

The
MONEY
Charity

The Money Statistics

December 2019

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The MONEY Charity

Welcome to the December 2019 edition of The Money Statistics, The Money Charity's complete monthly round-up of statistics about how we use money in the UK.

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1. Striking Numbers

This Month's Highlights

£59,840

Average total debt per UK household
in October 2019

0.84%

Average interest rate on a
cash ISA in October 2019

1.5%

Increase in average real pay in the
year to October 2019

20.3%

Average credit card
interest rate in October 2019

0.18%

Increase in outstanding credit card
balances in year to October 2019

£2,604

Average credit card debt
per household in October 2019

26 years and 7 months

Time to pay off average credit card debt
making only the minimum payment per month

£48,543

Average first-time buyer
house deposit in October 2019

£35,950

Average student debt for the latest cohort
in England to enter repayment



1. Striking Numbers

Every Day in the UK

- The population of the UK grew by an estimated **1,083** people a day between 2017 and 2018.
- On average, a UK household spends **£4.18** a day on water, electricity and gas.
- **336** people a day were declared insolvent or bankrupt in England and Wales in July to September 2019. This was equivalent to one person **every 4 minutes and 17 seconds**.
- In Northern Ireland, there were **8** insolvencies per day and in Scotland **38** insolvencies per day.
- Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales dealt with **2,608** debt issues every day in the year to November 2019.
- **14** properties were repossessed every day in Q2 2019 in England and Wales, or one **every 1 hour and 40 minutes**.
- The number of UK mortgages with arrears of over 2.5% of the remaining balance fell by **20** a day.
- The number of people unemployed in the UK fell by **123** per day in the year to October 2019.
- **1,283** people a day reported they had become redundant in August to October 2019.
- Net lending to individuals and housing associations in the UK grew by **£156 million** a day in October 2019.
- Government debt increased by **£117.3 million** a day in the year to October 2019.
- Borrowers paid **£140 million** a day in interest in October 2019.
- It costs an average of **£22.92** per day for a couple to raise a child from birth to the age of 18.
- For a lone parent family, the cost of raising a child comes to **£28.16** per day.
- **76** mortgage possession claims and **45** mortgage possession orders were made every day in England and Wales in July to September 2019.
- **309** landlord possession claims and **241** landlord possession orders were made every day.



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Total UK Personal Debt

People in the UK owed **£1,665 billion** at the end of October 2019. This is up from £1,618 billion at the end of October 2018, an extra **£883** per UK adult over the year.

Type of Personal Debt	Total Personal Debt £ billion	Per Household £	Per Adult £
Secured (Mortgages)	£1,440.0 billion	£51,752	£27,302
Unsecured Consumer Debt	£225.0 billion	£8,088	£4,267
Of which, Credit Card Debt	£72.4 billion	£2,604	£1,373
Grand Total (October 2019)	£1,665.0 billion	£59,840	£31,569

The average total debt per household, including mortgages, was **£59,840** and per adult was **£31,569**, around **111.7%** of average earnings. This is up from a revised **£31,477** a month earlier.

Based on October 2019 trends, the UK's total interest payments on personal debt over a 12-month period would have been **£51,137 million**, an average of **£140 million** per day. The average annual interest per household would have been **£1,838**, and per person **£970**, **3.4%** of average earnings.

According to the Office for Budget Responsibility's March 2019 forecast, household debt is forecast to reach **£2.425 trillion** in 2023-24. This would make the average household debt **£86,388** (assuming household numbers track ONS population projections.)

Consumer Credit Debt

At the end of October 2019, outstanding consumer credit lending was **£225.0 billion**, increasing by **£518 million** on the revised total for the previous month. Within the total, outstanding credit card debt came to **£72.4 billion**, an increase of **0.18%** in the year to October. Credit card debt averaged **£2,604** per household and **£1,373** per adult.

A credit card on the average interest rate would take **26 years and 7 months** to repay, making only the legal minimum repayments (interest plus 1% of the outstanding balance) each month. The minimum repayment in the first month would be **£66** but would reduce each month. If £66 were paid *every* month, the debt would be cleared in **5 years and 3 months**.

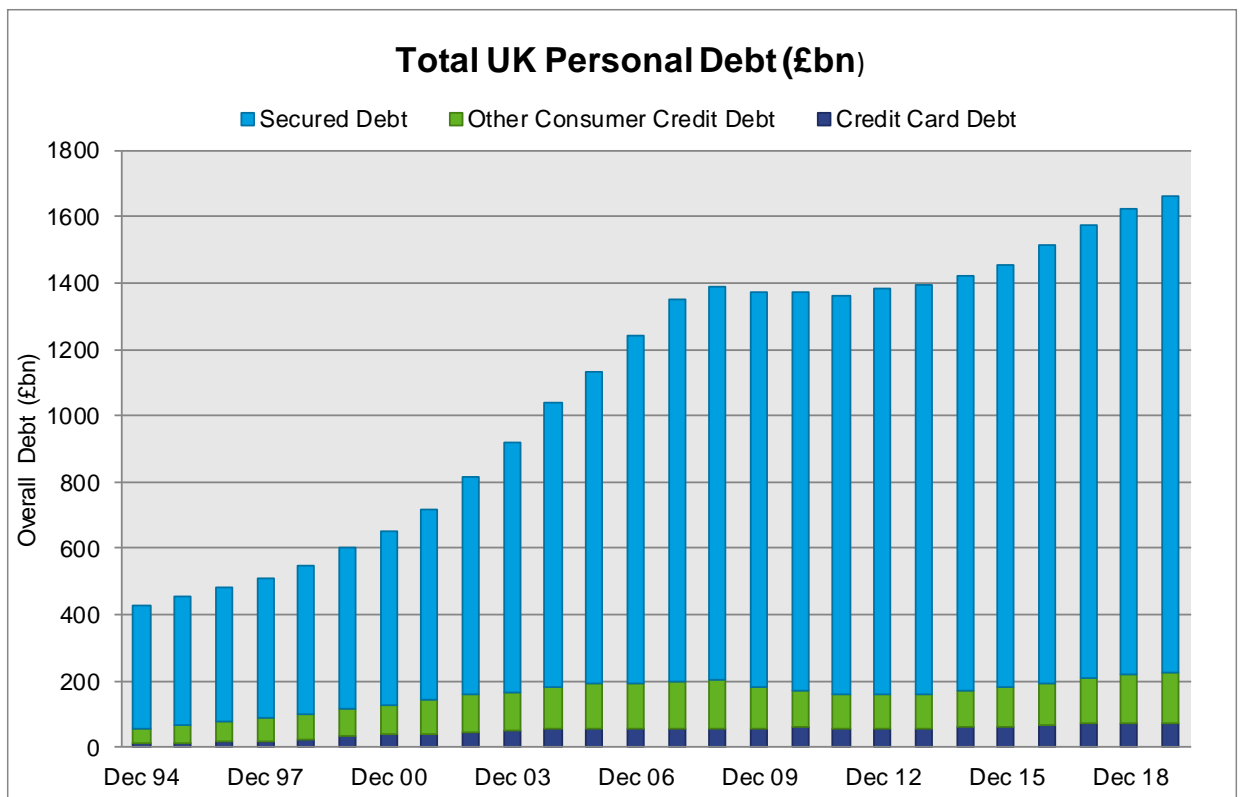


2. Personal Debt in the UK

Net Lending and Write-Offs

Total net lending to individuals and housing associations by UK banks and building societies **rose by £4.83 billion** in October 2019 or **£156 million a day** over revised figures for September.

- Net mortgage lending rose by **£4.314 billion** in the month, while net consumer credit lending increased by **£0.518 billion**.
- In Q3 2019 lenders wrote off **£1.123 billion** (of which **£347 million** was credit card debt, amounting to a daily write-off of **£3.8 million**.)



Bank of England Data to October 2019



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Advice on Problem Debts

Citizens Advice Bureaux across England and Wales answered **397,795** enquiries in November 2019.

Debt was as usual the second largest advice category (behind benefits and tax credits) with **80,597** issues, though the number of Universal Credit calls has increased rapidly, reaching **65,991**. In November 2019. Debt calls were down **1.6%** on November 2018. Debt represented **21.0%** of all issues dealt with in the year to November 2019. The top three debt categories in November 2019 were Council Tax arrears, credit, store and charge cards, and fuel debts. In the year to November 2019, Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales dealt with **2,608** debt issues every *day*.

In Scotland, in the year 2018-19, Citizens Advice Scotland answered **703,685** enquiries, of which debt enquiries (**110,439**, **15.7%** of the total) were the second largest category (after benefits).

In Northern Ireland, in October 2019, Advice NI's Debt Action service dealt with **487** cases with debt issues, covering **£4.7 million** of debt. The top three debts were credit cards, mortgage shortfall (negative equity) and personal loans.

StepChange Debt Charity reported advising **331,337** new clients between January and June 2019, their busiest ever first half of year. The biggest reasons for falling into debt were 'experiencing injury or illness' (**16%**), 'experiencing a reduced income' (**18%**) and 'experiencing unemployment and redundancy' (**16%**).



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Individual Insolvencies

There were **30,879** individual insolvencies in England and Wales in July to September 2019. This is equivalent to **336** people a day or one person **every 4 minutes 17 seconds**. Individual insolvencies were up **0.6%** on the revised figure for the previous quarter and up **22.7%** on the same period a year ago.

Every day on average in England and Wales, **45** people were made bankrupt, **74** Debt Relief Orders were granted, and **217** Individual Voluntary Arrangements were entered into.

In the 12 months ending Q3 2019, **127,407** individuals, **1 in 365 (0.27%)** of the adult population of England and Wales became insolvent.

In Northern Ireland there were **718** individual insolvencies in July to September 2019, a rate of **8** per day. This comprised **410** Individual Voluntary Arrangements, **143** bankruptcies and **163** Debt Relief Orders. Individual insolvencies increased by **34.0%** on the same quarter the previous year.

In Scotland there were **3,466** individual insolvencies in July to September 2019, a rate of **38** per day, comprising **1,178** sequestrations and **2,288** protected trust deeds. Individual insolvencies increased by **12.6%** on the same quarter the previous year.

County Court Judgements

3,065 Consumer County Court Judgements (CCJs) were issued every day in England and Wales in July to September 2019, with an average value of **£1,447**.

In Northern Ireland, there were **24** small claims judgements every day in July to September 2019, with an average value of **£1,852**.

In Scotland, **53** consumer debt decrees were registered every day in July to September 2019, with an average value of **£2,715**.



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Mortgage Debt

Outstanding mortgage lending stood at **£1.440 trillion** at the end of October 2019.

- This is up from £1.400 trillion a year earlier.

That means that the estimated average outstanding mortgage for the **10.96** million households with mortgage debt was **£131,383** in October 2019.

The average mortgage interest rate was **2.39%** at the end of October. Based on this, households with mortgages would pay an average of **£3,140** in mortgage interest over the year.

For new loans, the average mortgage interest rate was **1.98%**. Using the latest figures from UK Finance, this means new mortgages would attract an average of **£3,448** in interest over the year.

According to UK Finance, gross mortgage lending in October 2019 totalled an estimated **£25.5 billion**, **0.9%** lower than in October 2018.

The Financial Conduct Authority reports that **58.9%** of mortgage lending in Q3 2019 was for 75% or less of a property's value.

- **5.9%** of lending was for mortgages for over 90% of a property's value.

There were **65,630** loans approved for house purchase for first-time buyers and home movers in October 2019, according to UK Finance, **3.6%** higher than last year. The average (mean) loan approved for house purchase stood at **£174,133** for first-time buyers and **£228,162** for home movers. This was an increase for first-time buyers of **5.0%** and an increase for home movers of **3.8%** compared with October 2018.

Note: these series were revised in April 2019, with UK Finance now reporting means rather than medians as the measure of average loan size.

The mortgage as percentage of house value was on average **78.2%** for first time buyers, **67.3%** for home movers and **58.0%** for re-mortgagors in October 2019, slightly higher than the previous year.



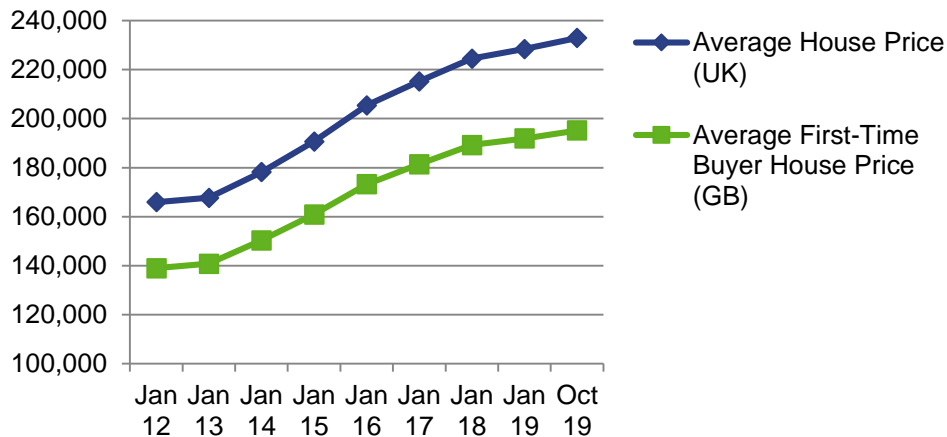
3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

House Prices

Nationwide estimates that house prices increased by **0.5%** in November 2019 and by **0.8%** on 12 months before. Halifax reports that the average UK house price in November 2019 was **£234,625**, rising by **0.2%** in the three months to November 2019 and by **2.1%** in the year to November 2019.

Nationwide, Halifax and HM Land Registry all show slightly higher house prices over the last year. HM Land Registry has the largest dataset and includes cash sales, but records transactions later, after registration of the sale, not at the mortgage approval stage.

House Prices (HM Land Registry)



Source: ONS and HM Land Registry

First-Time Buyers

HM Land Registry reports that the average house price for first-time buyers in Great Britain was **£195,225** in October 2019, an annual increase of **0.3%** but a monthly decline of **1.1%**.

According to UK Finance, the typical first-time buyer deposit in October 2019 was **22%** of the purchase cost (**around £48,543**) – **172% of an average salary**. The average first-time buyer borrowed **3.54** times their income.



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

House Prices in Government Office Regions, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

According to HM Land Registry, average house prices in the UK increased by **0.7%** in the year to October 2019 to **£232,944**. The highest rate of increase (**4.0%**) was in Northern Ireland. Wales and Yorkshire and the Humber also had significant increases. On the other hand, average prices fell in London (**-1.6%**), North East (**-1.1%**) and the South East (**-0.3%**).

The average house price was highest in London (**£472,232**) and lowest in the North East (**£129,360**).

Average House Prices: Nations and UK Regions – October 2019

Country and Government Office Region	Price	Monthly Change	Annual Change
Northern Ireland (Quarter 3 - 2019)	£139,951	2.30%	4.00%
Wales	£166,245	0.70%	3.30%
Yorkshire and The Humber	£166,904	0.90%	3.20%
Scotland	£153,692	-0.90%	1.40%
North West	£166,134	-0.60%	1.40%
East Midlands	£194,134	-0.70%	1.30%
South West	£258,372	-0.80%	0.60%
England	£248,939	-0.70%	0.50%
East of England	£293,928	-0.10%	0.30%
West Midlands	£198,345	-1.60%	0.20%
South East	£323,438	-0.80%	-0.30%
North East	£129,360	-2.30%	-1.10%
London	£472,232	-1.70%	-1.60%

Source: ONS and HM Land Registry. Ranked by Annual Change.



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Renting

According to the Office for National Statistics, private rental prices in the UK rose by **1.4%** in the 12 months to November 2019, up from 1.3% in the 12 months to October 2019.

Over the year to November 2019, rental prices increased in Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland and all the English regions. The South West saw the biggest increase (**2.3%**) with Northern Ireland next at **2.2%**. The lowest increase was in the North East (**0.5%**).

The median rent in England across all private rental property types for the 12 months to 31 March 2019 was **£695**, according to the Valuation Office Agency. In London it was **£1,495**.

For a single room with shared facilities, the median monthly private rent was **£390**. In London it was **£600 (54% higher)**.

For two bedrooms, the median monthly private rent was **£675**. In London it was **£1,500 (122% higher)**.

Figures from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government show that in 2017-18, private renter households in England spent an average of **£836** a month on rental payments. Inclusive of benefits, private renters spent an average of **33%** of their income on rental payments.

Monthly rents in the social housing sector in England were **£464** for housing association renters and **£420** for local authority renters.

In 2017-18, **34%** of households owned their home outright, while **30%** were mortgagors, **19%** rented privately and **17%** paid a social rent.

- Since 2013-14 outright owners have been the largest tenure group.
- Since the mid-1990s, the number of renters and outright owners has risen, while the number of people owning a house with a mortgage has fallen.



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Arrears and Repossessions

According to the Financial Conduct Authority, at the end of Q3 2019 there were **172,882** mortgage loan accounts with arrears of more than 1.5% of the current loan balance.

- This is down **4.1%** on the previous quarter and **7.8%** down on Q3 2018.

50.8% of payments due for loans in arrears were received in Q3 2019.

UK Finance reports that **71,590 (0.79%)** of homeowner mortgages had arrears equivalent to at least 2.5% of the outstanding mortgage balance in Q3 2019, **5.8%** down on the previous quarter. Over the last year, mortgages in arrears have fallen by **20** a day.

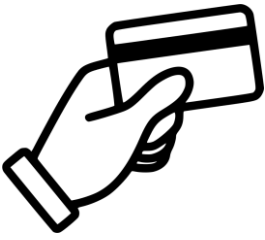
UK Finance estimates that there were **1,330** homeowner properties taken into repossession in the UK in Q3 2019.

This equates to **14** properties being repossessed every day, or one property being repossessed **every one hour forty minutes**.

In England and Wales, every day in Q3 2019, according to the Ministry of Justice, **76** mortgage possession claims were issued and **45** mortgage possession orders were made.

309 landlord possession claims were issued and **241** landlord possession orders were made every day.

Compared to July to September 2018, mortgage possession claims rose by **42%** and orders by **35%**, while landlord possession claims fell by **10%** and landlord possession orders fell by **6%**.



4. Spending and Loans

How We Spend

In the year to October 2019, consumer credit increased by **3.2%** according to the Bank of England, while outstanding levels of credit card borrowing increased by **0.2%**, much less than in 2018. This may be influenced by the FCA's new rules on persistent credit card debt.

Meanwhile, data from LINK show that, on average, **80.2** cash machine transactions (including balance enquiries and rejected transactions) were made **every second** in November 2019, a fall of **12.1%** on November 2018.

- In total, cash machine transactions were worth an average of **£45.70** per transaction.
- These LINK transaction figures do not include transactions or withdrawals made by customers at their own banks or building societies.
- The number of ATMs (in-branch and remote) fell from **68,610** at the end of 2017 to **63,160** at the end of 2018 (a fall of **7.9%**) and to **61,961** in June 2019.

What We Buy

In Q2 2019, households in the UK spent **£115.96 million** a day on water, electricity and gas, or **£4.18** per household per day. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this was **5.0%** more than the revised figure for Q1 2019.

In November 2019 the average price of unleaded petrol fell by **1.0pppl** to **126.6pppl**.

- This meant it cost **£63.30** to fill a 50 litre unleaded tank, **50p** less than last month.

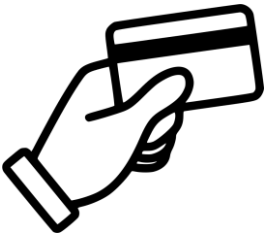
The average price of diesel fell by **1.3pppl** to **130.4pppl**.

- This meant it cost **£65.20** to fill a 50 litre diesel tank, **£0.65** less than last month.
- The price difference between the two fell to **3.8pppl** in November, a difference of **£1.90** per 50 litre tank.

Based on AutoEurope figures, in 2017 it cost around **£2,618** a year to run a car (not including depreciation), or roughly **£7.17** a day.

Child Poverty Action Group's "The Cost of a Child in 2019" report estimates that couple families now spend **£150,582** on raising a child to their 18th birthday, **£22.92 a day**. This is an increase of **5.5%** since the study began in 2012.

- The cost for a lone parent is **£185,036**, an increase of **19.4%** since 2012.
- This comes to **£28.16 a day**.
- Since 2012, the percentage of basic costs covered by child benefit for couples has risen by **1.9%** to **21.7%**, but for lone-parent families has fallen by **2.2%** to **15.7%**.



4. Spending and Loans

The Cost of Credit

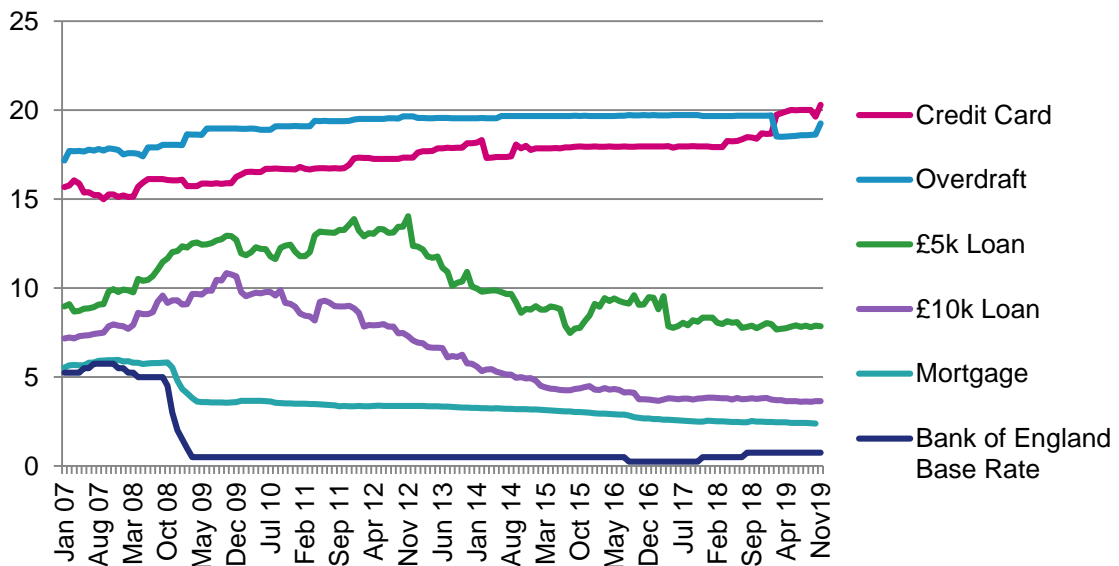
The average interest rate on credit card lending bearing interest was **20.3%** in November 2019. This is **19.55%** above the Bank of England Base Rate of 0.75%.

UK Finance figures show that **53.0%** of credit card balances were bearing interest in September 2019.

In November 2019, the average APR for a £5,000 personal loan was **7.86%**, according to the Bank of England. For a £10,000 loan it was **3.64%**, while the average rate for an overdraft was **19.25%**.

As shown in the chart, the gap between credit card and overdraft rates, and other interest rates has widened substantially since 2008.

Interest Rates (% pa to November 2019)



Source: Bank of England



5. Savings and Pensions

Savings

The average interest rate for an instant access savings account, not including bonus interest payments, was **0.41%** in October 2019. For a cash ISA, this was **0.84%**.

In Q2 2019, households saved an average of **6.8%** of their post-tax income, including benefits. This compares with a revised 5.9% in Q2 2018. From 2000 to 2015, the savings rate fluctuated mostly in the 6-10% range, with a post-crash peak of 12.9% in Q1 2010. If someone on the average salary saved 6.8% of their income in an average instant access savings account for a year, they would receive **£6.30** in interest after tax. If they saved it in an average cash ISA, they would receive **£16.14**.

It would take **25 years** for someone on the average salary, saving the average amount per household every year in an average instant access savings account, to afford the average first-time buyer deposit. If they saved into a cash ISA at the same rate it would take **23 years**. This assumes no property price inflation in the meantime.

According to DWP, in 2017-18 **12.6m** households (**46%** of the total) had either no savings or less than £1,500 in savings. **18.9m** households (**69%** of the total) had less than £10,000 in savings.

Pensions

According to The Pensions Regulator's Compliance Report, at least **10.20 million** workers had joined a pension scheme under auto-enrolment by the end of November 2019, making a total of **22.31 million** members of pensions schemes, but leaving **9.6 million** workers unenrolled, out of the total declared workforce of **31.9 million**.

According to the Family Resources Survey, **49%** of working age adults actively participated in a pension in 2017-18, up **4%** on the previous year. This was **71%** for employees and **16%** for the self-employed.

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings reports that in 2018, **19.6%** of private sector employees received an employer contribution to their workplace pension of 8% or more, whereas **94.8%** of public sector employees received a contribution of 12% or more. **36.4%** of employees with a pension were in an occupational Defined Benefit scheme in 2018, according to the Office for National Statistics, while **34.0%** were in an occupational Defined Contribution scheme.

In March 2019, there were **12.6 million** claimants of State Pension, a fall of **125,000** on March 2018. Of these, **1.1 million** were receiving the new State Pension (nSP) introduced in April 2016.



6. Financial Inclusion

According to the FCA, in the UK in 2017 there were **1.3 million** people who did not have a bank account (either a current account or an alternative e-money account). This was **3%** of the UK adult population. The lowest unbanked rate was in the East of England (**1%**) and the highest unbanked rate was in London (**4%**).

There were **7.5 million** basic bank accounts (BBAs) on 30 June 2018, according to HM Treasury. BBAs are the no-frills bank accounts that the nine largest personal current account providers are required to offer under the Payment Accounts Regulations 2015.

According to ONS, there were **11,065** bank and building society branches in the UK in 2018. This was a reduction of **2,280** branches (**17%**) since 2012. The biggest proportional reduction in bank branches was in the South West, which lost **21%** of its branches over the period. Northern Ireland bucked the trend with an increase of **8%** (**30** branches) since 2012.

According to the 2019 Access to Cash Review, **2.2 million** people use only cash in their daily transactions.

In 2017, **40.9 million** UK adults (**78%** of the total) used some form of credit, according to the FCA. This includes unregulated credit (**3%** of adults) and running credit such as credit cards that are paid off each month (**29%** of adults). Around **11.5 million** people (**22%** of total UK adults) either chose not to access credit or did not have access to credit.

According to the FCA, **21.0 million** UK adults (**40%** of the total) did not have home contents insurance in 2017.

1.94 million households did not have access to the Internet in 2019, according to ONS. This included **27%** of one adult households aged 65+.

According to the Bank of England, **1.87 million** people were members of credit unions in April to June 2019. There were **433** credit unions, with loans to members to a value of **£1.62 billion**.

Low income people pay a 'poverty premium' in buying their goods and services of **£256-£490** per year, according to the Social Market Foundation. The poverty premium is the extra amount people on low incomes pay from not being able to access the best deals.

According to the FCA, **9.0 million** UK adults (**17%** of the total) rate themselves as having low financial capability. This measure relates to managing money, knowledge about financial matters and confidence in buying financial services.



7. Young People

Young People in Education and Employment

According to ONS, in August to October 2019 there were **5.5 million** people aged 18 to 24. Of these, **1.82 million** were in full-time education while **3.41 million** were in employment (including those in full-time education who were also in employment).

Unemployment

386,000 18-24 year olds (**10.2%**) were unemployed in August to October 2019. This was **18,000** fewer than in May to July 2019.

- Of these, **119,000 (30.8%)** had been unemployed for over 6 months.
- **61,000** had been unemployed for over 12 months, a decrease of **11,000** on May to July 2019 and a reduction of **8,000** on a year earlier.

800,000 (11.6%) of 16 to 24-year-olds in the UK were not in education, employment or training (NEET) in July to September 2019, an increase of **43,000** over the last year.

Minimum Wage

For under 18s the minimum wage in 2019-20 is **£4.35**. The apprentice rate (for those under 19 or in the first year of their apprenticeship) is **£3.90**. For those aged 18-20, the minimum wage is **£6.15**. For those aged 21-24, **£7.70** and for those aged 25+, **£8.21**.

Wages Paid

According to ONS, in April 2019 the median weekly pay for all full-time employees was **£585**. For employees aged 16-17 it was **£201.20**. For those aged 18-21 it was **£350** and for those aged 22-29 it was **£494.60**. For those aged 16-17, male and female pay was about the same. For those aged 18-21, the female median was around **£14** per week less than the male median. For those aged 22-29 the female median was around **£32** per week less than the male median.

Student Loans

In 2018-19, the provisional average maintenance loan awarded to full-time students in England was **£6,148 (up 10%** on the previous year.) In Wales it was **£4,604** and in Northern Ireland **£3,105**. The provisional average tuition fee loan in England was **£8,315 (down 0.4%.)** In Wales it was **£5,622 (up 44%)** and in Northern Ireland **£5,230**.

Student Debt

In England, the average debt per borrower at the end of 2018-19 was **£22,984**. In Wales it was **£15,441**, in Northern Ireland **£16,443** and in Scotland **£10,904**. The average debt for the latest cohorts to enter repayment was **£35,950** in England (2019), **£22,920** in Wales (2019), **£23,550** in Northern Ireland (2018) and **£13,800** in Scotland (2019).



8. The Bigger Picture

Economy and Inflation

The UK economy was flat (**0.0%** growth) in the three months to October 2019, according to the latest estimates from the Office of National Statistics. This contrasts with an increase of 0.3% in Q3 2019 and negative 0.2% in Q2 2019.

The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the UK fell by **0.4%** in October 2019 and by **2.6%** in the six months to October, suggesting the economy will continue to struggle in the months ahead.

The CPI (Consumer Prices Index) increased by **1.5%** in the year to November 2019, the same as for the year to October 2019. The highest rates of inflation over the 12 months to November 2019 were for communication (**3.3%**), education (**2.7%**) and restaurants and hotels (**2.4%**). The lowest was for clothing and footwear (**0.0%**).

Pay Rates

In the three months to October 2019, regular pay increased by **3.5%** on the year before, while pay including bonuses increased by **3.2%**. Average weekly pay was **£510**, or **£542** including bonuses; an annual salary of **£26,593**, or **£28,261** with bonuses. In real terms, for the year to October 2019, regular pay increased by **1.8%** and total pay by **1.5%**. Due to inflation being higher than pay growth over the last ten years, both regular (**-0.2%**) and total pay (**-4.4%**) remain below their pre-crash peak in February 2008.

Public Sector Borrowing

Public Sector Net Borrowing (excluding RBS and Bank of England) in the three months to October 2019 was **£24.06 billion**, an average of **£261.5 million** per day. Spending included **£11.64 billion** net investment, meaning there was a current budget deficit of **£12.42 billion** over the same period.

Public sector net debt in October 2019 (excluding RBS and Bank of England) was **£1,615.0 billion (72.2% of GDP)**. This was **£42.8 billion** more than in October 2018, an increase of **£117.3 million** per day.

According to the March 2019 Economic and Fiscal Outlook from the Office for Budget Responsibility, total public sector net debt is currently **83.3% of GDP** and is forecast to fall to **73.0% of GDP** in 2023-24.



8. The Bigger Picture

Population, Taxpayers and Benefit Recipients

According to the latest ONS estimate, the population of the UK grew by **1,083** people per day between mid 2017 and mid 2018.

Out of a total adult population of **52.7** million, there are projected to be **31.4** million income taxpayers in 2019-20. Of these, **27.1** million will be basic rate taxpayers, **3.8** million people will fall into the 40% income tax band and **438,000** will pay the 45% rate, which replaced the 50% rate in 2013-14. People who do not pay income tax still pay indirect taxes such as VAT, non-EU import duties, insurance premium tax and excise duties on tobacco, alcohol and fuel.

There were **6.8 million** working-age people claiming benefits in February 2019. Housing benefit was received by **3.6 million** people (of all ages) in May 2019 while **2.3 million** were receiving Universal Credit on 11 July 2019.

Unemployment

The number of people classed as unemployed in August to October 2019 was **1.28 million** (**3.8%** of the workforce), **13,000** less than the previous quarter, and down **93,000** from the previous year, **255 a day**. The unemployment rate in the UK was highest in the North East (**6.1%**) and lowest in Northern Ireland (**2.3%**.) In Wales it was **3.6%** and in Scotland **3.7%**.

308,000 people had been unemployed for over 12 months, down by **45,000** (**123 a day**) from a year earlier.

Employment and Unemployment – Older Workers

291,000 people aged 50 and over were unemployed in August to October 2019, an increase of **19,000** on May to July 2019, and up **9,000** on a year earlier.

- **35.0%** of unemployed workers aged 50 and over, a total of **102,000** people, had been out of work for over a year. **67,000** had been unemployed for more than two years.
- **1,309,000** (**10.9%**) people aged 65 and over were *in work*, **5,000 fewer** than in May to July 2019, but an increase of **63,000** from the previous year.

Redundancies

118,000 people (**1,283 per day**) reported they had become redundant over the three months, an increase of **20,000** on May to July 2019.

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