

# Students and Benefits...

Fact Sheet: For Residents and Advisers

10<sup>th</sup> February 2026

[www.wolverhampton.gov.uk](http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk)

## 1. Introduction

1.1: This Fact Sheet provides a guide to the benefits that might be available to you from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and His Majesty's Revenues and Customs (HMRC) whilst you are a student at the University of Wolverhampton. By 'student' we mean someone who is undertaking a full-time course of 'advanced education' - see Section 1.2 below for further details.

1.2: You will be considered to be in '**advanced education**' if you are attending:

- a degree course
- a postgraduate-level course
- a Higher National Diploma (HND) course

or a course of education for which a loan or grant is provided for your maintenance.

1.3: You will also be considered to be in 'advanced education' if you are undertaking a course which is above A level standard or above an advanced General National Vocational Qualification (GNVQ).

1.4: A course will be considered to be '**full-time**' if it is described as such by the University.

Your course may be considered to be full-time by the DWP if, given the study time involved it is reasonable to describe it as such.

1.5: If you are an overseas student then please see Section 9. Overseas students for more information on what benefits might be available to you.

1.6: If you are finding it difficult to make ends meet then please talk to the Students Union. They may be able to help. See Section 10. Help and support for further details.



1.7: If you are reading this and you are attending a course of 'non-advanced education' (e.g. a course up to and including A-level standard) then please see our [Fact Sheet 3: Benefits and Young People](#).

Working age...

Pension age...

### Box 1: Working Age and Pension Age

You will be of 'working age' if you are aged 16 to 65. You will be of 'pension age' if you are aged 66 or over. However, please note that 'pension age' is set to gradually increase from 66 to 67 between 2026 and 2028. You can use this [LINK](#) to check if you are 'pension age' or not.

## 2. What benefits?

2.1: The benefit system has many different benefits designed to provide financial support to those on a low income or provide extra income in cases of specific need.

2.2: We do not cover every benefit in this Fact Sheet because many will simply not be relevant to the target audience.

2.3: What we have sought to do is cover the most likely benefits that students might be entitled to or enquire about. This includes information on:

- Section 3. Universal Credit for some students who need support towards the cost of living and housing costs
- Section 4. Personal Independence Payment for disabled students who need help with their daily living or mobility
- Section 5. Disability Living Allowance for students who may have a disabled child who needs help with their personal care or who have limited mobility
- Section 6. Carer's Allowance - extra money for carers
- Section 7. Sickness / injury and maternity benefits for students who work
- Section 8. Council tax liability - Council tax exemptions and help with Council Tax bills.

2.4: If you are in need of information or advice on any of the above benefits then please contact the Students Union or the Benefits Helpline. See Section 10. Help and support.



2.5: If you happen to live in Scotland (you are 'ordinarily resident' in Scotland because that is where your home is) but studying here in Wolverhampton then please do seek further advice. You may be eligible to receive benefits under the Scottish benefit system which, in some situations, could prove more favorable to you.

## 3. Universal Credit

3.1: Universal Credit is essentially a benefit which is designed to provide people of 'working age' (see Box 1 for more information) with a minimum amount of money to live off / money to help them with their rent.

3.2: For many, Universal Credit serves to top-up other income (e.g. earnings and other benefits) that they already have.

3.3: It is only available to students in limited circumstances. This is because most students are expected to be able to make ends meet / pay their rent using money from their student finance.

3.4: As a 'working age' student, you will be able to apply for Universal Credit in one of the following circumstances:

- (a) you have a child / young person for whom you are responsible (see Section 3.5 for more information)
- (b) you are a single foster parent

- (c) you are a member of a couple, and your partner is also a student (see Section 1.1 though they do not need to be studying at the University of Wolverhampton) and either you and/or your partner have a child / young person for whom you are responsible or are a foster parent
- (d) you are a member of a couple, and your partner is also a student (see Section 1.1 though they do not need to be studying at the University of Wolverhampton) who would be entitled to Universal Credit as a student
- (e) you are a member of a couple, and your partner is not a student / studying
- (f) you may be considered to be a 'disabled student' - see Section 3.6 to Section 3.9.

3.5: You will be considered to be responsible for a child (aged under 16) or young person (aged 16 to 19 studying who is at school or college) who normally lives with you. Do seek further advice and information as necessary.



3.6: You will also be able to apply for Universal Credit, in effect, as a disabled student, if:

- you have been assessed under the Work Capability Assessment of Universal Credit as having (or treated as having) 'limited capability for work'; and
- you are getting Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance.

3.7: To be eligible here you must have been assessed as having (or treated as having) 'limited capability for work' before you embarked on your course.

3.8: The Work Capability Assessment may be triggered by you submitting Med 3 Fit Notes (available from your GP) confirming that you are unable to work due to ill-health / disability. From this point you will be assessed under the Work Capability Assessment to see if, by reason of your ill-health / disability, you have (or may be treated as having) 'limited capability for work' / 'limited capability for work-related activity'. It is quite a tough test.

3.9: Because of the way the rules operate, it is clear that in order to be able to receive Universal Credit this way you would need to have been getting Universal Credit and have been assessed as having 'limited capability for work' under the Work Capability Assessment prior to becoming a student. Please do seek further advice.

### Case Study 1: Lauren

Lauren is aged 23. She receives Universal Credit, as she is unable to work due to health issues. She supplied fit notes at the start of her Universal Credit claim, and she was assessed under the Work Capability Assessment last year. She was found to have 'limited capability for work' and 'limited capability for work-related activity' and so receives the LCWRA element as part of her claim. Lauren also receives Personal Independence Payment (PIP) for her 'daily living' and 'mobility' needs. Lauren is interested in starting a full-time degree course in English at the University of Wolverhampton.



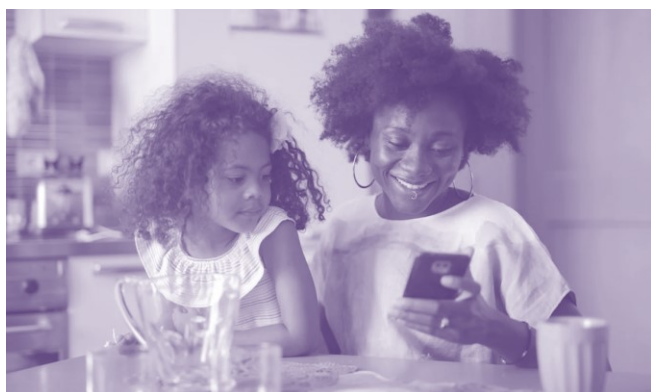
If she is accepted, she would receive a Maintenance Loan and a Disabled Students Allowance. Lauren would be able to continue to claim Universal Credit, as a potential top-up income, during her studies as a disabled student.

The DWP would, in assessing her on-going entitlement to Universal Credit, treat a proportion of her Maintenance Loan (the maintenance loan) as her income but her Disabled Students Allowance would be fully disregarded.

Had Lauren not been assessed as having 'limited capability for work' before she started her course then she would not be entitled to Universal Credit as a disabled student. She would have to rely on some other grounds for being eligible e.g. she had a child(ren).

### Case Study 2: Salima

Salima is 32. She is a lone parent with a 5-year-old daughter. Salima has been accepted on a full-time Pharmacy degree course at the University of Wolverhampton. Salima will receive a Maintenance Loan and a Parents' Learning Allowance whilst she is studying. As Salima is responsible for a child, she would be able to apply for Universal Credit from the DWP to potentially provide her with some additional income whilst she is studying. In assessing Salima's entitlement, the DWP would treat a proportion of her Maintenance Student Loan as an income but would fully disregard the whole of the Parents' Learning Allowance. Any Child Benefit Salima received would be fully disregarded.



### Case Study 3: Julian

Julian is due to be attending a full-time Business Studies course at the University of Wolverhampton. As his partner is not a student, they are eligible to make a joint application for Universal Credit during Julian's studies.

Julian will get a Student Loan of which a proportion would be treated as the couple's income (together with any other relevant income they may have) in working out any potential entitlement they have to Universal Credit.

### Case Study 4: Habib

Habib is aged 36. He is a lone parent with a 12-year-old son. He is a student nurse. He lives in a two-bedroomed flat which he rents from a Social Landlord and his rent is £550.00 per month.

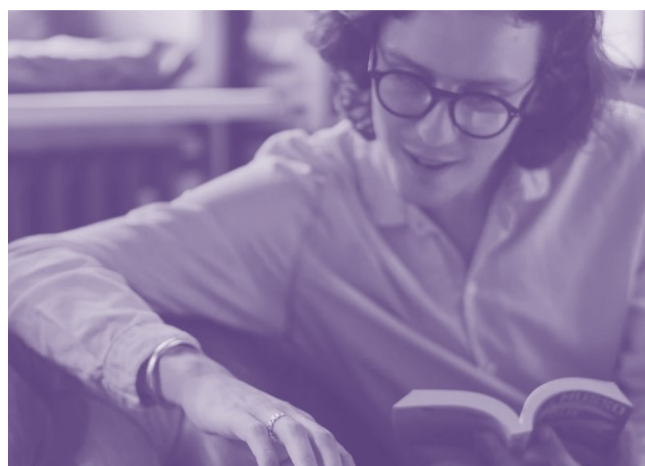
Habib receives Student Finance of £16,529 for the 2025-2026 academic year. This comprises of £14,505 Maintenance Loan (of which £4,461 is the Special Support Element) plus £2,024 in grants. He also receives Child Benefit.

Habib is able to apply for Universal Credit whilst receiving education because he is responsible for a child.

The DWP have calculated that he has a maximum Universal Credit entitlement of £1,326.78 per month. This includes money for his day-to-day living costs including assistance towards his rent.

In assessing his income, the DWP would disregard the Special Support Element of his Maintenance Loan, his grant income and the amount he receives in Child Benefit.

The means that the total amount of income used during his period of study for Universal Credit purposes would be £10,044.



Habib's period of study is assessed as covering 11 Universal Credit monthly assessment periods. Disregarding the assessment period in which his long vacation period starts means that Habib's student income will be divided equally between 10 assessment periods (£10,044 divided by 10 = £1,004.40 per month). From this the DWP will deduct the £110.00 student income disregard. So, the amount of overall income Habib will be treated as having for Universal Credit purposes is £894.40 per month (£1,004.40 minus £110.00 = £894.40 per month).

Therefore, Habib's actual Universal Credit entitlement during his period of study will be £432.38 per month (Maximum Universal Credit £1,326.78 minus income of £894.40 = £432.38 per month).

During the long vacation period Habib's Universal Credit entitlement would be assessed as though he had no student income.

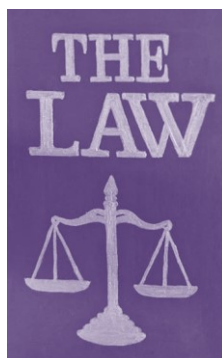


#### Case Study 4: Robert

Robert is aged 43. He is a full-time Law Student. Robert is married to Danni. The couple have a teenage daughter who is at school. The couple rent a two-bedroom property from a private landlord. Their rent is £625.00 per month. Danni works. She earns £1,300 per month after tax and National Insurance contributions. Apart from Danni's wages the couple's only other income is Robert's Student Finance of £12,568 (Maintenance Loan of £10,044 plus a Parents' Learning Allowance of £2,024) for the 2025-2026 academic year plus Child Benefit.

Robert is able to apply for Universal Credit. This is because he has a partner who is not a student and because he has a dependent child.

The DWP would assess that the couple as having a 'maximum Universal Credit' entitlement of £1,643.85 per month. This includes money towards their rent and the cost of day-to-day living. However, from this the DWP would deduct the couple's 'assessed income', taking into account Danni's earnings and Student Finance but fully disregarding their Child Benefit.



When assessing the couple's Student Finance income, the DWP would only count the Maintenance Loan. It would fully disregard the Parents' Learning Allowance.

Robert's period of study is assessed as covering 11 Universal Credit monthly assessment periods. Disregarding the assessment period in which his long vacation period starts means that Robert's Maintenance Loan will be divided equally between 10 assessment periods (£10,044 divided by 10 = £1,004.40 per month). The DWP will then deduct from this the £110.00 student income disregard. So, the amount of overall student income the couple will be treated as having for Universal Credit purposes is £894.40 per month. (£1,004.40 minus £110.00 = £894.40 per month).

The DWP would then need to take into account Danni's earnings. As the couple have a child and live in rented accommodation they would be afforded a 'work allowance' disregard of £427.00 per month. Then only 55% of the remaining balance would be taken into account. So, the formula would be £1,300 per month actual earnings less £427.00 per month work allowance = £873.00 per month @ 55% taper = £480.15 per month earnings for Universal Credit purposes.

The amount of the couple's Universal Credit entitlement is then a question of deducting the couple's assessed income (£894.40 Student Finance Income plus £480.15 assessed earnings = £1,374.55) from their maximum Universal Credit £1,643.85 per month.

This would result in them being entitled to £269.30 per month Universal Credit (£1,643.85 per month maximum Universal Credit less £1,374.55 per month assessed income = £269.30 per month Universal Credit).

**Note 1:** Most students will have a long vacation period (normally during the summer) between each year of study. They will still be treated as a student during this period so would only be able to apply for Universal Credit if they are ordinarily able to apply as a student. However, if they are eligible for Universal Credit then their entitlement would be assessed as though they have no Student Finance income.

**Note 2:** If a student were to be getting Universal Credit and then work (e.g. during the long vacation period) then they would need to declare this / their earnings to the DWP using their Universal Credit Journal. This is because their earnings would most probably affect the amount of Universal Credit they are entitled to. If they fail to do so, then this could result in them being overpaid Universal Credit and being expected to repay any overpaid sum. It could also result in them receiving a Civil Penalty fine and being prosecuted for fraud.

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**Benefit Rates:** The benefit rates used throughout this Fact Sheet, including those used in the Universal Credit case studies, are based on the DWP's benefit rates for 2026/2027, which take effect from 6.4.2026. Benefit rates usually change each April so future rates may be different.

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3.10: As already stated, Universal Credit is a benefit which is designed to provide people of 'working age' with a minimum amount of money to live off / money to help them with their rent.

3.11: A person's (or couple's) entitlement is determined according to what money they already have. It is important to bear in mind that some types of income are counted in full (e.g. Carer's Allowance), others in part (e.g. wages) and some fully disregarded (e.g. Personal Independence Payment / Child Benefit).

3.12: When you have a Student Loan (including any Adult Dependents' Grant) for your (your partner's) maintenance it is treated as your income / part of your income and offset against your overall assessed Universal Credit entitlement.

3.13: Put simply, the amount of loan you receive (or that which would be available to you upon 'reasonable steps' being taken) is divided into monthly 'assessment periods' which fall within the dates of your course. Though this should not include the assessment period in which the summer vacation period starts or any 'assessment period' which falls entirely within the summer vacation period or the 'assessment period' in which the end of your course falls. It is this amount less a disregard of £110.00 per month that is taken into account.

3.14: Things will be different if you are undertaking a postgraduate master's degree. In this instance 30% of any loan will be taken into account as your student loan income.



3.15: Should you get a special support loan / grant on account of your disability or for books, equipment, travel expenses or childcare then the amount should be fully disregarded.

3.16: Any loan you get that is intended to pay for your tuition fees should be fully disregarded.

3.17: If the information you provide is not sufficiently clear it could lead to you being wrongly informed that you are not entitled to any Universal Credit or paid too little Universal Credit or too much. In the case of the latter, you would be expected to repay any overpaid amount.

3.18: Please see this [LINK](#) (The Advice for Decision makers - ADM Chapter H6: Students and student income) that the DWP produce for more information.

3.19: It is most important that when applying for Universal Credit that you make clear both the nature of the course you are attending and your financial circumstance - what loans and grants you are getting as a student / what other income you (and your partner) enjoy. If you do not, then this could lead to you being overpaid resulting in you getting a Civil Penalty fine and being prosecuted for fraud.

3.20: The only other situation in which you may be able to apply for Universal Credit (providing you satisfy all the other basic conditions of entitlement) is in a period when the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) are prepared to treat you as not being a student because you are waiting to return to your course after taking timeout, with the consent of the university, due to poor health or a caring responsibility. However, this only applies if you are not getting a student loan or student grant at the material time. This is because a student loan or student grant, which are designed to provide you with financial support, can continue to be paid during such a period.

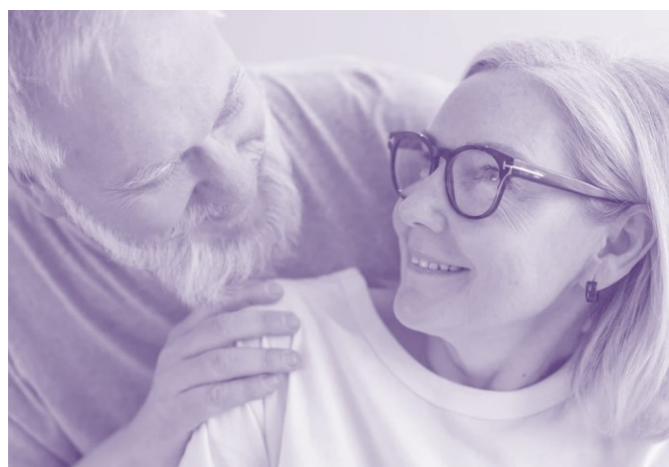


3.21: For Universal Credit purposes you will normally be regarded as undertaking a course of education on the date on which you start your studies up to the last day of your course or on such earlier date should you abandon or be dismissed from your course.

3.22: If you were previously getting tax credits (Child Tax Credit or Working Tax Credit) but have been enabled to apply for Universal Credit under the 'managed migration' system then you will be allowed to continue to receive Universal Credit for the duration of your course. This is only possible due to time limited transitional protection rules designed to ensure that you continue to get some financial assistance if you are working or a family in the absence of tax credits which were scrapped on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2025.

3.23: If you are a student and of 'pension age' then do seek further information and advice. Depending upon your partner's age and personal circumstance you may be able to make a joint application for Universal Credit.

3.24: On the other hand, you may be able to apply for Pension Credit (to help you with the cost of day-to-day living) and/or Housing Benefit (to help you with your rent). Please see this [LINK](#) for more information on Pension Credit and this [LINK](#) for more information about Housing Benefit.



3.25: How much Universal Credit you get (if any) depends on your personal circumstance (e.g. whether you have a partner, children or rent to pay) and financial circumstances (e.g. what income you are assessed as already having).

3.26: Even if you are able to apply for Universal Credit you may not actually receive any. This is because the level of your existing income (including your student loan or student grant) / earnings (if you are working) is too great.

3.27: You will not normally get any Universal Credit if you (and/or your partner) may be assessed as having savings, capital and investments of over £16,000.

3.28: Please see this [LINK](#) for more general information about who may apply for Universal Credit. Furthermore, see this [LINK](#) for more information about students, Universal Credit and how any student loan or grant is taken into account when deciding how much (if any) Universal Credit may be awarded.

**Box 2: Childcare Grant** If you are eligible for a student loan / student finance and have a child then you may also be eligible to help towards the cost of any childcare. Any childcare payment would not need to be repaid. Please see this [LINK](#) for more information. If you (and/or your partner) are working, then you may be able to get help with your childcare costs through Universal Credit. See this [LINK](#). However, please note that it is not possible to get help with childcare through Universal Credit whilst you are also getting help with childcare through any form of student finance and vice versa. Do seek further information and advice as necessary.

## 4. Personal Independence Payment

4.1: Personal Independence Payment (PIP) is a benefit intended to provide financial support to people (whether or not they are students) who are disabled and need help with their 'daily living' and/or 'mobility'.

4.2: To be eligible you must be aged between 16 and 'pension age' (see Box 1 for more information) when you apply.

4.3: To be eligible for the 'daily living' component you must need help / support in one or more than one of the following areas:

- preparing food
- eating and drinking
- managing your medicines or treatments
- washing and bathing
- using the toilet
- dressing and undressing
- reading
- managing your money
- socialising and being around other people
- talking, listening and understanding

4.4: To be eligible for the 'mobility' component you must be unable to plan or follow a journey or need support get out and about due to poor mental health (or cognitive impairment) and/or you have problems walking / moving around due to some physical health condition.

4.5: PIP is not intended for those who have short term needs. To qualify people must normally require help for at least three months before they apply and for up to nine months after they apply.



4.6: Moreover, to qualify a person must normally have been living and actually present in Great Britain for at least 104 weeks out of the previous 156 weeks.



4.7: The amount of PIP awarded depends on the nature and level of help required. For 'daily living' needs the award can be worth either £114.60 per week or £76.70 per week. Whilst the 'mobility' component can be worth either £80.00 per week or £30.30 per week.

4.8: There are 'special rules' for people who may be considered to be terminally ill (i.e. their life expectancy is less than 12 months) under which people may be awarded at least £114.60 per week.

4.9: In these circumstances neither the 3/9 month qualifying rule nor the 104/156 week rule mentioned above applies.

4.10: Please see this [LINK](#) for some more general information about PIP.

4.11: You can make an application for PIP by ringing 0800 917 2222 (Textphone: 0800 917 7777). See this [LINK](#) for further details including to see if you are able to apply online.

4.12: You can also find out more about PIP by reading our Information Guide 8: Personal Independence Payment available on this [LINK](#).

4.13: Whilst in principle the rules do not preclude students from getting PIP for their 'daily living' and/or 'mobility' needs, the thing you need to be mindful of is this: PIP is paid due to a person's physical, mental and cognitive impairment. The DWP could review your award using evidence that you are, for example, able to travel to university, get around the university campus, attend and engage in lessons as evidence of your functional capability and upon this reduce or remove your award. Should this happen then do seek further information and advice.

## 5. Disability Living Allowance

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5.1: If you have a disabled child (child aged under 16), then you might be able to apply for Disability Living Allowance (DLA).

5.2: DLA is a benefit intended for children who need help with their personal care and/or mobility.

5.3: By 'personal care' we mean that by reason of the child's disability they need:

- (a) help or support with day-to-day activities like washing, bathing, toileting, dressing and taking medication, communication, behaviour, understanding and/or personal development; and/or
- (b) someone to keep an eye on them / watch over them to ensure that they do not come to any harm or danger.

5.4: The amount of DLA that can be awarded for personal care depends on the nature and level of need. There is a higher rate of £114.60 per week, a middle rate of £76.70 per week and lower rate of £30.30 per week.

5.5: A child may be awarded the higher rate amount and have their claim fast-tracked if they are terminally ill.

5.6: That is to say that they suffer from a progressive disease and as a result of this they are not reasonably expected to live more than 12 months.

5.7: By 'mobility' we mean that by reason of the child's disability they:

- (a) may be considered to be unable or virtually unable to walk; or
- (b) need guidance or supervision when walking out of doors.

5.8: The amount of DLA that can be awarded for mobility depends on the difficulties the child has with their mobility. There is a higher rate of £80.00 per week and a lower rate of £30.30 per week.

5.9: You can also find out more about DLA by reading our Fact Sheet 2: Benefits and Disabled Children available on this [LINK](#).

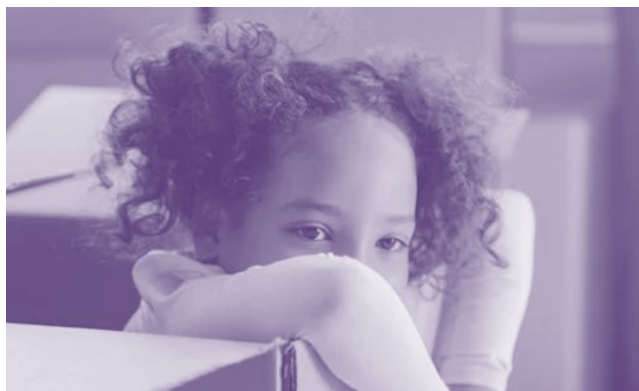
## 6. Carer's Allowance

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6.1: Carer's Allowance is a benefit intended to provide financial support for those who may care for child or adult who has been awarded:

- Disability Living Allowance - care component at the middle or higher rate; or
- Personal Independence Payment - daily living component at the standard or enhanced rate; or
- Attendance Allowance at the lower or higher rate.

6.2: Carer's Allowance is worth £86.45 per week.



6.3: As a student (see Section 1.1) you would not be able to apply for Carer's Allowance if you are studying / considered to be studying for 21 hours or more (only time spent in 'supervised' study counts) per week.

6.4: Another condition for claiming Carer's Allowance is that the person applying must not be working and earning more than £204.00 per week (formerly £196.00 per week) after deductions for tax, National Insurance contributions, 50% of any contribution made towards an occupational / private pension and certain expenses (excluding travel to and from work) incurred in the course of their work.



6.5: Even though you may not be able to apply for Carer's Allowance due to the 21-hour rule (see 6.3) it may be that your partner might be able to apply if they are a carer.

6.6: If you / your partner get Carer's Allowance or would qualify for it but for the earnings rule (see 6.4) and receive Universal Credit, then you may be eligible to the extra 'Carer Element' built into your Universal Credit entitlement (worth up to £209.34 per month) thus enhancing your overall benefit income.

6.7: More information about Carer's Allowance may be found on this [LINK](#) including how to apply.

## 7. Work and Benefits

7.1: Many students work in order to make ends meet / pay the bills. If you have a job but are unable to work due:

- to ill health; or
- because you are entering the latter stages of pregnancy or recently given birth or adopted a young child

then you might be able to claim a range of benefits direct from your employer or the DWP and/or HMRC.

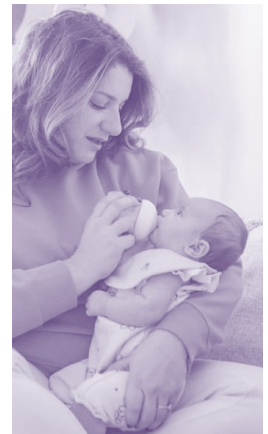


7.2: You may be able to apply for:

- Statutory Sick Pay
- Statutory Maternity Pay
- Statutory Neonatal Care Pay
- Statutory Adoption Pay
- Statutory Shared Parental Pay
- Parental Bereavement Pay
- Child Benefit

7.3: If you are working / have recently worked and are not entitled to Statutory Sick Pay from your employer / former employer then you may have an entitlement to New Style Employment and Support Allowance.

7.4: Similarly, if you are pregnant or have recently given birth and you are not entitled to any of the maternity related benefits mentioned in 7.2 then you might be able to apply for Maternity Allowance from the DWP for a short period.



7.5: Moreover, if you have been injured in an accident at work then you might be entitled to Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit. Please see this [LINK](#) for more information.

7.6: Do seek further information and advice as necessary.

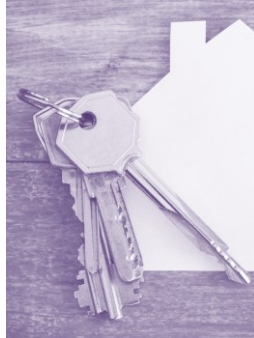
## 8. Council Tax

8.1: The rules around students and council tax can be a bit of a muddle.

8.2: Put simply, if:

- (a) you are living in accommodation provided by the university; or
- (b) you are living in accommodation which is solely occupied by students

then the property should be exempt from any council tax. Therefore, you should not be expected to pay any council tax.



8.3: Should you be living with family, in your own home or rented accommodation again you should not be expected to pay any council tax.

8.4: However, do note that if you are living in accommodation with another adult who is not a student whilst (or exempt from the council tax for some other reason) they may be entitled to a student discount for you, they may nonetheless be liable for and expected to pay some council tax.

8.5: You can seek to apply for a council tax Student Exemption via this [LINK](#). If someone you are living with is liable to pay some council tax then they may apply for Council Tax Support via this [LINK](#). Anyone concerned about their council tax may call the City of Wolverhampton Council on 01902 551166.

## 9. Overseas students

9.1: If you are an overseas student and your immigration status prevents you from accessing 'public funds' then you will not normally have any access to the benefits system, including the benefits listed below:

- Universal Credit
- Child Benefit
- Personal Independence Payment
- DLA (child)
- Attendance Allowance
- Carer's Allowance
- Pension Credit
- Housing Benefit
- Council Tax Support

9.2: If you do go ahead and apply for any of the above benefits then you will have potentially breached your immigration conditions. This could put your right to remain in the United Kingdom in jeopardy.



9.3: However, your immigration status should not prevent you from applying for any of the benefits covered in 7. Work and benefits providing your entry into the United Kingdom does not prohibit you from working.

9.4: If you have been granted SETTLED STATUS then you will be able to access the benefits system in the same way as British nationals. If you have PRE-SETTLED STATUS then you may have access to benefits like Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance and Carer's Allowance though access to Universal Credit would depend upon whether you may be considered to have a 'right to reside' based upon your status as a 'worker' or 'self-employed' person or as a family member of such a person. Please do seek further information and advice as necessary.

## 10. Help and support

10.1: If you are studying at the University of Wolverhampton and in need of some benefits information or advice then you may contact our Benefits Helpline.

### Benefits Helpline

07966 292321

Monday to Friday 10.00 am to 12.00 noon

[Wrs.benefitshelpline@wolverhampton.gov.uk](mailto:Wrs.benefitshelpline@wolverhampton.gov.uk)



10.2: Please be aware of the help and support also available direct from the University through:

**The Students Union:** Who provide free and confidential support and advice on a wide variety of matters. It is independent from the University and has a base on the City Campus which is open Monday to Friday between 9.00 am and 4.30 pm.

You can contact the Students Union by email at [advice.wolvesunion@wlv.ac.uk](mailto:advice.wolvesunion@wlv.ac.uk) or phone on 01902 322038.

**Student Money:** Who provide information and advice to students surrounding student loans, bursaries, tuition fees and maintenance loans all designed to provide financial support during your studies. It also advises on what financial support is available to disabled students and what may be available should you encounter financial difficulties.

Students can apply to the University Hardship Fund via the Dennis Turner Hardship Fund. See this [LINK](#). From the information provided you can find out how to book appointments with the team.

**Student Life:** Here to support you through your studies. They can help with addressing challenges you may face accessing your studies due to disability or challenges due to family estrangement. They may also be able to support you with your mental health and wellbeing. If you are in need of financial support due to hardship, they may be able to offer you a short-term loan to help. Please see this [LINK](#) for more information.

*The City of Wolverhampton Council and the University of Wolverhampton working together supporting student life and enhancing student opportunities...*



☎ Telephone: (01902) 555351

✉ Email: [WRS@wolverhampton.gov.uk](mailto:WRS@wolverhampton.gov.uk)

Note: The details provided in this and our other Fact Sheets and Information Guides is meant to provide an overview on important and topical issues relating to Social Security benefits and welfare reform. The details should not be treated as an authoritative statement of the law. The details may be subject to change by new regulation and/or case law. Do seek further information and advice as necessary.

Welfare Rights Service  
Specialist Support Team  
City of Wolverhampton Council