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Income Related Benefits Estimates of Take-Up in 2006-07

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 2006-07 and re-presents estimates for 2005-06.

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 2006-07.

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:

Pension Credit take-up

Total Pension Credit take-up in 2006-07 was in the range 59 per cent and 67 per cent by caseload (please refer to notes 4, 5 and 6 in Notes for editors) and between 69 per cent and 76 per cent by expenditure.

Between 2005-06 and 2006-07, there was evidence of a small fall in caseload take-up, of around one to two percentage points. Although the caseload increased over the period, the entitled population increased by a greater amount. Without above real-terms increases in Pension Credit amounts, caseload take-up rose, possibly by around one percentage point.

Pension Credit there were 2.62 million people claiming £6,370 million of Pension Credit. In contrast, the amount of unclaimed Pension Credit was between £1,960 million and £2,810 million. The average number of pensioners entitled to Pension Credit yet not claiming it was between 1.26 million and 1.82 million.

Guarantee Credit only between 170 and 300 thousand people were not claiming benefit entitled to them, representing a caseload percentage take-up of between 72 per cent and 82 per cent.

Guarantee and Savings Credit caseload take-up was between 64 per cent and 77 per cent, which represented between 380 and 710 thousand people not claiming the Guarantee and Savings Credit they were entitled to.

Savings Credit only caseload take-up was between 42 per cent and 49 per cent, which represented between 640 and 840 thousand people not claiming the Savings element of Pension Credit.

By family type take-up of Pension Credit overall by single male and single female pensioners was higher than for pensioner couples, both by both caseload and expenditure.

Patterns in take-up over time show that since 2003-04 there was evidence of an increase of at around seven to eight 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 2006-07 suggests take-up increased by a greater extent, possibly by around nine 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 2006-07 was in the range 63 per cent to 69 per cent by caseload and 65 per cent to 72 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 no evidence of a change in caseload take-up of Council Tax Benefit between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

There were 5.05 million recipients accounting for £3,740 million of Council Tax Benefit. The total amount left unclaimed by Entitled Non-Recipients was in the range £1,480 million to £2,060 million. The average number of people entitled yet not claiming was between 2.25 million and 2.99 million.

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

There was no clear evidence of any change in take-up by pensioners, couples with children and singles with children between 2005-06 and 2006-07. There appears to have been an increase in caseload take-up by 'others' between the same period, of around two to three percentage points.

By tenure type, take-up was highest among social rented sector tenants: 87 per cent to 93 per cent by caseload and 89 per cent to 95 per cent by expenditure. Take-up was lowest among owner occupiers: 38 per cent to 43 per cent by caseload and 41 per cent to 48 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 being £12.90. It appears that, among renters, recipients of Council Tax Benefit were more likely to receive Housing Benefit than were Entitled Non-Recipients of Council Tax Benefit.

Patterns in take-up over time show there was a fall in the overall rate of take-up of at least 12 percentage points between 1997-98 and 2006-07. Among pensioners there was a downwards trend of 12 percentage points or more since 1997-98, though we cannot be sure due to changes in certain types of bias. 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 2006-07, take-up fell by a lesser extent, of up to three percentage points. There was a fall in take-up of at least nine percentage points among non-pensioners.

Housing Benefit take-up

Total Housing Benefit take-up in 2006-07 was in the range 81 per cent to 87 per cent by caseload and 86 per cent to 92 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 take-up of Housing Benefit by around one percentage point between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

The total amount claimed was £13,740 million, claimed by 3.96 million recipients. The total amount left unclaimed by entitled people was between £1,250 million and £2,280 million. The average number of people leaving this benefit unclaimed was in the range 0.57 million to 0.95 million.

By family type, couples with children had lower take-up than pensioners, singles with children and 'others'. 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 2005-06 and 2006-07 the percentage take-up showed no clear change by those in social rented sector accommodation. There was some evidence of a decrease in take-up by those in private rented accommodation by around 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 91 per cent and 97 per cent by expenditure. Take-up by those in employment was substantially lower, at 41 per cent to 54 per cent by caseload and between 50 per cent and 66 per cent by expenditure.

There was evidence to suggest a decrease in 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 an increase in take-up by those not working by around one percentage point over the same period. However, a change in certain types of bias means we cannot be certain.

Entitled Non-Recipients tended to have smaller entitlements to Housing Benefit than recipients. It appears that take-up of Housing Benefit was higher among those who claimed other income-related benefits.

Patterns in take-up over time, since 1997-98, indicate that take-up of Housing Benefit fell by at least four percentage points. Among pensioners there was a fall in take-up of at least one percentage point, though among the subset that were entitled in 1997-98 and would have been in 2006-07 regardless of real increases in benefit rates, there was little or no change in take-up. Among non-pensioners, take-up fell by at least six percentage points between 1997-98 and 2006-07.

Income Support take-up

Total Income Support take-up in 2006-07 was in the range 81 per cent to 90 per cent (please refer to notes 4 and 5 in Notes for Editors) by caseload and 87 per cent to 95 per cent by expenditure.

Overall, there was evidence of a slight increase in overall caseload take-up of Income Support of one percentage point between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

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 2.09 million people who claimed £9,060 million worth of Income Support. The total amount of Income Support left unclaimed was between £530 million and £1,300 million. The average number of people entitled to Income Support and yet not claiming it was between 0.24 million and 0.5 million.

Patterns in take-up over time, since 1997-98, suggest that there has been a fall of three percentage points in overall take-up of Income Support among non-pensioners.

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

Total Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) take-up in 2006-07 was between 49 per cent and 60 per cent by caseload and between 52 per cent and 64 per cent by expenditure - see notes 4 and 5 in Notes for Editors.

Overall, there was no conclusive evidence of a change in take-up between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

There were 0.62 million recipients of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based), accounting for £1,840 million of benefit. Total amount of Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) left unclaimed in 2006-07 was between £1,040 million and £1,700 million. The average number of people entitled yet not claiming was in the range 0.42 million to 0.64 million.

By family type, more than half of those entitled to but not claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based) were single people under the age of 25. Among single Entitled Non-Recipients, 77 per cent of males and 70 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 with their parents.

Patterns in take-up over time, since 1997-98, show that 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 £6,180 million and £9,990 million left unclaimed in 2006-07; this compared to £34,630 million that was claimed and represents take-up by expenditure of between about 78 per cent and 85 per cent.

In 2005-06, there was between £5,800 million and £9,380 million left unclaimed; this compared to £32,970 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 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 2006-07" is published today. This is a National Statistics publication, released by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP): ISBN 978-1-84763-465-8. 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 are 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. Pensioners are defined as either single people aged 60 or over, or, if a couple, both will be termed pensioners if one is aged at least 60 years old. 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 26,000 households in the UK (24,000 in Great Britain). Estimates relate to financial years, 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 2007-08, but received a backdated amount as a lump sum in respect of 2006-07, 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 2006-07 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 'couples with children' and 'couples' relating to Income Support and 'couples with children' for Jobseeker's Allowance have been based on a combination of two 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. In the case of Pension Credit we have been able to account for those cases modelled to be ENRs, but who are found to be 'hidden recipients' by a datamatching exercise between the FRS and DWP benefit records (see note 6). In practice however, 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 ten pence; 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 2005-06 publication. For further details see Chapter 6 of the report.

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

**Income Support (non-pensioners):
Take-up by family type in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Non-Pensioners with Children	2005-06	(88% : 94%)	(93% : 97%)
	2006-07	(87% : 94%)	(92% : 97%)
<i>Couples with Children</i>	2005-06	(83% : 91%)	(90% : 96%)
	2006-07	(79% : 93%)	(87% : 97%)
<i>Singles with Children</i>	2005-06	(88% : 95%)	(93% : 97%)
	2006-07	(88% : 94%)	(93% : 97%)
Non-Pensioners without Children	2005-06	(71% : 84%)	(76% : 89%)
	2006-07	(74% : 87%)	(80% : 92%)
<i>Couples</i>	2005-06	(71% : 82%)	(74% : 89%)
	2006-07	(72% : 85%)	(74% : 90%)
<i>Single Males</i>	2005-06	(66% : 83%)	(72% : 90%)
	2006-07	(73% : 88%)	(78% : 93%)
<i>Single Females</i>	2005-06	(74% : 89%)	(76% : 92%)
	2006-07	(74% : 89%)	(80% : 94%)
Total	2005-06	(79% : 88%)	(86% : 93%)
	2006-07	(81% : 90%)	(87% : 95%)

Note:

Figures for 'couples with children' and 'couples' groups for 2005-06 are based on combined 2004-05 and 2005-06 data.

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

**Pension Credit:
Take-up by family type in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Pensioner Couples	2005-06	(54% : 63%)	(65% : 76%)
	2006-07	(50% : 58%)	(62% : 69%)
Single Male Pensioners	2005-06	(57% : 69%)	(67% : 77%)
	2006-07	(62% : 75%)	(70% : 81%)
Single Female Pensioners	2005-06	(63% : 72%)	(72% : 80%)
	2006-07	(62% : 71%)	(72% : 79%)
Total	2005-06	(60% : 69%)	(70% : 78%)
	2006-07	(59% : 67%)	(69% : 76%)

Note:

Comparisons over time for Single Males Pensioners should be treated with caution due to changes in biases.

**Housing Benefit:
Take-up by family type in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Pensioners	2005-06	(84% : 89%)	(88% : 93%)
	2006-07	(82% : 89%)	(87% : 93%)
Non-Pensioners	2005-06	(83% : 88%)	(86% : 92%)
	2006-07	(79% : 87%)	(84% : 92%)
<i>Couples with Children</i>	2005-06	(72% : 81%)	(77% : 87%)
	2006-07	(60% : 74%)	(67% : 82%)
<i>Singles with Children</i>	2005-06	(88% : 95%)	(91% : 97%)
	2006-07	(86% : 94%)	(91% : 97%)
Others	2005-06	(80% : 87%)	(82% : 90%)
	2006-07	(78% : 87%)	(83% : 92%)
Total	2005-06	(83% : 88%)	(87% : 92%)
	2006-07	(81% : 87%)	(86% : 92%)

**Housing Benefit:
Take-up by tenure type in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Tenure Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Social Rented Sector Tenants	2005-06	(88% : 92%)	(92% : 95%)
	2006-07	(87% : 92%)	(91% : 96%)
Private Renters	2005-06	(68% : 77%)	(74% : 84%)
	2006-07	(63% : 74%)	(72% : 83%)
Total	2005-06	(83% : 88%)	(87% : 92%)
	2006-07	(81% : 87%)	(86% : 92%)

Note:

2005-06 take-up ranges for 'private renters' and 'social rented sector tenants' by caseload and expenditure have been revised due to improvements in methodology.

**Housing Benefit:
Take-up by employment status in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Employment status	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
In Employment	2005-06	(49% : 53%)	(56% : 64%)
	2006-07	(41% : 54%)	(50% : 66%)
Not in Employment	2005-06	(91% : 98%)	(91% : 98%)
	2006-07	(92% : 96%)	(91% : 97%)
All Non-Pensioners	2005-06	(83% : 88%)	(86% : 92%)
	2006-07	(79% : 87%)	(84% : 92%)

**Council Tax Benefit:
Take-up by family type in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Pensioners	2005-06	(54% : 60%)	(56% : 63%)
	2006-07	(55% : 61%)	(56% : 63%)
Non-Pensioners	2005-06	(73% : 81%)	(74% : 83%)
	2006-07	(73% : 82%)	(75% : 84%)
Couples with Children	2005-06	(56% : 64%)	(61% : 72%)
	2006-07	(50% : 59%)	(55% : 66%)
Singles with Children	2005-06	(82% : 90%)	(85% : 93%)
	2006-07	(82% : 90%)	(86% : 94%)
Others	2005-06	(71% : 81%)	(70% : 82%)
	2006-07	(74% : 85%)	(74% : 86%)
Total	2005-06	(62% : 68%)	(64% : 71%)
	2006-07	(63% : 69%)	(65% : 72%)

**Council Tax Benefit:
Take-up by tenure type in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Tenure Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Social Rented Sector Tenants	2005-06	(87% : 92%)	(89% : 94%)
	2006-07	(87% : 93%)	(89% : 95%)
Private Renters	2005-06	(65% : 76%)	(65% : 78%)
	2006-07	(67% : 78%)	(68% : 81%)
Owner Occupiers	2005-06	(38% : 43%)	(40% : 47%)
	2006-07	(38% : 43%)	(41% : 48%)
Total	2005-06	(62% : 68%)	(64% : 71%)
	2006-07	(63% : 69%)	(65% : 72%)

Note:

2005-06 take-up ranges for 'social rented sector tenants', and 'private renters' by caseload have been revised due to improvements in methodology.

**Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based):
Take-up in 2005-06 & 2006-07**

Family Type	Year	Caseload	Expenditure
Couples with Children	2005-06	(75% : 88%)	(79% : 92%)
	2006-07	(74% : 88%)	(76% : 91%)
Single Males	2005-06	(51% : 61%)	(53% : 65%)
	2006-07	(50% : 61%)	(52% : 66%)
Single Females	2005-06	(40% : 51%)	(41% : 55%)
	2006-07	(40% : 52%)	(41% : 57%)
Total	2005-06	(50% : 59%)	(54% : 64%)
	2006-07	(49% : 60%)	(52% : 64%)

Note:

Estimates for 'couples with children' for 2005-06 are based on combined 2004-05 and 2005-06 data. Estimates for 'couples with children' for 2006-07 are based on combined 2005-06 and 2006-07 data.

Amounts claimed and unclaimed for all benefits in 2005-06 & 2006-07

	Year	Income Support	Pension Credit	Housing Benefit	Council Tax Benefit	Jobseeker's Allowance (Income-Based)
Average Weekly Amount Claimed	<i>2005-06</i>	£85.60	£43.20	£61.00	£13.50	£56.90
	<i>2006-07</i>	£83.20	£46.60	£66.60	£14.20	£56.80
Average Weekly Amount Unclaimed	<i>2005-06</i>	£48.60	£26.40	£44.00	£12.30	£48.10
	<i>2006-07</i>	£46.30	£28.40	£44.00	£12.90	£49.00
Median Weekly Amount Unclaimed	<i>2005-06</i>	£47.40	£16.40	£38.50	£12.00	£44.50
	<i>2006-07</i>	£45.50	£18.40	£39.10	£12.70	£45.50
Recipients (Thousands)	<i>2005-06</i>	2,100	2,600	3,960	4,960	580
	<i>2006-07</i>	2,090	2,620	3,960	5,060	620
Range of Entitled Non-Recipients (Thousands)	<i>2005-06</i>	(280 : 570)	(1,170 : 1,740)	(520 : 790)	(2,290 : 3,010)	(400 : 570)
	<i>2006-07</i>	(240 : 500)	(1,260 : 1,820)	(570 : 950)	(2,250 : 2,990)	(420 : 640)
Total Claimed (£ millions)	<i>2005-06</i>	£9,350	£5,860	£12,540	£3,490	£1,720
	<i>2006-07</i>	£9,060	£6,370	£13,740	3,740	£1,840
Range Estimate of Total Unclaimed (£ millions)	<i>2005-06</i>	(£650 : £1,530)	(£1,620 : £2,510)	(£1,130 : £1,890)	(£1,430 : £1,960)	(£970 : £1,480)
	<i>2006-07</i>	(£530 : £1,300)	(£1,960 : £2,810)	(£1,250 : £2,280)	(£1,480 : £2,060)	(£1,040 : £1,700)

Note:

Some estimates for 2005-06 have been revised due to a change to the tenure type definitions. Not all estimates have changed as some were not affected by this revision.