

Experimental Statistics - Published: 24 February 2021

This summary contains experimental statistics on Universal Credit in Northern Ireland. Experimental statistics are new official statistics undergoing evaluation. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to build in quality at an early stage. Statistics have been produced at claimant and household level.

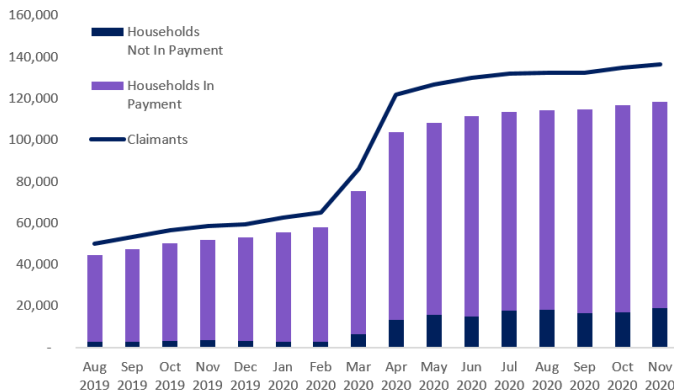
Universal Credit is a new payment to help support households that are out of work or are on a low income. Eligibility for Universal Credit depends on a household's circumstances. Universal Credit was introduced in Northern Ireland on a phased geographical basis between 27 September 2017 and December 2018.

Main Stories

At 30 November 2020, 118,510 households were on Universal Credit. Of these households, 99,690 (84%) were in payment. The equivalent proportion in August 2020 was also 84%. The average amount of Universal Credit paid to the 99,690 households in payment was £710 per month. There were 18,830 households not in payment, most commonly because their monthly earnings exceeded the threshold for a Universal Credit award.

118,510 Households on Universal Credit

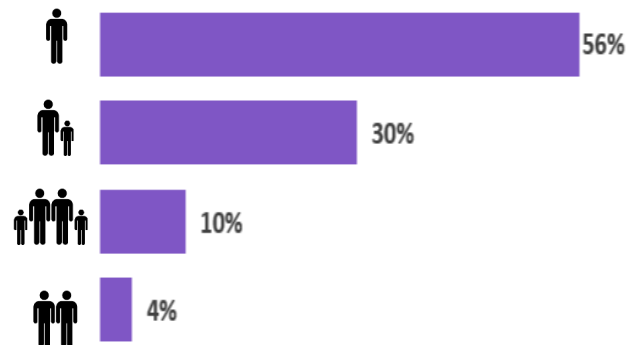
At November 2020



The number of households on Universal Credit rose from 114,210 in August 2020 to 118,510 in November 2020. The number of claimants reached 136,350.

99,690 Households in Payment

At November 2020



In November 2020, the majority of Universal Credit households in payment were single people (56%). 30% were lone parents, 10% were couples with children and 4% were couples with no children.

Average Payment

At November 2020



£710 per month

The average amount of Universal Credit paid to the 99,690 households in payment was £710 per month.

At a glance

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[Northern Ireland Universal Credit statistics feedback survey](#)

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What you need to know

This summary contains statistics on Universal Credit from its commencement on 27 September 2017 until the end of November 2020.

Universal Credit provides a single award per household 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. Universal Credit replaces six existing benefits and tax credits.

The benefits and tax credits being replaced by Universal Credit: Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit.

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.

Universal Credit payment arrangements differ between Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In Great Britain, Universal Credit is paid once per month directly to the claimant, including any housing allowances. Northern Ireland flexibilities are processes put in place to help the transition to Universal Credit in Northern Ireland. They include more frequent payments (twice per month) and the facility for payment of rent direct to the landlord. Payment can also be split between members of a household.

This report contains four measures:

- **Claims** made counts the number of household claims submitted for Universal Credit.
- **Starts** on Universal Credit follow an initial interview where eligibility for Universal Credit is confirmed and members of a household accept their **Claimant Commitment**. Entitlement to Universal Credit must also have been calculated.
- **Claimants** on Universal Credit include all individual members of a household who have started and are still on Universal Credit at the end of the reported month. Some claimants will have their claim terminated either at the request of the individual or if their entitlement to Universal Credit ends.
- **Households** are counted as being on Universal Credit where a claimant or claimants within the household have been included within the count of claimants.

Statistics will be published quarterly. Supplementary tables accompanying this publication are available on the Department for Communities (DFC) [website](#).

Impact of Coronavirus

The restrictions that were introduced throughout the country as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic led to a huge increase in the number of claims for Universal Credit. This increase in claims for Universal Credit is not all necessarily due to unemployment.

On 20 March 2020, the government announced a temporary increase of £1,000 to the Universal Credit standard allowance for 1 year, increasing the amount of earnings a household could receive before their Universal Credit award is reduced to nil. Moreover, the self-employed who are temporarily without income due to the government's 'stay at home' restrictions, and people and households with COVID-19 or following the government requirements to isolate and not eligible for Statutory Sick Pay may also claim Universal Credit. People who are furloughed and on a low income may also qualify.

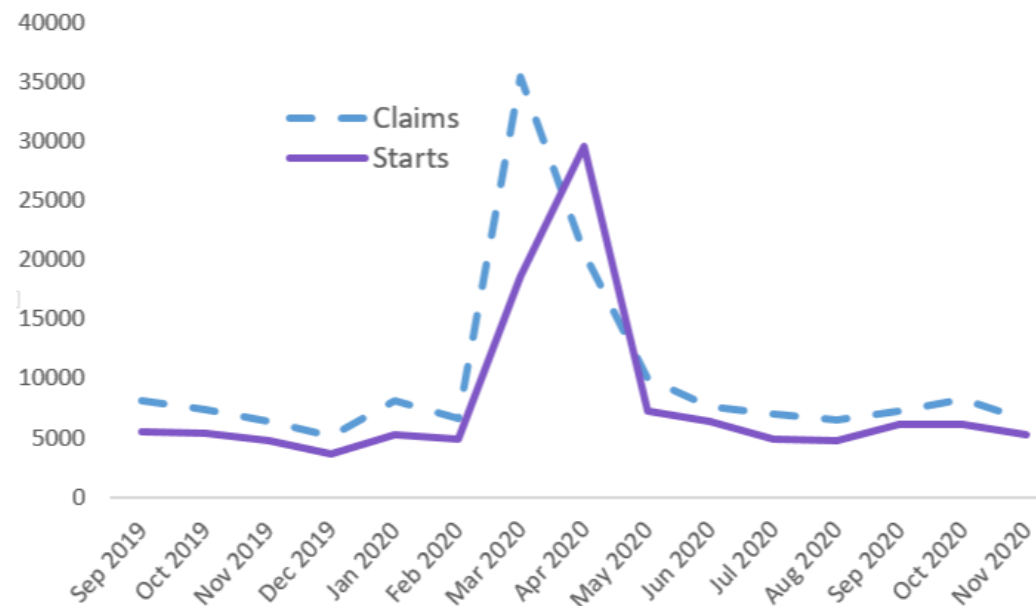
Claiming Universal Credit

How households claim Universal Credit

Households will usually make a claim for Universal Credit online, during which initial verification will take place. The claim date is the date that a household completes this process and submits their claim. After making a claim, an initial interview will take place with the household, where the eligibility for Universal Credit will be confirmed and members of a household accept their claimant commitment. At this point, a household will be recorded as starting Universal Credit provided entitlement is calculated. Not all households who make a claim for Universal Credit will go on to start. A household may not be eligible following assessment, the household may withdraw the claim or the household may not fulfil the claimant commitment requirements.

Total claims made have reached 246,110 since September 2017

New claims and starts per month up to November 2020



Universal Credit was introduced in Northern Ireland on a phased geographical basis starting with Limavady Jobs & Benefits Office on 27 September 2017 and concluding with Antrim and Ballymena Jobs & Benefits Offices on 5 December 2018.

Since Universal Credit fully rolled out in Northern Ireland the number of new claims had been quite steady at an average of around 7,000 each month. However, March and April 2020 saw the number of claims increase to 35,420 and 20,590 respectively.

Since June 2020, the number of new claims made per month have returned to a pre pandemic level with 6,480 noted in November 2020

This large increase in claims is a result of the restrictions that were introduced throughout the country as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

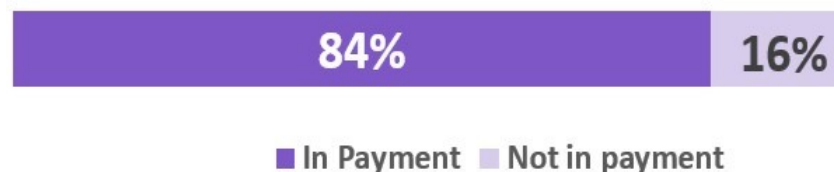
Between September 2017 and 30 November 2020, a total of 246,110 Universal Credit claims have been made in Northern Ireland, 184,510 of which have gone on to start.

Due to the need to provide support to people as quickly as possible during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, some temporary changes were made to claiming Universal Credit. The impact of this for these statistics means that for all claims for the 4 weeks to 9 April 2020, they will count as a start on the date the claimant verified their identity. Usually, for most claims it is the date of the claimant commitment being agreed that determines when the claim counts in the 'starts on Universal Credit' series.

Households Receiving Universal Credit Payment

99,690 households on Universal Credit were in payment at 30 November 2020

Percentage of households on Universal Credit who were in payment, November 2020

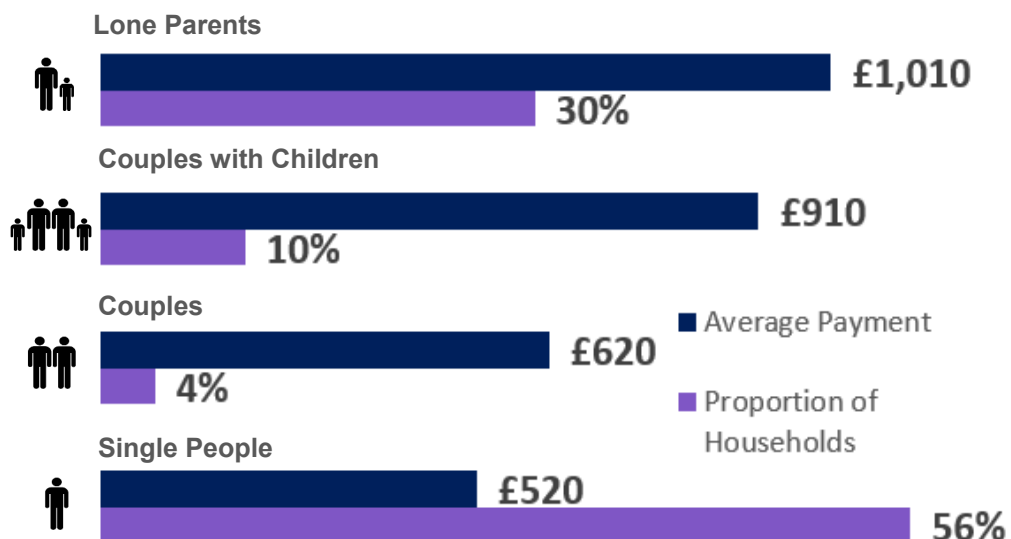


At 30 November 2020, 118,510 households were on Universal Credit. Of these households, 99,690 (84%) were in payment. The equivalent figure in August 2020 was 84%. Nil payment claims are normally closed if the claimant’s earnings reduce their award to nil. However, as a temporary process change during the coronavirus pandemic where a claim would normally be closed as a result of earnings, these claims are temporarily being kept open for up to six assessment periods of nil payment.

In addition, households would have claimed Universal Credit at the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic before other support measures were announced. As the Job Retention Scheme and other support measures were announced and came into effect, their earnings may not have fallen as much as the claimant initially anticipated when making a claim for Universal Credit. Consequently, their award was tapered down to nil by their earnings.

The average Universal Credit household payment was £710 per month

Mean monthly amount of Universal Credit paid and proportion of households by family type, November 2020



During November 2020, the average amount (mean) of Universal Credit awarded to households in payment was £710 per month.

For households with children, higher average payments were a result of entitlement to support for one or more children, and a higher proportion with entitlement to support for housing. Lone parents received on average £1,010, whilst couples with children received £910.

In November 2020, 56% (56,140) of Universal Credit payments were to single people without children, while lone parents accounted for 30% (29,590) of Universal Credit payments. 10% (10,340) of payments were to couples with children and 4% (3,610) to couples without children.

Housing Support & Payments Direct to Landlord

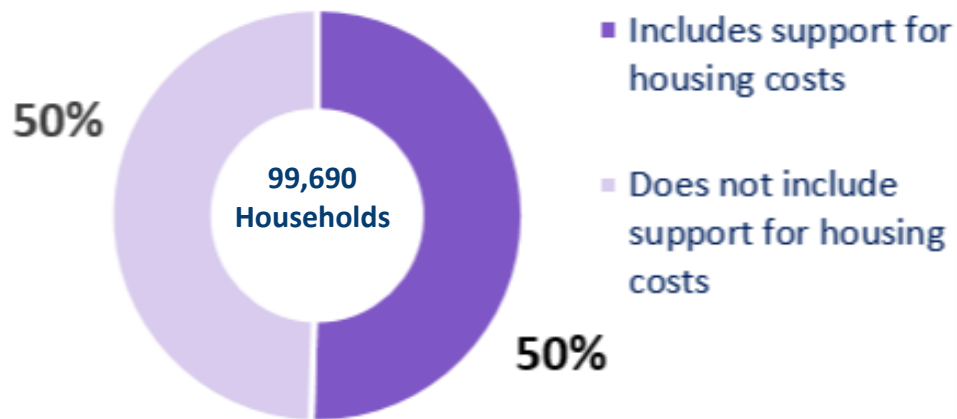
50% of all households receiving a payment of Universal Credit were entitled to support for housing

Universal Credit pays for different types of support required by the household, but in order to be entitled to this support certain conditions have to be met. Support for housing helps households with costs such as rent or the interest charged on a mortgage. Half (50%, 50,310) of the households that received a payment of Universal Credit in November 2020 were entitled to support for housing. This has increased from 49% in August 2020.

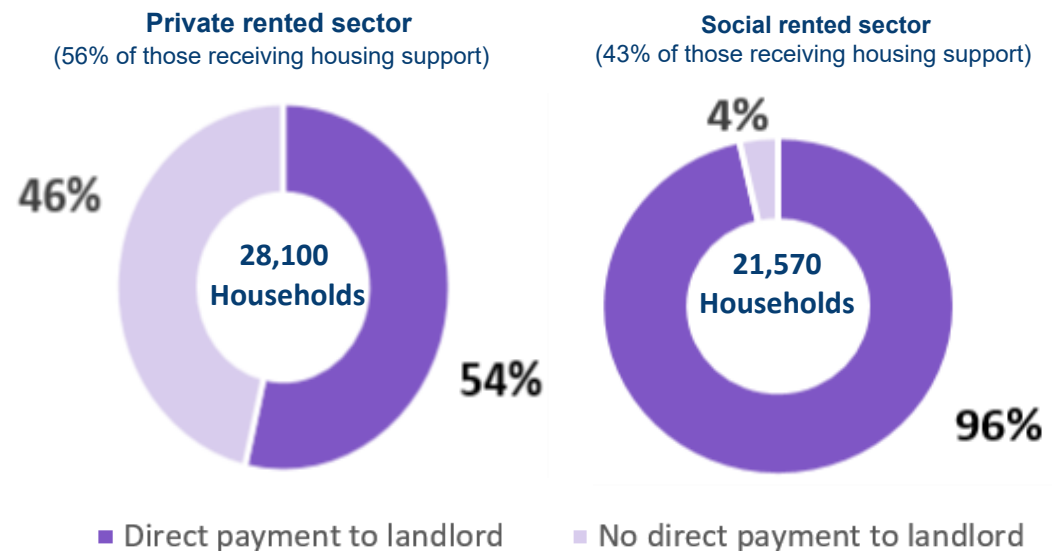
In November 2020, 43% (21,570) of households receiving a payment of Universal Credit with entitlement to support for housing were in the social rented sector, compared to 56% (28,100) in the private rented sector.

The remaining households were categorised as 'other or unknown' for tenure. This included households in owner-occupied accommodation receiving support for mortgage interest.

Proportion of households receiving a payment of Universal Credit with entitlement to support for housing costs



Direct payments to landlords by tenure, November 2020



In Northern Ireland, support for housing costs is made by direct payment to landlord, by default, where renting. This policy position differs from Great Britain where direct payments are made to the claimant by default.

In November 2020, 96% of households entitled to support for housing costs in the social rented sector had these paid directly to a landlord, compared to 54% in the private rented sector.

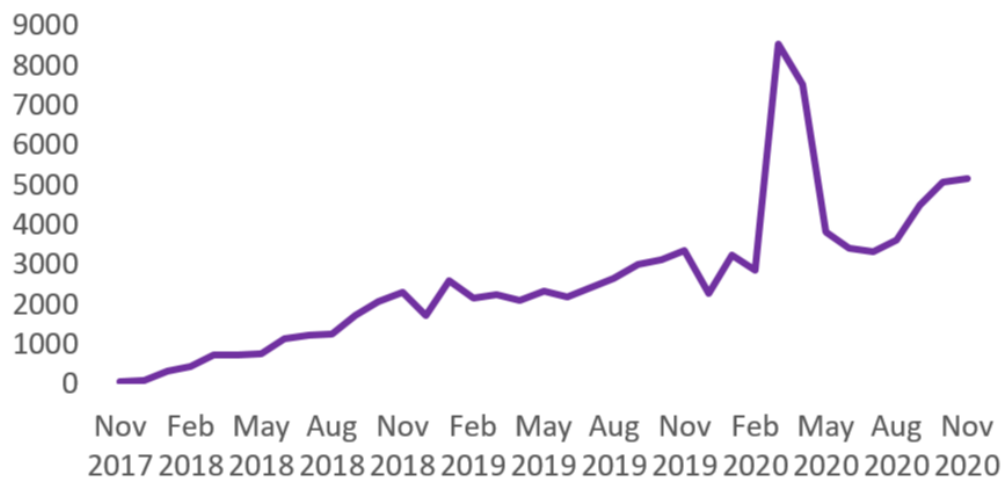
Household Advances under Universal Credit

When households claim Universal Credit they will not receive their first payment for five weeks. If the household is in financial need and do not have enough money to live on until their first payment, they can ask for an advance payment of their Universal Credit. If the household already receives Universal Credit and their payment is increasing due to a change in circumstances, they can request an advance payment if they have yet to receive the increased amount.

Households receiving Universal Credit can also receive a 'Budgeting Advance' to help pay for emergency household costs, or for help getting a job or staying in work.

5,140 households availed of a Universal Credit advance in November 2020

Households availing of an advance



In November 2020, 5,140 households on Universal Credit availed of an advance. The average amount paid per household was £520.

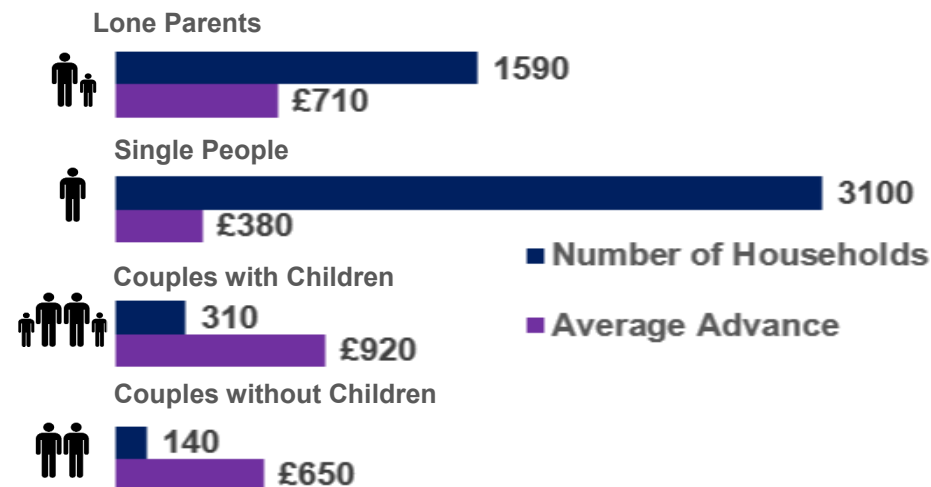
Households may not have applied for an advance or could have been refused if they:

- Had enough money to last until their Universal Credit payment
- Live with parents, relatives or friends
- Have any final earnings or redundancy payments
- Have any accessible savings

Advances uptake by Family Type at November 2020

Advances are more likely to be availed of by single and lone parent households compared to couples or couples with children.

Of the 5,140 advances issued in November 2020, single people accounted for 60% (3,100) with the average being £380. There were 31% (1,590) of advances issued to Lone Parents, 6% (310) to Couples with children and 3% (140) to couples without children. The average advance in November 2020 to lone parents was £710, £920 to couples with children and £650 to couples without children.

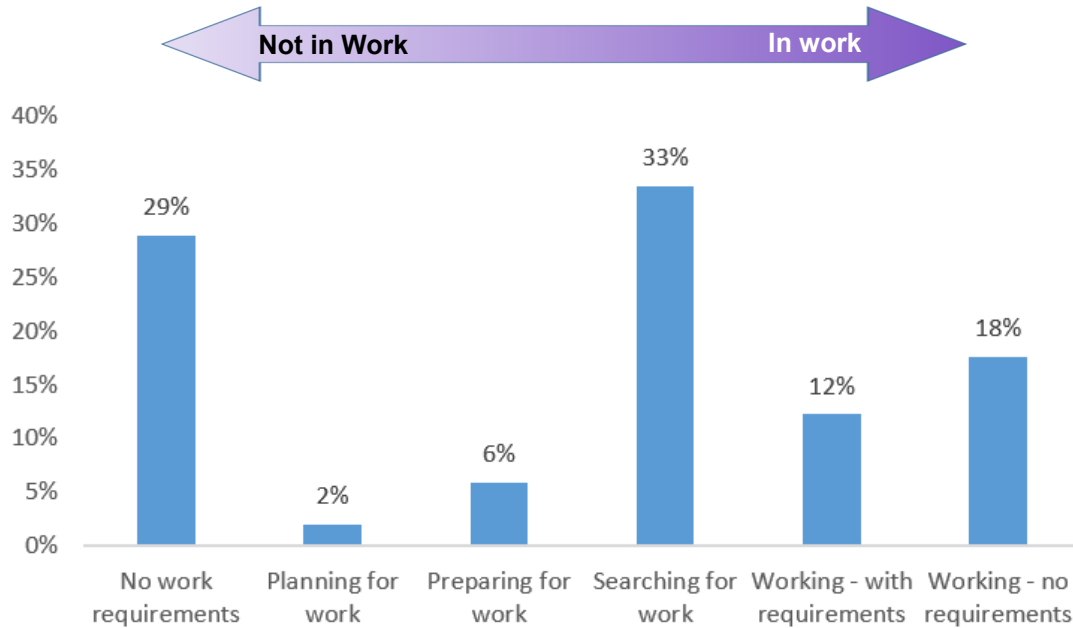


Average Advance by Family Type at November 2020

Claimants on Universal Credit

33% of claimants on Universal Credit were in the “Searching for work” conditionality regime

Claimants on Universal Credit by conditionality regime at November 2020



Conditionality regime specifies the category a claimant is in at the end of any given month. Conditionality refers to those work-related activities an eligible adult will have to carry out in order to retain eligibility for Universal Credit. Each eligible adult will fall into one of six conditionality regimes based on their capacity and circumstances. Different members of a household may be subject to the same or different requirements. As circumstances change claimants can also transition between different levels of conditionality.

The conditionality regimes within this publication have been taken from the Universal Credit Full Service system (UCFS) and renamed in order to aid the reader. ‘No work requirements’ covers the UCFS category no work related requirements, ‘planning for work’ covers light touch out of work, ‘preparing for work’ covers work preparation and work focused interview, ‘searching for work’ covers intensive, ‘working with requirements’ covers light touch in work, and ‘working no requirements’ covers no work related requirements.

Conditionality Regimes

No work requirements	Not expected to work at present. Health or caring responsibility prevents claimant from working or preparing for work.
Planning for work	Expected to work in the future. Lone parent/lead carer of child aged 1. Claimant required to attend periodic interviews to plan for their return to work.
Preparing for work	Expected to start preparing for future even with limited capability for work at the present time or parent of a child aged 2. The claimant is expected to take reasonable steps to prepare for working including Work Focused Interview.
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 requirements	In work but could earn more, or not working but has a partner with low earnings.
Working - no requirements	Individual or household earnings over the level at which conditionality applies. Required to inform Department for Communities of changes of circumstances, particularly if at risk of decreasing earnings or losing job.

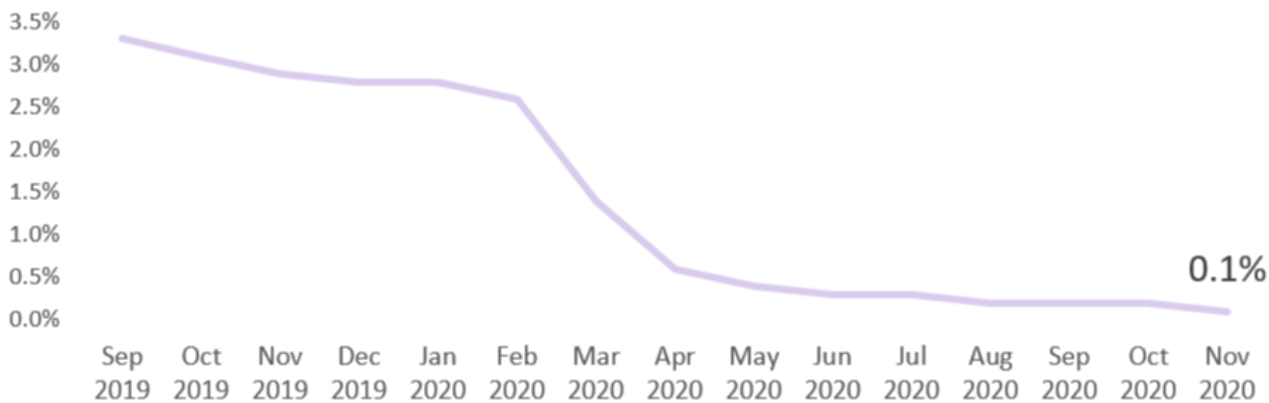
Sanctions under Universal Credit

To claim Universal Credit, a 'Work Coach' will set out with the claimant what is required of them in their claimant commitment. If they fail to meet each of their responsibilities that they agreed in their commitment, without good reason, they may be subject to a sanction. This is where their UC standard allowance is reduced for a set period. The length of the sanction depends on the level category that the reason for the sanction falls into, and the number of previous failures within the year.

The amount deducted is calculated daily as a percentage of the standard allowance and is dependent on the claimant's current personal circumstances and conditionality regime. Claimants will not be subject to sanction if they have **no work requirements** or **working - no requirements**. However, they may still have their payments reduced due to a sanction applied while in a previous conditionality regime.

0.1% of claimants had a drop in benefit amount due to a UC sanction in November 2020

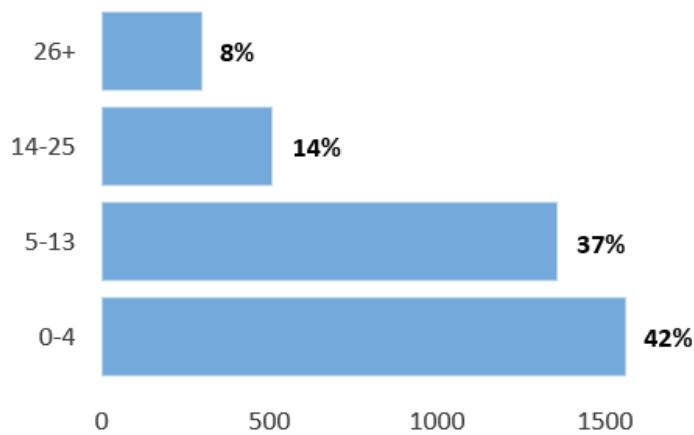
Proportion of claimants with a reduction in benefit amount due to a UC sanction



In November 2020, 0.1% of UC claimants subject to conditionality at the point where the sanction was applied had a deduction taken from their UC award as a result of a sanction.

Sanctions continue to be a last resort when legal conditionality requirements fail to be met. These commitments are set and agreed with the claimant commensurate with all relevant circumstances, to include current Covid-19 restrictions.

Length (in weeks) of sanctions under UC

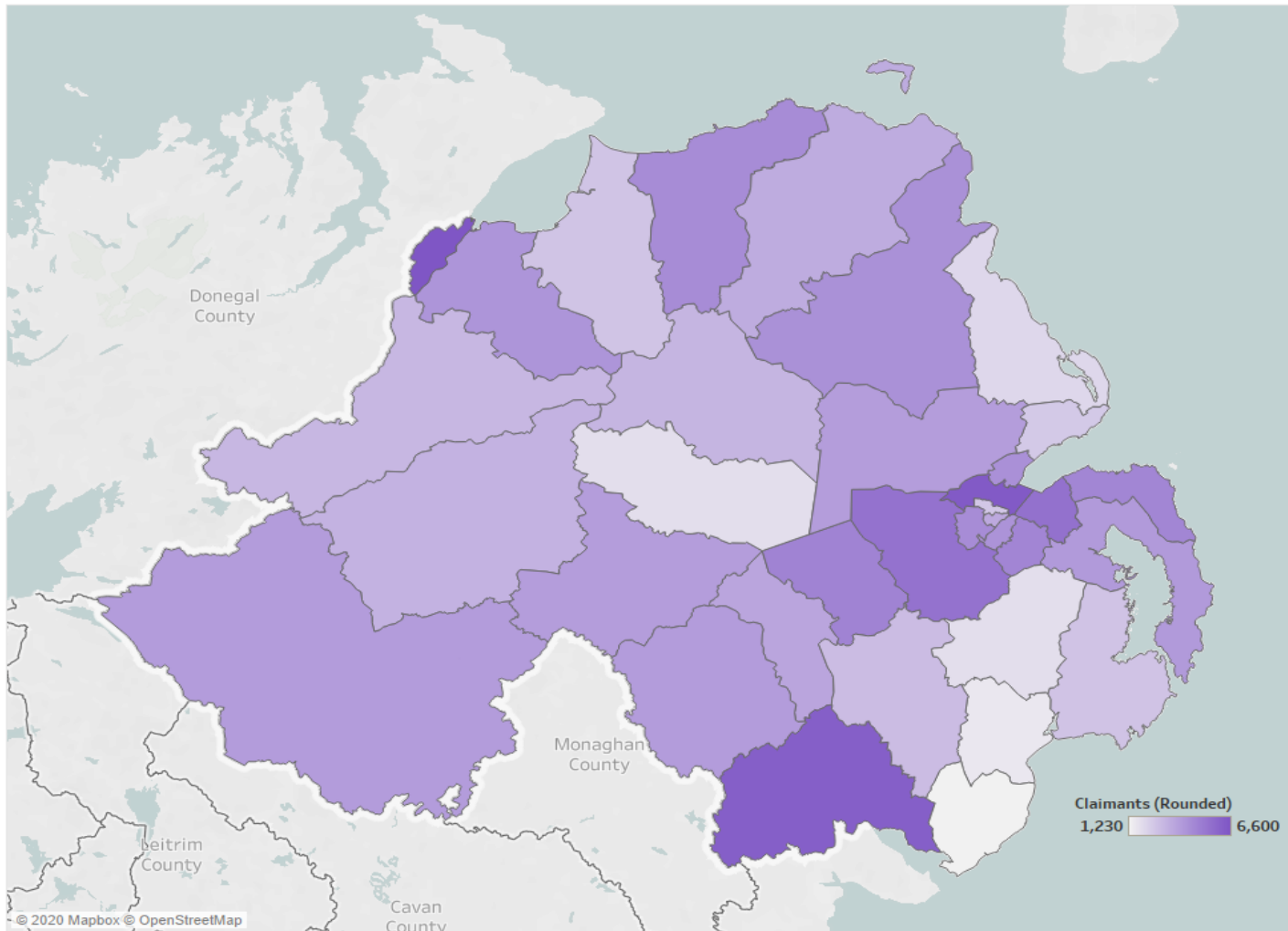


Of all ended UC sanctions, 80% lasted 13 weeks or less.

Less than half (42%) of all sanctions that have ended lasted 4 weeks or less. For certain conditionality groups, the sanction for not attending a Work Focused Interview lasts from the referral date until the claimant attends the interview. In this case a sanction of between 7 and 28 days is applied.

Failure to comply with interview requirements accounted for 86% of all UC sanctions

Where Universal Credit Claimants Live



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

Additional geographical breakdowns are available within the supplementary tables that accompany this publication.

JBO	Total Claimants
Andersonstown	4,550
Antrim	4,230
Armagh	4,060
Ballymena	4,440
Ballymoney	3,450
Ballynahinch	1,830
Banbridge	2,930
Bangor	4,950
Carrickfergus	2,560
Coleraine	4,640
Cookstown	1,860
Downpatrick	2,750
Dungannon	4,090
Enniskillen	3,980
Falls Road	3,690
Foyle	6,900
Holywood Road	5,730
Kilkeel	1,230
Knockbreda	4,820
Larne	2,090
Limavady	2,720
Lisburn	5,680
Lisnagelvin	4,290
Lurgan	5,070
Magherafelt	3,120
Newcastle	1,550
Newry	6,250
Newtownabbey	4,480
Newtownards	4,190
North Belfast	6,870
Omagh	3,320
Portadown	3,860
Shaftesbury Square	4,490
Shankill	2,610
Strabane	3,100

About these Statistics

These Experimental Statistics have been compiled using data from records of Universal Credit benefit claims held by the Department for Communities.

The methodology used and definitions of the statistics may be updated within subsequent releases, along with information on the impact of any changes to the time series already released.

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 ([Northern Ireland Universal Credit statistics feedback survey](#)).

Figures contained within this publication are subject to rounding to the nearest ten unless otherwise stated. Percentages shown are calculated using figures prior to rounding.

Data Quality Statement

The statistics contained within the publication and supplementary tables are subject to retrospective revision in any future releases. This is to account for retrospective actions on the Universal Credit Full Service system (UCFS). The methodology, structure and format of the measures for gathering these statistics are still in development and are also in the process of being quality assured. As such this may also lead to a revision of the figures contained within. These revisions are performed in accordance with T3.9 of the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics. Revised figures within these tables may cover from October 2017 to August 2020.

Roll out

Universal Credit was introduced to Great Britain in 2013 and began rolling out in Northern Ireland on 27 September 2017. Roll out for new claims in Northern Ireland completed on 5 December 2018.

Where to find out more

[Further Universal Credit information](#)

[Universal Credit introduction](#)

[Universal Credit customer information](#)