

Factsheet 19

State Pension

April 2019

Inside this factsheet

This factsheet has information about the new State Pension (for people reaching State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016) and the old State Pension (for people who reached State Pension age before 6 April 2016).

It explains how to claim your pension and what to do if you have a change of circumstance.

The information in this factsheet is correct for the period April 2019 – March 2020.

Benefit rates are reviewed annually and take effect in April but rules and figures can sometimes change during the year.

The information in this factsheet is applicable to the UK.

Contact details for any of the organisations mentioned in this factsheet can be found in the *Useful organisations* section.

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1 What is State Pension?

State Pension can be paid when you reach State Pension age, provided you fulfil National Insurance contribution conditions and make a claim. The amount you get is not affected by your income and capital but it is taxable.

A new State Pension was introduced on 6 April 2016 for people reaching State Pension age on or after that date. This applies to:

- men born on or after 6 April 1951
- women born on or after 6 April 1953.

If you were born before these dates, you remain on the old pre-2016 State Pension. This factsheet focusses on the new State Pension. If you come under the old State Pension, section 11 includes some general information but you may need to seek specialist advice if you have specific queries, as the rules are more complex.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is responsible for State Pensions and other benefits. Older people deal mainly with the Pension Service which is part of the DWP. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) deal with National Insurance contributions.

The new State Pension maximum amount is £168.60 a week for 2019/20. The amount received is usually based on the National Insurance (NI) contributions you paid during your working life, so you may get more or less than this. To be paid the full amount, you must have paid or been credited with 35 full years of contributions or credits.

If you have between 10 and 34 years of contributions, you receive a graduated lower amount. If you have paid less than 10 years contributions, you are not entitled at all. For contributions made before 6 April 2016, transitional arrangements apply to take the pre-2016 record into account. For information on what counts as NI contributions, see section 5.

Note

There are exceptions to these rules if you are entitled to very little State Pension based on your own NI contributions.

This could be because you paid married women's or widow's reduced-rate NI contributions, or you are widowed or your civil partner has died.

See section 8 for information about increasing or inheriting Pension from a spouse or civil partner.

2 State Pension age

You can claim State Pension when you reach State Pension age. This age is gradually increasing and in April 2019 it is 65 and 2-3 months for men and women. The table below shows when you become entitled based on your date of birth.

Date of Birth	Date you become entitled
6 December 1953 to 5 January 1954	6 March 2019
6 January 1954 to 5 February 1954	6 May 2019
6 February 1954 to 5 March 1954	6 July 2019
6 March 1954 to 5 April 1954	6 September 2019
6 April 1954 to 5 May 1954	6 November 2019
6 May 1954 to 5 June 1954	6 January 2020
6 June 1954 to 5 July 1954	6 March 2020

State Pension age will increase to 66 years by October 2020 and 67 years by April 2028. The government must undertake regular reviews of State Pension age, with the next due by July 2023.

Entitlement to other benefits such as Pension Credit and Winter Fuel Payment are linked to State Pension age. Following the *Gender Recognition Act* in April 2005, if you are granted a full Gender Recognition Certificate, your State Pension age depends on your acquired gender.

Action

You can find your State Pension age by using the calculator at www.gov.uk/calculate-state-pension or by phoning the Future Pension Centre on 0800 731 0175.

3 Current rates

The full weekly rate for new State Pension is:

New State Pension	£168.60
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The full weekly rates for the old State Pension are:

Category A pension	£129.20
Category B pension based on late spouse's or civil partner's National Insurance contributions	£129.20
Category B pension based on spouse's or civil partner's National Insurance contributions	£77.45
Category D non-contributory pension	£77.45

There is a 25p a week age addition payable with the old State Pension when you reach the age of 80.

4 Calculating the amount

For NI contributions/credits from before 6 April 2016, your pre-2016 record is used to calculate a '*starting amount*'. You may get more or less than the full weekly amount, depending on your NI record. Your starting amount is the higher of the amount you would have received:

- based on your own NI contributions under old State Pension rules (including basic and additional pension elements), or
- if the new State Pension was in place at the start of your working life.

To work out the starting amount, a deduction is made from both calculations if you were in a contracted out personal or workplace pension scheme prior to 2016, for example, as a member of a public-sector pension. In this case, you paid lower NI contributions because you paid into a contracted-out pension, or some of your NI contributions were paid towards your private pension instead of additional State Pension.

Remember

To receive any amount of State Pension, you must have at least 10 years NI contributions. There are exceptions – see section 8 about increasing or inheriting Pension from a spouse or civil partner.

4.1 State Pension statement

To see your estimated starting amount, request a State Pension statement. This estimates how much your State Pension will be, based on your current NI record. It includes:

- the date you reach State Pension age
- an estimate of State Pension based on your NI record to date
- the number of qualifying years you currently have.

Action

Anyone over 18 can get an estimate from www.gov.uk/check-state-pension or if you are over 50, you can request a paper statement by calling the Future Pension Centre on 0800 731 0175.

If your estimate shows you have insufficient qualifying years to get a full State Pension, ask if you can make up the shortfall before reaching State Pension age. If not, ask HMRC for a NI statement, check this and query any gaps. Consider paying voluntary NI contributions to make up gaps (see section 12.3). Seek help from an independent advice agency to decide if the amount you pay will result in larger pension payments.

4.2 If your starting amount is less than the full amount

You may be able to receive a higher rate of State Pension by adding more qualifying years to your NI record until you reach the full amount or you reach State Pension age, whichever is first. (See section 12 for how to increase your NI record). Each qualifying year on your NI record adds 1/35th of the full amount (about £4.82 a week) to your new State Pension entitlement.

Example

Your starting amount from your pre-April 2016 NI record is £122.20 a week. You add five qualifying years to your NI record before reaching State Pension age (each adding £4.82) equalling £24.10 a week. You are paid £146.30 a week State Pension when you claim.

4.3 If your starting amount is more than the full amount

If your starting amount is more than the full State Pension amount, the extra amount is called your '*protected payment*'. This is paid on top of your new State Pension when you claim and increases each year in line with inflation. If you are already over the full new State Pension amount, any qualifying years added to your NI record before reaching State Pension age do not add anything to the amount of your State Pension.

4.4 No NI contributions/credits prior to 6 April 2016

Your State Pension is calculated entirely under new State Pension rules. You must have at least 10 qualifying years in your NI record to get new State Pension (there are exceptions – see section 8 about increasing or inheriting Pension from a spouse or civil partner).

Your new State Pension is more likely to be calculated in this way if you are born after the year 2000 or became a resident of the UK after 2015.

5 National Insurance (NI)

Whether you get full State Pension depends on your NI contributions record. Your record can be made up of any combination of:

- NI contributions paid while working as an employee or self employed
- NI contributions paid voluntarily
- NI credits awarded while receiving certain benefits
- NI credits and/or Home Responsibilities Protection awarded due to caring responsibilities.

To receive the full amount of new State Pension, you need 35 years of NI contributions or credits. Less years mean a lower rate is payable. If you have a pre-2016 NI record and your starting amount is higher than the full amount, you may get the same, or more than, the full rate with fewer than 35 years.

If you have fewer than 10 years NI contributions, you are not eligible for any amount, subject to exceptions - see section 8 about increasing or inheriting Pension from your spouse or civil partner.

If you have not paid enough NI contributions to be eligible for State Pension, think about paying voluntary NI contributions (see section 12.3). To find out if you have gaps in your NI record see section 12.4.

For information about different types of NI contributions, see section 12.

6 How to claim State Pension

You do not get State Pension automatically – you have to claim it. You should get a letter four months before reaching State Pension age, telling you what to do. You must provide your NI number when you claim and may need to provide evidence of your date of birth.

If you have not received a letter three months before State Pension age, phone the claim line. They can discuss what you need to do.

If you already receive benefits like Pension Credit when you reach State Pension age, you may not need to make a claim for State Pension as it is awarded automatically. The Pension Service can advise if this applies.

There are three ways to claim:

Online State Pension claims

This service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and is safe and secure. There is an online helpdesk to help you through the process if you have difficulty. Go to: www.gov.uk/get-state-pension.

If you need help claiming online, call 0800 169 0154 (Welsh 0800 169 0253, Textphone 0800 169 0254, Welsh Textphone 0800 169 0203).

Over the phone

Call the State Pension claim line for free on:

- Telephone: 0800 731 7898
- Textphone: 0800 731 7339
- Welsh language: 0800 731 7936
- Welsh language textphone: 0800 731 7013

Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm (except public holidays)

Download the claim form

Download a copy of the State Pension claim form from Gov.uk website at www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-basic-state-pension

Action

If you have lost your NI number, contact the National Insurance Registrations Helpline on 0300 200 3502 or Textphone on 0300 200 3519.

6.1 Backdating and advance claims

You can claim your State Pension up to, but no more than, four months in advance. It is a good idea to claim in advance as it may take a while for your claim to be processed. The maximum period of backdating is 12 months, but a claim cannot be backdated to a date before you reached State Pension age. You are not paid interest on any backdated pension.

If you claim more than 12 months after you became entitled, you are treated as having deferred it (see next section).

6.2 Putting off or deferring State Pension

When you reach State Pension age, you can put off or defer claiming State Pension, which means you may receive a higher rate of State Pension later on. If you start receiving State Pension, it is possible to change your mind and start to defer it, but this can only be done once.

You have to defer for at least nine weeks. Your new State Pension increases by one per cent for every nine weeks you defer or about 5.8 per cent for a full year. You can defer claiming for as long as you like.

This increased amount is paid on top of your new State Pension when you start claiming and counts as taxable income. You cannot take the extra amount as a lump sum payment and if you die before your spouse or civil partner, they cannot inherit any of your increase.

This may not be right for everyone and whether you gain overall depends on your circumstances. In particular, if you or your partner claim certain benefits such as Pension Credit, Universal Credit or income-related Employment and Support Allowance, you do not receive any increase for each whole week in which you receive the other benefit.

Action

If you are thinking about deferring your State Pension, it is important to consider the full implications, especially if you claim other benefits. Seek advice from Age UK Advice if considering this.

7 Decisions and payments

Once your claim has been processed, the Pension Service send you a decision notice including details of how much your State Pension will be, how and when it will be paid, your duty to report relevant changes in your circumstances and your dispute and appeal rights.

7.1 If you disagree with a decision

If you think that you have been awarded the wrong amount of State Pension or disagree with any decision about your State Pension, you must first ask for the decision to be revised. If still unhappy with the decision, you can appeal to an independent tribunal. There are time limits for doing this so it is important to act quickly. See factsheet 74, *Challenging welfare benefit decisions*.

7.2 Payment

Most people have their State Pension paid directly into an account. When you apply for your State Pension, you are given information about the different types of bank, building society and Post Office accounts you can use. Your amount is usually paid four-weekly in arrears, although you can ask to be paid weekly or fortnightly.

State Pension can be paid to an appointee who acts on your behalf if you are not able to act for yourself. It can be paid by a system called the Payment Exception Service, which is collected from PayPoint outlets located in local shops, if you cannot open or manage another account.

You can authorise someone else to collect your money from a Post Office, or a bank or building society account. If you are unsure about your payment options, a local advice agency may be able to help.

Payment starts from the day you reach State Pension age, unless you are in the old State Pension system, when it can be up to a week later.

8 Increasing or inheriting Pension from spouse or civil partner

New State Pension is normally based on your own NI record only. However, you may be able to inherit an extra payment from your spouse or civil partner or qualify for a higher amount if you paid married women's or widow's reduced rate NI contributions.

Note

You cannot inherit anything if you remarry or form a new civil partnership before reaching State Pension age.

8.1 Additional State Pension and Graduated Retirement Benefit

You can inherit part of a deceased spouse's or civil partner's additional State Pension and half their Graduated Retirement Benefit once you start claiming your own State Pension if both the following apply:

- your marriage or civil partnership began before 6 April 2016, and
- you could have inherited these amounts in the old pre-2016 system and one of the following applies:
 - your partner reached State Pension age before 6 April 2016, or
 - they died before 6 April 2016 but would have reached State Pension age on or after that date.

8.2 Inheriting a protected payment

You can inherit half of a partner's protected payment once you start claiming your own State Pension if your marriage or civil partnership began before 6 April 2016 and both the following apply:

- they reached, or would have reached, State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016
- they died on or after 6 April 2016.

8.3 Inheriting a deferral payment

If a spouse or civil partner reached State Pension age before 6 April 2016 and they received extra State Pension because of deferring, you may inherit some of their extra State Pension once you start claiming your own State Pension. Both of the following must apply:

- you were married or in a civil partnership when your partner died, and
- you did not remarry or form a new civil partnership before you reached State Pension age.

8.4 Women who paid Reduced Rate contributions

Until April 1977, married women could choose to pay a reduced rate of NI contributions (known as the '*married women's stamp*'). Even after this date, anyone already doing so could continue paying the reduced rate.

This right stopped immediately on divorce or you chose to revoke your election and started paying the full rate. It also stopped automatically at the end of two complete tax years during which you earned below the level at which NI contributions must be paid or you stopped working.

This has an impact on entitlement based on your NI contributions, because reduced-rate NI contributions do not count towards qualification for State Pension.

If you are a women with little or no State Pension entitlement as a result, the rules allow State Pension to be worked out differently. This depends on your right to pay reduced-rate NI still applying at some point in the 35 years before the start of the tax year when you reach State Pension age.

If you meet this condition, you do not need the minimum 10 qualifying years to get a State Pension. You may get a State Pension that is either:

- the old pre-2016 lower rate basic State Pension of £77.45 a week (if married or in a civil partnership and your partner has reached State Pension age), or
- the old pre-2016 rate of basic State Pension of £129.20 a week (if widowed, divorced or your civil partnership was dissolved).

You get any additional State Pension and Graduated Retirement Benefit built up before 6 April 2016 on top. This is paid when:

- you or your spouse or civil partner reach State Pension age (whichever is later), or
- you reach State Pension age (if widowed or divorced), or
- you are widowed, divorced or your civil partnership is dissolved after you reach State Pension age.

You get this amount if it is more than you would be paid under new State Pension rules based on your own NI record.

8.5 Divorce or dissolved civil partnership

The courts can make a '*pension sharing order*' if you get divorced or dissolve your civil partnership. You get an extra payment on top of your State Pension if your ex-partner is ordered to share their additional State Pension or protected payment with you.

Your State Pension is reduced if you are ordered to share your additional State Pension or protected payment with your ex-partner.

9 Change in your circumstances

You must report all changes in your circumstances that might affect your State Pension to the Pension Service. The following are some examples.

9.1 Going abroad or living there

Your State Pension is payable without time limit if you go abroad. If you are going abroad for some time, you can arrange to get your State Pension in the country where you stay. If you remain abroad, the annual State Pension increase is only paid if you live in an European Economic Area (EEA) country or a country with which the UK has an arrangement.

Note

For more information about receiving your State Pension while living abroad, contact the International Pension Centre.

9.2 Going into hospital

Your State Pension continues to be paid however long you are in hospital. If you also receive a benefit such as Attendance Allowance, payment of which may be combined with your State Pension, this may be affected by a hospital stay.

9.3 Going into a care home

Your State Pension is not affected if you go into a care home but it may be taken into account as income if you apply to the local authority for help with care home fees.

Note

In Scotland, this does not affect free personal and nursing care. For information about paying for care services, see factsheet 10, *Paying for permanent residential care*. In Scotland see the guide *Care homes: funding*. In Wales, see Age Cymru factsheet 10w *Paying for a permanent care home placement in Wales*.

10 Other entitlements at retirement

The earliest age at which you can get State Pension is not necessarily the age at which you retire from work. You may stop work before State Pension age, continue working after State Pension age, or you might want to retire gradually, for example by reducing your hours rather than leaving work completely.

10.1 Stopping work before reaching State Pension age

You cannot get State Pension until you reach State Pension age. Before then, you may be entitled to other financial support. See factsheet 56, *Benefits for people under Pension Credit age* for more information.

If under State Pension age and not paying NI contributions, check if you have enough contributions to be eligible for a full State Pension. See section 4.1 to find out how to do this and check if you can get NI credits or pay voluntary contributions to increase your State Pension.

Occupational and personal pensions

You may qualify for an occupational pension before State Pension age if you retire early – check with your employer or the scheme administrator. You can access certain private pension pots after reaching the age of 55. See factsheet 91, *Pension freedom and benefits* for more information.

10.2 Working after State Pension age

Once you reach State Pension age, you can choose to claim State Pension or defer claiming it to gain later (see section 6.2). If you work and get State Pension, it is not affected by your earnings or hours.

Although your State Pension is not reduced because you work, it is counted as part of your taxable income. Your tax code is adjusted to take into account the amount of State Pension you get. See factsheet 12, *Planning your retirement: money and tax* for more information.

If carrying on working for an employer after State Pension age, you do not have to pay NI contributions. Tell your employer who still has to pay contributions for you. For more information, see www.gov.uk/tax-national-insurance-after-state-pension-age/stopping-paying-national-insurance

If self-employed, you have to continue paying Class 4 contributions until the end of the tax year in which you reach State Pension age.

Unemployment and sickness

If you become sick or unemployed after State Pension age, you cannot usually claim a 'working age' benefit such as Universal Credit. You may be eligible for Pension Credit even if you do work and have a low income. See factsheet 48, *Pension Credit* for more information.

Occupational and personal pensions

If you have a private pension pot, you may be able to access payments while you work – contact your pension scheme for more information or see factsheet 91, *Pension freedom and benefits*.

10.3 Other benefits after State Pension age

As well as State Pension, you may be entitled to claim other benefits, such as Pension Credit, Housing Benefit and Council Tax Support (sometimes called Council Tax Reduction). You may be entitled even if you work, but whether you qualify depends on your income and capital.

You may be entitled to Attendance Allowance which is not means-tested and helps with the costs of illness or disability.

Some benefits overlap with State Pension, including Carer's Allowance which is for people looking after someone disabled. If you claim Carer's Allowance, it is not paid if you claim a State Pension worth more than Carer's Allowance, although you retain an underlying entitlement. If you claim Pension Credit, an underlying entitlement means a carer's addition is paid with your Pension Credit.

If you receive a Widow's or War Widow's Pension when you reach State Pension age, you may be better off remaining on these rather than claiming State Pension. Contact the Pension Service if this applies.

11 Old State Pension

You come under old State Pension if you are a man born before 6 April 1951 or a woman born before 6 April 1953. Many rules are the same:

- State Pension age (section 2)
- State Pension statement (section 4.1)
- How to claim your State Pension (section 6)
- Decisions and payments (section 7)
- Change in your circumstances (section 9)
- Other entitlements at retirement (section 10)

Your old State Pension can be made up of a combination of:

- Basic State Pension
- Additional State Pension
- Graduated Retirement Benefit
- Other payments.

The weekly rates are in section 3. You can be paid the old State Pension if you continue working past State Pension age, or you may choose not to claim and get extra State Pension or a one-off taxable lump-sum later.

11.1 Basic State Pension

Category A Pension on your own NI contributions

You get the full basic Category A State Pension if you paid or were credited with 30 years of NI contributions. See section 11.4 for details of the NI contribution conditions. If you do not have enough qualifying years for a full Category A State Pension, you get a reduced amount.

Category B Pension on spouse or civil partner's NI contributions

You may be entitled to an increase of State Pension based on the NI record of a current or former spouse or civil partner, or a deceased spouse or civil partner. See section 11.6 for more information.

Category D non-contributory Pension

This is a non-contributory State Pension for people aged 80 or over. If you receive a low State Pension, Category D pension can top it up to £77.45 a week. To qualify, you must live in the UK on your 80th birthday or the date of your claim if later and have lived in the UK for 10 years or more in any 20-year period after your 60th birthday. In some circumstances, you may be eligible if you lived in another EEA country.

11.2 Additional State Pension

If you get a Category A or B State Pension, you may get Additional State Pension (ASP). You may qualify for ASP even if you do not get any basic State Pension. From 1978 to 2002, ASP was built up under the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme (SERPS).

From April 2002, ASP was built up under the State Second Pension (S2P). ASP was based on earnings above the Lower Earnings Limit. The Lower Earnings Limit is the income threshold that dictates when you are treated as paying NI contributions as an employee (see section 12.1).

State Second Pension

Employees with earnings above this limit were entitled to an extra earnings-related payment. You can be treated as though your earnings were equal to this if, throughout the year, you were:

- entitled to Carer's Allowance
- entitled to long-term Incapacity Benefit (or would be if you satisfied contribution conditions)
- paid Severe Disablement Allowance
- paid contributory Employment and Support Allowance in some cases
- awarded Home Responsibilities Protection (HRP) (see section 12.2)
- receiving credits as a carer or foster carer, or receiving Child Benefit for a child under the age of 12 (only since April 2010 – see section 12.2).

To qualify for a year of S2P for years before April 2010, you had to fulfil one criteria for a whole tax year. For example, you could not qualify if you provided care for part of a year and met the disability conditions for the rest of the year, or you paid NI contributions for part of the year and were entitled to HRP for the rest of it.

Contracting out of the Additional State Pension

When calculating ASP, a deduction is made if you were in a '*contracted out*' personal or workplace pension scheme (see section 12.1).

Graduated Retirement Benefit

This taxable pension scheme, sometimes called '*Graduated Pension*', existed from April 1961 to April 1975 and was based on graduated contributions paid from earnings.

11.3 Other State Pension payments

Age addition

An extra 25p a week is paid on Category A and B pensions if you are aged 80 or over.

Christmas bonus

If you receive a State Pension and you live in the UK or another EEA country during the qualifying week (normally the first full week of December), you receive an automatic Christmas bonus of £10. The bonus is tax-free and has no effect on other benefits.

11.4 National Insurance

The amount of old State Pension you are entitled to depends on your NI contributions record. You receive a full Category A basic State Pension if you have 30 or more qualifying years. If you have fewer than 30 qualifying years, you get a reduced pension as long as you have at least one qualifying year. Each qualifying year entitles you to 1/30th of the full amount.

If you do not get the full amount, you may be able to increase your State Pension by relying on a spouse or civil partner (see section 11.6) or by paying voluntary NI contributions (see section 12.3). For more information about NI contributions and credits, see section 12.

11.5 Putting off or deferring State Pension

If you chose to put off or defer claiming State Pension, you can get extra State Pension or a lump sum at a later date. For every five weeks you defer, your weekly entitlement increases by one per cent. This works out at about 10.4 per cent for each full year of deferral, so deferring your State Pension for five years increases it by just over half. There are no time limits for how long you can defer.

Alternatively, instead of extra State Pension, you can get a taxable lump-sum payment plus weekly State Pension paid at the normal rate. The lump sum is calculated based on the amount of unpaid State Pension and a compounded interest rate of two per cent above Bank of England base rate.

You have to defer State Pension for at least 12 consecutive months to have the choice of a lump-sum payment. Consider asking for backdating if you have deferred for less than 12 months and would like a lump sum.

Category B pensions

If entitled to a Category B State Pension or an increase to your State Pension based on your spouse or civil partner's contributions, you may have chosen to claim this even if they deferred their own State Pension. Instead you may have chosen to defer your State Pension and so get extra State Pension or a lump sum when you start to claim.

In general, you do not get extra State Pension or a lump-sum payment for deferring a Category B State Pension if your partner defers their State Pension and you claim a Category A State Pension on your own contributions, or certain other benefits.

11.6 Increasing or inheriting State Pension from spouse or civil partner

You can sometimes increase or inherit State Pension based on your spouse or civil partner's NI contribution record when you reach State Pension age. This is known as a Category B State Pension. If you get a State Pension this way, you can remarry, form a civil partnership or live with a partner without losing your entitlement.

Some rules are different for widowers and civil partners who reached State Pension age before April 2010. Contact the Pension Service or a local advice agency if this applies to you.

Women married to men

If you are a married woman who is not entitled to a basic State Pension based on your own NI contributions record, or it is less than £77.45 a week, you may be able to get a Category B State Pension based on your husband's NI contributions once he reaches State Pension age. This is sometimes referred to as the '*married woman's pension*'. If your husband does not have a full contributions record, you receive a proportion of it.

If you already receive a Category A State Pension on your own NI contributions and your husband claims his State Pension, the Pension Service normally pay you any extra Category B State Pension you are entitled to so you do not need to make a new claim.

You must make a claim if you do not get a State Pension at the time your husband reaches State Pension age. You need to make a claim if your husband defers claiming his State Pension, whether you receive State Pension or not.

Married men, women married to women and civil partners

If your spouse or civil partner was born before 6 April 1950, as a married man, woman married to another woman or a civil partner, you are not able to claim State Pension based on your spouse's or civil partner's NI contributions record.

If your spouse or your civil partner was born after 6 April 1950, has reached State Pension age and you reached State Pension age after 6 April 2010 (and are not entitled to basic State Pension of at least £77.45 a week based on your own NI contributions record) you can claim a Category B State Pension based on their NI contributions record.

If you qualify for a Category B State Pension as a spouse or civil partner, the rules are in line with those for women married to men.

Note

The rate of £77.45 a week is called a '*lower rate Category B State Pension*' and applies if you are currently married or in a civil partnership. If you are widowed, divorced or your civil partnership has been dissolved, see the sections below as you may be entitled to a '*basic rate Category B State Pension*' of up to £129.20 a week.

If you are widowed or a surviving civil partner

If you did not remarry or form a civil partnership before reaching State Pension age, you may be able to use their NI contributions to increase your basic State Pension up to a maximum of £129.20 a week. This applies if you had reached State Pension age when your partner died. The amount depends on your own, and your late spouse's or civil partner's, NI contributions record.

If you are divorced

If you are divorced but do not qualify for a full Category A State Pension, you may be able to use your former spouse's contributions to increase the amount of basic State Pension to the maximum of £129.20 a week.

Your former spouse's NI contributions record up to when your marriage ended is substituted for your own either from the start of your working life up to your divorce or just for the period of your marriage.

If you remarried or formed a civil partnership before State Pension age, you cannot claim a State Pension on your former spouse's NI contributions record. However, if you did so after State Pension age, you do not lose any State Pension based on your previous spouse's NI contributions record.

If your civil partnership has been dissolved

The term '*dissolution*' is used if civil partners legally separate - it is the equivalent of divorce for married couples. State Pension rules are the same as those described for divorced people.

If you separate

If you separate from your husband, wife or civil partner and you do not qualify for a basic Category A State Pension, or you are entitled to less than £77.45 a week, you may be able to claim a Category B State Pension of up to £77.45 a week when your spouse or civil partner reaches State Pension age.

11.7 Inheriting Additional State Pension

If your spouse or civil partner dies, you may be able to inherit some or all of their Additional State Pension. The amount you are entitled to inherit is added to any Additional State Pension on your own contributions up to the maximum amount a single person could have built up.

In some circumstances, different rules apply for inheriting additional State Pension, depending on whether you are a woman whose husband has died or a widowed man, a woman whose female spouse has died or a surviving civil partner. If this applies, seek specialist advice or contact the Pension Service.

If your spouse or civil partner died before you reached State Pension age

The rules are the same for widows, widowers and surviving civil partners. Providing you did not remarry or form a new civil partnership before reaching State Pension age, you can inherit Additional State Pension if you were entitled to Bereavement Allowance or Widowed Parent's Allowance as a result of the death.

If your spouse or civil partner dies after you reach State Pension age

You inherit additional State Pension if both you and your late spouse or civil partner were over State Pension age when they died. If your spouse or civil partner dies when under State Pension age, you cannot inherit additional State Pension unless you are a woman whose husband has died, or you reached State Pension age on or after 6 April 2010.

11.8 Inheriting a deferred State Pension

If your wife or civil partner was receiving extra State Pension when they died because they had deferred their State Pension, you may inherit some of their extra State Pension. If they died while still deferring their State Pension, you can choose to receive either a one-off taxable lump-sum payment or extra weekly state pension if they had deferred for at least 12 months.

If you are deferring your own State Pension, you receive any inherited deferral payment when you start claiming your State Pension.

If you were widowed or your civil partner died before you reached State Pension age, you can only inherit a deferral payment if you did not remarry or form a new civil partnership before State Pension age.

Note

If you are a widower or surviving civil partner who reached State Pension age before 6 April 2010, you must have been over State Pension age when your spouse or civil partner died for these provisions to apply to you.

12 National insurance contributions and credits

This section explains the different sorts of National Insurance contributions and credits you can use towards State Pension entitlement, for both old and new State Pension.

12.1 NI contributions in work

Employees aged between 16 and State Pension age pay NI contributions depending on the level of their earnings. If you are an employee with earnings of £118 a week or more (the level of the Lower Earnings Limit in 2019/20), you build up qualifying years that count towards entitlement to a State Pension.

You do not start to pay NI contributions until your earnings reach £166 a week. If you earn between £118 and £166, you are treated as though you pay NI contributions and build up qualifying years that count towards entitlement to the State Pension and other contributory benefits.

When this factsheet refers to people who have '*paid*' NI contributions, this includes people with earnings between £118 and £166 a week who do not actually pay NI but are treated as having paid NI contributions.

Employees pay Class 1 NI contributions as a percentage of earnings, and these are collected with Income Tax. Employers also pay NI contributions.

If you do not have enough NI contributions for a full State Pension but have not yet reached State Pension Age, you may be able to increase your State Pension if you continue to work and pay NI contributions.

Working abroad

NI contributions paid abroad may help you qualify for the State Pension if you worked in another EEA country or one that has a reciprocal agreement with the UK.

Self-employed

If self-employed, you must pay a flat-rate Class 2 contribution for each week in which your relevant profits are at or above the small profits limit. These count towards the State Pension.

Contracting out

When your State Pension is calculated, a deduction is made if you have previously been in a '*contracted out*' personal or workplace pension scheme – for example, as a member of a public-sector pension.

This is because you paid NI contributions at a lower rate into a contracted-out pension instead, or some of your NI contributions were paid into your private pension instead of going towards additional State Pension. You could not contract out of the basic State Pension.

Only employees earning more than the Lower Earnings Limit and paying standard-rate Class 1 NI contributions could contract out of the additional State Pension. You may be able to see if you were contracted out by looking at previous payslips. You were contracted out if the NI contributions line has the letter D, E, L N or O next to it. You were not contracted out if it has a letter A. If there is a different letter or you are unsure, check with your employer or pension provider.

You are more likely to have contracted out if you worked in public sector organisations and professions such as the NHS, local councils and the civil service, fire services, teachers, police forces and the armed forces.

Note

Contracting out was abolished from 6 April 2016 and everyone now automatically pays standard National Insurance.

12.2 NI credits

If you are under State Pension age, there are various circumstances in which you are entitled to a credit in place of a NI contribution. These include each week that you are:

- unemployed and claiming Jobseeker's Allowance, or unable to work due to sickness/disability and claiming Employment and Support Allowance
- looking after someone who is disabled and you receive Income Support as a carer, or Carer's Allowance, or would receive Carer's Allowance if you were not receiving certain benefits instead
- not getting Carer's Allowance or Income Support but providing care for at least 20 hours a week for one or more people who get Attendance Allowance, Constant Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance (middle or high rate care component), Personal Independence Payment (daily living component) or whose need for care has been certified by a health or social care professional (called Carer's Credits)
- receiving Child Benefit for a child aged under 12
- a grandparent or other adult family member providing childcare for a child aged under 12 or you are an approved foster carer
- receiving Working Tax Credit or Universal Credit
- married to, or in a civil partnership with, a member of the armed forces and you accompanied them on a posting outside the UK. This is available to women born on or after 6 April 1953 or men born on or after 6 April 1951 for tax years from 1975/76. The credits are available to widows, widowers, divorcees and former civil partners provided they were married or in a civil partnership with the member of the armed forces at the time of the accompanied posting.

You need to make an application to get Carer's Credits, credits as a foster parent and credits for grandparents. Except for grandparent's credits, you should apply for these credits before the end of the tax year following the one in which you are entitled to them. Late applications may be accepted if there is a good reason for not applying earlier.

Grandparents credit must be applied for after the end of the tax year following the one in which you are entitled to the credits.

You need to apply for the new credits for military spouses and civil partners but there are no time limits for applying.

Different credits and paid contributions can be combined to make a full qualifying year. See www.gov.uk/national-insurance-credits for more.

Action

Apply for Carer's Credits using form CC1 which you can get online from www.gov.uk/government/publications/carers-credit-application-form. Use form CF411A from HMRC for foster parent credits.

Home Responsibilities Protection (HRP)

From 1978 to April 2010, HRP protected the NI contribution record of people caring for a child or a sick or disabled person. It helped protect your basic State Pension and bereavement benefits for a spouse or civil partner. In April 2010, HRP was replaced by credits for parents and carers. You are entitled to HRP if you met any of the following conditions, or in some situations a combination of them, for a whole tax year between April 1978 and 2010:

- you received Child Benefit for a child under 16
- you received Income Support and did not need to register for work because you cared for a sick or disabled person
- you regularly spent at least 35 hours a week looking after someone receiving Attendance Allowance, Constant Attendance Allowance or DLA (middle or higher rate care component). You must have been caring for 48 weeks in any tax year, this rose to 52 weeks after 6 April 1994
- you were a registered foster parent.

If you got Carer's Allowance, you would have received NI credits so would not need HRP. Whether you have done any work is irrelevant. You get HRP if you qualify for it and have not paid or been credited with enough NI contributions for the tax year to count as a qualifying year.

HRP should be given automatically if you qualified because you were getting Child Benefit or Income Support as a carer. You must apply for HRP if you qualified because you looked after someone getting DLA, AA, or Constant AA, or were a foster parent, or qualified under one condition for part of a tax year and under another for the rest of the year.

Action

Apply for HRP on form CF411 which you can get from your local Jobcentre Plus office, by phoning HMRC, or downloading from www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-insurance-application-form-for-home-responsibilities-protection-cf411

12.3 Voluntary NI contributions

If you are not paying NI contributions and are not entitled to credits or HRP, you can pay Class 2 or 3 voluntary contributions to protect your State Pension. You cannot pay voluntary contributions for any year in which you were only liable to pay reduced-rate married woman's contributions.

There are time limits for paying voluntary contributions. They must normally be paid by the end of the sixth tax year after the one in which they were due.

If you are under the new State Pension system, you have until 5 April 2023 to pay voluntary Class 2 or Class 3 NI contributions for the years from 2006/07 to 2015/16.

Action

If you do not have enough NI contributions for a full State Pension, you should decide whether to make additional voluntary contributions by weighing up the cost of these contributions against the potential gains in entitlement.

There may be potential losses in means-tested benefits like Pension Credit to consider. See section 4.1 for information about how to get an estimate of your entitlement.

12.4 Checking your NI record

You can see if you have gaps in your NI record by requesting a statement from HMRC. You can do this online at www.gov.uk/check-national-insurance-record or by calling the helpline on 0300 200 3500.

You can also request a State Pension statement to get an estimate of how much you will get when you start claiming. See section 4.1 for more information.

Useful organisations

The DWP and HMRC publish information on the State Pension and National Insurance. This can be obtained online on the Gov.uk website, or by telephoning HMRC or the Pension Service.

Citizens Advice

England or Wales go to www.citizensadvice.org.uk

Northern Ireland go to www.citizensadvice.co.uk

Scotland go to www.cas.org.uk

In England telephone 0344 411 1444

In Wales telephone 0344 477 2020

In Scotland telephone 0808 800 9060

National network of advice centres offering free, confidential, independent advice, face to face or by telephone.

Civil Legal Advice

www.gov.uk/civil-legal-advice

Telephone 0345 345 4 345

People living on a low income or benefits, who are eligible for legal aid can get specialist legal advice on benefits appeals, debt, education, housing, discrimination and family problems.

Disability Benefits Helpline

www.gov.uk/disability-benefits-helpline

DWP helpline providing advice or information about any claim for Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment or Attendance Allowance that you have already made:

Attendance Allowance (AA)

Telephone 0800 731 0122

Disability Living Allowance (DLA)

If you were born on or before 8 April 1948

Telephone 0800 731 0122

If you were born after 8 April 1948

Telephone 0800 121 4600

Personal Independence Payment helpline

Telephone 0800 121 4433

Future Pension Centre

Telephone 0800 731 0175

Gov.uk

www.gov.uk

Official website for government information and services. Includes information about pensions planning, the State Pension, workplace pensions, and personal and stakeholder pensions.

HM Revenue and Customs

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs

Contact HMRC for more information about taxes and National Insurance contributions. The National Insurance contributions office is also listed below.

HM Revenue and Customs Tax Credits Office

www.gov.uk/claim-tax-credits

Telephone 0345 300 3900

International Pension Centre

www.gov.uk/international-pension-centre

Telephone 0191 218 7777

Money Advice Service

www.moneyadviceservice.org.uk

Telephone 0800 138 7777

Free money advice covering life events, such as pensions and retirement or divorce and separation, as well as everyday money advice on basic banking, insurance. Offer a range of financial planning tools. Service is available online, over the phone, or in some areas face to face.

National Insurance Contributions Office

www.gov.uk/national-insurance/overview

Telephone 0300 200 3500

Pensions Advisory Service (The) (TPAS)

www.pensionsadvisoryservice.org.uk

Telephone 0800 001 3797

An independent organisation providing information and guidance on different types of pensions. They can also help you if you have a complaint about your workplace or private pension plan.

Pensions Ombudsman

www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk

Telephone 0800 917 4487

The Office of the Pensions Ombudsman is a free, statutory service investigating complaints about how pension schemes are run.

Pension Service (The)

www.gov.uk/browse/working/state-pension

Telephone 0800 731 0469

State Pension Forecasting Team 0800 731 0175

For details of state pensions, including forecasts and how to claim your pension.

Pension Tracing Service

www.gov.uk/find-lost-pension

Telephone 0800 731 0193

A free service provided by the DWP that can help to trace an old pension scheme if the details are unclear or have been lost.

Age UK

Age UK provides advice and information for people in later life through our Age UK Advice line, publications and online. Call Age UK Advice to find out whether there is a local Age UK near you, and to order free copies of our information guides and factsheets.

Age UK Advice

www.ageuk.org.uk

0800 169 65 65

Lines are open seven days a week from 8.00am to 7.00pm

In Wales contact

Age Cymru Advice

www.agecymru.org.uk

0800 022 3444

In Northern Ireland contact

Age NI

www.ageni.org

0808 808 7575

In Scotland contact

Age Scotland

www.agescotland.org.uk

0800 124 4222

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