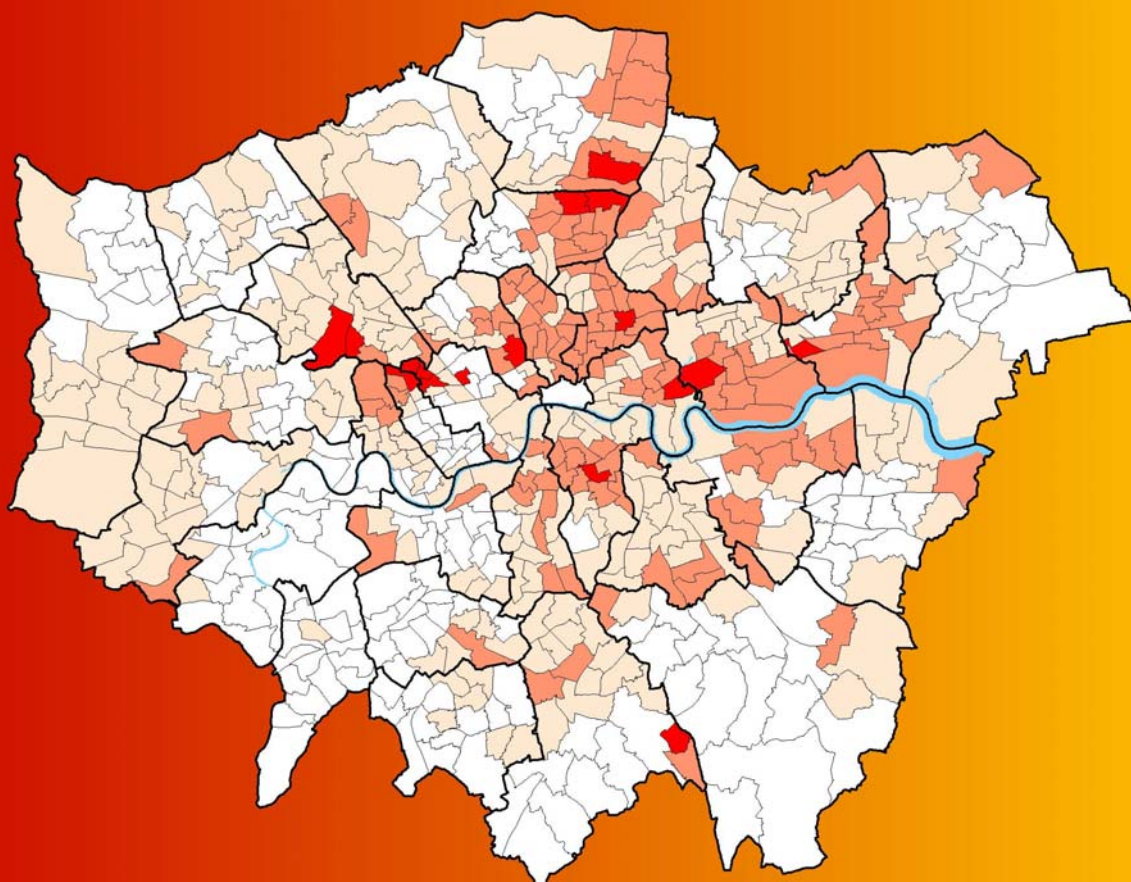


Data Management and Analysis Group

Benefit Claimants in London: 2006



DMAG Briefing 2007-19

September 2007

Benefit Claimants in London: 2006

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ISSN 1479-7879

Cover

The map on the cover is based on Map 1 in the main report and shows Income Support Claimant rates for November 2006.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Main Findings	3
Introduction	4
Income Support	5
Jobseekers Allowance	12
Incapacity Benefit	18
Disability Living Allowance	23
Attendance Allowance	27
Housing and Council Tax Benefit	30
Pension Credit	34
State Pension	40
Children in families claiming benefits	43
Child and Working Tax Credits	49
Notes for tables	53

List of tables (all tables refer to November 2006 unless otherwise stated)

Table 1	Claimant rates by benefit type - summary	4
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Income Support

Table 2	Time Series, claimant rates from November 2003 to 2006	6
Table 3	Claimant rates and borough rankings	7
Table 4	Claimant rates by age of claimant	8
Table 5	Claimants by Statistical Group	9
Table 6	The 30 wards with the highest Income Support claimant rates in London	10

Jobseekers Allowance

Table 7	Time Series, claimant rates from November 2001 to 2006	13
Table 8	Caseload by ethnicity of claimant	13
Table 9	Claimant rates and borough rankings	14
Table 10	Claimant rates by age of claimant	15
Table 11	The 30 wards with the highest Jobseekers Allowance claimant rates in London	16

Incapacity Benefit

Table 12	Time Series, claimant rates from November 2001 to 2006	18
Table 13	Claimant rates and borough rankings	19
Table 14	Claimants by IB rate in payment	20
Table 15	The 30 wards with the highest Incapacity Benefit claimant rates in London	21

Disability Living Allowance

Table 16	Claimant rates and borough rankings	24
Table 17	The 30 wards with the highest Disability Living Allowance claimant rates in London	25

Attendance Allowance

Table 18	Time Series, claimant rates from November 2002 to 2006	27
Table 19	Claimant rates and borough rankings	28
Table 20	Claimants by AA award type	29

Housing and Council Tax Benefits

Table 21	Housing Benefit recipients by Tenure, paid as in receipt of/not in receipt of IS/MIG/JSA(IB)	32
Table 22	Council Tax Benefit recipients by Tenure, paid as in receipt of/not in receipt of IS/MIG/JSA(IB)	33

Pension Credit

Table 23	Claimant rates and borough rankings	36
Table 24	Claimants by type of Pension Credit	37
Table 25	The 30 wards with the highest Pension Credit claimant rates in London	38

State Pension

Table 26	Claimant rates and borough rankings	41
Table 27	The 30 wards with the lowest State Pension claimant rates in London	42

Children dependent on benefits

Table 28	Time Series, claimant rates from November 2001 to 2006	44
Table 29	Claimant rates and borough rankings	45
Table 30	Children in families on key benefits: by Statistical Group	46
Table 31	Children in families on key benefits: by Family Type	47
Table 32	Children in families on key benefits: by number of child dependants	48

Child and Working Tax Credits

Table 33	Average number of tax credit cases and rates by London borough, 2005/06	50
Table 34	Average number of cases, change between 2004/05 and 2005/06	51
Table 35	Average number of tax credit cases by type of award, 2005/06	52

Tables can be provided in other formats by contacting Lovedeep Vaid (see above for contact details).

List of maps

Map 1	Income Support claimant rates for London wards	11
Map 2	Jobseekers Allowance claimant rates for London wards	17
Map 3	Incapacity Benefit claimant rates for London wards	22
Map 4	Disability Living Allowance claimant for London wards	26
Map 5	Pension Credit claimant rates for London wards	39

Main Findings

- In November 2006, there were 377 thousand London residents in receipt of Income Support. Expressed as a proportion of those of aged 16-59, London had an Income Support claimant rate of 7.7 per cent.
- The London Borough of Hackney has the highest Income Support claimant rate in London (13.3 per cent) and the second highest in Great Britain. Seven London boroughs appear in the 20 highest rates for Local Authorities in Great Britain.
- Tower Hamlets and Hackney have the highest Jobseekers Allowance claimant rates of all the boroughs with 5.6 per cent. They are the second and third highest rates in the whole country after Birmingham. Seven London Boroughs have rates ranked amongst the 20 highest in the country.
- The Incapacity Benefit claimant rate for Outer London was five per cent in November 2006, whereas at 6.5 per cent, the Inner London rate was nearly equal to the national rate.
- In November 2006, there were 694 thousand households in London claiming Housing Benefit - 21.5 per cent of all households in London. The rate is nearly 30 per cent in Inner London. The rate for the whole of Great Britain was 16.2 per cent.
- The London Borough of Hackney has the highest rate of Housing Benefit claimants, not only in London but also in the whole of Great Britain – with 39.2 per cent. This is followed closely by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets with 38.0 per cent – the second highest in the country.
- Hackney has the highest percentage of households claiming Council Tax Benefit in London with just over 38 per cent – this is the third highest rate in the country after Sefton and Liverpool in the North West. Tower Hamlets has the 4th highest rate in the country.
- Tower Hamlets has the highest Pension Credit claimant rate in London with half those aged 60 and over claiming Pension Credit. It is also the highest rate in Great Britain. In fact the three highest rates in Great Britain belong to London boroughs: Hackney and Newham being the other two.
- Kensington and Chelsea has the lowest rate of State Pension take-up not only in London but also in the whole of England and Wales with a rate of 63 per cent.
- London accounts for over 19 per cent of all children in Great Britain dependent on benefits. Three quarters of children in London dependent on benefits have a single parent, the highest proportion in the country.
- In Tower Hamlets over half the children aged 0 to 18 are in families dependent on benefits. Tower Hamlets not only has the highest rate in London but also in the whole of Great Britain when compared to every other Local Authority.

Introduction

In March 2007 the GLA published 'Who Benefits' – a major report focusing on the receipt of social security benefits and tax credits in London. This *Briefing* updates the London borough and Greater London figures and compares them to the rest of the country. Figures have been updated from November 2005 to November 2006 and will be updated annually from now on.

For more information on the structure of social security benefits and additional detail regarding the background to individual benefits see [Who Benefits](#) on the GLA website.

Benefits data offer a particularly useful source of information about the spatial distribution of low incomes, as well as providing proxy measures of unemployment, relative poverty, disability and ill health. The overall aim of 'Who Benefits' and this *Briefing* is to contribute to the GLA group's developing policy agenda on social inclusion in London.

This *Briefing* updates claimant numbers and rates for the following *key benefits*:

- Income Support (IS)
- Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Incapacity Benefit (IB)
- Pension Credit and State Pension

Plus other benefits:

- Attendance Allowance and Disability Living Allowance (DLA)
- Working Tax Credit (WTC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- As well the locally distributed Housing and Council Tax benefits

The tables on children dependent on benefits have also been updated in support of the London Child Poverty Commission (LCPC). A summary of the rates is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Claimant rates by benefit type - summary, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and 5% sample

Benefit type		Great Britain	London	Inner London	Outer London	Base population ¹
Income Support		6.1	7.7	9.2	6.6	Aged 16-59
Job Seekers Allowance		2.5	3.2	3.9	2.7	Working age
Incapacity Benefit		6.4	5.6	6.5	5.0	Aged 16-64
Disability Living Allowance	Under 16	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	Aged under 16
	16-59	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.1	Aged 16-59
	60 and over	8.6	7.2	9.1	6.3	Aged 60 and over
Attendance Allowance		17.8	16.1	16.4	15.9	Aged 65+
Housing Benefit		16.4	21.5	29.2	17.5	All households ²
Council Tax Benefit		20.7	22.5	28.0	20.2	All households ²
Pension Credit		21.7	24.9	33.5	20.9	Aged 60+
State Pension		96.7	91.6	85.9	94.3	Pensionable age
Children dependent on benefits		19.5	28.9	37.0	24.1	Aged 0-18

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

²Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2003-based household projections, CLG.

Income Support

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 (the majority of 16 and 17 years old are normally unable to claim IS),
- 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 main groups of people who receive IS are:

- 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.

In November 2006, there were 377 thousand London residents in receipt of Income Support. Expressed as a proportion of those of aged 16-59, London had an Income Support claimant rate of 7.7 per cent – the rate has remained at approximately the same level since 2003 (see Table 2). The rates of IS receipt for Inner London and Outer London are 9.2 and 6.6 per cent respectively. The Inner London rate is significantly above the average for Great Britain while the Outer London rate is also higher but closer to the national average.

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. 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 Great Britain (see Table 3). Hackney has a rate of 13.3 per cent; Islington is the next highest London borough with 11.8. Seven London boroughs appear in the 20 highest rates for Local Authorities, all are in Inner London apart from Barking and Dagenham. The highest Income Support rate in

Great Britain is in Knowsley in the North West with 13.5 per cent, only slightly higher than the rate for Hackney.

Table 2 Income Support Time Series, claimant rates from November 2003 to November 2006¹

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

Area	Nov-03	Nov-04	Nov-05	Nov-06
Great Britain	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.1
London	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 16-59 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

Before November 2003: there was a sharp decline in the number of claimant's aged 60 or over. This is due to the migration of most existing Minimum Income Guarantee claimants to Pension Credit, which was introduced in October 2003. Some residual cases remain.

Ten per cent of those aged 18 to 24 in Barking and Dagenham are on Income Support, the highest rate for this age group in London. The same borough has the highest rate for the 25-34 age group with 13.3 per cent – double the rate for the rest of Outer London. The claimant rates for Inner London are much higher than those for Outer London for the older age groups.

Map 1 shows claimant rates by ward. The general pattern is for the highest levels of receipt to be concentrated in the inner east part of London with groups of wards clustered together. While, generally, the lowest rates of receipt are to be found in Outer London, there are nevertheless wards with high rates of receipt in boroughs such as Enfield, Brent and Ealing.

Table 3 Income Support claimants: rates and borough rankings, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London Borough	Total Claimants (000s)	Claimant rate¹ (%)	Rank 1=highest rate (out of 408 in GB)
City of London	0.16	2.9	347
Barking and Dagenham	11.19	11.3	7
Barnet	12.07	6.0	146
Bexley	6.70	5.1	187
Brent	15.09	8.4	49
Bromley	8.70	5.0	199
Camden	13.36	8.2	60
Croydon	14.96	7.2	86
Ealing	14.06	6.9	98
Enfield	15.61	8.9	40
Greenwich	14.60	10.3	14
Hackney	18.39	13.3	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	9.93	8.2	57
Haringey	16.75	10.9	10
Harrow	7.15	5.4	175
Havering	6.83	5.2	185
Hillingdon	9.44	6.1	137
Hounslow	9.80	6.8	105
Islington	15.65	11.8	6
Kensington and Chelsea	6.97	5.8	154
Kingston upon Thames	3.56	3.5	297
Lambeth	18.57	9.7	23
Lewisham	16.02	9.3	28
Merton	5.58	4.3	251
Newham	18.41	11.3	8
Redbridge	10.01	6.5	122
Richmond upon Thames	3.67	3.2	317
Southwark	17.69	9.4	25
Sutton	5.09	4.5	232
Tower Hamlets	15.77	10.7	12
Waltham Forest	12.50	8.8	43
Wandsworth	11.05	5.5	169
Westminster	11.54	6.9	102
Inner London	190.26	9.2	
Outer London	186.61	6.6	
Greater London	376.87	7.7	
Great Britain	2,141.95	6.1	

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006 mid-year estimates from the ONS.

Table 4 Income Support claimants: Claimant rate by age of claimant, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Claimant rate ¹ (%)							
	Total	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59
City of London	2.9	-	3.3	1.1	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.1
Barking and Dagenham	11.3	1.9	9.9	13.3	12.4	10.9	10.7	10.8
Barnet	6.0	0.8	4.2	5.7	7.6	6.6	6.4	6.0
Bexley	5.1	0.8	4.8	6.5	6.0	4.4	4.3	4.3
Brent	8.4	1.5	5.2	6.4	11.5	11.0	10.4	11.1
Bromley	5.0	0.8	5.4	6.0	5.6	4.6	4.0	3.8
Camden	8.2	1.8	3.7	5.0	11.8	14.1	15.0	13.9
Croydon	7.2	1.6	6.8	7.9	8.6	6.6	6.2	5.9
Ealing	6.9	0.9	4.8	5.6	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.6
Enfield	8.9	1.4	7.4	10.2	10.6	8.4	7.8	7.9
Greenwich	10.3	2.0	8.8	10.0	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.2
Hackney	13.3	2.1	8.9	9.9	16.0	19.0	20.5	21.3
Hammersmith and Fulham	8.2	2.4	5.7	4.8	11.3	12.9	13.7	13.1
Haringey	10.9	2.7	7.9	8.1	14.0	14.2	14.8	14.6
Harrow	5.4	0.8	4.2	5.6	6.8	6.1	5.0	5.0
Havering	5.2	0.6	4.6	6.6	6.2	4.7	4.1	4.5
Hillingdon	6.1	1.1	5.2	7.4	7.1	5.7	5.4	5.3
Hounslow	6.8	1.3	5.3	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2
Islington	11.8	2.0	7.0	7.8	16.2	18.6	19.5	18.1
Kensington and Chelsea	5.8	1.5	2.7	3.7	7.4	8.4	9.7	8.1
Kingston upon Thames	3.5	0.8	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.8
Lambeth	9.7	3.4	8.6	5.8	12.4	15.4	14.5	14.9
Lewisham	9.3	2.9	8.3	7.8	10.8	11.2	10.8	11.1
Merton	4.3	1.4	4.1	3.4	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.0
Newham	11.3	1.3	5.8	9.8	15.5	14.6	15.9	17.4
Redbridge	6.5	1.3	5.4	6.4	8.1	6.4	6.4	6.7
Richmond upon Thames	3.2	0.9	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.3
Southwark	9.4	2.7	6.3	6.7	11.9	13.6	13.6	15.1
Sutton	4.5	0.8	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.3
Tower Hamlets	10.7	1.4	6.3	7.1	13.8	20.0	22.7	23.2
Waltham Forest	8.8	1.3	6.3	8.2	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.4
Wandsworth	5.5	1.5	5.1	3.1	7.4	9.6	9.3	9.3
Westminster	6.9	1.5	2.7	4.0	10.7	12.1	12.7	10.4
Inner London	9.2	2.1	6.0	6.2	12.1	13.9	14.5	14.1
Outer London	6.6	1.2	5.5	6.6	7.9	6.9	6.5	6.5
Greater London	7.7	1.5	5.7	6.4	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.0
Great Britain	6.1	1.3	5.0	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.1	6.0

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006 mid-year estimates from the ONS.

Table 5 Income Support claimants: by Statistical Group¹, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (000s)	Statistical Group - % of total			
		Incapacity benefits	Lone Parent	Carer	Others on income related benefit
City of London	0.16	63	25	-	6
Barking and Dagenham	11.19	41	51	3	4
Barnet	12.07	48	44	3	4
Bexley	6.70	43	50	3	4
Brent	15.09	50	42	3	5
Bromley	8.70	46	47	3	4
Camden	13.36	59	33	3	5
Croydon	14.96	44	50	2	5
Ealing	14.06	50	43	3	5
Enfield	15.61	46	47	2	5
Greenwich	14.60	46	46	3	5
Hackney	18.39	49	42	3	7
Hammersmith and Fulham	9.93	53	40	3	5
Haringey	16.75	48	43	2	6
Harrow	7.15	49	43	3	5
Havering	6.83	47	45	4	4
Hillingdon	9.44	43	49	2	5
Hounslow	9.80	47	45	2	5
Islington	15.65	53	39	3	5
Kensington and Chelsea	6.97	61	32	2	5
Kingston upon Thames	3.56	52	42	2	3
Lambeth	18.57	49	45	2	5
Lewisham	16.02	46	47	3	5
Merton	5.58	47	46	3	4
Newham	18.41	46	45	3	6
Redbridge	10.01	47	45	3	5
Richmond upon Thames	3.67	54	40	2	4
Southwark	17.69	50	44	3	4
Sutton	5.09	48	47	3	3
Tower Hamlets	15.77	50	37	4	8
Waltham Forest	12.50	46	47	3	5
Wandsworth	11.05	51	42	3	4
Westminster	11.54	62	29	4	5
Inner London	190.26	51	41	3	5
Outer London	186.61	47	46	3	5
Greater London	376.87	49	43	3	5
Great Britain	2,141.95	56	36	4	4

¹For a definition of statistical groups see note 1 on page 53.

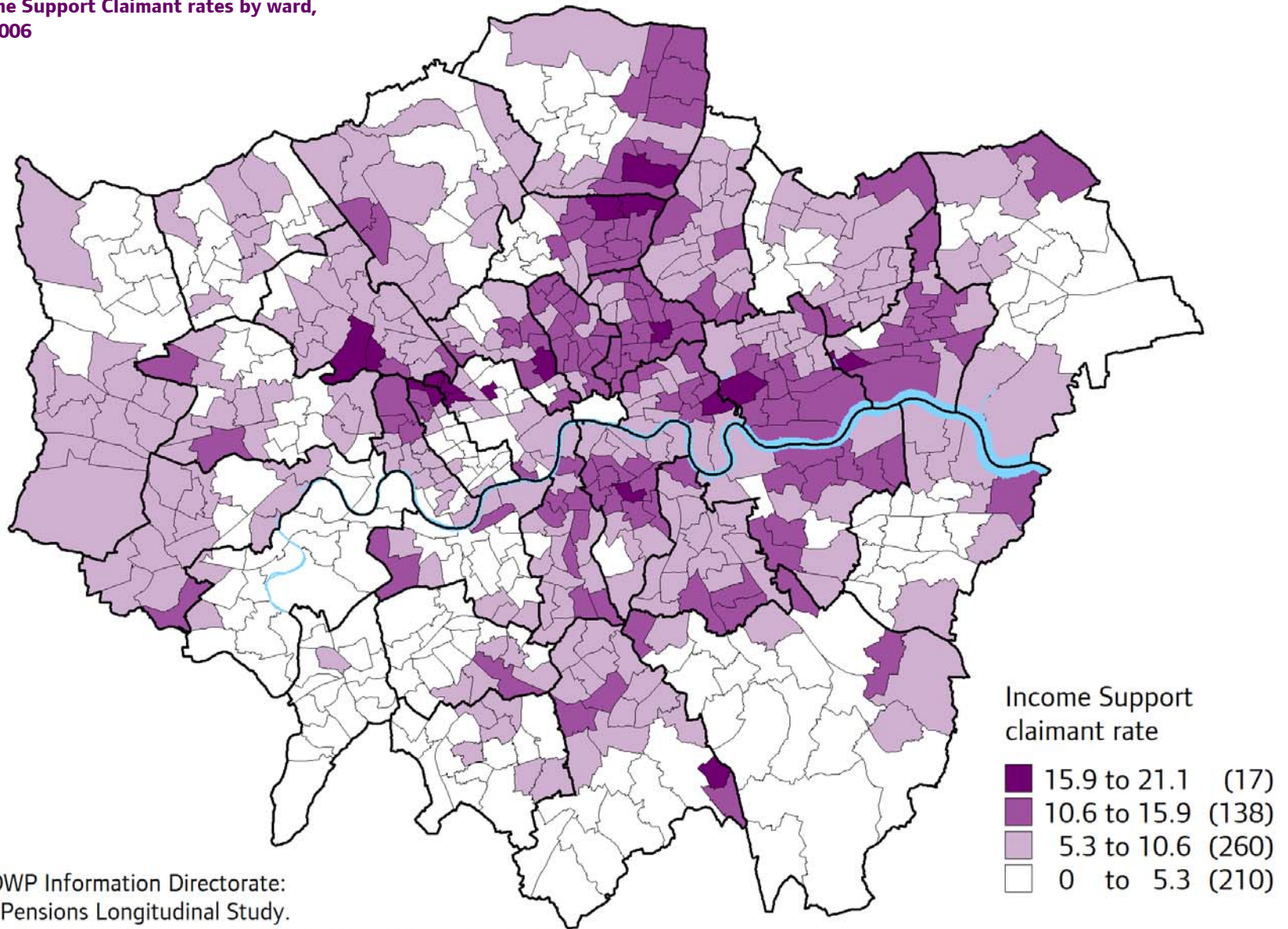
Table 6 The 30 wards with the highest Income Support claimant rates in London, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate.

Ranking out of 624 wards in London. 1= Highest rate	London Borough	Ward Name	Total claimants	Claimant Rate¹
1	Westminster	Queen's Park	1,380	21.1
2	Westminster	Church Street	1,320	18.9
3	Enfield	Edmonton Green	1,665	18.8
4	Haringey	Northumberland Park	1,510	18.6
5	Kensington & Chelsea	Golborne	1,070	18.4
6	Haringey	White Hart Lane	1,390	18.0
7	Westminster	Westbourne	1,375	18.0
8	Croydon	Fieldway	1,050	17.9
9	Tower Hamlets	East India and Lansbury	1,375	17.8
10	Barking & Dagenham	Gascoigne	1,045	17.7
11	Brent	Harlesden	1,380	17.4
12	Brent	Stonebridge	1,675	17.4
13	Camden	St. Pancras and Somers Town	1,310	17.1
14	Newham	Canning Town North	1,310	16.9
15	Hackney	Chatham	1,205	16.3
16	Westminster	Harrow Road	1,090	16.2
17	Southwark	Peckham	1,175	16.0
18	Hackney	Wick	1,160	15.6
19	Barking & Dagenham	Heath	825	15.6
20	Hackney	Hoxton	1,215	15.5
21	Kensington & Chelsea	Notting Barns	925	15.4
22	Greenwich	Woolwich Common	1,460	15.4
23	Kensington & Chelsea	St. Charles	915	15.2
24	Islington	Canonbury	1,085	15.2
25	Haringey	Bruce Grove	1,235	15.1
26	Lambeth	Coldharbour	1,550	15.1
27	Newham	Canning Town South	1,185	15.1
28	Hackney	Queensbridge	1,090	14.9
29	Haringey	Tottenham Hale	1,285	14.8
30	Haringey	Noel Park	1,215	14.8

¹Population used for rates is the GLA 2006 Round Projections

Map 1 Income Support Claimant rates by ward, November 2006



Source - DWP Information Directorate:
Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.
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Job Seekers Allowance

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) replaced Unemployment Benefit and Income Support for unemployed people on 7 October 1996. It is payable to people under state pension age who are available for work of at least 40 hours a week and actively seeking work. 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. Participants in some government training schemes can claim JSA.

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

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

In addition, to be entitled to JSA the person must:

- be living in Great Britain;
- be capable of work;
- not be in education;
- not be working 16 hours or more a week on average. Additionally, the partners of claimants of income-based JSA should not work for 24 hours or more per week.

Jobseeker's Allowance is either contribution-based (JSA (Cont)) or income-based (JSA(IB)) depending on the job seeker's circumstances. 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. Dependents are defined as children under the age of 16 plus young dependent adults aged 16 to 18.

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 six months irrespective of savings, capital or a partner's earnings. Additional benefit for partners or dependants is not paid with JSA (Cont).

In November 2006 there were nearly 160 thousand people in London claiming Jobseekers Allowance, this amounted to 3.2 per cent of the working age population. The rate has remained fairly consistent since 2001. The rate for Great Britain was 2.5 per cent in 2006 (see Table 7).

Figures for London as a whole hide disparity within the capital. For example, while the rate in Outer London was similar to the country as a whole (2.7 compared to 2.5 per cent), the rate for Inner London was 3.9 per cent.

Table 7 Jobseeker's Allowance claimants, Claimant rates: time series, November 2001 to November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

	Claimant rate ¹ (%)					
	Nov-01	Nov-02	Nov-03	Nov-04	Nov-05	Nov-06
Great Britain	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5
London	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of working age from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

Tower Hamlets and Hackney have the highest rates of all the boroughs with 5.6 per cent. They are the second and third highest rates in the country after Birmingham. Seven London Boroughs have rates ranked amongst the 20 highest in the country (see Table 9).

Looking at the spatial distribution of people who were claiming JSA in November 2006, Map 2 shows a similar picture to the distribution of Income Support. As with IS there is a marked area concentration of JSA claimants.

Ethnicity of JSA claimants

In London 41 per cent of claimants were white, nearly 25 per cent were from black groups and 12 per cent from Asian groups. The overall rate for Greater London is 3.2 per cent. When broken down by ethnic group the rate for the white group is 1.9 per cent and the rates for black groups are on average over three times higher. The overall rate for Asian groups is 2.7 per cent, while other groups have a rate of 5.5 per cent. Claimant rates in 2006 did not show any significant changes to 2005 rates – the biggest change (in terms of percentage points difference) was for Bangladeshi's with a percentage point rise of 0.5.

Table 8 JSA Caseload for Greater London by ethnicity of claimant, November 2006

Source: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, DWP

	All Ethnicities	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Other
JSA Caseload (Thousands)	159.4	65.91	16.32	16.14	6.67	5.52	3.48	6.18	3.93	13.74
JSA Caseload (% of total)	100.0	41.4	10.2	10.1	4.2	3.5	2.2	3.9	2.5	8.6
JSA claimant rate ¹ 2006	3.2	1.9	7.0	5.6	7.0	1.6	3.2	6.0	2.7	5.5
JSA claimant rate ¹ 2005	3.2	2.0	6.7	5.5	6.8	1.6	3.0	5.5	2.7	5.8

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of working age populations from the GLA 2006 Round RLP Low Ethnic Group Projections

Table 9 Jobseeker's Allowance claimant rates and borough rankings, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total claimants (000s)	Claimant rate¹ (%)	Rank 1=highest rate (out of 408 in GB)
City of London	0.13	2.2	167
Barking and Dagenham	3.98	3.9	31
Barnet	5.01	2.4	137
Bexley	2.96	2.2	171
Brent	7.48	4.1	25
Bromley	3.47	1.9	213
Camden	4.98	3.0	73
Croydon	5.96	2.8	95
Ealing	6.06	2.9	82
Enfield	6.43	3.5	43
Greenwich	5.48	3.8	37
Hackney	7.81	5.6	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	3.82	3.1	63
Haringey	7.85	5.0	8
Harrow	2.98	2.2	172
Havering	2.55	1.9	223
Hillingdon	3.59	2.2	162
Hounslow	3.38	2.3	151
Islington	5.74	4.3	20
Kensington and Chelsea	2.57	2.1	192
Kingston upon Thames	1.29	1.2	330
Lambeth	8.58	4.4	16
Lewisham	7.02	4.0	26
Merton	2.81	2.1	188
Newham	8.06	4.9	11
Redbridge	4.40	2.8	96
Richmond upon Thames	1.56	1.3	307
Southwark	7.78	4.1	24
Sutton	1.99	1.7	244
Tower Hamlets	8.39	5.6	2
Waltham Forest	6.53	4.5	15
Wandsworth	4.79	2.3	144
Westminster	3.93	2.3	155
Inner London	81.45	3.9	
Outer London	77.91	2.7	
Greater London	159.36	3.2	
Great Britain	904.23	2.5	

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of working age from the 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

Table 10 Jobseeker's Allowance claimant rates by age of claimant, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (%)	Age group - Claimant rate ¹ (%)							
		Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
City of London	2.2	-	3.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.6	-
Barking and Dagenham	3.9	1.2	7.6	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.9	1.0
Barnet	2.4	0.3	4.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	0.6
Bexley	2.2	0.6	4.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	0.7
Brent	4.1	0.3	6.9	3.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.4	1.2
Bromley	1.9	0.5	4.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.7
Camden	3.0	0.8	3.6	2.0	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.0	1.4
Croydon	2.8	0.8	5.3	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.7
Ealing	2.9	0.1	4.7	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.1
Enfield	3.5	0.5	7.1	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.6	1.0
Greenwich	3.8	1.3	7.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	1.0
Hackney	5.6	1.0	9.4	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.1	5.3	1.9
Hammersmith & Fulham	3.1	1.0	5.3	2.1	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.5	1.2
Haringey	5.0	0.8	8.9	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.9	3.9	1.8
Harrow	2.2	0.2	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.9
Havering	1.9	0.5	4.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.5
Hillingdon	2.2	0.5	4.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	0.9
Hounslow	2.3	0.4	4.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.8
Islington	4.3	0.8	6.9	3.0	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.8	1.9
Kensington and Chelsea	2.1	0.4	3.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.6
Kingston upon Thames	1.2	-	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.3
Lambeth	4.4	1.0	7.7	2.9	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.3	1.2
Lewisham	4.0	1.0	8.0	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.8	0.8
Merton	2.1	0.7	4.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.5	0.9
Newham	4.9	0.3	7.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	3.4	1.2
Redbridge	2.8	0.3	5.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.8
Richmond upon Thames	1.3	0.6	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.7
Southwark	4.1	0.7	6.6	3.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	1.4
Sutton	1.7	0.4	3.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.7
Tower Hamlets	5.6	0.8	9.3	3.9	5.8	7.7	7.5	5.2	1.4
Waltham Forest	4.5	0.9	8.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	1.3
Wandsworth	2.3	0.3	4.4	1.4	2.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	0.8
Westminster	2.3	0.6	2.8	1.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.7	0.9
Inner London	3.9	0.7	6.4	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.6	3.9	1.2
Outer London	2.7	0.5	5.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.8
Greater London	3.2	0.6	5.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.8	0.9
Great Britain	2.5	0.7	4.7	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.6

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of the relevant age group from the 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

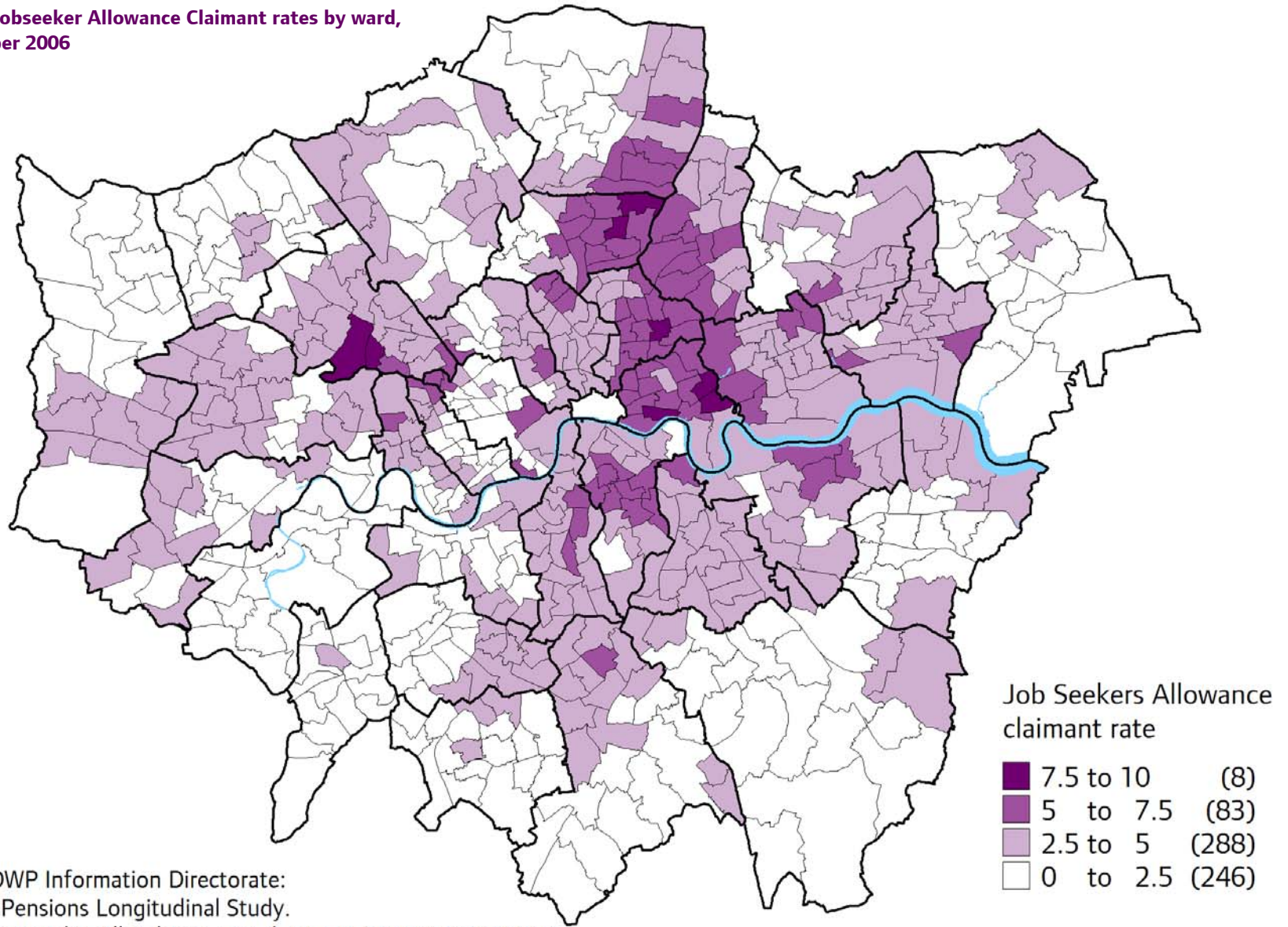
Table 11 The 30 wards with the highest Jobseekers Allowance claimant rates in London, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate.

Ranking out of 624 wards in London. 1= Highest rate	London Borough	Ward Name	Total claimants	Claimant Rate¹
1	Haringey	Northumberland Park	830	10.0
2	Brent	Harlesden	770	9.5
3	Brent	Stonebridge	775	7.8
4	Hackney	Chatham	595	7.8
5	Tower Hamlets	East India and Lansbury	620	7.8
6	Tower Hamlets	Shadwell	655	7.7
7	Tower Hamlets	Bromley-by-Bow	630	7.5
8	Haringey	Bruce Grove	620	7.5
9	Lambeth	Coldharbour	750	7.2
10	Tower Hamlets	Mile End East	565	7.1
11	Brent	Kilburn	705	7.0
12	Brent	Kensal Green	520	6.8
13	Hackney	Dalston	545	6.7
14	Southwark	Peckham	495	6.6
15	Haringey	Tottenham Hale	585	6.6
16	Hackney	Hackney Central	510	6.6
17	Newham	Canning Town North	525	6.6
18	Tower Hamlets	Weavers	525	6.5
19	Enfield	Edmonton Green	590	6.5
20	Hackney	Hackney Downs	505	6.4
21	Hackney	Leabridge	440	6.3
22	Westminster	Queen's Park	425	6.3
23	Haringey	White Hart Lane	495	6.3
24	Westminster	Churchill	395	6.3
25	Haringey	Seven Sisters	540	6.3
26	Kensington and Chelsea	Golborne	375	6.2
27	Hackney	Queensbridge	465	6.2
28	Barking and Dagenham	Gascoigne	375	6.2
29	Lambeth	Tulse Hill	585	6.2
30	Greenwich	Woolwich Common	590	6.1

¹Population used for rates is the GLA 2006 Round Projections

Map 2 Jobseeker Allowance Claimant rates by ward, November 2006



Source - DWP Information Directorate:
Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.
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Incapacity Benefits

Incapacity Benefit (IB) 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 certain contribution conditions. There are three rates of Incapacity Benefit. There are two short-term rates: the lower rate (IBST(L)) is paid for the first 28 weeks of sickness and the higher rate (IBST(H)) for weeks 29 to 52. The long-term rate (IBLT) applies to people who have been sick for more than a year. The higher short-term rate and the long-term rate are treated as taxable income.

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 'personal capability assessment' (formerly '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 the personal capability assessment. These include, those in receipt of Disability Living Allowance care component at the higher rate, those registered blind, and those suffering from a severe illness.

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. With the introduction of the new Child Tax Credit on 6 April 2003 no new child dependency increases were awarded, although all existing increases were transitionally protected. An age addition is paid with the long-term rate.

In November 2006 there were 291,000 people in London claiming Incapacity benefit. Overall, London had a low claimant rate for this benefit compared to the country as a whole, due primarily to the capital's younger age structure. The rate for Great Britain was 6.4 per cent compared to a rate for Greater London of 5.6 per cent. The overall London claimant rate masks disparities at the sub-regional level. The rate for Outer London was five per cent, whereas at 6.5 per cent, the Inner London rate was nearly equal to the national rate. The overall rates have remained virtually unchanged from 2001 to 2006 (see Table 12).

None of the London boroughs had an overall claimant rate ranked in the highest 20 local authorities. The London borough of Hackney had the highest rate in London with 8.8 per cent – this is ranked 56th out of 408 local authorities in Great Britain (see Table 13). As with most benefit claimant rates the highest were in Inner London.

Table 12 Incapacity Benefit claimants: claimant rates¹, November 2001 to November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

	Claimant rate ¹ (%)					
	Nov-01	Nov-02	Nov-03	Nov-04	Nov-05	Nov-06
Great Britain	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4
London	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 16-64 from the mid-year estimates for the relevant year, ONS.

These figures are affected by the introduction of Child Tax Credit in April 2003.

Table 13 Incapacity Benefit claimants: by London borough, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total Claimants (000s)	Claimant rate¹	Rank of rate. 1=highest rate out of 408 in GB
City of London	0.18	3.0	369
Barking and Dagenham	8.00	7.6	93
Barnet	9.51	4.4	279
Bexley	6.08	4.3	282
Brent	11.85	6.3	158
Bromley	7.72	4.1	300
Camden	10.74	6.3	159
Croydon	10.98	4.9	241
Ealing	11.89	5.6	198
Enfield	11.45	6.1	166
Greenwich	10.51	7.0	116
Hackney	12.63	8.8	56
Hammersmith and Fulham	7.64	6.1	171
Haringey	11.54	7.2	113
Harrow	6.21	4.4	281
Havering	6.89	4.8	250
Hillingdon	7.54	4.6	266
Hounslow	8.22	5.4	210
Islington	11.65	8.4	70
Kensington and Chelsea	5.87	4.6	268
Kingston upon Thames	3.40	3.1	357
Lambeth	13.19	6.6	138
Lewisham	11.28	6.3	157
Merton	4.64	3.4	343
Newham	12.64	7.5	97
Redbridge	8.38	5.1	231
Richmond upon Thames	3.53	2.9	374
Southwark	13.01	6.7	131
Sutton	4.59	3.8	316
Tower Hamlets	11.13	7.3	101
Waltham Forest	9.22	6.1	164
Wandsworth	8.92	4.3	284
Westminster	9.80	5.5	199
Inner London	140.22	6.5	
Outer London	150.61	5.0	
Greater London	290.83	5.6	
Great Britain	2,441.03	6.4	

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 16-64 from the 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

Table 14 Incapacity Benefit claimants: by IB rate in payment, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (000s)	IB rate in payment (% of total)			
		IB ST(L)	IB ST(H)	IB LT	IB Credits
City of London	0.18	-	-	38.9	61.1
Barking and Dagenham	8.00	3.1	3.0	41.1	52.8
Barnet	9.51	3.4	2.6	35.5	58.6
Bexley	6.08	4.3	4.1	50.8	41.0
Brent	11.85	2.8	2.5	33.3	61.4
Bromley	7.72	3.4	3.6	45.6	47.3
Camden	10.74	2.4	1.7	26.6	69.3
Croydon	10.98	3.6	3.1	40.2	53.0
Ealing	11.89	3.1	2.8	36.8	57.4
Enfield	11.45	3.1	2.4	33.6	61.0
Greenwich	10.51	2.9	2.9	36.0	58.3
Hackney	12.63	2.5	1.5	25.0	70.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	7.64	2.7	2.0	30.4	64.9
Haringey	11.54	2.4	2.0	26.9	68.7
Harrow	6.21	3.7	3.1	40.1	53.3
Havering	6.89	4.2	3.8	52.4	39.6
Hillingdon	7.54	4.0	3.6	43.9	48.5
Hounslow	8.22	3.9	3.2	40.3	52.7
Islington	11.65	2.5	1.7	28.2	67.6
Kensington and Chelsea	5.87	1.9	1.5	27.8	68.7
Kingston upon Thames	3.40	4.4	3.5	40.9	51.2
Lambeth	13.19	3.0	2.1	29.6	65.3
Lewisham	11.28	2.7	2.7	35.4	59.2
Merton	4.64	4.1	3.2	40.1	52.6
Newham	12.64	2.6	2.1	31.4	64.0
Redbridge	8.38	3.1	3.0	40.9	53.1
Richmond upon Thames	3.53	3.7	3.7	42.5	50.1
Southwark	13.01	2.5	2.3	31.0	64.2
Sutton	4.59	4.8	4.6	45.5	45.1
Tower Hamlets	11.13	2.4	1.6	25.5	70.5
Waltham Forest	9.22	2.8	2.8	37.7	56.6
Wandsworth	8.92	2.8	2.6	36.3	58.3
Westminster	9.80	2.0	1.6	24.0	72.3
Inner London	140.22	2.5	2.0	29.1	66.4
Outer London	150.61	3.4	3.1	39.9	53.6
Greater London	290.83	3.0	2.6	34.7	59.8
Great Britain	2,441.03	3.8	3.6	52.0	40.6

For a definition of Incapacity benefits payment rates see note 2 on page 53.

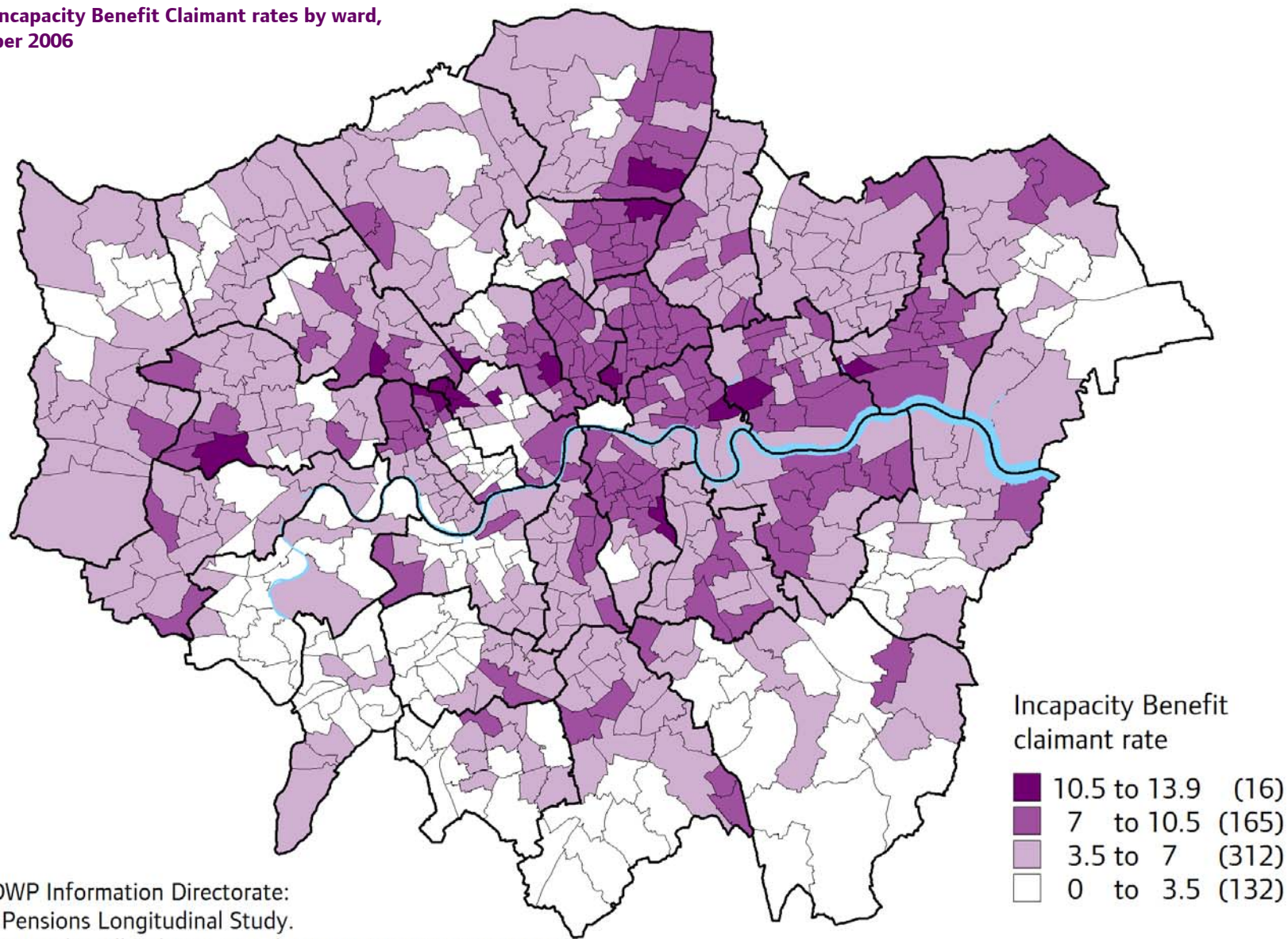
Table 15 The 30 wards with the highest Incapacity Benefit claimant rates in London, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate.

Ranking out of 624 wards in London. 1= Highest rate	London Borough	Ward Name	Total claimants	Claimant Rate¹
1	Westminster	Golborne	970	13.9
2	Westminster	Church Street	990	13.5
3	Kensington & Chelsea	Queen's Park	825	13.3
4	Westminster	Norwood Green	975	12.1
5	Camden	Northumberland Park	960	11.9
6	Westminster	Westbourne	840	11.9
7	Haringey	Harrow Road	955	11.3
8	Newham	Queensbridge	895	11.0
9	Tower Hamlets	Canning Town North	880	10.9
10	Camden	Kilburn	850	10.8
11	Enfield	Harlesden	1005	10.8
12	Ealing	Chatham	895	10.7
13	Brent	St Pancras and Somers Town	890	10.6
14	Hackney	Nunhead	860	10.5
15	Southwark	Hoxton	830	10.5
16	Barking & Dagenham	Canonbury	650	10.5
17	Hackney	White Hart Lane	800	10.4
18	Kensington & Chelsea	Gascoigne	650	10.2
19	Camden	Holborn and Covent Garden	745	10.2
20	Camden	East India and Lansbury	775	10.1
21	Hackney	St Charles	785	10.0
22	Brent	Tollington	1025	10.0
23	Hackney	Kilburn	775	10.0
24	Haringey	Gospel Oak	855	10.0
25	Haringey	Tottenham Green	810	10.0
26	Islington	Edmonton Green	735	9.9
27	Kensington & Chelsea	Noel Park	620	9.8
28	Islington	Gooshays	925	9.8
29	Greenwich	Haggerston	965	9.7
30	Redbridge	Notting Barns	690	9.7

¹Population used for the rates is the GLA 2006 Round Projections

Map 3 Incapacity Benefit Claimant rates by ward, November 2006



Source - DWP Information Directorate:
Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.
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Disability Living Allowance

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) provides a non-contributory, non means-tested and tax-free contribution for severely disabled people who claim help with those costs before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance for people in this age group from April 1992. DLA has two components, which can be paid together or on their own:

A care component - for people who have needed help with personal care (ie attention in connection with their bodily functions and/or continual supervision to avoid substantial danger to themselves or others) for at least three months (the 'qualifying period') and are likely to go on needing that help for at least a further six months (the 'prospective test'). The care component is paid at three rates:

- higher rate - for people who need help with personal care throughout the day and during the night;
- middle rate - for people who need help with personal care throughout the day or during the night;
- lower rate - for people who need help with personal care during some of the day or are so severely disabled that they cannot prepare a cooked main meal for themselves if they have the ingredients.

A mobility component - for people who have had walking difficulties for at least three months and are likely to continue to have those difficulties for at least a further six months. It is paid at two rates:

- higher rate - for people who are physically unable, or virtually unable, to walk;
- lower rate - for people who can walk, but need guidance or supervision from another person when walking out of doors on unfamiliar routes.

Children under 16 years of age qualify for the care component or the lower rate mobility component only if their needs are substantially in excess of those of a child of the same age in normal health. Children under three years of age cannot qualify for the higher-rate mobility component; children under five years of age cannot qualify for the lower-rate mobility component.

People who are terminally ill (ie: have a progressive disease from which death can reasonably be expected within six months) automatically qualify for the higher rate care component. They can also qualify for the mobility component if they satisfy the normal rules. For both components they do not have to satisfy the qualifying period or the prospective test.

DLA can be awarded for a fixed or an indefinite period. People can continue to receive the allowance after reaching age 65 if they continue to satisfy the entitlement conditions.

In November 2006 there were 282 thousand people in London claiming DLA. The borough claimant rates, when compared to Great Britain, were not particularly high (see Table 16). The claimant rate for those claiming on behalf of under 16 year olds was 2.3 per cent compared to 2.6 per cent for Great Britain as a whole. 7.2 per cent of those aged over 60 claim DLA compared with 8.4 per cent for Great Britain as a whole.

Table 16 Disability Living Allowance - London borough of claimant by age of claimant, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (000s)	Claimants (000s)			Claimant rate (%)			Rank of rate. 1=highest rate out of 408 in GB		
		Under 16	16-59	60 and over	Under 16	16-59	60 and over	Under 16	16-59	60 and over
City of London	0.16	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.0	1.8	3.5	408	402	382
Barking and Dagenham	8.94	1.11	4.87	2.97	2.8	4.9	10.8	119	103	90
Barnet	10.02	1.40	5.79	2.81	2.1	2.9	4.7	318	312	314
Bexley	7.96	1.17	4.03	2.78	2.6	3.1	6.0	181	288	244
Brent	10.1	1.00	5.97	3.14	2.0	3.3	7.5	353	263	173
Bromley	8.81	1.46	4.72	2.64	2.5	2.7	4.0	214	330	355
Camden	9.24	0.75	6.11	2.37	2.1	3.7	8.4	315	221	143
Croydon	11.77	1.59	6.83	3.33	2.3	3.3	5.7	279	269	252
Ealing	11.33	1.20	6.39	3.75	2.1	3.1	8.2	325	282	149
Enfield	10.40	1.25	5.93	3.21	2.1	3.4	6.4	322	259	222
Greenwich	10.95	1.35	6.29	3.30	2.9	4.4	9.5	100	148	119
Hackney	10.27	1.06	6.21	2.98	2.3	4.5	12.3	268	143	64
Hammersmith & Fulham	6.57	0.54	4.20	1.82	2.0	3.5	7.9	356	249	157
Haringey	9.62	1.02	5.85	2.73	2.3	3.8	9.6	252	207	117
Harrow	7.06	0.90	3.92	2.24	2.2	3.0	5.6	301	302	263
Havering	8.61	1.06	4.37	3.19	2.4	3.3	6.1	223	267	236
Hillingdon	8.42	1.31	4.44	2.66	2.6	2.9	6.0	193	311	242
Hounslow	8.60	1.01	4.83	2.78	2.4	3.4	8.6	244	260	137
Islington	9.87	0.88	6.22	2.79	2.9	4.7	12.2	102	122	66
Kensington and Chelsea	4.66	0.33	3.00	1.33	1.2	2.5	4.4	407	360	331
Kingston upon Thames	3.32	0.52	1.84	0.94	1.8	1.8	3.7	376	401	373
Lambeth	10.67	1.26	6.76	2.67	2.6	3.5	8.6	189	238	138
Lewisham	11.14	1.47	6.55	3.11	2.9	3.8	9.2	101	206	123
Merton	5.05	0.70	2.82	1.51	1.9	2.2	4.9	362	388	297
Newham	12.81	1.47	7.28	4.07	2.5	4.5	14.9	206	146	30
Redbridge	9.30	1.08	5.04	3.17	2.0	3.3	7.3	347	271	185
Richmond upon Thames	3.77	0.50	2.12	1.12	1.4	1.9	3.6	406	399	375
Southwark	11.22	1.38	6.86	2.97	2.8	3.7	9.0	116	227	132
Sutton	5.69	0.93	3.17	1.58	2.5	2.8	4.6	203	321	322
Tower Hamlets	9.39	1.19	5.51	2.69	2.7	3.8	12.3	155	215	63
Waltham Forest	9.45	1.06	5.38	3.01	2.3	3.8	9.3	274	213	122
Wandsworth	8.99	1.10	5.33	2.56	2.6	2.7	7.3	194	339	188
Westminster	7.96	0.57	5.29	2.12	1.9	3.2	6.2	371	281	235
Inner London	122.57	13.02	75.27	34.26	2.4	3.6	9.1			
Outer London	159.55	20.6	88.75	50.13	2.3	3.1	6.3			
Greater London	282.12	33.62	164.02	84.39	2.3	3.3	7.2			
Great Britain	2,867.97	293.53	1,487.99	1,086.23	2.6	4.2	8.6			

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of 2006 mid-year population estimates for the appropriate age group, ONS.

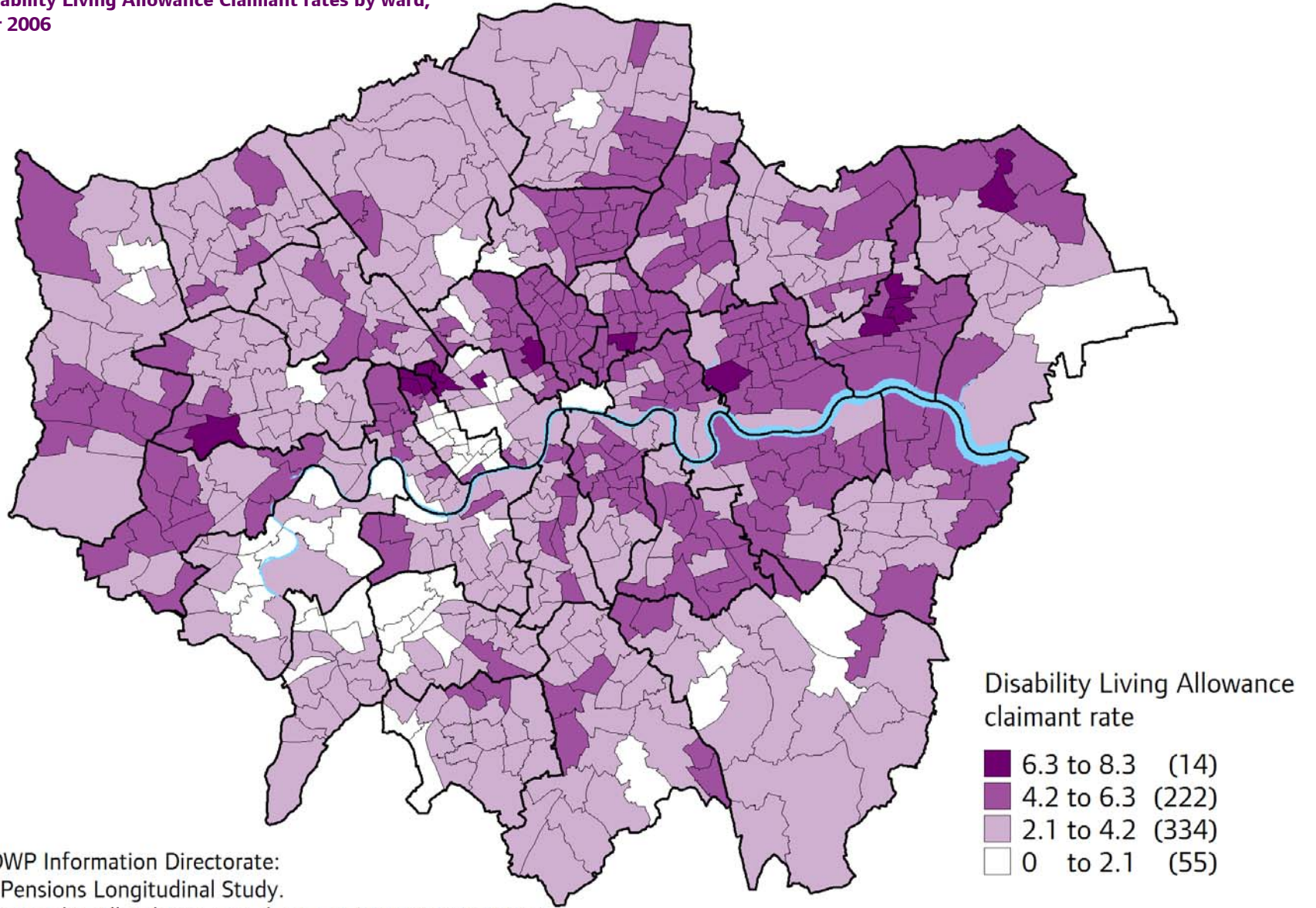
Table 17 The 30 wards with the highest Disability Living Allowance claimant rates in London, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate.

Ranking out of 624 wards in London. 1= Highest rate	London Borough	Ward Name	Total claimants	Claimant Rate¹
1	Westminster	Queen's Park	850	8.3
2	Westminster	Church Street	840	8.1
3	Westminster	Westbourne	825	7.2
4	Westminster	Harrow Road	715	7.2
5	Camden	St Pancras and Somers Town	905	7.2
6	Barking and Dagenham	Valence	620	7.1
7	Barking and Dagenham	Mayesbrook	665	7.0
8	Barking and Dagenham	Parsloes	630	7.0
9	Newham	Canning Town North	855	6.9
10	Kensington and Chelsea	Golborne	600	6.5
11	Havering	Heaton	765	6.5
12	Ealing	Norwood Green	820	6.4
13	Kensington and Chelsea	St Charles	605	6.4
14	Hackney	Queensbridge	700	6.3
15	Haringey	Noel Park	750	6.2
16	Southwark	Nunhead	710	6.2
17	Barking and Dagenham	Heath	600	6.2
18	Camden	Cantelowes	695	6.2
19	Barking and Dagenham	Alibon	600	6.2
20	Camden	Gospel Oak	655	6.2
21	Havering	Gooshays	855	6.1
22	Hackney	Wick	705	6.1
23	Newham	Canning Town South	785	6.1
24	Newham	Custom House	745	6.1
25	Wandsworth	Roehampton	790	6.0
26	Tower Hamlets	East India and Lansbury	770	6.0
27	Islington	Finsbury Park	795	6.0
28	Camden	Haverstock	690	6.0
29	Camden	Kilburn	640	6.0
30	Redbridge	Hainault	685	6.0

¹Population used for the rates is the GLA 2006 Round Projections

Map 4 Disability Living Allowance Claimant rates by ward, November 2006



Source - DWP Information Directorate:
Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.
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Attendance Allowance

Attendance Allowance (AA) is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. They could need either frequent attention coping with their bodily functions or continual supervision to stop them hurting themselves or others. If the claimant needs help both night and day they qualify for the higher rate.

People who have a terminal illness, and are unlikely to live longer than six months, can claim Attendance Allowance under the 'special rules' provisions. This means that they will automatically receive the higher rate of Attendance Allowance even if they have no care or supervision needs and without the need to satisfy the normal six month qualifying criteria.

People disabled before the age of 65 can claim *Disability Living Allowance* provided they make their claim prior to their 65th birthday.

There were 142 thousand claimants of AA in London in November 2006, which is a claimant rate of 16.1 per cent. The rate for Great Britain as a whole is 17.8 per cent. The rates for both London and Great Britain have been steadily rising since 2002 (see Table 18).

In terms of the type of AA award, the proportions in London are similar to the country as a whole – equally split between the higher and lower rates.

The London borough of Newham had the 10th highest claimant rate in the country with 25 per cent. 62 per cent of the total claimants in Newham were claiming the higher rate of AA award. Barking and Dagenham also had a high rate (the 21st highest in the country) with 23.3 per cent. Hackney and Tower Hamlets also had rates over 20 per cent.

In terms of the spatial distribution at ward level, claimants of AA tend to be more evenly distributed across the capital than do claimants of income-related benefits such as IS and JSA (see Map 3).

Table 18 Attendance Allowance claimant rates: time series, November 2002 to November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: *Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study*.

	Claimant rate ¹ (%)				
	Nov-02	Nov-03	Nov-04	Nov-05	Nov-06
Great Britain	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.4	17.8
London	14.6	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.1

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 65+ from the 2005 mid-year estimates, ONS.

Table 19 Attendance Allowance claimant rates and rankings, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total claimants (000s)	Claimant rate¹ (%)	Rank of rate. 1=highest rate out of 408 in GB
City of London	0.12	12.0	399
Barking and Dagenham	4.95	23.3	21
Barnet	7.33	16.1	259
Bexley	5.07	14.4	340
Brent	4.87	15.3	298
Bromley	6.87	13.8	358
Camden	3.51	17.0	204
Croydon	6.13	14.3	345
Ealing	5.73	16.5	238
Enfield	6.51	17.2	194
Greenwich	4.68	17.7	166
Hackney	3.68	20.1	78
Hammersmith and Fulham	2.26	12.8	381
Haringey	3.48	16.5	239
Harrow	5.13	16.9	216
Havering	6.76	16.9	208
Hillingdon	4.99	14.8	322
Hounslow	3.43	14.3	341
Islington	3.26	19.1	103
Kensington and Chelsea	2.10	9.7	408
Kingston upon Thames	2.79	14.6	327
Lambeth	3.58	15.2	302
Lewisham	4.15	16.3	252
Merton	2.98	12.6	387
Newham	5.11	24.9	10
Redbridge	6.29	19.3	95
Richmond upon Thames	2.78	12.2	396
Southwark	3.86	15.2	304
Sutton	3.73	14.5	335
Tower Hamlets	3.62	21.1	44
Waltham Forest	4.65	19.2	98
Wandsworth	4.22	15.5	290
Westminster	3.40	13.5	364
Inner London	46.35	16.4	
Outer London	95.67	15.9	
Greater London	142.02	16.1	
Great Britain	1,679.36	17.8	

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 65+ from 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

Table 20 Attendance Allowance: claimant by AA award type, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total	AA award type (000s)		AA award type (% of total)	
		Higher Rate	Lower Rate	Higher Rate	Lower Rate
City of London	0.12	0.07	0.05	58	42
Barking and Dagenham	4.95	2.66	2.29	54	46
Barnet	7.33	3.87	3.46	53	47
Bexley	5.07	2.43	2.63	48	52
Brent	4.87	2.63	2.24	54	46
Bromley	6.87	3.50	3.36	51	49
Camden	3.51	1.88	1.63	54	46
Croydon	6.13	3.44	2.70	56	44
Ealing	5.73	2.96	2.78	52	49
Enfield	6.51	3.46	3.06	53	47
Greenwich	4.68	2.17	2.52	46	54
Hackney	3.68	2.00	1.68	54	46
Hammersmith and Fulham	2.26	1.13	1.13	50	50
Haringey	3.48	1.85	1.62	53	47
Harrow	5.13	2.87	2.25	56	44
Havering	6.76	3.22	3.54	48	52
Hillingdon	4.99	2.42	2.56	48	51
Hounslow	3.43	1.69	1.74	49	51
Islington	3.26	1.64	1.61	50	49
Kensington and Chelsea	2.10	1.21	0.89	58	42
Kingston upon Thames	2.79	1.47	1.31	53	47
Lambeth	3.58	1.79	1.79	50	50
Lewisham	4.15	1.81	2.34	44	56
Merton	2.98	1.52	1.46	51	49
Newham	5.11	3.15	1.96	62	38
Redbridge	6.29	3.36	2.93	53	47
Richmond upon Thames	2.78	1.38	1.40	50	50
Southwark	3.86	2.04	1.83	53	47
Sutton	3.73	1.93	1.80	52	48
Tower Hamlets	3.62	1.93	1.69	53	47
Waltham Forest	4.65	2.31	2.34	50	50
Wandsworth	4.22	2.05	2.17	49	51
Westminster	3.40	1.71	1.69	50	50
Inner London	46.35	24.26	22.08	52	48
Outer London	95.67	49.29	46.37	52	48
Greater London	142.02	73.55	68.45	52	48
Great Britain	1,679.36	888.59	790.77	53	47

For a definition of award types see the note 3 on page 53.

Housing Benefit

People are eligible to receive HB only if they are liable to pay rent in respect of the dwelling they occupy as their home. Couples are treated as a single benefit unit. The amount of benefit depends on eligible rent, income, deductions in respect of any non-dependants and deductions where food, fuel and water are included. People who are liable to pay rent but who have capital in excess of £16,000 are not entitled to Housing Benefit.

'Eligible rent' is the amount of a tenant's rental liability, which can be met by Housing Benefit. Payments made by owner occupiers do not count but payments such as mooring charges for houseboats, site fees for mobile homes, rental purchase payments and payments for compulsory housing - all count for Housing Benefit. Deductions are made for service charges in the rent that relate to personal needs, such as the supply of meals. Housing Benefit may also be reduced if the amount of rent payable is unreasonably high or the accommodation is over-large for the household or if the claimant or their partner is a full time student.

In November 2006, there were 694 thousand households in London claiming Housing Benefit - 21.5 per cent of all households in London. The rate is nearly 30 per cent in Inner London. The rate for the whole of Great Britain was 16.2 per cent (see Table 21).

The London Borough of Hackney has the highest rate of Housing Benefit claimants, not only in London but also in the whole of Great Britain - with 39.2 per cent. This is followed closely by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets with 38.0 per cent - the second highest in the country. There are a further five boroughs with rates over 30 per cent, all of them in Inner London. The boroughs of Richmond upon Thames and Kingston upon Thames have the lowest rates in London. Two thirds of London local authorities have rates above the Great Britain average and there are eleven with rates that rank amongst the 20 highest in the country.

Council Tax Benefit

Council Tax Benefit (CTB) is designed to help people on low incomes pay their council tax. Generally, it mirrors the Housing Benefit scheme in the calculation of claimants' applicable amount, resources and deductions in respect of any non-dependants. There are two types of Council Tax Benefit:

Main Council Tax Benefit, and Second Adult Rebate.

Main Council Tax Benefit can help people who are liable to pay council tax whether in or out of work. CTB is paid by rebating a person's council tax bill. Those in receipt of Income Support/ Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) /Jobseekers Allowance (IB) can get up to 100 per cent help, subject to any non-dependant deductions that may be appropriate. People not in receipt of Income Support/MIG/Jobseekers Allowance (IB) have their benefit assessed in a similar way to Housing Benefit, but the maximum Council Tax Benefit is reduced by 20 per cent of any net income above their applicable amount. People who are liable for council tax but who have capital in excess of £16,000 are not entitled to Council Tax Benefit.

Help is also available to people who are solely liable for council tax and who have a second adult in their households who would normally be expected to contribute to the council tax bill but cannot afford to do so. These are called Second Adult Rebates and they are assessed on the basis of the financial circumstances of the second adult, not of those of the liable taxpayer. Rebates of up to 25 per cent may be awarded.

Where a person is entitled to both main Council Tax Benefit and Second Adult Rebate, the Local Authority is required to make a "better buy" calculation and award the liable person whichever amount of benefit is the greater.

Full time students are not generally liable for council tax because most live in accommodation that is exempt.

Nearly 730 thousand households in London were claiming Council Tax Benefit in November 2006, giving a claimant rate of 22.5 per cent. The rate for Great Britain as a whole is 20.7 per cent – just higher than the Outer London rate but much lower than the rate for Inner London at 28 per cent.

Hackney has the highest percentage of households claiming with just over 38 per cent – this is the third highest rate in the country after Sefton and Liverpool in the North West. Tower Hamlets has the 4th highest rate in the country (see Table 22). Newham, Islington and Barking & Dagenham also have rates that rank amongst the 20 highest in the country. Richmond upon Thames again has the lowest rate in London – just under 12 per cent. Half the London boroughs have a rate above the average for Great Britain.

Table 21 Housing Benefit recipients: by Tenure, paid as in receipt of/not in receipt of IS/MIG/JSA(IB), November 2006 (000s)

Source: DWP

London borough	All HB recipients	All HB recipients as % of all households¹	Rank of rate. 1=highest rate out of 408 in GB	Rent Rebate: LA tenants	Rent Allowance: Non LA tenants	Paid as in receipt of IS, MIG or JSA(IB)	Not in receipt of IS, MIG or JSA(IB)
City of London	1.2	30.0	11	0.9	-	0.8	-
Barking and Dagenham	18.2	27.6	14	12.9	5.3	13.8	4.4
Barnet	21.0	16.2	135	7.9	13.1	15.2	5.8
Bexley	11.6	12.8	224	-	11.2	8.1	3.5
Brent	27.8	25.1	30	7.1	20.7	19.7	8.1
Bromley	15.7	12.3	244	-	15.7	11.2	4.5
Camden	28.2	30.3	10	17.6	10.7	20.8	7.4
Croydon	26.5	19.1	83	11.0	15.5	18.2	8.3
Ealing	24.2	19.1	84	11.4	12.9	17.8	6.4
Enfield	24.4	21.4	53	10.5	14.0	17.4	7.1
Greenwich	25.5	27.4	16	15.6	9.8	19.2	6.3
Hackney	35.3	39.2	1	16.1	19.2	26.4	8.9
Hammersmith and Fulham	20.5	25.3	27	9.0	11.5	15.0	5.5
Haringey	31.6	32.9	6	15.1	16.4	22.9	8.7
Harrow	12.5	14.9	171	3.4	9.1	8.8	3.7
Havering	11.1	11.9	259	7.3	3.8	8.0	3.1
Hillingdon	16.1	16.1	140	8.5	7.6	11.1	4.9
Hounslow	17.1	19.4	75	9.3	7.8	12.1	5.1
Islington	29.5	36.0	4	18.4	11.1	22.5	7.0
Kensington and Chelsea	10.5	12.7	227	1.5	9.0	7.1	3.3
Kingston upon Thames	7.2	11.4	282	3.8	3.4	4.6	2.6
Lambeth	36.0	28.1	13	19.5	16.6	26.6	9.4
Lewisham	29.5	26.3	22	16.0	13.6	21.9	7.6
Merton	10.4	12.7	228	4.3	6.1	7.1	3.3
Newham	34.1	36.3	3	16.9	17.2	25.2	8.9
Redbridge	14.4	15.0	165	6.0	8.4	10.6	3.8
Richmond upon Thames	8.0	10.3	319	-	7.7	5.4	2.7
Southwark	35.2	30.9	9	23.9	11.2	25.8	9.4
Sutton	9.6	12.5	237	4.5	5.1	6.6	3.1
Tower Hamlets	31.9	38.0	2	13.4	18.5	24.2	7.7
Waltham Forest	21.9	23.3	39	9.3	12.6	15.8	6.1
Wandsworth	23.6	19.7	70	11.6	11.9	16.7	6.9
Westminster	24.0	26.7	20	10.7	13.3	18.3	5.7
Inner London	371.1	29.2	-	190.6	180.2	274.2	96.4
Outer London	323.2	17.5	-	132.8	189.8	230.7	92.8
Greater London	694.3	21.5	-	324.1	370.2	504.8	189.5
Great Britain	4,028.8	16.4	-	1,662.8	2,366.0	2,929.1	1,099.6

¹Household figures for rates: Mid-2004 household projections, CLG

Table 22 Council Tax Benefit recipients by London borough and by Tenure, paid as in receipt of/not in receipt of IS/MIG/JSA(IB), thousands, November 2006

Source: DWP

London borough	All CTB recipients	All CTB recipients as % of all households¹	Rank of rate. 1=highest rate out of 408 in GB	Paid as in receipt of IS, MIG or JSA(IB)	Not in receipt of IS, MIG or JSA(IB)
City of London	-	-	-	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	21.6	32.7	16	16.4	5.2
Barnet	24.3	18.7	190	17.8	6.4
Bexley	15.1	16.6	251	10.4	4.8
Brent	28.2	25.4	70	20.6	7.6
Bromley	18.4	14.4	313	13.6	4.9
Camden	25.5	27.4	50	19.1	6.4
Croydon	29.1	20.9	149	20.2	8.9
Ealing	26.0	20.5	156	19.5	6.5
Enfield	29.7	26.1	59	21.5	8.2
Greenwich	26.5	28.5	40	20.1	6.4
Hackney	34.5	38.3	3	26.3	8.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	18.5	22.8	112	13.7	4.8
Haringey	30.5	31.8	21	22.4	8.0
Harrow	14.5	17.3	228	10.6	4.0
Havering	17.1	18.4	202	11.7	5.4
Hillingdon	18.5	18.5	197	13.0	5.5
Hounslow	19.2	21.8	131	13.7	5.5
Islington	28.2	34.4	10	21.7	6.5
Kensington and Chelsea	14.0	16.9	240	10.9	3.1
Kingston upon Thames	8.1	12.9	345	5.2	2.8
Lambeth	33.3	26.0	61	25.6	7.7
Lewisham	28.9	25.8	63	21.8	7.2
Merton	12.2	14.9	298	8.4	3.8
Newham	34.4	36.6	7	26.0	8.4
Redbridge	19.6	20.4	159	14.6	5.0
Richmond upon Thames	9.3	11.9	367	6.3	3.0
Southwark	33.7	29.6	36	25.6	8.1
Sutton	11.3	14.7	307	7.9	3.4
Tower Hamlets	32.2	38.3	4	25.3	7.0
Waltham Forest	25.0	26.6	57	18.3	6.6
Wandsworth	21.1	17.6	223	16.6	4.6
Westminster	19.9	22.1	120	16.4	3.5
Inner London	354.7	28.0	-	271.4	83.4
Outer London	373.7	20.2	-	269.8	103.9
Greater London	728.9	22.5	-	541.4	187.5
Great Britain	5,084.3	20.7	-	3,610.7	1,473.6

¹Household figures for rates: Mid-2004 household projections, CLG

Pension Credit

Pension Credit was introduced in October 2003. It is an entitlement for people aged 60 and over living in Great Britain, designed to give extra help to the poorest pensioners and also to reward those savers with low or modest incomes who missed out under the previous system. It is not necessary to have paid National Insurance contributions to be eligible. Pension Credit replaced the Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG), which, itself, replaced Income Support for older people in April 1999. However, the principle of a guaranteed minimum income continues to apply.

There are two parts to Pension Credit: the guarantee credit and the savings credit. The *guarantee credit* provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level set by the law. The level that applies depends on personal circumstances; this is the standard minimum guarantee. The awarded amount will depend on other sources of income, such as other pensions and savings. Extra amounts will be added to the standard minimum guarantee for those who have:

- relevant housing costs
- severe disabilities
- caring responsibilities

The *savings credit* is an extra amount for people aged 65 or over who have made some provision for their retirement (such as savings or a second pension) which brings their income above a level set by Parliament, called the 'savings credit threshold'. The aim is to reward pensioners who have modest income or savings. A savings credit can be given on top of a guarantee credit. Claimants may still get a savings credit even if their income is above the standard minimum guarantee level.

As Table 23 shows there were 292,000 claimants of Pension Credit in London in November 2006, representing 25 per cent of the London population aged 60 and over. Pensioners in London have one of the highest rates of Pension Credit receipt in Great Britain, however, the rate for London as a whole disguises the high rates amongst some London boroughs, particularly in Inner London where the overall rate of receipt is a third of the 60 and over population.

Tower Hamlets has the highest claimant rate in London with half those aged 60 and over claiming Pension Credit. It is also the highest rate in Great Britain. The three highest rates in Great Britain belong to London boroughs: Hackney and Newham being the other two. Islington has the fifth highest rate. The lowest rate in London (apart from the City) is in Bromley with 14.3 per cent followed by Richmond upon Thames with 14.4 per cent.

In London the type of Pension Credit awarded differs from the national picture. The Guarantee Credit provides financial help for people aged 60 or over whose income is below a certain level and in London this accounts for just over 50 per cent of all Pension Credit claimants. This is far higher than for Great Britain as a whole where the percentage of all claimants getting the Guarantee Credit is 29 per cent.

The high Guarantee Credit figures accompanied by the low Saving Credit figures indicate that there are many pensioners in London who have not been able to make an adequate provision for their retirement, especially in terms of savings. The percentage of total claimants who are entitled

to receive Savings Credit is 15 per cent in London – well below the percentage for Great Britain of 22 per cent (see Table 24).

There is a difference within London for those claiming Guarantee Credits and Savings Credits. In Inner London nearly 60 per cent of pensioners are claiming Guarantee Credits, compared to 46 per cent in Outer London, whereas there are more affluent pensioners in Outer London who are eligible for Savings Credits, 17 per cent compared to 12 per cent in Inner London.

In Brent and Tower Hamlets, 65 per cent of pensioners are claiming Guarantee Credits only, the highest proportions in London – this compares to the lowest which is in Havering with 26 per cent.

Table 23 Pension Credit claimants: by London borough, November 2006*Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.*

London borough	Total claimants (000s)	Claimant rate¹ (%)	Rank of rate. 1=highest rate out of 408 in GB
City of London	0.17	11.7	393
Barking and Dagenham	8.42	30.7	30
Barnet	11.39	19.1	207
Bexley	7.34	15.8	301
Brent	12.22	29.1	42
Bromley	9.33	14.3	351
Camden	8.69	30.7	31
Croydon	11.21	19.3	199
Ealing	12.06	26.3	69
Enfield	11.75	23.5	116
Greenwich	9.40	27.0	64
Hackney	10.65	43.8	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	6.64	28.9	44
Haringey	10.14	35.8	13
Harrow	8.08	20.1	183
Havering	9.34	17.9	243
Hillingdon	8.07	18.1	232
Hounslow	8.18	25.4	78
Islington	9.30	40.5	5
Kensington and Chelsea	5.87	19.6	192
Kingston upon Thames	3.98	15.5	312
Lambeth	11.21	36.2	11
Lewisham	10.40	30.9	28
Merton	5.82	18.8	216
Newham	11.91	43.7	3
Redbridge	9.72	22.5	132
Richmond upon Thames	4.48	14.4	345
Southwark	11.24	34.0	17
Sutton	5.70	16.7	273
Tower Hamlets	11.21	51.2	1
Waltham Forest	9.83	30.3	34
Wandsworth	9.90	28.1	51
Westminster	8.28	24.1	106
Inner London	125.61	33.5	
Outer London	166.32	20.9	
Greater London	291.93	24.9	
Great Britain	2,738.56	21.7	

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all those aged 60+ from the 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

Table 24 Pension Credit claimants - claimants by type of Pension Credit, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (000s)	Type of Pension Credit (% of total)		
		Guarantee Credit only	Savings Credit only	Both Guarantee and Savings Credit
City of London	0.17	53	12	35
Barking and Dagenham	8.42	33	21	46
Barnet	11.39	52	13	35
Bexley	7.34	31	25	44
Brent	12.22	65	11	24
Bromley	9.33	34	21	45
Camden	8.69	62	9	29
Croydon	11.21	48	18	35
Ealing	12.06	59	14	27
Enfield	11.75	48	15	38
Greenwich	9.40	44	17	39
Hackney	10.65	62	10	28
Hammersmith and Fulham	6.64	56	13	31
Haringey	10.14	60	11	29
Harrow	8.08	58	13	29
Havering	9.34	26	25	49
Hillingdon	8.07	42	20	38
Hounslow	8.18	52	17	31
Islington	9.30	59	11	30
Kensington and Chelsea	5.87	64	11	26
Kingston upon Thames	3.98	40	20	40
Lambeth	11.21	59	13	28
Lewisham	10.40	48	17	35
Merton	5.82	43	20	37
Newham	11.91	59	11	30
Redbridge	9.72	48	15	38
Richmond upon Thames	4.48	41	18	41
Southwark	11.24	54	13	32
Sutton	5.70	34	22	44
Tower Hamlets	11.21	65	8	27
Waltham Forest	9.83	48	16	37
Wandsworth	9.90	51	15	35
Westminster	8.28	64	9	27
Inner London	125.61	59	12	30
Outer London	166.32	46	17	37
Greater London	291.93	51	15	34
Great Britain	2,738.56	29	22	48

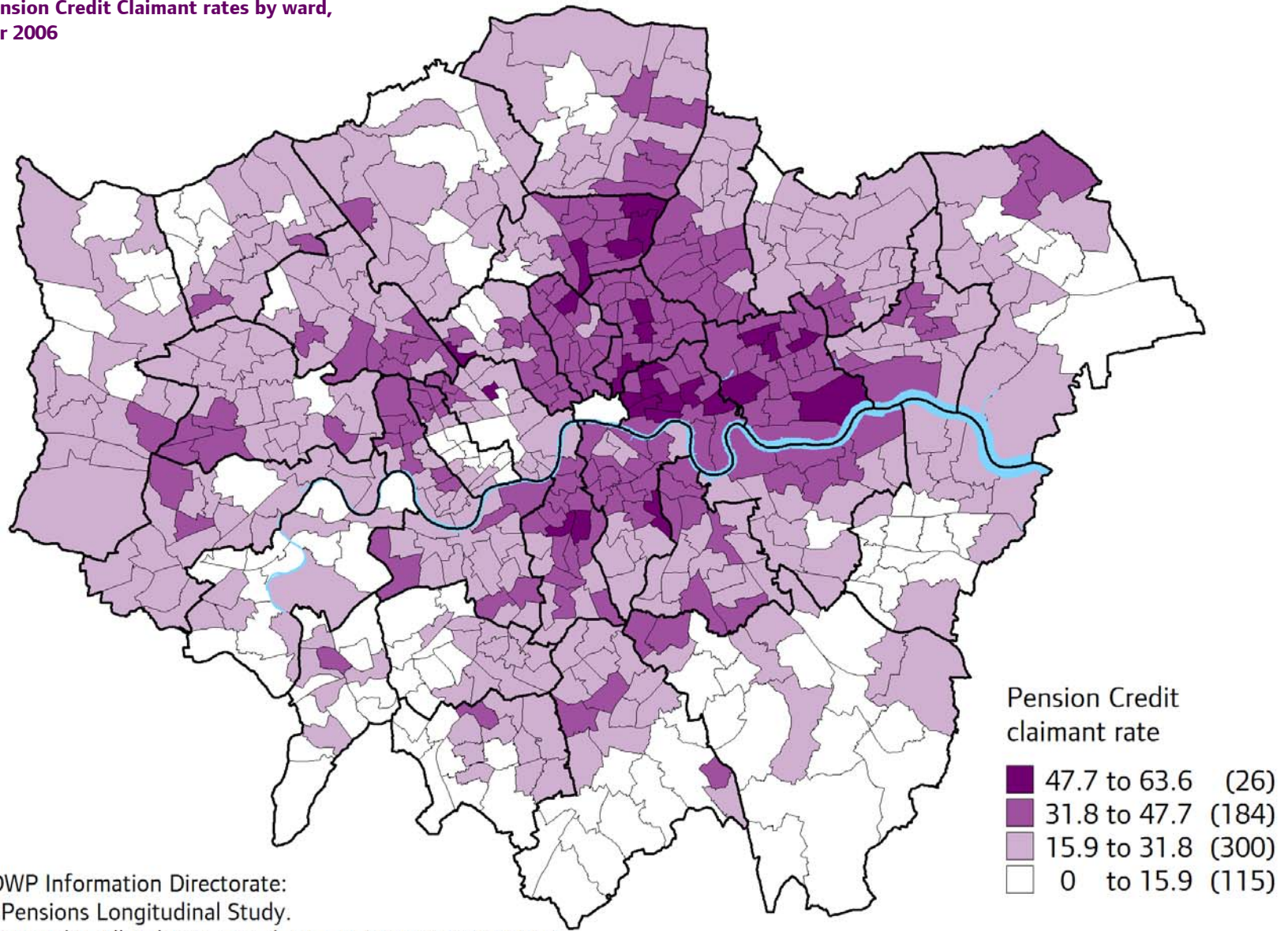
Table 25 The 30 wards with the highest Pension Credit claimant rates in London, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate.

Ranking out of 624 wards in London. 1= Highest rate	London Borough	Ward Name	Total claimants	Claimant Rate¹
1	Westminster	Church Street	850	63.6
2	Tower Hamlets	Whitechapel	725	61.8
3	Lambeth	Coldharbour	745	59.9
4	Tower Hamlets	Spitalfields and Banglatown	535	59.4
5	Tower Hamlets	St Dunstan's and Stepney Green	1040	58.7
6	Tower Hamlets	Mile End East	630	57.3
7	Newham	Beckton	515	57.1
8	Newham	East Ham North	595	56.4
9	Tower Hamlets	Bethnal Green North	705	54.7
10	Southwark	Nunhead	745	54.6
11	Hackney	Haggerston	605	54.2
12	Islington	Finsbury Park	755	53.4
13	Newham	Canning Town North	750	52.6
14	Tower Hamlets	Bethnal Green South	705	52.4
15	Camden	Kilburn	765	52.2
16	Hackney	Hackney Central	670	51.1
17	Lambeth	Ferndale	650	50.5
18	Hackney	Hackney Downs	620	50.3
19	Haringey	Northumberland Park	745	50.3
20	Tower Hamlets	Shadwell	690	50.0
21	Haringey	Tottenham Hale	680	50.0
22	Haringey	Harringay	575	48.5
23	Haringey	Tottenham Green	690	48.3
24	Tower Hamlets	East India and Lansbury	790	48.2
25	Newham	Green Street West	660	48.1
26	Newham	Forest Gate South	640	48.0
27	Tower Hamlets	Bromley-by-Bow	635	47.6
28	Haringey	White Hart Lane	715	47.6
29	Tower Hamlets	Bow West	625	47.4
30	Hackney	Leabridge	510	47.3

¹Population used for rates is the GLA 2006 Round Projections

**Map 5 Pension Credit Claimant rates by ward,
November 2006**



Source - DWP Information Directorate:
Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.
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State Pension

There are two main types of State Pension: contributory and non-contributory.

The two categories of *contributory state 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 (currently 65 for men and 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 per cent 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. 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.

If a person doesn't have enough qualifying years to get the basic State Pension he/she may get a 'non-contributory' pension if aged 80 or over. This is set at about 60 per cent of the full basic State Pension. They can claim if they are aged 80 or over and do not receive a basic State Pension, or their basic State Pension is less than £49.15 a week (in 2005 – 2006).

As Table 26 show, in Great Britain, approximately 97 per cent of pensioners claim a state pension – this reduces to only 92 per cent in London.

At the borough level Kensington and Chelsea has the lowest rate of State Pension take-up, not only in London but also in the whole of England and Wales. A rate of 63 per cent, which is over 10 percentage points lower than Westminster, the next lowest with 74 per cent. No other local authority in the England and Wales has a rate lower than 80 per cent. Nine London boroughs make up the top ten along with Slough.

The Local Authorities in the top ten (including Slough) all have a high ethnic and foreign national population. Many people of pensionable age who were born outside the UK cannot claim a state pension because they haven't met the contribution conditions.

Table 26 State Pension claimant rates and rankings, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total claimants (000s)	Claimant rate¹ (%)	Rank of rate. 1=lowest rate out of 408 in GB
City of London	0.95	80.9	3
Barking and Dagenham	22.55	92.4	29
Barnet	48.36	91.4	21
Bexley	40.33	97.8	237
Brent	31.95	85.9	7
Bromley	56.96	98.2	275
Camden	21.81	88.0	10
Croydon	47.83	94.5	43
Ealing	36.32	89.7	13
Enfield	41.53	94.3	40
Greenwich	28.37	92.6	31
Hackney	17.64	81.5	4
Hammersmith and Fulham	17.02	82.8	6
Haringey	23.28	93.2	35
Harrow	32.83	91.8	22
Havering	45.63	98.4	293
Hillingdon	37.20	94.9	55
Hounslow	27.44	97.0	160
Islington	18.72	92.0	24
Kensington and Chelsea	16.67	63.2	1
Kingston upon Thames	21.29	95.2	69
Lambeth	25.20	91.3	20
Lewisham	29.07	97.5	213
Merton	24.97	91.0	18
Newham	21.69	90.6	16
Redbridge	35.40	92.7	32
Richmond upon Thames	26.27	97.4	195
Southwark	24.32	82.7	5
Sutton	29.54	98.3	288
Tower Hamlets	17.37	87.9	9
Waltham Forest	27.73	97.2	174
Wandsworth	29.01	92.1	26
Westminster	22.23	73.9	2
Inner London	284.98	85.9	
Outer London	662.50	94.3	
Greater London	947.48	91.6	
Great Britain (excluding overseas)	10,690.87	96.7	

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all of pensionable age from the 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

Table 27 The 30 wards with the lowest State Pension claimant rates in London, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate.

Ranking out of 624 wards in London. 1= lowest rate	London Borough	Ward Name	Total claimants	Claimant Rate¹
1	Southwark	Surrey Docks	765	54.4
2	Kensington and Chelsea	Hans Town	1,060	55.7
3	Southwark	Chaucer	860	56.1
4	Westminster	Knightsbridge and Belgravia	840	57.5
5	Kensington and Chelsea	Courtfield	670	58.4
6	Westminster	Maida Vale	935	59.9
7	Kensington and Chelsea	Brompton	935	60.4
8	Westminster	Lancaster Gate	1,045	62.7
9	Westminster	Hyde Park	930	64.2
10	Kensington and Chelsea	Abingdon	905	66.5
11	Southwark	Grange	1,040	67.4
12	Kensington and Chelsea	Queen's Gate	775	67.6
13	Southwark	Camberwell Green	1,180	67.6
14	Westminster	Westbourne	1,100	69.3
15	Greenwich	Woolwich Common	1,060	69.5
16	Tower Hamlets	Millwall	690	69.8
17	Barking and Dagenham	Abbey	690	69.8
18	Kensington and Chelsea	Royal Hospital	1,305	70.2
19	Kensington and Chelsea	Earl's Court	745	71.8
20	Westminster	Harrow Road	1,010	72.1
21	Tower Hamlets	Weavers	1,110	72.2
22	Kensington and Chelsea	Cremorne	1,080	72.2
23	Southwark	Brunswick Park	1,030	72.2
24	Westminster	Bryanston and Dorset Square	1,090	72.8
25	Southwark	Faraday	1,035	73.9
26	Tower Hamlets	Bethnal Green South	870	74.2
27	Kensington and Chelsea	Holland	885	74.3
28	Hackney	Wick	1,015	74.7
29	Hackney	King's Park	1,005	74.7
30	Hackney	Brownswood	775	74.9

¹Population used for rates is the GLA 2006 Round Projections

Children in families claiming benefit

The 'children' analyses are based on children in families where an adult of working age claims a key benefit (see definition below) and either:

- receives an additional allowance of benefit for children or young adult dependants (i.e. those aged 16-18 and still in full-time education); or
- receives contribution-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) or JSA National Insurance credits only, with children or young adult dependants recorded in the assessment; or
- receives Child Tax Credit (CTC).

Additional amounts are payable for all dependant children in families receiving income related benefits (i.e. Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance (Income Based)). These additional amounts for children will be payable via either benefit or CTC. The main gaps are children of claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance without CTC, for whom child information is incomplete; and children of claimants of Disability Living Allowance without CTC, for whom no child information is recorded. It should be noted that not all CTC children are included in these tables, only those in families also claiming a key benefit.

Key Benefits

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

Maternity Allowance and the Child Support Agency figures are not included in these tables. Responsibility for Child Benefit transferred to Inland Revenue in April 2003.

Tax Credits

- Working Tax Credit (WTC)
- Child Tax Credit (CTC)
- Working Families' Tax Credit (WFTC) (between October 1999 and April 2003)
- Disabled Person's Tax Credit (DPTC) (between October 1999 and April 2003)
- Family Credit (prior to October 1999)
- Disability Working Allowance (prior to October 1999)

In November 2006 there were just over 493 thousand children in London in families where an adult of working age was claiming a key benefit. That is 29 per cent of all children in London aged 0 to 18. This is by far the highest rate of all regions in the country. The rate for Great Britain as a whole is 19.5 per cent. London accounts for over 19 per cent of all children in Great Britain dependent on benefits.

Three quarters of children in London dependent on benefits have a single parent, the highest proportion in the country. For Great Britain the proportion is 65 per cent (see Table 31).

Table 28 Children in families on key benefits: time series, November 2001 to November 2006

Source: Department for Work and Pensions 5% sample

	As a percentage of all children aged 0-18 ¹ (%)					
	Nov-01	Nov-02	Nov-03	Nov-04	Nov-05	Nov-06
Great Britain	18.5	18.0	20.3	19.6	19.5	19.5
London	26.7	26.4	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.9

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all aged 0-18 from the mid-year estimates for the appropriate year, ONS.

Table 32 shows the number of children on key benefits by the size of family. 46 per cent of children were in families with 3 or more dependents. 23 per cent were in families in which they were the only child.

The DWP have allocated claimants and their families to statistical groups to give an indication of the main reason why they are claiming benefits. Table 30 shows the proportion of children in each category. Ten per cent of all children were in the unemployed group – in families receiving Jobseekers Allowance – slightly higher than the proportion for Great Britain as a whole. London had the smallest proportion in the country of children in the sick and disabled group – 26 per cent, well below the proportion for Great Britain with 36 per cent. London had the highest proportion in the Lone Parent group with just over 63 per cent, 10 percentage points more than Great Britain.

Unsurprisingly within London the rates of children dependent on benefits by London boroughs reflect the general picture for most benefits – with most Inner London boroughs being above the London average. In Inner London as a whole 37 per cent of children are in families claiming a benefit compared to 24.1 per cent in Outer London.

In Tower Hamlets over half the children aged 0 to 18 are in families dependent on benefits. Tower Hamlets not only has the highest rate in London but also in the whole of Great Britain when compared to every other Local Authority. The rate is over seven per cent higher than the rate for Islington, which has the second highest rate in the country and over ten per cent higher than Hackney which had a rate of nearly 43 per cent – the third highest rate for a Local Authority in Great Britain. Twelve London boroughs are in the 20 highest rates in the country, with seven of them in the 10 highest rates.

The lowest rate in London is in Richmond upon Thames with only 8.4 per cent of children in families claiming a benefit – this is one of the lowest rates in the country (352nd out of 408).

In terms of the main reason for claiming benefits at the borough level, Tower Hamlets is different to the other boroughs with high claimant rates (see Table 30). Twenty-one per cent of children in families claiming benefits have been allocated to the unemployed groups compared to only seven per cent in Islington and Hackney and 11 per cent in Newham. Under 50 per cent of children in benefit claiming families in Tower Hamlets have been allocated to the Lone Parent Group – this is the lowest proportion in London and reflects differences in household structure between Tower Hamlets and other boroughs.

Table 29 Children in families on key benefits, rates and rankings, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	All Claimants (000s)	Claimant rate¹ (%)	Rank 1=highest rate (out of 408 in GB)
City of London	-	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	16.2	35.3	12
Barnet	16.2	20.7	114
Bexley	8.6	15.9	196
Brent	21.8	36.0	11
Bromley	11.3	16.1	193
Camden	13.7	32.9	20
Croydon	21.6	25.7	53
Ealing	19.8	29.0	33
Enfield	23.5	33.2	19
Greenwich	18.8	34.3	16
Hackney	23	42.6	3
Hammersmith and Fulham	10.4	32.4	23
Haringey	21.1	40.7	6
Harrow	10	19.4	139
Havering	8.8	16.7	180
Hillingdon	14.1	23.1	83
Hounslow	14.3	28.2	39
Islington	16.2	45.1	2
Kensington and Chelsea	6.1	19.2	144
Kingston upon Thames	3.8	11.3	297
Lambeth	20.8	36.6	8
Lewisham	19.3	32.5	22
Merton	8.7	20.4	118
Newham	29.3	42.1	5
Redbridge	14.8	23.1	82
Richmond upon Thames	3.4	8.4	352
Southwark	21.6	37.7	7
Sutton	6.4	14.5	223
Tower Hamlets	27.3	52.8	1
Waltham Forest	19.2	35.0	13
Wandsworth	12.6	25.6	54
Westminster	10.7	30.2	31
Inner London	232.3	37.0	
Outer London	261.3	24.1	
Greater London	493.6	28.9	
Great Britain	2,631.80	19.5	

¹Rates are calculated as a percentage of all aged 0-18 from the 2006 mid-year estimates, ONS.

Table 30 Children in families on key benefits: by Statistical Group, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (000s)	Statistical Group - % of total			
		Unem- ployed	Sick/ Disabled	Lone Parents	Others
City of London	0.2	-	-	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	16.2	9	25	65	1
Barnet	16.2	8	27	64	1
Bexley	8.6	8	28	63	1
Brent	21.8	12	25	61	3
Bromley	11.3	7	29	64	1
Camden	13.7	10	28	61	1
Croydon	21.6	9	20	68	3
Ealing	19.8	9	30	60	2
Enfield	23.5	14	29	57	1
Greenwich	18.8	7	21	70	2
Hackney	23.0	7	22	68	2
Hammersmith and Fulham	10.4	7	28	65	1
Haringey	21.1	6	26	65	2
Harrow	10.0	16	29	52	2
Havering	8.8	8	34	56	2
Hillingdon	14.1	11	27	60	2
Hounslow	14.3	6	27	65	3
Islington	16.2	7	19	71	3
Kensington and Chelsea	6.1	7	33	57	3
Kingston upon Thames	3.8	13	29	58	-
Lambeth	20.8	7	21	71	1
Lewisham	19.3	7	24	68	1
Merton	8.7	13	21	64	2
Newham	29.3	11	27	60	3
Redbridge	14.8	13	26	57	4
Richmond upon Thames	3.4	9	29	62	3
Southwark	21.6	5	22	71	1
Sutton	6.4	9	28	59	3
Tower Hamlets	27.3	21	28	47	4
Waltham Forest	19.2	14	23	60	3
Wandsworth	12.6	10	25	65	1
Westminster	10.7	8	38	50	3
Inner London	232.3	9	25	63	2
Outer London	261.3	10	26	62	2
Greater London	493.6	10	26	63	2
Great Britain	2,631.8	9	36	53	2

Conventions: "-" Nil or Negligible; Figures in red are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should only be used as a guide

Table 31 Children in families on key benefits: by Family Type, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (000s)	Family Type - % of total	
		Single	Couple
City of London	0.2	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	16.2	74	27
Barnet	16.2	77	23
Bexley	8.6	72	28
Brent	21.8	72	28
Bromley	11.3	75	24
Camden	13.7	79	21
Croydon	21.6	78	22
Ealing	19.8	69	31
Enfield	23.5	72	28
Greenwich	18.8	80	20
Hackney	23.0	80	20
Hammersmith and Fulham	10.4	82	18
Haringey	21.1	80	20
Harrow	10.0	66	34
Havering	8.8	69	31
Hillingdon	14.1	73	26
Hounslow	14.3	75	26
Islington	16.2	83	17
Kensington and Chelsea	6.1	72	28
Kingston upon Thames	3.8	68	32
Lambeth	20.8	86	14
Lewisham	19.3	81	19
Merton	8.7	74	26
Newham	29.3	70	30
Redbridge	14.8	66	34
Richmond upon Thames	3.4	74	29
Southwark	21.6	84	16
Sutton	6.4	70	28
Tower Hamlets	27.3	56	44
Waltham Forest	19.2	69	31
Wandsworth	12.6	77	23
Westminster	10.7	66	34
Inner London	232.3	76	24
Outer London	261.3	73	27
Greater London	493.6	74	26
Great Britain	2,631.8	65	35

Conventions: "-" Nil or Negligible; Figures in red are subject to a high degree of sampling error and should only be used as a guide

Table 32 Children in families on key benefits: by number of child dependants, November 2006

Source: DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study.

London borough	Total (000s)	Number of child dependants - % of total		
		1	2	3 or more
City of London	0.2	-	-	-
Barking and Dagenham	16.2	22	35	43
Barnet	16.2	24	33	43
Bexley	8.6	26	35	38
Brent	21.8	20	27	52
Bromley	11.3	27	35	40
Camden	13.7	23	29	48
Croydon	21.6	23	34	43
Ealing	19.8	21	30	48
Enfield	23.5	22	33	46
Greenwich	18.8	22	31	47
Hackney	23.0	23	33	45
Hammersmith and Fulham	10.4	22	31	47
Haringey	21.1	23	32	45
Harrow	10.0	23	32	45
Havering	8.8	25	38	39
Hillingdon	14.1	20	37	43
Hounslow	14.3	22	34	45
Islington	16.2	26	35	40
Kensington and Chelsea	6.1	31	33	36
Kingston upon Thames	3.8	29	32	42
Lambeth	20.8	27	30	43
Lewisham	19.3	26	34	40
Merton	8.7	24	33	44
Newham	29.3	16	27	57
Redbridge	14.8	20	31	49
Richmond upon Thames	3.4	29	32	38
Southwark	21.6	25	31	44
Sutton	6.4	27	34	39
Tower Hamlets	27.3	13	26	61
Waltham Forest	19.2	21	31	48
Wandsworth	12.6	25	33	42
Westminster	10.7	23	32	44
Inner London	232.3	22	31	47
Outer London	261.3	23	33	45
Greater London	493.6	22	32	46
Great Britain	2,631.8	25	34	41

Tax Credits

Working Tax Credits (WTC) are paid to lower income families where an adult is in employment and Child Tax Credits (CTC) are paid to people with children, whether they are in, or out of, work. *However this Chapter only covers in-work families.*

To qualify for working tax credit a person must be in low-paid work and be:

- over 16, have a child and work at least 16 hours a week; *or*
- over 16, be disabled and work at least 16 hours a week; *or*
- over 25 and work at least 30 hours a week; *or*
- 50 or more, work at least 16 hours a week and be receiving certain benefits.

To qualify for child tax credit a person must be at least 16 and be responsible for a child (i.e. be the main carer). It is paid in addition to child benefit.

All families with incomes at or below £58,175 a year receive at least the family element of child tax credit. This is reduced by one pound for every £15 above this threshold – therefore there are families that receive tax credits below the basic amount. In this chapter CTC is split between:

- those receiving above the family element (either because they have more than one child, or a child under 1 year old, or a disabled child or a combination of these factors); and
- or those receiving the basic family element or less.

In 2005/06 396,000 families received tax credits in London, of these 381,000 were families with children – 44 per cent of all families with children in London. In England and Wales as a whole the percentage that received tax credits was 59 per cent (see Table 33). The rate for Inner London was only 39 per cent.

In London, 32 per cent of families with children who received tax credits (cases) were lone parent families; this is the highest in England and Wales, which had an overall percentage of 24.2 per cent. In Inner London 42 per cent of cases were lone parent families.

Table 34 shows the number of cases in 2005/06 compared with the previous year. There has been little change in numbers, in England and Wales there was a 0.2 per cent decrease from 2004/05 and London had a percentage increase between 2004/05 and 2005/06 of 0.8 per cent. In Inner London the percentage increase was 1.2 per cent, double the percentage increase of Outer London.

In terms of the type of award being received, London is similar to England and Wales as a whole. However, the figures for Inner London show a significant difference. Nearly 52 per cent of cases received both child and working tax credits, this compares to over 32 per cent in Outer London and just under 35 per cent in England and Wales. The proportion receiving CTC only but more than the family element is similar to the rest of the country but the proportion of families receiving the family element or below was significantly lower than the rest of the country and the rest of London – 33 per cent in Inner London compared to 49.4 per cent in England and Wales and 53 per cent in Outer London (see Table 35).

Table 33 Average number of tax credit cases by London borough, 2005/06

Source: HM Revenue and Customs

London borough	All cases - including those without children (000s)	Families with children			
		All cases with children (000s)	Rate - percent of population (families with children) %	Of which, lone parents (000s)	Lone parents - percent of all cases (%)
Barking and Dagenham	12.30	11.84	52.1	3.58	30.2
Barnet	14.80	14.25	36.5	3.81	26.7
Bexley	16.36	15.91	57.1	3.70	23.3
Brent	15.49	14.83	45.2	4.74	32.0
Bromley	16.30	15.88	43.4	4.25	26.8
Camden	6.13	5.70	29.2	2.07	36.3
Croydon	21.83	21.27	47.6	7.24	34.0
Ealing	16.34	15.79	43.2	4.04	25.6
Enfield	17.05	16.61	46.3	4.78	28.8
Greenwich	13.77	13.10	47.3	4.84	36.9
Hackney	11.54	10.93	42.7	4.72	43.2
Hammersmith and Fulham	5.09	4.78	29.6	2.28	47.7
Haringey	10.71	10.13	38.1	4.37	43.1
Harrow	12.49	12.18	46.7	2.44	20.0
Havering	15.38	15.01	55.3	3.13	20.9
Hillingdon	16.26	15.96	51.9	3.70	23.2
Hounslow	13.58	13.17	49.3	3.20	24.3
Islington	6.70	6.25	32.3	2.83	45.3
Kensington and Chelsea	2.99	2.76	18.4	1.14	41.3
Kingston upon Thames	7.35	7.17	41.3	1.61	22.5
Lambeth	13.73	13.01	42.2	6.84	52.6
Lewisham	15.39	14.73	45.4	6.80	46.2
Merton	9.95	9.67	43.0	2.66	27.5
Newham	17.86	17.02	49.6	5.29	31.1
Redbridge	14.87	14.43	47.0	3.26	22.6
Richmond upon Thames	5.83	5.67	28.2	1.52	26.8
Southwark	13.76	13.09	44.2	7.08	54.1
Sutton	12.17	11.91	52.1	2.78	23.3
Tower Hamlets	9.85	9.45	42.8	2.13	22.5
Waltham Forest	14.83	14.34	51.3	4.49	31.3
Wandsworth	9.53	9.06	35.4	3.74	41.3
Westminster/City of London ¹	5.40	5.09	32.5	1.61	31.6
Inner London	128.68	122.00	39.0	50.90	41.7
Outer London	266.95	258.99	46.6	69.77	26.9
London	395.63	380.99	43.9	120.67	31.7
England and Wales	3,972.00	3,745.00	58.7	908.00	24.2

¹ The City of London contributes 0.14 thousand to the total number of average awards

Note: The rate is as a percentage of all families with children from the 2001 Census.

Table 34 Average number of tax credit cases, change between 2004/05 and 2005/06

Source: HM Revenue and Customs

	Families with children				
	2004/05		2005/06		Percentage change in numbers, 2004/05 to 2005/06
	Total cases (000s)	Rate - percent of population (all families with children) %	Total cases (000s)	Rate - percent of population (all families with children) %	
London borough					
Barking and Dagenham	11.6	51.2	11.8	52.1	2.1
Barnet	14.1	36.0	14.3	36.5	1.1
Bexley	16.1	57.8	15.9	57.1	-1.2
Brent	14.5	44.1	14.8	45.2	2.3
Bromley	15.9	43.3	15.9	43.4	-0.1
Camden	5.7	29.0	5.7	29.2	0.0
Croydon	21.2	47.4	21.3	47.6	0.3
Ealing	15.6	42.6	15.8	43.2	1.2
Enfield	16.5	46.0	16.6	46.3	0.7
Greenwich	12.9	46.5	13.1	47.3	1.6
Hackney	10.7	41.8	10.9	42.7	2.1
Hammersmith and Fulham	4.8	29.5	4.8	29.6	-0.4
Haringey	9.8	36.9	10.1	38.1	3.4
Harrow	12.1	46.3	12.2	46.7	0.7
Havering	15.1	55.8	15.0	55.3	-0.6
Hillingdon	15.9	51.7	16.0	51.9	0.4
Hounslow	13.1	49.1	13.2	49.3	0.5
Islington	6.2	32.2	6.3	32.3	0.8
Kensington and Chelsea	2.8	18.5	2.8	18.4	-1.4
Kingston upon Thames	7.2	41.6	7.2	41.3	-0.4
Lambeth	12.9	41.9	13.0	42.2	0.9
Lewisham	14.8	45.7	14.7	45.4	-0.5
Merton	9.6	42.8	9.7	43.0	0.7
Newham	16.6	48.5	17.0	49.6	2.5
Redbridge	14.3	46.5	14.4	47.0	0.9
Richmond upon Thames	5.6	28.0	5.7	28.2	1.3
Southwark	13.1	44.1	13.1	44.2	-0.1
Sutton	11.9	52.2	11.9	52.1	0.1
Tower Hamlets	9.1	41.1	9.5	42.8	3.8
Waltham Forest	14.2	50.8	14.3	51.3	1.0
Wandsworth	9.0	35.3	9.1	35.4	0.7
Westminster/City of London	5.1	32.5	5.1	32.5	-0.2
Inner London	120.6	38.6	122.0	39.0	1.2
Outer London	257.4	46.3	259.0	46.6	0.6
London	378.0	43.5	381.0	43.9	0.8
England and Wales	3,754.0	58.9	3,745.0	58.7	-0.2

Note: The rate is as a percentage of all families with children from the 2001 Census.

Table 35 Average number of tax credit cases by type of award, 2005/06, 000s

Source: HM Revenue and Customs

	Families with children						
	Total cases (000s)	WTC and CTC	CTC only, >family element	CTC, family element or below	WTC and CTC (% of total)	CTC only, >family element (% of total)	CTC, family element or below (% of total)
London borough							
Barking and Dagenham	11.84	4.36	1.95	5.52	36.8	16.5	46.6
Barnet	14.25	4.93	2.08	7.23	34.6	14.6	50.7
Bexley	15.91	3.93	2.10	9.88	24.7	13.2	62.1
Brent	14.83	6.15	2.40	6.28	41.5	16.2	42.3
Bromley	15.88	4.28	2.07	9.52	27.0	13.0	59.9
Camden	5.70	3.06	0.77	1.87	53.7	13.5	32.8
Croydon	21.27	7.49	3.10	10.67	35.2	14.6	50.2
Ealing	15.79	5.73	2.60	7.47	36.3	16.5	47.3
Enfield	16.61	6.02	2.38	8.21	36.2	14.3	49.4
Greenwich	13.10	5.04	2.08	5.98	38.5	15.9	45.6
Hackney	10.93	6.46	1.58	2.89	59.1	14.5	26.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	4.78	2.43	0.74	1.61	50.8	15.5	33.7
Haringey	10.13	5.16	1.43	3.52	50.9	14.1	34.7
Harrow	12.18	3.52	1.69	6.97	28.9	13.9	57.2
Havering	15.01	3.48	2.11	9.42	23.2	14.1	62.8
Hillingdon	15.96	4.34	2.37	9.25	27.2	14.8	58.0
Hounslow	13.17	4.31	2.12	6.74	32.7	16.1	51.2
Islington	6.25	3.04	0.98	2.24	48.6	15.7	35.8
Kensington and Chelsea	2.76	1.35	0.43	0.97	48.9	15.6	35.1
Kingston upon Thames	7.17	1.92	0.88	4.36	26.8	12.3	60.8
Lambeth	13.01	6.85	2.02	4.14	52.7	15.5	31.8
Lewisham	14.73	6.25	2.33	6.15	42.4	15.8	41.8
Merton	9.67	3.38	1.47	4.83	35.0	15.2	49.9
Newham	17.02	9.00	2.71	5.31	52.9	15.9	31.2
Redbridge	14.43	4.86	2.02	7.54	33.7	14.0	52.3
Richmond upon Thames	5.67	1.65	0.70	3.32	29.1	12.3	58.6
Southwark	13.09	6.88	2.07	4.15	52.6	15.8	31.7
Sutton	11.91	2.85	1.69	7.38	23.9	14.2	62.0
Tower Hamlets	9.45	6.23	1.17	2.05	65.9	12.4	21.7
Waltham Forest	14.34	5.72	2.25	6.37	39.9	15.7	44.4
Wandsworth	9.06	4.12	1.37	3.57	45.5	15.1	39.4
Westminster/City of London	5.09	2.44	0.79	1.87	47.9	15.5	36.7
Inner London	122.00	63.27	18.39	40.34	51.9	15.1	33.1
Outer London	258.99	83.96	38.06	136.94	32.4	14.7	52.9
London	380.99	147.23	56.45	177.28	38.6	14.8	46.5
England and Wales	3,745.00	1,308.00	587.00	1,850.00	34.9	15.7	49.4

Notes for tables

The source of the data used in this report is the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study. The WPLS is a series of linked databases that allows detailed, cross cutting analysis of DWP customers. From January 2004, DWP has been able to link benefit and programme information held on its customers with employment records from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).

As from 27th October 2005, the WPLS data became the DWP's key data source for many benefit statistics. These data are used to produce headline National Statistics. WPLS data are based on 100% of claimants.

'-' = small numbers: unreliable.

Note 1

Statistical Groups

Claimants and their families have been allocated to statistical groups to give an indication of the main reason why they are claiming benefit. Families are assigned to statistical groups according to the following hierarchy:

- Unemployed: claimants of JSA
- Sick/Disabled: claimants of 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, pensioners (Minimum Income Guarantee/Pension Credit)

Note 2

Incapacity Benefit payment rates

There are three rates of Incapacity Benefit. There are two short-term rates: the lower rate (IBST(L)) is paid for the first 28 weeks of sickness and the higher rate (IBST(H)) for weeks 29 to 52. The long-term rate (IBLT) applies to people who have been sick for more than a year. The higher short-term rate and the long-term rate are treated as taxable income.

Note 3

Attendance Allowance award types

The amount a claimant receives depends on how much their disability affects them. There are two rates of Attendance Allowance:

- Higher rate £64.50
- Lower rate £43.15

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