

COUNTRY NOTE

Database on Social Expenditure (www.oecd.org/social/expenditure.htm)

OECD - Social Policy Division - Directorate of Employment, Labour and Social Affairs

UNITED KINGDOM

Nomenclature

SERPS	State earning related pension scheme
SMP	Statutory Maternity Pay
SSP	Statutory Sickness Pay
GMP	Guaranteed Minimum Pension
WRFE	Work Related Further Education

Monetary unit

Social spending is expressed in millions of pounds sterling (GBP).

General notes

Fiscal year from 1 April.

The Department of Social Protection (DSP) is the ministry responsible for the development and delivery of social programmes. Various agencies are responsible for delivering the programme. Executive agencies of the DSS are responsible to the Secretary of State for payment of most cash benefits (Benefits Agency), administering child maintenance payments (Child Support Agency), and other related and ancillary functions. The Inland Revenue is responsible for the collection and recording of contributions and the assessment and payment of tax credits for working families and people with an illness or disability who are in work.

The Employment Service of the Employment Ministry and the Benefits Agency have joint responsibility for administration of benefits for the unemployed. Local authorities administer Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. Employers are responsible for paying Statutory Sick Pay and Statutory Maternity Pay. The Local Authorities, the Employment Service and the Department of Social Security jointly run 'ONE' pilot offices, which provide all services from one contact point. NHS authorities are funded to secure health services for their local population through contracts with NHS Trusts and other service providers and professionals. Social care services are provided or purchased by local authorities within a financial and legislative framework determined by the Health Ministry.

There is no comprehensive information on what part of spending by charitable organizations can be considered social and what not. Hence such spending is not reported.

The individual country notes of the OECD Benefits and Wages (www.oecd.org/social/benefits-and-wages.htm) provide a comprehensive description of characteristics of social programmes (e.g. conditions for receipt, calculation of payment rates, tax treatment of social support, benefit duration, etc.) for the working-age population, including: unemployment insurance and assistance, social assistance, employment-conditional benefits, housing benefits, family benefits, childcare support, and support for sole parent households.

For additional information, see also DWP national statistics on Expenditure and Caseload forecasts :https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/691791/outturn-and-forecast-spring-statement-2018.xlsx

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Break in series:

Data for 1990 onwards are based on the new ESSPROS methodology format. Coherent spending series for 1980 onwards at the individual programme level were obtained on basis of information for a few years in the early 1990s for which both historical spending series and information based on the new ESSPROS format were available. For certain programmes and aggregate categories, breaks in series (between 1989 and 1990) were inevitable. In general, programmes from the old ESSPROS format which could not be matched with a figure from the new ESSPROS format were set to “missing” from 1990 onwards; similarly, figures from the new ESSPROS format which could not be matched to a programme from the old methodology were set to “missing” for the period 1980-89.

Secretariat estimates

There are estimates on the mandatory component of pension payments by private pension schemes (“contracted-out”). *DSS Social Security Statistics*, 1999, HMSO, London, Table B1.10.

Data for Active labour market policies since 2012 have been estimated based trends in labour market programmes as available in Eurostat Esspros data.

Sources

1980-89	EUROSTAT (1995), <i>Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts 1980-1993</i> , Luxembourg.
1990 onwards	Data provided by EUROSTAT (ESSPROS database), except for:
1980 onwards	4. Health: OECD Health Statistics (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata)
1999-2002	5.1.3.3 Work Family Tax credit (cash part): Tax Ready Reckoner and Tax Reliefs, HM Treasury
2003 onwards	5.1.3.4 Work Tax credit (cash part) & 5.1.3.5 Child Tax credit (cash part): Tax Ready Reckoner and Tax Reliefs, HM Treasury
1998 onwards	5.2.1.1 Childcare (3 & 4 years old): OECD Education database
1998 onwards	5.2.1.3 Childcare (pre-school, 5 years old): OECD Education database (www.oecd.org/edu/database.htm)
1980 onwards	6. ALMP: OECD Labour Market Policy database.
1980 onwards	8 Housing: Department for Work and Pensions: National statistics on Expenditure and Caseload forecasts

(See Table “Passage from ESSPROS to SOCX” next page).

Background information


European Social Statistics, Social Protection, ESSPROS qualitative information
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/social-protection/data/qualitative-information>

MISSOC, Mutual information system on social protection in the Member states of the European Union and of the European Economic Area (Vers <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=815&langId=en>)

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 Passage from Espros to SOCX (public / mandatory-voluntary private)

United Kingdom, in millions pounds

ESSPROS/SOCX				Code	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
(1)		ESSPROS	Social protection benefits	1100000	119 839	191 394	245 957	261 118	264 960	310 113	329 340	357 479	445 952	468 329	484 171	493 101	502 192	519 785	511 814	540 259	
-	(2)	- ESSPROS	Disability	Economic integration of the handicapped	1121114	157	254	106	104	125	121	122	126	182	9	9	9	10	9	10	10
					1121122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1122114	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1122122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	(3)	- ESSPROS	Sickness	Benefits in kind	1111200	25 695	40 439	56 185	65 245	68 613	78 227	86 099	93 079	115 907	128 141	131 002	138 146	143 317	155 380	152 029	161 813
					1112200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	(4)	- ESSPROS	Unemployment	Cash - Vocational training allowance	1161114	916	555	673	563	653	687	126	149	297	229	268	266	262	245	266	256
					1161121	0	0	0	18	22	139	87	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1162114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					1162121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	2	1	0	0
					1161200	1 548	1 481	1 275	1 072	1 170	1 334	1 929	1 952	2 604	2 005	1 981	2 190	2 150	1 931	1 845	1 731
					1162200	24	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-		- ESSPROS	Scheme 46	Tax credit Total		0	0	0	0	0	22 400	24 309	34 585	28 100	28 924	27 931	28 781	28 983	28 368	27 025	25 885
+	(5)	SOCX	HEALTH benefits in kind		826.10.4.0.0.0	26 416	39 831	60 974	66 435	73 671	80 724	89 405	96 413	130 974	134 921	139 047	140 905	147 340	150 942	156 835	160 176
		HM Treasury	FAMILY Other cash benefits	Work Family Tax credit (cash part, less child care component)	826.10.5.1.1.6	a	a	3 736	4 432	5 062	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
		HM Treasury	FAMILY Other cash benefits	Working Tax Credit (cash part, less child care component)	826.10.5.1.1.7	a	a	a	a	2 887	2 894	2 842	4 523	4 025	4 222	4 277	4 349	4 128	4 062	3 873	
		HM Treasury	FAMILY Other cash benefits	Child Tax credit (cash part)	826.10.5.1.1.8	a	a	a	a	6 000	7 500	9 200	17 800	18 700	20 200	20 500	20 800	20 300	21 700	21 300	
+	(6)	SOCX / EDU-EAG	FAMILY Services	Child care (3 and 4 y.o.)	826.10.5.2.1.1	m	m	3 778	4 250	4 538	3 711	3 948	3 817	4 585	4 984	5 123	5 187	3 575	4 753	3 751	4 433
		HM Treasury	FAMILY Services	Child care component of FC/WFTC/WTC	826.10.5.2.1.2	a	a	230	310	370	613	706	858	1 777	1 775	1 378	1 373	1 351	1 372	1 338	1 227
		SOCX / EDU-EAG	FAMILY Services	Child care (5 y.o.)	826.10.5.2.1.3	m	m	1 677	1 799	1 986	2 387	3 015	3 431	5 593	5 847	6 340	6 416	5 979	6 127	5 853	5 995
+	(7)	SOCX	ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES		826.10.6.0.0.0	3 185	3 033	2 360	3 158	2 997	4 889	5 472	6 098	3 726	3 682	4 068	3 996	3 590	3 457	3 249	
-	(8)	= SOCX	MANDATORY PRIVATE SOCIAL EXPENDITURE		826.20.90.0.0.0	1 848	4 109	6 962	7 626	8 346	8 970	9 670	10 415	14 137	14 971	16 122	16 615	17 029	17 725	18 292	17 847
		ESSPROS	Scheme 25	Employer's liability payments		600	2 300	2 371	2 524	2 731	2 829	2 953	3 124	2 262	2 278	2 468	2 175	1 825	1 884	1 980	1 774
			Scheme 26			529	383	373	372	372	372	372	372	1 646	1 706	1 802	1 802	1 850	1 946	2 077	
		DWP		Contracted-out employees, Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP)	826.20.1.1.1.1	720	1 423	4 207	4 714	5 223	5 750	6 324	6 879	10 229	10 987	11 900	12 638	13 402	13 991	14 366	13 996
+		SOCX		Compulsory private insurance schemes	826.20.4.0.0.0	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
-	(9)	= SOCX	VOLUNTARY PRIVATE SOCIAL EXPENDITURE		826.30.90.0.0.0	27 656	45 624	71 425	68 493	63 837	66 976	67 437	73 052	87 373	90 646	94 923	96 443	97 741	101 068	99 439	116 163
			Scheme 44	Old Age pension Occupational pensions(active since 1998-99)		19 844	31 271	50 067	47 594	44 151	46 904	48 330	52 799	69 339	72 812	78 523	81 508	83 427	86 447	84 841	96 331
			Scheme 44	Other lump sum Occupational pensions(active since 1998-99)		2 480	3 920	6 382	6 020	5 536	5 852	6 033	6 591	7 821	7 813	7 541	7 749	7 504	8 382	8 420	12 602
			Scheme 44	Survivors Occupational pensions(active since 1998-99)		3 093	4 898	8 050	7 561	6 917	7 290	7 519	8 213	6 18	650	712	682	786	634	713	720
			Scheme 27	Employers' liability and sickness payments and voluntary redundancy		1 599	4 869	5 938	6 310	6 494	6 494	5 619	5 444	11 395	11 454	10 762	9 397	9 418	9 342	9 802	9 457
			less Mandatory private DWP	Contracted-out employees, Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP)	826.20.1.1.1.1	720	1 423	4 207	4 714	5 223	5 750	6 324	6 879	10 229	10 987	11 900	12 638	13 402	13 991	14 366	13 996
(10)		SOCX	Health Benefits in kinds		826.30.4.2.0.0	1 360	2 089	5 195	5 723	5 962	6 186	6 261	6 884	8 429	8 905	9 285	9 744	10 008	10 253	10 029	11 048
=	(11)	= SOCX	PUBLIC SOCIAL EXPENDITURE		826.10.90.0.0.0	92 956	143 822	187 280	204 104	216 780	238 663	258 761	272 936	377 129	386 282	401 209	403 117	410 096	416 524	419 932	427 857

Notes:

- (1) "ESSPROS / Social protection benefits" are Total ESSPROS expenditures (1000000) less Administration costs (1200000) and other expenditure (1400000, property income and other).
- (2) The ESSPROS data within "Disability / Economic integration of the handicapped" are not included in SOCX database to avoid double counting with SOCX "Active Labour Market Programmes / Measures for the disabled".
- (3) The ESSPROS data within "Sickness / Benefits in kind" are not included in SOCX database to avoid double counting with SOCX "Health / Benefits in kind".
- (4) The ESSPROS data within "Unemployment / Cash Vocational training allowance" "Unemployment / Benefits in kind" are not included in SOCX database to avoid any double counting with SOCX "Active Labour Market Programmes".
- (5) SOCX Health benefits in kind are from "OECD Health Data (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata)".
- (6) SOCX includes public spending on pre-primary education from OECD education database, unless such data are already included in "5.2.1. Day care services".
- (7) SOCX Active Labour Market Programmes are from "OECD database on labour market programmes".
- (8) Spending on some programmes recorded under the schemes below are categorised as Mandatory private in SOCX.
- (9) Spending on some programmes recorded under the schemes below are categorised as Voluntary private in SOCX. (9) Includes (10).
- (10) SOCX Private insurance Health benefits in kind are from "OECD Health Data (www.oecd.org/health/healthdata)".
- (11) = (1) - (2) - (3) - (4) + (5) + (6) + (7) - (8) - (9) + (10)

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Code	Title of the programme	Description of the programme and attached notes
1.	OLD AGE	
826.10.1.1.1.1	All residents: flat rate retirement pension National Insurance Fund	<p>Great Britain : State Pension is made up of the following elements: Basic pension, based on the number of years of NI contributions paid or credited; Additional Pension based on earnings; Graduated Retirement Benefit based on graduated NI contributions paid between 1961 and 1975; Age Addition paid to anyone aged 80 years or over.</p> <p>For full amount of pension, the contributions must be paid or credited for 30 years (men) and (woman). From April 2016 new State Pension was introduced that applies for those who were born after the 6 April 1951 for men and the 6 April 1953 for women.</p> <p>To receive a new State Pension you must have at least 10 years of NI contributions, 35 years contributions will qualify for a full new State pension. (£164.35 in 18/19)</p> <p>Northern Ireland: Retirement pension is paid to those above State pension age () who satisfy the contribution conditions. Generally contributions paid for at least 10 years. For full amount of pension the contributions must be paid or credited for 30 years (men) and (woman).</p>
826.10.1.1.3.1	National insurance funds (including SSP and SMP)	<p>Three pensions are provided: basic pension, graduated retirement benefit and State Earnings Related Pension. These benefits are taxable as income but any increases in respect of dependent children are not. Figures for the "Graduated pension", the "Earnings related component (SERPS)" and the "Deferred retirement component" are included in this programme. The categories of contributory pension are: Category A (dependent on a person's own contributions) and Category B (dependent on contributions paid by a spouse). People who meet the contribution conditions get a flat-rate basic pension at the standard rate. If the conditions are only partly met, the basic pension is reduced (with a minimum of 25 % of the standard rate). People should have reached State pension age (65 for men and 60 for women).</p>
826.10.1.1.3.5	Other lump sum benefits: income support, family credit and social funds	<p>Income support is a non-contributory benefit. In general it is now only available to people who are not required to be available for work such as pensioners, lone parents and sick and disabled people. Family credit is a weekly tax-free social security benefit for working people who are responsible for bringing up at least one child under the age of 16 (or under 19 in full-time education up to A-level or equivalent standard). Both two-parents and one-parent families can get family credit. The Social Fund can provide extra help with particular additional needs in certain circumstances. The discretionary part of the Social Fund provides help in form of non-repayable grants and interest-free loans. The discretionary payments are Community Care Grants, Budgeting Loans and Crisis Loans.</p>
826.10.1.1.3.7	Periodic: income support to pensioners, Income Support, Family Credit + Social Fund	<p>Great Britain : <i>Pension Credit</i> : paid to people on a low income who are at least the qualifying age. There are two types of Pension Credit: a Guarantee Credit which ensures a minimum level of income and Savings Credit which is available to people aged 65 years or over with savings. The amount paid is dependent on income and people may receive both parts of Pension Credit</p> <p>Northern Ireland: Pension Credit has two parts, a Guarantee Credit which gives a pensioner a guaranteed income each week and can be claimed by persons who have reached pension age and over, and a Savings Credit which enables pensioners with savings to claim, for people of pension age and over. Some Pensioners may receive both parts of Pension Credit"</p>

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826.10.1.1.3.8	Other periodic benefits: attendance allowance	Attendance allowance is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. They could need either frequent attention coping with their bodily functions or continual supervision to stop them hurting themselves or other. This could be either during the day or at night. People who have a terminal illness, and are unlikely to live longer than 6 months can claim Attendance Allowance (AA) under the "special rules" provisions. This means they will automatically receive the higher rate of AA even if they have no care or supervision needs and without the need to satisfy the normal 6 month qualifying criteria.
826.10.1.1.3.1 0	Care allowance: attendance and invalid care	<p>Great Britain : Includes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Disability Living Allowance (DLA)</i> : benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65, with care or mobility needs or both. Rates of benefit depend on the extent of disability. - <i>Personal Independence Payment (PIP)</i> – is a new non-means tested benefit for adults who need help getting around and / or help with daily living activities. . - <i>Attendance Allowance (AA)</i> - is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who need help with their personal care. - <i>Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit</i> - paid to people who have had an accident at work or contracted a prescribed disease and who are at least 14 per cent disabled as a result. The rate of benefit payable depends on the level of the beneficiaries' disability. - <i>Carer's Allowance</i>: paid to those who look after someone with substantial caring needs. <p>Northern Ireland: Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit (IIDB)</i> : paid to people who have had an accident at work and who are at least 20 per cent disabled as a result. The rate of benefit payable depends on the level of the beneficiaries' disability. - <i>Disability Living Allowance (DLA)</i> : benefit for people who become disabled before the age of 65, and who need help with personal care, getting around or both. Rates of benefit depend on the extent of disability. - <i>Personal Independence Payment (PIP)</i> –Non-means tested benefit for adults who need help getting around and / or help with daily living activities. - <i>Attendance Allowance (AA)</i> is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision. - <i>Invalid Care Allowance (ICA)</i> : paid to carers of such persons who are not gainfully employed. "
826.20.1.1.1.1	Contracted-out employees, Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP)	There are estimates on the mandatory component of pension payments by private pension schemes ("contracted-out"). The GMP came into force after April 1988. <i>Source: DSS Social Security Statistics, 1999, HMSO, London, Table B1.10. www.dwp.gov.uk</i>
826.30.1.0.0.1	Occupational pensions	Occupational pensions are also known as works pensions, company pensions and superannuation. They are provided by employers.
2. SURVIVORS		
826.10.2.1.1.1	National insurance funds (including SSP and SMP)	A widow is entitled to National Insurance Widow's benefit if her late husband met the contribution conditions. Two benefits are provided: basic flat-rate pension and State Earnings Related Pension.

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826.10.2.1.1.2	War pension	The standard rate may be paid if the widow has a dependant child, or is over 40 or is incapable of self-support. The lower rate is paid to childless widows under the age of 40. If the husband was receiving Constant Attendance Allowance or at the time of his death was 80 per cent or more disabled and receiving Unemployability Supplement, a War Widows pension is awarded automatically irrespective of the cause of the death.
826.10.2.1.2.1	Income support, family credit and social funds	Social Fund Funeral Payments provide help with funeral expenses where someone has been awarded a qualifying benefit (income support, income based jobseekers' allowances, working families' Tax Credit, housing benefit, Council Tax benefit or disabled persons' Tax Credit.
3.	INCAPACITY-RELATED BENEFITS	(Disability, Occupational injury and disease, Sickness)
826.10.3.1.1.2	War pension	Pensions, allowances or other payments may be awarded where disablement or death is a result of service in HM Forces or of an injury sustained as a result of war-time service in the Naval Auxiliary Service or the Mercantile Marine or a Civil Defence organization. This is paid at a rate which varies according to the degree of disablement (which is assessed on a percentage basis by the Department's doctors).
826.10.3.1.1.3	Severely disabled persons	People who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contribution conditions for incapacity benefit may get Severe Disablement Allowance. Claimants should be aged between 16 and 65. There is no upper age limit for receiving the allowance once it has been awarded. Claimants must have been incapable of work for at least 28 weeks. Anyone who became incapable of work before their 20th birthday may qualify on this basis alone. People who became incapable of work after their 20th birthday must also prove they have been 80 per cent disabled for at least 28 weeks.
826.10.3.1.1.4 and 826.10.3.1.1.8	Care allowance	Invalid care allowance is a non-contributory benefit for men and women who are eligible before their 65th birthdays, who are not gainfully employed, who are not in full-time education and who look after a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours per week.
826.10.3.1.1.9	Périodic : National insurance funds (including SSP and SMP, disability)	Beneficiaries of an invalidity pension will continue to receive it for as long as the incapacity lasts, up to 65 for men and 60 for women. There are however special arrangements for people over these ages: the invalid pensioner can choose not to claim his/her retirement pension and continue to qualify for basic invalidity pension, payable at the retirement pension rate, up to age 70 for men and 65 for women. This programme includes the "earnings related component (SERPS)".
826.10.3.1.1.1 2	Income support to disability pension recipients: Income Support, Family Credit + Social Fund	Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity for work to bring the income of a sick person up to the applicable amount. Amount paid dependent on applicable personal allowance and premia as set out in Regulations, taking account of other income.
826.10.3.1.4.3	National insurance funds (including SSP and SMP)	Most people who work for an employer and are sick for at least four or more days can get SSP from their employers for a maximum of 28 weeks in any spell or series of linked spells of sickness. Spells with 8 weeks or less between them link and count as one. If you are still sick after getting 28 weeks of SSP you may get Incapacity benefit. SSP can be paid even if you are working outside the UK.
826.10.3.1.5.5	Other lump sum	Disability Living Allowance is a benefit for people who became disabled before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance. It consists of two parts: the care component for people who need help with personal care and the mobility component for people who need help with getting around. Children under 5 cannot get the mobility component. Long-term incapacity benefit is taxable with exceptions for people who were receiving the former invalidity benefit when it was abolished in 1995. Attendance allowance, disability living allowance and severe disablement allowance are not subject to taxation. Invalid care allowances are taxable but any child dependency addition is not.

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826.10.3.2.2.1	Severely disabled persons (rehabilitation services)	Preventive health care, medical rehabilitation and therapy are provided by the National Health Service.
4.	HEALTH	
826.10.4.2.0.0	Public expenditure on health	See <i>OECD Health Statistics</i> .
5	FAMILY	
826.10.5.1.1.1 and 826.10.5.1.3.1	Child benefit and one-parent benefit	Child benefit is normally paid for children up to the age of 16 and living in the country. If a child is in full-time non-advanced education (i.e. up to A-level standard) at a recognized educational establishment, benefit may be paid for them until they are 19. Child benefit can also be paid for a short period for 16 or 17 years old who have just left school and are registered for work or work based training for young people. A higher rate of child benefit for the eldest or only child, known as child benefit (lone parent) was payable to most people bringing up children on their own until 6 July 1998. From that date, it is only payable to existing recipients and people in specified circumstances making new claims. This includes the lone parent rate of family premium in Income support (or in Jobseeker's allowance) and move into work. There is no variation with income or with age.
826.10.5.1.3.2 and 826.10.5.1.3.9	National insurance funds (including SSP and SMP) and Income support, family credit and social funds	This was a National Insurance lump sum benefit paid to women who gave birth before 4 July 1982. It was paid either if the mother or her husband satisfied the contribution conditions. If the mother had a multiple birth, she would get more than one grant. All mothers who gave births between 4 July 1982 and 5 April 1987 could get the grant if they could satisfy a simple test of presence in Great Britain. During this time the grant was non-contributory. From April 1987 Social Fund pays maternity grants based on need. A woman who has worked and paid full National Insurance contributions in the relevant test period can get this allowance. It is paid for 18 weeks, at the earliest starting 11 weeks before the baby is due. If the woman does not any paid work during this period, she cannot get the allowance for that time. From 6 April 1987 most women who work for an employer and who have average earnings at or above the lower earnings are entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay which employers are liable to pay.
826.10.5.2.2.2	Accommodation: Local Authority personal social services	Accommodation services for children; for example, children's homes and secure accommodation.
6.	ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMMES	
	See OECD Labour Market Policy database.	
7.	UNEMPLOYMENT	
826.10.7.1.1.2	Unemployment benefits: income support, family credit and social funds	<i>Jobseeker's Allowance</i> : payable to people under State pension age who are available for and actively seeking work and who meet the NI contribution's condition. A personal, age related rate is payable up to 26 weeks irrespective of savings, capital or a partner's earnings.
826.10.7.1.1.3	Other income support	The figures include related housing benefits and local tax rebates for the unemployed. They cover a little more than 25 per cent of spending relative to other income support.
8.	HOUSING	
826.10.8.2.1.0	Housing assistance	Housing benefit is an income-related social security benefit designed to help people who rent their homes and have difficulty meeting their housing costs. It is administered by local authorities.