



HM Revenue  
& Customs

# Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit

*An introduction*

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We have a range of services for disabled people. These include guidance in Braille, audio and large print. Most of our forms are also available in large print. Please contact our helplines for more information.

Ffoniwch **0300 200 1900** i  
dderbyn fersiynau Cymraeg o  
ffurflenni a chanllawiau.

# This leaflet explains what Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit are, who can get them and how to make a claim.

## Introduction

### Who can claim?

Child Tax Credit supports families with children (this can include children until their 16th birthday and young persons aged from 16 but under 20 years old). You can claim whether or not you are in work.

The amount you get is based on your income. As a rough guide, you may get an award of tax credits if:

- you have 1 child and a household income up to £26,000
- you have 2 children and a household income up to £32,600

It's important to know that these figures are a guide only.

Depending on your circumstances you may still qualify if your household income is higher. For example, if you pay for registered or approved childcare, are claiming for more than 2 children or have a child with a disability. See the table on page 6.

Working Tax Credit supports working people, whether employed or self-employed, on low incomes by topping-up earnings.

Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit do not affect Child Benefit payments, which we pay separately.

To qualify for tax credits, you have to be aged 16 or over and usually live in the UK - that is, England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. The UK does not include the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

Some people may be able to get tax credits even if they do not live in the UK.

Please phone our helpline (see page 11) for more information if you don't live in the UK but you (or your partner if you have one) are a national of a country in the European Economic Area (EEA\*) or of Switzerland and you:

- work in the UK
- are a Crown servant posted overseas or their accompanying partner
- live in the EEA or Switzerland and are getting:
  - UK State Pension
  - contribution-based Employment and Support Allowance
  - Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit
  - Widow's Benefit or Bereavement Benefit
  - Incapacity Benefit
  - Severe Disablement Allowance

\* The EEA consists of all Member States of the European Union (EU) plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

You may not be able to get tax credits if you are subject to 'immigration control'. Immigration control means:

- the Home Office gives you permission to stay in the UK - known as 'leave to enter or remain' - but this permission is given to you on the grounds that you don't claim certain benefits, tax credits or housing help paid by the UK government - known as 'recourse to public funds'
- you need permission to stay in the UK - again known as 'leave to enter or remain' - but you do not have it
- you have been refused permission to stay in the UK, but you have appealed against that decision and your appeal hasn't been decided yet
- you have been given permission to stay in the UK, but on the condition that someone else, like a friend or relative, pays for your upkeep and provides you with somewhere to live

Sometimes if you are subject to immigration control you might still be able to claim tax credits, for example, if you are part of a couple and only one of you is subject to immigration control.

For more information you can get our factsheet WTC/FS5 'Tax credits - coming to the United Kingdom'. To get a copy:

- go to [www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/wtc-fs5.pdf](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/wtc-fs5.pdf)
- if you do not have access to the internet, phone our helpline (see page 11)

You can also get our factsheet WTC/FS6 'Tax credits - leaving the United Kingdom'. To get a copy:

- go to [www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/wtc-fs6.pdf](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/wtc-fs6.pdf)
- if you do not have access to the internet, phone our helpline (see page 11)

You must make a joint claim as a couple if you are:

- married
- in a civil partnership

unless you are separated under a court order or your separation is likely to be permanent.

You must also claim as a couple if you are living with someone as if you are:

- married
- in a civil partnership

You should still make a joint claim as a couple even if you are apart for short periods, for example, your partner is working away from home, on holiday or in hospital.

If you do not have a partner you should make a claim as a single person based on your individual circumstances.

## Child Tax Credit

Child Tax Credit supports families with children.

### Can I claim?

You can claim Child Tax Credit if you are responsible for at least 1 child or young person. You don't have to be working to claim.

You can usually claim Child Tax Credit for a child who lives with you until 31 August after their 16th birthday. After this, you can still claim for them as long as they are under 20 and in full-time, non-advanced education or approved training.

## Full-time, non-advanced education

Full-time, non-advanced education will usually be in a school or college but may also be somewhere other than a school or college if, before the child's 16th birthday, they received education elsewhere. In England all 16-19 study programmes are considered full-time and non-advanced.

By full-time we mean an average of more than 12 hours supervised study a week, during term-time, not counting breaks for meals and homework.

We do not mean courses or education provided by an employer or as part of a job contract.

Examples of non-advanced education are:

- GCSEs, A levels and other general academic qualifications of a similar standard, for example, iGCSEs, Pre-U and the International Baccalaureate
- NVQ level 1, 2 or 3
- BTEC National Diploma, National Certificate and First Diploma
- Traineeships (England)
- Standard Grade (Scotland)
- SVQ level 1, 2 or 3
- Scottish Group Awards

**This is not a complete list.**

## Approved training

Training is approved if it is provided under one of the following programmes:

- in England - Access to Apprenticeships
- in Scotland - The Employability Fund
- in Wales - Foundation Apprenticeships or Traineeships
- in Northern Ireland - Training for Success (including Programme Led Apprenticeships), Pathways for Success (Pathways for Young People element) or The Collaboration and Innovation Programme

Training provided by an employer as part of a contract of employment does not count as approved.

If your child is 16 or 17 and has left full-time, non-advanced education or approved training, you may be able to get Child Tax Credit for them for up to 20 weeks after they left. To qualify for these extra weeks, your child needs to have registered for work, education or training with:

- the careers service, Connexions, local authority support service or similar organisation within the EU
- the Ministry of Defence, if they're waiting to join the armed forces

To get these extra weeks, you must claim within 3 months of your child leaving education or training.

You can't claim Child Tax Credit for a young person aged 16 to 19 who:

- leaves full-time, non-advanced education or approved training and is in paid work for 24 hours or more a week
- gets benefits or tax credits in their own right
- is serving a custodial sentence (imposed by a court) of more than 4 months

We pay Child Tax Credit on top of Child Benefit and any Working Tax Credit you may be able to get.

## How much can I claim?

The table on page 6 shows how much money you could get for the tax year 6 April 2014 to 5 April 2015 if you cannot get Working Tax Credit. You could get more if you are in work.

The first figure in each column shows the maximum amount available and goes down as your income (or joint income, if you are part of a couple) goes up.

In general, taxable income such as:

- earnings from employment or profits from self-employment
- some social security benefits
- income from savings

counts as income in both Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit claims.

The claim form notes explain in more detail what counts as income.

Child Tax Credit only (£)			
Annual income (£)	1 child/ young person	2 children/ young persons	3 children/ young persons
No income	3,300	6,050	8,880
5,000	3,300	6,050	8,880
8,000	3,300	6,050	8,880
10,000	3,300	6,050	8,880
15,000	3,300	6,050	8,880
20,000	1,660	4,420	7,170
25,000	0	2,370	5,120
30,000	0	320	3,070
35,000	0	0	1,020
40,000	0	0	0
45,000	0	0	0

**Note:** If you have a child with a disability, you may be entitled to more.

### How do you pay Child Tax Credit?

We pay Child Tax Credit directly to the bank, building society or Post Office® card account of the main carer for all the children in the family. You can choose who is the main carer and whether to get payments weekly or every 4 weeks.

### What if I'm getting another benefit?

If you get one of the following benefits, you are entitled to the maximum amount of Child Tax Credit for your children:

- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Pension Credit



## Can I claim?

### Working Tax Credit

Working Tax Credit is for working people (employed or self-employed) on low incomes, including those who do not have children. There are extra amounts for:

- working households in which someone has a disability
- the costs of qualifying childcare

**If you are responsible for a child or young person and you are not part of a couple** you can claim Working Tax Credit if you are aged 16 or over **and** you work at least 16 hours a week.

**If you are responsible for a child or young person and you are part of a couple** you can claim Working Tax Credit if you are both aged 16 or over **and**:

- you work at least 24 hours a week between you with one partner working at least 16 hours a week
- one partner works at least 16 hours a week and that partner qualifies for the disability element of Working Tax Credit or is aged 60 or over
- one partner works at least 16 hours a week and the other partner can't work because they are
  - incapacitated (getting certain benefits because of disability or ill health)
  - an in-patient in hospital
  - in prison serving a custodial sentence or remanded in custody awaiting trial or sentence
  - entitled to Carer's Allowance

**If you are not responsible for a child or young person** you can claim Working Tax Credit if you or your partner:

- are aged 25 or over **and** work at least 30 hours a week
- are aged 16 or over, work at least 16 hours a week **and** qualify for the disability element of Working Tax Credit
- are aged 60 or over **and** work at least 16 hours a week

The detailed rules for people with disabilities are in the claim form notes.

## How much can I claim?

The amount of Working Tax Credit you get is based on your circumstances, for example, how many hours you normally work, and your income (or joint income, if you are part of a couple).

The table below shows how much money you could get for the tax year 6 April 2014 to 5 April 2015 if you are in work and responsible for at least 1 child or young person.

<b>Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit (£)</b>			
<b>Annual income (£)</b>	<b>1 child/ young person</b>	<b>2 children/ young persons</b>	<b>3 children/ young persons</b>
5,250 <sup>1</sup>	7,230	9,990	12,740
9,847 <sup>2</sup>	6,630	9,380	12,140
10,000	6,570	9,320	12,070
15,000	4,520	7,270	10,020
20,000	2,470	5,220	7,970
25,000	420	3,170	5,920
30,000	0	1,120	3,870
35,000	0	0	1,820
40,000	0	0	0
45,000	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Those with incomes of £5,250 a year are assumed to work part-time (working between 16 and 29 hours a week).

<sup>2</sup> In families with an income of £9,847 or more a year, at least 1 adult is assumed to be working 30 hours or more a week (consistent with the minimum adult wage of £6.31 based on 2013 rates for those aged 21 and over).

**Note:** If you have a child with a disability, you may be entitled to more.

The table below shows how much money you could get if you are in work and not responsible for any children or young persons.

Annual income (£)	Working Tax Credit, for those without children (£)	
	Single person aged 25 or over working 30 hours or more a week	Couple, working adults aged 25 or over, working 30 hours or more a week
9,847 <sup>1</sup>	1,340	3,330
10,000	1,280	3,270
11,000	870	2,860
12,000	460	2,450
13,000	50	2,040
14,000	0	1,630
15,000	0	1,220
16,000	0	810
17,000	0	400
18,000	0	0
19,000	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Someone aged 25 or over, working 30 hours a week on National Minimum Wage (based on October 2012 rates) would earn £9,847 a year.

You can get a higher rate of Working Tax Credit if you (or your partner, if you are part of a couple):

- are a working person who qualifies for a disability element
- have a severe disability

## Can I get help with the costs of childcare if I'm working?

You may be able to get extra help with the costs of 'registered' or 'approved' childcare. We call this the childcare element of Working Tax Credit. The claim form notes tell you what 'registered' or 'approved' childcare is.

You can only get the childcare element if you are working at least 16 hours a week. If you are part of a couple, generally both you and your partner must work at least 16 hours a week to qualify. Only one of you must work at least 16 hours if the other can't work because they are:

- incapacitated (getting certain benefits because of ill health or disability)
- an in-patient in hospital
- in prison serving a custodial sentence or remanded in custody awaiting trial or sentence
- entitled to Carer's Allowance

The childcare element is worth up to 70 pence in tax credit for every £1 a week you spend on approved childcare. This is limited to a childcare cost of £175 a week if you have 1 child and £300 a week for 2 or more children. The maximum childcare element you can get is either:

- £122.50 a week (70% of £175) for 1 child, or
- £210 a week (70% of £300) for 2 or more children.

For example, if you spend £100 a week, the childcare element is worth up to £70 in tax credit. If you spend £40 a week, the childcare element is worth up to £28.

The childcare element is in addition to the amount of Working Tax Credit you can get, but is paid with Child Tax Credit to the main carer in the family. The final amount you get will depend on your income (or joint income, if you are part of a couple).

## How do you pay Working Tax Credit?

We pay Working Tax Credit directly to your bank, building society or Post Office® card account.

## How do I claim or get more information?

For more information about tax credits, and to check if you can claim, go to [www.hmrc.gov.uk/taxcredits](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/taxcredits)

For an estimate of how much you may get, go to [www.hmrc.gov.uk/taxcreditscalculator](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/taxcreditscalculator)

### Help and advice

If you want a claim pack or more advice about tax credits, you can:

- phone our helpline on **0345 300 3900**
- textphone our helpline (for people with hearing or speech difficulties) on **0345 300 3909**

For our opening hours go to [www.hmrc.gov.uk/contactus](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/contactus) or phone us.

When you phone you should tell us your:

- income details (and those of your partner if you have one) for the tax year from 6 April 2013 to 5 April 2014
- National Insurance number (and that of your partner)

### Backdating your claim

This usually happens automatically and we can normally only backdate your tax credits for **up to 1 month** from the date we get your claim (provided that you have met the qualifying conditions during this period). To avoid losing money make sure you claim straightaway.

Sometimes we cannot backdate your tax credits automatically.

You will need to ask us to backdate if:

- you've been getting Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-related Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit
- you're only claiming Working Tax Credit (you're not claiming for any children)

To ask for backdating you will need to attach a separate sheet of paper to your claim form telling us:

- your name, address and National Insurance number
- the date you started work, or the start date of your Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-related Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit

We may be able to backdate your claim more than 1 month if you, your partner or child have a disability. There are also separate conditions that apply if you are claiming asylum in the UK. For more information go to

[www.hmrc.gov.uk/taxcreditsbackdating](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/taxcreditsbackdating)

## Your rights and obligations

'Your Charter' explains what you can expect from us and what we expect from you. For more information go to

[www.gov.uk/hmrc/your-charter](http://www.gov.uk/hmrc/your-charter)

If you give us incorrect information, you may have to pay a penalty up to £3,000 or you may be prosecuted. Our leaflet WTC7 'Tax credit penalties' gives more information about penalties. You can get a copy:

- online at [www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/wtc7.pdf](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/leaflets/wtc7.pdf)
- if you do not have access to the internet, you can get a copy by phoning our helpline

These notes are for guidance only and reflect the position at the time of writing. They do not affect any right of appeal.

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