ON THE BRINK. FOCUS ON SCOTLAND

Our Deadline to the Breadline infographic highlights how long people in Scotland, could survive financially if all they had to rely on was their savings, friends or family, or minimal state benefits such as statutory sick pay.

SCOTTISH ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Economic growth in Scotland, in terms of Gross value added¹ is expected to reach 3.2% in 2014, the highest in seven years. The Scottish services sector has been a large and growing contributor to the Scottish economy.

The unemployment rate in Scotland is expected to average 6.2% in 2014 and is forecasted to fall to **5.9%** in 2015.

DEADLINE

BREADLINE

HOUSEHOLD.

REALITY vs

PERCEPTION.

However households

are more optimistic.

are almost five times the deadline figure.

of Scottish households

report they have no

savings (34%) so could

Their expectations

3

potentially be on the

breadline tomorrow.

TO THE

FOR THE

AVERAGE

Consumer spending has bounced back both in Scotland and the rest of the UK, with **real** terms increases of around 2% in 2013 and similar growth expected for 2014.

£363 Average WEEKLY household expenditure.

unforeseen shock to their income.



SACRIFICES SHOULD THE WORST HAPPEN.



expect to draw on their savings in times of financial hardship.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS SAVINGS AND INSURANCE

Household's in Scotland would prefer to save up for an unforeseen event rather than take out insurance.

On average (mean) households in Scotland, reported that their monthly discretionary income left over after taxes and essential spending was **£500**

Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of output similar to GDP, but which excludes taxes and subsidies on products. Since these taxes and subsidies are calculated at the UK level, GVA provides a measure of output for activity occurring at a lower level than the UK as a whole, such as regions and industries

²Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

³Legal & General Deadline to the Breadline research via TNS Global.

Our research, which has been supported by analysis from the Centre for Economics and Business Research (Cebr), draws on a survey of 4,886 people weighted to represent the UK adult population in July 2014.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE².



Owned outright

On the whole, households in Scotland expect interest rates to rise in 2015. With a third of households with a mortgage or loan, many could be vulnerable to interest rate fluctuations. For those households living in rented accommodation, our findings reveal they have the lowest levels of savings and are therefore associated with the shortest deadlines.

Scottish households report that the amount they are able to save each month fell to **£132**, a £27 reduction compared to our previous report in November 2013.



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33% of households in Scotland have no

financial back up plans in place to deal with an



EVERY DAY **MATTERS.**[®]









14 YEARS 8 MONTHS.

It would take the typical household in Scotland just over 14 years 8 months to save up enough money to cover one year's average (mean) after tax earnings of £23,330³.

