Appendix: Mapping the groups most financially impacted by the economic fallout of the Coronavirus pandemic
## Appendix I: Groups in need of additional financial support

As of May 5, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Pop Size (mil)</th>
<th>Gap Size (mil)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employees</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Employed full-time/part-time | 21 | 6 | • IFS finds low-earners are seven times as likely as high earners to have worked in a shut down sector, and that one in 12 people have lost more than 80% of household income.  
• The JRS will pay 80% of employee’s wages (capped at £2,500/month) for people hired before 19 March 2020 and who can no longer work for their employer.  
• People excluded are those: (1) made redundant (for those still employed the probability of job loss is 33% over the next four months); (2) with reduced working hours or rely on overtime pay; and (3) hired after 18 March. |  |
| Off-Sick, in self-isolation, or off-work for other reasons | 2.4 | 2.4 | • People earning more than an average of £118/week are eligible for SSP or EAS and can get £84.25/week paid by employed for up to 28 weeks.  
• This is one-sixth of the average pay of a full-time employee, therefore people are worse-off.  
• IFS finds large economic impacts could come from parents/other carers remaining at home. |  |
| Very low wage earners (earning less than £118/week) | 2 | 2 | • Not eligible for SSP therefore they must apply for UC  
• Issues with UC: (1) long queues and delays for applications; (2) 5-week wait period before benefits are granted; (3) one-week time limit to schedule over the phone jobcentre appointments  
• 1.5mil for UC applications since the start of the lockdown. This is a 412% increase for monthly new claims. |  |
| **Employees of small businesses** | | | | |
| People employed by small and medium businesses | 12.1 | 2.4 | • Employees on PAYE scheme are eligible for JRS.  
• One-off grant of £10,000 to eligible small businesses to be dispersed by local authorities.  
• Almost one fifth of all UK small businesses are at risk of collapsing within the next month. |  |
| **Liquid workforce** | | | | |
| Self-employed (including independent contractors and people working in the ‘gig’ economy) | 5 | 2 | • 25% of self-employed people earning less than £50,000/year do not have enough liquid assets to cover three months’ lost earnings, and 15% do not have enough to cover a single month.  
• Can claim taxable grant worth 80% of trading profits (capped at £5,000/month) for people with profits up to £50,000 and whose income largely comes from self-employment. Funds granted in June.  
• People excluded are those: (1) with less than half income from self-employment; (2) with profits exceeding £50,000; (3) who started their business after April 2019. |  |
| Zero-hour contracts | 1 | 0.68 | • Many people on zero-hour contract workers not covered by JRS  
• Entitled to SSP if earning an average of at least £118/week, they are entitled to SSP (see self-isolating and/or informal carers) or can apply for UC (see very low wage earners): however 225,000 don’t earn enough for SSP  
• 28% are key workers, and 28% are employed in shutdown sectors. 88% are currently applying for benefits.  
• 42% have fallen behind on a bills due to coronavirus compared to 16% of everyone in the workforce |  |
| Off-Sick, in self-isolation, or off-work for other reasons | 1.7 | 0.3 | • See off-sick, in isolation, or off-work for other reasons above. |  |
| Unemployed or existing universal credit recipients | 2.3 | 0.08 | • Increase allowance of UC and WTC by £1000 per year (upping payments by £20/week).  
• Issues with the benefit cap (£26,000/year) increases in UC benefits mean more people fall out of cap (e.g., including couples with 2 children renting a typical 3-bedroom home in 107 of 152 local areas). |  |

*under assumption that lockdown is 3-months
## Appendix I: Sources and calculations

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<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Calculation (if applicable)</th>
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| Low-wage employees                 | **Employed full-time/part-time**                                                                                                                                                                                           (133,392),(864,603)   | Total: ONS, Employment in the UK, March 2020  
Gap: Citizens Advice update, April 21 2020 |
|                                    | **Off-Sick, in self-isolation, or off-work for other reasons**                                                                                                                                                              | ONS Coronavirus Roundup, 2020                                                                                                                                                                            |
| employees                          | **Very low wage earners (earning less than £118/week)**                                                                                                                                                                     | Total: House of Commons, 2020  
Gap: N/A                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Employees of small and medium      | **People employed by small businesses**                                                                                                                                                                                       | Total: Federation of Small Businesses, 2018  
Gap: IPPR update, 2020 and Federation of Small Business, 2018                                                                                                                                   |
| businesses                         | **Self-employed (including independent contractors and people working in the ‘gig’ economy)**                                                                                                                                 | Total: Demos, The Liquidity Trap: Financial experience and inclusion in the liquid workforce, 2019  
Gap: IFS, Income protection for the self-employed and employees during the coronavirus crisis, 2020                                                                                              |
| Liquid workforce                   | **Zero-hour contracts**                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Total: Demos, The Liquidity Trap: Financial experience and inclusion in the liquid workforce, 2019  
Gap: Citizens Advice update, April 21 2020                                                                                                                                                    |
| People already claiming universal  | **Off-Sick, in self-isolation, or off-work for other reasons**                                                                                                                                                             | See above                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| credit recipients                  | **Unemployed or existing universal credit recipients**                                                                                                                                                                      | See above                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Total: DWP, Universal Credit Statistics, 2019  
Gap: IFS, If the cap doesn’t fit?, 2020                                                                                                                                                    |
## Appendix II: People in vulnerable circumstances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Pop Size (mil)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>% Employed</th>
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</table>
| Young people                                      | 6.8            | • People under 25 are 2 times more likely to work in a shut down sector; a fifth may be ineligible for schemes because they are in low-paid or insecure work  
  • 4.2m people aged 20-30 do not live with their parents; low-earners living with parents are less likely to be affected | 57         |
| Low-income women                                  | 5.3            | • Roughly 30% of all working women in the UK do not earn a liveable wage and 1.3 million are receiving state benefits.  
  • 69% of the 2 million people who do not qualify for statutory sick pay are women, because they are in low paid or insecure jobs  
  • Women are about one third more likely to work in a sector that is now shut down than men, and are more likely to take time off to care for family | 73         |
| Renters and social housing tenants                | 8.8            | • Over 70 per cent of renting households have no savings to fall back on and are particularly vulnerable during the crisis  
  • Shelter finds 1.7 million private renters expect to lose their job in the next 3 months and 1 in 4 have already had a reduction in their income  
  • Emergency legislation states that landlords cannot evict tenants for at least a 3 month period, but evidence to show evictions are still increasing | 58         |
| People with mental health and addiction problems | 13             | • 1.5 million people are experiencing both problem debt and mental health problems  
  • Gamblers are switching from wagers on sports to far riskier online casino and slot games amid lockdown  
  • The Coronavirus Act lowers threshold for detention on mental health grounds and extends time limits on detaining people in mental health setting | 43         |
| Migrants and asylum migrants                       | 6.2            | • Employees earn less than UK-born (55% less/week); 21% in employment are self-employed (compared to 14% UK-born); 37% report long-term illness  
  • No specific government scheme to protect this group during the disruption | 51         |
| Ethnic minorities                                 | 7.8            | • Disproportionately higher numbers of BAME deaths from coronavirus—demonstrates inequalities in the social determinants of health (e.g., employment)  
  • More likely to work in insecure, low-paid work, or to be unemployed—nearly 3.1ml BAME workers in temporary jobs or on zero-hour contracts,  
  • BAME millennials are at risk as 47% are more likely to be on zero-hour contracts than their white peers, ad 58% more likely to be unemployed. | 66         |
| Care-experienced young people                     | 0.01           | • Overwhelming time for care—experienced young people—more likely to experience mental illness due to loneliness/isolation  
  • More likely to experience mental illness due to loneliness/isolation  
  • No specific government scheme to protect this group during the disruption | 19         |
| People with long-term conditions*                | 26             | • 52% of those in low-paid employment report a long-term illness (compared to 33% in higher paid professions); link between poverty and long-term health conditions means people are at a higher risk as they are unable to isolate  
  • People in this group are vulnerable to high rates of serious infection and mortality, therefore urged to stay at home | 59         |
| People experiencing homelessness                 | 0.28           | • People have multiple chronic conditions and are in cramped accommodation or on the streets, thus vulnerable to high rates of infection/mortality  
  • Covid-19 Homeless Sector Plan will house key works and vulnerable groups including people who are homeless in empty B&Bs and hotels | -          |
| Domestic/economic abuse survivors                 | 2.6            | • The National Domestic Abuse helpline has seen a 700% increase in calls/online requests for help since start of lockdown  
  • UC is issued in a single payment per household, meaning a person's ability to claim depends on their partner's eligibility—problematic for survivors  
  • No specific government scheme to protect this group during the disruption | -          |
| People with disabilities                          | 14             | • No specific government scheme to protect this group during the disruption. See Care Act in care-leavers/care—experienced young people  
  • Disability benefits have not been increased similar to universal credit benefits. | 50         |
| Older people (65+)                                | 12             | • 15.2% of pensioners are living below the minimum income standard; also more vulnerable to fraud and less adept to online shopping in this period  
  • People over the age of 65 are vulnerable to high rates of serious infection and mortality, therefore urged to stay at home | 16         |
| People who are unbanked and/or cash dependent    | 1.3            | • No new measures to bring more people into the banking system, which can help in dispensing financial support  
  • Cash use is down 70% from this time last year as there is a higher reliance on online and card purchases during this period | -          |

The government will provide £1.6 billion to local authorities to help them respond to other covid-19 pressures across all the services they deliver, which includes increasing support for vulnerable people.
### Appendix II: Sources and calculations

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<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Calculation (if applicable)</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young people</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ONS Labour Market Statistics, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-income women</td>
<td>There are 20.8 million adult (aged 16 to 69) women in the UK and the employment rate is 73%. There are 15.6 million female workers. Roughly 26 per cent of all working women (15.6 million) in the UK do not earn a liveable wage, and 1.3 million women are receiving benefits. Roughly 5.3 million low income females in the UK.</td>
<td>Gov.UK, Male and Female Population Stats and Universal Credit Statistics, and Living Wage Foundation Employment rate: ONS 2020 Labour Market Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renters and social housing tenants</td>
<td>Employment rate of private renters is 70% and of social housing tenants is 45%. Average is 58%. In the UK, there are 4.5 million people in homes let by private landlords, 2.4 million in homes let by housing associations, and 1.6 million in homes let by local authority.</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing, Communities, and Local Government, English Housing Survey, 2017-18 Employment rate: Centre for London, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with mental health and addiction problems</td>
<td>NHS England states that 1 in 4 adults experience a mental health condition; total UK adult population is 52.38 million (ONS 2018) which means roughly 13 million people experience mental health problems.</td>
<td>NHS England Employment rate:: Public Health England and The Work Foundation Infographic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minorities</td>
<td>Asian (66%); Indian (76%); Pakistani, Bangladesh (57%); Asian Other (85%); Black (67%); Mixed (67%). Average is 86%</td>
<td>Gov.UK, Population of England and Wales, 2019. Employment rate: ONS 2019, Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care-experienced young people</td>
<td>For care-leavers aged 17, 18, and 19, roughly 15, 18, and 25 per cent (respectively) are employed. The average is 19%.</td>
<td>National Audit Office, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with long-term illness*</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NHS England, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People experiencing homelessness</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Shelter Update, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic/economic abuse survivors</td>
<td>In 2019, an estimated 2.4 million adults aged 18 to 74 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year (1.6 million women and 786,000 men). If we assume that the number of cases don’t vary month-to-month (understanding this is a big assumption as domestic abuse cases can increase in the winter), that is an average of 200,000 cases per month. There has been a 25% increase in the number of calls to the National Domestic Abuse Hotline since the start of coronavirus. If we assume that this 25% increase will last over the course of the lockdown (3 months), then the number of cases over the 3-month period increases from 600,000 to 750,000. This would mean roughly 2.6 million cases this year.</td>
<td>ONS Domestic abuse in England and Wales overview: November 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with disabilities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ONS Disability, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older people (65+)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>ONS Population Statistics, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who are unbanked and/or cash dependent</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>FCA Financial Lives Survey, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Graphs and Charts
What we knew before the coronavirus pandemic

12.5 mil
Of UK adults have little or no confidence in their ability to manage money
Financial Capability

11.5 mil
People have less than £100 in savings
Financial Resilience

1.5 mil
People are experiencing both problem debt and mental health problems
Health

4–6 mil
Working age people experience a life event annually which may cause an income shock
Life Events
Percentage of people with concerns about household finances

- Reduced income: 68.2%
- Use of my savings to cover living costs: 23.4%
- Unable to save as usual: 30.5%
- Borrow money or use credit (e.g., credit cards, loans, borrowing from friend or family): 9.5%
- Struggling to pay bills (e.g., food, energy): 12.9%
- Had to use food banks: 0.4%
- Delay to State welfare benefits (e.g., Universal Credit): 2.9%
- Care costs increased (e.g., childcare, social care): 1.6%
- Providing financial support to friends and family: 13.9%
- Other: 5.7%
- Pension value is being affected by economic instability: 11.8%
- Savings value is being affected by economic instability: 20.8%
- Pension value is being affected by economic instability: 11.8%
- Savings value is being affected by economic instability: 20.8%
- Other: 5.7%
Median weekly earnings for impacted groups (£)

- All full-time employee
- All full-time furloughed
- Those who can work at home
- Worker in shut down sectors
- Key worker
- Low-income employee
- Universal credit and housing benefit recipient (single person)
- Statutory sick pay recipient

Median weekly earnings (£)

JRF Minimum Income Standard (single person)
Groups in need of additional financial support (millions)

- Employed full-time/part-time: 21
- Off-sick, in self-isolation, or off-work for other reasons: 6
- Very low wage earners: 2.4
- People employed by small businesses: 12
- Self-employed and dependent contractors: 5
- Zero-hour contract and temporary workers: 1
- People already claiming universal credit: 2.3

Size of population vs Size of potential gap
Groups of people in vulnerable circumstances as a % of the UK population

- Care-experienced young people: 0.02%
- People experiencing homelessness: 0.4%
- Domestic/economic abuse survivors: 9%
- People with disabilities: 21%
- People struggling with mental health/addiction: 20%
- Older people (65+): 18%
- People who are unbanked/cash dependent: 2%
- Ethnic minorities: 12%
- Asylum migrants: 0.6%
- Young people (16-24): 10%
- Renters/social housing tenants: 13%
- People with long-term conditions: 39%
- Low-income women: 8%
Groups of people in vulnerable circumstances in employment (millions)

- Care-experienced young people
- People with disabilities
- People struggling with mental health/addiction
- Older people (65+)
- Asylum migrants
- Ethnic minorities
- Young people (16-24)
- Renters/social housing tenants
- People with long-term conditions
- Low-income women

Population Size (millions)

- 0.01 0.002
- 14.1
- 7.1
- 16.5
- 7.1
- 12
- 0.37 0.19
- 7.8 5.1
- 6.9 3.9
- 26
- 14.8
- 5.3 4.9

Population size

Population size in employment