

Introduction to Universal Credit:

Universal Credit (UC) is a new benefit that is being gradually introduced in the United Kingdom. It was launched in April 2013 in Greater Manchester and Cheshire areas and then rolled-out in other areas of UK after October 2013. Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) hopes to complete the full service roll-out schedule by December 2018.

Universal Credit is a monthly payment for people who are out of work or on low income. It is available to single people and couples, with or without children. When fully implemented, Universal Credit will replace the following legacy benefits:

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

The migration of all existing benefit claimants (JSA, ESA, IS, WTC, CTC, HB) is intended to start in July 2019 and should be completed by March 2023.

There is a more detailed explanation on Universal Credit on pages 26-29.

About this bulletin

This bulletin uses data released by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) on their Stat Xplore Data Portal and gov.uk website (benefit cap only).

The migration of existing benefit (JSA, ESA, IS, WTC, CTC, HB) will only begin after the full service has been established nationally. There is comparator data included towards the latter part of the bulletin, this is a guide to see the uptake on UC in Manchester and other comparator geographies.

This bulletin shows statistics relating to people and households that are on UC as well as UC sanctions on individuals and sanction rates. For the first time data on benefit cap has been included. Data is released by DWP at different intervals:

- People on UC – Monthly (Latest data is provisional and previous month revised)
- Households on Universal Credit – Half Yearly (Next release: November 2018)
- UC Sanctions >> Decisions on Individuals – Quarterly (Next release: November 2018)
- UC Sanction Rates – Quarterly (Next release: November 2018)
- Benefit Cap – Quarterly (Next release: November 2018)

The statistics in the bulletin are subject to undergoing evaluation by DWP and therefore these have been designated as experimental statistics and may be subject to revision.

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People on Universal Credit

(Data Period: August 2018)

The number of Manchester residents on Universal Credit totalled 18,753 in August 2018 representing 4.9% of residents aged 16-64. In Manchester, there were 64.8% of UC claimants who were classed as 'Not in employment' and the remaining 35.2% as 'In employment'. Claimants stay on UC for 6 months even if they haven't actually received a payment. The table below shows statistics of people on UC in Manchester and Great Britain for August 2018.

The number of people on Universal Credit includes all those who have started and are still on Universal Credit at the count date. The count will include all people irrespective of whether they received a payment for the period, or had a nil award. An individual can have a nil award if their earnings for the period are sufficiently high or if they have deductions made against advance payments, penalties, overpayment, third party payments, sanctions, etc., wherein their Universal Credit payment is stopped. Not all deductions result in a nil award and sometimes it could be a reduction in payment. A sanction is usually given if not enough has been done to meeting work-related requirements as set out in the Claimant Commitment. Awards are usually paid at the end of the assessment period.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

People on Universal Credit by Gender in Manchester and Great Britain – August 2018							
Gender		People on UC		UC - Not in Employment		UC - In employment	
		Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Male	Count	9,471	544,173	6,537	363,097	3,111	181,081
	Rate	4.80	2.70	3.22	1.80	1.58	0.90
Female	Count	9,276	573,237	5,792	344,444	3,484	228,795
	Rate	4.95	2.83	3.09	1.70	1.86	1.13
All Persons	Count	18,753	1,117,658	12,156	707,739	6,603	409,918
	Rate	4.87	2.77	3.16	1.75	1.72	1.02

The August statistics for Manchester indicates that there has been a 6.6% increase in UC claimants since the previous month and 113.8% more than the same month in 2017. The table below show the monthly and yearly change for UC claimants in Manchester and Great Britain.

Monthly and Annual Change for People on Universal Credit in Manchester and Great Britain - Aug 2018							
Area	Indicator	Latest month (August 2018)		Monthly change (July 2018 to August 2018)		Annual change (August 2017 to August 2018)	
		Number	Rate	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manchester	UC - Not in Employment	12,156	3.16	677	5.90	6,721	123.66
	UC - In Employment	6,603	1.72	493	8.07	3,266	97.87
	People on UC	18,753	4.87	1,161	6.60	9,981	133.78
Great Britain	UC - Not in Employment	707,739	1.75	49,367	7.50	347,157	96.28
	UC - In Employment	409,918	1.02	27,387	7.16	185,259	82.46
	People on UC	1,117,658	2.77	76,753	7.37	532,418	90.97

UC claimants are steadily increasing across Manchester and shows an upward trend and this is likely to continue until all migration of legacy benefits has taken place. Thereafter worklessness can be measured accurately once the migration is fully completed.

People on Universal Credit – Conditionality Regime :

(Data Period: August 2018)

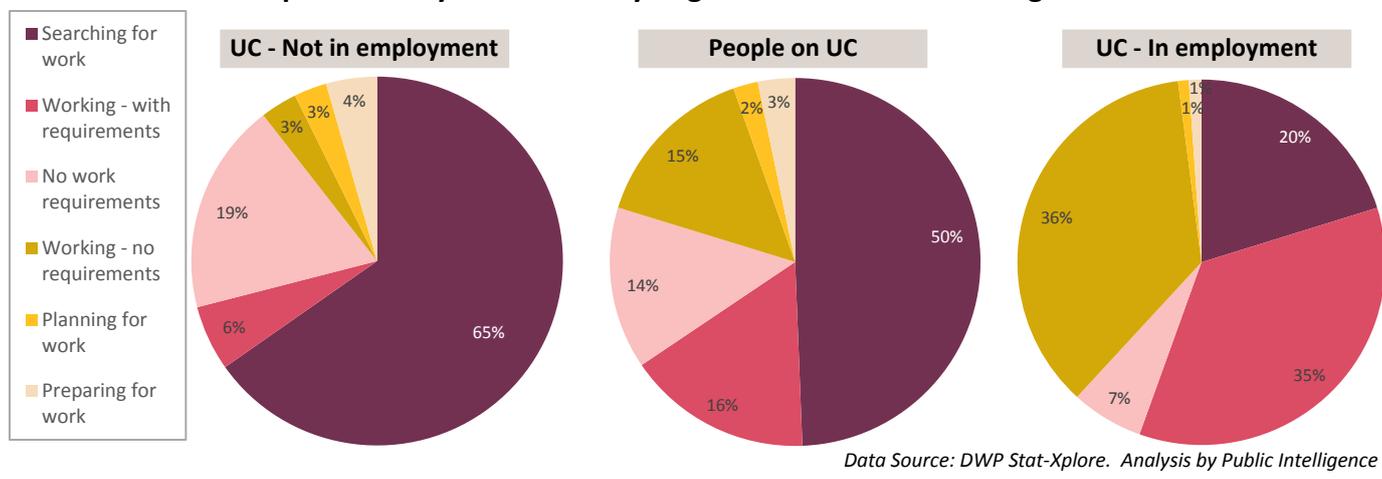
The majority of the people on UC in Manchester are in the ‘Searching for work’ conditionality regime. This accounts to 2.4% of residents aged 16-64. The table below shows statistics for people on Universal Credit in Manchester and Great Britain by conditionality regime during August 2018.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

Conditionality Regime*		People on UC		UC - Not in Employment		UC - In employment	
		Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Searching for work	Count	9,258	507,526	7,930	434,478	1,334	73,050
	Rate	2.41	1.26	2.06	1.08	0.35	0.18
Working - with requirements	Count	3,029	159,634	696	35,354	2,332	124,277
	Rate	0.79	0.40	0.18	0.09	0.61	0.31
No work requirements	Count	2,671	180,264	2,254	146,302	419	33,966
	Rate	0.69	0.45	0.59	0.36	0.11	0.08
Working - no requirements	Count	2,780	204,669	390	34,564	2,389	170,099
	Rate	0.72	0.51	0.10	0.09	0.62	0.42
Planning for work	Count	405	25,222	347	21,281	62	3,939
	Rate	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.01
Preparing for work	Count	607	40,193	538	35,655	73	4,543
	Rate	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.01

*Explanation for the different ‘Conditionality Regime’ is given on Page 26 of the bulletin.

People on UC by Conditionality Regime for Manchester - August 2018



Below is a table showing statistics of people on UC by conditionality regime aged 16-24 in Manchester.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

People on Universal Credit by Conditionality Regime aged 16-24 in Manchester – August 2018						
Conditionality Regime*	People on UC		UC - Not in Employment		UC - In employment	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
Searching for work	1,984	2.02	1,679	1.71	309	0.31
Working - with requirements	358	0.36	83	0.08	276	0.28
No work requirements	536	0.54	442	0.45	95	0.10
Working - no requirements	435	0.44	68	0.07	367	0.37
Planning for work	100	0.10	82	0.08	19	0.02
Preparing for work	104	0.11	92	0.09	14	0.01

*Explanation for the different ‘Conditionality Regime’ is given on Page 26 of the bulletin.

People on Universal Credit – Age Group :

(Data Period: August 2018)

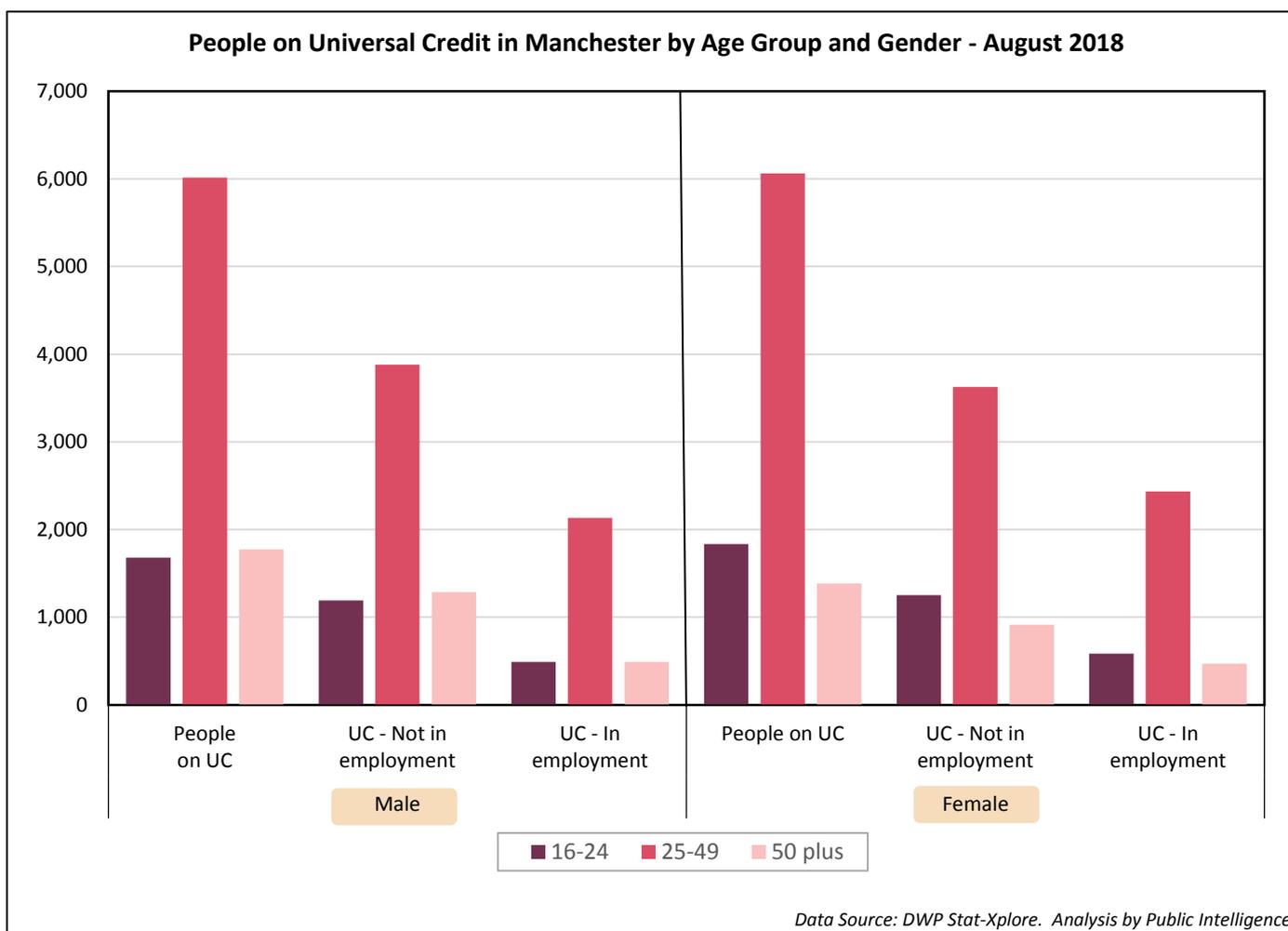
During August 2018, there were 3,520 people on Universal Credit in the age group 16-24 which is 18.8% of the total number of people on Universal Credit in Manchester.

Statistics for Manchester indicate that there were around 40 people on Universal Credit in the age group 16-17 and 6 claimants over 65 years of age. Also there were 6 claimants in the unknown/missing age band and this could be either due to error in recording date of birth on form/computer system or if age derived from date of birth is under 16.

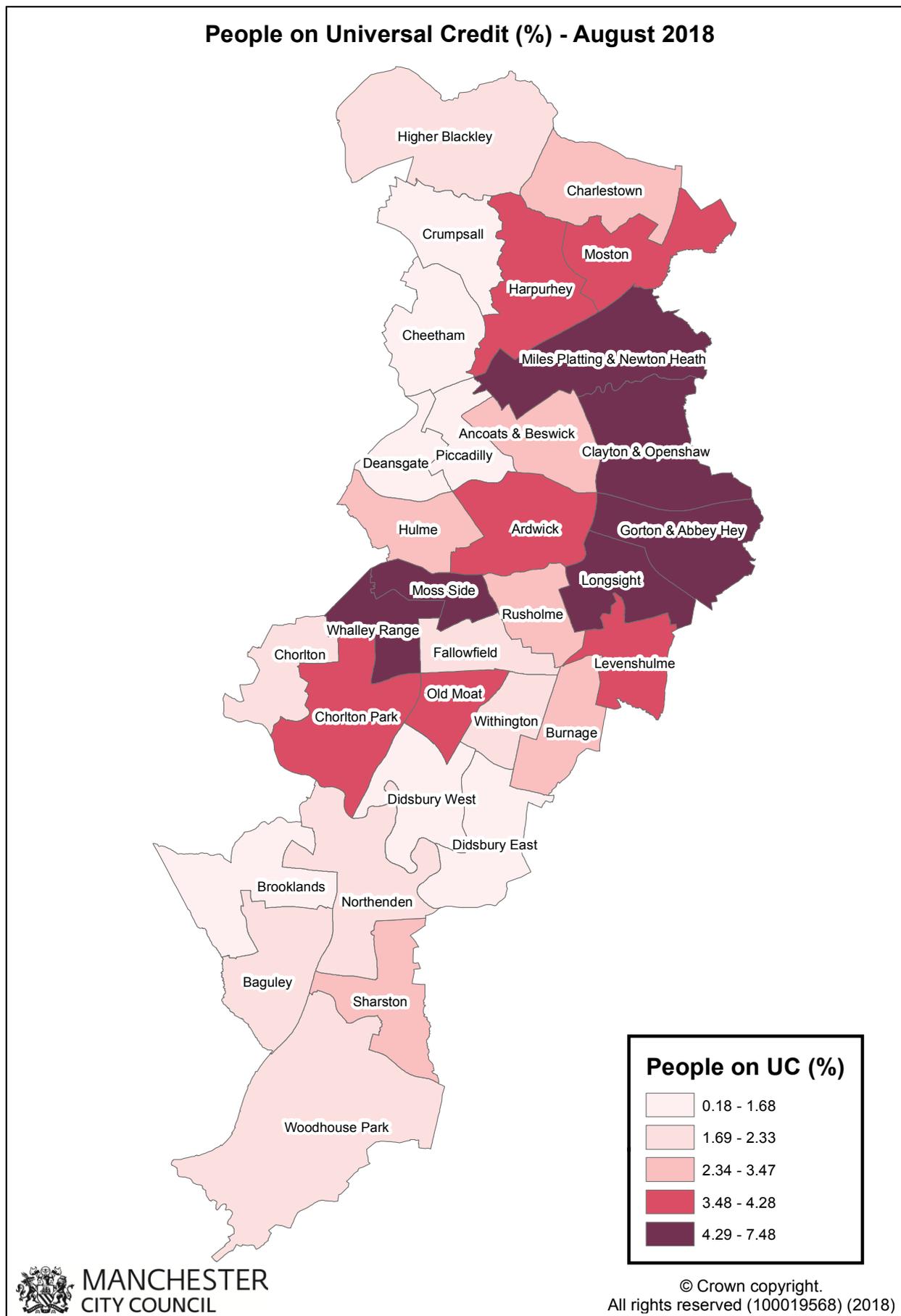
The table below shows statistics of people on Universal Credit by Age Groups in Manchester and Great Britain.

Totals may not sum due to the disclosure control applied.

People on Universal Credit by Age Group in Manchester and Great Britain – August 2018							
Age Group		People on UC		UC - Not in Employment		UC - In employment	
		Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
16-24	Count	3,520	238,952	2,438	163,351	1,077	75,598
	Rate	3.58	3.41	2.48	2.33	1.10	1.08
25-49	Count	12,076	662,183	7,508	394,608	4,566	267,573
	Rate	5.58	3.11	3.47	1.86	2.11	1.26
50 plus	Count	3,155	216,304	2,200	149,577	955	66,725
	Rate	4.50	1.79	3.14	1.24	1.36	0.55



Below is a ward map of Manchester showing the percentage of working age people on Universal Credit (not in employment) during August 2018.



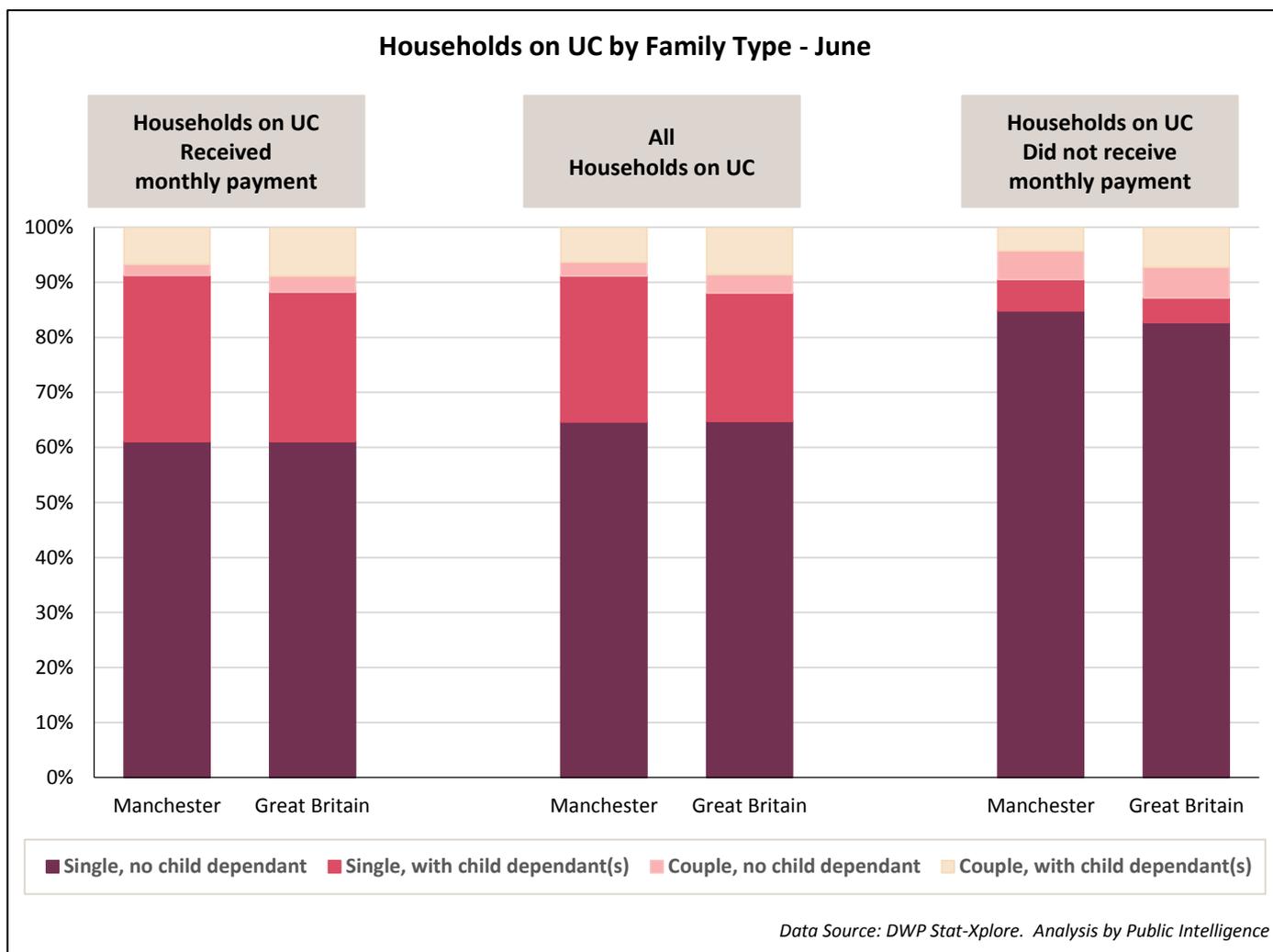
Households on Universal Credit – Family Type:

(Data Period: June 2018)

In Manchester, there were 15,244 households on Universal Credit during June 2018. Out of these, 85% households received a payment whereas the remaining 15% did not receive a payment during this month for a number of reasons, such as earnings for the household being above the threshold, sanctions, etc. The majority of households on UC are single households with no child dependants. This could be because the initial roll-out was to single claimants via Job Centre Plus. The number of households will increase in the long run when all existing benefit claimants, e.g. child tax credits, working tax credit, income support, etc. will be migrated to Universal Credit and a truer picture will emerge. Below is a table showing the number of households on Universal Credit by family type for Manchester and Great Britain.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

Households on Universal Credit by Family Type for Manchester and Great Britain – June 2018						
Family Type	Households on UC		Households on UC Payment Indicator: Yes		Households on UC Payment Indicator: No	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Single, no child dependant	9,858	571,633	7,879	446,945	1,976	124,681
Single, with child dependant/s	4,039	205,650	3,901	198,836	133	6,816
Couple, no child dependant	381	29,761	261	21,333	121	8,427
Couple, with child dependant/s	966	75,556	863	64,683	99	10,868
Total	15,244	882,595	12,913	731,807	2,329	150,791



Households on Universal Credit – Entitlement (Element) :

(Data Period: June 2018)

The vast majority of households get a standard allowance which is supplemented by a number of additional elements. Most of the UC claimant households in Manchester receive a housing element which accounts to 59% of the total households on UC. A claimant can get just the UC standard allowance, or get additional payment based on their entitlement (element). A UC claimant household can get monthly payment based on multiple elements. There are no statistics to indicate how many households get the standard allowance only.

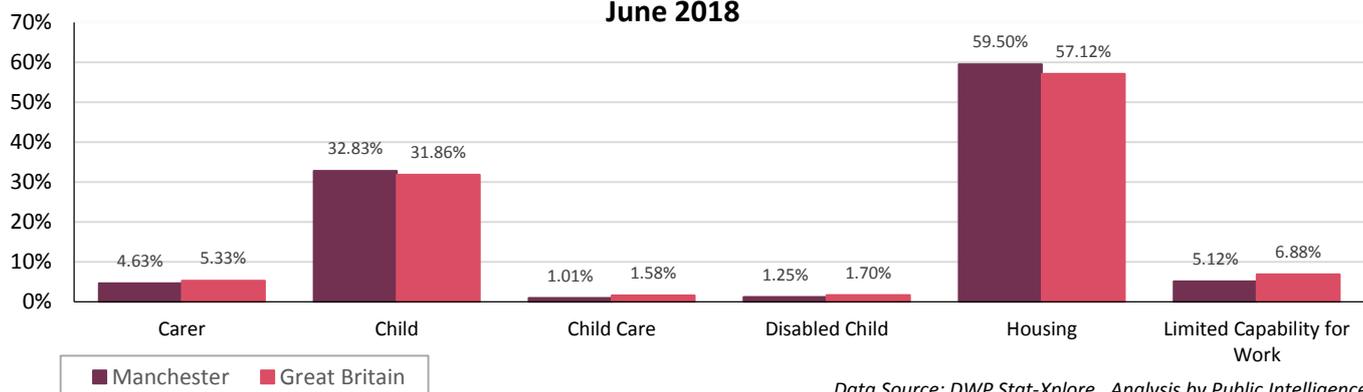
Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

Households on Universal Credit by Entitlement (Element) for Manchester and Great Britain – June 2018

Entitlement (Element)*	Households on UC		Households on UC Payment Indicator: Yes		Households on UC Payment Indicator: No	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Carer	706	47,007	687	687	18	2,656
Child	5,005	281,208	4,770	4,770	232	17,684
Child Care	154	13,979	150	150	7	737
Disabled Child	190	15,004	188	188	-	404
Housing	9,070	504,133	8,145	8,145	924	49,912
Limited Capability for Work	780	60,691	762	762	15	966

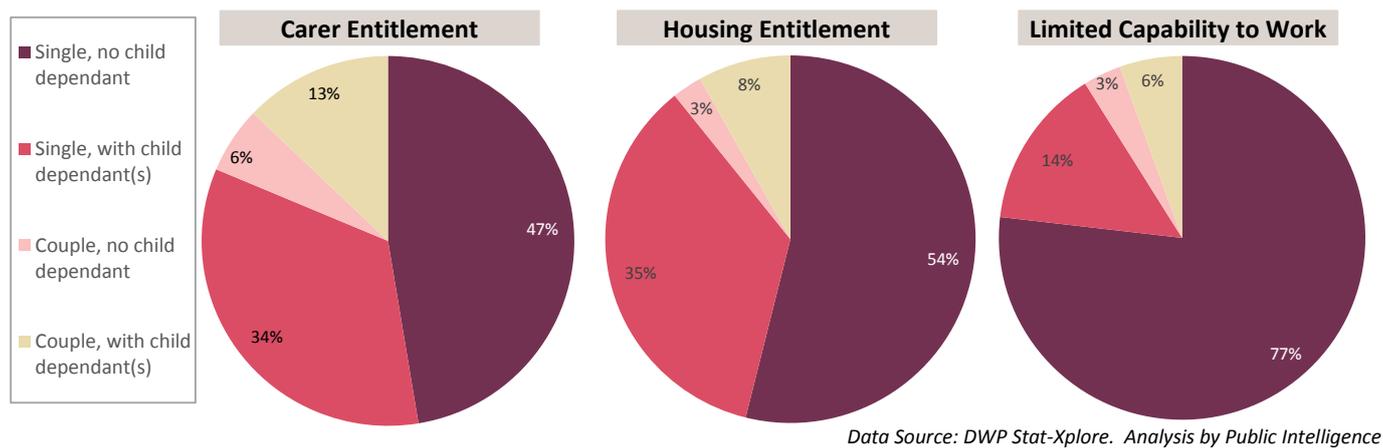
*Explanation for the different types of 'Entitlement(Element)' is given on Page 26/27 of the bulletin.

% of Households on UC by Entitlement for Manchester and Great Britain - June 2018



In Manchester, 4,888 (54%) households on Universal Credit entitled to housing element were single with no child dependant and this is because the migration of all existing housing benefit claimants and others to UC has not yet started and the roll-out initially was to single claimants.

Households on UC by Entitlement and Family Type for Manchester - June 2018

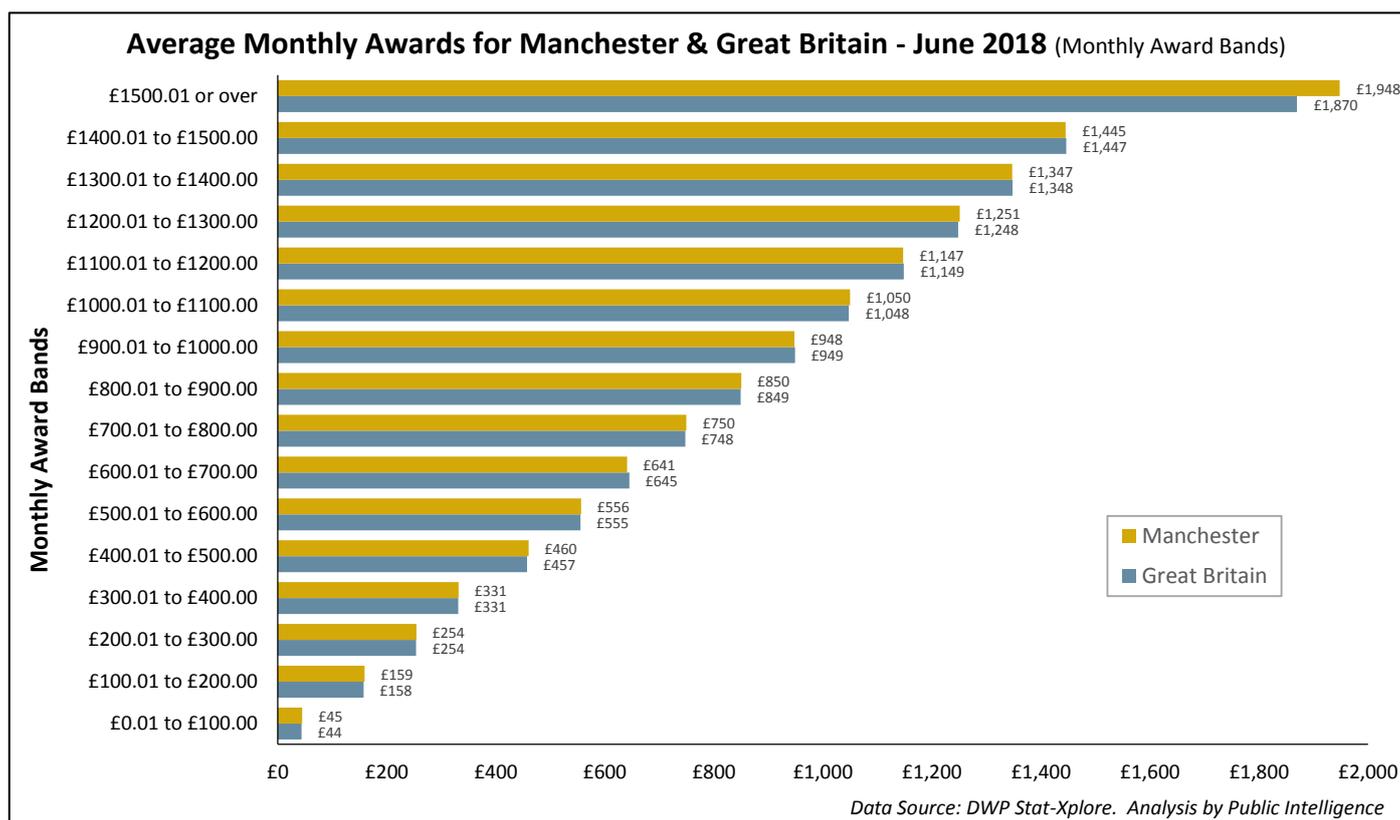


Households on Universal Credit – Monthly Award:

(Data Period: June 2018)

A total of 2,329 households out of the 15,244 households on Universal Credit did not receive any UC payment during June 2018. The average monthly award for households who received a payment is £629 for Manchester and £635 for Great Britain for this period. Monthly award amounts include any awards due to entitlement such as the standard allowance or housing entitlement plus any advance payments. Advance payments will normally be recovered during subsequent assessment periods. The table below shows statistics for households that received a UC payment in June 2018 by monthly award bands.

Monthly Award Bands	Manchester		Great Britain	
	Count of households	Average payment per household	Count of households	Average payment per household
£0.01 to £100.00	451	£45	29,902	£44
£100.01 to £200.00	689	£159	40,468	£158
£200.01 to £300.00	2,170	£254	118,888	£254
£300.01 to £400.00	1,227	£331	79,504	£331
£400.01 to £500.00	1,016	£460	52,873	£457
£500.01 to £600.00	1,627	£556	78,231	£555
£600.01 to £700.00	1,228	£641	72,227	£645
£700.01 to £800.00	868	£750	46,376	£748
£800.01 to £900.00	681	£850	41,605	£849
£900.01 to £1000.00	671	£948	38,774	£949
£1000.01 to £1100.00	642	£1,050	31,630	£1,048
£1100.01 to £1200.00	442	£1,147	25,522	£1,149
£1200.01 to £1300.00	380	£1,251	20,538	£1,248
£1300.01 to £1400.00	286	£1,347	14,948	£1,348
£1400.01 to £1500.00	146	£1,445	10,158	£1,447
£1500.01 or over	392	£1,948	30,164	£1,870
Total	12,913	£629	731,807	£635



Households on Universal Credit – Housing Entitlement including Tenure : (Data Period: June 2018)

A total of 9,070 Manchester households were entitled to the housing element of Universal Credit during June 2018. Out of these, 8,145 households received the monthly payment and the rest had a 'nil award'. The majority of households are occupied by single claimants (4,888) with no child dependant followed by lone parents (3,209). The table below shows households on Universal Credit with housing entitlement by family type for Manchester and Great Britain for June 2018.

There are a number of reasons for a 'nil award':

- 1) Due to earnings (if somebody moves into work) or deductions (e.g. sanctions, penalties, advances, etc.)
- 2) Award is paid at the end of the assessment period

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

Households on Universal Credit with Housing Entitlement by Family Type for Manchester and Great Britain – June 2018						
Family Type	Households on UC with Housing Entitlement		Households on UC with Housing Entitlement Payment Indicator: Yes		Households on UC with Housing Entitlement Payment Indicator: No	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Single, no child dependant	4,888	265,023	4,129	227,173	759	37,855
Single, with child dependant/s	3,209	159,348	3,139	156,699	69	2,646
Couple, no child dependant	237	20,293	183	16,251	53	4,049
Couple, with child dependant/s	737	59,468	691	54,097	46	5,366
Total	9,070	504,133	8,145	454,224	924	49,912

Over 57% of households on UC claiming housing element are living in social rented accommodation. The table below shows statistics for households on UC by tenure in Manchester and Great Britain.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

Households on Universal Credit with Housing Entitlement by Tenure Type for Manchester and Great Britain – June 2018						
Tenure Type	Households on UC with Housing Entitlement		Households on UC with Housing Entitlement Payment Indicator: Yes		Households on UC with Housing Entitlement Payment Indicator: No	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Social Rented Sector	5,174	274,187	4,734	250,881	443	23,307
Private Rented Sector	3,842	225,592	3,363	199,359	481	26,237
Other or Unknown	50	4,350	54	3,986	-	366
Total	9,070	504,133	8,145	454,224	924	49,912

Housing costs are paid directly to the claimant as part of their single UC benefit payment which is paid monthly so that claimants can budget and pay the housing costs to the landlord themselves. If a tenant gets into difficulty paying their rent, the landlord can apply for an Alternative Payment Arrangement (APA) Managed Payment to Landlord (MPTL) and once approved the housing costs will be sent direct to the landlords. Similarly in certain cases a claimant can apply for housing costs to be paid directly to the landlord via MPTL.

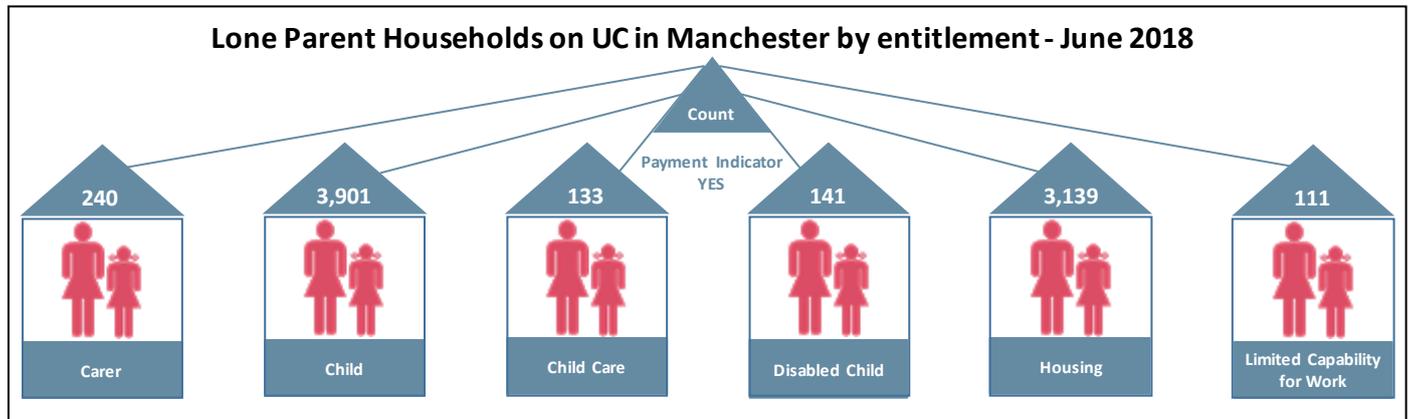
If a social sector tenant has any under occupied bedrooms their additional amount for housing costs will be reduced by 14% for one bedroom and 25% for two or more bedrooms.

In Manchester a total of 2,118 payments were made directly to the Landlord during June 2018. Out of these 1,885 were towards Social Rented Sector and the rest were to Private Rented Sector Landlords.

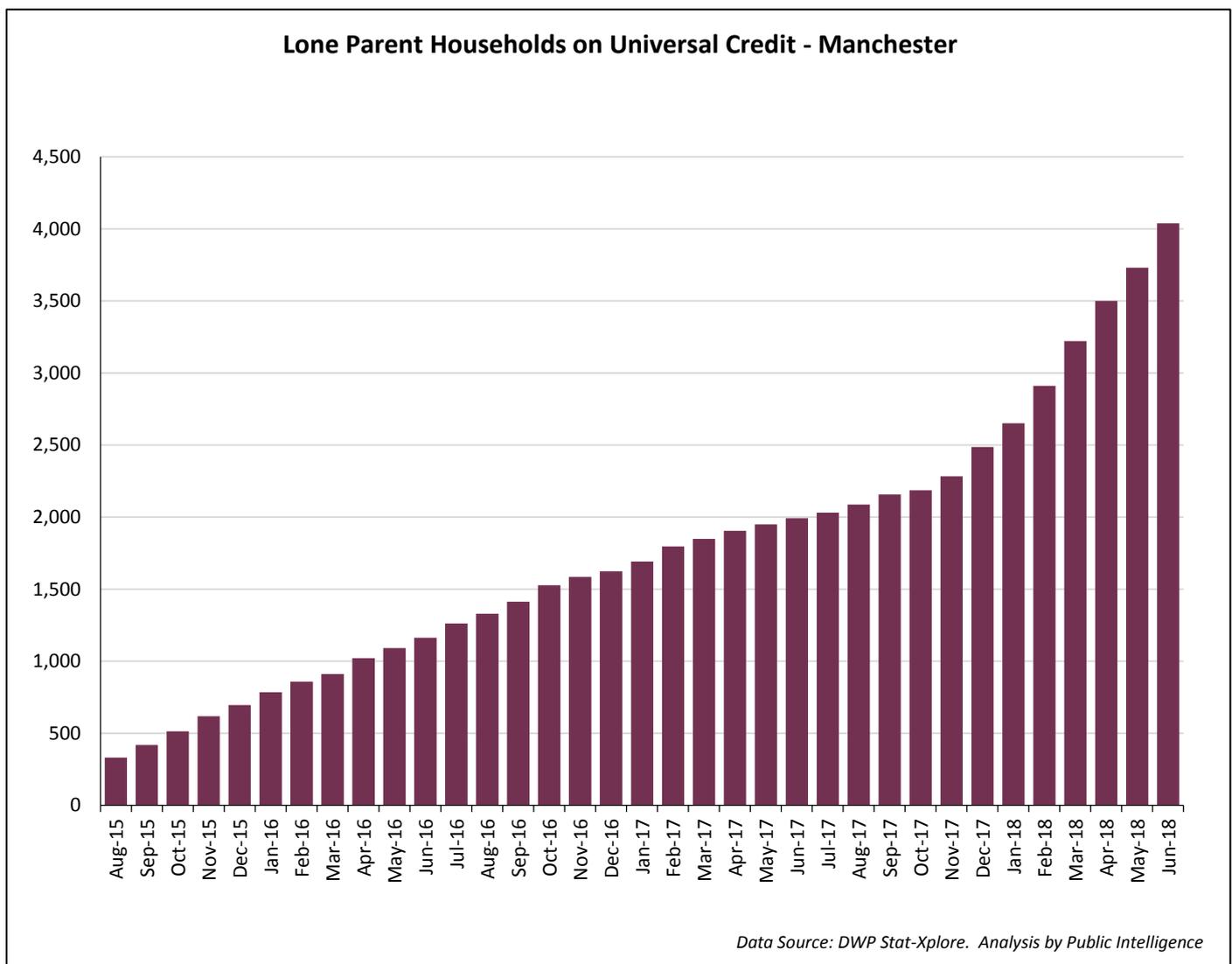
Households on Universal Credit – Lone Parents :

(Data Period: June 2018)

Below are lone parent statistics for households on Universal Credit in Manchester during June 2018. Out of the 4,039 lone parent households on UC, 79% received housing payment as well. A household can get UC payment based on multiple entitlements.

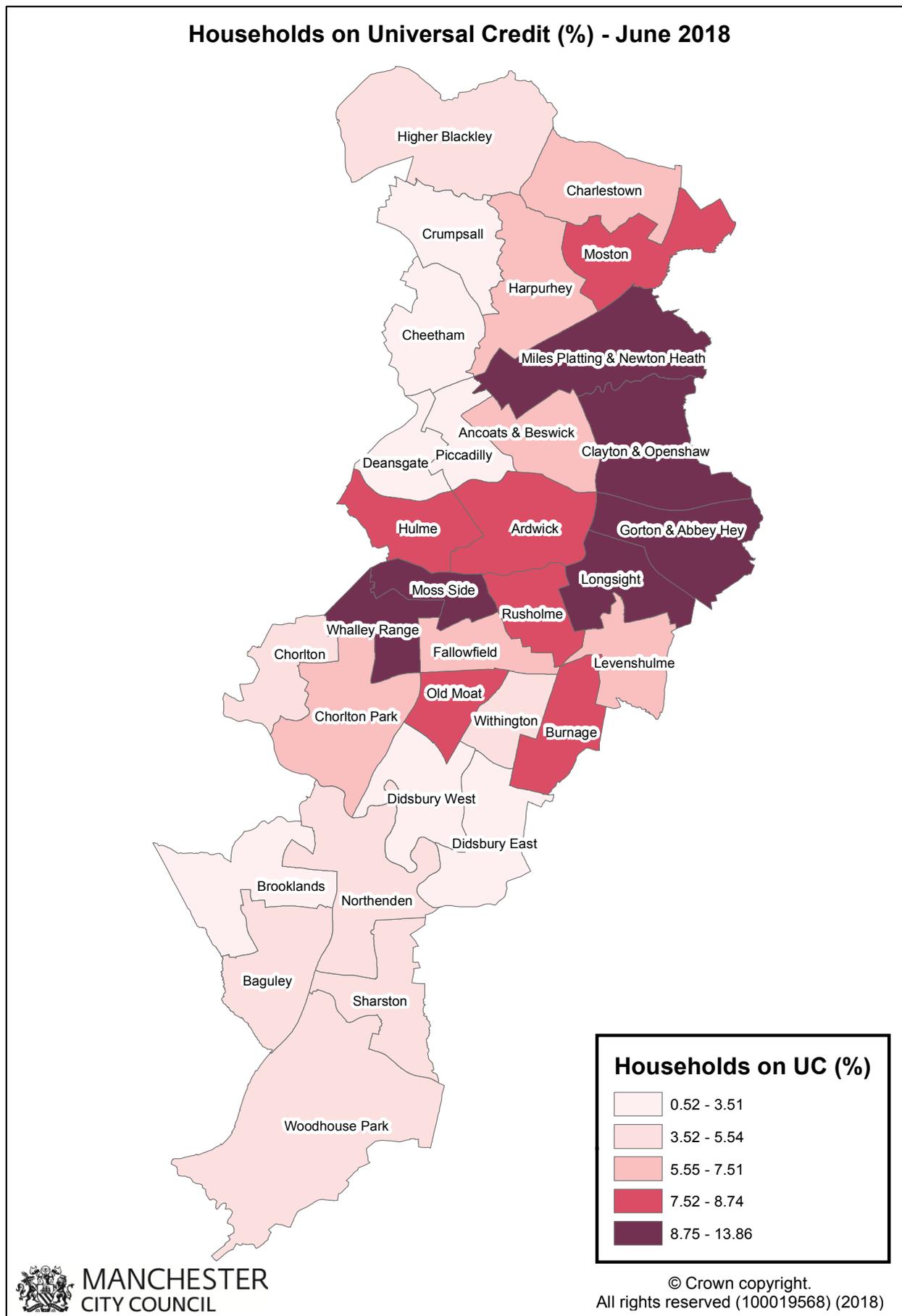


The graph below indicates that lone parent households on Universal Credit is steadily rising.



This graph will show a more realistic trend once all the migration of lone parents claiming income support and other legacy benefits is transferred across to UC.

Below is a ward map of Manchester showing the percentage of households on Universal Credit during June 2018.



UC Sanctions on Individuals :

(Data Period: April 2018)

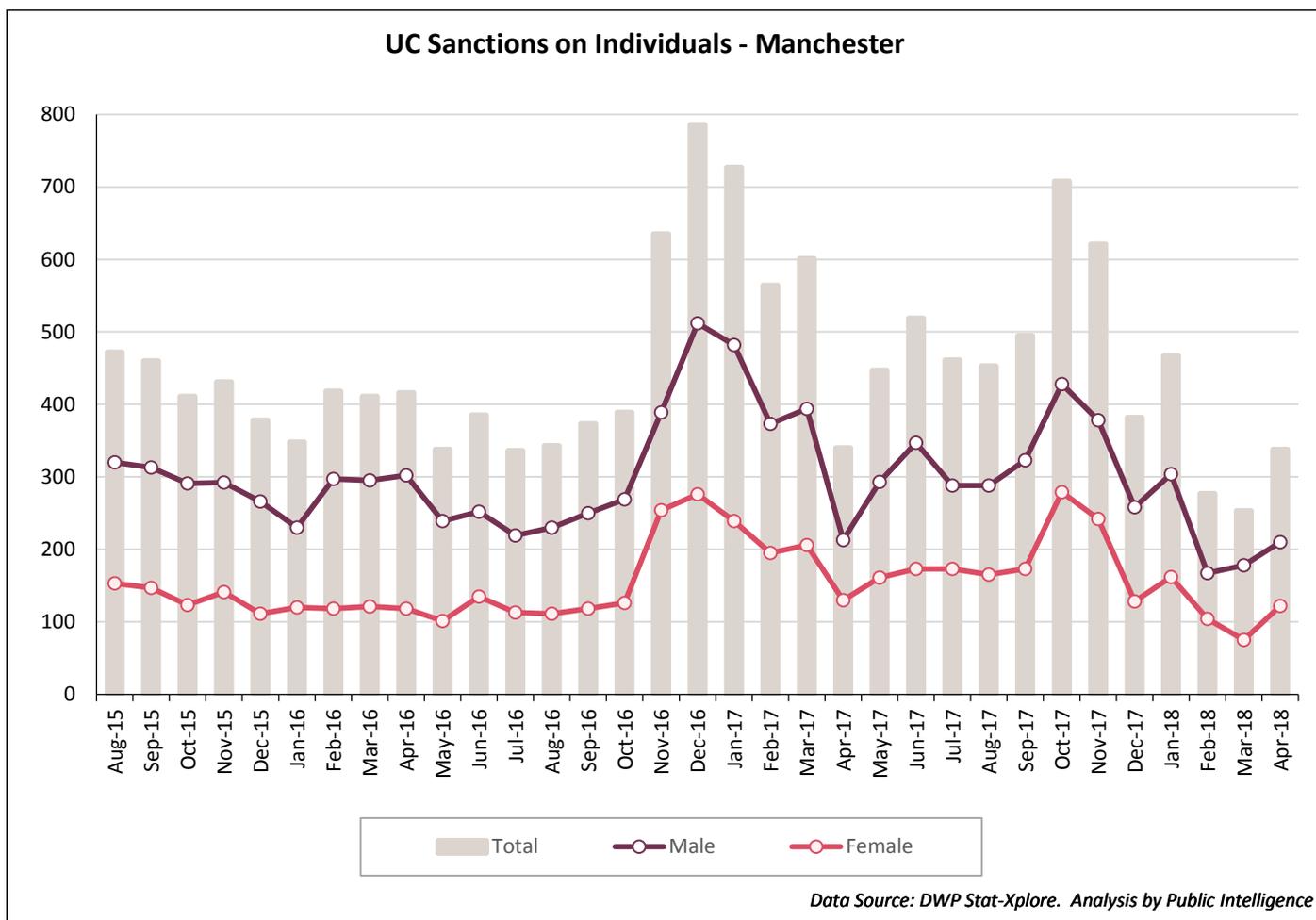
Statistics on sanctions are for UC live service area claimants only and do not include sanction decisions on UC full service claimants. In Manchester, there were a total of 338 sanctions on individuals during April 2018. An individual will be counted once during this data period even if they receive more than one sanction decision. Sanctions are imposed if the UC claimant fails to meet the claimant commitment.

The table below shows the total number of UC sanction on individuals for the month of April 2018 as well as the total from August 2015 to April 2018 for Manchester and Great Britain.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

UC Sanction on Individuals						
Period	Manchester			Great Britain		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
April 2018	210	122	338	11,843	4,734	16,577
August 2015 – April 2018	4,791	2,717	7,510	241,000	102,931	343,933

Sanction numbers could be slightly higher across the country as this does not take into account statistics relating to full service area at present. The roll-out for the full service has been completed for Manchester. There are approximately 181 Job Centre Plus areas across the country that are scheduled (October to December 2018) to transition to the Universal Credit full digital service.



A sanction under UC will only affect a claimant's standard allowance and the daily rate at which they are sanctioned is dependent on an individual's circumstances and conditionality regime.

UC Sanctions on Individuals – Level :

(Data Period: April 2018)

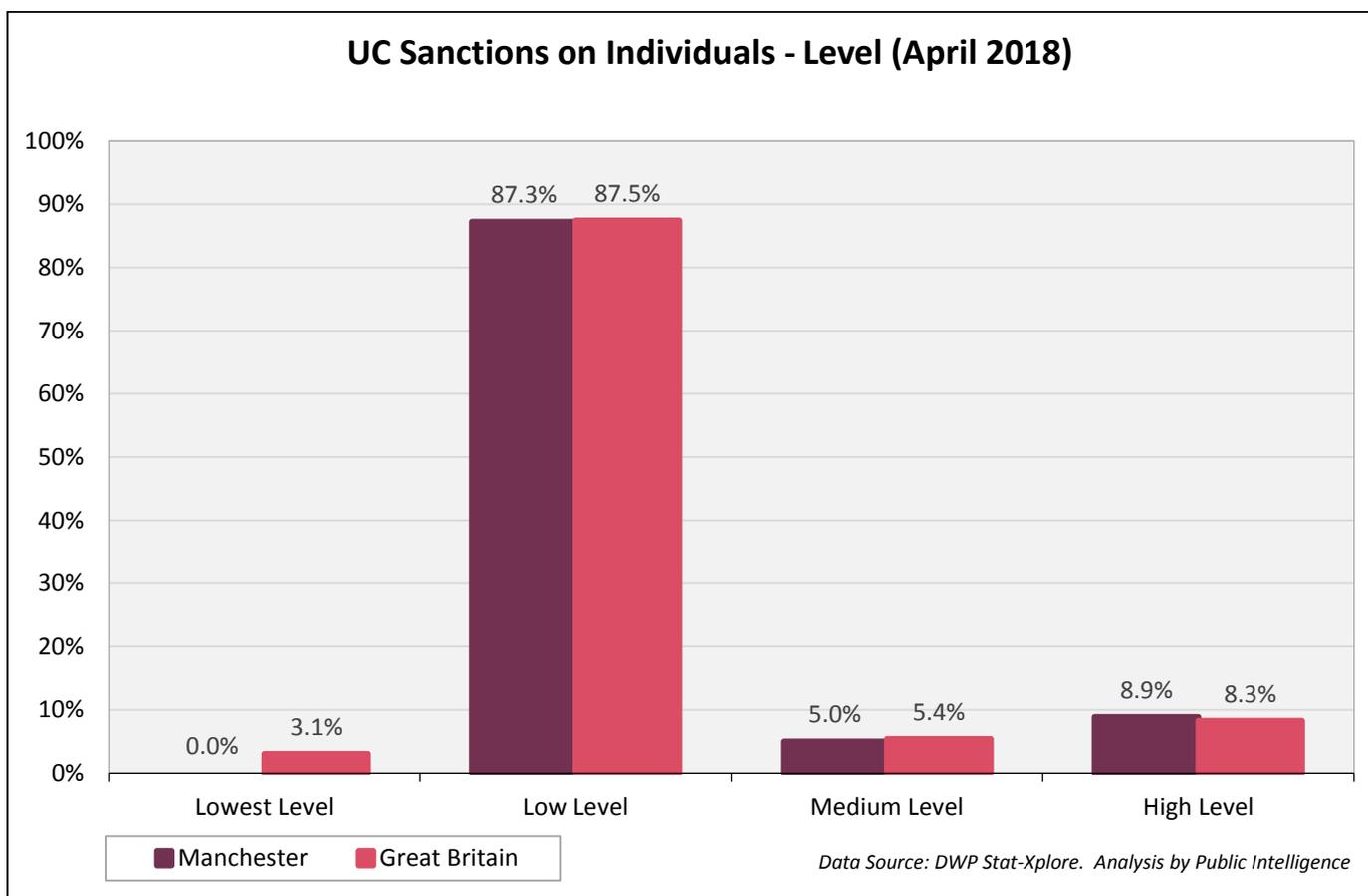
Majority of the UC sanctions on individuals for Manchester claimants during April 2018 are recorded as 'Low Level' (87.3%) followed by 'High Level' (8.9%).

The table below shows statistics on UC sanctions on individuals by their decision level recorded against their sanction for Manchester and Great Britain.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

UC Sanction on Individuals – Level							
Period	Decision Level*	Manchester			Great Britain		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
April 2018	Lowest Level	-	-	-	358	152	509
	Low Level	186	114	295	10,438	4,060	14,498
	Medium Level	14	5	17	705	191	901
	High Level	22	9	30	873	496	1,371
August 2015 – April 2018	Lowest Level	537	312	849	26,707	10,664	37,368
	Low Level	4,235	2,339	6,572	208,820	85,323	294,144
	Medium Level	495	214	704	28,482	9,549	38,034
	High Level	734	430	1,163	38,145	20,427	58,569

*Explanation for the different types of 'Decision Level' is given on Page 28 of the bulletin.



Sanction regime for 16 to 17 year olds are the same as the adults but the sanction amounts are lower and durations are shorter.

UC Sanctions on Individuals - Referral Reason :

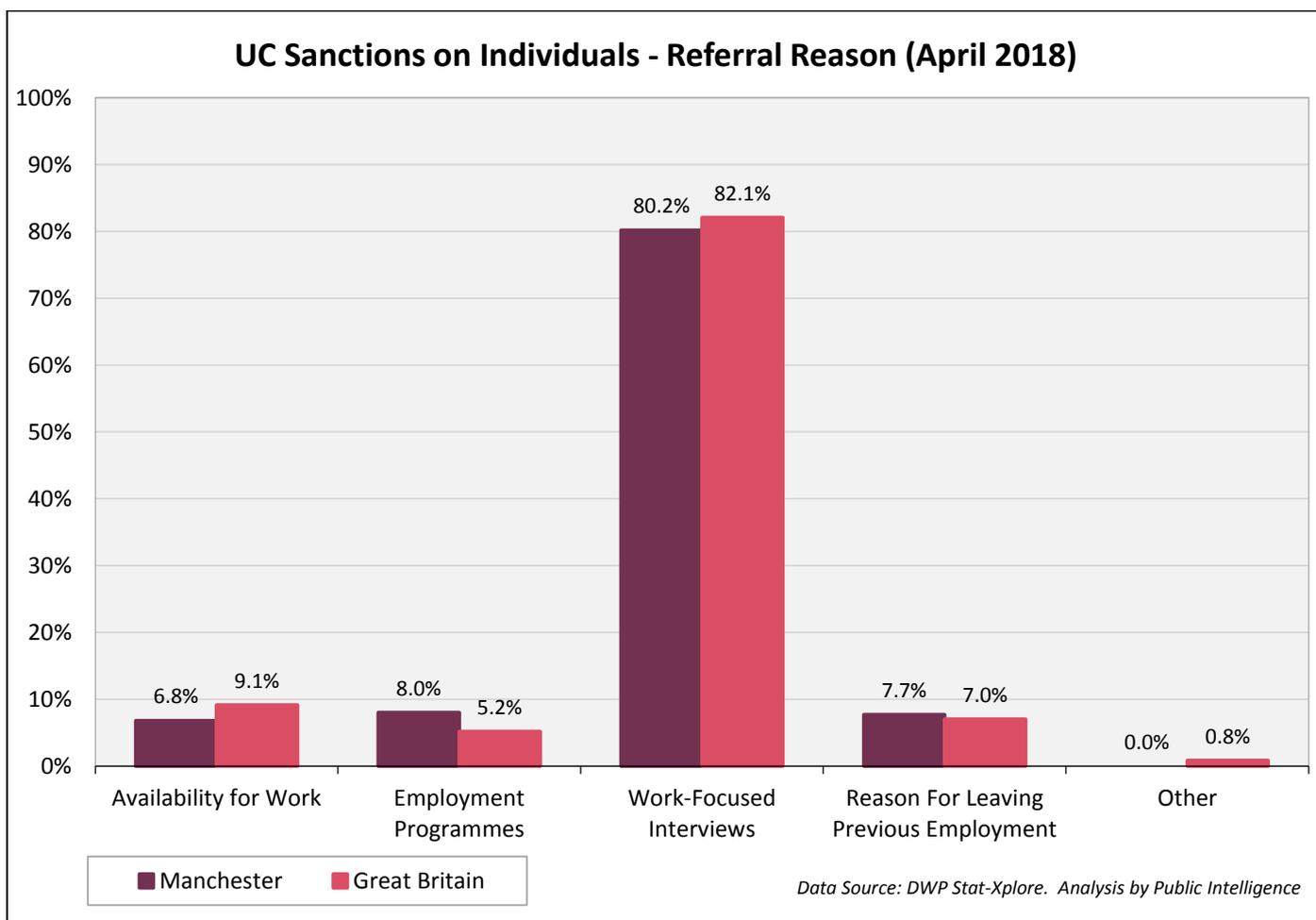
(Data Period: April 2018)

Statistics show that out of the 338 sanctions on individuals for Manchester during April 2018, majority (80%) were related with the failure to comply with 'Work-Focused Interviews'. The levels set for this are either low or lowest.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

UC Sanction on Individuals – Referral Reason							
Period	Referral Reason*	Manchester			Great Britain		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
April 2018	Availability for Work	15	8	23	1,156	357	1,513
	Employment Programmes	18	9	27	594	261	855
	Work-Focused Interviews	167	101	271	9,777	3,826	13,604
	Reason for Leaving Previous Empl.	21	10	26	723	436	1,160
	Other	-	-	-	93	44	135
August 2015 – April 2018	Availability for Work	952	432	1,383	48,113	17,224	65,338
	Employment Programmes	336	172	509	9,861	4,245	14,108
	Work-Focused Interviews	4,164	2,288	6,451	209,285	85,385	294,674
	Reason for Leaving Previous Empl.	569	357	928	31,464	17,545	49,008
	Other	123	68	195	5,222	2,509	7,728

*Explanation for the different types of 'Referral Reason' is given on Page 28 of the bulletin.



UC Sanctions on Individuals - Type :

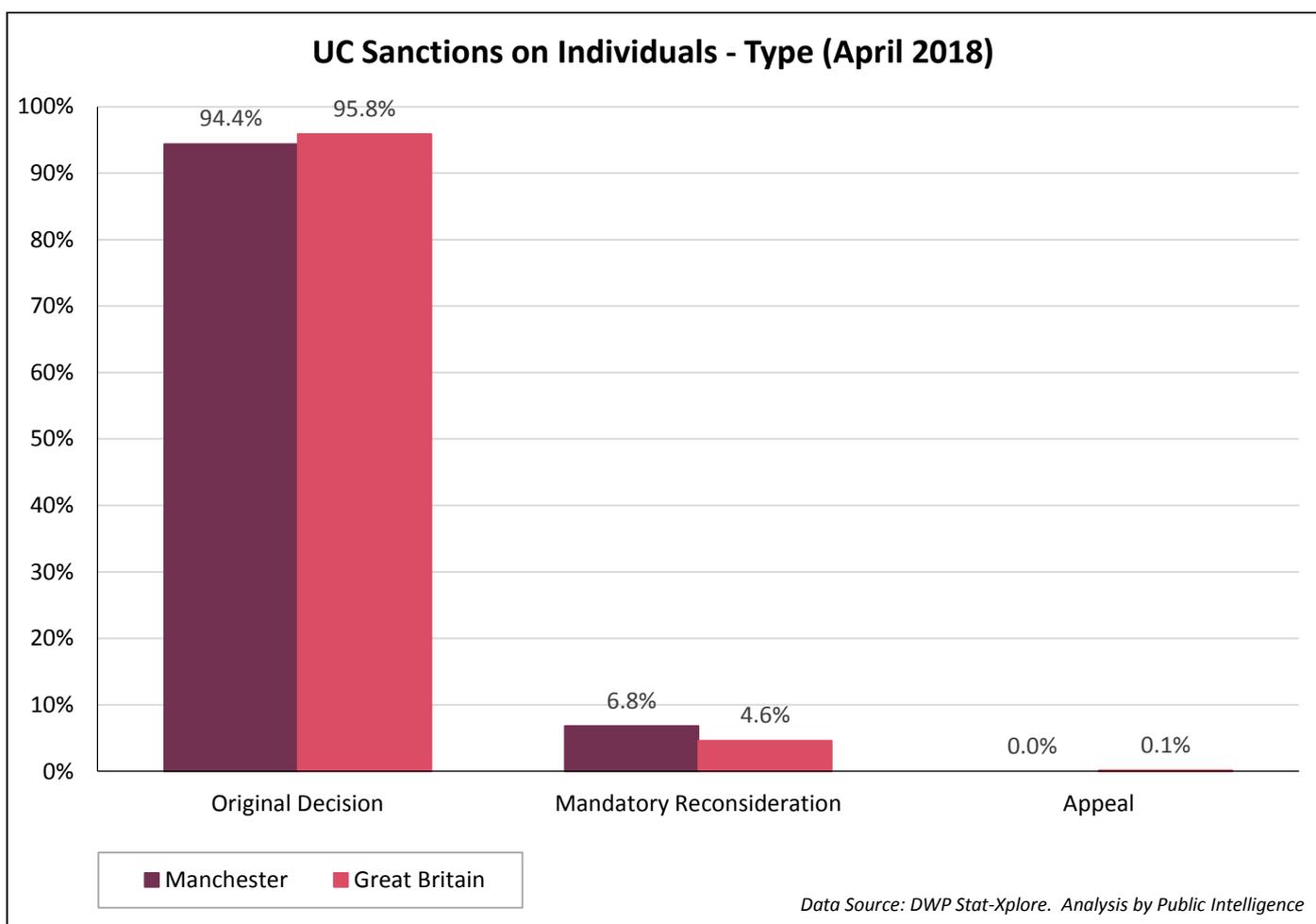
(Data Period: April 2018)

The latest statistics for Manchester shows that out of the 338 UC sanction on individuals, 319 were based on the original decision to sanction and 23 sanction decisions went to the next stage of mandatory reconsiderations with none in the appeal stage for April 2018. During the period August 2015 to April 2018, statistics shows that there were 39 sanctions which were appealed against for Manchester.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

UC Sanction on Individuals – Type							
Period	Decision Type*	Manchester			Great Britain		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
April 2018	Original Decision	199	117	319	11,384	4,503	15,889
	Mandatory Reconsideration	17	5	23	507	250	757
	Appeal	-	-	-	14	11	22
August 2015 – April 2018	Original Decision	4,545	2,548	7,093	231,853	97,880	329,726
	Mandatory Reconsideration	917	549	1,467	36,098	16,542	52,639
	Appeal	22	14	39	761	336	1,101

*Explanation for the different 'Decision type' is given on Page 29 of the bulletin.



Decision types can change for an individual sanction referral where an original decision is subsequently reconsidered or appealed and the classification of an individual sanction referral may change over time. As a result, these statistics are subject to revision.

UC Sanctions (Payment Deductions) :

(Data Period: May 2018)

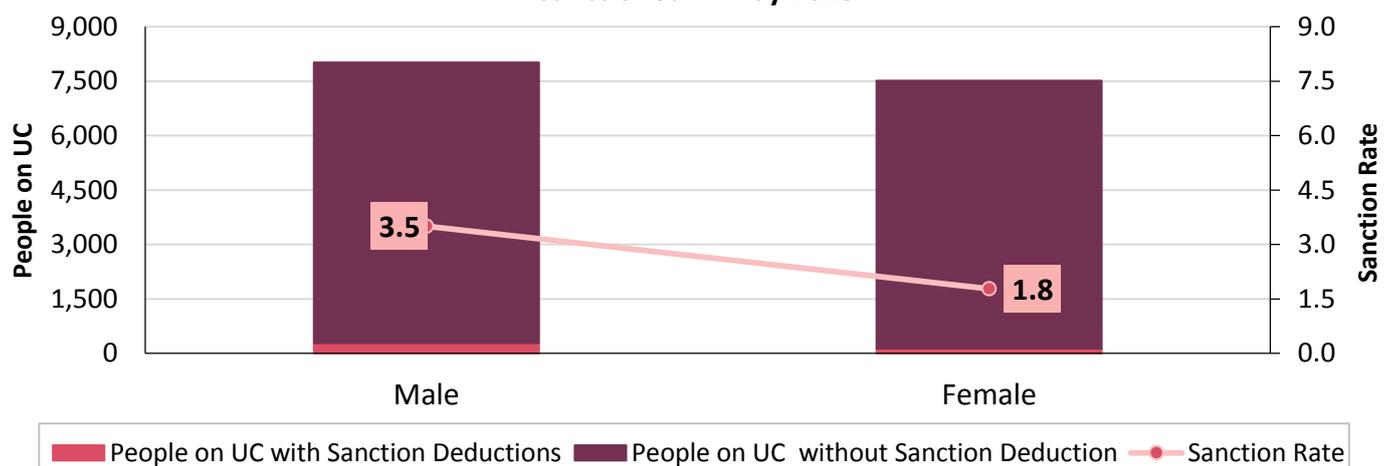
UC claimants receive deductions from their award as a result of a sanction. During May 2018, out of a total of 15,537 UC claimants in Manchester, 418 had a reduction in their monthly standard allowance payment as a result of a sanction. The sanction rate is calculated with the number of claimants who had a deduction in payment due to a sanction as a proportion of people on Universal Credit. Some of these sanctions do get overturned due to reconsideration or appeal. Claimants whose sanction is overturned will be repaid any deductions in due course.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

People on Universal Credit with deductions due to Sanctions in Manchester and Great Britain – May 2018

Gender	People on UC		Deduction due to Sanction		Sanction Rate	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Male	8,021	470,136	281	19,347	3.5	4.1
Female	7,519	450,452	134	6,687	1.8	1.5
All Persons	15,537	920,704	418	26,036	2.7	2.8

UC Sanctions - Claimants in Manchester receiving less benefit due to being sanctioned in May 2018



Data Source: DWP Stat-Xplore. Analysis by Public Intelligence

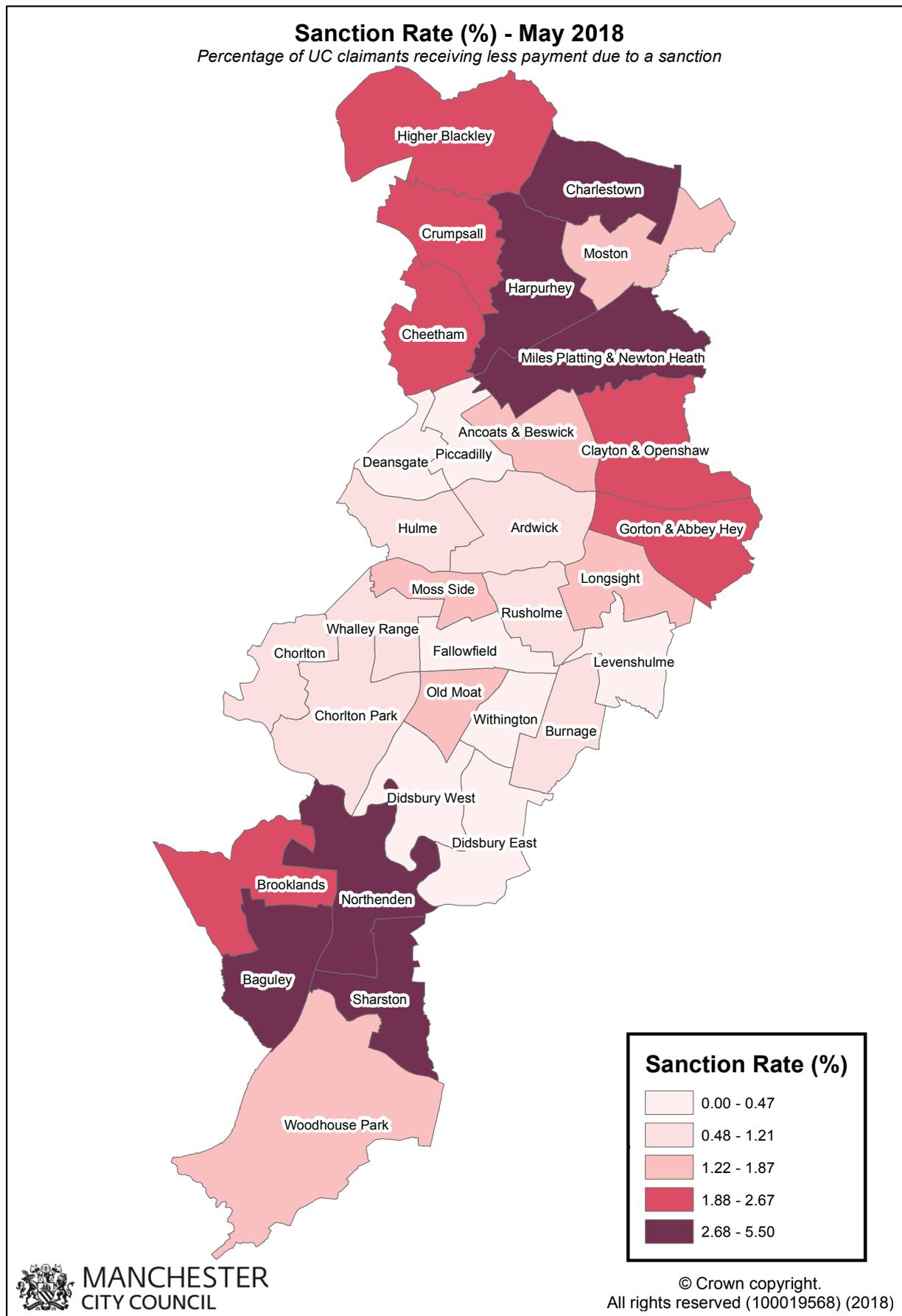
The majority of sanction deductions are for UC claimants in the 'Searching for work' conditionality regime.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

People on Universal Credit by Conditionality Regime with deductions due to Sanctions in Manchester and Great Britain – May 2018

Conditionality Regime	People on UC		Deduction due to Sanction		Sanction Rate	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Searching for work	8,123	446,980	380	23,485	4.7	5.3
Working - with requirements	2,443	124,619	25	1,088	1.0	0.9
No work requirements	1,908	131,112	7	546	0.4	0.4
Working - no requirements	2,185	168,568	5	564	0.2	0.3
Planning for work	362	19,468	-	55	0.0	0.3
Preparing for work	508	29,602	-	296	0.0	1.0
Total	15,537	920,704	418	26,036	2.7	2.8

Below is a ward map of Manchester showing sanction rate (% of claimants receiving less benefit due to a sanction during May 2018).



Benefit Cap on Universal Credit :

(Data Period: May 2018)

The benefit cap is applicable to UC claimants too and is applied to the full UC award and not just to housing costs. UC is still being rolled out across the country and for different household groups, meaning that the number of households who may have had their UC capped is estimated to be small presently.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

Benefit Cap on Households on UC by Family Type for Manchester and Great Britain				
Family Type	May 2018		October 2016 to May 2018	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Single, no child dependant	-	750	-	1,400
Single, with child dependant/s	20	3,680	20	6,250
Couple, no child dependant	-	-	-	-
Couple, with child dependant/s	20	1,340	30	3,720
Total	40	5,770	50	11,380

UC payment is granted on a monthly basis. Weekly cap amounts have been calculated by DWP by dividing the amount a household has been capped during the assessment period (which lasts one month) by 4.33.

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

Amount of UC Capped - £ per week for Manchester and Great Britain				
Family Type	May 2018		October 2016 to May 2018	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Up to £50	30	3,930	50	7,680
£50.01 to £100	-	1,180	30	2,170
£100.01 to £150	-	450	10	870
£150.01 to £200	-	130	-	390
£200.01 to £250	-	50	-	130
£150.01 to £300	-	30	-	80
£300.01 to £350	-	-	-	30
£350.01 to £400	-	-	-	10
£400.01 and above	-	-	-	10
Total	40	5,770	50	11,380

Totals may not sum due to disclosure control applied.

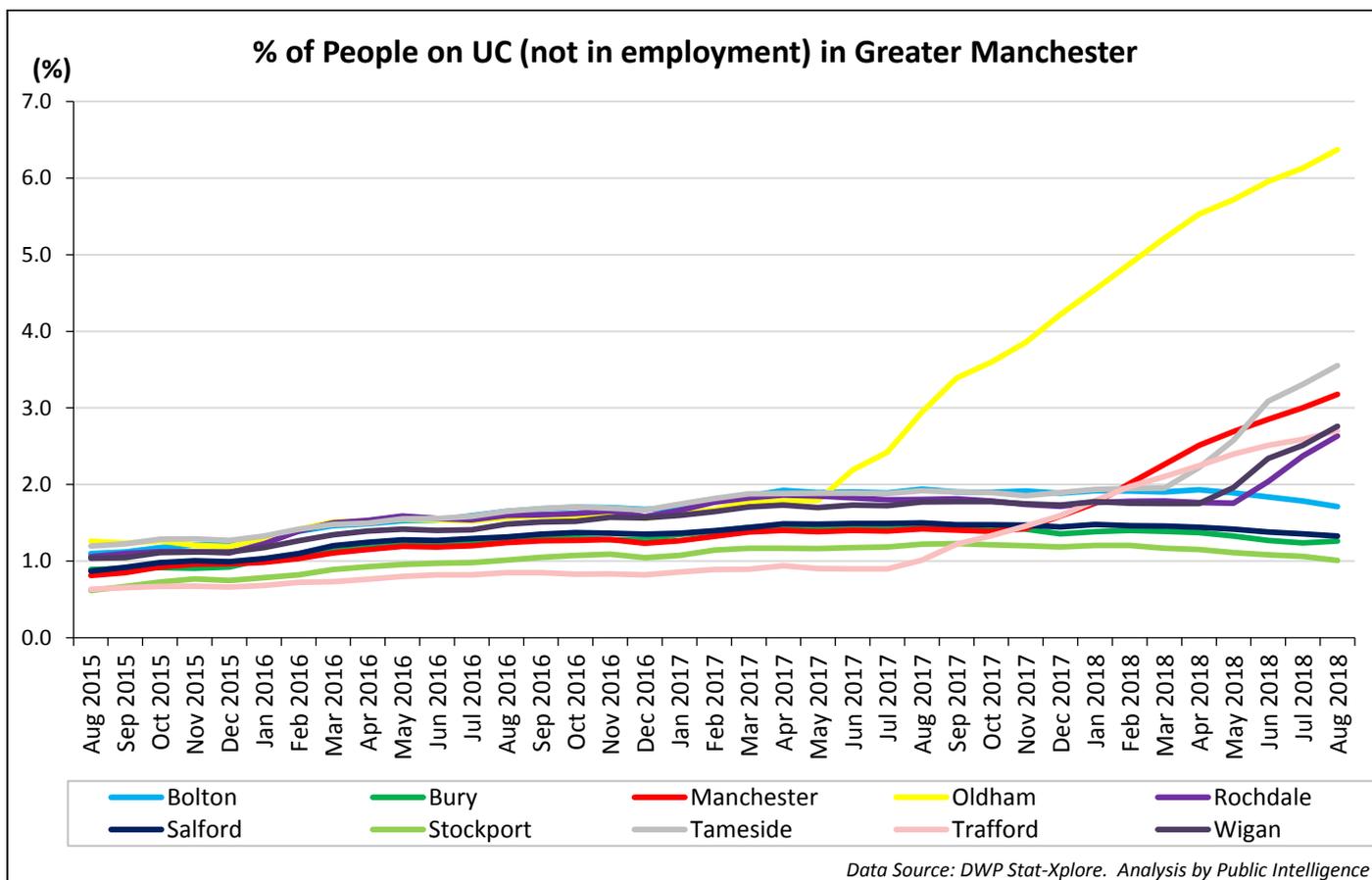
Amount of UC Capped - £ Per Assessment Period for Manchester and Great Britain				
Family Type	May 2018		October 2016 to May 2018	
	Manchester	Great Britain	Manchester	Great Britain
Up to £50	-	2,270	30	4,660
£50.01 to £100	20	1,510	10	2,690
£100.01 to £150	-	740	-	1,470
£150.01 to £200	-	450	-	810
£200.01 to £250	-	300	-	570
£150.01 to £300	-	220	-	430
£300.01 to £350	-	110	-	210
£350.01 to £400	-	60	-	200
£400.01 and above	-	40	-	120
£200.01 to £250	-	20	-	50
£150.01 to £300	-	20	-	60
£300.01 to £350	-	10	-	40
£350.01 to £400	-	10	-	30
£400.01 and above	-	10	-	60
Total	40	5,770	50	11,380

The table below shows the uptake on people claiming Universal Credit in Greater Manchester districts. This is a guide to see how many people are claiming the new benefit.

People on UC in Greater Manchester Districts – August 2018						
GM Districts	People on UC		Not in employment		In employment	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Bolton	4,391	2.5	2,999	1.7	1,389	0.8
Bury	2,325	2.0	1,469	1.3	853	0.7
Manchester	18,753	4.9	12,156	3.2	6,603	1.7
Oldham	14,244	9.9	9,129	6.4	5,120	3.6
Rochdale	5,397	4.0	3,559	2.6	1,840	1.4
Salford	3,463	2.1	2,164	1.3	1,298	0.8
Stockport	2,842	1.6	1,792	1.0	1,053	0.6
Tameside	7,803	5.6	4,975	3.6	2,829	2.0
Trafford	6,748	4.7	3,924	2.7	2,822	1.9
Wigan	8,299	4.1	5,583	2.8	2,718	1.3

*Rate is calculated as a proportion of working age population (Aged 16-64)

The graph below shows the percentage of unemployed people claiming Universal Credit in each Greater Manchester district.



People on UC – Comparator Areas

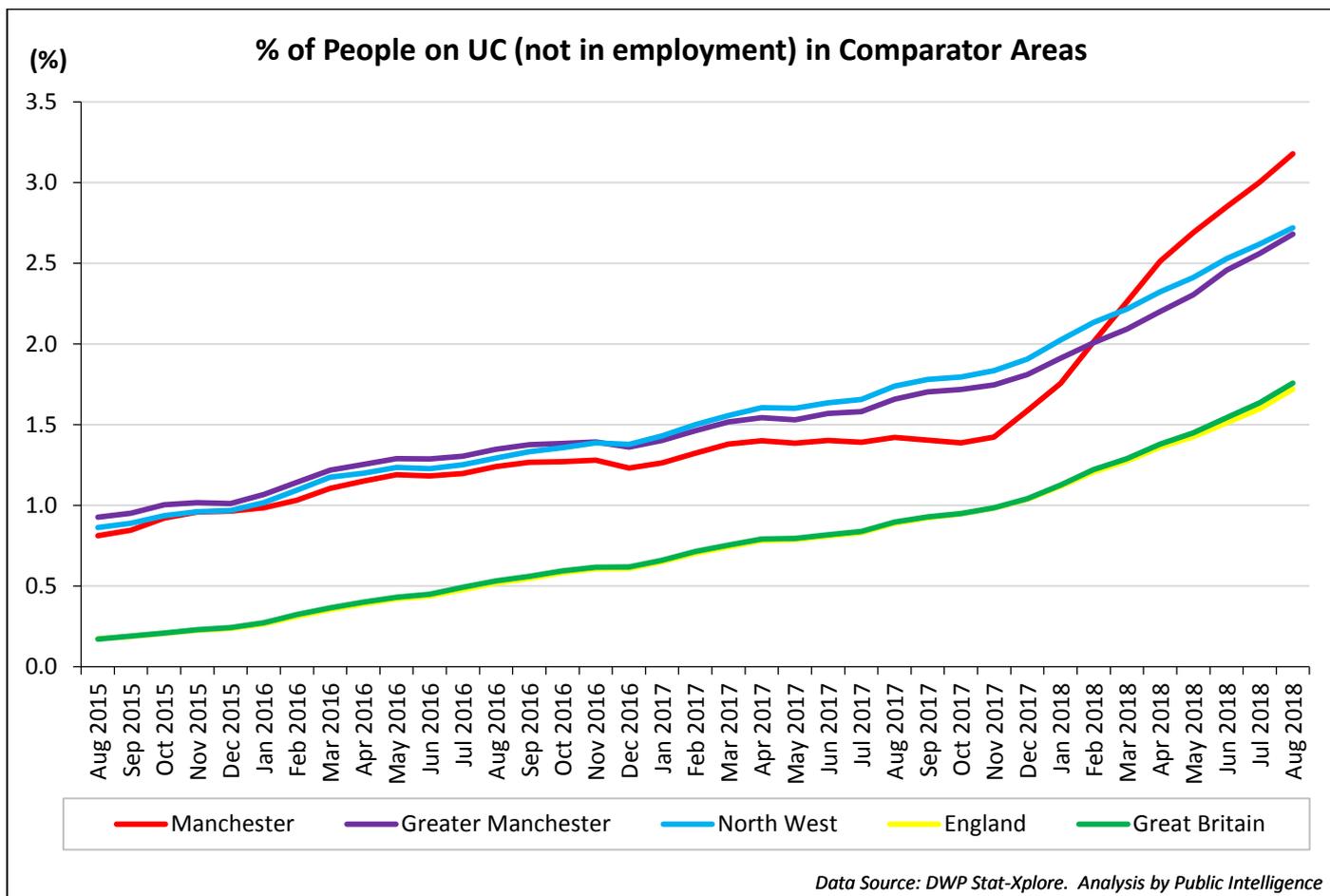
(Data Period: August 2018)

The table below shows the uptake on people claiming Universal Credit in comparator areas. This is a guide to see how many people are claiming the new benefit.

People on UC in Comparator Areas – August 2018						
Areas	People on UC		Not in employment		In employment	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Manchester	18,753	4.9	12,156	3.2	6,603	1.7
Greater Manchester	74,271	4.2	47,748	2.7	26,524	1.5
North West	195,296	4.3	123,230	2.7	72,070	1.6
England	951,618	2.7	599,498	1.7	352,118	1.0
Great Britain	1,117,658	2.8	707,739	1.8	409,918	1.0

*Rate is calculated as a proportion of working age population (Aged 16-64)

The graph below shows the percentage of unemployed people claiming Universal Credit in the comparator areas.



The graph indicates that the percentage of unemployed people claiming Universal Credit is steadily rising as people are now claiming UC instead of existing legacy benefits especially Job Seekers Allowance.

Households on UC – Greater Manchester

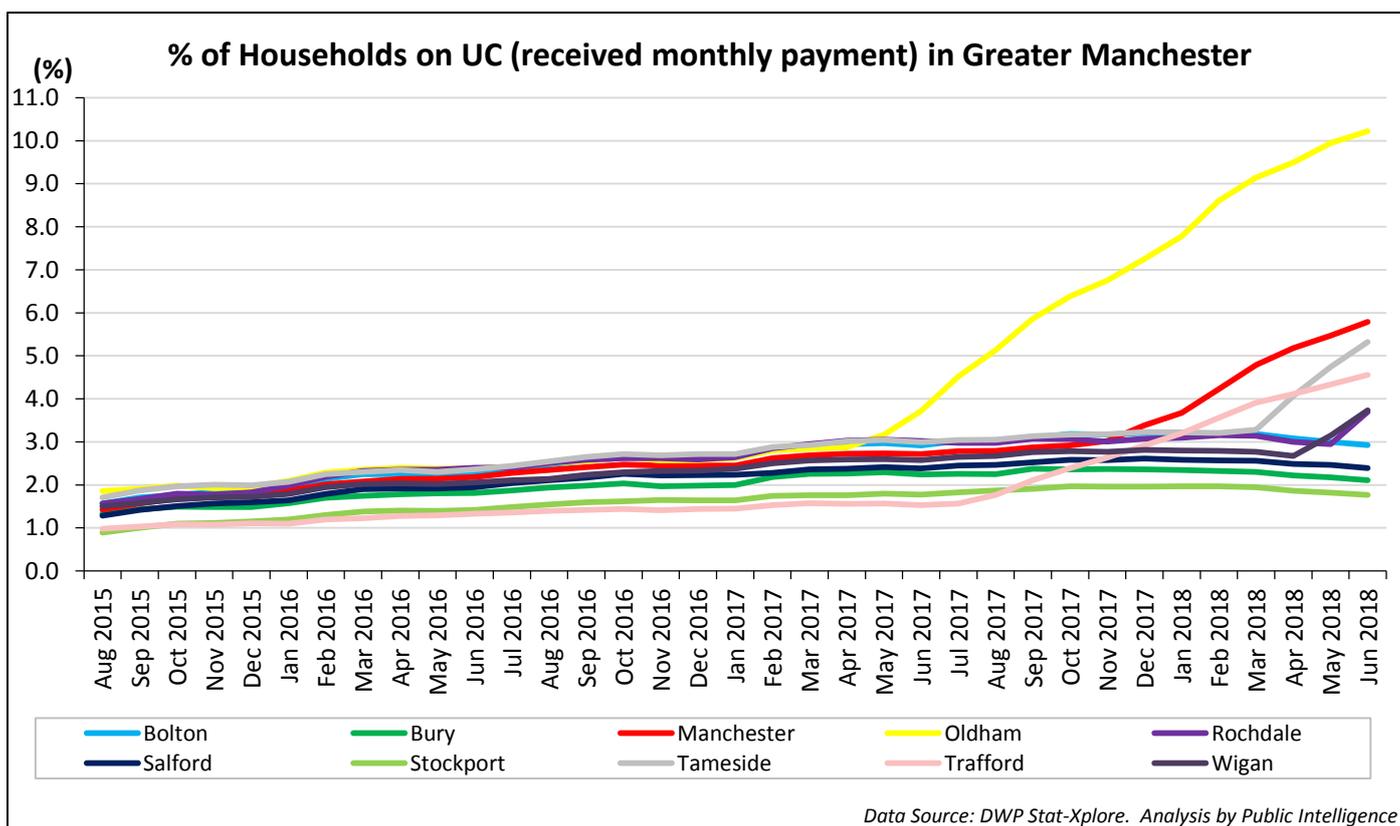
(Data Period: June 2018)

The table below shows the uptake on households claiming Universal Credit in Greater Manchester districts. This is a guide to see how many households are claiming the new benefit.

Households on UC in Greater Manchester Districts – June 2018						
GM Districts	Households on UC		Households on UC – Received monthly payment		Households on UC – Did not receive monthly payment	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Bolton	4,291	3.6	3,512	2.9	781	0.7
Bury	2,169	2.7	1,708	2.1	459	0.6
Manchester	15,244	6.8	12,913	5.8	2,329	1.0
Oldham	11,111	11.8	9,605	10.2	1,510	1.6
Rochdale	4,021	4.5	3,325	3.7	697	0.8
Salford	3,328	2.9	2,705	2.4	620	0.5
Stockport	2,830	2.2	2,245	1.8	585	0.5
Tameside	6,103	6.2	5,218	5.3	887	0.9
Trafford	5,512	5.5	4,556	4.6	957	1.0
Wigan	6,117	4.3	5,297	3.7	818	0.6

*Rate is based on households on UC as a proportion of approximate households (DCLG Households Projections) in the district.

The graph below shows the percentage of households claiming Universal Credit in Greater Manchester who received the monthly UC payment.



Households on UC – Comparator Areas

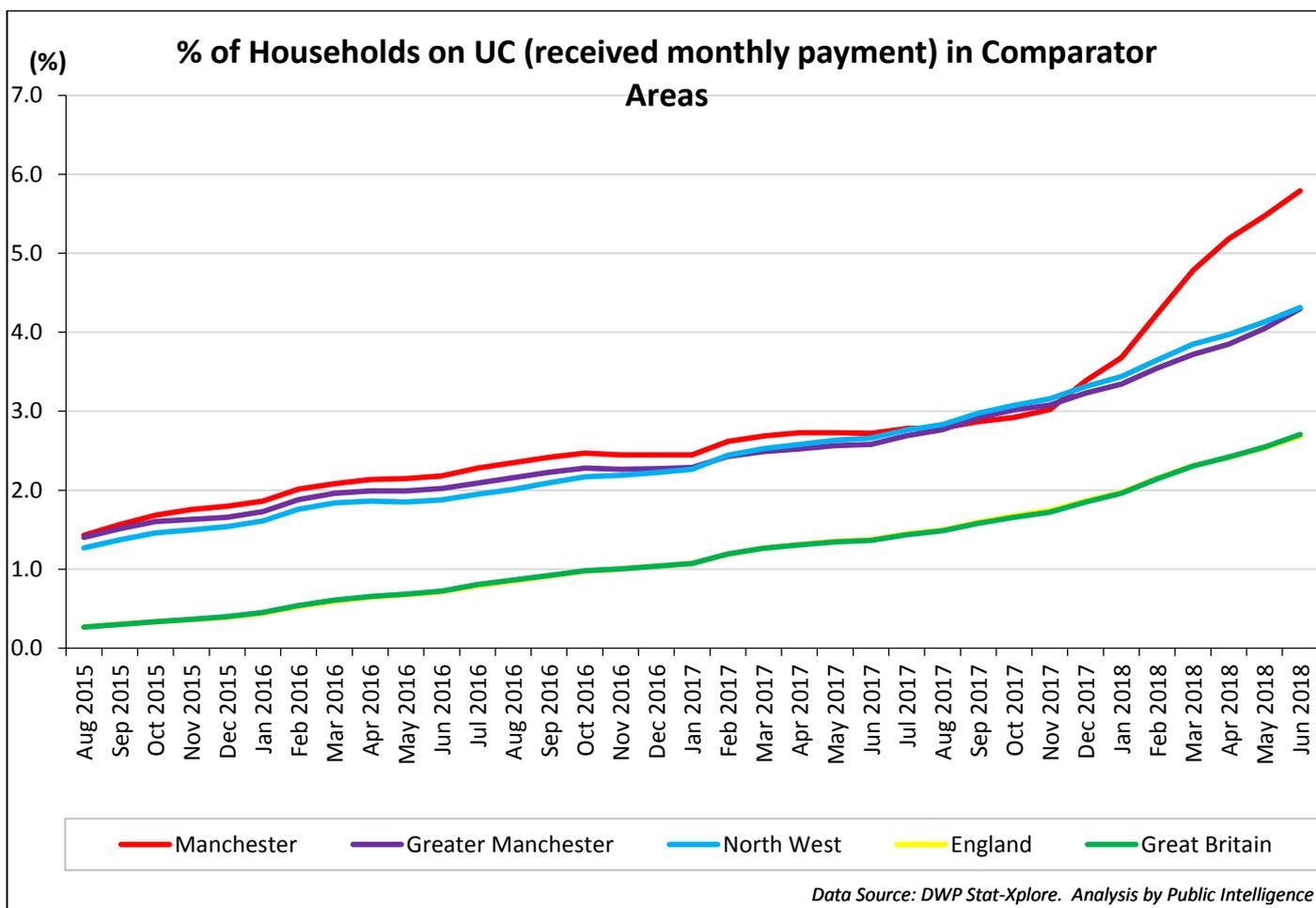
(Data Period: June 2018)

The table below shows the uptake on households claiming Universal Credit in comparator areas. This is a guide to see how many households are claiming the new benefit.

Households on UC in Comparator Areas – June 2018						
Areas	Households on UC		Households on UC – Received monthly payment		Households on UC – Did not receive monthly payment	
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*
Manchester	15,244	6.8	12,913	5.8	2,329	1.0
Greater Manchester	60,733	5.1	51,088	4.3	9,646	0.8
North West	159,487	5.1	134,175	4.3	25,309	0.8
England	750,587	3.2	623,939	2.7	126,651	0.5
Great Britain	882,595	3.3	731,807	2.7	150,791	0.6

*Rate is based on households on UC as a proportion of approximate households (DCLG Households Projections) in the area.

The graph below shows the percentage of households claiming Universal Credit in comparator areas who received the monthly UC payment.



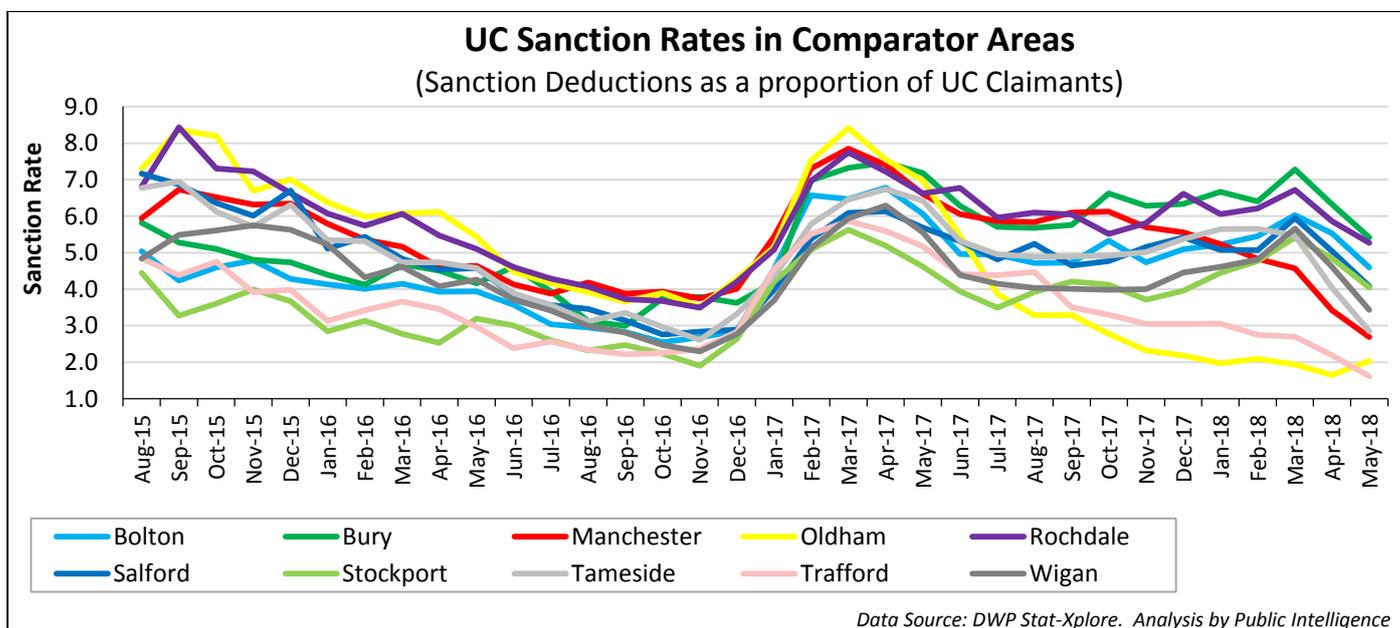
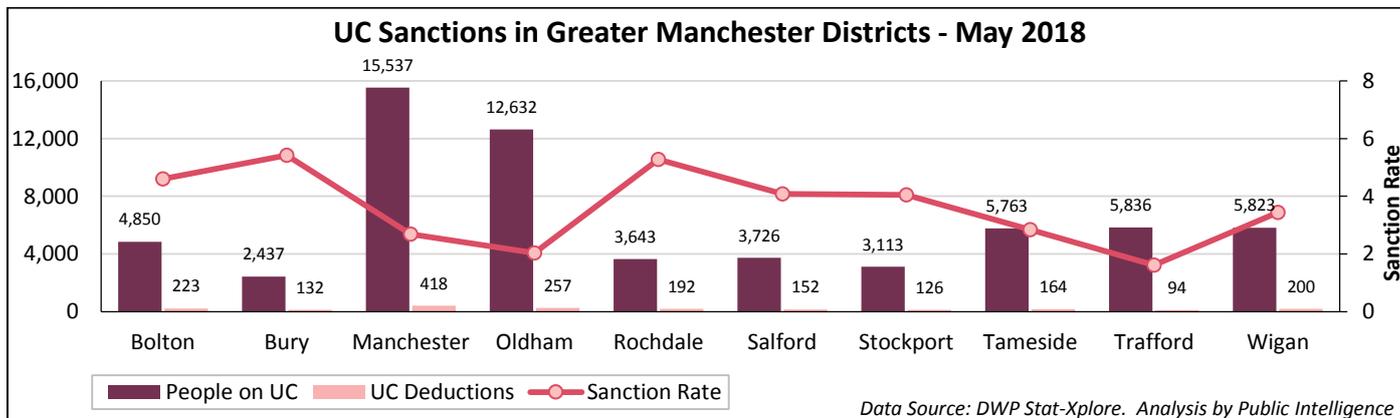
UC Sanctions (Payment Deductions) – Greater Manchester

(Data Period: May 2018)

The table below shows UC sanctions (payment deductions) in Greater Manchester districts. The statistics below show the number of UC claimants and the number of claimants who have had a deduction in their standard allowance as a result of a sanction in Greater Manchester districts.

UC Sanctions on Individuals in Greater Manchester Districts – May 2018			
GM Districts	People on UC	People on UC with Deduction due to Sanction	UC Sanction Rate (Sanction deduction as a proportion of UC claimants)
Bolton	4,850	132	4.6
Bury	2,437	418	5.4
Manchester	15,537	257	2.7
Oldham	12,632	192	2.0
Rochdale	3,643	152	5.3
Salford	3,726	126	4.1
Stockport	3,113	164	4.0
Tameside	5,763	94	2.8
Trafford	5,836	200	1.6
Wigan	5,823	132	3.4

The graphs below show UC Sanction deduction and rates for Greater Manchester districts.



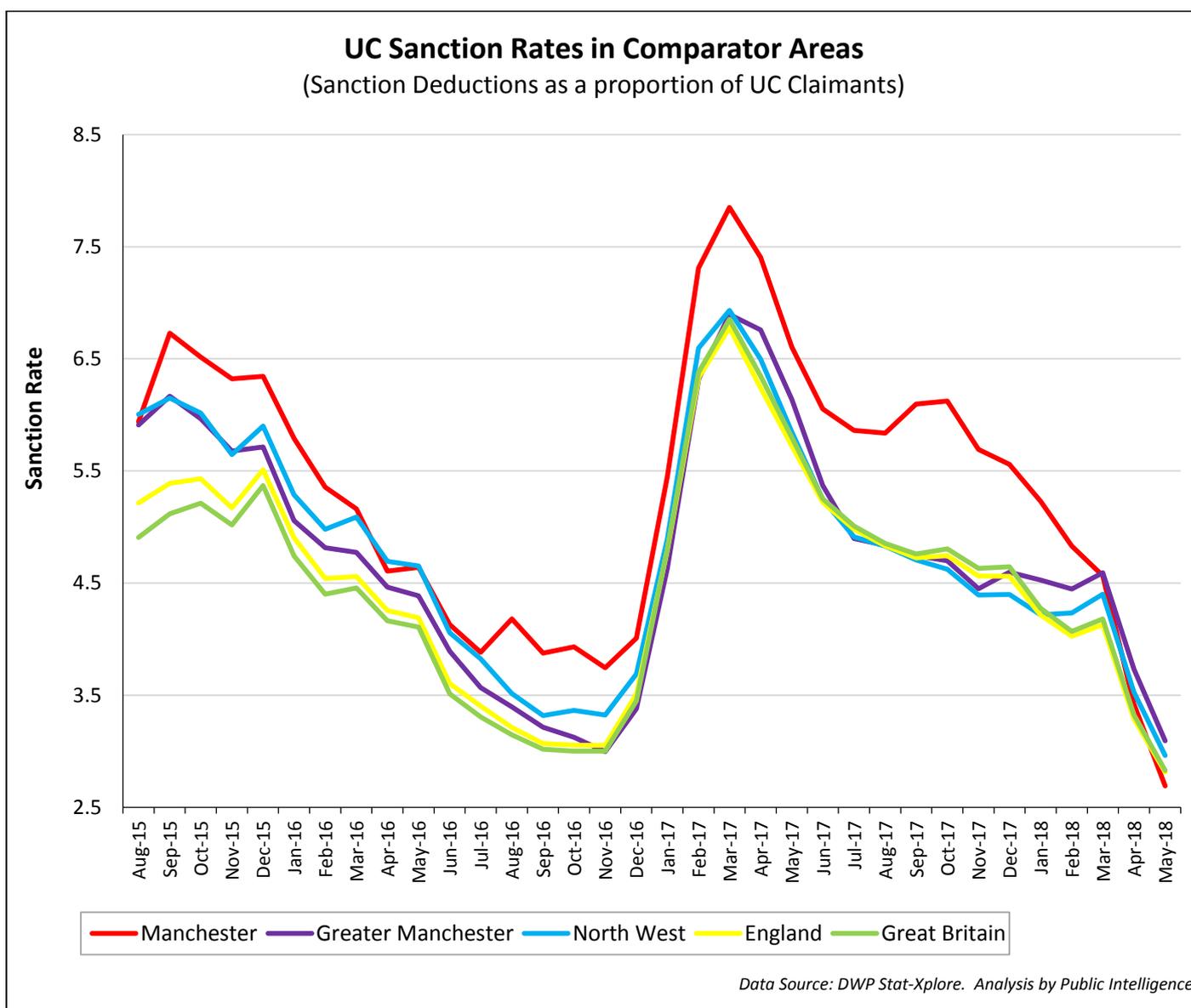
UC Sanctions (Payment Deductions) – Comparator Areas

(Data Period: May 2018)

The table below shows UC sanctions (payment deductions) in Manchester and comparator areas. The statistics below show the number of UC claimants and the number of claimants who have had a deduction in their standard allowance as a result of a sanction in Manchester and comparator areas.

UC Sanctions on Individuals in comparator areas – May 2018			
Areas	People on UC	People on UC with Deduction due to Sanction	UC Sanction Rate (Sanction deduction as a proportion of UC claimants)
Manchester	15,537	418	2.7
Greater Manchester	63,365	1,959	3.1
North West	171,272	5,074	3.0
England	788,727	22,191	2.8
Great Britain	920,704	26,036	2.8

The graphs below show UC Sanction rates for Manchester and comparator areas.



Detailed explanation on Universal Credit :

Universal Credit claimants are placed in certain categories known as conditionality regime which is relevant to the claimant's circumstances.

The **Conditionality Regime** is as follows:

- **Searching for work:** Not working, or with very low earnings. Claimant is required to take action to secure work – or more/better paid work. The Work Coach supports them to plan their work search and preparation activity.
- **Working – with requirement:** In work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings.
- **No work requirements:** Not expected to work at present. Health or caring responsibility prevents claimant from working or preparing for work.
- **Working – no requirements:** Individual or household earning over the level at which conditionality applies. Requires to inform DWP of changes of circumstances, particularly if at risk of decreasing earnings or losing job.
- **Planning for work:** Expected to work in the future. Lone parent/lead carer of child aged 1-2. Claimant require to attend periodic interviews to plan for their return to work.
- **Preparing to work:** Expected to start preparing for future even with limited capability for work at the present time or a child aged 3-4, the claimant is expected to take reasonable steps to prepare for work including Work Focused Interview.

Universal Credit payments depend on the income and circumstances of all the household members. Below is the Basic Standard Monthly Allowance of Universal Credit for 2018-19.

Single Claimant	£251.77 - under 25	£317.82 – 25 and over
Joint Claimants	£395.20 – both under 25	£498.89 – either/both 25 and over

There are additional payments on top of basic standard monthly allowance if a household qualifies for the following:

Carer element (Carer to a disabled person - £156.45)

Child element (1st child - £277.08 or £231.67 born after 6th April 2017 and 2nd child - £231.67)

Child Care cost element (85% of cost – up to £646.35 for one child and £1,108.04 for two or more children)

Disabled Child element (£126.11 to £383.86)

Housing costs element (Depends on age and circumstances)

Limited Capability for Work element (£328.32)

A household will not be entitled to an extra amount of UC for a third or subsequent child born on or after 6 April 2017 unless special circumstances apply.

Universal Credit is made up of a number of different elements and these determine the amount of Universal Credit granted to a household. Households have to meet certain conditions to be entitled to a specific element. The entitlements/elements are as follows:

- **Carer Entitlement:** This element is added where someone in the household has regular and substantial caring responsibilities for at least 35 hours per week. Only one carer element is allowed per individual; in joint claims, two carer elements can be included providing both partners are not caring for the same disabled person. Where at least one carer element is being received in the household, a carer entitlement is recorded.
- **Child Entitlement:** A child element will be included in a Universal Credit award where there is responsibility for a child or qualifying young person who normally lives in the household. Different rates apply for first and subsequent children.
- **Child Care Entitlement:** Households who incur childcare costs paying for registered childcare in order to take up paid work may be eligible for additional Universal Credit towards childcare costs. For a couple to claim Child Care entitlement both must work, unless the non-working partner:
 - Has limited capability for work or limited capability for work related activity, or
 - Has regular and substantial caring responsibilities, or
 - Is temporarily absent from the household (for example, in prison/hospital/residential care)There are no set hours of work required to qualify.
- **Disabled Child Entitlement:** The child element is increased by a disabled child addition if a child meets the criteria. There are 2 rates of disabled child addition, only one is included in the award for each child:

- Lower rate - payable where a child is entitled to any rate of Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment.
- Higher rate - payable where a child is entitled to the highest rate of the care component of Disability Living Allowance or the enhanced daily living component of the Personal Independence Payment. It is also payable where a child is registered blind.
- **Housing Entitlement:** This element is to help with housing costs. It can help with rent and service charges for tenants, or towards interest payments for homeowners. To be eligible for housing entitlement the household must be liable for payments in respect of accommodation they occupy as their home; they must pay the costs and they must occupy the home.
- **Limited Capability for Work Entitlement:** The work capability assessment determines whether an individual has limited capability for work based upon mental and physical health. For those assessed to have limited capability for work there are two levels - limited capability for work element and the limited capability for work and work related activity element. An individual cannot get both elements; they can only get one or the other. If more than one person in the household has limited capability for work/work related activity, the award will only include one element.

The elements of Universal Credit associated with a claim have been identified based on the current circumstances of the household according to the latest records held by the department. Entitlements may change over time as circumstances change.

Universal credit is being rolled out in stages across Great Britain according to postcode area. An individual/household can claim Universal Credit depending on the area (live service or full service) they live and their personal circumstances. There is no restriction if an existing benefit claimant or household chooses to move to UC at any time, provided they meet all the gateway conditions for the area.

Live Service Area – This is sometimes called a gateway area. People living in this area have to meet certain conditions called gateway conditions to be able to claim UC. Some examples of gateway conditions are listed below:

- be single (couples can claim in certain areas)
- not be responsible for a child or for a young person under 20 who is in non-advanced education or training (claimants with children can claim in certain areas)
- be aged between 18 years and 60 years and six months
- live at their usual address, in an area where Universal Credit is available
- not be homeless, in supported or temporary accommodation, nor a homeowner
- be a British citizen with a National Insurance number
- consider themselves fit for work
- not be awaiting a decision on a claim for Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Income Support (IS), Housing Benefit (HB), Child Tax Credit (CTC) or Working Tax Credit (WTC)
- not be in education or on a training course of any kind
- not have savings in excess of £6,000

Full Service Area - The full service area has no gateway restrictions and is available to all types of claimants. It is currently available only in certain areas of Great Britain. Eventually all areas will be on the full service. DWP hopes to have a full service area across Great Britain by December 2018.

Universal Credit Migration Process

At present if a claimant experiences a significant change in circumstances that affect their benefit entitlement, then the opportunity will be taken to move them to Universal Credit at this point which is a natural migration. All remaining benefit claimants (JSA, ESA, IS, WTC, CTC, HB) will move on to Universal Credit after full service areas has been established across Great Britain. This is managed migration and will be done in a systematic way and is due to start in July 2019 by DWP with the intention of completing the process by 2023.

Universal Credit Sanction

A Universal Credit Sanction is a reduction in the UC standard allowance if the claimant fails to meet their claimant commitment without good reason. This cut in payment continues until the sanction has ended and can sometimes last for three years. The length of the sanction depends on category level that the reason for sanction falls under.

Decision Level - There are four different sanction levels:

- **Lowest Level:** Failure to attend or take part in a Work-Focused Interview. The sanction lasts until the claimant attends or takes part in one.
- **Low Level:** Lasts until the claimant does what they were sanctioned for (e.g. failing to attend a training course), plus 7, 14 or 28 days for the first, second or third low level sanction in any 12 month period.
- **Medium Level:** Lasts 28 days for the first sanction in any 12 month period, and 3 months for a second sanction. Applies, for example, where the claimant has to meet the work availability requirement, but isn't actually available to attend an interview or start work.
- **High Level:** Lasts for 3 months for the first sanction in any 12 month period, 6 months for a second sanction, and 3 years for a third. Applies, for example, where a claimant refuses the offer of a job.

The length of the sanction is usually less than these stated above if the claimant is under the age of 18 at the point of the sanction.

Referral Reason - When a person is referred for a decision to be made on whether to impose a sanction, the reason for that referral is recorded

Reason Group	Referral Reason	Sanction Level			
		Lowest	Low	Medium	High
Availability for Work	Fail to accept a job				✓
	Fail to apply for a job				✓
	Fail to be available to take up work			✓	
	Fail to comply with a work preparation requirement		✓		
	Fail to undertake all reasonable work search activity			✓	
	Fail to undertake particular, specified Work Search action		✓		
	Other Availability for Work Reason		✓		
Employment Programmes	Fail to participate in an employment programme		✓		
	Fail to participate in training		✓		
	Fail to undertake Mandatory Work Activity				✓
	Fail to undertake work experience or work placement		✓		
Work-Focused Interviews	Fail to comply with a Work-Focused Interview requirement		✓		
	Fail to comply with an interview requirement		✓		
	Fail to comply with an interview requirement (Self Employed)	✓			
Reason for Leaving Previous Employment	Leaving employment voluntarily				✓
	Loss of employment through Misconduct				✓
Other	Fail to comply with requirement to provide evidence or confirm compliance	✓*	✓		
	Fail to comply with requirement to report specified change in circumstances relevant to Work Related requirements	✓*	✓		
	Lose pay through Misconduct				✓
	Lose pay voluntarily				✓

*The level is lowest for those in the 'Planning for work' conditionality regime

Sanction Deductions - The amount deducted is calculated on a daily basis and as a percentage of the standard allowance and is based on the claimant's current personal circumstances and conditionality regime as follows:

Conditionality Regime	Single Claimant	Joint Claimants
Searching for Work Working - with requirements Working - no requirements Preparing to work	100%	50%
Planning for Work Regime No Work Requirements (Childcare, Adoption, Pregnancy)	40%	20%
No Work Requirements (Limited capabilities for work)	0%	0%

Sanction Decision Type - The decision making process consists of four stages:

- **Referral:** A Work Coach identifies that the claimant has failed to meet the claimant commitment. The Work Coach will gather the claimant's information including reasons if applicable to support the referral so that a quality decision can be made. The case is then referred to the Decision Maker.
- **Original Decision:** The Decision Maker will look at all the information and evidence presented to them by the Work Coach including the claimant's reasons for failing to meet the commitments placed on them. They will then make a decision. If the Decision Maker has decided to apply a sanction (adverse decision), the claimant is notified of the outcome in writing.
- **Mandatory Reconsideration (MR):** If a UC claimant disagrees on the decision to sanction them, then they can ask the department to look at it again. A mandatory reconsideration must be undertaken before the claimant can appeal. Strict time limits apply which is usually within one month of the date on their decision letter. If the DWP changes the original decision (non-adverse MR decision) any arrears of benefit are paid. The claimant will receive two copies of a Mandatory Reconsideration Notice (MRN). The MRN tells the claimant the outcome of the reconsideration and what to do if they wish to appeal.
- **Appeal:** A claimant can appeal a decision only after they have requested a Mandatory Reconsideration and received a Mandatory Reconsideration Notice. An appeal is heard by Her Majesty's Court and Tribunal Service (HMCTS), and the decision notified to Jobcentre Plus.

The sanction statistics currently only cover Universal Credit Live Service area and does not include Universal Credit Full Service which covers a wide range of claimant types.

For further information please contact Flavia D'souza of the Public Intelligence team via email:
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