Statistical bulletin

Regional gross disposable household income, UK: 1997 to 2024

Annual estimates of regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) for UK International Territorial Level (ITL) regions, local and combined authorities, and other economic regions.

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1 . Main points

- Gross disposable household income (GDHI) in the UK grew by 7.4% in 2024 when compared with 2023; GDHI in England grew by 7.3%, while GDHI in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland grew by 7.6%, 7.9% and 8.1%, respectively.

- Of the countries and regions classified as International Territorial Level (ITL) 1, London had the highest GDHI per head in 2024 where, on average, each person had £36,487 available to spend or save; the North East had the lowest at £20,562, compared with a UK average of £25,965.

- Adjusted to remove inflation, in 2024 the highest growth in real household disposable income (RHDI) per head at the ITL1 level was in Northern Ireland at 4.1%; the North East saw the lowest growth in RHDI per head at 2.2%.

- Of the 15 English combined authorities with elected mayors, York and North Yorkshire had the highest GDHI per head in 2024, at £26,911; the West Midlands had the lowest, at £19,688.

- Westminster and City of London was the local area (ITL3) with the highest GDHI per head in 2024 at £84,292, which was over three times the UK average; Leicester had the lowest GDHI per head at £16,786.

2 . Gross disposable household income by UK constituent country and region

UK total gross disposable household income (GDHI) in 2024 was nearly £1.8 trillion. Of that, 86.3% was in England, 7.5% was in Scotland, 3.8% was in Wales and 2.4% was in Northern Ireland. When compared with the size of each country's population, only England had a GDHI per head above the UK average.

Total GDHI in the UK increased by 7.4% between 2023 and 2024. Of the countries of the UK, the smallest increase between 2023 and 2024 was in England, where total GDHI grew by 7.3%. Northern Ireland recorded the highest growth in total GDHI at 8.1%.

Table 1 provides an overview of GDHI and real household disposable income (RHDI) for UK countries and International Territorial Level (ITL) 1 regions. RHDI removes the effect of price inflation to show disposable income in chained volume measures. More information about RHDI can be found in section 8: Data sources and quality.

In 2024, RHDI per head in the UK increased by 3.1%. Of the 12 ITL1 regions, Northern Ireland recorded the strongest growth in RHDI per head in 2024, increasing by 4.1%, followed by Scotland at 3.7%. The weakest growth in RHDI per head was seen in the North East of England at 2.2%.

Table 1: Gross disposable household income and real household disposable income by UK and constituent countries and regions, UK, 2024

Countries and regions of the UK	GDHI per head (£)	GDHI per head index (UK=100)	Growth in GDHI per head (percentage)	Growth in RHDI per head (percentage)	Total GDHI (£ million)	Total GDHI growth (percentage)	Total RHDI growth (percentage)
United Kingdom	25,965	100.0	6.2	3.1	1,798,886	7.4	4.4
England	26,490	102.0	6.0	2.7	1,552,867	7.3	3.9
North East	20,562	79.2	5.4	2.2	56,765	6.8	3.5
North West	22,523	86.7	6.1	2.5	174,267	7.5	3.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	21,913	84.4	5.6	2.4	124,312	6.8	3.5
East Midlands	22,761	87.7	6.5	3.0	115,244	7.7	4.2
West Midlands	22,064	85.0	5.8	2.3	136,513	7.2	3.7
East of England	26,795	103.2	6.0	2.9	176,212	7.3	4.2
London	36,487	140.5	6.4	2.5	331,660	7.4	3.5
South East	29,577	113.9	6.0	3.1	285,212	7.3	4.4
South West	25,924	99.8	5.8	2.9	152,683	6.9	4.0
Wales	21,469	82.7	7.0	3.4	68,413	7.6	4.0
Scotland	24,283	93.5	7.2	3.7	134,696	7.9	4.5
Northern Ireland	22,258	85.7	7.7	4.1	42,911	8.1	4.5

Source: Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Figures may not sum to totals as a result of rounding; per head (£) figures are rounded to the nearest British pound.
2. Figures for the UK are consistent with those published in the UK National Accounts, The Blue Book: 2025.
3. Estimates for 2024 are provisional.

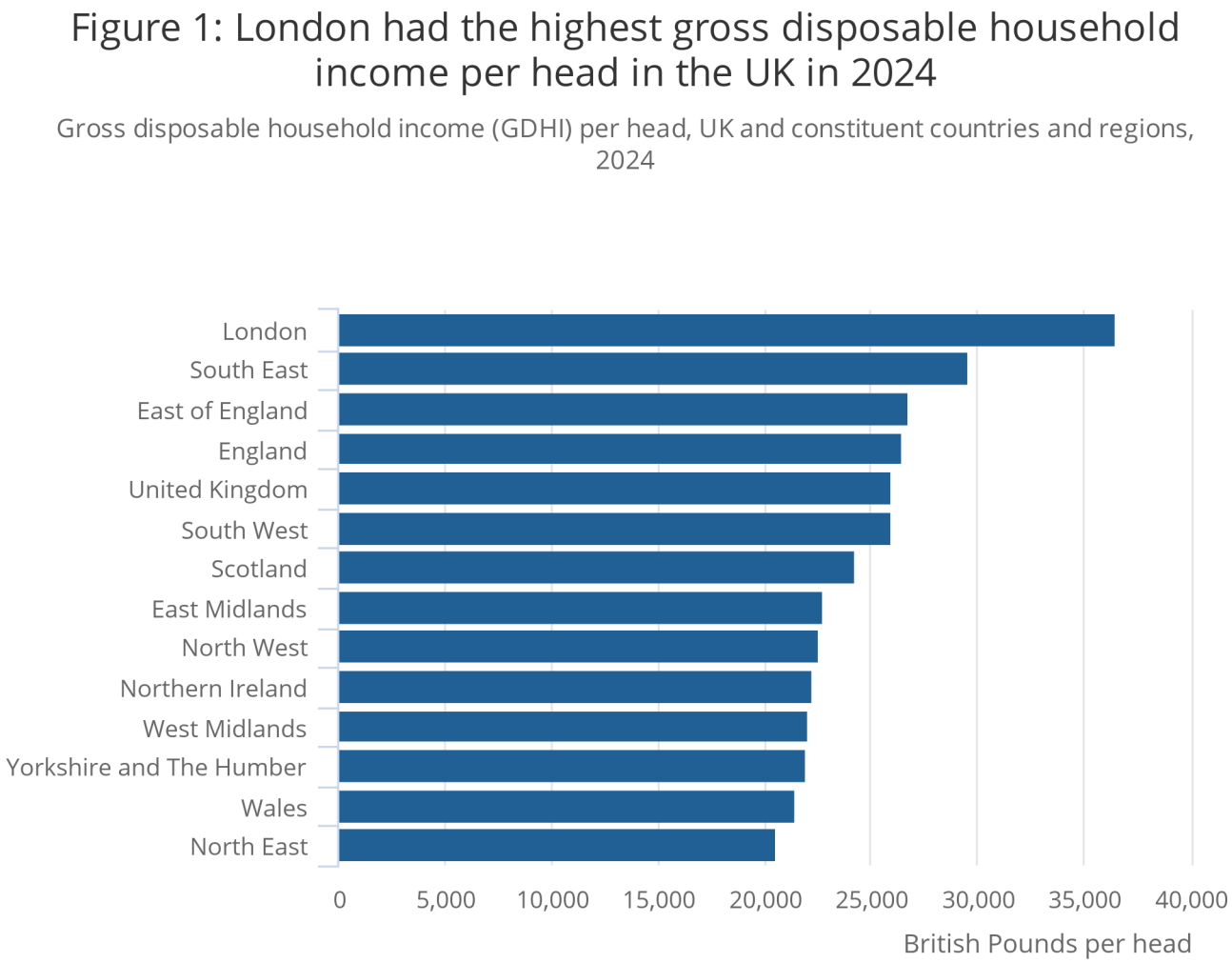
Three ITL1 regions had GDHI per head values above the UK average of £25,965. These were:

- London (£36,487 per head)
- the South East (£29,577 per head)
- the East of England (£26,795 per head)

The lowest value was in the North East (£20,562 per head).

Figure 1: London had the highest gross disposable household income per head in the UK in 2024

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head, UK and constituent countries and regions, 2024



Source: Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Estimates for 2024 are provisional.
2. Figures for the UK are consistent with those published in the[UK National Accounts, The Blue Book: 2025](#).

3 . Gross disposable household income for combined authorities

The 2025 update to the International Territorial Levels (ITL) geography framework realigned the ITL2 level to match as far as possible the emerging combined authorities with elected mayors, also known as Mayoral Strategic Authorities (MSA), making it more relevant to current areas of economic interest.

In a change to our usual commentary, this year we include a focus on the 15 currently agreed combined authorities, 12 of which match ITL2 subregions, and the other 3 are included in our supplementary tables for city and enterprise regions (CER).

Table 2: Combined authorities ranked by gross disposable household income per head, 2024

Combined Authority	Geocode	ITL code	GDHI per head at current market prices (£)	Annual growth in RHDI per head (percentage)	GDHI at current market prices (£ million)	Annual growth in RHDI (percentage)
York and North Yorkshire	E47000012	TLE2	26,911	2.6	22,728	3.7
West of England	E47000009	TLK5	26,417	2.3	26,437	3.9
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	E47000008	TLH4	26,146	2.7	24,420	4.1
Devon and Torbay	E47000015	CER	25,494	not available	25,046	not available
Greater Lincolnshire	E47000017	CER	22,478	not available	25,192	not available
East Midlands	E47000013	TLF1	22,364	3.1	51,094	4.3
Greater Manchester	E47000001	TLD3	21,730	2.4	65,401	3.9
Hull and East Yorkshire	E47000016	CER	21,707	not available	13,703	not available
Lancashire	E47000018	TLD4	21,545	2.3	34,507	3.9
Liverpool City Region	E47000004	TLD7	21,536	3.1	34,609	4.2
West Yorkshire	E47000003	TLE4	21,158	2.3	51,524	3.4
North East	E47000014	TLC4	20,785	2.1	42,564	3.4
South Yorkshire	E47000002	TLE3	20,556	2.3	29,408	3.6
Tees Valley	E47000006	TLC3	19,921	2.3	14,201	3.9
West Midlands	E47000007	TLG3	19,688	2.1	59,784	3.5

Source: Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Figures may not sum to totals as a result of rounding; per head (£) figures are rounded to the nearest British pound.

2. Real household disposable income (RHDI) estimates are chained volume measures.

3. Estimates for 2024 are provisional.

Of the 15 combined authorities with elected mayors, in 2024 York and North Yorkshire had the highest GDHI per head at £26,911. The lowest GDHI per head in 2024 was seen in the West Midlands at £19,688.

Only York and North Yorkshire, the West of England, and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had GDHI per head above the UK average of £25,965 in 2024.

We are only able to provide RHDI growth measures for the combined authorities that match ITL2 subregions. Of these, the highest growth in RHDI per head in 2024 was in the East Midlands and Liverpool City Region, both at 3.1%. The lowest growth in RHDI per head was in the North East and West Midlands, both at 2.1%.

4 . Gross disposable household income for ITL3 local areas

At the International Territorial Level (ITL) 3, all five local areas with the highest gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head in 2024 were in London (Table 3).

The ITL3 region with the highest GDHI per head was Westminster and City of London where, on average, each person had £84,292 to spend or save. This is over three times the UK average of £25,965.

The five local areas with the lowest GDHI per head were all in the Midlands or the north of England. The ITL3 area with the lowest GDHI per head was Leicester where, on average, each person had £16,786 to spend or save.

A full breakdown of the income components flowing into and out of households, showing which components are having the greatest impact on household finances for each area, is available in the datasets linked from Section 6: Data on gross disposable household income.

Table 3: Top five and bottom five ITL3 areas by gross disposable household income per head, UK, 2024

	Parent ITL1 region	GDHI per head (£)	GDHI per head index (UK=100)	Growth in GDHI per head (percentage)	Total GDHI growth (percentage)
Top five					
Westminster and City of London	London	84,292	324.6	6.0	6.4
Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham	London	80,152	308.7	6.7	6.4
Camden	London	72,346	278.6	8.1	8.0
Wandsworth	London	49,715	191.5	6.4	7.6
Haringey and Islington	London	41,415	159.5	7.3	7.5
Bottom five					
Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	17,731	68.3	6.0	6.9
Blackburn with Darwen	North West	17,707	68.2	5.2	7.4
Nottingham	East Midlands	17,696	68.2	5.4	6.7
Sandwell	West Midlands	17,273	66.5	5.5	6.7
Leicester	East Midlands	16,786	64.6	6.0	7.5

Source: Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Top five and bottom five International Territorial Level (ITL) 3 areas have been ranked by GDHI per head.
2. Estimates for 2024 are provisional.

Variation within regions

ITL3 regions can vary within their parent ITL1 region. In London, there is wide variation between Westminster and City of London at £84,292 per head, and Barking and Dagenham and Havering at £24,489 per head. Wales has very little variation, with the highest ITL3 of Monmouthshire and Newport at £23,081 and the lowest in Neath Port Talbot at £19,910.

Figure 2 shows this variation, with ITL1 parent regions ordered highest to lowest by their per head values.

Figure 2: Variation in gross disposable household income per head

Gross disposable household income per head, International Territorial Level (ITL) 3 regions within their parent ITL1 region, 2024

Downloac

Notes:

1. Estimates for 2024 are provisional.

5 . Average gross disposable household income in your local area

Figure 3: Average gross disposable household income in your local area

Gross disposable household income per head for UK local authorities, 1997 to 2024

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Notes:

1. City of London, and Kensington and Chelsea, are not shown on the map because their GDHI per head are large outlier values. Data for all regions is available in our Regional gross disposable household income: local authorities dataset.

2. Estimates for 2024 are provisional.

6 . Data on regional gross disposable household income

Regional gross disposable household income: all ITL level regions
Dataset | Released 19 August 2026
Annual estimates of UK regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) at current prices for ITL1, ITL2 and ITL3 regions.

Regional gross disposable household income: city and enterprise regions
Dataset | Released 19 August 2026
Annual estimates of UK regional GDHI for city and enterprise regions.

Regional gross disposable household income: local authorities
Dataset | Released 19 August 2026
Annual estimates of UK regional GDHI for local authorities.

Regional real household disposable income
Dataset | Released 19 August 2026
Annual estimates of UK regional RHDI in chained volume measures for ITL1 and ITL2 regions.

7 . Glossary

Gross disposable household income

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the amount of money that all the individuals in the household sector have available for spending or saving after they have paid direct and indirect taxes and received any direct benefits. GDHI is a concept that is seen to reflect the "material welfare" of the household sector. The household sector includes residents of traditional households, as well as those living in communal establishments. GDHI also includes the business income of self-employed people.

International Territorial Levels

The UK geographies classification system, International Territorial Level (ITL), has superseded the Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) classification system. ITL 2 and 3 were updated in 2025.

Per head

Estimates can be divided by the resident population of a country, region, or area to give a value per head. This can be a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes. Because GDHI is measured according to the residence of the person, not their place of work, GDHI per head is not subject to distortion from commuting. It does, however, include the entire population of an area, including children and retired people.

Real household disposable income

Real household disposable income (RHDI) is the money that residents have available for spending or saving, after taxes and other social contributions have been deducted, and adjusted to remove the effect of price inflation.

8 . Data sources and quality

Accredited official statistics

Data included in this release are designated as accredited official statistics, which means they have been independently assessed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) and confirmed to comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

Accreditation was initially suspended following concerns about the quality of the Annual Population Survey (APS). Since then, the OSR have reviewed additional evidence provided bythe ONS. This evidence has demonstrated that while APS data contribute to these statistics, they form one component of a broader methodological framework and are not the primary determinant of the estimates. The quality issues affecting the APS therefore do not have the same direct impact on GDHI (and RHDI) as they do on statistics that rely predominantly on APS or Labour Force Survey data. The OSR have confirmed that these data can again be labelled as accredited official statistics.

This release introduces experimental estimates of regional real household disposable income (RHDI), which adjust GDHI for changes in prices and provide a measure of households' purchasing power over time. We will continue to evaluate and refine the RHDI methodology, engage with users, and publish further evidence on the quality, coherence, and value of regional household income statistics.

We value your feedback on these statistics. Contact us at regionalaccounts@ons.gov.uk.

Introduction of real household disposable income

Real household disposable income (RHDI) is the money that residents have available for spending or saving, after taxes and other social contributions have been deducted, and adjusted to remove the effect of price inflation.

RHDI has been identified by the government as an important indicator of growth in prosperity of UK residents, and there is a strong user demand for subnational measures of RHDI to monitor the government's priority aim to reduce the imbalance between countries and regions of the UK.

Production of regional RHDI has not been undertaken before now, owing to a lack of suitable price deflators with which to remove price inflation from estimates of regional gross disposable household income (GDHI). Although national (UK-wide) deflators are available, these do not reflect any regional variation in the cost of living, so they would undervalue the costs in places where those costs are high and overrate the costs in less expensive regions. This would not give a reliable basis for monitoring government targets.

However, with the recent development and publication of our regional household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) statistics for International Territorial Level (ITL) 1 countries and regions, and ITL2 subregions of the UK, we have available estimates of the variation in spending patterns across parts of the UK. These have been used to weight together national price deflators for detailed commodities, so they reflect household spending differences in UK regions. This mirrors the approach taken to deflate regional gross value added (GVA) and gross domestic product (GDP), in which national price deflators for detailed industries are reweighted to represent the composition of activities taking place in each region.

The one area for which we have used regional prices is actual and imputed rental of dwellings. Here we have used the Price Index of Private Rents (PIPR) in place of a national deflator. Again, this is consistent with the deflation of imputed rental in our regional GVA and GDP measures.

Because regional HFCE is compiled and published after regional GDHI, we do not yet have accurate estimates of regional spending in 2024. For this release we have forecast regional spending based on the patterns in 2023 and national growth in each commodity between 2023 and 2024. We will publish revised RHDI estimates with our next regional HFCE release, planned for early 2027.

Coherence and comparability

Figures for 2024 are provisional, as national estimates have not been through supply and use balancing at the time of this publication. RHDI estimates for 2024 are also based on forecast regional spending patterns.

Some of the regional data sources we use also have considerable time lags. This means that the latest year is an estimate modelled on the previous year's distribution. While these estimates only affect certain components of income, they can be more important in some areas than others.

The figures in the accompanying datasets are all in current prices, which include the effect of price inflation, and are consistent with those published in the UK National Accounts, The Blue Book: 2025.

Quality and methodology information

See our Regional accounts methodology for guidance and methodology relating to regional gross disposable household income (GDHI). Our Regional accounts methodology guide provides an overview of the methodology used to compile regional accounts outputs.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our Regional GDHI quality and methodology information (QMI).

Our Guide to sources of data on income and earnings outlines the different data sources and outputs that feed into the analysis of income and earnings within the UK. Further information on income and earnings statistics produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and other government departments is also available.

Revisions

GDHI estimates in this release show revisions for the period 1997 to 2023.

All our estimates are subject to uncertainty. We revise our estimates annually for previous years to incorporate new information, correct statistical errors, and to adopt and test new statistical techniques.

More information on how we measure and communicate uncertainty for our surveys is available.

All revisions to our estimates follow our Revisions and corrections of errors policies. The main causes of revisions in this release are changes to our methods, and revised figures published in the UK National Accounts, The Blue Book: 2025. Regional GDHI is consistent with Blue Book 2025, and we will publish revised estimates next year to align with Blue Book 2026.

9 . Related links

Disaggregating UK subnational gross disposable household income to lower levels of geography: 2010 to 2023
Article | Released 28 May 2026
Gross disposable household income (GDHI) statistics at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and equivalent geographies. These are official statistics in development.

Regional household final consumption expenditure, UK: 2009 to 2023 Bulletin | Released 26 February 2026
Estimates of household spending and saving in the countries, regions and subregions of the UK. These are official statistics in development.

Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2023
Bulletin | Released 17 April 2025
Annual estimates of economic activity by UK country, region and local area using gross domestic product (GDP). Estimates are available in current market prices and in chained volume measures and include a full industry breakdown of balanced regional gross value added (GVA(B)).

Small area gross value added estimates, UK: 1998 to 2023
Bulletin | Released 22 September 2025
Breaking down local authority level gross value added to lower levels of geography. These are official statistics in development.

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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