

Data Management and Analysis Group

Benefits Data for London:

No.1 Income Support



DMAG Briefing 2005/20

July 2005

Benefits Data for London: No.1 Income Support

For more information please contact:

Lovedeep Vaid
Data Management and Analysis Group
Greater London Authority
City Hall (5 East PP14)
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA

Tel: 020 7983 4699
Lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk

Copyright © Greater London Authority, 2005

All figures are subject to Crown Copyright and as such can only be reproduced if the source is fully acknowledged: DWP Information Directorate.

ISSN 1479-7879

Benefits Data for London: No.1 Income Support

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3
Regional Analysis	4
Borough Analysis	8
Appendix 1 - Borough level tables	12
Appendix 2 - Main changes to benefit rules	15

List of tables, maps and charts

Table 1 Income support claimants by region, 1998 to 2004	5
Table 2 Income support claimants by age, 2004	6
Table 3 Income support claimant rates by age, 2004	6
Table 4 Income support claimants by statistical group, 2004	7
Table 5 The 20 Local Authorities in England with the highest claimant rates, 2004	10
Map 1 Claimant rates by borough, 2004	8
Map 2 Rank of Claimant rates by borough, 2004	9
Map 3 Number of claimants by SOA, 2004	11
Chart 1 Regional Income Support claimant rates by age, 2004	7

Executive Summary

- London had an Income Support claimant rate of 7.6 per cent in 2004 - nearly double the rate for the South East.
- London has the lowest proportion of claimants who are aged under 25 and the lowest proportion of claimants who are aged 50 and over. In contrast, it has the highest percentage of the total aged 25-49.
- Despite this, the actual claimant rate for under 25's is higher in London than in England and Wales as a whole, and the claimant rate for 50 and over is the highest of all the regions in England and Wales.
- London has the lowest percentage of its total claimants who are in receipt of a disablement premium and the highest for those receiving a lone parent premium.
- The highest claimant rates are in Inner London, spreading to the East and North of London.
- The London Borough of Hackney has the highest rate in London and the second highest in England.
- If the rates for all Local Authorities in England were ranked than London would have six Boroughs in the highest ten and nine boroughs all together making up the 20 highest rates.
- All the boroughs (apart from the City of London) have a higher proportion of 25-49 year olds claiming Income Support than England and Wales.
- Those boroughs with the lowest proportions for under 25 year olds have the highest for those aged 50 and over. (except for the City).
- Only four London boroughs – Westminster, Camden, Kensington & Chelsea, and the City - have a proportion of claimants who are in receipt of a disablement premium that is higher than the proportion in the whole of England and Wales.
- Nearly all London boroughs have a higher proportion in receipt of a lone parent premium than the proportion for England and Wales.
- The distribution at SOA level shows concentrations of high claimant rates in Inner London, especially in the East and up through the Lea Valley.

Introduction

Income Support (IS) is intended to help people on low incomes who are not required to be available for employment. IS is a non-contributory, means-tested benefit and can normally be claimed by people who are:

- aged 16 or over,
- working under 16 hours (and/or with a partner working under 24 hours),
- not required to be available for full-time employment, and
- in receipt of insufficient income to meet prescribed needs.

The majority of 16 and 17 years old are normally unable to claim IS,

The main groups of people who receive IS are:

- pensioners before 2004 (now claim pension credits),
- lone parents,
- the long and short-term sick,
- people with disabilities, and
- other special groups.

The disability premium, awarded to those who are long term sick or disabled, is linked to the payment of disability benefits (attendance allowance or disability living allowance) or claims for long-term incapacity benefits.

The amount of IS that a claimant can receive depends mainly upon their:

- age,
- whether they have a partner and dependent children,
- whether they have special needs such as a disability or caring responsibilities, and
- whether they have liabilities for certain types of housing costs such as mortgage interest payments.

The maximum amount that a claimant can receive is normally reduced by income from other types of benefits or other sources.

Take-up of means-tested benefits such as IS is not 100 per cent. The Department of Work and Pensions estimates that, for Great Britain as a whole, take up of IS amongst non-pensioners is in the range 85 per cent to 95 per cent by caseload and 91 per cent to 97 per cent by expenditure. The highest level of take-up is amongst lone parents, where it is estimated to be between 93 per cent and 100 per cent.¹ Since 1997/98 there has been no clear change in take-up of IS overall amongst non-pensioners (with or without children), though there may have been a fall of one or two percentage points.

¹ Income Related benefits: Estimates of Take-Up in 2002/2003, 2005(DWP)

This *Briefing* presents the results for 2004. The annual figures are a 100 per cent snapshot of the number claiming IS during August and compliments the Department of Work and Pensions' (DWP) quarterly series which is based on a five per cent sample. The 2004 release is different to previous years in that figures are now produced down to Super Output Areas (SOA) instead of ward level. However, in the annual release, SOAs have been assigned to wards so that they can be aggregated up. SOAs are geographical areas of a consistent size and devised in a consistent way across the whole of England. Each lower level SOA has a total population size of around 1,500 people. The SOAs were developed following the 2001 Census and have the advantage of being unaffected by boundary changes.

The other major change to the IS figures for 2004 is due to disclosure control. As the IS dataset is a 100 per cent snapshot, the Government Statistical Service (GSS) feels that suppression is needed to protect individuals from being identified. To do this DWP now only present very broad age groups: under 25, 25 to 49 and 50 and over – as opposed to previous years when 10 year age groups were available. Also, all figures are now rounded to the nearest five with any figure below 10 suppressed. These new rules have been applied across the board – even for geographies as large as Government Office Regions.

Along with the constantly changing benefit rules (see Appendix 2), the above changes make it extremely difficult to produce a time series.

The advantage of DWP's annual benefit series is its accuracy and timeliness. The GLA feels that the Income Support series is a good indicator of deprivation, which can be used to update the income 'domain' in the Index of Deprivation produced by the ODPM. However, it should be remembered that, because take-up of IS is not 100 per cent, the figures presented here give an incomplete picture of those who experience income deprivation. The Index released in 2004 is a static indicator based mainly on 2001 figures.

This *Briefing* is the first in a series that will look at all the different benefit datasets released by the DWP and the first of what is intended to be an annual series.

Regional Analysis

At August 2004, there were 375,000 London residents in receipt of Income Support. Expressed as a proportion of those of working age, London had an Income Support claimant rate of 7.6 per cent - nearly double the rate for the South East. The rate has remained at roughly the same level since 2001 - see Table 1.

The claimant rate for London is 1.7 percentage points higher than the rate for England and Wales (5.9 per cent) – only the North East and North West have a higher rate. However, in 1998 London had the highest rate in England and Wales with 8.6 per cent.

Table 1 Income support claimants by region, 1998 to 2004

Government Office Regions	Income Support claimants (000's)						
	Less Pensioner Premium			Less MIG ¹			Less Pension Credit
	Aug-98	Aug-99	Aug-00	Aug-01	Aug-02	Aug-03	Aug-04
North East	122.9	123.5	125.1	127.9	127.9	128.1	122.3
North West	338.0	333.1	330.7	333.9	331.1	330.9	321.2
Yorkshire and the Humber	189.9	189.9	191.0	194.8	194.2	195.1	188.9
East Midlands	132.1	132.1	132.6	135.3	134.1	134.1	131.4
West Midlands	194.4	193.2	196.5	201.6	202.2	203.5	200.2
East of England	142.2	140.7	140.7	141.7	141.5	143.7	144.2
London	378.1	374.4	369.0	363.7	363.5	369.7	375.1
South East	197.3	194.9	193.4	195.7	194.3	195.0	193.6
South West	142.7	141.8	141.0	142.9	142.0	142.4	139.3
England	1,837.8	1,823.5	1,820.0	1,837.4	1,830.9	1,842.5	1,816.2
Wales	132.9	132.8	133.6	136.3	134.3	133.1	129.8
England & Wales	1,970.7	1,956.3	1,953.6	1,973.7	1,965.2	1,975.6	1,946.0
	Income Support claimant rates (aged 16-PA)						
	Aug-98	Aug-99	Aug-00	Aug-01	Aug-02	Aug-03	Aug-04
North East	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.8
North West	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7
Yorkshire and the Humber	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1
East Midlands	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0
West Midlands	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
East of England	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
London	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6
South East	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
South West	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6
England	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
Wales	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.3
England & Wales	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9

Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

Notes: To produce a time series figures for those over pensionable age have been removed from all years. Other changes to benefit rules are listed in Appendix 2. To calculate rates: ONS mid-year estimates used for 1998 to 2003. ONS and Government Actuary's Department (GAD) 2003-based projections used for 2004.

¹ Minimum Income Guarantee

The rates of IS receipt for Inner London and Outer London are 9.4 and 6.3 per cent respectively. The Inner London rate is significantly above the average for England and Wales while the Outer London rate is closer to the national average. This is a similar pattern to 2003/04 HBAI poverty figures (Households Below Average Income) for working age people – before housing costs. The differences are much more significant if housing costs are taken into account, especially for Inner London.

Table 2 shows the percentage breakdown of claimants by very broad age groups. It shows that the age profile in London is different to the rest of the country. London has the lowest proportions of claimants who are aged either under 25 or over 50. However, it has the highest percentage of total claimants who are aged 25-49. These proportions are similar to those claiming unemployment related benefits.

Despite this the actual claimant rate for under 25's is higher in London than in England and Wales as a whole, and the claimant rate for 50 and over is the highest of all regions. – The rate for those aged 25-49, whilst still higher than the national average, is below that of the North East, North West and Wales – see Table 3 and Chart 1.

Table 2 Income support claimants by age, 2004

Government Office Region	Age Breakdown - % of total		
	Under 25	25-49	50-59
North East	15.6	62.8	21.6
North West	13.6	64.9	21.5
Yorkshire and the Humber	15.3	63.9	20.8
East Midlands	14.9	64.6	20.5
West Midlands	14.8	64.3	20.8
East of England	13.8	66.7	19.6
London	11.5	70.5	18.0
South East	13.9	66.7	19.3
South West	13.2	65.8	21.0
England	13.7	66.1	20.2
Wales	14.8	63.1	22.1
England & Wales	13.8	65.9	20.3

Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

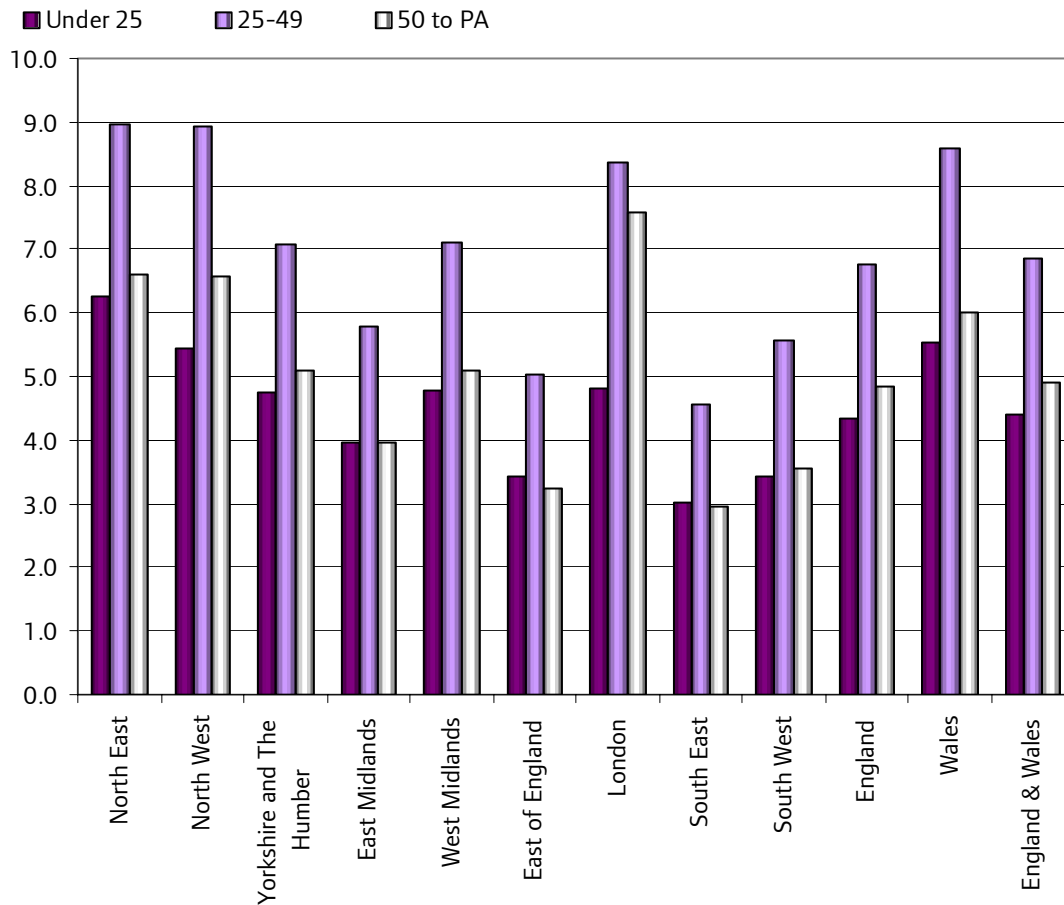
Table 3 Income support claimant rates by age, 2004

Government Office Region	Claimant rate			
	All: 16 to PA	Under 25	25-49	50 to PA
North East	7.8	6.3	9.0	6.6
North West	7.7	5.4	8.9	6.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	6.1	4.7	7.1	5.1
East Midlands	5.0	4.0	5.8	4.0
West Midlands	6.2	4.8	7.1	5.1
East of England	4.3	3.4	5.0	3.3
London	7.6	4.8	8.4	7.6
South East	3.9	3.0	4.6	3.0
South West	4.6	3.4	5.6	3.6
England	5.9	4.3	6.8	4.8
Wales	7.3	5.5	8.6	6.0
England & Wales	5.9	4.4	6.9	4.9

Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

Rates are as a percentage of ONS 2003-based population projections for 2004

Chart 1 Regional Income Support claimant rates by age, 2004



Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

Table 4 Income support claimants by statistical group, 2004 (percent of total)

Government Office Regions	Statistical Group		
	Disabled	Lone Parent	Others
North East	53.1	33.0	14.0
North West	54.4	33.2	12.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	50.6	36.1	13.3
East Midlands	50.5	37.1	12.4
West Midlands	49.3	38.0	12.8
East of England	48.1	40.4	11.5
London	43.9	43.5	12.6
South East	47.5	41.4	11.1
South West	53.3	34.8	11.9
England	49.6	38.0	12.4
Wales	55.6	32.2	12.3
England & Wales	50.0	37.6	12.4

Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

Table 4 shows the percentage breakdown of all claimants by statistical group. London has the lowest percentage of its total claimants who are in receipt of a disablement premium and the highest for those receiving a lone parent premium. Part of the explanation is that lone parents – a group at high risk of poverty and highly dependent on social security benefits – are over-represented in the capital.

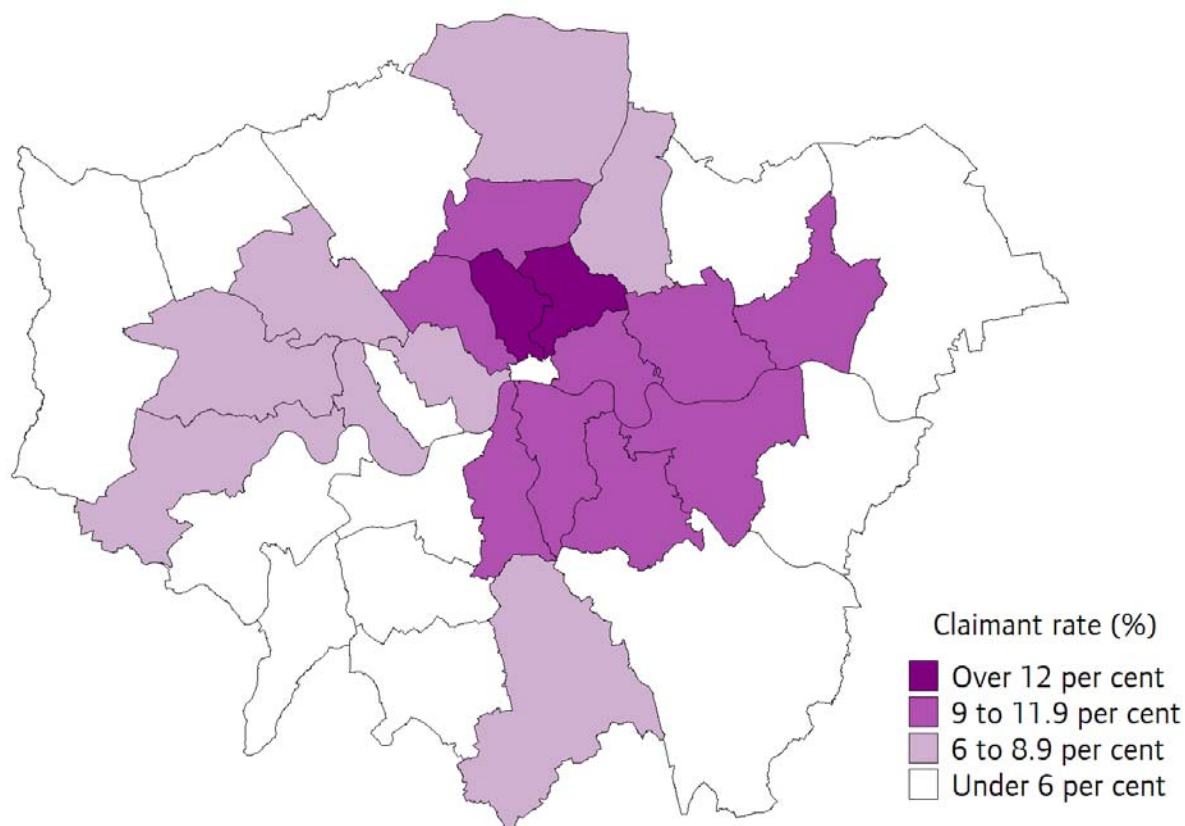
Borough Analysis

Claimant rates by London borough reflect the extremes in the city. As would be expected the spread across London is similar to the patterns illustrated by indicators such as deprivation indices and unemployment rates. Map 1 shows that the highest claimant rates are in Inner London, spreading to the East and North of London.

The London Borough of Hackney has the highest rate in London and the second highest in England – see Table 5. Hackney has a rate just under 14 per cent, Islington is the next highest with 12.2 – both have rates that are double that of the England and Wales average.

London has seven boroughs with rates over 10 per cent and another 12 that have rates above the rate for England and Wales.

Map 1 Claimant rates by borough, 2004



Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

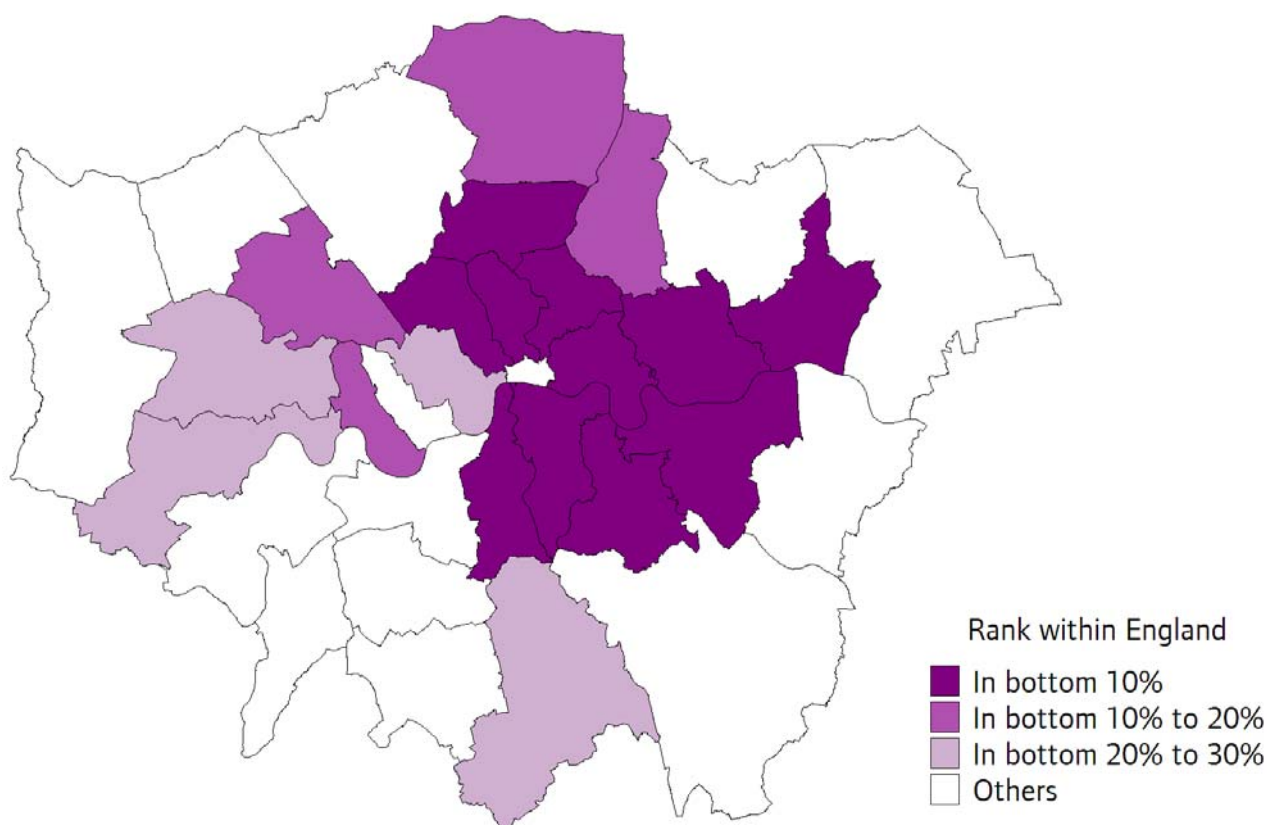
When the rates for all Local Authorities in England are ranked, London has six Boroughs in the top ten and nine boroughs in the top 20. The London Region has the most Districts in the top 20, with the North West second with five, although one of these, Knowsley, has the highest claimant rate in England and Wales – see Table 5 and Map 2.

Richmond upon Thames has the lowest claimant rate in London with 3.0 per cent, slightly lower than Kingston upon Thames with the next lowest rate - 3.3 per cent.

In terms of the age breakdown of claimants at the borough level, most have a lower proportion of their claimants aged under 25 than the proportion for England and Wales (13.8 per cent) – see Appendix 1. Only six boroughs have a higher proportion. The lowest rates are in Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster – both just over half the rate for England and Wales.

All the boroughs (apart from the City of London) have a higher proportion of 25-49 year olds claiming IS than England and Wales. The highest proportions with 72 per cent are in Barnet and Haringey, although all the boroughs (apart from the City) are within the range: 68 per cent to 72 per cent.

Map 2 Rank of Claimant rates by borough, 2004



Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

Those boroughs with the lowest proportions for under 25 year olds have the highest for those aged 50 and over: Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster, Camden, Richmond upon Thames and Tower Hamlets. The City of London has the highest

proportion of claimants aged 50 and over, with 26.3 per cent. The next highest is Kensington and Chelsea with 23.5 per cent. Other boroughs have a percentage lower than that of England and Wales, with Croydon have the lowest proportion with 15.1 per cent.

Only four London boroughs have a proportion of claimants who are in receipt of a disablement premium that is higher than the proportion in the whole of England and Wales - the City of London, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and, with the highest proportion, Westminster with 56.7 per cent. The lowest proportion is in Croydon with 37.7 per cent.

Conversely, the boroughs listed above also have low proportions of those in receipt of a lone parent premium – the City of London has the lowest with 18.4 per cent (based on 35 claimants) with Westminster next with 29.3 per cent. The average for England and Wales is 37.6 per cent and most other boroughs have proportions above this – Bexley having the highest with just over 52 per cent.

Table 5 The 20 Local Authorities in England with the highest claimant rates, 2004

Rank 1=highest rate (out of 352 in E&W)	Government Office Region	Local Authority	All Claimants	Claimant rate (%)
1	North West	Knowsley	13,160	14.5
2	London	Hackney	19,310	13.8
3	North West	Liverpool	38,790	13.7
4	North West	Manchester	38,160	13.2
5	London	Islington	15,840	12.2
6	London	Newham	18,885	11.5
7	North East	Middlesbrough	9,465	11.1
8	London	Tower Hamlets	15,870	11.1
9	London	Haringey	17,155	11.0
10	London	Barking and Dagenham	11,205	10.9
11	North West	Salford	13,900	10.3
12	London	Southwark	17,925	10.3
13	North West	Blackpool	8,710	10.3
14	North East	Easington	5,580	10.1
15	London	Lambeth	18,585	9.8
16	London	Greenwich	14,360	9.7
17	Yorkshire and the Humber	Kingston upon Hull, City of	14,955	9.7
18	North East	Hartlepool	5,250	9.7
19	East Midlands	Nottingham	17,515	9.7
20	West Midlands	Birmingham	58,480	9.6

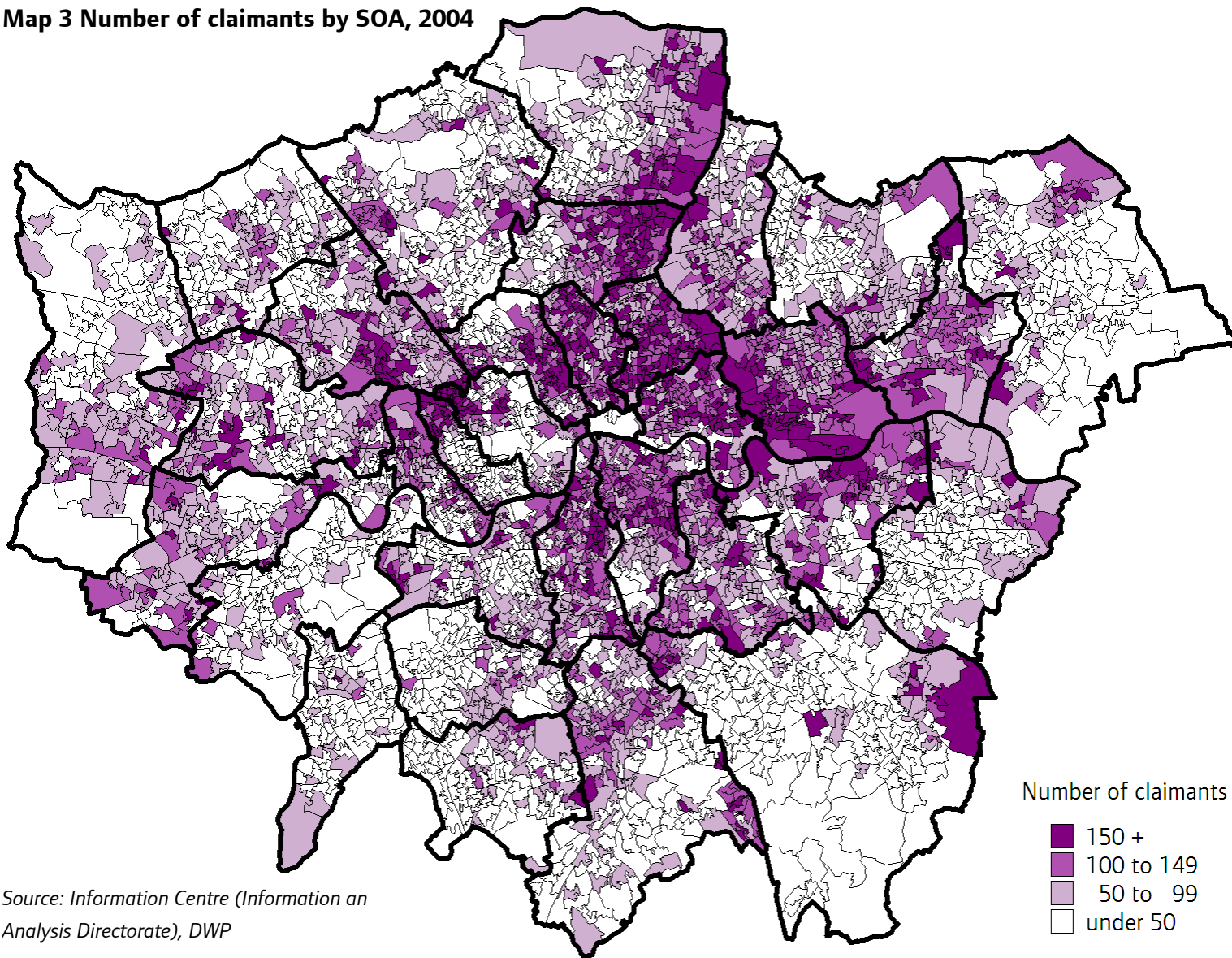
Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

Note: Excludes Wales as there are no population projections available for Welsh local authorities at the time of publication.

As mentioned before, IS figures are available at SOA level. Map 3 shows the number of claimants for each SOA. Straight numbers can be plotted instead of rates as SOA's are of uniform size – roughly 1,500 people. However, with passing time, this method will show a less realistic picture, as migration and other movements will mean that SOA's will become less uniform.

The distribution in Map 3 will be familiar to those who have mapped other indicators such as unemployment rates and deprivation indices – with concentrations in Inner London, especially in the East and through the Lea Valley.

Map 3 Number of claimants by SOA, 2004



Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

APPENDIX 1 – LONDON BOROUGH TABLES

A) Number of claimants and claimant rate, 2004

LA / UA Code	London Borough	All Claimants	2003 based population projections, aged 16-PA, 2004	Claimant rate	Rank 1=highest rate (out of 352 in England)
00AA	City of London	190
00AB	Barking and Dagenham	11,205	102,634	10.9	10
00AC	Barnet	12,110	210,832	5.7	119
00AD	Bexley	6,500	134,085	4.8	153
00AE	Brent	15,020	177,346	8.5	39
00AF	Bromley	8,520	183,716	4.6	165
00AG	Camden	14,065	154,713	9.1	28
00AH	Croydon	14,440	216,938	6.7	83
00AJ	Ealing	13,825	206,610	6.7	82
00AK	Enfield	14,920	179,518	8.3	41
00AL	Greenwich	14,360	147,887	9.7	16
00AM	Hackney	19,310	139,985	13.8	2
00AN	Hammersmith and Fulham	9,930	126,059	7.9	48
00AP	Haringey	17,155	155,328	11.0	9
00AQ	Harrow	6,825	134,421	5.1	144
00AR	Havering	6,665	135,665	4.9	150
00AS	Hillingdon	9,190	159,468	5.8	116
00AT	Hounslow	9,820	142,547	6.9	78
00AU	Islington	15,840	129,869	12.2	5
00AW	Kensington and Chelsea	7,185	128,545	5.6	128
00AX	Kingston upon Thames	3,340	102,580	3.3	251
00AY	Lambeth	18,585	189,899	9.8	15
00AZ	Lewisham	15,395	166,423	9.3	26
00BA	Merton	5,490	128,818	4.3	194
00BB	Newham	18,885	164,720	11.5	6
00BC	Redbridge	9,340	156,354	6.0	107
00BD	Richmond upon Thames	3,710	121,867	3.0	266
00BE	Southwark	17,925	173,764	10.3	12
00BF	Sutton	4,920	113,119	4.3	189
00BG	Tower Hamlets	15,870	143,592	11.1	8
00BH	Waltham Forest	12,460	146,395	8.5	37
00BJ	Wandsworth	10,920	200,863	5.4	132
00BK	Westminster	11,150	171,644	6.5	91
	London	375,070	4,946,204	7.6	
	Inner London	192,405	2,045,404	9.4	
	Outer London	182,665	2,900,800	6.3	
	England	1,816,220	31,015,471	5.9	
	England & Wales	1,946,020	32,795,598	5.9	

Source Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP and ONS 2003-based Population Projections for 2004,

B) Number of claimants by broad age group, 2004

London Borough	All Claimants	Age Group			Percentage of total		
		Under 25	25-49	50 and over	Under 25	25-49	50 and over
City of London	190	30	110	50	15.8	57.9	26.3
Barking and Dagenham	11,205	1,705	7,755	1,755	15.2	69.2	15.7
Barnet	12,110	1,220	8,725	2,170	10.1	72.0	17.9
Bexley	6,500	915	4,500	1,080	14.1	69.2	16.6
Brent	15,020	1,460	10,685	2,875	9.7	71.1	19.1
Bromley	8,520	1,060	6,035	1,425	12.4	70.8	16.7
Camden	14,065	1,250	9,895	2,925	8.9	70.4	20.8
Croydon	14,440	2,045	10,220	2,175	14.2	70.8	15.1
Ealing	13,825	1,390	9,835	2,600	10.1	71.1	18.8
Enfield	14,920	1,960	10,625	2,330	13.1	71.2	15.6
Greenwich	14,360	2,055	9,930	2,375	14.3	69.2	16.5
Hackney	19,310	2,055	13,685	3,565	10.6	70.9	18.5
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,930	1,010	6,990	1,935	10.2	70.4	19.5
Haringey	17,155	1,935	12,350	2,865	11.3	72.0	16.7
Harrow	6,825	790	4,795	1,245	11.6	70.3	18.2
Havering	6,665	850	4,535	1,285	12.8	68.0	19.3
Hillingdon	9,190	1,370	6,355	1,460	14.9	69.2	15.9
Hounslow	9,820	1,225	6,760	1,840	12.5	68.8	18.7
Islington	15,840	1,605	11,300	2,930	10.1	71.3	18.5
Kensington and Chelsea	7,185	515	4,980	1,690	7.2	69.3	23.5
Kingston upon Thames	3,340	435	2,270	635	13.0	68.0	19.0
Lambeth	18,585	2,210	13,360	3,010	11.9	71.9	16.2
Lewisham	15,395	1,965	11,000	2,425	12.8	71.5	15.8
Merton	5,490	665	3,825	1,000	12.1	69.7	18.2
Newham	18,885	2,050	13,400	3,435	10.9	71.0	18.2
Redbridge	9,340	1,010	6,510	1,820	10.8	69.7	19.5
Richmond upon Thames	3,710	345	2,550	810	9.3	68.7	21.8
Southwark	17,925	2,055	12,770	3,100	11.5	71.2	17.3
Sutton	4,920	670	3,405	845	13.6	69.2	17.2
Tower Hamlets	15,870	1,735	10,845	3,285	10.9	68.3	20.7
Waltham Forest	12,460	1,450	8,775	2,240	11.6	70.4	18.0
Wandsworth	10,920	1,285	7,575	2,060	11.8	69.4	18.9
Westminster	11,150	820	7,990	2,340	7.4	71.7	21.0
London	375,065	43,140	264,340	67,580	11.5	70.5	18.0
Inner London	192,405	20,520	136,250	35,615	10.7	70.8	18.5
Outer London	182,660	22,620	128,090	31,965	12.4	70.1	17.5
England & Wales	1,946,020	268,515	1,282,810	394,690	13.8	65.9	20.3

Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

C) Claimants by statistical groups, 2004

London Borough	All Claimants	Statistical Group			Percentage of total		
		Disabled	Lone Parent	Others	Disabled	Lone Parent	Others
City of London	190	105	35	50	55.3	18.4	26.3
Barking and Dagenham	11,205	4,375	5,540	1,295	39.0	49.4	11.6
Barnet	12,110	5,230	5,415	1,470	43.2	44.7	12.1
Bexley	6,500	2,475	3,390	635	38.1	52.2	9.8
Brent	15,020	6,725	6,380	1,915	44.8	42.5	12.7
Bromley	8,520	3,535	4,080	905	41.5	47.9	10.6
Camden	14,065	7,665	4,535	1,870	54.5	32.2	13.3
Croydon	14,440	5,440	7,380	1,620	37.7	51.1	11.2
Ealing	13,825	6,250	5,830	1,745	45.2	42.2	12.6
Enfield	14,920	5,865	6,820	2,235	39.3	45.7	15.0
Greenwich	14,360	5,825	6,860	1,670	40.6	47.8	11.6
Hackney	19,310	8,650	7,885	2,770	44.8	40.8	14.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	9,930	4,800	3,910	1,220	48.3	39.4	12.3
Haringey	17,155	7,010	7,660	2,485	40.9	44.7	14.5
Harrow	6,825	3,025	2,965	840	44.3	43.4	12.3
Havering	6,665	2,965	2,970	730	44.5	44.6	11.0
Hillingdon	9,190	3,605	4,520	1,060	39.2	49.2	11.5
Hounslow	9,820	4,230	4,405	1,185	43.1	44.9	12.1
Islington	15,840	7,735	6,175	1,925	48.8	39.0	12.2
Kensington and Chelsea	7,185	3,990	2,285	910	55.5	31.8	12.7
Kingston upon Thames	3,340	1,460	1,495	385	43.7	44.8	11.5
Lambeth	18,585	7,600	8,650	2,335	40.9	46.5	12.6
Lewisham	15,395	6,110	7,430	1,855	39.7	48.3	12.0
Merton	5,490	2,285	2,620	590	41.6	47.7	10.7
Newham	18,885	8,010	8,500	2,375	42.4	45.0	12.6
Redbridge	9,340	4,175	3,930	1,235	44.7	42.1	13.2
Richmond upon Thames	3,710	1,840	1,455	420	49.6	39.2	11.3
Southwark	17,925	7,380	8,435	2,105	41.2	47.1	11.7
Sutton	4,920	2,105	2,350	470	42.8	47.8	9.6
Tower Hamlets	15,870	7,510	5,745	2,615	47.3	36.2	16.5
Waltham Forest	12,460	5,195	5,685	1,585	41.7	45.6	12.7
Wandsworth	10,920	4,980	4,610	1,340	45.6	42.2	12.3
Westminster	11,150	6,325	3,265	1,560	56.7	29.3	14.0
London	375,065	164,475	163,210	47,405	43.9	43.5	12.6
Inner London	192,405	87,870	79,120	25,415	45.7	41.1	13.2
Outer London	182,660	76,605	84,090	21,990	41.9	46.0	12.0
England & Wales	1,946,020	972,475	731,840	241,710	50.0	37.6	12.4

Source: Information Centre (Information and Analysis Directorate), DWP

APPENDIX 2 – MAIN CHANGES TO BENEFIT RULES

November 1992

Mortgage interest paid direct to lender for most claimants who receive the full amount.

April 1993

A new scheme to provide support to claimants in residential care and nursing homes was introduced.

April 1995 - Special rules over the treatment of capital held by claimants in residential care, nursing home (RCNH) were introduced.

October 1995

Waiting periods were introduced for claimants without a pensioner premium before help is given (8 weeks for those with loans taken out before that date and 9 months for those with loans taken out thereafter).

From the same date, most claimants with mortgage interest payments have them calculated using a standard rate based on the average of the largest building societies' basic mortgage rates.

April 1996

Claimants in RCNH, part III accommodation are allowed capital of up to £16,000. Tariff income is payable where the savings are over £10,000.

May 1996

Changes to the rules for asylum seekers.

April 1997

Family premium and lone parent premium were combined to form family premium (lone parent), which was paid to all eligible claimants.

One parent benefit was replaced by a new rate of child benefit for lone parents.

Deductions for payment of arrears of mortgage interest abolished.

April 1998

Family premium (lone parent) was abolished, although those in receipt at that time continue to receive it until a relevant change of circumstances.

November 1998

The dependants allowance payable for each child under 11 was increased by £2.50 per week.

April 1999

The minimum income guarantee (MIG) was introduced increasing the amount payable to those aged 60 or over, except for special category cases.

Introduction of new budgeting loan scheme.

October 1999

The dependants allowance payable for each child under 11 was increased by a further £4.70 per week.

Family credit and disability working allowance were replaced by working families tax credit and disabled persons tax credit respectively.

April 2000

The dependants allowance for under 11's was abolished increasing the amount payable for children aged under 11 to match that of the under 16's: There are now two remaining rates for: dependants under 16, and the dependants aged 16 and over.

The MIG was up rated in line with earnings.

Persons claiming asylum on or after 3rd April 2000 and who are awaiting decisions from the Home Office will be excluded from claiming social security benefits. They will receive support from either the National Asylum Support Service (set up by the Home Office) or local authorities.

April 2001

Further increase (by £4.35) in the amount payable in respect of children aged up to 16 in October 2000. Claimants aged over 60 that are not in residential accommodation are now allowed up to £6,000 in capital assets before their benefit is affected by tariff income. If capital totals more than £12,000 the claimant is not entitled to Income Support.

All pensioner premiums are paid at the same rate i.e. the HPP rate.

The Government introduced a new Disability Income Guarantee (DIG) for severely disabled people and the Enhanced Disability Premium.

April 2002

Bereavement Premium introduced that becomes payable, subject to qualifying conditions, following the end of the first Bereavement Allowance awards.

Disabled Child Premium increased by £5.50.

Preserved rights on all existing claims were abolished; these cases became the financial responsibility of the Local Authorities.

Part III/RA was transitionally protected if still in payment on the 8th April 2002.

Claimants in Part III or who are still permanent residents of RCNH had their higher capital limits protected.

April 2003

Invalid Care Allowance (ICA) is renamed Carer's Allowance (CA).

Introduction of Child Tax Credit (CTC) and Working Tax Credit (WTC).

WTC will replace the adult support in Working Families' Tax Credit, Disabled Person's Tax Credit and the Employment Credit for people aged 50 or over.

Alignment of the allowance paid to dependant children up to age 18, one rate payable.

October 2003

Pension Credit replaced the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) adding a Savings Credit element to the guarantee element already present under MIG. Claimants receiving MIG on 6th October 2003 were automatically transferred onto Pension Credit.

April 2004

Customers will only receive the adult allowances and premiums applicable to their claim. They will no longer receive child personal allowances, child premiums or the family premium. Child Benefit will no longer be taken into account in the assessment. In order to receive payment for their dependant children the customer must put in a claim for child tax credit (CTC) if they do not already receive it. If they do receive it, this is also not taken into account in the assessment (April 2004) Rate payable for Lone parent premium, Family premium (lone parent) and Family premium was aligned.

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

Latest DMAG Briefings:

DMAG 2005/1	County of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/2	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/3	2001 Census: Economic Activity in London	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/4	2001 Census: Pakistanis in London	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2005/5	Indices of Deprivation 2004: Ward analysis	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/6	London – The World in a City	Marian Mackintosh
DMAG 2005/7	Claimant Count Model: Technical Note	Lorna Spence/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/8	London Pupil Dataset	David Ewens
DMAG 2005/9	Borough Fertility Rates 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/10	Borough Life Tables 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/11	Demography Team Workplan 2005-06	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/12	Ethnic Diversity Indices	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/13	London Borough and Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles (2003)	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/14	Guide to accessing the LHS at the ESRC Data Archive	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/15	GLA Ward Population Projection Model	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/16	Income Poverty in London: 2003/04	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/17	Focus on London's Demography	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/18	Census Information Note 2005-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2005/19	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles - The Arab League	Giorgio Finella

If you would like copies of previous briefings, please contact Jackie Maguire at the GLA, jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group are as follows:

Rob Lewis (020 7983 4652) is **Head of the Data Management and Analysis Group**.
rob.lewis@london.gov.uk

Bill Armstrong (020 7983 4653) works in the **Census Team** with particular responsibilities for **commissioned tables, workplace data** and **mapping**. bill.armstrong@london.gov.uk

Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ethnic demography**, including **ethnic group projections**. baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

Gareth Baker (020 7983 4965) works on **GIS** issues. gareth.baker@london.gov.uk

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**.
shen.cheng@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until early 2006)

David Ewens (020 7983 4656) is responsible for **Education research and data analysis**.
david.ewens@london.gov.uk

Giorgio Finella (020 7983 4328) works in the **Census Team**. giorgio.finella@london.gov.uk

Dennis Grenham (020 7983 4532) works mostly on **statistical compendia, election statistics** and **special publications**. dennis.grenham@london.gov.uk

Georgia Hay (020 7983 4347) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ward level projections**, the **Demography Extranet** and **borough liaison**. georgia.hay@london.gov.uk

John Hollis (020 7983 4604) is responsible for the work of the **Demography Team** and the **Social Exclusion Team**, and particularly for **demographic modelling**. john.hollis@london.gov.uk

Eileen Howes (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the **Census Team** and the **SASPAC** project. eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

Ed Klodawski (020 7983 4694) works in the **Demography Team**. His post is joint with the **London Health Observatory** and specialises in **ethnic** and **health** issues. edmund.klodawski@london.gov.uk

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until late 2005)

Alan Lewis (020 7983 4348) works on the **SASPAC** project. alan.lewis@london.gov.uk

Jackie Maguire (020 7983 4655) is responsible to the Group Head and co-ordinates the **administrative and financial** work of the Group. jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

Michael Minors (020 7983 4654) is responsible for the work of the **General Statistics, Education, and GIS team**. michael.minors@london.gov.uk

Karen Osborne (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. Karen.Osborne@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until early 2006)

Gareth Piggott (020 7983 4327) works in the **Census Team**. gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

Lorna Spence (020 7983 4658) is a member of the **Social Exclusion Team**, with particular responsibilities for the **Labour Force Survey** and **benefits data**. lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Lovedeep Vaid (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until late 2005)

Please use the above descriptions in deciding whom to contact to assist you with your information needs.