

Young Persons' Money Index 2022/23

Examining the delivery of financial education
in schools and the financial capability of young
people in the UK

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About the research

The Young Persons' Money Index is an annual survey that tracks the take-up of financial education in schools in the UK. It also examines the attitudes, behaviours, and experiences of UK students in relation to money and personal finance. We've been tracking this since financial education was introduced into the National Curriculum in September 2014.

For the 2022/23 edition we worked with **YouthSight** (now part of Savanta) to survey a representative sample of just over 2,000 secondary school children across the UK. Aged between 15 and 18, the young people came from a mix of schools including academies and local authority (state) schools, as well as independent schools. We asked them about:

- their access to financial education
- their confidence and behaviour with money
- their use of financial services, and
- their levels of financial capability and knowledge.

The London Institute of Banking & Finance

About The London Institute of Banking & Finance (LIBF)

We're a professional body that exists to advance banking and finance by providing outstanding education and thinking, tailored to the needs of individuals, business and society.

We're the awarding body for dedicated financial education qualifications at Levels 1, 2 (GCSE equivalent) and 3 (A Level equivalent).

We also have an e-learning programme, Lessons in Financial Education (LiFE), which requires no teacher or classroom time and can be studied at both Level 1 and 2. Our financial education qualifications cover the essential elements of managing money to build financial confidence and resilience.

We also provide degrees in banking and finance for people wanting to pursue a career in the sector, and are the awarding body for professional qualifications which help people progress throughout their careers.

Find out more about the financial qualifications we offer on our **website**.

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Foreword from Catherine Winter



This year's Young Persons' Money Index once again tells us that young people continue to worry about finances, and want more access to financial education in schools. Yet young people report that they are increasingly unable to access good quality education on the subject. With a potential government drive to improve numeracy by extending maths education to 18, could things be about to change?

Events of the last few years – the pandemic, war in Ukraine, and rising inflation – have had considerable effects on household finances. This has not gone unnoticed by the young people who responded to our survey, with a combined 70% saying the cost-of-living crisis had made them more anxious about money and finances in 2022.

So it will come as little surprise that an increasing number are keen to build a better understanding of money matters, with 82% saying they want to learn more about finance in school. That's an increase of 10% compared to last year.

A general lack of access to financial education has been a recurring theme since we started this survey back in 2014 – when the subject became part of the national curriculum.

Improving numeracy in the UK

Whilst we applaud any measures aimed at improving young people's numeracy skills, maths is notoriously hard to teach and keep young people engaged. In our view the true benefits of an increased focus on numeracy skills will only be realised if they can then apply those skills to real-world situations. Learning about how the finance sector works, different types of financial products, and key concepts – such as budgeting and debt management – would bring numeracy to life, because it's clearly relevant to their lives today and for the future.

Moving forward

We've been advocating for good quality financial education in schools since 2012 and providing qualifications and learning resources to schools for over ten years. However while financial education is on the curriculum, how it's taught, for how long, and the course content, isn't specified. As can be seen from our research, financial education is often squeezed into other subjects as it jostles for classroom time – and very few young people get regular access.

In our experience, the missing pieces of the current numeracy and financial literacy equation could start to be answered if the subject becomes part of the Ofsted Framework. That would ensure that it could be prioritised and measured effectively. The All Party Parliamentary Group on Financial Education for Young People has also recently called for Ofsted to review financial education in schools.¹

The 10 year anniversary for the compulsory inclusion of financial education in schools is looming. Despite the efforts of charities, education providers and schools, little improvement in financial literacy has been seen across the country in that period. Now is the time for government to take action. Not only on numeracy but also on how that is brought to life for our young people, who so desperately need and want it.

Financial knowhow and numeracy are critical skills we all need for society and individuals to flourish, so people have the knowledge and skills to take control of their lives and finances. In the 10 years since financial education was introduced onto the curriculum, very little progress has been made – that has to change.

Catherine Winter

Managing Director of Financial Education and Community Outreach

¹ Building Beyond Barriers – A roadmap for enhancing financial education in schools



68% say they worry about money or personal finances (81%) - and that jumps to **85%** among 17 to 18-year-olds

70% say increases in the cost of living have made them feel more anxious about money

That number rises to **83%** among 17 to 18-year-olds



Nearly two thirds (68%) say that most of their financial understanding and knowledge comes from their parents, up from 56% last year, although there are again differences between the age groups

- 15 to 16: **78%** (43%)
- 17 to 18: **59%** (68%)
- **19%** say they are self-taught (25%)
- Only **8%** cite school as their main source of financial education, a significant drop from last year (15%)



Overall, **82%** say they want to learn more about money and finance in school - an increase of **10%** on last year (72%)

That number rises to **85%** among 17 to 18-year-olds



Only **62%** of young people report having access to some sort of financial education in school. That's a significant drop compared to last year (**73%**)

In the 17 to 18 age group that number drops further to **58%** (61%)



When did they last get access?

- **10%** with the last week
- **22%** within the last month
- **13%** within the last term
- **37%** said it had been more than a year or they couldn't remember

When asked at what age they'd like to start learning about money:

- **52%** said between the ages of 11-14 (56%)
- **27%** said between the ages of 15-18 (25%)
- **16%** said 10 and under (15%)

What would young people like to learn more about?

Financial products - such as mortgages, pensions, loans and credit cards - along with budgeting and debt management came top, followed closely by tax (no change from last year)



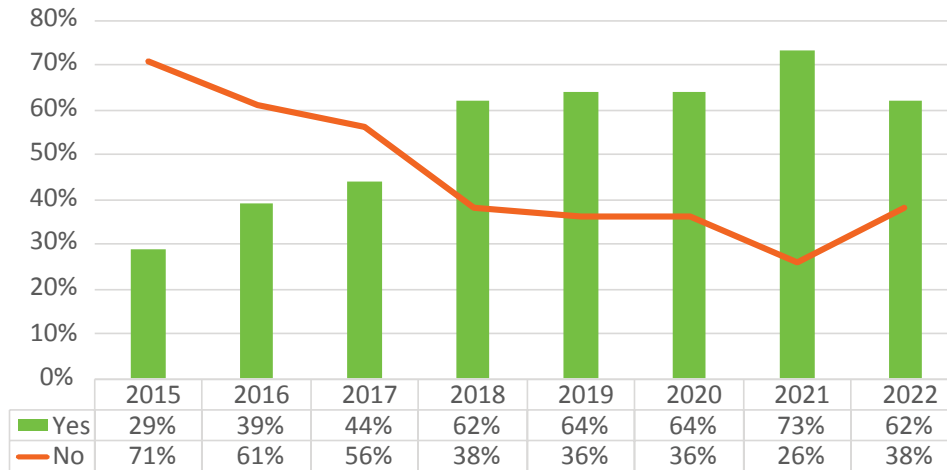
On some specific areas of knowledge

- **72%** said they hadn't received any information about tax in school (62%)
- **47%** say they don't understand how a student loan works (36%)
- **26%** would like to learn more about pursuing a career in the finance sector (32%)

What do we know about young people's experience of financial education?

For the first time since 2015, there has been a decline in the number of students saying they'd received personal finance education in schools. 62% said they had access to some sort of financial education in 2022, down from 73% in 2021. It's not clear whether the results in 2021 were the result of a Covid 'blip' but the change is significant.

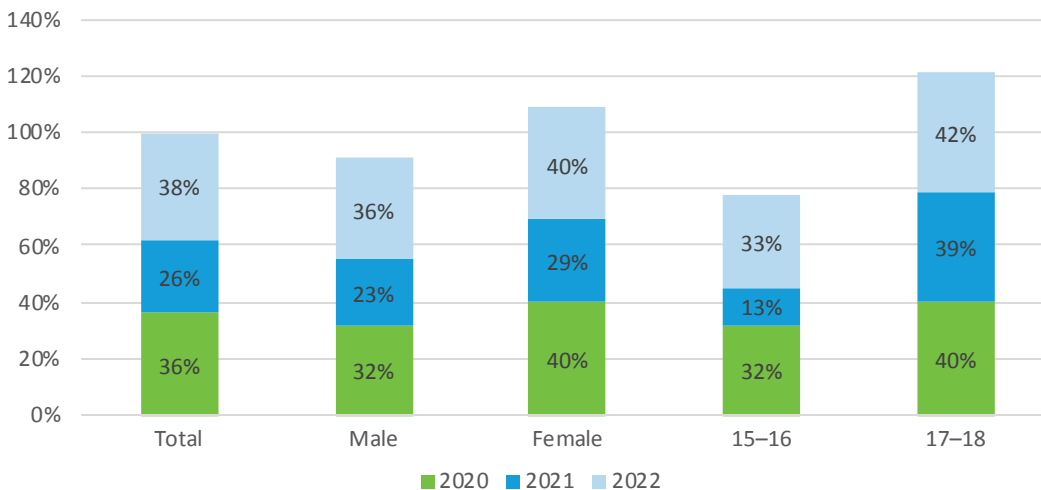
Do you study personal finance at school?



Whilst the overall number of students receiving no financial education rose overall, the gap between girls and boys narrowed slightly (by 1%).

Meanwhile, a significantly higher number of 15 to 16-year-olds said they received no financial education this year, rising from 13% to 33%. The number of 17 to 18-year-olds without access to financial education crept up from 39% to 42%.

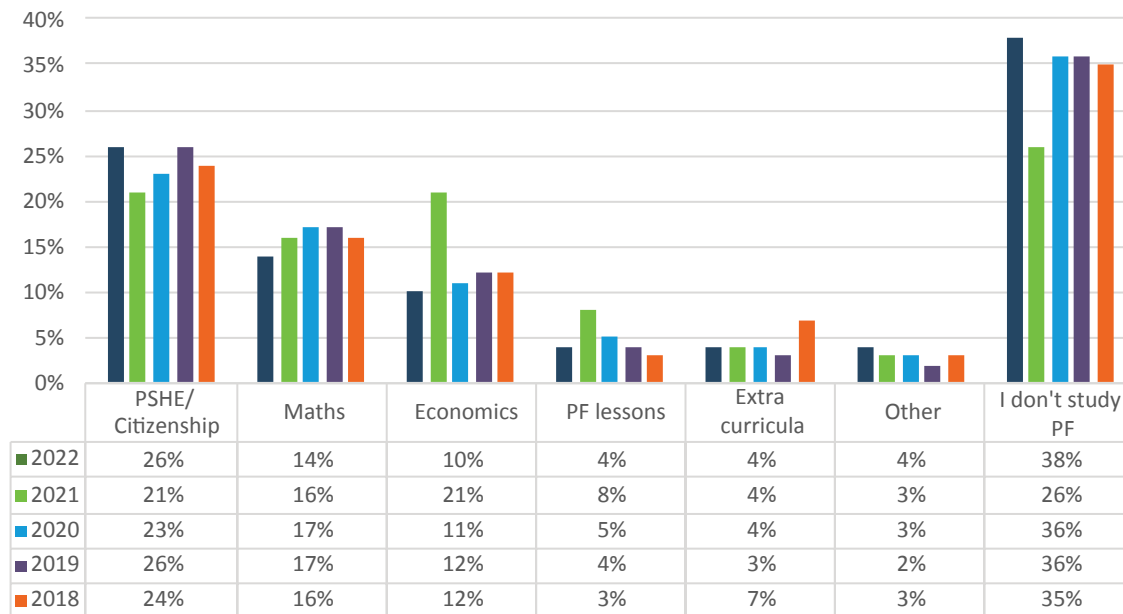
I don't study personal finance at school (by year)



How do young people learn about personal finance in school?

Personal social health and economic education (PSHE) and citizenship now stand as the most popular subjects for delivering financial education. Last year this was level pegging with economics, but the number of students receiving personal finance education in the latter appears to have more than halved from 21% in 2021 to just 10% in 2022.

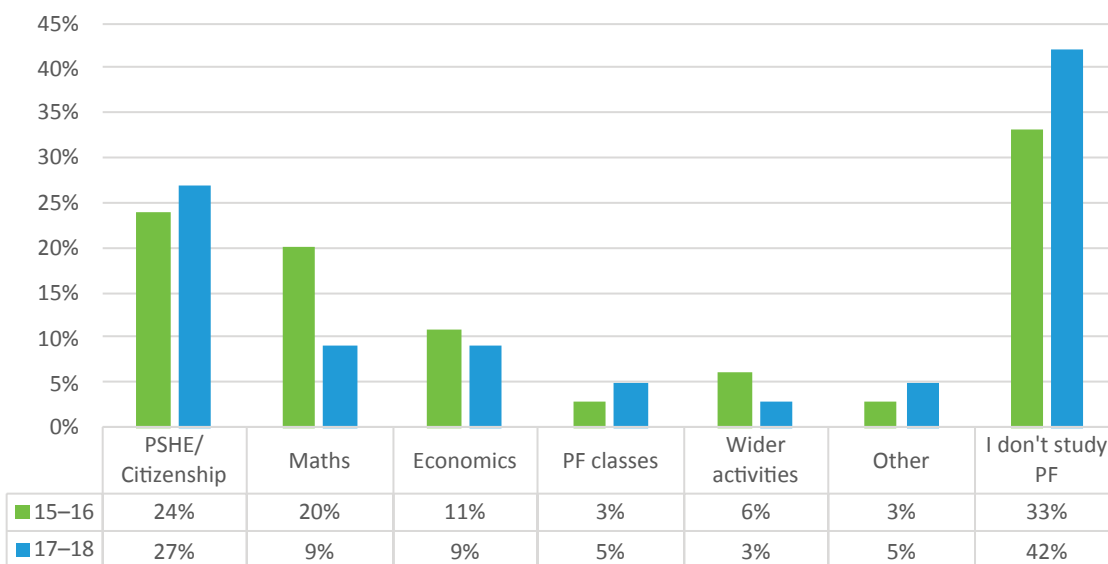
How do you learn about personal finance in school? (By year)



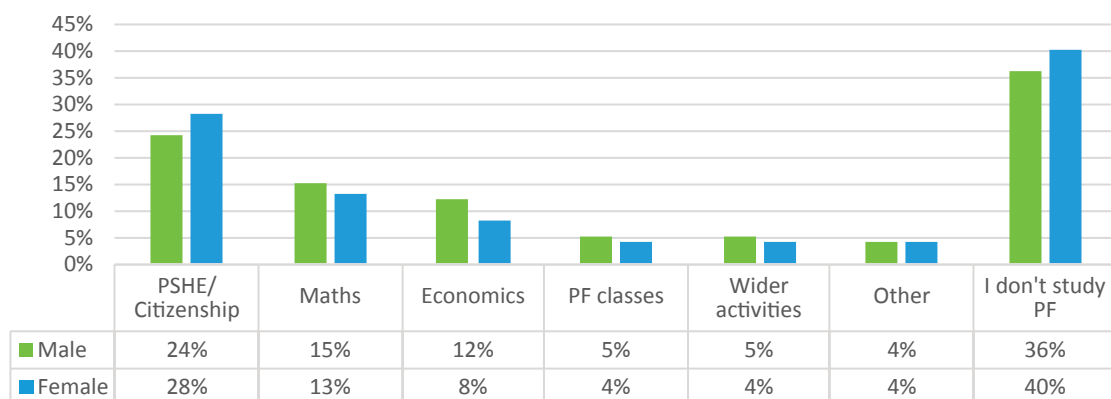
Previous years not comparable

The way young people receive financial education at school varies by age and gender, with those in the older age group more likely to not have access, and females having slightly less access than males.

How by age



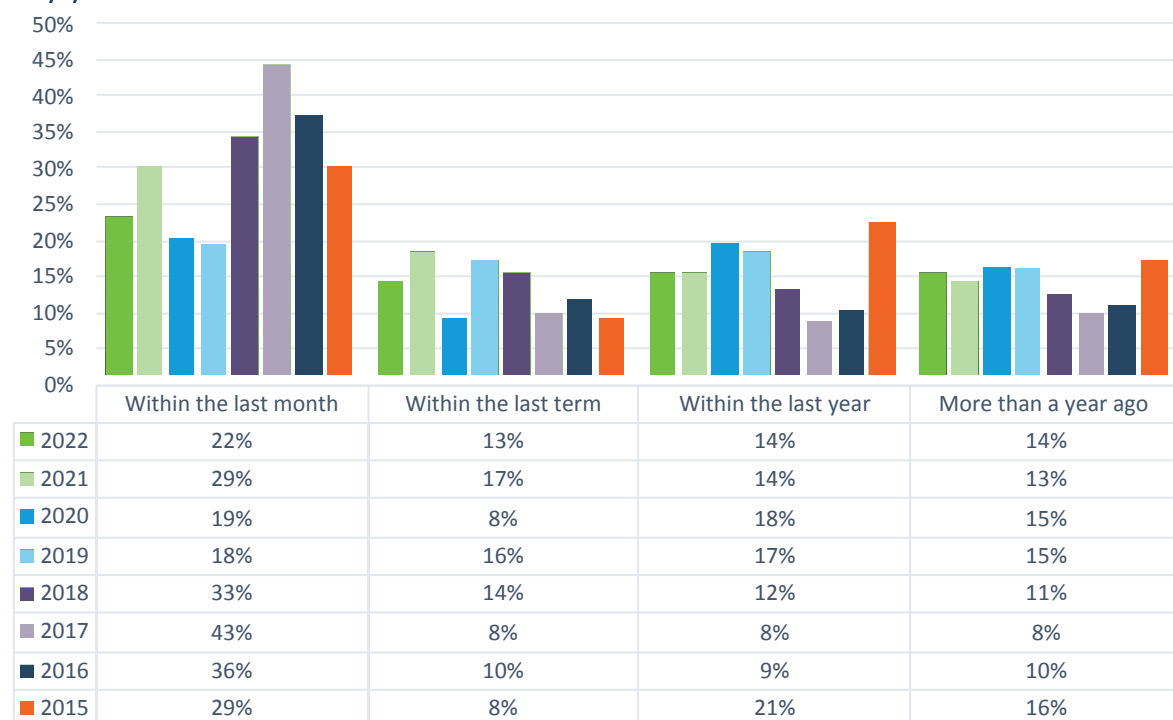
How by gender



When did you last have a lesson which included personal finance?

The number of respondents who had studied personal finance within the last month fell to 22% – a 7% drop on last year and well below the 43% peak seen in 2017.

When did you last have a lesson which directly discussed money or personal finance? (By year)

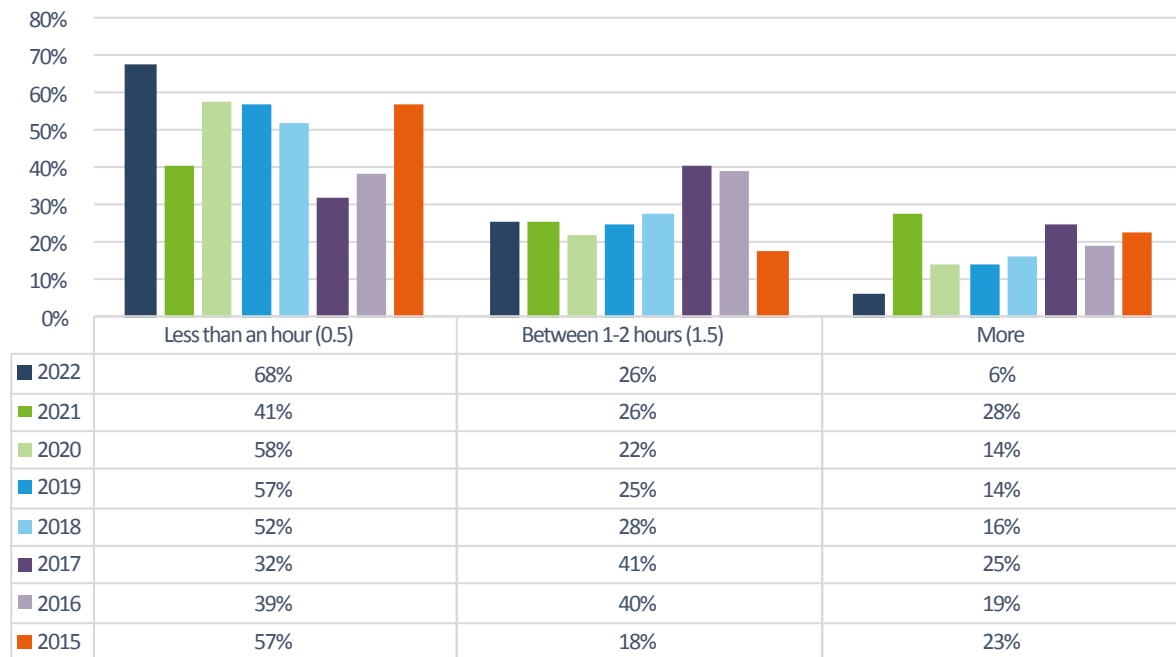


The combined figure for those who'd had a lesson within the last month or term was 35% – down from 46% last year but still higher than 27% in 2020/2021. Once again, there are significant differences between the age groups.

| | Total | Male | Female | 15-16 | 17-18 |
|--|------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Total: within at least the last term – 2022/23 | 35% | 39% | 31% | 40% | 28% |
| Total: within at least the last term – 2021/22 | 46% | 52% | 40% | 65% | 27% |
| Total: within at least the last term – 2020/21 | 27% | 33% | 21% | 36% | 18% |

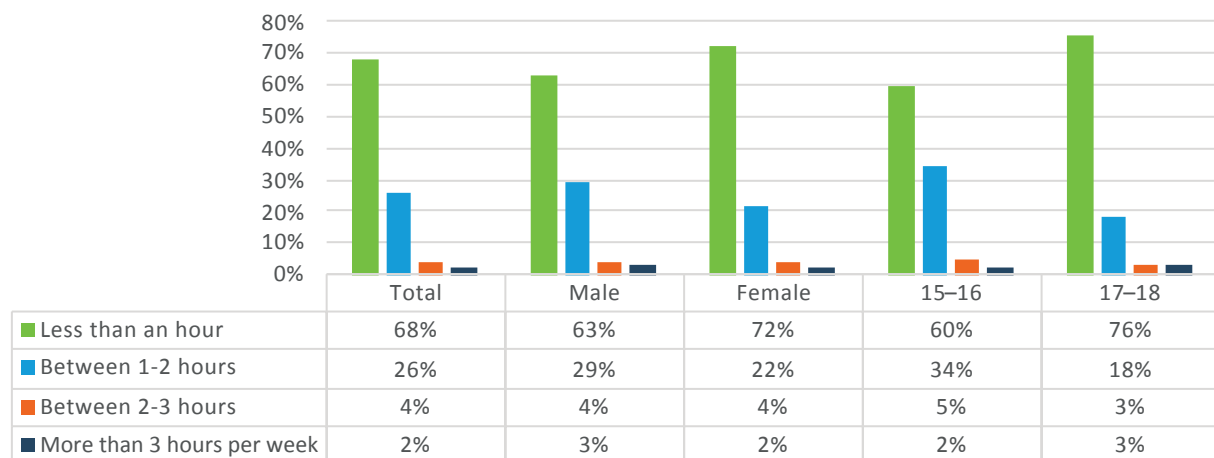
Of those who do study personal finance, the percentage of those who study it for less than an hour a week has risen substantially year on year, from 41% in 2021 to 68% in 2022.

For how long do you study personal finance in a week? (By year)



Base: Those who learn about money or personal finance at school

For how long do you study personal finance in a week? (2022, by age and gender)



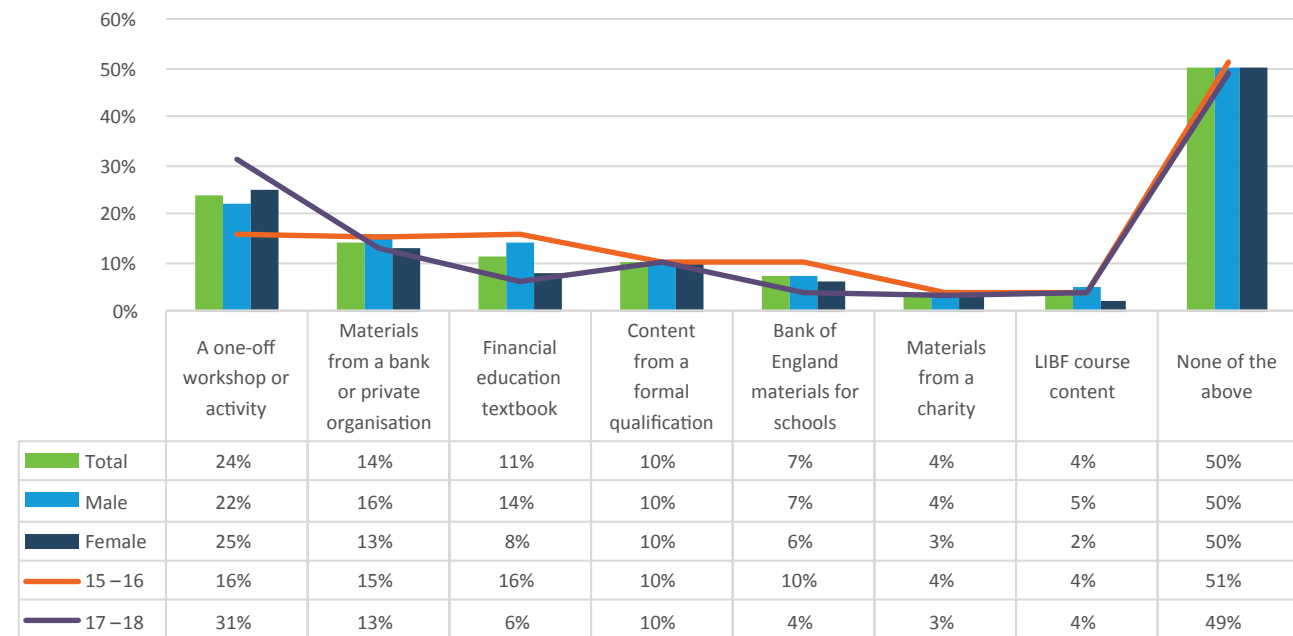
Base: Those who learn about money or personal finance at school

What materials have you had access to in school?

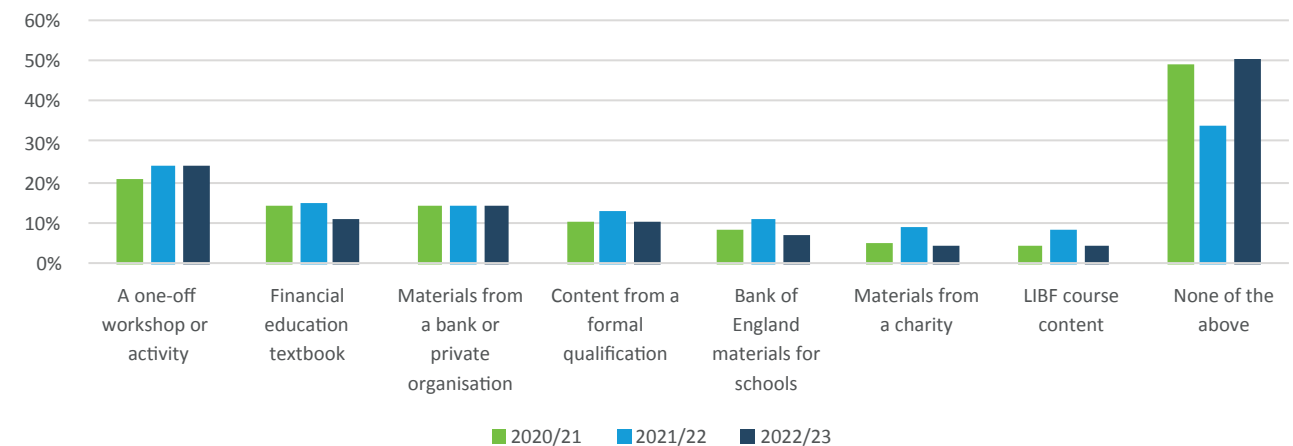
We asked young people what materials they've had access to, such as textbooks, workshops, third-party materials or other learning content, to help us discover more about the learning resources used in schools.

Half (50%) of the respondents said they had used 'none of the above' – up from around a third last year. That does raise a question about content they are having access to.

What materials have you had access to in school? (2022)



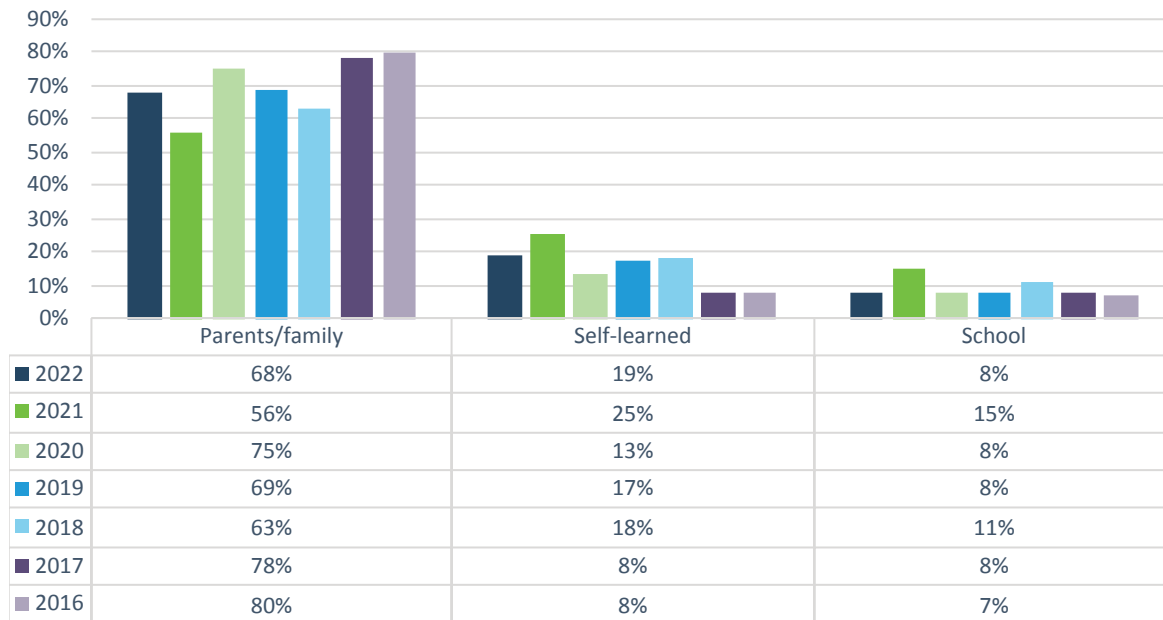
What materials have you had access to in school? (By year)



Where do young people get most of their financial understanding from?

Parents and family remain the number one source of information for young people's financial understanding. The proportion of respondents giving this answer was 68%, compared to 56% last year. This increase has coincided with a drop in the number of respondents saying they got their understanding from school, now 8% – down from a high of 15% in 2021.

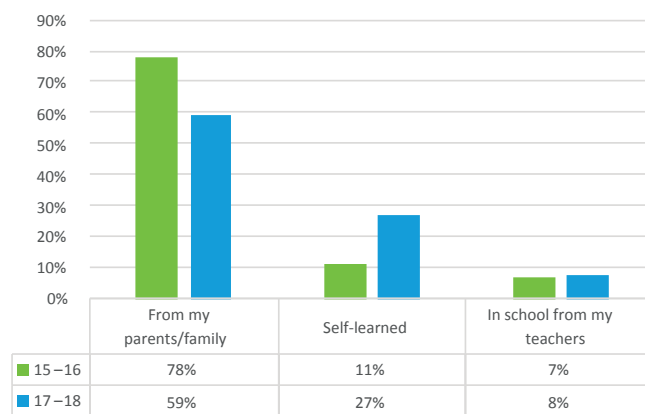
Where do you get most of your financial understanding from?



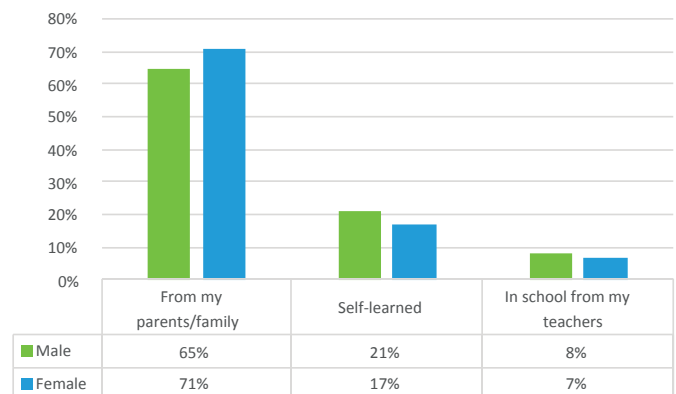
*2015 data was not comparable.

There are significant differences between the age groups, with the older age group being much more likely to answer 'parents/family'. On a positive note, the number of 15 to 16-year-olds saying they teach themselves ('self-learned') has dropped to 11% – down from 31% in 2021 – but it has risen to 27% in the 17 to 18 age group compared to 19% in 2021. Variance by gender has continued to narrow.

Understanding by age



Understanding by gender

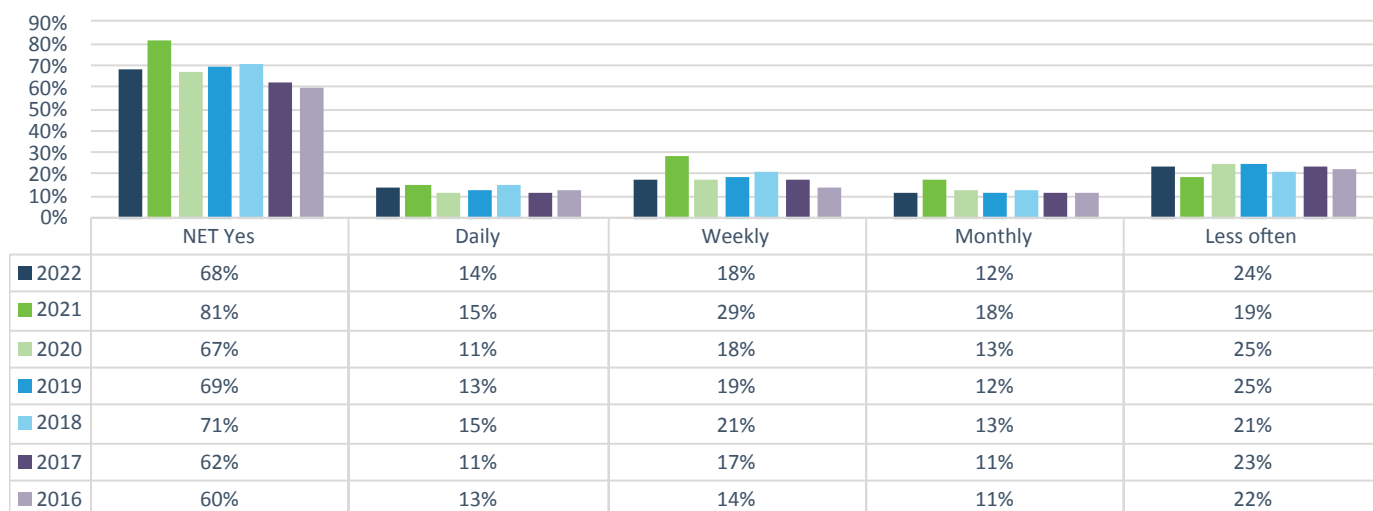


Do young people worry about money?

The number of young people saying they worry about money has dropped overall in 2022, down to 68% from 81% in 2021. That's a little surprising, bearing in mind the cost of living crisis (but see next section for some data on that).

However the detailed table below reveals that those in the 17 to 18 age group, are significantly more likely to worry about money (85%), and females are more likely to worry about money than males (75% compared to 61%).

Do you ever worry about money or your personal finances?



*Question not asked in 2015.

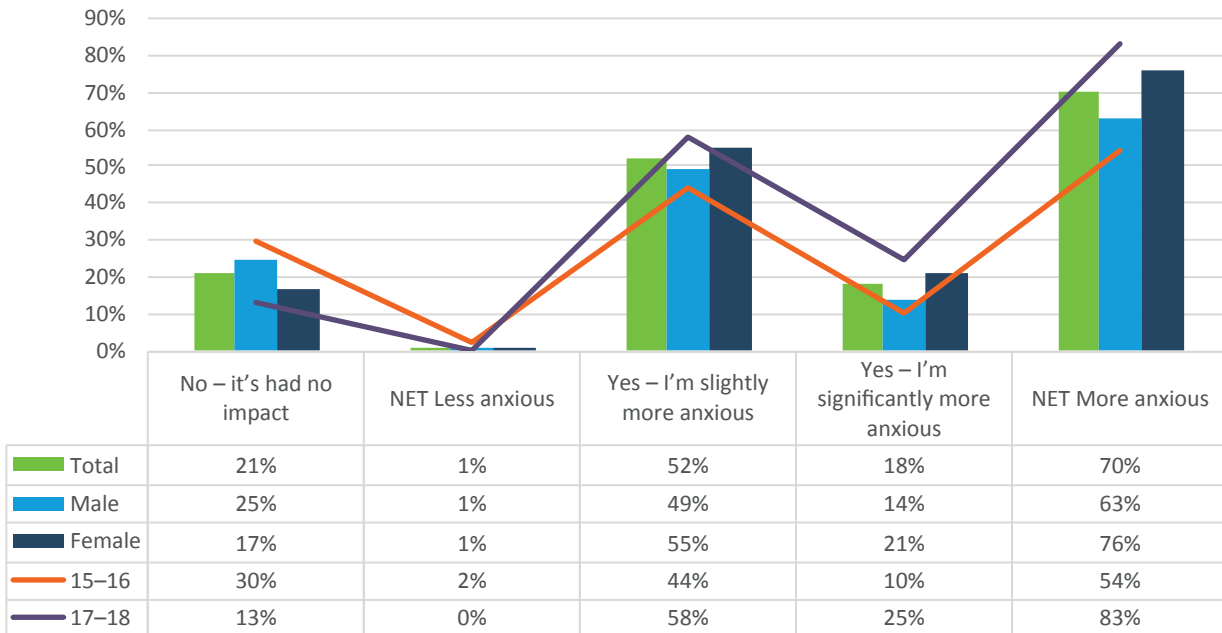
The 'Net: Yes' figure in this chart shows an increase of around 20% across all demographics this year, except for 17 to 18-year-olds where the figure has remained high at 85%.

| 2022 results by gender and age (2021 figures in brackets) | Total | Male | Female | 15-16 | 17-18 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Yes, daily | 14% (15%) | 13% (14%) | 16% (16%) | 8% (14%) | 20% (16%) |
| Yes, weekly | 18% (29%) | 15% (29%) | 21% (30%) | 9% (35%) | 26% (24%) |
| Yes, monthly | 12% (18%) | 9% (18%) | 14% (18%) | 10% (19%) | 14% (17%) |
| Yes, less often | 24% (19%) | 24% (20%) | 24% (19%) | 23% (13%) | 25% (25%) |
| No | 29% (16%) | 35% (17%) | 23% (15%) | 46% (16%) | 13% (15%) |
| Don't know | 3% (3%) | 4% (3%) | 2% (3%) | 4% (3%) | 2% (3%) |
| NET: YES | 68% (81%) | 61% (80%) | 75% (83%) | 50% (81%) | 85% (82%) |

Are young people concerned about the cost of living?

Increases in the cost-of-living have had far-reaching impacts during 2022, so we asked young people if it had affected how they felt about their financial situation. The number of those who said they were more anxious was 70%, rising to 83% for those in the 17 to 18 age group.

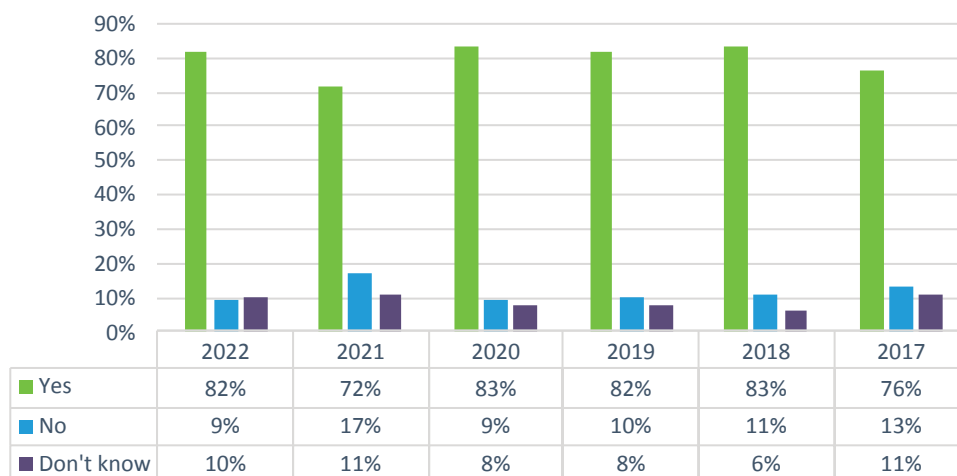
Has the cost of living affected how you feel about money and finances?



Do young people want to learn more about money and personal finance in school?

Young people still want more financial education, with 82% of respondents saying they'd like to learn more about the subject in school. This is up from 72% in 2021. The number of girls (86%) wanting more financial education was slightly higher than that of boys (77%) but both figures have increased notably since last year.

Would you like to learn more about money in school? (By year)

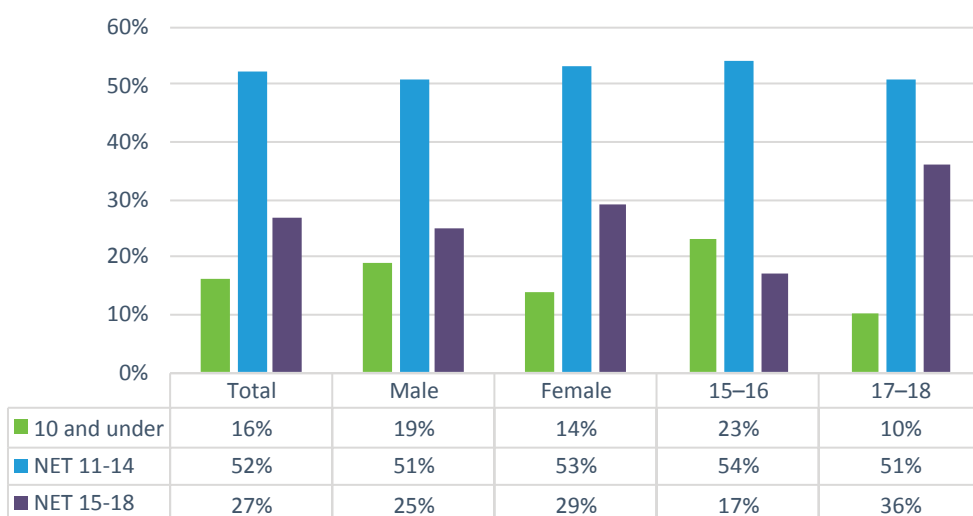


*Question not asked in 2016 or 2015.

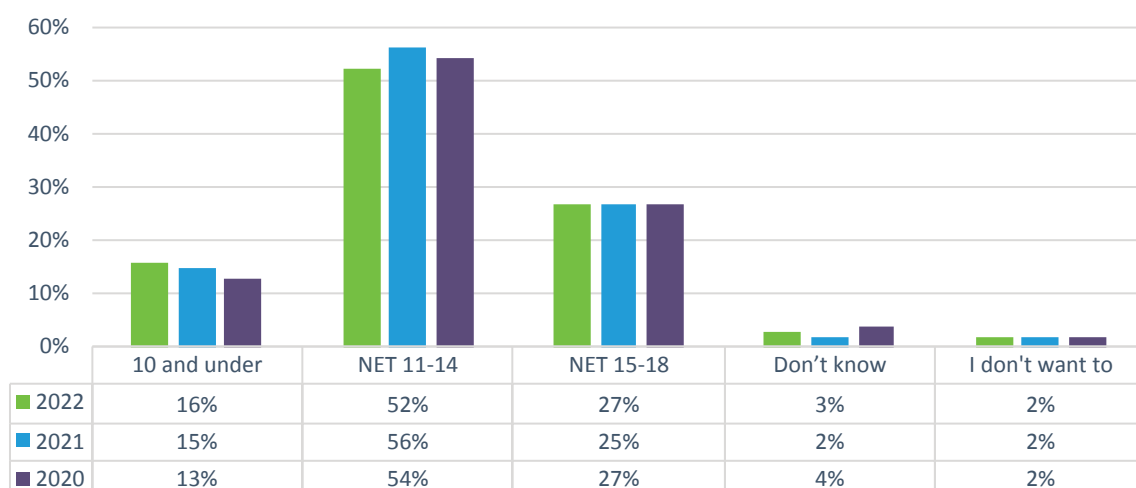
| Results by gender and age (2021 stats in brackets) | Total | Male | Female | 15-16 | 17-18 |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Yes | 82% (72%) | 77% (69%) | 86% (75%) | 78% (60%) | 85% (85%) |
| No | 9% (17%) | 11% (21%) | 7% (13%) | 8% (24%) | 9% (10%) |

We also asked young people at what age they would have liked to start learning about money and finance in school. As with previous years, over half of the respondents (52%) said they would like to start learning between the ages of 11-14.

At what age would you like to start learning about money and finance in school?



At what age would you like to start learning about money and finance in school? (By year)

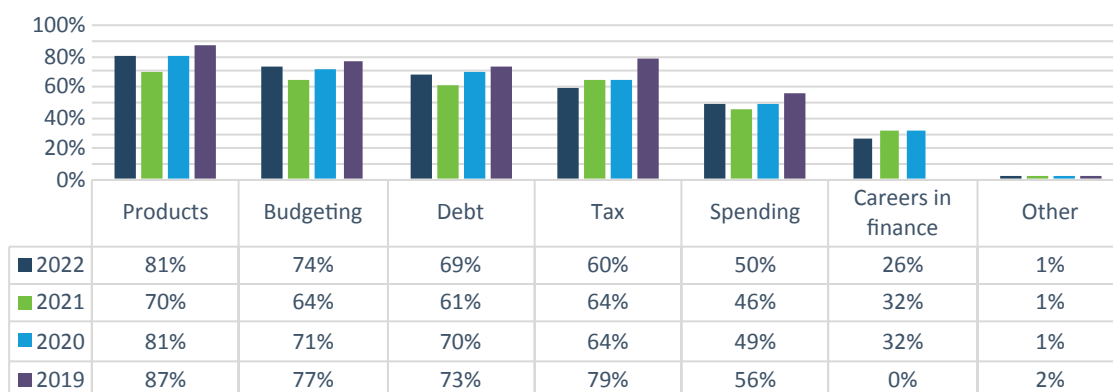


What would young people like to learn more about?

Financial products, such as mortgages, pensions and savings, are what most interests young people, with 81% naming it as a learning priority.

Whilst the percentage of young people wanting to learn about budgeting, debt and spending trended upwards, interest in learning more about tax dropped from 64% in 2021 to 60% in 2022. Those keen to learn more about careers in finance also fell, from 32% in 2021 to 26% this year.

What would you like to learn more about? (By year)

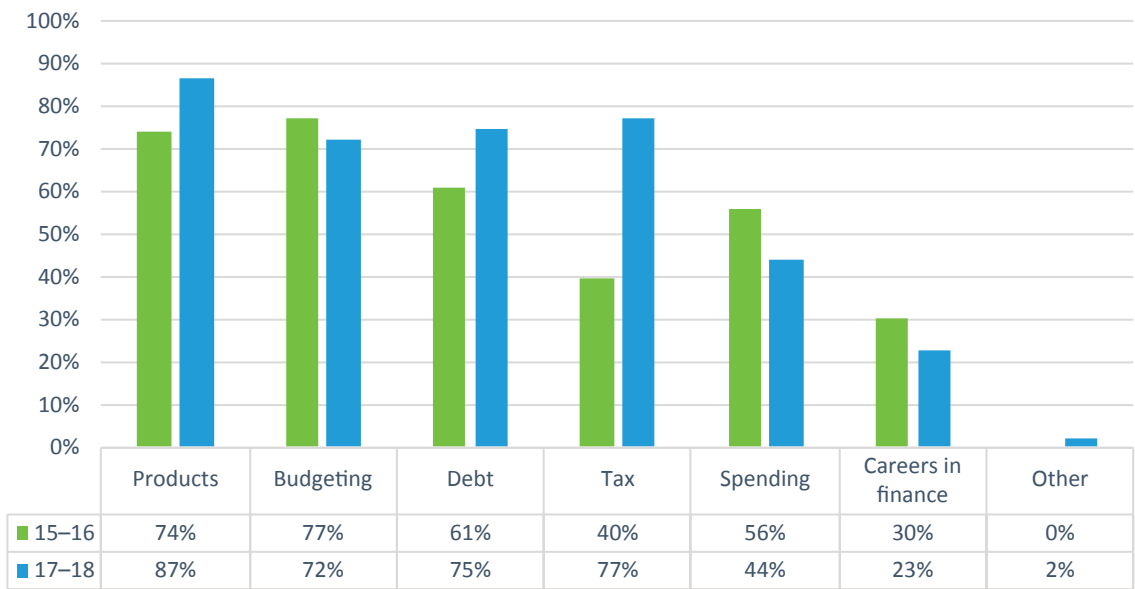


Base: All those who want to learn more about personal finance at school

Overall, learning priorities were more or less consistent between girls and boys. The biggest divergence was when it came to those wanting to learn more about debt, with 71% of girls expressing interest compared to 65% of boys.

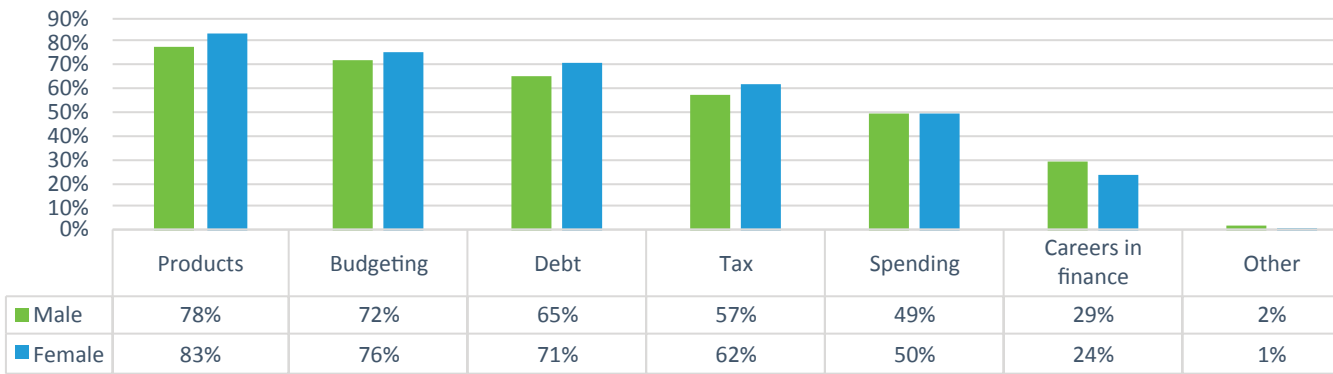
Respondents in the 17 to 18 age bracket were more likely to be interested in learning about financial products than those in the 15 to 16 category (87% versus 74% respectively). Younger people showed more interest in learning about careers in finance than their older peers.

What would you like to learn more about? (By age)



Base: All those who want to learn more about personal finance at school

What would you like to learn more about? (By gender)



Base: All those who want to learn more about personal finance at school

Key results by school type

Results across different school types were fairly consistent, though interestingly students in independent schools were more likely to worry about personal finances (76%) and the cost of living (77%) than those in academies and local authority schools.

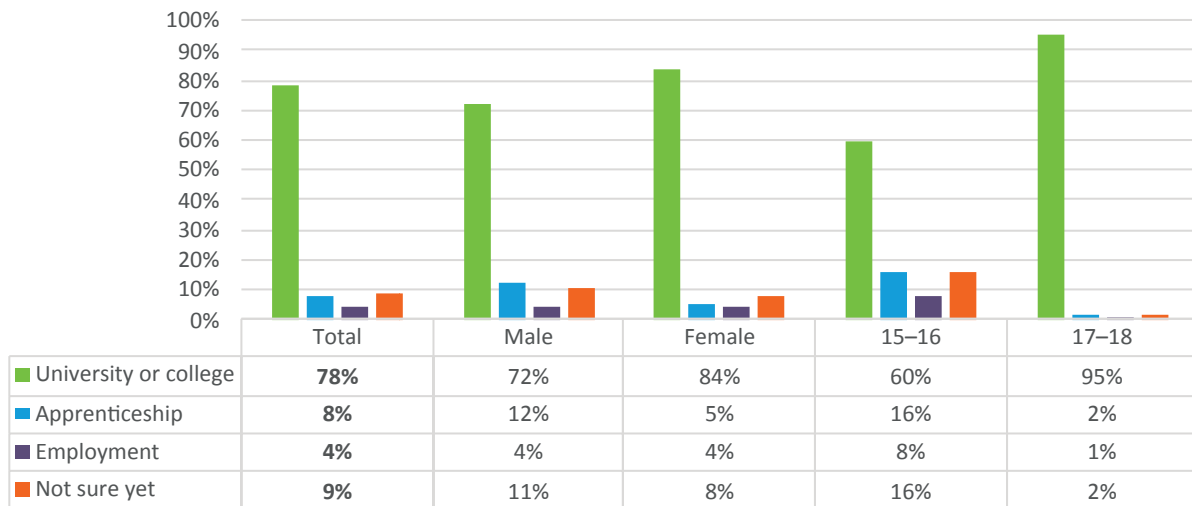
Results by school type (2022)

| Core questions | Total | Academy | Local Authority | Independent | Other |
|---|------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| I worry about money and/or personal finances | 68% | 64% | 68% | 76% | 74% |
| Cost of living increases have made me feel more anxious about money and personal finances | 70% | 67% | 68% | 77% | 78% |
| I would like to learn more about money and finance in school/college | 82% | 82% | 82% | 84% | 79% |
| I get most of my understanding about money from my parents | 68% | 69% | 68% | 63% | 68% |
| I get most of my understanding about money from my teachers in school | 8% | 8% | 7% | 9% | 5% |
| I don't study money or personal finance at school | 38% | 32% | 40% | 39% | 43% |

Plans for the future

We asked students about their plans after they leave secondary education. The majority said they planned to continue education at university or college (78%) while just 4% said they intended to go into full-time employment. 95% of 17 to 18-year-olds said they planned to continue education.

What do you plan to do when you reach 18?



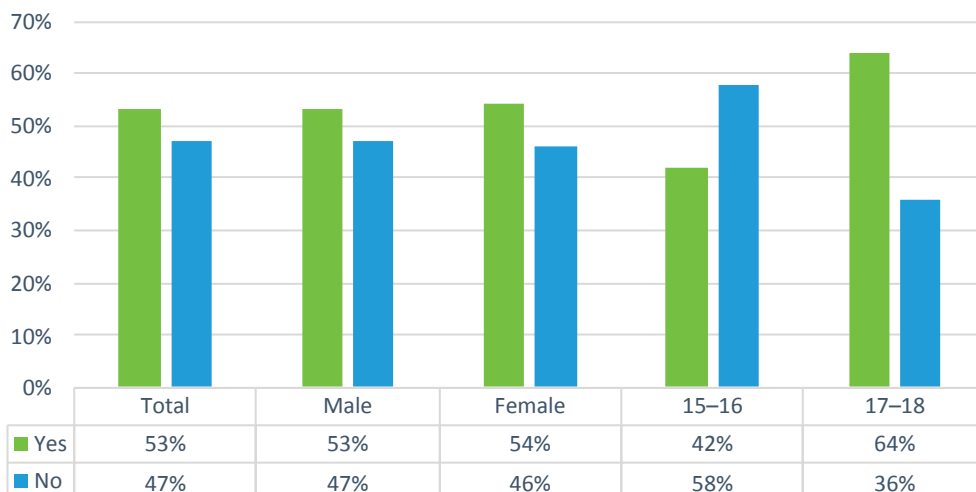
Do you expect to take out a student loan?

We also asked students who intended to go into further education how they planned on funding their studies. Two thirds said they expect to take out a student loan, with that number rising to 87% in the 17 to 18 age group. Significantly more females (73%) said they expect to take out a student loan, compared to males (58%).

| | Total | Male | Female | 15-16 | 17-18 | Academy | Independent | State/Local Education Authority | Other |
|------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Yes | 66% | 58% | 73% | 42% | 87% | 65% | 66% | 66% | 62% |
| No | 14% | 17% | 11% | 22% | 6% | 13% | 17% | 13% | 17% |
| Don't know | 21% | 25% | 17% | 36% | 7% | 22% | 17% | 21% | 21% |

However, of those who intended to obtain student finance almost half (47%) said they did not understand how the loans worked.

Do you understand how a student loan works?

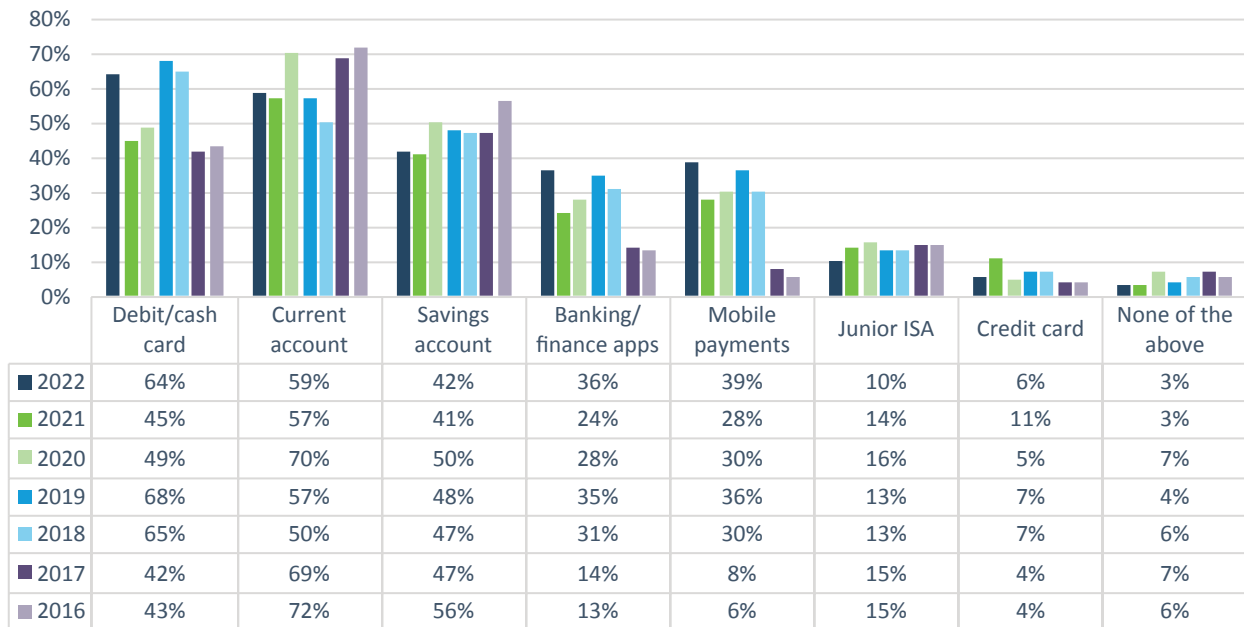


Financial products

The financial products young people have or use

There has been an increase in the number of young people using a debit/cash card, up from 45% in 2021 to 64% in 2022. There has also been a 12% uptick in the number of young people using banking/finance apps. Meanwhile, the number of students with a junior ISA sank to just 10% – the lowest recorded by our survey.

Products I have or use by year

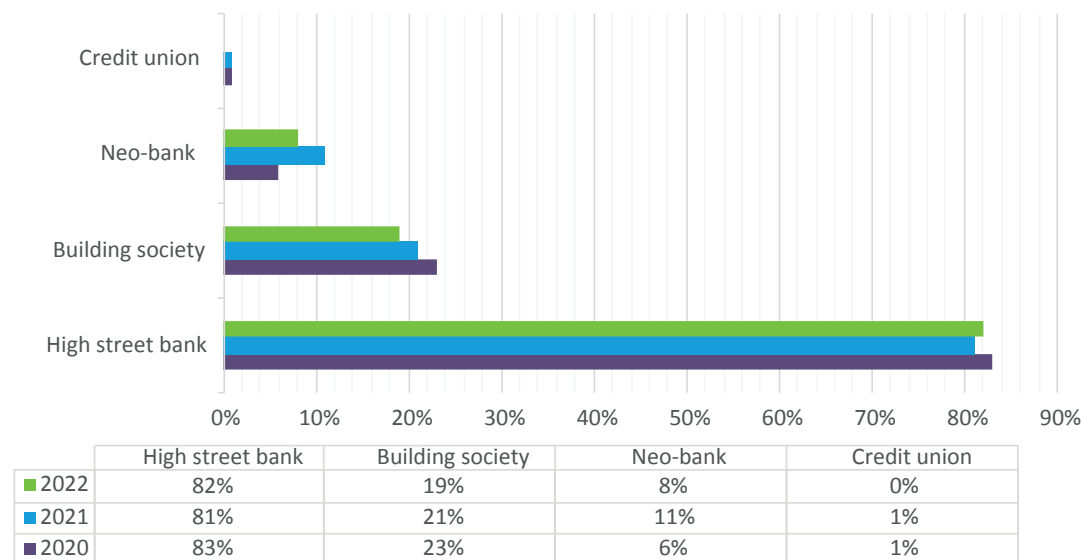


Who do you bank with?

Young people favour high street banks when it comes to current accounts. As with previous years, over 80% choose to hold accounts with familiar names like Barclays, Lloyds or NatWest.

The use of newer banks has slipped to 8% compared to 11% in 2021 and only a small number of respondents (2%) said they used Go Henry or similar children's banks.

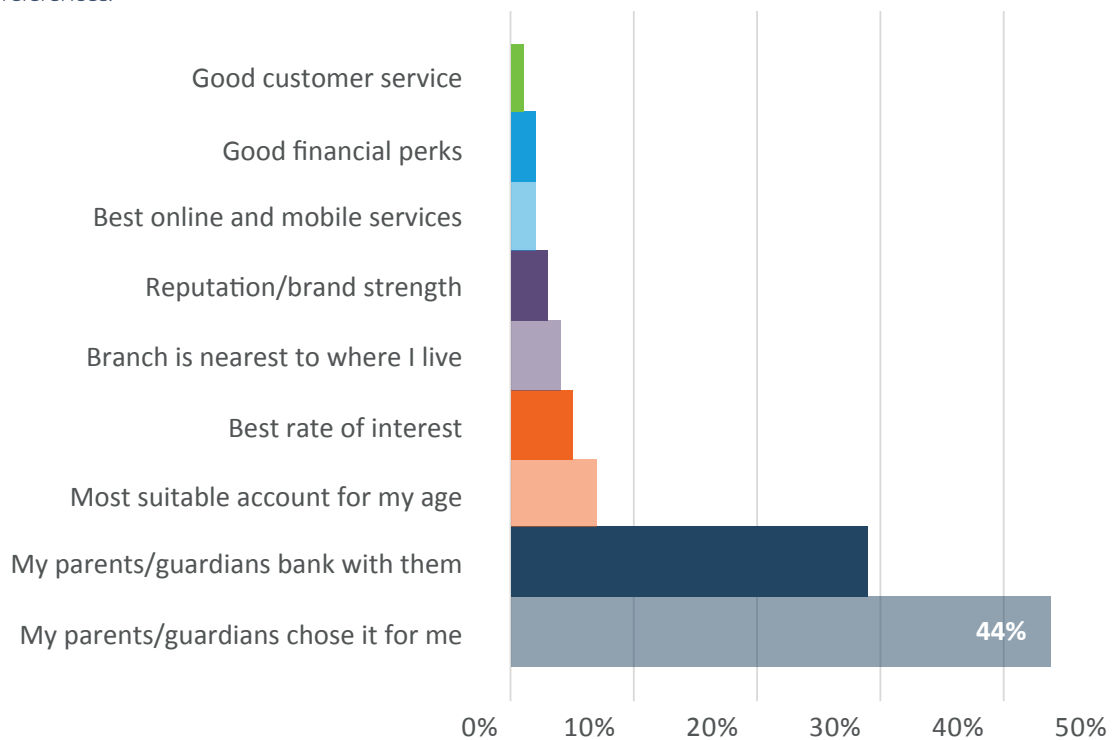
Who do you bank with? (By year)



Base: Those with a bank/current account

What's the main reason you chose the bank account you currently have?

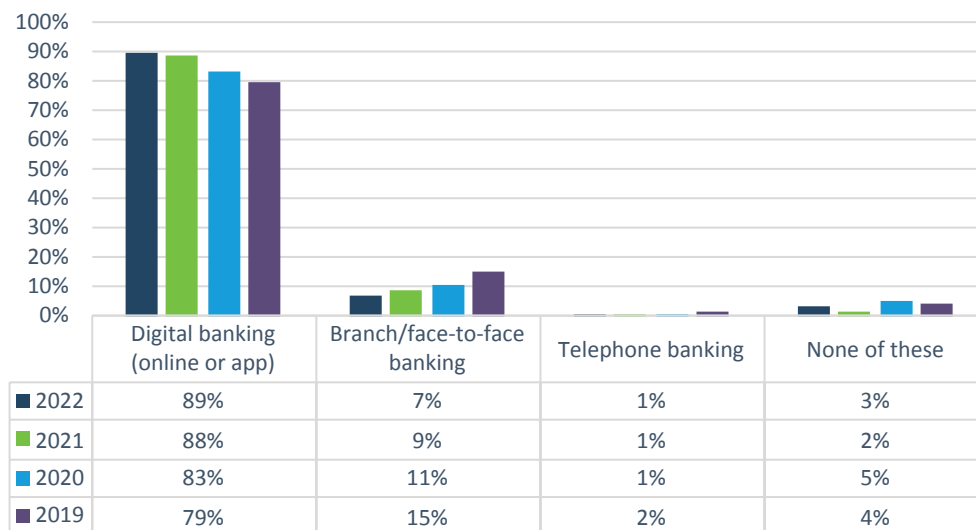
A significant majority of young people (73%) continue to choose their bank based on or influenced by their parents' banking preferences.



Base: Those with a bank/current account

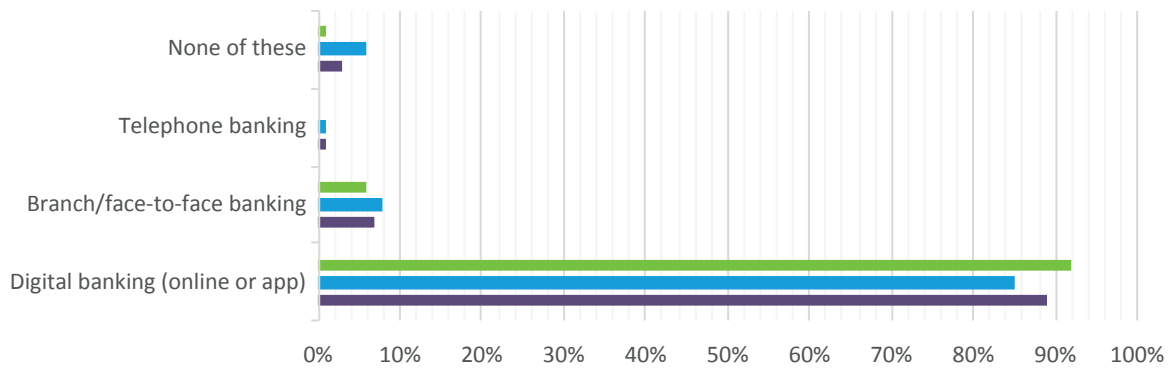
Unsurprisingly, young people also continue to choose online banking over going into branches.

Banking services used most regularly (by year)



Base: Those with a bank/current account

Banking services used most regularly (2022)



| | Digital banking (online or app) | Branch/face-to-face banking | Telephone banking | None of these |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 17-18 | 92% | 6% | 0% | 1% |
| 15-16 | 85% | 8% | 1% | 6% |
| Total | 89% | 7% | 1% | 3% |

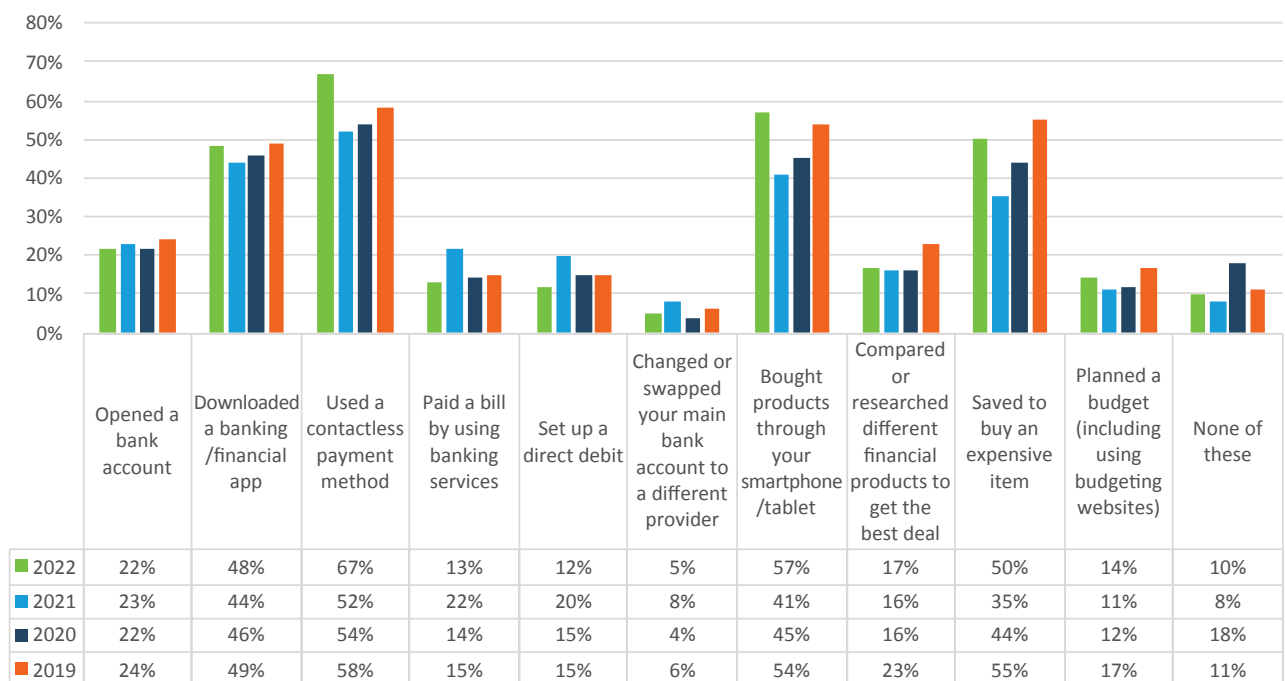
Financial habits

Asked what banking activities they'd done independently, 67% said they had used contactless payments and 57% said they had brought products through their mobile phone or tablet. By comparison, those saying they had paid a bill using banking services was 13% whilst those having set up a direct debit was 12%. Compared to previous years the use of contactless payments has jumped by over 10%.

Which of the following have you done independently?



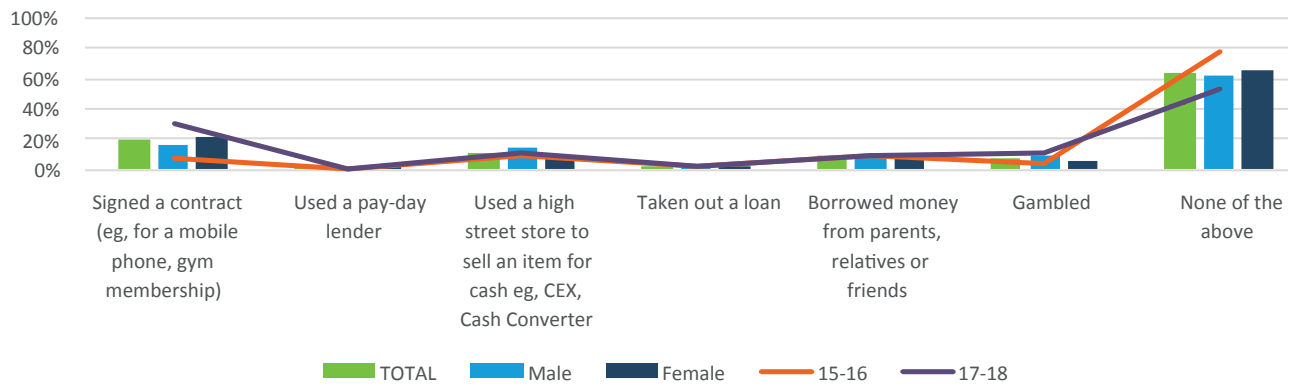
Which of the following have you done independently? (By year)



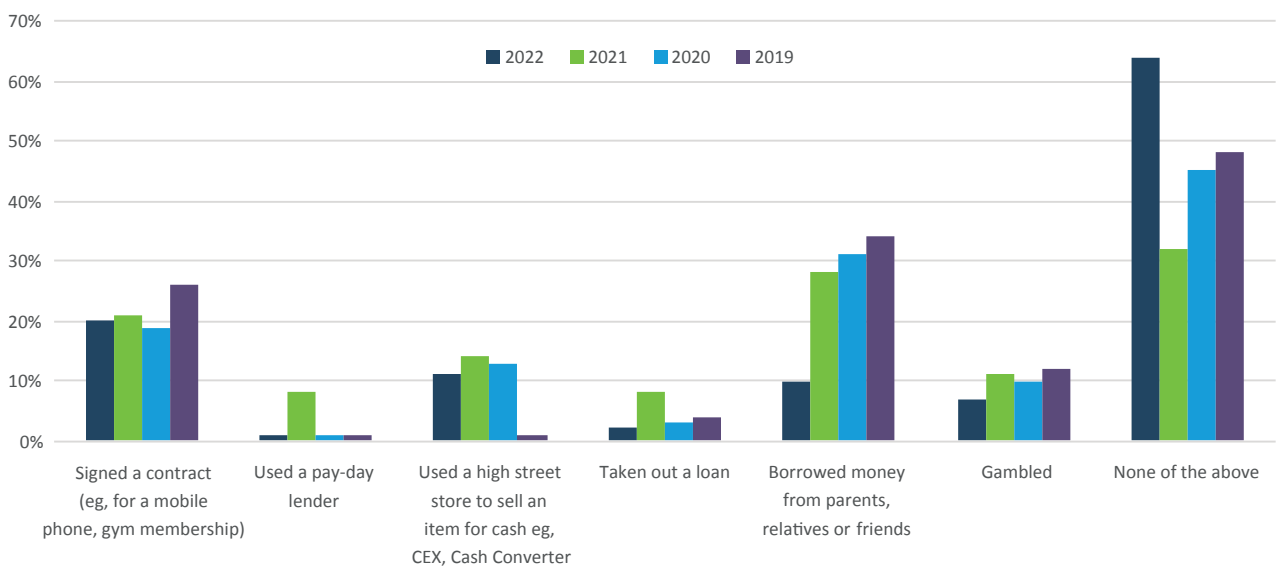
Habit indicators

We also wanted to know about activities that could potentially lead to bad financial habits, such as gambling or borrowing money. There were some positive results here, with a significant increase in the number of young people responding with 'none of the above' (64%). This is up from 32% in 2021. The number of students taking out a loan (2%) or using a pay-day lender (1%) also crept down.

Which of the following have you done independently?



Habit indicators: Which of the following have you done independently? (By year)

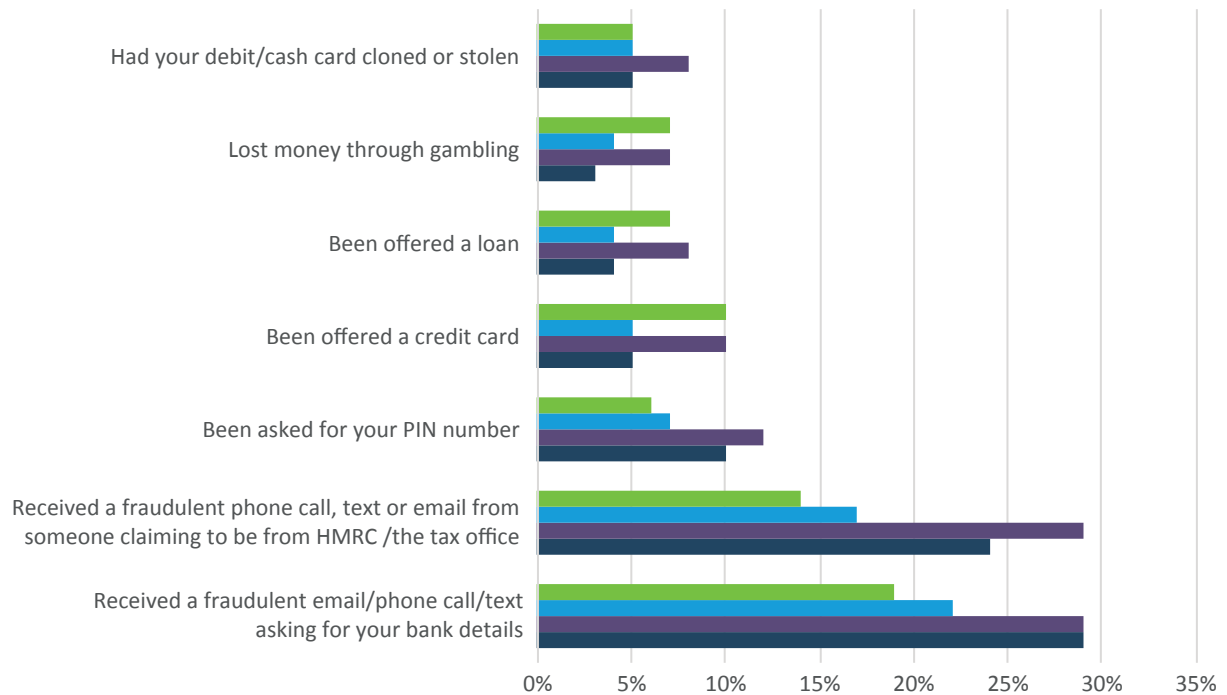


Have any of the following happened to you?

The number of young people experiencing scams, phishing or fraud on a daily basis remains worryingly high at 53%, though there has been a slight decrease in the number of fraudulent calls, texts or emails appearing to have come from HMRC/the tax office (24%). There was a drop in those saying they'd had their debit/cash card cloned or stolen – 5%, compared to 15% last year.

The number of respondents who said they'd been offered a loan or a credit card dropped between 2021 and 2022.

Have any of the following ever happened to you? (By year)



| | Received a fraudulent email/phone call/text asking for your bank details | Received a fraudulent phone call, text or email from someone claiming to be from HMRC /the tax office | Been asked for your PIN number | Been offered a credit card | Been offered a loan | Lost money through gambling | Had your debit/cash card cloned or stolen |
|------|--|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2019 | 19% | 14% | 6% | 10% | 7% | 7% | 5% |
| 2020 | 22% | 17% | 7% | 5% | 4% | 4% | 5% |
| 2021 | 29% | 29% | 12% | 10% | 8% | 7% | 15% |
| 2022 | 29% | 24% | 10% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 5% |

Financial capability

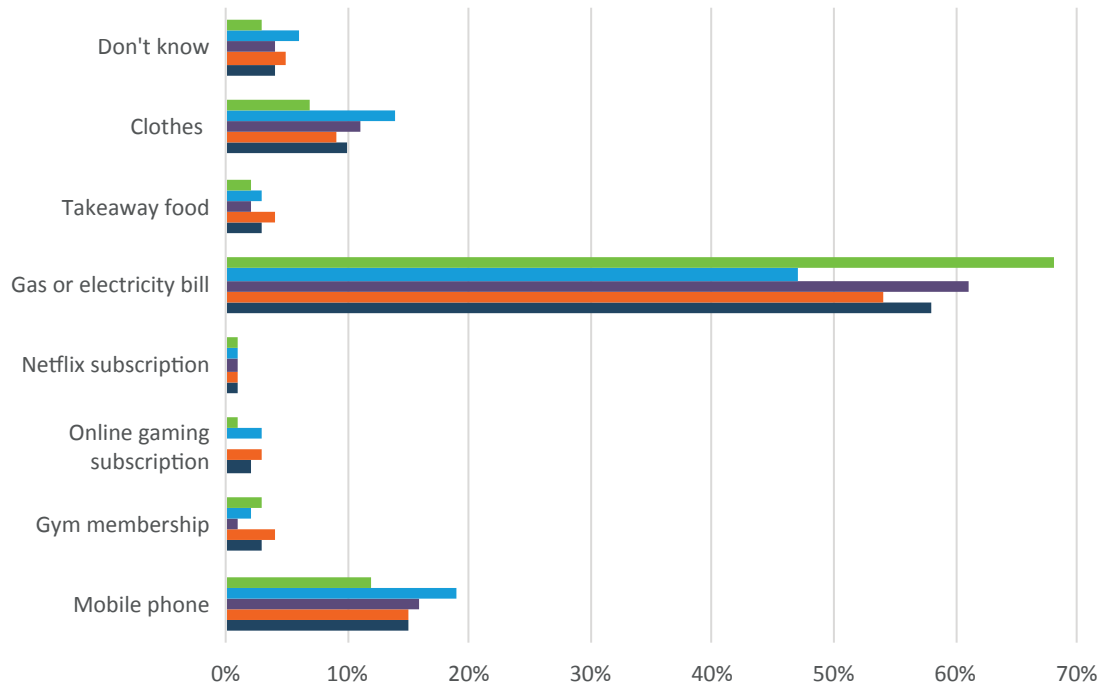
The following questions are asked to try and gauge young people's basic financial knowledge and capability. The answers we received suggest that knowledge continues to be patchy at best.

Question: Which of the following do you think is essential expenditure?

Answer: Gas or electricity bill

The number of young people who answered this question correctly has risen from less than half in 2021 to almost 60% in 2022. This could be due to the coverage that energy bills have received in the mainstream news, as UK households faced soaring costs to power their homes.

Which of the following do you think is essential expenditure?



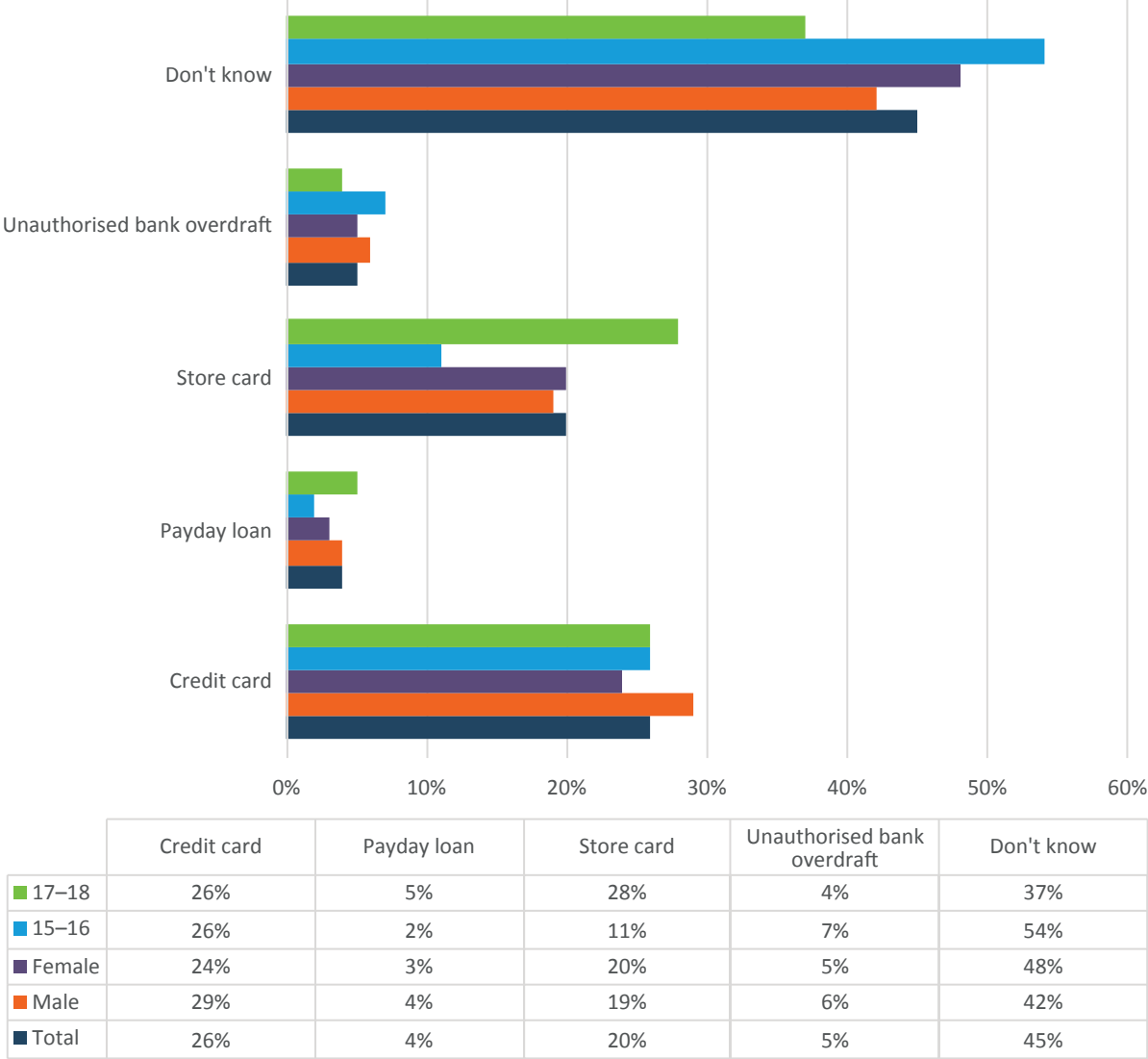
| | Mobile phone | Gym membership | Online gaming subscription | Netflix subscription | Gas or electricity bill | Takeaway food | Clothes | Don't know |
|----------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------|------------|
| ■ 17-18 | 12% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 68% | 2% | 7% | 3% |
| ■ 15-16 | 19% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 47% | 3% | 14% | 6% |
| ■ Female | 16% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 61% | 2% | 11% | 4% |
| ■ Male | 15% | 4% | 3% | 1% | 54% | 4% | 9% | 5% |
| ■ Total | 15% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 58% | 3% | 10% | 4% |

Question: Which of the following would usually charge the lowest rate of interest?

Answer: Credit card

Only 26% answered this question correctly, with 45% of respondents saying they didn't know the answer. On a more positive note, the number of young people believing payday loans offered the lowest interest rate was just 4%.

Which of the following do you think would usually charge the lowest rate of interest?

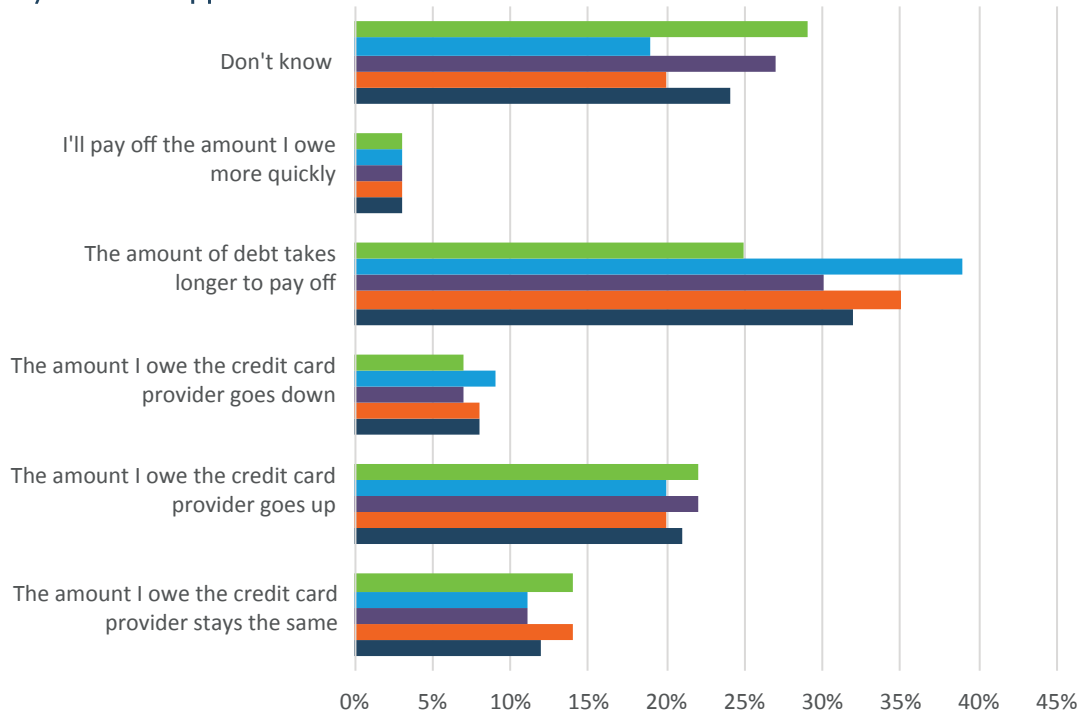


Question: What happens if you only pay the minimum payment on your credit card each month?

Answer: The amount I owe the credit card provider goes up

If we combine the answers to 'The amount of debt takes longer to pay off' and 'The amount I owe the credit card provider goes up', then 53% of those asked were thinking along the right lines. However, the results suggest that almost half of young people aren't sure how to manage credit card debt.

If you only pay the minimum payment on your credit card each month, what do you think happens?



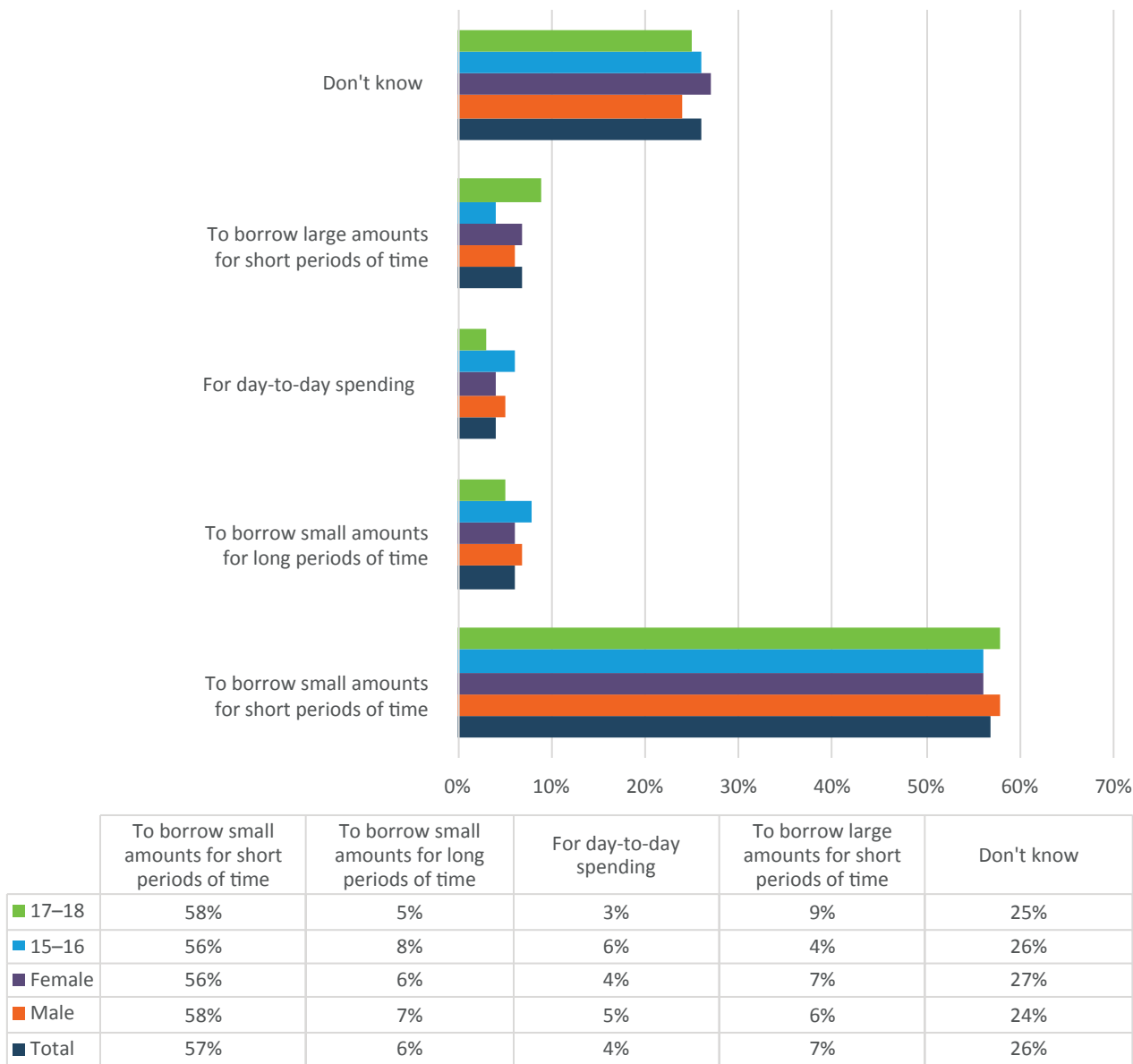
| | The amount I owe the credit card provider stays the same | The amount I owe the credit card provider goes up | The amount I owe the credit card provider goes down | The amount of debt takes longer to pay off | I'll pay off the amount I owe more quickly | Don't know |
|--------|--|---|---|--|--|------------|
| 17-18 | 14% | 22% | 7% | 25% | 3% | 29% |
| 15-16 | 11% | 20% | 9% | 39% | 3% | 19% |
| Female | 11% | 22% | 7% | 30% | 3% | 27% |
| Male | 14% | 20% | 8% | 35% | 3% | 20% |
| Total | 12% | 21% | 8% | 32% | 3% | 24% |

Question: How do you think agreed overdrafts are supposed to be used?

Answer: To borrow small amounts for short periods of time

Over half (57%) of respondents answered this correctly, up from 44% last year. There was a fairly even spread of correct answers between age groups and genders.

How do you think agreed overdrafts are supposed to be used?

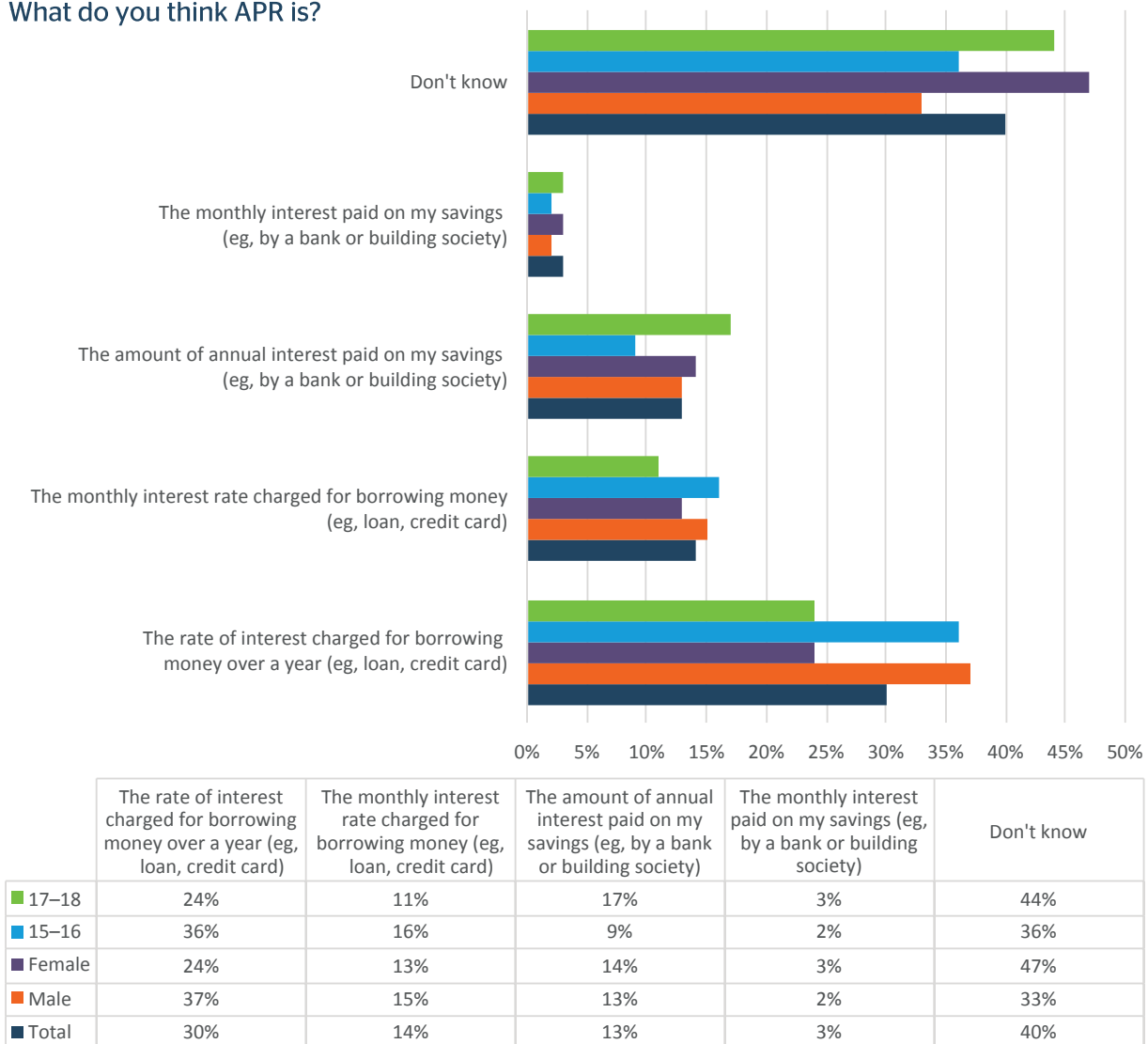


Question: What do you think 'APR' is?

Answer: The rate of interest charged for borrowing money over a year

Students have tended to struggle with this question over the years. In 2022, 40% said they didn't know what APR was whilst 30% managed to answer correctly – a slight improvement on last year.

What do you think APR is?

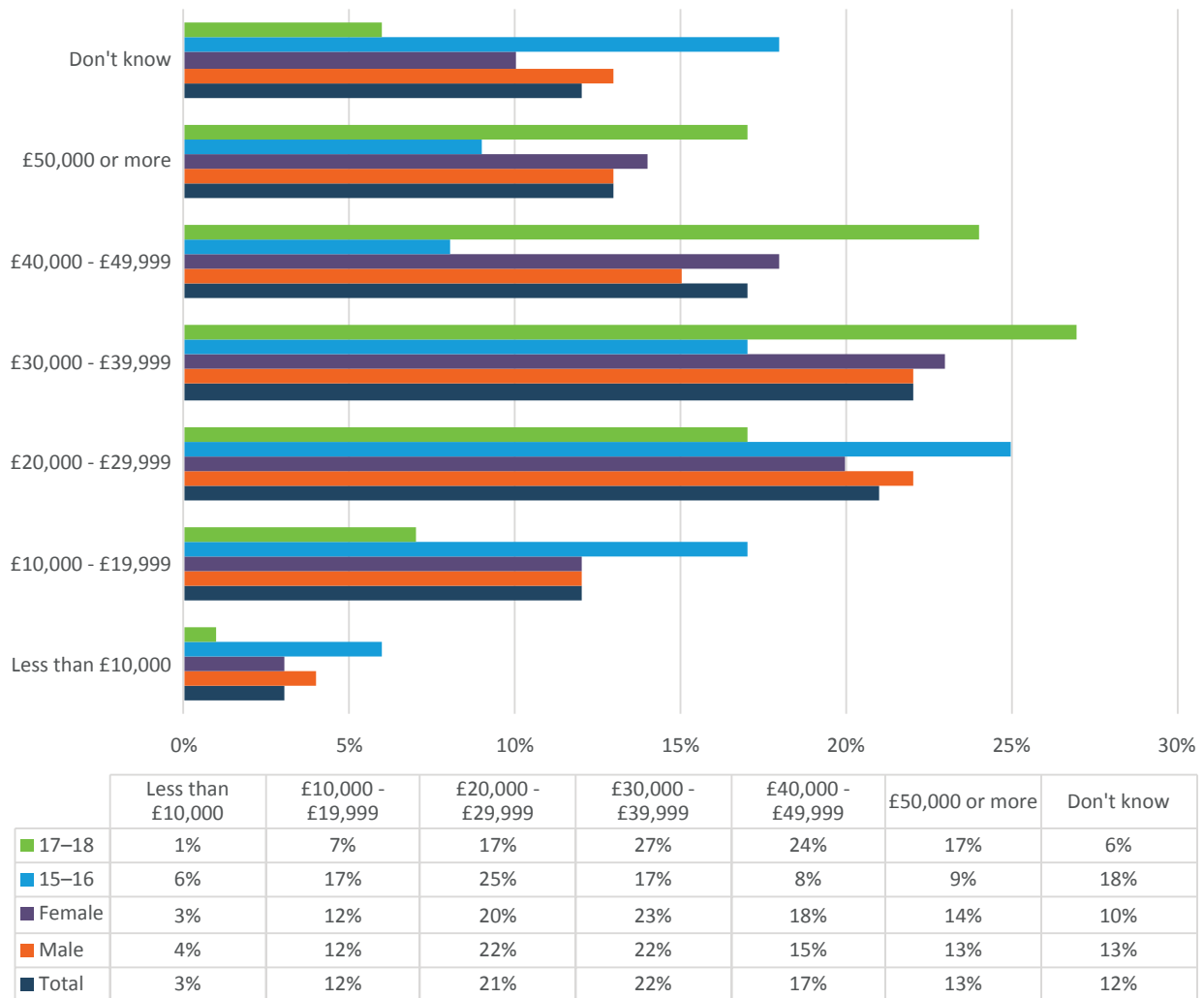


Question: How much debt does the average student face on leaving university?

Answer: £50,000 or more

The answers to this question show that students continue to underestimate how much university costs. Just 13% answered correctly, with 12% believing that the average student debt after university was £10,000-£19,999 – less than half the correct figure.

How much debt you think the average student in the UK faces on leaving university (£)?



Conclusion

Issues relating to personal finance were rarely out of the news in 2022, yet young people are still unable to access consistent education on the subject. Concerningly, our report found that there was actually a drop in the number saying they had received financial education in school.

Young people clearly want to learn more about how money works, yet schools are struggling to provide effective financial education. Our survey has again revealed that the majority of young people between the ages of 15 and 18 get most of their information from parents or guardians, which, though some may argue is better than nothing, cannot guarantee that young people are getting the solid foundations they need, or that they won't pick up bad financial habits.

In addition, the number of children and young people exposed to email scams, phishing and other fraudulent activities highlights the need for a better understanding of the potential risks to their financial security. This is especially true considering that the overwhelming majority of young people opt for some kind of digital banking, which comes with its own security risks.

There's a clear need for more structured financial education in schools. If you'd like to find out how we are trying to bridge the gap, please visit our website for more details.

Demographics 2022/23

| Which region of the UK do you live in? | Total | Male | Female | 15-16 | 17-18 |
|--|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| East Anglia | 6% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 6% |
| East Midlands | 8% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 8% |
| London | 15% | 15% | 16% | 13% | 17% |
| North East | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 4% |
| North West | 11% | 11% | 10% | 11% | 11% |
| Northern Ireland | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% |
| Scotland | 6% | 6% | 6% | 8% | 5% |
| South East | 15% | 16% | 15% | 14% | 17% |
| South West | 7% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| Wales | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 3% |
| West Midlands | 11% | 11% | 11% | 12% | 11% |
| Yorkshire / Humberside | 9% | 8% | 9% | 10% | 8% |

| School type | Total | Male | Female | 15-16 | 17-18 |
|-----------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Academy | 27% | 29% | 25% | 35% | 19% |
| Independent | 8% | 7% | 10% | 5% | 12% |
| Local Authority | 55% | 53% | 56% | 52% | 57% |
| Other | 10% | 11% | 9% | 8% | 12% |

| Do you receive free school meals? | Total | Male | Female | 15-16 | 17-18 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| Yes | 19% | 20% | 18% | 27% | 12% |
| No | 79% | 78% | 80% | 72% | 86% |
| Prefer not to say | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% |

About The London Institute of Banking & Finance

We exist for a very simple reason – to advance banking and finance by providing outstanding education and thinking, tailored to the needs of business, individuals, and society.

Our focus is on lifelong learning; equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills and qualifications to achieve what they want throughout their career and life. We provide a balance of experience, insight and thought leadership into today's financial world, delivered by industry leaders, thinkers and members of our community.

And because we've been at the heart of the sector since 1879, we create connections and build partnerships between people and business that make banking and finance more accessible and understood, and enhance social inclusion through better financial capability.

We are The London Institute of Banking & Finance, **lifelong partners for financial education.**



Contact details

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