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## Income Related Benefits: Estimates of Take-Up in 2009-10

The Department for Work and Pensions today published the latest estimates of the take-up of the main income-related benefits in Great Britain: Income Support and Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related), Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based). The publication provides estimates for 2009-10. The approach to modelling income related benefit entitlement for Family Resources Survey (FRS) respondents has been improved for this publication (please refer to note 2 in Notes for Editors for more details). Figures for the financial years 2007-08 and 2008-09 have been revised using the new approach and are presented in the report. The report excludes non-private households and the full-time self-employed (please refer to note 3 in Notes for Editors for more details).

Take-up is measured in two ways - by caseload and by expenditure: **Caseload** take-up compares the number of benefit recipients, averaged over the year, with the number who would be receiving if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of their entitlement. **Expenditure** take-up compares the total amount of benefit received, in the course of a year, with the total amount that would be received if everyone took up their entitlement for the full period of their entitlement.

In addition to the main take-up statistics for all income related benefits, the latest publication includes some further analysis of the characteristics of those that did not take-up their entitlements, and presents patterns in take-up over time.

Statements on changes in take-up refer to changes in take-up **as a percentage of entitlement**, not to changes in numbers of recipients or total amounts received.

**Key results** are as follows:

### Overall take-up

Taking all six income-related benefits together, there was between £7.52 billion and £12.31 billion left unclaimed in 2009-10; this compared to £40.56 billion that was claimed and represents take-up by expenditure of between about 77 per cent and 84 per cent.

In 2008-09, there was between £6.44 billion and £11.77 billion left unclaimed; this compared to £37.77 billion that was claimed and represented take-up by expenditure of between about 76 per cent and 85 per cent.

It is not possible to construct a robust estimate of the range of overall take-up by caseload. This is because our modelling of entitlement for each benefit is assessed independently of the others. We therefore do not have an overall figure of the number of Entitled Non-Recipients, or Entitled Recipients, which is not subject to some level of double counting.

### Pension Credit take-up

Total Pension Credit take-up in 2009-10 was between 62 per cent and 68 per cent by caseload and between 73 per cent and 80 per cent by expenditure. Please refer to notes 5, 6 and 7 in Notes for Editors for an explanation of terms.

Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, there was no evidence of a change in caseload take-up.

In 2009-10 there were 2.62 million pensioners claiming £7.64 billion of Pension Credit. The number of pensioners that were estimated to be entitled but not claiming Pension Credit was between 1.21 million and 1.58 million. The total amount of Pension Credit unclaimed was between £1.94 billion and £2.80 billion.

Guarantee Credit only: caseload take-up was between 73 per cent and 80 per cent which represented between 230 thousand and 340 thousand people not claiming the Guarantee Credit only element of Pension Credit they were entitled to.

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Guarantee and Savings Credit: caseload take-up was between 71 per cent and 82 per cent, which represented between 250 thousand and 460 thousand people not claiming the Guarantee and Savings Credit elements of Pension Credit they were entitled to.

Savings Credit only: caseload take-up was between 43 per cent and 48 per cent which represented between 610 thousand and 750 thousand people not claiming the Savings Credit only element of Pension Credit they were entitled to.

Patterns in take-up over time show that since 2003-04 there was evidence of an increase in take-up of around 10 percentage points for Pension Credit as a whole, although there has also been a slight change in bias over the period.

## **Council Tax Benefit take-up**

Total Council Tax Benefit take-up for 2009-10 was in the range 62 per cent to 69 per cent by caseload and 64 per cent to 71 per cent by expenditure. These estimates may understate take-up to some degree; please refer to 5, 6 and note 8 in Notes for Editors for more details.

Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, there was no evidence of a change in caseload take-up.

In 2009-10 there were 5.19 million recipients claiming £4.23 billion of Council Tax Benefit. The number of people estimated to be entitled yet not claiming Council Tax Benefit in 2009-10 was between 2.34 million and 3.20 million. The total amount of Council Tax Benefit unclaimed was between £1.70 billion to £2.42 billion.

The weekly entitlements of Council Tax Benefit were lower than those of other income-related benefits. The average weekly unclaimed amount was £14. It was found that Entitled Recipients of Council Tax Benefit were much more likely than Entitled Non-Recipients of Council Tax Benefit to receive their entitlement to Housing Benefit.

By family type, caseload take-up of Council Tax Benefit was higher amongst non-pensioners compared with pensioners, when analysed by either caseload or expenditure.

Couples with children had a lower take-up rate than singles with children and non-pensioners without children for both caseload and expenditure rates.

There was evidence of around a 1 percentage point decrease in take-up for singles with children since 2008-09.

There was no evidence of a change in caseload take-up for any other group between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

By tenure type, those owning their accommodation had the lowest rate of take-up of Council Tax Benefit: 36 per cent to 41 per cent by caseload. There was no evidence of a difference between caseload and expenditure take-up rates for social rented sector tenants: 87 per cent to 94 per cent by caseload, and private sector renting tenants: 77 per cent to 89 per cent by caseload. Historically social rented sector tenants have been slightly higher. Please refer to note 14 in Notes for Editors for definitions of tenure type.

Patterns in take-up over time show that the general trend for Council Tax Benefit take-up overall has been to decrease over time. Take-up has fallen, by at least 2 percentage points since 1993-94, although we cannot say how much the level of true take-up may have fallen within the ranges.

## **Housing Benefit take-up**

Total Housing Benefit take-up in 2009-10 was in the range 78 per cent to 84 per cent by caseload and 84 per cent to 90 per cent by expenditure. These estimates may understate take-up to some degree; please refer to notes 5, 6 and 8 in Notes for Editors for more details.

Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, there was no evidence of a change in caseload take-up.

In 2009-10 there were 4.07 million recipients claiming £16.60 billion of Housing Benefit. The number of people that were entitled to but not claiming Housing Benefit was between 0.75 million and 1.14 million. The total amount of Housing Benefit unclaimed was between £1.85 billion and £3.10 billion.

Entitled Non-Recipients tended to have smaller entitlements to Housing Benefit than Entitled Recipients.

By family type, couples with children had lower take-up than pensioners, singles with children and non-pensioners without children. These results held on both the caseload and expenditure measures of take-up.

There was evidence of an increase in caseload take-up of around 4 percentage points for singles with children between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

There was evidence of a decrease in caseload take-up of around 2 percentage points for non-pensioners without children.

By tenure type, take-up among social rented sector tenants was higher than renters of private accommodation when looking at both the caseload and expenditure measures of take-up. Between 2008-09 and 2009-10 there was no evidence of a change in caseload take-up for those in social or private rented sector accommodation. See note 16 in Notes for Editors for definitions of tenure type.

By employment status, take-up of Housing Benefit was highest amongst those not in employment: between 93 per cent and 97 per cent by caseload. Take-up by those in employment was substantially lower, at 40 per cent to 50 per cent by caseload.

There was no conclusive evidence to suggest a change in caseload take-up by those in employment, although we cannot be sure due to changes in bias. There was no clear evidence of any change in caseload take-up by those not working over the same period.

Patterns in take-up over time show the general trend for Housing Benefit overall has been to decrease over time. Take-up has fallen, by at least 4 percentage points since 1993-94, although we cannot say how much the level of true take-up may have fallen within the ranges.

### **Income Support and Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) (IS/ESA (IR)) take-up** (See note 16 in Notes for Editors)

Total Income Support and Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) take-up in 2009-10 was in the range 77 per cent to 89 per cent by caseload and 82 per cent to 92 per cent by expenditure. Please refer to notes 5 and 6 in Notes for Editors for an explanation of terms.

Overall, there was no change in caseload take-up of IS/ESA (IR) between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

In 2009-10 there were 2.09 million recipients claiming £9.08 billion of IS/ESA (IR). The number of people that were entitled to but not claiming IS/ESA (IR) was between 260 thousand and 620 thousand. The total amount of IS/ESA (IR) unclaimed was between £0.75 billion and £2.04 billion.

By family type, on both a caseload and expenditure basis, it was not possible to state whether families with children or families without children had the highest level of take-up of IS/ESA (IR) in 2009-10 because of overlapping ranges.

Between 2008-09 and 2009-10, there was no evidence of a change in caseload take-up for either family type.

Patterns in take-up over time since 1997-98 suggest that there has been a fall of around 3 percentage points in overall take-up of IS/ESA (IR).

### **Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) take-up**

Total Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) take-up in 2009-10 was between 60 per cent and 67 per cent by caseload and between 61 per cent and 70 per cent by expenditure. Please refer to notes 5 and 6 in Notes for Editors for an explanation of terms.

There was evidence of an increase in overall caseload take-up of at least 1 percentage point between 2008-09 and 2009-10, although we cannot be certain due to high levels of bias present in our modelling.

In 2009-10 there were 910 thousand recipients claiming £3.01 billion of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based). The number of people that were entitled to but not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) was between 440 thousand and 610 thousand. The total amount of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) unclaimed was between £1.28 billion and £1.95 billion.

By family type, take-up by couples with children was highest on both caseload and expenditure measures.

Increases in caseload take-up were seen for all family types; 2 percentage points by couples with children, 3 percentage points by single males and 6 percentage points by single females. However, caution is advised due to high levels of bias for these groups.

Patterns in take-up over time suggest that since 1997-98 there has been a fall in the overall take-up of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) of at least 3 percentage points, although we cannot be certain due to high levels of bias.

## Notes for editors

1. "Income Related Benefits: Estimates of Take-Up in 2009-10" is published today. This is a National Statistics publication, released by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP): ISBN 978-1-84947-956-1. The report brings together information from DWP/Local Authority benefit records and the Family Resources Survey. Questions about the figures can be referred to Alex Barton (020 7449 7344) of the DWP Survey Branch, in the Statistical Services Division, Department for Work and Pensions, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NA. This publication is internet-based only. A copy of the publication in PDF format is available via the DWP internet site: <http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=irb>. Questions about DWP policy should be referred to DWP press office (020 3267 5144).
2. The approach to modelling income related benefit entitlement for Family Resources Survey (FRS) respondents has been improved for this publication. Full details of the change and revised figures for 2008-09 and 2009-10 can be found in Chapter 7 of the report.
3. The Family Resources Survey (the main source of information for estimating Entitled Non-Recipients) does not collect information on individuals living in institutions, e.g. nursing homes, barracks or jails, and homeless people living rough or in bed and breakfast accommodation. Consequently these estimates do not cover these individuals. Also, the estimates do not cover full-time self-employed people because information from the survey on the incomes of these people is not sufficient for an accurate assessment of their entitlement to income-related benefits. Survey data is grossed to national totals.
4. Counts of Recipients and Entitled Non-Recipients refer to numbers of benefit units; a benefit unit is a single adult or couple, together with any dependent children. A pensioner benefit unit is defined as either a single person aged 60 or over or for couples, both partners will be classed as pensioners if one is 60 years old or more. The data used to estimate take-up comes from two main sources. Counts of the numbers of benefit recipients are taken from the DWP's own administrative records. The numbers of benefit units not taking up their entitlement to benefit are estimated using the sample of households from the Family Resources Survey – an annual survey conducted for the DWP which achieves a response from about 25,000 households in the UK (23,000 in Great Britain). Estimates relate to the relevant financial year, i.e. years from April to the following March and to the private household (see note 3) population in Great Britain.
5. Estimates of take-up are presented as ranges within which true take-up is expected to lie. These 'ranges of true take-up' account for biases that may be present in estimates from data that is less than perfect. Initial estimates have, as far as possible, been adjusted for possible biases. The ranges also account for the effects of sampling variation or sampling error (see note 9).
6. Estimates of the total amount of benefit claimed and the total number of benefit recipients exclude a number of cases where claims have been processed but not yet settled. Some of these claims will result in awards of benefit. It is believed that estimates of the number of recipients of all income-related benefits, particularly Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit, may be slightly understated. For Pension Credit, we have been able to identify the number of pensioners who received their award in 2010-11, but received a backdated amount as a lump sum in respect of 2009-10, and have amended both our Entitled Recipient count and the number of Entitled Non-Recipients accordingly. For Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit, no such data exist to allow us to adjust our Recipient and Entitled Non-Recipient counts, therefore our Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit take-up estimates may be further depressed.
7. The DWP research report No: 197 "Entitled but not claiming? Pensioners, the Minimum Income Guarantee and Pension Credit" provides evidence of significant under-reporting of capital holdings by pensioners responding to the Family Resources Survey (FRS). Estimates of Pension Credit have been adjusted to take account of this potentially large source of bias. A summary of the report can be found at: [http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/report\\_abstracts/rr\\_abstracts/rra\\_197.asp](http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/report_abstracts/rr_abstracts/rra_197.asp). Furthermore, there is evidence to suggest that some pensioner respondents to the Family Resources Survey may not correctly identify which benefits they are actually receiving, resulting in an increase in the number of apparent Entitled Non-Recipients of Pension Credit. An exercise examining such responses revealed a substantial number of 'hidden' Pension Credit recipients; the estimates of Pension Credit take-up for 2009-10 incorporate the results of this investigation.
8. It is possible that the problem of under-reporting of capital by pensioners (see note 7) may extend to Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. If so, the estimates of take-up for Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit would be understated. However, there is currently no information to ascertain the extent of this effect. Therefore, no adjustment for capital misreporting has been performed for these benefits.
9. Sampling variation or sampling error is the uncertainty in an estimate due to taking a random sample of the population that may not reflect the characteristics of the whole population. The Family Resources Survey is a random sample from the private household population which means estimates of take-up are affected by sampling variation.
10. Care should be taken when interpreting changes in take-up over time because it is not possible to identify a single estimate of true take-up. Year-on-year changes in the ranges do not necessarily mean that the true level of take-up has changed.
11. To allow reliable estimates to be produced, figures for some of the publication statistics have been produced on a combination of two, or in some cases three years' data.

12. The further analysis tables included in each chapter of the report can be used as an indication of the reasons why people do not take-up the benefits to which they are entitled to and to compare across groups. However, these analyses should not be used to infer take-up rates or group populations and should be treated with some caution. This is because figures on which the 'Further Analysis' section of each chapter is based, as outlined in section 1.8.5, have not been corrected for the biases that may be inherent in estimates of entitlement to income-related benefits. Within the data there will be those who appear to be entitled but not receiving the benefit but will not actually fall into that group and vice versa.

13. As the estimates are based on survey data rounding is applied to the figures presented: Caseload figures are rounded to the nearest 10,000; average amounts to the nearest pound; total amounts claimed and unclaimed to the nearest £10 million and percentages to the nearest whole percentage point. This represents the level of accuracy to which we are confident the estimates are accurate.

14. When analysing take-up by tenure type, the following definitions have been used: Social Rented Sector tenants includes people who rent their accommodation from the Local Authority Council, a Housing Association or a Registered Social Landlord, and the house does not come with a job. Owner occupiers are those people who own their housing outright or own with a mortgage, including those people who part-rent and part-own their accommodation. Private renters include people privately renting furnished or unfurnished accommodation. This category also includes those whose accommodation is rent-free and squatters. Following consultation with users and in line with harmonised definitions across government surveys, these definitions have been consistent since the 2006-07 publication.

15. Local Housing Allowance (LHA) was introduced on 7 April 2008 which changed the way in which Housing Benefit is calculated for people on low income who rent their home privately. The results shown for Housing Benefit incorporate this change, although specific reference to Local Housing Allowance will not be made. LHA had the effect of increasing the number of benefit units entitled to Housing Benefit.

16. From 27 October 2008, Income Support (IS) for new claimants who were sick or incapacitated for work was replaced by Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) (ESA (IR)). The statistics presented include a combination of IS and ESA (IR) due to small sample sizes that do not allow for the production of separate robust estimates for ESA (IR).

## **KEY RESULTS TABLES**

*The following tables are included overleaf:*

- **Table 1** - Summary table of caseload and expenditure take-up by benefit; Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) (IS & ESA (IR)), Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based)
- **Table 2.1** - Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) by family type
- **Table 2.2** - Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) by families with children
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- **Table 3.1** - Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Pension Credit by component
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- **Table 5.1** - Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Council Tax Benefit by family type
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- **Table 5.3** - Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Council Tax Benefit by tenure type
- **Table 6** - Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) by family type
- **Table 7** - Summary table of amounts claimed and unclaimed by benefit; Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) (IS & ESA (IR)), Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Jobseeker's Allowance

**Table 1: Summary table of caseload and expenditure take-up by benefit; Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) (IS & ESA (IR)), Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Jobseeker's Allowance**

	Year	IS & ESA (IR)	Pension Credit	Housing Benefit	Council Tax Benefit	Jobseeker's Allowance (IB)
						(Percentages)
Caseload	2008-09	80 : 91	63 : 74	77 : 85	64 : 71	49 : 59
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	77 : 89	62 : 68	78 : 84	62 : 69	60 : 67
Expenditure	2008-09	85 : 94	72 : 82	83 : 90	66 : 74	49 : 62
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	82 : 92	73 : 80	84 : 90	64 : 71	61 : 70

**Table 2.1: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) by family type**

	Year	Families with Children	Families without Children	All Families
				(Percentages)
Caseload	2008-09	85 : 93	75 : 90	80 : 91
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	83 : 92	72 : 87	77 : 89
Expenditure	2008-09	89 : 95	79 : 93	85 : 94
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	86 : 95	76 : 91	82 : 92

Note: Families includes singles and singles/couples with and without children.  
 Estimates for couples presented for 2008-09 are based on combined 2007-08 and 2008-09 data.  
 Estimates for couples presented for 2009-10 are based on combined 2008-09 and 2009-10 data.

**Table 2.2: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) by families with children**

	Year	Couples with Children	Singles with Children	All Families with Children
				(Percentages)
Caseload	2008-09	74 : 88	87 : 94	85 : 93
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	74 : 92	84 : 92	83 : 92
Expenditure	2008-09	82 : 95	90 : 96	89 : 95
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	81 : 96	87 : 95	86 : 95

Note: Estimates for couples presented for 2008-09 are based on combined 2007-08 and 2008-09 data.  
 Estimates for couples presented for 2009-10 are based on combined 2008-09 and 2009-10 data.  
 Results for couples with children should be treated with caution due to changes in bias between 2008-09 and 2009-10.  
 Results for singles with children should be treated with caution due to high levels of bias.

**Table 2.3: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) by families without children**

	Year	Couples	Single Males	Single Females	All Families without Children
					(Percentages)
Caseload	2008-09	69 : 83	75 : 93	75 : 91	75 : 90
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	71 : 89	67 : 86	76 : 91	72 : 87
Expenditure	2008-09	72 : 89	80 : 96	76 : 93	79 : 93
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	73 : 93	70 : 89	80 : 95	76 : 91

Note: Estimates for couples presented for 2008-09 are based on combined 2007-08 and 2008-09 data.  
 Estimates for couples presented for 2009-10 are based on combined 2008-09 and 2009-10 data.  
 Results for single males without children should be treated with caution due to high levels of bias.

**Table 3.1: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Pension Credit by component**

	Year	All Pension Credit	Guarantee Credit only	Guarantee and Savings Credit	Savings Credit only
<i>(Percentages)</i>					
Caseload	2008-09	63 : 74	72 : 84	71 : 83	46 : 56
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	62 : 68	73 : 80	71 : 82	43 : 48
Expenditure	2008-09	72 : 82	74 : 87	76 : 87	51 : 63
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	73 : 80	77 : 85	74 : 85	49 : 56

**Table 3.2: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of All Pension Credit by family type**

	Year	Couples	Single Males	Single Females	All Pension Credit
<i>(Percentages)</i>					
Caseload	2008-09	51 : 65	65 : 77	68 : 78	63 : 74
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	50 : 56	66 : 75	67 : 74	62 : 68
Expenditure	2008-09	61 : 77	75 : 87	75 : 85	72 : 82
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	65 : 74	74 : 85	76 : 83	73 : 80

Note: Results for couples should be treated with caution due to changes in bias between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

**Table 4.1: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Housing Benefit by family type**

	Year	Pensioners	All Non-Pensioners	All
<i>(Percentages)</i>				
Caseload	2008-09	79 : 86	76 : 85	77 : 85
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	79 : 86	77 : 84	78 : 84
Expenditure	2008-09	82 : 90	82 : 90	83 : 90
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	84 : 90	84 : 90	84 : 90

**Table 4.2: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Housing Benefit by non-pensioner family type**

	Year	Couples with Children	Single with Children	Non-Pensioners without Children	All
<i>(Percentages)</i>					
Caseload	2008-09	60 : 74	80 : 89	76 : 87	77 : 85
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	60 : 71	86 : 92	75 : 84	78 : 84
Expenditure	2008-09	67 : 83	87 : 94	81 : 92	83 : 90
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	69 : 82	90 : 96	83 : 91	84 : 90

**Table 4.3: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Housing Benefit by tenure type**

	Year	Social Rented Sector Tenants	Rented Privately	All
<i>(Percentages)</i>				
Caseload	2008-09	85 : 91	59 : 72	77 : 85
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	85 : 90	64 : 73	78 : 84
Expenditure	2008-09	90 : 95	69 : 82	83 : 90
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	89 : 94	75 : 84	84 : 90



**Table 4.4: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Housing Benefit by employment status**

	Year	In Employment	Not in employment	All Non-Pensioners
<i>(Percentages)</i>				
Caseload	2008-09	38 : 51	91 : 96	76 : 85
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	40 : 50	93 : 97	77 : 84
Expenditure	2008-09	47 : 64	91 : 97	82 : 90
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	53 : 66	92 : 97	84 : 90

Note: Results for those in employment should be treated with caution due to changes in bias between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

**Table 5.1: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Council Tax Benefit by family type**

	Year	Pensioners	All Non-Pensioners	All
<i>(Percentages)</i>				
Caseload	2008-09	56 : 62	74 : 83	64 : 71
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	54 : 61	72 : 81	62 : 69
Expenditure	2008-09	58 : 66	76 : 86	66 : 74
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	56 : 64	73 : 82	64 : 71

**Table 5.2: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Council Tax Benefit by non-pensioner family type**

	Year	Couples with Children	Single with Children	Non-Pensioners without Children	All
<i>(Percentages)</i>					
Caseload	2008-09	51 : 60	83 : 93	76 : 87	64 : 71
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	52 : 59	80 : 89	75 : 85	62 : 69
Expenditure	2008-09	56 : 68	86 : 95	76 : 89	66 : 74
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	56 : 66	82 : 91	75 : 86	64 : 71

Note: Results for non-pensioners without children should be treated with caution due to changes in bias between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

**Table 5.3: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Council Tax Benefit by tenure type**

	Year	Social Rented Sector Tenants	Rented Privately	Owner Occupiers	All
<i>(Percentages)</i>					
Caseload	2008-09	88 : 95	73 : 86	38 : 44	64 : 71
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	87 : 94	77 : 89	36 : 41	62 : 69
Expenditure	2008-09	91 : 97	75 : 89	41 : 48	66 : 74
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	89 : 96	79 : 91	38 : 45	64 : 71

Note: Results for private rented sector tenants should be treated with caution due to high levels of bias.

**Table 6: Table of caseload and expenditure take-up of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) by family type**

	Year	Couples With Children	Single Males without Children	Single Females without Children	All
<i>(Percentages)</i>					
Caseload	2008-09	70 : 89	47 : 58	46 : 57	49 : 59
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	74 : 96	61 : 68	52 : 61	60 : 67
Expenditure	2008-09	68 : 92	47 : 61	45 : 61	49 : 62
Take-Up Ranges	2009-10	74 : 97	61 : 71	52 : 65	61 : 70

Note: Results for all groups should be treated with caution due to high levels of bias.

**Table 7: Summary table of amounts claimed and unclaimed by benefit; Income Support & Employment and Support Allowance (Income-Related) (IS & ESA (IR)), Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based)**

	Year	IS &ESA (IR)	Pension Credit	Housing Benefit	Council Tax Benefit	Jobseeker's Allowance (IB)
						<i>(Pounds)</i>
Average Weekly Amount Claimed	2008-09	82	53	75	15	59
	2009-10	83	56	78	16	64
Average Weekly Amount Unclaimed	2008-09	55	34	51	13	55
	2009-10	60	33	50	14	59
Median Weekly Amount Unclaimed	2008-09	59	22	45	13	48
	2009-10	64	21	45	14	51
						<i>(Thousands)</i>
Number of Recipients	2008-09	2,100	2,610	4,030	5,010	630
	2009-10	2,090	2,620	4,070	5,190	910
Range of Entitled Non-Recipients	2008-09	210 : 520	910 : 1,520	700 : 1,200	2,060 : 2,880	440 : 660
	2009-10	260 : 620	1,210 : 1,580	750 : 1,140	2,340 : 3,200	440 : 610
						<i>(Millions of Pounds)</i>
Total Amount Claimed	2008-09	8,920	7,180	15,770	3,930	1,950
	2009-10	9,080	7,640	16,600	4,230	3,010
Total Range Unclaimed	2008-09	550 : 1,590	1,530 : 2,810	1,760 : 3,310	1,400 : 2,040	1,200 : 2,010
	2009-10	750 : 2,040	1,940 : 2,800	1,850 : 3,100	1,700 : 2,420	1,280 : 1,950