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Discretionary Housing Payments

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This briefing provides background to Discretionary Housing Payments, the levels of funding available and a summary of some of the key debates about the use of DHPs.



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) can be provided by councils to claimants who are entitled to housing benefit or the housing element of Universal Credit, where they need further financial assistance towards their housing costs.
- Councils are responsible for administering DHPs and they have relatively wide discretion as to how they are distributed. DHPs can be used to help claimants in a variety of ways, including paying a shortfall in benefit where a tenant is affected by the removal of the spare room subsidy (referred to in this briefing as “the bedroom tax”).
- The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) provides councils with funding for DHPs. Up until 2011, GB funding was £20m a year, but has since been substantially increased to help councils mitigate the impact of recent welfare reforms. GB wide, DWP funding in 2013-2014 is £180m and planned funding in 2014-15 is £165m.
- Legislation limits the expenditure on DHPs to 2.5 times the DWP allocation. This allows councils to “top-up” their allocations by up to 1.5 times from their own funds.
- The Scottish Government has provided £20m to councils in 2013-14 to allow them to top up to just below the maximum permitted by legislation, and by £22.8m in 2014-15 to allow councils to top up to the maximum permitted by legislation.
- In 2013-14, total Scottish DHP funding is £36.3m which may increase slightly when the DWP makes decisions on all bids received from councils for a share of “reserve” funding it has made available. Total Scottish funding in 2014-15 is £38m.
- The Scottish Government has written to the DWP asking for the legislative cap on DHP expenditure to be lifted to allow them to provide an additional £12m DHP funding. If the DWP does not lift the cap, the Scottish Government has committed to use £12m in other ways to ensure that tenants in arrears, solely because of the bedroom tax, are not evicted.
- Councils have been dealing with substantial increases in applications for DHPs which has caused additional administrative costs. Much of the additional demand for DHPs has come from tenants affected by the bedroom tax, although some councils have indicated that there is still a substantial group of tenants affected by the bedroom tax, and who may be building up arrears, who have not applied for a DHP.
- The level of discretion available to councils has led to some concern that a “postcode lottery” is developing. The UK Parliament’s Scottish Affairs Committee recommended that complete discretion “...should be replaced by a standard entitlement structure, to apply across the whole of the United Kingdom, above which local authorities would be free to move, taking account of local circumstances.”
- Concern has also been expressed about the longer term future for DHPs. Although the UK Government has indicated that there will be £40m within the DHP allocations in 2015-16 to help mitigate the bedroom tax it is not clear what will happen to funding beyond this point.

INTRODUCTION

Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) provide claimants, who must be entitled to housing benefit (HB) or the housing element of Universal Credit (UC), with “further financial assistance” towards housing costs.

Councils are responsible for administering DHPs and they have relatively wide discretion as to how they are used. They can decide the priorities for distribution, how financial hardship is assessed, the amount that is paid (within certain limits) and how long the payments are made for.

The relevant regulations are the *Discretionary Financial Assistance Regulations 2001 [SI 2001/1167]* and the Discretionary Housing Payment (Grants) Order 2001.¹ Councils must also take into account DWP [guidance](#) (DWP 2013) when they are deciding on their policy towards DHPs.

WHAT CAN DHPs BE USED FOR?

DHPs can be used to provide financial support for tenants in the private and social rented sectors, or those who have yet to take up a tenancy. The DWP guidance sets out the guiding principles that councils must take into account when making DHPs. They must be made for “housing costs” which the guidance says is generally rental liability but could also be interpreted more widely to include:

- rent in advance
- deposits
- other lump sum costs associated with a housing need such as removal costs.

DHPs cannot be used to cover: service charges; increases in rent due to outstanding rent arrears or any reductions in benefit because a sanction has been applied.

Councils are supposed to provide DHPs where a tenant requires “further financial assistance” with housing costs. What “further financial assistance” means is not defined in legislation and the DWP guidance states, “...How you determine this is up to you, taking into consideration the claimant’s financial circumstances and any other relevant factors” (DWP 2013a).

The various types of shortfalls in housing benefit that a DHP can cover include (but are not limited to):

- reductions in HB or UC where the benefit cap has been applied
- reductions in HB or UC following the removal of spare room subsidy in the social rented sector
- reductions in HB or UC as a result of local housing allowance (LHA) restrictions
- rent officer restrictions such as local reference rent or shared room rate
- non-dependant deductions in HB, or housing cost contributions in UC;
- rent shortfalls to prevent a household becoming homeless whilst the housing authority explores alternative options
- reductions due to income tapers.

¹ Made under sections 140B(1), 140C(1) and (4) and 189(4) to (6) of the Social Security Administration Act 1992, and section 70 of the Child Support, Pensions and Social Security Act 2000

DHPs have normally been considered a temporary solution to a difficulty in meeting housing costs. However, with the recent welfare reform changes, the guidance suggests that, in certain cases, their use could be considered on a longer term basis, for example, in relation to disabled claimants who live in significantly adapted accommodation in the social rented sector and who have been affected by the bedroom tax.

FUNDING

The DWP allocates a ring fenced DHP budget to councils in Great Britain using a distribution formula. Up until April 2011, annual funding for DHPs was £20m. As a result of welfare reform changes, the Government significantly increased funding to help councils support people affected by some of these reforms, namely:

- the introduction of the benefit cap
- the bedroom tax
- LHA reforms (which affect tenants in the private rented sector).

Table 1 show the DHP funding available since 2011-12, and the amount the DWP has allocated to each welfare reform. The DWP's distribution methodology applies different approaches to the funding of each welfare reform, although ultimately local authorities have discretion as to how to spend DHPs. For this reason, local authorities are allocated a block amount.

The £55m for bedroom tax in 2013-14 includes a £20m reserve fund which local authorities can bid for, if they can demonstrate that they are managing their DHP allocation in a robust, fair and appropriate manner (DWP 2013b).

The GB 2014-15 allocation, announced on 29 January 2014 (DWP 2014), is 9% less than 2013-14.

Table 1: GB DHP Funding (£m)

DHPs	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Core	20	20	20	20
Local Housing Allowance	10	40	40	40
Bedroom Tax			55*	60
Benefit Cap			65	45
Total	30	60	180	165

Source: DWP (2013c), DWP (2014). * includes the £20m reserve bidding fund which does not count in terms of calculating the legal maximum that can be spent on DHPs.

Legislation² limits the total amount that local authorities can spend on DHPs in any one year to 2.5 times the DWPs allocation. This therefore allows local authorities to top up their own allocation by up to 1.5 times. Please note that the £20m bid fund for 2013-14 does not count in terms of calculating the legal maximum that could be spent on DHPs.

² Article 7 of The Discretionary Housing Payment (Grants) Order 2001

Other DWP Funding 2013-14

In addition to the main DHP allocation, the DWP has also made £10m 'transitional' in-year funding available which can be used by councils as DHPs or for other purposes. Again, this funding does not count in terms of calculating the legal maximum that can be spent on DHPs.

SCOTTISH DHP FUNDING

Table 2 provides a summary of the DHP resources available in Scotland in 2013-14 and 2014-15. The text below the Table provides an explanation of these figures.

Table 2: DHP Resources in Scotland 2013-14 and 2014-15

	2013-14 £m	2014-15 £m
DWP Main Allocation	13.47	15.2
Honouring DWP overpayment error	0.79	
*Transitional "in-year" funding	.99	
£20m Reserve Fund (bid fund)**	1.04	
Scottish Government Contribution	20.00	22.8
Overall total	36.29	38.0

*Note: The legal maximum that can be spent on DHPs in Scotland in 2013-14 £33.67m (see above), however there are resources of at least £36.29m available this financial year. Councils have discretion to decide how any surplus funds are used.

** Further bids from four local authorities are awaiting a decision

2013-14

Scotland's main allocation from the DWP in 2013-14 is £13,468,834. Because of a DWP error, six Scottish local authorities initially received a higher allocation than they were entitled to – this error is being honoured so an extra £793,835 is available in those authorities this year³ (DWP 2013c). Scotland's share of the transitional "in-year" funding is £987,933. Annex 1 provides a breakdown of allocations by local authority. As at 6 February, ten Scottish local authorities have made successful bids to the Reserve Fund totalling £1,037,866. Further bids from four local authorities are awaiting a decision. **Total DWP funding for Scotland in 2013-14 therefore amounts to at least £16,288,468** (Scottish Government 2014a).

Given the legislative constraints outlined above, the maximum that local authorities could spend on DHPs in 2013-14 is £33.67m i.e. the £13.47m from the main DWP allocation and the maximum top up from councils of £20.2m. On 11 September 2013, the Cabinet Secretary for Finance announced that the Scottish Government would distribute an additional £20m to local authorities to allow them to top up their 2013-14 DHP allocations to just below the maximum allowed (Scottish Government 2013). Annex 1 provides a breakdown of Scottish Government allocations by local authority area.

Therefore, **including the transitional "in-year" funding, the total available in Scotland in 2013-14 is at least £36.29m**. The legal maximum that can be spent on DHPs in Scotland is £33.67m (see above) so councils have discretion to decide how any surplus funds are used. For

³ The initial DWP circular issued in [Jan 2014](#) contained an allocation of £10m for Scotland. The circular contained the overpayment error but also included underpayments to local authorities. The July circular also corrected these underpayments. The July circular also included an additional £3.4m for the least sparsely populated areas, announced by the DWP in July 2014.

example, it could be spent on costs associated with administering DHPs, but it cannot be spent on DHPs to claimants.

2014-15

Scotland's main allocation for DHPs in 2014-15 is £15.2m (see Annex 2 for local authority allocations) (DWP 2014), representing a 13% rise from the main allocation in 2013-14. However, when the 2013-14 overpayments and transitional funding is taken into account, the amount available in Scotland remains broadly the same.

The DWP allocation means that councils could top up their allocation by an additional £22.8m in 2014-15 and the Scottish Government has provided councils with funding to do this (Scottish Parliament 2014).

MONITORING OF DHP SPENDING

DWP

The DWP monitors spend on DHPs across Great Britain. In light of the increased funding for DHPs, councils are now subject to additional monitoring requirements to allow the DWP to assess how DHPs are being used to help those affected by welfare reforms (DWP 2013a)

An analysis (DWP 2013d) of mid-year returns from local authorities found that just over half of committed spend was for those affected by the bedroom tax. The analysis does not include a Scottish breakdown on the use of DHPs, but evidence received by the Welfare Reform Committee would suggest that a greater proportion of spend in Scotland has been for those affected by the bedroom tax. For example, South Lanarkshire Council said that nearly 80% of the successful awards made were for claimants affected by the bedroom tax (Scottish Parliament Welfare Reform Committee 2013).

The DWP analysis also found that most common expected purpose of awards (47% of awards) was for "help with short-term rental costs for any other reason" and (36% of awards) for "help with short-term rental costs until the claimant is able to move to alternative accommodation."⁴

Scottish Government

The Scottish Government has also begun to publish experimental⁵ statistics on DHPs in Scotland. The second publication, covering the period 1 April 2013 to 30 December 2013, showed how many applications for DHPs had been received, how many awards were granted and the average value of awards (Scottish Government 2014a). The main points for the period 1 April to 31 December 2013 are:

- Councils received a total of 76,230 applications for DHPs
- Councils made determinations on 68,566 DHP applications⁶
- 52,680 DHP awards were granted, with an average award value of £352
- The total value of these awards across Scotland was £18,555,592

⁴ Not all local authorities returned information and some information that returned was incomplete. As the analysis covers the period up to 30 September 2013, it does not include the additional Scottish Government £20m funding.

⁵ Experimental statistics are defined in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics as "new official statistics undergoing evaluation. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to build in quality at an early stage." These statistics have not yet been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority. They have not been designated as National Statistics

⁶ Some of these determinations may have been on applications commenced prior to 1 April 2013

- Across Scotland, expenditure is approximately at 90% of what might be expected by the end of December 2013. Ten councils have spent the same or more compared to what might be expected and 22 councils have spent less than expected.
- Across Scotland, 55% of the cash limit for 2013-14 has so far been spent or committed. As at 31 December 2013, councils may spend a further £15.1m by 31 March 2014 before reaching the cash limit. However, there is considerable variation across local authorities. For example, Renfrewshire Council has spent or committed 94% of the overall limit set by law, while Perth and Kinross has spent or committed 16% of its cash limit.

The statistics show that some councils had spent less than would be expected by the end of December 2013. This may partly reflect the increased resources that were made available in-year which has meant councils have had to revise their policies, in some cases providing funding to those who may have previously been refused a DHP. There is also some evidence that not everyone who could benefit from a DHP has applied for one. These issues are considered further below.

DEBATES ABOUT DHPS

There has been much debate around ways to mitigate the impact of welfare reform changes, including on the use of DHPs:

The legal maximum - as described above, the maximum amount that can be spent on DHPs is limited by legislation. In December 2013, the Scottish Affairs Committee's report, *The impact of the Bedroom Tax in Scotland*, recommended that the UK Government abolish the statutory limit. They would then expect the Scottish Government to reimburse local authorities for any DHP expenditure incurred by a council if it chose to "top up" beyond 1.5 times its own money (Scottish Affairs Committee 2013)

The Scottish Government has written to the DWP asking them to lift the cap set out in legislation to allow them to commit an extra £12m funding for 2014-15. This would take the total resources available to £50m, a sum which the Scottish Government considers will mitigate the full impact of the bedroom tax (Scottish Government 2014b). Although the DWP has not formally provided a response to the Scottish Government about whether it will lift the DHP cap or not, it has been reported that a spokesperson for the DWP said that they "... don't see a need for that at the moment," citing the fact that only a third of Scottish local authorities had applied for any additional funding through the reserve fund bidding scheme (Scotsman 2013).

During the Stage 3 Budget Bill debate, the Cabinet Secretary for Finance and Sustainable Growth, John Swinney MSP, said that if the UK Government does not lift the cap on DHP spending, then the Scottish Government would "... put in place a scheme to make the additional £12 million available to social landlords so that we need not see any evictions in Scotland this year as a result solely of the bedroom tax." During the debate, examples of the approaches being taken to prevent eviction in Renfrewshire Council and East Lothian Housing Association were cited (Scottish Parliament 2014). Renfrewshire Council, for example, has increased provision in its Housing Revenue Account for debt write off. This could ultimately mean that a council tenant in arrears because of the bedroom tax could potentially have their arrears written off.

Procedures/Administration – Councils have had to deal with rapidly increasing numbers of applications for DHPs, partly as a response to the increased funding available. For example, the Welfare Reform Committee heard evidence that applications, from 2012-13 to 2013-14, had increased by just over 500% in the City of Edinburgh Council and by 900% in Dumfries and Galloway Council. Increased applications have required additional administrative costs. Furthermore, the increased funding for DHPs made available in-year has meant that councils

have had to revise their DHP policies to ensure that the funding can be spent by the end of the year (Scottish Parliament Welfare Reform Committee 2014). Normally, any unspent DHP funds are returned to the DWP.

As DHP funding is limited, councils have had to prioritise how they allocate their DHP budget. A survey on the early impacts of the bedroom tax, conducted by the SFHA, found some concerns about a lack of transparency and consistency on how councils made their decisions (SFHA 2013). Criticisms have also been made of the fact that some councils include disability benefits as income when they are assessing whether a claimant is in financial hardship (Inclusion Scotland 2013)

The discretionary nature of the DHP process has led to some comment about a “postcode lottery” developing, an issue that has also been raised in Wales (Welsh Affairs Committee 2013) and England. The UK Parliament Scottish Affairs Committee took the view that:

“We do not believe that the DHP system is working well and take the view that complete discretion for local authorities is inappropriate and should be replaced by a standard entitlement structure, to apply across the whole of the United Kingdom, above which local authorities would be free to move, taking account of local circumstances” (Scottish Affairs Committee 2013).

Awareness of DHPs - Councils can only make a DHP once they receive, and assess, an application from a claimant. Despite the high number of increased applications for DHPs, some councils suggest that there are still significant number of tenants, liable for the bedroom tax and who may be accumulating rent arrears, who have not yet made applications for a DHP. This has led some councils and social landlords to take a pro-active approach to targeting those who could benefit for applying for a DHP (Scottish Parliament Welfare Reform Committee 2014, Scottish Affairs Committee 2013).

Longer Term Funding - Given that historical short-term nature of DHPs the SFHA has concluded that, “For most tenants receiving DHPs this temporary assistance merely postpones financial hardship, with no guarantees for success on reapplying” (SFHA 2013). Although DHPs were originally intended to be a short term measure to assist claimants in housing need, many social landlords have expressed concern about the lack of smaller sized accommodation for tenants affected by the bedroom tax to move to, so tenants may require continued DHP support. This has led to concerns about the longer term availability of resources for DHPs. At the Autumn Budget Statement, the UK Government announced that an additional £40m would be provided in 2015-16 to ensure that the support available to people affected by the bedroom tax will not be reduced (Hansard 2013). However, beyond 2015-16 it is unclear what funding will be provided.

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ANNEX 1

Table A: UK Government (UKG) and Scottish Government (SG) Funding for Discretionary Housing Payments, 2013/14

Local Authority	UK Government Funding (Note 1)					SG funding	Total funding (UKG+SG)	Overall Limit for 2013/14 2.5 x (A)
	UKG contribution (A)	Honouring Official Error	Transitional funding	DHP Reserve Fund Awards	Total UKG funding			
Aberdeen City	£ 299,125	£ -	£ 36,446	£ -	£ 335,571	£ 444,174	£ 779,745	£ 747,813
Aberdeenshire	£ 594,825	£ -	£ 18,332	£ -	£ 613,157	£ 883,262	£ 1,496,419	£ 1,487,063
Angus	£ 413,506	£ -	£ 12,204	£ -	£ 425,710	£ 614,019	£ 1,039,729	£ 1,033,765
Argyll & Bute	£ 370,656	£ 34,258	£ 11,222	£ -	£ 416,136	£ 550,390	£ 966,526	£ 926,640
Clackmannanshire	£ 178,323	£ -	£ 12,391	£ -	£ 190,714	£ 264,794	£ 455,508	£ 445,808
Dumfries & Galloway	£ 658,354	£ 62,094	£ 21,713	£ -	£ 742,161	£ 977,596	£ 1,719,757	£ 1,645,885
Dundee City	£ 337,506	£ -	£ 38,192	£ 120,000	£ 495,698	£ 501,166	£ 996,864	£ 843,765
East Ayrshire	£ 171,570	£ -	£ 22,804	£ -	£ 194,374	£ 254,766	£ 449,140	£ 428,925
East Dunbartonshire	£ 107,919	£ -	£ 8,899	£ -	£ 116,818	£ 160,250	£ 277,068	£ 269,798
East Lothian	£ 137,196	£ -	£ 11,626	£ -	£ 148,822	£ 203,724	£ 352,546	£ 342,990
East Renfrewshire	£ 83,222	£ -	£ 6,773	£ -	£ 89,995	£ 123,577	£ 213,572	£ 208,055
Edinburgh City	£ 1,430,709	£ -	£ 109,594	£ -	£ 1,540,303	£ 2,124,473	£ 3,664,776	£ 3,576,773
Eilean Siar	£ 107,388	£ 9,453	£ 2,977	£ -	£ 119,818	£ 159,461	£ 279,279	£ 268,470
Falkirk	£ 179,720	£ -	£ 24,543	£ -	£ 204,263	£ 266,868	£ 471,131	£ 449,300
Fife	£	£ -	£	£	£	£	£	£ 1,347,525

	539,010		67,277	150,000	756,287	800,381	1,556,668	
Glasgow City	£ 2,392,818	£ 587,152	£ 203,892	£ -	£ 3,183,862	£ 3,553,117	£ 6,736,979	£ 5,982,045
Highland	£ 987,115	£ -	£ 32,690	£ -	£ 1,019,805	£ 1,465,777	£ 2,485,582	£ 2,467,788
Inverclyde	£ 153,174	£ 58,894	£ 18,953	£ 60,000	£ 291,021	£ 227,449	£ 518,470	£ 382,935
Midlothian	£ 159,483	£ -	£ 15,249	£ 40,000	£ 214,732	£ 236,818	£ 451,550	£ 398,708
Moray	£ 252,230	£ -	£ 8,047	£ -	£ 260,277	£ 374,539	£ 634,816	£ 630,575
North Ayrshire	£ 309,823	£ -	£ 30,409	£ 120,000	£ 460,232	£ 460,059	£ 920,291	£ 774,558
North Lanarkshire	£ 469,660	£ -	£ 63,335	£ 117,866	£ 650,861	£ 697,402	£ 1,348,263	£ 1,174,150
Orkney	£ 64,359	£ -	£ 1,649	£ -	£ 66,008	£ 95,568	£ 161,576	£ 160,898
Perth & Kinross	£ 523,618	£ -	£ 16,057	£ -	£ 539,675	£ 777,525	£ 1,317,200	£ 1,309,045
Renfrewshire	£ 267,351	£ -	£ 35,738	£ 105,000	£ 408,089	£ 396,992	£ 805,081	£ 668,378
Scottish Borders	£ 450,553	£ 41,984	£ 14,324	£ -	£ 506,861	£ 669,031	£ 1,175,892	£ 1,126,383
Shetland Islands	£ 72,457	£ -	£ 2,079	£ -	£ 74,536	£ 107,593	£ 182,129	£ 181,143
South Ayrshire	£ 262,150	£ -	£ 18,499	£ -	£ 280,649	£ 389,269	£ 669,918	£ 655,375
South Lanarkshire	£ 492,570	£ -	£ 50,711	£ 150,000	£ 693,281	£ 731,422	£ 1,424,703	£ 1,231,425
Stirling	£ 400,324	£ -	£ 12,123	£ -	£ 412,447	£ 594,445	£ 1,006,892	£ 1,000,810
West Dunbartonshire	£ 347,472	£ -	£ 29,455	£ 105,000	£ 481,927	£ 515,964	£ 997,891	£ 868,680
West Lothian	£ 254,648	£ -	£ 29,730	£ 70,000	£ 354,378	£ 378,129	£ 732,507	£ 636,620
Scotland	£ 13,468,834	£ 793,835	£ 987,933	£ 1,037,866	£ 16,288,468	£ 20,000,000	£ 36,288,468	£ 33,672,091

Note 1:

[The Transitional Funding was announced in HB/CTB Circular S5/2013.](#)

[The UKG Contribution and Honouring Official Error were announced in HB Circular S6/2013.](#)

[DHP Reserve Fund awards as at 6 February 2014. The Reserve Fund was announced in HB Circular A18/2013 on 24 September 2013](#)

DHP Reserve Fund bids are currently being decided for Aberdeen City, Clackmannanshire, Highland and Glasgow.

Source: Scottish Government 2014a

ANNEX 2

Table B: UK Government Funding for Discretionary Housing Payments, 2014-15

	UK Govt Allocation	Overall limit (2x5)
Aberdeen City	£ 308,438	£ 771,095
Aberdeenshire	£ 480,948	£ 1,202,370
Angus	£ 357,857	£ 894,643
Argyll & Bute	£ 409,580	£ 1,023,950
Clackmannanshire	£ 176,383	£ 440,958
Dumfries & Galloway	£ 732,662	£ 1,831,655
Dundee City	£ 484,174	£ 1,210,435
East Ayrshire	£ 322,608	£ 806,520
East Dunbartonshire	£ 102,435	£ 256,088
East Lothian	£ 122,558	£ 306,395
East Renfrewshire	£ 67,736	£ 169,340
Edinburgh City	£ 1,533,120	£ 3,832,800
Eilean Siar	£ 109,743	£ 274,358
Falkirk	£ 258,058	£ 645,145
Fife	£ 693,077	£ 1,732,693
Glasgow City	£ 2,724,843	£ 6,812,108
Highland	£ 1,178,903	£ 2,947,258
Inverclyde	£ 210,794	£ 526,985
Midlothian	£ 183,798	£ 459,495
Moray	£ 228,368	£ 570,920
North Ayrshire	£ 408,703	£ 1,021,758
North Lanarkshire	£ 692,677	£ 1,731,693
Orkney	£ 50,592	£ 126,480
Perth & Kinross	£ 380,620	£ 951,550
Renfrewshire	£ 369,000	£ 922,500
Scottish Borders	£ 464,841	£ 1,162,103
Shetland Islands	£ 71,267	£ 178,168
South Ayrshire	£ 305,618	£ 764,045
South Lanarkshire	£ 638,098	£ 1,595,245
Stirling	£ 420,609	£ 1,051,523
West Dunbartonshire	£ 339,751	£ 849,378
West Lothian	£ 402,484	£ 1,006,210
Scotland	£ 15,230,343	£ 38,075,864

Source: DWP 2014

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