

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

NIESR General Election 2017 - Briefing /6

Andrew Aitken, Monique Ebell and
Lea Samek

NIESR General Election Briefing number 6

This is part of a series of pre-election briefings funded by the Nuffield Foundation as part of its work to ensure that public debate in the run-up to the General Election is informed by independent and rigorous evidence. For more information go to www.nuffieldfoundation.org/election2017



Date 31/05/2017

About the National Institute of Economic and Social Research

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research is Britain's longest established independent research institute, founded in 1938. The vision of our founders was to carry out research to improve understanding of the economic and social forces that affect people's lives, and the ways in which policy can bring about change. Seventy-five years later, this remains central to NIESR's ethos. We continue to apply our expertise in both quantitative and qualitative methods and our understanding of economic and social issues to current debates and to influence policy. The Institute is independent of all party political interests.

National Institute of Economic and Social Research

2 Dean Trench St

London SW1P 3HE

T: +44 (0)20 7222 7665

E: enquiries@niesr.ac.uk

niesr.ac.uk

Registered charity no. 306083

This paper was first published in May 2017

© National Institute of Economic and Social Research 2017

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).

Contact details

Andrew Aitken (a.aitken@niesr.co.uk) Monique Ebell (m.ebell@niesr.ac.uk) and Lea Samek (L.samek@niesr.ac.uk), National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, London SW1P 3HE

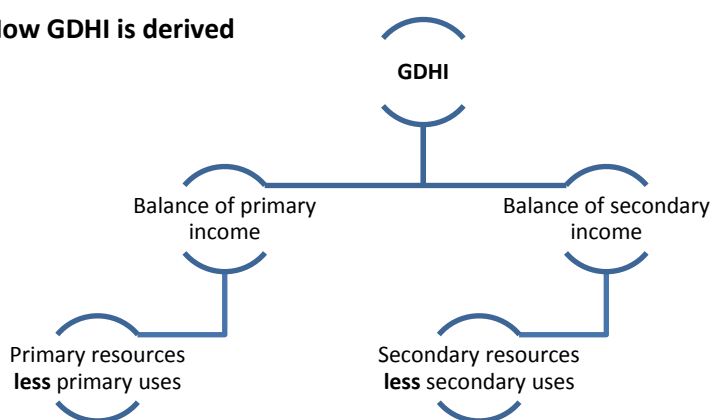
How is Household Income measured?

Gross Domestic Household Income (GDHI) is a measure of the income individuals in the household sector¹ 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).² To compare areas of different size, GDHI per head of population is used, and is calculated using the entire resident population of an area.³ ONS regional GDHI data provide an overview of disposable income at regional, sub-regional and local area levels.⁴

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,

¹ 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.

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

³ 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.

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

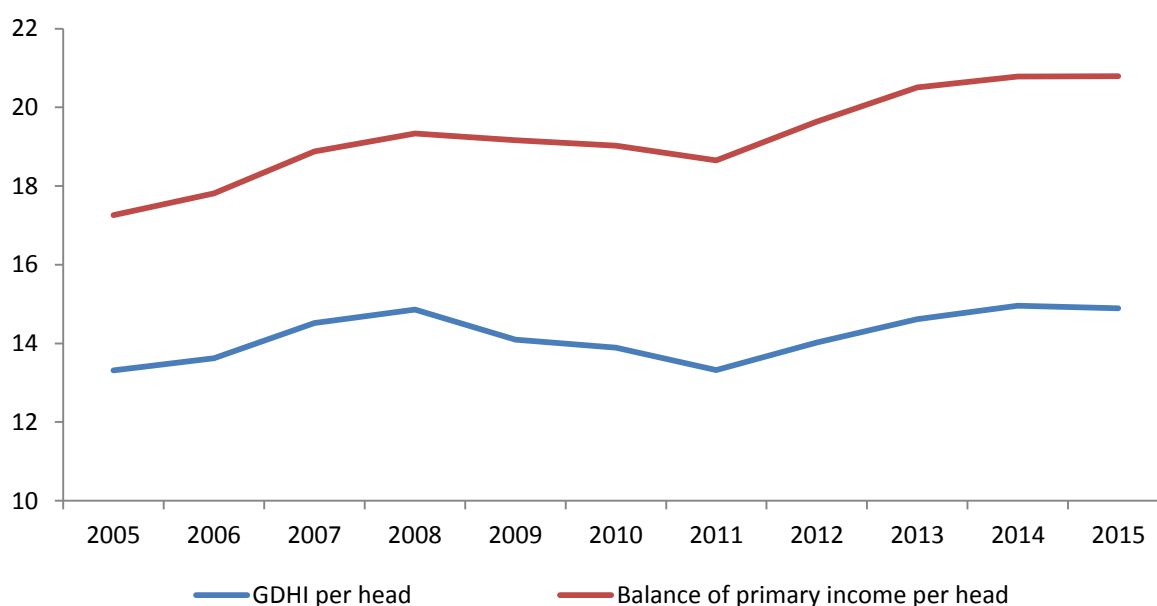
and disposable income in the South East was 14% higher than the national average. In contrast, disposable income in Northern Ireland and the North East was 17% and 15% below the national average, respectively. Chart 1 and Table A1 show that these regional differences are persistent over time. While there 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 per head	Balance of primary income	Secondary resources (transfers)	Secondary uses (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.

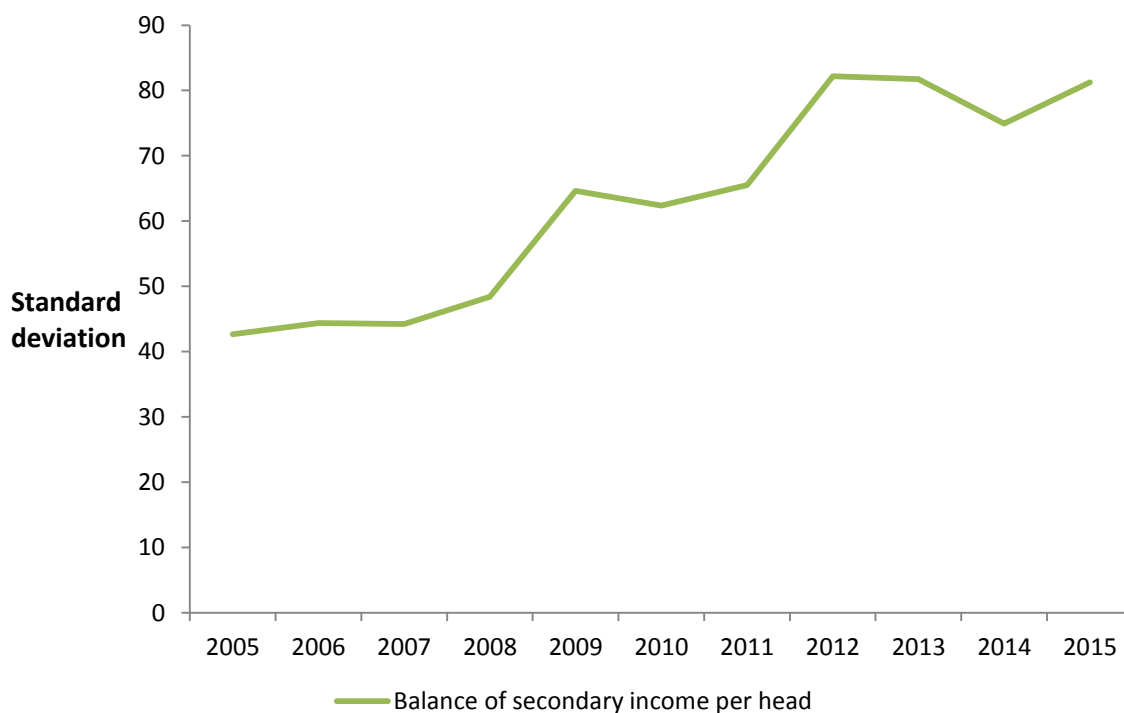
Together with the broadly stable pattern of post-tax/transfer measure, this indicates that regional redistribution through the tax and transfer system has actually been increasing somewhat over the last 10 years. Indeed, since the beginning of the financial crisis, the amount of regional redistribution 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.⁵ 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

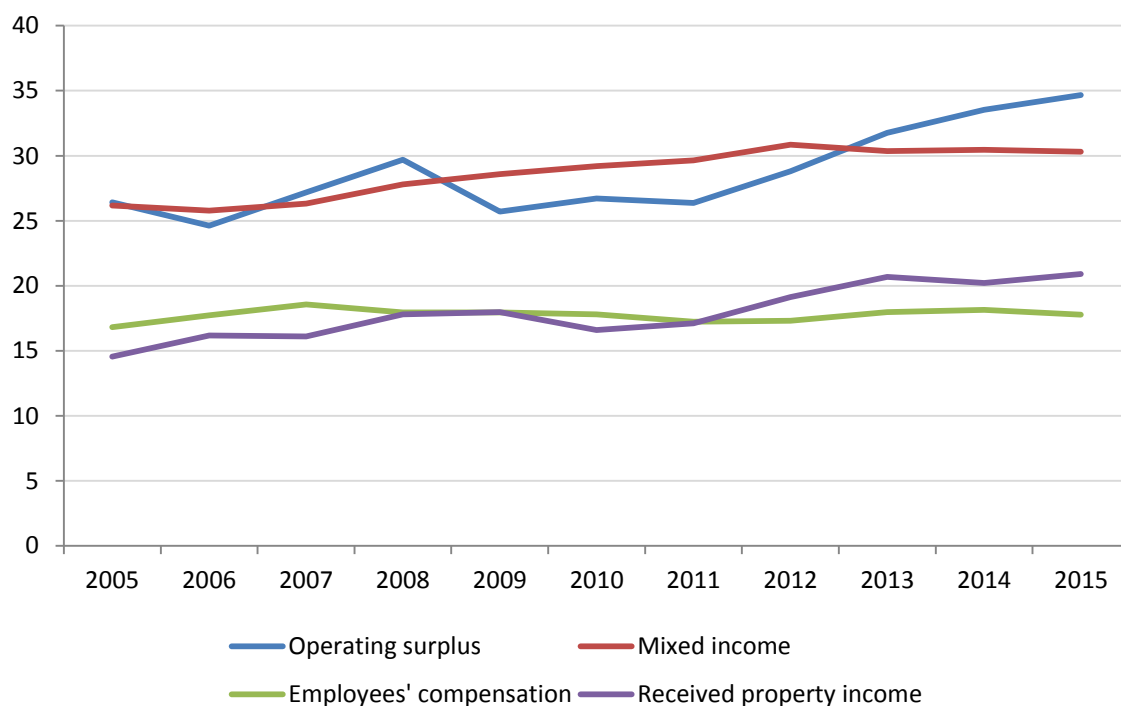
⁵ Although the max-min ratio is slightly larger for income from financial assets, the overall measure of dispersion, the standard deviation, is higher for income from dwellings.

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
North West	88.5
Cheshire West and Chester	103.6
East Cumbria	105.6
Cheshire East	108.6
North East	84.8
Northumberland	101.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	85.1
North Yorkshire CC	105.0
East Midlands	88.6
South Nottinghamshire	102.9
West Midlands	86.7
Warwickshire	106.2

Solihull	109.3
East of England	103.6
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
South West	100.1
Devon CC	100.1
Bath etc.	104.6
Wiltshire	108.4
Gloucestershire	107.6
Dorset CC	108.8
Scotland	95.9
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. 2	105. 3	104. 8	105. 6	108. 0	106. 1	105. 9	106. 2	106. 5	105. 8	105.3
London	137. 2	140. 1	142. 6	140. 4	139. 6	140. 0	138. 0	137. 8	139. 1	139. 9	139.6
South East	113. 6	114. 8	114. 8	114. 4	113. 9	114. 3	114. 8	115. 1	115. 7	115. 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. 1	99.9	99.4	99.5	100. 1	100. 5	100. 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