

## Work allowance and Taper rate – calculating earnings

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### Calculating the amount of earnings

All earned income including self-employed earnings, benefits treated as earnings and earnings relating to an ineligible partner, are taken into account in respect of an assessment period when determining entitlement to Universal Credit.

For information on reporting earnings, see Real time information, Self-reported earnings and Spotlight on Earnings.

### Work allowance

The work allowance is the amount some households are allowed to earn before the amount of Universal Credit they receive is affected.

To be eligible for the work allowance the claimant / partner must either have:

- responsibility for a child or qualifying young adult
- have limited capability for work (LCW) or limited capability for work and work related activity (LCWRA)

Foster carers are not treated as responsible for a child and as such, not entitled to a work allowance in Universal Credit.

There are two set levels of work allowance used in the calculation of earnings in respect of an assessment period:

- Higher amount set at £409 when no housing costs are applicable
- Lower amount set at £198 when housing costs are received in the Universal Credit award or the claimant receives Housing Benefit as their accommodation is temporary.

A change in the work allowance rate is treated in the same way as other changes of circumstance. The work allowance rate at the end of the assessment period is the one that applies for the whole assessment period.

The work allowance is deducted before the taper rate is applied.

## **Taper rate**

An earnings taper is the rate at which Universal Credit will gradually reduce as earnings increase. The taper rate is 63%.

Only earnings above the work allowance level are subject to the taper rate.

Earnings or where eligible, earnings above the work allowance rate, are multiplied by 63% to give an amount to be taken into account against the Universal Credit award.

For examples on how the work allowance and taper rate is applied, see Spotlight on Earnings.

## **Trade disputes**

If a claimant is involved in a trade dispute, the level of earnings taken into account is the amount the claimant would have received if they had not been involved in the dispute.

## **Unreimbursed work expenses**

When claimants are working or start work they may have some one-off costs to pay for that their employer will not reimburse them for. This might be for a uniform, travel, licenses or equipment etc.

These unreimbursed work expenses may be offset against the claimants Universal Credit payment.