



The Money Statistics

**May
2025**

<https://themoneycharity.org.uk>

The MONEY Charity

Welcome to the May 2025 edition of The Money Statistics, The Money Charity's complete monthly round-up of statistics about how we use money in the UK, kindly funded by Vanquis.

"At Vanquis, we're excited to support The Money Charity and help their important work. Our shared passion for Financial Inclusion and social mobility makes this partnership a natural fit. By funding this initiative, we're proud to play a small part in helping The Money Charity support people across the UK build the skills and confidence they need to manage their money and improve Financial Wellbeing." **Ian McLaughlin, Vanquis CEO**

If you have any questions, comments, or want any information about the source of these statistics, please email us at hello@themoneycharity.org.uk. Throughout this report, statistics that are written in **colour** have been calculated by The Money Charity. All the other statistics come from external sources such as Bank of England, the ONS and UK Finance and are written in **black**. All statistics are taken from the latest available at the time of writing.

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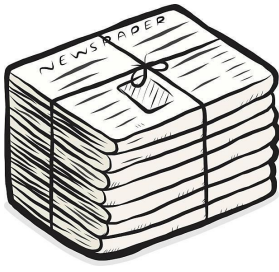
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**We update these statistics every month with the latest data.
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1. Striking Numbers

This Month's Highlights

£66,892

Average total debt per
UK household in March 2025

£2,579

Average credit card debt per
household in March 2025

£4,352

Total unsecured debt per
UK adult in March 2025

+4.5%

Change in outstanding credit card
balances in year to March 2025

2.0 pence per litre

Fall in the price of
unleaded petrol during the month of
April 2025

3.5%

Inflation rate in the
year to April 2025

7.1%

Increase in average first-time
buyer house price in the
year to March 2025

10 years

Time to save for a first-time buyer house
deposit, saving at the average rate out of
average UK income (at Q4 2024 rate)



1. Striking Numbers

Every Day in the UK

- The population of the UK grew by an estimated [1,815](#) people a day between mid-year 2022 and mid-year 2023.
- On average, a UK household spends [£5.25](#) a day on water, electricity and gas.
- [328](#) people a day were declared insolvent or bankrupt in England and Wales in the three months to April 2025. This was equivalent to one person [every 4 minutes and 23 seconds](#).
- In Northern Ireland in the three months to March 2025, there were [4.5](#) insolvencies per day. In Scotland in the three months to March 2025 there were [18.9](#) insolvencies per day.
- Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales dealt with [1,254](#) debt issues every day in the year to April 2025.
- [13.6](#) properties were taken into possession every day in January to March 2025 in the UK, or one [every 1 hour and 46 minutes](#).
- The number of UK mortgages with arrears of over 2.5% of the remaining balance fell by [17.2](#) a day in the year to March 2025.
- The number of people unemployed in the UK increased by [275](#) per day in the twelve months to March 2025.
- [1,200](#) people a day reported they had become redundant in January to March 2025.
- Net lending to individuals and housing associations in the UK increased by [£422.7 million](#) a day in March 2025.
- Government debt increased by [£515 million](#) a day in the year to April 2025.
- Borrowers paid [£230 million](#) a day in interest in March 2025.
- It costs an average of [£39.54](#) 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 [£44.23](#) per day.
- [75](#) mortgage possession claims and [51](#) mortgage possession orders were made every day in England and Wales in January to March 2025.
- [266](#) landlord possession claims and [208](#) landlord possession orders were made every day.



1. Striking Numbers

Arising From the Current Climate

The UK has experienced significant political and financial turmoil over the past five years. The pandemic, cost of living and energy crises and the deflationary process involving high interest rates have affected the lives and finances of many people across the UK. Last month we featured the rash of price increases in March and April 2025. This month we look at the likely **impact of Trump's tariffs on inflation in the UK**. Forecasters agree that the tariffs will place both upward and downward pressure on UK prices, but differ on the net effect.

- In an early blog (7 April) Fergus Jimenez-England of the NIESR suggested that the net effect will be to *increase* inflation in the UK. The OBR also warned of potentially higher inflation.
- On the other hand, Anna Titareva at UBS suggested the impact of the tariffs will be to *reduce* UK inflation by 0.3% at the end of 2025 and into 2026 (Reuters).

Impacts tending to *raise* inflation could be:

- Extra costs and disruption to global supply chains.
- Companies choosing to spread the tariff cost across their global consumer base, rather than passing the whole cost onto US consumers.
- If the pound loses value, imports would become more expensive.

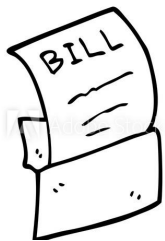
After Trump's tariff announcement, the trade-weighted value of the pound fell by 3%, but by mid May had recovered nearly all of this loss.

Impacts tending to *lower* inflation could be:

- Extra competition in the UK due to companies shifting surplus goods from the US market to the UK and other markets.
- Slower economic growth, leading to less inflationary pressure.
- Lower oil and gas prices.
- Lower interest rates as Central Banks respond to the slowing economy.
- The pound gaining value, making imports cheaper.

On balance, at the time of writing, the main concern of most policy-makers was the likely negative impact of the tariffs on economic growth. This in turn is believed likely to lead to a net *downward* impact on prices in the UK in late 2025 and into 2026. However, the situation is still very uncertain, and further assessments will be needed as the tariffs are implemented and economies respond.

(Sources: Reuters, The Guardian, Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), Bank of England, The Resolution Foundation, National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR), House of Commons Library)



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Total UK Personal Debt

People in the UK owed **£1,899.7 billion** at the end of March 2025. This is up by **£54.3 billion** from £1,845.4 billion at the end of March 2024, an extra **£1,001.70** per UK adult over the year.

Type of Personal Debt	Total Personal Debt £ billion	Per Household £	Per Adult £
Secured (Mortgages)	£1,663.9	£58,587	£30,701
Unsecured Consumer Debt	£235.9	£8,305	£4,352
Of which, Credit Card Debt	£73.2	£2,579	£1,351
Grand Total (March 2025)	£1,899.7	£66,892	£35,053

The average total debt per household, including mortgages, was **£66,892** and per adult was **£35,053**, around **93.1%** of average earnings. This is up from the revised **£34,811** a month earlier.

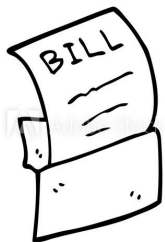
Based on March 2025 numbers, the UK's total interest payments on personal debt over a 12-month period would have been **£84.1 billion**, an average of **£230 million** per day. The average annual interest per household would have been **£2,961** and per person **£1,552**, **4.1%** of average earnings.

According to the Office for Budget Responsibility's March 2025 forecast, household debt of all types will rise from **£2,332 billion** in Q1 2025 to **£2,927 billion** in Q1 2030. This would raise average total household debt to **£98,190** (assuming household numbers track ONS population projections).

Consumer Credit Debt

At the end of March 2025, outstanding consumer credit lending was **£235.9 billion**, **the same as** the previous month and **£12.6 billion more** than in March 2024. Within the total, outstanding credit card debt came to **£73.2 billion**, an increase of **4.5% (£3.1 billion)** in the year to March 2025. Credit card debt averaged **£2,579** per household and **£1,351** per adult.

A credit card on the average interest rate would take **27 years and three 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 **£74** but would reduce each month. If £74 were paid every month, the debt would be cleared in **4 years and 11 months**.

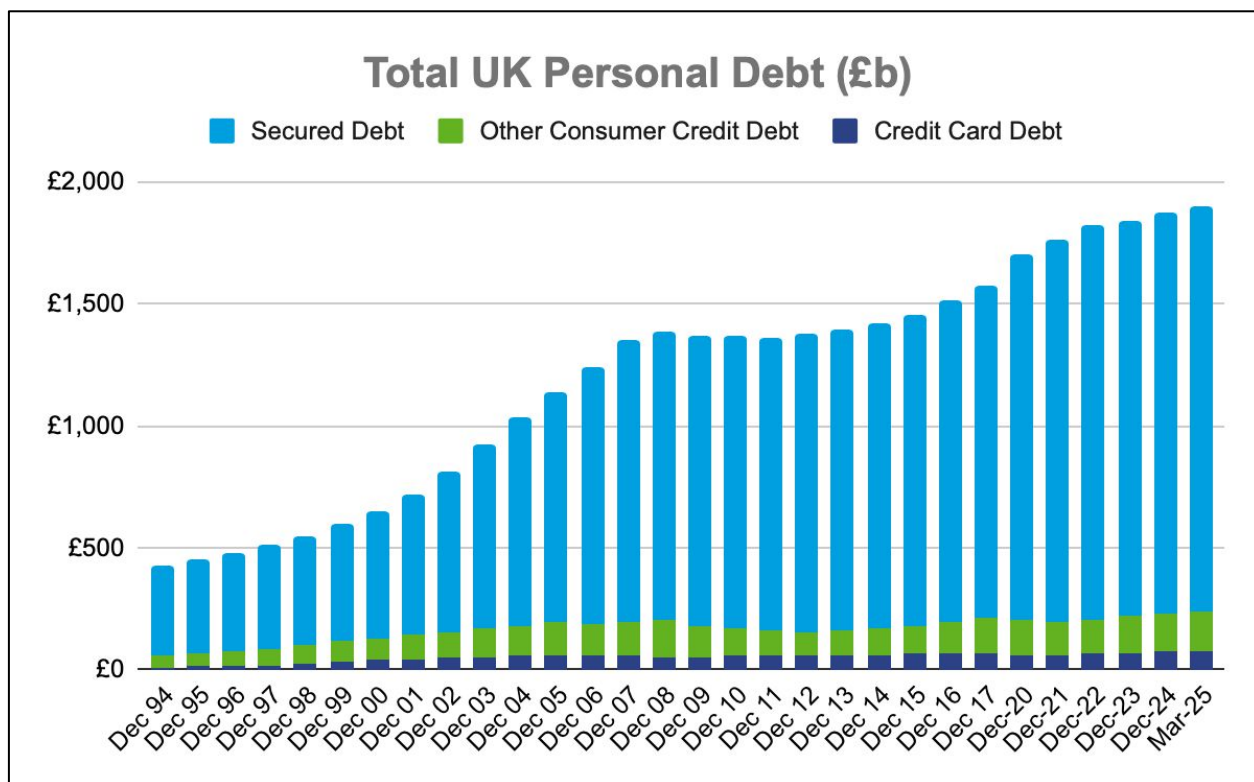


2. Personal Debt in the UK

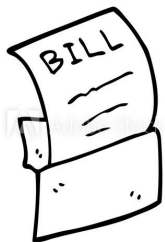
Net Lending and Write-Offs

Total net lending to individuals and housing associations by UK banks and building societies increased by **£13.1 billion** in March 2025 or **£422.7 million a day** over revised figures for February 2025.

- Net mortgage lending **increased** by **£13.1 billion** in the month, while net consumer credit lending **decreased** by **£22 million**.
- In Q4 2024 lenders wrote off **£773 million** (of which **£280 million** was credit card debt, amounting to a daily write-off of **£3.04 million**.)



Bank of England Data to March 2025



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Advice on Problem Debts

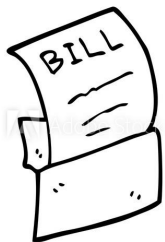
Citizens Advice Bureaux across England and Wales answered **232,173** enquiries in April 2025, **5.1% fewer** than in April 2024.

Debt was the second largest advice category in April 2025 with **45,225** issues, behind Benefits and Tax Credits (**69,671**). Debt calls were **2.9% down** compared with April 2024, while calls about Benefits and Tax credits were **down** by **9.4%**. Calls about Fuel (gas, electricity etc) were **down 11.7%** on April 2024. Debt represented **19.5%** of all issues dealt with in the year to April 2025. The top three debt categories in April 2025 were fuel debt, council tax arrears and credit, store and charge cards. In the year to April 2025, Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales dealt with **1,254** debt issues every day.

In an in-depth report on its clients in 2024, published in April 2025, Citizens Advice reports a surge in household bill debts, with these rising from a per-client average of **£2,194** in 2022, to **£2,875** in 2024, with large increases for energy and Council Tax debts. The number of people helped by Citizens Advice has increased, as has the complexity of debts, with **50%** of clients having a negative budget. The majority of Citizens Advice clients are young single adults or solo parents.

Citizens Advice Scotland report that they supported **23,978** clients in October to December 2024, of whom the majority were single parent families or families with a member with a health condition or disability. Benefits were the largest advice category (**52%**) followed by debt (**18%**) and finance/charitable support (**7%**).

StepChange Debt Charity reports that **13,648** new clients received debt advice in March 2025. The most common reasons for seeking debt advice were “cost of living increase”, “lack of control over finances”, and “unemployment or redundancy”. **66%** of clients had credit card debt, **45%** had personal loan debt, **30%** had an overdraft and **27%** had catalogue debt. The majority of StepChange clients were female (**60%** in March 2025) and young (**58%** under the age of 40). **63%** were renting and **14%** living with family. Only **16%** were house owners.



2. Personal Debt in the UK

Individual Insolvencies

There were **29,205** individual insolvencies in England and Wales in February to April 2025, an **increase of 0.4%** from **29,085** for the same period in 2024. This was equivalent to **328** people a day or one person **every 4 minutes and 23 seconds**.

Every day on average in England and Wales, **21** people were made bankrupt, **124** Debt Relief Orders were granted and **183** Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVAs) were entered into.

In the 12 months to April 2025, **119,046** individuals, **1 in 405 (0.25%)** of the adult population of England and Wales became insolvent.

In Northern Ireland there were **401** individual insolvencies in the three months to March 2025, a rate of **4.5** per day. This comprised **282** Individual Voluntary Arrangements, **60** Debt Relief Orders and **59** bankruptcies. Total individual insolvencies in the three months to March 2025 were **12.3% higher** than for the same three months in 2024.

In Scotland there were **1,673** personal insolvencies in January to March 2025, a rate of **18.9** per day, comprising **595** bankruptcies and **1,078** protected trust deeds. Personal insolvencies for the three months to March 2025 saw a **11.3% decrease** on the same period in the previous year.

County Court Judgements for Debt

2,500 Consumer County Court Judgements (CCJs) were issued every day in England and Wales in January to March 2025, a **decrease of 5%** on the same period in the previous year. The median value was **£753** according to Registry Trust Ltd.

In Northern Ireland, there were **9.3** consumer debt judgements every day in January to March 2025, with a median value of **£1,011**.

In Scotland, **49.4** consumer debt decrees were registered every day in January to March 2025, with a median value of **£1,605**.



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Mortgage Debt

According to the Bank of England, outstanding mortgage lending stood at **£1,663.9 billion** at the end of March 2025. This is up from **£1,622.2 billion** a year earlier, an increase of **£41.7 billion**.

That means that the estimated average outstanding mortgage for the **10.68 million** households with mortgage debt was **£155,793** in March 2025.

The average mortgage interest rate was **3.85%** at the end of March 2025. Based on this, households with mortgages would pay an average of **£5,998** in mortgage interest over the year.

For new loans, the average mortgage interest rate was **4.51%**. Based on this, First-Time Buyers with mortgages would pay an average of **£8,433** in mortgage interest over the year.

According to the FCA and Bank of England, gross mortgage lending in October to December 2024 was **£68.78 billion**, **29.9% higher** than the same quarter the previous year.

The Financial Conduct Authority reports that **55.9%** of mortgage lending in Q4 2024 was for 75% or less of a property's value. **6.05%** of lending was for mortgages for over 90% of a property's value.

55.8% of mortgage lending was for three or more times the borrowers' incomes.

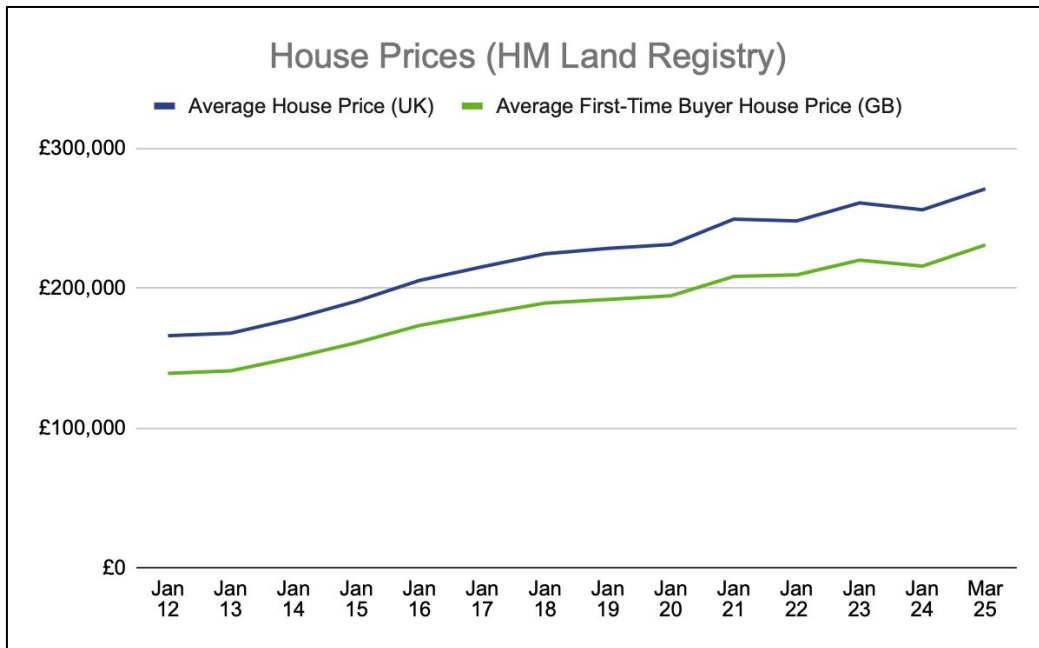


3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

House Prices

Nationwide estimates that house prices **fell by 0.6%** in April 2025 but were **3.4% higher** than 12 months before. Halifax reports that the average UK house price in April 2025 was **£297,781**, a **increase of 0.3%** on the previous month and **3.2% higher** over the year before.

Nationwide, Halifax and HM Land Registry all show an upward trend in prices over the last few years, particularly in 2020, 2022 and 2024-25. 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.



First-Time Buyers

HM Land Registry reports that the average house price for first-time buyers in Great Britain in March 2025 was **£230,857**, an annual increase of **7.1%** and a monthly increase of **1.7%**.

According to Halifax, the typical first-time buyer deposit in 2023 was **19%** of the purchase cost, which would average **£43,152** in February 2025 based on the above Land Registry first-time buyer price. This is **115.6%** 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 **6.4%** in the year to March 2025 to **£271,000**. The highest rates of increase were in North East (**14.3%**) and Northern Ireland (**9.5%**). The lowest price increases were in London (**0.8%**) and Wales (**3.6%**). The average house price was highest in London (**£552,073**) and lowest in the North East (**£168,227**).

Average House Prices: Nations and Regions – March 2025

Source: ONS. Ranked by Annual Change

Country and government office region	Price	Monthly change	Annual change
North East	£168,227	4.20%	14.30%
Northern Ireland (Quarter 1 - 2025)	£185,037	1.00%	9.50%
Yorkshire and The Humber	£211,155	2.30%	9.50%
North West	£217,063	2.50%	9.40%
West Midlands Region	£250,015	1.20%	7.80%
East Midlands	£243,973	0.70%	7.10%
England	£295,654	1.30%	6.70%
East of England	£343,876	1.40%	6.50%
South East	£386,316	0.40%	5.30%
South West	£310,837	0.70%	5.30%
Scotland	£185,939	0.40%	4.60%
Wales	£208,093	0.20%	3.60%
London	£552,073	-0.30%	0.80%



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Renting

According to the Office for National Statistics, private rental prices in the UK rose by **7.4%** in the 12 months to April 2025.

Over the year to April 2025, private rental prices increased in Wales, Scotland and all the English regions. North East (**9.4%**) and Wales (**8.7%**) saw the highest increases while Yorkshire and the Humber (**4.0%**) saw the lowest increase. Private rents in Northern Ireland increased by **7.8%** in the year to February 2025.

The median monthly rent in Great Britain across all private rental property types in April 2025 was **£1,346** according to the Valuation Office Agency and ONS. In London it was **£2,246**.

For a one-bed flat in Great Britain in April 2025, the median monthly private rent was **£1,084**. In London it was **£1,688 (55.7% higher)**.

For two bedrooms, the median monthly private rent in Great Britain in April 2025 was **£1,228**. In London it was **£2,146 (74.8% higher)**.

Figures from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities show that in 2022-23, private renter households in England spent an average of **£231** per week on rental payments. Private renters spent, on average, just over a third of their income on rent (**37.1%**). Private renters in receipt of housing support spent around **32%** of their income on rental payments.

Average weekly rents in the social housing sector in England were **£117** for housing association renters and **£102** for local authority renters.

In 2022-2023, **35.5%** of households owned their home outright, while **29.5%** were mortgagors, **19%** rented privately and **16%** paid a social rent.

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



3. Mortgages, Rent and Housing

Arrears and Repossessions

According to the Financial Conduct Authority, at the end of Q4 2024 there were **183,964** mortgage loan accounts with arrears of more than 1.5% of the current loan balance. This is **1.6% fewer** than revised numbers for the previous quarter and **1.4% down** on Q4 2023.

46.7% of payments due for loans in arrears were received in Q4 2024.

UK Finance reports that **90,140 (1.03%)** of homeowner mortgages had arrears equivalent to at least 2.5% of the outstanding mortgage balance in Q1 2025, **down 2%** on the previous quarter. Over the last year, mortgages in arrears have **fallen by 17.2** a day.

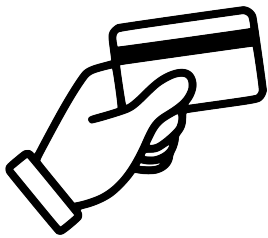
UK Finance estimates that there were **1220** homeowner properties taken into possession in the UK in January to March 2025, up from **850** in Q1 2024.

This equates to **13.6** properties being possessed every day, or one property being possessed **every 1 hour and 46 minutes**. This number was lower during the pandemic-related moratorium on forced possessions but is now back to pre-pandemic levels.

In England and Wales, in January to March 2025, according to the Ministry of Justice, every day **75** mortgage possession claims were issued and **51** mortgage possession orders were made.

266 landlord possession claims were issued and **208** landlord possession orders were made every day.

Compared to Q1 2024, mortgage possession claims rose by **31%** and orders rose by **53%**. Landlord possession claims fell by **4%** while landlord possession orders rose by **3%**.



4. Spending and Loans

How We Spend

In the year to March 2025, outstanding consumer credit increased by **5.6%** according to the Bank of England, while outstanding levels of credit card borrowing increased by **4.5%**. Since mid-2021, outstanding consumer credit has been rising, with some variation month on month.

On average, **42.1** cash machine transactions (including balance enquiries and rejected transactions) were made **every second** in April 2025, a decrease of **5.2%** on April 2024. The total value of transactions decreased by **1.4%** over the same period.

- In total, cash machine transactions were worth an average of **£58.90** 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 **47,711** at the end of 2023 to **44,569** at the end of 2024 (a fall of **6.6%**). Free-to-use ATMs fell from **37,299** to **35,468** while pay-to-use ATMs fell from **10,412** to **9,101**.

What We Buy

In Q4 2024, households in the UK spent **£148.97 million** a day on water, electricity and gas, or **£5.25** per household per day. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this was **2.8% higher** than the revised figure for Q4 2023.

During April 2025, according to the RAC, the average price of unleaded petrol **fell by 2.0pppl to 134.1pppl**.

- This meant it cost **£67.05** to fill a 50 litre unleaded tank, **£1.00 less** than last month.

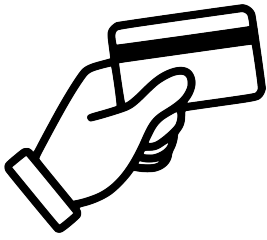
The average price of diesel **fell by 2.0pppl to 140.6 pppl**.

- This meant it cost **£70.30** to fill a 50 litre diesel tank, **£1.00 less** than last month.
- The price between the two remained at **6.5 pppl**, a difference of **£3.25** per 50 litre tank.

According to Which? the annual cost for home-charging an electric car is between £100 and £400 per year (depending on how much charging is done at the off peak/EV rate), or **£1.92 to £7.69** per week, based on 5,000 miles driving per year. Costs at public charging points are significantly higher.

Child Poverty Action Group's "The Cost of a Child in 2024" report estimates that couple families now spend **£260,000** on raising a child to their 18th birthday, **£39.54 a day**. This is an increase of **56%** over the last year and **82.2%** since the study began in 2012.

- The cost for a lone parent is **£290,807**, an increase of **87.6%** since 2012.
- This comes to **£44.23 a day**.



4. Spending and Loans

The Cost of Credit

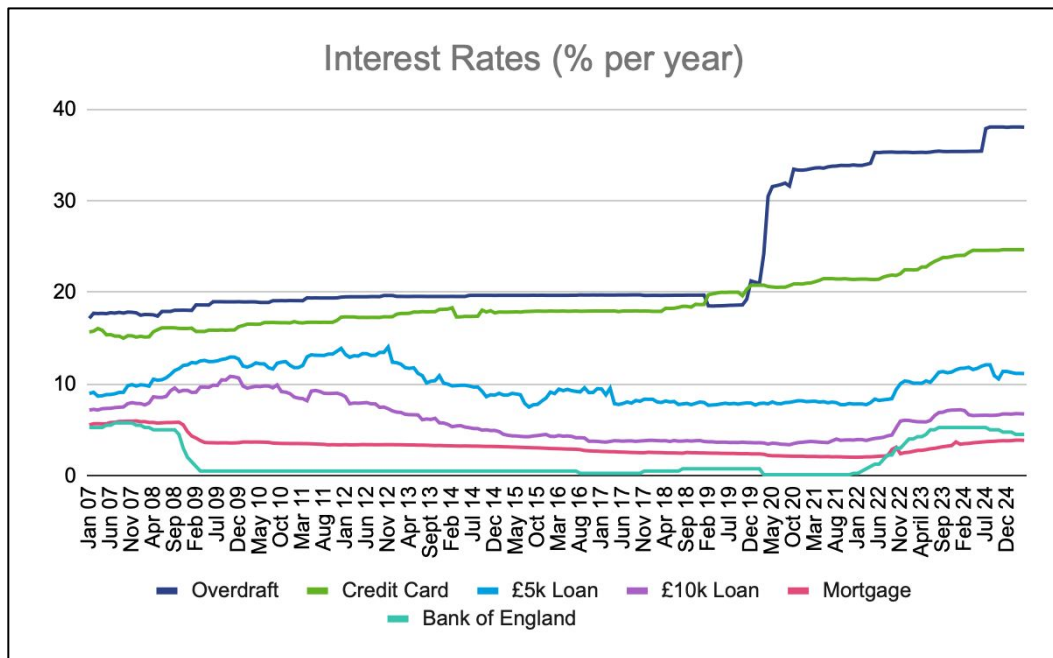
The average interest rate on credit card lending bearing interest was **24.65%** in April 2025. This was **20.15%** above the Bank of England Base Rate, which in April was **4.5%**.

UK Finance figures show that **48.8%** of credit card balances were bearing interest in February 2025.

In April 2025, the average APR for a £5,000 personal loan was **11.13%**, according to the Bank of England. For a £10,000 loan it was **6.73%**, while the average rate for an overdraft was **38.01%**.

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 is much lower remains an open question.



Source: Bank of England. Last data point is April 2025.



Savings

5. Savings and Pensions

The average interest rate for an instant access savings account was **2.37%** in April 2025, down from 2.71% in April 2024. For a variable rate cash ISA, the rate was **1.78%**, down from 2.75% a year ago.

In Q4 2024, households saved an average of **11.6%** of their post-tax income, including benefits, up from **10%** (revised) in Q3 2024 and from **8.0%** in Q4 2023. During the pandemic, savings rates peaked at **27.3%**, but have since reduced to more normal levels. From 2000 to 2015, the savings rate fluctuated mostly within the 7-10% range, with the most recent pre-Covid peak being **13.2%** in Q1 2010. If someone on the average salary saved 11.6% of their income in an average instant access savings account for a year, they would receive **£81.42** in interest after tax. If they saved it in an average variable rate cash ISA, they would receive **£84.45**.

It would take **10 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 the same amount into an average variable rate cash ISA, it would also take **10 years**.

In 2023-2024, according to the Family Resources Survey, **48%** of UK households had either no savings or less than £1,500 in savings. For single parent households with children, this figure is **82%**.

Pensions

According to The Pensions Regulator's Compliance Report, at least **11.27 million** workers had joined a pension scheme under auto-enrolment by the end of April 2025, making a total of **23.97 million** members of pensions schemes, but leaving **11.75 million** workers unenrolled, out of the total declared workforce of **35.72 million**.

According to the Family Resources Survey, **55%** of working age adults actively participated in a pension in 2023-2024, up **1%** on the previous year. Participation was **79%** for employees and **19%** for the self-employed.

In August 2024, there were **13 million** recipients of the State Pension, an increase of **1.6%** on the year before. Of these, **4.3 million** were on the new State Pension (nSP) introduced in 2016, an increase of **710,000** on August 2023.



6. Financial Inclusion

According to the FCA, in the UK in 2022-2023 there were **1.1 million** UK adults who did not have a bank account (either a current account or an alternative e-money account.) This was **2.1%** of the UK adult population. Among the highest unbanked rates were for the unemployed, those who were long-term sick and those aged 18-24.

There were **7.36 million** basic bank accounts (BBAs) on 30 June 2023, 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 2022 there were **8,060** bank and building society branches in the UK. This was a reduction of **750** branches (**-8.5%**) from the year before. According to Which? banks and building societies have closed (or scheduled the closure of) **6,293** branches since January 2015.

According to Financial Conduct Authority, in 2022 (their latest survey), **6%** of UK adults (**3.25 million people**) used cash for most or all of their purchases.

According to the Bank of England, **2.15 million** adults were members of credit unions in October to December 2024, an **increase of 2.9%** over the same period in 2023. There were **363** credit unions in the UK, with loans to members to a value of **£2.61 billion**. **40%** (£1.05 billion) of UK credit union loans to members were made in England, with Scotland and Northern Ireland accounting for 29% each.

Fair By Design has estimated that the cost of the poverty premium to a typical parliamentary constituency is **£4.5 million a year**. This equates to **£444 per year** for a low-income household. The poverty premium is the extra costs people on low incomes pay for essential products and services.

According to UK Finance, in January 2025 there were **1.97 billion** debit and credit card transactions in the UK, **1.8%** more than in January 2024. Contactless payments accounted for **64%** of all credit card payments and **75%** of all debit card payments.



7. Young People

Young People in Education and Employment

According to ONS, in January to March 2025 there were **5.78 million** people aged 18 to 24. Of these, **2.0 million** were in full-time education while **3.43 million** were in employment (including those in full-time education who were also in employment.) Compared to the same period in 2024, the number of 18-24 year-olds in employment increased by **99,000**.

Unemployment

501,000 18-24 year-olds (**12.8%**) were unemployed in January to March 2025. This was **73,000 more** than the same period the previous year and **6,000 more** than in October to December 2024.

- **178,000** had been unemployed for over 6 months.
- **105,000 (20.9%)** had been unemployed for over 12 months, **16,100 more** than the previous quarter but **20,000 more** than a year earlier.

923,000 (12.5%) of 16 to 24-year-olds in the UK were estimated by ONS to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) in January to March 2025, an increase of **7,000** over the last year.

Minimum Wage

Minimum wage rates increased on 1 April 2025. For under 18s the new rate is **£7.55**. The apprentice rate (for those under 19 or in the first year of their apprenticeship) is **£7.55**. For those aged 18-20, the minimum wage went up by £1.40 to **£10.00**. The National Living Wage (age 21 and above) increased by £0.77 to **£12.21**. The next increase in the minimum wage will be on 1 April 2026.

Wages Paid by Age and Gender

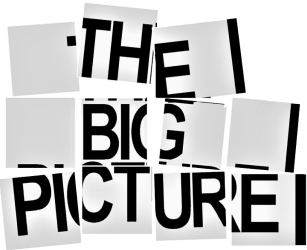
According to ONS, in 2024 the median weekly gross pay for all full-time employees was **£728.30**. For employees aged 16-17 it was **£331.40**. For those aged 18-21 it was **£469.50** and for those aged 22-29 it was **£621.20**. For those aged 16-17, female FT pay as a percentage of male FT pay was **95%**. It was also **95%** for those aged 22-29 but then continued reducing by age to reach **81%** for the 60+ age group.

Student Loans

In 2023-24, the average maintenance loan awarded to full-time students in England was **£7,250 (down 2.8%** on the previous year.) In Wales it was **£7,290 (up 16.6%)**, in Northern Ireland **£4,530 (up 44.7%)** and in Scotland **£6,210 (up 14.6%)**. The provisional average tuition fee loan in England was **£8,220 (down 4.3%)**. In Wales it was **£8,510 (up 1.2%)** and in Northern Ireland **£5,500 (up 0.2%)**.

Student Debt

In England, the provisional average debt for the latest (2023-24) cohort to enter repayment was **£48,470**, an increase of **9.1%** on the previous year. In Wales it was **£37,360 (+5.3%)**, in Northern Ireland **£25,730 (+6.8%)** and in Scotland **£16,680 (+8.2%)**.



8. The Bigger Picture

Economy and Inflation

The UK economy, or real gross domestic product (GDP), **is estimated to have grown by 0.7%** in the three months to March 2025, compared with October to December 2024. This was mainly due to widespread growth in the services sector. Growth in March was estimated to be **0.2%**, building on February's growth of **0.5%**.

The CPI (Consumer Prices Index) increased by **3.5%** in the year to April 2025, up significantly from **2.6%** in the year to March 2025. According to the ONS, the highest rates of inflation over the 12 months to April 2025 were for housing, water and energy (**7.8%**), education (**7.5%**), communication (**5.8%**) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (**5.7%**). The lowest rates were for furniture, household equipment and maintenance (**-0.5%**) and footwear and clothing (**-0.4%**). Among the sub-groups measured by ONS, exceptionally large price increases were recorded for water services (**26.1%**), "other" personal transport services (**19.8%**) and passenger transport by air (**16.2%**).

Pay Rates

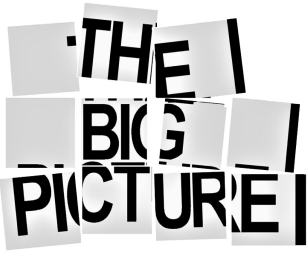
In the three months to March 2025, regular pay increased by **5.6%** on the year before. Pay including bonuses increased by **5.5%**. Average weekly pay was **£671**, or **£722** including bonuses; an annual salary of **£34,988**, or **£37,647** with bonuses. In real terms, for the year to March 2025, regular pay increased by **1.8%**, while total pay increased by **1.7%**. Compared to the pre-financial crash peak of February 2008, total real pay in March 2025 was **3.1%** higher, with total regular pay increasing by **4.0%** in the same period.

Public Sector Borrowing

Public Sector Net Borrowing (excluding public sector banks and Bank of England) in the three months to April 2025 was **£46.1 billion**, an average borrowing of **£518 million** per day. Spending included **£30.2 billion** net investment, meaning there was a current budget deficit of **£15.9 billion** over the same three months. Total net borrowing for the year to April 2025 was **£149.3 billion**, compared with **£130.2 billion** for the year to April 2024.

Public sector net debt in April 2025 (excluding public sector banks and Bank of England) was **£2,655 billion (89.6% of GDP)**. This was **£188 billion** more than in April 2024, an increase over the year of **£515 million** per day.

According to the March 2025 Forecast from the Office for Budget Responsibility, after the latest spending and revenue decisions of the UK Government, public sector net debt will remain almost constant at **95.9%** of GDP in 2024-25 and **96.1%** of GDP in 2029-30.



8. The Bigger Picture

Population, Taxpayers and Benefit Recipients

According to the latest ONS estimate, the population of the UK was **68.3 million** in mid-2023, and grew at the rate of **1,815 per day** from mid-2022 to mid-2023.

Out of a total population aged 15+, there are projected to be **37.4 million** income taxpayers in 2024-25. Of these, **29.9 million** will be basic rate taxpayers, **6.3 million** people will fall into the 40% income tax band and **1.13 million** 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, import duties, insurance premium tax and excise duties on tobacco, alcohol and fuel, which together raised **£255.6 billion** in 2023-24, according to the Institute of Fiscal Studies, nearly as much as income tax (£268 billion).

There were **9.9 million** people claiming some combination of DWP benefits (excluding those receiving a State Pension) in the year to August 2024, according to DWP. In the year to August 2024, **2.15 million** people were in receipt of housing benefit and **7.0 million** of Universal Credit.

Unemployment

The number of people classed as unemployed in January to March 2025 was **1.61 million** (**4.5%** of the workforce), **61,900 more** than the previous quarter, **688 more** per day, and up **100,400** from the previous year, **275 more a day**. The unemployment rate in the UK was highest in London (**6.2%**) and lowest in Northern Ireland (**1.6%**). **352,000** people had been unemployed for over 12 months in January to March 2025, rising by **10,200** (**28 a day**) from a year earlier.

Employment and Unemployment – Older Workers

325,000 people aged 50 and over were unemployed in January to March 2025, an increase of **37,600** on October to December 2024 and **26,500 more** than for the three months to March 2024. **27.7%** of unemployed workers aged 50 and over, a total of **90,000** people, had been out of work for over a year. **56,000** had been unemployed for more than two years.

1,592,000 (**12.4%**) people aged 65 and over were *in work* in January to March 2025, **28,000 more** than in the previous quarter and an increase of **142,000** from the previous year.

Redundancies

110,000 people (**1,200 per day**) reported they had become redundant in January to March 2025, a fall of **3,700** on the previous quarter but **20,700 more than** the year before.



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