

# Attendance Allowance (all entitled cases), February 2016 and recent changes

## Applying for Attendance Allowance

For the eligibility conditions and rules for claiming Attendance Allowance, please go to the [Gov.uk website](http://www.gov.uk).

## Summary

Attendance Allowance provides a non-contributory, non-means-tested and tax-free contribution towards help with personal care for persons who are physically or mentally disabled and are aged 65 or over.

Attendance Allowance is paid at two rates, which at the time of writing are:

- lower rate (£55.10) – frequent help or constant supervision during the day, or supervision at night.
- higher rate (£82.30) – help or supervision throughout both day and night, or a person is terminally ill.

This report uses statistics on Attendance Allowance for February 2016, published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The figures analysed are for 'all entitled cases', including those who have had their payment suspended, for example, if they are in hospital. The yearly change in the number of cases is examined, as well as the change since recent peaks in caseloads.

## Context

Despite an ageing population, the number of all entitled Attendance Allowance cases in Great Britain has been falling since August 2010 (-10.8%). The number of lower rate Attendance Allowance cases has been in decline for longer, since November 2006 (-20.4%) at the GB level, whilst the higher rate caseload in Great Britain has fallen by a lower -5.0% since November 2010. The percentages decreases for both the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas have been greater than those for Great Britain over these time periods for each of the three data groups.

Contrary to the longer term trend, over the previous year (from February 2015 to February 2016), the number of entitled claimants of the higher rate of Attendance Allowance within Great Britain has risen by +15,970 (+1.7%). This increase was however offset by a greater decline in the volume of lower rate Attendance Allowance cases in GB, which fell by -18,870 (-2.9%). Overall therefore, the total number of Attendance Allowance cases has continued to fall marginally in GB, by -2,900 (-0.2%) over the year.

The number of Attendance Allowance cases have continued to decrease in all of the three data groups in both the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas between February 2015 and February 2016.

The caseload entitled to the higher rate of Attendance Allowance is therefore steadily accounting for a greater percentage of a reducing number of Attendance Allowance claimants.

## Analysis of Attendance Allowance figures (all entitled cases) at February 2016

The Attendance Allowance caseload in Great Britain (GB) totalled 1,597,770 in February 2016. For the North West region, the caseload of 203,390, represented 12.7% of the GB figure and was the second largest regional total behind that for the South East of England 204,480 (12.8%).

In the Lancashire-14 area, the total Attendance Allowance caseload numbered 45,380 in February 2016 and 36,790 in the Lancashire-12 area.

At the local authority level, Blackpool (5,100), Wyre (4,620) and Lancaster (4,480) had the greatest volume of cases in the Lancashire-14 area, whilst Rossendale (1,740) and Ribble Valley (1,720) had the lowest.

At the GB level, 60.6% of the total caseload (968,200) received the higher rate of Attendance Allowance and 39.4% (629,570) received lower rate. Within the Lancashire-14 area, a greater percentage of cases, 65.0% (29,490) were in receipt of the higher rate and 35% (15,900) received the lower rate. The percentages were similar for the Lancashire-12 area, where 65.1% (23,950) were in receipt of the higher rate and 34.9% (12,850) received the lower rate.

### **Change in Attendance Allowance figures (all entitled cases) since August 2010**

The total Attendance Allowance caseload for Great Britain peaked in August 2010 at 1,791,920 cases (since May 2002). At February 2016, the total had fallen by 10.8% (-194,150 cases), or by roughly a ninth.

Between August 2010 and February 2016, the total caseload for the Lancashire-14 area has decreased from 52,420 to 45,380 cases, or by -13.4% (-7,040 cases), which was greater than the GB percentage fall (-10.8%).

Blackburn with Darwen (-20.3%), Rossendale (-19.8%), Pendle (-18.2%), Hyndburn (-17.1%) and Blackpool (-16.9%) saw the greatest percentage reductions in the Lancashire-14 area over this period. Only Ribble Valley (-9.9% (- 190 cases)), Lancaster (-9.7% (-480 cases)), Wyre (-6.5% (-320 cases)) and West Lancashire (-2.8% (-100 cases)) registered lower percentage reductions than the GB average.

The largest numeric falls in the total caseload in the Lancashire-14 area were recorded in Blackpool (-1,040 cases), Blackburn with Darwen (-890), Preston (-620), Pendle (-620) and South Ribble (-550 cases) since August 2010 and the lowest reduction was in West Lancashire (-100 cases).

In the Lancashire-12 area, the Attendance Allowance caseload has fallen from 41,900 in August 2010 to 36,790 cases in February 2016, or by -12.2% (-5,110 cases), which again was greater than the GB percentage fall (-10.8%).

### **Yearly change in the total caseload for Attendance Allowance**

Between February 2015 and February 2016, the total number of entitled cases to Attendance Allowance in Great Britain has fallen by -0.2% (-2,900 cases) from 1,600,670 to 1,597,770. The percentage reduction for the Lancashire-14 area was greater at -1.2% (-540 cases) over the year.

Eleven of the authorities within the Lancashire-14 area also recorded reductions to their Attendance Allowance caseloads over to year. Decreases ranged from -10 cases in Blackburn with Darwen, to -100 in Blackpool, -120 in South Ribble and -130 cases in Preston.

In terms of percentage reductions, the decreases ranged from -0.3% in Blackburn with Darwen, to -3.5% in both South Ribble and Preston. The majority of these are much greater than the -0.2% fall for Great Britain.

Please note that the percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level, and for change over the previous year where numbers are small. Caution should therefore be applied, especially when analysing the district and unitary authority yearly percentage change figures.

Rossendale (+10, (+0.6%)) registered a slight rise between February 2015 and February 2016, whilst West Lancashire (+120 cases, (+3.6%)) showed a more substantial increase. Ribble Valley recorded no change over the period.

The percentage decrease in the total caseload for the Lancashire-12 area of -1.2% (-430 cases) was also larger than the GB fall (-0.2%) over the year.

### **Change in the number of entitled lower rate cases of Attendance Allowance since November 2006**

The entitled caseload for the lower rate of Attendance Allowance in GB peaked in November 2006, at 790,770 cases, and has fallen by 20.4% (-161,200 cases) to 629,570 at February 2016.

The caseload for the lower rate of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area has fallen from 21,150 in November 2006 to 15,900 cases in February 2016, or by -24.8% (-5,250 cases), almost a quarter, which was greater than the GB percentage fall (-20.4%).

Burnley (-37.8%), Blackburn with Darwen (-35.8%), Pendle (-30.1%), Hyndburn (-29.2%), Blackpool (-27.2%) and Lancaster (-25.4%) had the greatest percentage reductions to their respective lower rate of Attendance Allowance caseloads in the Lancashire-14 area since November 2006. Only Fylde district (-19.0%), Ribble Valley (-18.9%), Chorley (-18.7%) and Wyre (-12.2%) had lower percentage reductions than the GB average (-20.4%).

The largest numeric decreases for the lower rate caseloads of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area were recorded in Blackpool (-710 cases), Blackburn with Darwen (-640), Lancaster (-570) and Burnley (-510) since November 2006 and the lowest reductions were in Rossendale (-190 cases) and Ribble Valley (-140 cases).

For the Lancashire-12 area, the caseload of the lower rate of Attendance Allowance has fallen from 16,750 in November 2006 to 12,850 cases in February 2016, or by -23.3% (-3,900 cases), which again was greater than the GB percentage fall (-20.4%).

### **Yearly change in entitled cases of the lower rate of Attendance Allowance**

In Great Britain, the total number of entitled cases to the lower rate of Attendance Allowance has fallen by -2.9% (-18,870 cases) from 648,440 to 629,570 between February 2015 and February 2016. The percentage reduction for the Lancashire-14 area was slightly lower at -2.6% (-420 cases).

Contrary to GB, the lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads increased in four of the Lancashire-14 authorities over the year. Lancaster (+0.6%), Wyre (+0.6%) and Rossendale (+1.6%) each rose by 10 cases between February 2015 and February 2016, whilst Ribble Valley (+3.4%) increased by 20 cases.

Ten authorities within the Lancashire-14 area followed the GB trend and recorded reductions to their lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads over to year. Decreases ranged from -20 cases in Blackburn with Darwen, to -70 cases in each of the Preston and South Ribble local authority areas.

Within the Lancashire-14 area, six of percentage decreases were much greater than the GB fall of -2.9%, ranging from -4.1% in Pendle, to -6.7% in Burnley.

Please note that the percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level, and for change over the previous year where numbers are small. Caution should therefore be applied, especially when analysing the district and unitary authority yearly percentage change figures.

The percentage decrease in the caseload for the lower rate of Attendance Allowance for the Lancashire-12 area of -2.4% (-320 cases) was also less than the GB reduction (-2.9%) over the year.

### **Change in the number of entitled higher rate cases of Attendance Allowance since November 2010**

The GB caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance peaked in November 2010, at 1,019,150, and has dropped by 50,950 cases (-5.0%) down to 968,200 at February 2016.

The caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area has fallen from 33,420 in November 2010 to 29,490 cases in February 2016, or by -11.8% (-3,930 cases), which was greater than the GB percentage fall of -5.0%.

Within the Lancashire-14 area, only West Lancashire borough (+10 cases) recorded a marginal rise to its higher rate Attendance Allowance caseload since November 2010.

Rossendale (-19.4%), Blackpool (-18.4%), Hyndburn (-18.2%), Blackburn with Darwen (-15.5%), Pendle (-15.2%), Chorley (-13.4%) and Lancaster (-11.9%) recorded the greatest percentage reductions to their higher rate caseloads in the Lancashire-14 area since November 2010. Ribble Valley (-5.0% (-60 cases)) recorded the same percentage reduction as the GB average (-5.0%) since November 2010.

The largest numeric decreases for the higher rate caseloads of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area were recorded in Blackpool (-720 cases), Blackburn with Darwen (-430), Lancaster (-380), Chorley (-330), Pendle (-330) and Hyndburn (-310) since November 2010, whilst the lowest reduction was in Ribble Valley (-60 cases).

For the Lancashire-12 area, the caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance has fallen from 26,730 in November 2010 to 23,950 cases in February 2016, or by -10.4% (-2,780 cases), which again was greater than the GB percentage fall (-5.0%).

### **Yearly change in entitled cases of the higher rate of Attendance Allowance**

The number of entitled cases to the higher rate of Attendance Allowance in Great Britain has risen by +1.7% (+15,970 cases) from 952,230 to 968,200 between February 2015 and February 2016.

Contrary to the GB outturn, the number of higher rate cases within the Lancashire-14 area (-80) has decreased slightly over the year, by -0.3%.

In line with the GB trend, the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance cases increased in three of the Lancashire-14 authorities between February 2015 and February 2016. Contrary to GB however, totals fell in seven of the Lancashire-14 authorities and were unchanged in the remaining four Lancashire authorities.

Burnley saw higher rate Attendance Allowance cases rise by 30 (+1.6%) over the year; Blackburn with Darwen recorded an upturn of 50 cases (+2.2%), whilst West Lancashire registered the largest increase of 150 cases (+7.2%) in the Lancashire-14 area between February 2015 and February 2016.

The four local authorities of Hyndburn, Pendle, Ribble Valley and Rossendale all recorded no change in the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance cases between February 2015 and February 2016.

The seven authorities within the Lancashire-14 area that recorded reductions to the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads over to year, ranged from -30 cases in Wyre to -60 cases in Preston. In percentage terms these reductions varied between -1.0% in Wyre to -2.6% in Preston.

Please note that the percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level, and for change over the previous year where numbers are small. Caution should therefore be applied, especially when analysing the district and unitary authority yearly percentage change figures.

The percentage decrease in the caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance for the Lancashire-12 area of -0.3% (-80 cases) was also less than the GB reduction (-2.9%) over the year.

### **Background information**

This report uses statistics on Attendance Allowance for February 2016 published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The figures analysed are for 'all entitled cases', including those who have had their payment suspended, for example, if they are in hospital. The focus is on the results for fourteen local authorities within the Lancashire-14 area.

Details for just those persons in receipt of the allowance (cases in payment), other areas, and for previous months, can be found within the statistics section of the DWP website and using the [DWP Stat-Xplore data download facility](#). The DWP produces [quarterly and monthly statistical summaries](#) on benefits data, which may of interest to readers.

[Attendance Allowance](#) provides a non-contributory, non-means-tested and tax-free contribution towards help with personal care for persons who are physically or mentally disabled and are aged 65 or over.

Attendance Allowance is paid at two rates, which at the time of writing are:

- lower rate (£55.10) – frequent help or constant supervision during the day, or supervision at night.
- higher rate (£82.30) – help or supervision throughout both day and night, or a person is terminally ill.

Persons claiming Attendance Allowance may be able to get extra pension credit, housing benefit or council tax reduction. Carers of those persons in receipt of Attendance Allowance with substantial caring needs may be able to claim [Carer's Allowance](#).

Please note that all households with someone (including a child) with a current award of Attendance Allowance are exempt from [the Benefit Cap](#). This is in recognition of the extra costs disability can bring.

### **Analysis of the Attendance Allowance figures at February 2016**

Table 1 and figure 1 reveal that the Attendance Allowance caseload in Great Britain (GB) totalled 1,597,770 in February 2016. For the North West region, the caseload of 203,390, represented 12.7% of the GB figure and was the second largest regional total behind that for the South East of England 204,480 (12.8%).

In the Lancashire-14 area, the Attendance Allowance caseload numbered 45,380 in February 2016 and 36,790 in the Lancashire-12 area. At the local authority level, Blackpool (5,100), Wyre (4,620) and

Lancaster (4,480) has the greatest volume of cases in the Lancashire-14 area, whilst Rossendale (1,740) and Ribble Valley (1,720) had the lowest.

**Table 1: Attendance Allowance total caseloads - all entitled cases <sup>[1]</sup> – February 2016**

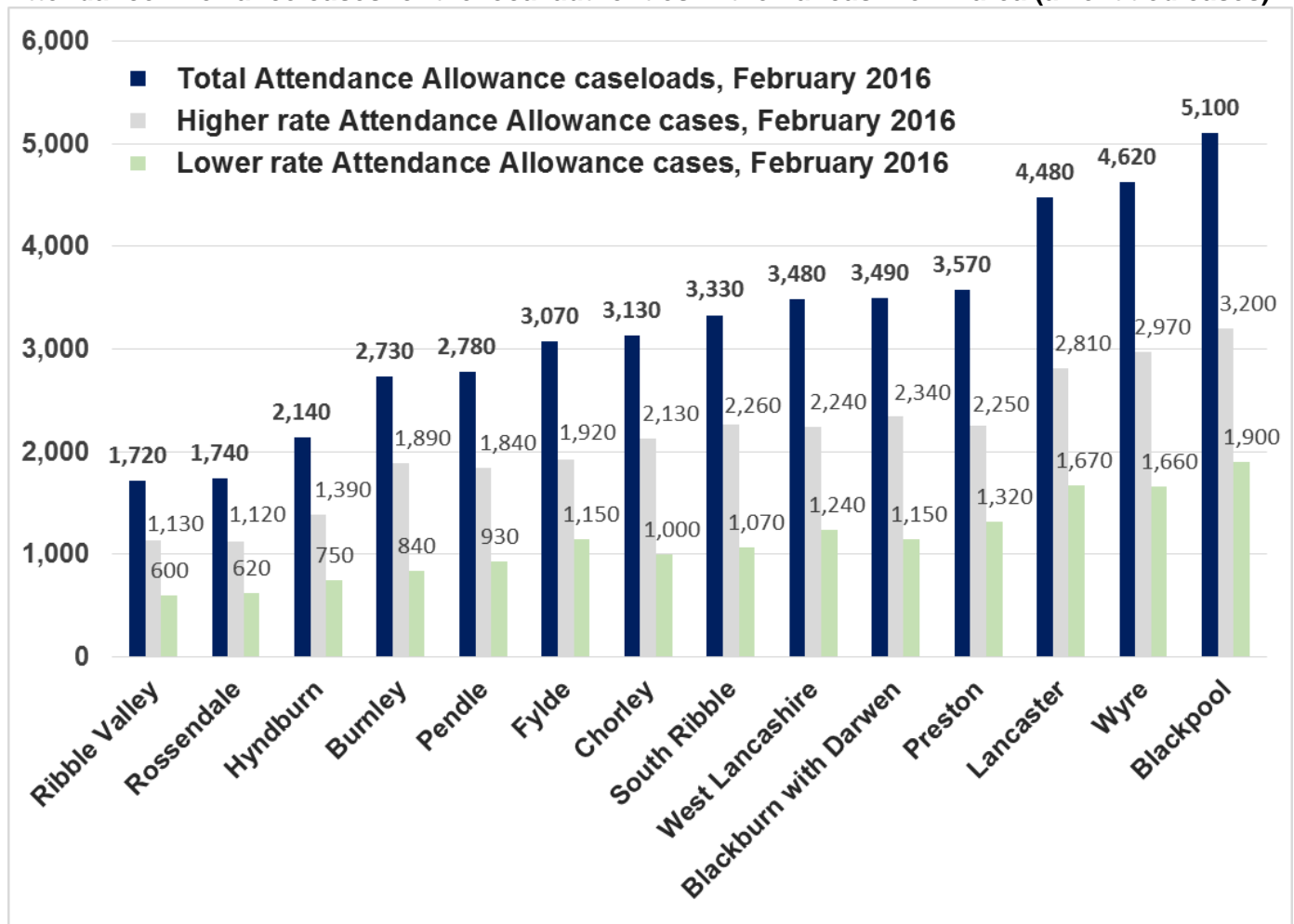
Area	August 2010	February 2015	February 2016	Change in total a Attendance Allowance caseloads, August 2010 to February 2016 <sup>[2]</sup>	% change in total Attendance Allowance caseloads, August 2010 to February 2016 <sup>[3]</sup>	Change in total Attendance Allowance caseloads, February 2015 to February 2016 <sup>[2]</sup>	% change in total Attendance Allowance caseloads, February 2015 to February 2016 <sup>[3]</sup>
Burnley	3,200	2,760	<b>2,730</b>	-470	-14.7%	-30	-1.1%
Chorley	3,600	3,200	<b>3,130</b>	-470	-13.1%	-70	-2.2%
Fylde	3,490	3,160	<b>3,070</b>	-420	-12.0%	-90	-2.8%
Hyndburn	2,580	2,170	<b>2,140</b>	-440	-17.1%	-30	-1.4%
Lancaster	4,960	4,510	<b>4,480</b>	-480	-9.7%	-30	-0.7%
Pendle	3,400	2,810	<b>2,780</b>	-620	-18.2%	-30	-1.1%
Preston	4,190	3,700	<b>3,570</b>	-620	-14.8%	-130	-3.5%
Ribble Valley	1,910	1,720	<b>1,720</b>	-190	-9.9%	0	0.0%
Rossendale	2,170	1,730	<b>1,740</b>	-430	-19.8%	10	0.6%
South Ribble	3,880	3,450	<b>3,330</b>	-550	-14.2%	-120	-3.5%
West Lancashire	3,580	3,360	<b>3,480</b>	-100	-2.8%	120	3.6%
Wyre	4,940	4,650	<b>4,620</b>	-320	-6.5%	-30	-0.6%
<b>Lancashire-12</b>	<b>41,900</b>	<b>37,220</b>	<b>36,790</b>	<b>-5,110</b>	<b>-12.2%</b>	<b>-430</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
Blackburn with Darwen	4,380	3,500	<b>3,490</b>	-890	-20.3%	-10	-0.3%
Blackpool	6,140	5,200	<b>5,100</b>	-1,040	-16.9%	-100	-1.9%
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>52,420</b>	<b>45,920</b>	<b>45,380</b>	<b>-7,040</b>	<b>-13.4%</b>	<b>-540</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
North West	234,160	205,570	<b>203,390</b>	-30,770	-13.1%	-2,180	-1.1%
<b>Great Britain (including those abroad and unknown)*</b>	<b>1,791,920</b>	<b>1,600,670</b>	<b>1,597,770</b>	<b>-194,150</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>	<b>-2,900</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

Notes: [1] All entitled cases include those who have had their payment suspended, for example, if they are in hospital. [2] The Attendance Allowance caseload totals may not equal the sum of the lower rate and higher rate sub-totals, owing to rounding (to 10). [3] Percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level and over the previous year, where numbers are small. \* The number of entitled cases in Great Britain living abroad and of unknown location represented less than 0.2% of the total.

Source: [Department for Work and Pensions - Stat-Xplore data download facility](#)

At the GB level, 60.6% of the total caseload (968,200) received the higher rate of Attendance Allowance and 39.4% (629,570) received lower rate. Within the Lancashire-14 area, a greater percentage of cases, 65.0% (29,490) were in receipt of the higher rate and 35% (15,900) received the lower rate. The percentages were similar for the Lancashire-12 area, where 65.1% (23,950) were in receipt of the higher rate and 34.9% (12,850) received the lower rate.

**Figure 1: February 2016, total Attendance Allowance caseloads, plus higher and lower rate Attendance Allowance cases for the local authorities in the Lancashire-14 area (all entitled cases)**



Notes: [1] All entitled cases include those who have had their payment suspended, for example, if in hospital. [2] The Attendance Allowance caseload totals may not equal the sum of the lower rate and higher rate sub-totals, owing to rounding (to 10).

Source: [Department for Work and Pensions - Stat-Xplore data download facility](#)

### **Change since August 2010 – the recent peak in the GB Attendance Allowance total caseload.**

The caseload entitled to the higher rate of Attendance Allowance is steadily accounting for a greater percentage of a reducing number of attendance allowance claimants.

In May 2002, the numbers and percentages in Great Britain receiving the higher rate of Attendance Allowance, at 737,750 (49%), and the lower rate of attendance allowance, at 766,690 (51%), were fairly similar, giving a total of 1,504,440 cases.

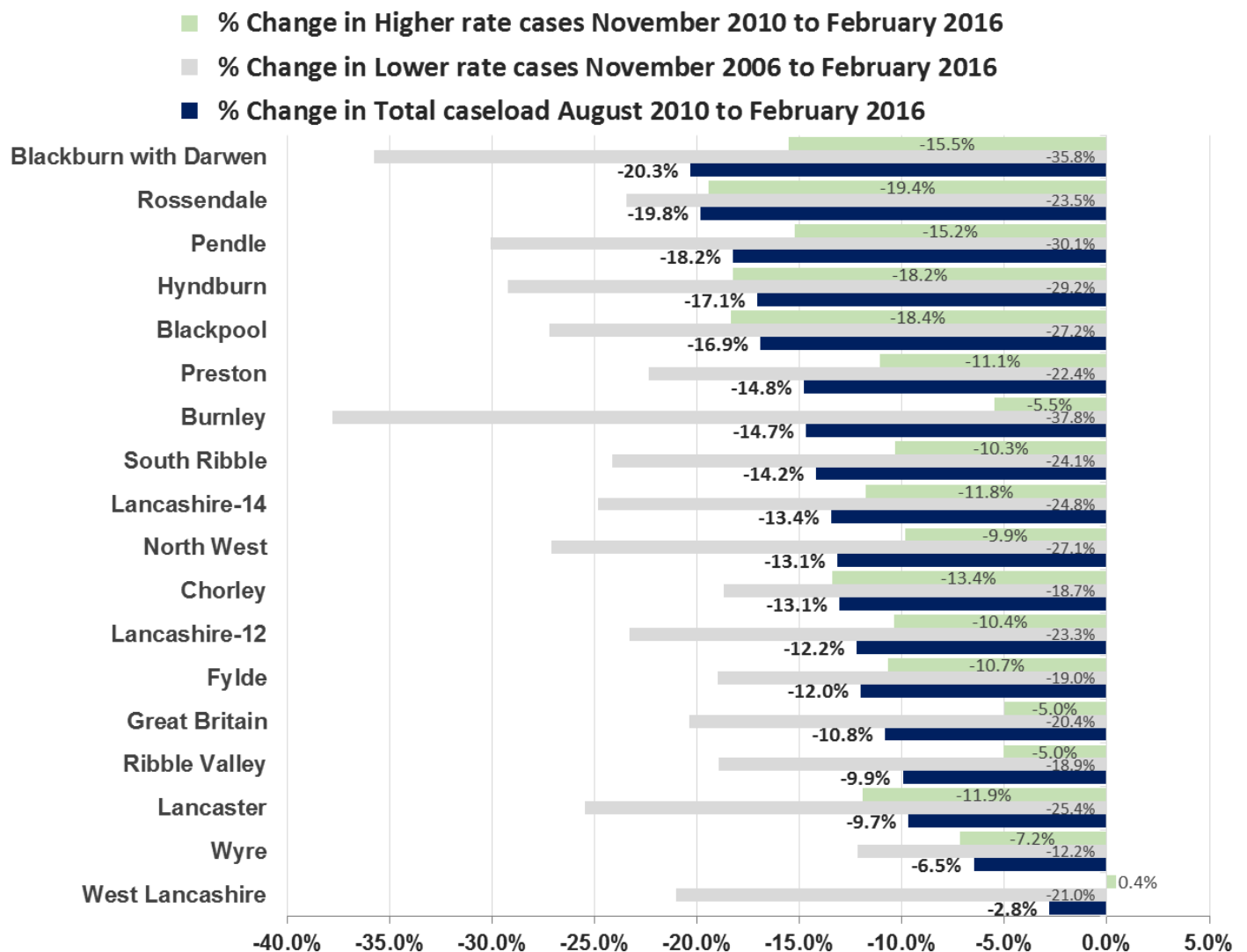
Since May 2002, the Attendance Allowance total caseload for Great Britain peaked in August 2010 at 1,791,920 cases. At February 2016, the total had fallen by 10.8% (-194,150 cases), or by roughly a ninth. The caseload for the lower rate of Attendance Allowance in GB peaked earlier, in November 2006, at 790,770 cases, and has fallen by 20.4% (-161,200 cases), or just over a fifth, to 629,570, by February 2016. The GB caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance peaked slightly later, in November 2010, at 1,019,150, and has dropped by 50,950 cases (-5.0%) down to 968,200, by February 2016.

The peak Attendance Allowance caseloads for the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas and the 14 constituent local authorities may differ to those for Great Britain. For ease of analysis, the peak dates for GB have been used for the analysis of the Lancashire areas.



Between August 2010 and February 2016, the total Attendance Allowance caseload for the Lancashire-14 area has decreased from 52,420 to 45,380 cases, or by -13.4% (-7,040 cases), which was greater than the GB percentage fall (-10.8%). Blackburn with Darwen (-20.3% (-890 cases)), Rossendale (-19.8% (-430)), Pendle (-18.2% (-620)), Hyndburn (-17.1% (-440)) and Blackpool (-16.9% (-1,040 cases)) saw the greatest percentage reductions in the Lancashire-14 area over this period. Only Ribble Valley (-9.9% (-190 cases)), Lancaster (-9.7% (-480 cases)), Wyre (-6.5% (-320 cases)) and West Lancashire (-2.8% (-100 cases)) registered lower percentage reductions than the GB average (-10.8%).

**Figure 2: Percentage change in the total Attendance Allowance caseloads from August 2010 to February 2016, plus the percentage change in the number of lower rate Attendance Allowance cases from November 2006 to February 2016 and the percentage change in the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance cases from November 2010 to February 2016 (all entitled case).**



Notes: [1] All entitled cases include those who have had their payment suspended, for example, if in hospital. [2] The Attendance Allowance caseload totals may not equal the sum of the lower rate and higher rate sub-totals, owing to rounding (to 10). [3] Percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies. \* The number of entitled cases in Great Britain living abroad and of unknown location represented less than 0.2%.  
 Source: [Department for Work and Pensions - Stat-Xplore data download facility](#)

The largest numeric falls in the total caseload in the Lancashire-14 area were recorded in Blackpool (-1,040 cases), Blackburn with Darwen (-890), Preston (-620), Pendle (-620) and South Ribble (-550 cases) since August 2010 and the lowest reduction was in West Lancashire (-100 cases).



In the Lancashire-12 area, the Attendance Allowance total caseload has fallen from 41,900 in August 2010 to 36,790 cases in February 2016, or by -12.2% (-5,110 cases), which again was greater than the GB percentage fall (-10.8%).

### **Yearly change in the total Attendance Allowance caseloads**

Between February 2015 and February 2016, the total number of entitled cases to Attendance Allowance in Great Britain has fallen by -0.2% (-2,900 cases) from 1,600,670 to 1,597,770. The percentage reduction for the Lancashire-14 area was greater at -1.2% (-540 cases) over the year. The percentage fall in the North West region (-1.1%) was similar to the Lancashire-14 decrease.

Eleven of the authorities within the Lancashire-14 area also recorded reductions to their Attendance Allowance caseloads over to year, ranging from -10 cases in Blackburn with Darwen, to -100 in Blackpool, -120 in South Ribble and -130 cases in Preston.

In terms of percentage reductions, the decreases ranged from -0.3% in Blackburn with Darwen, to -3.5% in both South Ribble and Preston. The majority of these are much greater than the -0.2% fall for Great Britain.

Please note that the percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level, and for change over the previous year where numbers are small. Caution should therefore be applied, especially when analysing the district and unitary authority yearly percentage change figures.

Ribble Valley recorded no change the total number of entitled cases to Attendance Allowance between February 2015 and February 2016, however, Rossendale (+10, (+0.6%)) registered a slight rise, whilst West Lancashire (+120 cases, (+3.6%)) showed a more substantial increase.

The percentage decrease in the total caseload for the Lancashire-12 area of -1.2% (-430 cases) was also larger than the GB fall (-0.2%) over the year.

### **Change in the number of entitled lower rate cases of Attendance Allowance since November 2006**

The entitled caseload for the lower rate of Attendance Allowance in GB peaked in November 2006, at 790,770 cases, and has fallen by 20.4% (-161,200 cases), or just over a fifth, to 629,570, by February 2016.

The peaks in the lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads for the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas and the 14 constituent local authorities may differ to those for Great Britain. For ease of analysis, the dates used in the GB analysis have been used for the Lancashire areas.

The caseload for the lower rate of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area has fallen from 21,150 in November 2006 to 15,900 cases in February 2016, or by -24.8% (-5,250 cases), almost a quarter, which was greater than the GB percentage fall (-20.4%).

Burnley (-37.8% (-510)), Blackburn with Darwen (-35.8% (-640 cases)), Pendle (-30.1% (-400)), Hyndburn (-29.2% (-310)), Blackpool (-27.2% (-710 cases)) and Lancaster (-25.4% (-570 cases)) had the greatest percentage reductions to their respective lower rate of Attendance Allowance caseloads in the Lancashire-14 area since November 2006. Only Fylde district (-19.0% (-270 cases)), Ribble Valley (-18.9% (-140 cases)), Chorley (-18.7% (-230 cases)) and Wyre (-12.2% (-230 cases)) had lower percentage reductions than the GB average (-20.4%) since November 2006.

The largest numeric decreases for the lower rate caseloads of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area were recorded in Blackpool (-710 cases), Blackburn with Darwen (-640), Lancaster (-570) and Burnley (-510) since November 2006 and the lowest reductions were in Rossendale (-190 cases) and Ribble Valley (-140 cases).

For the Lancashire-12 area, the caseload of the lower rate of Attendance Allowance has fallen from 16,750 in November 2006 to 12,850 cases in February 2016, or by -23.3% (-3,900 cases), which again was greater than the GB percentage fall (-20.4%).

**Table 2: Attendance Allowance lower rate caseload - entitled cases <sup>[1]</sup> – February 2016 and recent changes**

Area	November 2006	February 2015	February 2016	Change in lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, November 2006 to February 2016 <sup>[2]</sup>	% change in lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, November 2006 to February 2016 <sup>[3]</sup>	Change in lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, February 2015 to February 2016 <sup>[2]</sup>	% change in lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, February 2015 to February 2016 <sup>[3]</sup>
Burnley	1,350	900	<b>840</b>	-510	-37.8%	-60	-6.7%
Chorley	1,230	1,030	<b>1,000</b>	-230	-18.7%	-30	-2.9%
Fylde	1,420	1,200	<b>1,150</b>	-270	-19.0%	-50	-4.2%
Hyndburn	1,060	770	<b>750</b>	-310	-29.2%	-20	-2.6%
Lancaster	2,240	1,660	<b>1,670</b>	-570	-25.4%	10	0.6%
Pendle	1,330	970	<b>930</b>	-400	-30.1%	-40	-4.1%
Preston	1,700	1,390	<b>1,320</b>	-380	-22.4%	-70	-5.0%
Ribble Valley	740	580	<b>600</b>	-140	-18.9%	20	3.4%
Rossendale	810	610	<b>620</b>	-190	-23.5%	10	1.6%
South Ribble	1,410	1,140	<b>1,070</b>	-340	-24.1%	-70	-6.1%
West Lancashire	1,570	1,270	<b>1,240</b>	-330	-21.0%	-30	-2.4%
Wyre	1,890	1,650	<b>1,660</b>	-230	-12.2%	10	0.6%
<b>Lancashire-12</b>	<b>16,750</b>	<b>13,170</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>-3,900</b>	<b>-23.3%</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
Blackburn with Darwen	1,790	1,210	<b>1,150</b>	-640	-35.8%	-60	-5.0%
Blackpool	2,610	1,940	<b>1,900</b>	-710	-27.2%	-40	-2.1%
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>21,150</b>	<b>16,320</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>-5,250</b>	<b>-24.8%</b>	<b>-420</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>
North West	94,180	70,760	<b>68,640</b>	-25,540	-27.1%	-2,120	-3.0%
<b>Great Britain (including those abroad and unknown)*</b>	<b>790,770</b>	<b>648,440</b>	<b>629,570</b>	<b>-161,200</b>	<b>-20.4%</b>	<b>-18,870</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>

Notes: [1] All entitled cases include those who have had their payment suspended, for example, if in hospital. [2] The Attendance Allowance caseload totals may not equal the sum of the lower rate and higher rate sub-totals, owing to rounding (to 10).

[3] Percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level and over the previous year, where numbers are small. \* The number of entitled cases in Great Britain living abroad and of unknown location represented less than 0.2% of the total.

Source: [Department for Work and Pensions - Stat-Xplore data download facility](#)

### Yearly change in the entitled cases of the lower rate of Attendance Allowance

In Great Britain, the total number of entitled cases to the lower rate of Attendance Allowance has fallen by -2.9% (-18,870 cases) from 648,440 to 629,570 between February 2015 and February 2016. The percentage reduction for the Lancashire-14 area was slightly lower at -2.6% (-420 cases) over the year. The percentage fall in the North West region (-3.0%) was marginally greater than the GB reduction (-2.9%).

Contrary to GB, the lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads increased in four of the Lancashire-14 authorities over the year. Lancaster (+0.6%), Wyre (+0.6%) and Rossendale (+1.6%) each rose by 10 cases between February 2015 and February 2016, whilst Ribble Valley (+3.4%) increased by 20 cases.

Ten authorities within the Lancashire-14 area followed the GB trend and recorded reductions to their lower rate Attendance Allowance caseloads over to year. Decreases ranged from -20 cases in Blackburn with Darwen, to -70 cases in each of the Preston and South Ribble local authority areas.

Within the Lancashire-14 area, six of percentage decreases were much greater than the GB fall of -2.9%, ranging from -4.1% in Pendle, to -6.7% in Burnley.

Please note that the percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level, and for change over the previous year where numbers are small. Caution should therefore be applied, especially when analysing the district and unitary authority yearly percentage change figures.

The percentage decrease in the caseload for the lower rate of Attendance Allowance for the Lancashire-12 area of -2.4% (-320 cases) was also less than the GB reduction (-2.9%) over the year.

### **Change in the number of entitled higher rate claims of Attendance Allowance since November 2010**

The peaks in the higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads for the Lancashire-12 and Lancashire-14 areas and the 14 constituent local authorities may differ to those for Great Britain. For ease of analysis, the dates used in the GB analysis have been used for the Lancashire areas.

The GB caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance peaked later, in November 2010, at 1,019,150, and has dropped by 50,950 cases (-5.0%) down to 968,200, by February 2016.

The caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area has fallen from 33,420 in November 2010 to 29,490 cases in February 2016, or by -11.8% (-3,930 cases), more than a ninth, which was greater than the GB percentage fall of -5.0%.

Rossendale (-19.4% (-270)), Blackpool (-18.4% (-720 cases)), Hyndburn (-18.2% (-310)), Blackburn with Darwen (-15.5% (-430 cases)), Pendle (-15.2% (-330)), Chorley (-13.4% (-330)), and Lancaster (-11.9% (-380 cases)) had the greatest percentage reductions to their respective higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads in the Lancashire-14 area since November 2010. Ribble Valley (-5.0% (-60 cases)) recorded the same percentage reduction as the GB average (-5.0%) since November 2010. Within the Lancashire-14 area, only West Lancashire borough (+0.4% (+10 cases)) recorded a marginal rise in its higher rate Attendance Allowance caseload.

The largest numeric decreases for the higher rate caseloads of Attendance Allowance in the Lancashire-14 area were recorded in Blackpool (-720 cases), Blackburn with Darwen (-430), Lancaster (-380), Chorley (-330), Pendle (-330) and Hyndburn (-310) since November 2010 whilst the lowest reduction was in Ribble Valley (-60 cases). Within the Lancashire-14 area, only West Lancashire (+10 cases) recorded a marginal rise to its higher rate Attendance Allowance caseload.

For the Lancashire-12 area, the caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance has fallen from 26,730 in November 2010 to 23,950 cases in February 2016, or by -10.4% (-2,780 cases), which again was greater than the GB percentage fall (-5.0%).

**Table 3: Attendance Allowance higher rate caseloads - entitled cases <sup>[1]</sup> – February 2016 and recent changes**

Area	November 2010	February 2015	February 2016	Change in higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, November 2010 to February 2016 <sup>[2]</sup>	% change in higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, November 2010 to February 2016 <sup>[3]</sup>	Change in higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, February 2015 to February 2016 <sup>[2]</sup>	% change in higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads, February 2015 to February 2016 <sup>[3]</sup>
Burnley	2,000	1,860	<b>1,890</b>	-110	-5.5%	30	1.6%
Chorley	2,460	2,170	<b>2,130</b>	-330	-13.4%	-40	-1.8%
Fylde	2,150	1,960	<b>1,920</b>	-230	-10.7%	-40	-2.0%
Hyndburn	1,700	1,390	<b>1,390</b>	-310	-18.2%	0	0.0%
Lancaster	3,190	2,850	<b>2,810</b>	-380	-11.9%	-40	-1.4%
Pendle	2,170	1,840	<b>1,840</b>	-330	-15.2%	0	0.0%
Preston	2,530	2,310	<b>2,250</b>	-280	-11.1%	-60	-2.6%
Ribble Valley	1,190	1,130	<b>1,130</b>	-60	-5.0%	0	0.0%
Rossendale	1,390	1,120	<b>1,120</b>	-270	-19.4%	0	0.0%
South Ribble	2,520	2,310	<b>2,260</b>	-260	-10.3%	-50	-2.2%
West Lancashire	2,230	2,090	<b>2,240</b>	10	0.4%	150	7.2%
Wyre	3,200	3,000	<b>2,970</b>	-230	-7.2%	-30	-1.0%
<b>Lancashire-12</b>	<b>26,730</b>	<b>24,030</b>	<b>23,950</b>	<b>-2,780</b>	<b>-10.4%</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Blackburn with Darwen	2,770	2,290	<b>2,340</b>	-430	-15.5%	50	2.2%
Blackpool	3,920	3,250	<b>3,200</b>	-720	-18.4%	-50	-1.5%
<b>Lancashire-14</b>	<b>33,420</b>	<b>29,570</b>	<b>29,490</b>	<b>-3,930</b>	<b>-11.8%</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
North West	149,490	134,810	<b>134,750</b>	-14,740	-9.9%	-60	0.0%
<b>Great Britain (including those abroad and unknown)*</b>	<b>1,019,150</b>	<b>952,230</b>	<b>968,200</b>	<b>-50,950</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>15,970</b>	<b>1.7%</b>

Notes: [1] All entitled cases include those who have had their payment suspended, for example, if in hospital. [2] The Attendance Allowance caseload totals may not equal the sum of the lower rate and higher rate sub-totals, owing to rounding (to 10).

[3] Percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level and over the previous year, where numbers are small. \* The number of entitled cases in Great Britain living abroad and of unknown location represented less than 0.2% of the total.

Source: [Department for Work and Pensions - Stat-Xplore data download facility](#)

### Yearly change in the entitled cases of the higher rate of Attendance Allowance

The number of entitled cases to the higher rate of Attendance Allowance in Great Britain has risen by +1.7% (+15,970 cases) from 952,230 to 968,200 between February 2015 and February 2016.

Contrary to the GB outturn, the number of higher rate cases within the Lancashire-14 area (-80) has decreased slightly over the year, by -0.3%. In the North West, although the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance cases fell by -60, this resulted in no change (0.0%) in percentage terms.

In line with Great Britain, the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance cases increased in three of the Lancashire-14 authorities between February 2015 and February 2016. Contrary to GB, however, totals fell in seven of the Lancashire-14 authorities and were unchanged in the remaining four Lancashire authorities.

Burnley saw higher rate Attendance Allowance cases rise by 30 (+1.6%) between February 2015 and February 2016; Blackburn with Darwen recorded an upturn of 50 cases (+2.2%), whilst West Lancashire registered the largest increase of 150 cases (+7.2%) in the Lancashire-14 area over the year.

The four local authorities of Hyndburn, Pendle, Ribble Valley and Rossendale all recorded no change in the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance cases between February 2015 and February 2016.

The seven authorities within the Lancashire-14 area that recorded reductions to the number of higher rate Attendance Allowance caseloads over to year, ranged from -30 cases in Wyre to -60 cases in Preston. In percentage terms these reductions varied between -1.0% in Wyre to -2.6% in Preston.

Please note that the percentage change figures are based on caseload data that have been rounded to the nearest 10. This may result in some inaccuracies, especially at the district level, and for change over the previous year where numbers are small. Caution should therefore be applied, especially when analysing the district and unitary authority yearly percentage change figures.

The percentage decrease in the caseload for the higher rate of Attendance Allowance for the Lancashire-12 area of -0.3% (-80 cases) was also less than the GB reduction (-2.9%) over the year.

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