

**Benefit Changes in the  
HM Treasury Autumn Budget 2024  
(Last update 30/10/2024)**  
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Area of Benefits Affected	Benefit Change	Reference- Autumn Budget date 30 10 2024
<b>Benefit changes</b>		<b>reference</b>
<b>Yearly uprating of Benefits</b>	From April 2025, uprate State Retirement Pension and Pension Credit by 4.1% . Maintain the State Pension Triple Lock for the duration of this parliament. Working age Benefits to rise from April 2025 by inflation(CPI)- 1.7%.	2.32- 2.34
<b>Universal Credit Migration</b>	Bring forward the movement of ESA(income related) claimants to UC starting from September 2024 and completing all migration by 2026.	2.28& 4.113
<b>Universal Credit Direct Deduction Rate</b>	Maximum direct deduction cap to be set at 15% of the UC standard allowance instead of the current 25%.	2.30
<b>Carers Allowance Earnings Threshold</b>	From April 2025, an increase in the earnings threshold after which Carers Allowance entitlement stops, from £151 per week to £196 per week. The weekly earnings limit will then rise in the future in line with future living wage increases.	2.26 & page 64 costings
<b>Independent Review of Carers Allowance Overpayments</b>	Will consider how they occurred and what operational changes can be made to minimise the risk of future overpayments. Alongside this, the government will also carry out further work on the earnings limit to explore what more can be done to help support more carers into work.	2.27
<b>Bringing together the administration of Housing Benefit and Pension Credit</b>	The administration of Pension Credit and Housing Benefit will be brought together for new claimants from 2026. This is two years earlier than previously announced.	5.140
<b>Pension Credit take up</b>	From Spring 2025, allow DWP to use Housing Benefit data to identify potential Pension Credit customers and encourage them to claim any Pension Credit due.	page 51 costings
<b>Household Support Fund extended</b>	£1 billion to extend both the Household Support Fund in England and Discretionary Housing Payments in England and Wales in 2025-26.	2.29

<b>Universal Credit Surplus earnings threshold</b>	From April 2025, extending the surplus earnings threshold at the current rate of £2500 for a further year.	5.135 & page 74 costings
<b>Income Tax and National Insurance thresholds frozen</b>	Not increased until April 2028. From April 2028, these personal tax thresholds will be updated in line with inflation.	2.36
<b>Work Capability Assessment Reform and Get Britain Working White Paper.</b>	Early in 2025, continue with a review of the Work Capability Assessment. £2.7 billion in 2025-26 for DWP to deliver individualised employment support programmes and reduce health related inactivity, helping the government meet its ambition to support more people into work. This includes more than £800 million for disability employment support and £240 million to tackle the root causes of inactivity.	3.45, 4.112 & Chancellor's Speech
<b>National Minimum wage increase</b>	From April 2025, the NLW will increase by 6.7% to £12.21 per hour.	2.24
<b>National Minimum Wage Equalisation</b>	Over time, the government intends to create a single adult wage rate over time,... from April 2025, the National Minimum Wage (NMW) for 18-20 year olds will be £10.00 per hour, an increase of 16.3%. The government is also increasing the minimum wages for Under 18s and Apprentices to £7.55 per hour.	2.27 & 5.141
<b>Fraud and Error</b>	Programmes that will prevent, detect, and correct fraud and error in the benefit system. This includes additional fraud and error staff across DWP(3,000 staff) and HMRC(180 staff), new investment to verify Universal Credit claimant changes, extending Targeted Case Review of Universal Credit claims, New benefit eligibility verification powers around access to bank accounts.	2.13
<b>Child Benefit Means Test to remain based on single incomes</b>	The government will not proceed with the reform to base the HICBC on household incomes. This is because it would have come at a significant fiscal cost of £1.4 billion by 2029-30 if setting the threshold to £120,000-£160,000, where no families would lose out.	5.146

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