government Office Region at August 2000***Thousands*

	All Claimants	All with benefit	Type of unemployment related benefit			
			Contribution based only	Contribution and income based	Income based only	No benefit in Payment
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>94</b>
North East	71	64	9	1	54	7
North West	138	125	19	2	104	12
Yorkshire & Humberside	106	97	14	2	81	9
East Midlands	70	63	12	1	51	6
West Midlands	111	101	17	2	82	10
East	62	55	10	2	43	7
London	173	161	17	2	141	12
South East	77	68	13	2	54	8
South West	59	53	10	1	43	6
Wales	58	52	8	1	42	6
Scotland	121	110	18	2	89	11

**Table 4 Unemployed claimants by gender, age and benefit entitlement at August 2000***Thousands*

	All Claimants	All with Benefit	Type of unemployment related benefit			
			Contribution based only	Contribution and income based	Income based Only	No benefit in Payment
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>61</b>
Under 25	182	173	16	1	155	9
25 to 49	471	444	62	12	369	28
50 & over	129	104	21	3	80	24
<b>Women</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>33</b>
Under 25	91	84	7	-	76	7
25 to 49	127	112	30	1	80	15
50 & over	45	35	10	-	24	11

Table 5 Rates of Jobseeker's Allowance

£ per week

	Single person / Lone Parents				Couple		
	Under 18		18 to 24	Lone parent 18 or over / Single person 25 or over	Both under 18	One or both 18 or over	
	Usual rate	Higher rate					
7 October 1996	28.85	37.90	37.90	47.90	57.20	75.20	
7 April 1997	29.60	38.90	38.90	49.15	58.70	77.15	
6 April 1998	30.30	39.85	39.85	50.35	60.10	79.00	
9 November 1998	30.30	39.85	39.85	50.35	60.10	79.00	
12 April 1999	30.95	40.70	40.70	51.40	.	80.65	
10 April 2000	31.45	41.35	41.35	52.20	.	81.95	

	Dependant children				Dependant children		
	Under 11	11 to 15	16 to 17	18	Under 11	11 to 16	16-18
7 October 1996	16.45	24.10	28.85	37.90	.	.	.
7 April 1997	.	.	.	.	16.90	24.75	29.60
6 April 1998	.	.	.	.	17.30	25.35	30.30
9 November 1998	.	.	.	.	19.80	25.35	30.30
12 April 1999	.	.	.	.	20.20	25.90	30.95
4 October 1999	.	.	.	.	24.90	25.90	30.95
10 April 2000	.	.	.	.	Under 16 26.60	16-18 31.75	

Notes: \*Pre 6 April 1998 this personal allowance rate was based on only one of the couple being over 18.

1 As of 6 April 1998 there have been 6 new personal allowance rates included, which are specific to JSA and in the main refer to those aged 25 or under.

2 From 7 April 1997 the age banding used for the benefit calculation of dependant children has changed. From this date the banding is as follows:

a. Birth to September following 11th birthday.

b. From September following the 11th birthday to September following the 16th birthday.

c. From September following the 16th birthday to the day before the 19th birthday.

Some children will remain eligible for a different rate of benefit i.e. have "protected rights".

These are as follows:-

- \* Child aged 11 before 7 April 1997: allowance £25.35
- \* Child aged 16 before 7 April 1997: allowance £30.30
- \* Child aged 18 before 7 April 1997: allowance £39.85

3 From 9 November 1998 the dependant's allowance payable for dependants under 11 increased by £2.50. From 4 October 1999 the dependant's allowance payable for dependants under 11 increased by £4.70.

4. From 12 April 1999 the personal allowance for married and unmarried couples where both members are not yet 18 or one of the couple is aged 18 or over depends on the couple's circumstances. They may be entitled to a couple allowance or a single person's allowance dependent upon certain criteria.

Abbreviations:

DB - Domestic Benefit

FB - Family Benefit

IS(T,L) - Incentive Benefit (Lower)

IS(T,H) - Incentive Benefit (Higher)

LT - Incentive Benefit (Long Term)

**Table 6 Rates of premiums**

*£ per week*

	Dis-abled child	Carer	Disability		Severe Disability				Family	
			Single	Couple	Single	Couple (one)	Couple (both)		Couple	Lone Parent
7 October 1996	20.40	13.00	20.40	29.15	36.40	36.40	72.80	10.55	.	.
7 April 1997	20.95	13.35	20.95	29.90	37.15	37.15	74.30	.	10.80	15.75
6 April 1998	21.45	13.65	21.45	30.60	38.50	38.50	77.00	.	11.05	15.75
9 November 1998	21.45	13.65	21.45	30.60	38.50	38.50	77.00	.	11.05	15.75
12 April 1999	21.90	13.95	21.90	31.25	39.75	39.75	79.50	.	13.90	15.75
10 April 2000	22.25	14.15	22.25	31.75	40.20	40.20	80.40	.	14.25	15.90

	Lone parent <sup>1,2</sup>	Pensioner		Enhanced Pensioner		Higher Pensioner	
		Single	Couple	Single	Couple	Single	Couple
7 October 1996	5.20	19.15	28.90	21.30	31.90	25.90	37.05
7 April 1997	.	19.65	29.65	21.85	32.75	26.55	38.00
6 April 1998	.	20.10	30.35	22.35	33.55	27.20	38.90
9 November 1998	.	20.10	30.35	22.35	33.55	27.20	38.90
12 April 1999	.	23.60	35.95	25.90	39.20	30.85	44.65
10 April 2000	.	26.25	40.00	28.65	43.40	33.85	49.10

Notes: 1 Family premium 7 April 1997 Lone parents receive one premium (Family premium - Lone parent rate) instead of two separate premiums i.e. Family premium & Lone parent premium.

2 From April 1998, new Lone parent claims will receive the lower couple rate of the Family Premium.

## Incapacity Benefit

*Introduced 13 April 1995*

*Contributory, Not means tested, Taxable*

Incapacity Benefit replaced Sickness Benefit and Invalidity Benefit from 13 April 1995. It is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet the same contribution conditions as for Sickness Benefit. The only change is that those who do not satisfy the contribution conditions do not have them treated as satisfied, if they cannot work because of an industrial accident or prescribed disease.

### Assessing Incapacity

For the first 28 weeks of incapacity, people previously in work are assessed on the 'own occupation' test - the claimant's ability to do their own job.

Otherwise, incapacity is based on the 'all work' test which assesses ability to carry out a range of work-related activities. The test applies after 28 weeks of incapacity or from the start of the claim for people who did not previously have a job. Certain people are exempt from this test.

From April 2000 the 'all work' test was replaced with the 'personal capability assessment' which is designed to look at the capabilities of the claimant.

### Rates of Benefit

The rates of Incapacity Benefit are set out in Table 8. For people under state pension age there are two short-term rates: the lower rate is paid for the first 28 weeks of sickness and the higher rate for weeks 29 to 52. Employees receive Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) for the first 28 weeks of sickness, after which they normally move on to Incapacity Benefit. People unable to get SSP can claim Incapacity Benefit if they satisfy the contribution conditions.

The long-term rate of Incapacity Benefit applies to people under state pension age who have been sick for more than a year. People with a terminal illness or who are receiving the highest rate care component of Disability Living Allowance get the long-term rate from week 29.

For people over state pension age, the short-term rate of Incapacity Benefit, based on Retirement Pension entitlement, is paid for up to a year if incapacity began before pension age. The long-term rate is not paid for people over pension age.

The higher short-term rate and long-term rate are treated as taxable income.

Increases are paid for a dependant who is caring for a child or where the spouse is aged 60 or over. Increases for children are paid with the short-term higher rate and with the long-term rate. An age addition is paid with the long-term rate. There are two rates depending on the age when incapacity began, where incapacity began before age 45.

### Transitional Rules

There were transitional provisions for people who were on Sickness or Invalidity Benefit on 12 April 1995. They were automatically transferred to Incapacity Benefit, payable on the same basis as before. Former Invalidity Benefit recipients continue to get Additional Pension entitlement, but frozen at 1994 levels. Also their Incapacity Benefit is not subject to tax. If they were over state pension age on 12 April 1995 they may get Incapacity Benefit for up to 5 years beyond pension age.

### Source

Up to and including 1995 figures are based on a 1% sample of claimants whose National Insurance number ends in the digit 14. From 1996 the figures are based on a 5% sample where National Insurance numbers end in 14, 24, 44, 64, or 84.

### Abbreviations

SB – Sickness Benefit  
 IVB – Invalidity Benefit  
 IBST(L) – Incapacity Benefit (Lower)  
 IBST(H) – Incapacity Benefit (Higher)  
 IBLT – Incapacity Benefit (Long Term)

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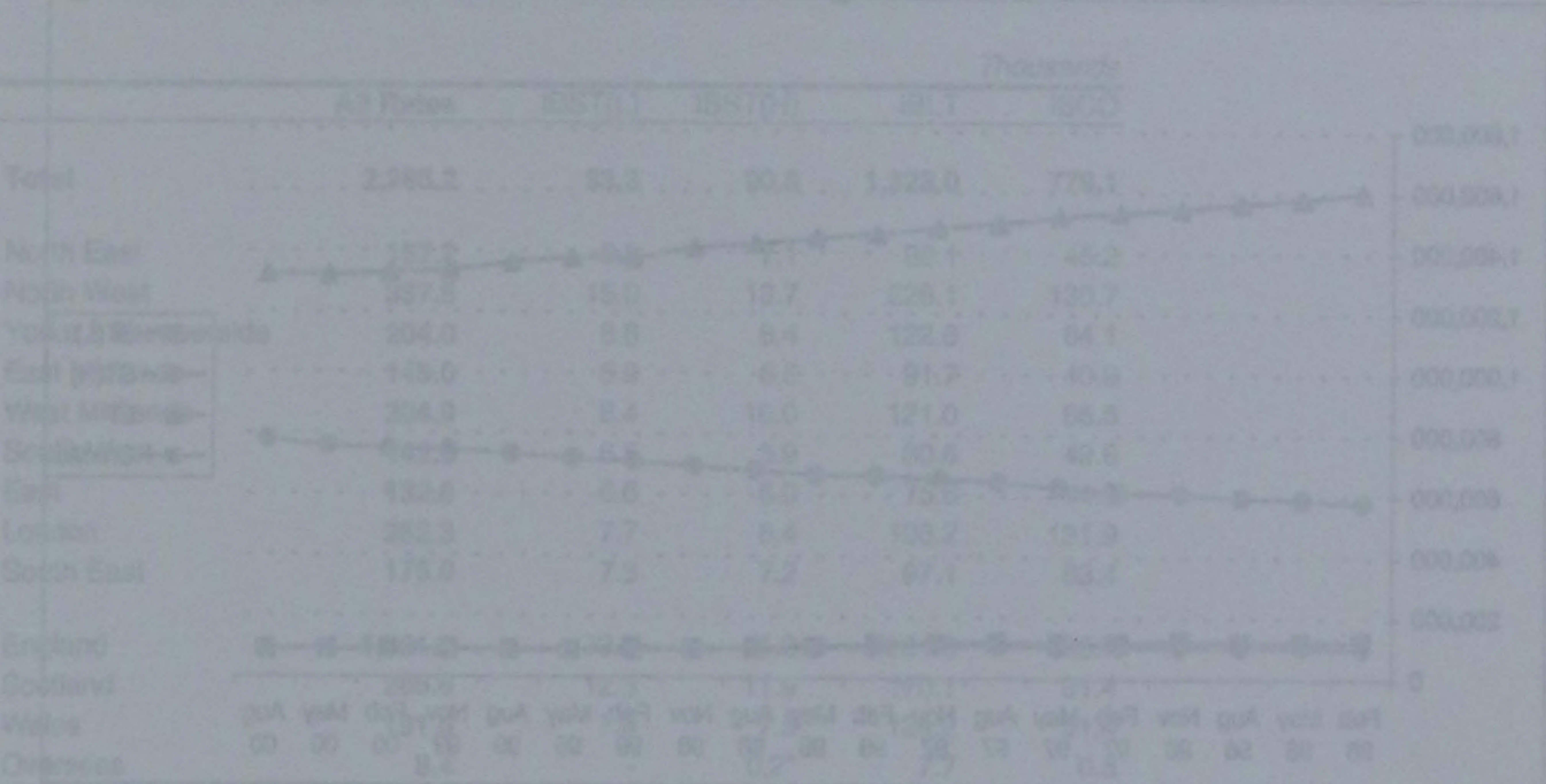


**Table 1 International Classification of Diseases Causation Codes**

					ICD 10 Edition Codes
Claimants without any diagnosis code on system					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases					A00-B99
Neoplasms					C00-D48
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain diseases involving the immune mechanism					D50-D89
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases					E00-E90
Mental and behavioural disorders					F00-F99
Diseases of the nervous system					G00-G99
Diseases of the eye and adnexa					H00-H59
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process					H60-H95
Diseases of the circulatory system					I00-I99
Diseases of the respiratory system					J00-J99
Diseases of the digestive system					K00-K93
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue					L00-L99
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue					M00-M99
Diseases of the genitourinary system					N00-N99
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium					O00-O99
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period					P00-P96
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities					Q00-Q99
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified					R00-R99
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes					S00-U22
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services					Z00-Z99

*Notes: All causes of incapacity referred to in this section are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision published by the World Health Organisation. Reference should be made to this table for the appropriate ICD Codes for a cause of incapacity.*

August 2000 by Government Office Region

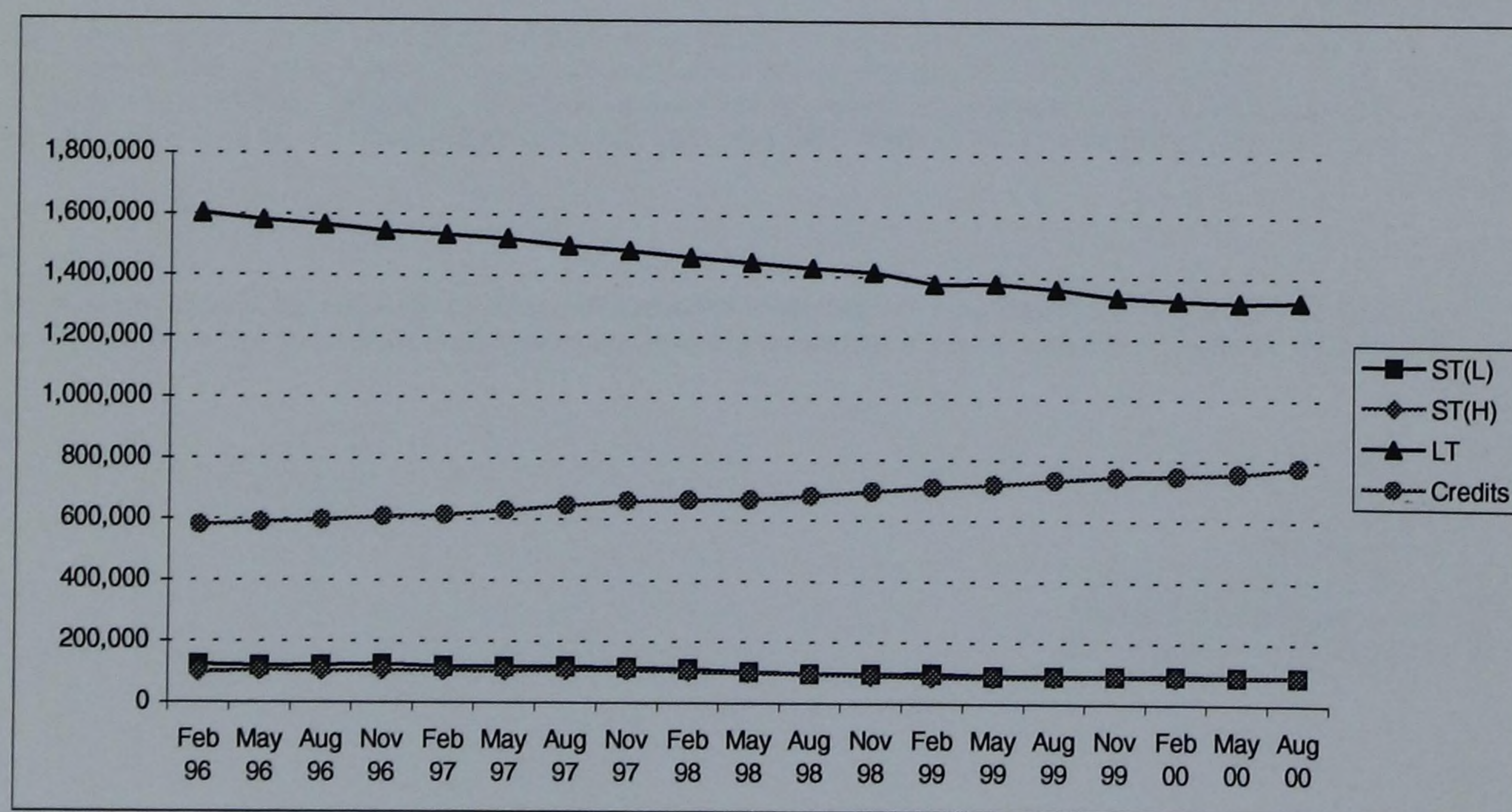


**Table 2 Claimants to Sickness, Invalidity and Incapacity Benefit: April 1993 - August 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>						
	All	SB	IVB	IBST(L)	IBST(H)	IBLT	Credits only
Apr-93	2,114.1	533.8	1,580.3	.	.	.	.
Apr-94	2,249.1	567.8	1,681.3	.	.	.	.
Apr-95	2,406.5	639.3	1,767.2	.	.	.	.
Feb-96	2,406.1	.	.	124.2	99.8	1,601.9	580.1
May-96	2,396.6	.	.	121.1	105.6	1,579.8	590.1
Aug-96	2,389.8	.	.	121.3	104.7	1,565.4	598.4
Nov-96	2,385.0	.	.	125.9	105.5	1,545.4	608.1
Feb-97	2,373.0	.	.	119.8	105.7	1,533.0	614.5
May-97	2,370.5	.	.	117.6	104.5	1,520.3	628.1
Aug-97	2,369.8	.	.	118.9	106.6	1,498.3	646.0
Nov-97	2,368.1	.	.	116.4	107.6	1,482.5	661.6
Feb-98	2,340.9	.	.	111.4	103.4	1,461.3	664.8
May-98	2,316.9	.	.	103.8	99.7	1,445.6	667.8
Aug-98	2,301.7	.	.	97.9	96.5	1,428.4	678.9
Nov-98	2,299.7	.	.	97.8	91.4	1,415.0	695.5
Feb-99	2,273.9	.	.	98.4	88.0	1,377.7	709.8
May-99	2,277.5	.	.	91.6	87.3	1,379.3	719.4
Aug-99	2,275.3	.	.	92.1	87.9	1,361.7	733.6
Nov-99	2,267.4	.	.	93.3	91.4	1,336.1	746.5
Feb-00	2,259.5	.	.	93.8	89.0	1,327.0	749.8
May-00	2,263.2	.	.	93.3	90.3	1,320.3	759.3
Aug-00	2,286.2	.	.	93.3	90.8	1,323.0	779.1

**Incapacity Benefit**

Incapacity Benefit Claimants by type - February 1996 to August 2000



**Table 3 Recipients of Sickness, Invalidity and Incapacity Benefit by average amount paid: April 1993 - August 2000**

	Recipients			Average Amounts (£)				
	Total	SB	IVB	SB/IVB	SB	IVB		
Apr-93	<b>1,727.0</b>	147.0	1,580.0	<b>76.41</b>	44.94	79.34		
Apr-94	<b>1,808.6</b>	127.4	1,681.2	<b>80.03</b>	46.16	82.60		
Apr-95	<b>1,894.1</b>	127.2	1,766.9	<b>82.17</b>	46.06	84.77		
	Total	IBST(L)	IBST(H)	IBLT	All IB	IBST(L)	IBST(H)	IBLT
Feb-96	<b>1,812.8</b>	120.4	99.1	1,593.3	<b>81.08</b>	45.66	55.27	85.36
May-96	<b>1,794.5</b>	117.3	105.2	1,572.0	<b>83.05</b>	47.42	57.04	87.45
Aug-96	<b>1,780.4</b>	117.9	104.2	1,558.4	<b>82.40</b>	47.13	57.16	86.76
Nov-96	<b>1,765.7</b>	121.9	105.0	1,538.8	<b>81.68</b>	47.50	57.14	86.06
Feb-97	<b>1,749.2</b>	117.1	105.3	1,526.8	<b>81.21</b>	47.57	56.88	85.47
May-97	<b>1,732.7</b>	114.6	103.9	1,514.2	<b>82.22</b>	48.38	58.16	86.43
Aug-97	<b>1,718.4</b>	116.6	106.3	1,495.5	<b>81.57</b>	48.45	58.38	85.80
Nov-97	<b>1,700.9</b>	114.0	107.2	1,479.7	<b>81.07</b>	48.49	58.25	85.23
Feb-98	<b>1,671.2</b>	109.4	103.0	1,458.7	<b>80.69</b>	48.21	58.21	84.71
May-98	<b>1,644.6</b>	102.4	99.2	1,443.1	<b>82.96</b>	50.02	60.22	86.86
Aug-98	<b>1,617.9</b>	96.2	96.0	1,425.7	<b>82.59</b>	49.98	60.19	86.30
Nov-98	<b>1,599.5</b>	95.9	91.1	1,412.4	<b>82.15</b>	50.06	59.85	85.77
Feb-99	<b>1,557.1</b>	94.7	87.6	1,374.9	<b>81.68</b>	49.86	59.99	85.26
May-99	<b>1,552.8</b>	89.1	86.9	1,376.8	<b>83.72</b>	51.39	62.03	87.19
Aug-99	<b>1,537.5</b>	90.3	87.3	1,360.0	<b>83.19</b>	51.25	61.95	86.68
Nov-99	<b>1,515.7</b>	91.1	90.8	1,333.8	<b>82.54</b>	51.30	61.87	86.08
Feb-00	<b>1,504.3</b>	90.9	88.5	1,324.9	<b>82.15</b>	51.43	61.42	85.64
May-00	<b>1,498.3</b>	90.0	89.6	1,318.7	<b>82.59</b>	51.76	62.50	86.06
Aug-00	<b>1,501.8</b>	90.4	90.1	1,321.3	<b>82.19</b>	51.65	62.48	85.63

**Table 4 Claimants to Incapacity Benefit at 31 August 2000 by Government Office Region**

	<i>Thousands</i>				
	All Rates	IBST(L)	IBST(H)	IBLT	IBCO
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,286.2</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>1,323.0</b>	<b>779.1</b>
North East	157.2	6.8	7.1	98.1	45.2
North West	387.5	15.0	13.7	228.1	130.7
Yorks & Humberside	204.0	8.8	8.4	122.6	64.1
East Midlands	145.0	5.9	6.5	91.7	40.9
West Midlands	204.9	8.4	10.0	121.0	65.5
South West	142.6	6.5	5.9	80.6	49.6
East	132.6	6.6	6.0	75.6	44.3
London	252.3	7.7	6.4	106.2	131.9
South East	175.0	7.3	7.2	97.1	63.4
England	<b>1,801.0</b>	73.0	71.3	1,021.0	635.7
Scotland	285.8	12.3	11.9	170.1	91.4
Wales	191.0	7.9	7.5	124.2	51.4
Overseas	8.4	-	0.2*	7.7	0.5

**Table 5 Claimants to Incapacity Benefit at 31 August 2000 by gender and Diagnosis Group Heading**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All IB	Men	Women
<b>All Cases</b>	<b>2,286.2</b>	<b>1,438.3</b>	<b>847.9</b>
Claimants without any diagnosis code on the system	10.0	6.1	3.9
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00 - B99)	17.6	12.1	5.5
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	30.1	17.0	13.1
Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming organs and certain diseases involving the immune mechanism (D50 - D89)	3.6	1.8	1.8
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (E00 - E90)	36.8	26.3	10.4
Mental and Behavioural Disorders (F00 - F99)	718.7	411.8	306.9
Diseases of the Nervous System (G00 - G99)	112.6	63.6	49.0
Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa (H00 - H59)	13.4	9.7	3.7
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process (H60 - H95)	8.9	6.0	2.9
Diseases of the Circulatory System (I00 - I99)	195.9	161.6	34.3
Diseases of the Respiratory System (J00 - J99)	71.8	48.4	23.4
Diseases of the Digestive System (K00 - K93)	40.3	26.8	13.5
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous System (L00 - L99)	15.9	10.9	5.1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal system and Connective Tissue (M00 - M99)	536.3	328.5	207.9
Diseases of the Genitourinary System (N00 - N99)	17.8	8.3	9.5
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium (O00 - O99)	4.1	-	4.1
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00 - P96)	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)	2.9	1.5	1.4
Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00 - R99)	274.7	173.2	101.5
Injury, Poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00 - U22)	147.9	106.5	41.3
Factors influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (Z00 - Z99)	27.0	18.3	8.7

**Table 6 Rates of Sickness Benefit**

£ per week

	Personal Benefit <sup>1</sup>			Increase for dependants			
	Standard	3/4	1/2	Adult			Each child
				Standard	3/4	1/2	
26 November 1981	22.50	16.88	11.25	13.90	10.43	6.95	0.80
25 November 1982	25.00	18.75	12.50	15.45	11.59	7.73	0.30
24 November 1983	25.95	19.46	12.98	16.00	12.00	8.00	0.15
29 November 1984	27.25	20.44	13.63	16.80	12.60	8.40	<sup>2</sup>
28 November 1985	29.15	21.86	14.58	18.00	13.50	9.00	.
31 July 1986	29.45	22.09	14.73	18.20	13.65	9.10	.
9 April 1987	30.05	22.54	15.03	18.60	13.95	9.30	.
14 April 1988	31.30	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	19.40	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	.
13 April 1989	33.20	.	.	20.55	.	.	.
12 April 1990	35.70	.	.	22.10	.	.	.
11 April 1991	39.60	.	.	24.50	.	.	.
9 April 1992	41.20	.	.	25.50	.	.	.
15 April 1993	42.70	.	.	26.40	.	.	.
14 April 1994	43.45	.	.	26.90	.	.	.

- Notes: 1 Earnings-related supplement was also payable until June 1982.  
 2 Child dependency addition abolished.  
 3 Three-quarter and half rates abolished with effect from October 1986, although transitional provisions applied until October 1987.

**Table 7 Rates of Invalidity Benefit**

	<i>£ per week</i>						
	Invalidity Benefit				Invalidity Allowance <sup>1</sup>		
	Personal benefit	Increase for dependants			Higher	Middle	Lower
Adult		First child	Each other child				
26 November 1981	28.35	17.00	7.70	7.70	6.20	4.00	2.00
25 November 1982	31.45	18.85	7.95	7.95	6.90	4.40	2.20
24 November 1983	32.60	19.55	7.60	7.60	7.15	4.60	2.30
29 November 1984	34.25	20.55	7.65	7.65	7.50	4.80	2.40
28 November 1985	38.30	23.00	8.05	8.05	8.05	5.10	2.55
31 July 1986	38.70	23.25	8.05	8.05	8.15	5.20	2.60
9 April 1987	39.50	23.75	8.05	8.05	8.30	5.30	2.65
14 April 1988	41.15	24.75	8.40	8.40	8.65	5.50	2.75
13 April 1989	43.60	26.20	8.95	8.95	9.20	5.80	2.90
12 April 1990	46.90	28.20	9.65	9.65	10.00	6.20	3.10
11 April 1991	52.00	31.25	9.70	10.70	11.10	6.90	3.45
9 April 1992	54.15	32.55	9.75	10.85	11.55	7.20	3.60
15 April 1993	56.10	33.70	9.80	10.95	11.95	7.50	3.75
14 April 1994	57.60	34.50	9.80	11.00	12.15	7.60	3.80
13 April 1995 <sup>2</sup>	58.85	35.25	9.85	11.05	12.40	7.80	3.90
11 April 1996 <sup>2</sup>	61.15	36.60	9.90	11.15	12.90	8.10	4.05
10 April 1997 <sup>2</sup>	62.45	37.35	9.90	11.20	13.15	8.30	4.15
9 April 1998 <sup>2</sup>	64.70	38.70	9.90	11.30	13.60	8.60	4.30
12 April 1999 <sup>2</sup>	66.75	39.95	9.90	11.35	14.05	8.90	4.45
13 April 2000 <sup>2</sup>	67.50	40.40	9.85	11.35	14.20	9.00	4.50

Notes: 1 Invalidity Allowance is payable with Invalidity Pension and the rates depend on age when incapacity began:

Higher under age 40

Middle rate Age 40 - 49

Lower rate Age 50 - 59 for men, 50 - 54 for women

2 Incapacity Benefit introduced from 13 April 1995. Amounts shown are for transitionally protected cases only.

**Table 8 Rates of Incapacity Benefit**

	<i>£ per week</i>							
	Short term (lower rate)				Short term (higher rate)			
	Under pension age		Over pension age		Increase for dependants			
	Standard	Adult dependant	Standard	Adult dependant	Standard	Adult dependant	First child	Each other child
11 April 1996	46.15	28.55	58.65	35.15	54.55	28.55	9.90	11.15
10 April 1997	47.10	29.15	59.90	35.90	55.70	29.15	9.90	11.20
9 April 1998	48.80	30.20	62.05	37.20	57.70	30.20	9.90	11.30
12 April 1999	50.35	31.15	64.05	38.40	59.55	31.15	9.90	11.35
13 April 2000	50.90	31.50	64.75	38.80	60.20	31.50	9.85	11.35
	Long term (No transitional protection)							
	Increase for dependants				Incapacity age addition			
	Standard	Adult	First child	Each other child			Higher rate	Lower rate
11 April 1996	61.15	36.60	9.90	11.15			12.90	6.45
10 April 1997	62.45	37.35	9.90	11.20			13.15	6.60
9 April 1998	64.70	38.70	9.90	11.30			13.60	6.80
12 April 1999	66.75	39.95	9.90	11.35			14.05	7.05
13 April 2000	67.50	40.40	9.85	11.35			14.20	7.10

In April 1997, regulations were introduced to treat satisfaction of the SDA 90% disability test as a passport through the All Work Test, and to tighten the criteria which exempt people through the SDA 90% disability test.

Source:  
From 1996 tables are based on a 5% sample taken from the benefit computer systems, and exclude a small number of cases held centrally. Prior to this, figures were based on a 1% sample of claimants whose National Insurance number ends in the digit 14.

Table 7 Rates of Invalidity Benefit

Table 8 Rates of Incapacity Benefit

Age group	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate		
16-17	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
18-19	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
20-24	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
25-29	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
30-34	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
35-39	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
40-44	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
45-49	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
50-54	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
55-59	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
60-64	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
65-69	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
70-74	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
75-79	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
80-84	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
85-89	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
90-94	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
95-99	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
100+	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, *Annual Report on the State of the Nation*, 2000-01. Figures are in percentages. The 1994-95 figures are based on the 1994-95 survey. The 1995-96 figures are based on the 1995-96 survey. The 1996-97 figures are based on the 1996-97 survey. The 1997-98 figures are based on the 1997-98 survey. The 1998-99 figures are based on the 1998-99 survey.



# Severe Disablement Allowance

Introduced 29 November 1984

Non-contributory, Non means tested, Non-taxable

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) replaced Non-Contributory Invalidity Pension and Housewives Non-Contributory Invalidity Pension from 29 November 1984.

People who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit (IB) may get SDA. Claimants must be aged between 16 and 65 when they make their claim. There is no upper age limit for receiving the allowance once it has been awarded.

Claimants must have been incapable of work for at least 28 weeks. Anyone who became incapable of work before their 20th birthday may qualify on this basis alone. People who became incapable of work after their 20th birthday must also prove they have been 80% disabled for at least 28 weeks.

Like IB claimants, SDA recipients can get extra money added to their allowance for any dependants. They can also get age additions. The amount of the age addition depends on the claimant's age when they became incapable of work. However, the age bands for SDA are different from those for IB.

In April 1992, the residence and presence conditions for SDA were relaxed to align with other benefits for disabled people.

In February 1996, SDA was added to the list of Social Security benefits not available to people whose right to reside or remain in the UK is subject to a limitation or condition.

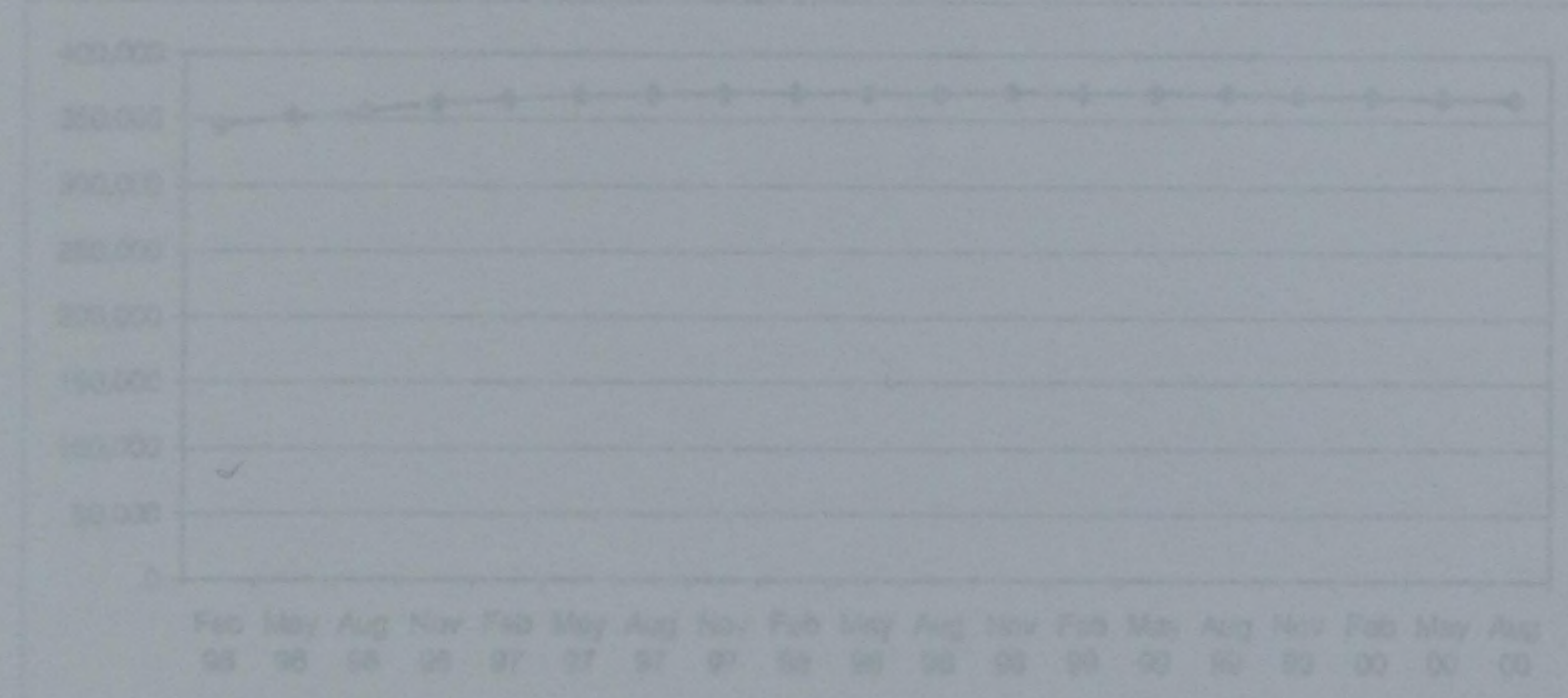
In April 1997, regulations were introduced to treat satisfaction of the SDA 80% disability test as a passport through the All Work Test; and to tighten the criteria which passport people through the SDA 80% disability test.

### Source

From 1996 tables are based on a 5% sample taken from the benefit computer system, and exclude a small number of cases held clerically. Prior to this, figures were based on a 1% sample of claimants whose National Insurance number ends in the digit 14.

Year	Number of claimants	Percentage of total population
1984-85	270.0	51.45
1985-86	270.1	51.47
1986-87	268.3	51.48
1987-88	267.8	50.15
1988-89	267.2	50.18

Table 1: Severe Disablement Allowance claimants, 1984-85 to 1988-89



# Contents

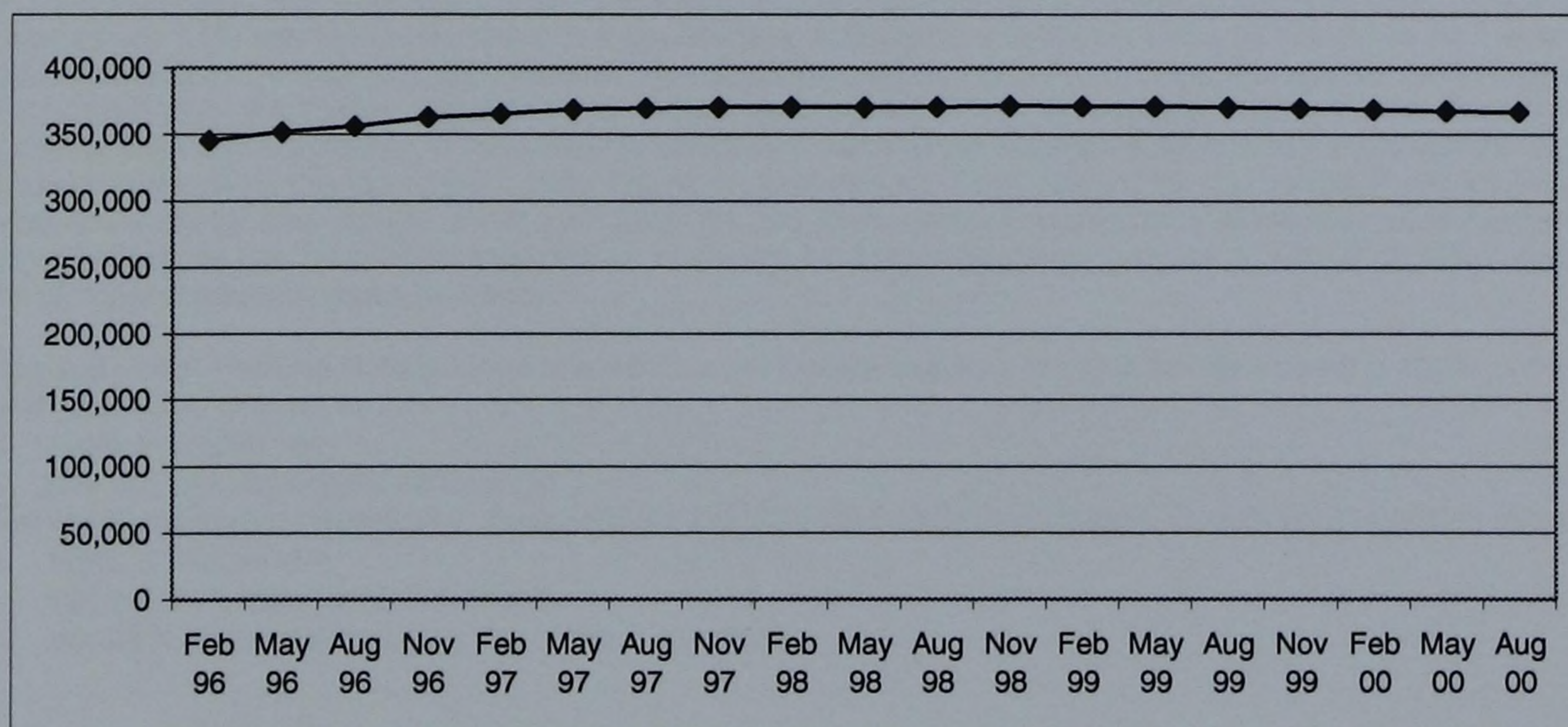
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**Table 1 Severe Disablement Allowance claimants, recipients and average amounts – April 1993 to August 2000**

	Claimants (000's)	Recipients (000's)	Average Amounts (£ per week)
Apr-93	316.0	315.6	39.42
Apr-94	329.6	329.5	41.31
Apr-95	348.6	348.3	42.83
Feb-96	345.4	344.0	44.67
May-96	351.8	350.2	46.52
Aug-96	356.5	355.2	46.55
Nov-96	363.1	361.2	46.58
Feb-97	365.5	363.9	46.69
May-97	368.7	367.1	47.85
Aug-97	370.1	368.6	47.89
Nov-97	370.7	369.2	47.94
Feb-98	370.5	369.2	47.96
May-98	370.7	369.6	49.74
Aug-98	370.9	369.8	49.77
Nov-98	371.6	370.3	49.76
Feb-99	371.4	369.6	49.77
May-99	371.4	370.2	51.42
Aug-99	370.6	369.6	51.45
Nov-99	370.1	368.7	51.47
Feb-00	368.8	367.1	51.48
May-00	367.8	366.0	52.13
Aug-00	367.2	365.1	52.15

**Severe Disablement Allowance**

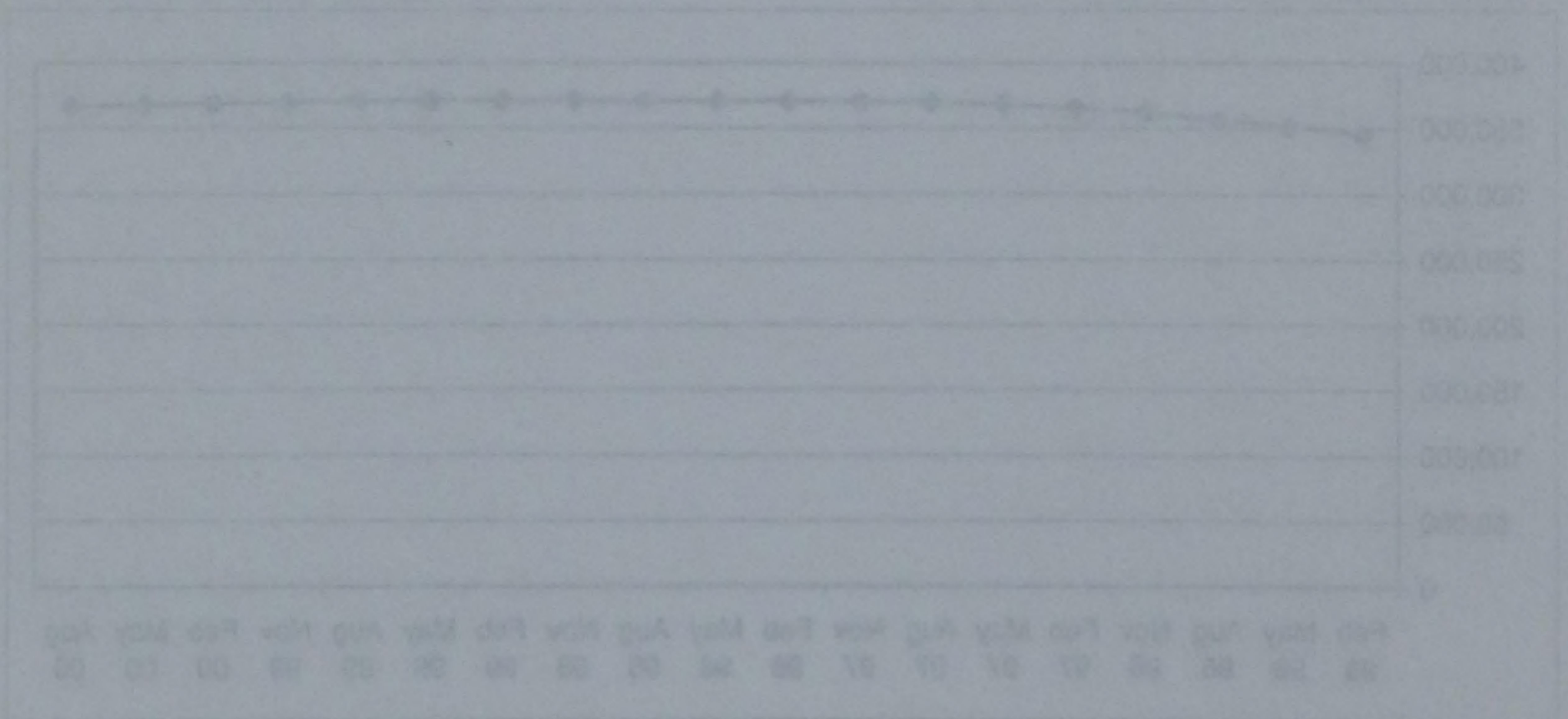
Severe Disablement Allowance Claimants February 1996 to August 2000



**Table 2 Claimants to Severe Disablement Allowance at 31 August 2000 by Government Office Region**

	<i>Thousands</i>
	All SDA
<b>Total</b>	<b>367.2</b>
North East	20.1
North West	49.0
Yorks & Humberside	35.1
East Midlands	28.8
West Midlands	32.0
South West	31.6
East	27.9
London	32.4
South East	42.2
England	299.1
Scotland	43.0
Wales	24.7
Overseas	0.4*

\* Figures under 500 are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should only be used as a guide to the current situation.



**Table 3 Number of claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance at 31 August 2000, by Diagnosis Group<sup>1</sup>**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All SDA	Men	Women
<b>All Cases</b>	<b>367.2</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>212.0</b>
Claimants without any diagnosis code on the system	0.5*	0.1*	0.3*
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00 - B99)	1.8	0.8	1.0
Neoplasms (C00 - D48)	4.1	1.3	2.8
Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming organs and certain diseases involving the immune mechanism (D50 - D89)	0.2*	0.1*	0.1*
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases (E00 - E90)	4.3	1.3	3.0
Mental and Behavioural Disorders (F00 - F99)	138.4	69.0	69.4
Diseases of the Nervous System (G00 - G99)	44.0	16.1	27.9
Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa (H00 - H59)	6.3	2.4	3.9
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process (H60 - H95)	3.5	1.4	2.1
Diseases of the Circulatory System (I00 - I99)	14.6	5.1	9.5
Diseases of the Respiratory System (J00 - J99)	8.0	2.3	5.6
Diseases of the Digestive System (K00 - K93)	2.4	0.7	1.7
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous System (L00 - L99)	0.9	0.3*	0.6
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal system and Connective Tissue (M00 - M99)	34.1	6.0	28.1
Diseases of the Genitourinary System (N00 - N99)	1.8	0.6	1.2
Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium (O00 - O99)	-	-	-
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00 - P96)	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)	22.3	11.8	10.5
Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00 - R99)	68.0	29.5	38.5
Injury, Poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00 - U22)	6.1	2.9	3.2
Factors influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (Z00 - Z99)	6.0	3.4	2.5

<sup>1</sup> Diagnosis Group is taken from ICD10 published by the World Health Organisation

The amount of Housing Benefit for people who are on Income Support, or those whose income is equal to or less than their applicable amount, is:

- 100% of eligible rent
- less any non-dependent deductions.

For claimants whose income after disregards is more than their applicable amount, the amount of Housing Benefit is:

- 100% of eligible rent
- less any non-dependent deductions
- less 65% of the income above the applicable amount.

Table 4 Rates of Severe Disablement Allowance

	<i>£ per week</i>						
	Personal benefit	Age related addition <sup>1</sup>			Increase for dependants		
		Higher	Middle	Lower	Adult	First child	Each other child
26 November 1981	17.75	.	.	.	10.65	7.70	7.70
25 November 1982	19.70	.	.	.	11.80	7.95	7.95
24 November 1983	20.45	.	.	.	12.25	7.60	7.60
29 November 1984	21.50	.	.	.	12.85	7.65	7.65
28 November 1985	23.00	.	.	.	13.75	8.05	8.05
31 July 1986	23.25	.	.	.	13.90	8.05	8.05
9 April 1987	23.75	.	.	.	14.20	8.05	8.05
14 April 1988	24.75	.	.	.	14.80	8.40	8.40
13 April 1989	26.20	.	.	.	15.65	8.95	8.95
12 April 1990	28.20	.	.	.	16.85	9.65	9.65
3 December 1990	28.20	10.00	6.20	3.10	16.85	9.65	9.65
11 April 1991	31.25	11.10	6.90	3.45	18.70	9.70	10.70
9 April 1992	32.55	11.55	7.20	3.60	19.45	9.75	10.85
15 April 1993	33.70	11.95	7.50	3.75	20.15	9.80	10.95
14 April 1994	34.80	12.15	7.60	3.80	20.70	9.80	11.00
13 April 1995	35.55	12.40	7.80	3.90	21.15	9.85	11.05
11 April 1996	36.95	12.90	8.10	4.05	21.95	9.90	11.15
10 April 1997	37.75	13.15	8.30	4.15	22.40	9.90	11.20
9 April 1998	39.10	13.60	8.60	4.30	23.20	9.90	11.30
15 April 1999	40.35	14.05	8.90	4.45	23.95	9.90	11.35
13 April 2000	40.80	14.20	9.00	4.50	24.20	9.85	11.35

Notes: 1 Age related additions were introduced from 3 December 1990 and depend on the claimant's age when incapacity for work began:

Higher rate Under age 40

Middle rate Age 40 - 49

Lower rate Age 50 - 59

2 Non-contributory Invalidity Pension and Housewives Non-contributory Invalidity Pension were replaced by Severe Disablement Allowance from 29 November 1984.

## Housing Benefit

*Introduced 1 April 1983*

*Non-contributory, Means tested, Non-taxable*

Housing Benefit is an income-related Social Security benefit designed to help people who rent their homes and have difficulty meeting their housing costs. It is administered by local authorities. It can only be paid to tenants who are legally liable (or treated as liable) to pay rent for their home. It cannot help towards the housing costs of owner-occupiers. Most full-time students are not entitled to Housing Benefit. Couples are treated as a single benefit unit.

The "eligible rent" is the amount that can be met by Housing Benefit. It covers rent and certain compulsory charges for accommodation-related services and, in certain circumstances, for general counselling and support. It can also cover mooring charges for house boats, site fees for mobile homes, mesne profits and rental purchase payments. Eligible rent should not include charges which relate to personal needs (e.g. fuel and meals). The eligible rent may be reduced if it is unreasonably high or the accommodation overlarge for the claimant's reasonable needs, or if the claimant or their partner is a full-time student.

New rules were introduced in January 1996 to restrict the maximum amount of rent which can be used to calculate Housing Benefit for most people in the private rented sector. The maximum rent is restricted to the local reference rent for suitably sized accommodation in the same locality.

Further rules were introduced in October 1996 to restrict the amount of rent which can be used to calculate Housing Benefit for single young people under 25 years of age. Unless otherwise exempt, such young individuals will have their maximum rent restricted to the average cost of a single room, with shared facilities, in the locality in which they live.

Most income, less any income tax paid, is counted in full when working out entitlement to Housing Benefit. However, some forms of income, such as Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance, are totally ignored. Some other forms of income can be ignored in part, for example, £15 of maintenance received by a claimant entitled to the family premium is ignored, and £10 of a War Disablement or War Widow's pension. Local authorities may also disregard some or all of War Disablement or War Widow's Pension, not already subject to a mandatory disregard. Not all authorities operate such schemes.

If a claimant is working, part of their earnings, after deductions for tax, National Insurance and half of any contribution towards an occupational or personal pension scheme, will also be ignored. The amount of earnings ignored will depend on the claimant's circumstances. Up to £70 for one child and £105 for two or more children of childcare charges can be offset against weekly earnings from remunerative work or from Working Families' Tax Credit or Disabled Person's Credit. The child must be under 15, or 16 if they are disabled.

Anyone with savings, investments and other capital valued at more than £16,000 will not normally qualify for Housing Benefit. Capital of £3,000 or less is ignored. From April 1996 certain claimants living permanently in residential care or nursing homes, capital of £10,000 or less is ignored. Capital between £3,001 (or £10,001 where applicable) and £16,000 affects the entitlement to Housing Benefit. For each £250 or part of £250 over £3,000, £1 per week is taken into account when calculating income.

The "applicable amount" is made up of personal allowances and premiums. The personal allowances vary according to age and whether the person is single or one of a couple. An additional allowance is included for each dependant child. From April 1997, the date from which increases in the dependant's allowances are awarded, moved from the dependant's 11th and 16th birthdays to the first Monday in September following those birthdays. At the same time, the additional rate for 18 year olds was removed. Premiums are awarded to certain groups with special needs (see table 6). From April 1997 the Family Premium (lone parent) replaced the Family Premium and Lone Parent Premium for lone parents. Disabled and pensioner lone parents continue to receive the Family Premium and the appropriate disability or Pensioner Premium instead of the Family Premium (lone parent). From April 1998, the Family Premium (lone parent) was abolished for new claims. From April 2000 the two lower rates of dependant's allowances were merged, so that there is now one rate for children from birth up to the first Monday in September following their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday, and one rate for all other children or young persons.

The amount of Housing Benefit for people who are on Income Support, or those whose income is equal to or less than their applicable amount, is

- 100% of eligible rent
- less any non-dependant deductions.

For claimants whose income after disregards is more than their applicable amount, the amount of Housing Benefit is

- 100% of eligible rent
- less any non-dependant deductions
- less 65% of the income above the applicable amount.

A new scheme was introduced from April 1996 to encourage people to return to work. This allows awards of Housing Benefit to continue for the first four weeks after starting work, regardless of earnings.

The minimum payment is 50p a week.

If the local authority considers their circumstances to be out of the ordinary, they can pay extra benefit to individual claimants who received tapered Housing Benefit. They cannot spend more than 0.1% of their total Housing Benefit budget in this way.

## Source

A 100% count of recipients is carried out in May, August, November and February from the Housing Benefit Management Information System.

This system collects data on both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. Figures for Local Authorities who do not respond are estimated on the basis of previous figures and trends.

## Additional Sources

Each quarter, all Local Authorities are requested to provide selective Housing Benefit administration data relating to the previous three months. Figures for Local Authorities who do not respond are estimated.

Additionally a range of information about a sample of recipients is collected in May. The selection of this sample is as follows:

- for those receiving Income Support and Housing Benefit - a sample of 1% of those receiving Income Support;
- for those receiving Housing Benefit but not Income Support - approximately a 1% sample consisting of those claimants with birthdays on four specified days of the year.

The data is weighted to correct for non-response.

Analyses from these sources can be provided on request from the contact point in the introduction.



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Table 1 Housing Benefit claimants by tenure May 1997 to May 2000

Month	Total	Private Tenants	Local Authority Tenants	Other Tenants
May 97	1,740.7	1,381.1	259.6	100.0
May 98	1,740.7	1,381.1	259.6	100.0
May 99	1,740.7	1,381.1	259.6	100.0
May 00	1,740.7	1,381.1	259.6	100.0

Table 3 Housing Benefit recipients by tenure and Government Office Region

Region	All Housing Benefit recipients	Private Tenants		Local Authority Tenants	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
England	2,242	1,381	61.2%	861	38.8%
Wales	212	127	60.0%	85	39.9%
Scotland	141	89	63.1%	52	36.9%

**Table 1 Housing Benefit recipients by tenure May 1997 to May 2000**

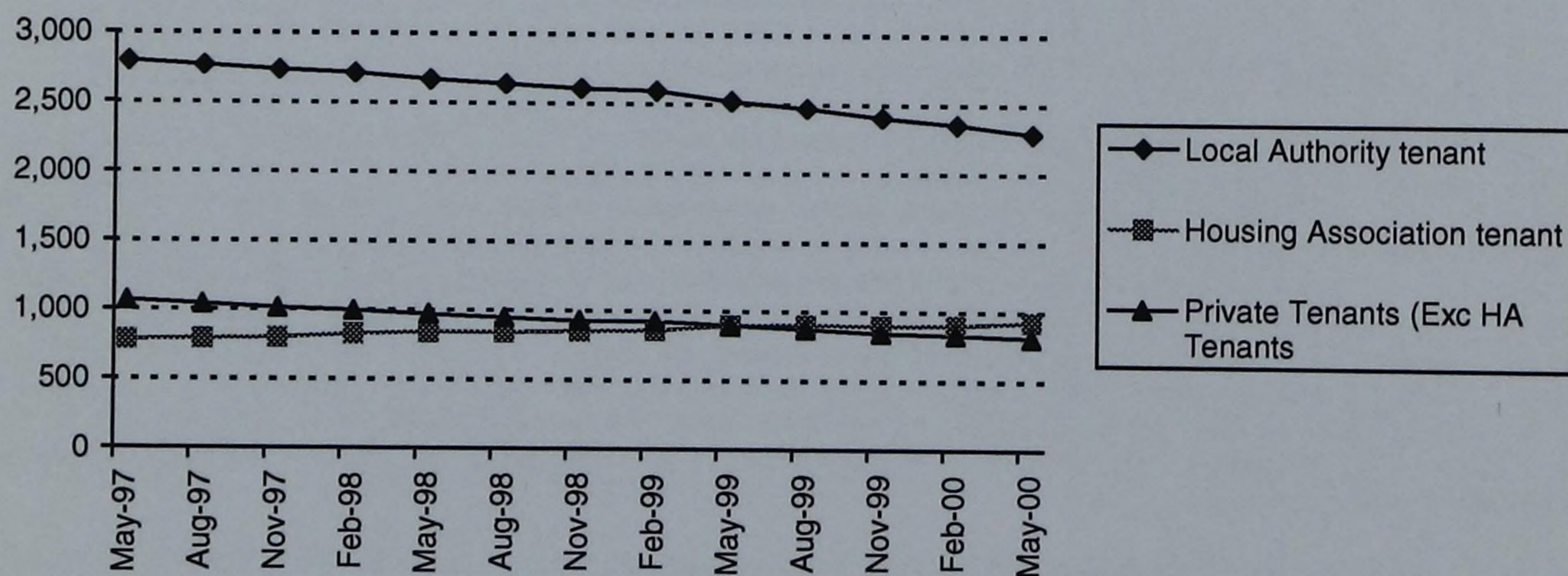
	<i>Thousands</i>									
	All Housing Benefit recipients (=100%) (000's)	Rent Rebate		Rent Allowance						
		Local Authority Tenants (000's)	%	Total Rent Allowance recipients (000's)	%	Housing Association Tenants (000's)	%	Private Tenants (Exc. HA tenants) (000's)	%	
May-97	4,640	2,792	60	1,848	40	781	17	1,067	23	
Aug-97	4,591	2,762	60	1,829	40	790	17	1,040	23	
Nov-97	4,546	2,733	60	1,813	40	800	18	1,013	22	
Feb-98	4,530	2,709	60	1,822	40	826	18	996	22	
May-98	4,474	2,664	60	1,811	40	841	19	970	22	
Aug-98	4,425	2,635	60	1,791	40	843	19	947	21	
Nov-98	4,383	2,606	59	1,777	41	850	19	927	21	
Feb-99	4,372	2,590	59	1,782	41	859	20	923	21	
May-99	4,313	2,519	58	1,795	42	897	21	897	21	
Aug-99	4,243	2,469	58	1,775	42	902	21	873	21	
Nov-99	4,148	2,406	58	1,741	42	896	22	846	20	
Feb-00	4,089	2,353	58	1,736	42	902	22	835	20	
May-00	4,033	2,288	57	1,746	43	931	23	815	20	

Note: figures exclude extended payment cases

Housing Benefit

Housing Benefit Claimants by tenure – May 1997 to May 2000

Thousands



**Table 2 Average weekly payments of Housing Benefit: May 1997 to May 2000**

	<i>£ per week</i>				
	All Housing Benefit recipients	Rent Rebate		Rent Allowance	
		Local Authority Tenants	Total Rent Allowance recipients	Housing Association Tenants (Excl. HA tenants)	Private Tenants
May-97	43.40	36.40	54.00	48.60	58.00
Aug-97	43.40	36.20	54.20	49.00	58.30
Nov-97	43.50	36.20	54.40	49.30	58.40
Feb-98	43.60	36.30	54.50	49.70	58.50
May-98	44.30	37.00	55.10	50.70	58.90
Aug-98	44.50	37.10	55.30	51.20	58.90
Nov-98	44.70	37.30	55.60	51.60	59.20
Feb-99	44.90	37.40	55.80	51.90	59.40
May-99	46.30	39.00	56.40	52.80	60.10
Aug-99	46.40	39.00	56.60	53.00	60.30
Nov-99	46.70	39.20	56.90	53.40	60.70
Feb-00	45.90	38.30	56.40	53.70	59.30
May-00	48.30	41.20	57.60	54.20	61.50

Note: figures exclude extended payment cases

**Table 3 Housing Benefit recipients by tenure and Government Office Region at May 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>				
	All Housing Benefit recipients	Rent Rebate		Rent Allowance	
		Local Authority Tenants	Total Rent Allowance recipients	Housing Association Tenants (Excl. HA tenants)	Private Tenants
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>815</b>
North East	254	177	77	36	40
North West	549	288	261	137	125
Yorkshire & Humberside	370	243	127	54	73
East Midlands	245	154	91	45	46
West Midlands	365	215	149	94	55
East	282	154	127	68	60
London	615	329	286	159	127
South East	386	147	240	137	102
South West	276	105	172	86	86
England	3,342	1,811	1,530	815	715
Wales	212	127	84	36	48
Scotland	480	349	131	79	52

Note: figures exclude extended payment cases

**Table 4 Average weekly Housing Benefit by Government Office Region and tenure at May 2000**

	<i>£ per week</i>				
	All Housing Benefit recipients	Rent Rebate	Rent Allowance		
		Local Authority Tenants	Total Rent Allowance recipients	Housing Association Tenants	Private Tenants (Exc. HA tenants)
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>48.30</b>	<b>41.20</b>	<b>57.60</b>	<b>54.20</b>	<b>61.50</b>
North East	39.60	35.30	49.40	47.90	50.80
North West	45.40	39.50	51.80	49.00	54.80
Yorkshire & Humberside	40.40	34.00	52.80	55.40	50.90
East Midlands	41.50	37.10	48.80	49.70	47.90
West Midlands	44.10	38.90	51.60	49.00	55.90
East	49.30	42.90	57.10	54.40	60.30
London	68.00	58.00	79.50	71.50	89.40
South East	56.10	46.00	62.30	57.70	68.60
South West	49.00	40.90	54.00	50.60	57.40
England	50.00	42.30	59.10	55.90	62.70
Wales	43.00	38.90	49.20	46.60	51.20
Scotland	38.70	36.00	46.10	40.30	54.90

*Note: figures exclude extended payment cases*

Table 5 Rates of Housing Benefit

	£ per week				
	Single			Lone parent	
	Under 18	18 to 24	25 or over	Under 18	18 or over
1 or 4 April 1988	19.40	26.05	33.40	19.40	33.40
1 or 3 April 1989	20.80	27.40	34.90	20.80	34.90
10 July 1989	27.40	27.40	34.90	27.40	34.90
1 or 2 April 1990	28.80	28.80	36.70	28.80	36.70
1 April 1991	31.15	31.15	39.65	31.15	39.65
7 October 1991	31.40	31.40	39.65	31.40	39.65
1 April 1992	33.60	33.60	42.45	33.60	42.45
1 or 5 April 1993	34.80	34.80	44.00	34.80	44.00
1 or 4 April 1994	36.15	36.15	45.70	36.15	45.70
1 or 3 April 1995	36.80	36.80	46.50	36.80	46.50
1 April 1996	37.90	37.90	47.90	37.90	47.90
1 or 7 April 1997	38.90	38.90	49.15	38.90	49.15
1 or 7 April 1998	39.85	39.85	50.35	39.85	50.35
1 or 7 April 1999	40.70	40.70	51.40	40.70	51.40
1 or 7 April 2000	41.35	41.35	52.20	41.35	52.20
	Couple		Dependant children		
	Both under 18	One or both 18 or over	Under 11	11 to 15	16 to 17
1 or 4 April 1988	38.80	51.45	10.75	16.10	19.40
1 or 3 April 1989	41.60	54.80	11.75	17.35	20.80
1 or 2 April 1990	43.80	57.60	12.35	18.25	21.90
1 April 1991	47.30	62.25	13.35	19.75	23.65
7 October 1991	47.30	62.25	13.60	20.00	23.90
1 April 1992	50.60	66.60	14.55	21.40	25.55
1 or 5 April 1993	52.40	69.00	15.05	22.15	26.45
1 or 4 April 1994	54.55	71.70	15.65	23.00	27.50
1 or 3 April 1995	55.55	73.00	15.95	23.40	28.00
1 April 1996	57.20	75.20	16.45	24.10	28.85
			Under 11 <sup>1</sup>	11 to 16 <sup>2</sup>	16 – 18 <sup>3</sup>
1 or 7 April 1997	58.70	77.15	16.90	24.75	29.60
1 or 7 April 1998	60.10	79.00	17.30	25.35	30.30
1 or 7 April 1999	61.35	80.65	20.20	25.90	30.95
			Up to and incl. 16 <sup>4a</sup>		16 - 18 <sup>4b</sup>
1 or 7 April 2000	.	81.95		26.60	31.75

Notes: 1 From birth to the first Monday in the September following the 11th birthday.

2 From the first Monday in the September following the 11th birthday to the first Monday in the September following the 16th birthday

3 From the first Monday in the September following the 16th birthday to the day before the 19<sup>th</sup> birthday.

4 From 10 April 2000 there are only 2 age bands for dependants. From this date the age banding are as follows:

a) Birth to September following 16<sup>th</sup> birthday

b) From September following 16<sup>th</sup> birthday to the day before the 19<sup>th</sup> birthday

5 Protracted rates for children whose birthdays fell before 1 or 7 April 1997:

Age 11 before 1 or 7 April £24.75

Age 16 before 1 or 7 April £29.60

Age 18 before 1 or 7 April £38.90

**Table 6 Rates of premiums**

	£ per week									
	Dis-abled child	Carer	Disability		Severe Disability			Family <sup>4 5</sup>		
			Single	Couple	Single	Couple (one)	Couple (both)	Couple	Lone Parent	
11 April 1988	6.15	.	13.05	18.60	24.75	24.75	49.50	6.15	.	.
10 April 1989	6.50	.	13.70	19.50	26.20	26.20	52.40	6.50	.	.
9 April 1990	15.40	10.00 <sup>1</sup>	15.40	22.10	28.20	28.20	56.40	7.35	.	.
8 April 1991	16.65	10.80	16.65	23.90	31.25	31.25	62.50	7.95 <sup>2</sup>	.	.
6 April 1992	17.80	11.55	17.80	25.55	32.55	32.55	65.10	9.30	.	.
12 April 1993	18.45	11.95	18.45	26.45	33.70	33.70	67.40	9.65	.	.
11 April 1994	19.45	12.40	19.45	27.80	34.30	34.40	68.60	10.05	.	.
10 April 1995	19.80	12.60	19.80	28.30	35.05	35.05	70.10	10.25	.	.
8 April 1996	20.40	13.00	20.40	29.15	36.40	36.40	72.80	10.55	.	.
7 April 1997	20.95	13.35	20.95	29.90	37.15	37.15	74.30	.	10.80	22.05
6 April 1998	21.45	13.65	21.45	30.60	38.50	38.50	77.00	.	11.05	22.05
12 April 1999	21.90	13.95	21.90	31.25	39.75	39.75	79.50	.	13.90	22.05
10 April 2000	22.25	14.15	22.25	31.75	40.20	40.20	80.40	.	14.25	22.20
	Lone parent <sup>4</sup>	Pensioner		Enhanced Pensioner <sup>3</sup>		Higher Pensioner				
		Single	Couple	Single	Couple	Single	Couple			
11 April 1988	3.70	10.65	16.25	.	.	13.05	18.60			
10 April 1989	3.90	11.20	17.05	.	.	13.70	19.50			
9 October 1989	3.90	11.20	17.05	13.70	20.55	16.20	23.00			
9 April 1990	4.10	11.80	17.95	14.40	21.60	17.05	24.25			
8 April 1991	4.45	13.75	20.90	15.55	23.35	18.45	26.20			
6 April 1992	4.75	14.70	22.35	16.65	25.00	20.75	29.55			
12 April 1993	4.90	17.30	26.25	19.30	29.00	23.55	33.70			
11 April 1994	5.10	18.25	27.55	20.35	30.40	24.70	35.30			
10 April 1995	5.20	18.60	28.05	20.70	30.95	25.15	35.95			
8 April 1996	5.20	19.15	28.90	21.30	31.90	25.90	37.05			
7 April 1997	.	19.65	29.65	21.85	32.75	26.55	38.00			
6 April 1998	.	20.10	30.35	22.35	33.55	27.20	38.90			
12 April 1999	.	23.60	35.95	25.90	39.20	30.85	44.65			
10 April 2000	.	26.25	40.00	28.65	43.40	33.85	49.10			

Notes: 1 Carer premium introduced in October 1990.

2 Family Premium increased to £8.70 from 7 October 1991.

3 Enhanced Pensioner premium introduced in October 1989.

4 From 7 April 1997 Lone parents receive one premium (Family premium - Lone parent rate) instead of two separate premiums i.e. Family premium & Lone parent premium

5 From April 1998, New Lone Parent claims will receive a lower couple rate of the Family Premium.

## Council Tax Benefit

*Introduced 1 April 1993*

*Non-contributory, Means tested, Non-taxable*

## Community Charge Benefit

*Introduced 1 April 1990 (1 April 1989 in Scotland)*

*Non-contributory, Means tested, Non-taxable*

### Council Tax Benefit

Council Tax Benefit is an income-related Social Security benefit designed to help people on low incomes pay their Council Tax. It is administered by Local Authorities. Generally it is calculated in the same way as Housing Benefit, taking into account the claimant's applicable amount, resources and any non-dependant deductions.

There are two types of Council Tax Benefit: Main Council Tax Benefit and Second Adult Rebate. Most of the Council Tax Benefit tables in this chapter deal only with main Council Tax Benefit.

Main Council Tax Benefit can help people who are liable to pay Council Tax, whether they are employed or unemployed but most full-time students are not entitled. Main Council Tax Benefit is paid by a rebate to the Council Tax bill. If a claimant has more than £16,000 in capital, they are not entitled to main Council Tax Benefit.

The amount of main Council Tax Benefit for people who are on Income Support, or those whose income is equal to or less than their applicable amount, is

- 100% of council tax, unless the property is in council tax bands F to H and the claimant is not protected from this measure, in which case help is limited to the amount payable for a band E property (this change came in from April 1998)
- less any non-dependant deductions.

For claimants whose income after disregards is more than their applicable amount, the amount of main Council Tax Benefit is

- 100% of council tax, unless the property is in council tax bands F to H and the claimant is not protected from this measure, in which case help is limited to the amount payable for a band E property (this change came in from April 1998)
- less any non-dependant deductions
- less 20% of the income above the applicable amount.

Second Adult Rebates are another kind of help for people who are solely liable for their Council Tax. The claimant can get a Second Adult Rebate if they have a second adult in their household who would normally be expected to pay something towards the Council Tax bill, but cannot afford to do so. The rebates are worked out on the financial circumstances of the second adult, not the person responsible for paying the bill. The local authority can award rebates of up to 25%. The restrictions on properties in bands F to H apply here as well.

If the claimant can get both maximum Council Tax Benefit and Second Adult Rebate, the local authority must award them the greater benefit.

A new scheme was introduced from April 1996 to encourage people to return to work. This allows awards of Council Tax Benefit to continue for the first four weeks after starting work regardless of earnings.

### Community Charge Benefit

Council Tax Benefit replaced Community Charge Benefit in April 1993. Community Charge Benefit was available to anyone who was liable for paying the full personal Community Charge or for Collective Community Charge contributions. It was paid by a rebate to their Community Charge bill. It was designed to help people on low incomes pay their Community Charge. It had similar rules to Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit, except there were no non-dependant deductions in Community Charge Benefit.

Claimants in receipt of Income Support were entitled to the maximum Community Charge Benefit of 80%. For those claimants not in receipt of Income Support, the maximum benefit was reduced by 15% of any net income above the applicable amount.

### Source

A 100% count of recipients is carried out in May, August, November and February from the Housing Benefit Management Information System. This system collects data on both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (CCB before 1993/94). Figures for Local Authorities who do not respond are estimated on the basis of previous figures and trends.

### Additional Sources

Each quarter, all Local Authorities are requested to provide selective administration data relating to the previous three months. Figures for Local Authorities who do not respond are estimated.

Additionally a range of information about a sample of recipients is collected in May. The selection of this sample is as follows:

- For those receiving Income Support and Council Tax Benefit - a sample of 1% of those receiving Income Support;
- For those receiving Council Tax Benefit but not Income Support - approximately a 1% sample consisting of those claimants with birthdays on four specified days of the year.

The data is weighted to correct for non-response.

From this source recipients can be analysed by social security status, the following rules apply:

- 'Aged 60 and over' consists of benefit units where either claimant or partner is aged 60 or over.
- 'Aged under 60' consists of benefit units where both claimant and partner are under 60.
- 'Disabled' consists of benefit units where either the claimant or the partner is entitled to a disability premium.
- 'Lone Parent' consists of benefit units where the claimant is single with dependant(s).
- 'Unemployed with JSA' consists of benefit units where either the claimant or partner is receiving Jobseeker's Allowance (Contribution based) or Jobseeker's Allowance (Income based). This excludes Jobseekers receiving National Insurance credits only.

Each case falls in the first applicable category. Claimants with partners are counted as one recipient.

Analyses from these sources can be provided on request from the contact point in the introduction.

### Note

All tables in this section refer to recipients. Therefore the tables do not include cases where claimants were eligible for Council Tax Benefit but whose entitlement was nil after non-dependant deductions were accounted for.



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Year	1997	1998	1999	2000
May 97	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Aug 97	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Nov 97	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Feb 98	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
May 98	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Aug 98	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Nov 98	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Feb 99	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
May 99	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Aug 99	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Nov 99	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
Feb 00	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705
May 00	12,705	12,705	12,705	12,705

Table 3 Council Tax Benefit recipients by tenure and Government Office Region at May 2000

Region	All Council Tax Benefit recipients (100%)	Also in receipt of IS or JSA (IB) (20%)	Not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB) (80%)	Special cases (including those with no council tax liability) (0.7%)
Great Britain	4,037	807	3,230	20
North East	195	39	156	0
Yorkshire & Humber	409	82	327	0
East Midlands	310	62	248	0
West Midlands	476	95	381	0
East	357	71	286	0
London	661	132	529	0
South East	453	91	362	0
South West	342	68	274	0
England	4,037	807	3,230	20
Wales	269	54	215	0
Scotland	670	134	536	0

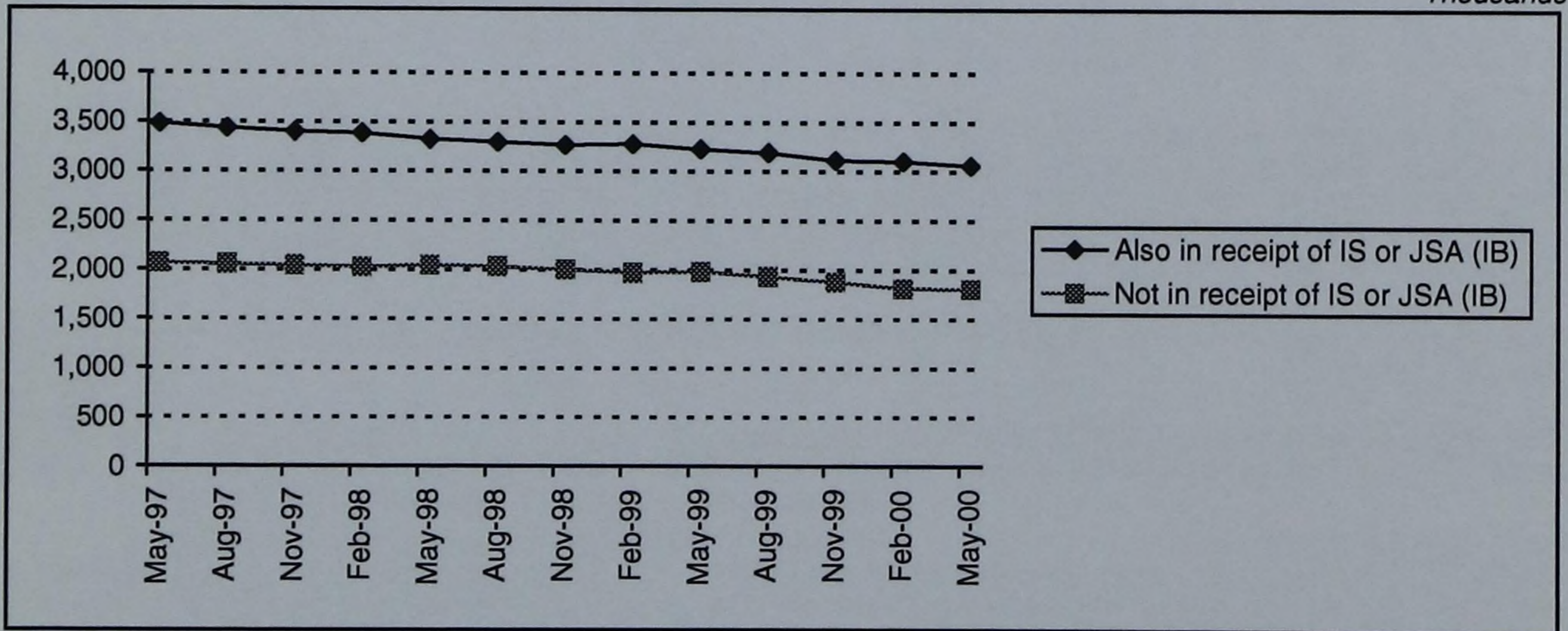
**Table 1 Council Tax Benefit recipients May 1997 to May 2000**

	All Council Tax Benefit recipients (=100%) (000's)	Also in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)		Not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)		Second Adult Rebates (included with those not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB))	
		(000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
May-97	5,544	3,477	63	2,067	37	44	0.8
Aug-97	5,491	3,437	63	2,054	37	43	0.8
Nov-97	5,434	3,394	62	2,040	38	42	0.8
Feb-98	5,407	3,385	63	2,021	37	43	0.8
May-98	5,368	3,320	62	2,047	38	42	0.8
Aug-98	5,323	3,292	62	2,031	38	42	0.8
Nov-98	5,263	3,267	62	1,997	38	41	0.8
Feb-99	5,241	3,276	62	1,965	38	40	0.8
May-99	5,204	3,227	62	1,977	38	38	0.7
Aug-99	5,122	3,191	62	1,931	38	38	0.7
Nov-99	4,988	3,111	62	1,877	38	37	0.7
Feb-00	4,915	3,101	63	1,814	37	36	0.7
May-00	4,864	3,062	63	1,803	37	34	0.7

**Council Tax Benefit**

Council Tax Benefit Claimants - May 1997 to May 2000

Thousands



**Table 2 Average weekly payments of Council Tax Benefit: May 1997 to May 2000**

	All Council Tax Benefit recipients	£ per week	
		Also in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)	Not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)
May-97	7.80	8.70	6.20
Aug-97	7.80	8.70	6.20
Nov-97	7.70	8.70	6.10
Feb-98	7.70	8.70	6.10
May-98	8.20	9.20	6.50
Aug-98	8.20	9.20	6.40
Nov-98	8.20	9.20	6.50
Feb-99	8.20	9.20	6.50
May-99	8.80	9.70	7.10
Aug-99	8.70	9.70	7.10
Nov-99	8.80	9.70	7.10
Feb-00	8.80	9.70	7.10
May-00	9.40	10.30	7.90

**Table 3 Council Tax Benefit Recipients by tenure and Government Office Region at May 2000**

	All Council Tax Benefit recipients (=100%) (000's)	Also in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)		Not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)		Second Adult Rebates (included with those not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB))	
		(000's)	%	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>4,864</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.7</b>
North East	304	186	61	118	39	2	0.7
North West	696	445	64	252	36	6	0.8
Yorkshire & Humberside	459	287	62	172	38	4	0.8
East Midlands	318	195	61	123	39	2	0.7
West Midlands	478	301	63	177	37	3	0.7
East	357	216	61	140	39	3	0.8
London	631	450	71	181	29	3	0.4
South East	452	269	59	183	41	4	0.8
South West	342	207	61	135	39	3	0.9
England	4,037	2,555	63	1,482	37	29	0.7
Wales	269	183	68	86	32	2	0.7
Scotland	558	323	58	234	42	3	0.6

**Table 4 Average weekly Council Tax Benefit by Government Office Region: May 1999 and May 2000**

	<i>£ per week</i>								
	May 1999			May 2000			% change		
	Total	Also in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)	Not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)	Total	Also in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)	Not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)	Total	Also in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)	Not in receipt of IS or JSA (IB)
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>
North East	8.60	9.70	6.90	9.10	10.10	7.50	6.4	4.8	8.9
North West	9.30	10.40	7.40	9.80	10.70	8.10	5.9	3.8	10.0
Yorkshire & Humberside	8.00	8.90	6.50	8.50	9.30	7.10	6.6	5.1	8.7
East Midlands	8.30	9.30	6.80	9.00	9.90	7.60	7.7	5.8	10.4
West Midlands	8.60	9.50	7.00	9.30	10.20	7.70	8.3	7.3	9.8
East	8.50	9.50	6.90	9.20	10.20	7.70	9.0	7.5	11.8
London	9.70	10.50	8.00	10.40	11.10	8.70	6.8	5.7	9.2
South East	8.70	9.80	7.10	9.40	10.40	7.80	7.5	5.9	10.0
South West	8.50	9.50	7.00	9.10	10.00	7.60	7.0	5.3	9.8
England	8.80	9.80	7.10	9.40	10.30	7.80	7.1	5.5	9.7
Wales	7.00	7.60	5.80	7.80	8.40	6.50	11.2	10.0	13.3
Scotland	9.30	10.50	7.60	10.00	10.90	8.60	7.7	4.5	13.4

Table 5 Rates of Council Tax Benefit

	£ per week				
	Single			Lone parent	
	Under 18	18 to 24	25 or over	Under 18	18 or over
1 or 4 April 1988	19.40	26.05	33.40	19.40	33.40
1 or 3 April 1989	20.80	27.40	34.90	20.80	34.90
10 July 1989	27.40	27.40	34.90	27.40	34.90
1 or 2 April 1990	28.80	28.80	36.70	28.80	36.70
1 April 1991	31.15	31.15	39.65	31.15	39.65
7 October 1991	31.40	31.40	39.65	31.40	39.65
1 April 1992	33.60	33.60	42.45	33.60	42.45
1 or 5 April 1993	34.80	34.80	44.00	34.80	44.00
1 or 4 April 1994	36.15	36.15	45.70	36.15	45.70
1 or 3 April 1995	36.80	36.80	46.50	36.80	46.50
1 April 1996	37.90	37.90	47.90	37.90	47.90
1 or 7 April 1997	38.90	38.90	49.15	38.90	49.15
1 or 7 April 1998	39.85	39.85	50.35	39.85	50.35
1 or 7 April 1999	40.70	40.70	51.40	40.70	51.40
1 or 7 April 2000	41.35	41.35	52.20	41.35	52.20
	Couple		Dependant children		
	Both under 18	One or both 18 or over	Under 11	11 to 15	16 to 17
1 or 4 April 1988	38.80	51.45	10.75	16.10	19.40
1 or 3 April 1989	41.60	54.80	11.75	17.35	20.80
1 or 2 April 1990	43.80	57.60	12.35	18.25	21.90
1 April 1991	47.30	62.25	13.35	19.75	23.65
7 October 1991	47.30	62.25	13.60	20.00	23.90
1 April 1992	50.60	66.60	14.55	21.40	25.55
1 or 5 April 1993	52.40	69.00	15.05	22.15	26.45
1 or 4 April 1994	54.55	71.70	15.65	23.00	27.50
1 or 3 April 1995	55.55	73.00	15.95	23.40	28.00
1 April 1996	57.20	75.20	16.45	24.10	28.85
			Under 11 <sup>1</sup>	11 to 16 <sup>2</sup>	16 - 18 <sup>3</sup>
1 or 7 April 1997	58.70	77.15	16.90	24.75	29.60
1 or 7 April 1998	60.10	79.00	17.30	25.35	30.30
1 or 7 April 1999	61.35	80.65	20.20	25.90	30.95
			Up to and incl. 16 <sup>4a</sup>		16 - 18 <sup>4b</sup>
1 or 7 April 2000	.	81.95		26.60	31.75

Notes: 1 From birth to the first Monday in the September following the 11th birthday.

2 From the first Monday in the September following the 11th birthday to the first Monday in the September following the 16th birthday

3 From the first Monday in the September

4 From 10 April 2000 there are only 2 age bands for dependants. From this date the age banding are as follows:

a) Birth to September following 16<sup>th</sup> birthday

b) From September following 16<sup>th</sup> birthday to the day before the 19<sup>th</sup> birthday

5 Protracted rates for children whose birthdays fell before 1 or 7 April 1997:

Age 11 before 1 or 7 April £24.75

Age 16 before 1 or 7 April £29.60

Age 18 before 1 or 7 April £38.90

Table 6 Rates of premiums

	£ per week									
			Disability		Severe Disability			Family <sup>4 5</sup>		
	Dis-abled child	Carer	Single	Couple	Single	Couple (one)	Couple (both)	Couple	Lone Parent	
11 April 1988	6.15	.	13.05	18.60	24.75	24.75	49.50	6.15	.	.
10 April 1989	6.50	.	13.70	19.50	26.20	26.20	52.40	6.50	.	.
9 April 1990	15.40	10.00	15.40	22.10	28.20	28.20	56.40	7.35 <sub>2</sub>	.	.
8 April 1991	16.65	10.80	16.65	23.90	31.25	31.25	62.50	7.95	.	.
6 April 1992	17.80	11.55	17.80	25.55	32.55	32.55	65.10	9.30	.	.
12 April 1993	18.45	11.95	18.45	26.45	33.70	33.70	67.40	9.65	.	.
11 April 1994	19.45	12.40	19.45	27.80	34.30	34.40	68.60	10.05	.	.
10 April 1995	19.80	12.60	19.80	28.30	35.05	35.05	70.10	10.25	.	.
8 April 1996	20.40	13.00	20.40	29.15	36.40	36.40	72.80	10.55	.	.
7 April 1997	20.95	13.35	20.95	29.90	37.15	37.15	74.30	.	10.80	22.05
6 April 1998	21.45	13.65	21.45	30.60	38.50	38.50	77.00	.	11.05	22.05
12 April 1999	21.90	13.95	21.90	31.25	39.75	39.75	79.50	.	13.90	22.05
10 April 2000	22.25	14.15	22.25	31.75	40.20	40.20	80.40	.	14.25	22.20
			Pensioner		Enhanced Pensioner <sup>3</sup>		Higher Pensioner			
	Lone parent <sup>4</sup>		Single	Couple	Single	Couple	Single	Couple		
11 April 1988	3.70		10.65	16.25	.	.	13.05	18.60		
10 April 1989	3.90		11.20	17.05	.	.	13.70	19.50		
9 October 1989	3.90		11.20	17.05	13.70	20.55	16.20	23.00		
9 April 1990	4.10		11.80	17.95	14.40	21.60	17.05	24.25		
8 April 1991	4.45		13.75	20.90	15.55	23.35	18.45	26.20		
6 April 1992	4.75		14.70	22.35	16.65	25.00	20.75	29.55		
12 April 1993	4.90		17.30	26.25	19.30	29.00	23.55	33.70		
11 April 1994	5.10		18.25	27.55	20.35	30.40	24.70	35.30		
10 April 1995	5.20		18.60	28.05	20.70	30.95	25.15	35.95		
8 April 1996	5.20		19.15	28.90	21.30	31.90	25.90	37.05		
7 April 1997	.		19.65	29.65	21.85	32.75	26.55	38.00		
6 April 1998	.		20.10	30.35	22.35	33.55	27.20	38.90		
12 April 1999	.		23.60	35.95	25.90	39.20	30.85	44.65		
10 April 2000	.		26.25	40.00	28.65	43.40	33.85	49.10		

Notes: 1 Carer premium introduced in October 1990.

2 Family Premium increased to £8.70 from 7 October 1991.

3 Enhanced Pensioner premium introduced in October 1989.

4 From 7 April 1997 Lone parents receive one premium (Family premium - Lone parent rate) instead of two separate premiums i.e. Family premium & Lone parent premium.

5 From April 1998, New Lone Parent claims will receive a lower couple rate of the Family Premium.

## Social Fund

*Introduced 6 April 1987*

*Non-contributory, Means tested, Non-taxable*

The Social Fund is made up of regulated payments and discretionary payments.

Maternity, Funeral, Cold Weather and Winter Fuel Payments are governed by regulations. They are available to people who are on certain Social Security benefits and who meet various other conditions.

The discretionary part of the Social Fund provides help in the form of non-repayable grants and interest-free loans. The discretionary payments are Community Care Grants, Budgeting Loans and Crisis Loans. These are available for items or services allowed by the Secretary of State. There is a fixed annual budget for grants and for loans. Districts must manage their budget allocation so that they can, as far as possible, meet a similar level of need throughout the year. They must not exceed their budget. From 5 April 1999 Districts must, as far as possible, manage their budgeting loans to achieve a level of consistency in the maximum amount available to applicants with broadly similar personal circumstances.

Social Fund Officers (SFOs) make decisions on awarding discretionary grants and loans. To reach their decisions SFOs must take account of the Secretary of State's directions and guidance and the individual circumstances and needs of the case. An application then has to have sufficient priority for payment to be made from the available budget. Each district manager issues guidelines on the levels of priority which can be met. From 5 April 1999 for budgeting loans SFOs must similarly take into account the Secretary of State's directions and guidance, but priority is decided with reference to simple factual criteria in conjunction with the available budget.

For Maternity and Funeral Payments, Community Care Grants and Budgeting Loans, any savings of over £500 (£1,000 if the claimant or their partner is aged 60 or over) are taken into account. For Crisis Loans, any resources are taken into account.

### **Maternity Payments** (from April 1987)

If the claimant or their partner gets Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Family Credit or Disability Working Allowance, they can get a Maternity Payment of up to £100 towards the costs associated with a new baby. Savings over £500 are taken into account (£1,000 where either claimant or partner aged 60 or over).

### **Funeral Payments** (from April 1987)

If the claimant or their partner gets Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Family Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit or Disability Working Allowance, they may get help if they have good reason for taking responsibility for the funeral expenses of someone who has died. The amount allowed will cover the necessary cost of either a burial or cremation, certain travel expenses for long distances and up to £600 for any other funeral expenses.

Savings over £500 are taken into account (£1,000 where either claimant or partner aged 60 or over). Other funds available, including any assets from the deceased estate, are also taken into account. Any amount paid is recoverable from any estate left by the deceased.

### **Cold Weather Payments** (from November 1988)

People getting Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, whose benefit includes a pensioner or disability premium, or who have a child under the age of five, are entitled to a Cold Weather Payment when the temperature criteria at the specified weather station linked to their postcode trigger entitlement. A payment of £8.50 is made when the average temperature is recorded as, or forecast to be, 0°C or below over 7 consecutive days at the specified weather station. Payments are made automatically without having to make a claim, and savings are not taken into account.

### **Winter Fuel Payments** (from 1997/98)

Winter Fuel Payments are a non-taxable, non-means tested benefit payable to eligible older people and are aimed at helping to meet fuel costs during winter. Payments were made automatically without having to make a claim. In 1997/98 and 1998/99, people receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance in the relevant qualifying week, and whose benefit included a pensioner premium, were entitled to £50. In 1999/00 this was raised to £100.

People of state pension age and above (60 for women, 65 for men) receiving one of the following benefits in the relevant qualifying week were also entitled to a Winter Fuel Payment: Attendance Allowance; Disability Living Allowance; Graduated Retirement Benefit; Incapacity Benefit; Industrial Injuries Benefit; Invalid Care Allowance; Retirement Pension; Severe Disablement Allowance; War Disablement Pension; Widow's Benefit; War Widow's Pension. In 1997/98 and 1998/99, eligible people living alone or in a household with no other eligible people were entitled to £20; otherwise, each person was entitled to £10 - this includes each person in a pensioner couple where both were receiving a qualifying benefit. In 1999/00 these levels were raised to £100 and £50 respectively.

**Community Care Grants** (from April 1988)

These are for people on Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance who have special circumstances. Mainly they are paid to people who need help

- ◆ to establish themselves in the community when they come out of institutional or residential care;
- ◆ to live independently in the community so that they do not have to go into institutional or residential care
- ◆ to ease exceptional pressures on them and their families
- ◆ to set up home as part of a planned resettlement programme
- ◆ to look after a prisoner on release on temporary licence
- ◆ to meet certain urgent travelling costs.

Community Care Grants do not have to be repaid.

**Budgeting Loans** (from April 1988, revised April 1999)

These are interest-free loans available to people who have been getting Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance for at least 26 weeks. They are for intermittent expenses which are difficult to budget for from weekly income.

**Crisis Loans** (from April 1988)

These interest-free loans are available in an emergency or as a consequence of a disaster to people with no alternative means of avoiding serious damage or risk to their health or safety.

There is more information in leaflet SB16 How the Social Fund can help you - see Appendix 1.

**Source**

Statistics are obtained from the Social Fund computer system.

The following notes apply to tables 1 to 5:

1. Differences between applications and decisions are due to applications being carried forward from one year to the next.
2. Differences between decisions and the sum of awards and refusals are due partly to cases where no response is received from the applicant and partly to cases where an award is declined
3. Data includes awards made on review or appeal.



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		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Applications received	000s	1,208	1,280	1,214	1,380	1,198	689
Decisions	000s	1,004	1,204	1,204	1,209	1,211	710
Awards	000s		515	595	570	570	275
Awards as % of decisions	%		42	49	47	47	39
Refusals	000s			609	639	641	435
Gross expenditure	000s			88	87	88	88
Net expenditure	000s			88	87	88	88
Average award	£		252	302	342	302	302

Table 4 Budgeting

		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Applications received	000s	1,041	1,021	921	921	1,327	1,221
Decisions	000s	1,016	1,011	1,001	1,001	1,011	1,710
Awards	000s	146	130	130	170	155	4,041
Awards as % of decisions	%	14	13	13	17	15	24
Refusals	000s	500	510	475	494	442	647
Gross expenditure	000s	220	250	204	311	344	396
Recoveries	000s	191	217	250	282	308	373
Net expenditure	000s	29	33	54	29	35	23
Average award	£	234	252	260	310	248	302

Note: Data include cases decided by review

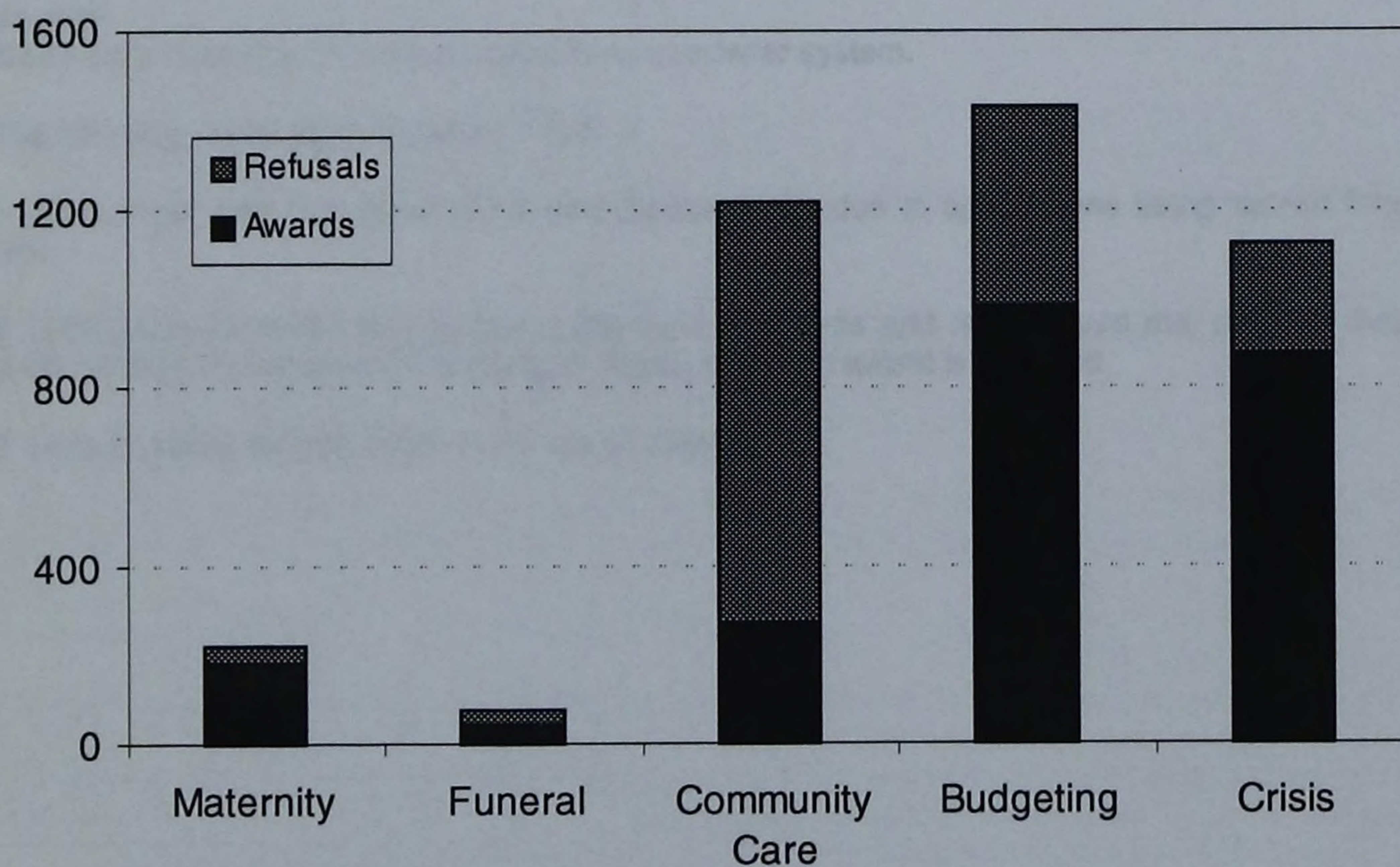
**Table 1 Maternity Payments**

		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Applications received	000s	262	265	261	237	218	203
Decisions	000s	262	259	263	240	220	203
Awards	000s	220	216	217	197	181	172
Awards as % of decisions	%	84	84	83	82	82	84
Refusals	000s	42	43	46	43	39	34
Gross expenditure	£m	22	22	22	20	18	17
Net expenditure	£m	22	22	22	20	18	17
Average award	£	101	101	101	101	101	101

**Social Fund**

Awards and refusals 1998/99

Thousands



**Table 2 Funeral Payments**

		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Applications received	000s	95	98	88	74	73	70
Decisions	000s	95	94	87	76	73	70
Awards	000s	68	62	57	48	46	44
Awards as % of decisions	%	72	63	67	63	63	63
Refusals	000s	27	32	30	28	27	26
Gross expenditure	£m	63	49	43	38	39	38
Recoveries	£m	2	2	1	1	1	1
Net expenditure	£m	61	47	42	37	38	37
Average award	£	924	791	748	792	839	866

**Table 3 Community Care Grants**

		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Applications received	000s	1,266	1,260	1,214	1,190	1,166	643
Decisions	000s	1,304	1,304	1,264	1,239	1,214	710
Awards	000s	338	329	299	280	270	274
Awards as % of decisions	%	26	25	24	23	22	39
Refusals	000s	964	975	965	964	944	426
Gross expenditure	£m	97	97	96	97	98	98
Net expenditure	£m	97	97	96	97	98	98
Average award	£	287	293	323	345	362	358

Note: Data include cases decided by review.

**Table 4 Budgeting Loans**

		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Applications received	000s	1,467	1,396	1,339	1,330	1,327	1,680
Decisions	000s	1,610	1,610	1,553	1,501	1,451	1,712
Awards	000s	941	990	986	973	985	4,041
Awards as % of decisions	%	58	61	63	65	68	61
Refusals	000s	588	519	475	494	442	647
Gross expenditure	£m	220	250	284	311	344	396
Recoveries	£m	191	217	250	282	309	373
Net expenditure	£m	29	33	34	29	35	23
Average award	£	234	252	288	319	349	380

Note: Data include cases decided by review.

**Table 5 Crisis Loans**

		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Applications received	000s	1,011	1,111	1,022	1,057	1,135	1294
Decisions	000s	988	1,100	1,021	1,054	1,129	1336
Awards	000s	760	841	774	811	874	941
Awards as % of decisions	%	77	76	76	77	77	70
Refusals	000s	213	242	233	230	247	336
Gross expenditure	£m	49	55	52	54	59	62
Recoveries	£m	41	46	49	51	52	53
Net expenditure	£m	8	9	3	3	7	9
Average award	£	64	65	67	66	67	66

Note: Data include cases decided by review.

**Table 6 Cold Weather Payments**

		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Awards	000s	11	7,252	4,964	55	26	114
Gross expenditure	£m	1	62	42	0.5	0.2	0.97
Net expenditure	£m	1	62	42	0.5	0.2	0.97
Average award	£	7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5

1 1994/95 expenditure less than £0.1m. This is attributed to an exceptionally mild winter.

**Table 7 Winter Fuel Payments**

		1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
Awards	000s	10,000	10,000	10,000
Gross expenditure	£m	200	200	760
Net expenditure	£m	200	200	760

# Attendance Allowance

Introduced 6 December 1971

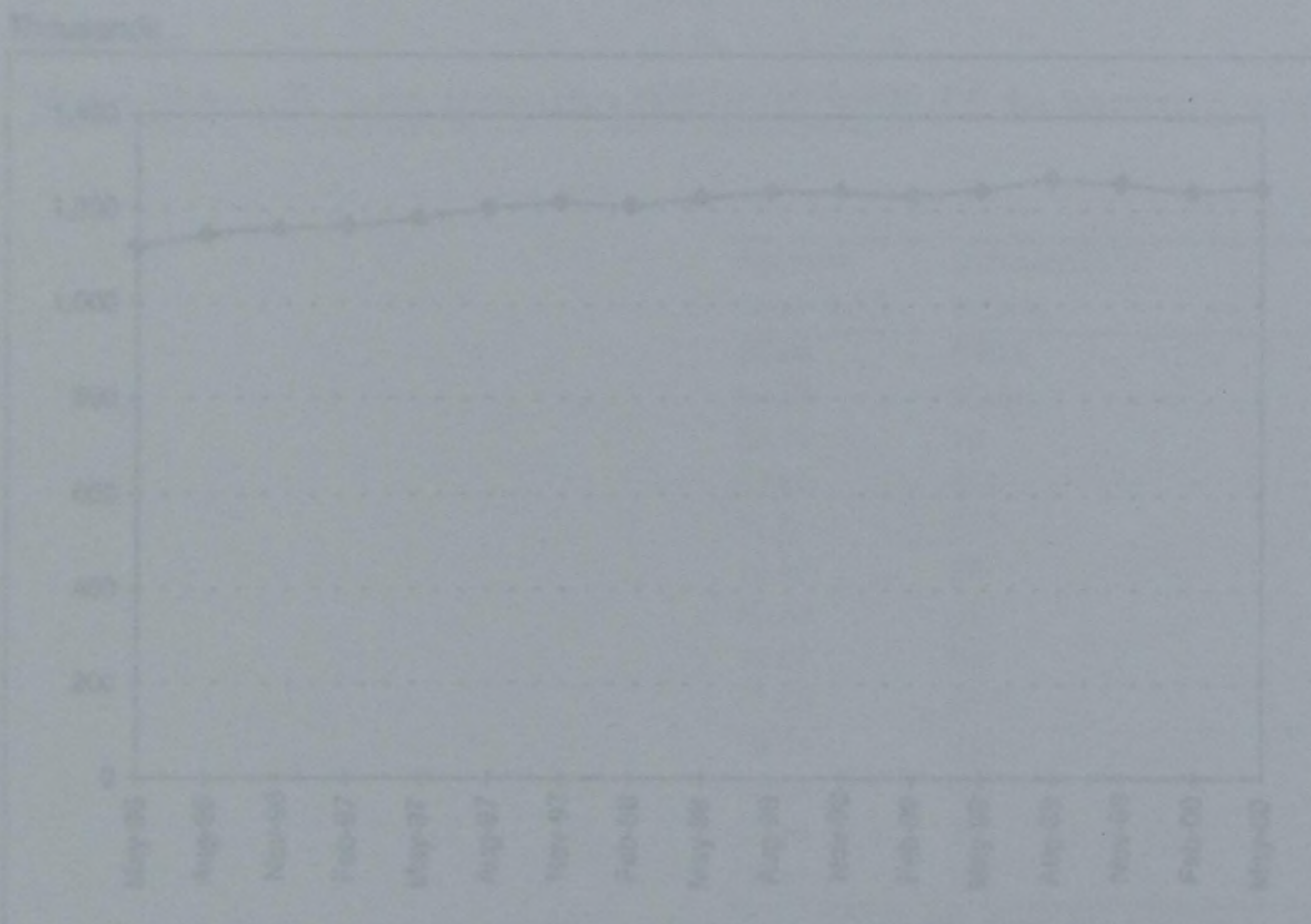
Non-contributory, Not Means tested, Non-taxable

Attendance Allowance (AA) is a benefit for people who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need someone with them to help with personal care. They could need either frequent help coping with their bodily functions or constant care to stop them hurting themselves or others. This could be either during the day or at night.

A claimant who needs help both during the day and at night can get the higher rate of AA. A claimant who needs help either during the day or at night gets the lower rate. From October 1990, people who have a terminal illness, and are therefore not likely to live for more than 6 months, were also invited to claim. Since April 1992, people who were disabled before the age of 65 receive DLA instead of AA.

The statistics for all tables are based on a 5% count.

Month	1st rate	2nd rate	Total
Feb-71	1,211	973	708
May-71	1,226	918	713
Aug-71	1,202	924	717
Nov-71	1,245	928	712
Feb-72	1,232	905	707
May-72	1,244	836	707
Aug-72	1,267	832	719
Nov-72	1,257	850	707
Feb-73	1,242	847	692
May-73	1,250	880	693



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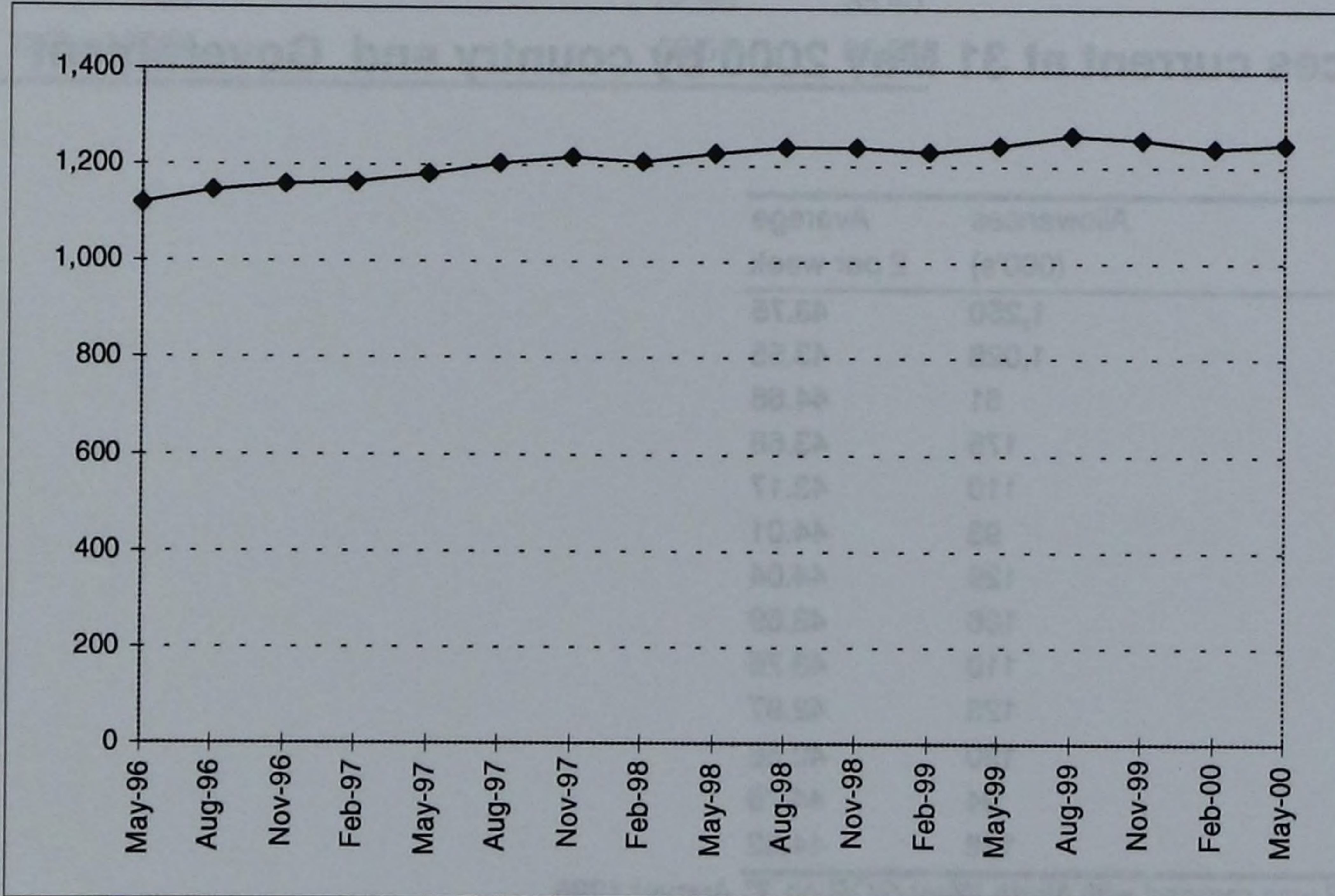
**Table 1 Allowances current by rate: March 1993 to May 2000**

Date	Thousands		
	All rates	Higher	Lower
Mar-93	890	368	522
Mar-94	962	402	560
Mar-95	1,046	430	617
May-96	1,121	461	660
Aug-96	1,149	477	672
Nov-96	1,160	483	677
Feb-97	1,166	486	681
May-97	1,183	496	687
Aug-97	1,203	508	695
Nov-97	1,217	505	712
Feb-98	1,211	503	709
May-98	1,226	513	713
Aug-98	1,242	525	717
Nov-98	1,241	528	713
Feb-99	1,232	525	707
May-99	1,244	536	707
Aug-99	1,267	552	715
Nov-99	1,257	550	707
Feb-00	1,242	547	696
May-00	1,250	560	690

**Attendance Allowance**

Allowances current: May 1996 to May 2000

Thousands



**Table 2 Allowances current at 31 May 2000 by main disabling condition and rate**<sup>1 2</sup>

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	All awards	Higher rate	Lower rate
<b>All conditions</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>690</b>
Arthritis	367	148	219
Muscle/Joint/Bone disease	46	19	28
Blindness	55	14	41
Stroke-related	110	59	51
Mental health causes	128	71	57
Epilepsy	4	2	3
Deafness	3	1	2
Malignant disease	18	10	8
Chest disease	57	26	31
Back ailments	24	9	14
Heart disease	110	45	65
Parkinson's disease	26	15	11
Diabetes mellitus	21	8	13
Renal disorders	3	2	2
Frailty	168	69	99
Multiple sclerosis	4	2	2
Learning difficulties	4	1	2
Other	102	60	42

1 Where more than one disability is present only the main disabling condition is recorded

2 For a small number of cases the main disabling condition is recorded inaccurately

**Table 3 Allowances current at 31 May 2000 by country and Government Office Region**

Country and Government Office Region	Allowances (000's)	Average £ per week
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>43.75</b>
England	1,028	43.55
North East	61	44.68
North West <sup>1</sup>	176	43.68
Yorkshire & Humberside	110	43.17
East Midlands	93	44.01
West Midlands	129	44.04
East	106	43.69
London	110	43.76
South East	123	42.97
South West	120	42.56
Wales	94	44.78
Scotland	128	44.62

1 The old Merseyside GOR was merged with North West GOR on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1998



**Table 4 Allowances current at 31 May 2000 by age and sex**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	Total	Men	Women
<b>All ages</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>894</b>
65-69	36	15	20
70-74	161	61	101
75-79	296	98	198
80-84	300	85	215
85-89	279	65	214
90 & over	178	31	147

**Table 5 Rates of Attendance Allowance**

Date	<i>£ per week</i>	
	Higher rate	Lower rate
6 April 1992	43.35	28.95
10 April 1993	44.90	30.00
11 April 1994	45.70	30.55
10 April 1995	46.70	31.20
8 April 1996	48.50	32.40
7 April 1997	49.50	33.10
8 April 1998	51.30	34.30
12 April 1999	52.95	35.40
12 April 2000	53.55	35.80

Table 2 Allowance for non-eligible 2009/10 at 31 March 2010 by age and sex

Age	Males		Females		Total
	2009	2010	2009	2010	
65-69	10	12	1,250	30	1,292
70-74	101	81	787	181	1,059
75-79	991	66	48	296	1,341
80-84	1,112	25	38	300	1,450
85-89	1,114	29	38	379	1,521
90+ over	143	31	110	178	432
<b>Total</b>					

Table 3 Rates of Attendance Allowance

Year	Lowest rate	Highest rate
1988	£18.00	£15.00
1989	£18.00	£15.00
1990	£18.00	£15.00
1991	£18.00	£15.00
1992	£18.00	£15.00
1993	£18.00	£15.00
1994	£18.00	£15.00
1995	£18.00	£15.00
1996	£18.00	£15.00
1997	£18.00	£15.00
1998	£18.00	£15.00
1999	£18.00	£15.00
2000	£18.00	£15.00
2001	£18.00	£15.00
2002	£18.00	£15.00
2003	£18.00	£15.00
2004	£18.00	£15.00
2005	£18.00	£15.00
2006	£18.00	£15.00
2007	£18.00	£15.00
2008	£18.00	£15.00
2009	£18.00	£15.00
2010	£18.00	£15.00

Table 4 Allowance for non-eligible 2009/10 at 31 March 2010 by country and region

Country/Region	2009	Average
England	1,250	43.75
Scotland	81	44.68
Wales	178	43.56
London	110	43.17
Yorkshire	66	44.01
North East	25	44.04
North West	38	43.88
York	30	43.78
West Midlands	29	42.87
East Midlands	31	42.38
South	31	44.76
South East	31	44.32

Source: HM Revenue and Customs, 2010. All figures are in thousands of pounds.

Table 1 Allowances current by rate: May 1992 to May 2000

# Disability Living Allowance

Introduced 1 April 1992  
 Non-contributory, Not Means tested, Non-taxable

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance in April 1992 for people who became disabled before the age of 65. People already in receipt of either Attendance Allowance or Mobility Allowance before April 1992 were invited to make a 'top up' claim for the other component.

DLA is payable to people who are disabled and who have personal care needs, mobility needs or both. DLA consists of two components:

The care component: for people who need help with personal care;

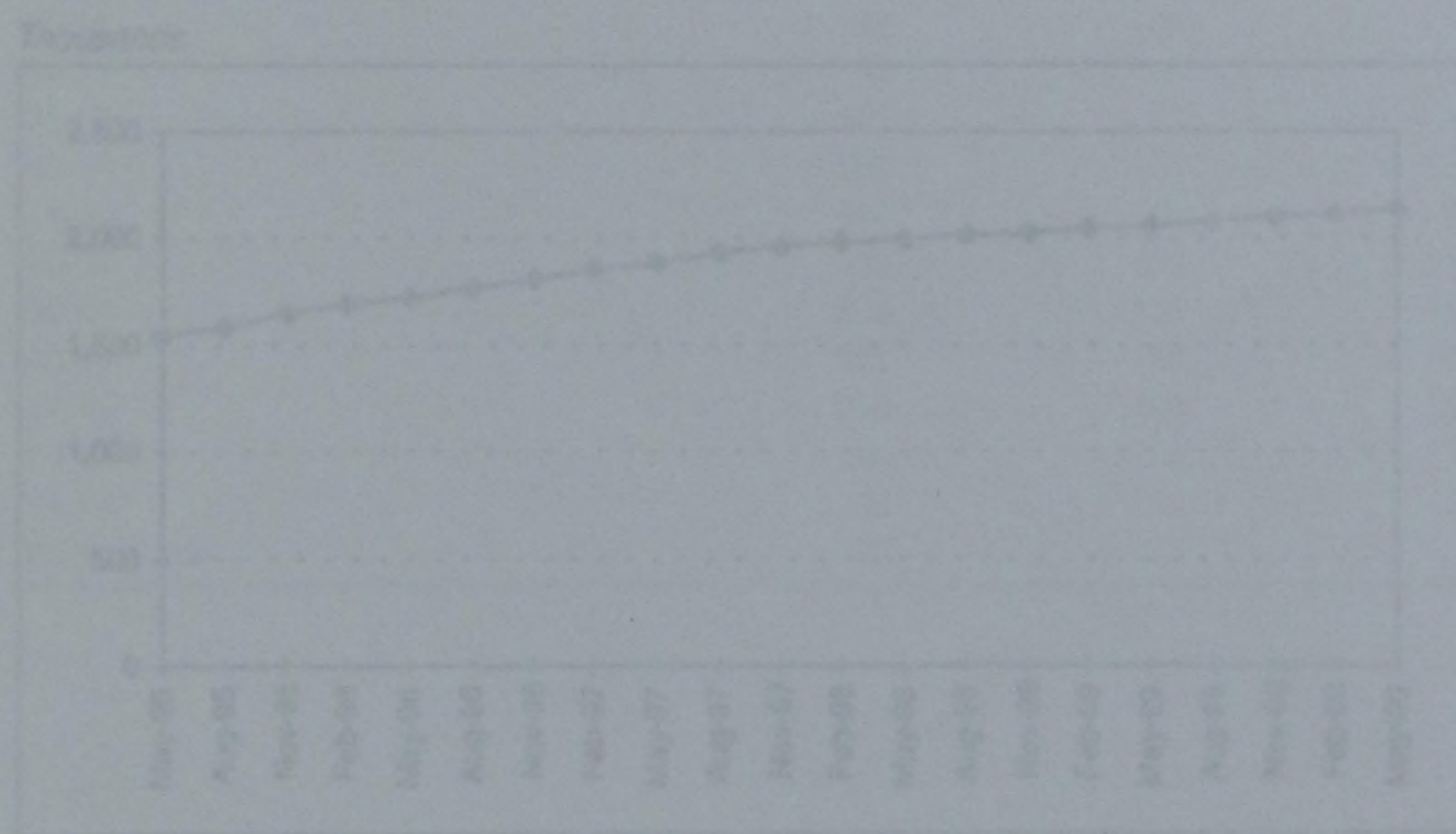
The mobility component: for people who need help with getting around (it is not available for children under five).

The care component is paid at one of three rates and the mobility component at one of two rates. These are shown in Table 5

To qualify for DLA the need for help must have existed for three months (the qualifying period) and be expected to last for at least a further six months (the prospective test). People who are not expected to live longer than six months because of an illness do not have to satisfy either the qualifying period or the prospective test. Once awarded DLA will continue to be paid as long as the conditions of entitlement are met.

The statistics for all tables are based on a 5% count.

Month	Care component	Mobility component	Total
May-92	1,744	812	2,556
Feb-93	1,742	808	2,550
May-93	1,781	812	2,593
Aug-93	1,784	801	2,585
Nov-93	1,788	808	2,596
Feb-94	1,780	802	2,582
May-94	1,730	807	2,537



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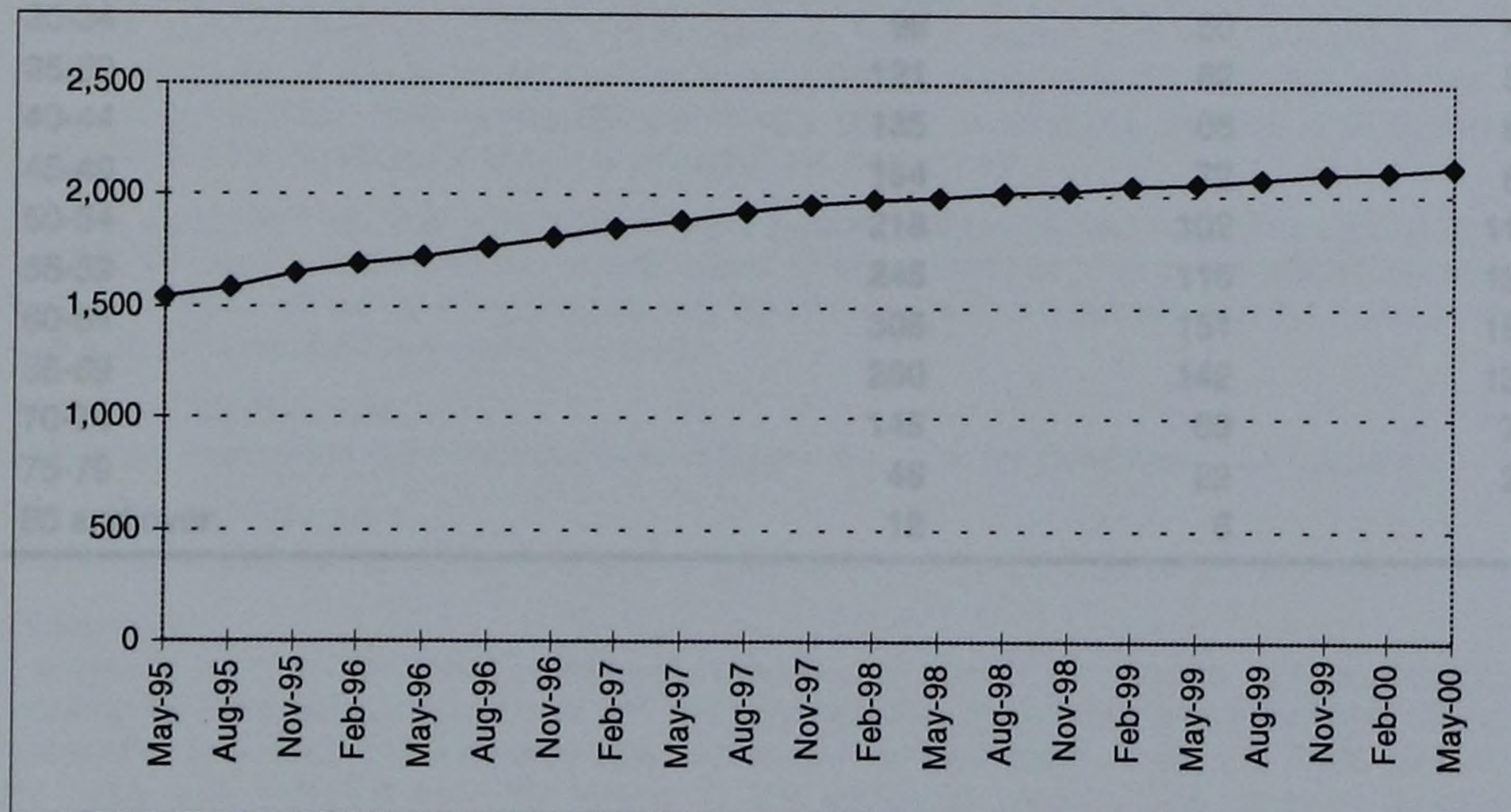
**Table 1 Allowances current by rate: May 1993 to May 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>			
	<b>All Awards</b>	Care component only	Mobility component only	Care and mobility component
May-93	1,201	167	562	472
May-94	1,343	173	567	603
May-95	1,541	187	589	766
Aug-95	1,589	192	594	804
Nov-95	1,644	197	600	848
Feb-96	1,688	202	603	883
May-96	1,729	207	609	913
Aug-96	1,768	212	596	960
Nov-96	1,814	218	601	995
Feb-97	1,853	224	604	1,025
May-97	1,886	228	606	1,052
Aug-97	1,926	236	609	1,081
Nov-97	1,960	243	612	1,105
Feb-98	1,980	248	611	1,121
May-98	1,996	252	610	1,134
Aug-98	2,014	257	613	1,144
Nov-98	2,030	261	608	1,161
Feb-99	2,042	266	605	1,172
May-99	2,061	271	602	1,188
Aug-99	2,084	276	601	1,207
Nov-99	2,098	281	596	1,221
Feb-00	2,110	283	593	1,234
May-00	2,130	287	588	1,256

**Disability Living Allowance**

Allowances current: May 1995 to May 2000

*Thousands*



**Table 2 Allowances current at 31 May 2000 by main disabling condition and component <sup>1 2</sup>**

	<i>Thousands</i>			
	All awards	Care component only	Mobility component only	Care and mobility component
<b>All conditions</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1,256</b>
Arthritis	452	44	155	253
Muscle/bone/joint disease	162	31	49	83
Blindness	54	2	9	44
Stroke related	92	9	13	70
Learning difficulties	214	27	43	143
Other mental health causes	237	40	40	157
Epilepsy	49	7	3	38
Deafness	24	11	2	11
Malignant disease	46	6	4	35
Chest disease	83	5	38	40
Back ailments	186	22	64	99
Heart disease	146	7	79	61
Parkinson's disease	12	1	1	10
Diabetes mellitus	40	15	7	18
Renal disorders	10	2	2	5
AIDS	6	1	-	6
Skin diseases	11	8	1	2
Other	307	49	77	181

*1 Where more than one disability is present only the main disabling condition is recorded*

*2 For a small number of cases the main disabling condition is recorded inaccurately*

**Table 3 Allowances current at 31 May 2000 by country and Government Office Region**

Country and Government Office Region	Allowances (000's)	Average £ per week
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>51.50</b>
England	1,717	51.28
North East	140	49.97
North West	345	51.95
Yorkshire & Humberside	210	51.20
East Midlands	152	51.75
West Midlands	207	51.82
East	144	51.04
London	199	51.85
South East	182	50.24
South West	140	50.52
Wales	176	52.00
Scotland	237	52.75

**Table 4 Allowances current at 31 May 2000 by age and sex**

	<i>Thousands</i>		
	Total	Men	Women
<b>All ages</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,052</b>
0 - 4	38	23	15
5 - 9	83	54	29
10-15	94	59	34
16-19	39	24	16
20-24	48	26	22
25-29	68	35	33
30-34	98	50	47
35-39	121	62	59
40-44	135	66	69
45-49	154	72	82
50-54	218	102	116
55-59	245	116	130
60-64	306	151	154
65-69	280	142	138
70-74	145	69	76
75-79	48	22	26
80 and over	12	5	7

**Table 5 Rates of Disability Living Allowance**

Date	<i>£ per week</i>				
	Care component			Mobility component	
	Higher rate	Middle rate	Lower rate	Higher rate	Lower rate
6 April 1992	43.35	28.95	11.55	30.30	11.55
10 April 1993	44.90	30.00	11.95	31.40	11.95
11 April 1994	45.70	30.55	12.15	31.95	12.15
10 April 1995	46.70	31.20	12.40	32.65	12.40
8 April 1996	48.50	32.40	12.90	33.90	12.90
7 April 1997	49.50	33.10	13.15	34.60	13.15
8 April 1998	51.30	34.30	13.60	35.85	13.60
12 April 1999	52.95	35.40	14.05	37.00	14.05
12 April 2000	53.55	35.80	14.20	37.40	14.20



## Retirement Pension

*Introduced 1 January 1909*

*Contributory, Not means tested, Taxable*

There are two categories of contributory retirement pension and two categories of non-contributory retirement pension.

### Contributory Retirement Pension

The categories of contributory retirement pension are

Category A - dependent on a person's own contributions

Category B - dependent on contributions paid by a spouse.

The two main conditions for payment are that

- the person has reached State pension age (65 for men, 60 for women), and
- the contributions conditions are satisfied.

People who meet the contribution conditions, get a flat-rate basic pension at the standard rate. If the conditions are only partly met, the basic pension is reduced. The minimum basic pension paid is 25% of the standard rate. Since April 1978, a person's contribution record can be protected, if their opportunities to work are limited because of responsibilities at home, such as bringing up a family or looking after a sick or disabled person, (see the section on Home Responsibilities Protection). There are also special arrangements to help widows and widowers qualify for a retirement pension.

Extra money for dependant children can be paid with Category A or B pensions. Extra money can also be added to a Category A pension for a dependent spouse or someone who looks after the children.

A married woman can get a Category A pension on her own insurance, if she meets the conditions. Otherwise she can claim a category B pension on her husband's insurance, when he qualifies for his own pension and she has reached State pension age. She can also claim a Category B pension if her own pension would be less than the rate payable on her husband's insurance.

### *Home Responsibility Protection (HRP)*

Since April 1978 people who cannot work because of caring commitments at home can claim Home Responsibilities Protection. When calculating entitlement to Retirement Pension, the number of years in the person's working life is reduced by the number of complete tax years for which they get HRP. The number of years left over cannot be reduced to less than 20. A woman who has paid reduced rate contributions for any part of a year cannot get HRP for that year.

### *Additional Pension*

This is the earnings-related element of the state retirement pension. It is also known as the State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (SERPS). The amount payable is based on the earnings between the lower and upper earnings limit for National Insurance contributions in tax years from April 1978 up to the final relevant year. The final relevant year is the last complete tax year before a person reaches state pension age. Earnings for the years before the final relevant year are revalued in line with the growth in average earnings.

### *Contracted Out Deduction*

The Additional Pension is reduced when someone has been a member of a contracted out scheme or personal pension scheme used in place of SERPS. Contracted out salary related schemes provide a Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) worth about the same as the Additional Pension payable under the state scheme. The Additional Pension is reduced by the GMP. With contracted out money purchase schemes, and personal pensions, there is no guaranteed minimum but the Additional Pension is reduced in a similar way.

From 6<sup>th</sup> April 1997 the links with SERPS were broken and contracted-out salary-related schemes no longer have to pay a GMP. To remain contracted out, salary-related schemes have to pass a new overall test of scheme quality. Additionally from April there will be no AP top-up for any period of contracted out service, but rights earned before that date will be paid with retirement pension when claimed.

### *Notional Additional Pension*

This is the entitlement to Additional Pension before reduction for Contracted Out Deduction.

### *Net Additional Pension*

This is the entitlement to Additional Pension after reduction for Contracted Out Deduction.

### *Increments*

If a person does not take their retirement pension until after State pension age, or cancels their claim, they can earn increments. They get the increments with their pension they get on their own insurance, either when they do claim or five years after they reach State pension age. The amount of the increment is about 7.5% per year of deferred retirement on the basic rate, including invalidity allowance and additional pension. The minimum deferment is 42 days. A married woman can earn increments whether her pension is based on her own or her husband's insurance or both. Increments on her husband's insurance can only be earned if the couple are both over State pension age. A widow can have increments earned by her husband added to her own.

### *Graduated retirement benefit*

This is paid to those people who paid into the graduated pension scheme which ended on 5 April 1975. It is paid whether or not they are entitled to the basic retirement pension. The entitlement is based on each unit of graduated contributions paid (£7.50 for a man, £9 for a woman). Someone who delays claiming can earn increments in the same way as for other parts of the pension. A widow can get half of any graduated retirement benefit for which her husband had qualified.

### *Invalidity addition*

This is paid to a person who was entitled to invalidity allowance, as an increase of invalidity pension, at any time during 8 weeks before they reach State pension age. The amount they get is the rate of invalidity allowance they were entitled to when they reached State pension age. The rate of invalidity pension is reduced by the notional rate of additional pension.

### *Non Contributory Retirement Pension*

The two categories of non-contributory retirement pension for people who do not meet the contributions conditions are Category C and Category D.

### *Category C pensions*

These are people who were over State pension age on 5 July 1948, and are therefore excluded from the National Insurance scheme. The wife or widow of a man who was over 65 on July 1948 can also get a Category C pension.

### *Category D pensions*

These are awarded to people who reach the age of 80 satisfy certain residence conditions, and failed to qualify for a Category A or B pension, or would receive less than the non-contributory rate.

### *Age addition*

All pensioners over 80 years old get an age addition of 25p a week. This is paid with their retirement pension.

### *Christmas Bonus*

In the first week of December, retirement pensioners, widows and people receiving certain other benefits in the relevant week get a Christmas Bonus. It is currently £10.

### *Frozen and non-frozen rate countries*

People living abroad can get Retirement Pension. However, people who live in countries which the UK has no reciprocal agreement cannot get uprating of pension. People living in 'non-frozen rate countries', which include members of the European Union, get their pensions uprated in the same way as people living in Great Britain.

## **Source**

Statistics are based on a 5% sample from the Pensions Strategy Computer System.



**Table 1 Retirement Pensioners <sup>1</sup> by category of pensioners – September 1993 to March 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>								
	All types	Contributory						Non contributory	
		A	B	ABL	BL	GRB only	AP only	C <sup>2</sup>	D
<b>Men and Women</b>									
Sep-93	<b>10,268.5</b>	6,065.9	1,910.2	682.6	1,429.2	137.5	14.6	..	28.5
Sep-94	<b>10,296.9</b>	6,141.9	1,863.1	720.1	1,398.0	130.4	15.6	..	27.8
Sep-95	<b>10,411.3</b>	6,283.0	1,825.8	760.7	1,374.3	122.0	16.8	..	28.7
Mar-96	<b>10,449.7</b>	6,348.3	1,792.6	816.0	1,330.5	117.9	16.5	..	28.0
Sep-96	<b>10,564.0</b>	6,461.3	1,775.2	847.1	1,324.9	113.3	14.6	* 0.4	27.1
Mar-97	<b>10,596.6</b>	6,522.4	1,740.5	872.0	1,310.0	110.2	14.7	* 0.4	26.5
Sep-97	<b>10,709.3</b>	6,636.1	1,717.2	900.8	1,303.6	109.2	16.0	* 0.4	26.0
Mar-98	<b>10,756.6</b>	6,710.9	1,687.0	923.8	1,289.7	103.6	16.0	* 0.3	25.2
Sep-98	<b>10,834.6</b>	6,806.2	1,658.7	949.8	1,280.1	98.1	16.7	* 0.3	24.8
Mar-99	<b>10,866.6</b>	6,867.4	1,625.0	969.1	1,269.4	94.9	16.5	* 0.3	23.9
Sep-99	<b>10,966.4</b>	6,979.3	1,596.5	997.2	1,262.1	91.2	16.3	* 0.3	23.5
Mar-00	<b>10,990.9</b>	7,043.0	1,559.7	1,018.5	1,239.9	89.1	17.2	* 0.3	23.2
<b>Men</b>									
Sep-93	<b>3,561.0</b>	3,550.2	0.8	-	-	3.2	1.2	..	5.6
Sep-94	<b>3,587.9</b>	3,576.7	0.8	-	-	3.5	1.3	..	5.6
Sep-95	<b>3,659.6</b>	3,647.4	0.8	-	-	3.9	1.5	..	6.0
Mar-96	<b>3,693.9</b>	3,681.6	0.8	-	-	4.3	1.5	..	5.7
Sep-96	<b>3,761.1</b>	3,748.3	0.8	-	-	4.7	1.6	-	5.7
Mar-97	<b>3,791.8</b>	3,778.9	0.8	-	-	4.8	1.8	-	5.6
Sep-97	<b>3,854.0</b>	3,840.7	0.8	-	-	5.1	1.9	-	5.5
Mar-98	<b>3,885.6</b>	3,871.9	0.8	-	-	5.4	1.9	-	5.5
Sep-98	<b>3,935.1</b>	3,921.4	0.8	-	-	5.5	2.1	-	5.3
Mar-99	<b>3,961.1</b>	3,947.3	1.0	-	-	5.5	2.2	-	5.1
Sep-99	<b>4,021.0</b>	4,006.6	1.0	-	-	6.0	2.2	-	5.1
Mar-00	<b>4,044.6</b>	4,030.0	1.2	-	* 0.1	5.9	2.4	-	5.2
<b>Women</b>									
Sep-93	<b>6,707.7</b>	2,515.8	1,909.5	682.6	1,429.2	134.3	13.4	..	22.9
Sep-94	<b>6,709.2</b>	2,565.3	1,862.3	720.1	1,398.0	127.0	14.3	..	22.2
Sep-95	<b>6,751.7</b>	2,635.6	1,825.0	760.7	1,374.3	118.1	15.3	..	22.7
Mar-96	<b>6,756.1</b>	2,666.9	1,791.9	784.9	1,361.5	113.6	15.0	..	22.3
Sep-96	<b>6,802.8</b>	2,713.0	1,774.4	847.1	1,324.9	108.6	13.0	* 0.4	21.4
Mar-97	<b>6,804.8</b>	2,743.5	1,739.7	872.0	1,310.0	105.4	12.9	* 0.4	20.9
Sep-97	<b>6,855.4</b>	2,795.4	1,716.4	900.8	1,303.6	104.2	14.1	* 0.4	20.5
Mar-98	<b>6,871.1</b>	2,839.0	1,686.2	923.8	1,289.7	98.2	14.0	* 0.3	19.8
Sep-98	<b>6,899.6</b>	2,884.8	1,657.8	949.8	1,280.1	92.6	14.6	* 0.3	19.5
Mar-99	<b>6,905.5</b>	2,920.1	1,624.0	969.1	1,269.4	89.4	14.3	* 0.3	18.8
Sep-99	<b>6,945.4</b>	2,972.7	1,595.4	997.2	1,262.1	85.2	14.1	* 0.3	18.4
Mar-00	<b>6,946.3</b>	3,013.1	1,558.5	1,018.5	1,239.9	83.3	14.8	* 0.3	18.0

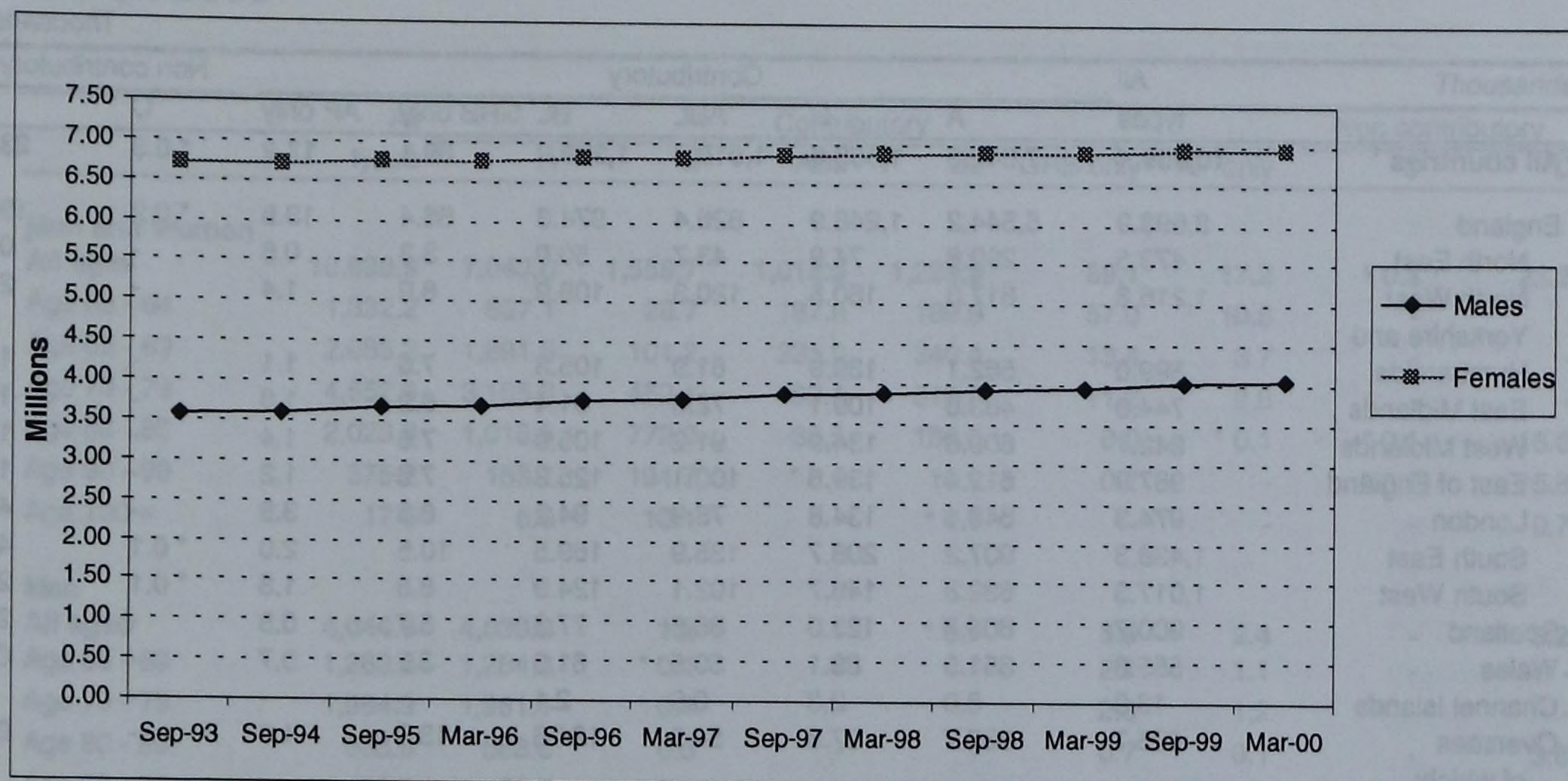
*1 Includes GB and overseas pensioners but excludes the majority of Northern Ireland cases. Those included are incorrectly included within our sample.*

*2 Category C pensioners only tabled separately from September 1996, prior to this they were included with Category D pensioners*

*\* Figures under 500 marked '\*\*' are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should be used only as a guide to the current situation.*

## Retirement Pension

Number of Retirement Pensioners by gender – September 1993 to March 2000



**Table 2 Retirement Pensioners<sup>1</sup> by category of pension and average amount of actual entitlement – September 1995 to March 2000**

	All types	Contributory						Non contributory		£ per week
		A	B	ABL	BL	GRB only	AP only	C <sup>2</sup>	D	
<b>All pensioners</b>										
Sep-95	<b>55.76</b>	62.64	60.84	36.78	33.96	0.68	3.86	..	35.72	
Mar-96	<b>56.00</b>	62.95	60.96	36.81	33.90	0.67	3.91	..	35.75	
Sep-96	<b>58.57</b>	65.94	63.40	38.28	35.12	0.69	2.90	36.78	37.12	
Mar-97	<b>58.81</b>	66.25	63.53	38.35	35.06	0.69	2.86	36.77	37.16	
Sep-97	<b>60.39</b>	68.12	65.03	39.19	35.73	0.69	2.87	37.55	37.93	
Mar-98	<b>60.68</b>	68.45	65.18	39.27	35.68	0.68	2.99	37.54	37.95	
Sep-98	<b>63.26</b>	71.43	67.69	40.72	36.89	0.70	3.05	38.89	39.31	
Mar-99	<b>63.54</b>	71.75	67.93	40.79	36.85	0.70	3.04	38.89	39.32	
Sep-99	<b>65.95</b>	74.43	70.64	42.10	37.96	0.72	3.33	40.13	40.83	
Mar-00	<b>66.34</b>	74.88	70.93	42.21	37.90	0.72	3.32	40.12	40.98	

<sup>1</sup> Figures are based on pensioners' entitlement recorded on PSCS at the date of extraction. The amount of pension actually paid may differ due to adjustments.

Includes GB and overseas pensioners but excludes the majority of Northern Ireland cases. Those included are incorrectly included within our sample.

<sup>2</sup> Category C pensioners only tabled separately from September 1996, prior to this they were included with Category D pensioners.

**Table 3 Retirement Pensioners <sup>1</sup> by category of pension, Government Office Region, Channel Islands and Overseas at March 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>								
	All types	Contributory						Non contributory	
		A	B	ABL	BL	GRB only	AP only	C	D
<b>All countries <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10,989.4</b>	<b>7,042.0</b>	<b>1,559.6</b>	<b>1,018.2</b>	<b>1,239.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>* 0.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>
England	8,693.9	5,544.2	1,248.9	826.4	974.3	66.4	13.8	* 0.2	19.6
North East	473.5	299.8	74.9	43.7	50.9	3.3	0.6	-	* 0.4
North West	1,216.8	817.3	160.5	120.3	106.9	8.0	1.4	-	2.3
Yorkshire and Humberside	899.0	562.1	139.9	81.9	105.3	7.6	1.1	-	1.1
East Midlands	744.0	463.0	109.1	72.3	91.4	6.2	1.0	-	1.0
West Midlands	942.7	600.6	134.9	91.2	105.9	7.6	1.4	-	1.2
East of England	987.9	612.4	139.5	100.1	125.3	7.6	1.2	-	1.9
London	974.3	649.1	134.8	78.9	94.2	8.8	3.8	-	4.6
South East	1,438.3	907.2	208.7	135.9	169.5	10.5	2.0	* 0.1	4.5
South West	1,017.3	632.8	146.7	102.1	124.9	6.8	1.3	* 0.1	2.6
Scotland	900.7	605.7	123.0	85.6	77.8	5.7	0.8	-	2.1
Wales	555.8	351.5	88.1	50.5	61.0	3.2	0.7	-	0.9
Channel Islands	13.3	8.0	2.3	0.9	2.1	-	-	-	-
Overseas	825.7	532.7	97.3	54.9	124.6	13.9	1.9	-	0.6
of which:									
frozen rate	460.1	280.7	58.0	29.5	82.7	7.8	1.1	-	* 0.3

<sup>1</sup> This table excludes a small number of Northern Ireland cases incorrectly included within our sample. Up to and including September 1999, country totals were derived using PSCS country codes. From March 2000, a new methodology has been used which derives country and Government Office Region codes from the claimant's postcode on P.S.C.S. Due to the improved accuracy of this new methodology, there is a slight discontinuity in the country totals between September 1999 and March 2000.

\* Figures under 500 marked "\*" are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should be used only as a guide to the current situation.

**Table 4 Retirement Pensioners <sup>1</sup> by category of pension, age and sex at March 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>								
	All types	Contributory						Non contributory	
		A	B	ABL	BL	GRB only	AP only	C	D
<b>Men and Women</b>									
<b>All ages</b>	<b>10,990.9</b>	<b>7,043.0</b>	<b>1,559.7</b>	<b>1,018.5</b>	<b>1,239.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>* 0.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Age 60 - 64	1,332.2	857.1	28.7	187.8	189.9	57.9	10.8	-	-
Age 65 - 69	2,685.2	1,891.6	101.2	335.0	340.4	13.4	3.7	-	-
Age 70 - 79	4,552.6	3,105.3	452.1	462.1	519.3	11.2	2.6	-	-
Age 80 - 89	2,028.0	1,018.8	772.9	33.5	180.0	6.0	* 0.1	* 0.1	16.6
Age 90 - 99	375.2	163.7	194.7	* 0.1	10.2	0.7	-	* 0.1	5.8
Age 100 +	17.6	6.6	10.1	-	* 0.1	-	-	-	0.7
<b>Men</b>									
<b>All ages</b>	<b>4,044.6</b>	<b>4,030.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	-	<b>* 0.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	-	<b>5.2</b>
Age 65 - 69	1,288.8	1,284.8	* 0.1	-	-	2.7	1.1	-	-
Age 70 - 79	1,984.9	1,981.1	* 0.4	-	-	2.3	1.2	-	-
Age 80 - 89	688.8	683.8	0.6	-	-	0.7	* 0.1	-	3.6
Age 90 - 99	79.5	77.8	* 0.1	-	-	* 0.1	-	-	1.4
Age 100 +	2.6	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 0.1
<b>Women</b>									
<b>All ages</b>	<b>6,946.3</b>	<b>3,013.1</b>	<b>1,558.5</b>	<b>1,018.5</b>	<b>1,239.9</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>* 0.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>
Age 60 - 64	1,332.2	857.1	28.7	187.8	189.9	57.9	10.8	-	-
Age 65 - 69	1,396.5	606.8	101.1	335.0	340.4	10.7	2.6	-	-
Age 70 - 79	2,567.7	1,124.3	451.7	462.1	519.3	8.9	1.4	-	-
Age 80 - 89	1,339.2	335.0	772.4	33.5	180.0	5.2	-	* 0.1	13.0
Age 90 - 99	295.7	85.8	194.5	* 0.1	10.2	0.6	-	* 0.1	4.4
Age 100 +	14.9	4.1	10.1	-	* 0.1	-	-	-	0.6

\* Figures under 500 marked "\*" are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should be used only as a guide to the current situation.

Table 5 Rates of Contributory Retirement Pension

	<i>£ per week</i>						
	Man or woman on own insurance		Married woman on Husband's insurance or adult		Increase for dependant children		Graduated Retirement Benefit per 100 units
	Under 80	80 and over	Under 80	80 and over	First Child	Each other child	
23-November-1981	29.60	29.85	17.75	18.00	7.70	7.70	3.86
22-November-1982	32.85	33.10	19.70	19.95	7.95	7.95	4.28
21-November-1983	34.05	34.30	20.45	20.70	7.60	7.60	4.44
26-November-1984	35.80	36.05	21.50	21.75	7.65	7.65	4.67
25-November-1985	38.30	38.55	23.00	23.25	8.05	8.05	5.00
28-July-1986	38.70	38.95	23.25	23.50	8.05	8.05	5.06
06-April-1987	39.50	39.75	23.75	24.00	8.05	8.05	5.17
01-April-1988	41.15	41.40	24.75	25.00	8.40	8.40	5.39
10-April-1989	43.60	43.85	26.20	26.45	8.95	8.95	5.71
09-April-1990	46.90	47.15	28.20	28.45	9.65	9.65	6.14
08-April-1991	52.00	52.25	31.25	31.50	9.70	10.70	6.81
06-April-1992	54.15	54.40	32.55	32.80	9.75	10.85	7.09
12-April-1993	56.10	56.35	33.70	33.95	9.80	10.95	7.35
11-April-1994	57.60	57.85	34.50	34.75	9.80	11.00	7.48
10-April-1995	58.85	59.10	35.25	35.50	9.85	11.05	7.64
08-April-1996	61.15	61.40	36.60	36.85	9.90	11.15	7.94
07-April-1997	62.45	62.70	37.35	37.60	9.90	11.20	8.11
06-April-1998	64.70	64.95	38.70	38.95	9.90	11.30	8.40
06-April-1999	66.75	67.00	39.95	40.20	9.90	11.35	8.67
10-April-2000	67.50	67.75	40.40	40.65	9.85	11.35	8.77



**Table 6 Rates of Non Contributory Retirement Pension**

	<i>£ per week</i>			
	Man or woman (excluding married woman)		Married woman	
	Under 80	80 and over	Under 80	80 and over
23-November-1981	17.75	18.00	10.65	10.90
22-November-1982	19.70	19.95	11.80	12.05
21-November-1983	20.45	20.70	12.25	12.50
26-November-1984	21.50	21.75	12.85	13.10
25-November-1985	23.00	23.25	13.75	14.00
28-July-1986	23.25	23.50	13.90	14.15
06-April-1987	23.75	24.00	14.20	14.45
01-April-1988	24.75	25.00	14.80	15.05
10-April-1989	26.20	26.45	15.65	15.90
09-April-1990	28.20	28.45	16.85	17.10
08-April-1991	31.25	31.50	18.70	18.95
06-April-1992	32.55	32.80	19.45	19.70
12-April-1993	33.70	33.95	20.15	20.40
11-April-1994	34.50	34.75	20.65	20.90
10-April-1995	35.25	35.50	21.10	21.35
08-April-1996	36.60	36.85	21.90	22.15
07-April-1997	37.35	37.60	22.35	22.60
06-April-1998	38.70	38.95	23.15	23.40
06-April-1999	39.95	40.20	23.90	24.15
10-April-2000	40.40	40.65	24.15	24.40

Table 6 Factors of Non-Confidentiality-Resistant Functions

Year	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
1990-1991	0.15	0.20	0.10	0.18	0.12
1991-1992	0.18	0.22	0.12	0.20	0.15
1992-1993	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.22	0.18
1993-1994	0.22	0.28	0.18	0.25	0.20
1994-1995	0.25	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.22
1995-1996	0.28	0.32	0.22	0.30	0.25
1996-1997	0.30	0.35	0.25	0.32	0.28
1997-1998	0.32	0.38	0.28	0.35	0.30
1998-1999	0.35	0.40	0.30	0.38	0.32
1999-2000	0.38	0.42	0.32	0.40	0.35
2000-2001	0.40	0.45	0.35	0.42	0.38
2001-2002	0.42	0.48	0.38	0.45	0.40
2002-2003	0.45	0.50	0.40	0.48	0.42
2003-2004	0.48	0.52	0.42	0.50	0.45
2004-2005	0.50	0.55	0.45	0.52	0.48
2005-2006	0.52	0.58	0.48	0.55	0.50
2006-2007	0.55	0.60	0.50	0.58	0.52
2007-2008	0.58	0.62	0.52	0.60	0.55
2008-2009	0.60	0.65	0.55	0.62	0.58
2009-2010	0.62	0.68	0.58	0.65	0.60
2010-2011	0.65	0.70	0.60	0.68	0.62
2011-2012	0.68	0.72	0.62	0.70	0.65
2012-2013	0.70	0.75	0.65	0.72	0.68
2013-2014	0.72	0.78	0.68	0.75	0.70
2014-2015	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.78	0.72
2015-2016	0.78	0.82	0.72	0.80	0.75
2016-2017	0.80	0.85	0.75	0.82	0.78
2017-2018	0.82	0.88	0.78	0.85	0.80
2018-2019	0.85	0.90	0.80	0.88	0.82
2019-2020	0.88	0.92	0.82	0.90	0.85
2020-2021	0.90	0.95	0.85	0.92	0.88
2021-2022	0.92	0.98	0.88	0.95	0.90
2022-2023	0.95	1.00	0.90	0.98	0.92
2023-2024	0.98	1.00	0.92	1.00	0.95
2024-2025	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.98

## Invalid Care Allowance

Introduced 5 July 1976

Non-contributory, Not Means tested, Taxable

Invalid Care Allowance (ICA) is a non-contributory benefit for men and women:

- ◆ who look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours a week
- ◆ who are eligible before their 65th birthday
- ◆ who are not gainfully employed (i.e. not earning more than £50 per week after certain deductions) and
- ◆ who are not in full-time education

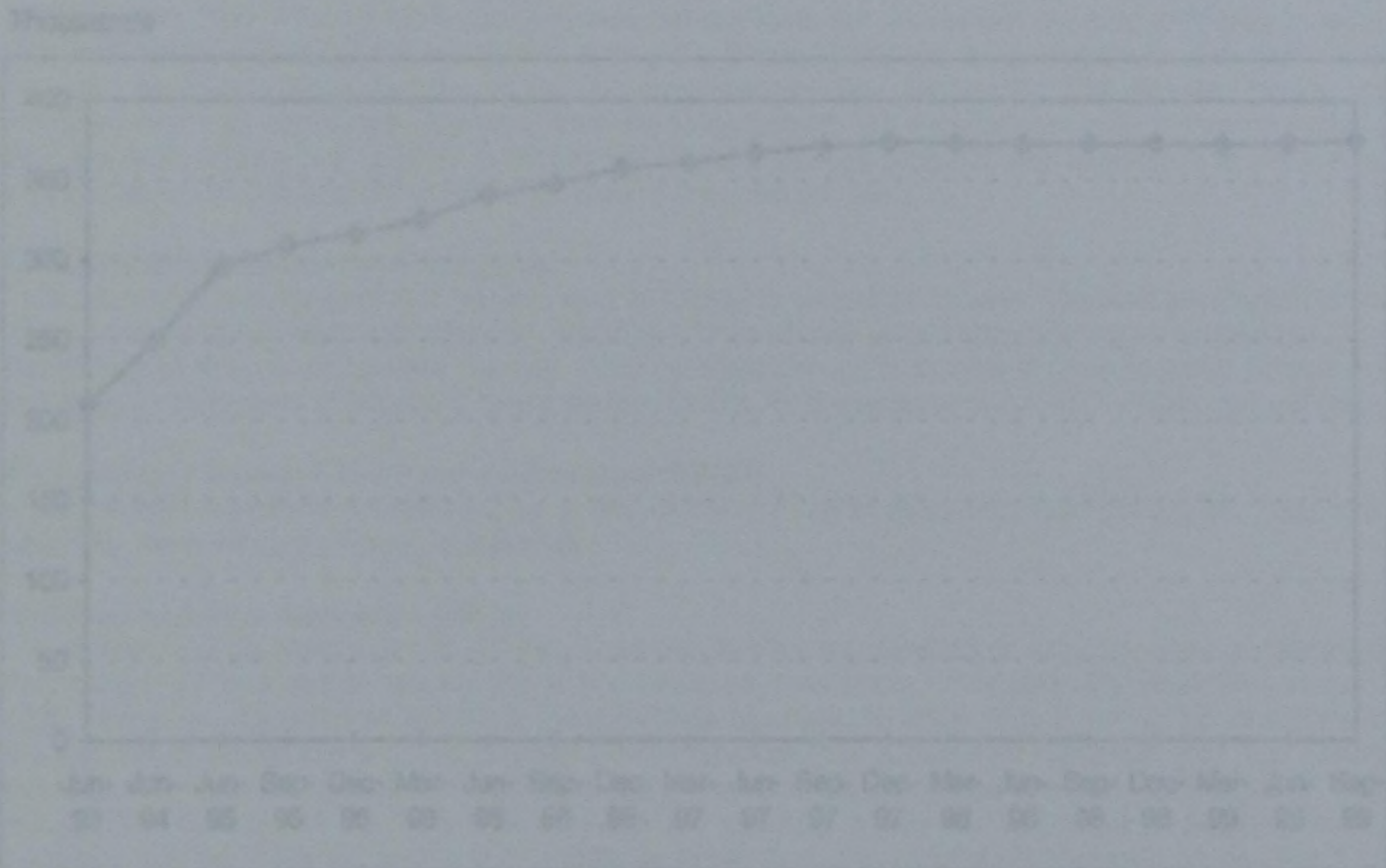
The severely disabled person must be getting either

- ◆ the higher or middle rate of DLA care component, or
- ◆ AA, or
- ◆ a Constant Attendance Allowance at the maximum rate under the War Pensions or Industrial Injuries Scheme.

Someone who gets ICA can have extra money added on for their dependants.

The statistics for all tables are based on a 100% count.

Month	Men	Women	Total
Jan-87	274	24	298
Apr-87	271	24	295
Jul-87	270	24	294
Oct-87	270	24	294
Jan-88	274	24	298
Apr-88	275	25	300



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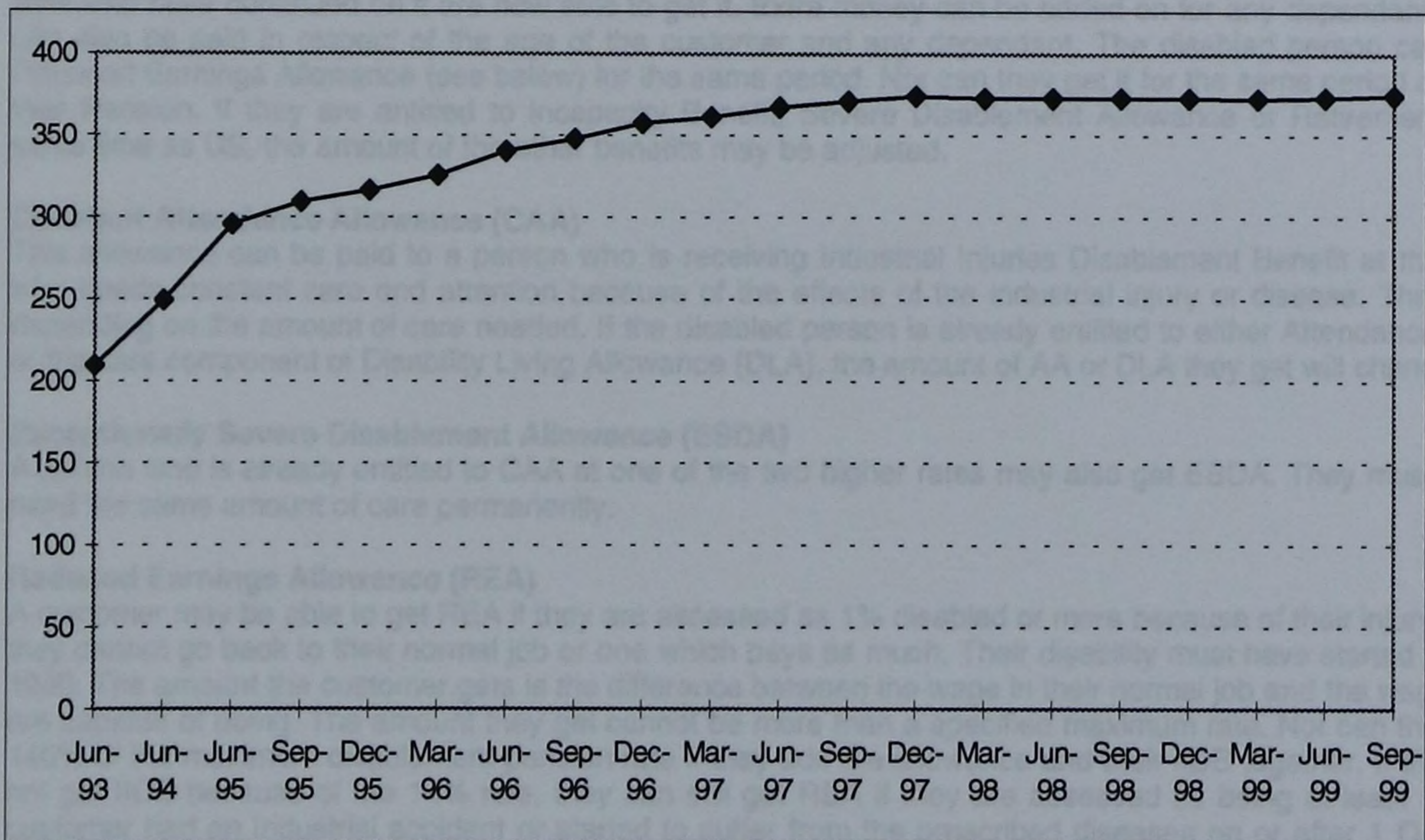
**Table 1 Allowances current by sex: June 1993 to September 1999**

Date	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Jun-93	209	44	165
Jun-94	249	55	194
Jun-95	296	69	226
Sep-95	309	73	237
Dec-95	316	74	242
Mar-96	326	77	248
Jun-96	340	81	259
Sep-96	348	83	265
Dec-96	357	87	270
Mar-97	361	90	272
Jun-97	367	92	276
Sep-97	371	93	278
Dec-97	374	94	280
Mar-98	373	94	279
Jun-98	373	94	279
Sep-98	373	94	279
Dec-98	373	94	279
Mar-99	373	94	279
Jun-99	374	94	279
Sep-99	375	95	280

**Invalid Care Allowance**

Allowances current: June 1993 to September 1999

Thousands

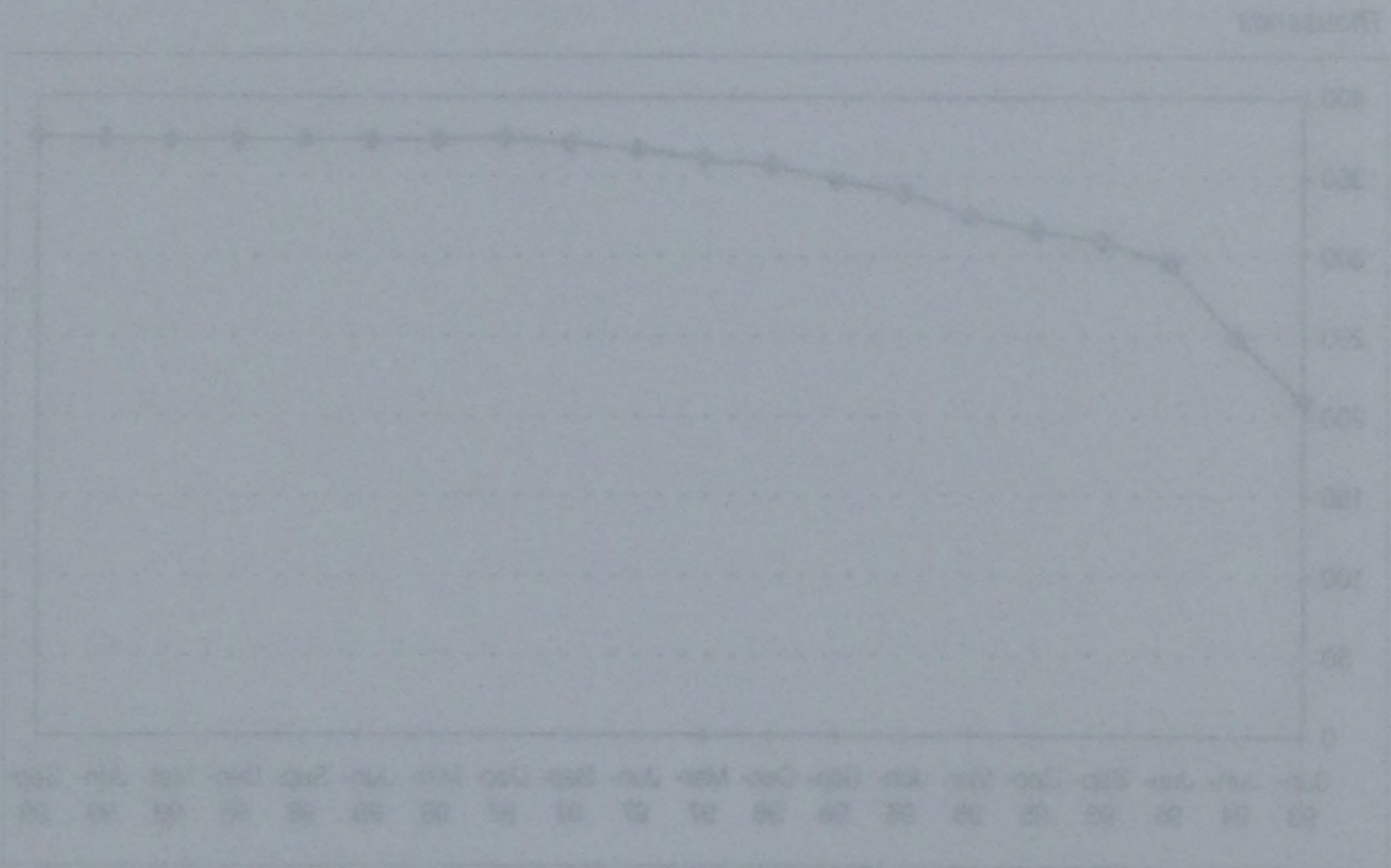


**Table 2 Rates of Invalid Care Allowance**

*£ per week*

	Rate for dependants			
	Standard	Adult	First child	Other children
12 April 1993	33.70	20.15	9.80	9.80
11 April 1994	34.50	20.65	9.80	11.00
10 April 1985	35.25	21.10	9.85	11.05
8 April 1996	36.60	21.90	9.90	11.15
7 April 1997	37.35	22.35	9.90	11.20
6 April 1998	38.70	23.15	9.90	11.30
12 April 1999	39.95	23.90	9.90	11.35

Table 3: Invalid Care Allowance (ICAA) - Total Expenditure (Millions of £)



## Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit

*Introduced 5 July 1948*

*Non-contributory, not means tested, non-taxable*

### **Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB)**

People who are disabled because of an industrial accident or prescribed industrial disease may be able to get Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit.

The customer cannot normally get IIDB until 90 days (excluding Sundays) after the date of the accident or the date they started to suffer from the prescribed disease.

To get the basic benefit the customer needs a medical assessment of the degree of their disability caused by the injury or disease. This is expressed as a percentage. A customer who claimed IIDB before 1 October 1986 and was assessed as being between 1% and 19% disabled normally got a lump sum gratuity. How much they got depended on the degree of their disability and the period of assessment. Since 1 October 1986 any claim resulting in an assessment of less than 14% disabled does not normally attract benefit, unless the disability is caused by pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, or diffuse mesothelioma. If a customer claims benefit for more than one industrial accident or disease the assessments may be added together and benefit awarded on the total.

If a customer is assessed as being 14% disabled or more, they will be paid a weekly disablement pension. How much they get depends on the percentage of their disability. If they are assessed as being 14% to 19% disabled, they are paid at the 20% rate. If they are assessed as over 20% disabled their assessments are rounded up or down to the nearest 10%. For example 34% would be rounded down to 30%, and 35% would be rounded up to 40%. Benefit can only be paid in respect of occupational deafness if the assessment is 20% or more.

The customer's occupation or any loss of earnings are not taken into account in the assessment of their disability, but they may get allowances added to their basic benefit (table 6). If the customer is entitled to other Social Security benefits, these will be paid as well as IIDB.

### **Unemployability Supplement (US)**

US could be awarded to a disabled person who could not work because of their disability, and was unlikely ever to work again, before 1987. From 8 April 1987 US was not available for new customers and only people receiving it before this date who have continued on it are now able to get it. Extra money can be added on for any dependants. Age increases can also be paid in respect of the age of the customer and any dependant. The disabled person cannot get US and Reduced Earnings Allowance (see below) for the same period. Nor can they get it for the same period as US paid with a War Pension. If they are entitled to Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance or Retirement Pension at the same time as US, the amount of the other benefits may be adjusted.

### **Constant Attendance Allowance (CAA)**

This allowance can be paid to a person who is receiving Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit at the 100% rate and who needs constant care and attention because of the effects of the industrial injury or disease. There are four rates depending on the amount of care needed. If the disabled person is already entitled to either Attendance Allowance (AA) or the care component of Disability Living Allowance (DLA), the amount of AA or DLA they get will change.

### **Exceptionally Severe Disablement Allowance (ESDA)**

A person who is already entitled to CAA at one of the two higher rates may also get ESDA. They must also be likely to need the same amount of care permanently.

### **Reduced Earnings Allowance (REA)**

A customer may be able to get REA if they are assessed as 1% disabled or more because of their injury or disease, and they cannot go back to their normal job or one which pays as much. Their disability must have started before 1 October 1990. The amount the customer gets is the difference between the wage in their normal job and the wage of any job they are capable of doing. The amount they get cannot be more than a specified maximum rate. Nor can they get more than 140% of the maximum disablement pension rate if they add the allowance and their IIDB together. If the customer does not get IIDB because of the 14% rule, they can still get REA if they are assessed as being at least 1% disabled. If a customer had an industrial accident or started to suffer from the prescribed diseases on or after 1 October 1990 they cannot get REA. REA is not available in respect of diseases prescribed, or any extension made to the prescription of an existing disease, on or after 10 October 1994.

**Retirement Allowance (RA)**

Customers who get REA of £2 a week or more, and who are not in regular employment when they reach State Pension Age, will get RA instead of REA. They get RA at 25% of their rate of REA, subject to the specified maximum rate of RA. Customers who get less than £2 a week REA, and who are not in regular employment when they reach State Pension Age do not get RA, and can no longer get REA.

Medical Services Centres (Respiratory Diseases) are staffed by doctors who are specialists in respiratory diseases caused by work. If a person claims benefit for one of the respiratory diseases covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme, they are normally sent for a chest X-ray and a clinical examination by one or two specially qualified doctors. If they are of the opinion that a person is suffering from one of the prescribed diseases, they go on to advise on the degree of disablement. They compare the condition of the person with the condition of a normal healthy person of the same age and sex.

If a person claims benefit for pneumoconiosis, they are sent for a chest X-ray, which is looked at by a doctor at the centre. If the X-ray, together with any other evidence, suggests that they have pneumoconiosis, then they are sent for a clinical examination. A person who has been exposed to asbestos dust or slate dust is always examined.

If the specially qualified doctors are of the opinion that a person is suffering from pneumoconiosis, they go on to advise on the degree of disability. Their advice on assessment takes account of all the disabilities which result directly from pneumoconiosis. They will take into account any other condition (for example chronic bronchitis or emphysema) which makes the pneumoconiosis more disabling, even if it is not caused by the pneumoconiosis. They can recommend an increase in the assessment to take account of this. There are special rules applied to people whose disablement from pneumoconiosis is assessed at 50% or more and who also have emphysema and chronic bronchitis. There are also different rules for people with tuberculosis.

If a person claims benefit for chronic bronchitis or emphysema, they have a test of lung function. If the test meets the criteria, they have a clinical examination. Before 9/4/97 there was also an X-ray test for this disease.

The assessment of a person's disablement from one of the respiratory diseases may be for a limited period. Towards the end of the period the specially qualified doctors will examine the person again and can change the assessment of the disablement.

**Source**

Statistics are based on a 10% sample consisting of disablement beneficiaries whose National Insurance number ends in the digit 4.

Table 4 is based on 100% sample.

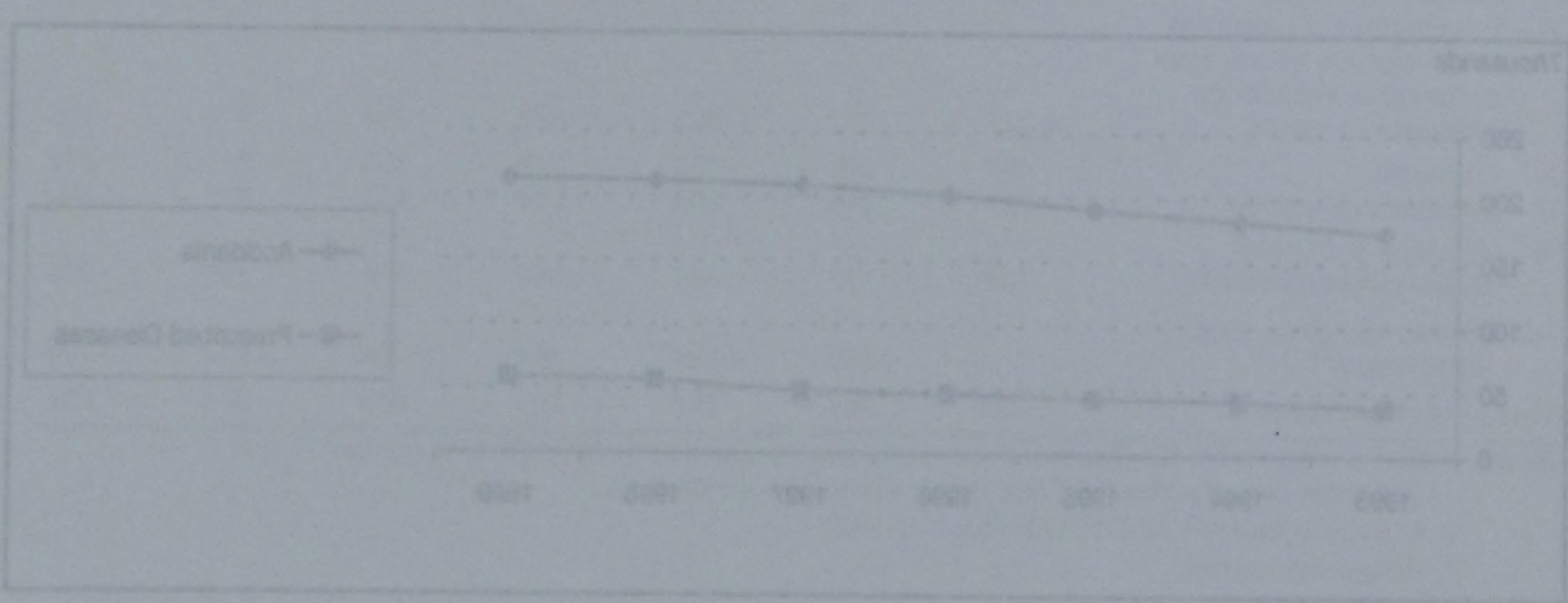


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Statistical year ending first Monday in April	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Professional</b>									
All types	17	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Provisional	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Final	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Occupational diseases</b>									
All types	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Provisional	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
Final	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Other prescribed diseases</b>									
All types	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
Provisional	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
Final	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>

Note: 1. Includes late awards, except 1997 and 1998.  
 2. Provisional.  
 Includes pensions in lieu of gratuity.  
 Statistical year ending first Monday in April.



**Table 1 Pensions current at end of statistical year 1993 to 1999<sup>2</sup>: by type**

	<i>Thousands</i>						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>All assessments<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>212</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>Accidents</b>							
All types <sup>1</sup>	174	182	191	202	209	212	213
Provisional	27	31	38	42	43	40	38
Final	144	149	154	157	167	172	175
<b>Pneumoconiosis</b>							
All types <sup>1</sup>	14	14	13	12	12	11	11
Provisional	11	10	10	9	8	7	6
Final	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
<b>Occupational deafness</b>							
All types <sup>1</sup>	14	14	14	15	15	15	14
Provisional	7	6	5	6	5	5	4
Final	8	8	9	9	10	10	10
<b>Other prescribed diseases</b>							
All types <sup>1</sup>	10	15	17	20	22	31	34
Provisional	4	5	6	6	7	7	7
Final	6	10	11	12	15	25	27

Notes: Statistical year starting first Monday in April.  
 Includes pensions in lieu of gratuities.  
 1 Includes late awards, except 1997 and 1998.  
 2 Provisional.

**Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit**

Pensions current at end of statistical year 1993 to 1999

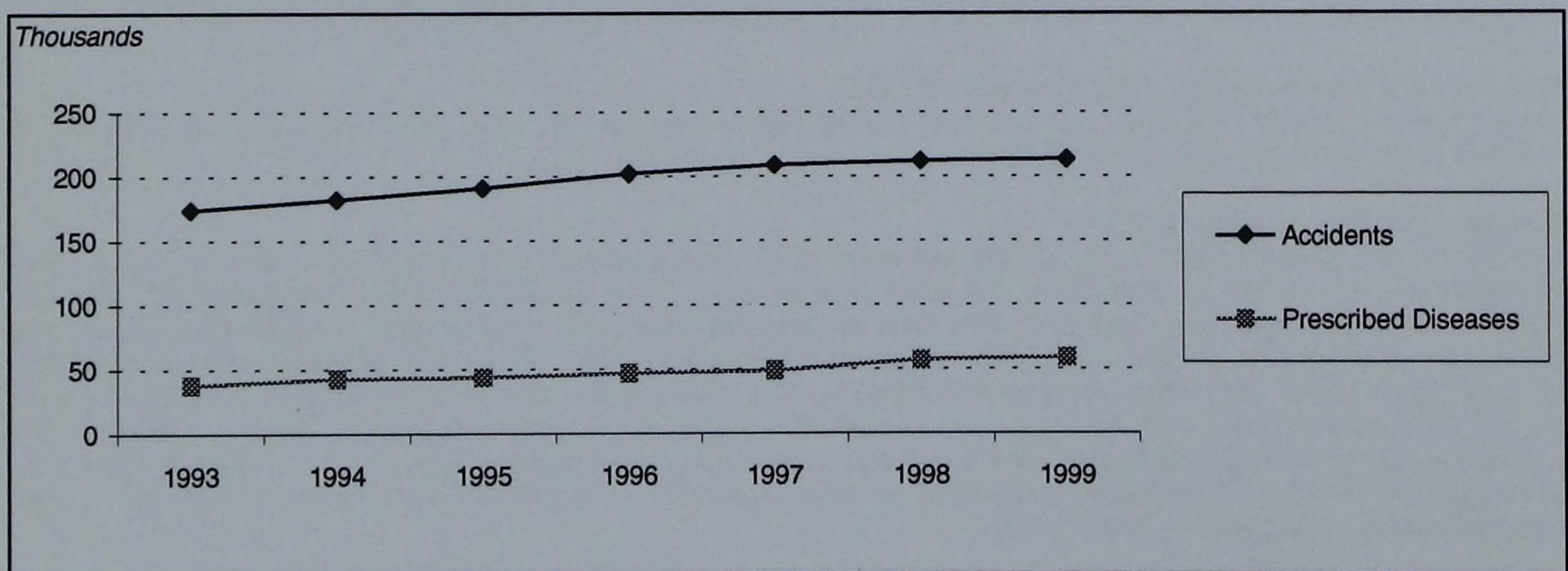


Table 2 Pensions current at 3 April 1999<sup>1</sup>: by type

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales	Thousands Overseas
<b>All assessments</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>
Accidents					
All types	213	177	19	13	4
Provisional	38	33	3	2	-
Final	175	145	16	11	3
Pneumoconiosis					
All types	11	8	1	3	-
Provisional	6	4	1	2	-
Final	5	4	-	1	-
Occupational deafness					
All types	14	11	2	1	-
Provisional	4	3	1	-	-
Final	10	8	2	1	-
Other prescribed diseases					
All types	34	24	5	4	-
Provisional	7	5	1	1	-
Final	27	19	4	4	-

Note: 1 Provisional (Includes pensions in lieu of gratuities).

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All prescribed diseases	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582
All types	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
Provisional	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Final	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
Occupational deafness	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Pneumoconiosis	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Other prescribed diseases	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34

1. Year ending March 31. December for respiratory diseases up to 1997. (Due to change in data collection January 1998 for respiratory diseases not included.)  
 2. All include other respiratory diseases.  
 3. All include other respiratory diseases.  
 4. Includes other respiratory diseases.

**Table 3 Pensions current at 3 April 1999: by percentage assessment**

	<i>Thousands</i>									
	Percentage assessment									
	All assess- ments	1-10 <sup>2</sup>	11-19 <sup>3</sup>	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-84	85-100
<b>All causes<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>272</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
Accidents	213	4	59	60	47	20	9	6	5	4
Pneumoconiosis	11	3	1	2	2	1	1	-	1	1
Occupational deafness	14	-	-	3	4	3	2	1	1	1
Other prescribed diseases	34	1	9	5	5	3	3	2	3	2

Notes: 1 Provisional (includes pensions in lieu of gratuities)

2 Paid at 10 per cent rate.

3 Paid at 20 per cent rate.

**Table 4 Prescribed diseases-first diagnosed in the statistical year<sup>1</sup> (listed if among the most common in any of the years shown)**

	<i>Number</i>						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>All Prescribed Diseases</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>7,534</b>	<b>9,609</b>	<b>11,089</b>	<b>9,965</b>
A6 Beat knee	264	193	179	147	197	127	77
A8 Synovial inflammation	725	938	840	637	626	559	393
A10 Occupational deafness	951	909	818	819	377	319	260
A11 Vibration white finger	1,662	1,358	1,563	2,016	4,251	3,389	2,984
A12 Carpal tunnel syndrome <sup>2</sup>	.	133	311	235	336	382	465
D1 Pneumoconiosis <sup>3</sup>	765	853	1,006	860	841	590	966
D3 Diffuse mesothelioma <sup>3</sup>	551	608	583	683	642	523	605
D4 Inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory passages or mouth	177	663	565	523	759	315	168
D5 Dermatitis	427	392	409	346	353	314	249
D7 Occupational asthma <sup>3</sup>	553	510	506	514	410	265	222
D9 Unilateral or bilateral diffuse pleural thickening <sup>3</sup>	160	172	196	186	168	183	233
D12 Chronic bronchitis and/or Emphysema <sup>2,3</sup>	.	1,560	2,594	264	269	3,809	3,106
Other prescribed diseases <sup>4</sup>	256	389	328	304	380	314	237

Notes: 1 Year ending March but December for respiratory diseases up to 1997. (Due to change in data collection January-March 97 respiratory diseases not included).

2 A12 introduced 9/4/93, D12 introduced 13/9/93.

3 Respiratory disease.

4 Includes other respiratory diseases.

**Table 5 Reduced Earnings Allowances/Retirement Allowances current at end of statistical year**

	<i>Thousands</i>						
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>
<b>All REA/RA allowances<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>156</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>of which:</b>							
<b>Paid with pensions<sup>3</sup></b>							
All causes	72	71	72	69	71	69	66
Accidents	62	61	61	60	61	59	57
Prescribed diseases	10	10	11	10	11	10	10
<b>Not paid with pensions<sup>4</sup></b>							
All causes	82	80	82	81	84	84	86

Notes: From 1 October 1986 Reduced Earnings Allowance replaced Special Hardship Allowance. Statistical year starting first Monday in April.

1 Provisional.

2 Includes late awards, except 1996/97 and 1997/98.

3 Including pensions in lieu of gratuities.

4 Paid following gratuities and from 1986/87 Reduced Earnings Allowance only

**Table 6 Rates of Industrial Injuries Disablement Pension for people aged 18 and over**

£ per week

	Percentage degree of disablement									
	100%	90%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%
25 November 1981	48.30	43.47	38.64	33.81	28.98	24.15	19.32	14.49	9.66	4.83
24 November 1982	53.60	48.24	42.88	37.52	32.16	26.80	21.44	16.08	10.72	5.36
23 November 1983	55.60	50.04	44.48	38.92	33.36	27.80	22.24	16.68	11.12	5.56
28 November 1984	58.40	52.56	46.72	40.88	35.04	29.20	23.36	17.52	11.68	5.84
27 November 1985	62.50	56.25	50.00	43.75	37.50	31.25	25.00	18.75	12.50	6.25
30 July 1986	63.20	56.88	50.56	44.24	37.92	31.60	25.28	18.96	12.64	6.32
8 April 1987	64.50	58.05	51.60	45.15	38.70	32.25	25.80	19.35	12.90	6.45
13 April 1988	67.20	60.48	53.76	47.04	40.32	33.60	26.88	20.16	13.44	6.72
12 April 1989	71.20	64.08	56.96	49.84	42.72	35.60	28.48	21.36	14.24	7.12
11 April 1990	76.60	68.94	61.28	53.62	45.96	38.30	30.64	22.98	15.32	7.66
10 April 1991	84.90	76.41	67.92	59.43	50.94	42.45	33.96	25.47	16.98	8.49
8 April 1992	88.40	79.56	70.72	61.88	53.04	44.20	35.36	26.52	17.68	8.84
14 April 1993	91.60	82.44	73.28	64.12	54.96	45.80	36.64	27.48	18.32	9.16
13 April 1994	93.20	83.88	74.56	65.24	55.92	46.60	37.28	27.96	18.64	9.32
12 April 1995	95.30	85.77	76.24	66.71	57.18	47.65	38.12	28.59	19.06	9.53
10 April 1996	99.00	89.10	79.20	69.30	59.40	49.50	39.60	29.70	19.80	9.90
7 April 1997	101.10	90.99	80.88	70.77	60.66	50.55	40.44	30.33	20.22	10.11
6 April 1998	104.70	94.23	83.76	73.29	62.82	52.35	41.88	31.41	20.94	10.47
12 April 1999	108.10	97.29	86.48	75.67	64.86	54.05	43.24	32.43	21.62	10.81
10 April 2000	109.30	98.37	87.44	76.51	65.58	54.65	43.72	32.79	21.86	10.93

Notes: *Reduced Earnings Allowance when payable at the maximum rate is paid at the 40% rate for Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit.*  
*Retirement Allowance when payable at the maximum rate is paid at the 10% rate for Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit.*  
*From 1 October 1986 Reduced Earnings Allowance replaced Special Hardship Allowance.*  
*Statistical year starting first Monday in April.*

## Industrial Death Benefit

Introduced 5 July 1948

Non-contributory, Not means tested, Taxable

Industrial Death Benefit was paid after a person died from either an industrial accident or disease. Before 11 April 1988 it could be paid as a pension, allowance or lump sum. Parents, certain dependent relatives and a woman looking after children of the deceased could qualify for the benefit.

Only a certain amount of benefit could be paid for any one death. A widow would receive a pension. For the first 26 weeks she would get a higher rate, then the permanent rate of pension depending on her age and circumstances. Some widowers would also get a weekly pension. Allowances would be paid for each qualifying child of the deceased.

Industrial Death Benefit cannot be paid for deaths which happened on or after 11 April 1988. The widow gets National Insurance Widow's Benefit, instead of Industrial Death Benefit.

### Source

Statistics are based on a 100% count.

Table 2 Rates of Industrial Death Benefit

	Widow's pension			Child's allowance			
				Higher rate		Lower rate	
	Higher initial rate	Higher permanent rate	Lower permanent rate	First	Each other	First	Each other
25 November 1948	41.40	29.15	9.25	7.70	7.70	0.80	0.80
24 November 1952	43.25	33.40	9.80	7.95	7.95	0.30	0.30
23 November 1956	47.05	34.80	10.22	7.80	7.80	0.15	0.15
20 November 1964	50.10	38.35	10.74	7.65	7.65		
27 November 1968	53.60	38.35	11.40	8.05	8.05		
30 July 1986	54.20	39.25	11.01	8.05	8.05		
8 April 1987	55.35	40.05	11.85	8.05	8.05		
13 April 1988	57.65	41.15	12.36	8.40	8.40		
12 April 1989		43.50	13.28	8.25	8.25		
11 April 1990		48.00	14.07	8.65	8.65		
10 April 1991		52.50	15.80	9.70	10.70		
8 April 1992		54.75	16.25	9.75	10.55		
14 April 1993		56.10	16.82	9.80	10.65		
13 April 1994		57.60	17.28	9.80	11.00		
12 April 1995		58.55	17.35	9.85	11.05		
10 April 1996		61.15	18.25	9.90	11.15		
8 April 1997		62.40	18.74	9.90	11.20		
8 April 1998		64.70	19.41	9.90	11.30		
12 April 1999		68.75	20.12	9.90	11.55		
10 April 2000		67.90	20.25	9.95	11.25		

Note: 1. Payable for the first 26 weeks of industrial death. Replaced by widow's pension when the husband died after 11 April 1988 - see Table 1 in section on Widow's benefit

2. Lower rate allowance for children ceased to be payable from 26 November 1994

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**Table 1 Pensions and allowances current at 31 December**

	<i>Thousands</i>						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Pensions</b>							
Widows							
All rates	22	21	21	19	17	16	16
<b>Allowances</b>							
Children	1	1	1	-	-	-	-

**Table 2 Rates of Industrial Death Benefit**

	Widows pension			Child's allowance			
	Higher initial Rate <sup>1</sup>	Higher permanent rate	Lower permanent rate	Higher rate		Lower rate <sup>2</sup>	
				First	Each other	First	Each other
25 November 1981	41.40	30.15	8.88	7.70	7.70	0.80	0.80
24 November 1982	45.95	33.40	9.86	7.95	7.95	0.30	0.30
23 November 1983	47.65	34.60	10.22	7.60	7.60	0.15	0.15
28 November 1984	50.10	36.35	10.74	7.65	7.65	.	.
27 November 1985	53.60	38.85	11.49	8.05	8.05	.	.
30 July 1986	54.20	39.25	11.61	8.05	8.05	.	.
8 April 1987	55.35	40.05	11.85	8.05	8.05	.	.
13 April 1988	57.65	41.15	12.35	8.40	8.40	.	.
12 April 1989	.	43.60	13.08	8.95	8.95	.	.
11 April 1990	.	46.90	14.07	9.65	9.65	.	.
10 April 1991	.	52.00	15.60	9.70	10.70	.	.
8 April 1992	.	54.15	16.25	9.75	10.85	.	.
14 April 1993	.	56.10	16.83	9.80	10.95	.	.
13 April 1994	.	57.60	17.28	9.80	11.00	.	.
12 April 1995	.	58.85	17.66	9.85	11.05	.	.
10 April 1996	.	61.15	18.35	9.90	11.15	.	.
9 April 1997	.	62.45	18.74	9.90	11.20	.	.
8 April 1998	.	64.70	19.41	9.90	11.30	.	.
12 April 1999	.	66.75	20.03	9.90	11.35	.	.
10 April 2000	.	67.50	20.25	9.85	11.35	.	.

Notes: 1 Payable for the first 26 weeks of widowhood. Replaced by Widow's payment where the husband died after 11 April 1988 - see Table 1 in section on Widow's benefit

2 Lower rate allowance for children ceased to be payable from 28 November 1984.



## Widow's Benefit

*Introduced 6 July 1948*

*Contributory, Not means tested, Taxable*

A widow is entitled to National Insurance Widow's Benefit if her late husband met the contribution conditions. If he fully satisfied the conditions, she will get the standard rate of benefit, otherwise she will get a reduced rate.

For women widowed on or after 11 April 1988, the benefits are:

### **Widow's Payment (WPT)**

This is a single tax-free payment of £1,000 paid to a widow who is under 60 when she is widowed. It can also be paid to a widow over 60 if her husband was not entitled to a Category A retirement pension when he died.

### **Widowed Mother's Allowance (WMA)**

Widowed Mother's Allowance (WMA) can be paid to a widow as long as she is entitled to Child Benefit for at least one qualifying child, or she is pregnant by her late husband, or in certain cases of artificial insemination.

Child dependency increases are paid for each child.

### **Widow's Pension (WP)**

A widow who is 45 or over when she stops being entitled to WMA, or when she is widowed, can get Widow's Pension. If she is 55 or over at that time she will get the standard rate of benefit. Younger widows have their pension reduced by 7% for each year they are under the age of 55, so that they get 93% rate at age 54, falling to 30% at age 45. This reduction is also applied to any Additional Pension they get.

### **Additional Pension**

This part of Widowed Mother's Allowance and Widow's Pension is based on earnings. The amount payable is based on the husband's earnings between the lower and upper earnings limits for payment of National Insurance contributions in tax years from April 1978 up to the last complete tax year before his death or 65 if earlier. Earnings for the years before the last complete tax year are re-valued in line with the growth in average earnings. If he was in contracted-out employment or had a Personal Pension instead of SERPS, the widow's Additional Pension is reduced by the Contracted Out Deduction. For occupational pension schemes, this will be half the Guaranteed Minimum Pension to which her husband was entitled.

### **Notional Additional Pension**

This is the entitlement to Additional Pension before reduction for Contracted Out Deduction. Net Additional Pension is the entitlement to Additional Pension after reduction for Contracted Out Deduction.

A contracted-out deduction does not apply to any pension earned from and including 6 April 1997.

For women widowed before 11 April 1988, the benefits are:

### **Widow's Allowance**

This was paid instead of Widow's Payment, in the same circumstances. It was an especially high rate of benefit paid to the widow for the first 26 weeks after her husband died. She got extra money for each dependant child.

### **Widowed Mother's Allowance**

- paid as above. It was also paid at a personal rate only, if the widow had at least one child aged under 19 living with her, that she would have got an increase for had they been eligible for Child Benefit.

### **Widow's Pension**

This was for widows who were at least 40 years old either when their husband died or when they stopped being entitled to WMA. Widows aged 50 or over got the standard rate.

### **Frozen and non-frozen rate countries**

Widow's living abroad can get Widow's Benefit.

Widow's who live in countries with which the UK has no reciprocal agreement cannot get upratings of benefit. People living in 'non-frozen rate countries', which include the members of the European Union, get their benefit uprated in the same way as those living in Great Britain.

### **Source**

Statistics are based on a 5% sample from the Pensions Strategy Computer System.

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For women widowed on or after 11 April 1993, the benefits are:

**Widow's Payment (WP)**

This is a single lump-sum payment of £1,000 paid to a widow who is under 60 when her husband dies. It can also be paid to a widow over 60 if her husband was not entitled to a Category A retirement pension when he died.

**Widow's Mother's Allowance (WMA)**

Widow's Mother's Allowance (WMA) can be paid to a widow as long as she is entitled to Child Benefit for at least one qualifying child, or she is pregnant by her late husband, or in certain cases of artificial insemination.

Child development payments are paid for each child.

**Widow's Pension (WP)**

A widow who is 65 or over when the state being entitled to WMA, or when she is widowed, can get Widow's Pension. It is 55 percent of the rate she will get the standard rate of pension. Younger widows have their pension reduced by 25 percent until they are 65, so that they get 55% rate at age 65. Younger widows get 55% rate at age 65. This reduction is also applied to any Additional Pension they get.

**Additional Pension**

The rate of Widow's Mother's Allowance and Widow's Pension is based on earnings. The amount payable is based on the husband's average earnings (the lower and upper earnings limits for payment of National Insurance contributions) in the year from April 1978 up to the last complete tax year before the date of death. Earnings for the year 2000-01 are the last complete tax year the widow was entitled to pay with the growth in average earnings. If he was in contracted-out employment or had a Personal Pension instead of SERPS, the widow's Additional Pension is reduced by the contracted-out reduction. For occupational pension schemes, this will be half the Guaranteed Minimum Pension to which her husband was entitled.

**National Additional Pension**

This is the equivalent to Additional Pension before reduction for Contracted Out Deduction. National Additional Pension is the extra part to Additional Pension after reduction for Contracted Out Deduction.

A contracted-out deduction does not apply to any pension earned from and starting on or after 8 April 1997.

For women widowed before 11 April 1993, the benefits are:

**Widow's Allowance**

This was paid instead of Widow's Payment in the same circumstances. It was an weekly payment for the life of benefit paid to the widow for the first 50 weeks after her husband died. She got extra money for each dependent child.

**Widow's Mother's Allowance**

Widow's Mother's Allowance was also paid to a widow who was the widow of at least one child aged under 16 living with her, but she would not get an increase for that child being eligible for Child Benefit.

**Widow's Pension**

This was for widows who were at least 45 years old either when their husband died or when they stopped being entitled to Family Allowance (50 percent of the standard rate).

Younger and non-regular rate countries

Widow's Pension cannot be paid in these countries.

Widows who live in countries with which the UK has no reciprocal agreement cannot get payments of benefit. People living in non-regular rate countries, which include the members of the European Union, get their benefit granted in the same way as those living in Great Britain.

Source

Statistics are based on a 5% sample from the Pensioners' Survey Computer System.

Table 1 Widow's Benefit by category – September 1993 to March 2000

Thousands

	Widow's Pension			Widowed Mother's Allowance	
	All types	Not age related	Age related	With increase for child	Without increase for child
Sep-93	334.2	118.6	156.9	50.6	8.1
Sep-94	323.9	104.1	162.7	50.6	6.5
Sep-95	313.4	92.5	164.8	50.1	6.0
Mar-96	308.9	86.7	165.0	51.6	5.6
Sep-96	301.2	81.1	165.6	49.1	5.5
Mar-97	296.4	76.5	164.6	50.4	4.9
Sep-97	283.6	69.3	162.6	47.2	4.5
Mar-98	278.7	65.2	161.1	48.5	3.8
Sep-98 <sup>1</sup>	..	..	..	..	..
Mar-99	267.5	59.3	158.4	46.7	3.1
Sep-99	263.7	57.1	158.6	44.9	3.1
Mar-00	261.0	54.5	156.6	47.0	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Figures unavailable

## Widow's Benefit

Number of Recipients – September 1993 to March 2000

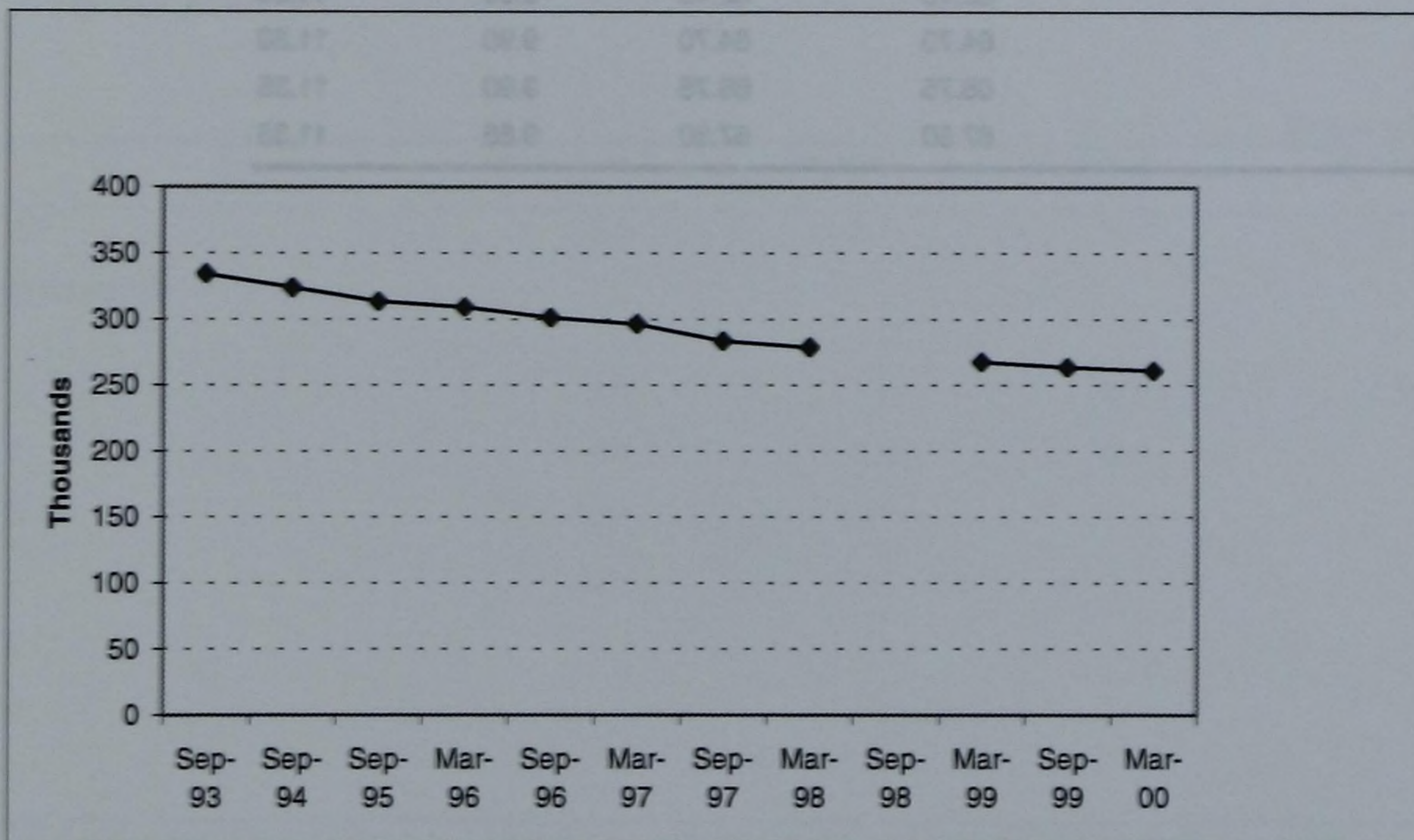


Table 2 Rates of Widow's Benefit

*£ per week*

	Widow's Pension	Widowed Mother's Allowance		
	Not age related	Personal	Increase for first child	Increase for other child
23-November-1981	29.60	29.60	7.70	7.70
22-November-1982	32.85	32.85	7.95	7.95
21-November-1983	34.05	34.05	7.60	7.60
26-November-1984	35.80	35.80	7.65	7.65
25-November-1985	38.30	38.30	8.05	8.05
28-July-1986	38.70	38.70	8.05	8.05
06-April-1987	39.50	39.50	8.05	8.05
01-April-1988	41.15	41.15	8.40	8.40
10-April-1989	43.60	43.60	8.95	8.95
09-April-1990	46.90	46.90	9.65	9.65
08-April-1991	52.00	52.00	9.70	10.70
06-April-1992	54.15	54.15	9.75	10.85
12-April-1993	56.10	56.10	9.80	10.95
11-April-1994	57.60	57.60	9.80	11.00
10-April-1995	58.85	58.85	9.85	11.05
08-April-1996	61.15	61.15	9.90	11.15
07-April-1997	62.45	62.45	9.90	11.20
06-April-1998	64.70	64.70	9.90	11.30
06-April-1999	66.75	66.75	9.90	11.35
10-April-2000	67.50	67.50	9.85	11.35

## Guardian's Allowance

Introduced 5 July 1948

Non-contributory, Not means tested, Non-taxable

This is a National Insurance benefit paid to someone who is bringing up a child or children whose parents have died. It is paid as well as Child Benefit. One of the parents must have satisfied a residence condition before they died. In certain very limited circumstances, it can be paid when only one parent is dead, when for example the other parent is missing and cannot be found, or the other parent is in prison.

### Source

Statistics are based on a 5% sample.

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
All	1.2	1.1	0.1*	0.1*
1	0.8	0.6	0.1*	0.1*
2	0.6*	0.4*	-	-
3	0.3*	0.2*	0.1*	0.1*
4	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
6	0.1*	0.1*	-	-

\* Figures are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should only be used as a guide to the current situation.

Table 2 Number of Guardian's Allowance families with children at 31 August 2000

	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
All	2.5	2.1	0.2*	0.1*
1	1.3	1.1	0.1*	0.1*
2	0.7	0.5	0.1*	-
3	0.3*	0.2*	-	-
4	0.2*	0.2*	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-

\* Figures are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should only be used as a guide to the current situation.

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**Table 1 Number of Guardian's Allowance children in families at 31 August 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>			
	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
<b>All</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.3*</b>	<b>0.2*</b>
Children in families with:				
1	1.2	1.1	0.1*	0.1*
2	0.9	0.8	0.1*	0.1*
3	0.4*	0.4*	-	-
4	0.3*	0.2*	0.1*	0.1*
5	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-
7	0.1*	0.1*	-	-

\* Figures under 500 are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should only be used as a guide to the current situation.

**Table 2 Number of Guardian's Allowance families with children at 31 August 2000**

	<i>Thousands</i>			
	Great Britain	England	Scotland	Wales
<b>All</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.2*</b>	<b>0.1*</b>
Families with:				
1	1.3	1.1	0.1*	0.1*
2	0.7	0.5	0.1*	-
3	0.3*	0.2*	-	-
4	0.2*	0.2*	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-

\* Figures under 500 are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should only be used as a guide to the current situation.

Table 3 Rates of Guardian's Allowance

	£ per week	
	Higher	Lower
23 November 1981	7.70	7.70
22 November 1982	7.95	7.95
21 November 1983	7.60	7.60
26 November 1984	7.65	7.65
25 November 1985	8.05	8.05
11 April 1988	8.40	8.40
10 April 1989	8.95	8.95
9 April 1990	9.65	9.65
8 April 1991	10.70	9.70
6 April 1992	10.85	9.75
12 April 1993	10.95	9.80
11 April 1994	11.00	9.80
10 April 1995	11.05	9.85
8 April 1996	11.15	9.90
7 April 1997	11.20	9.90
6 April 1998	11.30	9.90
12 April 1999	11.35	9.90
10 April 2000	11.35	9.85

## Maternity Benefits

Introduced 5 July 1948

Contributory(MA), Earnings tested(SMP), Not means tested,  
Non-taxable(MA), Taxable(SMP)

### Maternity Allowance

A woman who has worked and paid full National Insurance contributions in the relevant test period can get this allowance. It is paid for 18 weeks, at the earliest starting 11 weeks before the baby is due. If the woman does any paid work during this period, she cannot get the allowance for that time.

From 6 April 1987 most women who work for an employer and who have average earnings at or above the lower earnings limit are entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay which employers are liable to pay. Because of changes introduced under the EC Directive on the protection of pregnant women at work, employed women expecting babies on or after 16 October 1994 get higher rate Maternity Allowance. Women who are not employees in the 15th week before the baby is due get the lower rate of Maternity Allowance.

### Source

Up to and including 1995 figures are based on a 1% sample of maternity benefit payments, then 5% sample thereafter.

28-Feb-88	8.1
31-May-88	8.1
31-Aug-88	12.0
30-Nov-88	11.9
28-Feb-89	11.4
31-May-89	12.0
31-Aug-89	11.9
30-Nov-89	11.2
28-Feb-90	11.1
31-May-90	10.2



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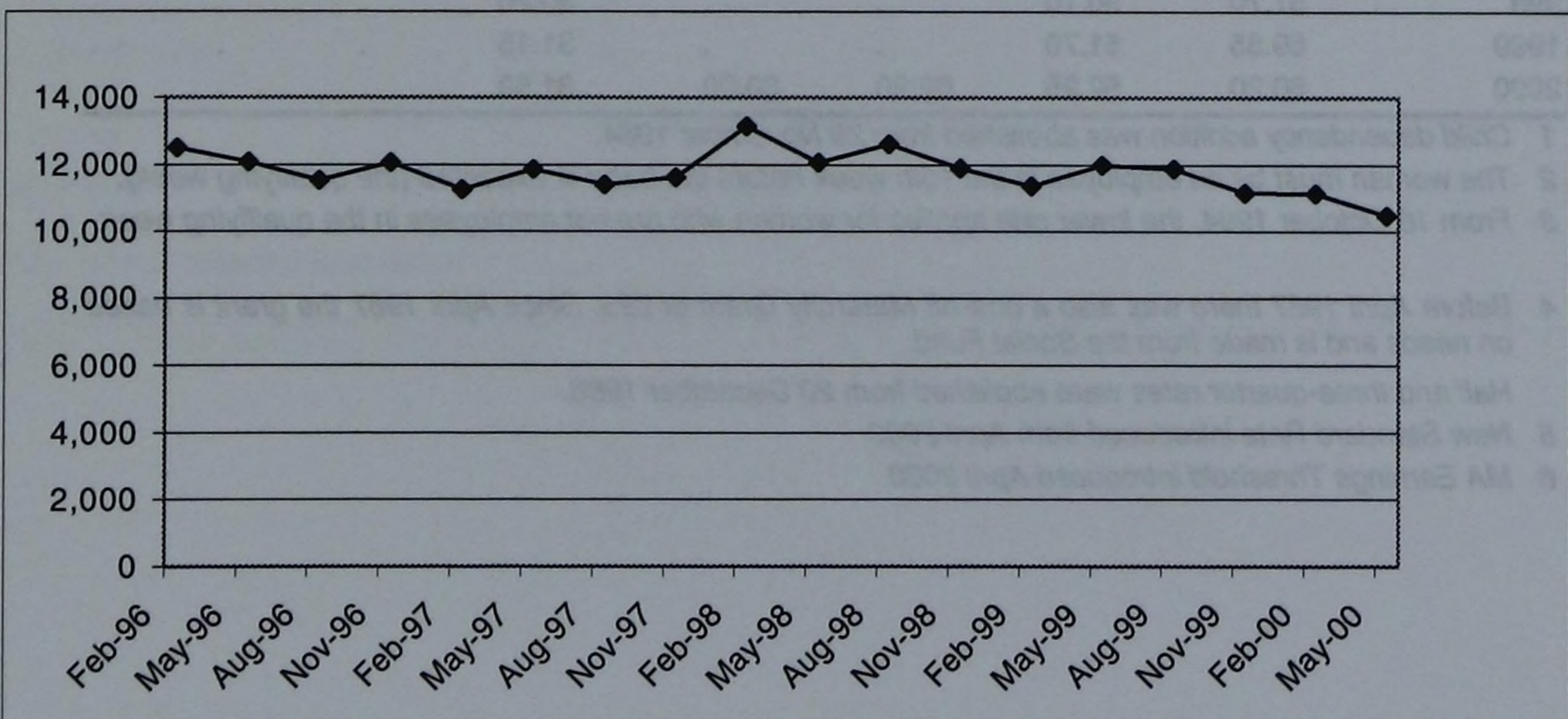
**Table 1 Number of Recipients of Maternity Benefits - April 1993 to May 2000**

Thousands

	Total
03-Apr-93	11.3
02-Apr-94	11.1
01-Apr-95	9.4
29-Feb-96	12.5
31-May-96	12.1
31-Aug-96	11.5
30-Nov-96	12.1
28-Feb-97	11.3
31-May-97	11.9
31-Aug-97	11.4
30-Nov-97	11.6
28-Feb-98	13.1
31-May-98	12.1
31-Aug-98	12.6
30-Nov-98	11.9
28-Feb-99	11.4
31-May-99	12.0
31-Aug-99	11.9
30-Nov-99	11.2
29-Feb-00	11.1
31-May-00	10.5

**Maternity Allowance**

Number of recipients February 1996 to May 2000



**Table 2 Rates of Maternity Benefits**

	£ per week						
	Maternity Allowance						
	Personal Benefit			Increase for dependants			
	Standard	3/4	1/2	Adults			Each child
Standard				3/4	1/2		
23 November 1981	22.50	16.88	11.25	13.90	10.43	6.95	0.80
22 November 1982	25.00	18.75	12.50	15.45	11.59	7.73	0.30
21 November 1983	25.95	19.46	12.98	16.00	12.00	8.00	0.15
26 November 1984	27.25	20.44	13.63	16.80	12.60	8.40	<sup>1</sup>
25 November 1985	29.15	21.86	14.58	18.00	13.50	9.00	.
28 July 1986	29.45	22.09	14.73	18.20	13.65	9.10	.
	Higher rate <sup>2</sup>	Lower Rate <sup>3</sup>	New Standard Rate <sup>5</sup>	Threshold <sup>6</sup>			
6 April 1987 <sup>4</sup>	.	30.05	.	.	18.60	.	.
11 April 1988	.	31.30	.	.	19.40	.	.
10 April 1989	.	33.20	.	.	20.55	.	.
9 April 1990	.	35.70	.	.	22.10	.	.
8 April 1991	.	40.60	.	.	24.50	.	.
6 April 1992	.	42.25	.	.	25.50	.	.
12 April 1993	.	43.75	.	.	26.40	.	.
11 April 1994	.	44.55	.	.	26.90	.	.
16 October 1994	52.50	44.55	.	.	26.90	.	.
10 April 1995	52.50	45.55	.	.	27.50	.	.
8 April 1996	54.55	47.35	.	.	28.55	.	.
7 April 1997	55.70	48.35	.	.	29.15	.	.
6 April 1998	57.70	50.10	.	.	30.20	.	.
12 April 1999	59.55	51.70	.	.	31.15	.	.
10 April 2000	60.20	52.25	60.20	30.00	31.50	.	.

- Notes: 1 Child dependency addition was abolished from 26 November 1984.  
 2 The woman must be an employee in the 15th week before the baby is expected (the qualifying week).  
 3 From 16 October 1994, the lower rate applies for women who are not employees in the qualifying week.  
 4 Before April 1987 there was also a one-off Maternity Grant of £25. Since April 1987 the grant is based on needs and is made from the Social Fund.  
 Half and three-quarter rates were abolished from 20 December 1986.  
 5 New Standard Rate introduced from April 2000.  
 6 MA Earnings Threshold introduced April 2000.

## Occupational and Personal Pensions

### Contracted-out Occupational Pensions

Employers' pension schemes can be used to contract out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme (SERPS). If the employee receives a contracted-out occupational pension, it takes the place of SERPS. Where an occupational pension scheme is contracted-out, both the employer and employee pay lower National Insurance contributions.

There are three types of contracted-out occupational pension schemes:

- Contracted-out Salary Related Schemes (COSRS). The pension paid by this type of scheme is usually based on a specified fraction of final salary for each year of service.
- Contracted-out Money Purchase Schemes (COMPS). These schemes, also known as Defined Contribution Schemes, do not specify in advance at what rate or fraction of salary the pension will be. Instead, a specified percentage of the member's earnings is paid into the scheme and invested on behalf of the member. The pension or annuity is then calculated at pension age on the basis of the sum which has accrued from money paid in and the investment return, and average life expectancy.
- Contracted-out Mixed Benefit schemes (COMBS). Employers are also able to contract-out on a mixed benefit basis, providing both salary-related and money purchase benefits in a single scheme.

### Appropriate Personal Pensions (APPs)

Appropriate Personal Pensions (APPs) are personal pensions which employees can use in place of SERPS. They were introduced in July 1988, but until 5 April 1989, the employee could backdate the start of the APP to the 1987/88 tax year.

With an APP, both the employer and the employee pay national insurance contributions at the full not contracted-out rate. The DSS then pays the APP provider an amount equivalent to the contracted-out rebate, plus an age-addition for employees who are aged 30 or over. The rebate is based on the earnings on which the employer and employee pay Class 1 national insurance contributions, up to the employee's Upper Earnings Limit (UEL). From 1997/98 the rebate is based on the age of the employee. The APP provider also gets basic tax relief on the employee's share of the rebate.

The fund produced by an APP is based on the amount of contributions paid in and their investment return.

### Source

The Lifetime Labour Market Database (LLMDB), a 1% sample of National Insurance records consisting of contributors whose National Insurance number ends in 14.

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Occupational schemes only	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21
Private Sector COSR only	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Public Sector COSR only	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8
COMPS only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
APP only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
APP and occupational schemes	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22

Note: <sup>1</sup> Other includes people with more than one pension scheme.

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**Table 1 Proportion of employees by type of contracted-out pension scheme or appropriate personal pension scheme at the end of the tax year**

	<i>Great Britain Percentage</i>							
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
<b>All Cases</b>								
<b>Occupational scheme only</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
Private Sector COSR only	23	22	20	20	19	18	18	17
Public Service COSR only	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
COMP only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>APP only</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>APP and occupational scheme</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Men</b>								
<b>Occupational scheme only</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>
Private Sector COSR only	31	30	28	26	26	24	23	22
Public Service COSR only	18	17	16	16	16	16	15	15
COMP only	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>APP only</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>APP and occupational scheme</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Women</b>								
<b>Occupational scheme only</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>
Private Sector COSR only	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	11
Public Service COSR only	16	16	16	16	17	17	17	19
COMP only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>APP only</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APP and occupational scheme</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Note: 1 Other includes people with more than one type of occupational scheme at the time.

**Table 2 Estimated number of contracted-out occupational and APP scheme members by scheme type, and number belonging to SERPS**

Scheme Type	<i>Great Britain Thousands</i>			
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
<b>Total membership during the year</b>	<b>13,789</b>	<b>14,463</b>	<b>14,758</b>	<b>14,931</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>10,455</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>10,040</b>	<b>9,692</b>
Private Sector COSR	5,906	5,851	5,607	5,288
Public Service COSR	4,204	4,117	4,055	4,061
COMP	346	403	378	342
<b>APP members</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>5,239</b>
<b>Total membership terminations</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,227</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,165</b>
Private Sector COSR	905	901	837	758
Public Service COSR	488	452	397	353
COMP	51	84	78	54
<b>APP members</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Total new memberships</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>1,527</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>964</b>
Private Sector COSR	1,274	851	657	518
Public Service COSR	443	401	390	403
COMP	346	108	59	42
<b>APP members</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>564</b>
<b>Total current at year end</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>12,996</b>	<b>13,404</b>	<b>13,704</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>9,011</b>	<b>8,934</b>	<b>8,728</b>	<b>8,527</b>
Private Sector COSR	5,000	4,950	4,770	4,530
Public Service COSR	3,716	3,665	3,658	3,709
COMP	295	319	300	288
<b>APP members</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,676</b>	<b>5,177</b>
<b>SERPS members<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>7,206</b>	<b>7,161</b>	<b>6,471</b>

Table 2 (continued)

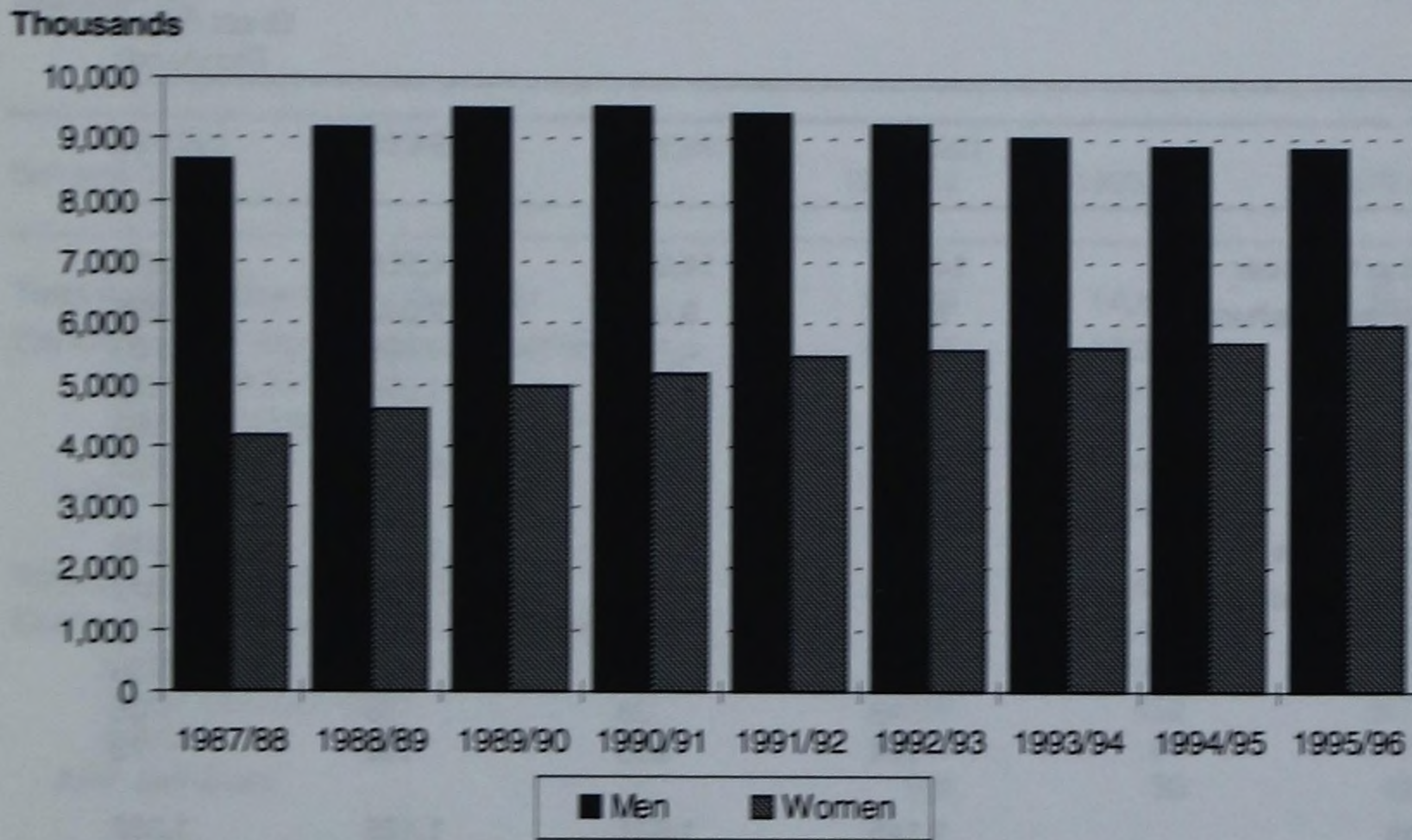
Scheme type	Great Britain Thousands			
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
<b>Total membership during the year</b>	<b>14,849</b>	<b>14,659</b>	<b>14,566</b>	<b>14,817</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>9,046</b>	<b>9,043</b>	<b>9,295</b>
Private Sector COSR	4,943	4,740	4,695	4,703
Public Service COSR	4,025	3,992	4,034	4,258
COMP	322	314	315	334
<b>APP members</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>5,522</b>
<b>Total membership terminations</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,049</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>977</b>
Private Sector COSR	660	618	606	573
Public Service COSR	355	330	343	368
COMP	43	38	36	35
<b>APP members</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Total new memberships</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,382</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,236</b>
Private Sector COSR	413	456	572	613
Public Service COSR	316	323	371	567
COMP	34	35	39	56
<b>APP members</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Total current at year end</b>	<b>13,627</b>	<b>13,441</b>	<b>13,435</b>	<b>13,769</b>
<b>Contracted-out occupational schemes</b>	<b>8,232</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>8,059</b>	<b>8,320</b>
Private Sector COSR	4,283	4,122	4,090	4,130
Public Service COSR	3,669	3,662	3,691	3,890
COMP	279	276	278	299
<b>APP members</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>5,380</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>5,449</b>
<b>SERPS members<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6,327</b>	<b>6,555</b>	<b>7,115</b>	<b>7,496</b>

Notes: 1 People who will accrue SERPS entitlement in respect of that year's contribution. When a person reaches state pension age the amount of entitlement to the state additional pension is calculated. The formula used for this calculation means there are people with contracted-out employment's, an APP or who only pay Class 2 or Class 3 NICs who may receive a small amount of state additional pension in respect of earnings during these years.

There may be an element of double counting as people can be members of more than one scheme. This figure excludes those people and also people who are not contracted-out and earn over the LEL have been categorised as those belonging to SERPS.

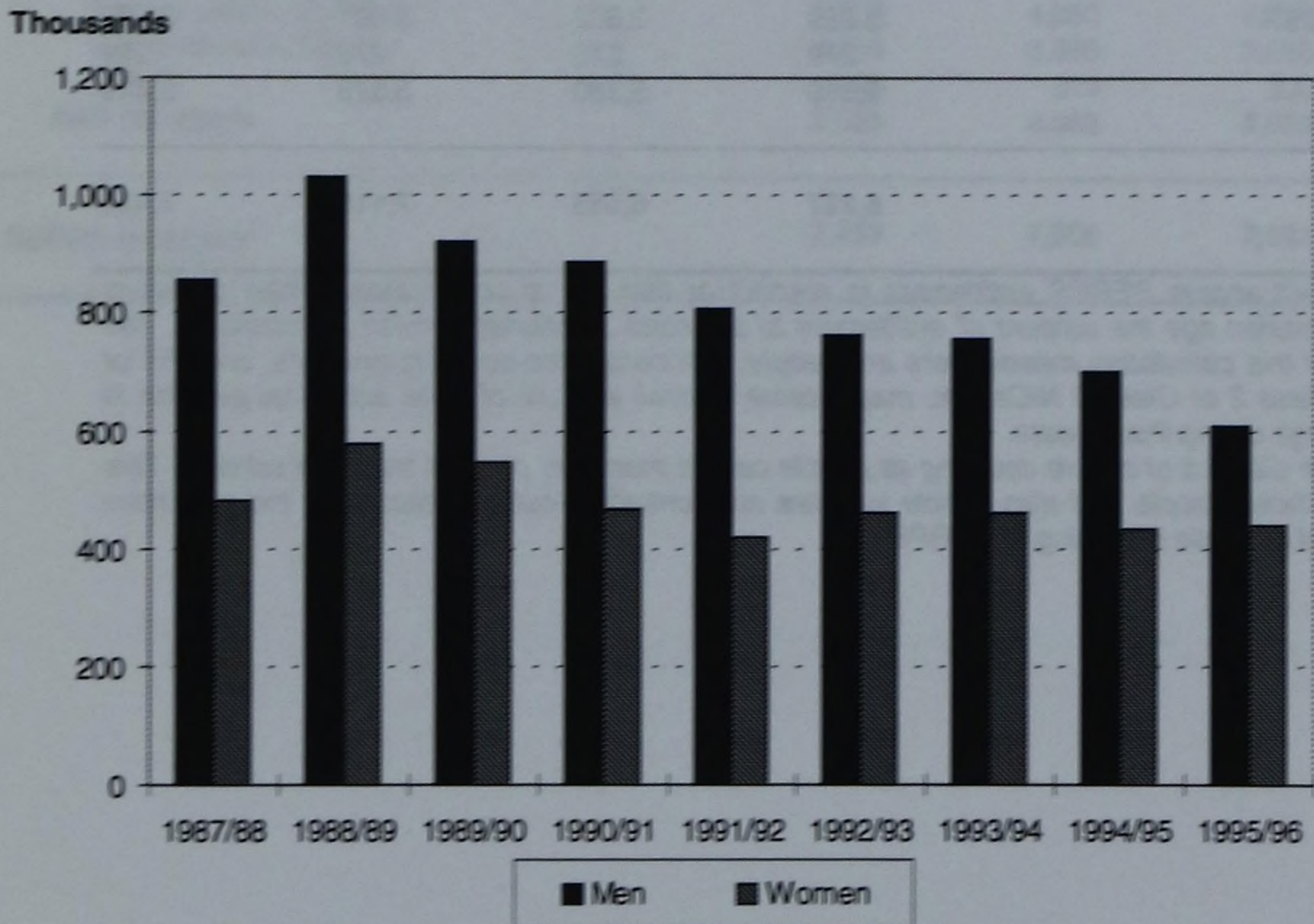
**Contracted-out occupational schemes and APP schemes**

Total membership during the year by sex



**Contracted-out occupational schemes and APP schemes**

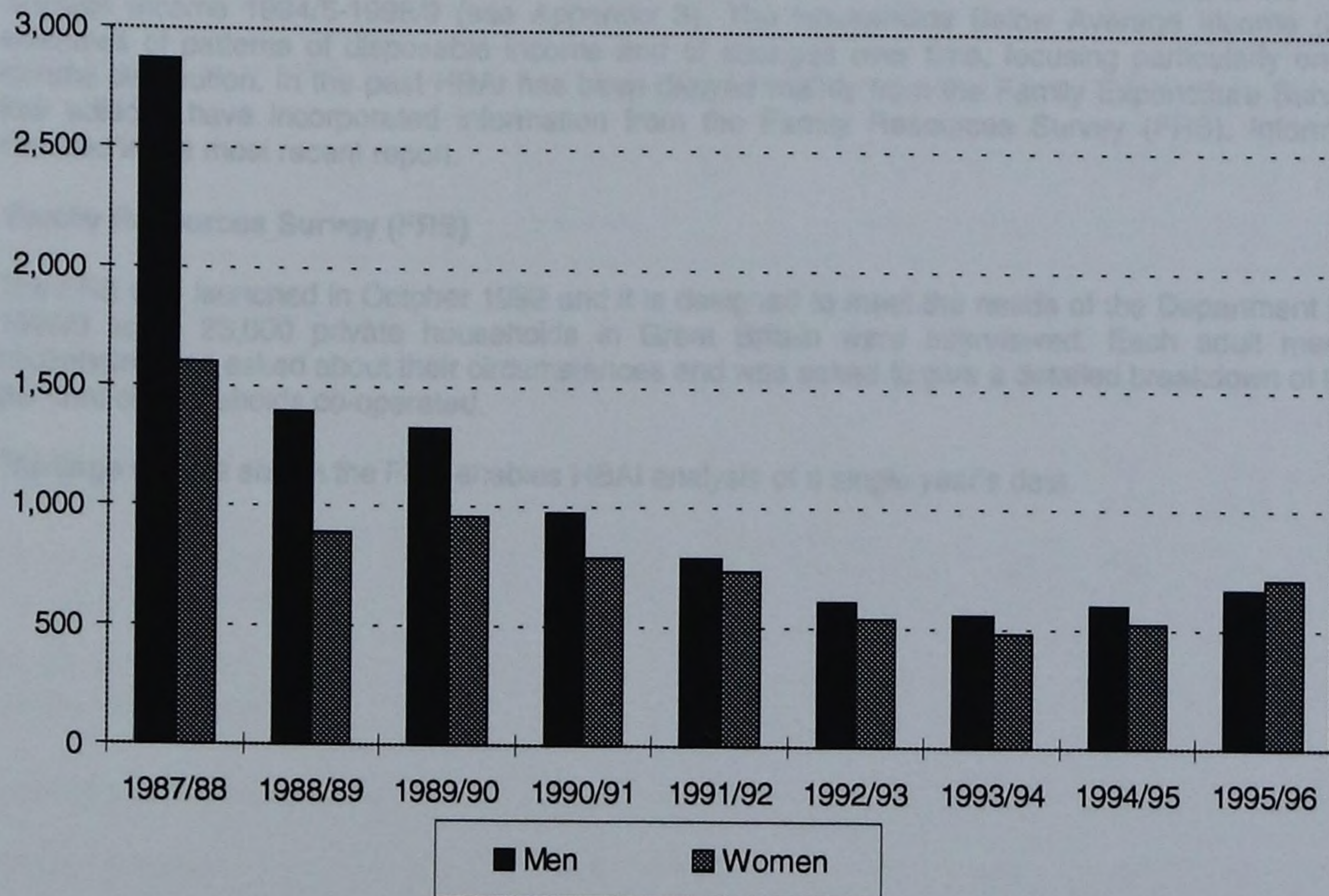
Total membership terminations during the year by sex



**Contracted-out occupational schemes and APP schemes**

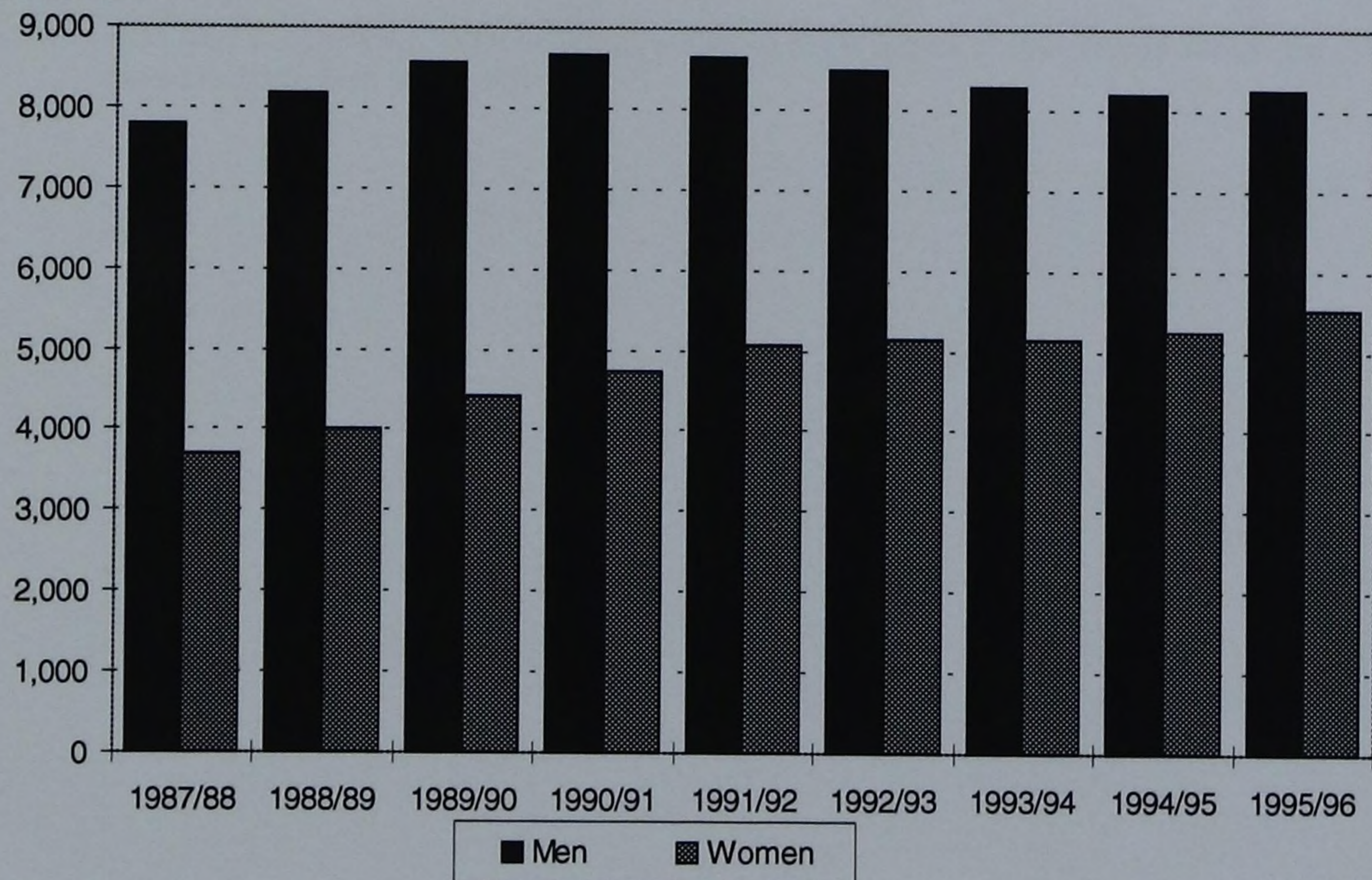
Total new memberships during the year by sex

Thousands

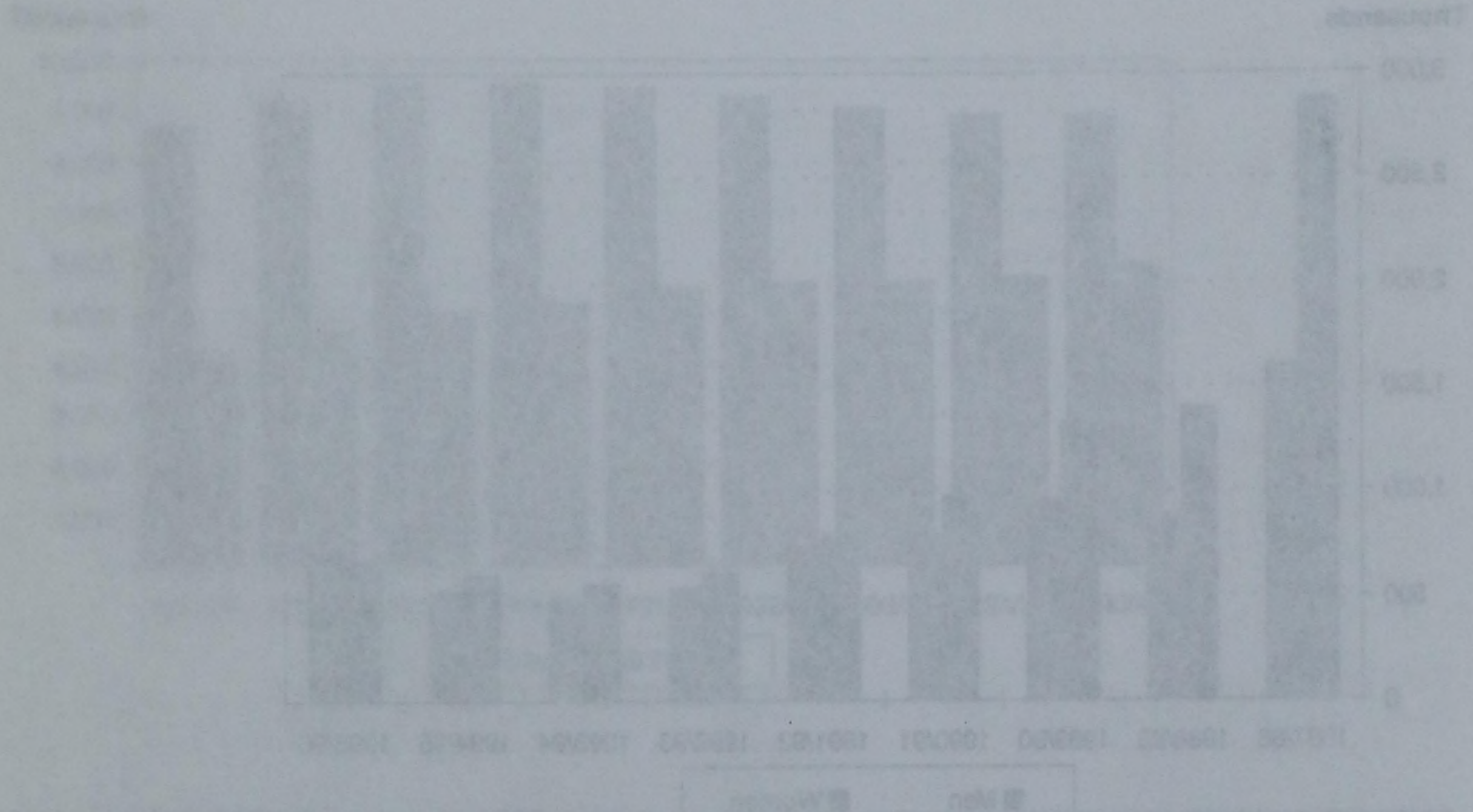
**Contracted-out occupational schemes and APP schemes**

Total memberships current at year end by sex

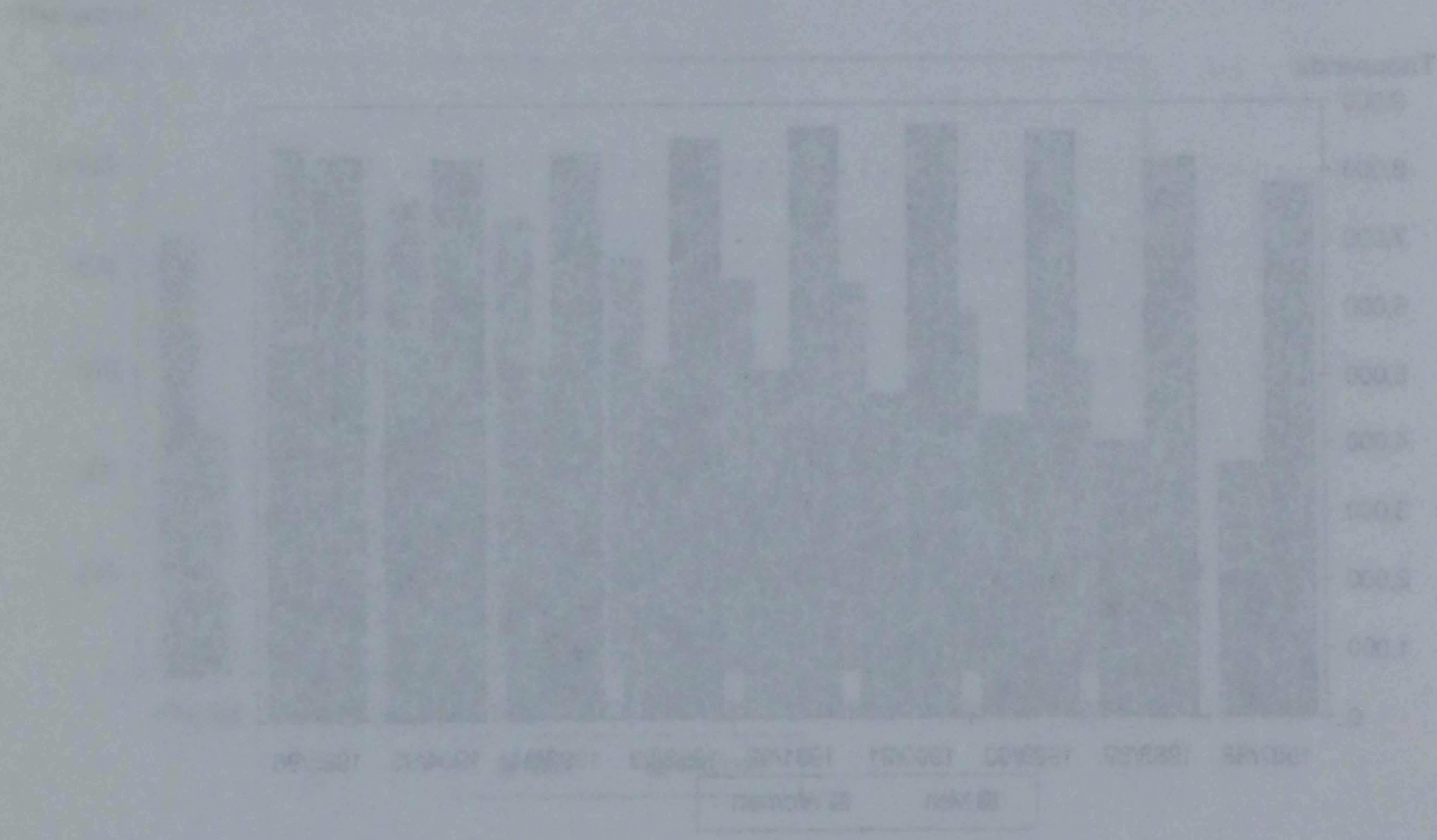
Thousands



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## Low Income Statistics

This section gives information on people on low incomes in Great Britain. Tables and charts are from Households Below Average Income 1994/5-1998/9 (see Appendix 3). The Households Below Average Income (HBAI) series provides estimates of patterns of disposable income and of changes over time, focusing particularly on the lower part of the income distribution. In the past HBAI has been derived mainly from the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), but the last four editions have incorporated information from the Family Resources Survey (FRS). Information for 1998/9 was included in the most recent report.

### Family Resources Survey (FRS)

The FRS was launched in October 1992 and it is designed to meet the needs of the Department for Social Security. In 1998/9 some 23,000 private households in Great Britain were interviewed. Each adult member of the selected households was asked about their circumstances and was asked to give a detailed breakdown of their income. About 66 per cent of households co-operated.

The large sample size in the FRS enables HBAI analysis of a single year's data.

	1994/5	1995/6	1996/7	1997/8	1998/9	1999/0	2000/1	2001/2
Total population	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5
Population aged 16 and over	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces and those in the Royal Naval School	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces, the Royal Naval School and those in the Royal Air Force	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces, the Royal Naval School, the Royal Air Force and those in the Royal Navy	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces, the Royal Naval School, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy and those in the Royal Marines	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces, the Royal Naval School, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines and those in the Royal Gibraltar Regiment	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces, the Royal Naval School, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Gibraltar Regiment and those in the Royal Gibraltar Regiment	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
Population aged 16 and over, excluding those in the armed forces, the Royal Naval School, the Royal Air Force, the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Gibraltar Regiment and those in the Royal Gibraltar Regiment and those in the Royal Gibraltar Regiment	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.3

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**Table 1 Percentages of individuals below various household income thresholds for 1998/9, by family type (including self-employed)**

	Total Population		Percentage of each group with income below proportion of the contemporary mean					
	Numbers (millions)	%	Below 40%	Below 50%	Below 60%	Below 70%	Below 80%	Below Mean
<b>Income before housing costs</b>								
<b>All family types</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>64</b>
Pensioner couple	5.4	9	(10)	26	40	53	63	76
Single pensioner	4.2	7	(13)	(25)	(45)	(60)	(71)	84
Couple with children	20.3	36	(10)	(19)	(29)	(39)	(49)	(66)
Couple without children	12.2	22	6	10	15	21	28	43
Single with children	4.7	8	(13)	(40)	(63)	(77)	85	92
Single without children	9.9	17	(9)	16	25	33	42	59
<b>Income after housing costs</b>								
<b>All family types</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>
Pensioner couple	5.4	9	12	(25)	38	49	58	71
Single pensioner	4.2	7	(12)	(37)	48	57	65	79
Couple with children	20.3	36	(16)	(24)	(33)	(42)	(52)	67
Couple without children	12.2	22	8	12	17	22	28	41
Single with children	4.7	8	(40)	(62)	73	81	87	92
Single without children	9.9	17	(16)	22	29	36	43	57

Note: Estimates in brackets ( ) are particularly sensitive to the choice of equivalence scales and are therefore more uncertain than other estimates.

**Table 2 Percentages of individuals below various household income thresholds for 1998/9, by economic status (including self-employed)**

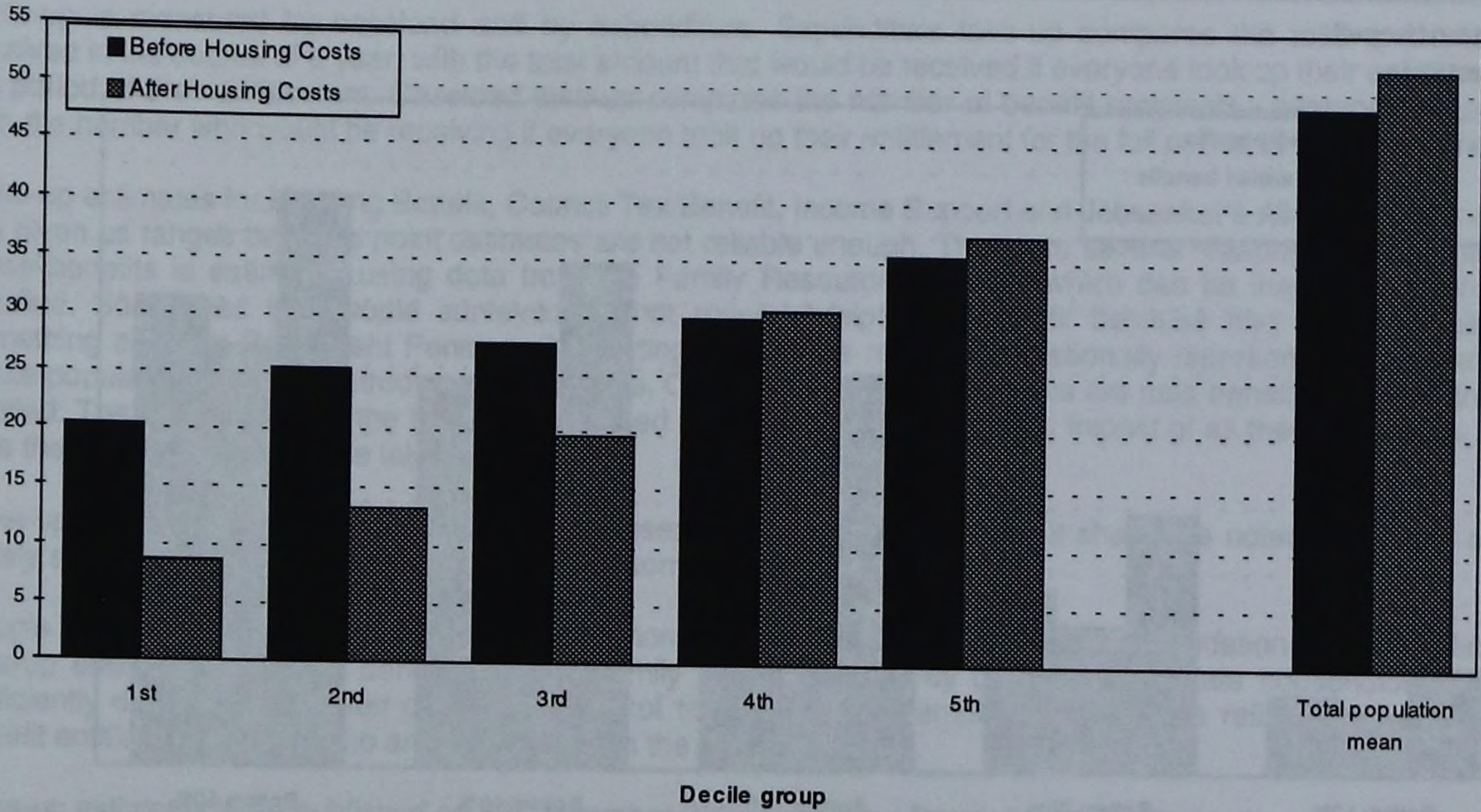
	Total Population		Percentage of each group with income below proportion of the contemporary mean					
	Numbers (millions)	%	Below 40%	Below 50%	Below 60%	Below 70%	Below 80%	Below Mean
<b>Income before housing costs</b>								
<b>All economic types</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>64</b>
Self-employed	5.3	9	14	(21)	28	35	42	56
Single or couple, all in full time work	13.0	23	1	2	6	11	17	34
Couple, one in full-time work, one in part-time work	8.7	15	1	4	(11)	(22)	34	55
Couple, one in full-time work, one not working	6.9	12	6	16	27	38	(49)	67
One or more in part-time work	4.6	8	14	(27)	43	55	65	77
Head or spouse aged 60 and over	9.8	17	(13)	28	(46)	60	70	83
Head or spouse unemployed	2.2	4	39	67	79	87	91	96
Other	6.1	11	(19)	(45)	64	77	85	92
<b>Income after housing costs</b>								
<b>All economic types</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>
Self-employed	5.3	9	18	24	31	38	44	56
Single or couple, all in full time work	13.0	23	2	4	7	12	18	35
Couple, one in full-time work, one in part-time work	8.7	15	2	7	(14)	24	36	56
Couple, one in full-time work, one not working	6.9	12	12	22	32	(42)	52	67
One or more in part-time work	4.6	8	21	35	47	57	65	75
Head or spouse aged 60 and over	9.8	17	(14)	34	46	57	65	78
Head or spouse unemployed	2.2	4	67	78	85	90	92	96
Other	6.1	11	(43)	64	73	81	87	92

Note: Estimates in brackets ( ) are particularly sensitive to the choice of equivalence scales and are more uncertain than other estimates.

**Low Income Statistics**

Real income growth by decile group, 1979 to 1998/9

**Income growth (%)**



*Note: The graph shows the change in income between a particular group in the income distribution in 1979 and the group occupying the position in the income distribution in 1998/9. The data on which the graph is based does not track individuals over time; the graph does not therefore show the change in income between a particular group of individuals in 1979 and those same individuals in 1998/9.*

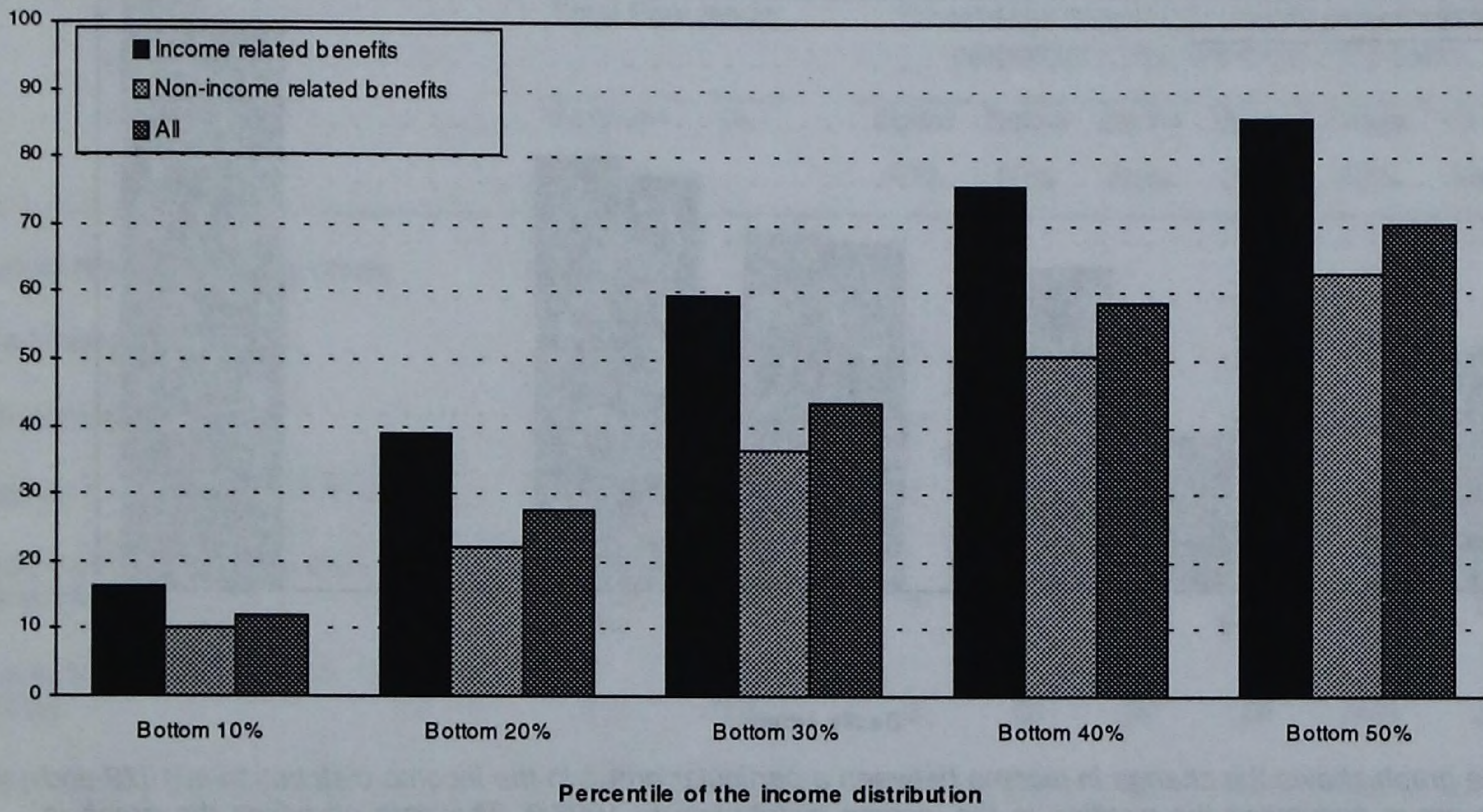
Source:

Statistics are based on the 1987/8 Family Resources Survey and DSS Administrative records on benefit receipt.

### Low Income Statistics

Proportion of benefit expenditure going to individuals below various percentiles of the income distribution: 1998/9 income before housing costs.

Percentage of benefit expenditure



## Take-Up of Income Related Benefits

Take-up is measured by caseload and by expenditure. Expenditure take-up compares the total amount of benefit received in the course of a year, with the total amount that would be received if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of their entitlement. Caseload take-up compares the number of benefit recipients - averaged over the year - with the number who would be receiving if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of their entitlement.

Take-up estimates for Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Income Support and Jobseeker's Allowance (income based) are given as ranges because point estimates are not reliable enough. There are several reasons for this. Entitlement to these benefits is estimated using data from the Family Resources Survey, which can be inaccurate or insufficiently detailed. Sometimes the people surveyed do not report receipt of a benefit because they have confused it with something else like Retirement Pension. Converting the sample results into nationally representative estimates for the whole population may also introduce inaccuracies. Other errors arise if claimants are paid benefits to which they are not entitled. The ranges used in the tables are reached by assessing the combined impact of all these problems. Thus they give the best estimates of true take-up.

Take-up estimates for Family Credit are also presented as ranges. However, it should be noted that these ranges are purely statistical confidence intervals and do not correct for potential biases.

People who live in residential care and nursing homes or in bed and breakfast accommodation are not included in the take-up estimates for these benefits as the Family Resources Survey only covers private households. There is not sufficiently detailed information on the incomes of the full-time self-employed to allow a reliable assessment of their benefit entitlement, so they too are not included in the estimates.

Take-up estimates were published on 8th December 2000 in 'Income Related Benefits Estimates of take-up in 1998/99'.

The tables that follow provide a summary of take-up statistics relating to 1998/99. In the tables, average amounts are rounded to the nearest 10p. Amounts claimed and unclaimed are rounded to the nearest 10 million and caseload figures are rounded to the nearest 10,000.

### Source

Statistics are based on the 1998/99 Family Resources Survey and DSS Administrative records on benefit receipt.

Table 2 Family Credit expenditure and caseload estimates, 1998/99

Expenditure based take-up	70% - 75%
Value of Family Credit Claimed	£1.4b
Unclaimed range	£1.2 - 1.6b
Average amount Average unclaimed amount	£10 £1.10
Caseload based take-up	65% - 70%
Number of Recipients	2.2m
Excluded non-recipients	2.0 - 2.4m

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**Table 1 Income Support expenditure and caseload estimates, 1998/99**

<b>Expenditure based take-up</b>	88% - 95%
<b>Value of Income Support</b>	£m pa
Claimed	9,890
unclaimed range	540 : 1,350
	£pw
Average award	54.90
Average unclaimed amount	25.90
<b>Caseload based take-up</b>	79% - 89%
<b>Number of</b>	000s
Recipients	3,460
Entitled non-recipients	430 : 940

*Note: The average weekly amount unclaimed is a single estimate since sufficient information is not available to allow identification of a range. In practice, the 'total' average amount unclaimed will depend on where the count of entitled non-recipients, for each family type, lies within its range.*

*The data does not allow a strict reconciliation of the caseload and expenditure range limits with the average unclaimed amounts.*

**Table 2 Family Credit expenditure and caseload estimates, 1998/99**

<b>Expenditure based take-up</b>	73% - 79%
<b>Value of Family Credit</b>	£m pa
Claimed	2,020
unclaimed range	520 : 760
	£pw
Average award	58.30
Average unclaimed amount	39.10
<b>Caseload based take-up</b>	66% - 70%
<b>Number of</b>	000s
Recipients	670
Entitled non-recipients	280 : 340

**Table 3 Housing Benefit expenditure and caseload estimates, 1998/99**

<b>Expenditure based take-up</b>	94% - 98%
<b>Value of Housing Benefit</b>	<i>£m pa</i>
Claimed	9,750
unclaimed range	170 : 630
	<i>£pw</i>
Average award	42.70
Average unclaimed amount	26.60
<b>Caseload based take-up</b>	91% - 97%
<b>Number of</b>	<i>000s</i>
Recipients	4,390
Entitled non-recipients	130 : 430

*Note: The average weekly amount unclaimed is a single estimate since sufficient information is not available to allow identification of a range. In practice, the 'total' average amount unclaimed will depend on where the count of entitled non-recipients, for each family type, lies within its range.*

*The data does not allow a strict reconciliation of the caseload and expenditure range limits with the average unclaimed amounts.*



**Table 4 Council Tax Benefit expenditure and caseload estimates, 1998/99**

<b>Expenditure based take-up</b>	77% - 84%
<b>Value of Council Tax Benefit</b>	£m pa
claimed	2,220
unclaimed range	440 : 650
	£pw
Average award	8.20
Average unclaimed amount	7.00
<b>Caseload based take-up</b>	75% - 81%
<b>Number of</b>	000s
Recipients	5,230
Entitled non-recipients	1,250 : 1,750

*Note: The average weekly amount unclaimed is a single estimate since sufficient information is not available to allow identification of a range. In practice, the 'total' average amount unclaimed will depend on where the count of entitled non-recipients, for each family type, lies within its range.*

*The data does not allow a strict reconciliation of the caseload and expenditure range limits with the average unclaimed amounts.*

**Table 5 Jobseeker's Allowance (Income based) expenditure and caseload estimates, 1998/99**

<b>Expenditure based take-up</b>	75% - 88%
<b>Value of Housing Benefit</b>	£m pa
Claimed	1,910
unclaimed range	380 : 940
	£pw
Average award	57.00
Average unclaimed amount	39.20
<b>Caseload based take-up</b>	68% - 82%
<b>Number of</b>	000s
Recipients	930
Entitled non-recipients	200 : 440

*Note: The average weekly amount unclaimed is a single estimate since sufficient information is not available to allow identification of a range. In practice, the 'total' average amount unclaimed will depend on where the count of entitled non-recipients, for each family type, lies within its range.*

*The data does not allow a strict reconciliation of the caseload and expenditure range limits with the average unclaimed amounts.*

Table 4. Council Testimony: expenditure estimates and expenditure distribution, 1996-97

Expenditure Category	1996-97	1997-98	Expenditure based on 1996-97
Value of Council Tax Bands	£1.25	£1.25	Value of Council Tax Bands
Number of Council Tax Bands	2,500	2,500	Number of Council Tax Bands
Average Council Tax Band	£500	£500	Average Council Tax Band
Average Council Tax Band	£500	£500	Average Council Tax Band
Number of Council Tax Bands	2,500	2,500	Number of Council Tax Bands
Number of Council Tax Bands	2,500	2,500	Number of Council Tax Bands
Number of Council Tax Bands	2,500	2,500	Number of Council Tax Bands

The data does not show a clear picture of the council's expenditure in 1996-97. The average council tax band is £500, which is a relatively low amount. The number of council tax bands is 2,500, which is a relatively low number. The value of council tax bands is £1.25, which is a relatively low amount. The average council tax band is £500, which is a relatively low amount. The number of council tax bands is 2,500, which is a relatively low number. The value of council tax bands is £1.25, which is a relatively low amount.

Table 5. Council Testimony: expenditure estimates and expenditure distribution, 1998-99

Expenditure Category	1998-99	1999-00	Expenditure based on 1998-99
Value of Council Tax Bands	£1.25	£1.25	Value of Council Tax Bands
Number of Council Tax Bands	2,500	2,500	Number of Council Tax Bands
Average Council Tax Band	£500	£500	Average Council Tax Band
Average Council Tax Band	£500	£500	Average Council Tax Band
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Table 1 Quarterly Key Statistics

## Appeals and Referrals

The Appeals Service (tAS) replaced the Independent Tribunal Service (ITS) in April 1999. The new organisation encompasses both the judicial element of appeal tribunals and the administration of appeals. Under the decision making and appeals changes provided for in the Social Security Act 1998, with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> June 1999, responsibility for the administration of appeals passed from the President of the Independent Tribunals Service to the Secretary of State. The administrative side of the Appeals Service was launched as an agency within the Department of Social Security in April 2000. The judiciary remains the responsibility of the President of Appeal Tribunals.

Appeals Tribunals under the Appeals Service hear appeals on decisions on Social Security, Child Support, Vaccine Damage, Tax Credit and Compensation Recovery questions throughout Great Britain; and on decisions under the Road Traffic Act in England and Wales.

This publication replaces those previously produced on the subjects of Social Security Appeal Tribunals and Medical Appeal Tribunals. Historical data back to 1993 is available from the DSS Information Centre on request.

Figures for are updated each quarter and may differ from those previously published.

The information shown in this chapter are derived from a 100% download of cases contained on the Generic Appeals Processing System (GAPS) on the last working day of each month. These downloads are loaded onto tapes by the Appeals Service and sent to the DSS Information Centre (IC), Analytical Services Division, for processing and publication.

All analyses are on a GB basis and exclude Northern Ireland. Additional data is collected but not published and is available on request, for example by tribunal venue.

Table 2 Key statistics by regional office of appeals for quarter ending June 2000

Regional Centre	<sup>1</sup> New Lodgements	<sup>2</sup> Appeals Received	Appeals Closed at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	Percentage Decided in Favour	Appeals Decided Against of Appellant	Decisions Upheld	Appeals Adjourned	Appeals Postponed
Total	68,740 <sup>3</sup>	16,549	39,481	18,548	47.1%	42	23,378	6,822	4,771
Birmingham	8,903	5,642	3,700	1,980	53.5%	7	2,286	514	302
Cardiff	5,323	10,322	5,487	2,087	37.9%	2	3,370	1,102	700
Glasgow	6,381	3,095	5,425	2,345	43.2%	3	2,903	836	515
Leeds	6,100	6,273	4,356	1,556	35.7%	8	2,752	926	278
Liverpool	6,799	6,529	4,505	1,816	40.3%	2	2,683	756	589
Newcastle	5,126	5,408	3,163	1,501	47.5%	3	1,903	638	505
Nottingham	6,486	10,563	6,775	2,223	32.8%	9	3,412	790	616
Sheffo	3,746	4,057	2,402	970	40.4%	4	1,489	547	276
Sutton	6,562	6,674	4,577	2,218	48.5%	2	2,273	814	542

<sup>1</sup> New Lodgement figures are based on the date the appellant lodged the appeal

<sup>2</sup> Appeals Received figures are based on the date the appeal was received by the Appeals Service

<sup>3</sup> Lodgement figure for the next quarter will not significantly be information back through to the Appeals Service

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**Table 1 Quarterly Key Statistics**

Quarter ending	<sup>1</sup> New Lodgements	<sup>2</sup> Appeals Received	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	Appeals Decided Against Appellant	Decisions Upheld	Appeals Adjourned	Appeals Postponed
1997 Dec	86,074	87,592	18,372	5,305	123	12,807	3,119	1,253
1998 Mar	90,881	96,769	60,841	19,501	434	40,830	11,242	4,527
1998 Jun	80,154	80,684	67,641	23,477	424	42,975	12,323	6,291
1998 Sep	82,481	82,816	75,189	25,351	570	48,395	13,767	7,587
1998 Dec	79,372	81,884	65,563	22,345	448	41,935	11,470	5,569
1999 Mar	80,544	82,205	68,991	24,872	331	42,934	11,846	5,976
1999 Jun	59,241	39,985	70,449	25,652	382	43,519	12,066	5,798
1999 Sep	59,805	55,068	57,988	19,907	202	37,257	9,776	5,972
1999 Dec	50,813	54,384	46,654	17,034	62	28,962	8,122	4,809
2000 Mar	65,455	61,933	45,462	18,014	70	26,771	7,783	5,586
2000 Jun	58,740 <sup>3</sup>	64,649	39,441	15,648	42	23,078	6,622	4,771

*1 New Lodgement figures are based on the date the appellant lodged the appeal*

*2 Appeals Received figures are based on the date the appeal was received by the Appeals Service*

*3 Lodgement figures for the latest quarter will rise significantly as information feeds through to the Appeals Service.*

**Table 2 Key statistics by regional office of appeals for quarter ending June 2000**

Regional Centre	<sup>1</sup> New Lodgements	<sup>2</sup> Appeals Received	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	Percentage Decided in Favour	Appeals Decided Against of Appellant	Decisions Upheld	Appeals Adjourned	Appeals Postponed
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,740<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>64,649</b>	<b>39,441</b>	<b>15,648</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23,078</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>4,771</b>
Birmingham	5,903	5,847	3,700	1,360	36.8%	7	2,286	514	302
Cardiff	8,323	10,022	5,497	2,057	37.4%	2	3,370	1,102	700
Glasgow	8,381	9,096	5,425	2,343	43.2%	5	2,903	836	555
Leeds	6,103	6,879	4,366	1,558	35.7%	8	2,738	525	278
Liverpool	6,299	6,528	4,536	1,818	40.1%	2	2,663	766	589
Newcastle	5,126	5,468	3,163	1,201	38.0%	3	1,933	638	505
Nottingham	8,496	10,083	5,775	2,223	38.5%	9	3,413	780	618
Salford	3,746	4,052	2,402	870	36.2%	4	1,499	647	275
Sutton	6,363	6,674	4,577	2,218	48.5%	2	2,273	814	949

*1 New Lodgement figures are based on the date the appellant lodged the appeal*

*2 Appeals Received figures are based on the date the appeal was received by the Appeals Service*

*3 Lodgement figures for the latest quarter will rise significantly as information feeds through to the Appeals Service.*

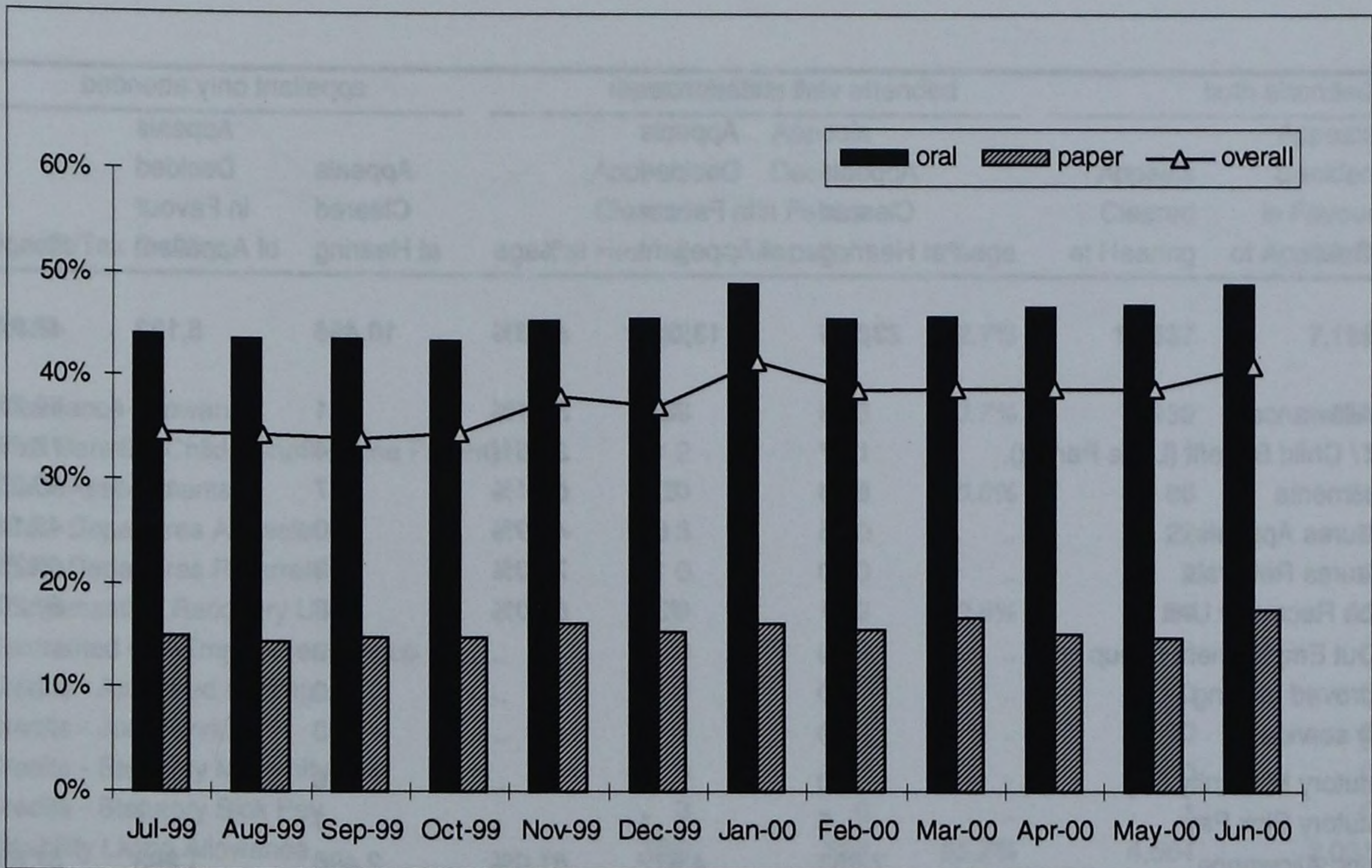
**Table 3 Hearing outcomes by benefit and tribunal type of appeals heard in quarter ending June 2000**

Benefit/Tax Credit	Oral Hearings			Paper Hearings		
	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,559</b>	<b>14,080</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>9,882</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>15.9%</b>
Attendance Allowance	879	474	53.9%	523	144	27.5%
Child Benefit / Child Benefit (Lone Parent)	78	15	19.2%	69	3	4.3%
CSA - Assessments	551	314	57.0%	222	73	32.9%
CSA - Departures Appeals	265	84	31.7%	58	7	12.1%
CSA - Departures Referrals	27	15	55.6%	1	0	..
Compensation Recovery Unit	309	176	57.0%	6	2	33.3%
Contracted Out Employment Group	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Approved training	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Jury service	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Statutory Maternity Pay	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Statutory Sick Pay	5	1	..	0	0	..
Disability Living Allowance	8,811	4,976	56.5%	2,650	598	22.6%
Disability Working Allowance	15	6	40.0%	4	1	..
Disabled Person's Tax Credit	7	3	42.9%	6	1	16.7%
Family Credit	78	34	43.6%	59	3	5.1%
Working Families' Tax Credit	127	33	26.0%	202	10	5.0%
Home Responsibilities Protection	3	0	..	0	0	..
Incapacity Benefit (all work test)	7,707	3,765	48.9%	2,046	208	10.2%
Incapacity Benefit (not all work test)	880	379	43.1%	364	48	13.2%
All work test (not Incapacity Benefit)	278	117	42.1%	79	9	11.4%
Income Support	3,025	1,194	39.5%	1,277	148	11.6%
Industrial Death Benefit	5	5	..	1	0	..
Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit	3,895	1,643	42.2%	663	146	22.0%
Invalid Care Allowance	166	59	35.5%	97	3	3.1%
Jobseeker's Allowance	1,475	489	33.2%	1,062	128	12.1%
Lookalike Cases	24	6	25.0%	7	1	14.3%
Maternity Benefit/Maternity Allowance	5	0	..	7	0	0.0%
Retirement Pension	192	30	15.6%	72	3	4.2%
Road Traffic (NHS charges)	0	0	..	0	0	..
Severe Disablement Benefit / Allowance	326	136	41.7%	126	18	14.3%
Social Fund - Funeral Payment	301	92	30.6%	237	9	3.8%
Social Fund - Maternity Payment	22	4	18.2%	15	0	0.0%
Vaccine Damage Appeals Tribunals	2	0	..	1	0	..
Widows Benefit	70	17	24.3%	22	3	13.6%
Rare/Extinct Benefits	31	13	41.9%	6	2	33.3%
Invalid Appeals	0	0	..	0	0	..
Others	0	0	..	0	0	..

Note: Percentage appeals decided in favour are not shown where the number of clearances is very small.

### Appeals and Referrals

Percentage of appeals found in the appellant's favour at oral and paper hearings by month for appeals heard between July 1999 and June 2000



**Table 4 Hearing outcomes by type of attendance and benefit of appeals heard in quarter ending June 2000**

Benefit/Tax Credit	all attendances			appellant only attended		
	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,385</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>10,496</b>	<b>5,132</b>	<b>48.9%</b>
Attendance Allowance	736	420	57.1%	161	80	49.7%
Child Benefit / Child Benefit (Lone Parent)	47	14	29.8%	34	6	17.6%
CSA - Assessments	373	239	64.1%	277	167	60.3%
CSA - Departures Appeals	155	65	41.9%	130	56	43.1%
CSA - Departures Referrals	20	14	70.0%	18	12	66.7%
Compensation Recovery Unit	211	133	63.0%	98	60	61.2%
Contracted Out Employment Group	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Approved training	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Jury service	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Statutory Maternity Pay	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Statutory Sick Pay	5	1	..	1	1	..
Disability Living Allowance	7,663	4,672	61.0%	2,496	1,293	51.8%
Disability Working Allowance	9	4	44.4%	2	0	..
Disabled Person's Tax Credit	5	3	..	2	1	..
Family Credit	48	32	66.7%	29	16	55.2%
Working Families' Tax Credit	89	30	33.7%	67	18	26.9%
Home Responsibilities Protection	2	0	..	2	0	..
Incapacity Benefit (all work test)	6,213	3,600	57.9%	3,026	1,552	51.3%
Incapacity Benefit (not all work test)	626	345	55.1%	302	141	46.7%
All work test (not Incapacity Benefit)	214	109	50.9%	121	54	44.6%
Income Support	2,058	1,051	51.1%	1,070	494	46.2%
Industrial Death Benefit	3	3	..	1	1	..
Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit	3,286	1,578	48.0%	1,584	748	47.2%
Invalid Care Allowance	124	54	43.5%	53	18	34.0%
Jobseeker's Allowance	837	410	49.0%	612	274	44.8%
Lookalike Cases	15	6	40.0%	6	0	0.0%
Maternity Benefit/Maternity Allowance	2	0	..	1	0	..
Retirement Pension	116	26	22.4%	85	16	18.8%
Road Traffic (NHS charges)	0	0	..	0	0	..
Severe Disablement Benefit / Allowance	231	126	54.5%	132	70	53.0%
Social Fund - Funeral Payment	216	79	36.6%	141	45	31.9%
Social Fund - Maternity Payment	11	3	27.3%	6	2	33.3%
Vaccine Damage Appeals Tribunals	1	0	..	1	0	..
Widows Benefit	46	14	30.4%	31	5	16.1%
Rare/Extinct Benefits	23	12	52.2%	7	2	28.6%
Invalid Appeals	0	0	..	0	0	..
Others	0	0	..	0	0	..

Note: Percentage appeals decided in favour are not shown where the number of clearances is very small.



**Table 4 Hearing outcomes by type of attendance and benefit of appeals heard in quarter ending June 2000 (cont.)**

Benefit/Tax Credit	representative only attended			both attended		
	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>11,537</b>	<b>7,198</b>	<b>62.4%</b>
Attendance Allowance	136	73	53.7%	439	267	60.8%
Child Benefit / Child Benefit (Lone Parent)	2	1	..	11	7	63.6%
CSA - Assessments	10	8	80.0%	86	64	74.4%
CSA - Departures Appeals	3	0	..	22	9	40.9%
CSA - Departures Referrals	0	0	..	2	2	..
Compensation Recovery Unit	79	48	60.8%	34	25	73.5%
Contracted Out Employment Group	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Approved training	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Jury service	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Statutory Maternity Pay	0	0	..	0	0	..
Credits - Statutory Sick Pay	3	0	..	1	0	..
Disability Living Allowance	503	328	65.2%	4,664	3,051	65.4%
Disability Working Allowance	1	1	..	6	3	50.0%
Disabled Person's Tax Credit	1	1	..	2	1	..
Family Credit	3	2	..	16	14	87.5%
Working Families' Tax Credit	2	1	..	20	11	55.0%
Home Responsibilities Protection	0	0	..	0	0	..
Incapacity Benefit (all work test)	186	81	43.5%	3,001	1,967	65.5%
Incapacity Benefit (not all work test)	37	16	43.2%	287	188	65.5%
All work test (not Incapacity Benefit)	7	3	42.9%	86	52	60.5%
Income Support	216	94	43.5%	772	463	60.0%
Industrial Death Benefit	0	0	..	2	2	..
Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit	64	16	25.0%	1,638	814	49.7%
Invalid Care Allowance	14	7	50.0%	57	29	50.9%
Jobseeker's Allowance	36	16	44.4%	189	120	63.5%
Lookalike Cases	4	2	..	5	4	..
Maternity Benefit/Maternity Allowance	1	0	..	0	0	..
Retirement Pension	10	4	40.0%	21	6	28.6%
Road Traffic (NHS charges)	0	0	..	0	0	..
Severe Disablement Benefit / Allowance	12	2	16.7%	87	54	62.1%
Social Fund - Funeral Payment	16	4	25.0%	59	30	50.8%
Social Fund - Maternity Payment	0	0	..	5	1	..
Vaccine Damage Appeals Tribunals	0	0	..	0	0	..
Widows Benefit	5	4	..	10	5	50.0%
Rare/Extinct Benefits	1	1	..	15	9	60.0%
Invalid Appeals	0	0	..	0	0	..
Others	0	0	..	0	0	..

Note: Percentage appeals decided in favour are not shown where the number of clearances is very small.

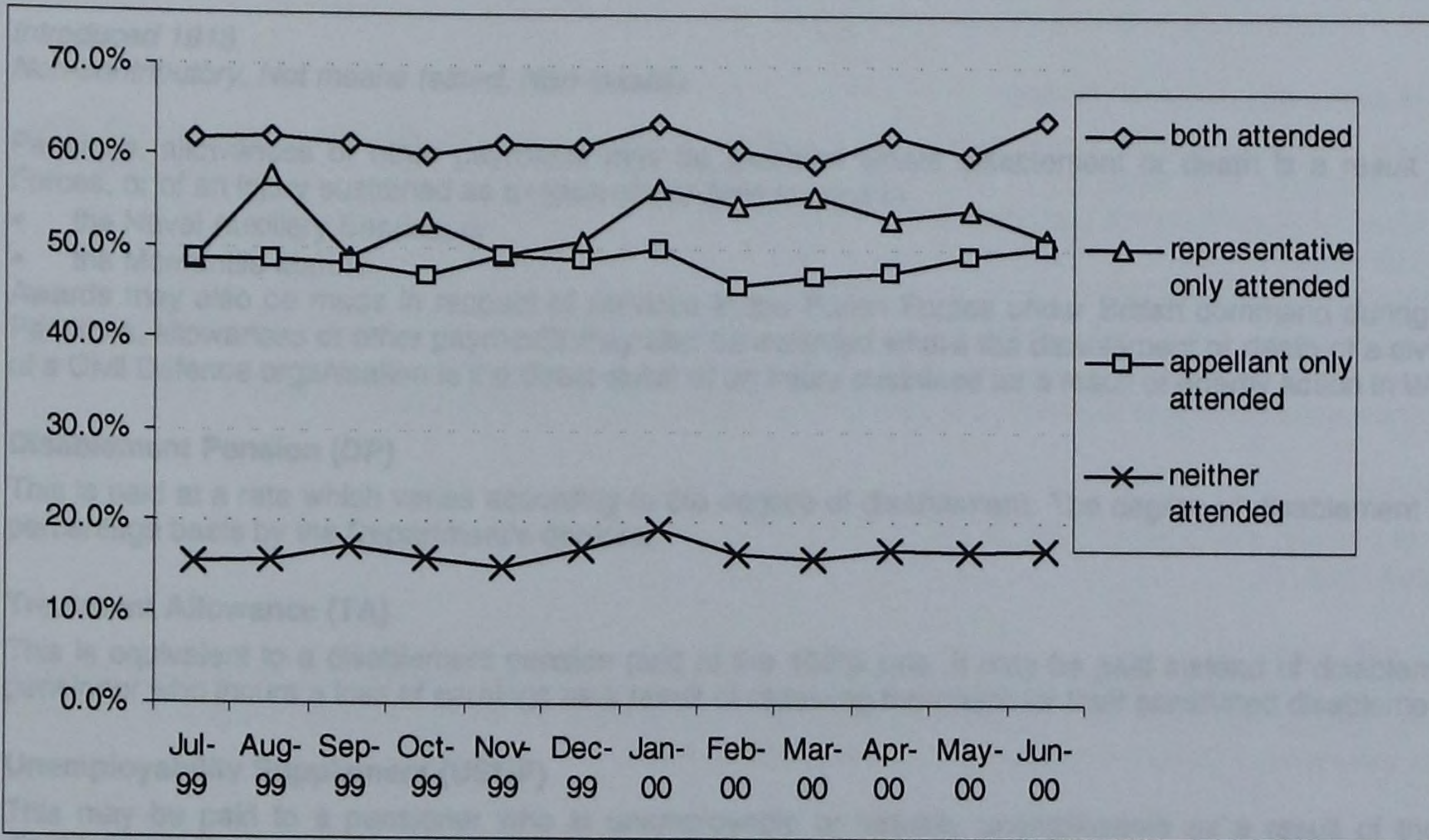
**Table 4 Hearing outcomes by type of attendance and benefit of appeals heard in quarter ending June 2000 (cont.)**

Benefit/Tax Credit	not attended			attendance details not known		
	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age	Appeals Cleared at Hearing	Appeals Decided in Favour of Appellant	%age
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,285</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
Attendance Allowance	147	48	32.7%	8	-	-
Child Benefit / Child Benefit (Lone Parent)	87	4	4.6%	-	-	-
CSA - Assessments	236	94	39.8%	7	4	57.1%
CSA - Departures Appeals	121	21	17.4%	2	-	-
CSA - Departures Referrals	23	9	39.1%	-	-	-
Compensation Recovery Unit	4	2	..	-	-	-
Contracted Out Employment Group	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits - Approved training	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits - Jury service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits - Statutory Maternity Pay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits - Statutory Sick Pay	2	-	-	-	-	-
Disability Living Allowance	1,492	353	23.7%	67	3	4.5%
Disability Working Allowance	3	1	..	-	-	-
Disabled Person's Tax Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Credit	104	5	4.8%	2	1	..
Working Families' Tax Credit	1	-	-	-	-	-
Home Responsibilities Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incapacity Benefit (all work test)	1,791	208	11.6%	62	2	3.2%
Incapacity Benefit (not all work test)	393	49	12.5%	8	-	-
All work test (not Incapacity Benefit)	42	6	14.3%	5	-	-
Income Support	1,484	237	16.0%	46	4	8.7%
Industrial Death Benefit	1	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit	543	58	10.7%	10	1	10.0%
Invalid Care Allowance	89	11	12.4%	5	-	-
Jobseeker's Allowance	1,231	160	13.0%	8	2	25.0%
Lookalike Cases	37	1	2.7%	-	-	-
Maternity Benefit/Maternity Allowance	3	-	-	1	-	-
Retirement Pension	91	11	12.1%	1	1	..
Road Traffic (NHS charges)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Severe Disablement Benefit / Allowance	126	19	15.1%	2	-	-
Social Fund - Funeral Payment	109	9	8.3%	5	1	..
Social Fund - Maternity Payment	11	-	-	1	-	-
Vaccine Damage Appeals Tribunals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widows Benefit	33	2	6.1%	-	-	-
Rare/Extinct Benefits	79	14	17.7%	-	-	-
Invalid Appeals	2	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Percentage appeals decided in favour are not shown where the number of clearances is very small.

**Appeals and Referrals**

Success rates by attendance at oral hearings by month for appeals heard between July 1999 and June 2000



**Inability Allowance (IA)**

This may be paid to a pensioner receiving Unemployment Allowance. The rate varies according to the age at which unemployment began.

**Constant Attendance Allowance (CAA)**

This may be paid to a carer who needs regular personal attention because of their permanent disability and that disability is assessed at 80% or more. It is payable at one of two rates. The rate varies according to the level of attendance they need.

**Severe Disability Equivalent Allowance (SDEA)**

This may be paid to a pensioner who is entitled to Constant Attendance Allowance at one of the two highest rates, but who still normally has a partial occupation.

**Exceptionally Severe Disability Allowance (ESDA)**

This may be paid to a pensioner who is receiving Constant Attendance Allowance at one of the two highest rates, or would be receiving it if they were not in hospital.

**Allowance for Lowered Standard of Occupation (ALSO)**

This may be paid if a pensioner's earning capacity is reduced because their permanent disability permanently prevents them following their regular occupation. To gain entitlement new claims must be under age 65, with a service disability of at least 40% when they make their claim. This allowance plus their basic War Disability Pension cannot exceed the 100% disability pension rate.

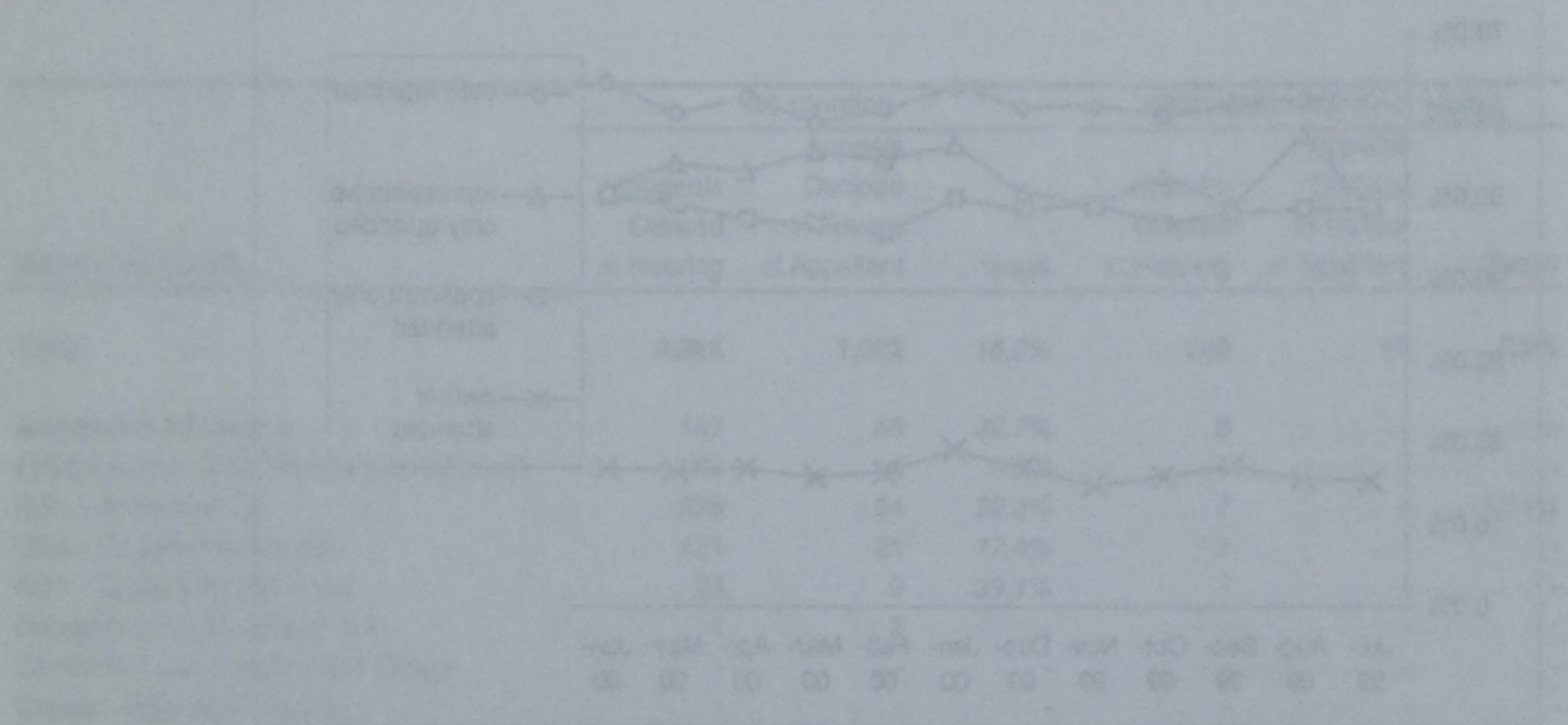
**Age Allowance**

This may be paid to a war disability pensioner (man or woman) who is aged 65 or over and whose disability is assessed at 40% or more.

**Clothing Allowance (CLAT)**

This may be paid if the Government issues exceptional war and tax on clothing.

Table 1.1 (cont.)



Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Government	65	65	65	65	65
Private	30	30	30	30	30
Other	5	5	5	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...

## War Pension

*Introduced 1918*

*Non-contributory, Not means tested, Non-taxable*

Pensions, allowances or other payments may be awarded where disablement or death is a result of service in HM Forces, or of an injury sustained as a result of war-time service in

- the Naval Auxiliary Service, or
- the Mercantile Marine.

Awards may also be made in respect of services in the Polish Forces under British command during World War Two. Pensions, allowances or other payments may also be awarded where the disablement or death of a civilian or a member of a Civil Defence organisation is the direct result of an injury sustained as a result of enemy action in World War Two.

### **Disablement Pension (DP)**

This is paid at a rate which varies according to the degree of disablement. The degree of disablement is assessed on a percentage basis by the Department's doctors.

### **Treatment Allowance (TA)**

This is equivalent to a disablement pension paid at the 100% rate. It may be paid instead of disablement pension to a pensioner who incurs a loss of earnings as a result of receiving treatment for their pensioned disablement.

### **Unemployability Supplement (USUP)**

This may be paid to a pensioner who is unemployable or virtually unemployable as a result of the war pensioned disablement. To gain entitlement, new claimants must be under age 65, with a pensioned disablement assessed at 60% or more when they make their claim. Additional allowances may be paid for a spouse and a child or children.

### **Invalidity Allowance (IVA)**

This may be paid to a pensioner receiving Unemployability Supplement. The rate varies according to the age at which unemployability began.

### **Constant Attendance Allowance (CAA)**

This may be paid to a pensioner who needs regular personal attention because of their pensioned disablement and that disablement is assessed at 80% or more. It is payable at one of four rates. The rate varies according to the level of attendance they need.

### **Severe Disablement Occupational Allowance (SDOA)**

This may be paid to a pensioner who is entitled to Constant Attendance Allowance at one of the two highest rates, but who still normally has a gainful occupation.

### **Exceptionally Severe Disablement Allowance (ESDA)**

This may be paid to a pensioner who is receiving Constant Attendance Allowance at one of the two highest rates, or would be receiving it if they were not in hospital.

### **Allowance for Lowered Standard of Occupation (ALSO)**

This may be paid if a pensioner's earning capacity is reduced because their pensioned disablement permanently prevents them following their regular occupation. To gain entitlement new claimants must be under age 65, with a service disablement of at least 40% when they make their claim. This allowance plus their basic War Disablement Pension cannot exceed the 100% disablement pension rate.

### **Age Allowance**

This may be paid to a war disablement pensioner (man or woman) who is aged 65 or over and whose disablement is assessed at 40% or more.

### **Clothing Allowance (CLOT)**

This may be paid if the disablement causes exceptional wear and tear on clothing.

### Comforts Allowance (COMF)

This may be paid to a severely disabled pensioner who is receiving Constant Attendance Allowance or Unemployability Supplement or both. It is intended to help with the extra expenses associated with severe disablement.

### War Pensioner's Mobility Supplement (WPMS)

This is intended to help with the mobility costs of a pensioner who is unable to walk, or virtually unable to walk. New claimants must have a service disablement of at least 40%. It is paid to double amputees and to those pensioners who need help getting about because they are both deaf and blind as a result of their pensioned disablement.

### Temporary Allowance for Widows (TAW)

This may be paid to a widow, irrespective of the cause of her husband's death, if he was awarded Unemployability Supplement or Constant Attendance Allowance or both. The allowance is approximately equal to the disablement pension and allowances paid to her late husband. It is paid for the first 26 weeks of widowhood.

### War Widow's Pension

The standard rate of pension may be paid if the widow

- has a dependant child, or
- is over 40, or
- is incapable of self-support.

The lower rate is paid to childless widows under the age of 40. If the husband was receiving Constant Attendance Allowance or, at the time of his death was 80% or more disabled and receiving Unemployability Supplement, a War Widows Pension is awarded automatically irrespective of the cause of death.

### Rent Allowance

A war widow with a child or children may be eligible for a rent allowance.

### Elderly Widow's Age Allowance

A war widow may receive an additional allowance at age 65 which is increased at age 70 and again at age 80.

### Orphan's Pension

This may be payable to a child who has lost both parents.

### Funeral Expenses

The Department may pay funeral expenses if the pensioner

- died as a result of his pensioned disablement, or
- died while having treatment for that disablement in hospital, or
- was entitled to Constant Attendance Allowance or, was at the time of his death 80% or more disabled and receiving Unemployability Supplement.

### Source

Statistics are based on a 100% sample.

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	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Gratuity	680,165	108,745	5072	1909
Constant	170.2	146.5	149.21	12,545.21
Constant allowance	1,375	1,907	1,084	4,574
Exceptionally severe disability allowance	105	1,004	222	1,000
Severe disability occupational allowance	0	200	11	11
Mobility supplement	112,48	24,918	20,202	20,157
Over age retirement allowance	2,422	2,082	42	42
Modified over age retirement allowance	0	7	11	11
Unemployment supplement	0	187	1,008	1,008
Modified unemployment supplement	0	121	46	46
Additional allowance	0	25	2,272	2,272
Modified allowance for spouses	0	1	22	22
Additional allowance dependent	0	170	1	1
Additional allowance child	0	0	2,002	1,612
Widows child allowances (including children of remarried widows)	0	0	197	252
Temporary allowance widow	0	0	141	286
Widows rent	0	0	242	150

**Table 1 Number of War Pensions in payment by type of pension and principle scheme (Disablement Pensioners)**

	March 2000	June 2000
<b>Total in Payment</b>	<b>295,674</b>	<b>292,980</b>
<b>Disablement pensioners</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,758</b>	<b>238,603</b>
1914 war	32	22
Inter-war	307	298
1939 war onwards	233,307	231,260
Civilian	2,941	2,913
Polish	1,607	1,573
Joint wars	557	559
Mercantile marine	1,804	1,768
Not known	203	210
<b>Other pensioners</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,916</b>	<b>54,377</b>
War widows pension	53,988	53,455
War widower pension	7	6
War orphans pension	165	165
War parents pension	154	149
Adult dependant pension	25	25
Unmarried dependant pension	1	1
Child allowance only	576	576



**Table 2 Supplementary allowances in payment by type of allowance**

Allowance type	March 2000	June 2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,579</b>	<b>208,483</b>
Age 80 addition (NI) (Disability & Widow)	3,527	3,469
Age addition - Disablement	73,425	72,532
Age addition – Widows	49,193	48,702
Allowance for lowered standard of occupation	11,842	11,810
Clothing	6,755	6,657
Comforts	12,664	12,545
Constant attendance allowance	4,601	4,552
Exceptionally severe disablement allowance	692	688
Severe disablement occupational allowance	13	13
Invalidity	8,445	8,383
Mobility supplement	20,292	20,157
Over age infirm child allowance	433	430
Modified over age infirm child allowance	11	10
Unemployability supplement	11,056	10,944
Modified unemployability supplement	65	66
Additional allowance spouse	3,263	3,204
Modified allowance for spouse	392	384
Additional allowance dependant	1	1
Additional allowance child	2,095	2,161
Widows child allowances- (including children of remarried widows)	882	838
Temporary allowance widow	284	286
Widows rent	648	651

**Table 3 War Pensions in payment by pension type, percentage disability and age band at 30 June 2000**

Age	All pensioners	Disability pensioners										Not known <sup>1</sup>	War widow/widower	Other pensioners <sup>2</sup>
		All DP's	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%			
<b>All</b>	<b>292,980</b>	<b>238,603</b>	<b>87,117</b>	<b>56,335</b>	<b>33,639</b>	<b>19,672</b>	<b>12,560</b>	<b>8,113</b>	<b>6,686</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>10,316</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>53,455</b>	<b>922</b>
Under 30	3,553	3,156	1,610	685	302	156	85	35	35	6	61	181	39	358
30-34	4,653	4,531	2,152	1,079	509	257	131	93	64	13	114	119	114	8
35-39	5,941	5,696	2,477	1,321	645	430	216	134	94	29	223	127	235	10
40-44	7,365	7,008	2,960	1,680	898	497	294	158	134	35	241	111	333	24
45-49	7,366	6,929	2,835	1,701	897	480	311	179	157	32	240	97	402	35
50-54	10,461	9,749	4,302	2,215	1,182	609	440	293	199	65	351	93	641	71
55-59	12,285	11,219	4,885	2,528	1,385	800	483	312	246	84	385	111	975	91
60-64	20,734	19,206	8,658	4,650	2,247	1,265	710	441	377	118	573	167	1,468	61
65-69	25,643	23,013	9,831	5,723	2,931	1,551	923	601	481	148	653	171	2,587	43
70-74	33,889	28,334	10,913	6,861	4,032	2,190	1,414	876	655	240	1,034	119	5,535	21
75-79	71,966	58,657	18,787	13,962	9,135	5,319	3,444	2,243	1,885	767	2,886	229	13,282	29
80-84	59,343	44,662	13,010	10,185	6,955	4,525	2,981	2,011	1,687	660	2,527	121	14,644	38
85-89	23,575	14,033	4,025	3,206	2,156	1,366	968	628	571	222	845	46	9,498	45
90-94	5,262	2,193	616	500	323	207	151	95	91	35	161	14	3,041	28
95-99	807	186	48	34	36	19	6	11	8	3	19	2	580	41
100 and over	131	31	8	5	6	1	3	3	2	-	3	-	81	19

Notes: 1 Disability pension in payment but no DP component information recorded or DP recorded but percentage missing.

2 Includes: War orphans, War parents, Adult dependant, Unmarried dependant, Juvenile dependant and Child allowance only pensions.

**Table 4 Disablement pensions in payment by assessment at 30 June 2000**

Degree of disablement (percentage)	Total	1914 war	Inter war	1939 War onwards	Civilian	Polish	Joint wars	Mercantile marine	Not known
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,603</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>231,260</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>210</b>
20	87,117	8	72	85,311	637	404	145	487	53
30	56,335	4	63	54,662	583	384	149	455	35
40	33,639	5	53	32,427	472	246	95	319	22
50	19,672	1	20	18,945	322	164	46	153	21
60	12,560	1	21	12,089	189	100	35	116	9
70	8,113	2	14	7,769	152	69	25	72	10
80	6,686	1	16	6,381	137	69	13	60	9
90	2,457	-	11	2,351	50	14	6	22	3
100	10,316	-	28	9,700	334	117	14	76	47
Not known <sup>1</sup>	1,708	-	-	1,625	37	6	31	8	1

Notes: 1 Disability pension in payment but no DP component information recorded or DP recorded but percentage missing.

**Table 5 Pensions by type of pension, principal scheme (DP's) and Government Office Region at 30 June 2000**

	Disability pensions										
	Total	1914 war	Inter war	1939 War onwards	Civilian	Polish	Joint wars	Mercantile marine	Not known	War Widows/Widower	Other pensioners
<b>Total</b>	<b>292,980</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>231,260</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>53,455</b>	<b>922</b>
North East	19,589	-	10	16,780	86	26	42	221	13	2,361	50
North West	36,654	2	23	29,272	391	130	131	478	17	6,119	91
Yorkshire & Humberside	21,410	-	18	16,930	94	121	30	63	10	4,074	70
East Midlands	16,858	1	20	13,530	76	103	20	34	9	3,019	46
West Midlands	17,613	-	21	13,745	152	114	27	29	12	3,455	58
East Midlands	21,236	3	31	16,055	311	64	38	50	8	4,610	66
London	15,743	1	20	10,880	511	180	31	53	12	4,017	38
South East	38,027	5	49	28,735	536	83	59	114	34	8,272	140
South West	32,146	-	36	25,586	298	112	46	88	30	5,851	99
Scotland	30,601	1	19	25,636	143	139	54	252	21	4,262	74
Wales	16,615	3	20	13,414	89	57	22	109	11	2,835	55
Overseas <sup>1</sup>	26,488	6	31	20,697	226	444	59	277	33	4,580	135

Note: 1 Includes Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Table 6 Rates of main War Pensions

	£ per week					
	Disablement Pension at 100% rate			Widow's Pension		
	Rate according to rank		Rate according to rank		Increase for children	
	From	To	From	To	First	Each other
23 November 1981	48.30	49.14	38.45	38.70	10.85	10.85
22 November 1982	53.60	54.44	42.70	42.95	11.25	11.25
21 November 1983	55.60	56.44	44.25	44.50	10.95	10.95
26 November 1984	58.40	59.24	46.55	46.80	11.05	11.05
25 November 1985	62.50	63.34	49.80	50.05	11.55	11.55
28 July 1986	63.20	64.04	50.30	50.55	11.55	11.55
6 April 1987	64.50	65.34	51.35	51.60	11.60	11.60
11 April 1988	67.20	68.04	53.50	53.75	12.00	12.00
10 April 1989	71.20	72.04	56.65	56.90	12.60	12.60
9 April 1990	76.60	77.44	60.95	61.20	13.40	13.40
8 April 1991	84.90	85.74	67.60	67.85	13.65	14.65
6 April 1992	89.00	89.84	70.35	70.60	13.75	14.85
12 April 1993	97.20	<sup>1</sup>	72.90	73.15	13.85	15.00
11 April 1994	98.90	.	74.70	74.95	13.90	15.10
10 April 1995	101.10	.	76.35	76.60	14.00	15.20
8 April 1996	105.00	.	79.35	79.60	14.10	15.35
7 April 1997	107.20	.	81.00	81.25	14.15	15.45
6 April 1998	111.10	.	83.90	84.20	14.25	15.65
12 April 1999	114.70	.	86.60	86.90	14.35	15.80
12 April 2000	116.00	.	87.60	87.85	14.35	15.85

Note: <sup>1</sup> Rank differentials abolished from April 1993.

Table 6 Rates of main War Pensioners in 1982 by age and sex (1982)

Age	Males		Females		Total
	1981	1982	1981	1982	
15-19	118.00	114.30	87.00	84.00	102.50
20-24	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
25-29	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
30-34	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
35-39	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
40-44	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
45-49	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
50-54	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
55-59	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
60-64	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
65-69	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
70-74	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
75-79	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
80-84	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
85-89	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
90-94	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
95-99	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75
100+	114.30	107.50	84.00	81.00	97.75

Note: Peak observations recorded from April 1981.

## Appendix 1 - Leaflets about Social Security

The explanatory leaflets concerning social security which are published by the Department of Social Security and the Benefits Agency are listed below. Unless otherwise stated they are available at local offices of the DSS Benefits Agency (for individual copies), or by post from: GPA Interface, Rose Park House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR Fax 028 9052 6121

### Benefit Rates

Social security benefit rates	GL23
Rates of war pensions and allowances	WPA-Leaflet-9

### Detailed benefit guides

A guide to Child Benefit and Guardian's Allowance	CB1
A guide to Industrial Injuries Scheme benefits	DB1
A guide to non-contributory benefits for disabled people	HB5
A guide to Incapacity Benefit	IB1
A guide to the personal capability assessment	IB214
A guide to Income Support	IS20
A guide to maternity benefits	NI17A
A guide to dispute, suppression and appeals	NI260DMA
A guide to widow's benefits	NP45
A guide to retirement pensions	NP46
A guide to Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit	RR2
A guide to the Social Fund	SB16

### Customer Service

The Benefits Agency Publicity Register	BAPR1
Basic skills help scheme card	BSK1
A catalogue leaflets, posters and information	CAT1
Child Support Agency – Catalogue of leaflets,	
Audio tapes, posters and information	CSA2084
Benefits Agency national fax and textphone directory	DAP01
A helping hand for benefits	GL21
How to prove your identity for social security	GL25
Language aid	LSC1
A guide to benefits	MG1

### Appeals and complaints

Tell us your comments and complaints	GL22
If you think your decision is wrong	GL24
A guide to dispute, suppression and appeals	NI260DMA

### Customer Charters

Benefits Agency customer charter	CUST1
War Pension Agency Service First Charter	WPASFC

## Babies, children young people

Note: Information on Statutory Maternity Pay and Working Families Tax Credit (replacing Family Credit) is available from Inland Revenue. Telephone 0191 2259300 for details.

How would you like your child benefit to arrive?	<b>AC2</b>
Babies and children	<b>BC1</b>
Expecting a baby?	<b>BC2</b>
Bringing up children?	<b>BC3</b>
How to get the best from maternity services	<b>BMS</b>
A guide to Child Benefit and Guardian's Allowance	<b>CB1</b>
Child Benefit	<b>CH1</b>
Child Benefit for people entering Britain	<b>CH5</b>
Child Benefit for people leaving Britain	<b>CH6</b>
Child Benefit for lone parents	<b>CH11</b>
Disability Living Allowance for children	<b>DS706</b>
School leavers and students	<b>GL19</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance and Income Support if you are 16 or 17 years old	<b>JSA8</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance – The rules on part-time education and training for a day	<b>JSALS4</b>
A guide to maternity benefits	<b>NI17A</b>
Good news for babies – Sure Start Maternity Grant	<b>SSMGE</b>
Welfare milk and vitamins – A guide for families	<b>WMV:G1</b>

## Work, looking for work

Note: Information on National Insurance Contributions, Working Families Tax Credit (replacing Family Credit) and Disabled Person's Tax Credit (replacing Disability Working Allowance) is available from Inland Revenue. Telephone 0191 2259300 for details.

Back to work bonus	<b>BTWB20</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance and Income Support if you are 16 or 17 years old	<b>JSA8</b>
Jobseeker's hardship provision	<b>JSA9</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance – The rules for share fisherman	<b>JSA21</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance – Helping you back to work	<b>JSAL5</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance – Over 60. Nearing age 60.	<b>JSAL6</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance and voluntary work	<b>JSAL7</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance – short time working or temporarily laid off from work	<b>JSAL74</b>
Jobseeker's Allowance – The rules on part-time education and training for the day	<b>JSALS4</b>
Financial help if you work or are looking for work	<b>WK1</b>
Financial help if you are looking for work	<b>WK2</b>
Need help starting work or getting back to work	<b>WK3</b>
Financial help if you are working or doing voluntary work	<b>WK4</b>

## Sickness, disability, carers, health costs

Note: Information on Statutory Sick Pay and the Disabled Person's Tax Credit (replacing Disability Working Allowance) is available from Inland Revenue. Telephone 0191 2259300 for details.

Benefit Enquiry line for people with disabilities (business card)	<b>BEL1.3</b>
Benefit Enquiry Line charter standard statement	<b>BEL1.5</b>
Benefits Agency national fax and textphone directory	<b>DAP01</b>
A guide to Industrial Injuries Scheme benefits	<b>DB1</b>
Attendance Allowance	<b>DS702</b>
Disability Living Allowance – You could benefit	<b>DS704</b>
Disability Living Allowance for children	<b>DS706</b>
Going into hospital	<b>GL12</b>
A helping hand for benefits	<b>GL21</b>
Compensation and social security benefits	<b>GL27</b>
Disability Living Allowance – You could benefit	<b>DS704</b>



Vaccine damage payments	HB3
A guide to non-contributory benefits for disabled people	HB5
A practical guide for disabled people	HB6
Are you entitled to help with health costs?	HC11
NHS charges and optical voucher values	HC12
Advisers' guide to help with health costs	HC13
A guide to Incapacity Benefit	IB1
Incapacity Benefit – Getting back to work	IB203
A guide to the personal capability assessment	IB214
Sick or disabled	SD1
Sick and unable to work?	SD2
Long-term ill or disabled?	SD3
Caring for someone?	SD4
Ill or disabled because of a disease or deafness caused by work?	SD6
Disabled because of an accident at work?	SD7
Recovery of benefits – Procedures for liaison with the Compensation Recovery Unit	Z1
Recovery of benefits – Appeal guide	Z2

### Medical Practitioners

A guide for registered practitioners	IB204
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### Retirement, planning for retirement

Have your pension paid straight into your account	AC1(rev)
Equality in state pension age: A summary of the changes	EQP1a*
Jobseeker's Allowance – Over 60. Nearing 60	JSAL6
Giving up your right to Retirement Pension to earn extra	NI92
Your Retirement Pension or widow's benefits paid straight into an account	NI105
A guide to retirement pensions	NP46
Occupational pension schemes and the Pensions Act 1995 – How to appoint member nominated trustees. A guide for Trustees, employers and scheme administrators	PEC5*
Occupational pension schemes and the Pensions Act 1995 – A guide for Trustees, employers and scheme administrators	PEC6*
Don't leave your pension to chance	PM1*
You and state pensions	PM2*
You and occupational pensions	PM3*
You and personal pensions	PM4*
Pensions for the self-employed	PM5*
Pensions for women	PM6*
Understanding contracted-out pension schemes	PM7*
Making the most of your personal pension	PM8*
A guide to Financial Services Act for employers	PP4*
Retirement	RM1
Approaching retirement?	RM2
Retired?	RM3

\* Available from the Pensions Info-line. Telephone 0345 31 32 33 for details.

### Bereavement, widows, widowers

What to do after a death in England and Wales	D49
What to do after a death in Scotland:	
Social security supplement	D49S
Widowed?	GL14
Your Retirement Pension or widow's benefits paid straight into an account	NI105
A guide to widow's benefits	NP45
Notes about war disablement and war widows pension	WPA-Leaflet-1

## Armed Forces

### Service families

Notes about war disablement and war widows pension  
Notes for people getting a war pension living in the UK  
Notes for people getting a war pension (overseas)  
Notes for people not getting a war pension living in the UK  
Notes for people not getting a war pension (overseas)  
Notes for war pensioners and war widows going abroad  
Notes for ex-Far East and Korean prisoners of war  
Rates of war pensions and allowances  
Notes about war pension claims for deafness  
How do we decide who receives a War Disablement Pension

GL26  
WPA-Leaflet-1  
WPA-Leaflet-2  
WPA-Leaflet-3  
WPA-Leaflet-4  
WPA-Leaflet-5  
WPA-Leaflet-6  
WPA-Leaflet-7  
WPA-Leaflet-9  
WPA-Leaflet-10  
WPA-Leaflet-11

## General help on a low income

Separated or divorced?  
Help with your rent  
Help with your council tax  
Help from the Social Fund  
A guide to Income Support  
Jobseeker's hardship provision  
Protecting your mortgage  
Prisoners and their families – A guide to benefits  
A guide to Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit  
A guide to Social Fund  
Income Support – Trade disputes  
Supporting people – The Transitional Housing Benefit Scheme

GL13  
GL16  
GL17  
GL18  
IS20  
JSA9  
MP1 (IS800)  
PRIS1  
RR2  
SB16  
TD1  
  
THBS01

## Going abroad, coming from abroad

Coming from abroad and social security benefits  
Going abroad and social security benefits  
Jobseeker's Allowance – People going abroad,  
Coming from abroad  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Jersey and Guernsey  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Australia  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Switzerland  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and New Zealand  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Malta  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Cyprus  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Israel  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and The Republics of former Yugoslavia  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Canada  
  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Turkey  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Bermuda  
Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Jamaica  
Your social security insurance, benefits, and health care rights in the European Community, and in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway

GL28  
GL29  
  
JSAL22  
  
SA4  
  
SA5  
  
SA6  
  
SA8  
  
SA11  
  
SA12  
  
SA14  
  
SA17  
  
SA20  
  
SA22  
  
SA23  
  
SA27  
  
SA29

Social security agreement between United Kingdom and the United States of America  
 Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Mauritius  
 Social security agreement between United Kingdom and the Philippines  
 Social security agreement between United Kingdom and Barbados  
 Health advice for travellers  
 Notes for people getting a war pension (overseas)  
 Notes for people not getting a war pension (overseas)  
 Notes for war pensioners and war widows going abroad

**SA33**  
**SA38**  
**SA42**  
**SA43**  
**T6**  
**WPA-Leaflet-3**  
**WPA-Leaflet-5**  
**WPA-Leaflet-6**

Child Support Agency Quarterly Summary of Statistics - provides statistics on the number of people who have qualified for Child Support Agency payments. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Contributions and Qualifying Years for Retirement Pensions - provides statistics on the number of people who have qualified for retirement pensions. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Client Group Analysis Quarterly Bulletin - provides statistics on the number of people in various client groups. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Client Group Analysis Quarterly Bulletin - provides statistics on the number of people in various client groups. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Client Group Analysis Quarterly Bulletin - provides statistics on the number of people in various client groups. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Intractable Care Allowance Statistics (quarterly) - provides statistics on Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Intractable Care Allowance. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Family Resources Survey (annual) - provides characteristics of individuals at various positions in the income distribution. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Household Survey Average Income (annual) - provides statistics on average income in Great Britain. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Annual Summary of Statistics - provides statistics on Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Quarterly Summary of Statistics - provides statistics on Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Incapacity Benefit and Sickness Allowance Quarterly Summary of Statistics - provides statistics on Incapacity Benefit and Sickness Allowance. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

Income Support Statistics Quarterly Summary - provides statistics on Income Support. Contact Liz Johnson, Telephone 0191 2254449

## Appendix 2 - Sampling Error

Because most of the statistics in this publication are based on sample surveys they are subject to sampling error, which is measured by a statistic known as the standard error. For samples of 30 or more the standard error is approximately the square root of the number of cases in the sample. There is a 95% probability that the true value falls within two standard errors of the grossed up sample value; this range is known as the 95% confidence interval.

When there are fewer than 30 observations in the sample, the calculation of confidence limits is slightly more complicated.

In the following table, specimen estimates are shown together with the ranges which represents the 95% confidence limits for these estimates. Sampling fractions of 1%, 5% and 10% have been used.

The above method cannot be applied to estimating the sampling error associated with averages, such as average weekly rate of allowances. The standard errors of these figures depend on the variability of the values averaged as well as the sample size.

Estimated value	95% Confidence Interval		
	1% sample	5% sample	10% sample
100	3 to 555	34 to 230	50 to 180
300	63 to 874	171 to 490	207 to 422
500	164 to 1,163	328 to 732	369 to 631
1,000	482 to 1,835	730 to 1,270	814 to 1,186
2,500	1,622 to 3,685	2,073 to 2,927	2,206 to 2,794
5,000	3,621 to 6,379	4,396 to 5,604	4,584 to 5,416
10,000	8,050 to 11,950	9,150 to 10,850	9,410 to 10,590
25,000	21,920 to 28,080	23,650 to 26,350	24,070 to 25,930
50,000	45,640 to 54,360	48,090 to 51,910	48,680 to 51,320
100,000	93,800 to 106,200	97,300 to 102,700	98,100 to 101,900
1,000,000	981,000 to 1,019,000	991,000 to 1,009,000	994,000 to 1,006,000

## Appendix 3 - Other National Statistics issued by the Department of Social Security

**Abstract of Statistics for Social Security Benefits and Contributions and Indices of Prices and Earnings (annual)** – provides a reference source for those people interested in the main aspects of Social Security benefits, Contributions and Indices of prices and earnings. Contact Ian Hertwick: Telephone 0191 2257336

**Area Benefit Reviews (annual)** – measures the amount of fraud and customer error. Contact James Lind: Telephone 0113 234246

**Child Benefit Statistics Quarterly Enquiry** – provides statistics on Child Benefit claimants. Contact Andrew Needham: Telephone 0191 2253130

**Child Support Agency Quarterly Summary of Statistics** – provides statistics on the Child Support Agency. Contact Carol Jenkinson: Telephone 0191 2255362

**Contributions and Qualifying Years for Retirement Pension (annual)** – provides statistics on the number of people who have qualified for Retirement Pension. Contact Susan Richardson: Telephone 0191 2257094

**Client Group Analysis: Quarterly Bulletin on families with children on key benefits** - uses existing data to give a more coherent picture for those families with children on key benefits in Great Britain. Contact Martin McGill: Telephone 0191 2257661

**Client Group Analysis: Quarterly Bulletin on the population of working age on key benefits** – uses existing data to give a more coherent picture for those of working age on key benefits in Great Britain. Contact Stuart Grant: Telephone 0191 2256048

**Client Group Analysis: Quarterly Bulletin on the population over state retirement age** – uses existing data to give a more coherent picture for those of over state retirement age on key benefits in Great Britain. Contact Nigel Brough: Telephone 0191 2257391

**Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Invalid Care Allowance Statistics (quarterly)** – provides statistics on Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance and Invalid Care Allowance. Contact Peter James: Telephone 0191 2255993

**Family Resources Survey (annual)** – provides characteristics of individuals at various positions in the income distribution. Contact Jo Semmence: Telephone 020 9628092

**Households Below Average Income (annual)** – provides estimates of patterns of disposable income in Great Britain. Contact Colin Wilkie-Jones: Telephone 020 9628232

**Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Annual Summary of Statistics** – provides statistics on Housing Benefit /Council Tax Benefit from a 1% sample of data from Local Authorities. Contact Charlie Tynan: Telephone 0191 2254822

**Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Quarterly Summary of Statistics** – provides statistics on Housing Benefit /Council Tax Benefit from quarterly caseload counts. Includes average amounts of benefit. Contact Charlie Tynan: Telephone 0191 2254822

**Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance Quarterly Summary of Statistics** – provides statistics on Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement claimants. Contact Lynn Elder: Telephone 0191 2253521

**Income Support Statistics Quarterly Enquiry** – provides statistics on Income Support claimants. Contact Gayll Thomson: Telephone 0191 2259262

**Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit and Reduced Earnings Allowance Statistics (annual)** – provides statistics on current assessments and movements during statistical period. Contact Andrew Needham: Telephone 0191 2253130

**Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit Quarterly Summary of Statistics on New Claims (Accidents and Prescribed Diseases) and First Diagnoses (Prescribed Diseases only)** – provides statistics on new claims and newly diagnosed prescribed diseases. Contact Andrew Needham: Telephone 0191 2253130

**Jobseeker's Allowance Statistics Quarterly Enquiry** - provides statistics on Jobseeker's Allowance claimants. Contact Gayll Thomson: Telephone 0191 2259262

**Migrant Workers Statistics (annual)** – provides statistics on migrant workers. Contact Susan Richardson: Telephone 0191 2257094

**Pensioner Income Series (annual)** - examines the levels, sources and distribution of pensioners' incomes and the position of pensioners within the population income distribution. Contact Chris Cousins Telephone 020 79628975

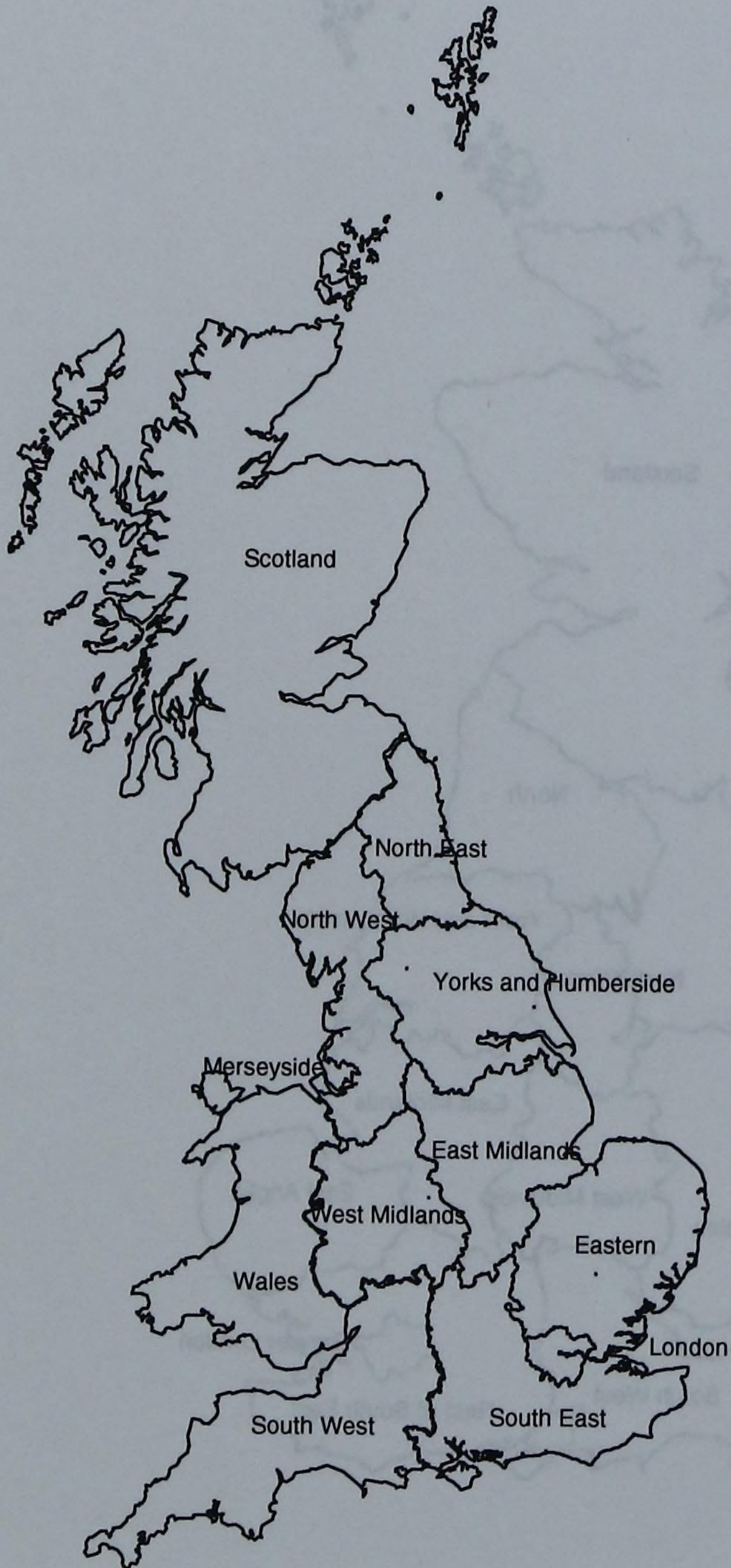
**Retirement Pension Summary of Statistics (six-monthly)** – provides statistics on Retirement Pension claimants residing in GB and overseas. Contact Alan Deighton: Telephone 0191 2259674

**Second Tier Pension Provision (annual)** – contains analysis of contracted out pension schemes. Contact Susan Richardson: Telephone 0191 2257094

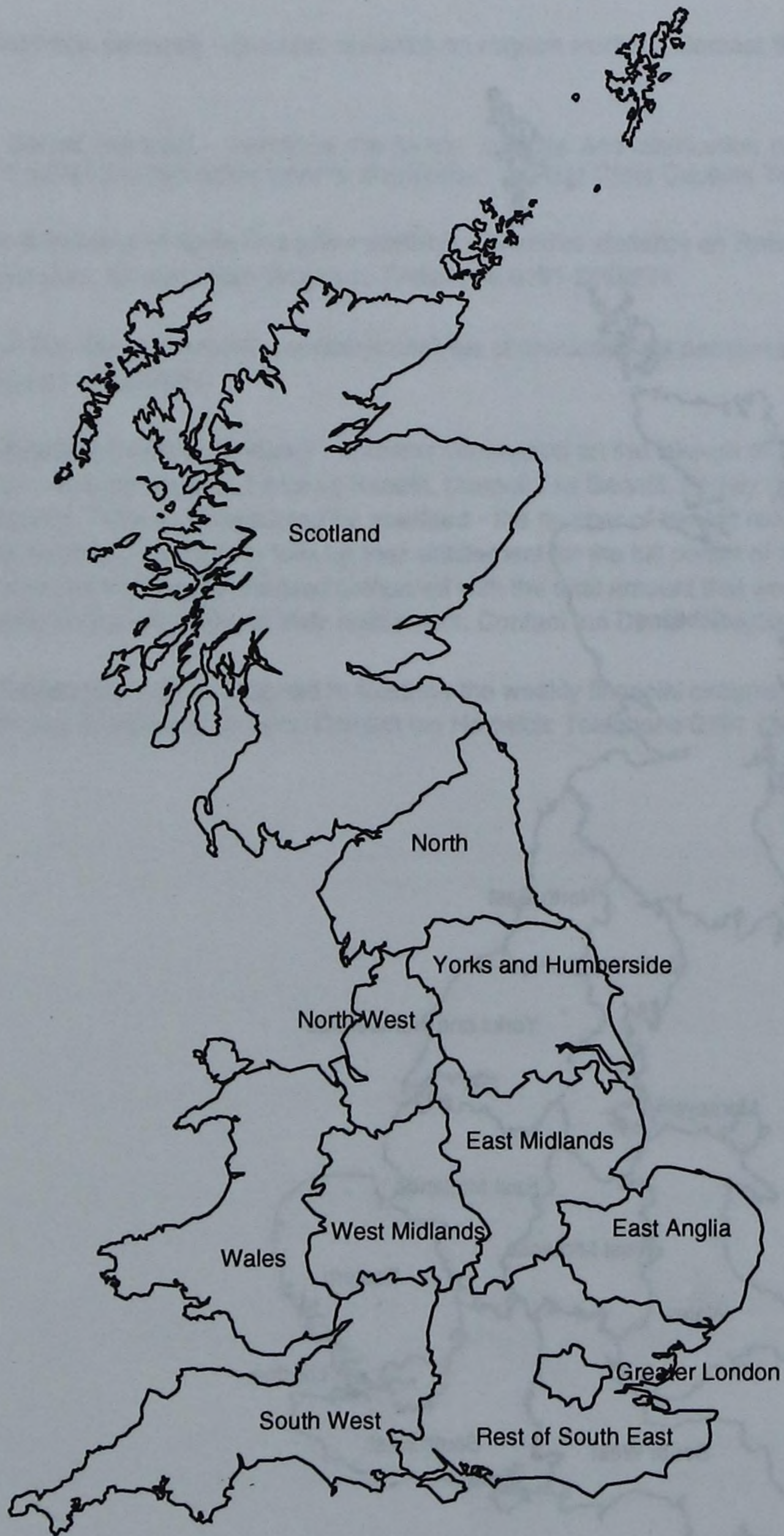
**Take-up of Income-Related Benefits (annual)** - contains information on the take-up of the main income related benefits in Great Britain: Income Support, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit, Family Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance (income based). Take-up is measured by caseload - the number of benefit recipients compared with the number who would be receiving if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of their entitlement - and expenditure - the total amount of benefit received compared with the total amount that would be received if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of their entitlement. Contact Ian Davis: Telephone 020 79628222

**Tax/Benefit Model Tables (annual)** – designed to illustrate the weekly financial circumstances of a selection of hypothetical local authority and private tenants. Contact Ian Hertwick: Telephone 0191 2257336

## Appendix 4 - Government Office Regions of Great Britain



# Appendix 4a - Standard Statistical Regions of Great Britain





**£15.00**

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