

Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI), 2016

Related bulletins:

[Gross Value Added \(GVA\)](#)

[Earnings in Kent](#)

[Small Area Income Estimates](#)

This bulletin presents the latest **Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI)** estimates published by the Office for National Statistics in 2018. The most recent data is for the year 2016 but a time series from 1997 is presented. The GDHI for Kent residents is compared to the regional and national average, along with other areas in the South East.

Gross Disposable Household Income represents the amount of money individuals have to spend on goods and services, to save or invest, after taxes, National Insurance, pension contributions and interest have been paid

Further information

Strategic Commissioning - Analytics

Kent County Council
Sessions House
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1XQ

Email:
research@kent.gov.uk

Tel: 03000 417444

Summary

- The total gross disposable household income estimate for Kent was £30,990 million in 2016. This equates to £20,118 per resident, a decrease of 1.1% from the previous year.
- In Great Britain GDHI was estimated at £19,541 per person
- Tunbridge Wells has the highest GDHI per head in Kent (£25,407)
- Only three Kent districts (Dartford, Gravesham & Swale) saw an increase in disposable income per person since last year
- Thanet district has the lowest GDHI per head in Kent (£17,009)

Introduction

Gross disposable household income represents the amount of money individuals have to spend on goods and services, to save or invest, after taxes, National Insurance, pension contributions and interest have been paid.

Data used in the production of these estimates comes from a range of sources (e.g. HMRC, MHCLG). Information on the methodology used by the Office for National Statistics to calculate GDHI can be found on their [Regional Accounts webpages](#).

Gross disposable household income estimates are produced on a residence basis. This means that incomes of individuals are allocated to the area in which they live.

The latest 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).

This bulletin presents total GDHI and GDHI per head of population for Kent and its 12 local authority districts. Statistics for the South East Region and national figures are presented for comparison.

The figures are provisional and the whole series is subject to later revision by the Office for National Statistics.

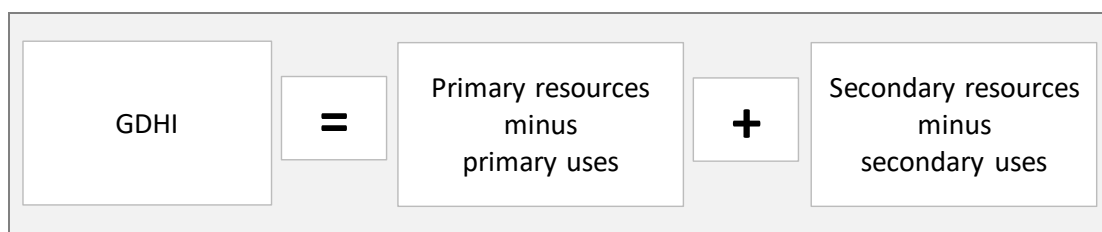
The 2017 estimates of gross disposable household income are due for release in April 2019.

Gross disposable household income

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 income distribution measures (for example, taxes, social contributions and benefits) have taken effect.

GDHI estimates relate to totals for all individuals within an area rather than to an average household or family unit. 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.

GDHI is calculated by adding the balance of primary income (primary resources minus primary uses) and the balance of secondary income (secondary resources minus secondary uses). Resources are money coming in (e.g. earnings, income from assets) and uses are money going out (e.g. taxes, pension contributions, interest on property loans, land rent).



Components of gross disposable household income

Primary resources include:

Gross operating surplus - the household sector account relates to the household sector's rental income from buildings, including the imputed rental of owner-occupier dwellings.

Mixed income - mainly comprising income from self employment

Compensation of employees - the remuneration payable by an employer to an employee in return for the services of labour. It includes wages and salaries in cash or income in kind (e.g. free board and lodging) and the social contributions (actual or imputed) paid by employers for the benefit of their employees (e.g. social security). Employers' social contributions are regarded as a part of employees' remuneration, although not paid to the employee directly. They may be actual or imputed and secure entitlements for the employee to social benefits

Property income received - income from the ownership of financial assets and tangible non produced assets (land and sub-soil assets)

Primary uses include just one component:

Property income paid comprises interest (paid on consumer or housing loans) and rent on land.

Secondary resources include two sub-components:

Imputed social contributions - those paid directly by employers to their current employees and/or former employees, as well as other eligible persons. Payments are made directly to the entitled individuals without involving a social security fund, insurance enterprise, autonomous pension fund or the like. Social benefits other than social transfers in kind are divided into four sub-components: social security benefits in cash, privately funded benefits, unfunded employee social benefits and social assistance in cash.

Other current transfers received - these are unrequited payments, with nothing received in exchange. In the household sector this comprises non-life insurance claims and miscellaneous current transfers.

Secondary uses include three sub-components:

Current taxes on income and wealth - compulsory, unrequited payments made by the household sector to the government sector and are sub-divided into taxes on income and other current taxes

Social contributions/social benefits paid - made by individuals to social insurance schemes to make provision for social benefits (for example, State Pension).

Other current transfers - on the uses side of the allocation of secondary income account are sub-divided into non-life insurance premiums and miscellaneous current transfers.

Total GDHI

Table 1 shows the total GDHI in Kent, the South East and Great Britain as a whole.

The total disposable household income for Kent residents in 2016 was £30,990 million and accounts for 2.5% of the total national GDHI. Over the last year Kent saw a slight fall in total disposable income while nationally and regionally there was a small increase.

Table 1: Total GDHI (£million) - 2016

2016	Total GDHI (£ million)	% Share of total GB GDHI	Total GDHI % change 2015-2016	Total GDHI % year change 2011-2016
Kent	30,990	2.5	-0.02	20.0
South East	202,056	16.2	1.2	21.9
GB	1,246,427	100	1.5	21.4

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Total GDHI has grown steadily since 1997. Overall Kent total GDHI has grown at a slightly faster rate than seen regionally and nationally, Kent saw a small decrease over the last year.

Chart 1: Growth in total GDHI (Index 1997=100).

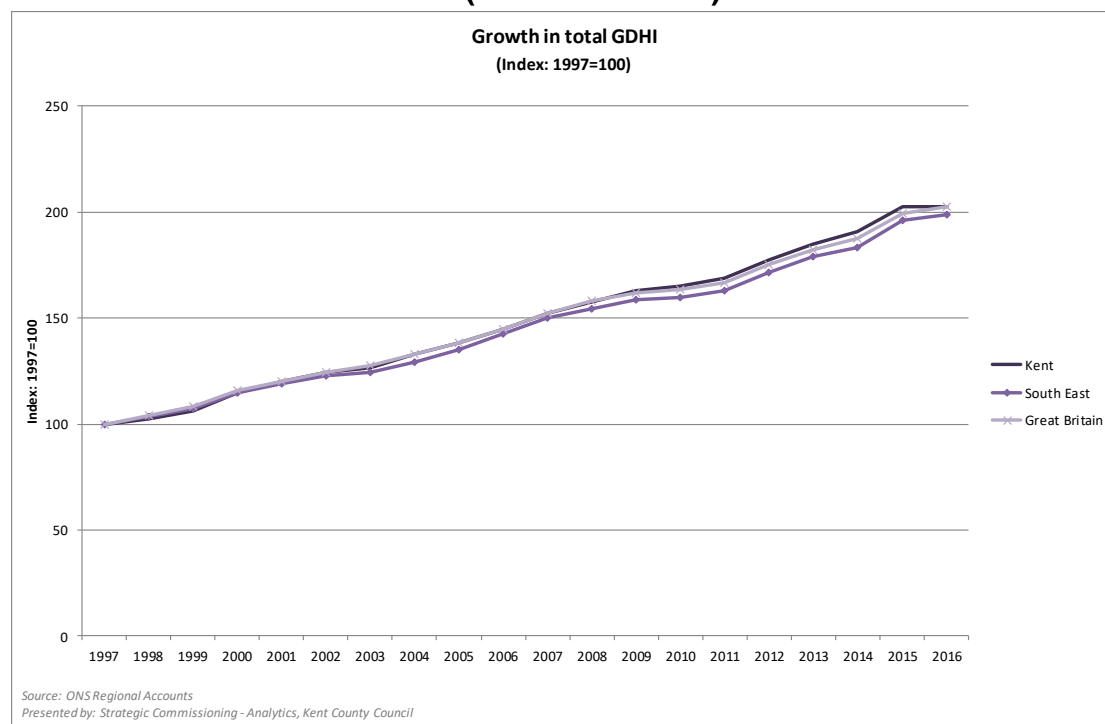


Table 2 shows the total GDHI in Kent districts. Maidstone, Tonbridge & Malling and Canterbury districts had the highest total GDHI in Kent, accounting for almost a third of the total GDHI in Kent.

Over the last year Dartford district saw the highest percentage growth in total GDHI. Five districts saw total GDHI fall since the previous year.

Table 2: Total GDHI in Kent districts

2016	Total GDHI (£ million)	% Share of total Kent GDHI	Total GDHI % change 2015- 2016	Total GDHI % 5 year change 2011-2016
Ashford	2,498	8.1	0.0	19.5
Canterbury	3,035	9.8	1.5	24.7
Dartford	2,044	6.6	2.5	25.6
Dover	1,991	6.4	0.4	17.0
Folkestone & Hythe	1,931	6.2	0.2	15.6
Gravesham	1,960	6.3	1.1	19.8
Maidstone	3,380	10.9	-0.2	19.1
Sevenoaks	2,979	9.6	-2.6	17.9
Swale	2,600	8.4	2.0	20.8
Thanet	2,395	7.7	-0.3	18.7
Tonbridge and Malling	3,195	10.3	-1.3	22.5
Tunbridge Wells	2,982	9.6	-1.6	17.9
Kent	30,990	100.0	0.0	20.0

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Table 3 shows the total monetary components of gross disposable household income of residents in Kent for 2016.

Table 3: Components of GDHI in Kent 2016

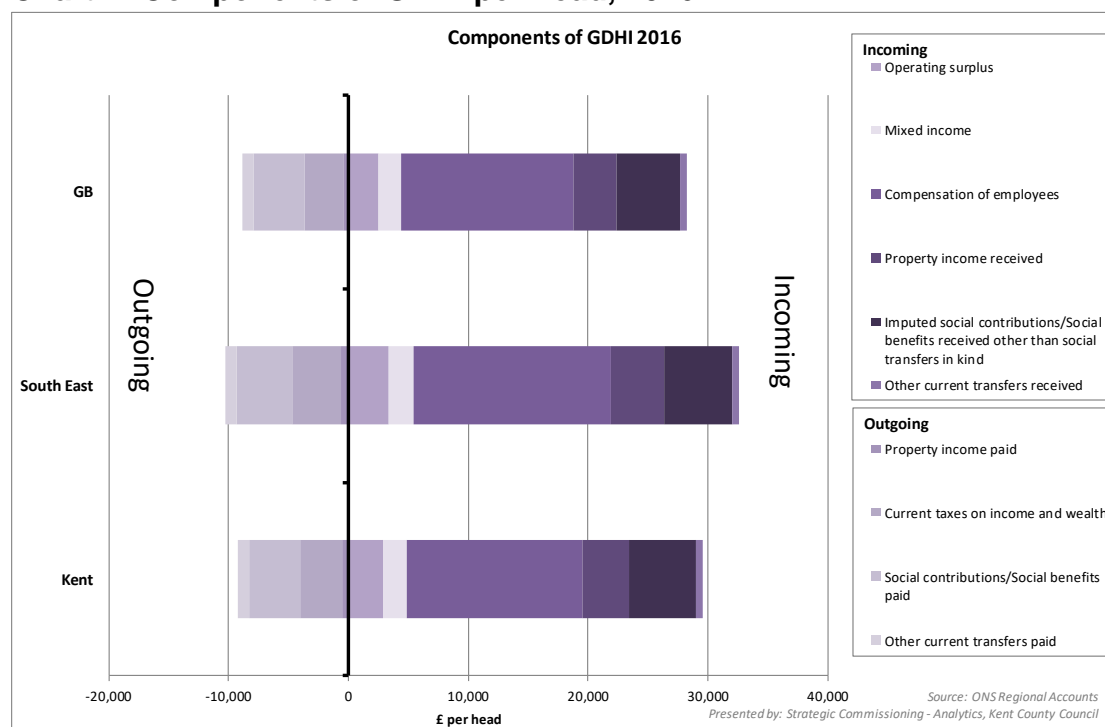
Kent 2016			£ (m)	£ per head
Incoming	Primary Resources	Operating surplus	4,518	2,902
		Mixed income	3,258	2,011
		Compensation of employees	22,544	14,665
		Property income received	5,478	3,839
	Secondary Resources	Imputed social contributions/Social benefits received other than social transfers in kind	8,720	5,609
		Other current transfers received	807	544
Outgoing	Primary uses	Property income paid	746	499
	Secondary uses	Current taxes on income and wealth	5,433	3,526
		Social contributions/Social benefits paid	6,729	4,281
		Other current transfers paid	1,427	915
Total	Disposable income	30,990	20,351	

Source: ONS - Regional Household Income, Regional Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI)

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 2 shows the components of GDHI per head of population for residents in Kent, the South East Region and Great Britain in 2016.

Chart 2: Components of GDHI per head, 2016



GDHI per head

By calculating GDHI per head of population this enables us to compare areas of differing size.

Table 4 shows the GDHI per head for Kent, the South East and Great Britain in 2016. GDHI per head in Kent was higher than was seen nationally but lower than the regional estimate for the South East.

Over the last year Kent saw a reduction in GDHI per head while nationally and regionally there was a slight increase.

Table 4: Total GDHI in Kent districts

2016	GDHI per head (£)	GDHI per head % change 2015-2016	GDHI per head % 5 year change 2011-2016
Kent	20,118	-1.1	14.2
South East	22,375	0.3	16.8
GB	19,541	0.7	17.0

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 3 shows the change in GDHI per head since 1997. GDHI per head has grown steadily. Kent is always slightly below the regional average but always higher than is seen nationally.

Chart 3: GDHI per head, 1997 to 2015

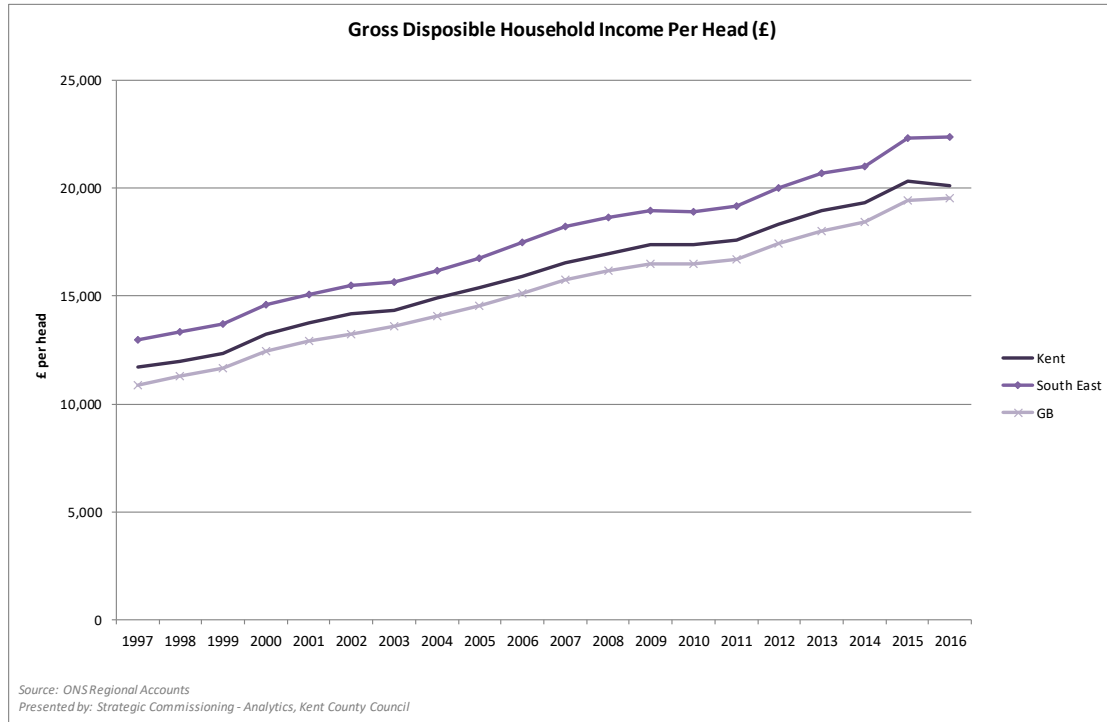


Chart 4 shows Kent's position in relation to other counties and unitary authorities in Great Britain in 2016.

Chart 4: GDHI per head in counties and unitaries, 2015

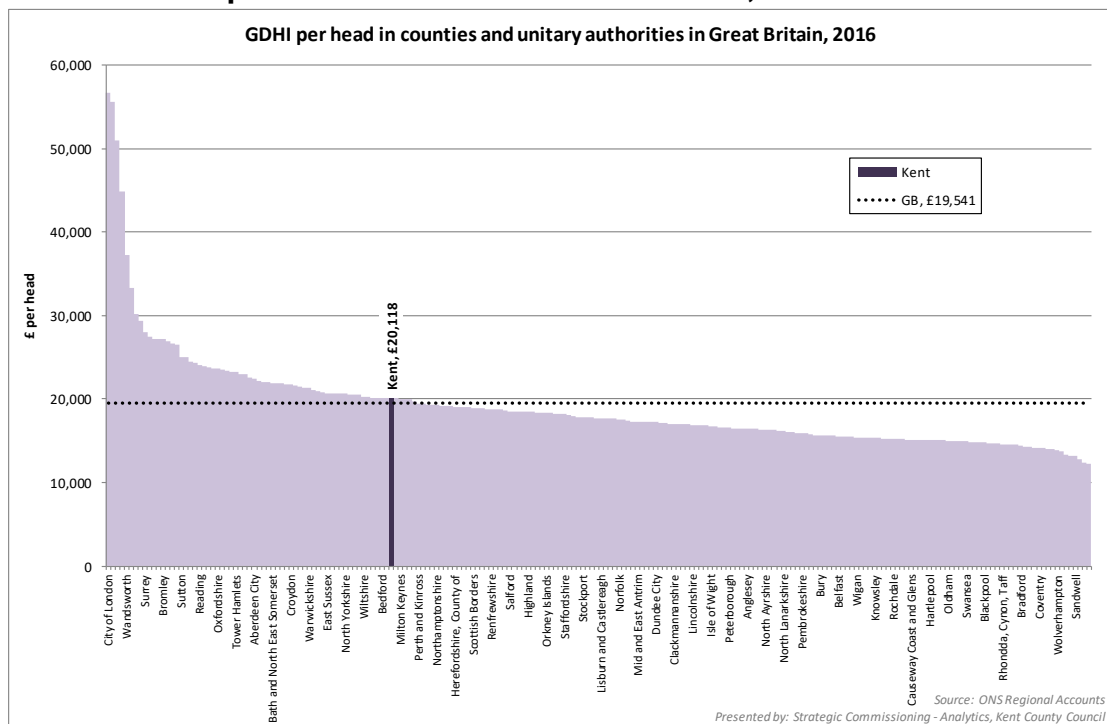


Table 5 shows GDHI per head in Kent districts. Tunbridge Wells district had the highest GDHI per head in Kent. Only three districts saw an increase in disposable income since the previous year, Dartford (+1.0%), Gravesham (+0.7%) and Swale (+0.3%). Sevenoaks district saw the largest fall in GDHI per head falling by 3.3% (£864 per person) since 2015.

Table 5: GDHI per head in Kent districts

2016	GDHI per head (£)	GDHI per head % change 2015-2016	GDHI per head % 5 year change 2011-2016
Ashford	19,843	-1.5	12.4
Canterbury	18,679	-0.3	15.6
Dartford	19,449	1.0	16.6
Dover	17,378	-0.6	14.1
Folkestone & Hythe	17,390	-0.9	12.6
Gravesham	18,453	0.7	14.8
Maidstone	20,398	-1.2	12.0
Sevenoaks	25,029	-3.3	14.3
Swale	17,942	0.3	13.6
Thanet	17,009	-1.0	13.3
Tonbridge and Malling	25,094	-2.5	16.5
Tunbridge Wells	25,407	-2.2	15.7
Kent	20,118	-1.1	14.2

Source: ONS

Presented by: Strategic Commissioning - Analytics, Kent County Council

Chart 5 shows the position of Kent districts compared to other authorities in the region.

No Kent district was within the top 20% of authorities in the South East with the highest GDHI per head, while seven districts (Dartford, Canterbury, Gravesham, Swale, Folkestone and Hythe, Dover and Thanet) were within the 20% with the lowest disposable income per person.

Three districts (Tunbridge Wells, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge & Malling) had GDHI per person above the South East average. Thanet has the fourth lowest GDHI per head in the region.

Chart 5: GDHI per head in South East local authorities

