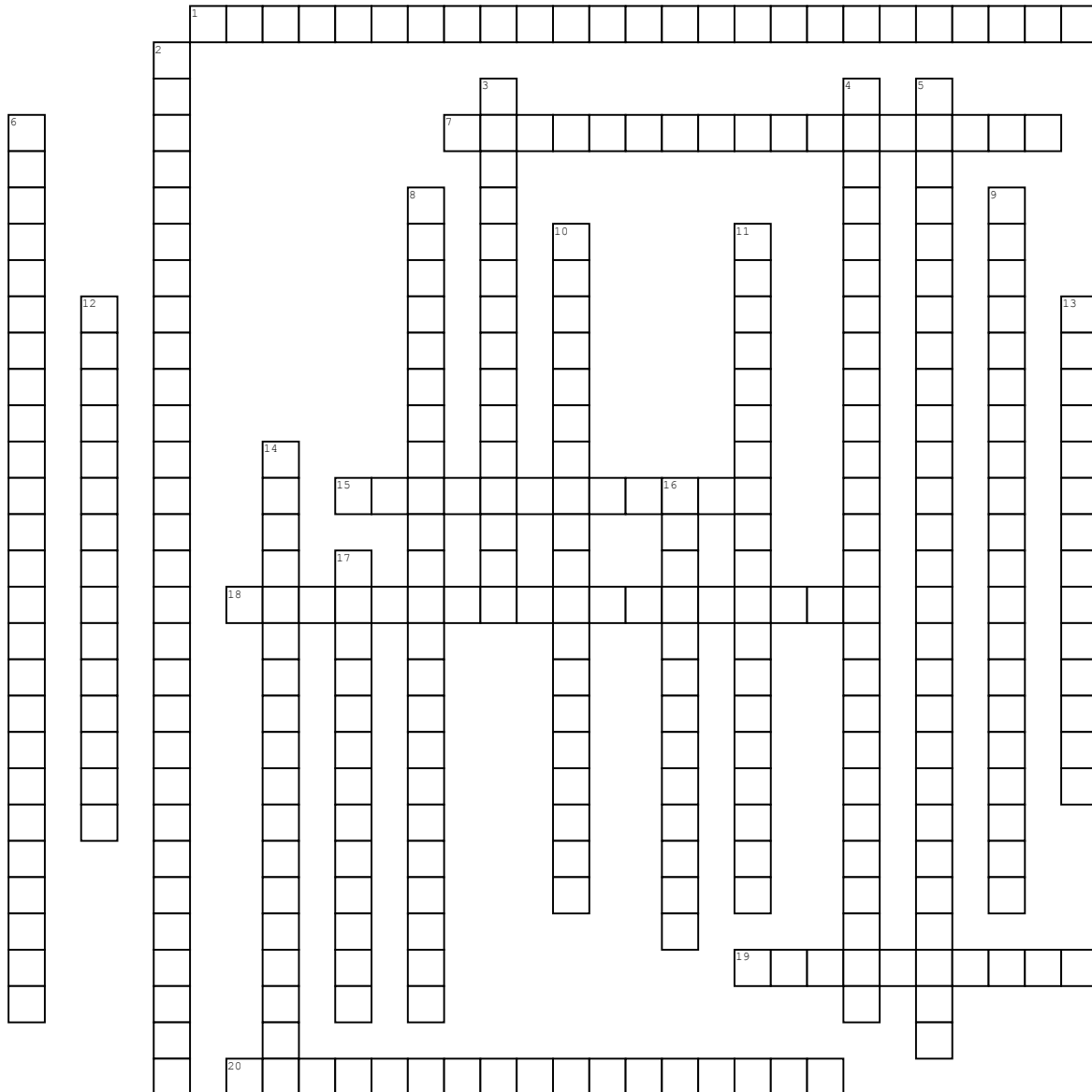


Name: _____

Date: _____

Guess the benefit



Across

1. Paid to a client with care and/or mobility needs as a result of mental or physical disability. It's made up of a care component to help with personal care and a mobility component. There have been no new claims since 10 June 2013 for anyone over 16. hey may however, be able to make a claim for PIP instead. If over 65 they can claim AA.

7. A daily benefit paid fortnightly to a client who is incapable of work because of illness or disability. IB stopped for new claimants on 27 October 2008 and was replaced by ESA.

15. for men born on or after 6th April 1951 or women born on or after 6th April 1953. The new state pension is a single payment but not a set amount. The amount a client gets will vary depending on their national insurance contributions.

18. For women who have worked long enough and have earned enough before the baby is born and who don't qualify for statutory maternity pay.

19. Are for people on a low income who work at least 16 hours a week. What counts as low income and how many hours worked depends on the clients circumstances.

20. include a range of payments for different circumstances such as statutory sick pay, statutory maternity pay, statutory adoption pay.

Down

2. A benefit for people with limited capability for work because of ill health or disability. There are 2 types of ESA, means tested and non means tested.

3. It will replace housing benefit, income related employment and support allowance, income support job seekers allowance, child tax credit, working tax credit and income support. UC is usually paid once a month and couples will only receive one payment made up of a basic allowance and extra payments that might apply depending on circumstances.

4. is a weekly tax free non means tested benefit for a person who is incapable of work and who does not have enough NI contributions to receive incapacity benefit. From 6 April 2001 not been available for new claims.

5. is the benefit that's gradually replacing DLA (Disability Living Allowance).

6. for people who are disabled as a result of an accident at work or are disabled because of deafness caused by an accident at work.

8. is for people whose partner died before 6th April 2017 and is under state pension age and is entitled to child benefit.

9. a weekly benefit paid to a widow, widower or surviving civil partner for 52 weeks from the date of death of their partner. The claimant must be aged 45 or over, be below pension age and is not entitled to widowed parents allowance. NI contributions must be met.

10. For people out of work or who are working less than 16 hours a week and are looking for work. There are 2 types of JSA: income based and contribution based.

11. For people over 65 who have a disability or an illness that means its difficult for them to look after themselves. It's not means tested and is not based on savings.

12. A weekly benefit for someone caring for a person who is severely disabled. The person cared for must get disability living allowance care component or personal independence payment daily living component or attendance allowance. Whilst the benefit is not means tested a client who earns more than the earnings limit will not qualify.

13. Help for people to pay their housing costs. These include rent, some services and in NI rates.

14. Payment is a one off lump sum payment which can be paid to someone who's partner has died. The partner must have met the NI requirements and the claimant must be below pension age.

16. For people on low income. It's particularly common for carers, parents or people looking after young children.

17. For older people and consists of 2 parts and a client can claim either or both depending on their circumstances. The 2 parts are: a guarantee credit and a savings credit.