

Benefit Cap: GB households capped to May 2014

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Introduction

The Government has introduced a cap on the total amount of benefit that working-age households can receive so that, broadly, households on out-of-work benefits will no longer receive more in welfare payments than the average weekly wage for working households. If affected, a household's Housing Benefit entitlement will be reduced so that the total amount of benefit received is no longer higher than the cap level.

The benefit cap applied from 15 April 2013 in Bromley, Croydon, Enfield and Haringey Local Authorities. Remaining Local Authorities applied the cap between 15 July 2013 and the end of September. As such all households identified as being appropriate to be capped were capped by the end of September 2013. The benefit cap is currently administered through Housing Benefit, and as such a household which is not in receipt of Housing Benefit will not currently be in scope for the cap.

The cap applies to the combined income from benefits including:

- the main out-of-work benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance, Income Support, and Employment and Support Allowance except when the Support Component is in payment);
- Housing Benefit;
- Child Benefit;
- Child Tax Credit;
- other benefits such as Carer's Allowance.

One-off payments are not included in the assessment of benefit income.

Households which include someone who is entitled to Working Tax Credit are excluded from the cap. This is intended to increase the incentive for people to find employment because once they are in receipt of Working Tax Credit their benefits will no longer be subject to the cap. There is also a grace period of 39 weeks during which time the cap will not apply to households where the claimant or, if applicable, their partner has worked for 50 weeks out of the 52 weeks preceding their last day of work.

All households with someone, including a child, with a current award of Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment or Attendance Allowance, or receiving the support component of Employment and Support Allowance, or receiving Industrial Injuries Benefits (and those receiving War Disablement Pension and the equivalent payments from the Armed Forces Compensation Payments Scheme) are exempt from the benefit cap. This is in recognition of the extra costs disability can bring.

The exemption is also extended to households which include a member who is in receipt of War Widow's and War Widower's Pension. This is in line with the Government's commitment to offer special treatment to those who are serving or who have served in the Armed Forces, and to their dependants, in order to avoid disadvantage and recognise sacrifice for those seriously injured or killed. The cap only applies to households in which at least one person is in receipt of a working age benefit.

Methodology

Data Source

Data from the Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE) has been used to produce this analysis. SHBE is a monthly electronic scan of claimant level data direct from Local Authority computer systems. It has been designed to provide sufficient information for all current and future statistical purposes and is now the single source of Housing Benefit data. From April 2013, a Benefit Cap field was added to SHBE which provides the weekly amount that the Housing Benefit of a household had been capped by. This marker is central to the production of this analysis.

Off-flow data is merged to Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and DWP benefits data to determine outcomes, for further details refer to Annex B.

Data coverage and reporting month

Local Authorities extract and return their data to DWP over a four week rolling period based on an extraction schedule for each Local Authority.

This release shows the latest set of capped households in Great Britain reflecting national implementation of the benefit cap. The "May" data shown here has typically been collated between 6th May and 29th May. Each Local Authority may extract their data up to a week before the date it is scheduled to be returned to DWP.

The specific collation reference periods for earlier months are shown in Annex A.

Definition of a household

For the purposes of the benefit cap policy and hence this analysis, **a household is defined as one or two adults (living together as a couple) plus any dependent children they are living with.** This may also be termed a 'benefit unit'. This differs from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) who define a household as one person alone; or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household by the ONS definition may contain multiple benefit units.

There are a small number of cases where an individual / household has more than one Housing Benefit claim, for these cases, only the most recent claim is reported on.

Identification of capped households

Over time, households will be both newly capped – and will cease to be capped (for a variety of reasons). The data in the Results section shows both **snapshot** (the number of households subject to the cap at the latest month available) and **cumulative** (the number of capped households since the introduction of the benefit cap). The difference between these two figures shows the number of households no longer subject to the benefit cap at the latest month available. These Official Statistics may also not report on very short term capped households. This will occur in instances where a household is capped and then ceases to be capped all between the monthly snapshots taken from SHBE. In any such cases, the recorded SHBE data will not flag that a household has been capped, as at the times when scans were taken they were not. Therefore whilst accurate at the time of scan, it does not capture these households.

Benefit cap off-flows by outcome

Households may flow on and off the cap numerous times as circumstances change. Two measures of benefit cap off-flows are presented in this release:

- 1) The number of households moving off the cap that remain no longer capped, as at the reporting month. The reason for off-flow is given as at the reporting month.
- 2) The total month on month count of households moving off the cap (including some households who are capped again). The reason for off-flow is given as at the time of off-flow.

There may be multiple reasons for the cap to no longer apply. Thus, to avoid multiple counts for a household, a hierarchical approach to outcome is used for reporting, with only the top-most reason for which a household is eligible being reported on. In the total month on month count of households moving off the cap, this also applies to households that have had more than one spell off the benefit cap, with the top-most reason being reported on:

1. Household has an open Working Tax Credit claim.
2. Household is in receipt of other benefit resulting in exemption (Employment Support Allowance support group / Disability Living Allowance / Industrial Injuries / Personal Independence Payment).
3. Household is no longer claiming Housing Benefit.
4. Amount of Housing Benefit claimed has reduced.
5. Household benefit income below cap level without a change to Housing Benefit amount.
6. Change in original household structure (i.e. change, addition or loss of a partner – does not include dependants).
7. Change in recorded Local Authority.
8. Other – includes grace period, operational factors / timing, no longer working age.

If a household remains no longer capped the reason for this may change over time. The initial reason, as reported at the time of off-flow in the total household off-flows, may change. The household would still be reported as no longer capped but in the point-in-time off-flow figures would be reported against a different reason. For example a household that had a break in HB claim may remain uncapped and go on to move into work.

Note - Not all outcomes reported on are a specific reason for a household to flow off the benefit cap, for example a change in Local Authority, but may indicate a change in circumstance leading to an off-flow. There may also be instances where, for example, a household moves into employment, but does not have an open Working Tax Credit claim.

For further details on the methodology and limitations in reporting on benefit cap outcomes, see Appendix B.

Key findings

Cumulative measures

Since the introduction of the benefit cap on 15th April 2013 to May 2014:

- **45.8 thousand households had their housing benefit capped.**
- 46% of households affected by the benefit cap were found in London.
- Of the top 20 Local Authorities with the highest number of households affected by the benefit cap, only one was outside London - Birmingham.

Snapshot measures

Of data extracted in May¹ 2014:

- **Just over 27 thousand households had their housing benefit capped.** This is in line with the caseload in recent months (26.8 thousand in April 2014 and 27.7 thousand in March 2014).
- 59% of capped households had between 1 and 4 children and 36% had 5 or more children.
- 59% of capped households constituted a single parent with child dependants.
- 79% of capped households were capped by £100 or less.

Off-flow measures

Since the introduction of the benefit cap on 15th April 2013 to May 2014:

- 18.8 thousand households (41%) who have (previously) been capped are no longer subject to the cap as at May 2014. **Of these, 7.4 thousand are exempt with an open Working Tax Credit claim, which is 39% of those no longer subject to the cap.**
- 22.1 thousand households had a spell off the cap between April 2013 and May 2014. This includes cases not capped as at May 2014 and cases who have been capped, left the cap and then been capped again. Of these, 33% had a recorded Working Tax Credit claim at time of off-flow.

¹ See methodology – Data coverage and reporting month.

In this Summary

This Summary contains Official Benefit Cap Statistics up to May 2014.

This report contains information on cumulative and point-in-time benefit cap caseload, as well as information on households who have flowed off the benefit cap.

Both cumulative and point-in-time caseloads are further broken down by:

Geography - Region and Local Authority
Amount capped
Number of children
Household type

Off-flows from the benefit cap are further broken down by:

Off-flow reason
Geography - Region

Further Benefit Cap statistics

These statistics are available as both ready-made tables and as bespoke tables within Stat-Xplore. More information on Stat-Xplore can be accessed here:

<https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>

The full suite of Benefit Cap statistics can be accessed here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/benefit-cap-statistics>

Table of Contents

Page

A. Official Statistics and commentary

A1. Cumulative number of households capped from 15 th April 2013 to May 2014 by region	6
A2. Point-in-time total of households capped at May 2014 by amount capped	7
A3. Point-in-time total of households capped at May 2014 by number of children	7
A4. Benefit Cap off-flows by month of off-flow	8

B. Tables on cumulative number of households capped

B1. GB and Regional	9
B2. Top 20 Local Authorities	10

C. Tables on point-in-time number of households capped

C1. Caseload time series - May 2013 to May 2014	11
C2. Characteristics of capped households at May 2014	12

D. Tables on benefit cap off-flows

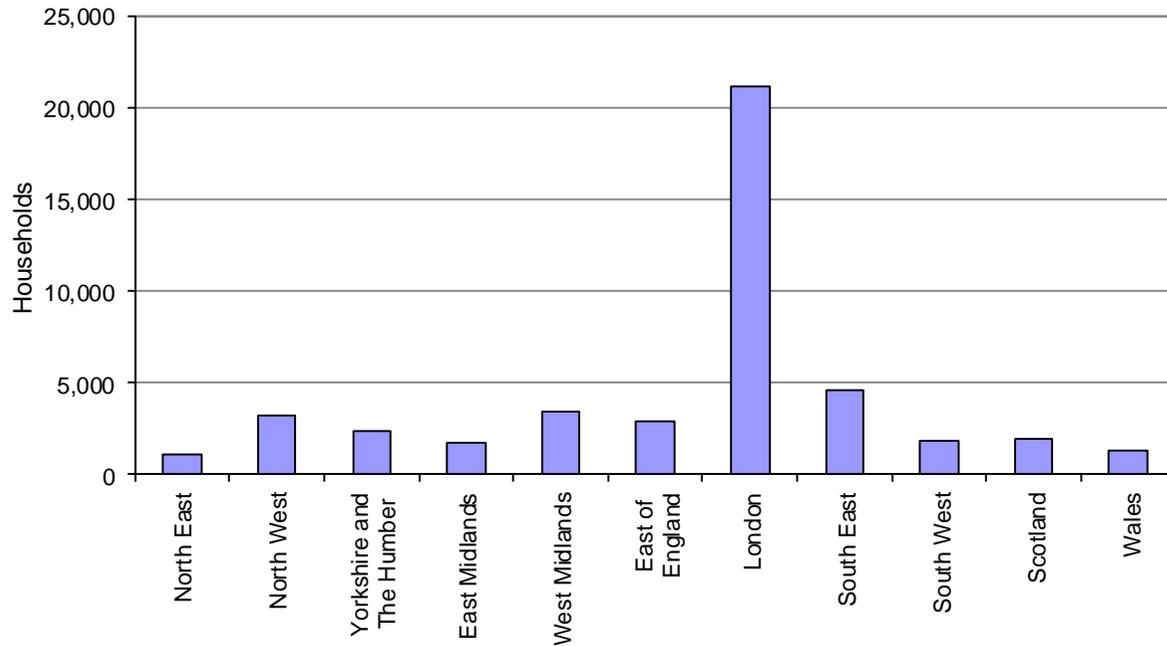
D1. GB Households no longer capped by outcome	13
D2. Households (totals) no longer capped as at May 2014 by outcome and region	14
D3. Households (%) no longer capped as at May 2014 by outcome and region	15
D4. Total household off-flows, May 2013 to May 2014	16

E. Notes

17

Section A. Official Statistics and commentary

A1: Cumulative number of households capped from 15 April 2013 to May 2014, by region



Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Key messages

Chart A1 shows the cumulative number of households capped since the implementation of the benefit cap to May 2014 in each region.

- 45.8 thousand households had their housing benefit capped.
- 46% of households affected by the benefit cap were found in London.
- Of the top 20 Local Authorities with the highest number of households affected by the benefit cap, only Birmingham was outside London.

Chart A2: Point-in-time total of households capped at May 2014 by amount capped

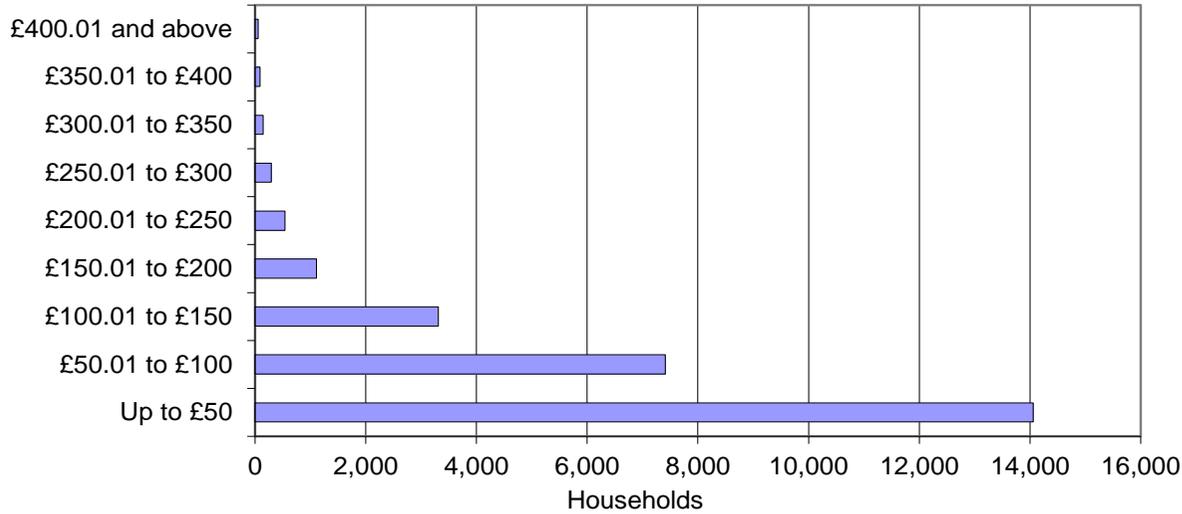
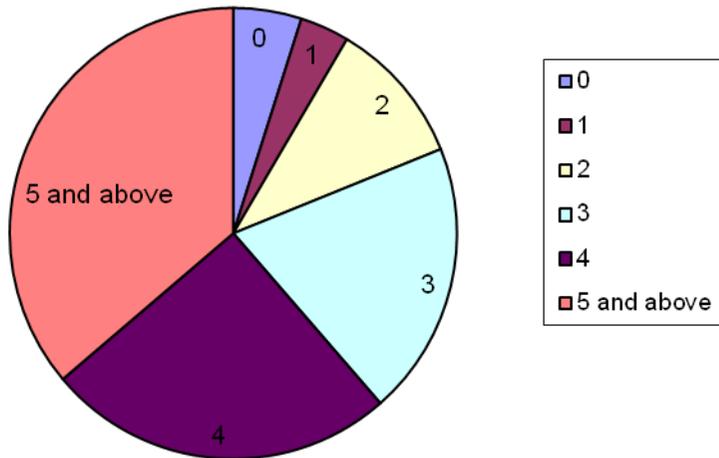


Chart A3: Point-in-time total of households capped at May 2014 by number of children



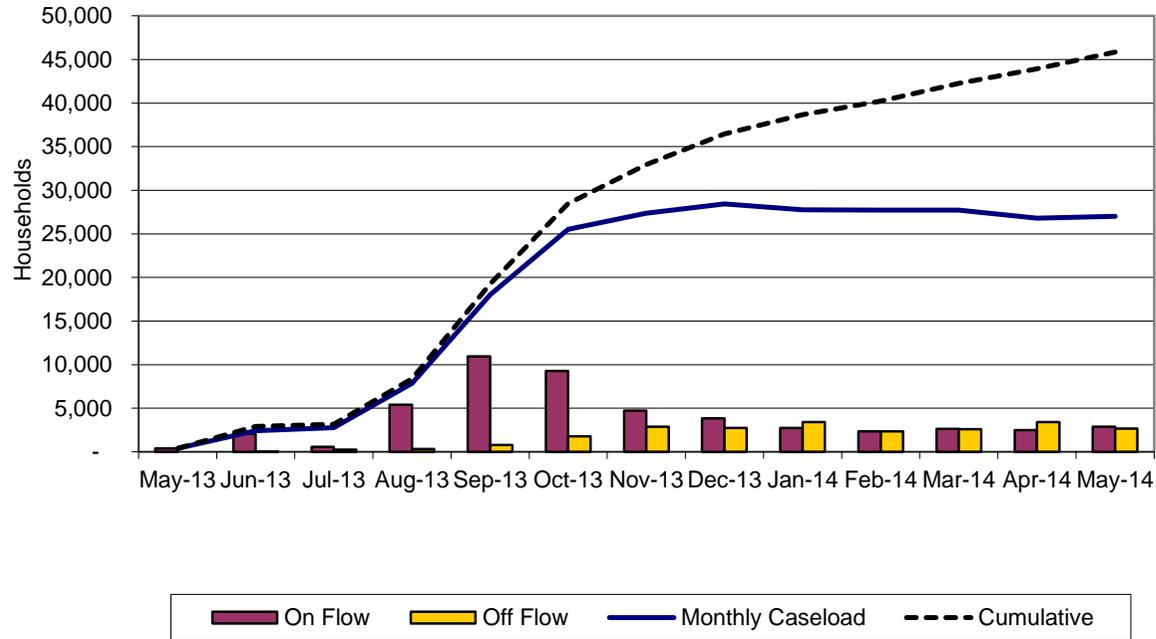
Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Key messages

Of data extracted in May 2014:

- Just over 27 thousand households had their housing benefit capped. This is in line with the caseload in recent months (26.8 thousand in April 2014 and 27.7 thousand in March 2014).
- 59% of capped households had between 1 and 4 children and 36% had 5 or more children.
- 59% of capped households constituted a single parent with child dependants.
- 79% of capped households were capped by £100 or less.

Chart A4: Benefit cap off-flows by month of off-flow



Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Key messages

Since the introduction of the benefit cap on 15th April 2013 to May 2014:

- 18.8 thousand households (41%) who have (previously) been capped are no longer subject to the cap as at May 2014. Of these, 7.4 thousand are exempt with an open Working Tax Credit claim, which is 39% of those no longer subject to the cap.
- 22.1 thousand households had a spell off the cap between April 2013 and May 2014. This includes cases not capped as at May 2014 and cases who have been capped, left the cap and then been capped again. Of these, 33% had a recorded Working Tax Credit claim at time of off-flow.
- For single households with a child dependant under 5, approximately 35% who have (previously) been capped are no longer subject to the cap. Of these, approximately 39% are exempt with an open Working Tax Credit and are no longer subject to the cap.

Section B. Tables on cumulative number of households capped

The cumulative count (the total number of capped households since the introduction of the benefit cap – Table B1) is based on the lead claimant. The addition or loss of a partner within a household (or a household moving to a different Local Authority and still subject to the cap) would not be counted as an additional benefit cap case where the lead claimant remains the same and there is no break in claim. The geographical region or Local Authority reflects the initial Local Authority in which the cap was applied to that household.

Note: A full Local Authority breakdown of GB capped households is available in Stat-Xplore (<https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>) and in the accompanying spreadsheet to this publication, called “Cumulative total of households with housing benefit capped since the introduction of the benefit cap on 15 April 2013 and May 2014 by Region and Local Authority.”

Table B1: Cumulative number of households capped by GB and region

	Total
Cumulative GB total	45,847
North East	1,122
North West	3,199
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,345
East Midlands	1,791
West Midlands	3,401
East of England	2,905
London	21,233
South East	4,667
South West	1,905
Wales	1,343
Scotland	1,928

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. For this reason, individual cells may not sum to totals.
2. Geographical region is based on the initial Local Authority in which the lead claimant was subject to the cap.

Table B2: Cumulative number of households capped by top 20 Local Authorities

Local Authority	Total
Enfield	1,868
Brent	1,784
Ealing	1,327
Birmingham	1,277
Westminster	1,173
Tower Hamlets	1,167
Haringey	1,100
Newham	910
Barnet	854
Croydon	847
Hackney	710
Wandsworth	707
Redbridge	640
Barking and Dagenham	630
Waltham Forest	608
Lewisham	585
Hammersmith and Fulham	553
Harrow	544
Kensington and Chelsea	508
Camden	507

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. For this reason, individual cells may not sum to totals.
2. Geographical region is based on the initial Local Authority in which the lead claimant was subject to the cap.

Section C. Tables on point-in-time total of households capped at May 2014

The caseload time series (Table C1) reflects the number of households subject to the benefit cap at each particular point in time.

Table C1: Caseload time series - May 2013 to May 2014

Month	Total
May 2013	396
June 2013	2,432 ²
July 2013	2,755
August 2013	7,843
September 2013	18,024
October 2013	25,508
November 2013	27,352
December 2013 ³	28,434
January 2014	27,743
February 2014	27,735
March 2014	27,720
April 2014	26,792
May 2014	27,019

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Notes

1. *Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. For this reason, individual cells may not sum to totals.*

² From 15 July 2013 the benefit cap was introduced nationally. The July 2013 SHBE was the first data to include national claimants.

³ See methodology – Data coverage and reporting month.

Table C2: Number of households capped as at May⁴ 2014

		Total, GB
Number of capped households		27,019
Amount Capped (£ per week)	Up to £50	14,060
	£50.01 to £100	7,409
	£100.01 to £150	3,314
	£150.01 to £200	1,108
	£200.01 to £250	540
	£250.01 to £300	294
	£300.01 to £350	145
	£350.01 to £400	89
	£400.01 and above	57
Number of children	0	1,331
	1	960
	2	2,815
	3	5,317
	4	6,812
	5 and above	9,778
Household type	Single, no child dependant	1,305
	Single, with child dependant(s)	16,004
	Couple, no child dependant	22
	Couple, with child dependant(s)	9,680

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE)

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. For this reason, individual cells may not sum to totals.

⁴See methodology – Data coverage and reporting month.

Section D. Tables on benefit cap off-flows

Tables D1 to D3 show households who have (previously) been capped that are no longer subject to the cap as per the latest reporting month. For reporting purposes, as household circumstances are subject to change, the outcome group reflects the reason at the point of reporting. For example, a household may be exempt initially due to benefit reducing to below the cap level, but as time passes move into work and claim Working Tax Credit and still remain off the cap. Under this situation tables D1 to D3 will show Working Tax Credit as the reason for no longer being capped, whilst table D4 will show reduction in benefit income (the reason for off-flow at the point of off-flow).

NOTE: Outcome Group is hierarchically based. There may be a number of reasons why a household is no longer capped, for example moving to a cheaper area in a different Local Authority, which also reduces the Housing Benefit amount; only the top-most reason for which they are eligible is counted.

Table D1: Households no longer subject to the cap as at May 2014

Outcome Group	Total, GB	
Total households no longer capped in May 2014	18,828	
1. Household has an open Working Tax Credit claim.	7,373	39%
2. Household is in receipt of other benefit resulting in exemption (Employment Support Allowance support group / Disability Living Allowance / Industrial Injuries / Personal Independence Payment).	1,821	10%
3. Household no longer claiming Housing Benefit.	2,322	12%
4. Amount of Housing Benefit claimed has reduced.	2,320	12%
5. Household benefit income below cap level without a change to Housing Benefit amount.	2,446	13%
6. Change in original household structure (i.e. change, addition or loss of a partner).	288	2%
7. Change in recorded Local Authority.	284	2%
8. Other – includes grace period, operational factors / timing, no longer working age	1,974	10%

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE), WTC and 100% DWP GMS benefit scans

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. For this reason, individual cells may not sum to totals.
2. Outcome group reflects the hierarchical reason for off-flow at point of reporting.

Table D2: Households no longer subject to the cap as at May 2014, by region and outcome

	Number of capped households no longer capped	Working Tax Credit claim	Other Exemption	Household no longer claiming housing benefit	Reduction in Housing Benefit	Household benefit income below cap level	Change in household structure	Change in recorded Local Authority	Other
Total	18,828	7,373	1,821	2,322	2,320	2,446	288	284	1,974
North East	429	148	64	39	41	75	13	5	49
North West	1,252	379	196	153	95	216	24	26	165
Yorkshire and The Humber	910	304	73	109	110	162	10	24	115
East Midlands	725	258	91	91	38	108	16	18	109
West Midlands	1,272	444	122	170	82	234	35	23	173
East of England	1,206	451	125	147	112	182	24	25	149
London	8,688	4,029	625	1,032	1,191	845	86	114	766
South East	2,000	753	246	230	193	305	45	27	196
South West	798	293	94	89	62	126	25	11	94
Scotland	983	158	97	199	331	94	7	10	82
Wales	558	155	88	57	63	97	12	6	80

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE), WTC and 100% DWP GMS benefit scans

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. For this reason, individual cells may not sum to totals.
2. Outcome group reflects the hierarchical reason for off-flow at point of reporting. (Region reflects location when first subject to the cap.)

Table D3: Households (percentages) no longer subject to the cap as at May 2014, by region and outcome

	Working Tax Credit claim	Other Exemption	Household no longer claiming housing benefit	Reduction in Housing Benefit	Household benefit income below cap level	Change in household structure	Change in recorded Local Authority	Other	Percentage of capped households no longer capped
Total	39%	10%	12%	12%	13%	2%	2%	10%	41%
North East	34%	15%	9%	10%	17%	3%	1%	11%	38%
North West	30%	16%	12%	8%	17%	2%	2%	13%	39%
Yorkshire and The Humber	33%	8%	12%	12%	18%	1%	3%	13%	39%
East Midlands	36%	13%	13%	5%	15%	2%	2%	15%	40%
West Midlands	35%	10%	13%	6%	18%	3%	2%	14%	37%
East of England	37%	10%	12%	9%	15%	2%	2%	12%	42%
London	46%	7%	12%	14%	10%	1%	1%	9%	41%
South East	38%	12%	12%	10%	15%	2%	1%	10%	43%
South West	37%	12%	11%	8%	16%	3%	1%	12%	42%
Scotland	16%	10%	20%	34%	10%	1%	1%	8%	51%
Wales	28%	16%	10%	11%	17%	2%	1%	14%	42%

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE), WTC and 100% DWP GMS benefit scans

Notes

1. Percentages based on randomly adjusted figures to avoid the release of confidential data; care should be taken when using percentages based on small counts.
2. Outcome group reflects the hierarchical reason for off-flow at point of reporting (Region reflects location when first subject to the cap).
3. Percentage of capped households no longer capped derived from cumulative number of households capped (Page 6).

Table D4 shows the overall number of households having a spell off the benefit cap between May 2013 and May 2014 by off-flow group. Some households may have subsequently moved back on to the cap.

NOTE: For total household off-flows between May 2013 and May 2014, the off-flow reason is measured at the time of off-flow. If a household remains off the benefit cap, subsequent changes in the household's circumstances will not be reported in this measure (shown in table D4), but the household will be presented in tables D1 to D3 in their latest circumstance.

Table D4 – Total household off-flows, May 2013 to May 2014

Outcome Group	Total, GB	
Total Off-flows (all households with a spell off the cap)	22,050	
1. Household has an open Working Tax Credit claim at time of off-flow.	7,350	33%
2. Household is in receipt of other benefit resulting in exemption (Employment Support Allowance support group / Disability Living Allowance / Industrial Injuries / Personal Independent Payment).	1,570	7%
3. Household no longer claiming housing benefit.	3,610	16%
4. Amount of Housing Benefit claimed has reduced.	2,910	13%
5. Household benefit income below cap level without a change to Housing Benefit amount.	3,030	14%
6. Change in original household structure (i.e. change, addition or loss of a partner).	160	1%
7. Change in recorded Local Authority.	270	1%
8. Other – includes grace period, operational factors / timing, no longer working age	3,160	14%

Source: DWP IGS Directorate 100% Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE), WTC and 100% DWP GMS benefit scans

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been rounded to the nearest ten.

2. Outcome Group is hierarchically based. For those households having multiple spells off the cap, only the top-most one for which they are eligible is counted. Off-flow reason is measured at the time of off-flow. If a household remains off the benefit cap, subsequent changes in the household's circumstances will not be reported in this measure.

Section E. Notes

Annex A: Data collation periods for benefit cap returns from Local Authorities

Reporting month	Earliest Local Authority scheduled return	Latest Local Authority scheduled return
May 2013	7 th May 2013	30 th May 2013
June 2013	3 rd June 2013	27 th June 2013
July 2013	1 st July 2013	25 th July 2013
August 2013	29 th July 2013	22 nd August 2013
September 2013	2 nd September 2013	26 th September 2013
October 2013	30 th September 2013	24 th October 2013
November 2013	28 th October 2013	21 st November 2013
December 2013	18 th November 2013	19 th December 2013
January 2014	6 th January 2014	30 th January 2014
February 2014	3 rd February 2014	27 th February 2014
March 2014	3 rd March 2014	27 th March 2014
April 2014	31 st March 2014	1 st May 2014
May 2014	6 th May 2014	29 th May 2014

Notes

1. Local Authorities may extract their Housing Benefit data up to a week ahead of the scheduled return dates. In some circumstances, Local Authorities may return data outside of the scheduled return dates.

Annex B: Benefit cap outcomes, methodology and limitations

The benefit cap outcomes show that as at May 2014, 39% of previously capped households have found work as indicated by an open Working Tax Credit claim (7.4 thousand households).

Previously published Management Information showed that during the period April 2013 to November 2013, Jobcentre Plus helped around 19,000 individual claimants identified as living in potentially capped households into work. As the new outcomes measure is based on capped households and the MI relates to a cumulative count of potentially capped individuals, and there is some overlap between them, the two totals cannot be combined.

The following points should be noted:

- There is no single source of outcomes / reasons for households to flow off the cap. Latest 100% DWP benefit scans, weekly HMRC tax credit data and SHBE extract are used to determine the most appropriate household benefits status.
- An open Working Tax Credit claim is a proxy for movements into work. This is not a comprehensive measure of moves into work; some individuals may go into work but not be eligible to claim Working Tax Credit if their earnings are too high or the hours worked do not meet the claim requirements.
- The results will be subject to retrospection as Working Tax Credit spells are recorded. It is possible that Working Tax Credit claims could be back dated.
- Due to churn in flows on / off the cap, the number of off-flows (Table D1) could fall from one month to the next if households move back onto the cap.
- The proportion of off-flows with a Working Tax Credit exemption will change over time.
- Some of the lower category outcomes are not specifically a reason in themselves to come off the cap but are a measurable change in circumstance.

Code of Practice for Official Statistics

In developing Benefit Cap Statistics, DWP has acted in accordance with the Code of Practice and supporting Principles.

DWP policy statements

DWP would like to hear your views on our statistical publications. If you use any of our statistics publications, we would be interested in hearing what you use them for and how well they meet your requirements. Please email DWP at stats-consultation@dwp.gsi.gov.uk. If you would like to receive occasional e-mails from DWP to directly inform you of documents seeking the views of users, please email general.statistics@dwp.gsi.gov.uk giving details of the DWP publications you use.

Other National and Official Statistics issued by the Department for Work and Pensions

Details of other National and Official Statistics produced by the Department for Work and Pensions can be found on the DWP website at the following links:

- A list of Tabulation Tools: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/series/dwp-statistics-tabulation-tool>
- A schedule of statistical releases over the next 12 months and a list of the most recent releases: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/about/statistics>
- In accordance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, all DWP National Statistics are also announced via the UK Statistics Authority publication hub at: [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/statistics-producers/publications/index.html?newquery=*%26source-agency=Work+and+Pensions%26pagetype=release-landing-page'](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/statistics-producers/publications/index.html?newquery=*%26source-agency=Work+and+Pensions%26pagetype=release-landing-page)

In addition, users can find links to DWP additional statistical analyses that have not been included in our standard publications at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/series/ad-hoc-statistical-publications-list>

Revisions

The Department's policy statement describes how DWP will handle revisions: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/policy-statement-on-the-revision-of-dwp-statistics>

Contact points for further information

Press enquiries should be directed to the Department for Work and Pensions Press Office:

Media Enquiries: 0203 267 5129

Out of hours: 0203 267 5144

Website: <https://www.gov.uk/dwp>

Follow us on Twitter: www.twitter.com/dwppressoffice

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Helen Dodsworth (helen.dodsworth@dwp.gsi.gov.uk)

DWP Information, Governance & Security Directorate - Client Statistics Division

Further information on benefit cap statistics and previous publications are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions/series/benefit-cap-statistics>

Other National Statistics publications, and general information about the official statistics system of the UK, are available from www.statistics.gov.uk