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Personal Tax Credits Statistics:

Provisional Statistics

December 2017



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Child and Working Tax Credit Statistics

Provisional Statistics

December 2017

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Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods;
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest;
- are produced to the highest standard, ensuring that data confidentiality has been maintained

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You can also find National Statistics on the internet at www.statistics.gov.uk

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.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-statistics-review-of-tax-credit-statistics-results>

Introduction

These statistics focus on the number of families benefiting from tax credits in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as at 2nd December 2017. It also presents breakdown of families by their profile position, age and gender, type of family and by family size including the families benefitting from different elements of tax credits. It also covers the number of children in benefitting families breakdown by their age. They are based on a 10% sample of data at the snapshot point and therefore, they are the estimates and subject to sampling error.

Definitions

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. The system was introduced in 2003 and forms part of wider government policy to provide support to parents returning to work, reduce child poverty and increase financial support for 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 it 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
- 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 Credits (CTC):

Provides 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 CTC whether or not the adults are in-work.

Working Tax Credits (WTC):

Provides in-work support for people on low incomes, with or without children. It extends eligibility to in-work support to people who are aged at least 16 and:

- are single, work 16 or more hours a week and are responsible for a child or young person;
- are in a couple responsible for a child or young person where their combined weekly working hours are at least 24, with one parent working at least 16 hours;
- work 16 or more hours a week and are receiving or have recently received a qualifying sickness or disability related benefit and have a disability that puts them at a disadvantage of getting a job;
- Work 16 or more hours a week and are aged 60 or over.

Otherwise it is extended to people who are aged 25 and over who work 30 hours a week or more.

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. From 6th April 2017, this element is no longer payable to families where all children were born after this date.

Child element: which is paid for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for. From 6th April 2017, this element is no longer payable in respect of third or subsequent children who were born after this date. Certain exceptions to this rule apply and are set out at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/child-tax-credit-exceptions-to-the-2-child-limit>.

Disability element: for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for if Disability Living Allowance (DLA) or Personal Independence Payment (PIP) is payable for the child, or if the child is certified as blind or severely sight impaired.

Severe disability element: for each child or qualifying young person the claimant is responsible for if DLA (Highest Rate Care Component) or PIP (Enhanced Daily Living Component) is payable for the child.

Out-of-work benefit families: 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 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 DLA (Highest Rate Care Component), PIP (Enhanced Daily Living Component) or Attendance Allowance at the highest rate.

Childcare element: for a single parent who works at least 16 hours a week, or couples who either (i) both work at least 16 hours a week or (ii) one of them work at least 16 hours a week but the other is out of work for being in hospital or in prison and who spend money on registered or approved childcare provider. The childcare element of WTC can help up to 70% of child care costs.

Further information on child care cost support can be found from

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-tax-credit-help-with-the-costs-of-childcare-wtc5>

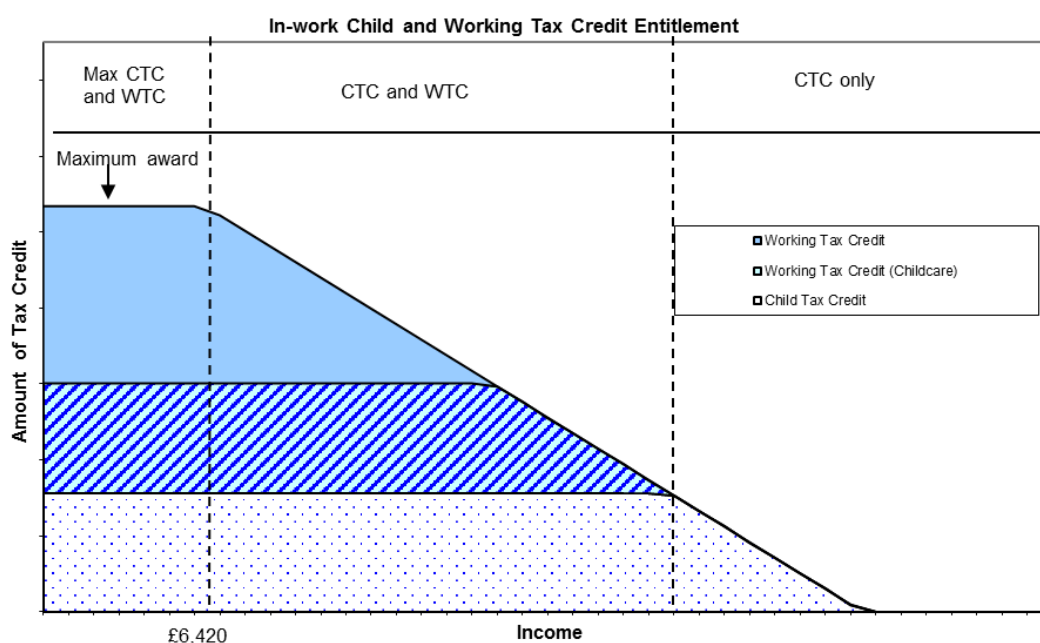
Tapering: is the amount of the award that will be reduced when the household income exceeds a given threshold. For example, the income threshold for claimants receiving WTC only and for combined WTC and CTC claimants is £6,420. After this threshold, the taper rate will be 41%. Tapering reduces WTC first 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 that they are eligible for (described on pages 2-4).

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 £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 £16,105 (2017-18). 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 the taxable income of adults within the family. 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 a snapshot of tax credit support based on provisional incomes and other circumstances as reported at the date when the statistics were extracted.

Technical notes

What the publication tells us

The provisional awards are based on a 10% sample of data and are currently published in winter and summer. These statistics are as close to real-time as possible and represent the picture as at the beginning of April and December. 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 two publications: the main publication and the geographical publication. As only a sample of data is used, detailed analysis at the sub-geographical levels is not always possible. The statistics in this release include analysis at the following geographical levels:

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

The main publication includes a Country and Region summary, with the geographical publication going to a lower level. This series has been produced bi-annually since the introduction of tax credits in April 2003.

Who might be interested?

The statistics contained in this publication will be of interest to anyone who is looking for the latest possible data on tax credits. Specifically, there are aggregate statistics on who is getting what and at what level of tax credits support as it is broken down by various sub-categories - e.g. family composition, family income, work status, and geographical analyses. This publication may be of interest to academics, think tanks and political parties interested in the twin aims of tax credits: alleviating child poverty and improving work incentives. Equally, it may be of interest to 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 regional level and 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. The latest finalised award publication can be found using the web link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-tax-credits-statistics>

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 6th April (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.

Therefore, 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 time snapshot dates. The provisional award data 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 by that date. The actual amount being received at that date can be lower, due to recovery of earlier overpayments.

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 at 2nd December (the "reference date") and who were recipients at that date.

From April 2007, the tables exclude families whose modelled entitlements are tapered to zero due to their income levels. These families were originally included because they may, retrospectively, have positive entitlements at finalisation. However, this is no longer at all likely for the majority of such families. Their numbers have been swelled by families whose youngest children have left full time education, who continue to satisfy the qualifying conditions for WTC, but whose incomes are sufficient to taper the WTC entitlements to zero.

Policy changes since last publication

In the 2015 Summer Budget, the Government announced that the child element of Child Tax Credits (CTC) would be limited to two children for those born after 6 April 2017 unless certain exceptions apply. Prior to 6th April 2017, the child element of CTC was paid for each child or qualifying young person that the claimant (or their partner) was responsible for. The change means that any family with two or more existing children will no longer receive any child element (worth up to £2,780 a year per child) for children born after that date. In addition, any family having their first child born on or after 6th April 2017 will not receive the family element (worth up to £545 a year) of Child Tax Credit.

However, the child element of child tax credit will continue to be paid for all children born before 6th April 2017

For further information, please visit:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/child-tax-credit-exceptions-to-the-2-child-limit>

Uses of these statistics and user engagement

Uses of these statistics

The statistics contained in this publication will be of interest for anyone that is looking for detailed geographical estimates of the number of families receiving tax credits. It may be of interest to academics, think-tanks, political parties interested in the twin aims of tax credits: eradicating child poverty and improving work incentives. Equally it may be of interest to people considering wider questions on government support systems and/or others designing benefit systems. Finally it will be useful for local authorities and planning organisations in considering the distribution of low income families receiving state support across the UK.

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 end of this publication, or from the HMRC website:

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/contacts.htm>

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.

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/statistics/feedback.htm>

User Notification

Users of this statistics are notified that the Child benefit statistics will not be part of this publication in future as they can be available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/child-benefit-geographical-statistics>

Revision policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official statistics and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs Revisions Policy. The UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/261365/cop-confidentiality.pdf

There are two types of revisions:

Scheduled revisions

This requires explanation of the handling of scheduled revisions due to the receipt of updated information in the case of each statistical publication.

Unscheduled revision

HMRC aims to avoid the need for unscheduled revisions to publications unless they are absolutely necessary and put systems and processes in place to minimise the number of revisions. Where revisions is necessary due to errors in the statistical process, an explanation along with the nature and extent of revision is also provided. Also, the statistical release and the accompanying tables will be updated and published as soon as is practical.

Disclosure control

To avoid the possible disclosure of information about individual families, including by comparison with other analyses, suppression techniques have been applied where the cell frequencies are less than 3. All the other figures have been individually rounded to the nearest 5. It is therefore very common for rounded components of a rounded figure to not sum to the same figure.

Summary of main aggregates

Table 2.1 shows that, on 02 December 2017:

3.8 million families, 6.8 containing were tax credit recipients (or were receiving the equivalent child support through benefits);

These families comprised:

3.5 million families with children receiving CTC, or the equivalent via benefits:

1.1 million in which no adult was in-work

1.6 million in-work receiving the maximum CTC, and receiving WTC

0.7 million in-work receiving less than the maximum CTC

0.4 million families in-work without children, receiving only WTC.

2.1 million were single adults (**1.9 million** had children)

1.7 million recipient families were couples (**1.6 million** had children)

Later tables show that:

368 thousand families were benefiting from the childcare element of WTC; they were on an average receiving;

£59 average per week help with their childcare costs;

113 thousand families benefiting from the disabled worker element of WTC.

Note: Figures are taken from excel worksheet (tab 3). Figures are separately rounded, which can lead to the components as shown not summing to the total.

Section 1 : Time series

- Figure 1.1 Number of families receiving different amounts of tax credits, December 2004 to December 2017.
- Figure 1.2 Number of families receiving WTC-only (working families with no children), April 2004 to December 2017
- Figure 1.3 Number of families benefiting from the childcare element, April 2004 to December 2017.

Section 2: Summary Tables

- Figure 2.1 Composition of families receiving different types of tax credits, December 2017
- Figure 2.2 Recipient families: proportion of families receiving each type of award, December 2017

Section 3: Age, gender and children of recipient families

- Figure 3.1 Age breakdown of adults receiving tax credits, December 2017.
- Figure 3.2 Number of children in families receiving tax credits, December 2017
- Figure 3.3 Age of children in families receiving tax credits, December 2017

Section 4 : Hours worked and childcare of in-work recipient families

- Figure 4.1 Weekly hours worked by main worker for in-work families in receipt of tax credits, December 2017
- Figure 4.2 Eligible childcare costs allowed (per week), December 2017

Section 5 : In-work families benefiting from disability elements

- Figure 5.1 Number of individuals benefiting from the disability elements, December 2017

Section 6 : Annual incomes of recipient families

- Figure 6.1 Income used to taper awards: in-work recipient families, December 2017

Section 7: Payments to in-work families

- Figure 7.1 Chosen frequency of payment: in-work families in receipt of CTC, December 2017

Section 8 : Regional analysis of recipient families

- Figure 8.1 Number of families receiving different amounts of tax credits by country and English region, December 2017

Section 1: Time series

Section 1 provides statistics on the history of the Tax Credits system, between December 2004 and December 2017. This enables comparison across time, across different tax credits populations and describes how various parts of the system have changed over time.

Figure 1.1 shows that the overall numbers of families receiving tax credits had remained broadly level at around 6.0 million since December 2004, increasing to around 6.3 million in December 2010. By December 2012, the number of families receiving Tax Credits had dropped to 4.7 million primarily as a result of policy changes (cited on page 6). This trend continues and reached to 3.8 million in December 2017. In particular, the removal of the second income threshold means that there are no longer any families receiving only the Family Element, and therefore this category has been discontinued. Within this population, the composition of the Tax Credits population has changed over time and will continue to do so.

The number of families receiving relatively high awards - that is in-work families receiving WTC and CTC - have risen from around 1.5 million in December 2004 to around 2.0 million in December 2010. Fell to 1.9 million in December 2011 and remained stable around this figure until December 2015. Now in December 2017 it stands at 1.6 million. There were 845,000 in-work families receiving CTC only in December 2012. This figure is not comparable with previous values because it includes families that have been re-categorised as a result of the policy changes introduced since April 2012. Numbers of in-work families without children - receiving WTC only - had been increasing steadily since December 2004, rising from 258,000 to 566,000 in December 2011, but fallen to 363,000 in December 2017.

The numbers of families receiving tax credits when out-of-work reached its lowest level to 1.1 million in December 2017.

Fig 1.1: Distribution of Tax Credit families by its elements

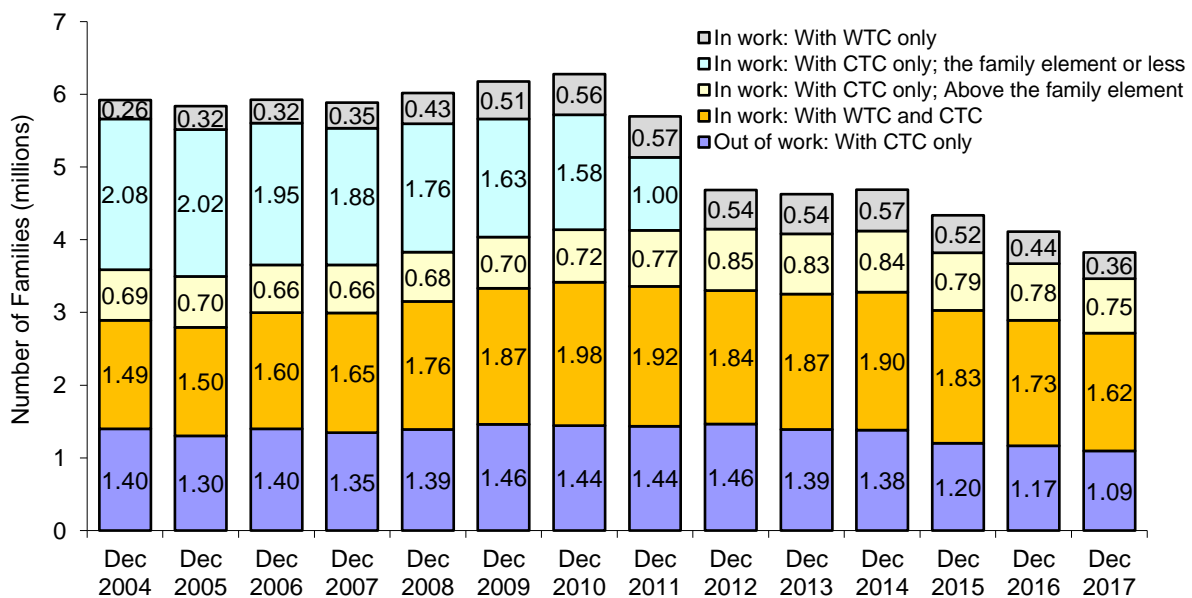


Figure 1.2 shows that the number of families without children receiving WTC-only: has risen over time, more than doubling from 235,000 in April 2004 to around 566,000 in December 2011. It has remained over 500,000 since December 2012 but declined to 363,000 in December 2017.

Figure 1.2: Numbers of families receiving WTC-only (working families with no children)

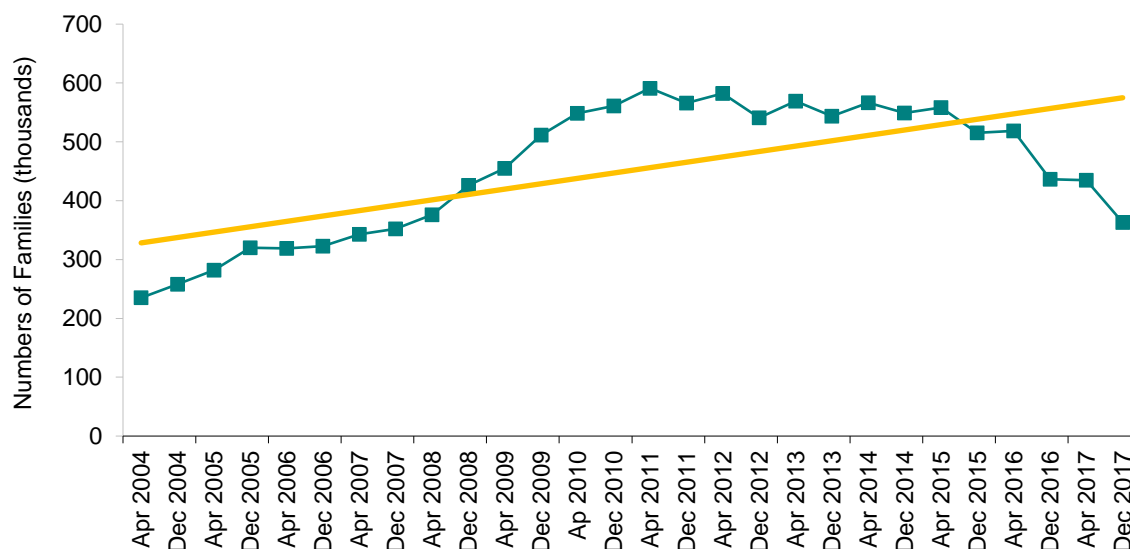
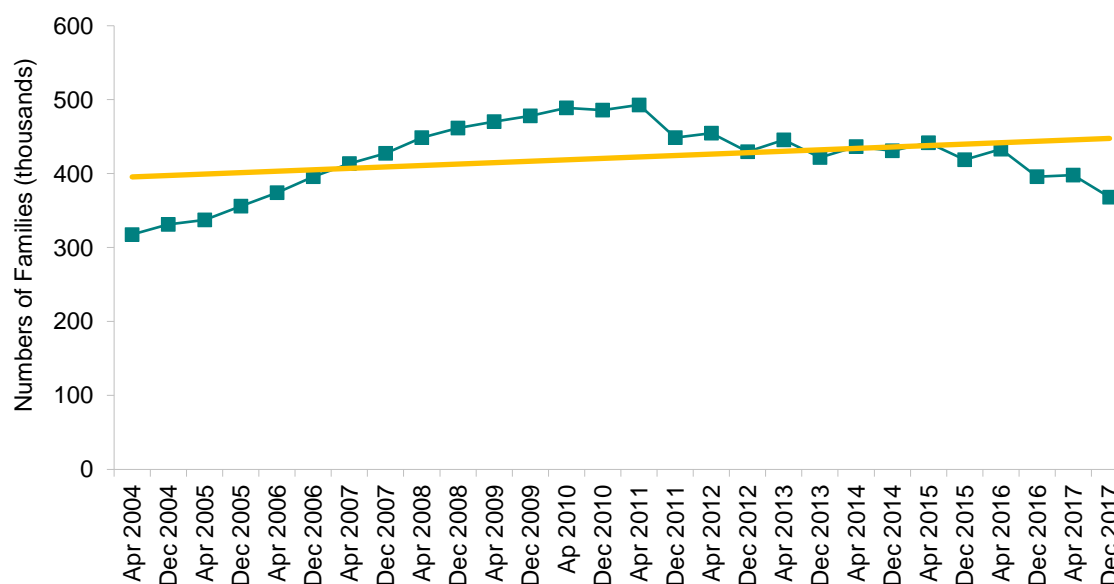


Figure 1.3 shows that the number of families benefiting from the childcare element. This number consistently rose from 318,000 in April 2004 to around 493,000 in April 2011. However after this date, the number of families benefiting from childcare element fell, which was partly due to reducing the eligible childcare costs allowed from 80% to 70%. Families benefiting has been relatively stable until December 2016. In December 2017, the benefitting families dropped to 368, 000, similar level that was observed in December 2005.

Figure 1.3: Numbers of families benefiting from the childcare element



Section 2: Summary

Section 2 provides summary information on the tax credits population at December 2017 at the higher level of aggregation. Sections 3 - 8 go into more detailed breakdowns.

Figure 2.1 shows that the majority of lone parent families with children receive either the full award of CTC (when out-of-work) or WTC and CTC (when in-work). Approximately 3 out of 4 in out of work families receiving CTC only are lone parents. The number of in-work couples receiving WTC and CTC is similar to the number who are in-work and receiving CTC only. A majority of families with no children (receiving WTC only) are single recipients.

Figure 2.1: Composition of families receiving different types of tax credits

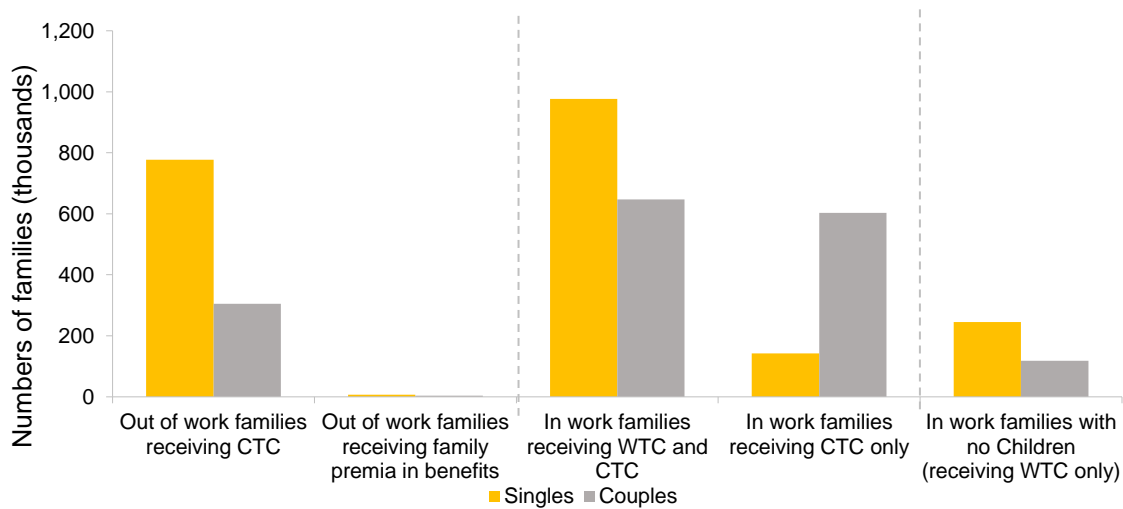
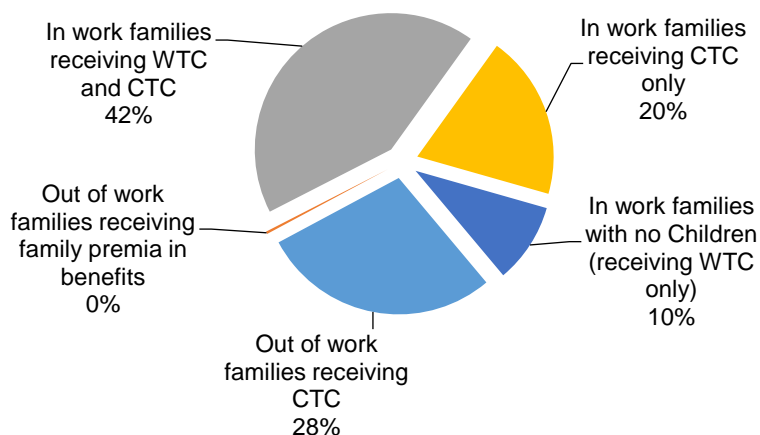


Figure 2.2 shows that 28% of families in receipt of tax credits are out-of-work families (with less than 1% receiving family premia in benefits) with the remaining 72% of families in receipt are in-work families. Within this, 42% of families in receipt are receiving the higher value awards (WTC and CTC), 20% are receiving CTC-only, and the remaining 10% are in-work families with no children (receiving WTC-only).

Figure 2.2: Recipient families: proportion of families receiving each type of award



Section 3: Age, gender and children in recipient families

Section 3 focuses on the demographic make-up of the tax credits population. In particular, it looks at the age and gender of the adults in the family as well as the number and age of children in each family.

Figure 3.1 shows that singles/one-parents and couples are typically in the age range 40-49. The next largest category is 35-39 age range for couples and 30-34 for singles. On the whole the age distribution for singles/one parent families is younger than that of couples.

Figure 3.1: Age breakdown of adults receiving tax credits

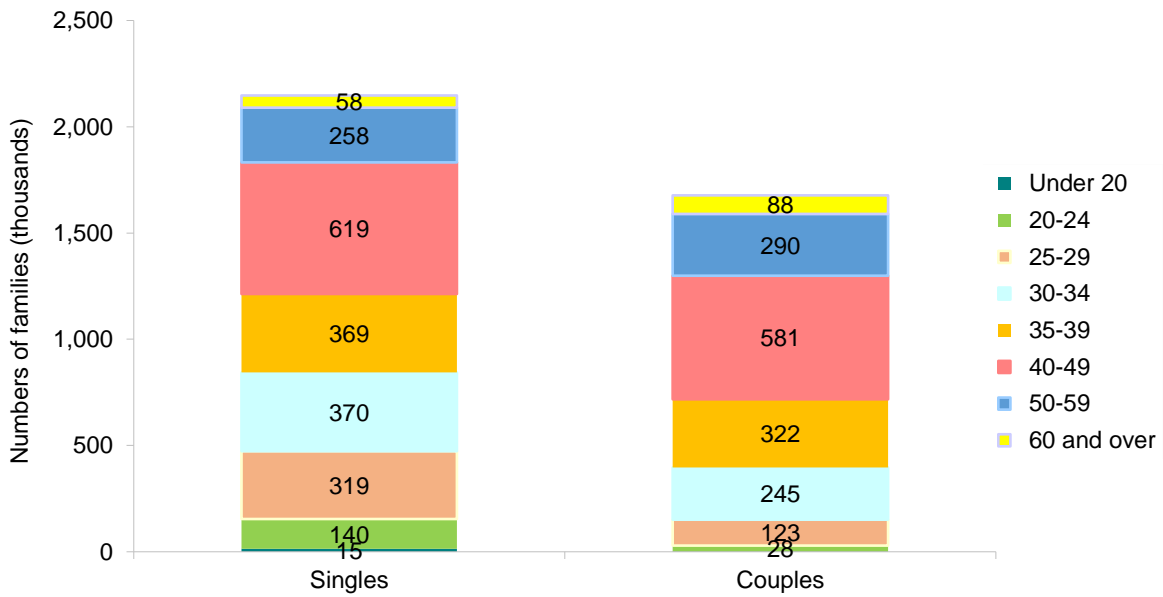


Figure 3.2 shows that the overwhelming majority of families with children are made up of either one or two children. Couples are more likely to have larger family sizes. For example, there are 56,000 couple families and 22,000 single families respectively with 5 or more children as at December 2017.

Figure 3.2: Number of children in families receiving tax credits

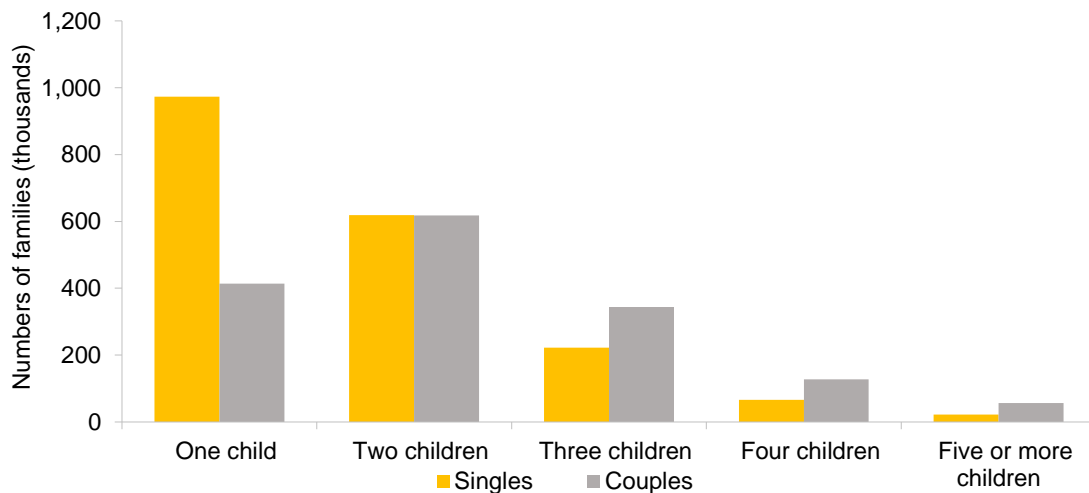
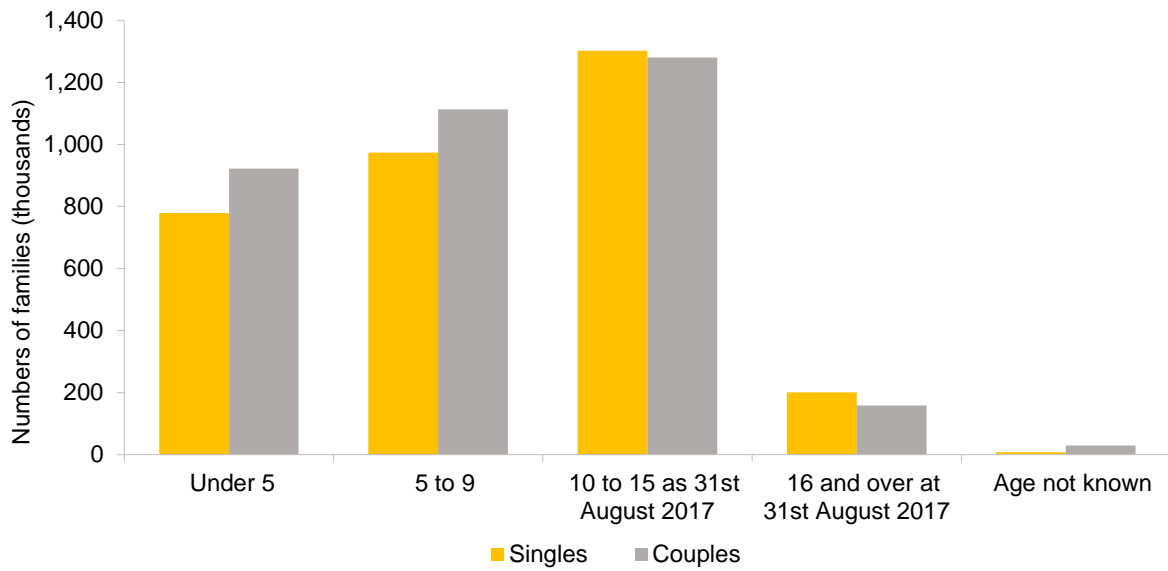


Figure 3.3 below shows that lone parents have more qualifying young children aged 16 and over even though the number of couples is higher than the number of lone parent. For example, the total number of children aged 10 or above in single parents and couple families were about the same size as at December 2017. However, there were a total of 200,000 children aged 16 or above in a lone parent families and 158,000 children in couple households. Therefore, in general lone parents tend to have older children than their couple counterpart.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of children by age in tax credit families



Section 4: Hours worked and childcare of in-work recipient families

Section 4 focuses on the in-work recipient families with breakdowns on the numbers of hours worked per week and the number of families benefiting from the 30-hour element. It also covers childcare-related breakdowns such as the numbers of families benefiting from the childcare element, the hours worked per week, the age distribution of the children, and detailed breakdowns of the costs.

Figure 4.1 shows the number of weekly hours worked by the main-worker in in-work families in receipt. The overwhelming majority of main-workers in a couple family are working full-time (or the equivalent of 35 hours or more). Single parent families are more evenly split between part-time and full-time work.

Figure 4.1: Weekly hours worked by main worker for in-work families in receipt of tax credits

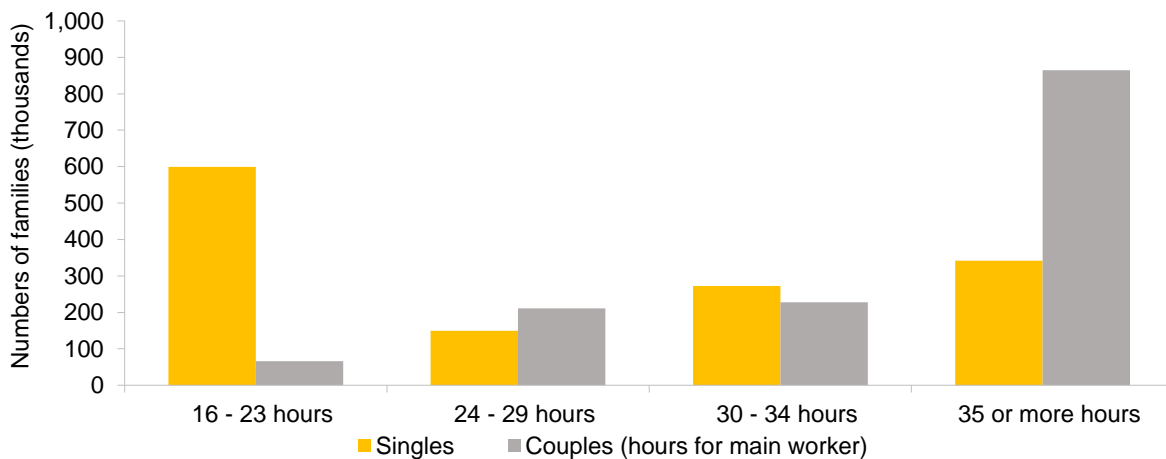


Figure 4.2 shows the average weekly support with childcare costs for single parent, couple, and all families. The costs are broadly split across the cost bands for each of the categories mostly reflecting the range of different numbers of hours childcare provision is claimed for. Many families have childcare costs of £150 per week and over, however there is also a large cluster with costs of £20-£39.99 per week.

Figure 4.2: Eligible childcare costs allowed (per week)



Section 5: In-work families benefiting from disability elements

Section 5 focuses on families that are benefiting from the disability elements - that is the disabled worker element, the severely disabled adult element, the disabled child element and the severely disabled child element. There are breakdowns of the family size and the numbers of hours worked by those benefiting as well as breakdowns on overlapping disability/childcare elements.

Figure 5.1 shows the number of individuals benefiting from the disability elements. There are 115 thousand disabled workers, 199 thousand disabled children, 46 thousand severely disabled adults, and 75 thousand severely disabled children in benefiting families.

Figure 5.1: Number of individuals benefitting from the disability elements

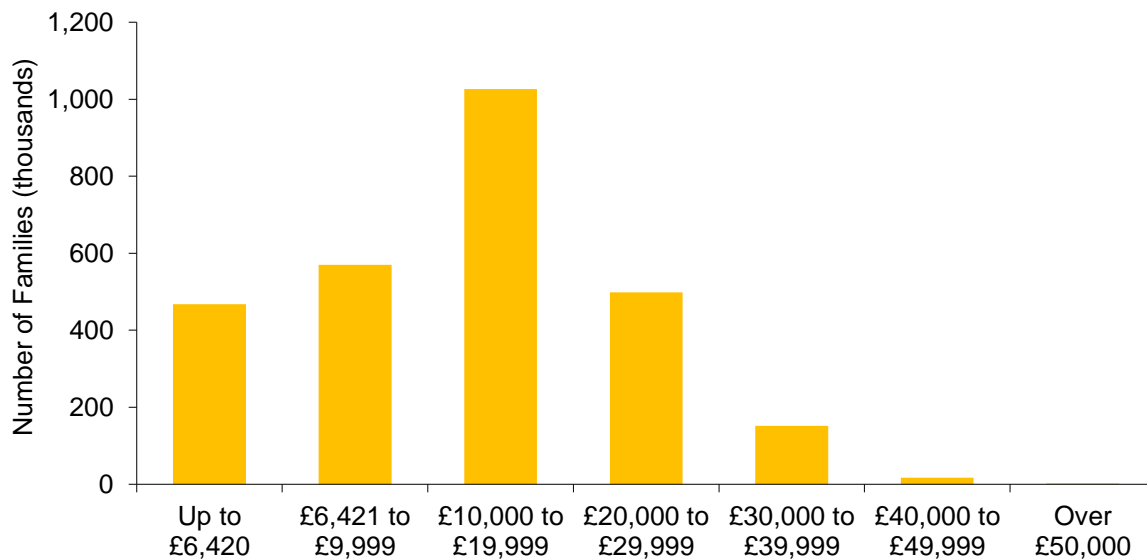
	<i>thousands</i>
Number of disabled workers in benefiting families	114.5
<i>of which number of severely disabled adults in benefiting families</i>	45.5
Number of disabled children in benefiting families	199.4
<i>of which number of severely disabled in benefiting families</i>	75.1

Section 6: Annual incomes of in-work recipient families

Section 6 describes the distribution of incomes used to taper awards for families in receipt. This is also broken down by the type of income reported - i.e., whether the award is based on the family's previous year's income ('PY' income), the family's current year income ('CY' income), or whether the income disregards has been applied.

Figure 6.1: shows that the vast majority of families receiving tax credits have incomes under £30,000. The majority of support is going to families on incomes of up to £10,000. The second highest income group lies between £10,000 and £19,999. Broadly speaking, the higher the income used to taper the award, the fewer the numbers of families in receipt - reflecting the targeted approach to financial support in-built in the tax credits system.

Figure 6.1: Income used to taper awards: in-work recipient families

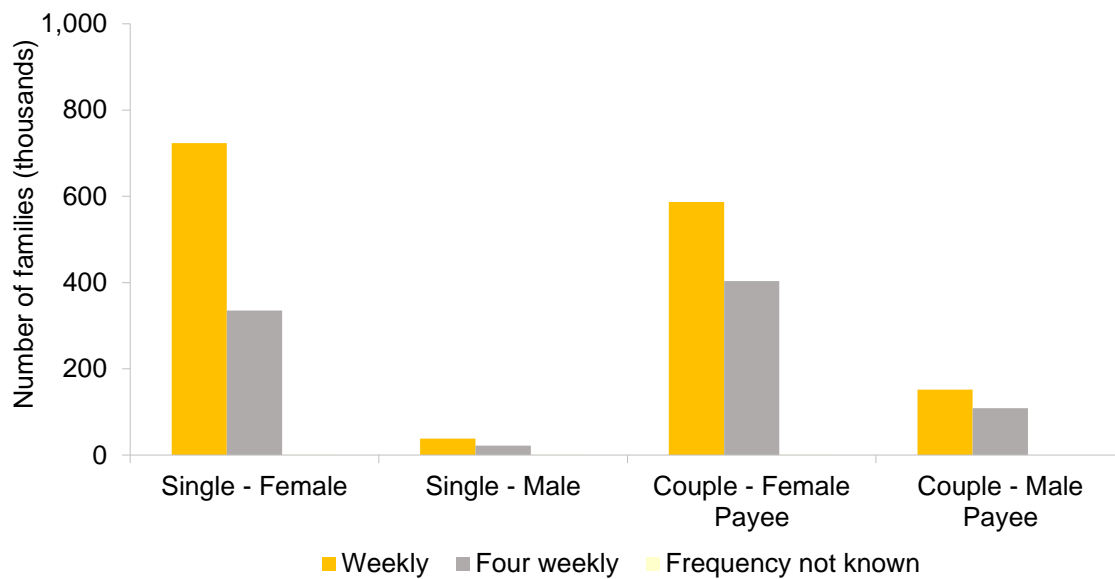


Section 7: Type of payments to in-work families with children

Section 7 details the chosen payment frequency for families in receipt, broken down by family status and gender of the adults. Tax Credit recipients are able to choose whether they are paid in weekly or 4-weekly intervals.

Figure 7.1 shows that families tend to choose weekly CTC payments rather than four-weekly payment cycles. The vast majority of CTC payments are paid to the female parent. Lone parents are more likely to have weekly payments, whereas couples have a more equal preference.

Figure 7.1: Chosen frequency of payment: in-work families with children



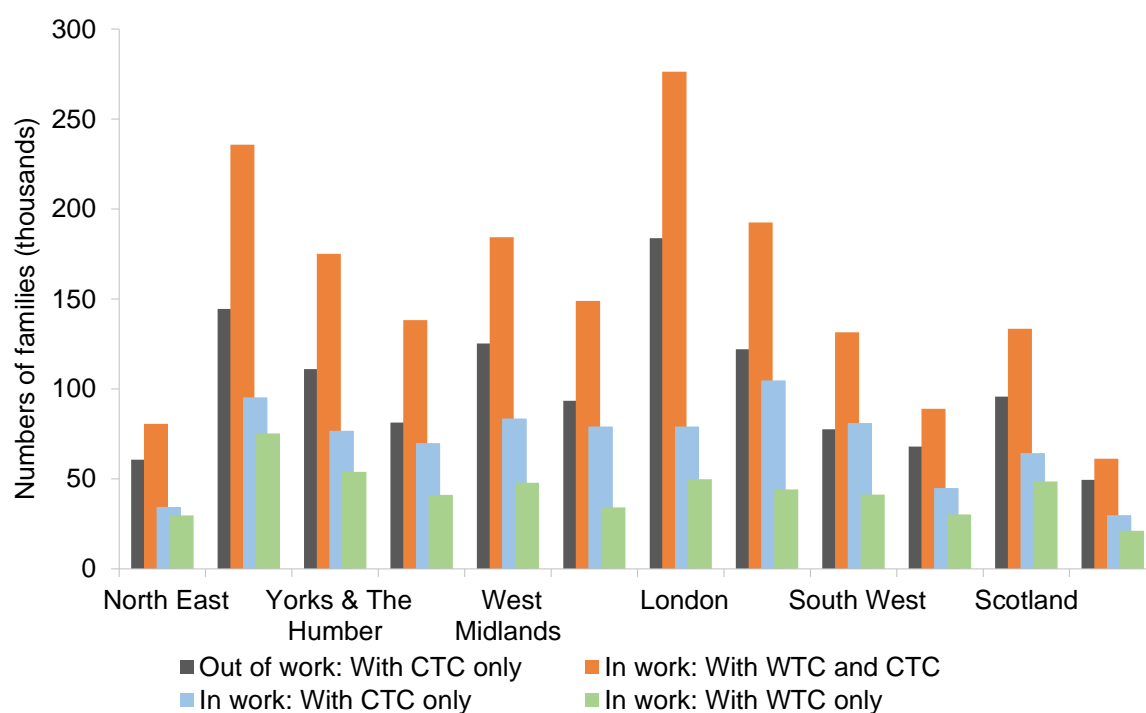
Note: one thousands families (couple-female payee) have not reported their chosen frequency of payment

Section 8: Regional analysis of recipient families

Section 8 details the numbers of families in receipt with a regional breakdown. There are detailed breakdowns of the level of support provided in each region, the numbers of families benefiting from the childcare element as well as the disabled worker element and disabled child element.

As seen in Figure 8.1, the region with the highest numbers of tax credits recipients is London, closely followed by the North West and then the South East. The region with the lowest numbers of tax credits recipients is Northern Ireland followed by the North East of England. Within the overall figures, the highest number of families on the higher awards - those receiving WTC and CTC - are from London followed by the North West. The highest number of out-of-work families in receipt are again in London followed by the North West. This takes no account of the size of the population that are eligible for tax credits so one should be careful when drawing inferences from these results.

Figure 8.1: Numbers of families receiving different amounts of tax credits by country and English region



Appendix A: Technical Note

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, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee Credit), this sum is reduced if the family's annual income (see below) exceeds the relevant income threshold. The reduction is 41 per cent of the excess over the threshold.

For 2017-18 awards, the initial calculation of a family's entitlement is based on its relevant income in 2016-17 which is reported for the final calculation of the 2016-17 award or on the claim form. Relevant income comprises gross annual taxable income from social security benefits (except pensions) and from employment or self-employment, less pension contributions; plus annual income from savings, property, state and private pensions and other sources (but excluding maintenance) in excess of £300. For claims by couples, entitlement is based on their joint annual income.

Final entitlement for 2017-18 is based on 2016-17 income if that is more than £2,500 lower than the income in 2017-18, or exceeds it by more than £2,500. However, the first £2,500 of a fall in income or the first £2,500 rise in income in 2017-18 is disregarded in calculating the tax credit due for that year. The family can report an estimate of its income in 2017-18 at any time, and the award will be recalculated using this income. After the end of the year the award is finalised when the 2017-18 income is known.

Changes of circumstances

A family's circumstances (such as number of children, hours worked, childcare costs, disabilities) can change within the year. To calculate the annual award, the year is then split into the periods between which the family's circumstances changed. Entitlement is calculated for each period, based on the annual values shown in Appendix B but scaled down to the number of days in the period. The rate of entitlement attributed to each case for this publication is that for the period spanning the reference date.

Data sources

The estimates in the tables for in-work families are based on data from a random sample of families with awards at the reference date, extracted from the tax credits computer system on that date.

The estimates for out-of-work families with children are based on data at 2 December 2017. The out-of-work families receiving their child support via DWP are based on scans of the benefits systems. These identified all families with children receiving benefits at August 2008. The estimates are restricted to families that had qualifying children in Child Benefit awards at August 2017 and were not claiming tax credits at 2nd December 2017. The out-of-work families' claimants' size in Table 2.1 is the combination of estimate for CTC equivalent paid by DWP plus the estimate for out-of-work families receiving CTC at the extraction date based on a random sample from the HMRC core system taken at that date.

Note that this method works because out-of-work families receiving their child support via benefits can have moved to CTC between August 2008 and April 2017 (for example, when they move into work), but movement in the opposite direction is not possible. Also, since April 2004, all new families receive their child support via CTC, not benefits. An aggregate allowance has however been made for the relatively small number of babies born between August 2008 and December 2017 to families receiving their child support via benefits at the latter date.

Weights were given to the sample to gross the total to derive the estimates. Details of weighting is provided in Appendix B.

Appendix B: Sampling method and sampling error

The tables are based on a random sample of families receiving CTC or WTC at the reference date. The sample comprises 10 per cent of such single adults (with or without children) and 20 per cent of such couples. Each figure in the tables is derived by weighting the relevant sample cases by the inverses of these sampling fractions¹.

The figures in the tables are, therefore, estimates, but we know how accurate they are. For example, suppose that there are 100,000 couples with a characteristic. This number is not known, and we are to estimate it via the sample. Each couple is sampled with a chance of 0.2. Statistical theory says that there is a 95 per cent chance that the number sampled will lie between 19,752 and 20,248, and that the resulting estimate will lie between 98,760 and 101,240. At least approximately, then, where an estimate of 100,000 is derived from the sample, the true figure lies between these figures, with a 95 per cent probability. That is, the "95 per cent confidence interval" for the estimate is the estimate itself plus or minus 1,240.

The width of the confidence interval varies with the size of the estimate and the sampling fraction, as shown in the table below. For estimates that comprise a mixture of couples and single adults, the figures will lie between the two sets shown, according to the mix.

Confidence intervals for estimates of recipient families				
Estimated value	95% confidence interval		As % of the estimate	
	Couples	Single adults	Couples	Single adults
'000	'000	'000		
1	± 0.1	± 0.2	± 12%	± 19%
2	± 0.2	± 0.3	± 8%	± 12%
5	± 0.3	± 0.4	± 6%	± 8%
10	± 0.4	± 0.6	± 4%	± 6%
25	± 0.6	± 0.9	± 2.5%	± 4%
50	± 0.9	± 1.3	± 1.8%	± 2.6%
100	± 1.2	± 1.9	± 1.2%	± 1.9%
250	± 2.0	± 2.9	± 0.8%	± 1.2%
500	± 2.8	± 4.2	± 0.6%	± 0.8%
1,000	± 3.9	± 5.9	± 0.4%	± 0.6%

Sampling uncertainty

As the figures are based on sample therefore they are subject to sampling uncertainty. Figures based on fewer than 25 cases are shown as "-".

¹ Each case is further weighted so that the overall total equals an independent count of families with awards.

Appendix C: Annual entitlement (£) by tax credit elements and thresholds:

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Child Tax Credit															
Family element	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	545	5458	5458	5458	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	27,502	2,780	2,780	2,780
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	31,003	3,140	3,140	3,175
Severely disabled child element ⁴	865	890	920	945	980	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,130	1,190	1,220	12,556	1,275	1,275	1,290
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	19401.8	1960	1960	1960
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	19902.9	2010	2010	2010
30 hour element ⁵	620	640	660	680	705	735	775	790	790	790	790	8003	810	810	810
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	2,935	2,970	2,970	3,000
Severely disabled adult element	865	890	920	945	980	1,020	1,075	1,095	1,130	1,190	1,220	12,556	1,275	1,275	1,290
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	175	175	175	175
Eligible costs incurred for 2+ children	200	200	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
<i>Percentage of eligible costs covered</i>	70%	70%	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	70%	70%	70%	70%	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	6,420	6,420	6,420	6,420
<i>First withdrawal rate</i>	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	39%	39%	39%	41%	41%	41%	41%	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	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Second withdrawal rate</i>	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	16,010	16,105	16,105	16,105
Income increase disregard ¹⁰	2,500	2,500	2,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500
Income fall disregard ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Minimum award payable	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26