

## Introduction

Research conducted for debt charity Consumer Credit Counselling Service (CCCS) by the Financial Inclusion Centre at the beginning of 2012 identified London as the most over-indebted region in Great Britain, uncovering a 'tale of two cities' in the capital. The Debt and the Regions report found that while Londoners have higher than average earnings, relatively high savings and low levels of mortgage difficulty, a very large number of households in the capital are financially vulnerable.

In the light of these findings, CCCS has used its extensive database to analyse problem debt in London on a borough-by-borough basis. This analysis is based on the 11,015 Londoners who were counselled by the charity's telephone helpline in 2011, and reveals the capital's complex and multi-faceted personal debt landscape.

The report examines three themes - the scale of the personal debt problem, level of housingrelated debts and the incidence of payday loan borrowing in each borough.

## Key findings

1. Demand for debt advice is particularly high in a ring of inner London boroughs including Hackney, Newham, Greenwich and Lewisham, but the highest levels of demand exists in the south London boroughs of Croydon and Sutton.
2. In only two London boroughs, Islington and Westminster, were debtors seeking advice in a financial position to cover their basic living expenses, much less debt repayments, each month.
3. An analysis of Londoners' debt repayment burden reveals above-average repayment commitments in relation to income in Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham - areas that are traditionally viewed as among the most affluent in the capital.
4. Hammersmith and Fulham, Tower Hamlets and Haringey have been identified as the capital's rent arrears hotspots, with both above-average proportions of residents of these boroughs in arrears and above-average amounts owed in missed rent payments.
5. North East London tops the capital's mortgage arrears league table, with the highest proportion of debtors in mortgage arrears living in Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge.
6. The highest proportion of payday loan borrowing amongst CCCS clients in the capital came from south of the River Thames, with Lewisham, Bromley and Lambeth topping the payday loan borrowing league table.


Boroughs with the highest demand for debt advice

|  | Number of <br> clients <br> counselled | Demand per <br> 10,000 <br> population |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 Croydon | 1,384 | 40.0 |
| 2 Sutton | 773 | 39.8 |
| 3 Hackney | 681 | 31.1 |
| 4 Newham | 661 | 27.5 |
| 5 Lewisham | 703 | 26.4 |

Boroughs with the lowest demand for debt advice

|  | Number of <br> clients <br> counselled | Demand per <br> 10,000 <br> population |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 Richmond | 21 | 1.1 |
| 2 Hounslow | 28 | 1.2 |
| 3 Redbridge | 178 | 6.6 |
| 4 Bromley | 280 | 9.0 |
| 5 Hammersmith <br> and Fulham | 170 | 10.0 |

An analysis of changes in CCCS client data between 2010 and 2011 shows significant increases in demand for debt advice in Croydon, Southwark and Newham and sharp declines in Ealing, Merton and the central London boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster.

Change in demand for debt advice 2010-2011


### 1.2 Debt levels

Across the capital, the average unsecured debt of CCCS clients in 2011 was $£ 17,031$, below the UK average of $£ 20,023$. On a borough-by-borough basis, debt levels ranged from $£ 12,543$ in Islington to $£ 22,006$ in Barnet.

Level of unsecured debt


Boroughs with the highest level of unsecured debt

|  | Average <br> unsecured debt |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Barnet | $£ 22,006$ |
| 2 Kingston-upon-Thames | $£ 21,732$ |
| 3 Merton | $£ 21,508$ |
| 4 Hounslow | $£ 21,450$ |
| 5 Kensington and Chelsea | $£ 21,319$ |

Boroughs with the lowest level of unsecured debt

|  | Average <br> unsecured debt |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Islington | $£ 12,543$ |
| 2 Southwark | $£ 13,088$ |
| 3 Hackney | $£ 13,189$ |
| 4 Tower Hamlets | $£ 13,337$ |
| 5 Bexley | $£ 14,611$ |

Please note: Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London have been excluded from this analysis due to insufficient sample sizes.

### 1.3 Financial position of clients

The ability of debtors to repay what they owe based on their current financial position is the third key statistic that has been examined on a borough-by-borough basis. The average Londoner contacting CCCS in 2011 was $£ 47$ short of the amount needed to cover basic living expenses, much less debt repayments, each month.

The average CCCS client had a budget surplus in only two London boroughs (Islington and Westminster), with average monthly surpluses of $£ 12$ and $£ 2$ respectively. At the other extreme, CCCS clients living in Barnet, Barking and Dagenham, Brent and, surprisingly, Kensington and Chelsea were in the worst financial position, all having an average monthly shortfall of more than $£ 70$ a month.

## Monthly budget surplus/deficit



Boroughs with the worst financial position

|  | Average <br> surplus/deficit |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Brent | $-£ 87.84$ |
| 2 Kensington and Chelsea | $-£ 86.68$ |
| 3 Barking and Dagenham | $-£ 79.67$ |
| 4 Barnet | $-£ 72.26$ |
| 5 Ealing | $-£ 68.41$ |

Please note: Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London have been excluded from this analysis due to insufficient sample sizes.

### 1.4 Burden of debt repayments

Against the backdrop of significant shortfalls for the average client in the vast majority of London boroughs, an analysis of the burden of debt repayments reveals a troubling picture of a large number of Londoners at risk of falling deeper and deeper into debt.

Overall, 42 percent of Londoners seeking help with their debts faced contractual repayments on credit cards, loans and other unsecured debts equal to more than half of their income. Almost one in five Londoners seeking help (18 percent) faced contractual repayments greater than their entire net monthly income.

## Contractual debt repayments as a proportion of income



Debt burden of Londoners seeking debt advice

|  | Contractual debt repayments <br> as a proportion of net <br> monthly income |
| :--- | :--- |
| Under $25 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| $26 \%-50 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| $51 \%-75 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| $76 \%-100 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Over $100 \%$ | $18 \%$ |

However, a borough-level comparison reveals large disparities in the debt repayment burden facing Londoners in different parts of the capital.

At the bottom end of the table, 36 percent of Bromley residents seeking help faced contractual repayments of more than half of their income. At the other extreme, more than half ( 54 percent) of debtors from Kensington and Chelsea had this level of repayment burden.

## Boroughs with the highest debt repayment burden

|  | Number of debtors with <br> contractual payments >50\% <br> of their net income |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Kensington and Chelsea | $54 \%$ |
| 2 Barnet | $48 \%$ |
| 3 Brent | $47 \%$ |
| 4 Hammersmith and Fulham | $46 \%$ |
| 5 Redbridge | $46 \%$ |

Boroughs with the lowest debt repayment burden

|  | Number of debtors with <br> contractual payments $>50 \%$ <br> of their net income |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Bromley | $36 \%$ |
| 2 Barking and Dagenham | $36 \%$ |
| 3 Croydon | $38 \%$ |
| 4 Ealing | $38 \%$ |
| 5 Havering | $38 \%$ |

Please note: Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London have been excluded from this analysis due to low sample sizes.

## 2. Housing-related debt

The wealth of data that CCCS collects on struggling debtors presents an opportunity for a more detailed inspection of an issue of particular relevance to London. Housing-related debts, in the form of arrears on rent or mortgage payments, are a key feature of London's debt landscape. Data on the level of council tax arrears in each borough has also been analysed.

### 2.1. Rent arrears

Nearly one in eight renters in London ( 12 percent) contacting CCCS in 2011 were in arrears with their rent, having fallen an average of $£ 1,039$ behind. The 11 areas with the highest proportions of people seeking help with rent arrears are all inner London boroughs. This is unsurprising, given inner London's higher rents and high levels of financial difficulty.

## Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears



Three boroughs - Hammersmith and Fulham, Tower Hamlets and Haringey - have been identified as London's 'rent arrears hotspots', with both above average proportions of people seeking help with rent arrears and higher than average arrears for those who have fallen behind.

London's rent arrears hotspots

|  | Proportion of clients <br> with rent arrears | Average amount <br> of rent arrears |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 Hammersmith and Fulham | $15.9 \%$ | $£ 1,225$ |
| 2 Tower Hamlets | $14.7 \%$ | $£ 1,190$ |
| 3 Haringey | $14.0 \%$ | $£ 1,210$ |

Please note: Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London have been excluded from this analysis due to insufficient sample sizes.

### 2.2. Mortgage arrears

Mortgage arrears are also a significant feature of the capital's personal debt landscape, with 12.6 percent of London homeowners counselled by CCCS in arrears on their mortgages.

Proportion of home-owning clients with mortgage arrears


North East London emerges as the area with the most significant levels of mortgage difficulty, with the boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge topping the mortgage arrears league table.

In addition to being the areas of highest demand for debt advice, Croydon and Sutton emerge as boroughs with above-average levels of mortgage difficulty, suggesting that this may be a significant factor driving debt problems in this area of South London.

Residents of inner London boroughs counselled by CCCS had the lowest levels of mortgage arrears.

## London's mortgage arrears hotspots

|  | Proportion of clients <br> with mortgage arrears |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Barking and Dagenham | $18.4 \%$ |
| 2 Havering | $18.1 \%$ |
| 3 Redbridge | $16.9 \%$ |

Please note: Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London have been excluded from this analysis due to insufficient sample sizes.

### 2.3. Council tax arrears

Across the capital, 9.3 percent of debtors counselled by CCCS were in arrears on their council tax bills, with the average amount owed standing at $£ 805$.

Proportion of clients with council tax arrears


The eastern outer London boroughs of Havering and Bexley, together with Harrow in the North West, had the highest proportion of clients in council tax difficulty, with more than one in eight debtors in arrears.

Tower Hamlets, Kensington and Chelsea and Camden had the lowest proportion of residents seeking help with council tax arrears.

Boroughs with the highest level of council tax arrears

|  | Proportion of clients <br> with council tax arrears |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Havering | $13.3 \%$ |
| 2 Harrow | $13.1 \%$ |
| 3 Bexley | $13.0 \%$ |
| 4 Redbridge | $12.4 \%$ |
| 5 Hillingdon | $12.0 \%$ |

Boroughs with the lowest level of council tax arrears

|  | Proportion of clients <br> with council tax arrears |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Tower Hamlets | $4.4 \%$ |
| 2 Kensington and Chelsea | $4.5 \%$ |
| 3 Camden | $6.2 \%$ |
| 4 Westminster | $6.5 \%$ |
| 5 Wandsworth | $6.7 \%$ |

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## 3. Payday borrowing

Across London 6.6 percent of debtors counselled via the CCCS helpline held at least one payday loan debt, only slightly higher than the UK average of 6.5 percent (for clients counselled by telephone). Clients with payday loans in London owed an average total of $£ 1,189$ on this kind of borrowing, and held an average of 2.2 payday loans - in line with the national average.

Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan


Boroughs with highest proportion of payday loan debts

|  | Proportion of clients with <br> at least one payday loan |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Lewisham | $10.0 \%$ |
| 2 Bromley | $9.6 \%$ |
| 3 Lambeth | $8.3 \%$ |
| 4 Brent | $7.9 \%$ |
| 5 Southwark | $7.5 \%$ |

Boroughs with the lowest proportion of payday loan debts

|  | Proportion of clients with <br> at least one payday loan |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 Hammersmith and Fulham | $2.9 \%$ |
| 2 Ealing | $4.9 \%$ |
| 3 Kensington and Chelsea | $5.0 \%$ |
| 4 Camden | $5.0 \%$ |
| 5 Tower Hamlets | $5.3 \%$ |

Please note: Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London have
been excluded from this analysis due to insufficient sample sizes.

## 4. Borough profiles

The following pages show a profile of personal debt in each borough based on clients counselled via the CCCS telephone helpline in 2011. Please note that Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London are not included due to insufficient sample sizes.

For more information about this report please contact Matt Hartley on 02073914588 or email matthar@cccs.co.uk

## Barking \& Dagenham

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 272 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 15.14 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 80$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $36 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $8 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,226$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $18 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $8 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears |  |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 557$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.3 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 531.65$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.2 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Barking Centre - ©Ewan Munro

## Barnet

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 569 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 16.34 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 72$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $48 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,061$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 8,237$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 681$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $7.0 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 536.42$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.6 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |



## Bexley

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 368 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 16.14 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 44$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $40 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $13 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 955$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $15 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 3,684$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $13 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 562$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.3 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.4 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: The Red House - ©Grey Squirrel

## Brent

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 671 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 26.15 |
| Average unsecured debt | £18,896 |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | -£88 |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments $>50 \%$ of net monthly income | 47\% |
| Housing-related debt |  |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | 12\% |
| Average value of rent arrears | f1,321 |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | 12\% |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | £5,313 |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | 8\% |
| Average value of council tax arrears | £807 |
| Payday borrowing |  |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 7.9\% |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | £547.46 |
| Average total number of payday loans held | 2.1 |

## Bromley

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 280 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 814,733 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 27$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $36 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $13 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 908$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $13 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 3,626$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 984$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $9.6 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 478.78$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.3 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Tree-lined street - ©LB Bromley

## Camden

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 357 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 15.17 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 27$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $40 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $14 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 981$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $7 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 5,599$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $6 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 1,042$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $5.0 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 523.90$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.3 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Croydon

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 1,384 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 40.05 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 50$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $38 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 819$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $16 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 4,472$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $10 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 1,049$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $5.7 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 568.86$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.4 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Croydon College learning centre - ©Demco Design

## Ealing

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 532 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 16.70 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 68$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $38 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $11 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,217$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $13 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 5,122$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $11 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 710$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $4.9 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 425.02$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.0 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |



# Enfield 

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 457 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 15.50 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 52$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $46 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $11 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,550$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $13 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | 94,591 |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 780$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $6.6 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 647.35$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.1 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Enfield Bus Depot - ©Nico Hogg

## Greenwich

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 593 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 25.95 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 55$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $41 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 978$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $17 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 4,052$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 631$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.4 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 490.15$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.6 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Hackney

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 681 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | $\mathbf{£ 1 3 , 1 8 9}$ |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 21$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $41 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $17 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 918$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $7 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 4,105$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $8 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 746$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.5 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 491.42$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.0 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Victorial Park festival - ©Amelia Searle

## Hammersmith \& Fulham

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 170 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 10.02 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 42$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $46 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments |  |
| $50 \%$ of net monthly income | $16 \%$ |
| Housing-related debt | $£ 1,225$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $7 \%$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $£ 7,086$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $8 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $£ 794$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears |  |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $2.9 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 469.67$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 1.2 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Haringey

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 436 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 19.38 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 37$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $41 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $14 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,210$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $10 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 3,903$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 1,035$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $6.9 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 535.31$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 1.9 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: The skeleton horse - ©Nico Hogg

## Harrow

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 327 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 14.21 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 53$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $42 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 958$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $16 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 3,922$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $13 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 669$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | Payday borrowing |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $6.1 \%$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.1 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Havering

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 503 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 21.30 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 20$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $38 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | 81,017 |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $18 \%$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $£ 4,127$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $13 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $£ 851$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears |  |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $7.4 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 572.36$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 1.9 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Flower stall - Romford market ©Paul Shirra

## Hillingdon

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 392 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 14.73 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 47$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $43 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments |  |
| $50 \%$ of net monthly income | $10 \%$ |
| Housing-related debt | $£ 1,016$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $17 \%$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $£ 4,354$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $12 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $£ 601$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears |  |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $6.6 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 475.42$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.2 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

# Islington 

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 321 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 16.54 |
| Average unsecured debt | $£ 12,543$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $40 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $19 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 832$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $6 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 4,950$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $7 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 1,266$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $5.9 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 493.50$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.5 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Islington Town Hall - ©Steve Cadman

## Kensington and Chelsea

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 221 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 13.04 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 81,319$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $54 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $15 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 847$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $7 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 10,506$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $5 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 648$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $5.0 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 495.84$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 1.7 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

# Kingston-upon-Thames 

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 209 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 12.37 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 19$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $45 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $8 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 677$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $10 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 3,380$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $8 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 662$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | Payday borrowing |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $5.7 \%$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.6 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Old London Road - ©LB Kingston

## Lambeth

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 576 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 20.25 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 45$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $43 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $18 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 878$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $8 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 4,934$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 1,447$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $8.3 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 527.24$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.5 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Lewisham

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 703 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | $£ 15,133$ |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 42$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $39 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $10 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,145$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $15 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $10 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $£ 760$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears |  |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $10.0 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 530.47$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.1 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Merton

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 266 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 12.74 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 51,508$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $46 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 854$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $15 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 2,666$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 939$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.0 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 432.49$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.9 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Newham

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 661 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 27.53 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 41$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $41 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,025$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 2,953$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $7 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 846$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.7 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 1.9 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Redbridge

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 178 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 6.58 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 48,592$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $46 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments |  |
| $50 \%$ of net monthly income | $12 \%$ |
| Housing-related debt | $£ 613$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $17 \%$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $£ 4,667$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $12 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $£ 784$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears |  |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $7.3 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 736.09$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.7 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Southwark

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 586 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 20.42 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 13,088$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $41 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $16 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 994$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $9 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 4,001$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $10 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 1,007$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $7.5 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $£ 593.02$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 1.9 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Peckham Library - ©Stephen Dennison

## Sutton

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 773 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 20,090 <br> Average unsecured debt |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $-£ 60$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income | $42 \%$ |
| Housing-related debt | $£ 9 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 955$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $16 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $11 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $£ 910$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears |  |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $6.0 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 559.77$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.7 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Tower Hamlets

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 340 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 14.29 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 937$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $44 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $15 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 1,190$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $6 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 4,941$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $4 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 591$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears | Payday borrowing |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | $5.3 \%$ |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | 2.4 |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

Picture: Brick Lane confectioner - ©Grey Squirrel

## Waltham Forest

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 534 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 23.51 |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 45$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $43 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments |  |
| 50\% of net monthly income | $11 \%$ |
| Housing-related debt | $£ 897$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $13 \%$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $£ 4,907$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $8 \%$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $£ 404$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears |  |
| Average value of council tax arrears | $5.4 \%$ |
| Payday borrowing | $£ 553.93$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.4 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans | Average total number of payday loans held |



## Wandsworth

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 657 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | $£ 18,181$ |
| Average unsecured debt | $-£ 8$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $43 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 966$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $12 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 3,946$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $7 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 839$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.4 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 2.6 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |

## Westminster

| Scale of debt problem |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Number of clients counselled | 262 |
| Demand per 10,000 population | 10.35 |
| Average unsecured debt | $£ 2,741$ |
| Average monthly budget surplus/deficit | $40 \%$ |
| Number of clients with contractual commitments <br> $>50 \%$ of net monthly income |  |
| Housing-related debt | $15 \%$ |
| Proportion of renting clients with rent arrears | $£ 789$ |
| Average value of rent arrears | $6 \%$ |
| Proportion of homeowning clients with mortgage arrears | $£ 5,202$ |
| Average value of mortgage arrears | $6 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with council tax arrears | $£ 353$ |
| Average value of council tax arrears |  |
| Payday borrowing | $6.1 \%$ |
| Proportion of clients with at least one payday loan | 1.8 |
| Average total debts owed on payday loans |  |
| Average total number of payday loans held |  |


[^0]:    Please note: Hounslow, Richmond-on-Thames and the City of London have been excluded from this analysis due to insufficient sample sizes.

