

Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Claimants in London

Background

On the 11th of November 2009 the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) published the first release of Housing Benefit (HB) and Council Tax Benefit (CTB) national statistics since August 2007. From February 2007 there has been a gradual transition to improve the method of data collection and a move from clerical data to a monthly electronic scan of claimant level data direct from local authority systems. This new data source - the Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE) - is now the only source for all HB and CTB data. All figures within this *Update* are taken from the SHBE and should not be compared with previous caseload data, generated using the clerical method, from the period February 2002 t.o August 2007. The newly released data covers the period November 2008 to August 2009

Housing Benefit

Housing Benefit was introduced on the 1st of April 1983 and is an income-related benefit designed to help people on low incomes, whether in or out of work, pay for rented accommodation. In August 2009 there were 758,000 claimants¹ of Housing Benefit in London, equivalent to 24 per cent of all households. This was the highest of any region and six percentage points higher than the average for Great Britain (see Chart 1). The North East had the next highest rate at 22 per cent, compared with the South East at 14 per cent, the lowest of any region.

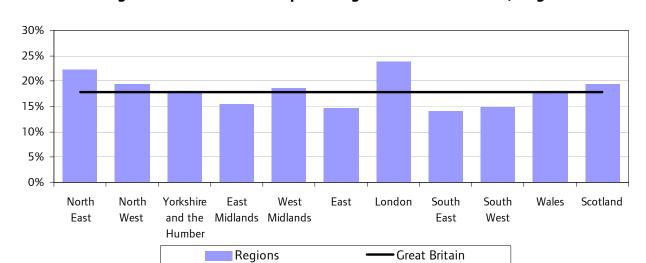


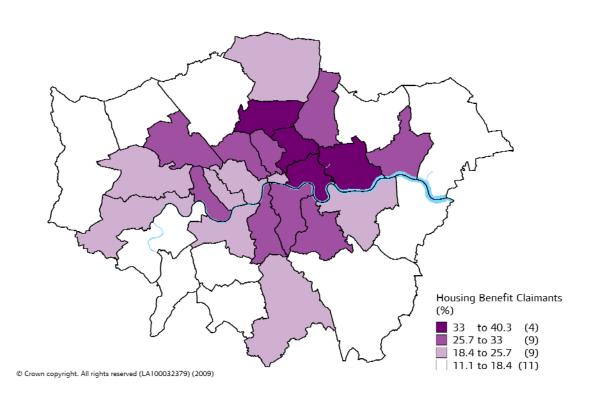
Chart 1: Housing Benefit Claimants as a percentage of total households, August 2009.

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009

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¹ Consistent with the definition used in other benefit statistics, the caseload statistics are a measure of individuals claiming, rather than all claims. It is estimated that less than 0.2 per cent of people claiming HB or CTB have more than one claim.

Within the London boroughs, Hackney has the highest claimant rate at 40 per cent, followed by Newham at 35 per cent and Haringey at 34 per cent. Tower Hamlets (also 34 per cent) and Islington (32 per cent) complete the top five boroughs, giving a clear concentration to the North East area of inner London (see Map 1). In total eight of the top ten highest claimant rates were recorded in inner London boroughs. Richmond upon Thames had the lowest rate at 11 per cent, followed by Kingston upon Thames and Merton (13 per cent). All of the ten lowest claimant rates were recorded in outer London boroughs.



Map 1: Housing Benefit Claimant rates² by London borough, August 2009.

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009 and GLA Round Low Population Projections 2008

Housing Benefit by Tenancy Type

In London 70 per cent of HB claimants were claiming for social rented properties (that is, accommodation rented from a Local Authority, Housing Association or other Registered Social Landlord) compared with 76 per cent in the North East – the highest proportion of all regions in Great Britain. In comparison, just 62 per cent of claimants in the South West claimed for social rented properties. The remainder of claimants were in housing rented privately. Although regional figures are not published, the national figures show that the average weekly amount paid to social renting cliamants was £71.74 in August 2009. Private renters, though a much smaller group had a significantly higher weekly average award of £105.22. The average award across all HB claimants was £81.41.

Excluding the City of London, Southwark has the highest proportion of claimants from the social rented sector at 87 per cent followed by Islington and Tower Hamlets, both with 86 per cent. This contrasts markedly with Harrow which has the lowest proportion at 46 per cent, followed by Barnet where half of all claims are for social rented properties (See Table 1).

² Rates for London boroughs have been calculated using the GLA 2008 Round Low Household Projections.

Passported Housing Benefit Claimants

Many claimants of Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit are in receipt of other income-related benefits and in some cases have been referred to Housing/Council Tax Benefit during the process of applying for another benefit. Claims that have arisen in this manner are termed 'passported' claims. In August 2009, 68 per cent of all claimants in London had been passported. The North West had the highest regional rate at 74 per cent compared with the lowest in the South East and South West of 64 per cent. Within London, three quarters of claimants in Islington had been passported – the highest of any borough, followed by Barking & Dagenham, Westminster and Greenwich (all at 72 per cent). The lowest rate was 60 per cent, recorded in Kingston, followed by Merton, Brent and Richmond at 63 per cent. Notably, Richmond, Kingston and Merton all featured in the lowest five rates for both overall claimant rate and the proportion of those claims which have been passported (See Table 1).

Not surprisingly, the level of awards for passported claims were higher on average (£85.28) nationally than for non-passported claims (£72.45) in August 2009.

Council Tax Benefit

Council Tax Benefit (CTB) was introduced on 1st April 1993 and is an income-related benefit, calculated in a similar way to Housing Benefit, which has been designed to help people on low incomes pay their Council Tax. Council Tax Benefit is also available to owner occupiers. There were almost 770,000 thousand claimants of Council Tax Benefit in London in August 2007, equivalent to 24 per cent of households. The North East (28 per cent), North West and West Midlands (both 25 per cent) all had higher rates of claim than the capital. The South East had the lowest rate at 17 per cent compared with the average for Great Britain of 22 per cent (see Chart 2).

The average weekly CTB award was £15.57 and while passported claims averaged a higher weekly award than standard claims, the highest average was for people claiming Pension Credit (Guaranteed Credit) at £16.82.



Chart 2: Council Tax Benefit Claimants³ as a percentage of total Households, August 2009.

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009

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³ Consistent with the definition used in other benefit statistics, the caseload statistics are a measure of individuals claiming, rather than all claims. It is estimated that less than 0.2 per cent of people claiming HB or CTB have more than one claim.

Within London, Hackney again had the highest rate of any borough at 38 per cent, followed by Tower Hamlets and Newham at 35 per cent. The pattern of Council Tax Benefit claimant rates very closely mirrors that for Housing Benefit, with a distinct concentration of higher rates in the North East of inner London (see Map 2). Haringey (33 per cent) and Barking & Dagenham (32 per cent) have the fourth and fifth highest claimant rates respectively. The three boroughs with the lowest CTB claimant rates are Richmond (13 per cent), Kingston (14 per cent) and Merton (15 per cent) – the same three boroughs as for Housing Benefit claimant rates. Wandsworth (17 per cent) and Kensington & Chelsea (18 per cent) are the only Inner London Boroughs to feature in the ten lowest rates of claim.

Council Tax Benefit Claimants (%)

30.6 to 38.2 (5)
23 to 30.6 (10)
15.4 to 23 (13)
7.8 to 15.4 (5)

Map 2: Council Tax Benefit Claimant rates⁴ by London borough, August 2009.

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009 and GLA Round Low Population Projections 2008

Passported Council Tax Benefit Claimants

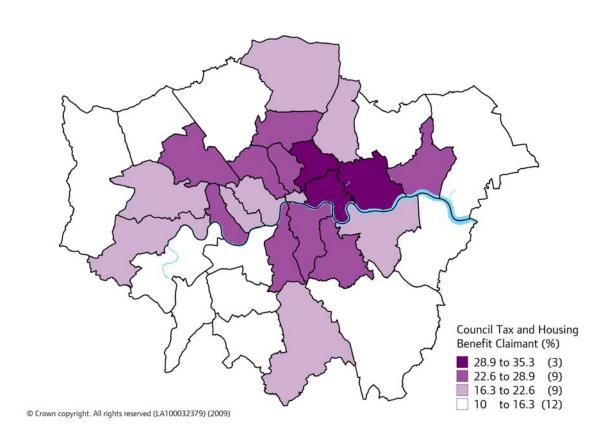
Just over 69 per cent of all Council Tax Benefit claims in Great Britain arose through the passported claim process. In London, 71 per cent were passported, the third highest proportion of any region in Great Britain behind Wales (74 per cent) and the North West at 72 per cent. Westminster (79 per cent), Islington (77 per cent) and Wandsworth (76 per cent) had the highest proportions of total claims arising through the passported method (see Table 2). The lowest rates were in Kingston (62 per cent), Merton (65 per cent) and Richmond (65 per cent).

⁴ Rates for London boroughs have been calculated using the GLA 2008 Round Low Household Projections.

Claimants of both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit

In August 2009, one fifth of households in London held claims for both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit, the joint highest rate of all regions in Great Britain along with the North East. The rate in London was eight percentage points higher than the lowest rate of 12 per cent, recorded in both the South East and South West. Consistent with rankings for each of the two individual benefits, Hackney has the highest rate amongst boroughs at 35 per cent, followed by Tower Hamlets and Newham both at 30 per cent, and Islington and Haringey at 29 and 28 per cent respectively (see Map 3). Again Richmond and Kingston had the lowest rates, both at 10 per cent, followed by Merton at 11 per cent. Barking & Dagenham was the only outer London borough to feature in the top ten highest rates, whilst Wandsworth was the only inner London borough to feature in the lowest ten claimant rates (see Table 3).

Map 3: Claimant rates for those claiming both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit



Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009 and GLA Round Low Population Projections 2008

Table 1: Housing Benefit Claimants, by Tenure and Passported Status, August 2009.

			Tenure ⁵		Passported Status ⁵	
Area	All HB recipients	Rates (percentage of households ⁶)	Social Rented Sector	Private Rented Sector	Passported	Non Passported
City of London	1,150	22	91	10	69	31
Barking & Dagenham	20,260	28	74	26	72	28
Barnet	24,410	18	51	49	65	35
Bexley	12,720	14	70	30	68	32
Brent	31,520	29	61	38	63	37
Bromley	17,360	13	73	27	69	31
Camden	27,700	29	83	17	72	28
Croydon	30,520	21	55	45	64	36
Ealing	27,420	22	65	35	68	32
Enfield	28,630	25	54	46	66	34
Greenwich	26,090	25	83	17	72	28
Hackney	38,110	40	79	21	69	31
Hammersmith & Fulham	21,430	27	81	19	70	30
Haringey	32,980	34	68	32	66	34
Harrow	13,970	17	47	52	64	36
Havering	12,610	13	71	29	70	30
Hillingdon	17,970	18	66	34	66	34
Hounslow	19,270	21	69	29	65	35
Islington	29,960	32	86	10	74	25
Kensington & Chelsea	16,920	21	79	21	72	28
Kingston upon Thames	8,270	13	64	36	60	40
Lambeth	38,160	30	81	19	69	31
Lewisham	32,100	28	73	27	69	31
Merton	10,960	13	65	34	63	37
Newham	35,890	35	65	35	67	33
Redbridge	16,780	17	51	49	68	32
Richmond upon Thames	8,930	11	70	28	63	37
Southwark	35,740	30	87	11	69	31
Sutton	11,220	14	67	33	64	36
Tower Hamlets	33,990	34	86	12	70	30
Waltham Forest	24,810	26	66	34	66	34
Wandsworth	24,780	19	74	26	65	35
Westminster	25,640	24	67	25	72	28
North East	246,380	22	76	24	73	27
North West	569,570	19	70	30	74	26
Yorkshire and the Humber	387,160	18	72	28	72	28
East Midlands	286,900	16	71	28	69	31
West Midlands	417,370	19	73	26	72	28
East	348,160	15	70	29	66	34
London	758,260	24	71	28	68	32
South East	481,510	14	64	35	63	36
South West	330,030	15	62	38	63	36
Great Britain	4,494,560	18	71	28	70	30

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009 and GLA Round Low Population Projections 2008

⁵ Percentages may not sum to 100 due to independent rounding and non-inclusion of unknown passported status.

⁶ Rates for London boroughs have been calculated using GLA 2008 Round Low Population Projections.

Table 2: Council Tax Benefit Claimants, by Passported Status, August 2009.

Passported Status

All CTD D							
Area	All C1B Recipients	Rate (percentage of households) ⁷	Passported	Non- passported			
71100	Recipients	or mousemonus,	russporteu	pussporteu			
City	410	8	76	24			
Barking & Dagenham	22,610	32	75	25			
Barnet	26,960	20	70	30			
Bexley	16,440	18	68	32			
Brent	31,250	29	67	32			
Bromley	19,950	15	72	28			
Camden	25,590	27	74	26			
Croydon	31,870	22	66	34			
Ealing	28,070	23	72	28			
Enfield	32,800	28	70	30			
Greenwich	26,390	25	75	25			
Hackney	36,150	38	72	28			
Hammersmith & Fulham	19,520	24	73	27			
Haringey	31,510	32	69	31			
Harrow	15,330	18	69	31			
Havering	18,420	19	68	32			
Hillingdon	19,840	20	68	31			
Hounslow	20,530	23	68	31			
Islington	28,600	31	77	23			
Kensington & Chelsea	15,050	18	75	25			
Kingston upon Thames	8,980	14	62	37			
Lambeth	34,070	27	73	27			
Lewisham	30,800	27	72	28			
Merton	12,590	15	65	35			
Newham	35,880	35	71	29			
Redbridge	21,120	22	72	28			
Richmond upon Thames	10,020	13	65	35			
Southwark	33,500	28	73	27			
Sutton	13,010	16	66	34			
Tower Hamlets	32,930	33	74	26			
Waltham Forest	26,580	28	70	30			
Wandsworth	21,470	17	76	24			
Westminster	21,510	20	79	21			
North East	315,180	27	69	30			
North West	733,460	24	72	28			
Yorkshire and the Humber	499,830	22	69	30			
East Midlands	381,480	20	68	32			
West Midlands	553,890	24	70	29			
East	438,400	18	67	33			
London	769,750	24	71	29			
South East	567,940	16	65	34			
South West	411,700	18	64	35			
Wales	308,230	24	74	26			
Scotland	547,380	24	69	31			
Great Britain	5,527,250	22	69	31			

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009 and GLA Round Low Population Projections 2008

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⁷ Rates for London boroughs have been calculated using GLA 2008 Round Low Population Projections.

Table 3: Claimants for both Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit, August 2009

Area	Claimants of both Rate (percentage HB and CTB ⁸ of households) ⁹¹⁰		
	010		
City	910	17	
Barking & Dagenham	17,970	25	
Barnet	21,080	16	
Bexley	11,470	13	
Brent	25,230	23	
Bromley	15,130	12	
Camden	24,300	25	
Croydon	24,990	17	
Ealing	22,410	18	
Enfield	24,540	21	
Greenwich	23,180	22	
Hackney	33,430	35	
Hammersmith & Fulham	18,390	23	
Haringey	26,600	27	
Harrow	11,320	14	
Havering	11,510	12	
Hillingdon	15,300	15	
Hounslow	16,460	18	
Islington	26,590	28	
Kensington & Chelsea	14,570	18	
Kingston upon Thames	6,750	10	
Lambeth	31,470	25	
Lewisham	26,810	24	
Merton	9,160	11	
Newham	30,790	30	
Redbridge	14,180	14	
Richmond upon Thames	8,030	10	
Southwark	30,810	26	
Sutton	9,640	12	
Tower Hamlets		30	
	30,000		
Waltham Forest	20,660	22	
Wasterington	18,910	15	
Westminster	20,770	19	
North East	231,020	20	
North West	516,750	17	
Yorkshire And The Humber	350,100	15	
East Midlands	259,620	13	
West Midlands	376,280	16	
East	308,270	12	
London	643,350	20	
South East	411,780	12	
South West	282,380	12	
Wales	203,070	16	
Scotland	403,980	18	
Great Britain	3,986,590	16	

Source: Single Housing Benefit Extract, Department for Work and Pensions, August 2009 and GLA Round Low Population Projections 2008

⁸ If an individual is claiming HB within one LA and CTB within a neighbouring LA, they are recorded in this column in the LA where they claim HB. Therefore components may not sum to total HB or CTB columns.

⁹ Rates for London boroughs have been calculated using GLA 2008 Round Low Population Projections.

Rates for the regions and Great Britain have been calculated using CLG Household estimates for 2006, last updated in November 2009.

For more information please contact Richard Walker, Intelligence Unit, Greater London Authority, City Hall, The Queen's Walk, London SE1 2AA Tel: 020 7983 4699 e-mail: Data produced in this briefing have been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and are © Crown Copyright.