

Briefing: welfare dashboard

June 2025

Introduction

The UK's welfare system represents one of the largest areas of public spending, yet there is limited transparency on how well it serves both recipients and taxpayers. With rising welfare costs, increasing numbers of people on long-term sickness benefits, and concerns over fraud and inefficiency, there is a growing need for clear, accessible data on how the system is performing. The TaxPayers' Alliance welfare dashboard does this by showing key information relating to national spending on benefits, work capability assessments and the number of claimants for various disability benefits, with further information to be added.

The note shows key figures from the dashboard regarding the number of claimants of personal independence payment (PIP) and enhanced mobility PIP in England and Wales.

Data

Table 1: total number of people claiming PIP and enhanced mobility PIP, January 2019 to April 2025

| Period | Personal independence payment | Enhanced mobility personal independence payment |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| January 2019 | 1,828,400 | 813,283 |
| April 2025 | 3,735,938 | 1,912,917 |
| Change (%) | 104 | 135 |

Table 2: ten local authorities with the most and least PIP claimants per 1,000 of the population

| Local authority | Region | Personal independence payment claimants |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Blaenau Gwent | Wales | 211 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | Wales | 204 |
| Nowsley | North West | 198 |
| Neath Port Talbot | Wales | 195 |
| Caerphilly | Wales | 188 |
| Hartlepool | North East | 187 |
| Blackpool | North West | 185 |
| Torfaen | Wales | 177 |
| Sunderland | North East | 173 |
| Rhondda Cynon Taf | Wales | 173 |
| Average | | 97 |
| Waverley | South East | 46 |
| South Oxfordshire | South East | 46 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | South East | 45 |
| Cambridge | East of England | 45 |
| Guildford | South East | 45 |
| Elmbridge | South East | 44 |
| Hart | South East | 43 |
| Wokingham | South East | 41 |
| Isles of Scilly | South West | 29 |
| City of London | London | 20 |

Table 3: ten local authorities with the most and least enhanced mobility PIP claimants per 1,000 of the population

| Local authority | Region | Enhanced mobility personal independence payment claimants |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| Blaenau Gwent | Wales | 119 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | Wales | 115 |
| Neath Port Talbot | Wales | 111 |
| Caerphilly | Wales | 106 |
| Torfaen | Wales | 98 |
| Knowsley | North West | 98 |
| Rhondda Cynon Taf | Wales | 98 |
| East Lindsey | East Midlands | 97 |
| Carmarthenshire | Wales | 96 |
| Denbighshire | Wales | 95 |
| Average | | 50 |
| Richmond upon Thames | London | 24 |
| Oxford | South East | 24 |
| Guildford | South East | 23 |
| Elmbridge | South East | 23 |
| South Oxfordshire | South East | 23 |
| Cambridge | East of England | 22 |
| Wokingham | South East | 22 |
| Hart | South East | 21 |
| Isles of Scilly | South West | 15 |
| City of London | London | 9 |

Table 4: five local authorities with the biggest and smallest increase in PIP claimants, January 2019 to April 2025

| Local authority | Region | Number of claimants in January 2019 | Number of claimants in April 2025 | Change (%) |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Uttlesford | East of England | 1,154 | 2,915 | 153 |
| City of London | London | 91 | 228 | 151 |
| Wokingham | South East | 1,882 | 4,632 | 146 |
| Maidstone | South East | 3,619 | 8,785 | 143 |
| Rushcliffe | East Midlands | 1,941 | 4,687 | 141 |
| Average | | 5,750 | 11,748 | 109 |
| Pembrokeshire | Wales | 5,848 | 9,900 | 69 |
| Denbighshire | Wales | 5,499 | 9,300 | 69 |
| Isle of Anglesey | Wales | 3,122 | 5,184 | 66 |
| Neath Port Talbot | Wales | 10,326 | 17,043 | 65 |
| Conwy | Wales | 5,674 | 9,267 | 63 |

Table 5: five local authorities with the biggest and smallest increase in enhanced mobility PIP claimants, January 2019 to April 2025

| Local authority | Region | Number of claimants in January 2019 | Number of claimants in April 2025 | Change (%) |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| City of London | London | 31 | 109 | 252 |
| Tower Hamlets | London | 2,608 | 8,389 | 222 |
| Kensington and Chelsea | London | 1,006 | 3,180 | 216 |
| Enfield | London | 3,425 | 10,751 | 214 |
| Dartford | South East | 885 | 2,696 | 205 |
| Average | | 2,556 | 6,014 | 142 |
| Redditch | West Midlands | 1,731 | 3,106 | 79 |
| Neath Port Talbot | Wales | 5,533 | 9,735 | 76 |
| Denbighshire | Wales | 3,050 | 5,330 | 75 |
| Isle of Anglesey | Wales | 1,638 | 2,843 | 74 |
| Conwy | Wales | 3,114 | 5,268 | 69 |

Table 6: ten parliamentary constituencies with the most and least PIP claimants per 1,000 of the population

| Parliamentary constituency | Personal independence payment claimants |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Liverpool Walton | 226 |
| Easington | 221 |
| Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney | 221 |
| Aberafan Maesteg | 214 |
| Knowsley | 212 |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare | 204 |
| Rhondda and Ogmore | 199 |
| Bootle | 197 |
| Birkenhead | 197 |
| Blackpool South | 193 |
| Average | 100 |
| Henley and Thame | 44 |
| Richmond Park | 44 |
| Harpenden and Berkhamsted | 44 |
| Guildford | 43 |
| North East Hampshire | 43 |
| Wokingham | 41 |
| Mid Buckinghamshire | 40 |
| Wimbledon | 40 |
| Oxford West and Abingdon | 38 |
| Bristol Central | 36 |

Table 7: ten parliamentary constituencies with the most and least enhanced mobility PIP claimants per 1,000 of the population

| Parliamentary constituency | Enhanced mobility personal independence payment claimants |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Aberafan Maesteg | 124 |
| Blaenau Gwent and Rhymney | 124 |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare | 115 |
| Rhondda and Ogmore | 112 |
| Liverpool Walton | 110 |
| Knowsley | 105 |
| Clwyd North | 105 |
| Llanelli | 105 |
| Easington | 103 |
| Caerphilly | 101 |
| Average | 51 |
| Wokingham | 22 |
| North East Hampshire | 22 |
| Henley and Thame | 22 |
| Richmond Park | 22 |
| Harpenden and Berkhamsted | 21 |
| Guildford | 21 |
| Mid Buckinghamshire | 20 |
| Wimbledon | 20 |
| Oxford West and Abingdon | 19 |
| Bristol Central | 16 |

Table 8: five parliamentary constituencies with the biggest and smallest increase in PIP claimants, January 2019 to April 2025

| Parliamentary constituency | Number of claimants in January 2019 | Number of claimants in April 2025 | Change (%) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Faversham and Mid Kent | 2,224 | 5,695 | 156 |
| North West Essex | 1,436 | 3,650 | 154 |
| Kenilworth and Southam | 1,322 | 3,253 | 146 |
| Wokingham | 1,016 | 2,497 | 146 |
| Weald of Kent | 1,818 | 4,468 | 146 |
| Average | 3,180 | 6,497 | 108 |
| Mid and South Pembrokeshire | 5,037 | 8,519 | 69 |
| Bangor Aberconwy | 3,667 | 6,130 | 67 |
| Clwyd North | 6,334 | 10,557 | 67 |
| Westmorland and Lonsdale | 2,115 | 3,513 | 66 |
| Ynys Môn | 3,122 | 5,184 | 66 |

Table 9: five parliamentary constituencies with the biggest and smallest increase in enhanced mobility PIP claimants, January 2019 to April 2025

| Parliamentary constituency | Number of claimants in January 2019 | Number of claimants in April 2025 | Change (%) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Poplar and Limehouse | 982 | 3,415 | 248 |
| Ealing Central and Acton | 854 | 2,957 | 246 |
| Enfield North | 1,450 | 4,763 | 228 |
| Brent East | 1,381 | 4,522 | 227 |
| Bethnal Green and Stepney | 1,153 | 3,644 | 216 |
| Average | 1,413 | 3,326 | 143 |
| Stoke-on-Trent South | 2,218 | 3,973 | 79 |
| Brecon, Radnor and Cwm Tawe | 2,357 | 4,173 | 77 |
| Ynys Môn | 1,638 | 2,843 | 74 |
| Clwyd North | 3,471 | 6,008 | 73 |
| Bangor Aberconwy | 1,997 | 3,406 | 71 |

Table 10: PIP and enhanced mobility PIP claimants per 1000 of the population by region

| Region | Personal independence payment claimants | Enhanced mobility personal independence claimants |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| East Midlands | 101 | 57 |
| East of England | 83 | 42 |
| London | 72 | 36 |
| North East | 145 | 69 |
| North West | 125 | 61 |
| South East | 73 | 36 |
| South West | 90 | 45 |
| Wales | 144 | 82 |
| West Midlands | 106 | 60 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | 112 | 55 |

Table 11: local authority in each region with the most PIP claimants per 1000 of the population

| Region | Local authority | Personal independence payment claimants |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| East Midlands | East Lindsey | 164 |
| East of England | Great Yarmouth | 161 |
| London | Enfield | 98 |
| North East | Hartlepool | 187 |
| North West | Knowsley | 198 |
| South East | Thanet | 151 |
| South West | Torbay | 144 |
| Wales | Blaenau Gwent | 211 |
| West Midlands | Stoke-on-Trent | 134 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | Barnsley | 158 |

Table 12: local authority in each region with the most enhanced mobility PIP claimants per 1,000 of the population

| Region | Local authority | Enhanced mobility personal independence payment claimants |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| East Midlands | East Lindsey | 97 |
| East of England | Tendring | 78 |
| London | Enfield | 51 |
| North East | Hartlepool | 89 |
| North West | Knowsley | 98 |
| South East | Thanet | 73 |
| South West | Torbay | 73 |
| Wales | Blaenau Gwent | 119 |
| West Midlands | Stoke-on-Trent | 77 |
| Yorkshire and the Humber | Barnsley | 78 |

Table 13: ten conditions with the largest absolute changes for enhanced mobility PIP, January 2019 to April 2025

| Condition | Increase in enhanced mobility PIP claimants |
|---|---|
| Autism | 87,955 |
| Anxiety and depressive disorders - mixed | 86,428 |
| Primary generalised osteoarthritis | 47,077 |
| Fibromyalgia | 46,228 |
| Learning disability - other/type not known | 37,572 |
| ADHD/ADD | 33,106 |
| Seizures - unclassified | 30,961 |
| Cerebrovascular accident (stroke) | 25,237 |
| Back pain - specific - other/type not known | 24,384 |
| Schizophrenia | 23,789 |