

Factsheet 92

Universal Credit

April 2022

About this factsheet

This factsheet gives information about Universal Credit, a means-tested benefit for people under State Pension age (currently 66). It gives information about Universal Credit, how it affects people claiming other benefits and how to claim it.

The information in this factsheet is correct for the period April 2022 to March 2023. Benefit rates are reviewed annually and updated in April but rules and figures can change during the year.

The rules for claiming Universal Credit have changed many times since its introduction and continue to be amended regularly. This factsheet aims to provide a general overview of the key aspects to Universal Credit but it is important to seek advice about specific issues or problems due to these regular changes.

The information in this factsheet is applicable in England, Wales and Scotland (Note, the Scottish Government has altered some aspects of Universal Credit, contact Age Scotland for more information). If you are in Northern Ireland, please contact Age NI for information. Contact details can be found at the back of this factsheet.

Contact details for any organisation mentioned in this factsheet can be found in the *Useful organisations* section.

Contents

1 What is Universal Credit?	5
1.1 Legacy benefits	5
2 Who qualifies for UC?	5
2.1 Basic requirements	6
2.2 Pension Credit (PC)	7
2.3 Mixed age couples	8
2.4 Transfer from other benefits	8
2.4.1 Change of circumstances	8
2.4.2 Managed migration	9
2.5 Exceptions	10
3 How to claim	10
3.1 Support for claiming	11
3.2 Interview with a work coach	12
3.3 Claimant Commitment	13
3.4 Claim maintenance	14
4 Decisions and payments	15
4.1 Payments and assessment periods	15
4.2 Advances of benefit	16
4.3 Alternative payment arrangements	16
4.4 If you disagree with a decision	16
5 Conditionality and sanctions	17
5.1 Conditionality groups	17
5.1.1 All work-related requirements	17
5.1.2 No work-related requirements	19
5.1.3 Work-focussed interviews only	19
5.1.4 Work-focussed interviews and work preparation requirements	19
5.2 In-work conditionality	19
5.3 Types of work-related requirements	20

5.4 Voluntary work	21
5.5 Sanctions	21
5.6 Types of sanctions	22
5.7 Sanctions from previous benefits	23
5.8 Avoiding and challenging sanctions	23
5.9 Hardship payments	23
6 Elements of UC	24
6.1 Transitional element	28
7 Working out amount	30
7.1 Income	30
7.2 Capital	32
7.3 Benefit cap	33
7.4 Examples	33
8 Change of circumstances	34
8.1 Changes you must notify the DWP about	35
8.2 Temporary absence	35
8.3 If you start work or your income increases	35
8.4 Overpayments	36
9 Housing issues	36
10 UC and other benefits	36
10.1 Passporting to other benefits	37
10.2 Contribution based benefits	37
10.3 Non-contributory benefits	37
10.4 Other benefits	39
10.5 Scotland only	39
10.6 Discretionary housing payments (DHP)	40
11 DWP guidance	40
Useful resources	43
Useful organisations	43

Age UK	47
Support our work	47

Glossary

ADP – Adult Disability Payment (Scotland)	HMRC – HM Revenue and Customs
APA – Alternative Payment Arrangement	JSA – Jobseeker’s Allowance
CA – Carer’s Allowance	NIC – National Insurance Contributions
CTS – Council Tax Support	PC – Pension Credit
DHP – Discretionary Housing Payment	PIP – Personal Independence Payment
DLA – Disability Living Allowance	SSP – Statutory Sick Pay
DWP – Department for Work and Pensions	UC – Universal Credit
EEA – European Economic Area	WCA – Work Capability Assessment
ESA – Employment and Support Allowance	

1 What is Universal Credit?

Universal Credit (UC) is a means-tested non-taxable benefit to cover basic living expenses. There are additional amounts if you are unable to work due to sickness or disability, for carers, children and childcare, and help towards rent and housing costs.

The government department with responsibility for social security benefits is the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

1.1 Legacy benefits

UC replaces the following six '*legacy benefits*' payable to working age people, in or out of work:

- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (IB-JSA)
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance (IR-ESA)
- Income Support (IS)
- Housing Benefit (HB)
- Child Tax Credit (CTC) and
- Working Tax Credit (WTC)

Unless otherwise specified, we refer to CTC and WTC as '*tax credits*' in this factsheet.

You can no longer make new claims for legacy benefits and you must claim UC instead (but see exceptions at section 2.5).

If you currently claim a legacy benefit, you can either be required to claim UC instead if you have a relevant change of circumstance (see section 2.4.1) or be invited to claim UC between now and 2024 (see section 2.4.2), whichever comes first.

2 Who qualifies for UC?

You claim UC as a single person or jointly as a couple if you have a partner. You can claim for dependent children or qualifying young people you are responsible for. You are treated as a member of a couple if you:

- are married and live with your husband or wife
- live with someone as if you are husband and wife

- live with your civil partner
- live with someone as if you are civil partners.

In cases where one member of a couple does not meet the basic requirements for UC (see next section), you may still be able to claim. The financial circumstances of both members of the couple are taken into account when calculating the amount of UC payable, but you are only entitled to a single rate of benefit, not the couple rate.

A person who is a member of a couple can claim UC as a single person if the other member of the couple:

- does not meet the conditions for being present, '*habitually resident*' and not a person subject to immigration control (see section 11).
- is temporarily absent from their household and the absence is expected to exceed, or does exceed six months
- is a prisoner
- is under the age of 18 and is not exempt from this minimum age limit.

2.1 Basic requirements

To claim UC, you must:

- be 18 or over
- be under State Pension age (see section 2.2) (if you are a couple and only one of you is over this age, see section 2.3)
- have a low income and capital of £16,000 or less (see section 7)
- be present, '*habitually resident*' and not subject to immigration control (if you are an EEA citizen, see section 11)
- not be in education
- accept a Claimant Commitment.

Note

Residence tests and immigration conditions can be complex. Contact Age UK Advice, Age Cymru Advice or Age Scotland for details of a local advice service that can provide more information.

2.2 Pension Credit (PC)

If you are single, you can claim Pension Credit (PC) when you reach State Pension age, as set out in the table below based on your date of birth. If you are a couple, you can claim PC when you both reach State Pension age. Check the date of birth of the younger partner in the table below to see when you can make a claim.

Date of Birth	Date you can claim PC
Before 6 October 1954	Can claim now
6 October 1954 to 5 April 1960	66 th birthday

From 6 May 2026, State Pension age will start increasing again and will reach 67 by 6 March 2028 (and so affecting anyone born between 6 April 1960 and 5 April 1977).

If you, or your younger partner if you are a couple, were born after 5 April 1960, find out when you can claim PC by entering your date of birth at www.gov.uk/state-pension-age or if you are a couple, the date of birth of the younger partner. For information about PC, see factsheet 48, *Pension Credit*.

Transferring from UC to PC

If you expect to be entitled to PC once you reach State Pension age, you can make an advance PC claim up to four months early so that it starts the day you reach State Pension age.

You should receive a final UC payment for the entire assessment period (see section 4) in which you reach State Pension age and then your UC claim ends. This final payment is disregarded when assessing your PC entitlement.

If you do not make an advance PC claim, your UC award should end at the end of the assessment period in which you reach State Pension age. You should report you have reached State Pension age to DWP.

2.3 Mixed age couples

A mixed age couple is where one person is over State Pension age and the other person is under. Couples making a new claim for benefit must claim UC rather than Pension Credit or Housing Benefit, until both members of the couple reach State Pension age.

Existing mixed age Pension Credit and pension age Housing Benefit claimants can stay on these benefits provided there is no break in the claim. If there has been a break in your claim, or you are expecting one, seek specialist advice to determine your options.

2.4 Transfer from other benefits

If you currently claim a legacy benefit, you remain entitled until you transfer onto UC. This can happen in one of two ways:

2.4.1 Change of circumstances

If you have a change of circumstance which prior to UC would have meant claiming another legacy benefit, you may have to claim UC instead under '*natural migration*'. This terminates any existing awards of legacy benefits. Examples include if you are claiming:

- IB-JSA, IR-ESA, IS, HB or WTC and you move into or out of work
- IB-JSA and you become sick, or IR-ESA and you are no longer sick
- HB and you move to new rented accommodation in a different local authority area.

Note

If you are claiming HB, IB-JSA, IR-ESA or IS when you apply for UC, you continue to receive these for the first two weeks of your UC claim. This is not recoverable and does not affect the amount of UC you are entitled to.

If you have a change of circumstance which does not require a new claim to be made, you remain entitled to your legacy benefit. Examples include if you claim:

- a legacy benefit and become entitled to another premium or allowance
- a disability benefit like PIP or Carer's Allowance or ADP in Scotland
- one of the tax credits and you subsequently qualify for the other
- HB and move to new rented accommodation within the same local authority area.

There is no transitional protection if you transfer to UC due to a change of circumstance, which can mean a reduction in the overall amount of benefit you receive. See sections 6 and 7 about how to calculate your entitlement for UC or seek specialist advice to consider your options.

Note

If you receive a **severe disability premium** (SDP) as part of your IB-JSA, IR-ESA or IS award and have a change of circumstance which results in you claiming UC, you may be entitled to an ongoing '*UC transitional element*'. See section 6.1 for more information about this element.

2.4.2 Managed migration

If you do not transfer to UC due to a change of circumstance, you will be part of the '*managed migration*' process between now and 2024. You will receive a letter inviting you to claim UC by a specific deadline of at least three months. If you fail to make a claim before the deadline, any legacy benefit you receive will stop.

If the amount of UC you are entitled to is lower than the amount you received with legacy benefits, you are paid transitional protection to top up your UC award until this catches up to that amount, or you have a relevant change of circumstance (such as earnings changing significantly for three months or more, or you stop claiming UC).

‘Move to UC’ campaign

The DWP may contact you about making a voluntary UC claim if they think you will be better off, although you can refuse to do so. Seek advice to check if you would be better off on UC as there is no transitional protection like there is under managed migration.

2.5 Exceptions

There are exceptions to the rule that no new claims for legacy benefits can be made:

- HB claims if you live in specified or exempt accommodation, or if you and your partner have reached State Pension age
- renewal CTC/WTC claims if you are already in receipt of one or a claim for the other tax credit if you are already in receipt of one.

3 How to claim

UC is designed to be claimed online, although see the next section for alternatives. Apply online at www.gov.uk/apply-universal-credit (you can call 0800 328 5644 for help with the online process).

You must provide all necessary information and evidence to show you meet the criteria for UC. Failure to do so can lead to your application being turned down. If one partner is unable to claim (e.g. due to illness), the other partner can be allowed to claim for both of you.

Before making a claim, make sure you have details of your National Insurance number, bank account, and, if applicable, details about your partner and any dependents. You need a unique email address, as does your partner if you have one. If you have a partner, you both need to create an online account and link them together with a special code.

When an online claim is made, an online account is created with a username and password that should only be known by you, the claimant. This is because the account holds your personal information such as National Insurance number and bank account details.

You can request for your claim to be backdated for up to one month if you could not reasonably have claimed earlier because of disability, illness (confirmed by medical evidence), DWP computer failure, or in some circumstances, where a joint claim ends or is refused.

After a claim is made, you must attend a local Jobcentre Plus for an interview with a work coach, see section 3.2.

If you are not eligible for UC, you may qualify for other benefits such as new-style JSA. See section 9 and also factsheet 56, *Benefits for people under State Pension age*, for more information.

3.1 Support for claiming

Alternative claiming methods

If you are unable to make a claim online or do not have access to the internet, you can request assistance from a local Jobcentre Plus office. There may be other locations locally, such as libraries or internet cafes, that can be used, but extra care must be taken around security due to the personal information necessary and held in the online journal.

Alternatively, claims can be made by telephone in some circumstances through the UC helpline (0800 328 5644) where an adviser completes the online form for you. This is the number to use if you want to request alternative formats, such as braille, large print, or audio CD.

In exceptional circumstances, such as if you are disabled, if you are unable to claim by telephone or go to a local Jobcentre Plus office, the DWP may make a home visit to initiate a claim.

Note

For more about online security, see the Age UK Guide, *Staying safe*.

Receiving help from an advice service

Because some vulnerable people may need extra support to cope with online claims and other issues, Citizens Advice offers the *'Help to Claim'* service. This includes help with making a claim through to your first payment of UC. Contact them for further details.

Explicit consent

If you receive help from an advice service, UC operates a system of *'explicit consent'* for advisers and other people acting on behalf of, or enquiring about, someone else's claim.

If you want a third party to discuss your claim with the DWP, you must make a note in your online journal that permits this and specify exactly what matter(s) you are giving permission to discuss.

For example, *"I authorise A.N. Adviser to speak to you about the housing element of my Universal Credit and why you are not paying it"*. These permissions are time limited so you must make a note in your online journal each time you require assistance from someone else.

Someone acting on your behalf

If you are unable to act for yourself, a Power of Attorney or an appointee can make the claim (and receive payment) on your behalf. This includes corporate appointees, where an organisation such as a local Age UK, a solicitor, or a local authority acts on behalf of clients.

For more information see factsheet 22, *Arranging for someone to make decisions on your behalf* (in Scotland, call Age Scotland).

3.2 Interview with a work coach

Once a claim is made, you must usually attend a local Jobcentre Plus office for an interview with a work coach. This is to agree the contents of your Claimant Commitment, before a decision is made about your UC entitlement.

The role of a work coach is to discuss your claim and any relevant circumstances, to set out the steps you must take to seek work if applicable, to take any further evidence necessary to decide the claim and to talk to you about your Claimant Commitment. You are generally expected to have the same work coach for the duration of your claim.

If you have health problems that affect your ability to work and you are submitting fit notes from your GP, you must also attend a medical assessment. Your work coach can talk to you about this.

3.3 Claimant Commitment

Your claim is usually not decided until you (and your partner if applicable) agree and accept a Claimant Commitment. The Commitment sets out what is expected of you during your UC claim such as the steps you must take in seeking work.

Steps can include attending work-focused interviews, doing work preparation such as drafting a CV or attending training, undertaking work search activities, and what your availability for work is.

It is important to flag up any difficulties you may have with these activities due to your health condition or caring responsibilities, for example. Your work search responsibilities can be tailored or relaxed in certain circumstances, if your work coach agrees to this.

In most cases, the Commitment is drawn up after an interview with a work coach and if accepted, is backdated to the date of claim. It can be reviewed and updated on an on-going basis (e.g. if your circumstances change).

If you accept the Commitment, you are expected to do so electronically, by telephone, or in writing. You should be given a seven-day cooling-off period if you refuse to sign, to give you the chance to reconsider. This period can be extended if you ask for a review of the requirements.

If you refuse to accept the Commitment, your UC claim is refused. The only exceptions are if you lack the capacity to accept this, or there are exceptional circumstances which would make acceptance unreasonable (e.g. illness or a domestic emergency).

The Commitment places a duty on you to notify any change of circumstances or incorrect information. See section 5 for more about work-related requirements and the penalties for not meeting them. If you fail to meet a requirement in your Claimant Commitment, your UC amount may be reduced by a sanction until you comply (see section 5.5).

If you are unhappy with the requirements in your Commitment, it may be advisable to sign it anyway, so the UC claim can be decided and put into payment and ask your work coach to vary the contents later on.

If you are terminally ill (suffering from a progressive disease where death in consequence of that disease can reasonably be expected within six months), you are not required to accept a commitment.

3.4 Claim maintenance

UC is designed so you can manage your claim directly through an online account. There is a 'To do' list and a 'Journal' of actions as agreed under your Claimant Commitment.

Any communication with the DWP (e.g. award notices and change of circumstances) are also through your online account. It is good practice to take screen shots, if you can, of all transactions through the journal to avoid later disputes.

You can submit any evidence or information necessary for your claim through your online account, such as medical evidence. If you are working, your monthly earnings are sent automatically to the DWP using your employer's PAYE system if they are a 'Real Time Information' (RTI) employer.

If your employer is not a RTI employer, or they are but they have failed to submit the relevant information, you are responsible for providing earnings details. This is also the case if you are self-employed.

If you have problems with your online account, call the UC helpline (0800 328 5644), speak to your work coach, or go to a local advice service for help. See section 4.4 about challenging any decision which you do not agree with.

See section 4 for more information about the decision process and when payment of UC will start, and section 8 about when to report change of circumstances.

4 Decisions and payments

When you have completed your UC claim and it is received by the DWP, a decision is made about whether you are eligible or not. Entitlement to UC is assessed over a month which is known as an '*assessment period*'. Awards are calculated and notified automatically through the online journal. Award notices (and revised awards) include details of UC elements and the effect of any income and capital.

If you receive a nil award of UC in any month, you must make a new claim to re-establish entitlement subsequently.

4.1 Payments and assessment periods

After you apply, it is at least five weeks before you receive your first payment. The first calendar month of your claim is the assessment period, where your circumstances, income and capital are taken into account, followed by a seven-day period during which your UC entitlement is calculated and then paid.

After this, you receive one payment on the same date each month following your assessment period, or the nearest working day (in Scotland you can be paid twice monthly).

Example

You apply for UC on 5 February. Your first assessment period runs until 4 March. You receive your first payment on 11 March and then on the 11th day of each subsequent month or nearest working day.

UC is normally paid into one bank or building society account and is the whole amount for you and anyone else in the household you claim for. You can request alternative payment arrangements (such as housing costs paid directly to your landlord, see section 4.3 for more information).

If you are unable to open or manage a bank account, you can use the *Payment Exception Service* which allows you to withdraw money from PayPoint outlets. If you are unable to use any of these methods of payment, contact the DWP. UC can be paid to an appointee or someone with power of attorney if you are not able to act for yourself.

4.2 Advances of benefit

This is a recoverable advance payment, paid to you in certain circumstances if you are in '*financial need*'. If you have an underlying entitlement to UC, you can access up to one month's worth of benefit within five days of your claim. The intention is for an advance payment to provide financial support for a limited period. Any advance received is recovered from future UC payments over 24 months.

4.3 Alternative payment arrangements

It may be possible to have different payment arrangements under certain circumstances, such as if you find it difficult to budget. These are discretionary and there is no right of appeal. They include:

- paying housing costs directly to the landlord, known as '*Managed Payment to Landlord*' (if you have two months of rent arrears, this can happen automatically, until the arrears are cleared; in Scotland, you can request this regardless of having rent arrears).
- paying more than one person in the household
- receiving payments more frequently than once a month.

4.4 If you disagree with a decision

If you disagree with your Claimant Commitment or the imposition of a sanction, see sections 3.3 and 5.8. Additionally, you have the right to appeal against many decisions, such as if your UC claim is refused.

It is important to challenge a decision or get advice promptly because there are time limits that usually mean you must act within one month of the decision. You must ask for a Mandatory Reconsideration before you can lodge an appeal with HM Courts and Tribunals Service.

For more information about this, see factsheet 74, *Challenging welfare benefit decisions*, or contact one of the *Useful organisations* listed.

5 Conditionality and sanctions

You are usually required to meet the work-related requirements (see section 5.3) outlined in your Claimant Commitment as a basic condition of UC. These can apply if you work, do not work at all, or have impairments or ill-health conditions, or caring responsibilities.

Your requirements are monitored by your work coach who has a duty to assist and support you. Any failure to meet your requirements can lead to a sanction, or reduction, of the amount of UC paid (see section 5.5). There is no right of appeal against work requirement directions and no prescribed procedure if you are unhappy with your work coach.

5.1 Conditionality groups

You are placed in one of four '*conditionality groups*' (see overleaf) depending on your capability and circumstances, as discussed with your work coach and outlined in your Claimant Commitment.

You may move into different groups as your circumstances change. Partners in couples may be placed in different groups, depending on their individual circumstances. If you do not agree with the group you have been placed in, talk to your work coach, or seek independent advice to assess your options.

5.1.1 All work-related requirements

All four work-related requirements are imposed if the exceptions listed below do not apply. You are likely be placed in this group if you are a jobseeker, or have children aged three or over, or have earnings below your earnings threshold.

In this group, the requirement for work search has a minimum number of hours per week. This is your individual '*threshold*' and is usually 35 hours a week, unless your work coach agrees a lower amount with you due to your circumstances, such as caring responsibilities, or physical or mental health problems. There is no specific age-related relaxation.

You can modify your requirements at the discretion of your work coach. Examples include (these are not exhaustive) if you:

- care for a child or disabled person, you can be allowed up to 48 hours to attend an interview and up to a month to take up paid work
- have caring responsibilities, you can restrict the hours of work search and availability to what is compatible with your circumstances, as long as there are reasonable prospects of securing work
- were previously employed, you can limit your work search and availability to similar work or salary levels for up to four weeks, as long as you have reasonable prospects of securing such work
- have a physical or mental impairment, you can ask to restrict the hours of work search and availability, and if your impairment has a substantial adverse effect on your ability to carry out certain types of work, you can ask not to look and prepare for such work.

If you submit a medical certificate to say you have a limited capability for work, you can be subject to all work-related requirements until a work capability assessment (WCA) takes place and a decision made.

If this applies, whilst waiting for the WCA to take place, you can request a relaxation of your requirements with your work coach. However, if the work coach does not agree to relax the requirements, you can be subject to a sanction if you fail to meet them all.

5.1.2 No work-related requirements

No work related requirements are imposed in various circumstances including if you are above State Pension age, or are assessed as having limited capability for work *and* limited capability for work-related activity (LCWRA), or are entitled to the carer's element (see section 6), or Carer's Allowance, or would be if claimed, or if you work and earn at least your individual earnings threshold (e.g. 35 hours a week at National Minimum Wage).

There are other circumstances where this may apply, such as if you have recently experienced domestic violence. Seek advice if you think you should not be required to undertake any work-related activity.

5.1.3 Work-focussed interviews only

You are required to attend and take part in work-focussed interviews if you are responsible for a dependent child aged between one and two.

5.1.4 Work-focussed interviews and work preparation requirements

If you are assessed as having a limited capability for work (LCW), or are responsible for a child aged between two and three years old, or you do not work sufficient hours or earn sufficient wages, you must attend and take part in work-focussed interviews and undertake work preparation requirements.

5.2 In-work conditionality

This requirement applies if you do not work sufficient hours or have sufficient earnings. You are expected to increase your pay or hours in your current job or find new or additional employment. Your preferred option determines the activity you are expected to undertake to obtain more or better-paid work, but requirements should be reasonable, proportionate and compatible with current work commitments.

This requirement applies if your monthly earnings are below £355 (for a single person) or £567 (for couples). Some people may be selected for randomised trials and have a higher earnings threshold based on the minimum wage (normally for a 35-hour week).

5.3 Types of work-related requirements

What you are required to do depends on which ‘*conditionality group*’ you are placed in. There are four types of ‘*work-related requirements*’:

- **Work-focussed interviews** to assess and enhance your job prospects. There is no requirement to apply for or take up a job or engage in a work preparation activity.
- **Work preparation** to increase the likelihood of obtaining paid work (or more or better-paid work) including attending skills assessments and training courses, drawing up a CV, and undertaking work experience.
- **Work search** to take ‘*all reasonable action*’ and any particular action specified to obtain paid work (or more or better-paid work) including looking and applying for jobs within 90 minutes each way travelling distance of home and registering with an employment agency.

The default requirement is you must spend at least 35 hours a week looking for paid work (including ‘*zero hours*’ jobs), unless all reasonable action is completed in less hours.

- **Work availability** to be able and willing to immediately take up paid work (or more or better-paid work). The default requirement is immediate availability for full-time work within 90 minutes travelling distance and immediate availability to attend a job interview.

You may be required to provide evidence or information of any activity you undertake based on these requirements, either through your online account, or during an interview with your work coach.

Your requirements can be relaxed in certain prescribed situations, for example, following bereavement, in cases of domestic violence, and short periods of sickness. If this applies, speak to your work coach or go to an advice service.

5.4 Voluntary work

You can do voluntary work for a maximum of half the hours you are expected to look for work, based on your work-related requirements. For example, if your work search requirement is 35 hours a week, you can volunteer for a maximum of 17 and a half hours.

5.5 Sanctions

If you do not meet a work-related requirement, a sanction can be imposed. This means the amount of UC you receive is reduced for a period of time, depending on the nature of the failure to comply and whether you have received a sanction previously.

Sanctions take effect from the first day of an assessment period, or the day after a previous sanction ceases, and can be imposed for a fixed or open-ended period.

If more than one sanction is imposed, they run one after the other. A sanction stops once you have worked for six months and earned more than your earnings threshold, or are assessed as having LCWRA (see '*work capability*' in section 6).

A sanction normally involves the loss of an amount equal to your personal allowance (see section 6), calculated on a daily basis and deducted from the UC payable in each assessment period covered by the sanction.

For couples, 50 per cent of the couple allowance is lost if one of you is sanctioned and 100 per cent if both of you are sanctioned.

The amount of the sanction is reduced to 40 per cent of the standard allowance if you:

- become subject to work-focussed interviews only
- become subject to no conditionality because you have a child under one, you adopt a child, or you become pregnant, or
- are aged 16 or 17.

A sanction may not apply if you had '*good reason*' for not complying with a requirement. See section 5.8 for more information.

5.6 Types of sanctions

The level of sanctions depends on your conditionality group.

Higher level sanctions

These apply if you are subject to all work-related requirements and you:

- cease working or lose pay because of misconduct, or voluntarily for no good reason
- fail for no good reason to apply for a job or take up an offer of paid work
- fail for no good reason to undertake a work placement or activity.

Losing a job or failing to take up a job offer prior to claiming UC can also result in a sanction. The days between this happening and the date of claim are deducted from the length of the sanction.

The higher level sanction is the loss of the standard allowance for 91 days for a first failure and 182 days for subsequent failures within a year.

Medium level sanctions

These apply if you are subject to all work-related requirements and you fail, for no good reason, to comply with:

- a work search requirement to take all reasonable action to obtain paid work
- a work availability requirement.

A medium level sanction is the loss of the standard allowance for 28 days for a first failure and 91 days for subsequent failures within a year.

Low level sanctions

These apply if you are subject to all work-related requirements, or work-focussed interviews and work preparation only, and you fail, for no good reason, to comply with a:

- specific work search requirement
- work preparation requirement
- requirement to take part in a work-focussed interview or a conditionality compliance interview.

A low level sanction is the loss of the standard allowance until the requirement is met, or is no longer required to be met, plus a further fixed period of seven days for a first failure, 14 days for a second failure within a year, and 28 days for a subsequent failure within a further year.

Lowest level sanctions

These apply if you are subject to work-focussed interviews only and you fail, for no good reason, to take part in an interview.

The lowest level sanction is the loss of 40 per cent of your standard allowance, or 40 per cent of half of the couple allowance, until the requirement is met or is no longer required to be met.

5.7 Sanctions from previous benefits

If you have an ongoing sanction from a previous benefit when you claim UC, the sanction continues for the amount of time remaining (minus any days between your previous benefit ending and your UC claim starting). The amount of the sanction is calculated in the same way as the other UC sanctions described above.

5.8 Avoiding and challenging sanctions

If you have '*good reason*' for why you failed to comply with a requirement, you should not be sanctioned. There is no definition of '*good reason*' in legislation but see DWP guidance in section 11 for more information. Existing case law on '*good cause*' may be relevant, including the test of whether a '*reasonable person*' would have acted as you did. Factors such as illness, domestic violence, and caring responsibilities may be relevant.

There is a right of appeal against a sanction decision, including whether there is '*good reason*' for not complying with a requirement, but only after a revision has been requested and determined (see section 4.4).

5.9 Hardship payments

You can claim a recoverable hardship payment of 60 per cent of the sanctioned amount if you:

- cannot meet your immediate and most basic and essential needs for accommodation, heating, food, and hygiene
- have made every effort to access alternative sources of support and have ceased expenditure on other needs
- have complied with all work-related requirements in previous seven days, and
- have applied for a hardship payment, providing required evidence and information (normally at a Jobcentre Plus interview).

You must re-apply for a hardship payment each month you require one. There is a right of appeal against the refusal of a payment. Recovery is by deductions from your UC of up to 25 per cent of the standard allowance. Recovery is suspended if you have earnings above your threshold and any balance is written off after 26 weeks of working.

6 Elements of UC

Your UC payment is made up of different elements. You may be entitled to one or more of these based on your circumstances. The monthly rates are below.

Standard

This element is the personal allowance and depends on your age and whether you are a single person or claiming as a couple:

Single (aged 25 or over)	£334.91
Couple (one or both aged 25 or over)	£525.72

Child

This is paid for children under 16 or ‘*qualifying young persons*’ (QYP) you are responsible for. Limited to two children if born after April 2017.

First child (if born before 6 April 2017)	£290.00
---	---------

First child (if born on or after 6 April 2017) and subsequent children	£244.58
--	---------

Disabled child addition

An additional amount is paid for each child or QYP if they receive:

DLA or PIP	£132.89
------------	---------

DLA (higher rate care), PIP (enhanced daily living) or they are certified blind	£414.88
---	---------

Childcare costs

This element is for 85 per cent of your eligible childcare costs, paid in arrears, up to a maximum of:

For one child	£646.35
---------------	---------

For two or more children	£1108.04
--------------------------	----------

You must be in paid work to be eligible for this element and paying for childcare provided by a registered child minder or a school out of hour’s club. If you are claiming as a couple, your partner must either be in paid work, or is unable to provide childcare due to caring or health issues.

Work capability

This element applies if you have ‘*limited capability for work*’ (LCW) or ‘*limited capability for work-related activity*’ (LCWRA). The LCW rate is not available for new UC claims made after 6 April 2017.

LCW	£132.89
LCW&WRA	£354.28

To qualify for this element, you must satisfy prescribed descriptors or be treated as having LCW or LCWRA. A couple can only qualify for one (the highest) rate. You are treated as having LCWRA if you are over State Pension age and receive AA, PIP enhanced rate daily living component, DLA high rate care component, or ADP in Scotland.

You must normally wait three months from the date you provide a *'fit note'* (or apply for this element, if working) before it can be paid from the beginning of the next assessment period. There are exceptions if you are terminally ill or already getting an ESA component on transfer.

The process involves completing a questionnaire about your ability to carry out certain activities. You can include medical evidence as part of this and you must provide a *'fit note'* from your GP. The questions in the form are based on *'activities'* that are subdivided into *'descriptors'* that describe the extent to which the activity can be carried out.

A decision about this element may be made based on information provided by you in the questionnaire. You may be asked to attend a face-to-face or telephone assessment, which is carried out by a healthcare professional working on behalf of the DWP.

For more information, see *'UC: Health conditions and disability guide'* on the Gov.uk website and DWP guidance in section 11.

Carer

This element is paid if you have *'regular and substantial caring responsibilities for a severely disabled person'* and is £168.81.

You must provide care for 35 hours or more a week and the cared for person must receive either DLA (middle or high rate care component), PIP (daily living component), Attendance Allowance, or ADP in Scotland. These are the same rules as for Carer's Allowance (see section 9.3) except there is no earnings limit for this element.

If you are a couple, you can both receive this as long as you are not caring for the same person. You cannot qualify for a Work Capability element and a Carer's element at the same time (only the highest is payable), but one partner in a couple can qualify for one element and the other partner the other element.

Housing costs

This element is for rent and similar payments (such as payments for a licence, shared ownership schemes, site fees, and houseboat mooring) and some service charges on accommodation normally occupied as your home. See DWP guidance in section 11 for more information.

You must be liable to make payments on a commercial basis to qualify for housing costs. You are not treated as liable to make payments to resident family members and close relatives. You can be temporarily absent from your home for a maximum of six months and still receive housing costs.

If you are a social housing tenant, your entitlement is reduced if you have excess bedrooms. For one excess bedroom, the amount is reduced by 14 per cent of your eligible rent and for two or more excess bedrooms, by 25 per cent. This is commonly called the '*bedroom tax*'.

Entitlement for private tenants is worked out using the Local Housing Allowance for your area. If you live in specified supported accommodation, your housing costs are met by Housing Benefit. This covers hostels, domestic violence refuges and accommodation provided by a County Council, housing association, registered charity or voluntary organisation, where residents receive care, support or supervision. See factsheet 17, *Housing Benefit*, for more information.

Owner occupiers

Housing costs can cover some service charges. However, if you or your partner have any earned income from work, you cannot receive any help with housing costs. If you have a mortgage or home improvement loan, Support for Mortgage Interest can pay towards your interest payments, up to an upper mortgage limit of £200,000. This help is in the form of a loan and has to be repaid. For more information see www.gov.uk/support-for-mortgage-interest

Note

For more information about eligible housing costs and service charges, see www.gov.uk/housing-and-universal-credit

Non dependants and housing cost contributions

A deduction of £77.87 a month from the housing element is made for any non-dependant living with you (someone who is not your partner or dependent child).

There is no deduction if you are entitled to DLA (middle or high rate care component), PIP (daily living component), AA, or ADP in Scotland, or if you are registered blind. There is no deduction for a non-dependant aged under 21; or entitled to one of the benefits above or PC or Carer's Allowance; or who is responsible for a child under five.

6.1 Transitional element

This element only applies if you received a **severe disability premium** (SDP) as part of your IB-JSA, IR-ESA or IS award before you claimed UC, or if an award of those legacy benefits ended within the period of one month immediately before claiming UC and you continued to:

- receive AA, DLA middle or high rate care component, PIP daily living component, Armed Forces Independence Payment (AFIP), or ADP in Scotland, and
- no one was paid Carer's Allowance to look after you (it does not matter if someone had an '*underlying entitlement*' to Carer's Allowance).

The other SDP requirement that *'you live alone, or are treated as living alone'*, is not applicable for determining entitlement to the UC transitional element. If you now have a non-dependant living with you, as long as the criteria outlined above applied in the month preceding your UC claim, you are entitled to the element.

The monthly amount you are entitled to depends on whether the LCWRA element (see page 20) is included in your UC award at the date the claim is decided, whether for you or your partner if you are a couple. The amounts are as below:

Single or a couple and LCWRA element is included	£120.00
--	---------

Single or a couple and LCWRA element not included	£285.00
---	---------

If you were previously entitled to the couple rate of SDP with your IB-JSA, IR-ESA or IS award (i.e. both you and your partner satisfied the SDP requirements), the transitional element is £405 a month.

If you or your partner become entitled to the carer element (see page 20) after the first day of the UC award but within your first assessment period, your transitional element stays at the same rate as is applicable above. If you become entitled to the carer element after your first assessment period, the amount of the carer element reduces your transitional element by the same amount.

If the above do not apply and after you claim UC, you become entitled to the LCWRA element (whether you are single or a couple), your transitional element is reduced to £120 from the assessment period you were awarded the LCWRA element.

If you subsequently cease to satisfy the SDP requirements noted above, for example your PIP award ends, the transitional element stays the same. If your UC entitlement increases, for example your rent goes up, your transitional element decreases by the same amount.

7 Working out amount

UC is calculated on a monthly basis by:

- adding up the elements of UC to which you are entitled, to give a '*maximum amount*' (see section 6)
- deducting some types of income and '*tariff income*' (see sections 7.1 and 7.2), and
- deducting other relevant amounts (for example, sanctions, third party payments and repayments of advance payments/overpayments).

The remainder (if any) is the amount of UC payable, subject to the benefit cap (see section 7.3). If you are a couple, your joint income and capital are taken into account.

7.1 Income

This can be in the form of unearned or earned income, '*tariff income*', and capital or savings. Income is assessed on a monthly basis and taken into account in the assessment period in which it is received. If you are a couple, your joint income counts for these purposes, even if you are claiming as a single person.

Income is converted into a monthly figure by multiplying weekly, fortnightly, four weekly, or three monthly payments by 52, 26, 13 and 4 and dividing by 12. Fluctuating income is taken into account over an identifiable cycle, or over 3 months or other appropriate period.

Unearned income

All '*specified*' monthly unearned income is taken into account and reduces UC entitlement on a pound for pound basis. '*Specified*' means the type of income is set out in regulations.

Specified unearned income includes:

- JSA, ESA, Carer's Allowance, bereavement and widow's payments, maternity allowance, and industrial injuries benefit
- State Pension, and occupational and private pensions
- annuities and trust payments (unless compensation for personal injury)

- spousal maintenance under a court order or agreement
- student grants and loans
- notional and tariff income (see below and section 7.2)
- other taxable income.

Some types of income are not specified and so are not taken into account, including AA, ADP in Scotland, DLA, PIP, Child Benefit, child maintenance, personal injury payments, and volunteer expenses.

Notional unearned income

Any unearned income that would be available if you claimed it is called notional unearned income. You are treated as possessing it even if you do not claim it, including the amount of any State Pension income you have chosen not to apply for if you are over State Pension age.

Earned income

Any earnings received during an assessment period are taken into account. For every pound of earned income, your UC is reduced by 55 pence (this is called the 55 per cent taper rate).

Earnings are assessed net of tax, national insurance, and any pension contributions. Self-employed earnings are based on profits less allowable expenses. Any statutory pay you receive, for example, Statutory Sick Pay, counts as earnings.

If you are self-employed, you are assumed to have a minimum level of monthly earnings, normally equivalent to the national minimum wage for a 35-hour week, even if your reported earnings are less than this.

Note

If you are responsible for a child or have limited capability for work (see section 6), you are entitled to a '*work allowance*'. You can earn up to a set amount without it affecting your UC.

Anything over the set amount is then subject to the 55 per cent taper rate.

There are two rates - £344 per month if your UC includes a housing costs element or £573 a month if it does not.

Notional earned income

If you deprive yourself of earned income for the purpose of obtaining entitlement to UC or to an increased amount of UC, you are treated as if you still possess it when calculating your entitlement.

7.2 Capital

If you have capital over £16,000, you are not entitled to UC. If you have capital between £6,000 and £16,000, you are assumed to have a '*tariff income*' of £4.35 a month for every £250 or part £250 between these amounts. This is added to your other income when determining your entitlement to UC. Any capital under £6,000 is disregarded.

Types of disregarded capital includes premises occupied as a home, personal possessions, business assets, some arrears of benefit (for 12 months), and personal injury payments in a trust fund. All other capital, including jointly owned capital and property, are relevant when determining tariff income. See DWP guidance in section 11 for more.

Notional capital

You may be deemed to have '*notional capital*' if you deliberately deprive yourself of capital in order to increase, or become entitled to, UC, unless you repay a debt or it is reasonable in your circumstances. Seek specialist advice if this applies to you.

7.3 Benefit cap

The benefit cap limits the total amount households can receive from UC, JSA, ESA, Child Benefit, Maternity Allowance, and Severe Disablement Allowance. If your overall benefit income is over the capped amounts, the excess is deducted from your UC award after offsetting any childcare costs.

The monthly cap is:

- £1,284.17 (single claimants) or £1,916.67 (lone parents and couples) if you live in Greater London
- £1,116.67 (single claimants) or £1,666.67 (lone parents and couples) if you live in another part of the UK.

The cap does not apply:

- if you or your partner have LCWRA, or receive AA, DLA, PIP, ADP in Scotland, Carer's Allowance, UC carer's element, Guardian's Allowance, Industrial Injuries benefit or a war pension
- if your combined earnings are at least £658 net a month
- for nine months after you stop working (or your household earnings fall below £658 net a month), as long as you were earning at least £658 net a month in each of the previous 12 months.

7.4 Examples

Single person with a disability

Receives contributory ESA (£333.67 a month, no additional amount for the work-related activity component) and PIP standard daily living component (£268.02 a month). No other income or capital. Has eligible housing costs of £300 a month.

Maximum UC	Income
Standard element - £334.91	ESA - £333.67
Housing element - £300	PIP is disregarded
Total - £634.91	Total - £333.67

UC entitlement is £634.91 minus £333.67 = £301.24 a month.

Couple with a child

Receive Child Benefit (£94.47 a month) for a child born before April 2017. One partner earns £800 net a month from employment. No other income or capital. Have eligible housing costs of £500 a month.

Maximum UC	Income
Standard element - £525.72	Net earnings - £800
Child element - £290.00	Less £344 work allowance - £456 x 55% - £250.80
Housing element - £500	Child Benefit is disregarded
Total - £1,315.72	Total - £250.80

UC entitlement is £1,315.72 minus £250.80 = £1,064.92 a month.

8 Change of circumstances

UC is assessed on a monthly basis and changes of circumstances normally take effect from the first day of the assessment period in which they occur. If a change increases your entitlement but you do not report it until a later assessment period, it only takes effect from that month.

Example

Tim moves into cheaper accommodation in the fourth week of his assessment period. He receives reduced housing costs for the whole month. If he had moved a few days later, he would have received his previous higher entitlement for the whole month.

8.1 Changes you must notify the DWP about

Your decision letter has information about your responsibility to inform the DWP of any changes in your circumstances that may affect your entitlement. You can do this through your online journal or by calling the UC helpline. These include:

- Changes to your employment (changes to earnings are usually reported to the DWP by HMRC, but you are required to check these figures are correct as any overpayment is recoverable from you)
- Changes to other income or capital
- Becoming, or ceasing to be, a member of a couple
- Becoming responsible for a child
- Temporary absences from Great Britain (see next section).

8.2 Temporary absence

Your entitlement to UC continues for a maximum of one month if you leave Great Britain, but only if the absence is not expected to exceed that period. This can be extended by a further month if the absence is in connection with the death of a partner or close relative and it would be unreasonable to return to Great Britain within the first month.

An absence from Great Britain can also be ignored for up to six months if it is for the purpose of receiving medical treatment or care for an illness or a physical or mental impairment.

8.3 If you start work or your income increases

The amount of UC you receive depends on your individual circumstances. For example, if you move into work, increase your hours, or your other income or capital increases, your UC is affected. Speak to your work coach about what effect this will have.

Note, if you are an owner-occupier and receive housing costs, payment of these stops as soon as you do any work, regardless of earnings.

8.4 Overpayments

If you have been overpaid UC, this can be recovered regardless of the cause of it. This includes what used to be called ‘*official error*’ overpayments, where the DWP have caused the overpayment.

Overpayment decisions can only be challenged on the following grounds:

- whether an overpayment has happened
- the amount of the overpayment, or
- the period of the overpayment.

Overpayments are recovered at set statutory amounts from on-going UC payments, other benefit payments, deductions from earnings or by court order.

A civil penalty can be imposed if an overpayment arises because you negligently give incorrect information or fail to notify a change of circumstances without reasonable excuse.

For more information about this, see factsheet 74, *Challenging welfare benefit decisions* or seek specialist advice.

9 Housing issues

If you receive housing costs as part of your UC claim, these are normally paid to you and you must pay your landlord yourself. If you struggle with this, or other issues with your UC payment, you can apply for alternative payment arrangements, see section 4.3.

10 UC and other benefits

There are other benefits working age people can claim depending on their circumstances. The term ‘*working age*’ means below State Pension age. For more information, see factsheet 56, *Benefits for people under State Pension age* or contact Age UK Advice, Age Cymru Advice, Age Scotland, or a local advice service for a benefit check.

10.1 Passporting to other benefits

If you receive UC, you may be automatically entitled (*'passported'*) to help with health costs, housing grants, and free school meals and may be entitled to Social Fund payments or Local Welfare Provision. See *'DWP other financial support'* in the Useful resources section for more.

10.2 Contribution based benefits

These benefits depend on you or your spouse's National Insurance (NI) record. Your entitlement is not normally affected by any capital you have, although earnings or pensions can affect the amount paid.

Jobseeker's Allowance and Employment and Support Allowance

If you lose your job or become too sick to work and have paid sufficient NI contributions, you may be entitled to New Style Jobseeker's Allowance or New Style Employment and Support Allowance.

Call the UC helpline and ask to claim *'New Style Jobseeker's Allowance'* or *'New Style Employment and Support Allowance'*. You can claim online or at the first interview with your work coach. These can be claimed on their own or together with UC.

Bereavement benefits

If your husband, wife, or civil partner dies, you may be able to claim Bereavement Support Payment. Entitlement is based on your partner's NI record, although there is no NI requirement if they died as a result of an industrial accident or prescribed industrial disease.

10.3 Non-contributory benefits

These benefits depend on your circumstances, rather than a National Insurance record, or how much income or capital you have, although they can be affected by certain types of income.

Statutory Sick Pay

If you are an employee and off work due to sickness, you are entitled to Statutory Sick Pay for up to the first 28 weeks. This is administered and paid by your employer. You may also be entitled contractual sick pay under the terms of your contract. This counts as earned income for UC.

Carer's Allowance

You can claim Carer's Allowance (CA) if you look after someone who receives a disability benefit such as Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payment daily living component, or ADP in Scotland. You must spend at least 35 hours a week caring for them. If you work, you cannot earn more than £132 a week (net earnings or profit if self-employed).

This counts as unearned income for UC. The person you care for may lose money if you claim CA, so seek advice first. See factsheet 55, *Carer's Allowance*, for more information. See also the UC carer's element at section 6.

Disability benefits

Personal Independence Payment is a benefit for people aged 16 to State Pension age who have a disability. A similar benefit, Disability Living Allowance, may be in payment due to an earlier award. For more information, see factsheet 87, *Personal Independence Payment and Disability Living Allowance*. These are disregarded as income.

Industrial injuries benefits

If you have been injured in an accident at work or have contracted an industrial disease, you may be able to claim industrial injuries benefits. The level of disability caused by your accident or industrial disease is assessed as a percentage by a DWP doctor. This counts as unearned income for UC.

10.4 Other benefits

Council Tax Support

Council Tax Support or Council Tax Reduction gives financial help towards Council Tax if you claim UC, other means-tested benefits, or are on a low income. You must be liable to pay Council Tax but it does not matter if you are a tenant, home owner, or other kind of resident.

If you live alone as a single person, or your home has certain adaptations for a disabled person, or you have a severe mental impairment, you may receive a 25 per cent discount from your Council Tax bill. For more information, see factsheet 21, *Council Tax*, or in Wales, see Age Cymru factsheet 21w, *Council Tax in Wales*.

Healthcare costs

Depending on your income and savings, you may be entitled to help with healthcare costs through the 'NHS low income scheme'. For example, NHS prescriptions, dental care and glasses. For more information, see factsheet 61, *Help with health costs*, or in Wales, see Age Cymru factsheet 61w, *Help with NHS health costs in Wales*.

Social fund and local welfare provision

The social fund provides lump sum cash payments for extra expenses that are difficult to meet from your weekly income. These include funeral payments and Winter Fuel Payments to help with heating costs.

Local welfare provision schemes are run by local authorities or national governments and may be able to help if you face a crisis or unavoidable financial needs. In Wales, this is called the Discretionary Assistance Fund.

For more information, see factsheets 1, *Help with heating costs*, in Wales, see Age Cymru factsheet 1w, *Help with heating costs in Wales*, and factsheet 49, *The Social Fund, Advances of Benefit and Local Welfare Provision*.

10.5 Scotland only

In Scotland, PIP is being replaced by Adult Disability Payment in 2022.

There is a Carer's Allowance Supplement payable with Carer's Allowance awards.

Age Scotland have guides on Council Tax Reduction and the Scottish Welfare Fund as different rules apply here.

Call Age Scotland for further information.

10.6 Discretionary housing payments (DHP)

If there is a shortfall between your rent and the amount of housing costs you receive, you can apply to your local authority for a DHP to make up the difference. You may be able to get a DHP if your UC is reduced because of spare bedrooms, non-dependant deductions, benefit cap reductions, or your entitlement is restricted under the Local Housing Allowance rules.

You must apply by requesting a form or by writing to the authority. It is important to describe your circumstances fully and explain why you are in financial difficulty. The local authority has discretion in whether to award a DHP and even if they do, they are usually only for a period of up to one year. There is no right of appeal if your application is refused, although you can ask for the decision to be looked at again.

11 DWP guidance

The DWP publish guidance with information about benefits which you may find useful. Universal Credit guidance can be found at www.gov.uk/government/publications/advice-for-decision-making-staff-guide

Specific areas of guidance highlighted in this factsheet can be found by using the above link and selecting the appropriate heading:

- **Sanctions** (section 5.8) – *Chapter K2 Good reason*
- **Work capability** (page 20) – *Chapters G2 (LCW), G3 (LCW&WRA) and G1 (work capability assessment)*

- **Housing costs** (page 21) – *Chapters F2, F3 and F4*
- **Capital** (section 7.2) – *Chapters H1 and H2 (disregards)*
- **Settled status** – If you are an EEA citizen (except Irish citizens who do not need leave to remain in the UK) and have ‘*settled status*’, you have indefinite leave to remain in the UK and are not subject to immigration control. You can stay in the UK and be eligible for certain benefits, subject to satisfying other conditions, such as those outlined in this factsheet for UC.

Pre-settled status – If you are an EEA citizen (except Irish citizens) and have ‘*pre-settled status*’ (for example, because you have not lived in the UK for at least five years), you can stay in the UK but you are not automatically eligible for certain benefits (such as those which require you to have settled status like UC).

In order to be eligible, you must normally demonstrate you are exercising a qualifying *right to reside* under the *Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2016*.

Guidance on *right to reside* can be found within *DMG Vol 2 Ch 7 Part 3: Habitual residence and right to reside*, from paragraph 073492 and for further information see cpag.org.uk/welfare-rights/legal-test-cases/current-test-cases/eu-pre-settled-status

If you have ‘*pre-settled status*’, you can stay in the UK for up to five years from the date you got your status, but you must apply for ‘*Settled status*’ before your pre-settled status expires to stay in the UK. For more information, see www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/switch-from-presettled-status-to-settled-status

Started living in the UK after 31 December 2020 – If you moved to the UK after 31 December 2020, the only way you can be eligible for the EU Settlement Scheme is if you are a family member of an EEA or Swiss citizen and that person was living in the UK by 31 December 2020. For more information see www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families/join-EU-EEA-Swiss-family-member

If the above is not applicable, you are subject to immigration control (and so not eligible for certain benefits like UC) until you have the necessary immigration leave to remain in the UK. For more information see www.gov.uk/check-uk-visa

Useful resources

Age UK benefit calculator

www.ageuk.org.uk/benefits-check

Online tool to check benefit entitlement.

Citizens Advice sanctions information

www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/universal-credit/sanctions/challenging-a-sanction

Provides information about sanctions, good reasons for not complying and challenges.

DWP guidance documents

www.gov.uk/guidance/universal-credit-toolkit-for-partner-organisations

Provides information and guidance for claimants and advice organisations.

DWP other financial support

www.gov.uk/universal-credit/other-financial-support

Details of other financial assistance you can get whilst claiming Universal Credit and help with budgeting.

NHS Help with health costs for people getting Universal Credit

www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/help-with-health-costs/help-with-health-costs-for-people-getting-universal-credit

Wales: <https://gov.wales/low-income-scheme-help-nhs-health-costs>

Useful organisations

Carers UK

www.carersuk.org (England)

www.carersuk.org/scotland (Scotland)

www.carerswales.org (Wales)

Telephone Helpline 0808 808 7777

Provides information and support for carers, including benefits.

Citizens Advice

England or Wales go to www.citizensadvice.org.uk

Scotland go to www.cas.org.uk

In England telephone 0800 144 8848
In Wales telephone 0800 702 2020
In Scotland telephone 0800 028 1456

Citizens Advice Help to Claim service

www.citizensadvice.org.uk/about-us/contact-us/contact-us/help-to-claim

Telephone 0800 144 8 444 (England), 08000 241 220 (Wales) or 0800 023 2581 (Scotland)

National network of advice centres offering free, confidential, independent advice.

Disability Benefits Helpline

www.gov.uk/disability-benefits-helpline

DWP helpline providing advice or information about any claim for Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment or Attendance Allowance that you have already made.

Disability Law Service

www.dls.org.uk

Telephone 0207 791 9800

Provides free, confidential legal advice to disabled adults, their families and carers.

Disability Rights UK

www.disabilityrightsuk.org

Provide information and advice about claiming disability benefits.

Discretionary Assistance Fund for Wales (The)

www.gov.wales/discretionary-assistance-fund-daf

Telephone 0800 859 5924

Email DAF.Feedback@northgateps.com

Apply for an Individual Assistance Payment (IAP) or Emergency Assistance Payment (EAP)

Gov.uk

www.gov.uk

Official government website, includes information about pensions planning and the State Pension.

Jobcentre Plus

www.gov.uk/contact-jobcentre-plus

Telephone 0800 055 6688

Administers most benefit claims for working age people.

MoneyHelper

www.moneyhelper.org.uk

Telephone 0800 138 7777

Free, unbiased money advice to everyone across the UK.

Pension Service (The)

www.gov.uk/contact-pension-service

Telephone 0800 731 0469

Future Pension Centre 0800 731 0175

Details of state pensions including forecasts and claiming your pension.

Settled

<https://settled.org.uk/en/>

Organisation for EEA citizens wanting advice and support about the EU Settlement Scheme. Contact them by completing a form on their website, or if it is urgent calling between 10am and 5pm, leave a clear message with name and contact details, and someone will get back to you:

07511 214684 (Bulgarian)

07511 214701 (Italian)

07511 214678 (Slovak/Czech)

The numbers below are manned intermittently. Leave a clear message with name and contact details and someone will get back to you:

07511 214711 (French)

07511 214721 (German)

07511 214707 (Polish)

07511 214698 (Romanian)

07511 214716 (Spanish)

Tax Credits

www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/tax-credits

Telephone 0345 300 3900

Responsible for administering Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit.

Universal Credit

Claiming www.gov.uk/apply-universal-credit

Online account www.gov.uk/sign-in-universal-credit

Helpline 0800 328 5644

Veterans UK

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/veterans-uk

Telephone 0808 1914 2 18

Administers the armed forces pension schemes and compensation payments for those injured or bereaved through service.

Age UK

Age UK provides advice and information for people in later life through our Age UK Advice line, publications and online. Call Age UK Advice to find out whether there is a local Age UK near you, and to order free copies of our information guides and factsheets.

Age UK Advice

www.ageuk.org.uk

0800 169 65 65

Lines are open seven days a week from 8.00am to 7.00pm

In Wales contact

Age Cymru Advice

www.agecymru.org.uk

0300 303 4498

In Northern Ireland contact

Age NI

www.ageni.org

0808 808 7575

In Scotland contact

Age Scotland

www.agescotland.org.uk

0800 124 4222

Support our work

We rely on donations from our supporters to provide our guides and factsheets for free. If you would like to help us continue to provide vital services, support, information and advice, please make a donation today by visiting www.ageuk.org.uk/donate or by calling 0800 169 87 87.

Our publications are available in large print and audio formats

Next update April 2023

The evidence sources used to create this factsheet are available on request. Contact *resources@ageuk.org.uk*

This factsheet has been prepared by Age UK and contains general advice only, which we hope will be of use to you. Nothing in this factsheet should be construed as the giving of specific advice and it should not be relied on as a basis for any decision or action. Neither Age UK nor any of its subsidiary companies or charities accepts any liability arising from its use. We aim to ensure that the information is as up to date and accurate as possible, but please be warned that certain areas are subject to change from time to time. Please note that the inclusion of named agencies, websites, companies, products, services or publications in this factsheet does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement by Age UK or any of its subsidiary companies or charities.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this factsheet is correct. However, things do change, so it is always a good idea to seek expert advice on your personal situation.

Age UK is a charitable company limited by guarantee and registered in England and Wales (registered charity number 1128267 and registered company number 6825798). The registered address is 7th Floor, One America Square, 17 Crosswall, London, EC3N 2LB. Age UK and its subsidiary companies and charities form the Age UK Group, dedicated to improving later life.