

9.8 Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)

Number of individuals subscribing to ISAs in the tax year 2017 to 2018¹, by age and gender

Numbers: thousands

Gender/Age	Number of individuals subscribing to:					
	Cash ISA	Stocks & Shares ISA	Stocks & Shares and Cash ISA	All Subscriptions ³	No further subscription ²	All ISA Holders
Male						
Under 25	304	41	19	365	201	566
25-34	677	126	62	870	739	1,609
35-44	462	188	52	707	972	1,678
45-54	431	299	61	799	1,086	1,885
55-64	431	307	63	807	1,055	1,862
65 and over	584	340	45	977	2,017	2,994
Total	2,889	1,300	302	4,524	6,070	10,594
Female						
Under 25	392	25	11	429	219	647
25-34	811	60	29	902	809	1,711
35-44	554	124	40	721	1,041	1,762
45-54	590	241	61	895	1,251	2,146
55-64	559	266	55	884	1,177	2,061
65 and over	679	309	46	1,037	2,074	3,111
Total	3,585	1,025	242	4,869	6,570	11,439
Total						
Under 25	695	66	31	793	419	1,213
25-34	1,488	186	90	1,772	1,548	3,320
35-44	1,017	311	92	1,428	2,013	3,441
45-54	1,021	540	122	1,694	2,337	4,031
55-64	989	573	118	1,691	2,232	3,923
65 and over	1,263	649	91	2,014	4,091	6,105
Total	6,474	2,325	544	9,392	12,640	22,033

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Footnotes

¹ Tax year ending 5 April

² This represents individuals holding possibly one or more ISA account (variously cash, stocks & share, or a combination of both) but who did not make a further subscription during the year.

³ From tax year 2017 to 2018, All ISA categories will include Innovative Finance ISAs, along with Cash, and Stocks and Shares. Innovative Finance ISA data has low reliability due to HMRC not yet holding full information from providers. A separate category has not been created for Innovative Finance ISA holders and subscribers given the small sample size available which would yield unreliable results.

Notes to the tables

(i) The estimates are based on a sample of individuals. Information on ISA subscriptions and valuations is reported by managers to HM Revenue & Customs on an annual basis, primarily for compliance purposes. As well as providing information on the type of ISA this gives details of the account holder's date of birth, gender and National Insurance Number (NINO). This last item of information enables the data to be linked to personal incomes (both earnings and investment income, as taken primarily from the Survey of Personal Income or SPI). It also enables the analysis to be performed at individual rather than at account level.

The total number of ISA holders is not reported by ISA managers. Estimates of the total numbers of ISA holders are based on average market values of ISAs for a sample of individuals combined with reported aggregate ISA market values (from Table 9.6).

(ii) Due to incorrect or missing returns there is usually a less than perfect match between the SPI and ISA account holder data. This is overcome by using imputation techniques, thus ensuring consistency between the various published ISA tables. As of tax year 2017 to 2018, an improvement to the method of merging SPI to ISA account holder data has improved our match rate. Consequently, age, gender, regional and income breakdowns may have notable differences compared to previous years due to this improvement. Therefore, it is not advisable to compare statistics produced from tax year 2017 to 2018 onwards to statistics produced in prior tax years. This is applicable to ISA statistics tables 9.7 to 9.12.

(iii) From 6th April 2008 Personal Equity Plans were incorporated into ISAs.