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Carers allowance claim form uk

Carer's allowance is the main benefit for carers. If you take care of someone for 35 hours a week or more, you may be eligible. During the COVID-19 pandemic, you will still be entitled to receive care allowance if you have a temporary care break because you, or those who care about, get coronavirus or will have to self-isolate because of it. The government has also confirmed that providing emotional support counts for the 35-hour carer's allowance threshold of care throughout the UK. For more details on recent updates, please refer to our A-Z of Benefit, Assessment and Support Changes – COVID-19. Download The Carer's Allowance information sheet This information applies to people living in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In the light of COVID-19, it is no longer necessary to participate in an assessment for a face-to-face disability benefit. This also applies to health checks for universal credit. You can read the latest instructions on the Gov.uk website. Also see our coronavirus orientation. Carer's allowance is currently paid at £67.25 per week (2020-21). The carer's allowance is not based on your income and capital (or any partner's). However, there is a cap on how much you can earn from work and still are entitled to carer's allowance. The allowance for the carer is taxable. However, carers will only have to pay tax if they have other sources of taxable income, whether occupational or personal pensions or part-time earnings, and if this combined income takes them above the tax threshold. The carer's allowance itself is below this threshold. Overpayments For guidance, see: Note to Scotland Caregivers living in Scotland and receiving the Carer's Allowance on certain qualifying dates will receive two payments of £230.10 as a Carers Allowance supplement, in addition to the Carer's Allowance, plus an off coronavirus extra payment. Payments are made every six months by Scotland Social Security as long as you continue to qualify for the carer's allowance. The first of these payments would have been made on 26 June – the next one is due on 18 December. You don't have to do anything. Eligible carers living in Scotland and receiving the carer's allowance on 12 October will be paid automatically and will receive a letter from Social Security Scotland. More information can be found on the Scotland Carers web pages here Can you claim the carer's allowance? Not every caregiver can get this benefit. It is possible to be eligible for carer's allowance if you meet the following conditions: take care of someone receiving an eligible disability benefit take care of that person for at least 35 hours per week (during Covid19, providing emotional support counts for this) you are 16 years of age or over you are not in full-time education you do not earn more than £128 per week (after deductions) satisfy your UK presence and living conditions Note: If you meet the above conditions, but already certain benefits (including a state pension), then the amount of the carer's allowance to which you may be entitled could be affected. See our key tips if you're applying for The Carer's Allowance for the first time. Here is more information about each of the conditions. Take care of someone who gets a disability qualifying benefit This means that the person you are looking for after must be getting: Take care of that person for at least 35 hours a week 35 hours can include: time spent physically helping the person you are spending keeping an eye on the person, for example, their prevention comes to the wrong walking of the house time spent doing practical tasks for them, for example, the cooking time taken does practical tasks, even if you do not do them in the presence of the person you are looking for after, can also count (for example, if you care for someone who visits you regularly for the care they need, the time spent preparing for the visit or cleaning afterwards should count) You must provide 35 hours of care for each week you ask for the carer's allowance (35 hours can be in any time of day or night). For the Carer's allowance, a week runs from Sunday to Saturday. You can't average hours over a number of weeks. However, you are allowed some breaks in care (you can see more information on care breaks here). You can't gather together the time you spend caring for different people to do up to 35 hours. If you are taking care of more than one person, you need to choose the person you are applying for, as you can only get a single payment of the carer's allowance. Similarly, if you share the role of caring with another person and both provide at least 35 hours of care each week, only one of you can claim the carer's allowance. You have to decide between who you should make the request. The other person should seek advice on the benefits they may claim, and may be able to claim the Carer's Credit for the time they are caring for. If the person you are looking for is also caring for someone else, you can both claim the carer's allowance for caring for different people as long as both meet the criteria. This also applies if you take care of each other. You are 16 years of age or older You can apply for up to three months before your 16th birthday, although the benefit will only be paid from the day you turn 16. You are not in full-time education The meaning of full-time education is complicated and may depend on a number of factors, including the type of course you are doing. Your course is likely to be considered full-time if your school or college describe the course as full-time (however, some courses classified as full-time may not in fact be classified as full-time by the Carer's Allowance Unit if the supervised study required for the course is less than 21 hours per week; or you are required to do 21 hours a week or more by study (even if your university is less than 21 hours per week, school or college does not describe the course as full-time) If you are in full-time education, you also will not the possibility to obtain the carer's allowance during temporary absences from your course, including holiday periods. Note: You can find more information about this in our carer's allowance information sheet. You don't earn over £128 per week (after deductions) If you're in paid work (including self-employment), you can't get carer's allowance if you earn more than £128 per week (after deductions). Note: This means that if you are working 16 hours at the minimum wage and are eligible for your national living wage, you will be above the earnings limit. You'll need to see if you can apply any of the deductions listed below, which would mean your earnings for carer allowance purposes would be treated as £128 per week or less. If you are in employment and are paid a regular monthly amount, your monthly earnings are normally multiplied by 12 months to get an annual figure and then divided by 52 weeks to get a weekly figure. However, there are exceptions to this, it would be if the gains are variable. If you have any doubts about your own situation, please send us an email: This email address is protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.. If you are in employment and have fluctuating earnings, your earnings may be average over a recognised work cycle or in five weeks' time. If you are self-employed the average weekly earnings are normally calculated by looking at a certain trading period, which is normally a year. However, if you have only recently started your self-employment, or if there has been a change in your circumstances, then a different more representative period of average weekly earnings can sometimes be used. The following amounts are deducted from your weekly gross earnings (if you are employed) or from your net profit (if you are self-employed) before you take into account your earnings for the carer's allowance: National Income Tax Insurance half of your contributions to an occupational/personal pension Example If you earn £130 per week (after tax and national insurance), you will not be entitled to the carer's allowance. However, if you put £10 a week into a pension, half of £10 can be deducted from your earnings. Your earnings for the carer's allowance would therefore be £130-£5 = £125 per week. Since this is not above the earnings limit, you could claim the carer's allowance. You can also deduct the expenses that are incurred in and exclusively for the purpose of the activity, in the same way as you can, for tax purposes. If, because of your work, you have to pay for someone to take care of the person you are caring for or a child under 16 for whom you or your partner receive the child benefit, you can deduct these payments from your earnings up to half of your earnings (after the above deductions, if applicable). However, this will not apply if the person you are paying is a close relative of you or the person you are caring for (a close relative is a spouse, partner or civil partner, parent, son, son, brother or sister). Occupational or personal pensions are not considered earnings and you can be paid the carer's allowance in addition to them. However, if you receive the additional carer allowance for your partner, their occupational/personal pension could affect this additional amount (some caregivers have previously received additional benefits for their partner as part of the carer's allowance - this has been called adding dependent adults but is not available for new applications). If you receive taxable income, such as occupational or personal pensions or part-time earnings, you must inform the tax authority of the carer's allowance, as it is a taxable benefit. An exception to the earnings rule is that if you are working during a permitted break in care, and are still receiving the Carer's Allowance, your earnings are ignored (you can see more information on care breaks here). Meet the conditions of presence and residence in the United Kingdom To complete the residence and attendance tests, you must meet both of the following conditions: you must have been present in the United Kingdom (which, for this purpose, also includes Northern Ireland) for 104 weeks out of the 156 weeks before claiming (two of the last three years) you must have the usual residence Present means physically present in the UK. Some people may be treated as being in the UK while abroad, for example, members of the armed forces. The past attendance test does not apply to persons recognised as refugees and their families. Special rules apply to countries in the European Economic Area (EEA) and several other countries with which the UK has agreements. If you think this is true for you, you should seek advice. The AIRE Centre can advise on individual rights in Europe and can be contacted on 020 7831 4276 or by email at this email address is protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it.. The regular residence test is a test to see if you normally live in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Republic of Ireland or Isle of Man. There is no precise legal definition of habitual residence. Relevant factors are where you normally live, where you expect to live in the future, the reasons why you came to this country, the length of time you spent abroad before coming here and any connections you still have with the country you came from. You usually cannot obtain the carer's allowance if you have immigration restrictions on your stay in the UK (for example, you are not allowed to claim public funds, which include the most housing and homeless services). In this case, seek advice before requesting, as an application for CA could affect your future right to remain in the UK. You may be able to receive free immigration advice from the local law center. Alternatively, you can seek local immigration legal aid advice here. back to the top carer's allowance and other benefits that overlap benefits You can't usually be paid the carer's allowance if you receive one or more of the following benefits: State contributory pension Employment and support allowance Maternity allowance Mourning maternity allowance or widow's benefits Severe disability allowance on the basis of job-seeking allowance This is due to the rules on overlapping benefits. This means that if you receive more than the amount of the carer's allowance from one of the above benefits, you cannot be paid the carer's allowance, however you can still claim an underlying entitlement to the carer's allowance. To claim an underlying right to the carer's allowance you must meet all the conditions for the carer's allowance and you must continue to apply for the carer's allowance. Having a basic right to the carer's allowance can increase any means tested benefits they already receive or could mean that you have become entitled to benefit tested on a means basis for the first time. This is because the caregiver's premium, the addition of the caregiver or carer item can be included in the calculation for the benefits tested on the basis of means. However, if any of the benefits listed above are paid at less than the amount of the carer's allowance, you may have paid a small amount of carer allowance on top of the other benefits you will get. State Pensions While there is no upper age limit for the carer's allowance, the payment of the carer's allowance usually stops when you reach retirement age, as the state pension will be paid in return (unless the state pension is less than the amount of the carer's allowance, in which case you may continue to be paid a small amount of the carer's allowance). This is due to the rules on overlapping benefits (see above). However, you may still be able to get some extra money in recognition of your caring role, as you may still have an underlying right to the carer's allowance (see above). Therefore, it is worth getting a benefit control if you are about to get your state pension and want to know if this basic right will benefit you financially, or if you are already getting state pension and want to know if it is worth supporting this basic right to the carer's allowance. You can find out what benefits you are entitled to and how much you should be paid by getting an online benefit control (see note below) or see our discussion page with us for details about getting additional help. Note: You can get a check of benefits online by visiting any of the following websites: It will take 20 minutes to complete. These online tools are not suitable for everyone. Special rules apply to some groups of people, e.g. students, persons under 18, persons in permanent residential care, UK nationals living abroad and persons who are not British or Irish citizens. Although you may be asking to continue to be paid the carer's allowance instead of getting the state pension immediately (for example, you could defer the pension), you will not build any additional pension during this time. It is always important to seek additional advice before making any decision. See ours to us the page for details about getting further help. If your partner receives a state pension and receives an additional amount for you, you can still claim the carer's allowance (before you reach retirement age), but the amount your partner receives for you will be affected. If the amount of the carer's allowance paid is greater than or equal to the amount your partner receives for you, then the addition will not be paid. If the amount of the carer's allowance is lower, you can be paid the difference by adding your partner's dependent pension. Example Rahila, 65, takes care of her husband, Sajjad, 66, who becomes the lower participation allowance rate (£59.70 per week). Both receive a state pension (one of £130 per week and one of £130 per week) and as they have no other income or savings, they also receive a pension loan guarantee of £15.20 per week. Their total weekly income is £324.90 per week. Rahila then makes an application for the Carer's Allowance. He is told that he cannot be paid the carer's allowance because he obtains the state pension, but that he meets all the criteria, so he has an underlying right. Rahila informs the pension credit department of this and asks an extra carer (which is £37.50 per week) to be included in their pension credit grant. Rahila and Sajjad Income increase by £37.50 per week to £362.40. State Retirement Pension x 2 £250 Attendance Allowance £59.70 Pension Credit (including carer plus) £52.70 Means-tested benefits If you are paid Carer's Allowance, it will count as income when means-tested benefits are calculated. However, average-tested benefit calculations will include a caregiver premium, an extra carer or a caregiver element. The carer's allowance is an additional amount of money included in the calculation of income support, jobseekers' allowance, employment and income support allowance, housing benefit and council-based tax reduction (rate reduction in Northern Ireland). Adding the caregiver is an equivalent amount paid with pension credit. The carer element is an equivalent amount paid with Universal Credit. The first carer and carer plus are both worth £37.50 per week. The carer item is worth £162.92 per month (approx. £37.50 per week). What this means in practice is that if you are paid the carer's allowance and are already getting a benefit of tested means, the means of testing the benefits will decrease slightly, but are generally likely to be better than caregiver, carer plus or carer item. Note: If you can't get the carer's allowance because you're being paid another benefit that overlaps with it, you can still get the caregiver's premium or adding if you have a basic right to the carer's allowance. If you meet the criteria for the carer's allowance (or would do so, but for the fact that your earnings are too high), you can still get the carer item in Universal Credit, even if you don't apply for the Carer's Allowance. When you are granted the carer's allowance or the underlying underlying right The carer's allowance shall notify the benefits department tested by means so that the caregiver's premium, the addition of the carer or the carer element can be included in the benefit calculation. The caregiver's premium, caregiver's addition or carer item can be backdated to the date the carer's allowance was backdated. The contact details of the relevant benefit departments have been on all the letters they sent you. If you do not already receive a benefit tested by means and you are granted the carer's allowance, it would be worth getting a benefit check to see if they could entitle you to any benefits tested by means, see note above. Example Brenda, 30, takes care of her friend Geoff, 40, who becomes the standard rate of the daily life component of personal independence payment (PIP). Brenda receives the job-seeking allowance of £74.35 a week. I live in Wales, and Brenda owns her own home. Brenda makes an application for carer's allowance and universal credit for the care of Geoff and is paid £67.25 per week and Universal Credit of £44.94 per week (note - Universal Credit is paid monthly). Overall, she is better off by about £37.50 per week. Universal Credit (UC) calculation (with carer's allowance in payment) Max UC amount = personal allowance (£323.22 per month) + carer item (£162.92 per month) = £486.14 per month (£112.19 per week) Projected income = Carer's allowance (£67.25 per week, which is £291.42 per month) Max UC amount (£486.14 per month) minus income (£291.42 per month) = £194.72 per month (£44.94 per week) UC Total income from UC (£44.94) plus carer's allowance (£67.25) = £112.19 per week (approximately £37.50 per week more than when only the job allowance of £74.34 per week was in payment). Benefits of the person you are caring for if you apply for the carer's allowance, the invalidity benefit of the person you are caring for will not be affected; and if they are getting a state pension this will not be affected either. However, if the person you are looking for is receiving the means of tested benefits, your application for the carer's allowance could affect how much they receive. If they receive the severe disability premium (or the addition of severe disability to the pension credit) as part of their benefits tested by means, they will lose this if you are paid the carer's allowance. The severe disability premium (or the addition of severe invalidity to the pension credit) is £65.85 per week and could be included in the tested environmental benefits of the person you are caring for if they meet all of the following conditions: They receive an eligible invalidity benefit (the or more of the disability allowance (DLA) life care component, the daily life component of the Personal Independence Payment (PIP) (in any of the rates), Attendance allowance (either in instalments or constant attendance allowance paid with industrial accident or war pension schemes, or payment for the independence of the armed forces (AIFP)). They live alone (there are some exceptions to it - it would be if they live with other people who also receive a disability that everyone will consider to be living alone). No one is paid the carer's allowance or universal credit caregiver item for their care. - If you are not getting universal credit and just receive the basic right to the carer's allowance, then the person you are looking for after will not lose their severe premium disability (or plus). However, if you receive Universal Credit and are not paid Carer's Allowance, but get the carer item in the Universal Credit Award, then the person you are looking for after will lose their severe disability premium (or plus) Example Sarah and Joe have been friends for many years. Sarah lives alone and receives the standard daily component payment rate for personal independence (PIP). I live in England. I also receive the Income Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). Because she receives a disability qualifying benefit (the standard rate of the daily component of the PIP), she lives alone, and no one is currently paid the carer's allowance to take care of her, Sarah becomes the first severe disability included in her income related to the ESA prize. This is worth an extra £66.95 per week. Joe's taking care of Sarah. If Joe applied for his Carer's Allowance and was paid this for the care of Sarah, he could be £67.25 a week better (though he couldn't be much better than this if he's also receiving a benefit tested means - see above). However, Sarah would lose the first severe disability in her income-related ESA award, and so she would be worse than £66.95 a week. Therefore, you should carefully consider how an application for carer's allowance can affect the benefits of the person you are caring for. back to the top Protecting your national insurance (NI) record your registration is a summary of NI contributions paid through work, or loans granted when you are unable to work. It is used to work in your right to some state benefits, for example, state pension. For each week you receive the carer's allowance, you receive a Class 1 NI credit to protect your file. If you cannot claim the carer's allowance, you may be able to apply for the carer's credit to protect your file. The carer's credit is a way to protect the pension rights for people who care for someone but do not pay NI contributions through paid work and cannot claim the carer's allowance. You don't get money if you apply for Carer's credit, but you get an NI contribution credit to protect your file. To apply for Carer's credit you need to take care of someone for a total of 20 hours or more per The person you are looking for must normally be getting one of the following: If the person you are caring for does not get one of these benefits, you may still be able to get The Carer credit. When you apply, fill out the part of the carer certificate in the application form and get a health or social care professional to sign it. The carer's credit can also help with breaks in your caring role. You're the one who's going to be the one who claim the carer's credit for any week within 12 weeks before the date on which you are entitled to the carer's allowance or after the week you cease to be entitled to the carer's allowance. This is without meeting the 20-hour condition. This means that you could have a break in caring for up to 12 weeks without losing your NI contribution credit. For example, Sue takes care of her brother Alfred. Alfred receives the attendance allowance, and Sue claims the Carer's allowance because he takes care of him. Alfred goes to the hospital and the attendance allowance stops after 28 days. This means that Sue's carer's allowance will also stop after 28 days. Sue can apply for Carer's credit for up to 12 weeks after the carer's allowance stops. To apply for the carer's credit you must apply for the Carer's Allowance Unit (England, Wales and Scotland) or the Disability and Carer's Service (Northern Ireland), back to the beginning of applying for the Carer's Allowance England, Wales and Scotland click here to apply online or download an application form a D5700 application package (or D5700 (SP) if you receive a state old age pension), calling the disability service and carers on 0800 587 0912 (text phone 028 9031 1092, calls from ttypetalk are also , welcome) Note: On the online application form the person you are caring for no longer has to sign their consent. There is a disclaimer section where you declare that you have done/will make the person you are caring for aware of the potential consequences of their benefits (see the benefits section of the person you are looking for after). A notification will be sent to the person you are caring for to inform them that an application for carer's allowance has been made and the impact this may have on their benefits. You can ask for help to fill out the application form from a local advisory agency. You can learn more about advisory agencies in your area by searching your zip code on the Advicecol website. See our key tips if you're applying for The Carer's Allowance for the first time. When to claim the carer's allowance can generally be backdated for up to three months before the date you apply, as long as you meet the conditions for this period. However, there is an exception if the allowance for may be given for more than three months. If you apply for carer's allowance within three months of the person you are interested in obtaining a decision on the eligible disability benefit, then the carer's allowance may be paid up to the date on which the eligible invalidity benefit was granted (as long as you meet the conditions of the carer's allowance for the entire period). You must request that the carer's allowance be backdated on the application form, it will not be backdated automatically. Carer's allowance may also be claimed for up to three months in as long as you can show that you will meet the conditions from the date you want the application to start. If the person you are caring for obtains a disability benefit in accordance with the special rules for persons with terminal illness, you must mention this in the application form for the carer's allowance, as your application may be a priority. back to the top Decision You will receive a written decision on your application, which tells you if you have been granted the Carer's Allowance and from what date. If you are only granted the basic right, you will still receive a written decision letter. Keep your letters of decision as they may be useful to prove your role of care if necessary. Dispute the decision If you are denied the carer's allowance, you can ask the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (England, Wales and Scotland) or the Department for Communities (DIC) (Northern Ireland) to review the decision again. You have to do this before you appeal. This is called mandatory reconsideration. If you still disagree, once you have done so, you must lodge an appeal with the Tribunal Service (England, Wales & Scotland) or the Appeal Service (TAS) (Northern Ireland) and attach a copy of the mandatory review notice with the appeal. It is important to challenge a decision or get advice as quickly as possible, as there are time limits which generally mean that you need to take action within one month. If you withdraw from this time limit, then you may appeal the decision. For more information you can see the section challenging a benefit decision of our website. See talk to us page for details about getting further help. back to the top What to do if circumstances change If there is a change in your circumstances, it is important to report this as soon as possible to avoid any overpayment of the benefit. You can report changes to circumstances by writing or calling the Carer's Allowance Unit (England, Wales and Scotland) or the Disability and Carer Service (Northern Ireland) – click on the links below for contact details. What is an excess paying carer's allowance? If you are applying for the Carer's Allowance, you must ensure that you notify the Carer's Allowance Unit (in England, Scotland or Wales) or the Disability and Carer Service (in Northern Ireland) of any changes in circumstances that would affect how much you receive. This could be starting a new job, a change in your earnings or a new work model. This could also include breaks in care. It is important to notify specifically, even if you have already told another unit of the Department of Employment and Pensions (DWP) or HMRC about your changes. Currently, the earnings threshold is set at £128 (2020/21) per week after deductions. If you are even £1 above this limit, you may lose 100% of the carer's allowance, which is currently £67.25 per week in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (in Scotland it is worth more because of the Carer, Carer, excess payment rules are the same as present). If you do not notify the DWP of these changes through the Carer's Allowance Unit or the Disability and Carers' Unit, and the Carer's Allowance continues to be paid when you are not entitled to it, this is then called overpayment and you will receive a notification advising you to pay it back by the DWP. If you are concerned or concerned about overpayments or if you have been contacted by DWP, it is important to get some advice as soon as possible. Do not email us to This email address is protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it. – we understand that this can be stressful and we are here to help. Alternatively, you can contact your local advisory organisation. Taking a break You can take a break from caring for any reason for up to four weeks every 26 weeks and still be paid the carer's allowance. You must have been providing 35 hours or more of care per week for at least 22 of the last 26 weeks (up to eight weeks of staying in the hospital for you or the person you are looking for after can be included in 22 weeks. The person you cared for must have received a benefit eligible for that period. The carer's allowance will continue to be paid for up to 12 weeks if you go to the hospital. You must have been providing 35 hours or more of care per week for at least 14 of the last 26 weeks. The person you are caring for must have received a benefit eligible for that period. Note that the carer's allowance will stop if the total breaks are added to more than 12 weeks in the last 26 weeks. Travelling abroad You can continue to receive the carer's allowance for a temporary period while you are abroad if you meet all of the following conditions: go abroad with the person you are caring for, who continues to receive an eligible disability benefit (which may be up to 10 26 weeks) the purpose of your trip is to take care of them in any other circumstances, you can continue to be paid the carer's allowance for up to four weeks, as long as you have not had more than four weeks break from care in the last 26 weeks. You may have had up to a break of up to eight weeks further care in the last 26 weeks if the reason for the break was because you or the person you are caring for were in the hospital. If the person you are caring for goes to the hospital If the person you are caring for goes to the hospital and no longer provides care for at least 35 hours a week, you can continue to receive the carer's allowance for up to 12 weeks or until their disability benefit if you care for a child who was under 18 years of age when they entered the hospital, their disability benefit may continue to be paid for all the time they are there, if you care for an adult aged 18 + their disability benefit will stop after 28 days (and may stop earlier if they were in the hospital or residential care in 28 days before this Note that the Carer's Allowance will stop if the total breaks add up to more than 12 weeks in the last 26 weeks. If the person you are caring for goes to the hospital and you continue to provide care for at least 35 hours a week, you can continue to get the carer's allowance until their disability benefit stops. This means that if the person you are caring for is a child who is under 18 when entering the hospital, and you will continue to provide care for at least 35 hours a week, you can continue to get the carer's allowance for all the time you are there. If the carer's allowance ceases because of the person you are caring for after being in the hospital, you can continue to obtain the carer's premium or the addition paid in the context of the benefit-tested on the basis of means for eight weeks after stopping the carer's allowance. If you receive income support as a carer, this can continue for up to eight weeks after the carer's allowance stops (and should increase to the amount you have received from both the carer's allowance and income support). If your carer's allowance stops because of the person you are caring for after you have been in the hospital and you are applying for Universal Credit, the Universal Credit carer item will also stop. If the person you are caring for goes into residential care If the person you are looking for goes into residential care, you will be able to continue to claim the carer's allowance only if they continue to receive a disability qualifying benefit and you are still taking care of them for at least 35 hours a week. The carer's allowance will stop if you no longer take care of them for at least 35 hours a week or if the eligible disability benefit ceases. The following benefits will usually stop after four weeks when someone moves into residential care (and may stop earlier if they were in hospital or residential care in 28 days prior to this current stay). However, there are certain circumstances in which these benefits may continue, such as if the person is paying his own fees. To learn more and for details about getting additional help see the talk with us page. If the carer's allowance ceases because of the person you are caring for to move into residential care, you can continue to get the caregiver's premium or the addition paid with the benefit-tested on a means basis for eight weeks after the carer's allowance stops. If you receive income support as a carer, this can continue for eight weeks after the carer's allowance stops (and should increase to the amount you have received from both the support for income). If your carer's allowance stops because of the person you are looking for after being in residential care and you are supporting Universal Credit, the carer element under the universal credit will also stop. If the person you look after dies You can usually continue to get the carer's allowance for up to eight weeks after the person you are looking at dies, as long as you continue to meet age, study, earnings and criteria for stay. If you receive benefits tested by means, you can usually continue to get the caregiver premium or adding to the average-tested benefits for up to eight weeks after The person you're looking after dies. If you receive income support as a carer, this can also continue for up to eight weeks after the person you are caring for dies. If you receive Universal Credit, then the caregiver element usually continues for the remainder of the death assessment period and for the next two evaluation periods. Note: If your caregiver's allowance ends due to a break in care, there may be ways you can protect your National Insurance contribution record during the break - see here for more information. back to the top