



Estimates of gross disposable household income (GDHI), 2016 (provisional) and change analysis

Analysis for the Lancashire-14 area

www.lancashire.gov.uk



Paul Ayre, principal research and intelligence officer

23 November 2018

For further information on the work of Business Intelligence, please contact us at:

Business Intelligence

Lancashire County Council

2nd floor Christ Church Precinct

County Hall

Fishergate Hill

Preston

PR1 8XJ

E: BusinessIntelligence.insight@lancashire.gov.uk

W: www.lancashire.gov.uk/lancashire-insight

Contents

1	Overview	4
2	Summary	5
2.1	Total Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI).....	5
	2.1.1 <i>Total GDHI, 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>5</i>
2.2	Change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)	5
	2.2.1 <i>UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>5</i>
	2.2.2 <i>NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional) .</i>	<i>6</i>
	2.2.3 <i>Local authority level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>6</i>
2.3	Change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)	6
	2.3.1 <i>UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>6</i>
	2.3.2 <i>NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional) .</i>	<i>7</i>
	2.3.3 <i>Local authority level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>7</i>
2.4	Gross Disposable Household Income per head of population	7
	2.4.1 <i>UK and NUTS1 level GDHI per head, 2016, and 2015 to 2016, and 1997 to 2016 changes (provisional)</i>	<i>7</i>
2.5	GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level	8
	2.5.1 <i>GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level, 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>8</i>
	2.5.2 <i>Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>8</i>
	2.5.3 <i>Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>8</i>
2.6	GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level.....	9
	2.6.1 <i>GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>9</i>
	2.6.2 <i>Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>10</i>
	2.6.3 <i>Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>10</i>
2.7	GDHI per head at the local authority level	10
	2.7.1 <i>GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2016 (provisional) .</i>	<i>10</i>
	2.7.2 <i>Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2015 to 2016 change (provisional).....</i>	<i>11</i>
	2.7.3 <i>Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 1997 to 2016 change (provisional).....</i>	<i>11</i>
3	Background information	12
3.1	Definition of household disposable income.....	12
3.2	Notes about GDHI in London and South East.....	12
3.3	The impact of population change on GDHI and GDHI per head ...	13
3.4	Changes to Scottish and Northern Ireland NUTS areas	13
3.5	Local authority GDHI data.....	13

4	Definition of the geographic areas used in this report	14
4.1	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) and the revised NUTS-3 areas for Lancashire	14
4.2	Local authority level geographies	14
5	Analysis.....	15
5.1	Total gross disposable household income (GDHI)	15
5.1.1	<i>Total gross disposable household income, 2016 (provisional)</i>	15
5.2	Change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)	16
5.2.1	<i>UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>16</i>
5.2.2	<i>NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>19</i>
5.2.3	<i>Local authority level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>19</i>
5.3	Change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)	19
5.3.1	<i>UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>19</i>
5.3.2	<i>NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>20</i>
5.3.3	<i>Local authority level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>21</i>
5.4	Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head at the UK and NUTS1 regional level.....	23
5.4.1	<i>GDHI per head for the UK and NUTS1 regions, 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>23</i>
5.4.2	<i>Change in UK and NUTS1 level GDHI per head, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>23</i>
5.4.3	<i>Change in UK and NUTS1 level GDHI per head, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>23</i>
5.5	GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level	24
5.5.1	<i>GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level, 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>24</i>
5.5.2	<i>Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>25</i>
5.5.3	<i>Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>25</i>
5.6	GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level.....	26
5.6.1	<i>GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>26</i>
5.6.2	<i>Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>27</i>
5.6.3	<i>Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>29</i>
5.7	GDHI per head at the local authority level	29
5.7.1	<i>GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2016 (provisional)</i>	<i>29</i>
5.7.2	<i>Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2015 to 2016 change (provisional).....</i>	<i>30</i>
5.7.3	<i>Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 1997 to 2016 change (provisional).....</i>	<i>32</i>

1 Overview

[Gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) or [gross value added \(GVA\)](#) estimates are the conventional measures used to measure economic activity and generally measure the value of goods and services produced within an area. An alternative, and arguably more meaningful measure of local prosperity, is that compiled by the office of national statistics (ONS) on household income or, more especially, on [gross disposable household income \(GDHI\)](#).

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the amount of money that all of 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.

It should be noted that these estimates relate to totals for all individuals within the household sector for a region, or area, rather than to an average household or family unit. GDHI per head are estimates of values for each person, not each household.

The household sector comprises all individuals in an economy, including people living in traditional households as well as those living in institutions, such as retirement homes and prisons. The sector also includes sole trader enterprises (the self-employed) but now excludes non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), for example, charities and most universities.

Estimates of gross disposable household income are presented on a residence basis (rather than a workplace basis used to estimate GDP and GVA). GDHI is the money left after expenditure associated with income, e.g. taxes and social contributions, property ownership (mortgage interest) and provision for future pension income and non-life insurance premiums. The social benefits included in household income comprise a number of components. As well as private and [state pensions](#), they include a range of welfare benefits. Thus, unlike the GVA measure, household income takes account of the income from commuters, the unemployed, pensioners and other inactive persons within an area.

GDHI estimates are produced at current prices, which means the effect of inflation has not been removed. The GDHI estimates for 2016 are provisional. Experience has shown that the provisional figures can change quite noticeably in subsequent releases of the data. This should be borne in mind when evaluating the data, especially the analysis of yearly change, 2015 to 2016.

GDHI and GDHI per head, in conjunction with other economic measures and surveys, are used to provide an overall picture of the economy. Local authorities use these statistics to monitor their economies and to facilitate evidence-based policy making and strategies.

2 Summary

2.1 Total Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI)

2.1.1 Total GDHI, 2016 (provisional)

In 2016, total GDHI in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area provisionally amounted to £24.064 billion (bn) at current basic prices (unadjusted for inflation). This sum represented 1.9% of the UK total (£1,275.7bn) and 19.9% of the North West figure (£121.1bn).

The Lancashire 14 NUTS2 GDHI total of £24.064bn was the third largest of the five North West NUTS2 sub-regions, behind the Greater Manchester (£44.263bn) and Merseyside (£24.499bn).

The Lancashire-14 NUTS2 GDHI total in 2016 was ranked in 27th position out of the 41 UK NUTS2 sub-regions, roughly two thirds down in the rankings. Surrey, East and West Sussex (£69.12bn) had the greatest NUTS2 GDHI total in the UK, whilst the Highlands and Islands (£8.566bn) had the smallest total.

Looking at the six NUTS3 areas within the Lancashire-14 area, the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area had the largest GDHI total of £6.926bn, followed by the NUTS3 areas for East Lancashire (£4.860bn), Chorley and West Lancashire (£4.242bn), Lancaster and Wyre (£4.117bn), Blackpool (£2.071bn), and Blackburn with Darwen (£1.848bn).

At the local authority level within the Lancashire-14 area, total gross disposable household income ranged between £2.547bn in Preston, to £1.045bn in Ribble Valley.

Total GDHI for the Lancashire-12 area was £20.145bn in 2016.

2.2 Change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

2.2.1 UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, the GDHI total in the UK increased (provisionally) by 1.5% (£18.817bn). This was the second lowest yearly percentage increase in the series (since 1997/98), unadjusted for inflation. This contrasts to the very strong growth seen in the UK (6.2%) for the previous year, between 2014 and 2015, which was the second highest in the series. A similar pattern is apparent for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area and most of the local authorities and NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire sub-region.

GDHI totals increased provisionally between 2015 and 2016 in all NUTS1 regions except the North East which saw a marginal fall of 0.1% (unadjusted for inflation). Of the 11 regions that saw a rise, the North West GDHI total increased by the lowest percentage (0.5%, £0.61bn). London (2.3%) recorded the largest provisional percentage increase (unadjusted for inflation).

The provisional percentage rise in the GDHI total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area of 0.6% (0.135bn) was one of the lowest NUTS2 percentage increases between 2015 and 2016 and well below the UK rise of 1.5%. It was also the second lowest yearly percentage rise for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 in the series (since 1997/1998).

2.2.2 NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

The Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area saw a provisional reduction in total GDHI between 2015 and 2016 of -0.9%, unadjusted for inflation (UK = 1.5%).

Four of the 6 NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region recorded provisional increases in total GDHI between 2015 and 2016, ranging from 0.1% in East Lancashire, to 1.4% in the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area, 1.9% in the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS3 area, and 2.6% in the Blackpool NUTS3 area.

The GDHI total for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area was provisionally unchanged over the year.

2.2.3 Local authority level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, six of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw provisional decreases to their GDHI totals, ranging between -0.1% in Burnley to -1.3% in South Ribble. In addition, the GDHI total for Blackburn with Darwen was unchanged resulting in a percentage change of 0.0%. The seven percentage increases within the Lancashire-14 area ranged from 0.2% in Pendle to 2.6% in Blackpool. The provisional percentage increases for Blackpool (2.6%), Chorley (2.0%), West Lancashire (1.9%) and Lancaster (1.9%) were greater than the UK percentage rise of 1.5% over the year.

Total GDHI for the Lancashire-12 area increased provisionally by 0.4% (£82m) between 2015 and 2016, well below UK percentage rise (unadjusted for inflation).

2.3 Change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

2.3.1 UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

Total GDHI in the UK has more than doubled between 1997 and 2016, provisionally increasing by £644.918m (102.2%), unadjusted for inflation. In comparison, total GDHI in the North West has risen by a lower 81.9%, rising by £54,525m to £121,079m.

The provisional GDHI percentage rise in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region (78.3%) between 1997 and 2016 was the fifth lowest in the UK (out of 41 NUTS2 sub-regions). Merseyside (73.5%) had the second lowest percentage increase.

2.3.2 NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

Of the six NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area, total GDHI in the Chorley and West Lancashire area increased provisionally by the largest percentage of 98.0% (+£2,100m) between 1997 and 2016, followed by Lancaster and Wyre (87.3%, +£1,919m), East Lancashire (80.2%, +£2,163m), Mid Lancashire (78.1%, +£3,038m), Blackburn with Darwen (57.1%, +£672m) and Blackpool (48.2%, +£674m). Again, all of these percentage increases were lower than the UK rise of 102.2% (unadjusted for inflation).

The percentage growth in total GDHI in the Blackpool NUTS3 area was the lowest of the 179 NUTS3 areas in the UK between 1997 and 2016 (provisionally), whilst percentage growth in the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area was the fourth lowest.

2.3.3 Local authority level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

Looking at the local authority level total GDHI data, in the Lancashire-14 area, only Chorley (108.6%) saw a provisional percentage increase to its GDHI total that was greater than the UK rise (102.2%) between 1997 and 2016. Chorley's percentage increase was ranked 110 (out of 391 local authorities). The next highest percentage increases were seen in Lancaster (93.0%), Rossendale (90.9%) and West Lancashire (88.4%). However, these three were in the lower half of the GDHI percentage increase rankings.

The percentage growth in total GDHI in the Blackpool unitary authority area (48.2%) was the lowest of the 391 local authority areas in the UK between 1997 and 2016 (provisionally), whilst percentage growth in the Blackburn with Darwen unitary authority area (57.1%) was the fifth lowest. In terms of the percentage growth in GDHI between 1997 and 2016, ten of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw increases in the lower third of the percentage increase rankings, ranging from 83.6% down to 48.2%.

For the Lancashire-12 area, the GDHI total increased provisionally by 84.4% (+£9.22bn) between 1997 and 2016, to £20.145bn. This was greater than the 78.3% increase (+£10,567bn) in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area, where GDHI rose to £24.064bn in 2016.

2.4 Gross Disposable Household Income per head of population

2.4.1 UK and NUTS1 level GDHI per head, 2016, and 2015 to 2016, and 1997 to 2016 changes (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, UK GDHI per head increased provisionally by 0.7% (£128) to £19,432. This was the second lowest yearly percentage increase in the series (since 1997/98). UK GDHI per head grew provisionally by 79.6% (£8,615), from £10,817 in 1997, to £19,432 in 2016 (unadjusted for inflation).

In the North West, the GDHI per head was £16,761 in 2016, some 13.7% (or almost a seventh) lower than the UK average.

GDHI per head increased in all NUTS1 regions between 2015 and 2016, except the North East and North West, where figures fell by 0.6% (£92) and 0.2% (£29) respectively; the largest percentage increase was in the East of England at 1.3% (£255), unadjusted for inflation.

In 2016, the [Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs \(CPIH\)](#) inflation rate was 1.0%. Using this measure of inflation, this suggests that only the East of England, Scotland, London, Yorkshire and The Humber and Northern Ireland kept pace with or exceeded the rate of inflation. All other regions of the UK saw a decrease in the “real terms” value of their disposable income (per head).

Between 1997 and 2016, only the NUTS1 regions of London (106.0%) and Scotland (86.5%) saw their GDHI per head figures increase provisionally by more than the UK average of 79.6%. GDHI per head in the North West region grew provisionally by a middling 71.1% between 1997 and 2016. Wales (67.7%) recorded the lowest provisional percentage rise over the period.

2.5 GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level

2.5.1 GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level, 2016 (provisional)

The GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area in 2016 was provisionally estimated at £16,217. This was the eleventh lowest of the 41 NUTS2 areas and was 16.5%, or just under a sixth, lower than the UK average (£19,432).

The figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area was ranked third of the five North West sub-regions, above Merseyside (£15,924) and Greater Manchester (£15,917), but below Cheshire (£20,458) and Cumbria (£18,826).

2.5.2 Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, the GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region grew by just £15 or 0.1% (unadjusted for inflation). This compares to the 0.7% growth for the UK (£128) and a reduction in the North West of 0.2% (-£29).

In the North West region, only the Cumbria and the Lancashire NUTS2 sub-regions saw growth in GDHI per head between 2015 and 2016 (provisionally). The Cheshire (-0.6%), Greater Manchester (-0.3%) and Merseyside (-0.2%) NUTS2 areas all saw reductions in GDHI per head.

2.5.3 Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

GDHI per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area increased provisionally by 69.6% (+£6,656), from £9,516 in 1997, to £16,217 in 2016. This was a lower percentage rise than seen in the UK (79.6%) over the period.

The Lancashire-14 NUTS2 percentage rise in GDHI per head was the eighth lowest of the 41 NUTS2 areas in the UK between 1997 and 2016 (unadjusted for inflation).

Between 1997 and 2008, with the exception of 2005, the GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area exhibited a pattern of slow overall decline relative to the UK average. From a percentage of 88.4% of the UK average in 1997, the figure fell to 85.2% by 2008. Perhaps surprisingly, the percentage recovered in the wake of the 2008/09 recession, posting indices of 87.2 in 2008 and 2009, and 87.5 in 2010. This suggests that the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area was impacted less severely by the recession than some other areas of the UK. However, after this period, the indices have deteriorated further to reach the latest figure of 83.5% of the UK average in 2016.

In the North West, only the Cumbria (87.9%) and Cheshire (79.7%) NUTS2 sub-regions recorded greater percentages increases than the UK (79.6%) between 1997 and 2016. This indicates that Cumbria has closed the gap in GDHI per head with the UK average, whilst Cheshire has just about increased its differential with the UK over the period.

2.6 GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level

2.6.1 GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2016 (provisional)

Only fifty-nine (33%) of the 179 UK NUTS3 areas had GDHI per head figures that were above the UK average of £19,432 in 2016. In the North West, of the twenty NUTS3 areas, only Cheshire East (£22,025) and East Cumbria (£19,928) recorded GDHI per head figures that were in excess of the national average (by 13.3% and 2.5%, respectively).

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS3 area (£18,660) and the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area (£17,843) had the highest provisional GDHI per head figures in the Lancashire-14 area in 2016, which were 4.0% and 8.2% below the UK average, respectively. Both of the figures fell in the top half of the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings.

The GDHI per head figure for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS3 area (£16,355) in 2016 was 15.8% lower than the UK average and fell in the bottom third of the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings.

The GDHI per head figures for East Lancashire (£14,808) and Blackpool (£14,795) in 2016 fell roughly an eighth from the bottom of the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings and at 23.8% and 23.9% below the UK average, respectively, were almost a quarter lower.

The Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area (£12,450) was the second lowest in the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings and at 35.9% below the UK average was more than a third lower.

2.6.2 Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, GDHI per head grew by more than the UK figure of 0.7% (£128) in three of the Lancashire NUTS3 areas. These were the Blackpool NUTS3 area (2.7%, £391), the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS3 area (1.1%, £204) and the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS3 area (0.9%, £143).

However, contrary to the above increases, the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area (-1.3%, -£240), the East Lancashire NUTS3 area (-1.3%, -£56) and the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area (-0.4%, -£47) all saw reductions in their GDHI per head figures over the year (unadjusted for inflation).

2.6.3 Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

At the UK level, GDHI per head grew provisionally by 79.6% (£8,615), from £10,817 in 1997, to £19,432 in 2016 (unadjusted for inflation).

Locally, between 1997 and 2016, GDHI per head for each of the six NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 sub-region increased by lower percentages than the UK increase (79.6%). The Chorley and West Lancashire (79.3%), East Lancashire (78.0%) and Lancaster and Wyre NUTS3 areas saw the largest percentage rises in the Lancashire-14 sub-region since 1997. These were all in the top half of the NUTS3 GDHI per head percentage rise rankings (between 1997 and 2016). The percentage increase for the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area (65.0%) over the period was about a fifth from the bottom of the rankings.

The Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area (46.9%) saw the lowest percentage increase in its GDHI per head figure in the UK between 1997 and 2016, rising from £8,474 in 1997, to £12,450 (provisional) in 2016. Blackpool (54.2%) did not fare much better, recording the sixth lowest percentage increase in the UK over the period.

2.7 GDHI per head at the local authority level

2.7.1 GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2016 (provisional)

All of the local authority areas in the Lancashire-14 area had provisional GDHI per head estimates that fell in the lower half of the UK GDHI per head rankings in 2016. Chorley (£18,696), West Lancashire (£18,623), Ribble Valley (£18,086) and Preston (£18,057) had the highest estimates in the area (all above £18,000 per head). These estimates were 3.8%, 4.2%, 6.9% and 7.1% below the UK GDHI per head average, respectively.

Blackburn with Darwen (£12,450) had the second lowest provisional GDHI per head figure in the UK in 2016, which was 35.9% below the UK average. The GDHI per head estimates for Burnley (£14,604), Pendle (£14,628), Blackpool (£14,795) and Hyndburn (£14,818) also fell in the lowest 8% of GDHI per head rankings. These were all below £15,000 per head and were 24.8%, 24.7%, 23.9% & 23.7% lower than the UK GDHI per head average, respectively.

2.7.2 Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2015 to 2016 change (provisional)

Provisionally, between 2015 and 2016, GDHI per head grew in six of the local authority areas in the Lancashire-14 area (unadjusted for inflation). Blackpool (2.7%, £391), West Lancashire (1.3%, £245), Lancaster (1.2%, £199) and Chorley (0.9%, £162) saw the largest percentage rises in the area, which were all greater than the UK percentage increase (0.7%, £128). Wyre (0.4%, £68) and Hyndburn (0.1%, £19) were the other two Lancashire-14 local authority areas to see provisional growth.

However, contrary to the above increases, eight of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw provisional decreases in their GDHI per head estimates, ranging from -0.4% (-£52) in Burnley, to -1.7% (-£304) in South Ribble over the year (unadjusted for inflation).

2.7.3 Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 1997 to 2016 change (provisional)

Between 1997 and 2016, only three of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw their GDHI per head estimates increase by more than the UK rise of 79.6% (unadjusted for inflation). These were Lancaster (83.1% +£7,649), Hyndburn (80.1%, +£6,592) and West Lancashire (79.8%, +£8,266). However, the percentage increases for Chorley (78.7%, +£8,232), Rossendale (78.3%, +£6,714), Pendle (77.2%, +£6,374) and Burnley (76.4%, +£6,324) fell in the top half of the rankings for the GDHI per head percentage increases between 1997 and 2016.

Of note is the fact that Burnley (-3.8%, -3,482 people) and Hyndburn (-0.3%, -256 people) saw their populations decrease between 1997 and 2016. These reductions may have helped to boost the 'per head' figures for these areas. The low growth in population figures for some of the other Lancashire-14 local authority areas may also boost their 'per head' growth figures compared to other LA areas in the UK that have seen greater percentage increases in population.

Seven of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw their increases in GDHI per head estimates positioned in the lower half of the percentage rise rankings between 1997 and 2016.

Out of the 391 local authorities in the UK, Blackburn with Darwen (46.9%) saw the second lowest percentage increase in its GDHI per head figure between 1997 and 2016, rising from £8,474 in 1997, to £12,450 (provisional) in 2016. The percentage increase in Blackpool (54.2%) was the tenth lowest in the UK over the period.

The provisional GDHI per head increases for Ribble Valley (60.7%, +£6,833), South Ribble (61.8%, +£6,718) and Fylde (61.8%, +£6,740) fell in the bottom eighth of the percentage increase rankings between 1997 and 2016. The percentage increase for Wyre (69.1%, +£6,424) was in the lower 30% of the rankings. The percentage increase for Preston (71.1%, +£7,501) was in the lower 40% of the rankings.

Nationally, only 144 (36.8%) of the 391 local authority areas in the UK recorded percentage increases to their GDHI per head estimates that were greater than the UK average (79.6%) between 1997 and 2016. Seventeen of these (43.6%) were in the North West region (out of a total of 39 LA areas). Barrow-in-Furness (99.6%, +£8,819) saw the largest percentage rise in the region since 1997. In the UK, Hackney (209.7%, +£13,660) saw the greatest percentage increase.

3 Background information

3.1 Definition of household disposable income

Household disposable income is defined as the sum of the balances of primary and secondary incomes (resources (income) less uses (outgoings)) and represents the amount available to the household sector for spending on consumption or saving so that GDHI equals the balance of primary income plus the balance of secondary income.

Primary incomes are the result of individuals' participation in the production process, for example, as employees providing labour or through the ownership of assets and/or from self-employment. Secondary incomes are received as the result of the redistribution of income, for example, pensions and benefits.

Outgoings, or uses, of the household sector are also classified as either primary or secondary. Primary uses consist of property income paid, that is, rent on land and interest paid on mortgages and other borrowing. Secondary uses are mainly non-discretionary payments, that is, taxes and social contributions to National Insurance.

Further information on the methodology used to derive GDHI is available in the [statistical bulletin: Regional gross disposable household income, UK: 1997 to 2016](#), the [Regional gross disposable household income QMI \(quality and methodology information\) document](#) (published 23 July 2018), and the [UK regional accounts methodology guide](#) (updated August 2016).

3.2 Notes about GDHI in London and South East

The very high GDHI per head figures seen in some of the London and South East NUTS3 areas and local authority areas skew the data and increase the UK average estimate upwards. The compensation of employees' component in London and South East is higher than in the other regions.

Furthermore, GDHI is calculated before other housing costs such as rental and mortgage capital repayments (including imputed rental of owner-occupiers) although rental income is included from the perspective of the landlord (or owner). GDHI will

therefore be inflated in areas with higher housing costs, such as London and the South East.

3.3 The impact of population change on GDHI and GDHI per head

Large increases in population over time tend to result in increases in total GDHI in an area. However, large population increases can also dampen the increase in GDHI per head. Low increases in population, or decreases in population, can lead to an improvement in the GDHI per head estimates.

3.4 Changes to Scottish and Northern Ireland NUTS areas

In January 2018, changes were made to the NUTS boundaries in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In Scotland a fifth NUTS2 area, Southern Scotland, was created by taking parts from the Eastern Scotland and South Western Scotland NUTS2 areas. In Northern Ireland changes were made to the NUTS3 areas due to local government re-organisation, with the new NUTS3 areas now matching the 11 local authorities. The 2016 GDHI estimates have been produced in accordance with the January 2018 [NUTS regions](#).

3.5 Local authority GDHI data

Gross disposable household income data for local authorities have been produced in response to user demand. Estimates of GDHI for local authorities and local council areas within the UK were published for the first time in May 2017 within the Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI): 1997 to 2015 dataset.

Please note that the methodology used to calculate local authority level data uses a vastly simplified process to that used to calculate NUTS3 level data. As a result, the local authority GDHI estimates lack the quality of the standard NUTS estimates. NUTS3 estimates of GDHI may differ to the GDHI estimates produced for local authority areas (individually or when summed). The GDHI data for local authorities are not classified as National Statistics and awareness of potential inaccuracies should be borne in mind when analysing and interpreting the data.

The methodology for creating these local authority estimates works by breaking down the main components of GDHI to the local authority level using the best regional indicator data that is available, for example, population or employment.

It is important to note that local authority level data are only available for the latest years in some of these datasets. The proportions calculated from these available years are used to apportion the back series. Calculated this way, the time series assumes a lack of change in the regional distribution of local authorities within a NUTS3 region. Going forward, each subsequent year will be apportioned using the latest available local authority level data.

The production of these local authority GDHI estimates is part of the flexible geography project, described in the article [Supporting devolution: developments in regional and local statistics](#).

4 Definition of the geographic areas used in this report

4.1 Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) and the revised NUTS-3 areas for Lancashire

The estimates of gross disposable household income are geographically based on the European-defined statistical units – the so-called nomenclature of units for territorial statistics (NUTS). These areas provide a single uniform breakdown for the production of regional and sub-regional statistics for the European Union (EU).

The NUTS classification exists at three geographic levels. Regions within the UK, such as the North West, are NUTS level one areas, whilst the Lancashire-14 area is classified as a NUTS level 2 area. With effect from January 2015, the Lancashire-12 area has had a new set of NUTS3 areas. The unitary authorities of Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool remained NUTS-3 areas, but the former NUTS3 area that covered the whole of the 12-district Lancashire County Council area, was sub-divided into the following four NUTS3 areas:

- Lancaster and Wyre
- Chorley and West Lancashire
- East Lancashire: Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle and Rossendale districts
- Mid-Lancashire: Fylde, Preston, Ribble Valley and South Ribble

Please note that the NUTS3 areas for Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool have the same geographic boundaries as the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authorities (see below).

4.2 Local authority level geographies

Local authority or local council estimates for the UK have also been published alongside the NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 estimates of GDHI.

The Lancashire-12 area is comprised of the 12 local authorities that fall within the Lancashire County Council administrative boundary. The Lancashire-14 area incorporates the two additional unitary authorities of [Blackburn with Darwen](#) and [Blackpool](#) and has the same geographic footprint as the [Lancashire Local Enterprise Partnership](#) (LEP) area and the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region.

The 12 local authorities within the LCC boundary are [Burnley Borough Council](#), [Chorley Borough Council](#), [Fylde Borough Council](#), [Hyndburn Borough Council](#), [Lancaster City Council](#), [Pendle Borough Council](#), [Preston City Council](#), [Ribble Valley](#)

[Borough Council](#), [Rossendale Borough Council](#), [South Ribble Borough Council](#), [West Lancashire Borough Council](#) and [Wyre Borough Council](#).

The methodology used to calculate the GDHI estimates for local authority areas is much less detailed than the methodology used to calculate the GDHI in NUTS3 areas. As a result, the GDHI estimates produced for NUTS3 areas that are comprised of multiple local authorities may differ to the GDHI estimates for the individual local authority areas within a NUTS3 area when summed.

The GDHI estimates for local authorities are not classified as National Statistics and awareness of potential inaccuracies should be borne in mind when analysing and interpreting the data.

Please note that the GDHI estimates for the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authority areas are the same as the GDHI estimates for the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool NUTS3 areas, respectively.

The Lancashire-12 estimates of GDHI have been calculated from the estimates of GDHI for the 4 individual NUTS3 geographies in the area, which are more robust.

5 Analysis

5.1 Total gross disposable household income (GDHI)

Total gross disposable household income (GDHI) is affected by the overall size of the population in an area. This should be borne in mind when viewing the total GDHI data. For a more meaningful comparator, please see the analysis of the gross disposable household income *per head of population* section below.

5.1.1 Total gross disposable household income, 2016 (provisional)

In 2016, total GDHI in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area provisionally amounted to £24.064 billion (bn) at current basic prices (unadjusted for inflation). This sum represented 1.9% of the UK total (£1,275.7bn) and 19.9% of the North West figure (£121.1bn). Table 1 refers.

The Lancashire 14 NUTS2 GDHI total of £24.064bn was the third largest of the five North West NUTS2 sub-regions, behind the Greater Manchester NUTS2 area (£44.263bn) and Merseyside (£24.499bn). The Cheshire NUTS2 GDHI total (£18.863bn) was the second lowest in the region. The GDHI total for Cumbria (£9.390bn) was the smallest.

Comparatively, the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 GDHI total in 2016 was ranked in 27th position out of the 41 UK NUTS2 sub-regions, roughly two thirds down in the rankings. Surrey, East and West Sussex (£69.12bn) had the greatest NUTS2 GDHI total in the UK, whilst the Highlands and Islands (£8.566bn) had the smallest total.

Looking at the six NUTS3 areas within the Lancashire-14 area, the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area had the largest GDHI total of £6.926bn, followed by the NUTS3 areas

for East Lancashire (£4.860bn), Chorley and West Lancashire (£4.242bn), Lancaster and Wyre (£4.117bn), Blackpool (£2.071bn), and Blackburn with Darwen (£1.848bn).

Important note concerning GDHI data for local authority areas and NUTS3 areas

Gross disposable household income data for local authorities have been produced in response to user demand. Please note that the methodology used to calculate local authority level data is a simplified process to that used to calculate NUTS3 level data. As a result, the local authority GDHI data may differ to the GDHI data produced for NUTS3 areas. The GDHI data for local authorities are not classified as National Statistics and awareness of potential inaccuracies should be borne in mind when analysing and interpreting the data.

At the local authority level within the Lancashire-14 area, total gross disposable household income ranged between £2.547bn in Preston, to £1.045bn in Ribble Valley in 2016.

Total GDHI for the Lancashire-12 area was £20,145bn in 2016 (calculated by summing the more detailed GDHI data for the four NUTS3 areas of Lancaster and Wyre, East Lancashire, Mid Lancashire and Chorley and West Lancashire).

5.2 Change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

5.2.1 UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, the GDHI total in the UK increased (provisionally) by 1.5% (£18.817bn). This was the second lowest yearly percentage increase in the series (Since 1997/98), unadjusted for inflation. This contrasts to the very strong growth seen in the UK (6.2%) for the previous year, between 2014 and 2015, which was the second highest in the series. A similar pattern is apparent for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area and most of the local authorities and NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire sub-region. The exceptions are the local authority areas of Lancaster, Wyre, Burnley, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool and consequently the NUTS3 areas of Lancaster and Wyre, Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool, which saw only middling growth between 2014 and 2015.

GDHI totals increased provisionally between 2015 and 2016 in all NUTS1 regions except the North East which saw a marginal fall of 0.1%. Of the 11 regions that saw a rise, the North West GDHI total increased by the lowest percentage (0.5%, £0.61bn) between 2015 and 2016. London (2.3%) recorded the largest provisional percentage increase (unadjusted for inflation).

UK yearly percentage increases in total GDHI: context

Between 1997 and 2007, prior to the 2008/09 recession, the average of the 10 individual yearly percentage increase in total GDHI for the UK was 4.3% per year (unadjusted for inflation).

Yearly percentage increases at the UK level then reduced in the wake of the 2008/09 recession, falling to 2.4% between 2008 and 2009, 0.9% for 2009 to 2010, and 2.2% between 2010 and 2011. Overall, the average of the four individual yearly percentage increases in the UK total GDHI between 2007 and 2011 was 2.3% per year. This compared to an average of 4.3% (unadjusted for inflation), prior the recession.

Between 2011 and 2015, the average of the 4 individual yearly percentage increases in total GDHI for the UK increased to 4.6% per year. The increase in the UK GDHI total between 2014 and 2015 (6.2%) was the second largest yearly percentage rise since the series start in 1997.

Overall therefore, between 2007 and 2015, which included the 2008/09 recession, the average of the eight individual yearly percentage increase in total GDHI for the UK worked out at 3.4% per year (unadjusted for inflation). This was still lower than the 4.3% average yearly rise recorded prior to the recession.

The greatest yearly percentage increase for the UK since 1997 was between 1999 and 2000, when the GHDI total rose by 6.9%. Most of the Lancashire areas also seemed to fare well between 1999 and 2000, showing good, or well above average increases. The exception was Blackburn with Darwen, which saw a below par rise for this period of just 1.3%. However, Blackburn with Darwen (5.6%) recorded an above average yearly increase between 2004 and 2005.

The 19 individual yearly percentage increases in the UK GDHI total between 1997 and 2016 produced an average rise of 3.8% per year (unadjusted for inflation). The average for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area was 3.1%.

At the NUTS2 level, 38 of the 41 sub-regions recorded provisional increases between 2015 and 2016, ranging from 0.1% in Lincolnshire to 3.7% in Outer London - East and North East. Cheshire (-0.1%), Tees Valley and Durham (-0.8%) and North Eastern Scotland (-2.5%) were the three NUTS2 areas to record provisional decreases over the year.

The provisional percentage rise in the GDHI total for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area of 0.6% (0.135bn) was one of the lowest NUTS2 percentage increases between 2015 and 2016 and well below the UK rise of 1.5% (see table 1). It was also the second lowest yearly percentage rise for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 in the series (since 1997/1998). The lowest percentage increase being 0.4% between 2009 and 2010.

Table 1: Total gross disposable household incomes in 2016 for the UK, the North West, and selected North West and Lancashire-14 NUTS2, NUTS3 and local authority areas. Each geography ranked by GDHI growth from 1997 to 2016.

Area	Total GDHI, 2016 ^[1] (£m)	Total GDHI growth, 1997 to 2016 ^[1] (£m)	Total GDHI growth, 1997 to 2016 ^[1] (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in total GDHI, 1997 - 2007 (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in total GDHI, 2007 - 2015 (%)	Total GDHI growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (£m)	Total GDHI growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (%)
United Kingdom	1,275,698	644,918	102.2	4.3	3.4	18,817	1.5
North West region	121,079	54,525	81.9	3.7	2.9	610	0.5
North West NUTS2 areas							
Cheshire	18,863	9,084	92.9	4.3	3.1	-22	-0.1
Cumbria	9,390	4,500	92.0	4.3	2.9	96	1.0
Greater Manchester	44,263	19,992	82.4	3.7	3.0	288	0.7
Lancashire-14	24,064	10,567	78.3	3.7	2.7	135	0.6
Merseyside	24,499	10,382	73.5	3.4	2.8	112	0.5
NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 area							
Chorley and West Lancashire	4,242	2,100	98.0	4.1	3.4	81	1.9
Lancaster and Wyre	4,117	1,919	87.3	4.1	2.7	58	1.4
East Lancashire	4,860	2,163	80.2	3.9	2.6	4	0.1
Mid Lancashire	6,926	3,038	78.1	3.9	2.6	-61	-0.9
Blackburn with Darwen	1,848	672	57.1	3.0	2.0	0	0.0
Blackpool	2,071	674	48.2	2.1	2.1	52	2.6
Local authority areas ^[1]							
Chorley	2,136	1,112	108.6	4.3	3.8	42	2.0
Lancaster	2,388	1,151	93.0	4.2	2.9	44	1.9
Rossendale	1,067	508	90.9	4.2	3.0	-3	-0.3
West Lancashire	2,106	988	88.4	3.9	3.0	39	1.9
Lancashire-12 area ^[2]	20,145	9,220	84.4	4.0	2.8	82	0.4
Pendle	1,324	603	83.6	4.1	2.6	2	0.2
Preston	2,547	1,148	82.1	4.1	2.7	-22	-0.9
Ribble Valley	1,065	478	81.4	4.1	2.6	-4	-0.4
Wyre	1,729	767	79.7	4.0	2.4	15	0.9
Hyndburn	1,191	528	79.6	4.0	2.4	5	0.4
Fylde	1,379	588	74.3	3.7	2.5	-7	-0.5
South Ribble	1,937	825	74.2	3.8	2.5	-25	-1.3
Burnley	1,278	525	69.7	3.4	2.5	-1	-0.1

Notes: [1] The methodology used to calculate GDHI data for local authority areas is less detailed than that used for the NUTS3 areas. As a result, the local authority data may differ to the NUTS3 area data. [2] The Lancashire-12 GDHI figure has been calculated by summing the more detailed GDHI data for the four NUTS3 areas of Lancaster and Wyre, East Lancashire, Mid Lancashire and Chorley and West Lancashire.

Source ONS: [Regional gross disposable household income \(GDHI\), 1997 to 2016 \(provisional\)](#)

5.2.2 NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

At the NUTS3 level, the Mid Lancashire area saw a provisional reduction in total GDHI between 2015 and 2016 of -0.9%. This was contrary to the UK rise of 1.5%.

The GDHI total for the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area was provisionally unchanged over the year.

Four of the 6 NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region recorded provisional increases in total GDHI between 2015 and 2016, ranging from 0.1% in East Lancashire, to 1.4% in the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS-3 area, 1.9% in the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS3 area, and 2.6% in the Blackpool NUTS3 area.

Please note that the NUTS3 areas for Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool have the same geographic boundaries as the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authorities. The GDHI estimates for the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool NUTS3 areas are the same as the GDHI estimates for the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authority areas, respectively.

The methodology used to calculate the GDHI estimates for local authority areas is much less detailed than the methodology used to calculate the GDHI in NUTS3 areas. As a result, the GDHI estimates produced for NUTS3 areas that are comprised of multiple local authorities may differ to the GDHI estimates for the individual local authority areas within a NUTS3 area when summed.

5.2.3 Local authority level change in total GDHI, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, six of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw provisional decreases to their GDHI totals, ranging between -0.1% in Burnley to -1.3% in South Ribble. In addition, the GDHI total for Blackburn with Darwen was unchanged resulting in a percentage change of 0.0%. The seven percentage increases within the Lancashire-14 area ranged from 0.2% in Pendle to 2.6% in Blackpool. The provisional percentage increases for Blackpool (2.6%), Chorley (2.0%), West Lancashire (1.9%) and Lancaster (1.9%) were greater than the UK percentage rise of 1.5% over the year.

Total GDHI for the Lancashire-12 area increased provisionally by 0.4% (£82m) between 2015 and 2016.

5.3 Change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

5.3.1 UK, NUTS1 & NUTS2 change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

Total GDHI in the UK has more than doubled between 1997 and 2016, provisionally increasing by £644.918m (102.2%), unadjusted for inflation. In comparison, total GDHI in the North West region has risen by a lower 81.9%, rising by £54,525m to £121,079m.

The provisional GDHI percentage rise in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region (78.3%) between 1997 and 2016 was the fifth lowest in the UK (out of 41 NUTS2 sub-regions). Merseyside (73.5%) had the second lowest percentage increase.

Only 10 of the 41 NUTS2 areas in the UK saw their GDHI totals rise by more than the UK provisional percentage increase of 102.2% between 1997 and 2016. None of these were in the North West.

The Inner London – East NUTS2 area (191.7%, +£36,168m) saw the greatest provisional percentage increase in total GDHI between 1997 and 2016. The lowest percentage rise was estimated for the Tees Valley and Durham NUTS2 area (70.4%, +£7,466m).

All of the percentage increases in total GDHI between 1997 and 2016 for the five NUTS2 areas in the North West were lower than the UK rise of 102.2% (unadjusted for inflation) and fell in the lower half of the NUTS2 rankings (for percentage increases in total GDHI).

Of the five NUTS2 areas in the North West, Cheshire (92.9%, +£9,084m) and Cumbria (92.0%, +£4,500m) saw the largest provisional percentage increases in total GDHI between 1997 and 2016, followed by Greater Manchester (82.4%, +£19,992m), Lancashire (78.3%, +£10,567m) and Merseyside (73.5%, +£10,382m). Merseyside had the second lowest provisional percentage increase in total GDHI of the 41 UK NUTS2 areas between 1997 and 2016. Lancashire had the fifth lowest, Greater Manchester the eighth lowest, Cumbria, the sixteenth lowest, and Cheshire, the eighteenth lowest.

5.3.2 NUTS3 level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

Of the six NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area, total GDHI in the Chorley and West Lancashire area increased by the largest percentage of 98.0% (+£2,100m) between 1997 and 2016 (provisionally), followed by Lancaster and Wyre (87.3%, +£1,919m), East Lancashire (80.2%, +£2,163m), Mid Lancashire (78.1%, +£3,038m), Blackburn with Darwen (57.1%, +£672m) and Blackpool (48.2%, +£674m). Again, all of these percentage increases were lower than the UK rise of 102.2% (unadjusted for inflation).

The percentage growth in total GDHI in the Blackpool NUTS3 area was the lowest of the 179 NUTS3 areas in the UK between 1997 and 2016 (provisionally), whilst percentage growth in the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area was the fourth lowest.

Only 66 of the 179 NUTS3 areas in the UK saw their GDHI totals rise by more than the UK provisional percentage increase of 102.2% between 1997 and 2016. Manchester (+£4,138m, 138.0%) and Warrington (+£2,078m, 105.4%) were the only North West NUTS3 areas to be included in these 66 areas.

At the NUTS3 level, the largest provisional increases in total GDHI between 1997 and 2016 were seen in the Hertfordshire NUTS3 area (+£15,203m, 113.5%) in the East of England, the Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham NUTS3

area (+£11,700m, 142.5%) in London, and the South East NUTS3 areas of West Surrey (+£10,973m, 97.0%) and Berkshire (+£10,420m, 95.4%).

Table 2: Total GDHI ^[1] at current basic prices (unadjusted for inflation), plus GDHI per head, GDHI per head index and yearly growth in GDHI per head (%) for the Lancashire-14 area, 1997 to 2016.

	North West	United Kingdom	Lancashire-14			
Year	Total GDHI (£m)	Total GDHI (£m)	Total GDHI (£m)	GDHI per head (£)	GDHI Per head index (UK=100)	Yearly growth in GDHI per head (%)
1997	66,554	630,780	13,497	9,561	88.4	-
1998	68,602	655,340	13,864	9,814	87.6	2.7
1999	71,368	681,344	14,254	10,103	87.0	2.8
2000	75,454	728,326	15,210	10,756	87.0	6.7
2001	77,978	758,299	15,823	11,165	87.0	4.0
2002	80,522	782,617	16,205	11,411	86.6	2.4
2003	83,161	805,550	16,709	11,704	86.6	3.1
2004	86,057	838,436	17,316	12,075	86.3	3.6
2005	88,952	873,984	18,021	12,513	86.5	4.1
2006	92,191	915,533	18,643	12,893	85.7	3.5
2007	95,950	961,886	19,407	13,389	85.4	4.1
2008	98,102	996,389	19,929	13,733	85.2	2.7
2009	102,070	1,020,497	20,766	14,293	87.2	4.2
2010	102,823	1,029,690	20,849	14,307	87.2	0.4
2011	104,458	1,051,852	21,241	14,536	87.5	1.9
2012	108,947	1,105,519	21,823	14,894	85.8	2.7
2013	111,980	1,148,147	22,272	15,172	84.7	2.1
2014	114,519	1,183,590	22,753	15,468	84.4	2.2
2015	120,469	1,256,881	23,929	16,202	83.9	5.2
2016	121,079	1,275,698	24,064	16,217	83.3	0.6

Source: ONS: [Regional gross disposable household income](#)

The greatest provisional percentage increase in total GDHI between 1997 and 2016 for a NUTS3 area was seen in the London NUTS3 area of Hackney and Newham (336.8% +£9,175m). The London NUTS3 areas of Wandsworth (228.3% +£8,336m), Camden and the City of London (224.9% +£8,027m), and Westminster (221.4% +£8,486m), also saw high percentage increases.

These large increases, predominantly seen in London, the South East and East of England, skew the average increase at the UK level.

5.3.3 Local authority level change in total GDHI, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

Looking at the local authority level total GDHI data, in the Lancashire-14 area, only Chorley (108.6%) saw a provisional percentage increase to its GDHI total that was greater than the UK rise (102.2%) between 1997 and 2016. Chorley's percentage increase was ranked 110 (out of 391 local authorities). The next highest percentage

increases were seen in Lancaster (93.0%), Rossendale (90.9%) and West Lancashire (88.4%). However, these three were in the lower half of the GDHI percentage increase rankings.

The percentage growth in total GDHI in the Blackpool unitary authority area (48.2%) was the lowest of the 391 local authority areas in the UK between 1997 and 2016 (provisionally), whilst percentage growth in the Blackburn with Darwen unitary authority area (57.1%) was the fifth lowest. In terms of the percentage growth in GDHI between 1997 and 2016, ten of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw increases in the lower third of the percentage increase rankings, ranging from 83.6% down to 48.2%.

For the Lancashire-12 area, the GDHI total increased provisionally by 84.4% (+£9.22bn) between 1997 and 2016, to £20.145bn. This was greater than the 78.3% increase (+£10,567bn) in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area, where GDHI rose to £24.064bn in 2016.

Within the North West, only Manchester (138%), Chorley (108.6%) and Warrington (105.4%) have seen provisional percentage increases to their GDHI totals that were greater than the UK rise (102.2%) between 1997 and 2016.

Change in population between 1997 and 2016

It is notable that Manchester (+29.6%, +123,621 people) and Chorley (+16.7%, +16,385 people) have seen the largest percentage increases in population in the North West between 1997 and 2016. These percentage increases in population are greater than those for the UK (12.6%), the North West (6.3%), the Lancashire-12 area (6.0%) and the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area (5.1%) over the period. In the Lancashire-14 area, with the exception of Ribble Valley, where the population rose by 12.9% (+6,731 people) since 1997, eight of the remaining local authority areas saw their populations increase by between 7.8% (in Fylde) and 3.7% (in Pendle). The three local authority areas of Blackpool (-3.8%, -5,531), Burnley (-3.8%, -3,482 people) and Hyndburn (-0.3%, -256 people) saw their populations decrease between 1997 and 2016.

In the North West, Carlisle (98.8%) and Allerdale (95.6%) recorded the next highest percentage increases. The remaining 34 of the 39 local authority areas in the North West saw percentage increases to their GDHI totals that were in the lower half of the GDHI percentage increase rankings.

Within the UK, Hackney (342.1%), Newham (332.4%), the City of London (248.3%), Wandsworth (228.3%), Camden (224.2%), Westminster (221.4%) and Southwark (202.5%) recorded the largest provisional percentage increases in total GDHI between 1997 and 2016.

5.4 Gross disposable household income (GDHI) per head at the UK and NUTS1 regional level

A more meaningful comparator of gross disposable household incomes is to express the sums in per capita terms, i.e. GDHI per head of population. For the UK as a whole, average GDHI per head of population in 2016 was provisionally £19,432. However, across the UK there were wide variations in GDHI per head.

5.4.1 GDHI per head for the UK and NUTS1 regions, 2016 (provisional)

In 2016, the UK provisional GDHI per head average was £19,432.

Of the NUTS1 regions in 2016, London had the highest provisional GDHI per head where, on average, each person had £27,151 available to spend or save. This figure was 39.7%, or almost two fifths higher than the UK average of £19,432. In the North West, the GDHI per head of population was £16,761, some 13.7% (or almost a seventh) lower than the UK average. The North East had the lowest NUTS1 figure at £15,595, some 19.7% (or just under a fifth) below the UK average.

5.4.2 Change in UK and NUTS1 level GDHI per head, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, GDHI per head of population in the UK increased provisionally by 0.7% (£128). This was the second lowest yearly percentage increase in the series (Since 1997/98), unadjusted for inflation.

GDHI per head increased in all NUTS1 regions between 2015 and 2016, except the North East and North West, where figures fell by 0.6% (£92) and 0.2% (£29) respectively; the largest percentage increase was in the East of England at 1.3% (£255), unadjusted for inflation.

In 2016, the [Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs \(CPIH\)](#) inflation rate was 1.0%. Using this measure of inflation, this suggests that only the East of England, Scotland, London, Yorkshire and The Humber and Northern Ireland kept pace with or exceeded the rate of inflation. All other regions of the UK saw a decrease in the “real terms” value of their disposable income (per head).

5.4.3 Change in UK and NUTS1 level GDHI per head, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

At the UK level, GDHI per head grew provisionally by 79.6% (£8,615), from £10,817 in 1997, to £19,432 in 2016 (unadjusted for inflation).

Between 1997 and 2016, only the NUTS1 regions of London (106.0%) and Scotland (86.5%) saw their GDHI per head figures increase provisionally by more than the UK average of 79.6%. GDHI per head in the North West region grew provisionally by a

middling 71.1% between 1997 and 2016. Wales (67.7%) recorded the lowest provisional percentage rise over the period.

UK yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head of population: context

Yearly percentage increases (unadjusted for inflation) at the UK level reduced in the wake of the 2008/09 recession, falling to 1.7% between 2008 and 2009, 0.1% for 2009 to 2010, and 1.3% between 2010 and 2011. Overall, for the four yearly percentage increases between 2007 and 2011, the average yearly percentage increase in GDHI per head of population for the UK as a whole was 1.5% per year.

For the 10 yearly increases between 1997 and 2007, prior to the 2008/09 recession, the average yearly percentage increase in GDHI per head of population for the UK was 3.8% per year (unadjusted for inflation). The greatest yearly percentage increase for the UK since 1997 was between 1999 and 2000, when GDHI per head rose by 6.5%.

For the 5 yearly percentage increases between 2011 and 2016, the average yearly percentage increase in GDHI per head of population for the UK as a whole was 3.2% per year. The largest yearly percentage increase for the UK since 2011 was between 2014 and 2015, when GDHI per head rose by 5.4% (unadjusted for inflation).

The 19 yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head of population between 1997 and 2016 produced an average of 3.1% per year (unadjusted for inflation).

5.5 GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level

5.5.1 GDHI per head at the NUTS2 sub-regional level, 2016 (provisional)

Amongst the NUTS2 sub-regions, Inner London – West had by far the highest level of GDHI per head in 2016: at £48,182, it was a substantial 147.9% greater than the UK average of £19,432. The Outer London – West and North West NUTS2 area had the second highest GDHI per head figure in the UK at £26,611. This was 36.9% greater than the UK average. At the other extreme, the West Midlands NUTS2 area had a GDHI per head figure of £14,731, which was 24.2% lower than the UK average.

Sixteen (39%) of the 41 UK NUTS-2 areas had GDHI per head figures that were above the UK average of £19,432 in 2016. In the North West, of the five NUTS2 sub-regions, only Cheshire (£20,458) recorded a GDHI per head figure that was in excess of the national average (by 5.3%). Cumbria's NUTS2 GDHI per head figure of £18,826 was the second highest in the region, just 3.1% below the UK average.

The GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area in 2016 was provisionally estimated at £16,217. This was the eleventh lowest of the 41 NUTS2 areas and was 16.5%, or just under a sixth, lower than the UK average (£19,432).

The figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area was the third lowest of the five North West sub-regions, above Merseyside (£15,924) and Greater Manchester (£15,917), but below Cheshire (£20,458) and Cumbria (£18,826).

5.5.2 Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, the GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region grew by just £15 or 0.1% (unadjusted for inflation). This compares to the 0.7% growth for the UK (£128) and a reduction in the North West of 0.2% (-£29).

In the North West region, only the Cumbria and the Lancashire NUTS2 sub-regions saw growth in GDHI per head between 2015 and 2016 (provisionally). The Cheshire (-0.6%), Greater Manchester (-0.3%) and Merseyside (-0.2%) NUTS2 areas all saw reductions in GDHI per head.

5.5.3 Change in NUTS2 level GDHI per head, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

GDHI per head in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area increased provisionally by 69.6% (+£6,656), from £9,516 in 1997, to £16,217 in 2016. This was a lower percentage rise than seen in the UK (79.6%) over the period.

The Lancashire-14 NUTS2 percentage rise in GDHI per head was the eighth lowest of the 41 NUTS2 areas in the UK between 1997 and 2016 (unadjusted for inflation).

Between 1997 and 2008, with the exception of 2005, the GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area exhibited a pattern of slow overall decline relative to the UK average. From a percentage of 88.4% of the UK average in 1997, the figure fell to 85.2% by 2008 (-3.2 percentage points). Perhaps surprisingly, the percentage recovered in the wake of the 2008/09 recession, posting indices of 87.2 in 2008 and 2009, and 87.5 in 2010. This suggests that the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area was impacted less severely by the recession than some other areas of the UK. However, after this period, the indices have deteriorated further to reach the latest figure of 83.5% of the UK average in 2016. Tables 2 and 3 refer.

In the North West, only the Cumbria (87.9%) and Cheshire (79.7%) NUTS2 sub-regions recorded greater percentage increases than the UK (79.6%) between 1997 and 2016. This indicates that Cumbria has closed the gap in GDHI per head with the UK average, whilst Cheshire has just about increased its differential with the UK over the period.

Nationally, only 13 (32%) of the 41 NUTS2 areas recorded percentage increases to their GDHI per head figures that were greater than the UK average between 1997 and 2016. Five of these were in London, four were in Scotland, two were in the North West (Cumbria and Cheshire), one was in the West Midlands and one was in the East of England.

Table 3: Gross disposable household income per head of population for the top and bottom five NUTS2 sub-regions, plus the UK and North West NUTS2 sub-regions, 2016

Area	GDHI per head, 2016 ^[1] (£)	GDHI per head index (UK=100)	GDHI per head growth, 1997 to 2016 ^[1] (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head, 1997 - 2007 (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head, 2007 - 2015 (%)	GDHI per head growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (£)	GDHI per head growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (%)
NUTS2 areas with the top five GDHI per head figures							
Inner London - West	48,182	247.9	133.0	6.0	3.6	-101	-0.2
Outer London - West and North West	26,611	136.9	101.1	4.3	3.4	493	1.9
Outer London - South	25,201	129.7	93.7	4.5	2.6	448	1.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	24,129	124.2	72.2	3.6	2.5	-95	-0.4
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	23,916	123.1	74.5	3.5	2.5	387	1.6
North West NUTS2 areas							
Cheshire (10 th highest)	20,458	105.3	79.7	3.9	2.7	-126	-0.6
United Kingdom	19,432	100.0	79.6	3.8	2.6	128	0.7
Cumbria (19 th highest)	18,826	96.9	87.9	4.0	2.9	186	1.0
North West region	16,761	86.3	71.1	3.5	2.5	-29	-0.2
Lancashire-14 (11 th lowest)	16,217	83.5	69.6	3.4	2.4	15	0.1
Merseyside (8 th lowest)	15,924	81.9	70.7	3.5	2.5	-34	-0.2
Greater Manchester (7 th lowest)	15,917	81.9	65.4	3.3	2.3	-50	-0.3
NUTS2 areas with the bottom five GDHI per head figures							
Northern Ireland	15,719	80.9	78.6	4.0	2.2	156	1.0
South Yorkshire	15,340	78.9	70.7	3.5	2.3	173	1.1
West Wales	15,259	78.5	65.5	3.4	2.1	102	0.7
Tees Valley and Durham	15,153	78.0	64.4	3.1	2.5	-181	-1.2
West Midlands	14,731	75.8	61.2	2.9	2.5	35	0.2

Note: [1] 2016 figures are provisional

Source ONS: Regional gross disposable household income (GDHI), 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

5.6 GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level

5.6.1 GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2016 (provisional)

Looking at the NUTS3 areas, the Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham NUTS3 area had the highest GDHI per head figure in 2016 at £58,816, which was more than three times greater than the UK average of £19,432. Westminster (£50,910), Camden and City of London (£45,225), Wandsworth

(£37,288) and Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames (£31,505) were the four other NUTS3 areas with GDHI per head figures above £30,000.

In contrast, the Nottingham NUTS3 area had the lowest GDHI per head figure of £12,232, which was 37.1%, lower than the UK average.

Only fifty nine (33%) of the 179 UK NUTS3 areas had GDHI per head figures that were above the UK average of £19,432 in 2016. In the North West, of the twenty NUTS3 areas, only Cheshire East (£22,025) and East Cumbria (£19,928) recorded GDHI per head figures that were in excess of the national average (by 13.3% and 2.5%, respectively).

The Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS3 area (£18,660) and the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area (£17,843) had the highest provisional GDHI per head figures in the Lancashire-14 area in 2016, which were 4.0% and 8.2% below the UK average, respectively. Both of these figures fell in the top half of the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings.

The GDHI per head figure for the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS3 area (£16,355) in 2016 was 15.8% lower than the UK average and fell in the bottom third of the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings.

The GDHI per head figures for East Lancashire (£14,808) and Blackpool (£14,795) in 2016 fell roughly an eighth from the bottom of the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings and at 23.8% and 23.9% below the UK average, respectively, were almost a quarter lower.

The Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area (£12,450) was the second lowest in the NUTS3 GDHI per head rankings and at 35.9% below the UK average was more than a third lower.

5.6.2 Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 2015 to 2016 (provisional)

Between 2015 and 2016, GDHI per head grew by more than the UK figure of 0.7% (£128) in three of the Lancashire NUTS3 areas. These were the Blackpool NUTS3 area (2.7%, £391), the Chorley and West Lancashire NUTS3 area (1.1%, £204) and the Lancaster and Wyre NUTS3 area (0.9%, £143).

However, contrary to the above increases, the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area (-1.3%, -£240), the East Lancashire NUTS3 area (-1.3%, -£56) and the Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area (-0.4%, -£47) all saw reductions in their GDHI per head figures over the year (unadjusted for inflation).

Table 4: GDHI per head of population for the top and bottom five NUTS3 areas, plus the UK, North West region and Lancashire NUTS3 areas, 2016

Area	GDHI per head, 2016 ^[1] (£)	GDHI per head index (UK=100)	GDHI per head growth, 1997 to 2016 ^[1] (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head, 1997 - 2007 (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head, 2007 - 2015 (%)	GDHI per head growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (£)	GDHI per head growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (%)
NUTS3 areas with the top five GDHI per head figures							
Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham	58,816	302.7	112.9	4.7	4.2	-796	-1.3
Westminster	50,910	262.0	141.5	6.0	4.1	-601	-1.2
Camden and City of London	45,225	232.7	143.1	6.8	3.1	92	0.2
Wandsworth	37,288	191.9	166.1	7.7	2.9	1,024	2.8
Hounslow and Richmond upon Thames	31,505	162.1	80.0	3.3	2.9	1,116	3.7
GDHI per head figures for the six NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 area and for the UK and North West							
United Kingdom	19,432	100.0	79.6	3.8	2.6	128	0.7
Chorley and West Lancashire (ranked 76)	18,660	96.0	79.3	3.6	2.8	204	1.1
Mid Lancashire (ranked 90)	17,843	91.8	65.0	3.4	2.3	-240	-1.3
North West region	16,761	86.3	71.1	3.5	2.5	-29	-0.2
Lancaster and Wyre (ranked 125 (55 th lowest))	16,355	84.2	77.0	3.8	2.4	143	0.9
Lancashire-14 NUTS2	16,217	83.5	69.6	3.4	2.4	15	0.1
East Lancashire (ranked 157 (23 rd lowest))	14,808	76.2	78.0	3.9	2.5	-56	-1.3
Blackpool (ranked 159 (21 st lowest))	14,795	76.1	54.2	2.2	2.4	391	2.7
Blackburn with Darwen (ranked 178 (2 nd lowest))	12,450	64.1	46.9	2.6	1.7	-47	-0.4
NUTS3 areas with the lowest five GDHI per head figures (including Blackburn with Darwen)							
Manchester	13,184	67.8	83.6	4.1	2.7	-5	0.0
Sandwell	13,164	67.7	60.9	2.7	2.7	-78	-0.6
Leicester	12,848	66.1	53.9	2.6	2.0	249	2.0
Blackburn with Darwen (ranked 178 (2 nd lowest))	12,450	64.1	46.9	2.6	1.7	-47	-0.4
Nottingham	12,232	62.9	47.3	2.4	2.1	-165	-1.3

Note: [1] 2016 figures are provisional

Source ONS: [Regional gross disposable household income \(GDHI\), 1997 to 2016 \(provisional\)](#)

5.6.3 Change in GDHI per head at the NUTS3 level, 1997 to 2016 (provisional)

At the UK level, GDHI per head grew provisionally by 79.6% (£8,615), from £10,817 in 1997, to £19,432 in 2016 (unadjusted for inflation).

Locally, between 1997 and 2016, GDHI per head for each of the six NUTS3 areas in the Lancashire-14 sub-region increased by lower percentages than the UK increase (79.6%). The Chorley and West Lancashire (79.3%), East Lancashire (78.0%) and Lancaster and Wyre NUTS3 areas saw the largest percentage rises in the Lancashire-14 sub-region since 1997. These were all in the top half of the NUTS3 GDHI per head percentage rise rankings (between 1997 and 2016). The percentage increase for the Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area (65.0%) over the period was about a fifth from the bottom of the rankings.

The Blackburn with Darwen NUTS3 area (46.9%) saw the lowest percentage increase in its GDHI per head figure in the UK between 1997 and 2016, rising from £8,474 in 1997, to £12,450 (provisional) in 2016. Blackpool (54.2%) did not fare much better, recording the sixth lowest percentage increase in the UK over the period.

Nationally, only 67 (37.4%) of the 179 NUTS3 areas recorded percentage increases to their GDHI per head figures that were greater than the UK average between 1997 and 2016. Six of these were in the North West region. West Cumbria (94.7%) saw the largest percentage rise in the region since 1997, followed by East Merseyside (86.3%), Warrington (85.7%), Manchester (83.6%), East Cumbria (82.0%) and Cheshire East (81.0%).

5.7 GDHI per head at the local authority level

5.7.1 GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2016 (provisional)

The methodology used to calculate the GDHI estimates for local authority areas is a vastly simplified process to that used to calculate the estimates for the NUTS3 areas.

The local authority estimates of GDHI are created by breaking down the main components of GDHI to the local authority level using the best regional indicator data that is available, for example, population or employment. The local authority estimates therefore lack the quality of the standard NUTS estimates. This should be borne in mind when analysing the figures. Please note, however, that the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool NUTS3 areas have the same geographic boundaries as the Blackburn with Darwen and Blackpool unitary authority areas, and the GDHI estimates are the same for both types of geography.

The GDHI estimates for NUTS3 areas comprised of multiple local authority areas (eg Mid Lancashire NUTS3 area) may differ to the sum of the GDHI estimates for their individual constituent local authority areas, owing to rounding.

GDHI is calculated before other housing costs such as rental and mortgage capital repayments (including imputed rental of owner-occupiers) although rental income is

included from the perspective of the landlord (or owner). GDHI will therefore be inflated in areas with higher housing costs, such as London and the South East.

At the local authority (LA) level, Kensington and Chelsea had the greatest GDHI per head figure in 2016 at £62,600, which was more than three times greater than the UK average of £19,432. City of London (£56,664), Hammersmith and Fulham (55,552), Westminster (£50,910), Camden (£44,892), Wandsworth (£37,288), Richmond upon Thames (£33,258) and Hounslow (£30,230) were the other local authority areas with GDHI per head figures above £30,000.

In contrast, the Nottingham LA area provisionally had the lowest GDHI per head figure in the UK in 2016 at £12,232, which was 37.1%, lower than the UK average.

All of the local authority areas in the Lancashire-14 area had provisional GDHI per head estimates that fell in the lower half of the UK GDHI per head rankings in 2016. Chorley (£18,696), West Lancashire (£18,623), Ribble Valley (£18,086) and Preston (£18,057) had the highest estimates in the area (all above £18,000 per head). These estimates were 3.8%, 4.2%, 6.9% and 7.1% below the UK GDHI per head average (£19,432), respectively. Table 5 refers.

Blackburn with Darwen (£12,450) had the second lowest provisional GDHI per head figure in the UK in 2016, which was 35.9% below the UK average. The GDHI per head estimates for Burnley (£14,604), Pendle (£14,628), Blackpool (£14,795) and Hyndburn (£14,818) also fell in the lowest 8% of GDHI per head rankings. These were all below £15,000 per head and were 24.8%, 24.7%, 23.9% & 23.7% lower than the UK GDHI per head average, respectively.

The provisional GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-12 area in 2016 was £16,852. This was 13.3% (or more than an eighth) below the UK average (£19,432).

5.7.2 Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 2015 to 2016 change (provisional)

Provisionally, between 2015 and 2016, GDHI per head grew in six of the local authority areas in the Lancashire-14 area (unadjusted for inflation). Blackpool (2.7%, £391), West Lancashire (1.3%, £245), Lancaster (1.2%, £199) and Chorley (0.9%, £162) saw the largest percentage rises in the area, which were all greater than the UK percentage increase (0.7%, £128). Wyre (0.4%, £68) and Hyndburn (0.1%, £19) were the other two Lancashire-14 local authority areas to see provisional growth.

Contrary to the above increases, eight of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw provisional decreases in their GDHI per head estimates, ranging from -0.4% (-£52) in Burnley, to -1.7% (-£304) in South Ribble over the year (unadjusted for inflation).

For the Lancashire-12 area, the GDHI per head figure fell by £24 or -0.1% provisionally between 2015 and 2016 (unadjusted for inflation). This compares to the 0.7% growth for the UK (£128), the 0.1% (£15) increase in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area, and a reduction in the North West of 0.2% (-£29). The provisional notable increase in GDHI per head in Blackpool (2.7%, £391), which offset the estimated

Estimates of gross disposable household income (GDHI), 2016 (provisional) and change analysis

decrease in Blackburn with Darwen of 0.4% (-47), explains the difference in the figures between the Lancashire-12 area and the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region.

Table 5: GDHI per head of population for the top and bottom five UK local authority areas, plus the UK, North West and authorities in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area, 2016

Area	GDHI per head, 2016 ^[1] (£)	GDHI per head index (UK=100)	GDHI per head growth, 1997 to 2016 ^[1] (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head, 1997 - 2007 (%)	Average of individual yearly percentage increases in GDHI per head, 2007 - 2015 (%)	GDHI per head growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (£)	GDHI per head growth, 2015 to 2016 ^[1] (%)
Local authority areas with the top five GDHI per head figures							
Kensington and Chelsea	62,600	322.15	112.0	4.5	4.4	-1,104	-1.7
City of London	56,664	291.60	172.0	7.7	4.2	-2,875	-4.8
Hammersmith and Fulham	55,552	285.88	114.6	4.9	4.0	-497	-0.9
Westminster	50,910	261.99	141.5	6.0	4.1	-601	-1.2
Camden	44,892	231.02	142.2	6.8	3.1	154	0.3
United Kingdom	19,432	100.00	79.6	3.8	2.6	128	0.7
GDHI per head figures for the local authorities in the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area, plus figures for the North West							
Chorley	18,696	96.21	78.7	3.6	2.8	162	0.9
West Lancashire	18,623	95.84	79.8	3.6	2.8	245	1.3
Ribble Valley	18,086	93.07	60.7	3.1	2.2	-186	-1.0
Preston	18,057	92.92	71.1	3.6	2.5	-206	-1.1
Fylde	17,640	90.78	61.8	3.3	2.2	-250	-1.4
South Ribble	17,585	90.50	61.8	3.3	2.2	-304	-1.7
Lancashire-12 area ^[2]	16,852	86.72	73.9	3.7	2.5	-24	-0.1
Lancaster	16,850	86.71	83.1	4.0	2.5	199	1.2
North West region	16,761	86.25	71.1	3.5	2.5	-29	-0.2
Lancashire-14 NUTS2	16,217	83.45	69.6	3.4	2.4	15	0.1
Wyre	15,717	80.88	69.1	3.5	2.3	68	0.4
Rosendale	15,285	78.66	78.3	4.0	2.5	-127	-0.8
Hyndburn	14,818	76.26	80.1	3.9	2.6	19	0.1
Blackpool	14,795	76.14	54.2	2.2	2.4	391	2.7
Pendle	14,628	75.28	77.2	4.0	2.4	-70	-0.5
Burnley	14,604	75.15	76.4	3.8	2.5	-52	-0.4
Blackburn with Darwen	12,450	64.07	46.9	2.6	1.7	-47	-0.4
The five local authority areas with the lowest GDHI per head figures							
Manchester	13,184	67.85	83.6	4.1	2.7	-5	0.0
Sandwell	13,164	67.74	60.9	2.7	2.7	-78	-0.6
Leicester	12,848	66.12	53.9	2.6	2.0	249	2.0
Blackburn with Darwen	12,450	64.07	46.9	2.6	1.7	-47	-0.4
Nottingham	12,232	62.95	47.3	2.4	2.1	-165	-1.3

Notes: [1] 2016 figures are provisional. [2] Lancashire-12 data calculated by Lancashire County Council Business Intelligence (sum of NUTS3 GDHI data divided by relevant mid-year population estimate(s)).
Source ONS: [Regional gross disposable household income \(GDHI\), 1997 to 2016 \(provisional\)](#)

5.7.3 Change in GDHI per head at the local authority level, 1997 to 2016 change (provisional)

At the UK level, GDHI per head grew provisionally by 79.6% (£8,615), from £10,817 in 1997, to £19,432 in 2016 (unadjusted for inflation).

Between 1997 and 2016, only three of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw their GDHI per head estimates increase by more than the UK rise of 79.6% (unadjusted for inflation). These were Lancaster (83.1%, +£7,649), Hyndburn (80.1%, +£6,592) and West Lancashire (79.8%, +£8,266). However, the percentage increases for Chorley (78.7%, +£8,232), Rossendale (78.3%, +£6,714), Pendle (77.2%, +£6,374) and Burnley (76.4%, +£6,324) fell in the top half of the rankings for the GDHI per head percentage increases between 1997 and 2016.

Of note is the fact that Burnley (-3.8%, -3,482 people) and Hyndburn (-0.3%, -256 people) saw their populations decrease between 1997 and 2016. These reductions may have helped to boost the 'per head' figures for these areas. The low growth in population figures for some of the other Lancashire-14 local authority areas may also boost their 'per head' growth figures compared to other LA areas in the UK that have seen greater percentage increases in population.

Seven of the Lancashire-14 local authority areas saw their increases in GDHI per head estimates positioned in the lower half of the percentage rise rankings between 1997 and 2016.

Out of the 391 local authorities in the UK, Blackburn with Darwen (46.9%) saw the second lowest percentage increase in its GDHI per head figure between 1997 and 2016, rising from £8,474 in 1997, to £12,450 (provisional) in 2016. The percentage increase in Blackpool (54.2%) was the tenth lowest in the UK over the period.

The provisional GDHI per head increases for Ribble Valley (60.7%, +£6,833), South Ribble (61.8%, +£6,718) and Fylde (61.8%, +£6,740) fell in the bottom eighth of the percentage increase rankings between 1997 and 2016. The percentage increase for Wyre (69.1%, +£6,424) was in the lower 30% of the rankings. The percentage increase for Preston (71.1%, +£7,501) was in the lower 40% of the rankings.

Nationally, only 144 (36.8%) of the 391 local authority areas in the UK recorded percentage increases to their GDHI per head estimates that were greater than the UK average (79.6%) between 1997 and 2016. Seventeen of these (43.6%) were in the North West region (out of a total of 39 LA areas). Barrow-in-Furness (99.6%, +£8,819) saw the largest percentage rise in the region since 1997. In the UK, Hackney (209.7%, +£13,660) saw the greatest percentage increase.

GDHI per head in the Lancashire-12 area increased provisionally by 73.9% (+£7,161), from £9,690 in 1997, to £16,852 in 2016. This was a lower percentage rise than seen in the UK (79.6%) over the period, but greater than the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 area rise (69.6%), unadjusted for inflation.

Between 1997 and 2008, the GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-12 area fluctuated more, and overall displayed less of a decline relative to the UK average than the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 figures (which fell from 88.4% of the UK average in 1997, to 85.2% by 2008 (-3.2 percentage points). In the Lancashire-12 area, the GDHI per head figure decreased from 89.6% of the UK average in 1997, to 88.6% in 2008 (-1.0 percentage point). Similar to the Lancashire-14 NUTS2 sub-region, the GDHI per head figure for the Lancashire-12 area recovered relative to the UK average in the wake of the 2008/09 recession, posting indices of 90.8% (in 2009), 90.5% (in 2010) and 90.7% (in 2011). Again, this also suggests that the Lancashire-12 area was impacted less severely by the recession than some other areas of the UK. However, after this period, the indices have deteriorated to reach the latest figure of 86.7% of the UK average in 2016.