

State pensioners

Inflation-busting increase to weekly payments on the horizon

In October this year, those receiving the State Pension are likely to find out that their weekly payments will increase by 4% from April 2020, subject to any last minute adjustments.

This means the full new State Pension will see an increase from £168.60 weekly to £175.35 weekly, and the full old basic State Pension will see a rise from £129.20 weekly to £134.35 weekly.

‘TRIPLE LOCK’

Under current rules, the State Pension is increased by the ‘triple lock’ which is the highest of earnings growth, price inflation or 2.5% a year. The price inflation figure used is for the year to September, which is announced in mid-October, following a fall in the August figure to 1.7%, down from 2.1% the previous month[1].

But the earnings growth figure used is that to July (seasonally adjusted and including bonuses), which was 4%[2]. This means pensioners are on track to receive a 4% increase – far above the rate of increases we’re currently seeing with prices.

PURCHASING POWER

The triple lock was announced back in 2010 as a way of making sure pensioners didn’t fall behind the working age population in terms of their State Pension purchasing power. It was first used to increase the State Pension in April 2011 and, since then, state pensioners have done well from the triple lock, with overall increases outstripping both price inflation and earnings growth.

SIGNIFICANT COST

A single person receiving the old basic State Pension, which was £97.65 back in April 2010, is now receiving £129.20 – an increase of 32% – while prices have

increased by 24% and average earnings by only 20%.

This will be welcome news for current state pensioners. However, these above-inflation increases do come at a significant cost. The State Pension is not funded in advance, so pensions are funded on a ‘pay as you go’ basis from today’s workers’ National Insurance contributions. At the time of writing, with the prospect of an early General Election, it will be interesting to see where each party stands on commitments to retaining the triple lock for the next five years. ■

POINTING YOU IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Whether you’re looking for advice on how to invest for retirement or wanting to better understand how and when to take your pension benefits, we can help point you in the right direction. For more information, please speak to us – we look forward to hearing from you.

Source data:

[1] CPI Annual Rate: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/timeseries/d7g7lmm23>

[2] LMSB SA AWE total pay WE growth yr on yr 3 months average:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/timeseries/kac3lms>

Figures from the Office for Budget Responsibility show that without the triple lock, or under just earnings indexation, spending is projected to increase by £21 billion between 2020/21 and 2060/61. Under the triple lock, the increase is projected to be £35 billion in today’s terms for the same period. These figures assume the Government raises the State Pension age for men and women to 68 by 2041 and 69 by 2055.

INFORMATION IS BASED ON OUR CURRENT UNDERSTANDING OF TAXATION LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS. ANY LEVELS AND BASES OF, AND RELIEFS FROM, TAXATION ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE. TAX TREATMENT IS BASED ON INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FUTURE. ALTHOUGH ENDEAVOURS HAVE BEEN MADE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE AND TIMELY INFORMATION, WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT SUCH INFORMATION IS ACCURATE AS OF THE DATE IT IS RECEIVED OR THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO BE ACCURATE IN THE FUTURE. NO INDIVIDUAL OR COMPANY SHOULD ACT UPON SUCH INFORMATION WITHOUT RECEIVING APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL ADVICE AFTER A THOROUGH REVIEW OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATION. WE CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LOSS AS A RESULT OF ACTS OR OMISSIONS.