

UNIVERSAL CREDIT

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW



**centre
point**

**GUIDE FOR PEOPLE LIVING
IN MOVE ON AND GENERAL
NEEDS ACCOMMODATION**

IS THIS THE RIGHT GUIDE FOR ME?

This guide is for young people living in general needs accommodation, like a room in a shared house, a council or housing association flat or in Centrepoint Move On accommodation. You might be living in general needs accommodation if you pay rent and some service charges but do not receive any extra support or services from your landlord.

If you are unsure about the kind of accommodation you are living in, you should speak to your Housing Officer, key worker or contact a free independent housing advisor. Details for these can be found in the back of this guide.



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INTRODUCING

UNIVERSAL CREDIT

WHAT IS UNIVERSAL CREDIT?

Universal Credit (UC) is a benefit payment to help with your living costs.

- You may be able to claim Universal Credit if you're on a **low income** or **out of work**.
- It is a **single monthly payment**.
- It is **means-tested** so the amount you receive will depend on your income.
- It's **paid in arrears** - at the end of the monthly period, not the start. You'll have a set 'pay date'.
- In most cases, you will receive it straight into your bank account.
- Your claim will be managed online and you will need a computer, tablet or smartphone with internet access to get into it.
- You cannot claim UC if you are already claiming one of the legacy benefits.



WHAT DID UNIVERSAL CREDIT REPLACE?

Universal Credit (UC) brought together six old benefits into one.

INCOME SUPPORT
INCOME-BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE (JSA)
INCOME-BASED EMPLOYMENT AND SUPPORT ALLOWANCE (ESA)
HOUSING BENEFIT (HB)
CHILD TAX CREDIT
WORKING TAX CREDIT

UNIVERSAL CREDIT

If you are claiming any of these old benefits and have a 'change of circumstances', like falling ill, losing a job, starting a new job or having a child, you may have to make a new claim for Universal Credit. If you do not have any change of circumstances, your Jobcentre will tell you when it's time to switch to Universal Credit.



CAN I CLAIM UNIVERSAL CREDIT?

You can apply for Universal Credit if:

- You're not in employment, education or training
- You're employed, but are on a low wage or only working part-time
- You have an illness, disability or health condition that affects your ability to work

STUDENTS

Most students can't claim Universal Credit, but you may be able to claim if you:

- have a child
- have a disability
- are aged 21 or under and don't have parental support whilst you do non-advanced education (anything lower than a degree)

You may be able to claim if you are studying part-time or doing a course where no student loan/finance is available.

If you are doing a degree you will have to apply for a student loan for financial support.

EUROPEAN NATIONALS

You will most likely need settled or pre-settled status under the EU Settlement Scheme to get Universal Credit. You can check if you can still apply to the EU Settlement Scheme on the gov.uk website or contact the Citizens Advice helpline which can be found at the end of this guide. **The rules are very complicated so it is important to get advice.**

16/ 17 YEAR OLDS

Universal Credit is usually only for adults. However, 16/17 year olds may be eligible if you:

- have a child or are pregnant
- have a health condition or disability
- are caring for a severely disabled person
- aren't getting any support from a parent

If you are a looked-after young person your financial support should come from social services.

WILL UNIVERSAL CREDIT PAY MY RENT?

You can claim Universal Credit to help cover your rent. How much you'll get depends on things like your age, where you live and what kind of housing you are living in.

If you are renting from a private landlord, the amount of money you will get for your rent is set at a rate called the Local Housing Allowance. This amount will vary depending on where you live.

And if you're under 35, this rate is set as the amount needed to rent a room in a shared house in your area. If your rent costs more than what you'll get under the Local Housing Allowance, you'll have to make up the difference yourself.

There are some cases where you may be entitled to more than this rate. These exceptions include:

- if you live with a partner
- if you live with children
- if you are under 25 and a care leaver
- if you have lived in a qualifying hostel or refuge for at least 3 months since you were 16

Speak to your key worker or a housing advisor for more information on this.

If you are renting from a social landlord, like a council or Housing Association, the amount of money you'll get depends on the number of bedrooms you are entitled to. If your property has more bedrooms than you need, you may not have your full rent covered by Universal Credit and may have to cover the difference yourself.

Remember – Universal Credit comes in one single monthly payment. You will have to make sure you pay your rent yourself out of the money you get.



You may also be required to pay a **personal service charge** which you will still need to pay for out of your personal allowance. This charge is for things like the electricity, water and cleaning services you use where you live.

MAKING A CLAIM

Warning: There's no save button so you need to complete your application in one go. It usually takes around 1 hour. Make sure you have all your documents ready!

HOW DO I MAKE A UNIVERSAL CREDIT CLAIM?

You need to apply for Universal Credit online at www.gov.uk/apply-universal-credit

Make sure you have the following information before you start:

- your postcode
- your National Insurance number
- details of the bank, building society or credit union account you want Universal Credit paid into
- your rent agreement (if you have one)
- details of your savings
- details of any other benefits you're getting
- If you're a parent, you'll need your child benefit reference number
- An active email address

WILL I NEED A BANK ACCOUNT FOR UNIVERSAL CREDIT?

You will need a bank account to receive Universal Credit. There are different kinds of accounts, and some can help with budgeting and money management. If you do not have a bank account or do not know which kind is best for you, talk to your housing officer or key worker for help.

WHAT SHOULD I APPLY FOR IF I LIVE IN CENTREPOINT MOVE-ON ACCOMMODATION?

If you live in Move On accommodation, you need to claim money for rent and personal spending through Universal Credit in one application.

When completing the application, you will need to make sure you choose the option that your landlord is a social landlord – **a council or housing association**. This is because tenants of social landlords can get more money in certain circumstances.

If you live in Move On accommodation list your tenancy as permanent rather than temporary.



HOW MUCH UNIVERSAL CREDIT WILL I GET?

The amount you get will depend on your income and circumstances.

The standard allowance for a single person under 25 is £257.33 a month. The standard allowance if you are in a couple and you're both under 25 is £265.31 (for you both). You can get extra if you: You might get extra if you:

- **have a child**
- **need to pay for childcare**
- **have a disability or health condition**
- **are regularly caring for someone**

Use an independent benefit calculator to estimate what you will get:

<https://benefits-calculator.turn2us.org.uk>

You will get a monthly statement showing how your Universal Credit has been calculated. If you're worried about miscalculations you can check that in your statement. Any deductions will also be shown.

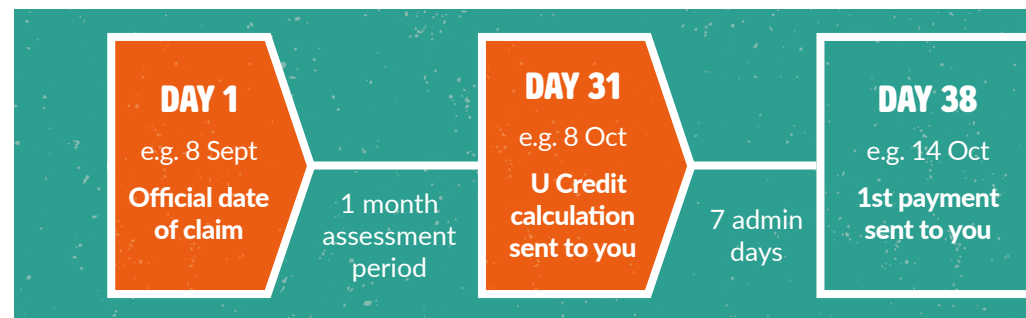
Universal Credit is calculated by looking at your circumstances during your 'assessment period'. An assessment period is a calendar month (linked to when the Universal Credit claim was first made). You will have 12 assessment periods in any year.

So, when someone is working, any award is based on what earnings have been received during that assessment period (month).

This is really important if you do not have a regular wage, e.g. zero hours or flexible contracts. You might get different amounts of Universal Credit each month.

HOW LONG DO I HAVE TO WAIT TO RECEIVE MY MONEY?

It should take up to five weeks to get your first Universal Credit payment. However, you may have to wait longer than this – so don't be afraid to ask for support if you need it.



CAN I MAKE A BACKDATED CLAIM FOR UNIVERSAL CREDIT?

You can only make a backdated claim for Universal Credit for specific reasons, and you will normally only be able to get up to four weeks backdated. Reasons for backdating include:

- **Being unable to claim because of an illness or disability**
- **Not being informed that your old benefits (like ESA or JSA) would end**
- **Being unable to claim because the online system was down.**
- **you made a joint claim that ended because your partner didn't accept the claimant commitment - you should now be claiming as a single person**
- **You might not have claimed in time because someone at the job centre or Universal Credit call centre told you the wrong thing. If this happens you can complain and ask for compensation.**

Call the Universal Credit helpline on **0800 328 5644** if you think your claim can be backdated. Your housing officer or an independent advisor can also help you with this.

I CAN'T MANAGE DURING THE WAIT FOR MY FIRST PAYMENT, WHAT CAN I DO?

Talk to your key worker about your options. If you have no money to live on, they can support you to access help.

If you really can't manage, you can apply for a Universal Credit Advance. This is up to a month's worth of Universal Credit paid to you within five days of making your claim.

This will only be available to you if you have no money to live on. It is a loan and you will have to pay it back - so think carefully about whether you need the Advance. You do not pay interest on it - the total amount you pay back is the same.

The repayment of the Advance will be taken from your Universal Credit payments. You have up to twenty four months to repay the Advance. Make sure you are being asked to **pay it back over twenty four months** and not a shorter time where you will have a bigger chunk taken out of your benefits.

WHAT IF I LEAVE UNIVERSAL CREDIT, BUT THEN NEED TO GO BACK ON IT?

You might leave Universal Credit because your income has increased. If something goes wrong within six months (e.g. you lose your job) you can return to Universal Credit without making a new claim. This is called a 're-award'. Because it isn't a new claim, you won't have to wait a month for your benefits.

CAN I GET ANY EXTRA HELP IF I'M A CARE LEAVER?

If you are a care leaver, you can get help with things like:

- **Making an advanced claim** up to 28 days before your 18th birthday to ensure that you get your money as soon as possible (see the next page for more info on this)
- **Access to Personal Budgeting Support and Alternative Payment arrangements** as soon as you make a claim
- **Immediate access to hardship payments**, in case you are sanctioned.
- Entitlement to a higher **Local Housing Allowance** (see the section - Will Universal Credit pay my rent)
- Early access to the **Work and Health Programme** which provides additional assistance in finding work. Speak to your work coach to find out more

If you are a care leaver (aged 22 or under) and missed out on some secondary school education, you can apply for **Second Chance Learning** to catch up on what you missed. Speak to your key worker or work coach to find out more.



CAN I APPLY FOR UNIVERSAL CREDIT IF I AM ABOUT TO LEAVE CARE?

If you are about to turn 18 and are leaving care, you can get some extra help to make sure that you receive your first Universal Credit payment as soon as possible.

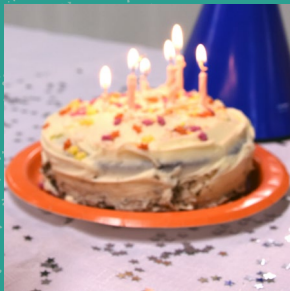
You can make what is called an 'Advanced Claim' for Universal Credit, up to 28 days before your 18th birthday. This will help you to get your application ready to be sent off as soon as you turn 18.

MAKING AN ADVANCED CLAIM WHEN LEAVING CARE



If your birthday is on the 30th of July, you would be able to begin your advanced claim for Universal Credit on or any time after the 2nd of July.

2 July:
Make advanced claim.



Making an advanced claim gives you time to get the information you need together so that you can submit your application as soon as you turn 18.

30 July:
18th birthday.



You will still have to wait up to five weeks to receive your first payment once you turn 18, so make sure to speak to your social worker or key worker about any financial support available.

27 August:
Receive first payment.

MANAGING YOUR CLAIM

HOW DO I MANAGE MY UNIVERSAL CREDIT CLAIM?

Your Universal Credit claim will be managed almost completely **online**. Your work coach will use your journal to get in touch with you - so it is important to check your account as often as you can.

Sign in to your Universal Credit account to:

- see your statement and details of your claim
- report a change in circumstances
- add a note to your journal
- see your to-do list
- see when your next payment will be
- see your Claimant Commitment

You will need internet access to get into your Universal Credit claim. If you don't have access to a computer, laptop, tablet or smartphone, you might be able to visit your local library or Jobcentre to get on the internet for free.

You can also contact the Universal Credit helpline for free on **0800 328 5644** - but remember that it's easier to use your journal.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

AND SANCTIONS

WHAT ARE MY RESPONSIBILITIES?

Your Claimant Commitment will set out what you have agreed to do to prepare for and look for work or to increase your earnings if you are already working. Your work coach will write your Claimant Commitment with you when you visit the Jobcentre.

You need to make sure you:

- **Meet the conditions you agreed to in your Claimant Commitment**
- **Complete the agreed work search activities for up to 35 hours per week**
- **Report any changes in your circumstances, for example if you move or get a job**



EXTRA SUPPORT IF YOU'RE 16 TO 24 – THE YOUTH OFFER

If you are aged 16-24 when you apply for Universal Credit, you may be put on a programme called the 'Youth Offer'.

The Youth Offer has 3 different types of support:

- **Youth Employment Programme**
- **Youth Hubs**
- **Youth Employability Coaches**

The Youth Employment Programme aims to help prepare you for work, improve your chances of moving into a job and make sure you get the most appropriate support. It could include: traineeships, work experience, or apprenticeships. You could also be offered sessions to help with CV writing, goal setting, job applications and interviews. The Youth Employment programme lasts for 13 weeks.

Youth Hubs support you in your work search by helping you develop your skills such as CV writing and interview technique. Your work coach may assign you a Youth Hub work coach for extra support for up to 6 months. There are some Youth Hubs which provide walk in services for young people to receive support to find work, even if you are not claiming Universal Credit. To find your nearest Youth Hub, contact your local job centre.

You may be referred to a Youth Employability Coach if you need extra help to find a job. They can provide support for up to 6 months to help you get into work. They can also provide an additional 6 weeks support for you once you have started a job.

Talk to your work coach about whether you will be on the Youth Offer.

CAN I BE SANCTIONED UNDER UNIVERSAL CREDIT?

If you do not fulfil your Claimant Commitment, you may be sanctioned.

If you don't do the tasks set by your work coach, you could be sanctioned for a week for your first failure, two weeks for your second, and three weeks for your third failure.

If you refuse to do a work placement you could face a higher level sanction, and lose your Universal Credit for three months.

The sanction rules for 16 and 17 year olds mirror the adult rules but has lower sanction amounts and shorter durations.

If you are struggling to fulfil your Claimant Commitment and think you might be sanctioned, it's important to talk to your Work Coach. They may be able to help you. If you cannot attend an appointment or interview, make sure you contact the Jobcentre to let them know and take a record of the phone call.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I AM SANCTIONED?

If you have been sanctioned you will not receive part or all of your Universal Credit award for a certain amount of time. During this time you can apply for a hardship payment to pay for basic needs such as rent, heating, food and transport. You must be 18 years old or over to claim a hardship payment unless you are a care leaver. This is usually only a loan that you will need to pay it back when your sanction ends.

If you think that you have been sanctioned unfairly, you can request that the decision is looked at again. This is called a 'mandatory reconsideration'. If you still disagree with the decision after the mandatory reconsideration, you can appeal it at a tribunal.

The decision letter or journal update you receive about your sanction will tell you how you can do this. You can also contact your housing officer or an independent advisor for help with challenging a sanction.

! Your housing costs should **NEVER BE SANCTIONED**, even if you receive a sanction on your personal spending money.



STARTING

WORK

CAN I STILL CLAIM UNIVERSAL CREDIT IF I AM WORKING?

You can claim Universal Credit to top up your income if you are in low paid or part time work. Your Work Coach can also support you to work more hours or earn more so you can come off Universal Credit. This is called 'in-work progression support'.

For every £1 you earn from work, you will lose 55p from your Universal Credit Claim. However, if you are caring for children, or have a health condition which affects your ability to work, you may have a 'work allowance' which means that you can earn more before your Universal Credit payments are affected.



Universal
Credit

OUT OF WORK



Earnings



Universal
Credit

IN WORK

Your work allowance can be up to £335 per month if you receive housing support or £557 per month if you do not receive housing support – talk to your key worker or work coach in the Jobcentre for help working this out.

As you earn more your Universal Credit payments will slowly decrease, so you won't suddenly lose all your benefits.

I'M WORKING FEWER THAN 30 HOURS PER WEEK - AM I STILL ENTITLED TO FULL UNIVERSAL CREDIT?

The amount of Universal Credit you receive is calculated on your earnings, rather than your hours. So the amount of support you get will depend on your income.

WHAT IF I'M WORKING PART TIME (FEWER THAN 15 HOURS) AND STUDYING PART TIME?

If you're a student eligible for Universal Credit and you get a part time job, your Universal Credit will reduce accordingly, depending on your income. Your Claimant Commitment will probably also reflect this and may include the condition that you have good attendance at your course.

WHAT IF I'M SELF-EMPLOYED?

If you're self-employed it can be really complicated to get support through Universal Credit.

When you meet your Jobcentre Work Coach, you'll talk about your business and earnings. They will decide whether self-employment is your main job. If it is, you don't have to do job searching activities and can totally focus on your business. If your business has been running for more than 12 months, the Jobcentre will assume you have a certain level of income.

Your Universal Credit would be calculated based on this even though being self-employed is unpredictable and sometimes you might be earning less.

EXTRA SUPPORT

I'm worried that I won't be able to manage my money – is there any help available?

Budget planning sheet: Use the budgeting sheet to work out your monthly income and help manage your spending.

1. WHAT IS MY INCOME?

Wages		Other benefits	
Partner's wages		Family support	
Universal Credit		Other	
Child Benefit			
Monthly Total:			

2. WHAT ARE MY PRIORITIES TO PAY?

Rent/mortgage		Water Rates	
Services Charges		Tv License	
Council Tax			
Monthly Total:			

3. WHAT CAN I CONTROL?

Electricity		Food	
Gas		Contents insurance	
Phone		Clothes	
Internet		Child care	
Travel costs		Dentist, Doctor & Prescriptions	
Car insurance		Housekeeping	
Hairdresser		Pets	
Petrol		Other	
Monthly Total:			

Budgeting and money management

If you need some extra help managing your money, you can access 'Personal Budgeting Support' through the Jobcentre. This is online and face to face advice on things like budgeting, opening a bank account and managing bills and debts. The level of support will depend on your needs – talk to your work coach to see what help is available.

4. WHAT DEBTS DO I HAVE AND HOW MUCH CAN I PAY BACK?

	Total	Monthly		Total	Monthly
Rent arrears			Student loan		
Council Tax arrears			Bank loan/overdraft		
Water/Gas/Electricity			Credit cards		
Friends & Family			Hire purchase		
Overpayments			Other		
Total Debts:					
Total monthly repayments:					

5. WHAT CAN I CUT BACK ON?

Games		Holidays	
Takeaways		DVDs/Netflix	
Cinema		Books	
Cigarettes/Tobacco		Gym/Sports	
Hair & Beauty		Taxis	
Alcohol		Magazines	
Gambling		Other	
Monthly Total:			

MONTHLY BUDGET SUMMARY

Total Income		Total Expenses	
Difference: (+/-) £			

ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

You might be able to get some extra help through an 'Alternative Payment Arrangement'. The options are:

- **Have your rent paid directly to a landlord so you don't have to worry about spending your rent on something else.**
- **Be paid every two weeks rather than monthly, this is particularly handy if you struggle with budgeting**
- **If you're claiming as a couple, you can split the payment between you, rather than all of it going to one of you**

Talk to your Work Coach about Alternative Payment Arrangements. They'll decide whether you are eligible based on the factors in the box on the next page.



HIGHLY LIKELY/PROBABLE NEEDS FOR ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- In temporary and/or supported accommodation
- Homeless
- Domestic violence/abuse
- Mental health condition
- Families with multiple and complex needs
- Currently in rent arrears/threat of eviction/repossession
- Claimant is young: a 16/17 year old and/or a care leaver
- Drug/alcohol and/or other addiction problems e.g. gambling
- Learning difficulties including problems with literacy and/or numeracy
- Severe/multiple debt problems (particularly that they have not made a repayment plan or are not sticking to the terms of such a plan).

LESS LIKELY/POSSIBLE NEEDS FOR ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- Previously homeless and/or in supported accommodation (within the last 12 months)
- History of rent arrears
- NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) and aged 18-24
- Third party deductions in place (e.g. for fines, utility arrears etc)
- Claimant is a refugee/asylum seeker
- Other disability (e.g. physical disability, sensory impairment etc)
- Claimant has just left prison
- Claimant has just left hospital
- Recently had a close member of family die (within the last three months)
- Language skills (eg English not spoken as the 'first language')
- Ex-Service personnel

WHAT CAN I DO IF I'M REALLY STRUGGLING AND HAVE NO MONEY?

If you are on Universal Credit and need help with essential or one-off expenses, you can apply for a 'Budgeting Advance' by calling the Universal Credit helpline or speaking to your work coach in the Jobcentre. The budgeting advance is an interest-free loan and can help pay for household items or for help with getting a job or staying in work.

The smallest amount you can borrow is £100. You can get up to:

- **£348 if you're single**
- **£464 if you're part of a couple**
- **£812 if you have children**

You will normally need to have been getting Universal Credit for at least 6 months to be eligible for a budgeting advance, unless you need the money to help you start a new job or keep an existing job.



Remember that the budgeting advance is a loan, and will need to be paid back through deductions to your future Universal Credit payments.

You have up to 12 months to pay back this loan – so make sure to ask for this if you apply for a Budgeting Advance.

Talk to your local council about extra financial support or emergency assistance. Your key worker can help you with this.

You will need to explain why you need this help, and you may receive vouchers or tokens instead of cash. This kind of support is usually seen as a one-off, and may be different depending on the council area you are applying in.

If you are struggling with your rent, you may be able to get an extra payment from your local council called a discretionary housing payment. This payment can also be provided if you need help to pay a tenancy deposit or rent in advance when moving into a new home. Speak to your key worker to get help with applying for a discretionary housing payment.

You can also use the online grant finder provided by the charity Turn2Us to find grants and funds from charities. These can range from emergency and hardship support, to grants to help with education, training and development.

Turn2Us Grants finder: <https://grants-search.turn2us.org.uk/>



USEFUL WEBSITES

Make your application here:

www.gov.uk/apply-universal-credit

Official Government website:

www.gov.uk/universal-credit

Useful guide to Universal Credit:

www.turn2us.org.uk/Benefit-guides/Universal-Credit

Advice on benefits, work, housing, debt, and immigration:

<https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk>

USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS

Benefits, Work, Housing, Debt, Immigration:

Citizens Advice (freephone): 0800 144 8848

Benefits & Universal Credit

Universal Credit helpline (freephone): 0800 328 5644

Housing

Shelter (freephone): 0808 800 4444

Centrepoint Helpline (freephone): 0808 800 0661

Debt & Money Issues

The Money Advice Service (freephone): 0800 138 7777

Stepchange Debt Advice (freephone): 0800 138 1111

