

The
MONEY
Charity

The Money Statistics

January 2022

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The MONEY Charity

Welcome to the January 2022 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

£63,122

Average total debt per UK household in November 2021

£2,118

Average credit card debt per household in November 2021

£3,740

Total unsecured debt per UK adult in November 2021

-0.53%

Change in outstanding credit card balances in year to November 2021

0.8 pence per litre

Decrease in the price of unleaded petrol in December 2021

5.4%

Inflation rate in the year to December 2021

9.1%

Increase in average first-time buyer house price in the year to November 2021

20 years

Time to save for a first-time buyer house deposit, saving at the average rate out of average UK income (at July to September 2021 rate of household saving)



1. Striking Numbers

Every Day in the UK

- The population of the UK grew by an estimated **777** people a day between 2019 and 2020.
- On average, a UK household spends **£4.28** a day on water, electricity and gas.
- **313** people a day were declared insolvent or bankrupt in England and Wales in August to October 2021. This was equivalent to one person **every 4 minutes and 37 seconds**.
- In Northern Ireland in November 2021, there were **6.4** insolvencies per day. In Scotland in the three months to December 2021 there were **22.4** insolvencies per day.
- Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales dealt with **1,949** debt issues every day in the year to December 2021.
- **4.5** properties were repossessed every day in July to September 2021 in the UK, or one **every 5 hours and 23 minutes**.
- The number of UK mortgages with arrears of over 2.5% of the remaining balance fell by **1.8** a day in the year to September 2021.
- The number of people unemployed in the UK fell by **3,923** per day in the twelve months to November 2021.
- **857** people a day reported they had become redundant in September to November 2021.
- Net lending to individuals and housing associations in the UK grew by **£156 million** a day in November 2021.
- Government debt increased by **£625 million** a day in the year to November 2021.
- Borrowers paid **£122 million** a day in interest in November 2021.
- It costs an average of **£24.44** 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 **£29.50** per day.
- **30.8** mortgage possession claims and **13.4** mortgage possession orders were made every day in England and Wales in July to September 2021.
- **111** landlord possession claims and **60.9** landlord possession orders were made every day.



1. Striking Numbers

Arising during the Coronavirus pandemic

During the pandemic, health, economic and policy impacts have interacted with each other. Following are some striking numbers that have emerged in the last few weeks:

- 15 million+** Number of people who have experienced at least one life event in the last two years that has left them financially struggling (Turn2Us).
- 26** Number of energy companies that have collapsed in the last three months, leaving consumers with a bill for **£2.6 billion** (Citizens Advice).
- 1.4 million** Number of people who have “no recourse to public funds” as a result of their visa conditions. **81%** of these are behind on at least one essential bill, while **one in five** have experienced homelessness or housing insecurity (Citizens Advice).
- x 2+** Macmillan Cancer Support has found that cancer patients are more than **twice as likely** to have been financially affected by Covid-19 as people in general. The financial impact of a cancer diagnosis reaches **£900 per month** (Macmillan).
- 4 in 10** Proportion of users of Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) who are struggling to pay their bills (Citizens Advice). Citizens Advice has found that many shoppers do not view BNPL as “proper borrowing”.
- £355.3 million** Loss to consumers from Authorised Push Payment (APP) scams during January to July 2021 (Which?) Which? reports that where consumers challenge banks over decisions *not* to reimburse consumers for APP scams, the Financial Ombudsman Service upholds the consumer in **73% to 86%** of cases.
- 11%** Rise in UK financial vulnerability during the pandemic as far as Q1 2021. This was driven by higher use of credit, increased dependence on benefits and increased use of alternative financial products. The areas with the highest levels of financial vulnerability in Q1 2021 were the north east of England, Cornwall and the western central belt of Scotland. However, within UK cities, there are urban local authority areas all around the UK that have high levels of financial vulnerability (Lowell Vulnerability Index, October 2021).



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Total UK Personal Debt

People in the UK owed **£1,754.3 billion** at the end of November 2021. This is up by **£60.1 billion** from £1,689.8 billion at the end of November 2020, an extra **£1,136** per UK adult over the year.

Type of Personal Debt	Total Personal Debt £ billion	Per Household £	Per Adult £
Secured (Mortgages)	£1,556.5 billion	£56,005	£29,429
Unsecured Consumer Debt	£197.8 billion	£7,117	£3,740
Of which, Credit Card Debt	£58.9 billion	£2,118	£1,113
Grand Total (Nov 2021)	£1,754.3 billion	£63,122	£33,169

The average total debt per household, including mortgages, was **£63,122** and per adult was **£33,169**, around **108.6%** of average earnings. This is up from the revised **£33,080** a month earlier.

Based on November 2021 numbers, the UK's total interest payments on personal debt over a 12-month period would have been **£44,454 million**, an average of **£122 million** per day. The average annual interest per household would have been **£1,600** and per person **£841**, **2.75%** of average earnings.

According to the Office for Budget Responsibility's October 2021 forecast, household debt of all types is forecast to rise from **£2,004 billion** in 2020 to **£2,363 billion** in 2025. This would make the average total household debt **£82,957** (assuming household numbers track ONS population projections).

Consumer Credit Debt

At the end of November 2021, outstanding consumer credit lending was **£197.8 billion**, falling by **£1.0 billion** on the revised total for the previous month and **£5.4 billion less** than in November 2020. Within the total, outstanding credit card debt came to **£58.9 billion**, a decrease of **0.53% (£314 million)** in the year to November 2021. Credit card debt averaged **£2,118** per household and **£1,099** per adult.

A credit card on the average interest rate would take **25 years and 1 month** 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 **£56** but would reduce each month. If £56 were paid *every* month, the debt would be cleared in **5 years and 1 month**.

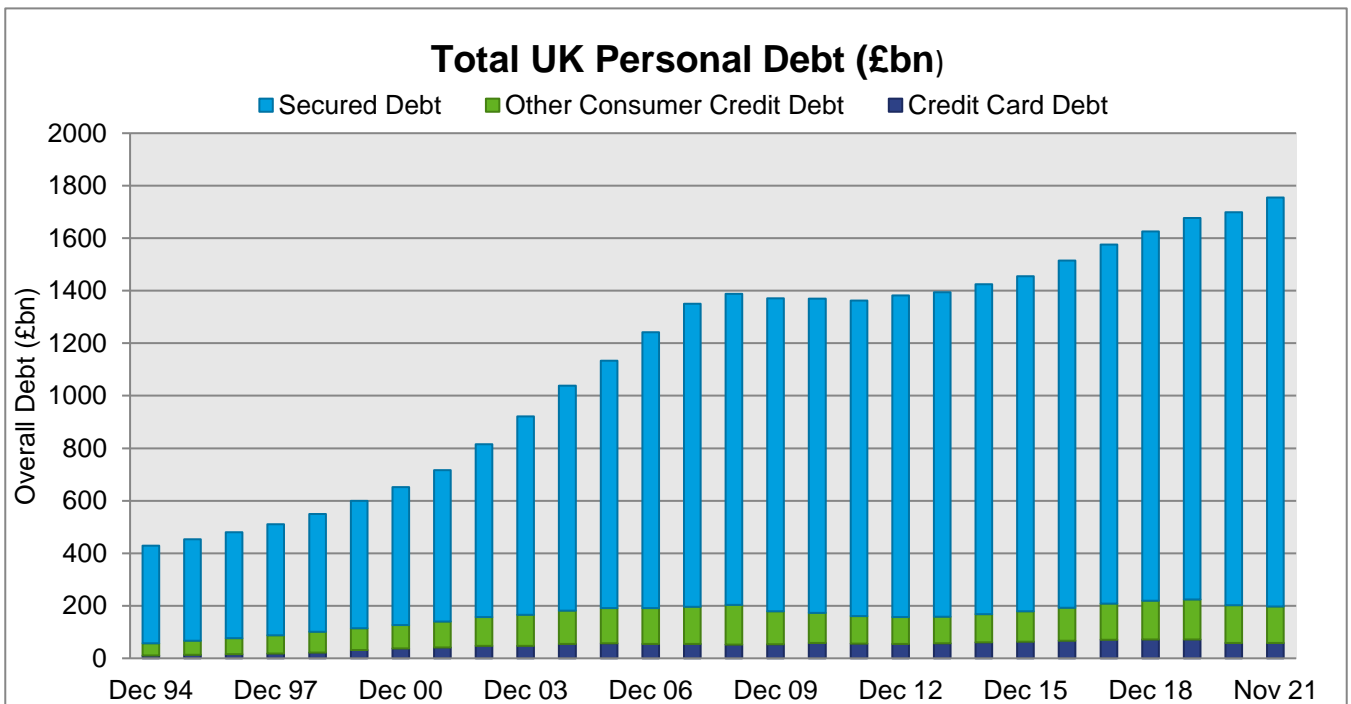


2. Personal Debt in the UK

Net Lending and Write-Offs

Total net lending to individuals and housing associations by UK banks and building societies grew by **£4.7 billion** in November 2021 or **£156 million a day** over revised figures for October 2021.

- Net mortgage lending **rose** by **£3.69 billion** in the month, while net consumer credit lending **increased** by **£7.56 billion**.
- In Q3 2021 lenders wrote off **£982 million** (of which **£335 million** was credit card debt, amounting to a daily write-off of **£3.6 million**).



Bank of England Data to November 2021

(The last three columns in the chart are Dec 19, Dec 20 and Nov 21)



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Advice on Problem Debts

Citizens Advice Bureaux across England and Wales answered **291,136** enquiries in December 2021, **4% up** from December 2020.

Debt was the second largest advice category in December 2021 with **46,914** issues, behind Benefits and Tax Credits (**62,990**). Debt calls were **8%** up compared with December 2020, while calls about Benefits and Tax credits were up by **15%**. Debt represented **16.4%** of all issues dealt with in the year to December 2021. The top three debt categories in December 2021 were fuel debts, debt assessment and Council Tax arrears. In the year to December 2021, Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales dealt with **1,949** debt issues every *day*.

In Scotland in November 2021, Citizens Advice Scotland gave **89,748** pieces of advice, with debt advice being **12% of the total**, the same as for April to October 2021. Debt advice in November 2021 was the second largest category after benefits.

In Northern Ireland in November 2021, Advice NI's Debt Action service dealt with **343** cases involving debt issues, covering **£2.0 million** of debt. The top three debts were mortgage shortfall (negative equity), credit cards and mortgage arrears.

StepChange Debt Charity reports that **13,000** new clients received full debt advice in November 2021. The most common reasons for seeking debt advice were “lack of control over finances”, reduced income or benefits, unemployment or redundancy and an injury or health issue. **66%** of clients had credit card debt, **49%** had personal loan debt, **36%** had an overdraft and **36%** had catalogue debt. The majority of StepChange clients are female (**63%** in November 2021) and young (**59%** under the age of 40).



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Individual Insolvencies

There were **28,792** individual insolvencies in England and Wales in August to October 2021, **an increase of 11.4%** from 25,813 for the same period in 2020. This was equivalent to **313** people a day or one person **every 4 minutes and 37 seconds**.

Every day on average in England and Wales, **20** people were made bankrupt, **63** Debt Relief Orders were granted and **229** Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVAs) were entered into.

In the 12 months to October 2021, **111,154** individuals, **1 in 423 (0.24%)** of the adult population of England and Wales became insolvent.

In Northern Ireland there were **193** individual insolvencies in November 2021, a rate of **6.4** per day. This comprised **165** Individual Voluntary Arrangements, **18** Debt Relief Orders and **10** bankruptcies. Individual insolvencies for the three months to October 2021 were **down by 2.4%** on the same three months the previous year.

In Scotland there were **2,063** personal insolvencies in October to December 2021, a rate of **22.4** per day, comprising **634** bankruptcies and **1,429** protected trust deeds. Personal insolvencies for the three months to December 2021 saw no change than the same period the previous year.

County Court Judgements for Debt

2,347 Consumer County Court Judgements (CCJs) were issued every day in England and Wales in October to December 2021, a **0.5% decrease** on the same period in 2020. The median value was **£742**, according to Registry Trust Ltd.

In Northern Ireland, there were **9** consumer debt judgements every day in October to December 2021, with an median value of **£1,074**.

In Scotland, **35** consumer debt decrees were registered every day in October to December 2021, with the median value decreasing a further **5%** from Q3 to Q4 2021.



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Mortgage Debt

According to the Bank of England, outstanding mortgage lending stood at **£1,556.5 billion** at the end of November 2021. This is up from £1,491.1 billion a year earlier, an increase of **£65.4 billion**.

That means that the estimated average outstanding mortgage for the **11.04 million** households with mortgage debt was **£140,987** in November 2021.

The average mortgage interest rate was **2.02%** at the end of November 2021. Based on this, households with mortgages would pay an average of **£2,848** in mortgage interest over the year.

For new loans, the average mortgage interest rate was **1.51%**. Based on this, First-Time Buyers with mortgages would pay an average of **£2,773** in mortgage interest over the year.

According to the FCA and Bank of England, gross mortgage lending in July to September 2021 was **£73.4 billion**, **17.4% higher** than the same quarter the previous year and around the level prevailing before the beginning of the pandemic.

The Financial Conduct Authority reports that **59.7%** of mortgage lending in Q3 2021 was for 75% or less of a property's value. **4.2%** of lending was for mortgages for over 90% of a property's value.

57.4% of mortgage lending was for three or more times the borrowers' incomes.

According to UK Finance, in December 2019 (latest publicly available data), the mortgage as percentage of house value was on average **77.0%** for first-time buyers, **67.6%** for home movers and **58.8%** for re-mortgagors, slightly higher than the previous year.

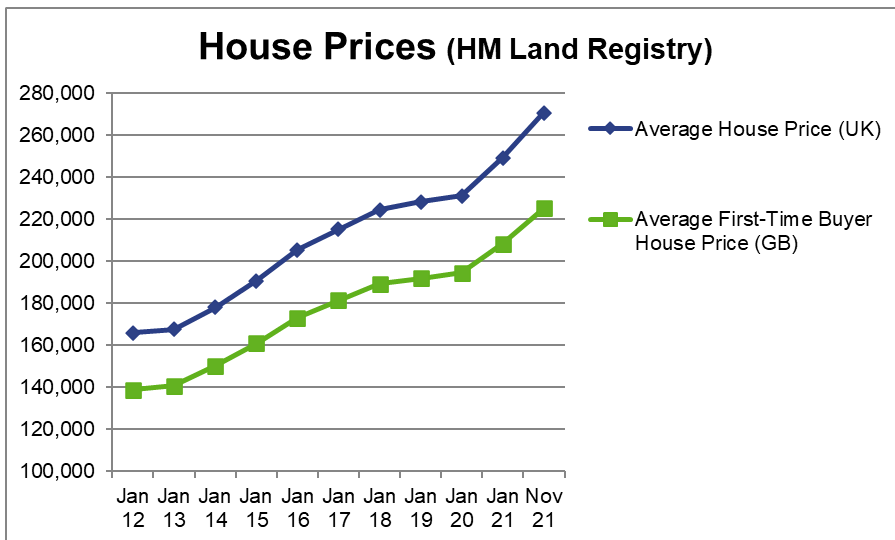


3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

House Prices

Nationwide estimates that house prices **rose by 1.0%** in December 2021 and were **10.4%** higher than 12 months before. Halifax reports that the average UK house price in December 2021 was **£276,091**, rising by **3.5%** in the three months to December 2021 and by **9.8%** in the year to December 2021.

Nationwide, Halifax and HM Land Registry all show sharply higher house prices over the last eighteen months, particularly over the summer and autumn of 2020 and again from March 2021. 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. The Halifax and HM Land Registry average prices tend to be similar, with Nationwide being slightly lower.



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 **£225,175** in November 2021, an annual increase of **9.1%** and a monthly change of **1.4%**.

According to UK Finance, the typical first-time buyer deposit in December 2019 was **23%** of the purchase cost, which would average **£54,863** in October 2021 based on the above Land Registry first-time buyer price. This is **178.6%** of the average UK salary.



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 **10%** in the year to November 2021 to **£270,708**. The highest rates of increase were in the South West (**12.9%**) and East of England (**12.3%**). The lowest price increases were in London (**5.1%**) and Yorkshire and The Humber (**7.2%**). After decreasing in October, the average UK price increased in November (**1.2%**).

The average house price was highest in London (**£519,934**) and lowest in the North East (**£149,249**).

Average House Prices: Nations and Regions – November 2021

Country and Government Office Region	Price	Monthly Change	Annual Change
South West	£308,497	2.5%	12.9%
East of England	£336,937	2.1%	12.3%
Wales	£199,877	-0.7%	12.1%
Scotland	£182,755	0.1%	11.4%
North West	£197,797	2.3%	10.8%
East Midlands	£229,277	0.4%	10.7%
Northern Ireland (Quarter 3 - 2021)	£159,109	3.0%	10.7%
England	£288,130	1.4%	9.8%
West Midlands Region	£230,888	1.9%	9.8%
South East	£369,093	0.5%	9.6%
North East	£149,249	1.8%	8.7%
Yorkshire and The Humber	£191,036	1.0%	7.2%
London	£519,934	0.2%	5.1%

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 **1.8%** in the 12 months to December 2021, up from a revised **1.7%** for the 12 months to November 2021.

Over the year to December 2021, private rental prices increased in Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland and all the English regions except London. Northern Ireland (**5.0%**), East Midlands (**3.3%**) and the East (**3.2%**) saw the highest rates of increase. The lowest increase was in Wales (**1.5%**). In London, rents **fell** by **0.1%**.

The median rent in England across all private rental property types for the 12 months to 30 September 2021 was **£755**, according to the Valuation Office Agency and ONS. In London it was **£1,425**.

For a single room with shared facilities, the median monthly private rent was **£420**. In London it was **£650 (54.8% higher)**.

For two bedrooms, the median monthly private rent was **£750**. In London it was **£1,450 (93.3% higher)**.

Figures from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government show that in 2019-20, private renter households in England spent an average of **£871** per month on rental payments. Inclusive of benefits, private renters spent an average of **31.9%** of their income on rental payments. The rental share of income was highest for single person (**41.1%**) and low income households (**56.4%**).

Monthly rents in the social housing sector in England were **£459** for housing association renters and **£429** for local authority renters.

In 2019-20, **34.9%** of households owned their home outright, while **29.7%** were mortgagors, **18.7%** rented privately and **16.7%** 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.
- In 2019-2020, only **40.9%** of 25-34 year-olds were owner occupiers. **41.8%** of this age group were private renters and **17.3%** were social renters.



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Arrears and Repossessions

According to the Financial Conduct Authority, at the end of Q3 2021 there were **158,745** mortgage loan accounts with arrears of more than 1.5% of the current loan balance.

- This is **3.3%** less than revised numbers for the previous quarter and **5.9%** down on Q3 2020.

50.4% of payments due for loans in arrears were received in Q3 2021.

UK Finance reports that **74,210 (0.82%)** of homeowner mortgages had arrears equivalent to at least 2.5% of the outstanding mortgage balance in Q3 2021, **2.7%** down on the previous quarter. Over the last year, mortgages in arrears have decreased by **1.8** a day.

UK Finance estimates that there were **410** homeowner properties taken into possession in the UK in Q3 2021, up from 160 in Q3 2020.

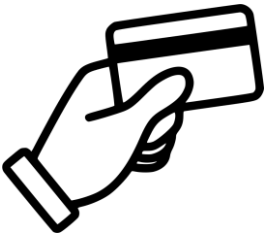
This equates to **4.5** properties being possessed every day, or one property being possessed **every five hours and twenty-three minutes**. This low number is due to the pandemic-related moratorium on forced possessions.

In England and Wales, in July to September 2021, according to the Ministry of Justice, every day **30.8** mortgage possession claims were issued and **13.4** mortgage possession orders were made.

111 landlord possession claims were issued and **60.9** landlord possession orders were made every day.

Compared to Q3 2019 (pre-lockdown), mortgage possession claims fell by **59%** and orders by **70%**, while landlord possession claims fell by **64%** and landlord possession orders fell by **75%**. This was due to forbearance action by the Government and the FCA in response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

However, possession claims and orders increased in Q2 and Q3 2021 from the very low levels of mid-2020.



4. Spending and Loans

How We Spend

In the year to November 2021, outstanding consumer credit **fell by 2.6%** according to the Bank of England, while outstanding levels of credit card borrowing fell by **0.53%**. The largest reductions occurred from August 2020 to March 2021. Since April 2021, outstanding consumer credit has fallen slightly, with variations from month to month.

After falling steeply at the beginning of the pandemic, LINK transaction volumes have begun to recover. On average, **50.25** cash machine transactions (including balance enquiries and rejected transactions) were made **every second** in December 2021, an increase of **4.7%** on December 2020. The total value of transactions increased by **6.2%** over the same period.

- In total, cash machine transactions were worth an average of **£55.60** 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 **54,574** at the end of 2020 to **53,398** at the end of 2021 (a fall of **2.15%**). Free-to-use ATMs fell from **41,727** to **40,942** while pay-to-use ATMs fell from **12,847** to **12,456**.

What We Buy

In Q3 2021, households in the UK spent **£118.9 million** a day on water, electricity and gas, or **£4.28** per household per day. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this was **2% less** than the revised figure for Q3 2020.

In December 2021 the average price of unleaded petrol **decreased by 0.8pppl** to **146.9 pppl**.

- This meant it cost **£73.05** to fill a 50 litre unleaded tank, **40p less** than last month.

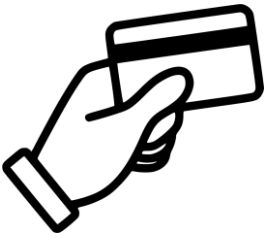
The average price of diesel **decreased by 0.9pppl** to **149.6pppl**.

- This meant it cost **£75.25** to fill a 50 litre diesel tank, **45p less** than last month.
- The price difference between the two shrunk to **3.5pppl**, a difference of **£1.75** per 50 litre tank.

According to Which? the annual cost for home-charging a compact electric car is around **£640** per year, or **£12.30** per week, based on 9,000 miles driving per year.

Child Poverty Action Group's "The Cost of a Child in 2021" report estimates that couple families now spend **£160,692** on raising a child to their 18th birthday, **£24.44 a day**. This is an increase of **5.2%** over the last year and **12.6%** since the study began in 2012.

- The cost for a lone parent is **£193,801**, an increase of **25%** since 2012.
- This comes to **£29.50 a day**.
- For couples in 2021, **22%** of basic costs are covered by child benefit. For lone-parent families in 2020, **16%** of basic costs are covered by child benefit.



4. Spending and Loans

The Cost of Credit

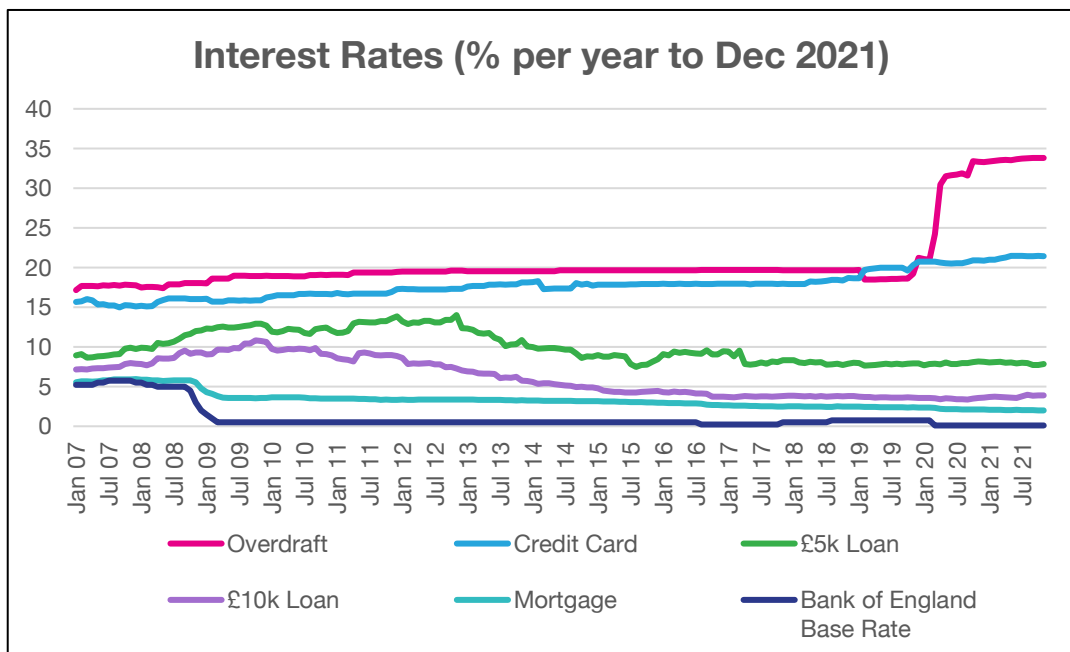
The average interest rate on credit card lending bearing interest was **21.4%** in December 2021. This was **21.15%** above the Bank of England Base Rate of **0.25%**. (The Bank rate was raised to **0.25%** on 16 December 2021).

UK Finance figures show that **53.6%** of credit card balances were bearing interest in October 2021.

In December 2021, the average APR for a £5,000 personal loan was **7.81%**, according to the Bank of England. For a £10,000 loan it was **3.88%**, while the average rate for an overdraft was **33.89%**.

As shown in the chart, the gap between credit card, overdraft and other interest rates has widened substantially since 2008. The dramatic increase in overdraft rates in 2020 was due to new FCA overdraft rules, which banned high fixed charges penalising accidental and short-duration overdrafts, but at the cost of a rise in the average overdraft rate.

Why overdraft and credit card rates are so high when the bank base rate was only 0.1% is an open question.



Source: Bank of England



5. Savings and Pensions

Savings

The average interest rate for an instant access savings account was **0.11%** in December 2021. For a cash ISA, the rate was **0.21%**, down from 0.32% a year ago.

In Q3 2021, households saved an average of **8.3%** of their post-tax income, including benefits, down from **12.4%** (revised) in Q3 2020 and also the record **22.8%** (revised) in Q2 2020, which was substantially higher than the previous peaks in the late 1970s and early 1990s. From 2000 to 2015, the savings rate fluctuated mostly within the 7-10% range, with the most recent pre-Covid peak being 12.0% (revised) in Q1 2010. If someone on the average salary saved 8.3% of their income in an average instant access savings account for a year, they would receive **£2.32** in interest after tax. If they saved it in an average cash ISA, they would receive **£5.33**.

It would take **21 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 **20 years**.

In 2020, according to the FCA, **27-34%** of UK adults (**14-18 million people**) had either no savings or less than £1,000 in savings. This was skewed toward younger age groups with **at least 47%** of 18-24 year-olds having less than £1,000 in savings.

Pensions

According to The Pensions Regulator's Compliance Report, at least **10.60 million** workers had joined a pension scheme under auto-enrolment by the end of December 2021, making a total of **22.97 million** members of pensions schemes, but leaving **10.29 million** workers unenrolled, out of the total declared workforce of **33.27 million**.

According to the Family Resources Survey, **52%** of working age adults actively participated in a pension in 2019-20, up **1%** on the previous year. Participation was **75%** for employees and **18%** for the self-employed.

According to ONS, in 2020, **34.8%** of employees with a pension were in an occupational Defined Benefit scheme, **36.5%** were in an occupational Defined Contribution scheme and **26.6%** were in group personal or stakeholder schemes. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings reports that in 2020, **47.2%** of members of Defined Benefit schemes received an employer contribution of **20% or more** of their income, compared with only **2.0%** of members of Defined Contribution schemes.

In May 2021, there were **12.41** million recipients of the State Pension, an increase of **54,232** on February 2021. Of these, **2.05 million** were on the new State Pension (nSP) introduced in 2016, an increase of **168,479** on February 2021.



6. Financial Inclusion

According to the FCA Financial Lives Survey, in the UK in 2020 there were **1.2 million** UK adults who did not have a bank account (either a current account or an alternative e-money account). This was **2.3%** of the UK adult population. The highest unbanked rates were for the unemployed, those in a marginal or vulnerable situation and those aged 18-21.

There were **7.2 million** basic bank accounts (BBAs) on 30 June 2020, 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, in 2021 there were **8850** bank and building society branches in the UK. This was a reduction of **710** branches (**-7.4%**) from the year before. According to Which? **4,735** branches have either been closed or scheduled for closure between January 2015 and December 2021, with the largest numbers of closures in the South East of England, Scotland, and the North West of England.

According to the FCA Financial Lives Survey, in February 2020, **5.4 million** people relied on cash to a great or very great extent, with **2.5 million** using cash for all their payments.

In 2020, **44.4 million** UK adults (**85%** of the total) used some form of credit, according to the FCA Financial Lives Survey. This includes unregulated credit (**4%** of adults) and running credit such as credit cards that are paid off each month (**30%** of adults). Around **7.8 million** people (**15%** of total UK adults) either chose not to access credit or did not have access to credit.

According to the Bank of England, **1.91 million** adults were members of credit unions in April to June 2021, a **decrease of 0.2%** over the same period in 2020. There were **402** credit unions, with loans to members to a value of **£1.62 billion**, **36.2%** of which was in Northern Ireland.

According to the FCA Financial Lives Survey, **17.8 million** UK adults (**34%** of the total) did not have home contents insurance in 2020. According to Ofcom, **1.5 million** households did not have access to the Internet in March 2021. This included **18%** of households with members aged 65+.

Recent research by The Social Market Foundation found that low-income households pay a 'poverty premium' in buying their goods and services of **£490** per year. 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 Financial Lives Survey, in October 2020, **14.6 million** UK adults (**28%** of the total) said they had low confidence in managing their money, while **17.7 million** UK adults (**34%**) had poor or low levels of numeracy involving financial concepts.



7. Young People

Young People in Education and Employment

According to ONS, in September to November 2021 there were **5.33 million** people aged 18 to 24. Of these, **1.9 million** were in full-time education while **3.31 million** were in employment (including those in full-time education who were also in employment). From November 2020 to November 2021, the number of 18-24 year-olds in employment grew by **46,000**.

Unemployment

358,000 18-24 year olds (**9.8%**) were unemployed in September to November 2021. This was **152,000** fewer than the same period the previous year and **37,000 fewer** than in June to August 2021.

- **135,000 (37.7%)** had been unemployed for over 6 months.
- **89,000** had been unemployed for over 12 months, **the same level** as from June to August 2021 and **20,000 fewer (-2.2%)** than a year earlier.

689,000 (10.1%) of 16 to 24-year-olds in the UK were not in education, employment or training (NEET) in July to September 2021, a decrease of **111,000** over the last year.

Minimum Wage

Minimum wage rates increased in April 2021. For under 18s the new rate is **£4.62**. The apprentice rate (for those under 19 or in the first year of their apprenticeship) is **£4.30**. For those aged 18-20, the minimum wage goes up to **£6.56**. For those aged 21-22, **£8.36** and for those aged 23+, **£8.91**. The age for receiving the National Living Wage has dropped from 25+ to 23+.

Wages Paid by Age and Gender

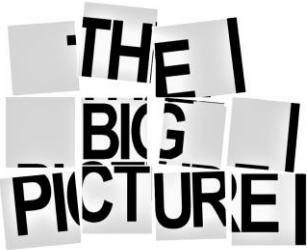
According to ONS, in the year to April 2021 the median weekly gross pay for all full-time employees was **£611**. For employees aged 16-17 it was **£220**. For those aged 18-21 it was **£374** and for those aged 22-29 it was **£521**. For those aged 16-17, male and female full-time pay was the same, but female FT pay as a percentage of male FT pay dropped to **94%** for those aged 18-29 and then gradually by age to reach **81%** for the 50-59 age group.

Student Loans

In 2020-21, the provisional average maintenance loan awarded to full-time students in England was **£6,860 (up 1.8%** on the revised figure for the previous year). In Wales it was **£5,110** and in Northern Ireland **£3,120**. The provisional average tuition fee loan in England was **£8,520 (down 0.5%)**. In Wales it was **£8180 (up 16.9%)** and in Northern Ireland **£5,440**.

Student Debt

In England, the average debt for the latest (2020/21) cohort to enter repayment was **£45,060**, an increase of **12.6%** on the previous year. In Wales it was **£27,600 (+11.4%)**, in Northern Ireland **£24,720 (+5.9%)** and in Scotland **£15,170 (+9.3%)**.



8. The Bigger Picture

Economy and Inflation

The UK economy grew by **0.9%** in November 2021, continuing (slightly) the recovery from the winter Covid-19 lockdown. GDP in November 2021 was above its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level (February 2020) for the first time, by **0.7%**. Global leading indicators are positive but have cooled over the recent months, suggesting that the economic recovery from the pandemic is likely to slow.

The CPI (Consumer Prices Index) increased by **5.4%** in the year to December 2021, **0.3%** higher than the year to November 2021. The highest rates of inflation over the 12 months to December 2021 were for transport (**11.9%**), furniture, household equipment and maintenance (**7.3%**) and housing services including energy (**6.9%**). The lowest rate was for communication (**0.7%**). According to ONS, increasing motor fuel costs and higher home energy prices were significant contributors to the higher CPI.

Pay Rates

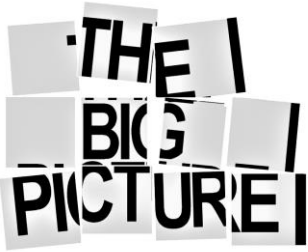
In the three months to November 2021, regular pay increased by **3.8%** on the year before. Pay including bonuses rose by **0.4%**. Average weekly pay was **£541**, or **£589** including bonuses; an annual salary of **£28,209**, or **£30,556** with bonuses. In real terms, for the year to November 2021, regular pay stayed the same, while total pay grew by **0.4%**. Due to pay growth being lower than inflation for most of the last fourteen years, total real pay (**-0.6%**) was slightly below the pre-financial crash peak in February 2008 while regular real pay increased by only **2.1%** over the same period.

Public Sector Borrowing

Public Sector Net Borrowing (excluding NatWest Group and Bank of England) in the three months to November 2021 was **£56.9 billion**, an average borrowing of **£625 million** per day. Spending included **£14.4 billion** net investment, meaning there was a current budget deficit of **£42.5 billion** over the same three months. Total net borrowing for the year to November 2021 was **£214.6 billion**, compared with **£256.2 billion** for the year to November 2020.

Public sector net debt in November 2021 (excluding NatWest and Bank of England) was **£1,994.3 billion** (**109.3% of GDP**). This was **£140.2 billion** more than in November 2020, an increase of **£384.1 million** per day, mainly due to the economic impact of Covid-19.

According to the October 2021 Forecast from the Office for Budget Responsibility, public sector net debt will fall from **98.2%** of GDP in 2021-22 to **94.7%** of GDP in 2024-25. Interest on public debt is forecast to be equivalent to **1.8%** of GDP in 2024-25.



8. The Bigger Picture

Population, Taxpayers and Benefit Recipients

According to the latest ONS estimate, the population of the UK grew by **777** people per day between mid 2019 and mid 2020.

Out of a total population aged 15+ of **55.5 million**, there are projected to be **32.2 million** income taxpayers in 2021-22. Of these, **27 million** will be basic rate taxpayers, **4.1 million** people will fall into the 40% income tax band and **440,000** 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 **9.9 million** working-age people claiming benefits in February 2021, according to DWP. In May 2021, housing benefit was received by **2.8 million** people (of whom 1.7 million were working age). In July 2021, **5.9 million** people were receiving Universal Credit, an increase of **2.9** million from March 2020 (before the first lockdown).

Unemployment

The number of people classed as unemployed in September to November 2021 was **1.38 million** (**4.1%** of the workforce), **128,000** fewer than the previous quarter, **1,407** fewer per day and down **357,000** from the previous year, **3,923 a day**. The unemployment rate in the UK was highest in the North East (**5.7%**) and London (**5.4%**), and lowest in the South West (**3.0%**). **428,000** people had been unemployed for over 12 months in September to November 2021, up by **76,000** (**208 a day**) from a year earlier. Since the beginning of 2021, short-term (less than six months) unemployment has fallen, while longer-term unemployment has increased.

Employment and Unemployment – Older Workers

348,000 people aged 50 and over were unemployed in September to November 2021, an increase of **2,000** on June to August 2021 but down **65,000** on a year earlier. **40.7%** of unemployed workers aged 50 and over, a total of **142,000** people, had been out of work for over a year. **81,000** had been unemployed for more than two years.

1,314,000 (**10.7%**) people aged 65 and over were *in work* in September to November 2021, **12,000 less** than in June to August 2021 and an increase of **15,000** from the previous year.

Redundancies

78,000 people (**857 per day**) reported they had become redundant in September to November 2021, **21,000** less than in June to August 2021 but **324,000** fewer than the year before.

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