

Gross Disposable Household Income



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The 2007 Regional and Sub Regional Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) estimates have been released by the Office for National Statistics. GDHI is the amount of money that individuals – the household sector – have left for saving or spending after expenditure associated with income, for example, taxes and social contributions, property ownership and provisions for future pension income.

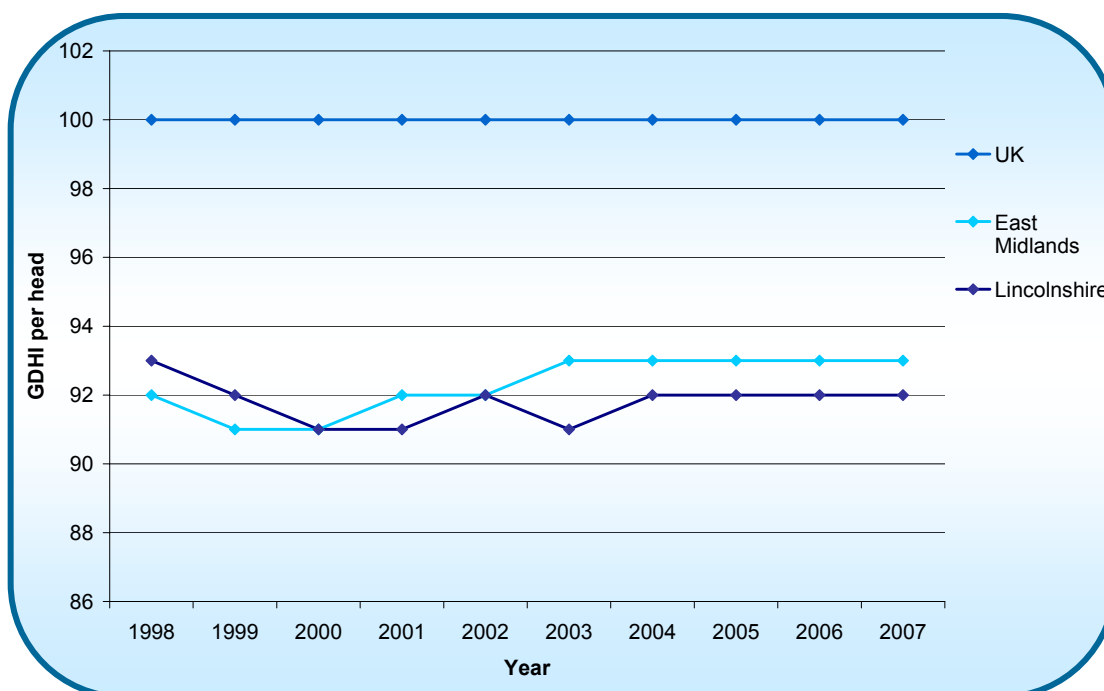
Figure 1 below shows that Lincolnshire's GDHI over the last 10 years has been comparable with regional levels but lower than national levels. This is partly due to the fact that on average, wage levels in the county are lower than national levels. However increases in Lincolnshire's GDHI have been in line with national and regional growth over this period.

Figure 1: GDHI change over time per head

	1998	2001	2006	2007	GDHI change per head (1998 – 2007)
UK	10,245	11,843	14,070	14,334	40%
East Midlands	9,408	10,848	13,032	13,268	41%
Lincolnshire	9,542	10,811	12,975	13,221	39%

Whilst Lincolnshire's GDHI in 1998 was slightly higher than that of the region, over time the regional level has gradually overtaken that of the county as shown by figure 2.

Figure 2: GDHI per head (comparison to the UK rate)



Background Information


GDHI is calculated as the total of:

- Compensation of employees (wages and salaries, national insurance contributions, pension contributions, redundancy payments etc),
- Gross operating surplus (rental income from buildings, including imputed rental of owner-occupied dwellings) and mixed income (income from self-employment related to sole traders)
- Pension income (state retirement and privately funded), other social benefits (including child benefits, disability living allowance, unemployment and jobseeker benefits and incapacity benefits),
- Property income (return on ownership of financial assets e.g. rent on land, interest, dividends, etc),
- Other current transfers (e.g. claims made under non-life insurance policies, gifts received from abroad, grants and unrequited payments from central government).

Less the total of:

- Taxes on income and other current taxes (e.g. council tax, motor vehicle duty)
- Social contributions (national insurance contributions by employees, employers and social contributions by the self and non-employed)
- Other outgoings (payments of interest, rent, insurance policies, charity donations, gifts made abroad)
- All estimates in this release are in current price terms and have not been adjusted for inflation.
- The GDHI estimates presented here are on a residence basis. This means that incomes of individuals are allocated to the region in which they live.
- Estimates are at current basic prices and do not allow for changes in prices over time (inflation) or differences in regional price levels (purchasing power)

For further information visit www.statistics.gov.uk

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