

Under 18s

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Introduction

The lower age limit for a young person to be able to get Universal Credit is normally 18.

Young people aged 16 and 17 will not usually be able to get Universal Credit in their own right because they should look to their parents (or the care system) for support. They are also expected to be in education or training, with the exception of those in Scotland, where there is no requirement to stay in education/training until aged 18.

There is no difference in the way Universal Credit treats under 18 claimants in Scotland from those elsewhere in the UK. Although claimants can leave school before 18 in Scotland, to get Universal Credit they still need to meet the [eligibility conditions](#), which are shown below.

Universal Credit does not have the complex hardship rules that apply in legacy income-related benefits.

There is no direct entitlement to Universal Credit for any children under the age of 16.

If the young person is not in employment, education or training (NEET), they may be entitled to Universal Credit if they satisfy at least one of the eligibility conditions.

Eligibility conditions for young people under 18

If the claimant is aged under 18 they are not normally entitled to Universal Credit in their own right. However, there are exceptions where the young person:

- has limited capability for work
- is waiting for an assessment for limited capability for work and has medical evidence
- has regular and substantial caring responsibilities for a severely disabled person
- is responsible for a child
- is part of a couple, the other person of which is responsible for a child – but only when the other person satisfies the basic conditions of entitlement for Universal Credit
- is pregnant and it is within 11 weeks or less of the expected week when the baby is due
- was pregnant and it is less than 15 weeks since the actual date of the baby's birth
- is without parental support and not living with their parents

All claims from under 18 year olds are sent to a Decision Maker to decide whether the claimant satisfies at least one of the eligibility conditions.

As with adult claimants, under 18s will be placed in the Labour Market regime based on their personal circumstances and capability.

The young person may have complex needs or a health condition that needs to be taken into account when deciding the suitable Labour Market regime.

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Young people without parental support

A young person is without parental support if they are not being looked after by a local authority and any of the following applies to them:

- they have no parent
- they cannot live with their parents for either of the following reasons:
 - they are estranged from them
 - there is a serious risk to their physical or mental health, or would suffer significant harm if they lived with their parents
- they are living away from their parents and neither parent is able to financially support them because that parent:
 - has a physical or mental impairment
 - is detained in custody pending trial or sentence upon conviction or under sentence imposed by a court
 - is banned from entering or re-entering Great Britain

Being [homeless](#) does not entitle a claimant aged under 18 to Universal Credit. If they are without parental support for any of the reasons shown above and happen to be homeless, they may be entitled to Universal Credit.

Couples - joint claims

One member of a couple may be aged 18 or over and the other member under 18. If the person under 18 does not fall in to any of the circumstances where they may be eligible from the age of 16, that person will not be eligible for Universal Credit. They will not form part of the benefit unit, but will form part of the assessment unit and the claim will be treated as a single claim.

Illustrative example

Terry and Nora are married and living together in a rented flat; Nora is 17 and Terry is 19. They claim Universal Credit but Terry is required to claim for himself as a single person because Nora is under 18 years old and as such does not satisfy the basic conditions.

Note: If Nora fell into one of the prescribed circumstances, for example if she was pregnant and within 11 weeks of the expected week when the baby is due, then Nora and Terry could make a joint claim as a couple. This is because Nora

would now fall into one of the prescribed circumstances (as listed above) where the minimum age of 16 applies

Care leavers

A young person previously looked after by a local authority can get a certain amount of on-going support after they leave care at age 16. This is in the same way as another young person would be supported by their parents. This means a young person who is under 18 and a care leaver cannot qualify for Universal Credit, unless they:

- are responsible for a child
- are a member of a couple either of whom is responsible for a child or a qualifying young person (but only where the other member of the couple satisfies the conditions of entitlement)
- have limited capability for work
- are waiting for an assessment for limited capability for work and has medical evidence

[Care leavers](#) cannot qualify for Universal Credit even if they fall into the following exception categories:

- they are without parental support and not living with their parents
- pregnant and it is 11 weeks or less before the expected week of delivery
- was pregnant and it is 15 weeks or less since the birth
- regular and substantial carers for a severely disabled person

Where the care leaver is still eligible (because they are a lone parent or are disabled) they will be excluded from the housing costs.

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Claimants under 18 in full-time education/training

A basic condition for Universal Credit is that the claimant is not in receiving education.

There are some exceptions where a young person in full-time education may still be eligible for Universal Credit.

If in [non-advanced education](#) only (this is any qualification up to A Level, or equivalent), a young person with no parental support will be able to qualify until either:

- up to the age of 21
- is aged 21 and reached that age whilst undertaking the course

These claimants are placed in the no work-related requirements regime. During the summer vacation, claimants will be allocated to the Labour Market regime based on their individual circumstances (as if they were not in education or training).

Work-related requirements

Claimants in this age group will be assessed and allocated to a Labour Market regime, based on their personal circumstances and capability, as an adult claimant would. However, the requirements set for under 18s are slightly different.

Claimants aged under 18 are placed into the Intensive Work Search regime if they are not in:

- full time education
- work based learning (such as an apprenticeship)
- part time education (if they are employed or self-employed)

They are expected to look for work, education / training, work based learning, or any combination of the three, on a full time basis.

Claimants aged under 18 are placed into the no work-related requirements regime if they are in any one or combination of the following on a full time basis:

- full time work (above the threshold)
- education/training
- work based learning

Referrals to Mandatory Work Activity have now stopped as contracts finished the end of March 2016.

Young people are expected to accept their [commitments](#) in the same way that adult claimants are.

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