

# Income and Lifestyles

## Chapter 7

- » In 2006/07, a quarter of London's households had a gross weekly income in excess of £1,000.
- » London's average gross weekly household income in 2006/07 was £834. This is **£187 higher than the UK average** and £88 more than the next highest region (South East).
- » Of those paying income tax in London, 31 per cent earned in excess of £30,000 per year, whilst **12 per cent earned over £50,000**. This compared with 23 and 7 per cent in the UK as a whole.
- » In 2006/07, a quarter of all households in London were in receipt of an income-related benefit such as Income Support or Housing Benefit - slightly above the UK average (23 per cent).
- » Total weekly household expenditure in London was **£529.30**, 17 per cent higher than UK figure (£454.10).
- » In 2007, almost three-quarters of London's households owned a personal computer, whilst 63 per cent had internet access. In both cases London had the second highest rate behind the South East.
- » Londoners registered 26 new cars per 1,000 of the population in 2007. There has been a **steady decline in the registration of new cars since 1996 in London**, which is against the national trend.
- » In 2007, around a quarter of the UK's 162.4 million cinema admissions were in London, 10.4 percentage points higher than the next closest region - the Midlands.
- » The total amount spent by both domestic and international tourists in London in 2007 was £10.3bn. As a region, **London's overseas tourist spend of £8.2bn is more than five times as great as the next region**. Overseas tourist expenditure in London accounts for around 60 per cent of the total spend nationally.

### Introduction

With a gross weekly household income of £834 per week, London has by far the highest income of any region on the UK. Furthermore, a quarter of London households have a gross weekly income of £1000 or more. However, these figures mask considerable inequality between areas within the capital. For instance, after housing costs, Inner London has a significantly higher incidence of income poverty for children, working-age adults and pensioners than any region or country in Great Britain.

This chapter begins with an analysis of income, including, gross household income, as well its source and distribution. The focus then switches to a discussion of expenditure including data relating to spending on durable goods, commodities and services and expenditure on food. Finally, the chapter looks at expenditure on luxury and leisure items such as new cars and cinema admissions, along with the nature of tourist expenditure.

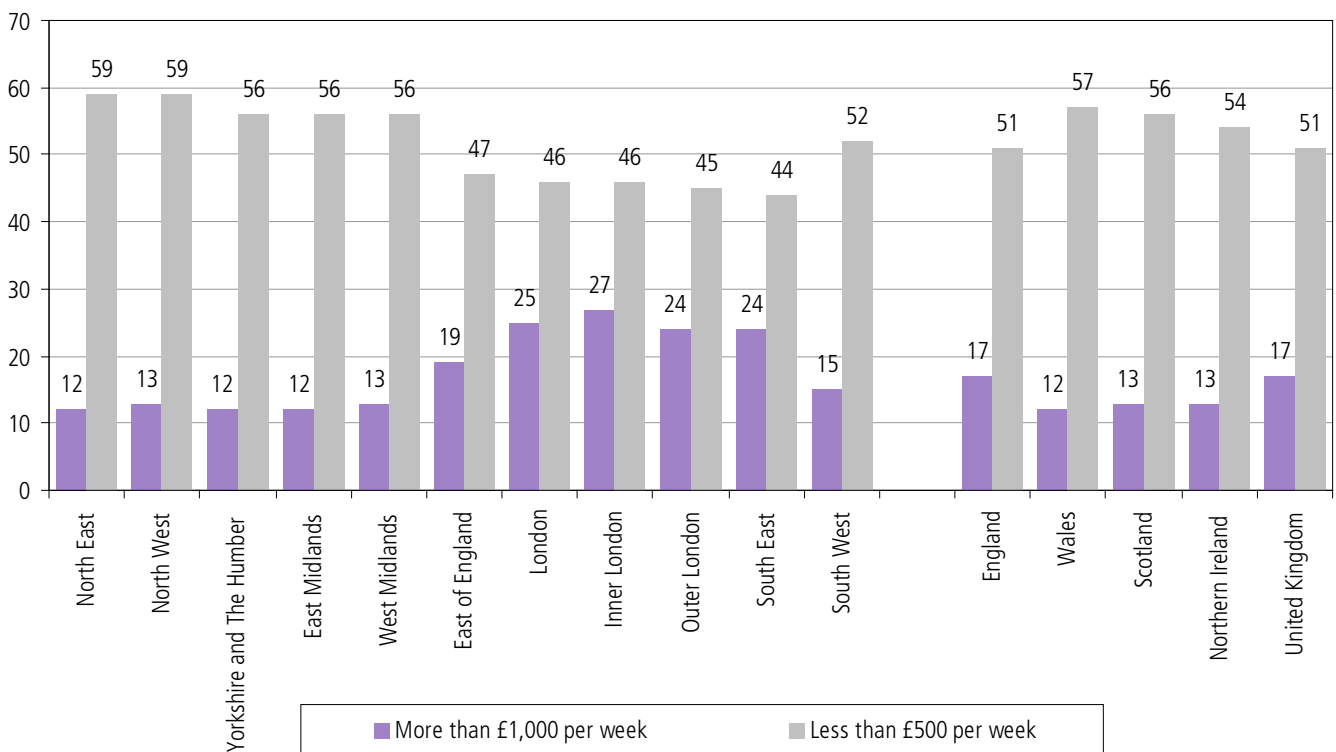
### Income

In 2006/07, 25 per cent of London households had a gross weekly income in excess of £1,000, eight percentage points higher than the UK average (Figure 7.1). London also had the second lowest proportion of households with weekly incomes of less than £500 with 46 per cent, behind the South East, compared with the highest figure of 59 per cent in both the North West and North East regions. London does however exhibit the greatest polarisation of any region in terms of the income scale. In total, 52 per cent of households had gross weekly incomes of either less than £300 per week or greater than £1,000. This is 6 per cent higher than the UK figure (Table 7.18). The interconnected issues of polarisation and poverty will be discussed in greater detail later in this chapter.

London's average gross weekly household income in 2006/07 was £834. This represented an increase of £68 on the previous year. The London figure was also £187 higher than the UK average and £88 higher than the

**Figure 7.1**  
Households with high and low weekly incomes, 2006/07

Percentages



Source: Family Resources Survey 2006/07, DWP

**Table 7.2**  
**Distribution of income liable to tax, 2006/07**

Percentages and thousands

	Percentage of taxpayers in each annual income range							Total liable to tax (000's)
	5,035 to 5,999	6,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 29,999	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 +	
North East	3.2	18.8	22.9	18.2	20.1	13.1	3.8	1,326
North West	3.1	18.1	22.5	17.6	19.7	14.0	5.0	3,451
Yorkshire and the Humber	3.4	18.5	22.2	17.2	20.2	13.7	4.9	2,592
East Midlands	2.9	17.4	22.2	17.1	20.7	14.1	5.6	2,301
West Midlands	3.0	17.3	21.8	17.6	21.0	14.0	5.2	2,715
East	2.7	15.7	19.9	15.6	20.7	16.9	8.4	3,009
London	2.8	14.4	16.6	14.0	21.3	19.1	11.9	3,891
South East	2.4	15.0	18.5	15.1	21.0	17.6	10.4	4,577
South West	2.9	17.2	21.7	17.4	20.1	14.9	5.8	2,763
England	2.9	16.6	20.5	16.3	20.6	15.7	7.4	26,613
Wales	3.2	18.9	23.6	18.0	19.3	13.2	3.9	1,481
Scotland	2.7	17.0	21.3	17.6	20.9	14.6	5.9	2,704
Northern Ireland	3.3	17.9	22.0	18.4	20.7	13.0	4.7	787
UK	2.9	16.8	20.7	16.6	20.5	15.4	7.1	31,829

Source: Survey of Personal Incomes, 2006/07, HM Revenue and Customs

South East figure – the next highest region with £746. The North East had the lowest weekly household income with £543. Table 7.19 shows that in 2006/07 the largest contribution to household income in London is from wages and salaries with 74 per cent of the total being derived from this source, the highest of any region and compared to the lowest figure of just 61 per cent in the South West. London households derived eight per cent of their household income from Social Security Benefits, the lowest of any region in the UK. Annuities and pensions constitute just four per cent of London households' income, again the lowest of any UK region.

There were almost 32 million individuals in the UK who earned an income greater than £5,035 per annum in 2006-07 and were therefore liable to pay tax. In London 3.9 million people had an annual income greater than this threshold, over 50 per cent of the population. In terms of the UK tax paying population, 19.7 per cent had an income between £5,035 and £10,000, compared with 17.2 per cent in London. For higher incomes, the gap between London and the UK was accentuated. Nationally, 22.5 per cent of taxpayers earned an income

greater than £30,000 (per year), compared with 31 per cent in London. Furthermore, almost 12 per cent of taxpayers in London earned over £50,000, whereas the UK figure was seven per cent (Table 7.2).

### Savings and Banking

During 2005/06-2006/07 around nine in ten London households had access to a current account, about the same as the UK average. This breaks down as 88 per cent in Inner London and 90 per cent in Outer London. Scotland, Northern Ireland and the East Midlands all had a smaller percentage (84 per cent) of households with current accounts than Inner London. Nearly a third of households in London had an ISA account, though the figure was slightly lower in Inner London – lower than any English region, though Northern Ireland had a smaller proportion (14 per cent). In terms of National savings/bonds and stocks and shares, London was consistent with the national average with figures of 26 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. In both cases, the South East had the highest proportions of households with 39 and 27 per cent respectively. (Table 7.3)

Table 7.3

Households by type of savings and assets 2005/06-2006/07<sup>1</sup>

	Percentage of households								
	Type of Account								
	Current account	ISA	Other accounts <sup>2</sup>	Stocks and shares/ member of a Share Club	Other investments <sup>3</sup>	National Saving Bonds <sup>4</sup>	Others <sup>5</sup>	Credit unions	Any other type of asset
North East	90	31	62	15	11	20	4	1	1
North West	89	30	57	16	10	22	4	1	1
Yorkshire and The Humber	88	36	69	19	10	24	5	1	1
East Midlands	84	35	61	17	12	25	3	-	2
West Midlands	89	34	67	18	12	24	4	1	1
East of England	93	40	71	23	14	34	5	-	2
London	89	31	65	21	14	26	6	1	2
Inner London	88	28	68	19	12	23	5	-	2
Outer London	90	34	64	23	16	28	6	1	2
South East	95	44	74	27	20	39	7	-	2
South West	95	42	71	23	16	34	4	-	2
England	90	36	67	21	14	28	5	1	1
Wales	92	33	60	16	9	21	3	1	1
Scotland	84	32	67	16	12	18	6	2	1
Northern Ireland	84	14	46	10	5	7	9	8	1
United Kingdom	90	35	66	20	13	26	5	1	1

1 This table is based on a two-year average.

2 Includes NSI savings accounts, Post Office card accounts and other bank or building society accounts.

3 Includes PEPs, unit trusts, gilts and endowment policies that are not linked.

4 The majority of this is made up of Premium Bonds. National Savings Bonds and Guaranteed Equity Bonds make up the rest.

5 Company Share Schemes and Save As You Earn.

Source: *Family Spending 2008*, Office for National Statistics

## Benefits

In 2006/07, a quarter of households in London were claiming an income-related benefit such as Income Support, or Housing Benefit (Table 7.4). The figure rose to 28 per cent in Inner London, which along with the North East was the joint highest in the country. Only 51 per cent of Inner London households were claiming non-income related benefit, considerably less than the UK average (67 per cent). Households in Outer London were more likely to claim this type of benefit with 64 per cent in 2006/07. London also had the lowest percentage of households claiming tax credits of any region in the country at 12 per cent, compared with 17 per cent in the UK as a whole. Despite having the highest percentage claiming an income related benefit, Inner London also has the highest percentage of unsupported

households (43 per cent) not in receipt of state support in the country, which indicates the extreme polarity experienced in this area. In Outer London, the proportion drops significantly to 33 per cent. However this is still considerably higher than the UK figure of 30 per cent.

**Table 7.4**  
**Households by state support receipt and region, 2006/07**

	Percentage of households				
	On any income-related benefit	On any non-income-related benefit	All in receipt of benefit	All in receipt of Tax Credits	All not in receipt of state support
North East	28	71	73	21	26
North West	26	71	74	19	26
Yorkshire and The Humber	26	68	71	19	28
East Midlands	21	65	68	17	31
West Midlands	26	70	73	19	27
East of England	19	67	69	17	31
London	25	59	63	12	37
Inner London	28	51	56	11	43
Outer London	23	64	67	13	33
South East	16	66	68	14	32
South West	18	67	69	17	30
England	22	67	69	17	30
Wales	22	74	75	17	24
Scotland	27	66	69	17	30
Northern Ireland	25	73	76	19	24
United Kingdom	23	67	70	17	30

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Work and Pensions

## Expenditure

Total weekly household expenditure in London in 2006-07 was £529.30 compared with £454.10 in the UK. The London total was 17 per cent more than the UK figure, and was the highest amount of any UK region. (Table 7.20). London households spent more than any other region on housing and fuel (not including mortgage interest payments and council tax). The capital also spent 31 per cent more on health than the UK as a whole and more than double the UK figure for education (Figure 7.5). London households spent slightly more than Northern Ireland on restaurants and hotels at £45.60 per week. Again, this was the highest in the country and £8.20 per week (22 per cent) higher than the UK average. In terms of expenditure on alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics, London households ranked the lowest out of any region at £9.80 per week. Similarly, London spent the least on recreation and culture at £48.00 compared to the East of England, where the

average household spent £63.60 per week, the most of any region.

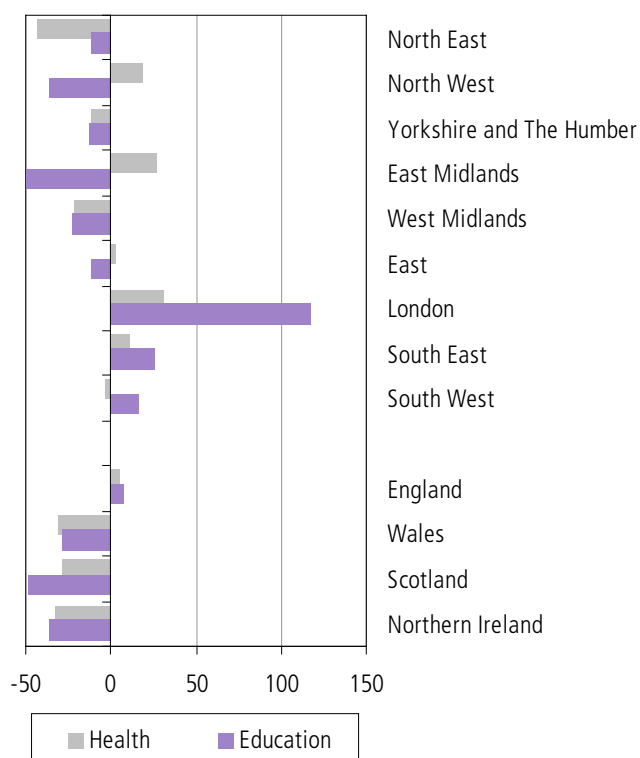
People in London spent £5.10 per week on fresh/processed fruit and vegetables, second only to the South East. In contrast, Londoners spent the least on meat, fish and eggs at £5.60 compared with the South East who spent the highest at £6.30. With the exception of Northern Ireland, Londoners spent the least on alcoholic drinks (£2.40). The average London resident spent £2.20 on milk and milk related products, which was the joint lowest figure in the country and 20 pence lower than the national average. Furthermore, the average spend of £4.30 on bread, cakes, biscuits and other cereal products and confectionery was 40 pence lower than the national average, the lowest nationally. (Figure 7.6 and Table 7.21).

Expenditure on food and drink for consumption outside of the home was the highest nationally. The average London resident spent £13.37 per week on food and

Figure 7.5

## Average household expenditure on Health and Education in relation to the UK 2005/06 - 2006/07

Percentages



Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics*

drink outside of the household, 15 per cent more than the national average and £1.34 more than the next highest region – South East. If food and non-alcoholic drinks are combined, London again comes out on top with a total spend per week of £9.66 compared to just £6.63 in the North East, the lowest region. Expenditure on alcohol outside of the home in London (£3.71) was relatively close to the national figure (£3.65) (Table 7.7).

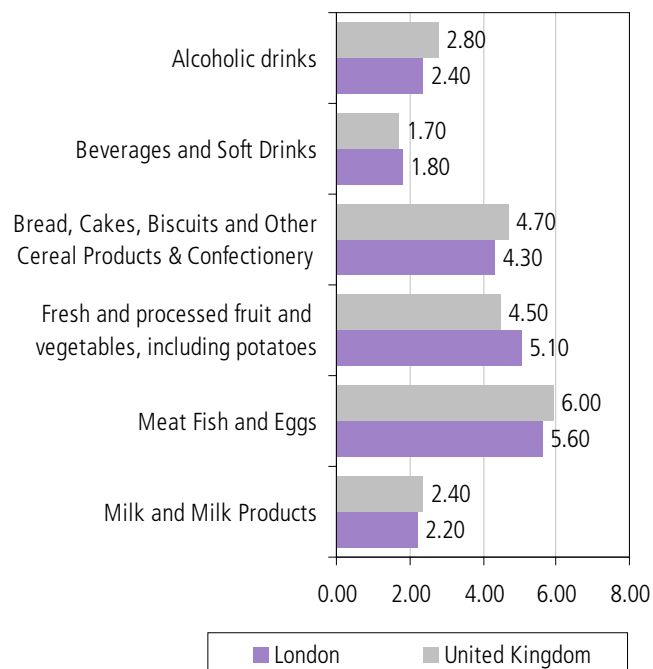
## Lifestyles

In 2005/06-2006/07, London households were the least likely to have a satellite receiver of any UK region, six percentage points lower than the UK average. The North West region had the highest percentage with 81 per cent of all households owning a satellite receiver. Furthermore, London had the lowest percentage of households with either a tumble dryer (45 per cent) or microwave (87 per cent). Of the key durable goods shown in Table 7.8 London households were less likely than the UK

Figure 7.6

## Expenditure on household food &amp; drink, 2005/06-2006/07

£ per person per week



Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics*

Table 7.7

Household purchases for consumption outside of the home 2004/05-2006<sup>1</sup>

	£ per household per week		
	Food and drink	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	Alcoholic drinks
North East	10.68	6.63	4.05
North West	10.81	7.03	3.78
Yorkshire and The Humber	12.13	7.73	4.41
East Midlands	11.33	7.55	3.79
West Midlands	10.36	7.12	3.24
East	11.06	8.01	3.05
London	13.37	9.66	3.71
South East	12.03	8.55	3.48
South West	11.56	7.94	3.62
England	11.62	7.97	3.65
Wales	11.06	7.29	3.77
Scotland	10.91	7.52	3.39
Northern Ireland	11.22	7.99	3.23

1 Three year averages run from April 2004 to December 2006.

Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey, ONS*

Table 7.8

Percentage of households with selected durable goods, 2005/06-2006/07<sup>1</sup>

	Micro-wave oven	Washing machine	Dish-washer	Fridge-freezer or deep freezer	Tumble drier	Mobile phone	Satellite receiver <sup>2</sup>	Home computer	Internet connection
North East	92	95	26	98	52	74	78	63	54
North West	94	95	30	97	61	76	81	66	56
Yorkshire and The Humber	94	97	31	96	59	84	74	65	57
East Midlands	93	97	36	97	59	85	72	71	62
West Midlands	92	95	33	97	62	84	72	68	58
East	90	95	43	97	60	83	73	68	62
London	87	94	38	95	45	78	68	71	63
South East	89	96	45	98	59	78	73	74	66
South West	92	95	42	96	62	85	73	66	60
England	91	96	37	97	58	81	73	69	61
Wales	94	97	31	96	58	54	77	69	58
Scotland	91	97	36	96	60	84	76	66	57
Northern Ireland	92	98	46	96	61	51	76	62	53
United Kingdom	91	96	37	97	58	79	74	68	60

1 This table is based on a two year average.

2 Includes digital, satellite and cable receivers.

Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics*

as a whole, to have any of them other than a dishwasher, a computer and Internet access.

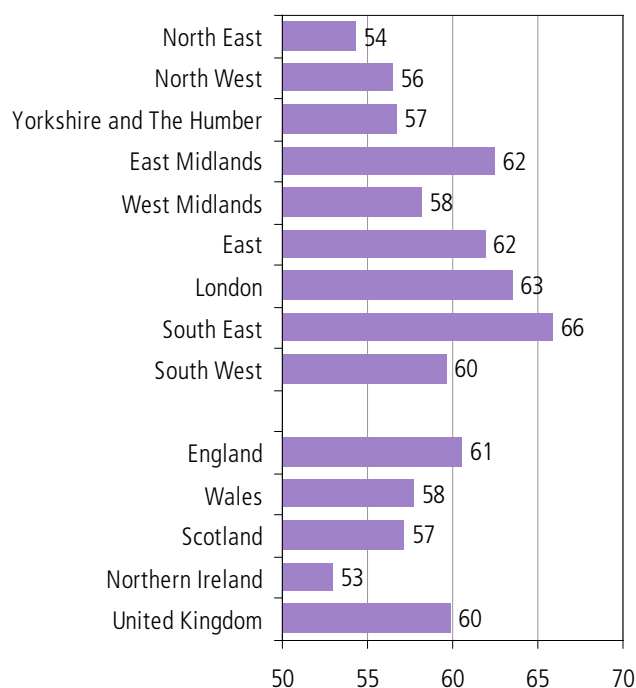
In 2005/06-2006/07, 71 per cent of London's households had a home computer, second only to the South East where 74 per cent owned a computer. This pattern was mirrored in terms of Internet access, with 63 per cent of London homes able to access the web and 66 per cent in the South East (Figure 7.9).

Figure 7.10 shows a steady increase in the percentage of households with Internet access over the period 2000-2007 in London. Since 2000, Internet access has increased by 41 percentage points, second only to the South East where there was an increase of 43 percentage points. The UK and London have increased by an identical amount over this period, though London has consistently maintained a slightly higher percentage of households with access to the Internet.

Figure 7.9

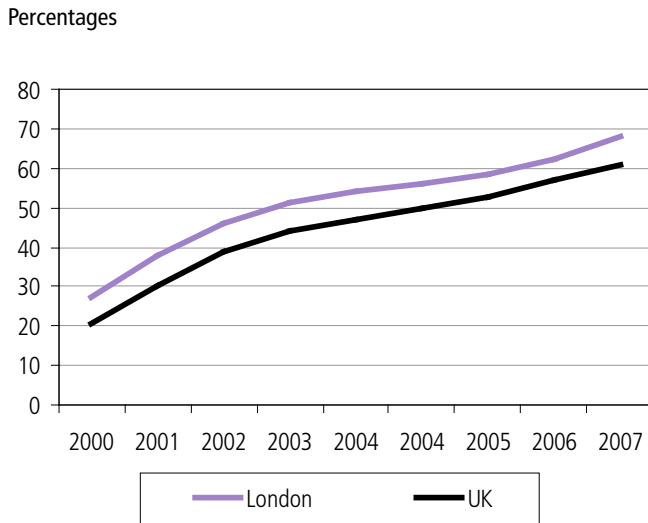
## Households with Internet access, 2005/06-2006/07

Percentages



Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics*

**Figure 7.10**  
Households with Internet access 2000-2007  
(Three-year rolling averages)

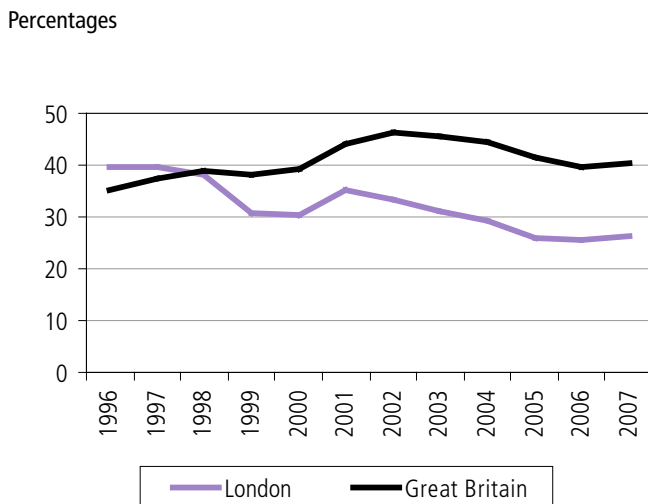


Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

**New cars**

In 1997 London (40) had a higher rate than Great Britain (37) of new cars registered per 1,000 population. The following year, the capital dropped below Great Britain and has remained below the average since (Figure 7.11). The 2007 rate was 26 new cars per 1,000 in London and 40 in GB as a whole. In 2005, Londoners registered 16 fewer new cars per 1,000 population than the British

**Figure 7.11**  
Number of new vehicle registrations per 1,000 population 1996-2007



Source: Vehicle licensing statistics (DFT)

**Table 7.12**  
Cinema admissions by television region, 2007

Millions and percentages

	Admissions	Admissions (%)	% change on 2006
London	39.7	24.4	-1.0
Midlands	22.7	14.0	0.0
Lancashire	18.3	11.2	0.1
Southern	15.0	9.3	0.3
Yorkshire	13.3	8.2	-0.1
Central Scotland	11.8	7.3	0.1
East of England	11.0	6.7	0.1
Wales and West	10.7	6.6	0.2
North East	6.1	3.8	0.0
Northern Ireland	5.3	3.2	0.0
South West	3.8	2.3	0.2
Northern Scotland	3.5	2.1	0.0
Border	1.3	0.8	0.1
UK	162.4	100	

Source: Cinema Advertising Association, Nielsen EDI

average, the widest margin in the ten year period, though the latest margin stands at 14. London is the only region to have recorded a drop in registrations over the period.

**Cinema admissions**

In 2007 there were 162.4 million cinema admissions in the UK. Almost 40 million of these were in London - a share of a quarter – by far the highest of all regions. However, there was a one per cent drop on the previous year which equates to 397 thousand fewer admissions. The largest gain was made in the Southern television area, where an increase of 0.3 per cent represented 45 thousand more admissions in 2007 than 2006 (Table 7.12).

**Holidays**

London households spend the least of any British region on both overseas and domestic package holidays at £9.70 and £0.50 per week respectively. Both figures are significantly lower than the UK figures of £12.70 and £0.90 (Figure 7.13). The South West spent the most on overseas holidays at £15.80 per week, while the highest spend on domestic holidays occurred in the East region at £1.40 per week.

**Figure 7.13**  
Household weekly spending on package holidays in the UK and overseas, 2005/06-2006/07<sup>1</sup>

£ Per week



1 This table is based on a two year average.  
Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

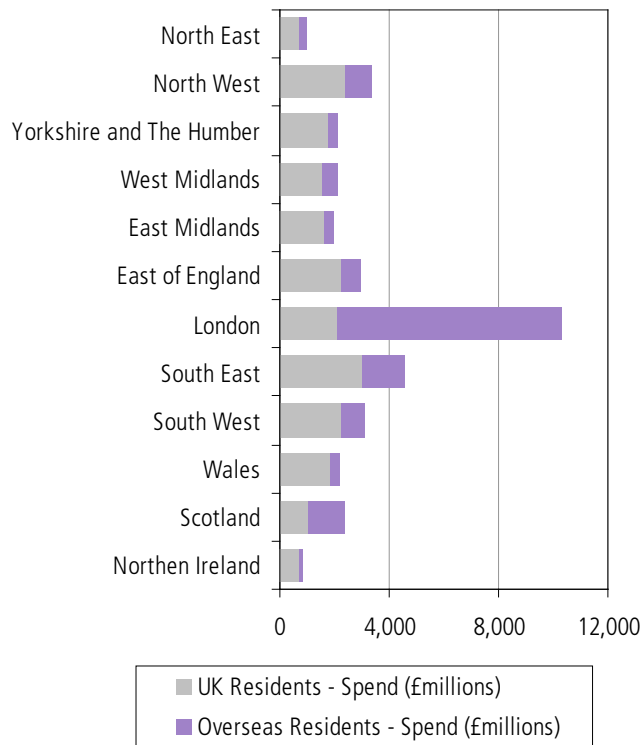
**Tourism**

In terms of domestic tourism (UK residents), London accounts for a tenth of all domestic tourism spend in the UK (Figure 7.14). There were 11.5 million visits to London in 2007 from UK residents, 6.6 million visitors fewer than the South East, which was the highest of any region. The South East also saw the largest spend by UK tourists with just over £3 billion spent in 2007. London received £2.1 billion, which ranks fifth out of all regions in the UK. The total amount spent by all tourists (both overseas and domestic tourism) in London was £10.3 billion in 2007.

In 2007 over half of all expenditure by overseas tourists to the UK was spent in London (Table 7.17). As a region London’s figure of £8.2 billion is more than five times as much as the the next highest region - the South East (£1.6 billion). The number of visits to London from overseas was 15.3 million, which dwarfs the next most popular region, the South East (4.5 million).

**Figure 7.14**  
Tourism spend of UK and overseas visitors, 2007

£ Millions

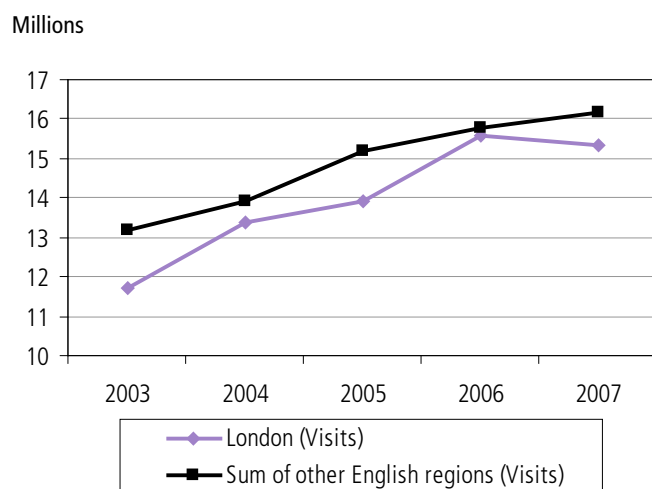


Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey, sponsored by the National Tourist Boards; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

In 2003 the number of overseas tourists that visited London was 11.7 million, and by 2007 visits had increased by just under a third (31 per cent) to 15.3 million. Over the same period, the number of visits to the rest of England increased by 22 per cent. While the number of visits to London was slightly less than the rest of England as a whole, in terms of expenditure, London experiences far greater total spend (Figure 7.15 and Figure 7.16). In 2007, London earned over £2.5 billion more than all the other English regions together. This means that expenditure in London accounts for around 60 per cent of national spend. This proportion has not altered significantly since 2003.

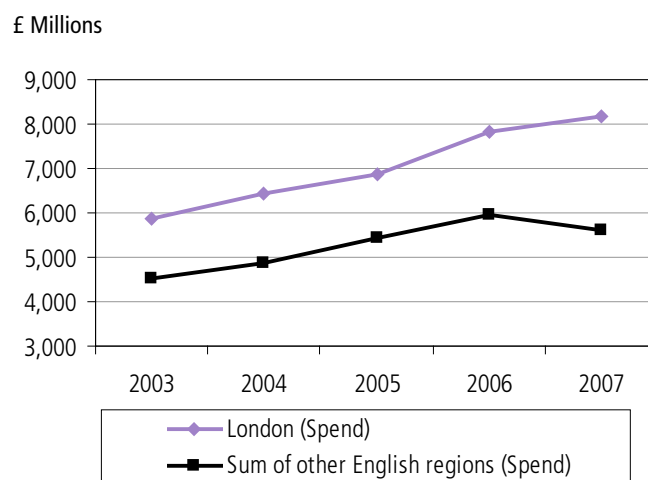
Spend per night in London was £86 in 2007, compared with £46 in the rest of England. However, tourists tend to stay a shorter time in London than outside the capital. In London tourists stayed 6.2 nights per visit, whereas nationally the figure was 7.8.

**Figure 7.15**  
Number of overseas tourist visits, 2003-2007



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 7.16**  
Expenditure from overseas tourists, 2003-2007



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

**Table 7.17**  
Tourism by residents, 2007

Area visited	Millions					
	Overseas residents			UK residents		
	Visits	Nights	Spend (£)	Visits	Nights	Spend (£)
North East	0.7	4.8	256	4.0	12.9	706
North West	2.6	18.8	982	13.3	43.3	2,398
Yorkshire and The Humber	1.2	8.3	344	11.5	35.2	1,778
West Midlands	1.7	12.4	522	9.5	30.1	1,572
East Midlands	1.1	9.5	374	9.8	31.4	1,603
East	2.2	16.5	718	12.6	40.1	2,229
London	15.3	95.8	8,192	11.5	37.5	2,115
South East	4.5	32.4	1,578	18.1	57.8	3,011
South West	2.3	19.4	840	15.2	47.2	2,277
England	27.8	218.1	13,812	105.4	335.4	17,689
Wales	1.0	6.4	339	10.0	33.2	1,821
Scotland	2.8	24.5	1,367	5.5	17.8	1,018
Northern Ireland	0.3	1.6	143	2.6	8.1	711
United Kingdom	32.8	251.5	15,845	123.5	400.1	21,239

- 1 The United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS) is a national consumer survey measuring the volume and value of tourism trips taken by residents of the United Kingdom. It is jointly sponsored by Visit Britain.
- 2 The survey covers trips away from home lasting one night or more taken by UK residents for the purpose of holidays, visits to friends and relatives, business and conferences or any other purpose.
- 3 Tourism is measured in terms of volume (trips taken, nights away) and value (expenditure on trips).
- 4 The UKTS survey is conducted continuously throughout the year, using face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) interviewing, as part of an in-home omnibus survey. Weekly omnibus surveys are conducted with a representative sample of 2000 adults aged 16 and over within the UK.
- 5 All expenditure figures are in historic prices.

Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey, sponsored by the National Tourist Boards; International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

**Table 7.18**  
**Households by total weekly household income, 2006/07**

	Percentage of households										
	Less than £100	£100-£199	£200-£299	£300-£399	£400-£499	£500-£599	£600-£699	£700-£799	£800-£899	£900-£999	£1,000 or more
North East	2	14	18	16	9	8	6	6	4	4	12
North West	3	15	18	13	10	8	7	5	5	4	13
Yorkshire and The Humber	2	14	17	13	10	10	8	6	5	5	12
East Midlands	3	13	16	14	10	9	9	6	5	3	12
West Midlands	2	13	17	14	10	8	8	6	5	4	13
East of England	2	9	15	11	10	8	9	7	6	5	19
London	4	10	13	10	9	8	6	6	5	5	25
Inner London	4	10	13	10	9	8	5	6	4	4	27
Outer London	3	10	13	9	10	8	6	6	5	5	24
South East	2	9	12	12	9	8	7	6	5	5	24
South West	2	12	14	13	11	9	8	6	5	4	15
England	2	12	15	12	10	8	7	6	5	4	17
Wales	3	16	17	11	10	9	8	5	4	5	12
Scotland	2	14	17	13	10	8	8	6	5	4	13
Northern Ireland	3	13	15	12	11	9	8	7	5	4	13
United Kingdom	2	12	15	12	10	8	8	6	5	4	17

Source: Family Resources Survey 2006/07, DWP

Table 7.19

## Household income: by source, 2006/07

Percentages and £

	Percentage of average gross weekly household income						Average gross weekly household income <sup>2</sup> (=100%) (£)
	Wages and salaries	Self-employment	Investments	Annuities and pensions <sup>1</sup>	Social security benefits <sup>2</sup>	Other income	
North East	69	7	2	5	17	1	543
North West	66	6	2	9	16	1	567
Yorkshire and The Humber	66	7	3	7	15	2	569
East Midlands	66	7	5	8	14	1	591
West Midlands	68	8	2	6	14	1	602
East	69	8	3	8	11	1	690
London	74	9	3	4	8	1	834
South East	66	10	5	8	10	1	746
South West	61	11	5	10	13	1	628
England	68	8	4	7	12	1	659
Wales	67	7	3	7	15	1	553
Scotland	66	8	3	8	14	1	602
Northern Ireland	68	9	2	5	15	1	592
United Kingdom	67	8	3	7	13	1	647

1 Other than social security benefits.

2 Excluding housing benefit and council tax benefit (rates rebate in Northern Ireland)

Source: Family Resources Survey 2006/07, DWP

Table 7.20

Household expenditure: by commodity and service, 2005/06-2006/07<sup>1</sup>£ per week and percentages<sup>3</sup>

	Food and non-alcoholic drinks (£) (%)		Alcoholic drinks tobacco & narcotics (£) (%)		Clothing and footwear (£) (%)		Housing <sup>2</sup> , (net) fuel and power (£) (%)		Household goods and services (£) (%)		Health (£) (%)		Transport (£) (%)	
North East	44.10	11	11.10	3	23.50	6	41.70	11	29.30	8	3.30	1	49.00	13
North West	44.50	11	12.60	3	21.20	5	41.90	10	26.40	6	6.80	2	52.30	12
Yorkshire and The Humber	44.80	11	10.40	3	20.90	5	45.50	11	30.20	7	5.10	1	53.70	13
East Midlands	45.70	11	10.20	2	19.30	5	41.00	10	27.70	7	7.30	2	56.40	14
West Midlands	48.20	11	11.90	3	23.60	6	43.60	10	29.50	7	4.50	1	56.30	13
East	48.00	10	10.70	2	21.40	4	53.00	11	33.30	7	6.00	1	66.20	14
London	48.70	9	9.80	2	26.40	5	71.20	13	32.10	6	7.60	1	64.40	12
South East	50.80	10	10.90	2	21.30	4	54.50	11	33.40	7	6.40	1	78.30	15
South West	47.20	10	10.20	2	19.80	4	53.40	12	30.80	7	5.60	1	65.70	14
England	47.30	10	10.90	2	22.00	5	51.10	11	30.50	7	6.10	1	61.90	13
Wales	44.30	11	11.40	3	20.30	5	46.60	12	25.50	6	4.00	1	54.50	14
Scotland	46.30	11	12.90	3	25.20	6	39.80	9	30.10	7	4.10	1	58.80	14
Northern Ireland	54.40	12	13.90	3	33.80	7	43.70	9	33.90	7	3.80	1	60.10	13
United Kingdom	47.20	10	11.10	2	22.50	5	49.70	11	30.30	7	5.80	1	61.30	13

	Communication (£) (%)		Recreation & culture (£) (%)		Education (£) (%)		Restaurants & hotels (£) (%)		Miscellaneous goods & services (£) (%)		All expenditure groups (£) (%)		Other expenditure items (£) (%)		Average household expenditure (£)	
North East	10.00	3	52.00	13	6.10	2	35.50	9	28.10	7	333.60	86	55.10	14	388.70	
North West	10.70	3	59.40	14	4.40	1	34.40	8	33.90	8	348.50	83	70.80	17	419.30	
Yorkshire and The Humber	10.60	3	57.60	14	6.00	1	38.70	9	31.40	8	355.10	85	61.60	15	416.70	
East Midlands	11.30	3	55.10	14	3.40	1	32.90	8	30.70	8	340.80	84	67.00	16	407.80	
West Midlands	11.60	3	54.10	13	5.30	1	34.20	8	33.80	8	356.80	84	68.30	16	425.10	
East	12.30	3	63.60	13	6.10	1	37.70	8	41.30	9	399.50	82	85.00	18	484.50	
London	14.50	3	48.00	9	14.90	3	45.60	9	37.50	7	420.80	80	108.50	20	529.30	
South East	11.90	2	63.00	12	8.70	2	39.10	8	42.80	8	421.10	82	91.60	18	512.70	
South West	11.30	2	62.20	14	8.10	2	35.30	8	35.80	8	385.20	84	74.20	16	459.40	
England	11.80	3	57.60	13	7.40	2	37.60	8	36.00	8	380.20	83	79.20	17	459.40	
Wales	11.00	3	56.30	14	4.90	1	32.10	8	30.20	7	341.20	85	62.00	15	403.20	
Scotland	11.20	3	58.20	14	3.50	1	36.90	9	32.70	8	359.70	84	69.50	16	429.10	
Northern Ireland	14.80	3	53.90	12	4.40	1	44.20	9	37.10	8	398.10	85	68.30	15	466.40	
United Kingdom	11.80	3	57.50	13	6.90	2	37.40	8	35.50	8	376.80	83	77.20	17	454.10	

1 This table is based on a two year average.

2 Excluding mortgage interest payments, council tax and Northern Ireland Rates.

3 As a percentage of average weekly household expenditure.

Source: Expenditure and Food Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 7.21

Expenditure on household and eating out food & drink, 2005/06-2006/07<sup>1</sup>

£ per person per week

	Milk and milk products	Meat, fish and eggs <sup>2</sup>	Fresh and processed fruit & veg	Bread, cakes biscuits, cereals and confectionery	Beverages and soft drinks	Alcoholic drinks	Other food and drink	Total household food and drink
North East	2.20	5.70	3.90	4.70	1.60	2.70	0.80	21.60
North West	2.20	5.80	3.90	4.40	1.60	3.10	0.80	21.80
Yorkshire and The Humber	2.30	5.90	4.20	4.60	1.60	2.60	0.80	22.00
East Midlands	2.40	5.70	4.40	4.80	1.60	2.50	0.80	22.30
West Midlands	2.30	5.90	4.20	4.60	1.70	2.70	0.80	22.20
East	2.50	6.20	4.70	4.80	1.70	3.00	0.80	23.80
London	2.20	5.60	5.10	4.30	1.80	2.40	0.90	22.40
South East	2.60	6.30	5.20	4.90	1.80	3.00	1.00	24.60
South West	2.70	6.00	5.00	4.80	1.60	3.00	1.00	24.20
England	2.40	5.90	4.60	4.60	1.70	2.80	0.90	22.90
Wales	2.30	5.70	4.10	4.60	1.60	2.60	0.80	21.70
Scotland	2.30	6.30	4.20	5.10	2.00	3.00	0.90	23.80
Northern Ireland	2.20	6.30	4.00	5.20	1.80	2.20	0.80	22.60
United Kingdom	2.40	6.00	4.50	4.70	1.70	2.80	0.90	22.90

1 This table is based on a two year average.

2 Includes 'fats'

Source: *Expenditure and Food Survey*, Office for National Statistics