

Benefit Cap: GB households capped to August 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 2013. 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 "August" data shown here has typically been collated between 28 July and 21 August 2014. 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 no longer subject to the cap as at the reporting month. The reason for off-flow is given as at the reporting month.
- 2) The total number of households that have moved off the cap at any time between the introduction of the cap and the reporting month (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 count of households that have moved off the cap since its introduction, 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 would be reported in the total household off-flows, as at the time of off-flow. The latest reason would be reported as at the reporting month. For example, a household that flowed off the cap in February 2014 due to a break in Housing Benefit claim may remain uncapped but with an open Working Tax Credit claim from May 2014. In August 2014, this household would be reported against a break in Housing Benefit claim in the total off-flow figures but reported against an open Working Tax Credit claim in the figures as at the reporting month.

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 15 April 2013 to August 2014:

- **51.2 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 two were outside London – Birmingham and Manchester.

Snapshot measures

Of data extracted in August 2014¹:

- **27.2 thousand households had their housing benefit capped.** This is in line with the caseload in recent months (27.0 thousand in May 2014 and 26.5 thousand in both June and July 2014).
- 59% of capped households had between 1 and 4 children and 36% had 5 or more children.
- 61% of capped households constituted a single parent with child dependants.
- 80% of capped households were capped by £100 or less a week.

Off-flow measures

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

- 23.9 thousand households (47%) who have (previously) been capped are no longer subject to the cap as at August 2014. **Of these, 9.6 thousand are exempt with an open Working Tax Credit claim, which is 40% of those no longer subject to the cap.**
- 28.3 thousand households in total had a spell off the cap. This includes cases not capped as at August 2014 and cases who have been capped, left the cap and then been capped again. Of these, 34% 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 August 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>

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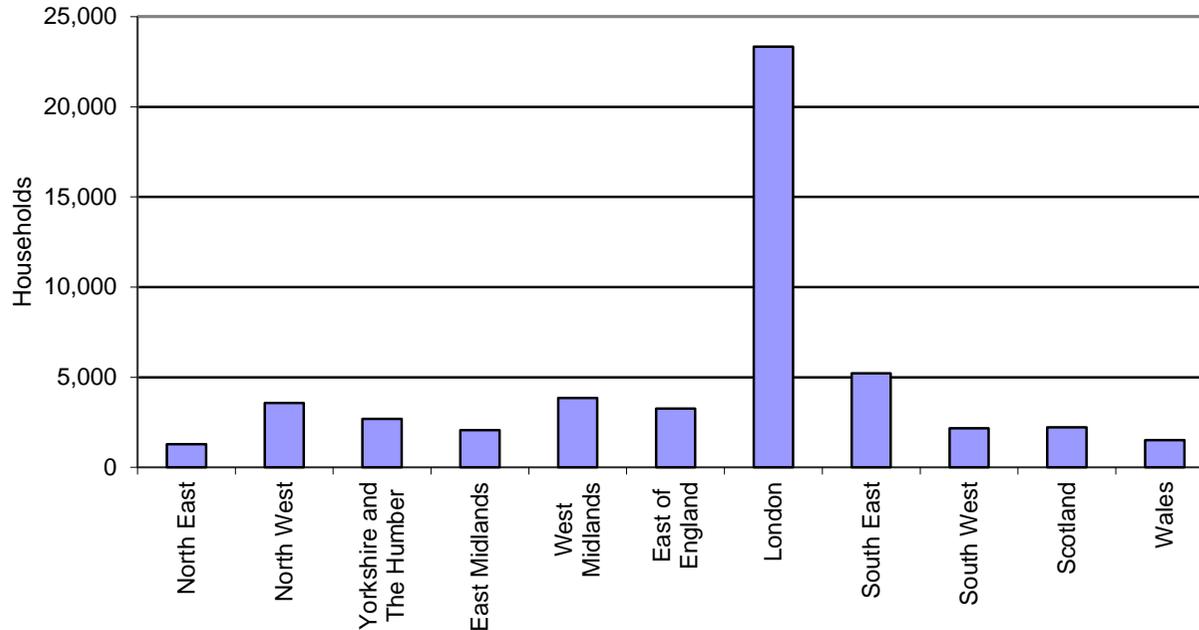
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Section A. Official Statistics and commentary

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



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

Key messages: Cumulative number of households capped

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

- 51.2 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 two were outside London – Birmingham and Manchester.

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

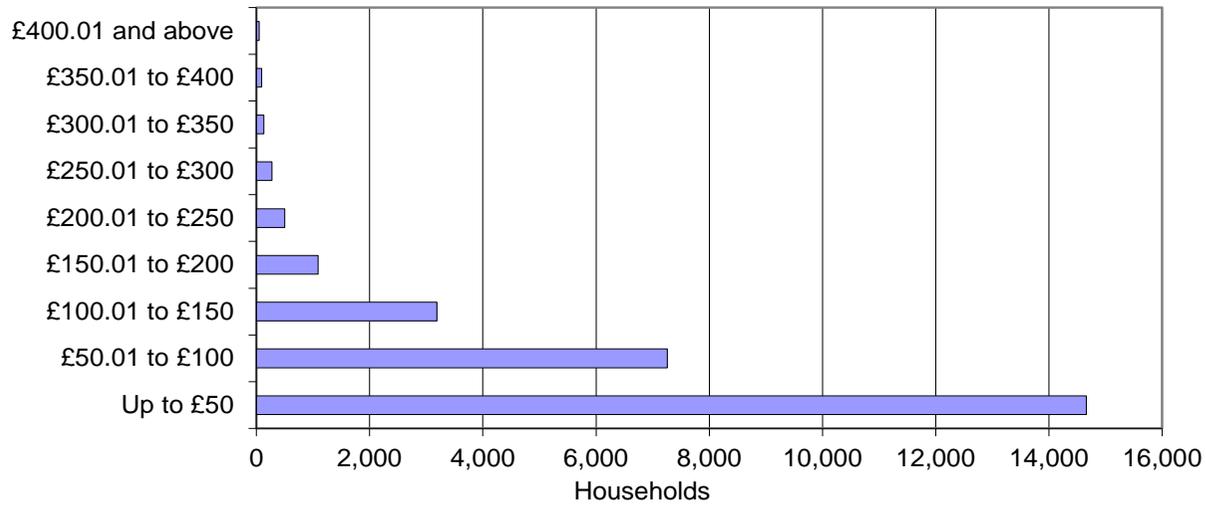
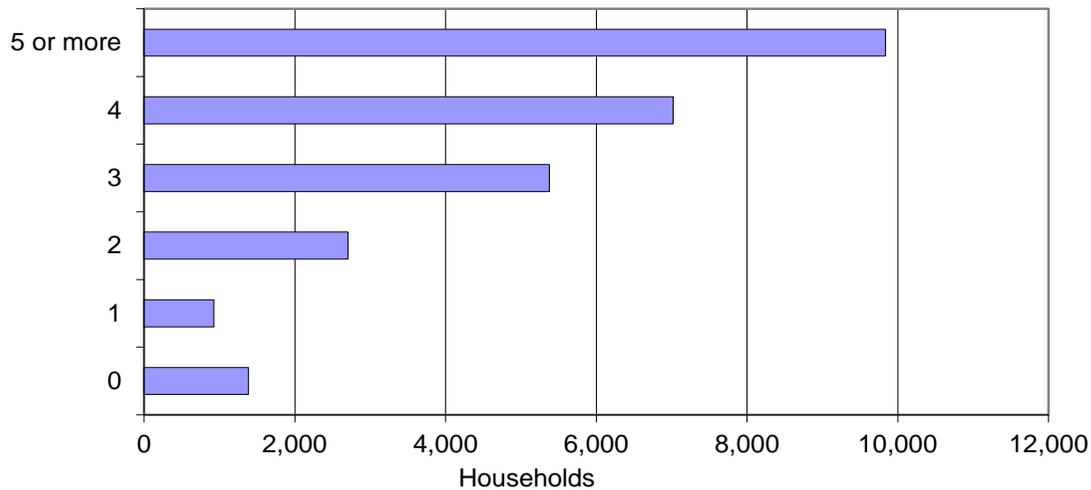


Chart A3: Point-in-time total of households capped at August 2014 by number of children



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

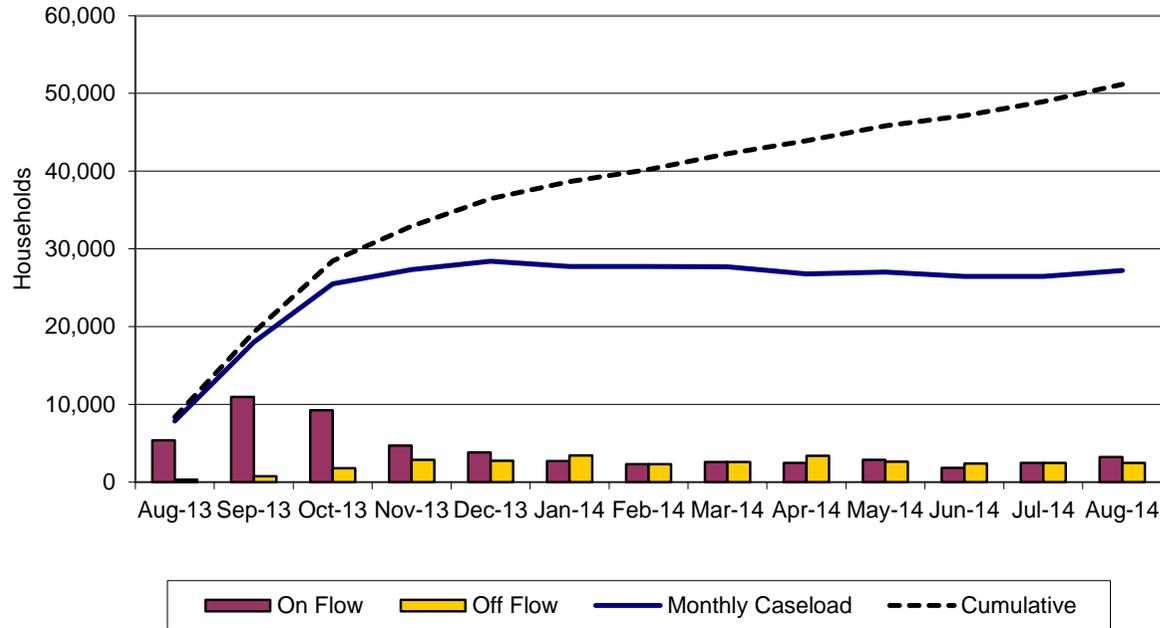
Key messages:

Point-in-time number of households capped

Of data extracted in August 2014:

- 27.2 thousand households had their housing benefit capped. This is in line with the caseload in recent months (27 thousand in May 2014 and 26.5 thousand in both June and July 2014).
- 80% of capped households were capped by £100 or less.
- 59% of capped households had between 1 and 4 children and 36% had 5 or more children.
- 61% of capped households constituted a single parent with child dependants.

Chart A4: Benefit cap off-flows by month of off-flow – last 13 months



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

**Key messages:
Off-flows from the benefit cap**

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

- 23.9 thousand households (47%) who have (previously) been capped are no longer subject to the cap as at August 2014. Of these, 9.6 thousand are exempt with an open Working Tax Credit claim, which is 40% of those no longer subject to the cap.
- 28.3 thousand households had a spell off the cap. This includes cases not capped as at August 2014 and cases who have been capped, left the cap and then been capped again. Of these, 34% had a recorded Working Tax Credit claim at time of off-flow.
- For single households with a child dependant under 5, approximately 38% who have (previously) been capped are no longer subject to the cap as at August 2014. 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) 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 August 2014 by Region and Local Authority."

Table B1: Cumulative number of households capped 15 April 2013 to August 2014, by region

	Total
Cumulative GB total	51,158
North East	1,285
North West	3,563
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,681
East Midlands	2,067
West Midlands	3,856
East of England	3,255
London	23,336
South East	5,221
South West	2,174
Scotland	2,218
Wales	1,505

Source: DWP IES 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 Authorities²

Local Authority	Total
Enfield	1,969
Brent	1,967
Ealing	1,490
Birmingham	1,448
Westminster	1,298
Tower Hamlets	1,276
Haringey	1,169
Newham	988
Barnet	932
Croydon	895
Hackney	808
Wandsworth	776
Redbridge	709
Waltham Forest	681
Barking and Dagenham	662
Lewisham	658
Harrow	603
Hammersmith and Fulham	591
Manchester	567
Kensington and Chelsea	567
Lambeth	567

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

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.
2. Local Authority is based on the initial Local Authority in which the lead claimant was subject to the cap.

² As at August 2014 this table contains 21 Local Authorities as three Local Authorities (in 19th, 20th and 21st place) shared a cumulative total of capped households of 567.

Section C. Tables on point-in-time total of households capped at August 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 August 2014³

Month	Total
May 2013	396
June 2013	2,432
July 2013 ⁴	2,755
August 2013	7,843
September 2013	18,024
October 2013	25,508
November 2013	27,352
December 2013	28,434
January 2014	27,743
February 2014	27,735
March 2014	27,720
April 2014	26,792
May 2014	27,019
June 2014	26,458
July 2014	26,472
August 2014	27,241

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

Notes

1. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

³ See methodology – Data coverage and reporting month.

⁴ From 15 July 2013 the benefit cap was introduced nationally. The July 2013 SHBE was the first data to include national claimants.

Table C2: Number of households capped as at August 2014⁵

		Total, GB
Number of capped households		27,241
Amount Capped (£ per week)	Up to £50	14,658
	£50.01 to £100	7,258
	£100.01 to £150	3,190
	£150.01 to £200	1,090
	£200.01 to £250	501
	£250.01 to £300	274
	£300.01 to £350	130
	£350.01 to £400	95
	£400.01 and above	51
Number of children	0	1,386
	1	924
	2	2,705
	3	5,377
	4	7,019
	5 and above	9,834
Household type	Single, no child dependant	1,355
	Single, with child dependant(s)	16,508
	Couple, no child dependant	29
	Couple, with child dependant(s)	9,347

Source: DWP IES 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.

⁵See 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 August 2014

Outcome Group	Total, GB	
Total households no longer capped in August 2014	23,922	
1. Household has an open Working Tax Credit claim.	9,624	40%
2. Household is in receipt of other benefit resulting in exemption (Employment Support Allowance support group / Disability Living Allowance / Industrial Injuries / Personal Independence Payment).	2,747	11%
3. Household no longer claiming Housing Benefit.	2,733	11%
4. Amount of Housing Benefit claimed has reduced.	3,070	13%
5. Household benefit income below cap level without a change to Housing Benefit amount.	3,401	14%
6. Change in original household structure (i.e. change, addition or loss of a partner).	312	1%
7. Change in recorded Local Authority.	278	1%
8. Other – includes grace period, operational factors / timing, no longer working age	1,752	7%

Source: DWP IES 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 August 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	23,922	9,624	2,747	2,733	3,070	3,401	312	278	1,752
North East	565	186	95	48	64	106	13	0	46
North West	1,570	525	276	160	113	327	22	18	126
Yorkshire and The Humber	1,106	403	133	148	92	219	16	11	84
East Midlands	999	359	128	122	92	175	22	18	86
West Midlands	1,593	600	194	205	111	301	26	19	123
East of England	1,551	597	204	187	161	245	31	19	107
London	11,065	5,108	963	1,162	1,608	1,203	112	132	773
South East	2,542	1,014	345	283	243	388	35	32	191
South West	995	401	144	95	83	170	17	12	66
Scotland	1,249	230	153	225	426	119	6	9	74
Wales	695	203	115	86	77	141	8	5	66

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

Notes

0 denotes a nil or negligible number of households.

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 August 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	40%	11%	11%	13%	14%	1%	1%	7%	47%
North East	33%	17%	8%	11%	19%	2%	0%	8%	44%
North West	33%	18%	10%	7%	21%	1%	1%	8%	44%
Yorkshire and The Humber	36%	12%	13%	8%	20%	1%	1%	8%	41%
East Midlands	36%	13%	12%	9%	18%	2%	2%	9%	48%
West Midlands	38%	12%	13%	7%	19%	2%	1%	8%	41%
East of England	38%	13%	12%	10%	16%	2%	1%	7%	48%
London	46%	9%	11%	15%	11%	1%	1%	7%	47%
South East	40%	14%	11%	10%	15%	1%	1%	8%	49%
South West	40%	14%	10%	8%	17%	2%	1%	7%	46%
Scotland	18%	12%	18%	34%	10%	0%	1%	6%	56%
Wales	29%	17%	12%	11%	20%	1%	1%	9%	46%

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

Notes

0 denotes a nil or negligible number of households.

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 9).

Table D4 shows the overall number of households having a spell off the benefit cap between May 2013 and August 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 August 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 August 2014

Outcome Group	Total, GB	
Total Off-flows (all households with a spell off the cap)	28,330	
1. Household has an open Working Tax Credit claim at time of off-flow.	9,590	34%
2. Household is in receipt of other benefit resulting in exemption (Employment Support Allowance support group / Disability Living Allowance / Industrial Injuries / Personal Independent Payment).	2,240	8%
3. Household no longer claiming housing benefit.	4,660	16%
4. Amount of Housing Benefit claimed has reduced.	3,620	13%
5. Household benefit income below cap level without a change to Housing Benefit amount.	3,930	14%
6. Change in original household structure (i.e. change, addition or loss of a partner).	200	1%
7. Change in recorded Local Authority.	320	1%
8. Other – includes grace period, operational factors / timing, no longer working age	3,770	13%

Source: DWP IES 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 May 2013	30 May 2013
June 2013	3 June 2013	27 June 2013
July 2013	1 July 2013	25 July 2013
August 2013	29 July 2013	22 August 2013
September 2013	2 September 2013	26 September 2013
October 2013	30 September 2013	24 October 2013
November 2013	28 October 2013	21 November 2013
December 2013	18 November 2013	19 December 2013
January 2014	6 January 2014	30 January 2014
February 2014	3 February 2014	27 February 2014
March 2014	3 March 2014	27 March 2014
April 2014	31 March 2014	1 May 2014
May 2014	6 May 2014	29 May 2014
June 2014	2 June 2014	26 June 2014
July 2014	30 June 2014	24 July 2014
August 2014	28 July 2014	21 August 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 August 2014, 40% of previously capped households have found work as indicated by an open Working Tax Credit claim (9.6 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 (Tables D1 – D3) 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

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 <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>