

Financial Lives 2024 survey

Awareness of the FCA

Selected findings

May 2025



Contents

1. **Introduction:** FLS methodology, content summary, and resources library; and how to read the slides
2. **Awareness of, understanding of, and trust in the FCA:** Awareness of the FCA and, for comparison, of the FOS; understanding of the FCA's role in regulating financial services firms; levels of consumer trust in the FCA
3. **The FCA's Financial Services Register of firms and consumer helpline:** Awareness of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on its website, and variations across demographic segments; awareness of the FCA's consumer helpline, and variations across demographic segments
4. **Your feedback please**
5. **Abbreviations and Glossary**

Section 1

Introduction

- [FLS fieldwork dates and methodology](#)
- [FLS 2024 questionnaire coverage](#)
- [FLS resources library and links to FLS 2024 reports](#)
- [How to read FLS charts and tables, and reporting conventions](#)
- [FLS key analysis groups](#)



The Financial Lives survey: fieldwork dates and methodology

- Robust survey design, using random probability sampling of addresses (with invitation by post)
- All results are representative of all UK adults aged 18+, or of subgroups of all UK adults
- Each survey takes 2 years to set up, run and report
- The vast majority of fieldwork is conducted online
- Some people who do not use the internet take part online, with support. We also offer a way to take part offline. In 2017 and 2020 this was by in-home interviewing. Since 2022 this has been by telephone interviewing. In 2024, just over 1% of all interviews were conducted by telephone

	2017	2020	2022	2024
Number of interviews	12,865	16,190	19,145	17,950
Fieldwork period	13 Dec 2016 to 3 Apr 2017 95% of the interviews were completed in early 2017 We refer to the results as 2017 or April 2017	30 Aug 2019 to 18 Feb 2020 Over 70% of the interviews were completed in January and February 2020 We refer to the results as 2020 or February 2020	1 Feb 2022 to 6 June 2022 Over 60% of the interviews were completed in May 2022 We refer to the results as 2022 or May 2022	5 Feb 2024 to 16 June 2024 Just under 45% of the interviews were completed in May 2024 – the most in any month We refer to the results as 2024 or May 2024
Fieldwork mode	Online & in-home interviews	Online & in-home interviews	Online & telephone interviews	Online & telephone interviews

For more information on our latest survey, see the [Financial Lives 2024 survey: Technical Report](#)

The Financial Lives 2024 survey: questionnaire coverage

Nearly **1,300** questions, covering:

Core question sets

Demographics

Attitudes

Product
ownership

Assets & debts

Product-related question sets

Retail banking

Cash savings

Payments

Mortgages

Credit & loans

General
insurance &
protection

Consumer
investments

Pension
accumulation

Pension
decumulation

Financial
advice &
support

Cross-sector question sets

Access

Financial
promotions

Claims
management

Consumer
experiences with
financial services

Fraud & scams

Topic-based question sets

Platforms
(non-advised)

Responsible
investments

Unbanked

Deferred
payment
credit

Awareness of
the FCA

Pre-paid
funeral plans

Please visit the FLS resources library for all published outputs



Main reports

We have published key selected findings from the Financial Lives [2024](#), [2022](#), [2020](#) and [2017](#) surveys through main reports and short [interim reports](#).



Sector slide decks

We published [6 retail sector slide decks](#) alongside our 2022 survey main report.
For links to our 2024 slide decks, see the next slide.



Questionnaires

The questionnaires from the Financial Lives [2024](#), [2022](#), [2020](#), and [2017](#) surveys are also published. For a short intro to survey content, see our [2024 survey crib sheets](#).



Data tables

The data tables from our [2024](#), [2022](#), [2020](#), and [2017](#) surveys provide access to the results of almost all the survey questions and cut the results by many different subgroups of consumers.



Raw data

Raw data from the Financial Lives 2022, 2020 and 2017 surveys can be accessed by applying to the [Geographic Data Service \(GeoDS\)](#).
We will make the 2024 survey data available through GeoDS by September 2025.

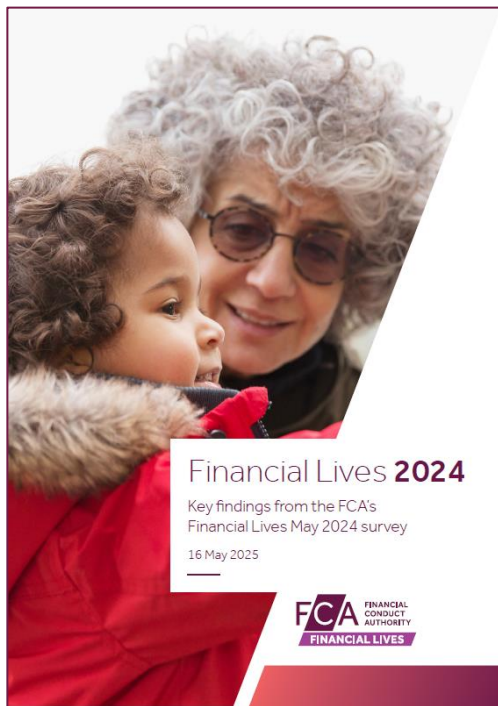


FLS team inbox

Please email us with any queries or to share how you use FLS:
financiallivessurvey@fca.org.uk.

The Financial Lives 2024 survey: a main report and 18 slide-based reports

Main report



Slide-based reports

Sectors/products		More specific topics & cross-sector topics	
<u>Cash savings</u>	<u>Mortgages</u>	<u>Awareness of the FCA</u>	<u>Forbearance & debt advice</u>
<u>Consumer investments</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Claims management</u>	<u>Fraud and scams, and financial promotions</u>
<u>Credit & loans</u>	<u>Pensions</u>	<u>Consumers' experiences with financial services</u>	<u>Platforms (non-advised)</u>
<u>Financial advice & support</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Credit information</u>	<u>Vulnerability & financial resilience</u>
<u>General insurance & protection</u>		<u>Financial inclusion</u>	

Citing accurately from our reports

We have tried to provide on the slides all the information you need to read them accurately, not least who was asked the question and the question wording.

Nonetheless, when citing from our reports, we advise that you look at the questionnaire for any additional information given to respondents, eg you will see any definitions provided to respondents.

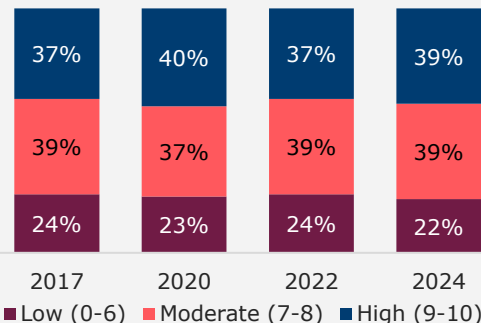
Other useful resources, to help you understand results fully, are:

- o [Annex A \(Product holdings\)](#), a spreadsheet covering over 100 different financial products, or groups of products such as high-risk investments. It shows the proportion and absolute number of UK adults who – in their own name or, where applicable, in joint names – hold each of these products. Results for 2024 are also broken down by sex, age, employment status, ethnicity, individual housing tenure, annual household income, different characteristics of vulnerability, nations and the regions of England, the most and the least deprived areas of the UK, and by rural and urban locations. A Guide to the Annex explains how we calculate product holders, and describes the small changes made to the product holding data we collect in 2024
- o [Annex B \(Full glossary of terms\)](#) covers the terms used in all the slide-based reports. Each slide-based report also has its own glossary (at the end), with entries selected from the Full glossary of terms
- o [Annex C \(Caveats\)](#) sets out small limitations on the interpretation of results between the 2022 and 2024 surveys, where questions have been amended but not so much that results cannot be tracked

Please note: Financial Lives is a consumer survey of UK adults' financial behaviour, perceptions, and experience with financial services. As such, it tells us what consumers think, feel and know. The results may vary from the results of other surveys based on differences in survey methodology or question wording, or from market data not based on respondent recollection.

A guide to reading most charts

Consumer confidence in managing their money (2017/2020/2022/2024)



Base: All UK adults (2017:12,865/ 2020:16,190/ 2022:19,145/ 2024:17,950) excluding 'don't know' responses (1%/1%/1%/1%)

Question: AT1a (Rebased). How confident do you feel managing your money?

Notes: None.

Notes: Any additional notes about the question wording or interpretation, or about the comparison of results between the 2017, 2020, 2022 and 2024 Financial Lives surveys. If there are no notes, this element of the chart will be absent.

Title, including the dates of the survey(s) from which the results come. This chart compares results across the 4 Financial Lives surveys (April 2017, February 2020, May 2022, and May 2024 – although the months are not stated).

Proportions of the reported population, weighted to represent – in this case – all UK adults. Check the **Base** to learn what the reported population is.

The **Legend** clarifies what each colour in the chart indicates. In this case, it is three levels of confidence consumers have in managing their money.

Base. The reported population, including the number of respondents. A smaller number of respondents indicates a larger margin of error around the statistic.

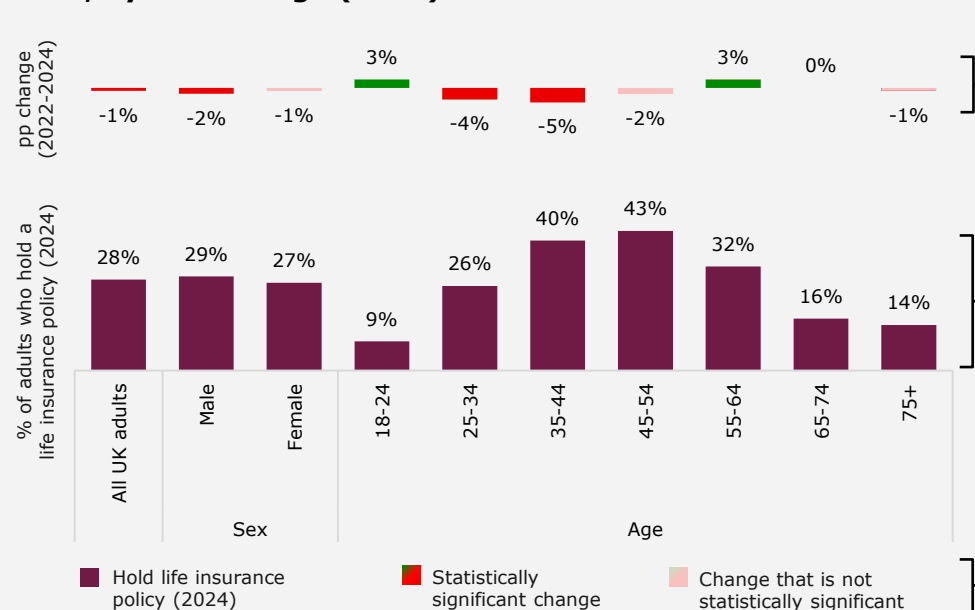
The proportion of respondents selecting 'don't know' (and/or 'prefer not to say') is also indicated in the Base. When the base excludes such respondents, this means we have assumed that, had they given substantive answers, these answers would have been distributed proportionately across the other answer options – which, in this case, were 0 to 10.

Question: The question number (here AT1a) is shown, so that you can find the question in the questionnaire or the full results in the data tables. Although the question wording is shown here, the full context, including any additional information given to respondents, is available in the questionnaire.

Where we chart using a summary variable (the results of two or more questions combined), we include the summary variable number instead of a question number. Summary variables can be found in the data tables.

A guide to reading charts that show percentage point changes

Life insurance policy held and percentage point change since 2022, by sex and age (2024)



Base: All UK adults (2024:17,950/ 2022:19,145)

Question: POSum1. Product holding summary 1

Percentage point (pp) change in the results between 2022 and 2024

For example, in this case, there was a 2pp reduction in the proportion of men who held a life insurance policy between 2022 (31%) and 2024 (29%), and this change was statistically significant (red colour), while there was a 1pp reduction for women, which was not statistically significant (light red). By age, there was a 3pp increase in the proportion of 55-64 year olds with a life insurance policy, and this change was statistically significant (green colour).

2024 results

For example, in this case, 28% of all UK adults held a life insurance policy in 2024.

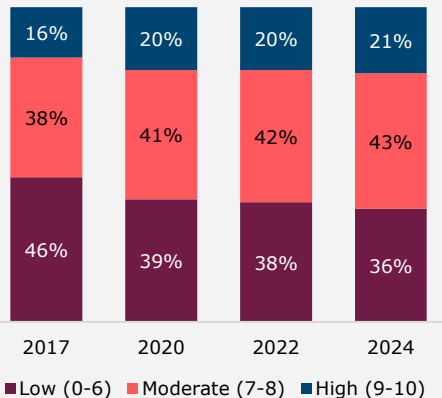
Legends

These clarify what each colour in the chart indicates. For all percentage point change charts, maroon is used for the 2024 results, traffic light green and red are used to indicate a percentage point change of +/- 0.5% or more (ie +/- 1pp when rounded to the nearest whole number), and lighter shades of green and red are used to indicate a percentage point change that is not statistically significant.

A guide to reading tables

Level of knowledge about financial matters (self-rated)

All UK adults (2017/2020/2022/2024)



Base: All UK adults (2017:12,865/ 2020:16,190/ 2022:19,145/ 2024:17,950) excluding 'don't know' responses (1%/1%/1%/1%)

Question: AT5 (Rebased). How knowledgeable would you say you are about financial matters?

Demographic groups most likely to have low knowledge about financial matters (2024)

All UK adults		36%
In financial difficulty		59%
Poor financial numeracy		54%
Unemployed		53%
Aged 18-24		53%

Occasionally, we present results in chart and table form on the same page.

The chart shows the range of results given – in this case, the proportion of all UK adults who rate their knowledge of financial matters as low (36% in 2024), moderate (43%) or high (21%).

Here, we have included **a table** to explore the 2024 results in more detail – in this case, showing demographic groups that were most likely to rate their knowledge about financial matters as low.

The **table title** provides information on the results being explored in the table – in this case, the percentage of adults rating their knowledge as 'low' in 2024.

The **title row in the table** restates the overall results for all UK adults – in this case, the 36% of all UK adults rating their knowledge as low, which can also be seen in the bar chart for 2024.

The **rows in the table** share results for demographic groups most or least likely to state this – in this case, for example, 59% of adults in financial difficulty rated their knowledge as low.

How to read the FLS slides: small but important conventions

Chart conventions

[x%]	Square brackets are used to caveat percentage results that are based on 50 to 99 unweighted observations. We rarely draw attention to such results in the headers to slides. This is a common convention.
*	An asterisk is used, and percentage results are not provided, where the number of respondents or observations (also called the unweighted base) is too low, ie fewer than 50.
0%	The result is less than 0.5%.
0.7%	Statistics are cited to zero decimal place, except for product holdings where 10% or fewer adults hold the product, and for a small number of other ad hoc reasons – in these cases, results are cited to one decimal place.
unp	Unprompted response. The answer code frame for many survey questions includes an 'Other (write in)' response option. This allows respondents to give a response which has not been prompted. These responses are not directly comparable to pre-existing, or prompted, response options
na	Question or response option not asked.
n/a	Not applicable.

How to read the FLS slides: rounding, rebasing and statistically significant differences

Rounding

Totals may not add to 100%, or look like they add up:

- Percentages derived from the survey analysis or associated calculations are usually rounded upwards or downwards to the nearest whole number. Where a percentage, calculated to one decimal place, is x.5%: the convention is to round upwards, eg 56.5% is shown as 57%
- Another example: it may be correct to say there is an 8 percentage point difference between 41% and 48%, if these results are rounded from 40.5% and 48.4%

Multi-coded questions

Many questions in FLS allow respondents to select more than one option from a list of response options. As a result, results for these questions will sum to more than 100%.

Rebasing

Findings are usually rebased to exclude respondents who refuse to answer a question by selecting a 'prefer not to say' code. We also rebase results to exclude respondents who say 'don't know', where this is not a meaningful result. The base information below charts gives the details on the weighted proportion of respondents who have been excluded because they selected 'don't know' or 'prefer not to say'. Whether a result is meaningful or not is sometimes a matter of interpretation. We encourage the reader to consult the weighted data tables, which include both the rebased results and the non-rebased results.

Statistically significant differences

We have tested all the survey results to a confidence interval (CI) of 95%. Where we pick out results in the slide text, they are always statistically significant to a confidence level of 95%, unless we explicitly say they are not. This applies to the comparison of results both for different consumers in the same survey (eg men and women) and for the same consumer group between the Financial Lives surveys (eg results for women in 2022 compared with results for women in 2024).

- An example of where we mention a result that is not statistically significant is: "0.7 million adults (1.4%) made a claim for compensation in the 12 months to May 2024 – not statistically different from the 1.2% who did so in the 12 months to May 2022"

How to read the FLS slides: reporting averages for monetary values

Why we report medians for monetary values

Almost all monetary value questions in the Financial Lives survey, such as household income or savings, ask respondents to select from pre-defined ranges rather than provide an exact figure. This is standard practice in surveys, because it encourages more responses – people are more likely to answer when given a range and less likely to give a 'prefer not to say' or 'don't know' answer.

Our principal goal in reporting these questions is to show the proportion of respondents selecting each range. However, averages can also be useful when comparing different groups of consumers and when tracking changes over time, so we sometimes also report an average measure.

While it is common practice in surveys to report means, we have chosen not to do so because calculating a mean requires selecting a single point within each range, which is not straightforward. Responses within any given range (eg £30,000-£50,000) may not be clustered around the midpoint, and for open-ended top bands (eg £50,000 or more), any assigned value would need to be based on assumptions rather than actual data. Since different choices of the point values to use in calculations can lead to different mean estimates, we have chosen to report medians instead.

To do this, we report the median band. This is the range in which the middle respondent falls and provides an objective summary of the data, without requiring an assumption to be made about the distribution of responses within each range. However, the median band also has its limitations. In particular, it can mask small shifts in responses over time or between different consumer groups, as a substantial difference is often needed to move the median into a different band (or range).

How to read the FLS slides: most commonly used analysis groups

Analysis group	Description
Sex	In the 2017 and 2020 questionnaires, we captured a respondent's gender. In 2022 and 2024 we also asked what their sex is, and we use this as the primary reporting variable. We made this change, as sex is one of the 9 characteristics identified as protected in the Equality Act 2010, and to be able to explore better through FLS the different experiences of consumers from diverse backgrounds. We do not chart results for those who 'prefer not to say'.
Age	As standard, we use the following age bands: 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, and 75+. Occasionally, we use other age bands where these are more helpful for analysis. For example, for reporting on adults who have decumulated a pension, it may be more helpful to report for all adults aged 55+, or when reporting for older adults with a mortgage, it may be more helpful to report for all adults aged 65+.
Ethnicity	We report for: White, Black & Black British, Asian & Asian British, mixed/multiple ethnicity, and other ethnicity. In some instances, sample size constraints mean that we report collectively for 'minority ethnic adults' (which includes all non-White adults and White adults who describe their ethnic background as Gypsy or Irish traveller). We do not chart results for those who 'prefer not to say'.
Employment status	We report for: employed, self-employed, unemployed, retired, semi-retired, and other. 'Other' includes: temporarily sick with no job to go to, permanently sick or disabled, students, looking after the home, and full-time carers. 'Semi-retired' is defined to survey respondents as drawing a pension or other income but still working. We do not chart results for those who 'don't know'.
Housing tenure	We report for: own outright, mortgage, renting, and other. 'Mortgage' includes those who own their property with a mortgage, or with a lifetime mortgage, or who pay part rent/part mortgage (shared ownership). 'Other' includes: those who live rent-free (eg with parents, partner, relatives or in friends' property) or who occupy the property they currently live in in some other way. We do not chart results for those who 'don't know'.
Household income	Household income is defined for survey respondents as their 'total annual household income from all sources (including benefits) before tax and other deductions'. As standard, we use the following bands: Less than £15k, £15k - <£30k, £30k - <£50k, £50k+. We do not chart results for those who 'don't know' or 'prefer not to say'.
Characteristics of vulnerability	We define a vulnerable consumer as someone who, due to their personal circumstances, is especially susceptible to harm, particularly when a firm is not acting with appropriate levels of care. We report for adults with any characteristics of vulnerability, or with characteristics associated with one of the 4 key drivers of vulnerability (poor health, capability, resilience, negative life events). To report on vulnerability, we apply an algorithm to our survey results, to identify whether respondents display at least one characteristic of vulnerability across the 4 drivers.

Section 2

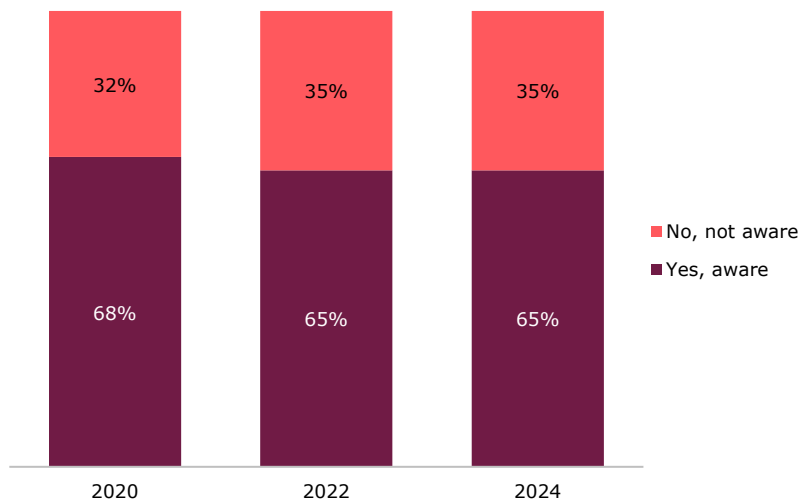
Awareness of and trust in the FCA

- Awareness of the FCA and, for comparison, of the FOS
- Awareness of the FCA, across a variety of demographic segments
- Understanding of the FCA's role in regulating financial services firms, tested using a series of statements
- Correct responses to these statements, by sex and age
- Levels of trust in the FCA



In 2024, 65% of adults (35.1m) were aware of the FCA – unchanged from 2022. Slightly more (69%) were aware of the Financial Ombudsman Service – not statistically different from 68% in 2022

Awareness of the FCA (2020/2022/2024)

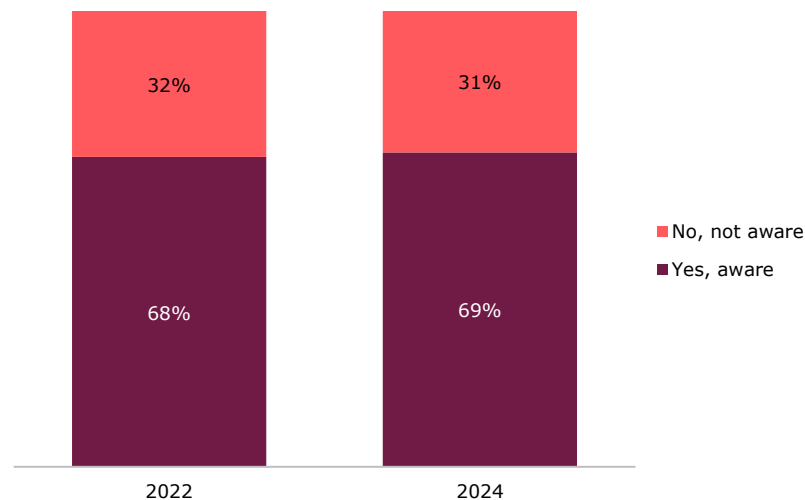


Base: All UK adults (2020:974/ 2022:2,078/ 2024:1,942)

Question: FCA1. Before you received any correspondence about this survey, had you heard of the FCA?

Note: Awareness of the FCA may be slightly inflated as individuals who were already aware of the FCA might have been more inclined to participate in the survey.

Awareness of the Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS) (2022/2024)



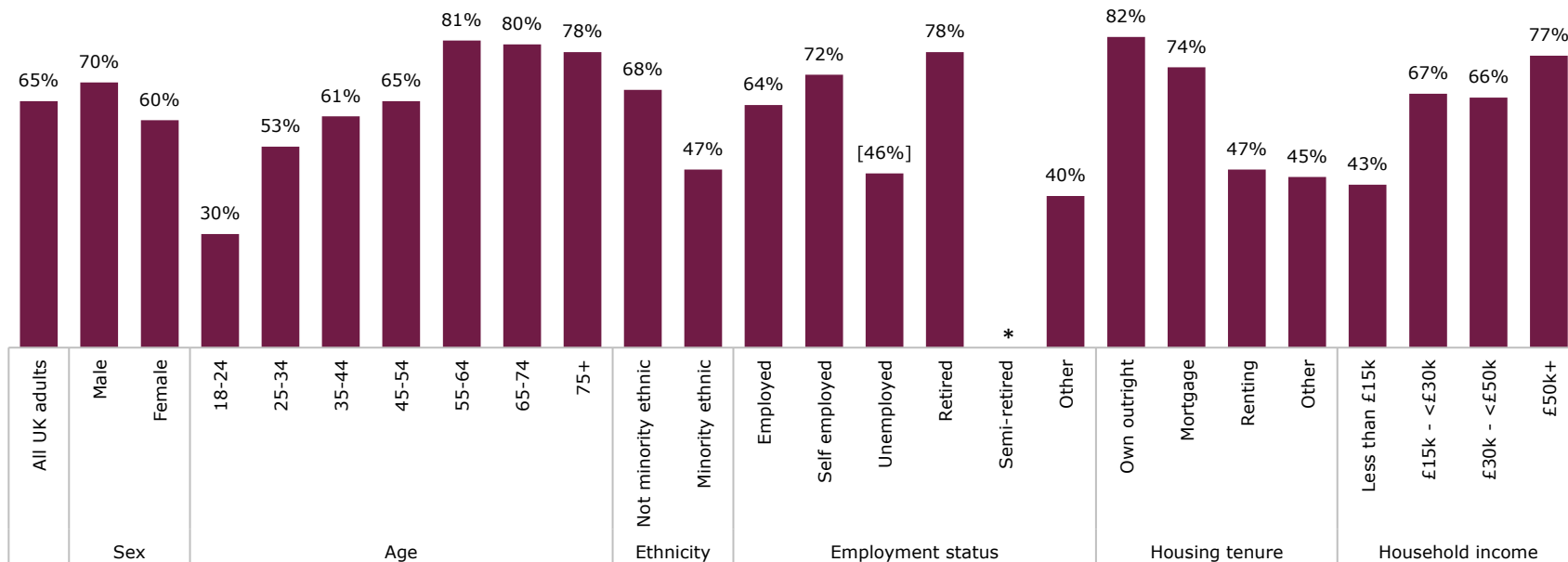
Base: All UK adults (2022:2,078/ 2024:1,942)

Question: FCA9. Before today, were you aware of the Financial Ombudsman Service?

Note: Question not asked in 2020.

In 2024, those most likely to be aware of the FCA included adults aged 55+ (80%), adults who own their home outright (82%) or with a mortgage (74%), adults with a household income of £50k+ (77%), and men (70%)

Awareness of the FCA, across a variety of demographic segments (2024)



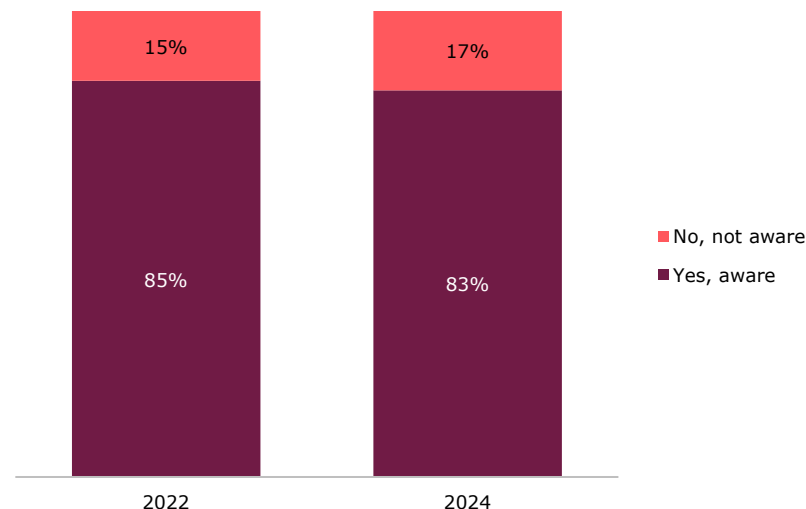
Base: All UK adults (2024:1,942)

Question: FCA1. Before you received any correspondence about this survey, had you heard of the FCA?

Note: Awareness of the FCA may be slightly inflated as individuals who were already aware of the FCA might have been more inclined to participate in the survey.

In 2024, 83% of the 35.1m adults who were aware of the FCA knew that it has rules and standards for how firms treat their customers, and 77% knew that authorised firms are allowed to deliver certain financial services because it has met the FCA's standards

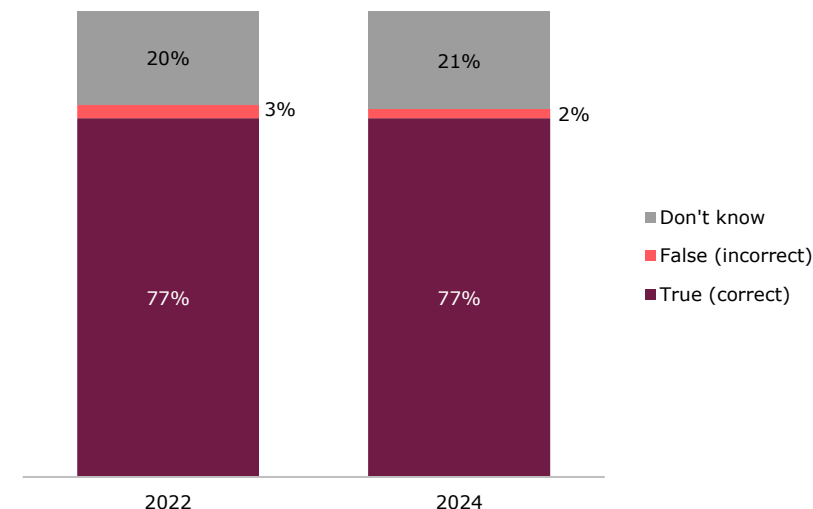
Awareness that the FCA has rules and standards for how financial services firms treat their customers, among adults aware of the FCA (2022/2024)



Base: All UK adults aware of the FCA (2022:1,483/ 2024:1,349)

Question: FCA10. Before today, were you aware that the FCA has rules and standards for how financial services firms treat their customers?

Knowing whether the statement 'An authorised firm has met the FCA's standards, so is allowed to deliver certain financial services' is true or false, among adults aware of the FCA (2022/2024)



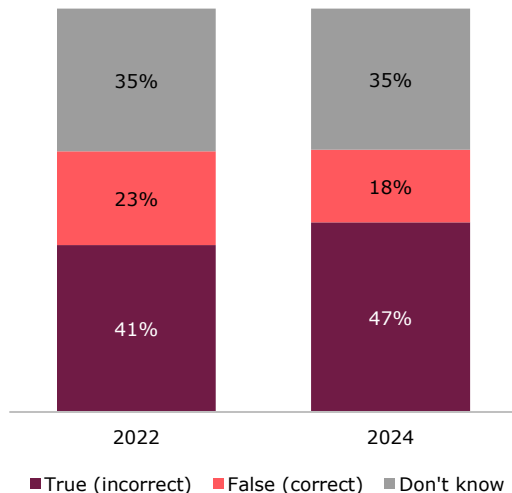
Base: All UK adults aware of the FCA (2022:1,483/ 2024:1,349)

Question: FCA5d. Financial services firms must be authorised by the FCA to carry out regulated financial services activities. Which of the following statements about being authorised and regulated by the FCA would you say are true? 'An authorised firm has met the FCA's standards, so is allowed to deliver certain financial services'

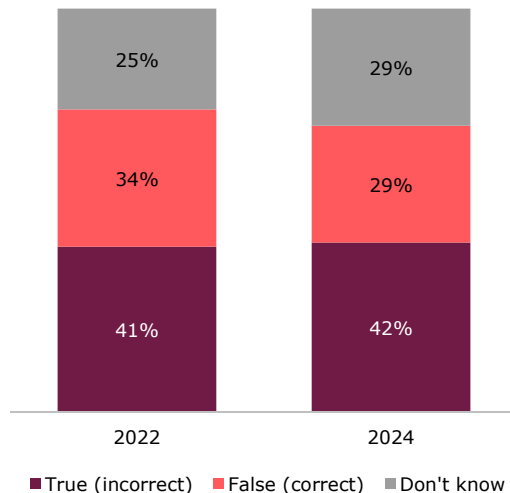
In 2024, of adults aware of the FCA, just 18% know that the FCA does not approve all the products a firm sells, 29% that saving/investing money with an authorised firm does not mean their money is safe, and 26% that authorisation of a firm does not mean they can put aside any concerns about the firm – all 3 results were worse than in 2022

Knowing whether statements about being authorised and regulated by the FCA are true or false, among adults aware of the FCA (2022/2024)

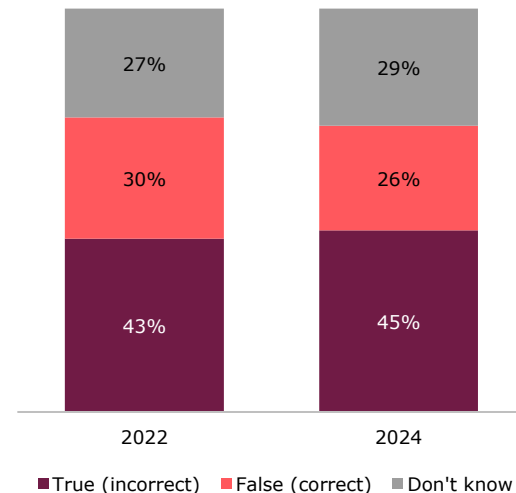
'All the products that an authorised firm sells have been approved by the FCA'



'Any money I save or invest with an authorised firm will be safe'



'I can put aside any concern I may have about a firm that is authorised by the FCA'



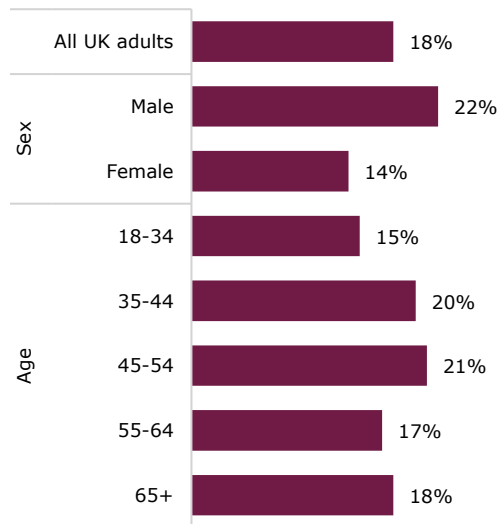
Base: All UK adults aware of the FCA (2022:1,483/ 2024:1,349)

Question: FCA5a/b/c. Financial services firms must be authorised by the FCA to carry out regulated financial services activities. Which of the following statements about being authorised and regulated by the FCA would you say are true? 'All the products that an authorised firm sells have been approved by the FCA' 'Any money I save or invest with an authorised firm will be safe' 'I can put aside any concern I may have about a firm that is authorised by the FCA'

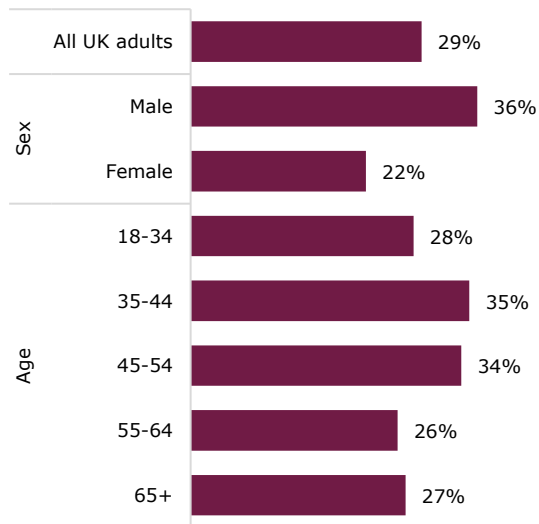
In 2024, of adults aware of the FCA, more men than women correctly identified as false the 3 statements about what being authorised and regulated by the FCA means

Those aware of the FCA who correctly identified as false these statements about being authorised and regulated by the FCA, by sex and age (2024)

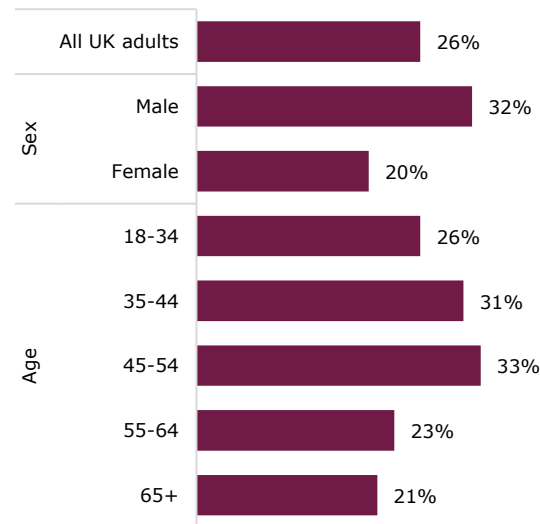
'All the products that an authorised firm sells have been approved by the FCA'



'Any money I save or invest with an authorised firm will be safe'



'I can put aside any concern I may have about a firm that is authorised by the FCA'



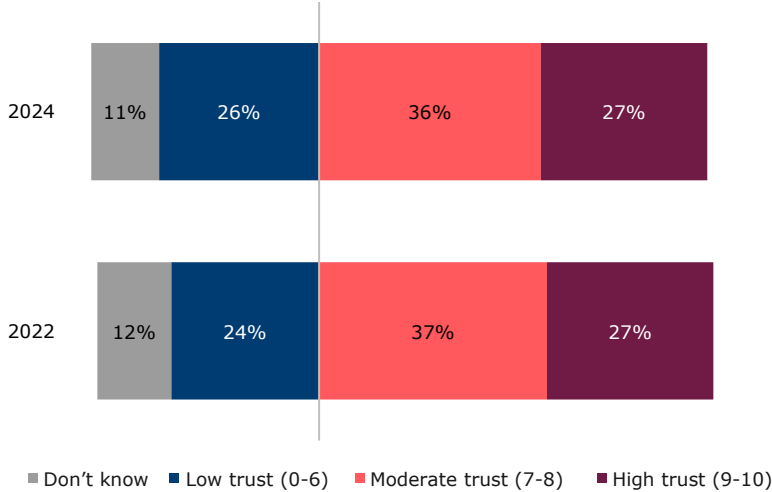
Base: All UK adults aware of the FCA (2024:1,349)

Question: FCA5a/b/c. Financial services firms must be authorised by the FCA to carry out regulated financial services activities. Which of the following statements about being authorised and regulated by the FCA would you say are true? 'All the products that an authorised firm sells have been approved by the FCA' / 'Any money I save or invest with an authorised firm will be safe' / 'I can put aside any concern I may have about a firm that is authorised by the FCA'

In 2024, 63% of the 35.1m adults aware of the FCA had moderate to high levels of trust in the FCA to protect their best interests as consumers of financial products and services. Adults most likely to have low levels of trust in the FCA had low resilience (40%) – compared with the national average of 26%

Levels of trust in the FCA ‘to protect your best interests as a consumer of financial products and services’

Among all adults aware of the FCA (2022/2024)



Demographic groups most likely to have low trust in the FCA, among those aware of the FCA (2024)

All UK adults aware of the FCA	26%
Low resilience	40%
Low financial capability	39%
Experienced a recent negative life event	37%
Minority ethnic adults	[38%]
Show any characteristics of vulnerability	33%

Base: All UK adults aware of the FCA (2022:1,483/ 2024:1,349)
Question: FCA4. Based on your current knowledge, how much do you trust the FCA to protect your best interests as a consumer of financial products and services?
Note: Respondents are asked to provide a score from '0 – do not trust at all' to '10 – trust completely'.

Section 3

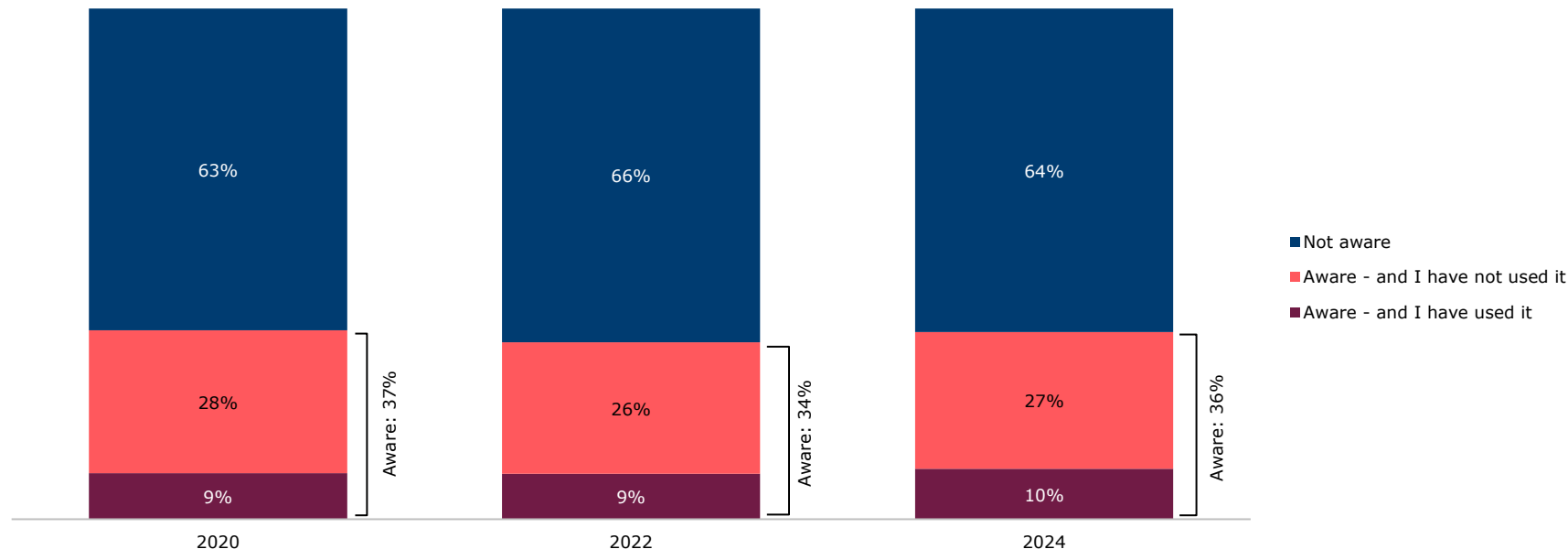
Awareness of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms and its consumer helpline

- [Awareness of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on its website](#)
- [Awareness of the FCA's consumer helpline](#)



In 2024, 36% of adults were aware of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on our website, and 10% of adults had used it – these results were not statistically different from previous years

Awareness of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on its website (2020/2022/2024)

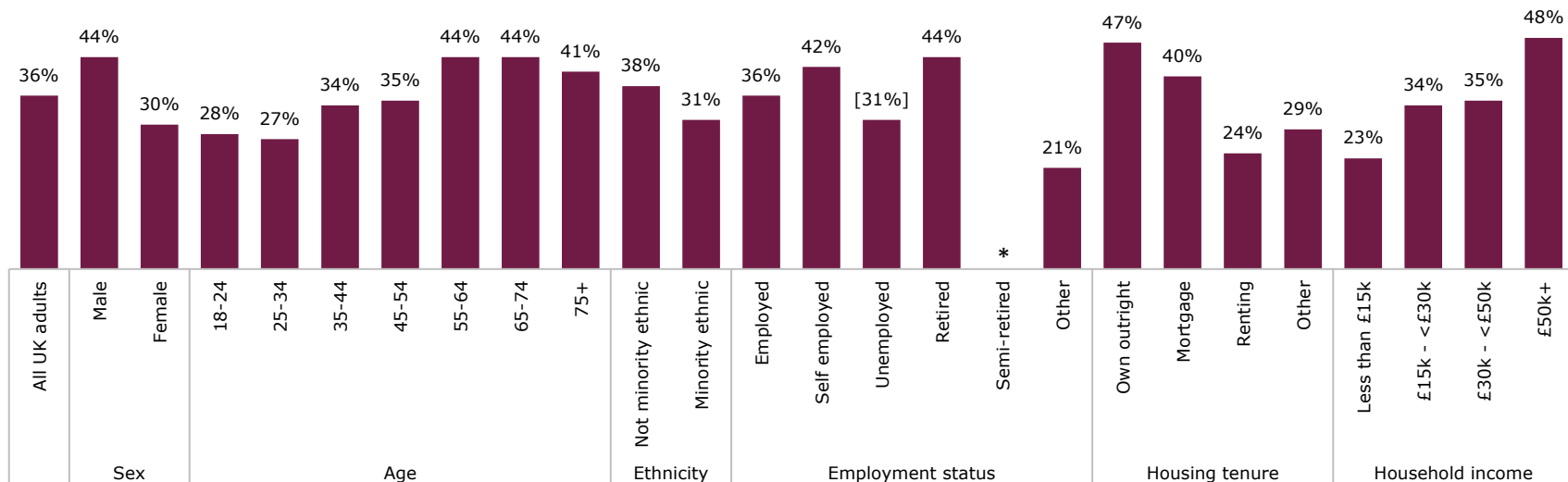


Base: All UK adults (2020:974/ 2022:2,078/ 2024:1,942)

Question: FCA3. Before today, were you aware of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on its website?

In 2024, adults least likely to be aware of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on our website were adults aged 18-34, renters, and adults with a household income of less than £15k

Awareness of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on its website, across a variety of demographic segments (2024)

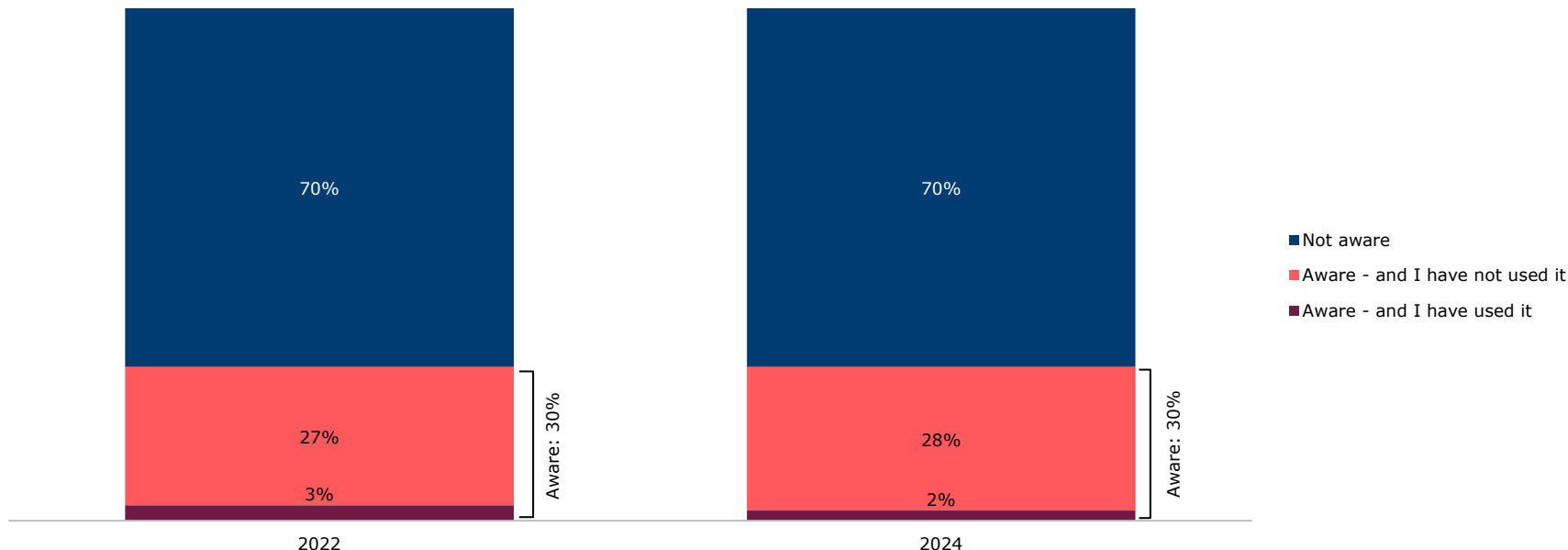


Base: All UK adults (2024:1,942)

Question: FCA3. Before today, were you aware of the FCA's Financial Services Register of firms on its website?

In 2024, 30% of adults were aware of the FCA's consumer helpline, and just 2% of adults had used it – these results were not statistically different from 2022

Awareness of the FCA's consumer helpline (2022/2024)

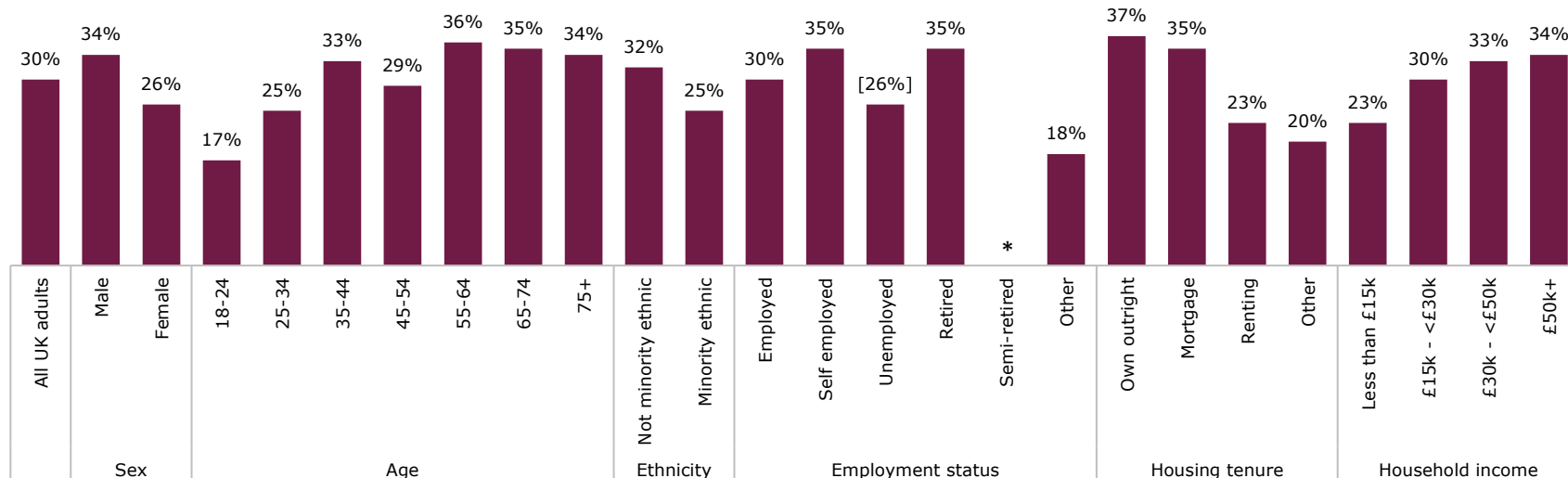


Base: All UK adults (2022:2,078/ 2024:1,942)

Question: FCA6 (Rebased). Before today, were you aware of the FCA's consumer helpline?

In 2024, adults least likely to be aware of the FCA's consumer helpline were women (26%), those aged 18-24 (17%) or 25-34 (25%), minority ethnic adults (25%), renters (23%) and adults with a household income of less than £15k (23%)

Awareness of the FCA's consumer helpline, across a variety of demographic segments (2024)



Base: All UK adults (2024:1,942)

Question: FCA6 (Rebased). Before today, were you aware of the FCA's consumer helpline?

Section 4

Your feedback please

Please email us at:
financiallivessurvey@fca.org.uk

We welcome your feedback on this deck of slides.

Please email us at financiallivessurvey@fca.org.uk, ideally including:

- “Feedback on the FLS Awareness of the FCA deck” as the title of your email
- Your organisation and your role
- How useful you have found these findings – how they have helped you/ how you have used them
- Any suggestions for improving our questionnaire or this deck
- Whether you have also looked at our FLS 2024 main report and data tables – and what you think of them
- Your brief suggestions for improving how we make FLS results accessible to users like you
- Whether you would be willing to take part in a short survey about FLS
- Any other feedback you may have



Section 5

Abbreviations and glossary

- [Abbreviations](#)
- [Glossary](#)



Click to return to contents

Abbreviations

Term	Definition
eg	For example
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
FLS	(The FCA's) Financial Lives survey
FOS	Financial Ombudsman Service
ie	That is
na	Not asked
n/a	Not applicable
pp	percentage point
UK	United Kingdom

Glossary (1)

Term	Definition
Adult	Aged 18 years or over
Characteristics of vulnerability	Circumstances associated with four key drivers of vulnerability that may indicate a consumer is especially susceptible to harm, particularly when a firm is not acting with appropriate levels of care
Drivers of vulnerability	The FCA's 4 key drivers of vulnerability are: poor health, recent negative life events, low resilience and low capability
Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS)	Defined for survey respondents as: 'The Financial Ombudsman Service is a free service that settles complaints between consumers and businesses that provide financial services. It resolves disputes fairly and impartially, and has the power to put things right'
High	The description of something when respondents score it 9-10 out of 10. For example: confidence in managing money, knowledge of financial matters, and satisfaction with financial circumstances
Household	Defined for survey respondents as: 'The group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and also share a living room or sitting room or dining area'
Household income	Defined for survey respondents as: 'Total annual household income from all sources (including benefits) before tax and other deductions'
Low	The description of something when respondents score it 0-6 out of 10. For example: confidence in managing money, knowledge of financial matters, and satisfaction with financial circumstances
Low capability (in the context of vulnerability)	Capability is one of the four key drivers of vulnerability. Adults are described as having low capability if they view their own financial capability as particularly low, have poor or non-existent digital skills (the 'digitally excluded'), have low English language skills, or have learning difficulties (dyslexia, dyscalculia or dyspraxia)
Low financial capability	Adults who rate their confidence of managing money as very low, rate their knowledge of financial matters as very low, or strongly disagree that they are a confident and savvy consumer of financial services
Low resilience (in the context of vulnerability)	Resilience is one of the four key drivers of vulnerability. Adults are described as having low resilience if they have low financial resilience or low emotional resilience
Minority ethnic adults/groups	UK adults from a Gypsy or Irish traveller, Roma, mixed/multiple, Asian/ Asian British, Black/African/Caribbean/Black British or other ethnic background. This terminology is used in the UK Census
Moderate	The description of something when respondents score it 7-8 out of 10. For example: confidence in managing money, knowledge of financial matters, satisfaction with financial circumstances, and trust and satisfaction with providers

Glossary (2)

Term	Definition
Negative life events (in the context of vulnerability)	Life events are one of the four key drivers of vulnerability. Negative life events included in our algorithm are events that have occurred in the last 12 months, and include bereavement, an income shock (eg losing their job or a reduction in working hours against their wishes), a relationship breakdown, or becoming the main carer for a close family member. Since the 2022 survey, we also include those who have experienced financial abuse by their partner or a family member in the previous five years
'Other' employment status	Includes those who are temporarily sick with no job to go to, those who are permanently sick or disabled, students, those looking after the home, and full-time carers
'Other' employment status	Includes those who are temporarily sick with no job to go to, those who are permanently sick or disabled, students, those looking after the home, and full-time carers
'Other' ethnicity	Any ethnic group other than Asian/Asian British, Black/Black British, mixed/multiple ethnic groups, or White
'Other' housing tenure	Those who live rent-free (eg with parents, partner, relatives or in friends' property) or occupy the property they currently live in in some other way
Poor health (in the context of vulnerability)	<p>Health is one of the four key drivers of vulnerability. Respondents are considered to have poor health, if they have a condition or illness lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more; and, that their illness/condition affects them physically or affects their hearing, vision, mental health (including addiction), mental capacity or cognitive abilities, and that it reduces their ability to carry out day-to-day activities 'a lot'.</p> <p>In the 2022 survey, we added a question about cancer, multiple sclerosis, and HIV infection. People with these progressive conditions automatically meet the disability definition under the Equality Act 2010 from the day they are diagnosed, even if their condition does not currently have a substantial negative impact on their ability to carry out day-to-day activities. From the 2022 survey they count as having poor health. Where we use the term 'poor health' it is always shorthand for those in poor health or have a progressive health condition (cancer, MS, HIV infection)</p>
Sex	Survey respondents are asked to state their sex, with the options of Male, Female, or prefer not to say. Elsewhere in the survey we ask respondents if the gender they identify with is the same as their sex registered at birth



London | Edinburgh | Leeds
www.fca.org.uk