

The
MONEY
Charity

**The Money
Statistics**

**November
2017**

The MONEY Charity

Welcome to the November 2017 edition of The Money Statistics – The Money Charity’s monthly round-up of statistics about how we use money in the UK. These were previously published as the Debt Statistics, but we’ve now revamped and improved them to cover a wider range of information.

If you’ve any questions, comments, or want any information about the source of these statistics, please contact Luke Humphrey on Luke@themoneycharity.org.uk.

Throughout this document, statistics that are written in **colour** have been calculated by The Money Charity. All the other statistics come from external sources and are written in **black**.

You may use any of the statistics here, as long as:

- You don’t make any commercial or financial gain from their use; and
- You acknowledge us as the providers of the information.

If you’d like these emailed to you every month as soon as they’re published, please sign up [here](#).

All statistics are from the latest available data at the time of writing.

We update these statistics every month with the latest data – check our [website](#) to make sure you’re reading the most recent edition

Section	Page Number
1. Striking numbers	3
2. Personal debt in the UK	5
3. Mortgages, rent, and housing	8
4. Savings and pensions	12
5. Spending and loans	13
6. The bigger picture	15



1. Striking numbers

This month's highlights

0.5%

The Bank of England Base Rate in November 2017

£38bn

The yearly increase in outstanding mortgage lending

£57,490

The average total debt per household (including mortgages)

1.31%

The yearly decrease on APR on a £5,000 personal loan

0.4%

The UK economy growth in Q3 2017

£290.10

Increase per adult in consumer credit lending since last year

2.5%

The rise in house prices in the year to October, according to Nationwide

£8.2m

The average amount borrowed per day by the government in September

35%

The percentage of households with no savings whatsoever



1. Striking numbers

Every day in the UK

- The population of the UK grew by an estimated **1,474** people a day between 2015 and 2016.
- On average, a UK household spends **£3.32** a day on water, electricity and gas.
- **277** people a day are declared insolvent or bankrupt. This is equivalent to one person **every 5 minutes 12 seconds**.
- **46.7 million** plastic card purchase transactions were made every day in May 2017, with a total value of **£1.94 billion**.
- **3,274** Consumer County Court Judgments (CCJs) are issued every day, with an average value of **£1,509**.
- Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales dealt with **3,828** new debt problems every day during September 2017.
- **13** properties are repossessed every day, or one **every one hour and 50 minutes**.
- The number of mortgages with arrears of over 2.5% of the remaining balance fell by **13** a day.
- The number of people unemployed for over 12 months fell by **589** per day between in the year to September.
- **1,163** people a day reported they had become redundant between July and September.
- Net lending to individuals in the UK increased by **£158 million** a day.
- The Government debt grew by **£8.2m** a day during September 2017 (**£95** per second).
- Borrowers would repay **£137 million** a day in interest over a year, based on September 2017 trends.
- It costs an average of **£30.23** per day to raise a child from birth to the age of 21.
- **56** mortgage possession claims and **36** mortgage possession orders are made every day.
- **349** landlord possession claims and **274** landlord possession orders are made every day.



2. Personal debt in the UK

Total UK personal debt

People in the UK owed **£1.557 trillion** at the end of September 2017. This is up from £1.505 trillion at the end of September 2016 – an extra **£1,030.47** per UK adult.

The average total debt per household – including mortgages – was **£57,490** in September. The revised figure for August was £57,311.

Per adult in the UK that's an average debt of **£30,096** in September – around **113.8%** of average earnings. This is slightly up from a revised £30,012 a month earlier.

Based on September 2017 trends, the UK's total interest repayments on personal debt over a 12 month period would have been **£49.885 billion**.

- That's an average of **£137 million** per day.
- This means that households in the UK would have paid an average of **£1,841** in annual interest repayments. Per person that's **£964** – **3.65%** of average earnings.

According to the Office for Budget Responsibility's March 2017 forecast, household debt is predicted to reach **£2.322 trillion** in Q1 2022. This makes the average household debt **£86,001** (assuming that the number of households in the UK remained the same between now and then).

Consumer credit debt

Outstanding consumer credit lending was **£204.232 billion** at the end of September 2017.

- This is up from £189.2 billion at the end of September 2016, and is an increase of **£290.10** for every adult in the UK.

Per household, that's an average consumer credit debt of **£7,536** in September, up from a revised £7,503 in August – and **£554.17** extra per household over the year.

It also means the average consumer credit borrowing stood at **£3,945** per UK adult. This is up from a revised £3,928 in August.

Total credit card debt in September 2017 was **£69.4bn**. Per household this is **£2,562** – for a credit card bearing the average interest, it would take **26 years and 1 month** to repay if you made only the minimum repayment each month.

- The minimum repayment in the first month would be **£62** but reduces each month. If you paid £62 every month, the debt would be cleared in around **5 years and 4 months**.



2. Personal debt in the UK

Note: The Bank of England altered the treatment of some secured credit series in May 2015, so figures here might not be directly comparable to historical Money Statistics figures

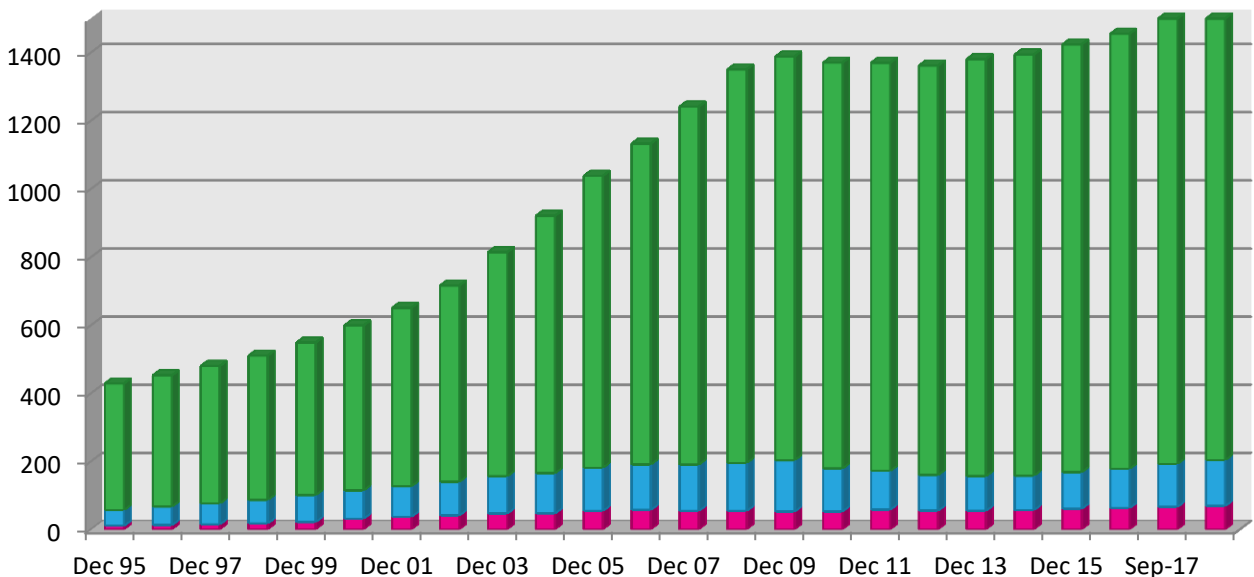
Net lending and write-offs

Total net lending to individuals by UK banks and building societies **rose by £4.9 billion** in September 2017 – or **£158m a day**.

- Net mortgage lending rose by £0.2 billion in the month; net consumer credit lending rose by £0.9 billion.
- In Q2 2017 they wrote off £550 million (of which £386 million was credit card debt) amounting to a daily write-off of **£6 million**.

Total UK personal debt (£bn)

■ Credit card debt ■ Other consumer credit debt ■ Secured debt



Based on Bank of England Data



2. Personal debt in the UK

Student loans

In 2015/16, the average maintenance loan awarded for full-time undergraduates from England was **£4,000**, and the average maintenance grant awarded to successful applicants was **£2,983**.

The average debt owed per student at the end of 2015/16 was **£15,260** (this is debt for English students and EU students in England, including loans for Further and Higher Education. It doesn't include 'mortgage-style' loans, as these were sold by Government in May 2013).

The average debt for the 2016 cohort which most recently entered repayment was **£24,640**. – this is the last group who will not have paid £9,000 tuition fees.

Advice, insolvency, and the courts

Citizens Advice Bureaux across England and Wales dealt with **460,048** issues in September 2017.

Debt was the second largest advice category (behind benefits and tax credits) with 118,658 issues. This is down **6%** on the same month last year. Debt issues represented **26%** of all problems dealt with over the period.

Based on figures for September 2017, Citizens Advice Bureaux in England and Wales are dealing with **3,828** debt problems every *day*.

There were **25,479** individual insolvencies in England and Wales in Q3 2017. This is equivalent to **277** people a day or, one person **every 5 minutes 12 seconds**. This was up **10.6%** on the previous quarter and up **7.7%** on the same period a year ago.

Every day, on average, **41** people were made bankrupt, **67** Debt Relief Orders were granted, and **140** Individual Voluntary Arrangements were entered into.

In the 12 months ending Q2 2017, 1 in 489 adults (0.2% of the adult population) became insolvent.

3,274 Consumer County Court Judgements (CCJs) were issued every day in the six months to Q2 2017. The average value of a Consumer CCJ in Q1 2017 was **£1,509**.



3. Mortgages, rent, and housing

Note: The Bank of England altered the treatment of some secured credit series in May 2015, so figures here might not be directly comparable to historical Money Statistics figures

Mortgage debt

Outstanding mortgage lending stood at **£1.353 trillion** at the end of September.

- This is up from £1.315 trillion a year earlier.

That means that the estimated average outstanding mortgage for the 11.1m households with mortgage debt was **£121,958** in September.

The average mortgage interest rate was 2.52% at the end of September. Based on this, households with mortgages would pay an average of **£3,073** in mortgage interest over the year.

For new loans, the average mortgage interest rate was 1.99%. Using the latest figures from the Council of Mortgage Lenders, this means new mortgages would attract an average of **£3,261** in interest over the year.

According to the Council of Mortgage Lenders, gross mortgage lending in September totalled an estimated £21.4 billion.

- This is 5% up on September 2016, and a 3% fall from June 2017.

The Financial Conduct Authority reports that 64.5% of mortgage lending in Q2 2017 was for 75% or less of a property's value.

- 4.35% of lending was for mortgages for over 90% of a property's value.

There were 41,529 loans approved for house purchase in September 2017, according UK Finance, 3% higher than on August 2016. The average loan approved for house purchase reduced to £184,800.



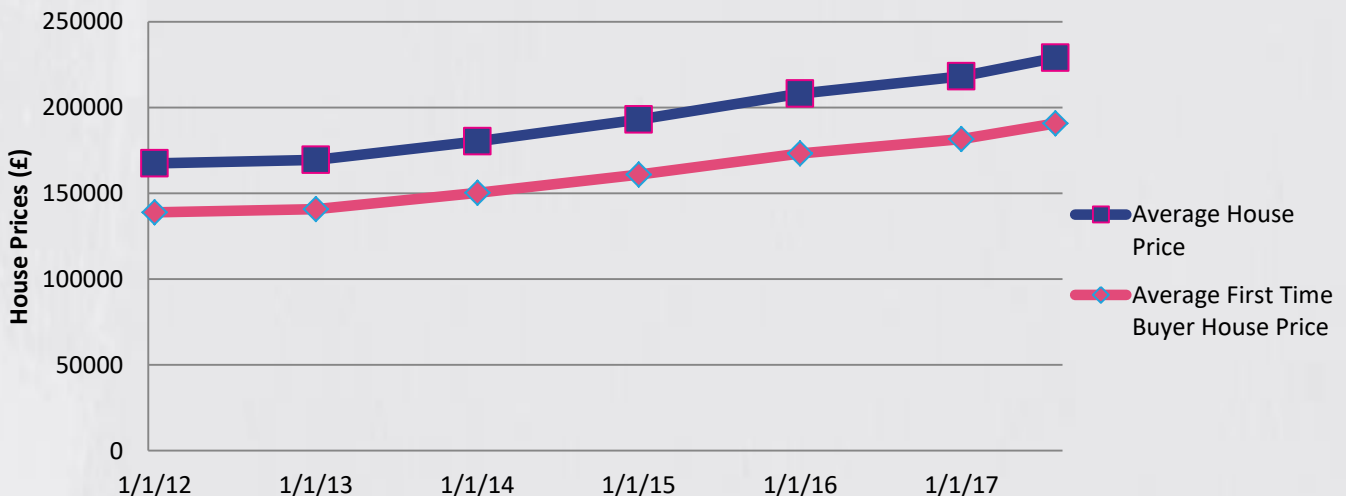
3. Mortgages, rent, and housing

House prices

Nationwide estimate that house prices rose by 0.2% during October 2017, up 2.5% on 12 months ago.

Halifax said that average house prices rose by **£1,838** in September 2017. This is a monthly rise of 0.8%; prices rose by 1.4% over the quarter and rose by 4% over the year.

UK House Prices



Data from ONS

First-time buyers

The Office of National Statistics say that the average house price for first-time buyers was **£190,792** in August 2017, which is an annual increase of 4.9%.

According to the Council of Mortgage Lenders (CML), the typical first-time buyer deposit in August was 17.5% (**around £29,241**) – **111% of an average salary**.

The average first-time buyer borrowed **3.63** times their income and the average first-time buyer loan was an estimated **£140,035**.



3. Mortgages, rent, and housing

Renting

The median rent in England across all property types for the 12 months to March 2017 was £675, data from the Valuation Office Agency shows. In London this was £1,495.

For a single room, the average monthly rent was £376 – in London this was £600 (**63% higher**).

The average monthly rent for a two-bedroom house in England was £650 – in London this was £1,500 (**131% higher**).

According to the Office for National Statistics, private rental prices in Great Britain rose by 1.6% in the 12 months to September 2017.

Rental prices increased in all the English regions over the year to September 2017, with the East Midlands seeing the biggest increase (2.9%) and the North East seeing the lowest rise (0.4%).

Figures from DCLG show that in 2015/16, private renter households spent an average of **£797** a month on rental payments, while owner-occupiers with mortgages paid **£689** in mortgage payments.

- These figures are the mean payments, so can be skewed by very high figures.

Inclusive of all benefits, private renters spent an average of 35% of their income on rental payments. Owner-occupiers spent on average 18%. Weekly rents in the social housing sector were £106 for housing association renters and £95 for local authority renters.

34% of households owned their home outright, while **29%** were mortgagors. **20%** rent privately, and **17%** pay a social rent.

- 2012/13 was the first year ever there outright owners where the largest tenure group.
- The rate of private renting is the highest it has been since the 1960s.



3. Mortgages, rent, and housing

Arrears and repossessions

According to the Financial Conduct Authority, at the end of Q2 2017 there were **200,772** mortgage loan accounts with arrears of more than 1.5% of the current loan balance.

- This is largely unchanged on the previous quarter.

61.87% of payments due for loans in arrears were received in Q2 2017.

The Council of Mortgage Lenders reports that **88,200 (0.8%)** of mortgages had arrears equivalent to at least 2.5% of the outstanding mortgage balance in Q2, a small quarterly fall (from 92,600 in Q1). Since the end of Q2 2016, this figure has dropped by **13** a day.

The Council of Mortgage Lenders estimates that **4,800 owner-occupied** properties were taken into possession in the year to June 2017.

This equates to **13** properties being repossessed every day, or one property being repossessed **every one hour, 50 minutes**.

Every day in Q2 2017, **56** mortgage possession claims were issued and **36** mortgage possession orders were made.

349 landlord possession claims were issued and **274** landlord possession orders were made every day.



4. Savings and pensions

Savings

In Q2 2017, households saved an average of **5.9%** of their post-tax income, including benefits, in Q2 2016 this was down from **7.5%**.

The average interest rate for an instant access savings account – not including bonus interest payments – was 0.11% in September. For a cash ISA, this was 0.29%.

If someone on the average salary saved 5.9% of their income in an average instant access savings account for a year, they would receive **£1.49** in interest after tax. If they saved it in an average cash ISA, they would receive **£5.28**.

It would take **22 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 **21 years**.

Around **9.45m** (35%) households have no savings, while a further **2.97m** (11%) have under £1,500. 68% have less than £10,000 in savings.

Pensions

The Pensions Regulator estimates that at least **8.707 million** employees had joined a pension scheme under auto-enrolment by the end of September 2017.

According to the Family Resources Survey, **43%** of adults actively participated in a pension in 2015/16, up **1%** on the previous year. This was **62%** for employees, and **17%** for the self-employed.

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings reports that **59.2%** of employees were receiving an employer contribution to their pension.

28% of employees were in a Defined Benefit scheme in 2012, according to the Office for National Statistics. In 2008/10, the average value of a Defined Contribution pot was £29,000.

At the end of August 2017, there were 13 million claimants of State Pension, a fall of 62,000 on a year earlier. 44% of claimants were male and 56% female.



5. Spending and loans

How we spend

During August 2017 an average of **541** purchases were made in the UK **every second** using debit and credit cards, based on figures from UK Finance.

- An average of **£22,454** was spent every second using debit and credit cards.
- Purchases using plastic cards were worth **£1.93 billion** every day during May.
- In total, **119** purchases using credit cards were made every second, worth **£6,559**.

Meanwhile, data from LINK shows that, on average, **98** cash machine transactions (including balance enquiries and rejected transactions) were made **every second** in September 2017;

- In total, cash machine transactions were worth an average of **£4,093** per second.
- LINK's transaction figures do not include transactions or withdrawals made by customers at their own bank's or building societies' ATMs.

What we buy

In Q2 2017, households in the UK spent **£90m** a day on water, electricity and gas – or **£3.32** per household per day.

In October 2017 the average price of unleaded petrol rose by 3.3ppl (pence per litre) to 119.8ppl.

- This meant it cost **£59.90** to fill a 50 litre unleaded tank.
- The average price of diesel increased by 3.1ppl to 120.5ppl.

According to the AA, it costs **51.60 pence per mile** to run a car. This is based on buying a new petrol car for between £13,000 and £18,000, replacing it after 4 years, and averaging 10,000 miles per year.

- Do 30,000 miles per year in a car that cost less than £13,000 and the cost falls to 25.46ppm
- Do 5,000 miles per year and spend £25,000 - £32,000 on the vehicle and the cost soars to 126.04ppm.

LV's 'Cost of a Child' report estimates that parents now spend a record **£231,843** on raising a child to their 21st birthday - **£30.23 a day**. This is up 1.1% compared to last year, and has increased 65.1% since the study first began in 2003.

- Education and childcare are the main areas of expenditure, costing £74,430 and £70,466.
- The cost of education (including uniforms, after-school clubs and university costs) has increased 128% since 2003, while the cost of childcare has risen by 77.9%.
- Households now spend 38% of their annual income on raising a child.



5. Spending and loans

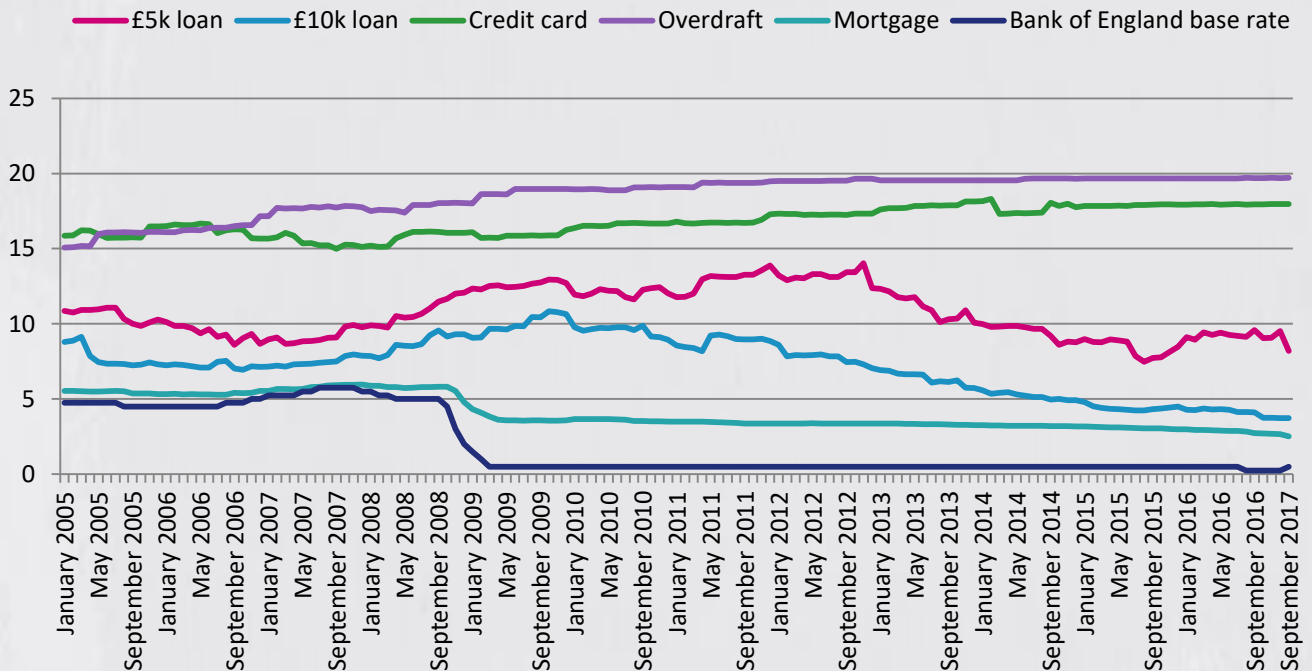
The cost of credit

The average interest rate on credit card lending bearing interest was **18.2%** in July. This is **17.70%** above the newly increased Bank of England Base Rate of 0.5%.

UK Finance figures show that 55% of credit card balances were bearing interest in Q2 2017.

The average APR for a £5,000 personal loan is 8.2%, according to the Bank of England. For a £10,000 loan it's 3.74%, while the average rate for an overdraft is 19.72%.

Interest rates (%)



Based on Bank of England Data



6. The bigger picture

The UK economy **grew by 0.4%** in the third quarter of 2017, according to latest estimates from the Office of National Statistics.

CPI (Consumer Prices Index) annual inflation stood at **2.8%** in the year to September, up 0.1% from August.

The largest contributor to inflation over the last 12 months has been food and non-alcoholic beverages (**adding 0.8% to our overall costs**), while the lowest inflationary pressure has been on transportation (**reducing by 0.22%**).

In the three months to August 2017 pay including bonuses was up by 2.2% from a year ago, and pay excluding bonuses also rose by 2.1%. Average weekly pay was £507, or £496 excluding bonuses – an annual salary of **£26,436**, or **£25,863** without bonuses.

The Bank of England Base Rate is currently set at **0.5%** (the first increase in 10 years from 0.25%).

Public Sector Net Borrowing (excluding public sector banks) was in deficit of **£0.25bn** in September 2017, meaning that the Government spent an average of **£8.2m** per day more than it took in during the month (equivalent to **£95** per second).

Public sector net debt *excluding* public sector banks was **£1,637.8bn (80% of GDP)**. This was £1,617.8bn at the end of September 2017, meaning public sector net debt grew by **£123m** a day in the year from September 2016.

According to the March 2017 Budget analysis from the Office for Budget Responsibility, public sector net debt is forecast to peak at **88.8% of GDP** in 2017-18, before falling to **79.8% of GDP** in 2021-21.

The population of the UK grew by an estimated **1,320** people a day between 2006 and 2016.



6. The bigger picture

An estimated 4.16 million people will fall into the 40% income tax band in 364,000 will pay the 45% rate, which replaced the 50% rate in 2013/14.

Based on the latest figures, **1.84m** people in work would pay no income tax.

There were **6.8 million** working-age people claiming benefits in February 2017. This is a decrease of 32,000 in the year, or **88 a day**.

The number of people classed as unemployed between June to August was **1.44 million** (4.3%). This is down by 52,000 from the previous three months, and down by 215,000 from a year earlier – **589 a day**.

- **381,000** people had been unemployed for over 12 months, down by 2,000 from the previous three months, and down by 62,000 (**170 a day**) from a year earlier.

The unemployment rate in Great Britain was highest in the North East (5.8%) and lowest in the South East (3.3%).

425,000 18-24 year olds (10.8%) were unemployed between June and August. This was 16,000 (4%) less than the previous three months.

- Of these, **269,000** (63%) had been unemployed for over 6 months.
- **80,000** had been unemployed for over 12 months. This is identical to the previous three months and a fall of 13,000 on a year earlier.

790,000 (11.1%) of 16 to 24-year-olds in England were not in education, employment or training (NEET), down 10,000 from the previous quarter.

303,000 people aged over 50 were unemployed between June and August. This is up 5,000 from the previous three months, but down 19,000 on a year earlier.

- **38.1%** of unemployed workers aged over 50 - a total of **116,000** people - have been out of work for over a year. **74,000** have been unemployed for more than two years.
- **1,181,000** (10%) people aged over 65 were *in work*, which is down 14,000 (1.1%) from the previous three months, and down 29,000 from the previous year.

107,000 people (**1163 a day**) reported they had become redundant over the three months, little changed from the previous quarter.

the **MONEY** Charity

The Money Charity's is the UK's leading financial capability charity.

We believe that being on top of your money means you are more in control of your life, your finances and your debts, reducing stress and hardship. And that being on top of your money increases your wellbeing, helps you achieve your goals and live a happier more positive life as a result.

Our vision is for everyone to be on top of their money as a part of everyday life. So, we empower people across the UK to build the skills, knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, to make the most of their money throughout their lives.