

THE BENEFIT SYSTEM

A simple guide to the current benefit system
and Universal Credit



Policy in Practice

December 2017

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Introduction

Policy in Practice was founded to support people towards independence by making the welfare system simple for people and organisations to understand.

The benefit system is complicated, with different government departments administering a range of different benefits, each of which have their own rules. Our software simplifies understanding of the benefits system. It models a comprehensive range of government policies from across four different departments, and is automatically updated on an ongoing basis. It is accurate across over one million real live cases.

Who should read this eBook?

This ebook is an accessible guide for users of our software who want a simple summary of each main working-age benefit and the related eligibility rules. The benefit system is undergoing a major change with the introduction of Universal Credit, and other reforms impacting eligibility and entitlement.

If you're an adviser who needs to give a comprehensive assessment of eligibility and benefit guidance, please contact us to ask about licensing our Benefit and Budgeting Calculator for your organisation.

Good to know

The main benefits are:



*will be replaced by Universal Credit by March 2022



1. Jobseekers Allowance

Overview

Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) is a benefit paid by the Department for Work and Pensions to people who are not in full time work and who are expected to seek work. JSA can be divided into two types; contribution-based JSA and income-based JSA.

JSA can be claimed by an individual or by a couple, provided that they work less than 16 hours a week. They must be available for work, actively seeking further work and have made a 'claimant commitment' with the DWP.

In general, JSA cannot be claimed by people without a right to reside in the UK, migrants or full-time students.

Eligibility

Contribution-based JSA is a standard amount that can be claimed by those who have made sufficient National Insurance contributions in the previous 2 years.

Income-based JSA is based on the income and savings of the claimant or household. Any capital (excluding the house) needs to be below £16,000 and, in general, the claimant must be over 18.

Payment and claims

The qualifying period for JSA usually starts on the day the claimant first contacts the Jobcentre and is then usually not paid for the first seven days of a claim. JSA is normally paid fortnightly in arrears into the claimant's bank account.

How JSA is calculated

Contribution-based JSA is set at a fixed rate with different amounts that apply to those aged above and below 25. Income from part time work is deducted from this fixed rate. The remainder is paid as JSA. Income-based JSA tops up income to a level set by the government for the household circumstances.

The level set by the government consists of an amount for the claimant(s), an additional amount for special circumstances (such as disability or caring responsibilities) plus an amount towards housing costs (but not rental costs as these are covered by Housing Benefit). Support for children is met through Child Tax Credit.

Any income, together with a notional income derived from any capital over £6,000 (but below £16,000), is then deducted from this and the remainder is paid as income-based JSA.



Jobseekers Allowance

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JSA and other benefits

Income-based JSA cannot be claimed at the same time as Income Support, income-related ESA or Pension Credit. However recipients of JSA can also claim national insurance credits, Child Tax Credit, Child Benefit, some disability benefits and Council Tax Reduction.

Recipients of contribution-based JSA can also receive Working Tax Credit where a partner works between 16 – 24 hours per week.

Eligibility for income-based JSA also provides assistance with certain health and education costs, such as free prescriptions and free school meals. An income-based JSA claimant who is renting their home is entitled to maximum Housing Benefit but they must make a separate claim with the local authority.

An owner occupier who claims income-based JSA may be entitled to assistance with mortgage payments after 39 weeks. This is assessed by the DWP as part of the JSA claim and is usually paid directly to the mortgage company and can be included in income-based JSA for a maximum of 2 years. If the claimant receives contributory-JSA and Universal Credit they are not eligible for mortgage assistance if they undertake any work at all.

Claimants of contribution-based JSA with low household income and capital may also get some housing benefit although they cannot get assistance with mortgage repayments. The benefit cap may apply to those claiming JSA and Housing Benefit.

Other information

Contribution-based JSA is claimed by an

individual, and is paid for a maximum of six months. It's paid regardless of capital and savings. Entitlement is based upon sufficient national insurance contributions in the past two years.

Income-based JSA can be claimed on behalf of a couple. There is no maximum period for payment. Income will be topped up to a minimum income level based on household circumstances.

Planned future changes

1. There will be no new claims for income-based JSA from 2018; these claimants will need to claim Universal Credit.
2. Existing Income-based JSA claimants will be transferred to Universal Credit between 2019 and 2022.
3. Because contribution-based JSA is not a means-tested benefit it will be unaffected by the introduction of Universal Credit.
4. From April 2018 mortgage interest support will be paid as a loan and will be repayable once the claimant starts work or sells the property.
5. JSA rates will be frozen for four years from 2016.

2. Income Support

Overview

Income Support (IS) paid by the DWP to people of working-age who aren't in full-time work and aren't expected to seek work.

Income Support provides a top up to existing income in order to bring household income up to a set amount determined by the household circumstances.

Eligibility

Income Support can be claimed by an individual, or by a couple as long as neither partner works full time.

Any savings or capital (excluding the home) must be less than £16,000.

In general, JSA cannot be claimed by those without a right to reside in the UK, migrants or full-time students.

Lone parents with children over 3 are expected to undergo preparation for work with the DWP.

The main eligible groups are:

- Carers
- People on parental leave
- Lone parents with a child under 5 years
- Women who are pregnant or have had a baby within 15 weeks, although they may be eligible for ESA instead
- People who can't work due to sickness or disability, although most disabled people can receive other disability benefits instead

Payment and claims

The qualifying period usually starts on the day the claimant first contacts the Jobcentre and it is normally paid fortnightly in arrears into the claimant's bank account.

How Income Support is calculated

Income Support is designed to top up income to a level determined by the household circumstances.

This consists of an amount for the claimant(s), an additional amount for special circumstances (such as disability or caring responsibilities) plus an amount towards housing costs (but not rental costs as these are covered by Housing Benefit). Support for children is met through Child Tax Credit.

Any income, together with a notional income derived from any capital over £6,000, but below £16,000, is then deducted and the remainder paid as Income Support.



Income Support

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IS and other benefits

Claims cannot be made for Income Support if the claimant or partner is eligible for certain other benefits such as Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit or income-based ESA. These should be claimed instead of Income Support.

Income Support claimants who rent their homes are entitled to maximum Housing Benefit but they need to make a separate claim with the local authority. An owner occupier who claims Income Support may be entitled to assistance with mortgage payments after 39 weeks. This is assessed by the DWP with the Income Support claim and is usually paid directly to the mortgage company.

Recipients of Income Support may also receive national insurance credits, Working Tax Credit (if a partner works between 16 to 24 hours per week), Child Tax Credit, Child Benefit, some disability benefits and Council Tax Reduction.

They are also eligible for help with certain health and education costs.

Claimants of Income Support and Housing Benefit are affected by the benefit cap.

Future planned changes

1. It is currently planned that there will be no new claims for income Support from 2018. These claimants will need to claim Universal Credit. Existing claimants will be transferred to Universal Credit between 2019 and 2022.
2. From April 2018 mortgage interest support will be paid as a loan and will be repayable once the claimant starts work or sells the property.
3. Income Support rates will be frozen for four years from April 2016.



3. Employment and Support Allowance

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Overview

Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) is a benefit paid by the DWP to those of working age who are not able to work full-time due to disability or illness, and are not receiving Statutory Sick Pay from their employer.

It can be contributory-based or income-related.

All claimants must undergo a points based work capability assessment (WCA) to determine their capacity for work.

Claimants assessed as too ill or disabled to undertake any work-related activity are placed in the 'support group' and they do not have to take part in work-related activity as a condition of receiving benefit.

Those deemed capable of some level of work are placed in the 'work-related activity' group (WRAG) and are expected to undergo preparation for a return to work.

Eligibility

Claimants must be over 16 and below pension age and have limited capability for work.

Claimants are permitted to work as long as earnings are under £115 per week and they work less than 16 hours per week.

Claimants placed in the work related activity group who are in receipt of Housing Benefit or Universal Credit are affected by the benefit cap.

Contributory-based ESA is a standard amount that can be claimed by those who have

made sufficient national insurance contributions in the previous 2 years. Contributory ESA is paid for an individual only.

Income-related ESA can be claimed by an individual or member of a couple as long as the partner is not in full-time work, or in receipt of certain benefits.

Any savings or capital (excluding the home) must be less than £16,000 and, in most cases, people who are subject to immigration control or full-time students cannot claim.

Payment and claims

The qualifying period for ESA usually starts on the day the claimant first contacts the Jobcentre and is then usually not paid for the first seven days of a claim.

ESA is normally paid fortnightly in arrears into the claimant's bank account.

Contributory ESA ends after 365 days (excluding days when the claimant received the support component).

After this period, the claimant may receive Income-related ESA depending on their income, capital and household circumstances.

Employment and Support Allowance

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How ESA is calculated

Contribution-based ESA is paid at a fixed basic rate. A lower rate applies to claimants under 25 years old. After 13 weeks a claimant may receive the higher 'support component' if they're deemed incapable of any work related activity.

Income-related ESA tops-up income to a level determined by the household circumstances.

This consists of an amount for the claimant(s), an additional amount for special circumstances (such as disability or caring responsibilities) plus an amount towards housing costs (but not rental costs as these are covered by Housing Benefit). Support for children is met through Child Tax Credit.

After 13 weeks (the "assessment period"), an extra amount is added if someone is in the 'support' group.

Any income, together with a notional income derived from any capital over £6,000 but below £16,000, is then deducted and the remainder paid as ESA.

ESA and other benefits

Claimants cannot receive ESA if they qualify for Statutory Sick Pay, Income Support or Jobseekers Allowance, although they may qualify for contribution-based ESA if they are part of a joint-claim for JSA.

ESA claimants may also be eligible for Child Tax Credit and partners of claimants in receipt of contribution-based ESA can claim Working Tax Credit.

ESA claimants renting their home may get assistance through Housing Benefit. An owner occupier may be entitled to assistance with mortgage payments after 39 weeks. This is

assessed by the DWP with the ESA claim but is usually paid directly to the mortgage company. If the claimant receives contribution-based ESA and Universal Credit they are not eligible for mortgage assistance if they undertake any work at all.

Those ESA claimants assessed as eligible for the 'support' component may also be eligible for a more generous level of Housing Benefit.

If a couple receive income-related ESA they should seek advice about who should be the claimant for ESA, Housing Benefit and CTR as this can affect the amount of benefit received.

Claimants in receipt of ESA can claim national insurance credits and may also be eligible for help with some health and education costs.

Contribution-based ESA is taxable and counts as income for most other means-tested benefits.

Future planned changes

1. There will be no new claims for income-based ESA from 2018. These claimants will need to claim Universal Credit.
2. Contribution-based ESA will still be available under Universal Credit and is termed "new-style ESA".
3. From April 2018 mortgage interest support will be paid as a loan and will be repayable once the claimant starts work or sells the property.
4. Existing claimants will be transferred to Universal Credit between 2019 and 2022.



4. Housing Benefit

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Overview

Housing Benefit is a benefit administered by the local authority to assist those on low incomes with rental costs.

Housing Benefit may be claimed by those in full-time work and those not working so long as they are renting the property in which they live. Those who have purchased homes through shared ownership schemes are eligible for Housing Benefit on the rental part of their payments.

The property may be rented from the local authority, a Housing Association or a private landlord.

Maximum Housing Benefit may be less than the full amount of rent due to limits set by the Government for each local authority and the bedroom tax.

Eligibility

Any capital must be below £16,000 and the claimant must be liable for the rent on the property.

In general, those subject to immigration control and full-time students cannot claim Housing Benefit.

Payment and claims

Housing Benefit claims should be made with the local authority and the benefit period usually starts from the Monday following the date of claim.

Tenants who rent from the local authority or a Housing Association will receive their benefit as a reduction in their weekly rent.

Tenants renting from a private landlord will receive payment by direct debit fortnightly in arrears.

In some circumstances rent payments for private tenants can be made directly to the landlord.

How Housing Benefit is calculated

Step 1: Calculate maximum Housing Benefit

Maximum Housing Benefit is based on the weekly rent, excluding amounts for services or expected contributions from adult relatives and friends (non-dependants) who live in the household.

A lower rent may be used to calculate Housing Benefit if the actual rent is higher than the limit for the area. These limits are set at the 30th percentile of rents for the Broad Rental Market Area.

A lower rent may also be used if the family is deemed to be occupying too large a property.

Recipients of Income Support, income-based JSA, income-related ESA and some other benefits automatically receive maximum Housing Benefit.



Housing Benefit

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Step 2: Calculate income

Calculate income for people who don't automatically receive maximum Housing Benefit, such as those not in receipt of Income Support or income-based JSA or income-related ESA.

This is generally the total income of the household net of tax and National Insurance and includes most other benefits, Working Tax Credit, maintenance from a partner and a notional income derived from any capital over £6,000.

If the claimant or partner is working an earnings disregard is generally applied to the earned income. This is a fixed rate amount (usually between £5 and £25 per week) and depends on hours worked and household circumstances.

Step 3: Compare income to the applicable amount

The household may be entitled to premiums for children, disability or carers, which are added to calculate the "applicable amount".

If the income is below the applicable amount, maximum Housing Benefit is awarded. If it is above the applicable amount, maximum Housing Benefit is reduced by 65% of the excess.

See Housing Benefit example below.

HOUSING BENEFIT EXAMPLE

Couple with 2 children under 10, net income of £500 per week, renting a 3 bed house costing £300 per week

Step 1	Calculate maximum Housing Benefit The rent is £300 per week but, for Housing Benefit purposes, the family only needs a 2 bed house. Maximum Housing Benefit for a 2 bed house in their area is £250 per week. This is therefore the maximum Housing Benefit they can receive
Step 2	Calculate income Compare income to the amount the household needs to live on, this is known as the Applicable Amount. Here, the Applicable Amount is £248.65. The family's income is £500 per week which is £251.35 above the Applicable Amount
Step 3	Calculate Housing Benefit Maximum Housing Benefit is reduced by 65% of the income in excess of the Applicable Amount. The maximum Housing Benefit of £250 is therefore reduced by 65% of £251.35, ie £163.38. The family is eligible for £86.62 Housing Benefit per week

Housing Benefit

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Housing Benefit and other benefits

Recipients of income-based Jobseekers Allowance, income-related ESA and Income Support who rent their home automatically receive maximum Housing Benefit.

The majority of non means-tested benefits are taken into account in calculating household income for Housing Benefit. Any income from Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Personal Independence Payments (PIP) or Attendance Allowance (AA) are ignored.

Some Housing Benefit claimants in receipt of out-of-work benefits will be subject to the benefit cap. The benefit cap for those in Greater London is £23,000 a year if they are a couple or lone parent and £15,410 if they are single. The benefit cap for other areas of the country is £20,000 for lone parents and couples and £13,400 for single claimants.

Under the current system, only Housing Benefit can be reduced because of the benefit cap, to a minimum of 50p. This minimum payment is important as it entitles the claimant to apply for assistance with rent through Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs)

Other information

Local Authorities can make additional discretionary payments to help with rental costs in cases of severe hardship.

These Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) are usually made where claimants receive a reduced amount due to the maximum Housing Benefit allowed for the area, the bedroom tax or the benefit cap. They can be

weekly top-ups or one-off payments towards housing costs, such as removal costs to a smaller property. A claimant must be in receipt of Housing Benefit in order to be eligible for further support through Discretionary Housing Payments.

Future planned changes

1. For most working-age claimants there will be no new claims for Housing Benefit from 2018 as help with rental costs will be included within Universal Credit. Existing claimants will be transferred to Universal Credit from 2017 to 2022. The date of transfer will depend on when the local area moves to "full-service" Universal Credit.
2. Pension age claimants will eventually have housing costs included within their Pension Credit. The date for this has not yet been decided.
3. Claimants living in sheltered accommodation and families with more than 2 children will still receive Housing Benefit and current system benefits for the foreseeable future.
4. From April 2016, Housing Benefit applicable amounts have been frozen for four years, together with LHA rates.
5. From April 2018, Housing Benefit claimants transferring to Universal Credit will receive 2 weeks additional Housing Benefit after the end of their Housing Benefit claim. This will be paid two weeks from the start date of Universal Credit.

5. Working Tax Credit and Childcare Tax Credit

THE BENEFIT SYSTEM

Overview

Working Tax Credit (WTC) is a benefit paid by HMRC to working people on low incomes.

Childcare Tax Credit is a part of WTC, and assists working people on low incomes with the cost of childcare.

Working Tax Credit is an in-work benefit designed to top-up the income of those in remunerative work, or in receipt of maternity pay or sick pay, who receive a low income.

Childcare Tax Credit is part of Working Tax Credit and cannot be claimed separately.

It is intended to help those in work and on low incomes with childcare costs.

Eligibility

In general, claimants must be over 25 and work more than 30 hours per week or be temporarily absent from work due to sickness or pregnancy. They can be an employee or work on a self-employed basis.

The age limit and the hours that a person must work are reduced in certain circumstances (such as lone parents or where a member of the household is disabled).

Couples must make a joint claim.

Any person subject to immigration control is not eligible for tax credits.

In order to claim Childcare Tax Credit as part of Working Tax Credit the claimant must be responsible for a child for whom childcare costs are paid.

Payment and Claims

Claims are made with HMRC. In general, claims start from the date the claim form is received at HMRC.

Payment is usually made into the claimant's bank account by direct debit either weekly or every four weeks.



Working Tax Credit and Childcare Tax Credit

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How Working Tax Credit and Childcare Tax Credit are calculated

Tax Credits are calculated as an annual amount and adjusted pro rata for the number of days for which the claimant is eligible.

Step 1: Calculate maximum Working Tax Credit

This is calculated by adding together amounts for specific 'elements' that relate to the family circumstances.

The childcare element is the only element that is not a fixed rate.

It is calculated as 70% of childcare costs up to a set limit for one, or two or more, children.

Step 2: Calculate household income

This includes gross earnings (minus any pension contributions), pension income, all taxable benefits (such as contribution-based JSA and contribution-based ESA) and other taxable income (e.g. from tenants or investments).

Most means-tested benefits are non-taxable and so are ignored.

£300pa is disregarded from any income from pensions and investments.

Step 3: Compare Household income

Income is compared to a fixed-rate 'threshold'. This is currently £6,420 a year.

If income is below the threshold, the claimant is eligible for the maximum Working Tax Credit (including Childcare Tax Credit where relevant).

If income is higher than the threshold maximum Working Tax Credit is reduced by 41% of the difference.

The calculation is similar to the example shown for Child Tax Credit.

Other benefits

Working Tax Credit counts as income for the purposes of calculating entitlement to Income Support, income-based Jobseekers Allowance, income-related ESA and Housing Benefit.

Child Tax Credit can be paid in addition to Working Tax Credit.

Those in receipt of Working Tax Credit may also get assistance with certain health and education costs (e.g. free prescriptions and free school meals).

Households that receive Working Tax Credit are exempt from the benefit cap.

Future planned changes

1. It is currently planned that there will be no new claims for Working Tax Credit from 2018. The exception to this is families with three or more children who will be able to claim tax credits, rather than Universal Credit, for the foreseeable future. Most other new claimants will need to claim Universal Credit.
2. Existing claimants, with the exception of families with more than 2 children, will be transferred to Universal Credit between 2017 and 2022. The date of transfer will depend on the area in which they live.



6. Child Tax Credit

Overview

Child Tax Credit (CTC) is a benefit paid by HMRC to families on low incomes to assist with the cost of raising a child.

Child Tax Credit can be claimed by those in work as well as those not working, so long as they have responsibility for a child.

Eligibility

A claimant must be resident in the UK and have responsibility for a child or children. In general, a person subject to Immigration control is not eligible.

Claimants must be over 16. There is no upper age limit.

Payment and claims

Claims are made with HMRC. In general, claims start from the date the claim form is received at HMRC.

Payment is usually paid into the claimant's bank account by direct debit either weekly or every four weeks.

How Child Tax Credit is Calculated

Child Tax Credit is calculated as an annual amount and is adjusted, pro rata, for the number of days the claimant is eligible. Claims end at the end of the tax year.

Maximum Child Tax Credit is calculated by adding together fixed amounts per child, an amount for the family and additional amounts

for each disabled child. An amount per child is included for each child born before 1st April 2017. Children born after this date are only included if the total number of children is 2 or less. Claims for Child Tax Credit received after April 2017 will no longer include a family element.

Recipients of Income Support, income-based JSA, income-related ESA and some other benefits automatically receive maximum Child Tax Credit if they are eligible.

For claimants who do not automatically receive maximum Child Tax Credit, household income is compared to a fixed rate 'threshold'.

This threshold is £16,105 if the claimant is eligible for Child Tax Credit only or £6,420 if the claimant is also eligible for Working Tax Credit.

If income is below the relevant threshold, the claimant is eligible for full Child Tax Credit.

If income is higher than the relevant threshold, maximum Child Tax Credit is reduced by 41% of the difference.



Child Tax Credit

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Other benefits

Child Tax Credit is ignored in the calculation of income for Income Support, income-related ESA and Income-based Jobseekers Allowance.

Child Tax Credit is taken into account as household income for Housing Benefit purposes.

Those in receipt of Child Tax Credit may also get assistance with certain health and education costs (e.g. free prescriptions and free school meals).

If the claimant also receives Housing Benefit or Universal Credit then Child Tax Credit is one of the benefits taken into account in calculating the benefit cap.

Future planned changes

1. It is currently planned that there will be no new claims for Child Tax Credit from 2018. The exception is families with three or more children who will be able to receive Child Tax Credits for the foreseeable future. All other households will need to claim Universal Credit. Allowances will be included for children in Universal Credit.
2. Existing claimants will be transferred to Universal Credit between 2017 and 2022 – depending on the area in which they live. Families with three or more children will not transfer to Universal Credit.

See Child Tax Credit example below

CHILD TAX CREDIT EXAMPLE

Couple with 2 children with an annual net income of £23,000

Step 1 2 x child element (£2,780 x 2) = £5,560

This is the maximum Child Tax Credit for this family. If the claim had been made before April 2017, there would also be an addition of £545 family element.

Step 2 Compare Income to the Threshold Amount

The threshold amount is £16,105. The family's income of £23,000 exceeds the threshold amount by £6,895

Step 3 Calculate Child Tax Credit

Maximum Child Tax Credit is reduced by 41% of the amount by which the income exceeds the threshold. In this case, maximum Child Tax Credit of £5,560 is reduced by 41% of £6,895 (ie. £2826.95). The family is eligible for £2733.05 Child Tax Credit pa.



7. Council Tax Reduction

Overview

Council Tax Reduction is a benefit administered by the local authority in order to help those on low incomes meet their Council Tax liability.

Each local authority sets its own rules for who should receive assistance and the level of support. The local authority will publish their scheme and the criteria they use for reducing Council Tax bills.

Eligibility

Those liable to pay Council Tax may apply for Council Tax Reduction. Eligibility criteria is set by each local authority.

Payment and claims

Claims should be made to the local authority. In general, reductions in Council Tax will be calculated from the Monday following receipt of a claim.

If a person is eligible for Council Tax Reduction they will receive a reduced council tax bill.

How Council Tax Reduction is calculated

There are currently 326 different Council Tax Reduction schemes in the UK.

The majority of local authorities have set a minimum amount of Council Tax that everyone, regardless of income, must pay.

In 2016 the average minimum amount was 22%.

A few authorities provide a maximum reduction that covers the full charge.

Most local authorities compare income against an amount the household needs to live on to determine the level of Council Tax Reduction.

Council Tax Reduction and other benefits

Each local authority has their own rules about how additional benefits are treated.

Some local authorities ignore certain benefits whilst others take them all into account.

Future planned changes

1. Reduction in income to local authorities from central government means that many local authorities are expected to make support less generous in the next few years.
2. Council Tax Reduction is not affected by the introduction of Universal Credit but it is likely that many authorities will change their support schemes to align them with Universal Credit.



8. Universal Credit

Overview

Universal Credit is a new benefit paid by the DWP. It is intended to assist those on low incomes whether they are in work or not.

Universal Credit is a means-tested benefit that will replace the following current means-tested benefits and tax credits:

1. Income Support
2. Income-based Jobseekers Allowance
3. Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
4. Housing Benefit
5. Working Tax Credit
6. Child Tax Credit

It is intended to provide a unified benefit to working age people on low incomes, whether in work or not, and includes those with limited work capability.

Universal Credit is being introduced to simplify the system.

Universal Credit is currently being rolled-out throughout the UK. It will replace current means-tested benefits for all new claims throughout the UK from 2016.

Claimants currently in receipt of means-tested benefits will migrate to Universal Credit by 2022.

Eligibility

In general, claimants must be over 18, below pension age, not in education and have signed a 'Claimant Commitment' with the DWP.

Any savings or capital (excluding the home) must be less than £16,000 and, in most cases, those subject to immigration control cannot claim.

A claim may be made by an individual or a couple if they both meet the eligibility criteria.

Claimants under 22 who are out of work cannot usually get assistance with housing costs within their Universal Credit.



Universal Credit

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How Universal Credit is calculated

Household income, together with notional income derived from any capital over £6,000, is compared to the maximum Universal Credit amount for the household.

If income is below the maximum Universal Credit amount, the difference is awarded as Universal Credit.

Step 1: Calculate maximum Universal Credit

This is calculated by adding together personal allowances and allowances for any children (up to a maximum of 2 children) plus additions for specific household circumstances such as disability, childcare or caring responsibilities.

Allowances are also added for housing costs for both tenants and owner occupiers. The housing element is not usually available for those under 22 and out of work. There are exceptions to this; for example, if the young person is a carer, incapable of work or responsible for a child.

Step 2: Calculate earned income

If the claimant is responsible for a child, or is deemed to have incapacity for work, earnings up to a certain level are ignored. This is called the work allowance.

The work allowance is set at a higher rate for those with housing costs included in their universal Credit.

There is no work allowance for claimants without children and those who are deemed capable of work.

65% of earned income (or income above the work allowance if applicable) is taken into account as income for assessment purposes.

Step 3: Add any other income

Add other income such as benefits, income from savings and maintenance in respect of an adult, to any earnings to be taken into account. Maintenance in respect of a child, Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payments and Attendance Allowance can be ignored.

Step 4: Deduct total income

Deduct total income arrived at in Step 3 from maximum Universal Credit.

The difference is the amount of Universal Credit the claimant is awarded.



Universal Credit

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Universal Credit and other benefits

Claimants of Universal Credit cannot be in receipt of the majority of other means-tested benefits such as income-based JSA, Income Support, Housing Benefit, Income-related ESA, Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit.

Claimants may still claim contributory benefits where eligibility is based on national insurance contributions such as contribution-based JSA or contribution-based ESA, as well as Child Benefit and certain other non means-tested benefits.

Claimants may also still claim Council Tax Reduction.

Universal Credit is not taxable. Some claimants may be eligible for national insurance credits for the period they receive Universal Credit.

Eligibility for Universal Credit may provide assistance with certain health and education costs.

Universal Credit is subject to the benefit cap.

Future planned changes

1. For most households, Universal Credit will replace current means-tested benefits for all new claims from 2016. However, families with 3 or more children will remain on legacy benefits until January 2019 and households in supported housing will remain on legacy benefits for the foreseeable future.
2. Claimants currently in receipt of other means-tested benefits, with the exception of the groups mentioned in the paragraph above, will migrate to Universal Credit by 2022.
3. From April 2018, Housing Benefit claimants transferring to Universal Credit will receive 2 weeks additional Housing Benefit after the end of their Housing Benefit claim. This will be paid two weeks from the start date of Universal Credit.
4. From April 2018 support for mortgage interest in Universal Credit will be in the form of a loan rather than as a payment.



9. Other benefits and information

Discretionary Housing Payments

Discretionary Housing Payments (DHPs) are payments made at the discretion of the local authority to help people with rent. To be eligible, the person must be in receipt of some Housing Benefit or housing cost element in their Universal Credit.

A DHP is intended to give short-term assistance whilst the person seeks a longer-term solution. It is generally paid to those who have been affected by the benefit cap or receive reduced Housing Benefit due the size or cost of their current house.

Local authorities each set their own criteria for eligibility and awards.

DHPs are not taken into account when assessing income for means-tested benefits.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Personal Independence Payment (PIP), Attendance Allowance(AA)

DLA, PIP and AA are disability benefits awarded to adults and children who need assistance with mobility or care. They are paid at different rates depending on the level of support required.

Children can receive DLA. Working-age adults can receive PIP and pension-age adults can receive AA.

These disability benefits can entitle a claimant to higher levels of means-tested benefits.

DLA, PIP and AA are not taken into account in assessing income for means-tested benefits.

The Benefit Cap

The Benefit Cap is a limit on the total amount of certain benefits people of working age can get. It affects people who get Housing Benefit or Universal Credit which is reduced.

The benefit cap for those in Greater London is £23,000 per annum if they're a couple or lone parent and £15,410 per annum if they are single. The benefit cap outside London is £20,000 per annum for lone parents and couples and £13,400 per annum for single claimants.



10. Annex: Benefit Rates

THE BENEFIT SYSTEM

The base amounts shown are valid for 2016/2017, unless stated otherwise.

JOBSEEKERS ALLOWANCE (JSA) INCOME SUPPORT (IS) AND EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT ALLOWANCE (ESA)			
Maximum amounts		Amount	Unit
Single U25		£247.43	Monthly
Single		£316.77	Monthly
Couple - both under 18		£250.90	Monthly
Couple		£497.68	Monthly
ESA Support Group (addition)		£158.34	Monthly
Work Allowances			
Single		£21.68	Monthly
Couple		£43.33	Monthly
Lone parent or Disabled		£86.67	Monthly
Withdrawal Rate			
Rate		100%	
Income		Net Earnings	
Capital and Savings			
Lower limit (working age)		£6,000.00	
Upper limit (working age)		£16,000.00	
Deductions per £250 over lower limit (working age)		£1	Weekly



Annex: Benefit Rates

THE BENEFIT SYSTEM

WORKING TAX CREDIT (WTC) AND CHILD TAX CREDIT (CTC)

Maximum amounts	Amount	Unit
Child Tax Credit		
Child	£2,780.00	Annual
Disabled Child Element	£3,175.00	Annual
Severely disabled child element (addition)	£1,290.00	Annual
Working Tax Credit		
Basic Element	£1,960.00	Annual
Couple and lone parent element	£2,010.00	Annual
30 hour element	£810.00	Annual
Disabled element	£3,000.00	Annual
Severely disabled element	£1,290.00	Annual
Percentage of total childcare costs	70%	
Maximum Childcare (one child)	£9100.00	Annual
Maximum Childcare (two or more children)	£15600.00	Annual

Tax Credit Withdrawal

Withdrawal Threshold		
Working Tax Credit	£6,420.00	Annual
Child Tax Credit only earnings disregard	£16,105.00	Annual
Tax credit - disregarded fall in earnings	£2,500.00	Annual
Tax credit - disregarded rise in earnings	£2,500.00	Annual
Withdrawal Rate		
Rate	41%	
Income	Gross earnings	



Annex: Benefit Rates

HOUSING SUPPORT – Size and cost restrictions. This applies to Housing Benefit and the housing element of Universal Credit

Housing support restrictions

Private Sector	Capped based on the local housing allowance (LHA), and the eligible number of bedrooms
Social Sector	Uncapped, typically lower than private rents, limited by eligible number of bedrooms
Owner Occupiers	Support for mortgage interest (at 3.12% on mortgages up to £200k, not technically housing benefit)

Bedroom entitlement

The amount of housing support is based on the number of bedrooms that are deemed necessary for the household. This is 1 bedroom for each of the following:
 An adult couple; 2 children under 16 of the same sex; 2 children under 10 (regardless of sex), a single adult (16 or over).
 Additional bedrooms are allowed for:
 Children and adults who cannot share due to disability or if a carer needs to stay overnight; foster carers; rooms used by students and members of the armed or reserve forces will not be counted as 'spare' if they're away and intend to return home.
 Single people under 35 are only entitled to housing support based on the LHA for a room in a shared house.

HOUSING BENEFIT

Housing Premiums / Applicable Amount	Amount	Unit	
Personal allowances are the same as for DWP benefits. Additional premiums (see below) may be added.			
Child premium	£66.91	Weekly	
Child disability premium	£60.90	Weekly	
Enhanced child disability premium	£24.78	Weekly	
Carer premium	£34.95	Weekly	
Work Allowances			
Lone parent	£25.00	Weekly	
Disabled	£20.00	Weekly	
Couple	£10.00	Weekly	
Single	£5.00	Weekly	
Additional earnings disregard	£17.10	Weekly	1
Childcare disregard (one child)	£175.00	Weekly	2
Childcare disregard (two or more children)	£300.00	Weekly	
Withdrawal rate			
Rate	65%		
Income	Tax credits and Net Earnings		
Capital and savings			
Lower limit (working age)	£6,000.00		
Upper limit (working age)	£16,000.00		
Deductions per £250 over lower limit (working age)	£1.00	Weekly	

1 If in receipt of Working Tax Credit

2 Or actual childcare cost, if lower



Annex: Benefit Rates

THE BENEFIT SYSTEM

UNIVERSAL CREDIT

Elements	Amount	Unit
Base Elements		
Single, under 25	£251.77	Monthly
Single, 25 or over	£317.82	Monthly
Couple, both under 25	£395.20	Monthly
Couple, at least one 25 or over	£498.89	Monthly
Child Element		
First child	£277.08	Monthly
Subsequent children	£31.67	Monthly
Sickness / Disability Element		
Limited capability for work-related activity	£315.60	Monthly
Carer	£150.39	Monthly
Disabled child - lower rate	£126.11	Monthly
Disabled child - higher rate	£372.30	Monthly
Childcare Element		
Percentage of total childcare costs	85%	From April 2016
Maximum Childcare (one child)	£175.00	Weekly
Maximum Childcare (two or more children)	£300.00	Weekly
Housing Element		
	Dependant on tenure, Local Housing Allowance and size criteria.	

UNIVERSAL CREDIT WITHDRAWAL

Work Allowances (from April 2016)		
Household with children (no housing support)	£397.00	Monthly
Household with children (with housing support)	£192.00	Monthly
Disabled (no housing support)	£397.00	Monthly
Disabled (with housing support)	£192.00	Monthly
All others	-	Monthly
Withdrawal rate		
Earned income	63%	
Other income	100%	
Capital and savings		
Lower limit (working age)	£6,000.00	
Upper limit (working age)	£16,000.00	
Deductions per £250 over lower limit (working age)	£4.35	Monthly



About Policy in Practice

Policy in Practice believes the welfare system can work better

Policy in Practice was founded to help people towards independence by making the welfare system simple for people and organisations to understand.

The benefit system is complicated, with different government departments administering a range of different benefits, each of which have their own rules.

We're a policy-led software and consulting business and we've developed three core services to make the welfare system simpler to understand.

Software	Analytics	Modelling
<p>Our Benefit and Budgeting Calculator software is so comprehensive, fast and easy to use that advisors and customers don't have to be experts to explain the welfare system.</p> <p>We model over 4,000 pieces of legislation across four government departments to show how policy affects people on low incomes.</p> <p>Our clean user interface, visual charts and use of plain English empowers your advisors to help your residents to achieve outcomes.</p>	<p>We help organisations see how individual households are impacted by each change in policy, and all changes combined, both now and in the future.</p> <p>Our Low Income Family Tracker (LIFT) combines local authority data with our powerful modelling engine to help you to proactively get the right support to the right people at the right time.</p> <p>Choose a one off impact assessment, or access self service analytics that allow you to see trends, track the impact of interventions and reach people in danger of crisis.</p>	<p>Local priorities differ and local council support schemes must too.</p> <p>We help councils model different council tax support options, taking into account uprating and future changes in policy.</p> <p>Our experience working with over forty local authorities, and modelling the impact on each household helps to inform your ideas, to develop policy that best meet local needs.</p> <p>This service is stand-alone but is more detailed when done together alongside our Policy Impact Analysis.</p>

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