

Universal Credit aims to reduce poverty, by making work pay, and to help claimants and their families to become more independent.

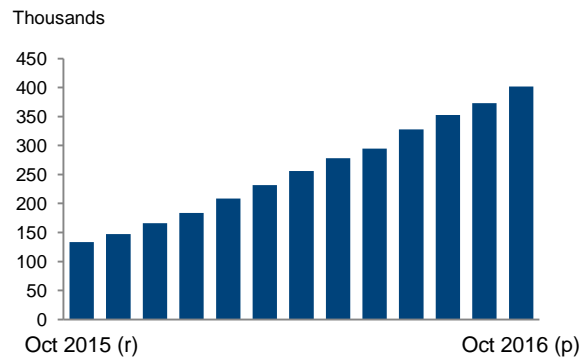
Universal Credit was introduced in April 2013 in certain pathfinder areas of North West England. Since October 2013, it has progressively been rolled out to other areas. It is now available in all Jobcentre Plus offices to single claimants, and is being expanded across the country to include all claimant types via the full service.

Main story

The number of people on Universal Credit as of 13 October 2016 was 401,852. Of these people 160,703 (40 per cent) were in employment.

401,852 claimants

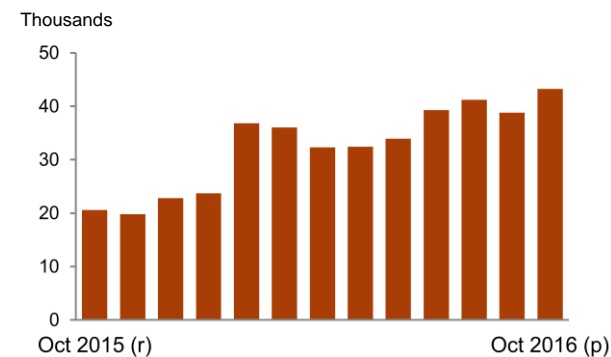
October 2016



The number of people on Universal Credit rose to 401,852 in October 2016. This is an 8 per cent increase from last month.

Starts at 49,939

October 2016

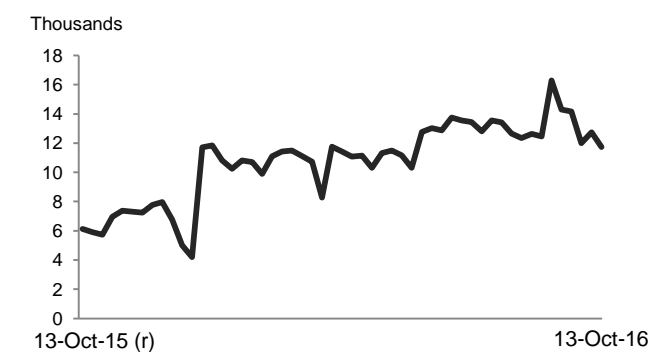


The number of starts made to Universal Credit was 49,939 in October 2016.

The figures in this chart have been standardised, so may not match figures in the document. Please see the Background Information and Methodology document for more detail.

804,257 claims

Up to 13 October 2016



804,257 claims have been made for Universal Credit up to 13 October 2016. 50,627 claims have been made for Universal Credit in the last four weeks at an average of 12,657 per week.

Please note, due to the preannounced incorporation of data on full service claimants in this month's release, figures in the publication are subject to revision and are not comparable to last month's publication. Users are advised to obtain the new time series from Stat-Xplore. Please see the background information document for more detail.

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Thoughts? We welcome feedback

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What you need to know

This summary contains statistics on Universal Credit covering the period to 13 October 2016. Universal Credit is available in all Jobcentre Plus Offices to single claimants and is being expanded to all claimant types across the country via the full service.

Universal Credit aims to reduce poverty, by making work pay, and to help claimants and their families to become more independent. It also aims to simplify the benefits system by providing a single payment based upon the circumstances of the household. Support for housing costs, children and childcare costs are integrated in the new benefit. It also provides additions for disabled people and carers.

The following benefits will be replaced as Universal Credit rolls out:

- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Income Support
- Working Tax Credit
- Child Tax Credit
- Housing Benefit

The main features of Universal Credit are:

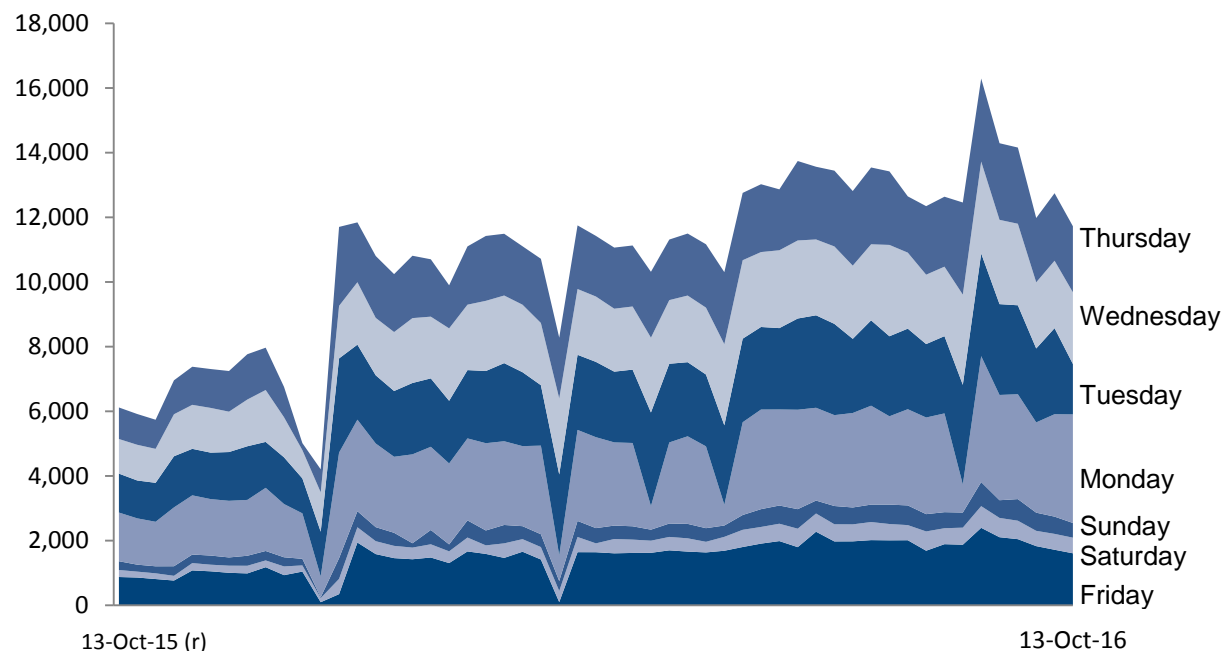
- Universal Credit is available to people who are in work and on a low income, as well as to those who are out-of-work.
- Most people will apply online and manage their claim through an online account.
- Universal Credit will be responsive – as people on low incomes move in and out of work, they will get on-going support.
- Most claimants on low incomes will still be paid Universal Credit when they first start a new job or increase their part-time hours.
- Claimants will receive a single monthly household payment, paid into a bank account in the same way as a monthly salary; support with housing costs will usually go direct to the claimant as part of their monthly payment.

This report contains three measures. **Claims** made counts the number of applications submitted for Universal Credit. Some of these people will go on to **Start** receiving Universal Credit. **People on Universal Credit** includes all those who have started and are still on Universal Credit at the count date (second Thursday of the month). Some people will have their claim terminated either at the request of the individual or if their entitlement to Universal Credit ends. See the Background Information and Methodology document for more detail on the definitions used in this publication.

Claiming Universal Credit

Claims made reach a weekly peak in September

New claims per week and day in the last year to Thursday 13 October 2016



The total number of claims made for Universal Credit in the last four weeks was 50,627, with an average of 12,657 claims per week, compared to an average of 13,923 claims in the previous four weeks.

Generally, more claims are made for Universal Credit on weekdays, compared to weekends.

Claims made for Universal Credit reached a daily peak of 3,895 on 5 September 2016, and a weekly peak of 16,292 in the week ending 8 September 2016.

The total number of claims made for Universal Credit has now reached 804,257, as all Jobcentre Plus offices are now accepting claims from single claimants for Universal Credit.

See **Table 1.1** for summary statistics and [Stat-Xplore](#) for the complete data series.

How people claim Universal Credit

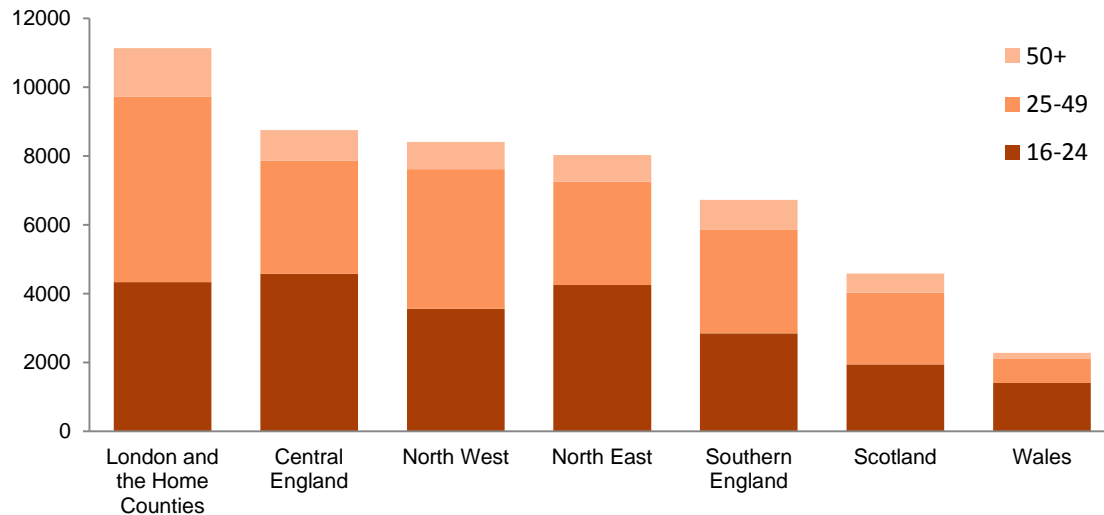
People will usually make a claim for Universal Credit online, during which initial claim verification will take place. After making a claim an initial interview will take place with the claimant, at which the eligibility for Universal Credit will be confirmed and the claimant will accept a [Claimant Commitment](#). At this point, a claimant will be recorded as starting Universal Credit. Not all people who make a claim for Universal Credit will go on to start. The statistics for claims and starts used in this publication include all claims and starts to Universal Credit.

Please note that claim figures in this publication have been aligned to the count date for starts and number of people on Universal Credit.

Starts to Universal Credit

London and the Home Counties region had the highest number of starts in October

Starts to Universal Credit in October, by region and age



Of the total starts made in October, 22 per cent (11,149) were in London and the Home Counties. Hounslow Jobcentre Plus office had more starts than any other, with 1,087 people starting. Hounslow office also has the highest cumulative number of starts of any Jobcentre Plus office (8,799), followed by Oldham (8,400).

In areas where Universal Credit is delivered through the full service and in the North West, it is available to a wider group of people. The age and gender profile of claimants therefore varies from region to region.

The total number of starts that have been made to Universal Credit in the month up to 13 October 2016 was 49,939. The total number of starts that have been made since Universal Credit began is 571,575.

During 2016 the proportion of starts to Universal Credit from males has slowly decreased, although there was a small increase between September and October. 59 per cent of starts made to Universal Credit in October 2016 were from males, and 41 per cent from females, while in January 2016, 68 per cent of starts were from males and 32 per cent from females.

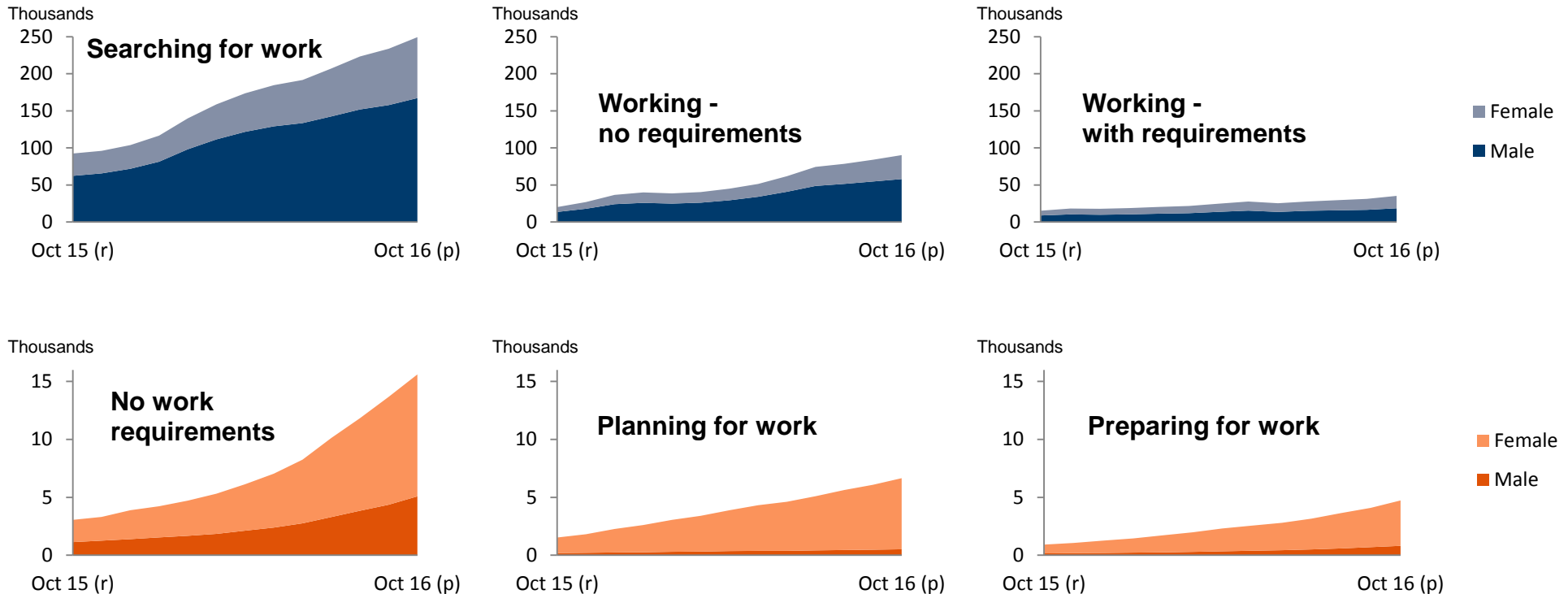
In October, 46 per cent of starts were from 16-24 year olds, compared to 41 per cent in June 2016. The rise in the proportion of starts by 16-24 year olds over this period was also seen during 2015 and appears to be a seasonal trend. This increase can be seen in both males and females.

Please note the figures for the latest month (October 2016) are provisional (p) and will be finalised in the next release. See the Background Information and Methodology document for more details. See **table 2.1** for summary statistics and [Stat-Xplore](#) for the complete data series.

People on Universal Credit

Most people on Universal Credit are in the Searching for Work conditionality regime

The number of people on Universal Credit, by conditionality regime and gender



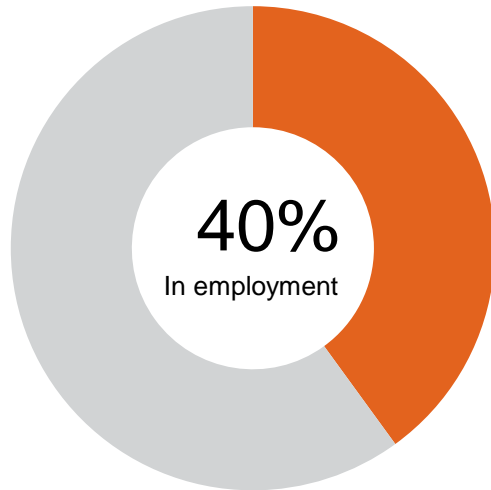
There were 401,852 people on Universal Credit as of 13 October 2016. This represents an increase of 8 per cent when compared to the number of people on Universal Credit in September 2016.

On 13 October 2016, 62 per cent of people on Universal Credit were in the Searching for Work conditionality regime. Searching for Work is the largest conditionality regime for both genders and all age groups.

Please note that the conditionality breakdown measures what regime an individual is in on the count date. This may not be representative of an individual's entire assessment period. Conditionality regime figures are not the same as the employment breakdown, which shows whether an individual has had earnings during their assessment period. The two breakdowns should only be used together with caution.

Two-fifths of people on Universal Credit are in employment

Percentage of people on Universal Credit who are in employment, October 2016

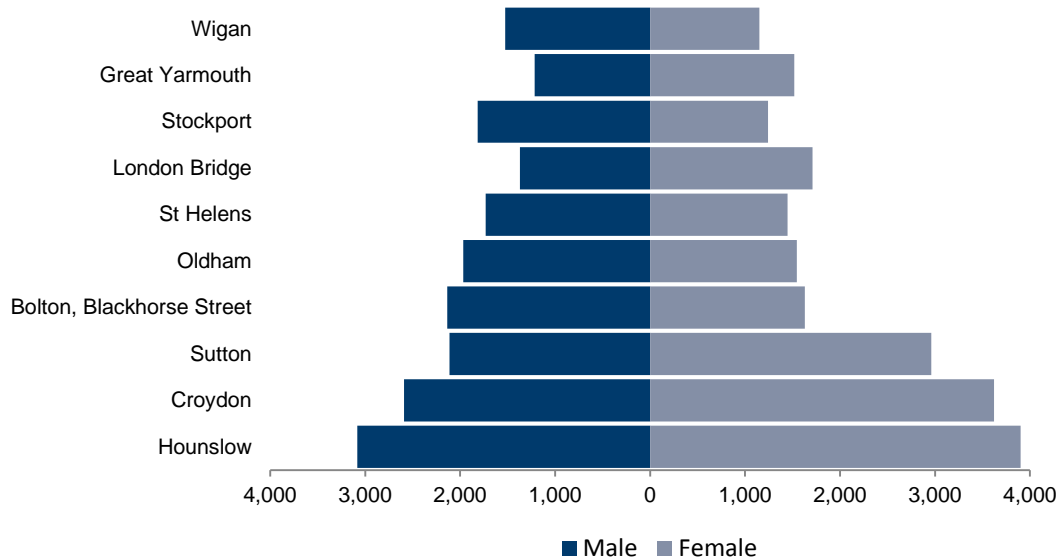


Of the people on Universal Credit in October 2016, 40 per cent (160,703) were in employment and 60 per cent (241,144) were not in employment.

In October 2016, there were more males on Universal Credit than females (62 per cent compared to 38 per cent). Jobcentre Plus offices where Universal Credit is available to couples and families (those in the North West and those that deliver full service) tend to have a higher proportion of females on Universal Credit than other offices.

48 per cent of people on Universal Credit were aged 25-49. Males aged 25-49 made up 31 per cent of the total figure.

Top 10 Jobcentre Plus offices for people on Universal Credit, by gender, October 2016



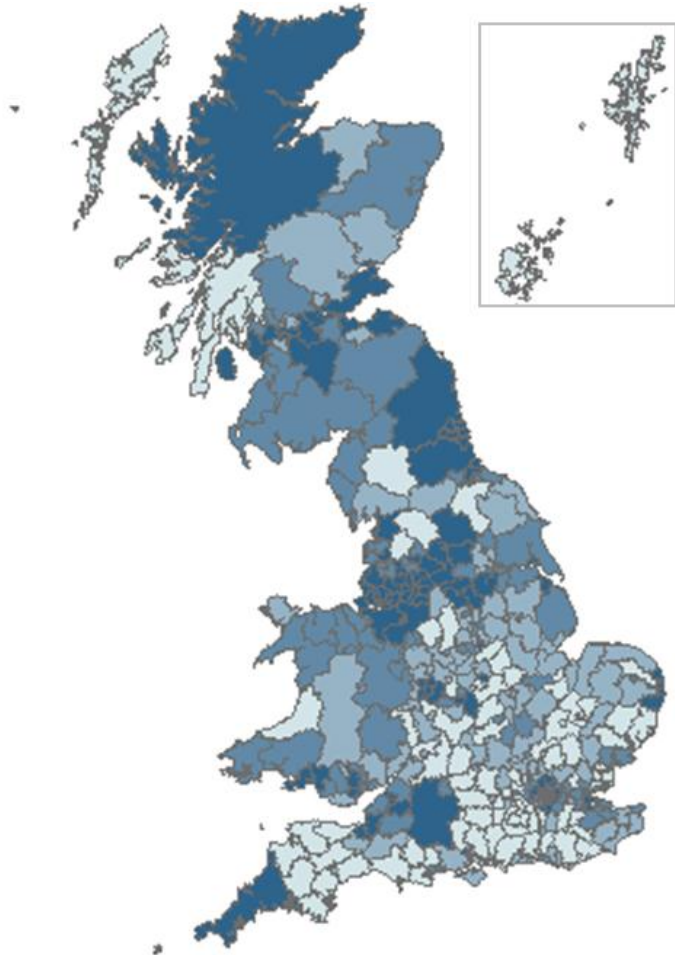
The Jobcentre Plus office with the most people on Universal Credit was Hounslow, with 6,981 Universal Credit claimants, followed by Croydon, with 6,217 (breakdowns of people on Universal Credit by Jobcentre Plus office, local authority and parliamentary constituency are available on [Stat-Xplore](#)).

See **tables 3.1-3.3** for summary statistics and [Stat-Xplore](#) for the complete data series.

Please note figures for the latest month (October 2016) are provisional (p) and will be finalised in the next release. See the Background Information and Methodology document for more details.

Where Universal Credit claimants live

The North West, where roll-out started, has the largest number of Universal Credit claimants



The adjacent map shows people on Universal Credit by local authority as of 13 October 2016.

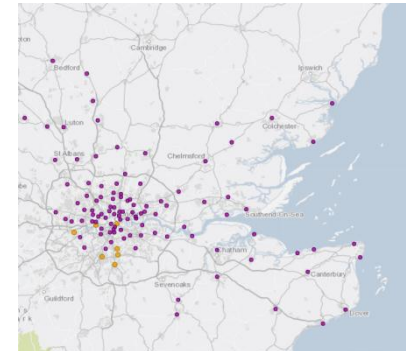
The darker areas of the map are local authorities with high levels of Universal Credit claimants, while the lighter areas are the local authorities with fewer Universal Credit claimants.

Where you live

Find information about your Jobcentre Plus office in our interactive map.

Please click [here](#) to access the interactive map.

The interactive map shows the number of people on Universal Credit by Jobcentre Plus office, per region, as can be seen in the adjacent example. Key statistics can be viewed by clicking on the Jobcentre Plus office.



For further information on supported browsers, please visit the following website: <http://doc.arcgis.com/en/arcgis-online/reference/browsers.htm>

About these statistics

These official statistics have been compiled using data from systems within local offices and records of Universal Credit benefit payments made by the Department.

This and other new data sources will, in time, allow a progressively wider range of breakdowns to be published as new IT systems are introduced. The methodology used and definitions of the official statistics may be updated within subsequent releases, along with information on the impact of any changes to the time series already released. A [strategy](#) for the release of official statistics on Universal Credit was published in September 2013 and updated in February 2016.

These statistics have been developed using guidelines set out by the UK Statistics Authority, and are new official statistics undergoing evaluation. They have, therefore, been designated as [Experimental Statistics](#). Users are invited to [comment](#) on the development and relevance of these statistics at this stage.

Universal Credit is now available in all Jobcentre Plus offices to single claimants, and is being expanded across the country to include all claimant types via the full service. See **table 4.1** for a full list of Jobcentre Plus offices by the date they implemented Universal Credit.

Further roll out

Universal Credit was introduced in April 2013 in certain pathfinder areas of North West England. Since October 2013, it has progressively been rolled out to other areas. It is now available in all Jobcentre Plus offices to single claimants.

A limited test of the full service for Universal Credit was launched in Sutton, South London, on 26 November 2014, and expanded to other parts of London, Scotland and East Anglia between November 2014 and April 2016. From May 2016 Universal Credit full service began its roll out to all other Jobcentre Plus offices and expanded across the country to include all claimant types.

Claimants on full service manage their Universal Credit claim online to monitor payments, communicate with their work coach and record work search progress.

Figures for full service claimants have been incorporated into the measures in this publication. Previously published figures are subject to revision and users are advised to obtain the new time series from [Stat-Xplore](#).

Where to find out more

This document and the summary tables can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/universal-credit-statistics>

Build your own tables using Stat-Xplore: <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>

See our interactive map: <http://dwp-stats.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Viewer/index.html?appid=82116e01690d4e8584014362d67900c6>

Older releases can be found here but please note that figures are subject to change. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/universal-credit-statistics>

The release strategy for the statistics can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/universal-credit-statistics-background-information>

The background information and methodology document can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/universal-credit-statistics-background-information-and-methodology>