



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

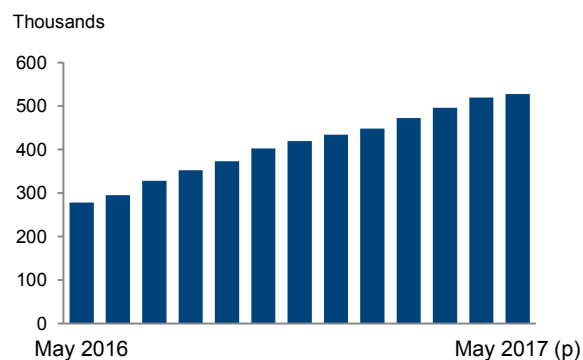
Universal Credit was introduced in April 2013 in certain pathfinder areas of North West England. Since October 2013, it has progressively been rolled out to other areas. It is now available in all Jobcentre Plus areas to single claimants, and is being expanded across the country to include all claimant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

Main story

The number of people on Universal Credit as of 11 May 2017 was 530 thousand. Of these people 200 thousand (38 per cent) were in employment.

530 thousand claimants

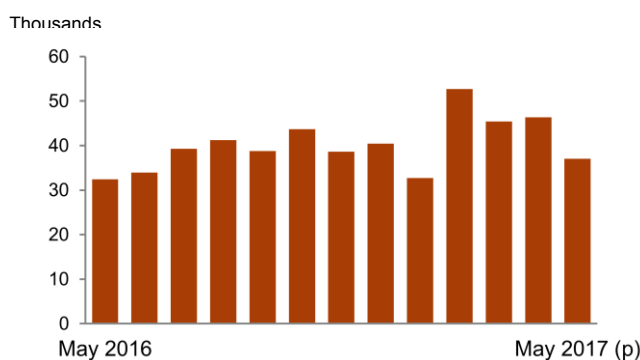
At 11 May 2017



The number of people on Universal Credit rose to 530 thousand in May 2017. This is a 2 per cent increase from last month.

Starts at 34 thousand

Month to 11 May 2017

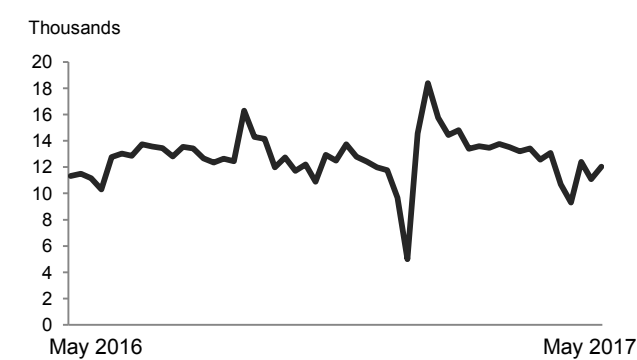


The number of starts made to Universal Credit was 34 thousand in the month to 11 May 2017.

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.

Claims at 1.2 million

Up to 11 May 2017



1.2 million claims have been made for Universal Credit up to 11 May 2017. 45 thousand claims have been made for Universal Credit in the last four weeks at an average of 11 thousand per week.

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Lead Statistician: Stephanie Sarwar

stephanie.sarwar@dwp.gsi.gov.uk

DWP Press Office: 0203 267 5129

Thoughts? We welcome feedback

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What you need to know

This summary contains statistics on Universal Credit covering the period to 11 May 2017. Universal Credit is available in all Jobcentre Plus areas 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 into Universal Credit. 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.

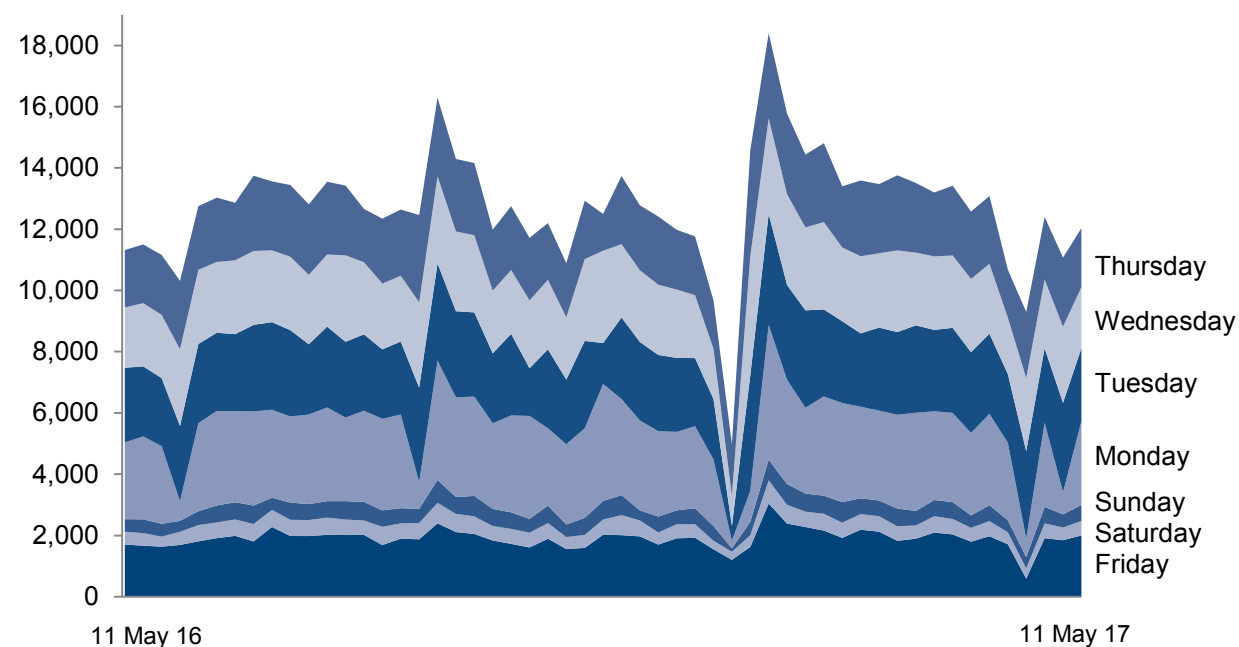
This report contains three measures. **Claims** made counts the number of applications submitted for Universal Credit. Some of these people will go on to **Start** receiving Universal Credit. **People on Universal Credit** include all those who have started and are still on Universal Credit at the count 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

Total claims made have reached 1.2 million

New claims per week and day in the last year to 11 May 2017



The total number of claims made for Universal Credit in the last four weeks was 45 thousand, with an average of 11 thousand claims per week. Generally, more claims are made for Universal Credit on weekdays, compared to weekends.

Claims made for Universal Credit reached a daily peak of 4,400 on Monday 9 January 2017, and a weekly peak of 18 thousand in the week ending 12 January 2017.

The fluctuation in the number of claims in recent weeks links to the Easter period and May bank holiday, a trend mirrored in previous years.

The total number of claims made for Universal Credit has now reached 1.2 million. All Jobcentre Plus areas are now accepting claims from single claimants for Universal Credit and it is being expanded across the country to include all claimant types via the full service.

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

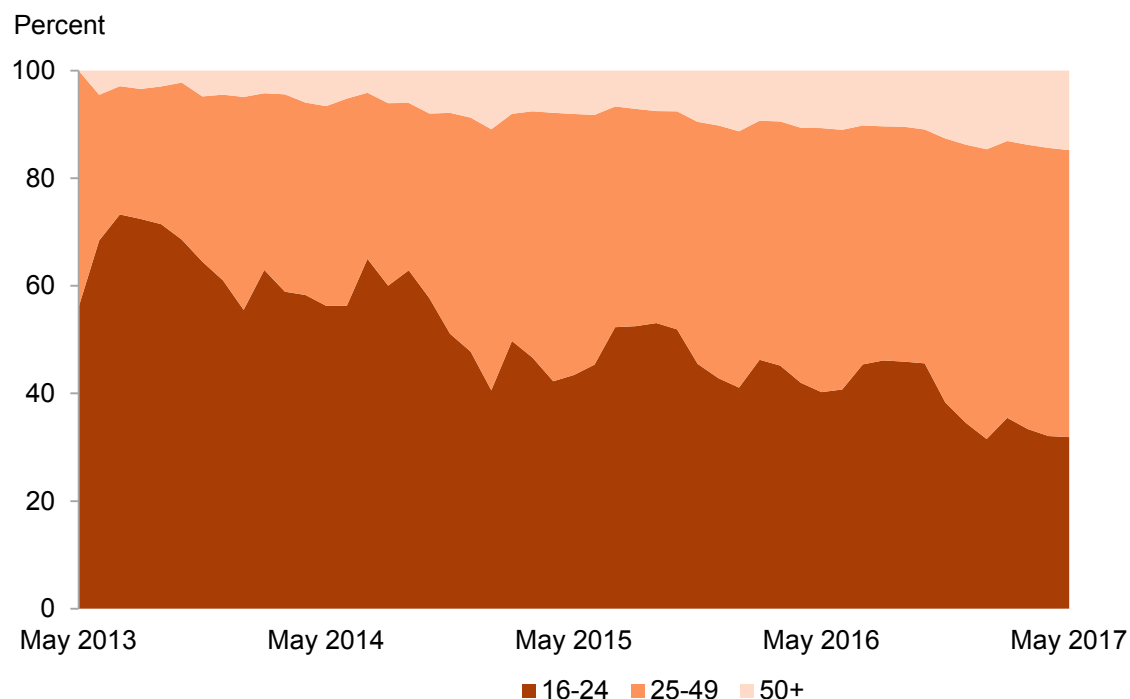
How people claim Universal Credit

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, where 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, however the statistics for claims used in this publication include all claims made to Universal Credit.

Starts to Universal Credit

More than half of starts to Universal Credit in May from 25-49 year olds

Starts to Universal Credit by age group, up to 11 May 2017



A total of 34 thousand starts were made to Universal Credit in the month up to 11 May 2017.

Of all starts in this period, 57 per cent were by males and 43 per cent were by females.

In May 2017, 32 per cent of starts were from 16-24 year olds, compared to 40 per cent in May 2016.

Over the intervening year there has been some fluctuation in the proportion of starters in the 16-24 age group, which appears to be due to seasonality, particularly around the Christmas period. The overall fall in the proportion of starters in this age group is consistent with Universal Credit being gradually made available to a wider range of claimant types through full service.

Over the same period, the proportion of starters aged 50 and over has increased from 11 per cent to 15 per cent.

The total number of starts that have been made since Universal Credit began is 860 thousand. The North West Jobcentre Plus group has the highest cumulative number of starts, at 220 thousand.

In the month to 11th May 2017, 24% of starts were in London and the Home Counties. Southampton Jobcentre Plus office had more starts than any other, with 900 people starting on Universal Credit, of whom 57 per cent were female. This was followed by Hounslow, with 690 starts.

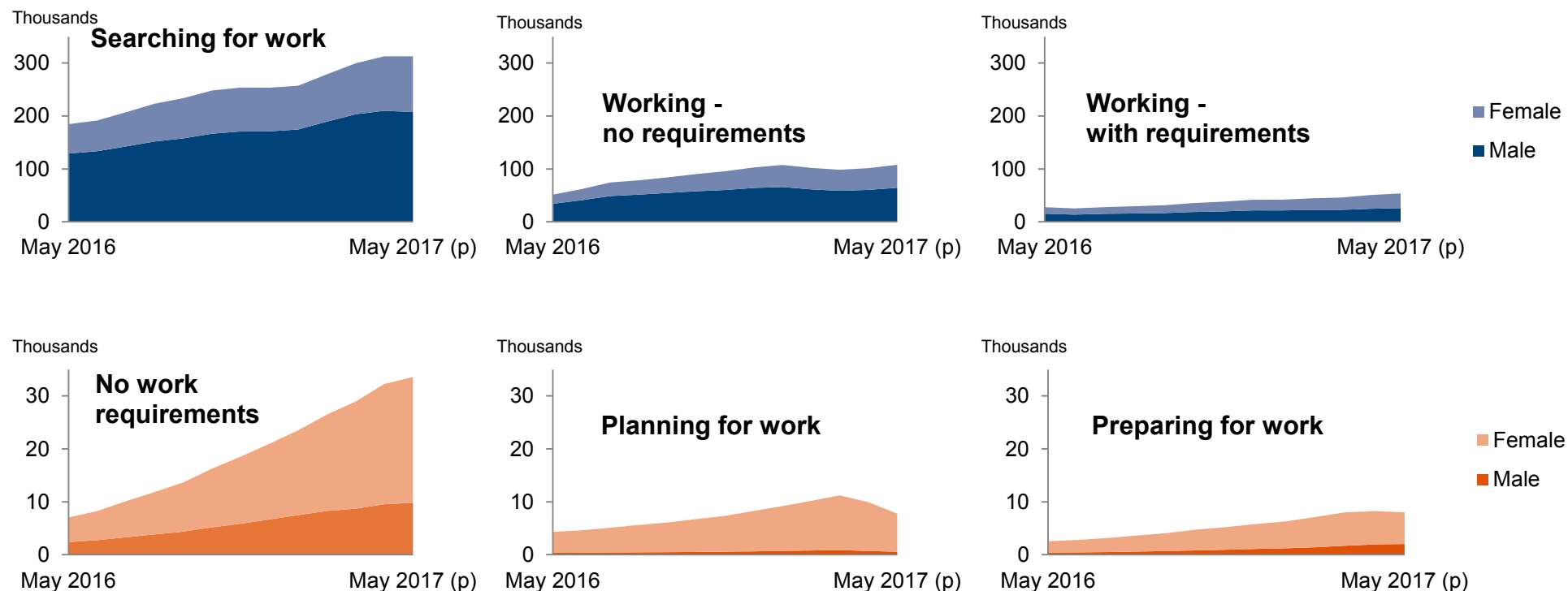
In some areas Universal Credit is available to a wider range of claimant types. The age and gender profile of claimants therefore varies from region to region.

Please note the figures for the latest month (May 2017) 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, 11 May 2017



There were 530 thousand people on Universal Credit as of 11 May 2017. This is a 2 per cent increase in the number of people on Universal Credit, compared to April 2017.

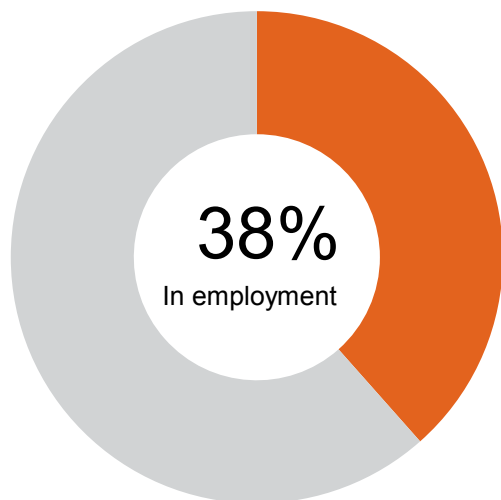
In April 2017, changes were made to conditionality for lone parents/lead carers of young children. See the Background and Methodology document for more details. The recent fall in the number of people, particularly females, in the planning for work conditionality regime is likely to be linked to this change.

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.

Please see the [Background Information and Methodology](#) document for more information on conditionality regimes.

Almost two-fifths of people on Universal Credit are in employment

Percentage of people on Universal Credit who are in employment, 11 May 2017

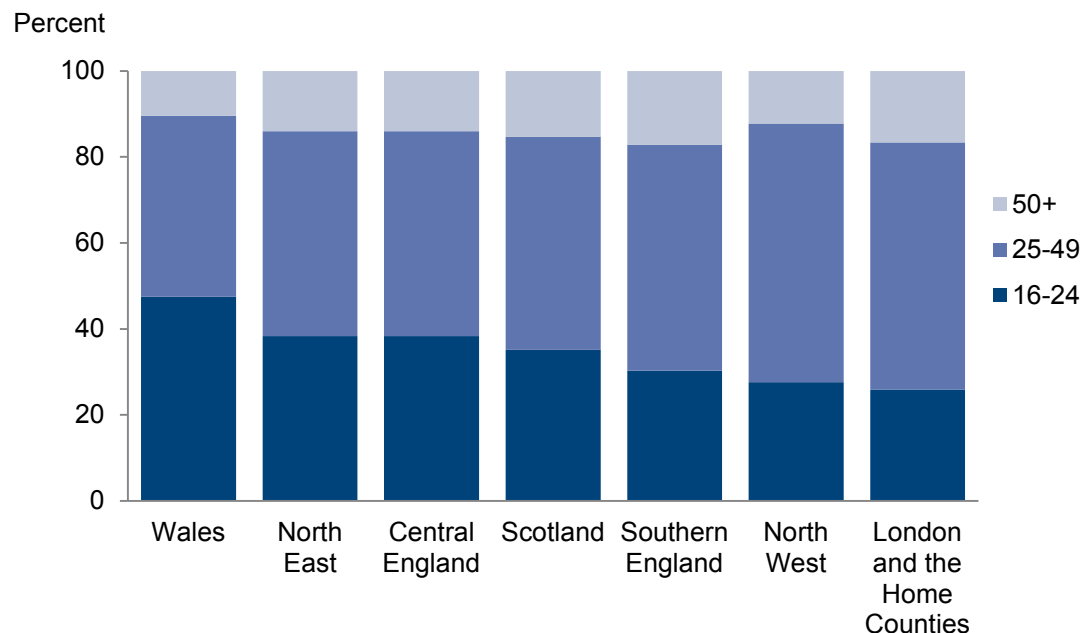


Of the people on Universal Credit as of 11 May 2017, 38 per cent (200 thousand) were in employment.

In May 2017, there were more males on Universal Credit than females (59 per cent compared to 41 per cent).

Regions where Universal Credit is more widely available to all claimant types tend to have a higher proportion of females on Universal Credit compared to other areas. For example, in London 49 per cent of people on Universal Credit were female.

People on Universal Credit by Region and age group, 11 May 2017



Overall, 53 per cent of people on Universal Credit were aged 25-49. Males aged 25-49 made up 32 per cent of the total figure.

The age profile of people on Universal Credit also varies from region to region. Compared to other areas, the North West and London and the Home Counties regions have a smaller proportion of people on Universal Credit in the 16-24 age group, whilst Wales has a higher proportion in the same group.

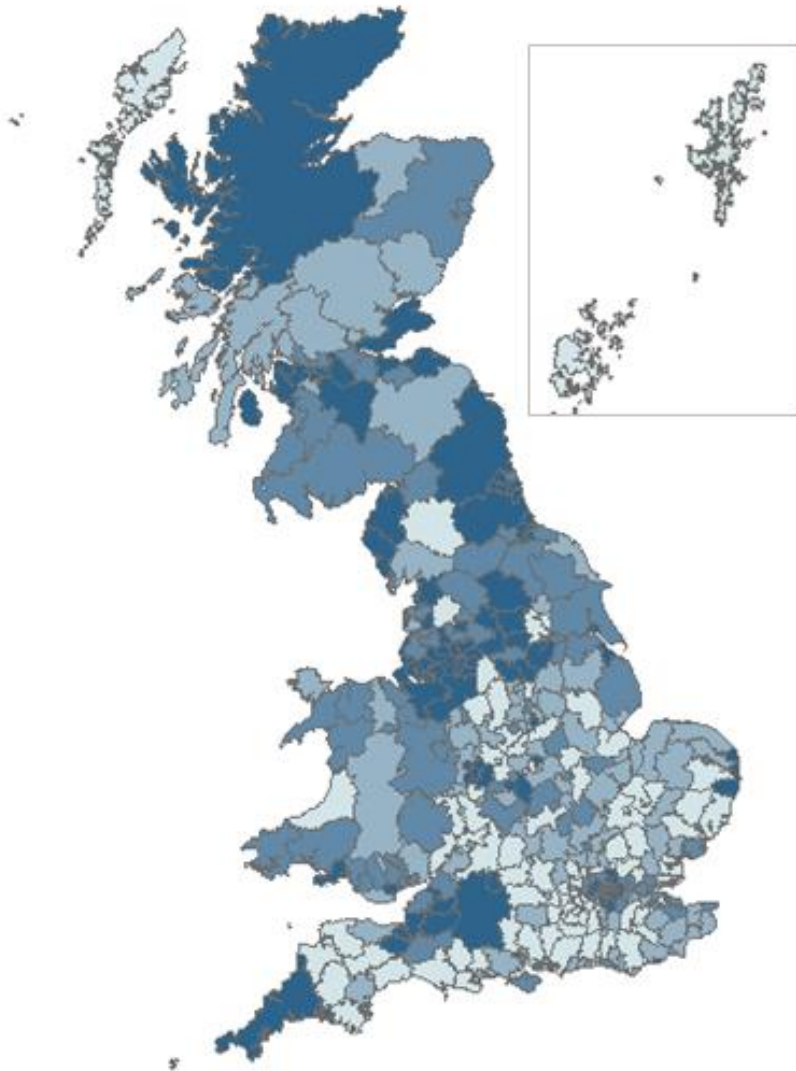
Breakdowns of people on Universal Credit by Jobcentre Plus office, local authority and parliamentary constituency are available on [Stat-Xplore](#).

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

Please note figures for the latest month (May 2017) 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 11 May 2017.

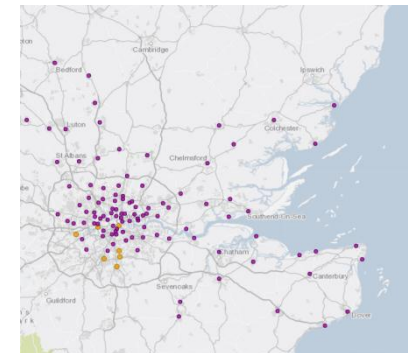
The darker areas of the map are local authorities with higher numbers of Universal Credit claimants, while the lighter areas are the local authorities with fewer Universal Credit claimants.

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.



Please note that this map will be unavailable from 3:30 p.m. on 11 July 2017 until 9:30 a.m. on 12 July 2017, ahead of the next release.

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 first published in September 2013 and last updated in December 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.

Figures contained within this publication are subject to rounding unless otherwise stated. Percentages shown are calculated using figures prior to rounding. Please see the background information document for details on the level of rounding applied, which is dependent on the magnitude of the figure being quoted.

Universal Credit is now available in all Jobcentre Plus areas 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 2013 and is now available for all new claims from single jobseekers wherever they are in Great Britain.

The expansion of Universal Credit to the full range of claimants was started in May 2016, and rollout will be completed in 2018. By 2022, all existing legacy claimants will have moved on to Universal Credit.

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/> which also contains data on households on Universal Credit which was released in March 2017.

See our interactive map: <http://dwp-stats.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=f90fb305d8da4eb3970812b3199cf489>

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>

Information on Universal Credit Sanctions is published in the DWP Quarterly Statistical Summary, which can be found [here](#).