Tackling the cost of living crisis for low-income UK households

Sara Davies Jamie Evans 30th June 2022 University of BRISTOL Personal Finance Research Centre

The Coronavirus Financial Impact Tracker survey

Six cross-sectional survey waves since Apr 2020

Most recent is Jun 2022

Findings not yet published, so please don't share...!

Funded by:



The Coronavirus Financial Impact Tracker survey

We construct a Financial Wellbeing score - based on PCA of seven key survey questions related to current financial strain and future financial resilience.

Allows us to assign households into four categories: secure, exposed, struggling, serious difficulties.

(% of UK households)

The financial wellbeing of UK households remained relatively stable throughout the pandemic...

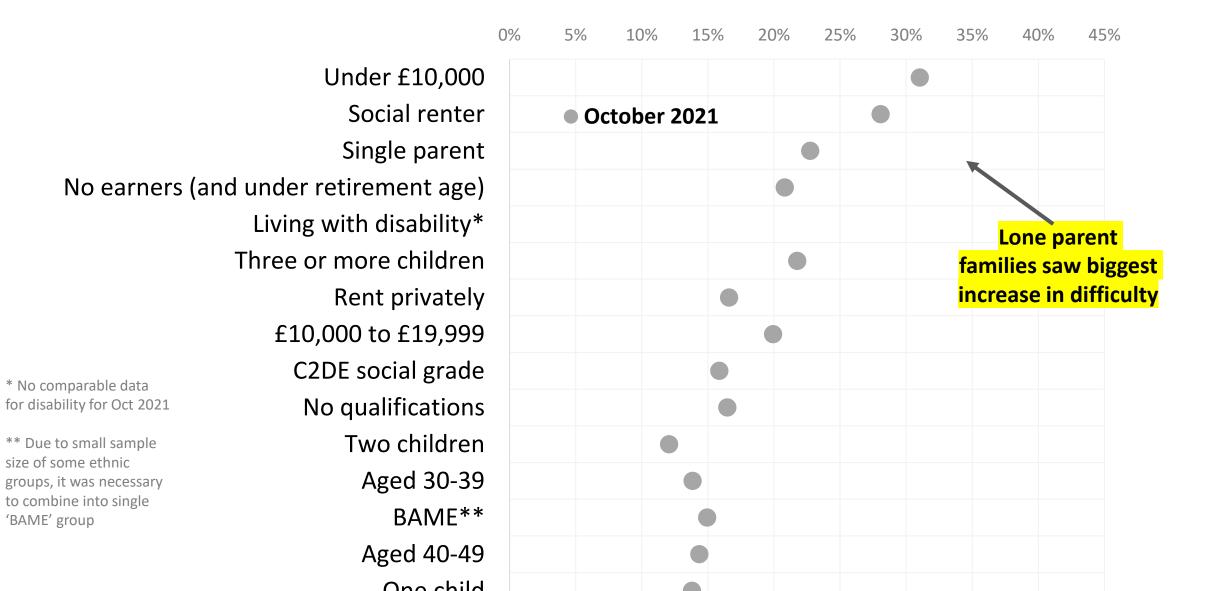
Se	ecure	Exposed	St	trugglir	ng 🗖	In ser	ious di	fficulties	•	
	0% 10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
April 2020		35%			37%	6		17%	11%	
May 2020		37%			35	%		17%	11%	
July 2020		37%			37	%		16%	10%	
January 2021		40%			3	5%		15%	10%	
October 2021		38%			35	5%		17%	10%	

General financial confidence has worsened since October

		October 2021 June 2022
How is your current financial	Very bad	3%
situation?	Bad	12%
Current ability to pay bills	Constant struggle	12%
and credit commitments	Struggle from time to time	33%
	Without any difficulty	55%
Currently struggling to pay for	Strongly agree	5%
food and necessary expenses	Agree	8%
Thinking about my financial situation makes me anxious	Agree / strongly agree	46%
How overall finances compare	Better	20%
to pre-pandemic	About the same	46%
	Worse	33%

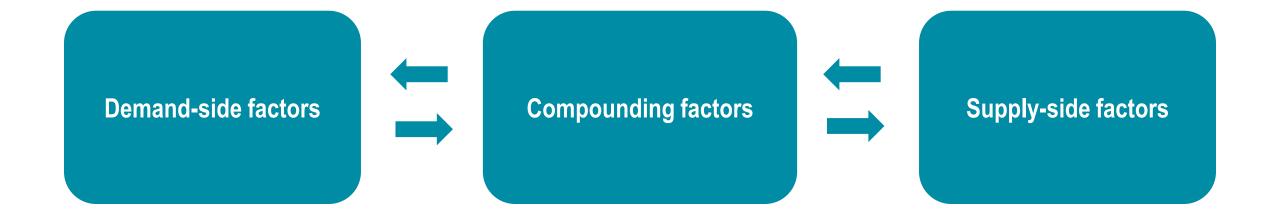
Some groups are struggling more than others

Percentage of households in different socio-demographic groups who are 'in serious difficulties'



"The reason that the rich were so rich, Vimes reasoned, was they managed to spend less money"

> Captain Samuel Vimes "Boots" theory of socioeconomic justice

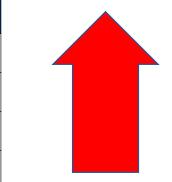


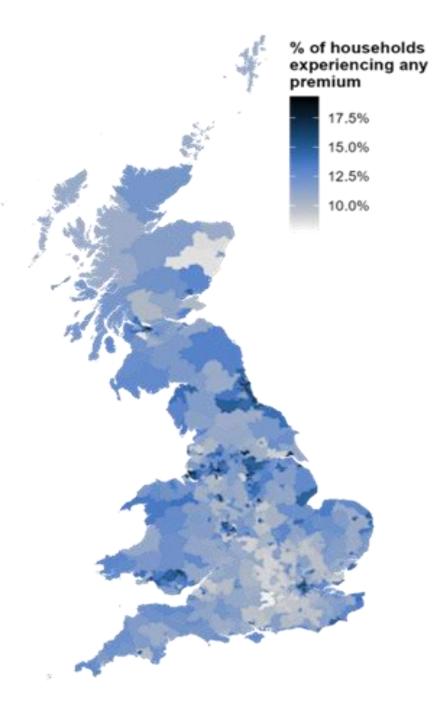
The poverty premium represents a mismatch between the needs and circumstances of lowincome households and the markets that serve them

Energy costs over time

POVERTY PREMIUM	2016	2019	2022
Standard variable (D/D)	£317	£213	£0?
PPM	£70	£58	£46
Pay on receipt of bill	£76	£108	£130

COST	2016	2019	2022
Standard variable (D/D)	£1,095.60	£1,206	£1,971
PPM	£1,165.55	£1,264	£2,017
Pay on receipt of bill	£1,172.27	£1,314	£2,101
Best deal	£778.30	£937.80	



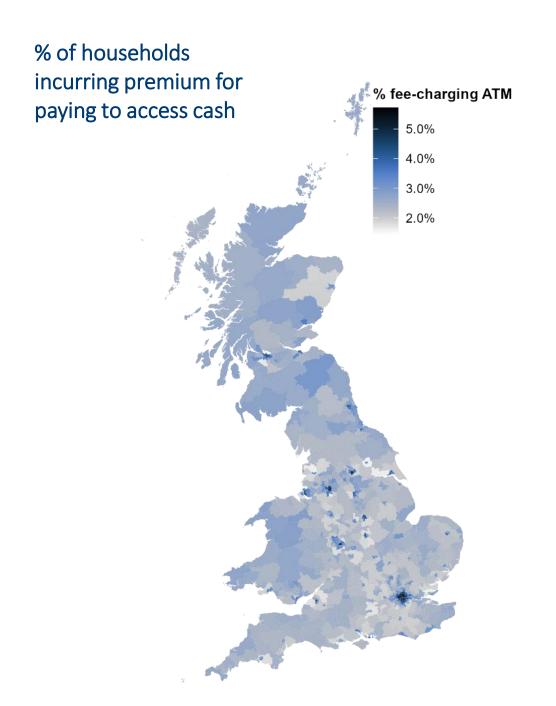


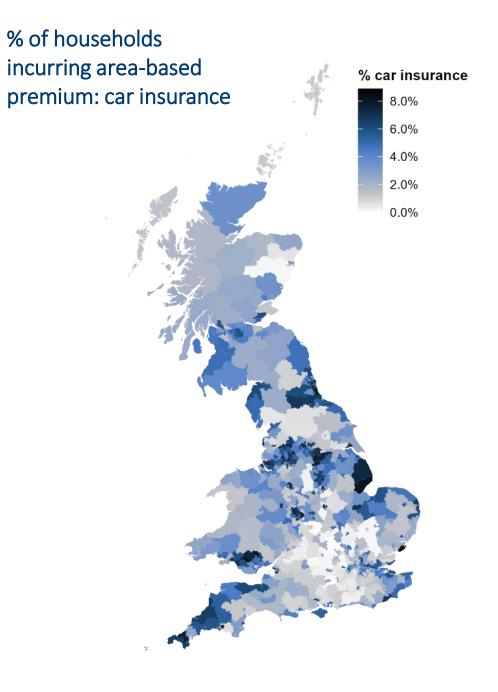
Levelling up?

The average cost of the poverty premium in a typical constituency is £4.5 million

Region (constituencies)	% experiencing any poverty premium	Average constituency cost of all premiums
North East (N=29)	14.7%	£5,025,164
North West (N=75)	13.4%	£4,841,754
Yorkshire and The Humber (N=54)	13.4%	£4,888,512
London (N=73)	13.1%	£5,040,067
Wales (N=40)	13.1%	£3,745,448
West Midlands (N=59)	12.8%	£4,611,447
East Midlands (N=46)	12.5%	£4,508,086
Scotland (N=59)	12.2%	£4,102,808
South West (N=55)	11.8%	£4,169,628
East of England (N=58)	11.7%	£4,211,719
South East (N=84)	11.0%	£3,971,148
Total (N=632)	12.6%	£4,460,890

Labour held seats 2019	£5.5M
Conservative held seats 2019	£3.9M
Labour to Conservative switch 2019	£5.0M





Email: Sara.Davies@bristol.ac.uk Jamie.Evans@bristol.ac.uk

Twitter: @PFRC_Jamie, @PFRC_Sara, @PFRC_UK

> Website: www.pfrc.bris.ac.uk

University of BRISTOL Personal Finance Research Centre