



HM Revenue
& Customs

HM REVENUE AND CUSTOMS KAI Benefits & Credits

Child and Working Tax Credits Statistics

**Finalised Annual awards
2013-14**

Geographical analysis

United Kingdom



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<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-tax-credits-statistics>

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Child and Working Tax Credits Statistics

Finalised annual awards 2013-14

Geographical Analyses

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Introduction

What are tax credits?

Tax credits are a flexible system of financial support designed to deliver support as and when a family needs it, tailored to their specific circumstances. They are part of wider government policy to provide support to parents returning to work, reduce child poverty and increase financial support for all families. The flexibility of the design of the system means that as families' circumstances change, so (daily) entitlement to tax credits changes. This means tax credits can respond quickly to families' changing circumstances providing support to those that need them most.

Tax credits are based on household circumstances and can be claimed jointly by members of a couple, or by singles. Entitlement is based on the following factors:

- age;
- income;
- hours worked;
- number and age of children;
- childcare costs; and,
- disabilities.

For further information about who can claim please refer to the HMRC website:

<https://www.gov.uk/browse/benefits/tax-credits>

Tax Credits are made up of:

Child Tax Credit (CTC)

It brings together income-related support for children and for qualifying young people aged 16-19 who are in full time non-advanced education or approved training into a single tax credit, payable to the main carer. Families can claim whether or not the adults are in-work.

Working Tax Credit (WTC)

WTC provides in-work support for people on low incomes, with or without children. A family will normally be eligible for WTC if it contains one of the following:

- a single person who is responsible for a child or young person and works at least 16 hours a week;
- a couple who are responsible for a child or young person, and who jointly work 24 hours or more per week (NB. one adult must be working at least 16 hours);
- a person who is receiving or has recently received a qualifying sickness or disability related benefit and has a disability that puts them at a disadvantage of getting a job, and who works at least 16 hours per week; or,
- a person is aged 60 or over and works at least 16 hours per week.

If none of the above apply, then a person will still be eligible for WTC if they are aged 25 and over and work 30 hours or more a week.

CTC is made up of the following elements:

- **Family element** which is the basic element for families responsible for one or more children or qualifying young people;
- **Child element** which is paid for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for;
- **Disability element** for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for, if they get Disability Living Allowance for the child; and,
- **Severe disability element** for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for, if they get Disability Living Allowance (Highest Care Component) for the child.

Some out-of-work families with children do not receive CTC but instead receive the equivalent amount via child and related allowances in Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (IS/JSA). These families are included in the figures, generally together with out-of-work families receiving CTC. In due course, they will be "migrated" to HMRC and paid via the tax credits system.

WTC is made up of the following elements:

- **Basic element** which is paid to any working person who meets the basic eligibility conditions;
- **Lone Parent element** for lone parents;
- **Second adult element** for couples;
- **30 hour element** for individuals who work at least 30 hours a week, couples where one person works at least 30 hours a week or couples who have a child and work a total of 30 hours or more a week between them and where one of them works at least 16 hours a week;
- **Disability element** for people who work at least 16 hours a week and who have a disability that puts them at a disadvantage in getting a job and who are receiving or have recently received a qualifying sickness or disability related benefit;
- **Severe disability element** for people who are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (Highest Care Component) or Attendance Allowance at the highest rate; and,
- **Childcare element:** for single people who work at least 16 hours a week or couples who both work at least 16 hours a week and who spend money on registered or approved childcare.

Interaction of WTC and CTC

Working families with dependent children can claim both WTC and CTC together. However, the WTC entitlement will continue to reduce after the first income threshold £6,420 (in 2013-14) while CTC does not. The combined entitlement will continue until the household income reaches a point where WTC would be '0'. Families will receive full CTC entitlement until their income reaches £15,910 (in 2013-14). From that point CTC entitlement will start to decline.

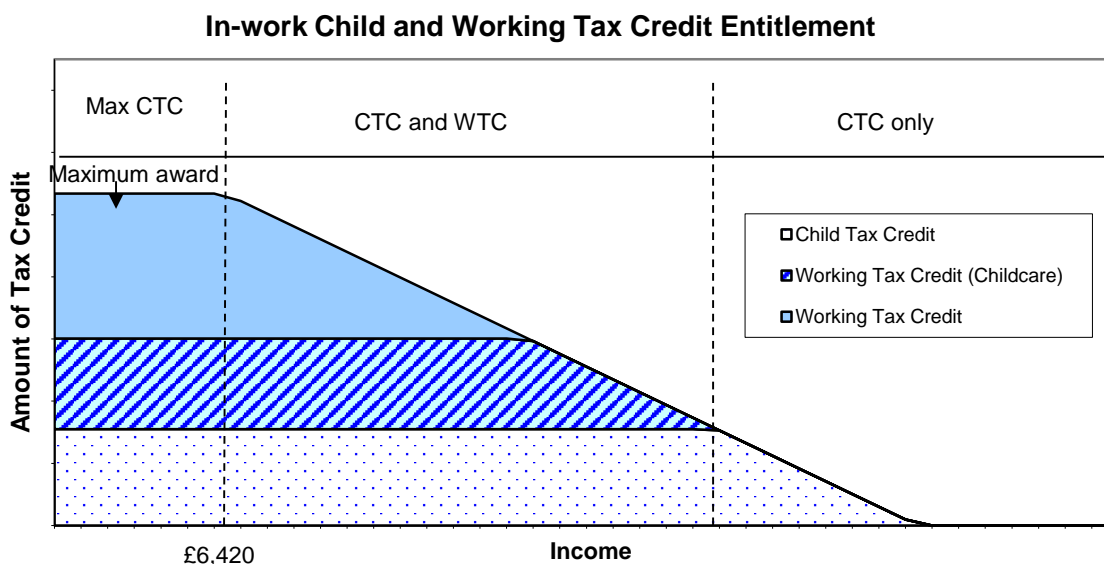
Tapering is the amount of the award that will be reduced when the household income exceeds a given threshold. Tapering reduces WTC first and then CTC.

Child and Working Tax Credit Entitlement

The amount of support an eligible family can receive (known as their *entitlement*) varies depending on their income and which tax credit elements they are eligible for. First, a family's maximum possible entitlement is worked out by adding up all the different elements of CTC and WTC they are eligible for (described on page 2).

A household's actual entitlement is then determined by tapering this maximum amount according to different thresholds. As demonstrated within the diagram below, families eligible for the WTC receive the full entitlement until their annual household income reaches £6,420, after which the amount of tax credits they receive is reduced by 41 pence for each additional £1 they earn beyond this threshold.

If a household is out-of-work and therefore eligible for the CTC only, they will receive the full entitlement until their annual household income reaches £15,910 (2013-14). After this point, the amount of tax credits they receive is again reduced by 41 pence for each additional £1 of income beyond this threshold (note that this is not shown on the diagram below).



Because of the range of possible eligibilities and interactions between the elements, both the maximum award and the shape of the above award profile will be different for every family with different circumstances.

Tax Credits are based on household income. The income used to calculate the award is based on the families' income from the previous tax year, or on their most recently reported circumstances in-year. A family's tax credits award is provisional until finalised at the end of the year, when it is checked against their final income for the year. This publication relates to the finalised position of tax credit support.

What does this publication tell me?

The finalised awards are currently published in May around one year following completion of the entitlement year in question. The delay in publication is the result of the finalisation process built into the Tax Credits system. Most families have until July 31st following the end of the entitlement year to renew their award reporting their finalised income for the year in question. However, families that report income from Self-Assessment (e.g., the self-employed) have until January 31st of the following year to finalise their income. As a result, the full picture is not known until at least February the year after the entitlement year ends and consequently publication is delayed until May. These are National Statistics and the month of publication is pre-announced a year in advance with the exact date being published in the preceding publication.

Each release consists of four publications: the main publication, a supplementary payments publication, and the accompanying geographical publications. The statistics in this release include analysis at:

- Country and English Region;
- Local Authority (LA);
- Westminster Parliamentary Constituency; and,
- Scottish Parliamentary Constituency.

This series has been produced annually since the introduction of Tax Credits in April 2003.

Small Area Statistics

Estimates are also provided in a separate publication at Lower Super Output Area and Data Zone for England, Scotland and Wales. These statistics are available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-tax-credits-statistics>

The small area statistics are based on the finalised award position, but using a family's circumstances as at 31st August rather than as an average across the year. This ensures that the statistics are directly comparable to other published small area statistics, such as Child Benefit.

Who might be interested?

The statistics contained in this publication will be of interest for anyone that is looking for the most comprehensive data on Tax Credits. Specifically, there are aggregate statistics on who is getting what level of tax credits support and the amount of that support, as well as breakdowns of both by various sub-categories - e.g., family composition, family income, work status, and geographical analyses. It may be of interest to academics, think-tank's, political parties interested in the twin aims of Tax Credits: eradicating child poverty and improving work incentives. Equally it may be of interest for people considering wider questions on government support systems and/or others designing benefit systems. Finally, the geographical analyses might be of interest at the more local level, giving some indication of the level of government support in each Region/Local Authority level.

Which publication should I use?

Generally, if you are content with less timely statistics, use the finalised awards data publication. If you are more concerned with getting the latest up-to-date information that may not align exactly with finalised data further down the line, use the provisional awards data. Sticking to the finalised award data will also mean the figures will align with other published data on Tax Credits such as information in HMRC's Departmental Accounts.

Provisional awards vs. finalised awards

It is important to recognise that the finalised awards statistics are not a revision of the provisional statistics. The provisional numbers relate to the caseload position at a snapshot point in time, based on the family circumstances we have been informed of by each family prior to that particular time. The finalised awards relate to the complete retrospective picture for the year, based on a finalised view of family incomes and circumstances. The caseload population will be different between the two publications as a result of HMRC knowing the complete finalised picture of the award.

At the start of the year, the tax credit award will be a provisional award reflecting the reported circumstances as at April 6th (the start of the tax year). Over the course of the year, a family's circumstances may or may not change. As and when a family's circumstances change, the provisional award is updated each time with the latest set of circumstances and a new provisional award re-calculated. It is only at finalisation (usually four to nine months after the end of the tax year) that the family's circumstances for the whole year are known and a finalised award can be calculated. As a result, the finalised award statistics are not available until around 12 months after the end of the entitlement year in question. Given this lag in availability of data, there is some value in looking at a snapshot of families' circumstances at any given time to give some indication of the level of support one might expect to see subsequently at finalisation.

To illustrate the difference, let us look at a family that has one change of circumstance throughout the year, moving from in-work to out-of-work in January of any one year:



The snapshot data looking at the provisional award in December will model entitlement for the whole year on the basis that the family is in-work for the whole year (since we do not know about the move out-of-work at that time). It is not until finalisation - and thereby in the finalised award data publication - that the family's entitlement will be modelled on the basis of 9 months in-work and 3 months out-of-work.

So the figures for provisional awards are more up to date, but are subject to retrospective change. The sizes of these changes can be seen by comparing the data for selected dates in finalised awards with data published earlier on provisional awards at the same snapshot dates. The provisional award data tables classify families according to the levels of their entitlement at the reference date, modelled from data on their circumstances and their latest annual incomes reported and processed by that date. The actual amount being received at that date can be lower, due to the recovery of earlier overpayments. The tables describe as "recipients" all families with positive modelled entitlement, though in some cases the payments are reduced to zero. For more details, see the Technical Note.

What information do the tables contain?

CTC and WTC are claimed by individuals, or jointly by couples, whether or not they have children (described as "families" in this publication). These tables cover families who had claimed, and were eligible for, CTC (or the equivalent via benefits) or WTC for all of or part of 2013-14.

The tables in Section 1 include both out-of-work and in-work families, and show the time series since 2003/04 of the tax credits population by profile position. Also included are the total levels of entitlement for each group. Table 1.2 provides further breakdowns of the population in terms of families, children and elements received.

Section 2 provides further breakdowns of the 2013-14 population, specifically those with children, in terms of family size, level of entitlement and profile position.

Section 3 goes into further detail about the average number of families benefiting from the various individual elements of tax credits, as well as a table showing the income used to calculate the award.

Out-of-work families

A family is defined as being out-of-work at the reference date if both adults, or the single adult, does not work for at least 16 hours per week. These families can fall into two categories:

- 1) Families administered by HMRC who are receiving their child support through CTC; and,
- 2) Families administered by DWP and claiming their child support through benefits.

Child Tax Credit was introduced in April 2003 and any application since then falls under 1), whereas families who were receiving out-of-work benefits prior to April 2003 and remain so will fall under 2) – these cases are being migrated over to HMRC. All the tables in this publication include all out of work families, irrespective of the source of their support.

User Engagement

Bespoke analysis of tax credits data is possible although there may be a charge depending on the level of complexity and the resources required to produce. If you would like to discuss your requirements, to comment on the current publications, or for further information about the tax credits statistics please use the contact information at the beginning of this publication, or from the GOV.uk website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs/about/statistics#contact-us>

We are committed to improving the official statistics we publish. We want to encourage and promote user engagement, so we can improve our statistical outputs.

We would welcome any views you have using the link to the feedback form below. We will undertake to review user comments on a quarterly basis and use this information to influence the development of our official statistics. We will summarise and publish user comments at regular intervals.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs/about/statistics#contact-us>

National Statistics Review

A formal review of our National and Official Statistics publications was held between May and August 2011. Over 130 responses were received from a broad range of users.

A report summarising the responses received has been published.

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/tc-stats-results.htm>

Policy change since April 2013

- the income rise disregard has been reduced from £10,000 to £5,000.

Table 1A: Number of families and children, by level of award³

Thousands

	Area Codes ¹	Total out-of-work families	In-work families				Total in receipt (out-of-work and in-work families)	Number of children in recipient families		
			With children		Of which, lone parents	With no children Receiving WTC only		Total out-of-work families	In-work families	
			Receiving WTC and CTC	Receiving CTC only					Receiving WTC and CTC	Receiving CTC only
United Kingdom²	K02000001	1397.0	1780.0	838.0	1134.0	512.0	4528.0	2663.0	3218.0	1706.0
Great Britain	K03000001	1335.0	1718.0	806.0	1093.0	491.0	4350.0	2546.0	3107.0	1636.0
England and Wales	K04000001	1229.0	1586.0	743.0	993.0	441.0	3999.0	2359.0	2892.0	1512.0
England	E92000001	1155.0	1497.0	698.0	935.0	410.0	3761.0	2220.0	2736.0	1422.0
North East	E12000001	67.0	78.0	34.0	52.0	30.0	209.0	125.0	133.0	67.0
North West	E12000002	173.0	230.0	95.0	146.0	75.0	573.0	329.0	416.0	190.0
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	124.0	171.0	77.0	99.0	53.0	425.0	241.0	315.0	154.0
East Midlands	E12000004	92.0	131.0	70.0	81.0	40.0	333.0	178.0	234.0	141.0
West Midlands	E12000005	139.0	175.0	82.0	100.0	47.0	443.0	277.0	331.0	168.0
East	E12000006	108.0	142.0	79.0	91.0	34.0	363.0	206.0	255.0	163.0
London	E12000007	225.0	246.0	80.0	152.0	47.0	597.0	432.0	475.0	163.0
South East	E12000008	140.0	189.0	102.0	127.0	43.0	474.0	267.0	338.0	212.0
South West	E12000009	88.0	135.0	79.0	85.0	42.0	344.0	165.0	238.0	164.0
Wales	W92000004	74.0	89.0	44.0	58.0	30.0	238.0	139.0	156.0	89.0
Scotland	S92000003	107.0	131.0	63.0	100.0	50.0	352.0	187.0	214.0	125.0
Northern Ireland	N92000002	52.0	59.0	30.0	39.0	19.0	160.0	98.0	105.0	64.0
Foreign and not known ⁴	n/a	9.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	12.0	17.0	2.0	4.0

Footnotes¹ Area codes implemented from 1 January 2011 in line with the new GSS Coding and Naming policy.² Includes Foreign and not known³ All figures are rounded to the nearest integer therefore not all totals may exactly equal the sums of their respective components.⁴ "Foreign and not known" consists of a small proportion of recipient families and children who do not live within England, Scotland, Northern Island or Wales. They may for instance be a Crown servant posted overseas, or living in a British Crown Dependency. Due to the small size of this population we combine them into one group which also consists of those whom, at the time of publication, either have a UK postcode that does not match to a geographical office region code, or do not have a postcode in the available data.

Table 1B: Average entitlement; numbers benefiting from certain elements³

	Area Codes ¹	Average annualised value (£ per year)							Families benefiting from:			
		Total out-of-work families	In-work families			All in-work families	Total in receipt (out-of-work and in-work families)	Childcare element			Disabled worker element (number) (000's)	
			Receiving WTC and CTC	Receiving CTC only	All families with children			With no children	Receiving WTC only	Lone parents (number) (000's)		Couples (number) (000's)
United Kingdom²	K02000001	6,099	8,944	3,666	7,254	2,295	6,443	6,337	253	146	56	116
Great Britain	K03000001	6,095	8,940	3,655	7,252	2,291	6,444	6,337	244	140	55	110
England and Wales	K04000001	6,131	8,979	3,668	7,285	2,301	6,492	6,381	222	130	55	97
England	E92000001	6,135	8,997	3,666	7,301	2,297	6,513	6,397	212	122	56	90
North East	E12000001	5,982	8,715	3,565	7,140	2,257	6,115	6,072	10	6	53	7
North West	E12000002	6,088	9,048	3,648	7,470	2,308	6,501	6,376	38	24	55	17
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	6,162	9,012	3,652	7,351	2,258	6,453	6,368	22	15	51	10
East Midlands	E12000004	6,214	8,810	3,657	7,023	2,229	6,226	6,223	19	13	53	9
West Midlands	E12000005	6,352	9,178	3,729	7,432	2,283	6,636	6,547	24	15	55	10
East	E12000006	6,147	8,750	3,670	6,942	2,237	6,322	6,270	18	10	51	7
London	E12000007	6,059	9,494	3,673	8,059	2,335	7,345	6,862	36	9	77	8
South East	E12000008	6,133	8,779	3,682	6,994	2,317	6,391	6,315	27	15	52	11
South West	E12000009	6,067	8,662	3,651	6,806	2,416	6,081	6,078	17	15	45	11
Wales	W92000004	6,069	8,681	3,697	7,028	2,356	6,164	6,134	11	8	52	8
Scotland	S92000003	5,677	8,470	3,507	6,857	2,203	5,900	5,832	22	11	56	13
Northern Ireland	N92000002	6,136	9,066	4,001	7,373	2,401	6,481	6,369	9	5	71	6
Foreign and not known ⁴	n/a	6,613	8,455	3,309	5,781	2,089	5,108	6,163	0	0	59	0

Footnotes¹ Area codes implemented from 1 January 2011 in line with the new GSS Coding and Naming policy.² Includes Foreign and not known³ All figures are rounded to the nearest integer therefore not all totals may exactly equal the sums of their respective components.⁴ "Foreign and not known" consists of a small proportion of recipient families and children who do not live within England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales. They may for instance be a Crown servant posted overseas, or living in a British Crown Dependency. Due to the small size of this population we combine them into one group which also consists of those whom, at the time of publication, either have a UK postcode that does not match to a geographical office region code, or do not have a postcode in the available data.

Table 1C: Number of children in these families, annual entitlement and band of income³

	New Area Codes ¹	Total out-of-work families	Range of income used to taper in-work awards							All in-work families	Total in receipt (out-of-work and in-work families)	
			Up to £6,420	£6,420 to £9,999	£10,000 to £19,999	£20,000 to £29,999	£30,000 to £39,999	£40,000 to £50,000	Over £50,000			
Number of families												<i>thousands</i>
United Kingdom ²	K02000001	1,397	668	629	1,095	564	158	16	2	3,130	4,528	
Great Britain	K03000001	1,335	646	607	1,053	542	151	15	1	3,015	4,350	
England and Wales	K04000001	1,229	594	558	964	500	139	14	1	2,770	3,999	
England	E92000001	1,155	560	527	904	470	131	13	1	2,606	3,761	
North East	E12000001	67	33	28	51	23	6	1	-	141	209	
North West	E12000002	173	88	85	142	66	18	2	-	400	573	
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	124	62	64	107	52	14	1	-	300	425	
East Midlands	E12000004	92	46	45	88	47	13	1	-	241	333	
West Midlands	E12000005	139	62	62	108	56	15	1	-	304	443	
East	E12000006	108	49	48	89	52	15	1	-	255	363	
London	E12000007	225	99	89	115	55	14	2	-	373	597	
South East	E12000008	140	68	62	115	67	20	2	-	334	474	
South West	E12000009	88	53	45	89	53	16	1	-	257	344	
Wales	W92000004	74	34	31	60	30	8	1	-	164	238	
Scotland	S92000003	107	51	49	89	42	12	1	-	245	352	
Northern Ireland	N92000002	52	20	21	40	20	6	1	-	108	160	
Foreign and not known	n/a	9	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	12	
Number of children in these families												<i>thousands</i>
United Kingdom ²	K02000001	2,663	955	894	1,548	1,076	391	49	5	4,924	7,587	
Great Britain	K03000001	2,546	928	866	1,489	1,034	374	46	5	4,743	7,289	
England and Wales	K04000001	2,359	865	811	1,381	956	344	43	5	4,404	6,763	
England	E92000001	2,220	820	771	1,299	899	324	40	4	4,158	6,379	
North East	E12000001	125	42	35	64	43	14	2	-	200	325	
North West	E12000002	329	120	119	194	123	43	6	1	606	935	
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	241	90	93	149	99	34	4	-	469	710	
East Midlands	E12000004	178	65	62	123	90	32	4	-	376	554	
West Midlands	E12000005	277	95	96	159	107	38	4	-	499	776	
East	E12000006	206	73	69	132	102	38	5	-	419	625	
London	E12000007	432	167	149	177	104	36	5	1	638	1,070	
South East	E12000008	267	98	90	173	130	51	7	1	550	817	
South West	E12000009	165	69	59	128	103	39	4	-	402	567	
Wales	W92000004	139	45	40	82	57	20	2	-	246	384	
Scotland	S92000003	187	63	56	108	78	30	4	-	339	526	
Northern Ireland	N92000002	98	27	27	57	41	16	3	-	170	267	
Foreign and not known	n/a	17	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	6	23	
Annualised entitlement												<i>£ million</i>
United Kingdom ²	K02000001	8,522	5,867	5,062	6,526	2,217	424	45	5	20,169	28,691	
Great Britain	K03000001	8,139	5,687	4,894	6,272	2,124	403	43	4	19,428	27,567	
England and Wales	K04000001	7,533	5,267	4,544	5,793	1,964	371	39	4	17,982	25,515	
England	E92000001	7,085	4,979	4,310	5,445	1,846	349	37	4	16,970	24,055	
North East	E12000001	402	270	211	279	87	15	2	-	865	1,267	
North West	E12000002	1,053	761	682	839	262	50	6	1	2,600	3,652	
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	766	548	519	629	202	36	3	-	1,938	2,703	
East Midlands	E12000004	572	406	357	517	184	34	3	-	1,501	2,073	
West Midlands	E12000005	881	567	523	663	221	41	4	-	2,018	2,899	
East	E12000006	662	438	386	541	203	38	4	-	1,611	2,273	
London	E12000007	1,361	946	783	742	220	42	5	1	2,739	4,099	
South East	E12000008	858	599	504	710	263	54	6	1	2,137	2,995	
South West	E12000009	531	444	344	527	204	39	4	-	1,562	2,093	
Wales	W92000004	448	289	235	348	117	21	2	-	1,012	1,460	
Scotland	S92000003	606	420	350	479	161	33	3	-	1,446	2,052	
Northern Ireland	N92000002	319	175	164	249	89	19	3	-	699	1,018	
Foreign and not known ⁴	n/a	57	5	4	5	4	1	-	-	19	75	

Footnotes

1 New area codes implemented from 1 January 2011 in line with the new GSS Coding and Naming policy.

2 Includes Foreign and not known

3 All figures are rounded to the nearest integer therefore not all totals may exactly equal the sums of their respective components.

4 "Foreign and not known" consists of a small proportion of recipient families and children who do not live within England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales. They may for instance be a Crown servant posted overseas, or living in a British Crown Dependency. Due to the small size of this population we combine them into one group which also consists of those whom, at the time of publication, either have a UK postcode that does not match to a geographical office region code, or do not have a postcode in the available data.

Table 1D: Out-of-work and in-work families by number of children and Annualised entitlement^{1,4}

	Area Codes ²	Number of children in family				All families with children
		1	2	3	4 or more	
Out-of-work families: Number of families <i>thousands</i>						
United Kingdom ³	K02000001	628	446	206	117	1,397
Great Britain	K03000001	603	421	198	113	1,335
England and Wales	K04000001	548	388	185	107	1,229
England	E92000001	514	365	174	101	1,155
North East	E12000001	32	21	9	5	67
North West	E12000002	79	53	26	15	173
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	55	39	19	12	124
East Midlands	E12000004	41	29	14	8	92
West Midlands	E12000005	60	42	22	15	139
East	E12000006	47	35	16	9	108
London	E12000007	99	72	34	19	225
South East	E12000008	62	46	21	11	140
South West	E12000009	40	28	13	7	88
Wales	W92000004	34	23	11	6	74
Scotland	S92000003	54	33	13	6	107
Northern Ireland	N92000002	24	17	8	4	52
Foreign and not known	n/a	1	8	-	-	9
Out-of-work families: Annualised entitlement <i>£ million</i>						
United Kingdom ³	K02000001	2,184	2,833	1,911	1,594	8,522
Great Britain	K03000001	2,096	2,671	1,835	1,537	8,139
England and Wales	K04000001	1,905	2,461	1,711	1,455	7,533
England	E92000001	1,786	2,313	1,612	1,374	7,085
North East	E12000001	110	134	88	70	402
North West	E12000002	276	336	236	204	1,053
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	190	245	173	158	766
East Midlands	E12000004	142	186	130	115	572
West Midlands	E12000005	207	269	205	200	881
East	E12000006	165	224	152	120	662
London	E12000007	341	449	314	256	1,361
South East	E12000008	216	290	196	156	858
South West	E12000009	139	179	117	96	531
Wales	W92000004	120	148	99	81	448
Scotland	S92000003	191	210	123	82	606
Northern Ireland	N92000002	84	107	74	54	319
Foreign and not known	n/a	2	52	2	1	57
In-work families: Number of families <i>thousands</i>						
United Kingdom ³	K02000001	1,083	987	389	159	2,618
Great Britain	K03000001	1,045	952	373	153	2,524
England and Wales	K04000001	954	880	349	146	2,329
England	E92000001	897	829	330	139	2,195
North East	E12000001	51	41	15	5	112
North West	E12000002	139	119	47	20	325
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	101	93	37	16	247
East Midlands	E12000004	82	78	29	11	201
West Midlands	E12000005	102	96	41	19	257
East	E12000006	88	87	34	13	221
London	E12000007	133	116	51	26	326
South East	E12000008	117	113	44	17	291
South West	E12000009	85	86	31	12	214
Wales	W92000004	57	51	19	7	134
Scotland	S92000003	92	72	24	7	195
Northern Ireland	N92000002	35	33	15	6	89
Foreign and not known	n/a	1	1	1	-	3
In-work families: Annualised entitlement <i>£ million</i>						
United Kingdom ³	K02000001	5,977	7,076	3,719	2,222	18,994
Great Britain	K03000001	5,763	6,819	3,575	2,146	18,303
England and Wales	K04000001	5,252	6,309	3,354	2,053	16,968
England	E92000001	4,943	5,949	3,173	1,963	16,027
North East	E12000001	280	302	142	73	798
North West	E12000002	785	885	467	288	2,426
Yorkshire and the Humber	E12000003	554	668	367	230	1,818
East Midlands	E12000004	444	541	274	153	1,412
West Midlands	E12000005	553	682	399	276	1,911
East	E12000006	468	594	307	166	1,536
London	E12000007	769	917	540	404	2,630
South East	E12000008	632	784	400	222	2,037
South West	E12000009	457	576	277	149	1,459
Wales	W92000004	309	361	181	90	940
Scotland	S92000003	511	510	221	93	1,335
Northern Ireland	N92000002	200	244	137	71	653
Foreign and not known ⁵	n/a	5	7	4	2	17

Footnotes¹ Excludes WTC only cases which are included in table 1C.² Area codes implemented from 1 January 2011 in line with the new GSS Coding and Naming policy.³ Includes Foreign and not known⁴ All figures are rounded to the nearest integer therefore not all totals may exactly equal the sums of their respective components.⁵ "Foreign and not known" consists of a small proportion of recipient families and children who do not live within England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales. They may for instance be a Crown servant posted overseas, or living in a British Crown Dependency. Due to the small size of this population we combine them into one group which also consists of those whom, at the time of publication, either have a UK postcode that does not match to a geographical office region code, or do not have a postcode in the available data.

Table 2: Average number of benefiting families and average annual entitlements in each local authority, 2013-14¹⁵

Table with multiple columns: New Area Codes, Old Area Codes, Area names, Total out-of-work families (000s), In-work families (000s), Total in receipt (out of work and in-work) (000s), Average annualised value (£ per year), Families benefiting from: Lone parents (number) (000s), Couples (number) (000s), Average weekly value (£ per week) (000s), Disabled workless (number) (000s).

Table 3: Average number of benefiting families and average annual entitlements in each Westminster Parliamentary Constituency, 2013-14*

Table with columns for New Area Codes, Old Area Codes, Area names, Total out-of-families (000s), and various entitlement categories: With children (Receiving WTC only, Receiving CTC only, Of which lone parent, With no children (Receiving WTC only)), Total in receipt (Total out-of-families and in-families (000s)), Total in receipt (Total out-of-families and in-families (000s)), In-work families (Receiving WTC only, Receiving CTC only), Total in receipt (Total out-of-families and in-families (000s)), Average annualised value (£ per year) (With children: Receiving WTC only, All families with children, Receiving CTC only; All in-work families: Receiving WTC only, Receiving CTC only), Families benefiting from: Lone parents (number (000s)), Couples (number (000s)), Average weekly award (000s), Disabled worker element (number (000s)).

Table 3: Average number of benefitting families and average annual entitlement in each Westminster Parliamentary Constituency, 2014-15

Table with columns for Constituency Name, Area Names, Total out-of-work families (000s), Number of children in receipt (000s), and various benefit entitlement metrics (e.g., Lone parent, Child tax credit, Working tax credit, Disabled worker element) in thousands.

Table 3

Appendix A: Technical Note

Using finalised awards data:

The figures for 2013-14 in the table are mostly derived from a scan of the tax credits computer system taken in early April 2015. For each award, the scan contained a record for each sub-period of the year for which the family's circumstances (adult partners, hours worked, number of children, childcare costs, disabilities) remained unchanged. For each such sub-period, the scan revealed the various elements for which the family qualified for the period, and the daily monetary value of the childcare element. It also revealed the values of the 2012-13 and 2013-14 incomes for each award.

For each award, and for each sub-period, the daily rate of entitlement was then modelled by summing the various element values to which the family was entitled and tapering the total away using the income data¹. The modelled daily entitlement was then used to establish where on the plateau - taper profile the family fell for that period. A small number (under 1 per cent) of tax credits awards were not included in the scan.

For each case covered by the scan, and for each sub-period, it was possible to compare the modelled entitlement with that held on the computer system. For all but about 0.1 per cent of cases the discrepancy was at most 2p per day.

The scan did not cover out of work families who received their child support via Income Support or income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (IS-JSA) rather than CTC. A scan of such families at August 2008 was obtained from the Department for Work and Pensions. This contained sufficient information to distinguish single parents from couples. The number and ages of the children were obtained from the Child Benefit records for these families who were still receiving their child support through IS-JSA at August 2013. The level of entitlement at August 2013 was modelled using this information, which however could not include the disabled child or severely disabled child premium. To produce annual averages to be added to the annual CTC averages, the August 2013 aggregates were scaled by a factor needed to produce a separately-estimated overall average for the year. The annualised August 2013 entitlements were also scaled to agree with the separately known total of expenditure via benefits for these families.

Interpreting annual entitlement

The calculation of the annual entitlement for an award also yields a value of the entitlement for each day of the year. This can vary within the year as the family's circumstances vary. Also, awards can end during the year (for example, as couples separate, or as families cease to satisfy the qualifying conditions listed above), and other awards start during the year. The tables show annual average numbers of benefiting families with particular characteristics, that is, the average taken over all days in the year.

Their aggregate annual entitlement (in £ million) is the sum, taken over all days in the year, of the daily entitlements of families with these characteristics on the day.

Their average annualised entitlement (in £) is 365 times the average, taken over all days in the year, of the aggregate daily entitlement of these families.

Current entitlement

There is a single claim form covering both Child and Working Tax Credits, and entitlement is calculated jointly. Awards run to the end of the tax year, and are based on the element values, thresholds, etc shown at Appendix B.

An annual award is calculated by summing the various elements to which the family is entitled. Unless the family is receiving Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit, this sum is reduced if the family's annual income (see below) exceeds the relevant first income threshold. The reduction is 41 per cent of the excess over the threshold.

Civil partnerships

Couples in civil partnerships can claim tax credits as couples. Such couples are included as normal in the tables showing families according to the gender of the main earner, or of the recipient of CTC.

Revisions policy

Our policy, for all tax credit statistics, is that once the publication has been published, there will be no revisions of the data. In exceptional circumstances where further work identifies errors in the publication then a revision will be made, with an accompanying explanation on the HMRC website.

Comparison to main finalised awards publication

Occasionally the figures provided for the United Kingdom (including foreign and not known) will not match exactly with the figures in the main finalised awards publication. This is due to a small discrepancy caused by the methodology used to best allocate geographies to the data, and the subsequent grossing. Where there are differences they are normally only 1 or 2 units different.

¹ In accordance with the tax credits system, the income used to taper the award was the 2013-14 income, if that was lower than the 2012-13 income; the 2012-13 income if the 2013-14 income was less than £5,000 higher; and the 2013-14 income less £5,000 if this was more than £5,000 above the 2012-13 income.

Appendix B : CTC and WTC elements and thresholds

	Annual rate (£), except where specified										
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Child Tax Credit											
Family element	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545
Family element, baby addition ¹	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	-	-	-
Child element ²	1,445	1,625	1,690	1,765	1,845	2,085	2,235	2,300	2,555	2,690	2,720
Disabled child additional element ³	2,215	2,215	2,285	2,350	2,440	2,540	2,670	2,715	2,800	2,950	3,015
Severely disabled child additional element ⁴	865	890	920	945	980	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,130	1,190	1,220
Working Tax Credit											
Basic element	1,525	1,570	1,620	1,665	1,730	1,800	1,890	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920
Couples and lone parent element	1,500	1,545	1,595	1,640	1,700	1,770	1,860	1,890	1,950	1,950	1,970
30 hour element ⁵	620	640	660	680	705	735	775	790	790	790	790
Disabled worker element	2,040	2,100	2,165	2,225	2,310	2,405	2,530	2,570	2,650	2,790	2,855
Severely disabled adult element	865	890	920	945	980	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,130	1,190	1,220
50+ return to work payment ⁶											
16 but less than 30 hours per week	1,045	1,075	1,110	1,140	1,185	1,235	1,300	1,320	1,365	-	-
at least 30 hours per week	1,565	1,610	1,660	1,705	1,770	1,840	1,935	1,965	2,030	-	-
Childcare element											
Maximum eligible costs allowed (£ per week)											
Eligible costs incurred for 1 child	135	135	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Eligible costs incurred for 2+ children	200	200	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Percentage of eligible costs covered	70%	70%	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	70%	70%	70%
Common features											
First income threshold ⁷	5,060	5,060	5,220	5,220	5,220	6,420	6,420	6,420	6,420	6,420	6,420
First withdrawal rate	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	39%	39%	39%	41%	41%	41%
Second income threshold ⁸	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	-	-
Second withdrawal rate	1 in 15	1 in 15	1 in 15	1 in 15	1 in 15	1 in 15	1 in 15	1 in 15	41%	-	-
First income threshold for those entitled to Child Tax Credit only ⁹	13,230	13,480	13,910	14,155	14,495	15,575	16,040	16,190	15,860	15,860	15,910
Income increase disregard	2,500	2,500	2,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000
Income fall disregard ¹⁰	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
Minimum award payable	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26

¹ Payable to families for any period during which they have one or more children aged under 1.

² Payable for each child up to 31 August after their 16th birthday, and for each young person for any period in which they are aged under 20 (under 19 to 2005-06) and in full-time non-advanced education, or under 18 and in their first 20 weeks of registration with the Careers service or Connexions.

³ Payable in addition to the child element for each disabled child.

⁴ Payable in addition to the disabled child element for each severely disabled child.

⁵ Payable for any period during which normal hours worked (for a couple, summed over the two partners) is at least 30 per week.

⁶ Payable for each qualifying adult for the first 12 months following a return to work.

⁷ Income is net of pension contributions, and excludes Child Benefit, Housing benefit, Council tax benefit, maintenance and the first £300 of family income other than from work or benefits. The award is reduced by the excess of income over the first threshold, multiplied by the first withdrawal rate.

⁸ For those entitled to the Child Tax Credit, the award is reduced only down to the family element, plus the baby addition where relevant, less the excess of income over the second threshold multiplied by the second withdrawal rate.

⁹ Those also receiving Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit are passported to maximum award with no tapering.

¹⁰ Introduced from 6 April 2012, this drop in income is disregarded in the calculation of Tax Credit awards.

Appendix C : Revisions

Prior to the 15/16 release of the finalised awards statistics, a comprehensive QA of the end-to-end process was undertaken. This uncovered a number of historical issues affected various tables. It was decided that revisions would be made to these affected tables with their corresponding publications being re-released on 31/07/2017.

Only one methodological change has been applied to this publication: Awards which had been tapered to the level of the family element or lower are now included in tables looking at the number of families benefiting from the childcare and disabled worker elements. (Impacts Tables 1B, 2, 3 and 4)