

# REGIONAL INEQUALITY IN HOUSEHOLD INCOMES IN THE UK: A CLOSER LOOK

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# Regional Inequality in Household Incomes in the UK: A Closer Look

Andrew Aitken, Monique Ebell and Lea Samek

## *Key points*

- When measured per head of the population, gross disposable household income (GDHI) has become more unequal across UK regions since 2010, when the Conservatives entered government for the first time since 1997. It is not, however, higher than its previous 2008 peak, coinciding with the peak of the business cycle.
- Since the onset of the recovery in 2011, regional redistribution in disposable household incomes through the tax and transfer system has increased. Since the crisis, London and other relatively prosperous regions have contributed more to evening out household incomes in the rest of the country. In 2015, each London resident contributed £5,850 more than he or she received from transfers, compared to £20 for each resident of Wales (Table A18).
- Overall, disposable household income before taxes and transfers has become more unequally distributed across UK regions, in particular since the onset of the recovery in 2011.
- An important source of increasing regional inequality in household incomes before taxes and transfers is operating surplus (rent and imputed rent received from dwellings), largely reflecting increasing inequality in home values and rents between London and the rest of the country. While this does reflect increased rental income for owners of London rental properties, it is less obvious that an increase in the value of the housing consumed by Londoners have increased living standards for London owner occupier households or tenants in the private rental sector compared to living standards in the rest of the country.
- There is also a substantial amount of inequality *within* regions. Every UK region except for Wales and Northern Ireland has at least one local area with GDHI above the national average. For example, Cheshire East has GDHI per head that is 8.6% higher than the UK average, and which is 1.7 times as large as the lowest income local area in the North West (Blackburn with Darwen).

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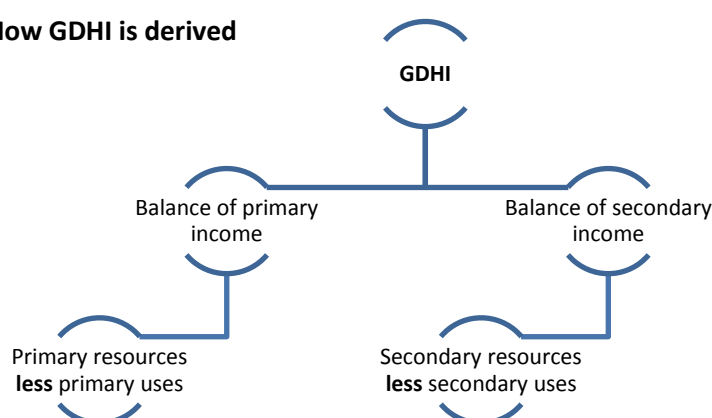
## How is Household Income measured?

Gross Domestic Household Income (GDHI) is a measure of the income individuals in the household sector<sup>1</sup> have available to invest or spend. GDHI measures household incomes after taxes, transfers and pension contributions and after accounting for expenses related to income generated (for example, interest on mortgages and other loans is deducted).<sup>2</sup> To compare areas of different size, GDHI per head of population is used, and is calculated using the entire resident population of an area.<sup>3</sup> ONS regional GDHI data provide an overview of disposable income at regional, sub-regional and local area levels.<sup>4</sup>

GDHI is the sum of two main balances - the **balance of primary income** and the **balance of secondary income** [Figure 1]. **Primary income** consists of income accumulated through employment as well as assets and equals **primary resources** less **primary uses**. Primary resources (household ingoings) include employment income (employee compensation), mixed income from self-employment, operating surplus and income from financial assets. Operating surplus includes rental income from property owned by households, including the imputed rental income on owner-occupied dwellings (i.e. the rent saved by owning and occupying one's own home). Primary uses (household outgoing) consist of mortgage interest, as well as the interest on other kinds of loans taken out by the household.

The **balance of secondary income** covers government redistribution of income and equals **secondary resources** less **secondary uses**. Secondary resources (ingoings to households) include social benefits and transfers, such as financial gifts, while secondary uses (household outgoing) contain wealth and income taxes as well as social contributions, like employees' pension, and other current transfers of payment.

Figure 1: How GDHI is derived



Source: ONS (2016)

## How evenly is household income distributed across regions?

There is a substantial divide between London and the South East, and other parts of the country. Table 1 shows that in 2015, disposable income in London was 32% higher than the national average,

<sup>1</sup> The household sector includes individuals living in traditional households as well as in institutions, sole trader enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households, such as charities.

<sup>2</sup> GDHI is a gross measure, in that it does not make any deductions for depreciation or 'wear and tear' of houses and other buildings.

<sup>3</sup> GDHI is a measure of household income, so it is appropriate to compare regional inequality in household incomes based on the numbers of inhabitants living in households in a given region.

<sup>4</sup> Office of National Statistics, "Regional Gross Disposable Household Income Reference Tables," published 24 May 2017.

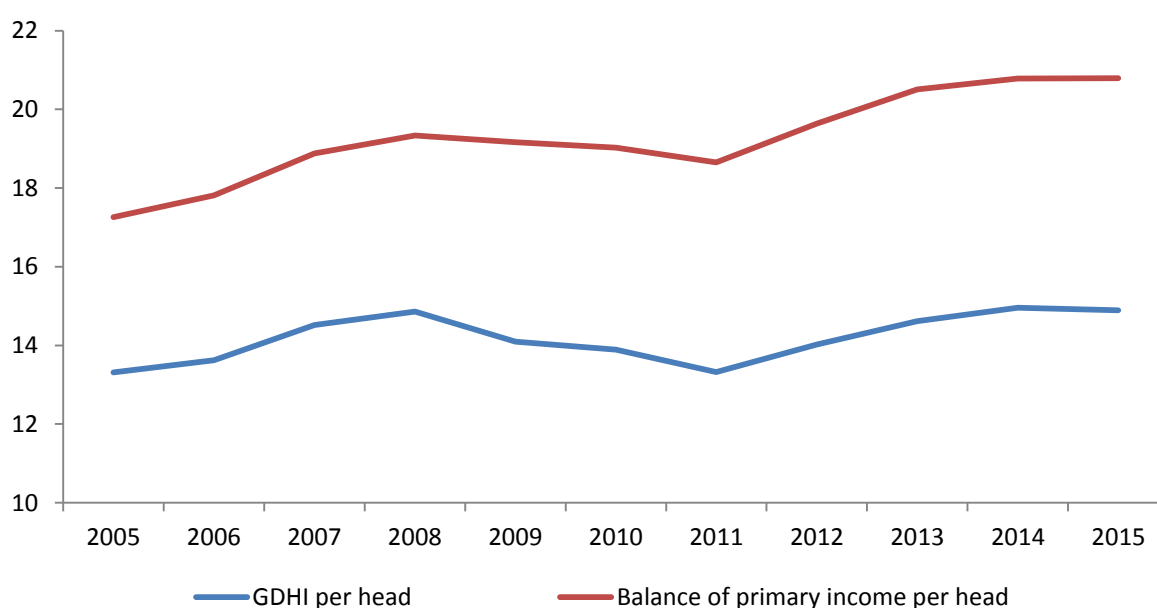
and disposable income in the South East was 14% higher than the national average. In contrast, disposable income in Northern Ireland and the North East was 17% and 15% below the national average, respectively. Chart 1 and Table A1 show that these regional differences are persistent over time. While there has been an upward trend in regional inequality in the GDHI household income measure since the recovery from the crisis took hold in 2011, there is no clear upward trend over the last 10 years [Chart 1]. Current levels of dispersion are similar to those reached at the peak of the last business cycle, in 2008 [Table A1].

**Table 1: GDHI and income distribution measures per head by NUTS1 region, 2014, UK average=100**

| Region                 | GDHI<br>per head | Balance of<br>primary<br>income | Secondary<br>resources<br>(transfers) | Secondary uses<br>(taxes) |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| UK                     | 100              | 100                             | 100                                   | 100                       |
| North East             | 84.8             | 79.1                            | 103.6                                 | 84.7                      |
| North West             | 88.5             | 83.6                            | 101.1                                 | 85.7                      |
| Yorksh. and The Humber | 85.1             | 81.2                            | 97.7                                  | 84.7                      |
| East Midlands          | 88.6             | 86.6                            | 98.7                                  | 91.2                      |
| West Midlands          | 86.7             | 83.0                            | 97.2                                  | 85.5                      |
| East of England        | 103.6            | 105.2                           | 102.3                                 | 106.5                     |
| London                 | 132.4            | 147.9                           | 84.6                                  | 135.2                     |
| South East             | 114.1            | 117.1                           | 106.0                                 | 115.4                     |
| South West             | 100.1            | 94.6                            | 110.2                                 | 93.7                      |
| Wales                  | 85.5             | 77.7                            | 107.6                                 | 82.6                      |
| Scotland               | 95.9             | 95.1                            | 101.4                                 | 98.1                      |
| NI                     | 83.3             | 78.1                            | 97.8                                  | 81.2                      |
| Dispersion             | 14.9             | 20.8                            | 6.5                                   | 16.3                      |
| Max-Min Ratio          | 1.6              | 1.9                             | 1.3                                   | 1.7                       |

Source: ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Chart 1: Dispersion of GDHI per head and of the primary balance in the UK, 2005-2015**



Source: ONS (2017) and own calculations

## **How much do taxes and transfers equalize regional incomes?**

Next, we are interested in the role of government taxes and transfers in reducing regional inequalities. To look at this, it is instructive to break GDHI into its component parts – income to households before most taxes and transfers (balance on primary income) on the one hand, and most taxes and transfers (balance on secondary income) on the other. The balance on primary income reflects incomes and outgoings arising as a result of the production process or through the ownership of assets, for example, compensation of employees and income from housing and financial assets, offset by property taxes. The balance on secondary income reflects the distribution of money to or from households that is unrelated to productive activity, for example government benefit payments, and taxes on income and wealth. Although the balance on secondary income also includes private transfers, such as gifts, private pension income, and non-life insurance premiums and claims, public taxes and transfers make up nearly 85% of secondary uses and resources.

These data show that each London resident received £5,370, 15% less than the national average of £6,350 in transfer payments in 2015, while paying £11,220 per head, 35% more than the national average of £8,300 in taxes. In contrast, each resident of Wales received 8% more than the national average in transfer payments and contributed 17% less in taxes and other contributions. As a result, each London resident contributed £5,850 more than they received, compared to only £20 for each resident of Wales.

Table 1 and Chart 1 show that the regional inequality in the primary balance is substantially greater than the inequality after taxes and transfers (total GDHI) throughout the 2005-2015 period. While the standard deviation of disposable household income before taxes and transfers was 20.8 in 2015, the corresponding figure after taxes and transfers was only 14.9. Similarly, the pre-tax/transfer measure for London is 1.9 times as high as that in Wales or Northern Ireland, the after-tax/transfer measure for London is only 1.6 times as great as that in Northern Ireland and 1.5 times as high as that for Wales. This indicates that the redistribution operating through the tax and transfer system does indeed help to even out regional variation in disposable income.

Chart 1 also shows increasing regional inequality in the pre-tax/transfer measure of disposable household income (the primary balance) since 2005. This inequality has increased markedly since the recovery from the financial crisis began to take hold in 2011, and the standard deviation in 2015 (20.8) has surpassed the value at the peak of the last business cycle of 19.3.

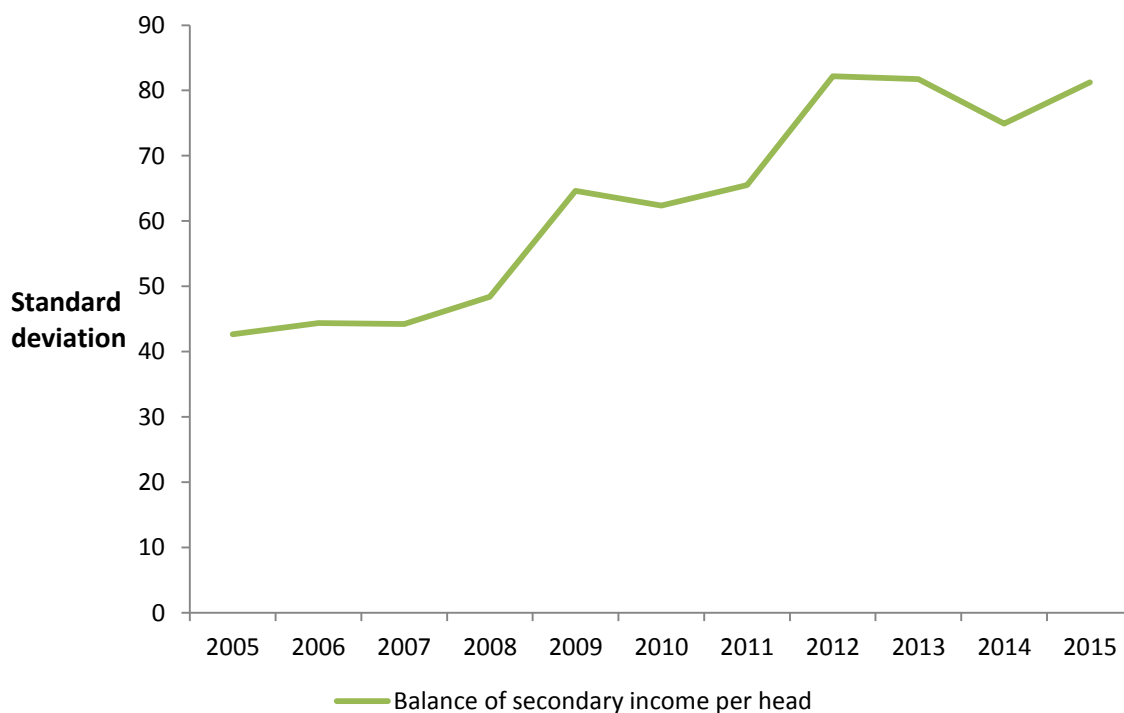
Together with the broadly stable pattern of post-tax/transfer measure, this indicates that regional redistribution through the tax and transfer system has actually been increasing somewhat over the last 10 years. Indeed, since the beginning of the financial crisis, the amount of regional redistribution has increased, as the dispersion of the secondary balance has increased (Chart 2). This is down to both London's tax contributions (secondary uses) increasing at a faster rate than those of other regions [Table A18], and transfers to London residents (secondary resources) increasing at a slower rate [Table A16]. Thus, since the crisis, London has contributed more to evening out household incomes in the rest of the country.

## **How unequal is the regional distribution of different income types?**

Next, we try to uncover the sources for the rising inequality in pre-tax/transfer disposable household incomes displayed in Chart 1. The main sources of pre-tax household income are employee compensation, rental income (including imputed rents to owner-occupied homes), income from financial assets and mixed income from self-employment. We now discuss how unequally each of

these income sources is distributed across UK regions, and how this inequality has changed over the past decade.

**Chart 2: Dispersion of the balance of household taxes and transfers per head in the UK, 2005-2015**



**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

Employee compensation is more evenly distributed across regions than other components such as mixed income from self-employment, the confusingly named ‘property income’ (the income from financial assets) and ‘operating surplus’ (rental income and imputed rent for owner occupiers). Income from housing – both actual and imputed – is the most unevenly distributed.<sup>5</sup> Operating surplus was 2.8 times higher in London than in Wales or Northern Ireland, compared to employee compensation per head that was 1.8 times as high in London as in Wales [Table 2].

Regional inequality in employee compensation has been relatively stable over this time period. In contrast there is increasing dispersion across the country in the operating surplus (rent and imputed rent received from dwellings), reflecting greater dispersion in property prices. That is, one important source of increasing inequality in household incomes is that Londoners are living in ever more highly valued properties. Rising house prices led London nominal operating surplus to increase by 46% between 2005 and 2015, nearly three times the growth rate of the rest of the UK of 16%.

As a result, an important source of the increasing inequality in pre-tax/transfer household incomes across UK regions is that the value of the housing consumed by Londoners has risen more quickly than the value of housing consumed by households in other regions. While this does reflect an increase in housing wealth in London, it is less clear that this is related to an increase in *living standards* of London households relative to other regions, rather than simply reflecting increases in the scarcity of housing in the capital. While households owning London rental property will have benefitted from increased rental income, London owner-occupiers have merely seen the value of

<sup>5</sup> Although the max-min ratio is slightly larger for income from financial assets, the overall measure of dispersion, the standard deviation, is higher for income from dwellings.

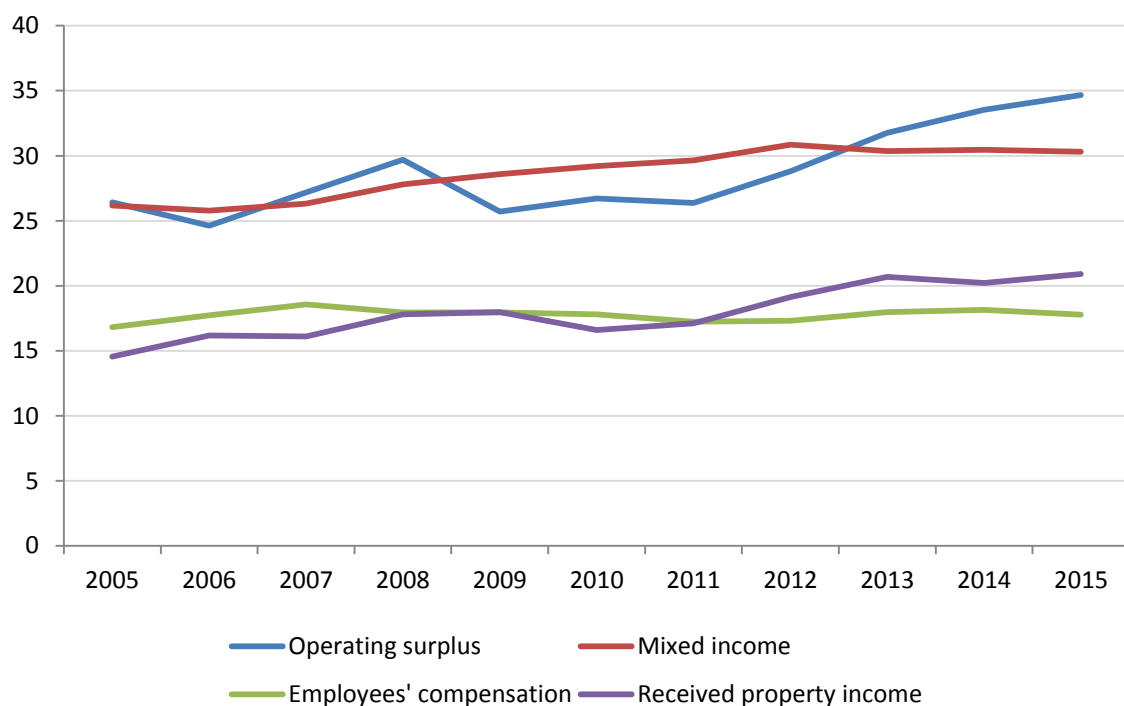


imputed rents from living in the same home increase. Those in the private rental sector may even have seen disposable income after housing costs fall due to increases in rents.

The distribution of income from financial assets (somewhat confusingly named 'property income') has also become somewhat less even since 2010. While London's income from financial assets was 33% above the national average in 2010, this figure rose to 48% above the national average in 2015. This is down to a small rate of growth in the average Londoner's nominal income from financial assets, against an overall decline in nominal terms for the UK overall, likely as a result of the sustained period of low interest rates.

By comparison, recent growth in both employee compensation and mixed wage and capital income from self-employment per head have been relatively even across UK regions. Mixed income in London grew by 29% in nominal terms between 2010 and 2015, only slightly outpacing the 25% growth in mixed income in the rest of the UK. There was virtually no difference between nominal growth rates of employee compensation per head between London and the rest of the UK, coming in at 9.0% and 9.1% respectively.

**Chart 3: Regional dispersion (NUTS1) in components of GDHI per head, 2005-2015**



**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table 2: Components of income (primary resources) for GDHI per head by NUTS1 region, 2015, UK average=100**

| Region                 | Operating surplus | Mixed income | Employee compensation | Received property income |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| UK                     | 100.0             | 100.0        | 100.0                 | 100.0                    |
| North East             | 65.9              | 57.7         | 85.4                  | 73.4                     |
| North West             | 78.3              | 72.5         | 86.2                  | 82.6                     |
| Yorksh. and The Humber | 66.9              | 74.1         | 83.9                  | 83.0                     |
| East Midlands          | 69.2              | 79.7         | 90.4                  | 87.1                     |
| West Midlands          | 73.1              | 78.0         | 85.9                  | 81.9                     |
| East of England        | 92.9              | 117.4        | 105.3                 | 106.8                    |
| London                 | 181.8             | 165.3        | 139.6                 | 146.6                    |
| South East             | 132.8             | 122.2        | 114.4                 | 116.5                    |
| South West             | 99.3              | 107.8        | 90.7                  | 101.3                    |
| Wales                  | 74.5              | 72.9         | 78.8                  | 77.8                     |
| Scotland               | 83.1              | 73.6         | 100.6                 | 91.7                     |
| NI                     | 65.5              | 90.7         | 78.0                  | 80.5                     |
| Dispersion             | 34.7              | 30.3         | 17.8                  | 20.9                     |
| Max-Min Ratio          | 2.8               | 2.9          | 1.8                   | 2.0                      |

Source: ONS (2017) and own calculations

### Variation in GDHI within regions

The spatial variation in disposable income is not solely about London and the South East versus the Rest – there is also substantial variation in disposable income *within* regions. Every UK region except for Wales and Northern Ireland has at least one local area with GDHI above the national average [Table 3]. For example, Cheshire East has GDHI per head that is 8.6% higher than the UK average, and which is 1.6 times as large as the lowest income local area in the North West (Blackburn with Darwen). Another example can be found in the South East, where the majority of local areas (16 out of 21) have a GDHI far above the national average. Nonetheless, West Surrey has a GDHI per head that is 1.8 times as large as the lowest income local area in the South East, which is Portsmouth.

**Table 3: GDHI per head by NUTS3 region, 2015, greater than UK average=100\***

| Region                          | GDHI per head |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>North West</b>               | <b>88.5</b>   |
| Cheshire West and Chester       | 103.6         |
| East Cumbria                    | 105.6         |
| Cheshire East                   | 108.6         |
| <b>North East</b>               | <b>84.8</b>   |
| Northumberland                  | 101.5         |
| <b>Yorkshire and The Humber</b> | <b>85.1</b>   |
| North Yorkshire CC              | 105.0         |
| <b>East Midlands</b>            | <b>88.6</b>   |
| South Nottinghamshire           | 102.9         |
| <b>West Midlands</b>            | <b>86.7</b>   |
| Warwickshire                    | 106.2         |

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Solihull                        | 109.3        |
| <b>East of England</b>          | <b>103.6</b> |
| Essex Thames Gateway            | 102.1        |
| Central Bedfordshire            | 102.5        |
| Cambridgeshire CC               | 107.2        |
| Heart of Essex                  | 113.7        |
| West Essex                      | 114.2        |
| Hertfordshire                   | 123.4        |
| <b>South West</b>               | <b>100.1</b> |
| Devon CC                        | 100.1        |
| Bath etc.                       | 104.6        |
| Wiltshire                       | 108.4        |
| Gloucestershire                 | 107.6        |
| Dorset CC                       | 108.8        |
| <b>Scotland</b>                 | <b>95.9</b>  |
| Scottish Borders                | 100.8        |
| Perth & Kinross and Stirling    | 102.5        |
| East Lothian and Midlothian     | 106.6        |
| Shetland Islands                | 107.5        |
| Edinburgh, City of              | 111.1        |
| Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire | 115.3        |

*\*excluding London and the South East because all but 2 areas in London and 16 out of 22 areas in the South East have GDHI per head above the UK average*

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

## Summary

When measured per head of the population, gross disposable household income (GDHI) has become more unequal across UK regions since 2010, when the Conservatives entered government for the first time since 1997. However, there is no clear trend of increase in regional inequality in this measure since 2005. Underlying this is increasing regional inequality in the disposable household incomes before taxes and transfers, particularly since the onset of the recovery in 2011, coupled with a somewhat rising amount of regional redistribution through the tax and transfer system.

Breaking pre-tax/transfer income down, we find that employee compensation is more evenly distributed across regions than operating surplus (rent from dwellings and imputed rent of owner occupiers), property income (income from financial assets) and mixed income from self-employment and partnerships. Regional inequality in employee compensation has been relatively stable between 2005 and 2015. In contrast there is increasing regional inequality dispersion across the country in the operating surplus (rent and imputed rent received from dwellings), largely reflecting increasing inequality in home values and rents between London and the rest of the country.

## Annex Tables

**Table A1: GDHI per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region                 | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom         | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| North East             | 84.1  | 84.0  | 82.5  | 82.1  | 84.3  | 84.8  | 84.8  | 85.4  | 84.6  | 83.9  | 84.8  |
| North West             | 90.3  | 89.7  | 89.3  | 88.5  | 89.8  | 89.8  | 89.6  | 89.4  | 88.9  | 88.6  | 88.5  |
| Yorksh. and The Humber | 88.4  | 87.8  | 87.3  | 86.4  | 86.9  | 86.7  | 86.9  | 86.3  | 85.7  | 85.1  | 85.1  |
| East Midlands          | 91.1  | 90.2  | 91.2  | 89.9  | 89.8  | 89.3  | 89.9  | 89.7  | 89.1  | 89.0  | 88.6  |
| West Midlands          | 89.3  | 89.0  | 87.4  | 87.4  | 87.8  | 87.9  | 88.1  | 87.4  | 87.2  | 87.5  | 86.7  |
| East of England        | 104.1 | 103.2 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 103.6 |
| London                 | 128.1 | 128.8 | 131.5 | 132.6 | 129.8 | 129.0 | 126.9 | 129.6 | 131.2 | 132.6 | 132.4 |
| South East             | 115.1 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 114.6 | 114.7 | 114.6 | 114.8 | 114.2 | 114.1 |
| South West             | 99.4  | 100.5 | 99.5  | 100.0 | 99.2  | 100.3 | 100.9 | 99.5  | 99.4  | 99.6  | 100.1 |
| Wales                  | 87.9  | 87.3  | 86.3  | 87.3  | 86.0  | 86.4  | 86.9  | 86.6  | 85.3  | 85.2  | 85.5  |
| Scotland               | 93.7  | 94.2  | 95.2  | 96.5  | 96.4  | 96.8  | 97.5  | 96.9  | 96.7  | 96.0  | 95.9  |
| Northern Ireland       | 85.6  | 86.3  | 84.9  | 84.0  | 84.0  | 83.7  | 84.6  | 83.3  | 83.3  | 83.2  | 83.3  |
| Dispersion             | 13.3  | 13.6  | 14.5  | 14.9  | 14.1  | 13.9  | 13.3  | 14.0  | 14.6  | 15.0  | 14.9  |
| Max-Min Ratio          | 1.5   | 1.5   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.5   | 1.5   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A2: GDHI per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2014, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United Kingdom   | 14,857 | 15,408 | 16,023 | 16,368 | 16,772 | 17,157 | 17,254 | 17,845 | 18,119 | 18,565 | 19,106 |
| North East       | 12,491 | 12,937 | 13,219 | 13,441 | 14,143 | 14,551 | 14,639 | 15,246 | 15,320 | 15,583 | 16,197 |
| North West       | 13,419 | 13,820 | 14,304 | 14,480 | 15,062 | 15,411 | 15,459 | 15,945 | 16,112 | 16,441 | 16,915 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 13,129 | 13,526 | 13,995 | 14,144 | 14,576 | 14,868 | 15,000 | 15,403 | 15,519 | 15,807 | 16,267 |
| East Midlands    | 13,528 | 13,900 | 14,607 | 14,716 | 15,065 | 15,313 | 15,514 | 15,999 | 16,143 | 16,526 | 16,935 |
| West Midlands    | 13,274 | 13,706 | 14,012 | 14,303 | 14,723 | 15,082 | 15,203 | 15,601 | 15,807 | 16,237 | 16,559 |
| East of England  | 15,473 | 15,901 | 16,440 | 16,881 | 17,468 | 17,854 | 17,913 | 18,516 | 18,779 | 19,220 | 19,796 |
| London           | 19,028 | 19,845 | 21,064 | 21,697 | 21,774 | 22,137 | 21,890 | 23,133 | 23,768 | 24,625 | 25,293 |
| South East       | 17,103 | 17,826 | 18,522 | 18,778 | 19,277 | 19,665 | 19,796 | 20,448 | 20,809 | 21,204 | 21,808 |
| South West       | 14,774 | 15,480 | 15,950 | 16,373 | 16,634 | 17,205 | 17,417 | 17,750 | 18,015 | 18,481 | 19,128 |
| Wales            | 13,064 | 13,455 | 13,824 | 14,286 | 14,416 | 14,819 | 14,991 | 15,447 | 15,457 | 15,815 | 16,341 |
| Scotland         | 13,926 | 14,513 | 15,247 | 15,790 | 16,164 | 16,600 | 16,831 | 17,285 | 17,523 | 17,828 | 18,315 |
| Northern Ireland | 12,723 | 13,303 | 13,611 | 13,756 | 14,081 | 14,364 | 14,604 | 14,864 | 15,100 | 15,446 | 15,913 |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A3: Operating surplus per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| North East       | 69.8  | 70.1  | 68.6  | 67.1  | 70.7  | 70.3  | 70.2  | 68.7  | 67.2  | 66.5  | 65.9  |
| North West       | 84.4  | 85.1  | 84.3  | 81.3  | 86.1  | 85.8  | 83.9  | 81.5  | 79.5  | 79.0  | 78.3  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 76.9  | 73.9  | 76.9  | 72.9  | 74.6  | 72.7  | 74.0  | 73.8  | 70.4  | 67.8  | 66.9  |
| East Midlands    | 80.0  | 81.3  | 78.8  | 76.8  | 77.4  | 75.4  | 74.6  | 73.8  | 71.5  | 70.5  | 69.2  |
| West Midlands    | 84.7  | 84.1  | 82.6  | 81.6  | 80.9  | 78.4  | 77.7  | 77.5  | 74.8  | 75.2  | 73.1  |
| East of England  | 98.6  | 95.5  | 94.4  | 94.3  | 100.1 | 100.7 | 98.6  | 96.4  | 94.1  | 93.8  | 92.9  |
| London           | 154.4 | 149.9 | 164.1 | 166.1 | 150.1 | 153.2 | 150.3 | 160.5 | 171.6 | 178.6 | 181.8 |
| South East       | 134.5 | 133.8 | 127.1 | 133.9 | 134.6 | 134.7 | 136.4 | 136.0 | 134.2 | 132.3 | 132.8 |
| South West       | 103.6 | 104.2 | 100.7 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 104.5 | 106.1 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 99.8  | 99.3  |
| Wales            | 82.3  | 86.9  | 84.0  | 78.1  | 79.1  | 78.7  | 78.8  | 77.0  | 75.8  | 74.9  | 74.5  |
| Scotland         | 74.8  | 82.2  | 80.7  | 78.7  | 83.0  | 83.9  | 87.9  | 83.8  | 84.6  | 83.2  | 83.1  |
| Northern Ireland | 71.0  | 75.1  | 73.6  | 69.7  | 70.2  | 70.5  | 70.3  | 68.8  | 67.2  | 65.9  | 65.5  |
| Dispersion       | 26.4  | 24.6  | 27.2  | 29.7  | 25.7  | 26.7  | 26.4  | 28.8  | 31.8  | 33.5  | 34.7  |
| Max-Min Ratio    | 2.2   | 2.1   | 2.4   | 2.5   | 2.1   | 2.2   | 2.1   | 2.3   | 2.6   | 2.7   | 2.8   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A4: Operating surplus per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 2,184 | 2,250 | 2,321 | 2,464 | 2,074 | 2,058 | 2,132 | 2,249 | 2,263 | 2,440 | 2,534 |
| North East       | 1,524 | 1,577 | 1,591 | 1,655 | 1,466 | 1,446 | 1,496 | 1,545 | 1,522 | 1,622 | 1,669 |
| North West       | 1,842 | 1,915 | 1,957 | 2,004 | 1,786 | 1,766 | 1,790 | 1,833 | 1,800 | 1,928 | 1,984 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 1,680 | 1,662 | 1,786 | 1,797 | 1,546 | 1,495 | 1,578 | 1,659 | 1,593 | 1,653 | 1,696 |
| East Midlands    | 1,747 | 1,829 | 1,830 | 1,892 | 1,606 | 1,551 | 1,591 | 1,659 | 1,619 | 1,719 | 1,752 |
| West Midlands    | 1,849 | 1,893 | 1,917 | 2,011 | 1,677 | 1,612 | 1,657 | 1,744 | 1,694 | 1,835 | 1,852 |
| East of England  | 2,154 | 2,149 | 2,190 | 2,325 | 2,075 | 2,073 | 2,102 | 2,167 | 2,131 | 2,290 | 2,354 |
| London           | 3,371 | 3,373 | 3,808 | 4,093 | 3,113 | 3,152 | 3,204 | 3,610 | 3,884 | 4,357 | 4,608 |
| South East       | 2,938 | 3,011 | 2,950 | 3,300 | 2,791 | 2,772 | 2,908 | 3,057 | 3,038 | 3,227 | 3,365 |
| South West       | 2,262 | 2,344 | 2,338 | 2,561 | 2,174 | 2,150 | 2,262 | 2,321 | 2,310 | 2,434 | 2,515 |
| Wales            | 1,797 | 1,956 | 1,950 | 1,926 | 1,641 | 1,619 | 1,679 | 1,731 | 1,716 | 1,828 | 1,889 |
| Scotland         | 1,634 | 1,850 | 1,873 | 1,941 | 1,721 | 1,727 | 1,874 | 1,884 | 1,914 | 2,029 | 2,105 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,549 | 1,689 | 1,709 | 1,717 | 1,456 | 1,451 | 1,499 | 1,548 | 1,522 | 1,608 | 1,659 |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A5: Mixed Income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015  |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100   |
| North East       | 59.3 | 60.5 | 60.1 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 58.2 | 57.8 | 58.1 | 57.7 | 57.7  |
| North West       | 77.2 | 76.1 | 74.1 | 73.1 | 73.5 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 72.5  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 79.1 | 80.0 | 79.6 | 77.7 | 75.2 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 74.2 | 74.1  |
| East Midlands    | 84.5 | 84.6 | 84.0 | 81.5 | 80.3 | 80.4 | 80.2 | 78.9 | 79.8 | 79.8 | 79.7  |
| West Midlands    | 82.3 | 81.0 | 79.2 | 77.7 | 76.9 | 76.8 | 76.7 | 76.5 | 77.4 | 77.8 | 78.0  |
| East of England  | 119. | 119. | 118. | 117. | 117. | 117. | 117. | 117. | 117. | 117. | 117.4 |
|                  | 7    | 4    | 4    | 5    | 7    | 5    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 3    |       |
| London           | 146. | 144. | 147. | 155. | 158. | 161. | 163. | 168. | 166. | 166. | 165.3 |
|                  | 5    | 0    | 9    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 4    | 4    | 1    |       |
| South East       | 123. | 123. | 122. | 123. | 123. | 123. | 123. | 122. | 122. | 122. | 122.2 |
|                  | 3    | 3    | 7    | 1    | 5    | 9    | 5    | 4    | 2    | 1    |       |
| South West       | 108. | 109. | 110. | 109. | 110. | 109. | 107. | 106. | 107. | 107. | 107.8 |
|                  | 5    | 3    | 1    | 6    | 7    | 2    | 9    | 5    | 5    | 9    |       |
| Wales            | 78.4 | 78.7 | 78.2 | 76.4 | 75.5 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 73.8 | 73.5 | 72.8 | 72.9  |
| Scotland         | 74.6 | 77.3 | 79.1 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 77.0 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 75.3 | 73.8 | 73.6  |
| Northern Ireland | 117. | 120. | 117. | 109. | 102. |      |      |      |      |      |       |
|                  | 2    | 9    | 1    | 6    | 6    | 94.6 | 92.4 | 89.1 | 89.6 | 90.4 | 90.7  |
| Dispersion       | 26.2 | 25.8 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 28.6 | 29.2 | 29.6 | 30.8 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 30.3  |
| Max-Min Ratio    | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.5  | 2.6  | 2.7  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.9   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A6: Mixed Income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 1,399 | 1,467 | 1,439 | 1,536 | 1,527 | 1,519 | 1,553 | 1,682 | 1,737 | 1,869 | 1,902 |
| North East       | 830   | 887   | 865   | 907   | 900   | 890   | 904   | 972   | 1,009 | 1,078 | 1,098 |
| North West       | 1,079 | 1,116 | 1,066 | 1,123 | 1,122 | 1,111 | 1,132 | 1,226 | 1,262 | 1,354 | 1,378 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 1,107 | 1,174 | 1,146 | 1,194 | 1,148 | 1,142 | 1,164 | 1,243 | 1,290 | 1,386 | 1,410 |
| East Midlands    | 1,182 | 1,241 | 1,209 | 1,252 | 1,226 | 1,220 | 1,245 | 1,327 | 1,386 | 1,492 | 1,516 |
| West Midlands    | 1,152 | 1,188 | 1,140 | 1,193 | 1,174 | 1,167 | 1,191 | 1,288 | 1,345 | 1,455 | 1,484 |
| East of England  | 1,675 | 1,751 | 1,703 | 1,805 | 1,797 | 1,784 | 1,817 | 1,968 | 2,032 | 2,192 | 2,233 |
| London           | 2,049 | 2,112 | 2,129 | 2,384 | 2,417 | 2,451 | 2,538 | 2,833 | 2,891 | 3,105 | 3,144 |
| South East       | 1,725 | 1,810 | 1,765 | 1,891 | 1,887 | 1,883 | 1,917 | 2,060 | 2,123 | 2,283 | 2,325 |
| South West       | 1,517 | 1,603 | 1,585 | 1,684 | 1,691 | 1,658 | 1,676 | 1,791 | 1,867 | 2,016 | 2,050 |
| Wales            | 1,096 | 1,154 | 1,126 | 1,174 | 1,153 | 1,141 | 1,165 | 1,241 | 1,277 | 1,361 | 1,387 |
| Scotland         | 1,044 | 1,134 | 1,138 | 1,219 | 1,196 | 1,170 | 1,189 | 1,277 | 1,308 | 1,380 | 1,401 |
| Northern Ireland | 1,640 | 1,774 | 1,685 | 1,683 | 1,567 | 1,436 | 1,435 | 1,499 | 1,557 | 1,690 | 1,725 |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A7: Employees' compensation per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005      | 2006      | 2007      | 2008      | 2009      | 2010      | 2011      | 2012      | 2013      | 2014      | 2015  |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100       | 100   |
| North East       | 83.9      | 83.8      | 82.4      | 83.2      | 83.4      | 84.0      | 83.9      | 84.1      | 83.4      | 83.6      | 85.4  |
| North West       | 88.4      | 87.1      | 86.7      | 87.2      | 86.9      | 87.4      | 86.9      | 86.5      | 85.8      | 85.7      | 86.2  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 88.4      | 87.6      | 86.5      | 86.5      | 85.8      | 85.3      | 85.5      | 85.4      | 84.3      | 84.0      | 83.9  |
| East Midlands    | 92.6      | 92.4      | 92.0      | 91.9      | 91.4      | 91.0      | 92.4      | 91.6      | 91.3      | 90.8      | 90.4  |
| West Midlands    | 89.0      | 87.8      | 86.6      | 86.4      | 85.5      | 85.6      | 85.8      | 86.1      | 85.9      | 86.3      | 85.9  |
| East of England  | 107.<br>2 | 105.<br>3 | 104.<br>8 | 105.<br>6 | 108.<br>0 | 106.<br>1 | 105.<br>9 | 106.<br>2 | 106.<br>5 | 105.<br>8 | 105.3 |
| London           | 137.<br>2 | 140.<br>1 | 142.<br>6 | 140.<br>4 | 139.<br>6 | 140.<br>0 | 138.<br>0 | 137.<br>8 | 139.<br>1 | 139.<br>9 | 139.6 |
| South East       | 113.<br>6 | 114.<br>8 | 114.<br>8 | 114.<br>4 | 113.<br>9 | 114.<br>3 | 114.<br>8 | 115.<br>1 | 115.<br>7 | 115.<br>3 | 114.4 |
| South West       | 90.7      | 91.6      | 90.1      | 90.4      | 91.6      | 91.6      | 91.4      | 90.9      | 90.1      | 89.9      | 90.7  |
| Wales            | 79.3      | 78.1      | 78.2      | 78.6      | 78.1      | 78.8      | 79.3      | 79.0      | 78.5      | 78.2      | 78.8  |
| Scotland         | 97.5      | 97.1      | 98.9      | 100.<br>1 | 99.9      | 99.4      | 99.5      | 100.<br>1 | 100.<br>5 | 100.<br>8 | 100.6 |
| Northern Ireland | 77.3      | 77.0      | 76.6      | 77.0      | 77.2      | 77.8      | 79.1      | 79.0      | 78.0      | 77.5      | 78.0  |
| Dispersion       | 16.8      | 17.7      | 18.6      | 18.0      | 17.9      | 17.8      | 17.2      | 17.3      | 18.0      | 18.1      | 17.8  |
| Max-Min Ratio    | 1.8       | 1.8       | 1.9       | 1.8       | 1.8       | 1.8       | 1.7       | 1.7       | 1.8       | 1.8       | 1.8   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A8: Employees' compensation per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United Kingdom   | 11,409 | 12,093 | 12,732 | 12,805 | 12,772 | 13,054 | 13,131 | 13,348 | 13,708 | 13,915 | 14,268 |
| North East       | 9,573  | 10,134 | 10,494 | 10,656 | 10,651 | 10,969 | 11,011 | 11,222 | 11,430 | 11,629 | 12,179 |
| North West       | 10,081 | 10,529 | 11,040 | 11,165 | 11,099 | 11,407 | 11,415 | 11,547 | 11,758 | 11,919 | 12,303 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 10,085 | 10,592 | 11,009 | 11,071 | 10,962 | 11,133 | 11,226 | 11,394 | 11,554 | 11,691 | 11,975 |
| East Midlands    | 10,569 | 11,180 | 11,711 | 11,771 | 11,673 | 11,883 | 12,132 | 12,233 | 12,517 | 12,640 | 12,900 |
| West Midlands    | 10,153 | 10,619 | 11,030 | 11,064 | 10,923 | 11,180 | 11,269 | 11,498 | 11,774 | 12,004 | 12,251 |
| East of England  | 12,236 | 12,731 | 13,344 | 13,519 | 13,790 | 13,849 | 13,904 | 14,170 | 14,602 | 14,718 | 15,031 |
| London           | 15,658 | 16,948 | 18,157 | 17,976 | 17,834 | 18,270 | 18,126 | 18,399 | 19,061 | 19,465 | 19,915 |
| South East       | 12,964 | 13,882 | 14,615 | 14,651 | 14,550 | 14,916 | 15,072 | 15,358 | 15,857 | 16,049 | 16,317 |
| South West       | 10,347 | 11,078 | 11,476 | 11,570 | 11,703 | 11,957 | 12,000 | 12,132 | 12,352 | 12,514 | 12,941 |
| Wales            | 9,048  | 9,445  | 9,957  | 10,060 | 9,971  | 10,286 | 10,418 | 10,545 | 10,766 | 10,876 | 11,245 |
| Scotland         | 11,121 | 11,739 | 12,597 | 12,815 | 12,754 | 12,973 | 13,058 | 13,366 | 13,769 | 14,025 | 14,354 |
| Northern Ireland | 8,824  | 9,316  | 9,756  | 9,857  | 9,857  | 10,161 | 10,388 | 10,543 | 10,688 | 10,783 | 11,127 |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations



**Table A9: Received property income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| North East       | 76.0  | 75.8  | 76.3  | 74.9  | 75.5  | 77.4  | 75.5  | 74.3  | 72.8  | 74.8  | 73.4  |
| North West       | 88.6  | 86.1  | 85.7  | 84.6  | 84.3  | 85.5  | 85.2  | 83.6  | 82.1  | 82.7  | 82.6  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 90.5  | 87.8  | 87.0  | 86.1  | 86.4  | 86.9  | 85.7  | 84.4  | 83.9  | 84.3  | 83.0  |
| East Midlands    | 97.0  | 95.0  | 94.3  | 93.0  | 91.7  | 90.9  | 91.4  | 89.1  | 87.3  | 88.3  | 87.1  |
| West Midlands    | 90.0  | 89.1  | 88.0  | 86.4  | 85.2  | 86.3  | 85.5  | 84.7  | 83.0  | 82.6  | 81.9  |
| East of England  | 110.1 | 109.1 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 107.2 | 106.6 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 106.9 | 106.4 | 106.8 |
| London           | 118.9 | 125.2 | 127.0 | 131.8 | 136.7 | 133.3 | 132.7 | 140.1 | 146.0 | 145.0 | 146.6 |
| South East       | 119.5 | 121.1 | 120.4 | 120.8 | 117.6 | 116.8 | 118.0 | 117.5 | 117.0 | 116.4 | 116.5 |
| South West       | 105.3 | 105.2 | 104.4 | 104.5 | 102.4 | 103.4 | 103.9 | 101.9 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 101.3 |
| Wales            | 82.0  | 79.1  | 80.8  | 79.1  | 79.5  | 80.8  | 80.4  | 79.0  | 78.2  | 77.4  | 77.8  |
| Scotland         | 91.2  | 90.5  | 91.8  | 91.5  | 92.8  | 93.3  | 93.6  | 92.0  | 92.0  | 92.5  | 91.7  |
| Northern Ireland | 81.1  | 81.7  | 82.6  | 78.9  | 81.8  | 84.2  | 83.0  | 81.2  | 81.8  | 81.1  | 80.5  |
| Dispersion       | 14.5  | 16.2  | 16.1  | 17.8  | 18.0  | 16.6  | 17.1  | 19.1  | 20.7  | 20.2  | 20.9  |
| Max-Min Ratio    | 1.6   | 1.7   | 1.7   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.7   | 1.8   | 1.9   | 2.0   | 1.9   | 2.0   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A10: Received property income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 3,265 | 3,225 | 3,701 | 3,667 | 2,792 | 2,985 | 2,906 | 2,654 | 2,580 | 2,853 | 2,773 |
| North East       | 2,481 | 2,445 | 2,824 | 2,746 | 2,108 | 2,309 | 2,195 | 1,973 | 1,879 | 2,132 | 2,036 |
| North West       | 2,893 | 2,778 | 3,172 | 3,104 | 2,354 | 2,552 | 2,475 | 2,220 | 2,118 | 2,360 | 2,290 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 2,955 | 2,831 | 3,218 | 3,158 | 2,411 | 2,595 | 2,489 | 2,241 | 2,164 | 2,403 | 2,300 |
| East Midlands    | 3,168 | 3,063 | 3,489 | 3,409 | 2,561 | 2,713 | 2,657 | 2,364 | 2,251 | 2,519 | 2,415 |
| West Midlands    | 2,939 | 2,872 | 3,256 | 3,168 | 2,379 | 2,575 | 2,484 | 2,248 | 2,140 | 2,355 | 2,272 |
| East of England  | 3,593 | 3,519 | 4,014 | 3,976 | 2,994 | 3,183 | 3,129 | 2,865 | 2,759 | 3,036 | 2,960 |
| London           | 3,883 | 4,039 | 4,699 | 4,832 | 3,817 | 3,977 | 3,855 | 3,718 | 3,767 | 4,136 | 4,064 |
| South East       | 3,901 | 3,906 | 4,456 | 4,428 | 3,285 | 3,486 | 3,429 | 3,118 | 3,018 | 3,321 | 3,230 |
| South West       | 3,439 | 3,393 | 3,863 | 3,832 | 2,859 | 3,087 | 3,018 | 2,705 | 2,600 | 2,874 | 2,809 |
| Wales            | 2,676 | 2,552 | 2,990 | 2,902 | 2,219 | 2,411 | 2,336 | 2,098 | 2,016 | 2,207 | 2,158 |
| Scotland         | 2,978 | 2,919 | 3,396 | 3,355 | 2,591 | 2,784 | 2,720 | 2,441 | 2,373 | 2,637 | 2,543 |
| Northern Ireland | 2,648 | 2,633 | 3,057 | 2,895 | 2,283 | 2,513 | 2,412 | 2,154 | 2,110 | 2,313 | 2,231 |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A11: Balance of primary income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| North East       | 79.5  | 79.4  | 77.9  | 77.5  | 78.9  | 79.6  | 78.9  | 79.2  | 78.2  | 78.2  | 79.1  |
| North West       | 87.2  | 86.2  | 85.6  | 84.7  | 85.4  | 85.8  | 85.1  | 84.5  | 83.6  | 83.5  | 83.6  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 86.6  | 85.7  | 85.2  | 84.2  | 84.0  | 83.5  | 83.6  | 82.9  | 82.0  | 81.4  | 81.2  |
| East Midlands    | 91.2  | 90.5  | 90.9  | 89.6  | 89.1  | 88.4  | 89.3  | 88.2  | 87.4  | 87.3  | 86.6  |
| West Midlands    | 87.7  | 87.0  | 85.2  | 84.8  | 84.3  | 84.5  | 84.5  | 84.0  | 83.5  | 83.9  | 83.0  |
| East of England  | 106.8 | 105.2 | 104.5 | 105.3 | 107.1 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 105.9 | 105.3 | 105.2 |
| London           | 137.2 | 139.1 | 142.4 | 143.5 | 142.0 | 142.2 | 140.6 | 143.9 | 146.2 | 147.5 | 147.9 |
| South East       | 117.5 | 118.1 | 118.1 | 117.7 | 118.1 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 118.0 | 118.4 | 117.5 | 117.1 |
| South West       | 96.2  | 96.9  | 95.6  | 95.9  | 95.1  | 96.0  | 96.1  | 94.5  | 93.9  | 94.0  | 94.6  |
| Wales            | 80.7  | 79.7  | 79.2  | 79.9  | 78.3  | 78.9  | 79.2  | 78.5  | 77.6  | 77.3  | 77.7  |
| Scotland         | 92.5  | 93.1  | 94.3  | 95.5  | 95.3  | 95.0  | 95.8  | 95.4  | 95.7  | 95.4  | 95.1  |
| Northern Ireland | 80.8  | 81.7  | 80.5  | 79.3  | 79.2  | 79.2  | 80.3  | 79.0  | 78.6  | 77.8  | 78.1  |
| Dispersion       | 17.3  | 17.8  | 18.9  | 19.3  | 19.2  | 19.0  | 18.7  | 19.6  | 20.5  | 20.8  | 20.8  |
| Max-Min Ratio    | 1.7   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.9   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 1.9   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A12: Balance of primary income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United Kingdom   | 17,323 | 18,014 | 18,922 | 19,034 | 18,720 | 19,292 | 19,345 | 19,532 | 19,943 | 20,649 | 21,059 |
| North East       | 13,774 | 14,307 | 14,734 | 14,748 | 14,772 | 15,351 | 15,259 | 15,474 | 15,596 | 16,141 | 16,655 |
| North West       | 15,102 | 15,523 | 16,199 | 16,119 | 15,993 | 16,546 | 16,458 | 16,501 | 16,673 | 17,249 | 17,614 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 14,999 | 15,444 | 16,117 | 16,035 | 15,730 | 16,110 | 16,166 | 16,186 | 16,347 | 16,808 | 17,094 |
| East Midlands    | 15,793 | 16,294 | 17,192 | 17,058 | 16,677 | 17,058 | 17,279 | 17,225 | 17,427 | 18,027 | 18,237 |
| West Midlands    | 15,198 | 15,676 | 16,128 | 16,134 | 15,782 | 16,297 | 16,342 | 16,400 | 16,656 | 17,327 | 17,486 |
| East of England  | 18,506 | 18,948 | 19,773 | 20,044 | 20,057 | 20,502 | 20,510 | 20,714 | 21,118 | 21,753 | 22,143 |
| London           | 23,773 | 25,065 | 26,936 | 27,315 | 26,589 | 27,434 | 27,203 | 28,108 | 29,157 | 30,467 | 31,147 |
| South East       | 20,355 | 21,283 | 22,352 | 22,394 | 22,102 | 22,680 | 22,833 | 23,050 | 23,603 | 24,256 | 24,656 |
| South West       | 16,662 | 17,460 | 18,090 | 18,249 | 17,807 | 18,519 | 18,595 | 18,455 | 18,733 | 19,412 | 19,913 |
| Wales            | 13,976 | 14,366 | 14,985 | 15,199 | 14,659 | 15,213 | 15,321 | 15,323 | 15,471 | 15,971 | 16,364 |
| Scotland         | 16,019 | 16,779 | 17,848 | 18,170 | 17,833 | 18,336 | 18,541 | 18,637 | 19,077 | 19,694 | 20,026 |
| Northern Ireland | 13,999 | 14,714 | 15,233 | 15,098 | 14,834 | 15,275 | 15,525 | 15,435 | 15,670 | 16,074 | 16,450 |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A13: Balance of secondary income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| North East       | 52.1  | 52.6  | 52.3  | 49.1  | 32.3  | 37.5  | 29.7  | 13.5  | 15.2  | 26.8  | 23.4  |
| North West       | 68.3  | 65.4  | 65.4  | 61.5  | 47.8  | 53.2  | 47.8  | 33.0  | 30.8  | 38.7  | 35.8  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 75.8  | 73.6  | 73.2  | 70.9  | 59.2  | 58.2  | 55.8  | 46.5  | 45.4  | 48.0  | 42.3  |
| East Midlands    | 91.9  | 91.9  | 89.2  | 87.9  | 82.7  | 81.7  | 84.4  | 72.7  | 70.4  | 72.0  | 66.7  |
| West Midlands    | 78.0  | 75.6  | 73.0  | 68.7  | 54.4  | 56.9  | 54.5  | 47.4  | 46.5  | 52.3  | 47.4  |
| East of England  | 123.0 | 116.9 | 115.0 | 118.7 | 132.9 | 124.0 | 124.2 | 130.3 | 128.2 | 121.5 | 120.2 |
| London           | 192.4 | 200.3 | 202.5 | 210.8 | 247.1 | 248.0 | 254.1 | 295.0 | 295.5 | 280.3 | 299.8 |
| South East       | 131.9 | 132.7 | 132.1 | 135.7 | 145.0 | 141.2 | 145.3 | 154.3 | 153.2 | 146.4 | 145.8 |
| South West       | 76.5  | 76.0  | 73.8  | 70.4  | 60.2  | 61.5  | 56.3  | 41.8  | 39.3  | 44.6  | 40.2  |
| Wales            | 37.0  | 35.0  | 40.1  | 34.3  | 12.5  | 18.4  | 15.8  | -7.3  | 0.8   | 7.5   | 1.2   |
| Scotland         | 84.9  | 87.0  | 89.7  | 89.3  | 85.7  | 81.3  | 81.8  | 80.1  | 85.2  | 89.6  | 87.6  |
| Northern Ireland | 51.8  | 54.1  | 56.0  | 50.3  | 38.6  | 42.6  | 44.1  | 33.9  | 31.3  | 30.1  | 27.5  |
| Dispersion       | 42.7  | 44.4  | 44.2  | 48.4  | 64.6  | 62.4  | 65.5  | 82.2  | 81.7  | 74.9  | 81.3  |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A14: Balance of secondary income per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, current prices £**

| Region           | 2005   | 2006   | 2007   | 2008   | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United Kingdom   | -2,466 | -2,606 | -2,899 | -2,665 | -1,948 | -2,136 | -2,091 | -1,687 | -1,824 | -2,084 | -1,953 |
| North East       | -1,284 | -1,370 | -1,515 | -1,308 | -629   | -800   | -620   | -228   | -277   | -558   | -458   |
| North West       | -1,683 | -1,703 | -1,895 | -1,639 | -932   | -1,135 | -999   | -556   | -561   | -807   | -699   |
| Yorksh Humber    | -1,869 | -1,918 | -2,122 | -1,891 | -1,154 | -1,242 | -1,167 | -784   | -828   | -1,001 | -827   |
| East Midlands    | -2,265 | -2,394 | -2,585 | -2,342 | -1,612 | -1,745 | -1,764 | -1,226 | -1,285 | -1,501 | -1,302 |
| West Midlands    | -1,924 | -1,970 | -2,116 | -1,831 | -1,059 | -1,215 | -1,139 | -799   | -848   | -1,090 | -926   |
| East of England  | -3,032 | -3,047 | -3,334 | -3,163 | -2,590 | -2,648 | -2,597 | -2,198 | -2,339 | -2,534 | -2,347 |
| London           | -4,745 | -5,220 | -5,872 | -5,618 | -4,814 | -5,297 | -5,313 | -4,975 | -5,390 | -5,842 | -5,854 |
| South East       | -3,251 | -3,457 | -3,830 | -3,615 | -2,824 | -3,015 | -3,037 | -2,602 | -2,795 | -3,052 | -2,848 |
| South West       | -1,887 | -1,980 | -2,141 | -1,876 | -1,173 | -1,314 | -1,178 | -705   | -717   | -930   | -786   |
| Wales            | -911   | -911   | -1,161 | -913   | -243   | -394   | -330   | 123    | -14    | -155   | -23    |
| Scotland         | -2,093 | -2,266 | -2,601 | -2,380 | -1,669 | -1,736 | -1,710 | -1,352 | -1,554 | -1,867 | -1,711 |
| Northern Ireland | -1,276 | -1,411 | -1,622 | -1,342 | -753   | -911   | -921   | -572   | -570   | -628   | -537   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A15: Secondary resources per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| North East       | 103.4 | 103.4 | 104.7 | 104.1 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 104.7 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 103.6 | 103.6 |
| North West       | 100.9 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 101.2 | 101.4 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 101.1 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 96.8  | 96.9  | 96.5  | 96.7  | 96.9  | 97.3  | 97.2  | 97.1  | 97.4  | 97.6  | 97.7  |
| East Midlands    | 96.6  | 96.4  | 96.8  | 97.4  | 97.9  | 97.7  | 98.3  | 98.5  | 98.5  | 98.4  | 98.7  |
| West Midlands    | 96.6  | 96.4  | 97.3  | 97.8  | 98.5  | 97.9  | 97.9  | 97.8  | 97.6  | 97.7  | 97.2  |
| East of England  | 99.0  | 99.5  | 99.9  | 99.8  | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 101.4 | 102.3 |
| London           | 94.3  | 93.0  | 91.9  | 91.1  | 90.7  | 89.5  | 88.0  | 87.5  | 86.7  | 86.3  | 84.6  |
| South East       | 102.4 | 103.9 | 102.9 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 104.0 | 104.8 | 104.8 | 105.1 | 106.0 |
| South West       | 105.0 | 105.8 | 106.2 | 106.7 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.2 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 110.2 |
| Wales            | 109.5 | 109.6 | 108.4 | 108.1 | 107.4 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 107.8 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 107.6 |
| Scotland         | 102.2 | 101.1 | 101.9 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 101.3 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.4 |
| Northern Ireland | 99.0  | 97.7  | 99.2  | 98.2  | 96.6  | 97.7  | 99.1  | 98.6  | 98.9  | 99.1  | 97.8  |
| Dispersion       | 4.3   | 4.7   | 4.6   | 4.7   | 4.7   | 5.1   | 5.5   | 5.6   | 5.8   | 5.9   | 6.5   |
| Max-Min Ratio    | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.3   | 1.3   | 1.3   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A16: Secondary resources per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 4,548 | 4,756 | 5,031 | 5,204 | 5,602 | 5,942 | 6,007 | 6,281 | 6,289 | 6,186 | 6,350 |
| North East       | 4,704 | 4,919 | 5,268 | 5,418 | 5,795 | 6,211 | 6,292 | 6,524 | 6,547 | 6,408 | 6,575 |
| North West       | 4,588 | 4,797 | 5,087 | 5,285 | 5,707 | 6,018 | 6,081 | 6,366 | 6,397 | 6,273 | 6,417 |
| Yorksh Humber    | 4,401 | 4,608 | 4,854 | 5,031 | 5,431 | 5,780 | 5,838 | 6,097 | 6,125 | 6,035 | 6,206 |
| East Midlands    | 4,392 | 4,585 | 4,869 | 5,067 | 5,486 | 5,803 | 5,906 | 6,189 | 6,195 | 6,089 | 6,270 |
| West Midlands    | 4,394 | 4,586 | 4,897 | 5,088 | 5,517 | 5,819 | 5,879 | 6,146 | 6,140 | 6,044 | 6,175 |
| East of England  | 4,503 | 4,734 | 5,025 | 5,195 | 5,604 | 5,949 | 6,042 | 6,324 | 6,358 | 6,273 | 6,498 |
| London           | 4,290 | 4,422 | 4,624 | 4,739 | 5,080 | 5,317 | 5,286 | 5,499 | 5,453 | 5,340 | 5,369 |
| South East       | 4,657 | 4,939 | 5,179 | 5,350 | 5,753 | 6,150 | 6,249 | 6,583 | 6,594 | 6,502 | 6,732 |
| South West       | 4,775 | 5,033 | 5,343 | 5,553 | 6,013 | 6,408 | 6,490 | 6,799 | 6,859 | 6,775 | 6,998 |
| Wales            | 4,979 | 5,211 | 5,452 | 5,627 | 6,018 | 6,409 | 6,515 | 6,770 | 6,747 | 6,621 | 6,835 |
| Scotland         | 4,647 | 4,809 | 5,125 | 5,306 | 5,685 | 6,045 | 6,089 | 6,365 | 6,349 | 6,249 | 6,436 |
| Northern Ireland | 4,501 | 4,646 | 4,991 | 5,112 | 5,413 | 5,804 | 5,956 | 6,191 | 6,223 | 6,133 | 6,208 |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A17: Secondary uses per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2015, UK average=100**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| United Kingdom   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100   |
| North East       | 85.4  | 85.4  | 85.5  | 85.5  | 85.1  | 86.8  | 85.4  | 84.7  | 84.1  | 84.2  | 84.7  |
| North West       | 89.4  | 88.3  | 88.0  | 88.0  | 87.9  | 88.6  | 87.4  | 86.9  | 85.8  | 85.6  | 85.7  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 89.4  | 88.6  | 88.0  | 88.0  | 87.2  | 86.9  | 86.5  | 86.4  | 85.7  | 85.1  | 84.7  |
| East Midlands    | 94.9  | 94.8  | 94.0  | 94.2  | 94.0  | 93.4  | 94.7  | 93.1  | 92.2  | 91.8  | 91.2  |
| West Midlands    | 90.1  | 89.1  | 88.4  | 87.9  | 87.1  | 87.1  | 86.7  | 87.2  | 86.1  | 86.3  | 85.5  |
| East of England  | 107.4 | 105.7 | 105.4 | 106.2 | 108.5 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 107.0 | 107.2 | 106.5 | 106.5 |
| London           | 128.8 | 131.0 | 132.4 | 131.6 | 131.0 | 131.4 | 130.9 | 131.5 | 133.6 | 135.2 | 135.2 |
| South East       | 112.8 | 114.1 | 113.6 | 113.9 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 114.7 | 115.3 | 115.7 | 115.5 | 115.4 |
| South West       | 95.0  | 95.3  | 94.4  | 94.4  | 95.2  | 95.6  | 94.7  | 94.2  | 93.4  | 93.2  | 93.7  |
| Wales            | 84.0  | 83.2  | 83.4  | 83.1  | 82.9  | 84.2  | 84.5  | 83.4  | 83.3  | 81.9  | 82.6  |
| Scotland         | 96.1  | 96.1  | 97.4  | 97.7  | 97.4  | 96.3  | 96.3  | 96.8  | 97.4  | 98.1  | 98.1  |
| Northern Ireland | 82.4  | 82.3  | 83.4  | 82.0  | 81.7  | 83.1  | 84.9  | 84.9  | 83.7  | 81.7  | 81.2  |
| Dispersion       | 13.7  | 14.4  | 14.6  | 14.7  | 14.8  | 14.4  | 14.5  | 14.9  | 15.7  | 16.3  | 16.3  |
| Max-Min Ratio    | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.7   | 1.7   |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A18: Secondary uses per head by NUTS1 region, 2005-2014, at current prices £**

| Region           | 2005  | 2006  | 2007   | 2008   | 2009  | 2010   | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   |
|------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| United Kingdom   | 7,013 | 7,362 | 7,930  | 7,869  | 7,550 | 8,078  | 8,098  | 7,968  | 8,114  | 8,270  | 8,303  |
| North East       | 5,987 | 6,289 | 6,783  | 6,726  | 6,424 | 7,012  | 6,912  | 6,753  | 6,823  | 6,965  | 7,033  |
| North West       | 6,271 | 6,500 | 6,982  | 6,924  | 6,639 | 7,153  | 7,080  | 6,923  | 6,959  | 7,080  | 7,116  |
| Yorksh Humber    | 6,270 | 6,526 | 6,975  | 6,921  | 6,585 | 7,022  | 7,004  | 6,881  | 6,953  | 7,036  | 7,032  |
| East Midlands    | 6,657 | 6,979 | 7,454  | 7,409  | 7,098 | 7,548  | 7,670  | 7,415  | 7,480  | 7,590  | 7,573  |
| West Midlands    | 6,318 | 6,556 | 7,013  | 6,919  | 6,576 | 7,034  | 7,018  | 6,945  | 6,989  | 7,134  | 7,101  |
| East of England  | 7,535 | 7,781 | 8,358  | 8,358  | 8,194 | 8,597  | 8,638  | 8,522  | 8,697  | 8,806  | 8,845  |
| London           | 9,035 | 9,642 | 10,496 | 10,357 | 9,894 | 10,614 | 10,598 | 10,474 | 10,843 | 11,181 | 11,223 |
| South East       | 7,909 | 8,396 | 9,009  | 8,966  | 8,577 | 9,165  | 9,285  | 9,184  | 9,388  | 9,553  | 9,580  |
| South West       | 6,662 | 7,013 | 7,483  | 7,429  | 7,187 | 7,721  | 7,668  | 7,504  | 7,576  | 7,706  | 7,784  |
| Wales            | 5,891 | 6,122 | 6,614  | 6,540  | 6,261 | 6,803  | 6,845  | 6,647  | 6,761  | 6,777  | 6,857  |
| Scotland         | 6,740 | 7,076 | 7,725  | 7,686  | 7,354 | 7,781  | 7,800  | 7,716  | 7,904  | 8,116  | 8,147  |
| Northern Ireland | 5,777 | 6,057 | 6,613  | 6,454  | 6,166 | 6,715  | 6,877  | 6,762  | 6,793  | 6,760  | 6,745  |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations

**Table A19: GDHI and income distribution measures per head by NUTS1 region, 2015, at current prices £**

| Region          | GDHI per head | Balance of primary income | Balance of secondary income | Secondary resources | Secondary uses |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom  | 19,106        | 21,059                    | -1,953                      | 6,350               | 8,303          |
| North East      | 16,197        | 16,655                    | -458                        | 6,575               | 7,033          |
| North West      | 16,915        | 17,614                    | -699                        | 6,417               | 7,116          |
| Yorksh Humber   | 16,267        | 17,094                    | -827                        | 6,206               | 7,032          |
| East Midlands   | 16,935        | 18,237                    | -1,302                      | 6,270               | 7,573          |
| West Midlands   | 16,559        | 17,486                    | -926                        | 6,175               | 7,101          |
| East of England | 19,796        | 22,143                    | -2,347                      | 6,498               | 8,845          |
| London          | 25,293        | 31,147                    | -5,854                      | 5,369               | 11,223         |
| South East      | 21,808        | 24,656                    | -2,848                      | 6,732               | 9,580          |
| South West      | 19,128        | 19,913                    | -786                        | 6,998               | 7,784          |
| Wales           | 16,341        | 16,364                    | -23                         | 6,835               | 6,857          |
| Scotland        | 18,315        | 20,026                    | -1,711                      | 6,436               | 8,147          |
| N Ireland       | 15,913        | 16,450                    | -537                        | 6,208               | 6,745          |

**Source:** ONS (2017) and own calculations