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Income Related Benefits Estimates of Take-Up in 2007-08

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, Pension Credit, Housing Benefit, Council Tax Benefit and Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based). The publication provides estimates for 2007-08 and re-presents estimates for 2006-07. The report excludes non-private households and the full-time self-employed.

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. So take-up would reach 100 per cent only if all those eligible claimed, and *did so for the full duration 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 between 1997-98 and 2007-08.

All figures in this publication exclude the full-time self-employed and relate to private households only (see note 2 in Notes for Editors). 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:

Pension Credit take-up

Total Pension Credit take-up in 2007-08 was in the range from 61 per cent to 70 per cent by caseload (please refer to notes 4, 5 and 6 in Notes for editors) and between 70 per cent and 78 per cent by expenditure.

Between 2006-07 and 2007-08, there was evidence of an increase in caseload take-up of around one percentage point. Detailed examination of the evidence suggests that the increase would have been slightly more were it not for relatively lower take-up among those newly brought into entitlement by the April 2007 increases.

Pension Credit: in 2007-08 there were 2.63 million pensioners claiming £6,850 million of Pension Credit. In contrast, the amount of unclaimed Pension Credit was between £1,900 million and £2,930 million. The average number of pensioners that were estimated to be entitled but not claiming Pension Credit was between 1.11 million and 1.71 million.

Guarantee Credit only: between 190 and 310 thousand people were not claiming benefit entitled to them, representing a caseload take-up of between 72 per cent and 81 per cent.

Guarantee and Savings Credit: caseload take-up was between 66 per cent and 80 per cent, which represented between 310 and 650 thousand people not claiming the Guarantee and Savings Credit they were entitled to.

Savings Credit only: caseload take-up was between 52 per cent and 58 per cent which represented between 430 and 550 thousand people not claiming the Savings Credit element of Pension Credit.

Patterns in take-up over time: since 2003-04 there was evidence of an increase in take-up of around nine percentage points for Pension Credit as a whole. An analysis of take-up among only those pensioners who would have been entitled if Pension Credit applicable amounts had not been increased in real terms between 2003-04 and 2007-08 suggests take-up increased by a greater extent, by around ten percentage points.

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This implies that there was a relatively low take-up by those pensioners brought into entitlement by higher applicable amounts.

Council Tax Benefit take-up

Total Council Tax Benefit take-up for 2007-08 was in the range 62 per cent to 68 per cent by caseload and 63 per cent to 70 per cent by expenditure. These estimates may understate take-up to some degree – see notes 4, 5 and note 7 in Notes for Editors.

Overall, there was evidence of a decrease in caseload take-up of Council Tax Benefit of at least one percentage point since 2006-07.

There were 4.95 million recipients accounting for £3,760 million of Council Tax Benefit. The total amount left unclaimed by Entitled Non-Recipients was in the range £1,570 million to £2,160 million. The number of people estimated to be entitled yet not claiming their Council Tax Benefit in 2007-08 was between 2.33 million and 3.06 million.

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.

On an expenditure basis, singles with children appeared to have higher take-up of Council Tax Benefit than other family types. It is not possible to say which other family type had the lowest level of take-up of Council Tax Benefit in 2007-08.

There was evidence of a decrease in caseload take-up amongst pensioners of at least one percentage point between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

There is no clear evidence of any change in caseload take-up for couples with children, non-pensioners without children and all non-pensioners between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

There appears to have been an increase in caseload take-up by singles with children of at least one percentage point since 2006-07.

By tenure type, caseload take-up was highest among social rented sector tenants: 87 per cent to 93 per cent by caseload and 90 per cent to 95 per cent by expenditure. Take-up was lowest among owner occupiers: 36 per cent to 41 per cent by caseload and 38 per cent to 44 per cent by expenditure. See note 15 in Notes for Editors.

The weekly entitlements of Council Tax Benefit were lower than those of other income-related benefits. The average weekly unclaimed amount was £13. Among those in rented accommodation, it was found that recipients of Council Tax Benefit were much more likely than Entitled Non-Recipients of Council Tax Benefit to receive Housing Benefit.

Patterns in take-up over time show there was a fall in the overall rate of take-up of at least 13 percentage points between 1997-98 and 2007-08. Among pensioners there was a downwards trend of 13 percentage points or more since 1997-98. Among only those pensioners who would have been entitled if Council Tax Benefit rates had not been increased in real terms, between 1997-98 and 2007-08, take-up fell by a lesser extent, of up to five percentage points. There was a fall in caseload take-up of at least nine percentage points among non-pensioners.

Housing Benefit take-up

Total Housing Benefit take-up in 2007-08 was in the range 80 per cent to 87 per cent by caseload and 85 per cent to 91 per cent by expenditure. These estimates may understate take-up to some degree – see notes 4, 5 and 7 in Notes for Editors.

Overall, there was evidence of a slight fall in caseload take-up of Housing Benefit by around one percentage point between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The total amount claimed was £14,080 million, claimed by 3.94 million recipients. The total amount left unclaimed by entitled non-recipients was between £1,350 million and £2,470 million. The number of people that were entitled to but not receiving Housing Benefit was between 600 thousand and 990 thousand.

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.

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 2006-07 and 2007-08 there was no evidence of a change in caseload take-up for those in social rented sector accommodation. There was some evidence of a decrease in caseload take-up by those in private rented accommodation by at least one percentage point over the same period. See note 15 in Notes for Editors.

By employment status, take-up of Housing Benefit was highest amongst those not in employment: between 92 per cent and 96 per cent by caseload and 92 per cent and 97 per cent by expenditure. Take-up by those in employment was substantially lower, at 41 per cent to 55 per cent by caseload and between 48 per cent and 66 per cent by expenditure.

There was evidence to suggest a decrease in caseload take-up by those in employment of at least two percentage points, although we cannot be sure due to changes in certain types of bias. There was no clear evidence of any change in caseload take-up by those not working over the same period. Entitled Non-Recipients tended to have smaller entitlements to Housing Benefit than recipients.

Patterns in take-up over time since 1997-98 indicate that take-up of Housing Benefit fell by at least five percentage points. Among pensioners there was a fall in take-up of at least two percentage points, though among the subset that were entitled in 1997-98 and would have been in 2007-08 regardless of real increases in benefit rates, there was no change in take-up. Among non-pensioners, take-up fell by at least seven percentage points between 1997-98 and 2007-08.

Income Support take-up

Total Income Support take-up in 2007-08 was in the range 78 per cent to 88 per cent (please refer to notes 4 and 5 in Notes for Editors) by caseload and 85 per cent to 93 per cent by expenditure.

Overall, there was evidence of a slight decrease in overall caseload take-up of Income Support of about one percentage point between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

By family type, take-up of Income Support was lower amongst non-pensioners without children than for non-pensioners with children, by both caseload and expenditure measures.

There were 2.08 million people who claimed £8,930 million worth of Income Support. The total amount of Income Support unclaimed was between £630 million and £1,550 million. The number of people that were entitled to but not receiving Income Support was between 280 thousand and 600 thousand.

Patterns in take-up over time since 1997-98 suggest that there has been a fall of at least four percentage points in overall take-up of Income Support among non-pensioners, although due to a high and gradually increasing level of bias in our modelling over time we cannot be certain of this.

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

Total Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) take-up in 2007-08 was between 52 per cent and 60 per cent by caseload and between 54 per cent and 65 per cent by expenditure - see notes 4 and 5 in Notes for Editors.

Overall, there was no conclusive evidence of a change in caseload take-up between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

There were 530 thousand recipients of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based), accounting for £1,630 million of benefit. Total amount of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) left unclaimed in 2007-08 was between £870 million and £1,410 million. The number of people that were entitled to but not receiving Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) was between 360 thousand and 490 thousand.

By family type, 54 per cent of those entitled to but not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) were under the age of 25. Among single Entitled Non-Recipients, 78 per cent of males and 72 per cent of females were young (under 25) and living in someone else's household. Further analysis of these showed that over four-fifths of single female and male Entitled Non-Recipients were young people living in someone else's household were living with their parents.

Patterns in take-up over time suggest that since 1997-98 there has been a trend fall in the overall take-up of Jobseeker's Allowance (IB) of at least 11 percentage points.

Overall take-up

Taking all five income-related benefits together, there was between £6,330 million and £10,520 million left unclaimed in 2007-08; this compared to £35,250 million that was claimed and represents take-up by expenditure of between about 77 per cent and 85 per cent.

In 2006-07, there was between £6,180 million and £9,990 million left unclaimed; this compared to £34,630 million that was claimed and represented take-up by expenditure of between about 78 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 Recipients, which is not subject to some level of double counting.

Notes for editors

1. "Income Related Benefits Estimates of Take-Up in 2007-08" is published today. This is a National Statistics publication, released by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP): ISBN 978-1-84947-047-6. The report brings together information from DWP/Local Authority benefit records and the Family Resources Survey. Questions about the figures can be referred to Ed Smithson (020 7962 8222) of the DWP Incomes Monitoring division, Department for Work and Pensions, 4th Floor, The Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HT. This publication is internet-based only. A copy of the publication in PDF format is available via the DWP internet site: <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/irb.asp>. Questions about DWP policy should be referred to DWP press office (020 3267 5144).
2. 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.
3. 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 2) population in Great Britain.
4. 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 8).
5. 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, are understated because of a backlog of claims waiting to be processed. For Pension Credit, we have been able to identify the number of pensioners who received their award in 2008-09, but received a backdated amount as a lump sum in respect of 2007-08, and have amended both our Recipient count and the number of Entitled Non-Recipients accordingly. For Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit, no such data exists 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.
6. 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://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/summ2003-2004/197summ.pdf>. 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 2007-08 incorporate the results of this investigation.
7. It is possible that the problem of under-reporting of capital by pensioners (see note 6) 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. The DWP research report "Encouraging take-up: awareness of and attitudes to Pension Credit" identifies reasons as to why some pensioners were not taking up Pension Credit and also identifies steps DWP could take to remove these barriers. A summary of the report can be found at: <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/summ2005-2006/234summ.pdf>

12. More recent qualitative research, published in 2006 and carried out by IFF Research Ltd, has provided further insight into the barriers that exist to claiming Pension Credit. The report can be found at the following: <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd5/rports2005-2006/rrep336.pdf>

13. While estimates of the total number of Entitled Non-Recipients (ENRs) seek to allow for biases (see note 4), it is not possible to correct the 'characteristics' figures. For Pension Credit we have been able to account for cases initially modelled to be ENRs but who were subsequently found to be 'hidden recipients' by a datamatching exercise between the FRS and DWP benefit records (see note 6). In spite of this work a significant proportion of those appearing to be ENRs will not be true ENRs and some who are truly ENRs will not have been modelled as such. Therefore, estimates of the characteristics of Entitled Non-Recipients should be treated with some caution.

14. The rounding conventions used in the publication are as follows: average amounts are rounded to the nearest pound; amounts claimed and unclaimed are rounded to the nearest £10 million; caseload figures are rounded to the nearest 10,000; and take-up percentages are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

15. 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 changed since the 2006-07 publication. For further details see Chapter 6 of the report.

16. All results for the take-up of Pension Credit in 2006-07 have been revised since the previous report. This reflects improvements to treatment of 'hidden' recipients mentioned at note 6. Take-up rates have been revised slightly upwards. Estimates of amounts unclaimed and numbers of Entitled Non-Recipients have been revised slightly downwards.

17. The main results can be found in the tables overleaf.

**Income Support (non-pensioners):
Take-up by family type in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Non-Pensioners with Children	2006-07	(87% : 94%)	(92% : 97%)
	2007-08	(87% : 94%)	(92% : 97%)
<i>Couples with Children</i>	2006-07	(80% : 97%)	(88% : 99%)
	2007-08	(77% : 93%)	(86% : 97%)
<i>Singles with Children</i>	2006-07	(88% : 94%)	(93% : 97%)
	2007-08	(89% : 94%)	(93% : 97%)
Non-Pensioners without Children	2006-07	(74% : 87%)	(80% : 92%)
	2007-08	(70% : 84%)	(77% : 90%)
<i>Couples</i>	2006-07	(72% : 85%)	(74% : 90%)
	2007-08	(70% : 82%)	(75% : 89%)
<i>Single Males</i>	2006-07	(73% : 88%)	(78% : 93%)
	2007-08	(66% : 84%)	(74% : 91%)
<i>Single Females</i>	2006-07	(74% : 89%)	(80% : 94%)
	2007-08	(72% : 87%)	(77% : 92%)
Total	2006-07	(81% : 90%)	(88% : 95%)
	2007-08	(78% : 88%)	(85% : 93%)

Note:

Figures for 'couples with children' and 'couples' groups for 2006-07 are based on combined 2005-06 and 2006-07 data.

Figures for 'couples with children' and 'couples' groups for 2007-08 are based on combined 2006-07 and 2007-08 data.

2006-07 take-up ranges by caseload and expenditure for 'couples with children' have been revised to account for an improvement in methodology.

**Pension Credit:
Take-up by family type in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Pensioner Couples	2006-07	(51% : 58%)	(63% : 69%)
	2007-08	(54% : 63%)	(62% : 71%)
Single Male Pensioners	2006-07	(63% : 76%)	(71% : 82%)
	2007-08	(62% : 71%)	(71% : 79%)
Single Female Pensioners	2006-07	(63% : 73%)	(73% : 81%)
	2007-08	(63% : 74%)	(73% : 82%)
Total	2006-07	(60% : 69%)	(70% : 78%)
	2007-08	(61% : 70%)	(70% : 78%)

Note:

2006-07 take-up ranges by caseload and expenditure have been revised due to improvements in methodology. See note 16 of Notes for Editors.

**Housing Benefit:
Take-up by family type in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Pensioners	2006-07	(82% : 89%)	(87% : 93%)
	2007-08	(81% : 87%)	(86% : 92%)
Non-Pensioners	2006-07	(79% : 87%)	(84% : 92%)
	2007-08	(79% : 87%)	(84% : 92%)
<i>Couples with Children</i>	2006-07	(60% : 74%)	(67% : 82%)
	2007-08	(61% : 72%)	(67% : 81%)
<i>Singles with Children</i>	2006-07	(86% : 94%)	(91% : 97%)
	2007-08	(84% : 95%)	(89% : 98%)
<i>Non-Pensioners without Children</i>	2006-07	(78% : 87%)	(83% : 92%)
	2007-08	(78% : 86%)	(82% : 91%)
Total	2006-07	(81% : 87%)	(86% : 92%)
	2007-08	(80% : 87%)	(85% : 91%)

Note:

Change of family type name from 'Others' to 'Non-Pensioners without Children'

**Housing Benefit:
Take-up by tenure type in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Tenure Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Social Rented Sector Tenants	2006-07	(87% : 92%)	(91% : 96%)
	2007-08	(87% : 92%)	(91% : 95%)
Private Renters	2006-07	(63% : 74%)	(72% : 83%)
	2007-08	(62% : 73%)	(71% : 83%)
Total	2006-07	(81% : 87%)	(86% : 92%)
	2007-08	(80% : 87%)	(85% : 91%)

**Housing Benefit:
Take-up by employment status in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Employment status	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
In Employment	2006-07	(41% : 54%)	(50% : 66%)
	2007-08	(41% : 55%)	(48% : 66%)
Not in Employment	2006-07	(92% : 96%)	(91% : 97%)
	2007-08	(92% : 96%)	(92% : 97%)
All Non-Pensioners	2006-07	(79% : 87%)	(84% : 92%)
	2007-08	(79% : 87%)	(84% : 92%)

**Council Tax Benefit:
Take-up by family type in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Pensioners	2006-07	(55% : 61%)	(56% : 63%)
	2007-08	(53% : 60%)	(54% : 62%)
Non-Pensioners	2006-07	(73% : 82%)	(75% : 84%)
	2007-08	(75% : 84%)	(77% : 86%)
<i>Couples with Children</i>	2006-07	(50% : 59%)	(55% : 66%)
	2007-08	(57% : 66%)	(63% : 75%)
<i>Singles with Children</i>	2006-07	(82% : 90%)	(86% : 94%)
	2007-08	(84% : 94%)	(87% : 96%)
<i>Non-Pensioners without Children</i>	2006-07	(74% : 85%)	(74% : 86%)
	2007-08	(72% : 82%)	(72% : 83%)
Total	2006-07	(63% : 69%)	(65% : 72%)
	2007-08	(62% : 68%)	(63% : 70%)

Note:

Change of family type name from 'Others' to 'Non-Pensioners without Children'

**Council Tax Benefit:
Take-up by tenure type in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Tenure Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Social Rented Sector Tenants	2006-07	(87% : 93%)	(89% : 95%)
	2007-08	(87% : 93%)	(90% : 95%)
Private Renters	2006-07	(67% : 78%)	(68% : 81%)
	2007-08	(68% : 80%)	(69% : 82%)
Owner Occupiers	2006-07	(38% : 43%)	(41% : 48%)
	2007-08	(36% : 41%)	(38% : 44%)
Total	2006-07	(63% : 69%)	(65% : 72%)
	2007-08	(62% : 68%)	(63% : 70%)

**Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based):
Take-up in 2006-07 & 2007-08**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Couples with Children	2006-07	(74% : 88%)	(76% : 91%)
	2007-08	(71% : 87%)	(74% : 91%)
Single Males	2006-07	(50% : 61%)	(52% : 66%)
	2007-08	(56% : 65%)	(57% : 69%)
Single Females	2006-07	(40% : 52%)	(41% : 57%)
	2007-08	(38% : 47%)	(38% : 51%)
Total	2006-07	(49% : 60%)	(52% : 64%)
	2007-08	(52% : 60%)	(54% : 65%)

Note:

Estimates for 'couples with children' for 2006-07 are based on combined 2005-06 and 2006-07 data.
Estimates for 'couples with children' for 2007-08 are based on combined 2006-07 and 2007-08 data.

Amounts claimed and unclaimed for all benefits in 2006-07 & 2007-08

	Year	Income Support	Pension Credit	Housing Benefit	Council Tax Benefit	Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based)
Average Weekly Amount Claimed	<i>2006-07</i>	£83	£47	£67	£14	£57
	<i>2007-08</i>	£82	£50	£69	£15	£59
Average Weekly Amount Unclaimed	<i>2006-07</i>	£46	£28	£44	£13	£49
	<i>2007-08</i>	£47	£31	£46	£13	£51
Median Weekly Amount Unclaimed	<i>2006-07</i>	£46	£18	£39	£13	£46
	<i>2007-08</i>	£45	£20	£41	£13	£47
Recipients (Thousands)	<i>2006-07</i>	2,090	2,620	3,960	5,050	620
	<i>2007-08</i>	2,080	2,630	3,940	4,950	530
Range of Entitled Non-Recipients (Thousands)	<i>2006-07</i>	(230 : 500)	(1,180 : 1,730)	(570 : 950)	(2,250 : 2,990))	(420 : 640)
	<i>2007-08</i>	(280 : 600)	(1,110 : 1,710)	(600 : 990)	(2,330 : 3,060)	(360 : 490)
Total Claimed (£ millions)	<i>2006-07</i>	£9,060	£6,370	£13,740	£3,740	£1,840
	<i>2007-08</i>	£8,930	£6,850	£14,080	3,760	£1,630
Range Estimate of Total Unclaimed (£ millions)	<i>2006-07</i>	(£500 : £1,290)	(£1,830 : £2,670)	(£1,250 : £2,280)	(£1,480 : £2,060)	(£1,040 : £1,700)
	<i>2007-08</i>	(£630 : £1,550)	(£1,900 : £2,930)	(£1,350 : £2,470)	(£1,570 : £2,160)	(£870 : £1,410)

Note:

Estimates of unclaimed amounts have been rounded to the nearest pound. This is in line with other publications produced using data from the Family Resources Survey and better reflects the robustness in these estimates.