

Economic Well-being, Quarter 3 July to Sept 2015

Coverage: **GB**

Date: **23 December 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK and GB**

Theme: **Economy**

Theme: **People and Places**

Main points

- In Quarter 3 (July to September) 2015, gross domestic product (GDP) per head increased 0.3% compared with Quarter 2 (April to June) 2015 and is now 0.3% above pre-economic downturn levels. This was a slightly slower growth rate than the 0.4% quarterly increase seen in GDP.
- In Quarter 3 2015, net national disposable income (NNDI) per head, which represents the income available to UK residents, increased 1.3% compared with Quarter 2 2015, but remains 0.1% below pre-economic downturn levels.
- In Quarter 3 2015, real household disposable income (RHDI) per head (excluding non-profit institutions serving households) increased 0.3% compared with Quarter 2 2015 and increased 3.3% compared with the same quarter a year ago (Quarter 3 2014). Overall, it remains broadly in line with the level of household income seen in mid-2012.
- In the financial year ending 2015 (April 2014 to March 2015), median income (the income of the middle household if all households are ranked from the lowest income to the highest) was £25,600 – 3.0% higher than in the financial year ending 2014 (April 2013 to March 2014). This

continues the rise in median income seen since financial year ending 2013 to reach a similar amount to pre-economic downturn levels.

- In Quarter 3 2015, household spending per head grew 0.6% compared with the previous quarter – continuing the general upward trend seen since Quarter 3 (July to September) 2011.
- In the period July 2012 to June 2014, the wealth held by the top 10% of households accounted for 45% of total aggregate household wealth and was around 5 times greater than the wealth of the bottom half of all households combined.
- In 2014, the net worth of the economy as a whole increased 5.0% to £8.1 trillion. In the same year, household net worth increased 12.2% (by £1.0 trillion) to £9.4 trillion, the largest year-on-year percentage change since 1998.

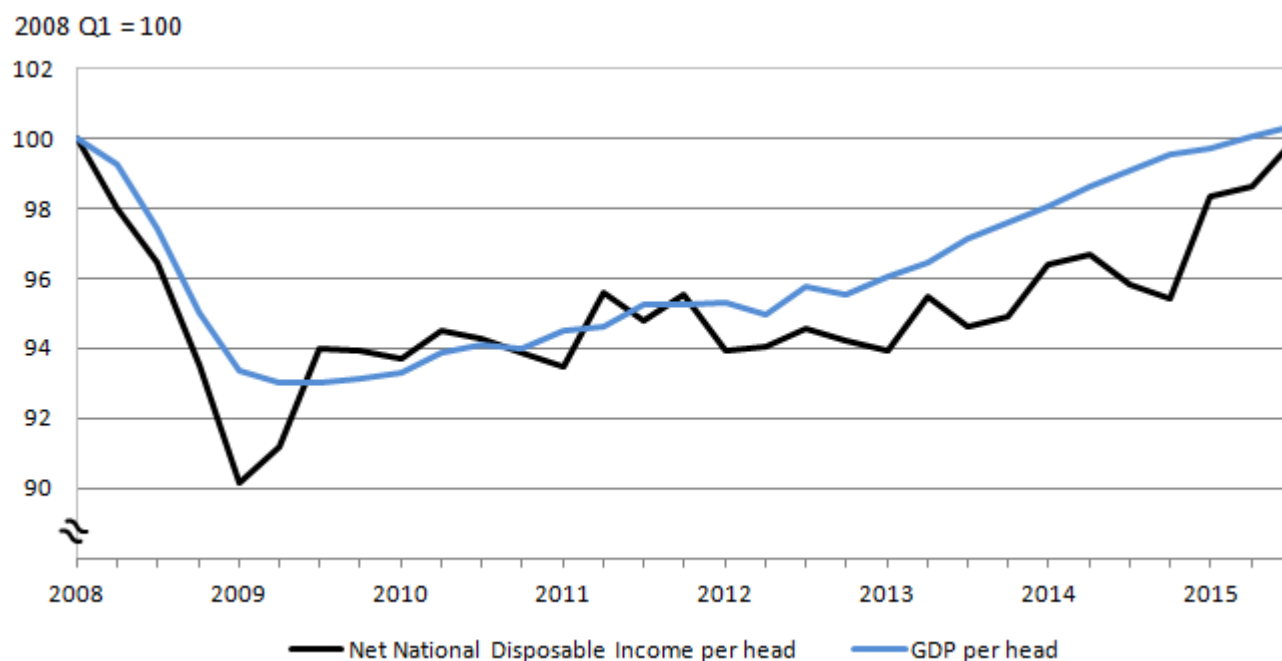
Introduction

This release considers the measurement of economic or material well-being, presenting a number of indicators alongside commentary that, together, give a more rounded and comprehensive basis for assessing changes in economic well-being. More detail can be found in the [Economic Well-being, Framework and Indicators](#) article. Economic well-being is a subset of the measurement of national well-being and recognises that many dimensions of well-being are outside the material sphere (for example, our [“Wheel of Well-being”](#)).

Whole economy production and income

Figure 1: GDP per head and net national disposable income per head, Q1 2008 to Q3 2015

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).

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Real GDP per head

In Q3 2015, gross domestic product (GDP) per head, which adjusts GDP for the size of the population, increased 0.3% compared with Q2 2015. This was a slightly slower growth rate than the 0.4% quarterly increase seen in GDP, which recovered to its pre-economic downturn level in Q2 2013. The quarterly growth in GDP per head means that it is now 0.3% above its pre-economic downturn level, having initially surpassed its pre-economic downturn level in Q2 2015.

Between 2013 and 2014, GDP per head increased 2.1%. This was slower than the 2.9% increase in GDP over the same period.

Real net national disposable income (NNDI) per head

In Q3 2015, NNDI per head increased 1.3% compared with Q2 2015. This was a faster growth rate than the 0.3% quarterly increase seen in GDP per head.

Between 2013 and 2014, NNDI per head increased 1.4%. This was slower than the 2.1% increase in GDP per head over the same period.

As discussed in the [Economic Well-being, Framework and Indicators](#) article, there are 2 main differences between GDP per head and NNDI per head:

First, not all income generated by production in the UK will be payable to UK residents. Some of the capital employed will be owned by non-residents and they will be entitled to the return on that investment. Conversely, UK residents receive income from production activities taking place elsewhere, based on their investments overseas. Adjusting for these flows gives a measure that is more focused on income rather than production.

Second, these measures can be adjusted for capital consumption. GDP is “gross” in the sense that it does not adjust for capital depreciation, that is, the day-to-day wear and tear on vehicles, machinery, buildings and other fixed capital used in the productive process. It treats such consumption of capital as no different from any other form of consumption. But most people would not regard depreciation as adding to their material well-being.

GDP per head and net domestic product (NDP) per head, which just makes the adjustment for capital depreciation, track reasonably well over the course of the recession, suggesting that the impact of capital consumption is relatively low.

However, NNDI has behaved somewhat differently to GDP, particularly since late 2011. NNDI, which represents the income generated by production that is payable to UK residents, was broadly flat between Q1 2012 and Q4 2014. Since Q4 2014, NNDI per head has grown sharply, increasing 4.7% between Q4 2014 and Q3 2015 and is now 0.1% below its pre-economic downturn level. This compares with GDP per head which was 0.3% above its pre-economic downturn level in the same quarter.

The difference between the experience of GDP per head and NNDI per head since late 2011 can be explained by looking at the balance of primary incomes, which captures flows of income into and out of the UK economy.

One main part of primary incomes is direct investment; that is, earnings from investments in which an investor owns 10% or more of the ordinary shares or voting power in an incorporated enterprise, or an equivalent ownership in an unincorporated enterprise.

Since late 2011, there has been a fall in the balance of earnings on foreign direct investment (FDI) (the difference between earnings from direct investment abroad and from foreign direct investment in the UK). The continued fall to the balance of earnings on direct investment since late 2011 actually resulted in a direct investment deficit for Q3 and Q4 2014, the first such deficit since Q4 2008. This deterioration is attributed to both subdued earnings for UK residents' from direct investment abroad and an increase in foreign earnings on direct investment in the UK. The balance of earnings on foreign direct investment has since rebounded slightly, returning to a surplus in Q1 2015 and has continued to improve throughout 2015. In Q3 2015, the balance of earnings on direct

investment improved to £2.9 billion (from £1.8 billion in Q2 2015), reflecting a larger decrease in earnings on direct investment in the UK relative to the decrease in the amount the UK earns from its direct investment abroad.

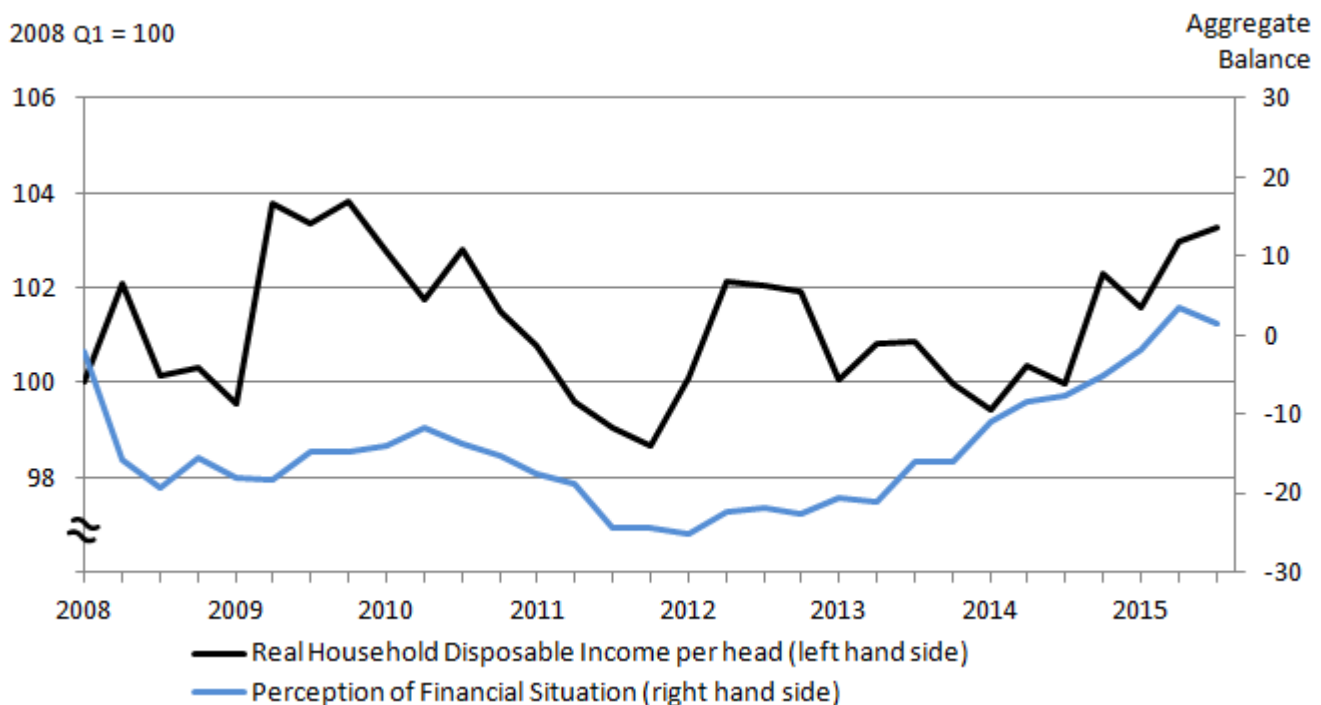
Perception of the economic situation

The Eurobarometer Consumer survey asks respondents how they think the general economic situation has changed over the last 12 months. In September 2015, the aggregate balance stood at negative 4.5. The small negative balance suggests that on average, respondents think the economic situation has got slightly worse compared with a year ago, although in general it is broadly similar. This is a slight fall on the 2.3 aggregate balance recorded at the end of the second quarter of 2015, but the series has been on a general upwards trend in recent years. At its lowest, in May 2009, the Eurobarometer reported an aggregate balance of negative 82.3.

Household income

Figure 2: Real household disposable income per head and perception of financial situation, Q1 2008 to Q3 2015

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Household's perception of their own financial situation over the last 12 months - last month of each quarter used.
2. Households exclude non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).
3. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).
4. The Eurobarometer Consumer Survey is collected by GfK for the European Commission.

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In Q3 2015, real household disposable income (RHDI) per head (excluding non-profit institutions serving households) increased 3.3% compared with the same quarter a year ago (Q3 2014). In Q3 2015, RHDI per head (excluding NPISH) increased 0.3% compared with Q2 2015. For 2014 as a whole, RHDI per head (excluding NPISH) was down 0.1% compared with 2013.

Overall, in Q3 2015, RHDI per head (excluding NPISH) was 3.3% above its pre-economic downturn level.

In previous releases, we considered RHDI per head of the household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) sector. In March 2015, we published initial estimates of the real disposable income of households only. We consider this a better indicator of the economic well-being of households. Real household and NPISH disposable income per head will continue to be published alongside RHDI per head (excluding NPISH) in this release.

Real household and NPISH disposable income per head increased 3.2% in Q3 2015 compared with the same quarter a year ago (Q3 2014). For 2014 as a whole, real household and NPISH disposable income per head decreased 0.1%.

As GDP began to fall in mid-2008, RHDI (excluding NPISH) per head remained relatively resilient. By Q2 2009, RHDI (excluding NPISH) per head was 3.8% above its pre-economic downturn level. This initial improvement in real household income per head was a result of several factors.

Firstly, interest rates reached historic lows and therefore household incomes were helped by falling mortgage payments.

Additionally, as employment fell and unemployment rose, people paid less income tax and claimed more benefits, supporting RHDI per head (excluding NPISH). However, moving into early 2011, the impact of these factors wore off and inflation rose. Prices grew more strongly than household income and therefore, over time, people found that their income purchased a lower quantity of goods and services.

Following this, RHDI per head (excluding NPISH) began to rise in early 2012 before stabilising toward the end of 2012 and falling over a few quarters in 2013 to reach its pre-economic downturn level in Q4 2013. Over the last few quarters, however, RHDI per head (excluding NPISH) has shown positive growth. In Q3 2015, RHDI per head (excluding NPISH) increased 3.3% compared with the same quarter a year ago and was 3.3% above its pre-economic downturn levels.

For international comparisons it is important to consider benefits in kind. The real household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) adjusted disposable income per head series, which makes the adjustment for benefits in kind, can be found in the reference table.

Perception of financial situation

As well as considering levels of household income, it is important to consider individuals' perceptions of their own income. The Eurobarometer Consumer survey¹ asks respondents their views on the financial situation of their household over the past 12 months. A negative balance means that, on average, respondents reported their financial situation got worse, a positive balance means they reported it improved and a zero balance indicates no change.

Between the end of Q2 2015 and the end of Q3 2015, the aggregate balance fell from 3.6 to 1.4, continuing the positive balances that have been seen in recent months following sharp increases since early 2013. The figure suggests that, on average, households are beginning to feel their financial situation has improved over the past 12 months.

The Eurobarometer Consumer survey also asks respondents their views on whether now is a good time to save. Between the end of Q2 2015 and the end of Q3 2015, the balance increased from 1.9 to 4.4. The balance had been negative from April 2011 onwards, but following improvements from May 2013, the series reached a positive figure in June 2015. This continued throughout Q3 2015 and suggests that respondents believe now is a good time to save. Also, on average, households reported saving at least some of their income.

Additionally, Understanding Society² provides information on the proportion of individuals that report being somewhat, mostly, or completely, satisfied with the income of their household and the proportion of households that report finding it quite, or very, difficult to get by financially.

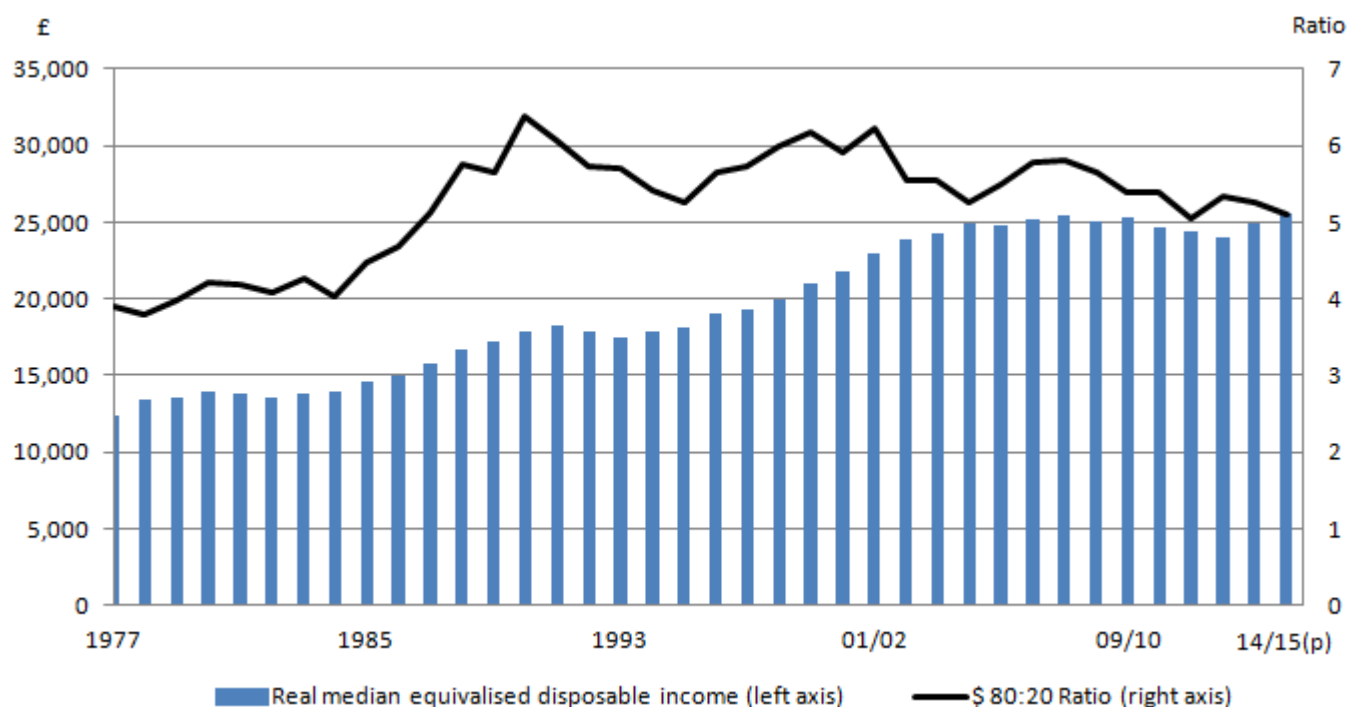
In the financial year ending 2014, the proportion of individuals that reported finding it difficult to get by financially was 9.1%. This was 1.0 percentage point lower than a year earlier, continuing the downward trend since it peaked at 12.3% in the financial year ending 2010. Despite falling in recent years, the proportion of individuals that report finding it difficult to get by financially remains above pre-economic downturn levels.

In the financial year ending 2014, the percentage of respondents that were somewhat, mostly, or completely, satisfied with their level of income was 53.7%. This is broadly unchanged from a year earlier. Satisfaction with income demonstrated a downward trend between 2007 and the financial year ending 2012, recording a 4.5 percentage point decline between the financial years ending 2011 and 2012. While the increase in the financial year ending 2013 and 2014 shows some improvement in this trend, it remains below the levels seen prior to the economic downturn.

Distribution of income

Figure 3: Real Median Household Income and S80/20 ratio (1977 to financial year ending 2015)

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A household's disposable income is made up of all its earnings and investment income (including private pensions), plus cash benefits received from the state, minus direct taxes such as Income Tax and Council Tax. Equivalisation adjusts the income of households to reflect the different costs associated with different sizes and compositions of households.
2. The S80/20 ratio is a ratio of total income received by the richest fifth of households to that received by the poorest fifth.
3. Years are calendar years until 1993 and financial years from 1994/95 onwards.
4. Income figures have been deflated to 2014/15 prices using an implied deflator for the household sector.

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In order to meet the considerable user demand for more timely data on household incomes, we developed a set of Experimental Statistics, produced using so-called "nowcasting" techniques. The latest nowcasting data can be found in [Nowcasting household Income in the UK: Financial year ending 2015](#).

More information on the methodology can be found in [Nowcasting household income in the UK: Methodology, 2015](#).

The estimates are marked (p) to indicate they are provisional – the finalised data will be released in the effects of taxes and benefits publication scheduled for mid-2016. All previous publications can be found on the [effects of taxes and benefits publications page](#).

In the financial year ending 2015, median income (the income of the middle household if all households are ranked from the lowest income to the highest) was £25,600(p), which is 3.0% higher than financial year ending 2014. This continues the rise in median income seen since financial year ending 2013 and sees median income at a similar amount to its pre-economic downturn level.

As it represents the middle of the income distribution, the median household income provides a good indication of the income of the “typical” household. However, it is also important to consider how income is distributed around the middle, considering the equality of the income distribution.

One indicator is the ratio of total income received by the richest fifth of households to that received by the poorest fifth (other indicators are available). If the ratio gets larger then it implies increasing inequality between the top fifth and bottom fifth of households.

Between the financial years ending 2014 and 2015, this ratio saw a small decrease from 5.3 to 5.1(p); suggesting a small decrease in income inequality. However, since the turn of the millennium, changes in income inequality have been relatively small compared with previous decades.

Notes for Household income

1. The Eurobarometer Consumer Survey is collected by GfK for the European Commission. There is more information about interpreting the Eurobarometer Consumer Survey in background note 5.
2. [Understanding Society](#) is a household longitudinal study that captures information from a representative UK sample. More information can be found in background note 6.
3. Real household disposable income (RHDI) is published in both non-seasonally adjusted (NSA) and seasonally adjusted (SA) formats in the [United Kingdom Economic Accounts](#), with the latter removing seasonal effects to allow comparisons over time. However, it is sensitive to short-term changes in its components, particularly on a quarterly basis, meaning that quarter on quarter movements can appear volatile. To better present the longer term movement in household income, this bulletin presents RHDI growth on a quarter on the same quarter a year ago and on an annual basis.
4. The income measure used in this section is real equivalised household disposable income. Disposable income is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after direct taxes (such as income tax and council tax) have been accounted for. It includes earnings from employment, private pensions and investments, as well as cash benefits provided by the state. Equivalisation is the process of accounting for the fact that households with many members are likely to need a higher income to achieve the same standard of living as households with fewer members.

5. Throughout this release Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).

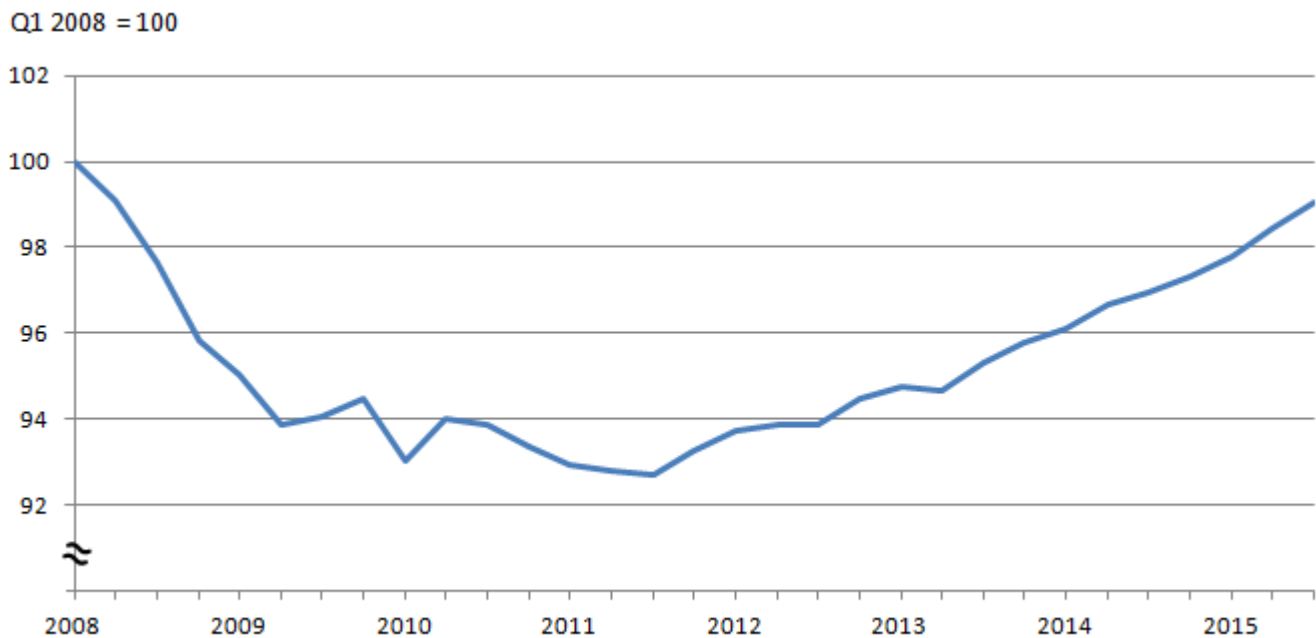
Household spending

Income is a viable measure of the material well-being in the economy, however, a fuller picture of the economic well-being of a country can be found by looking at how much households consume.

In June 2014, we published [Income, Expenditure and Personal Well-being, 2011/12](#), which presented new findings on the relationship between personal well-being, household income and expenditure using regression analysis. It found that household expenditure appeared to have a stronger relationship with personal well-being than household income.

Figure 4: Household final consumption expenditure per head, (Q1 2008 to Q3 2015)

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Households include non profit institutions serving households (NPISH).
2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).

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In Q3 2015, real household spending per head grew 0.6% compared with the previous quarter, continuing the general upward trend seen since Q3 2011. However, real household spending per head remains 1.0% below its pre-economic downturn level. This is despite the fact that real household income per head (excluding NPISH) was 3.3% above its pre-economic downturn level in Q3 2015.

Since Q3 2011, real household spending per head has steadily increased. This could reflect improved economic sentiment among households. In 2014 overall, real household spending per head was 1.7% higher than 2013. The pace of growth in 2014 was faster than the 1.3% growth seen between 2012 and 2013.

As with household income, for international comparisons it is important to consider benefits in kind. Real household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) actual final consumption per head, which makes the adjustment for benefits in kind, can be found in the reference table.

Wealth

This section considers 2 different measures of wealth; net worth from the national accounts and household wealth from the Wealth and Assets Survey (WAS).

Total net worth

In 2014, the net worth of the economy as a whole (of households, businesses and the government) increased by £385 billion (5.0%), to £8.1 trillion. Total net worth is the sum of the values of financial assets (for example, shares and deposits) and non-financial assets (for example, dwellings and machinery), minus financial liabilities. Growth in total net worth between 2013 and 2014 was mainly attributable to an increase in the net worth of households, which increased by £1.0 trillion (12.2%) to £9.4 trillion. This was partly offset by decreases in the net worth of financial corporations (-£364 billion), non-financial corporations (-£54 billion) and government (-£227 billion).

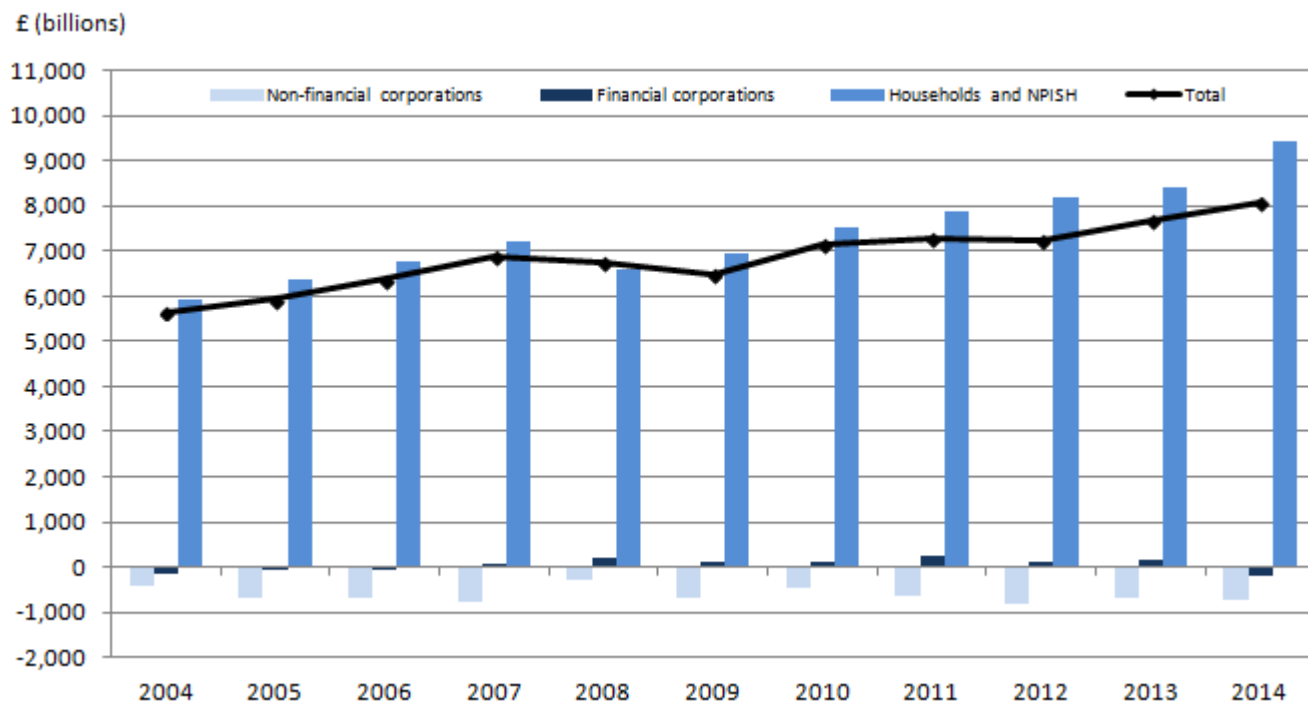
This measure has not been adjusted for inflation, which was 1.5% on average, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) between 2013 and 2014. This suggests that the growth in total net worth was stronger than the growth in the general price level between 2013 and 2014.

The net worth of the economy as a whole is important as it indicates the sustainability of current levels of production and corresponding income flows. It is possible that a nation might be increasing its output while its stock of assets decline. This could mean that its level of production is unsustainable. However, for a complete appraisal of sustainability, natural, human and social capital should also be considered¹.

Figure 5 shows total net worth between 2004 and 2014 for the whole economy and 3 of the sectors: households, financial and non-financial corporations. Between 2004 and 2007, total net worth increased year-on-year, mainly attributable to an increase in household net worth. Total net worth then fell in 2008 and 2009, before increasing again following the economic downturn.

Figure 5: Net financial and non-financial capital, (2004 to 2014)

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Here 'net' is used to describe the net wealth position (assets minus liabilities), rather than making an adjustment for capital consumption.
2. Components may not sum to total due to rounding.
3. NPISH - Non-profit institutions Serving Households.
4. Click on image to view a larger version.

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Household net worth

Household net worth increased by £1.0 trillion (12.2%) to £9.4 trillion between 2013 and 2014. This is the largest year-on-year percentage change since 1998, when household net worth grew by 13.8%.

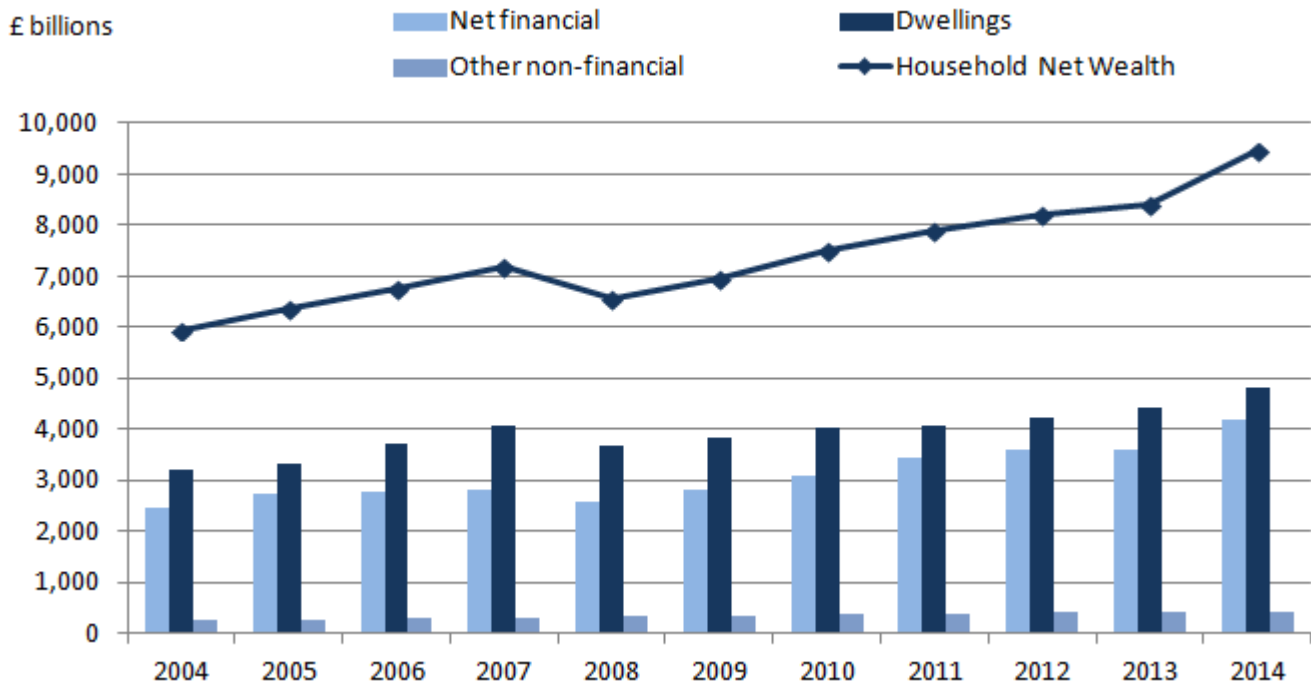
Household net worth provided the largest contribution to the growth in whole economy total net worth in 2014. This is equivalent to an average of £354,000 per household, compared with £316,000 per household in 2013.

As with total net worth, household net worth has not been adjusted for inflation. As a result, these figures should be taken in some context. For instance, household net worth includes non-financial

assets, such as houses. Annual house price inflation was 10.0%² in 2014. Figure 6 shows the household net worth position by type of asset between 2004 and 2014.

Figure 6: UK household and non-profit institutions serving households net worth by asset type, 2004 to 2014

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Other non-financial assets shows all non-financial assets except for dwellings.
2. NPISH stands for Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.
3. Components may not sum to total due to rounding.

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The main contributing asset category to the 12.2% increase in household net worth between 2013 and 2014 was net financial assets, which increased 17.3%.

Dwellings, the most valuable asset in household net worth (£4.8 trillion; 51% of household net worth in 2014), increased 9.1% over the same period. "Other non-financial" assets also grew 1.8% between 2013 and 2014 – a slower rate than increases seen in other asset categories.

Distribution of household wealth

In December 2015, the main results from the Wealth and Assets Survey for the period July 2012 to June 2014 were published. Estimates from WAS are updated every 2 years, therefore different measures demonstrating the distribution of wealth will be presented at this point in each quarterly bulletin.

Table 1 shows that in July 2012 to June 2014 half of all private households in Great Britain had a total wealth of £225,100 or more (all figures are at current prices and not adjusted for inflation). This does not however demonstrate the highly skewed distribution of wealth.

Table 1: Median household total wealth: July 2006 to June 2014

Great Britain

	Great Britain	£
July 2012 to June 2014		£225,100
July 2010 to June 2012		£216,500
July 2008 to June 2010		£204,300
July 2006 to June 2008 ¹		£196,700

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. July 2006 to June 2008 estimates are based on half sample.

Download table

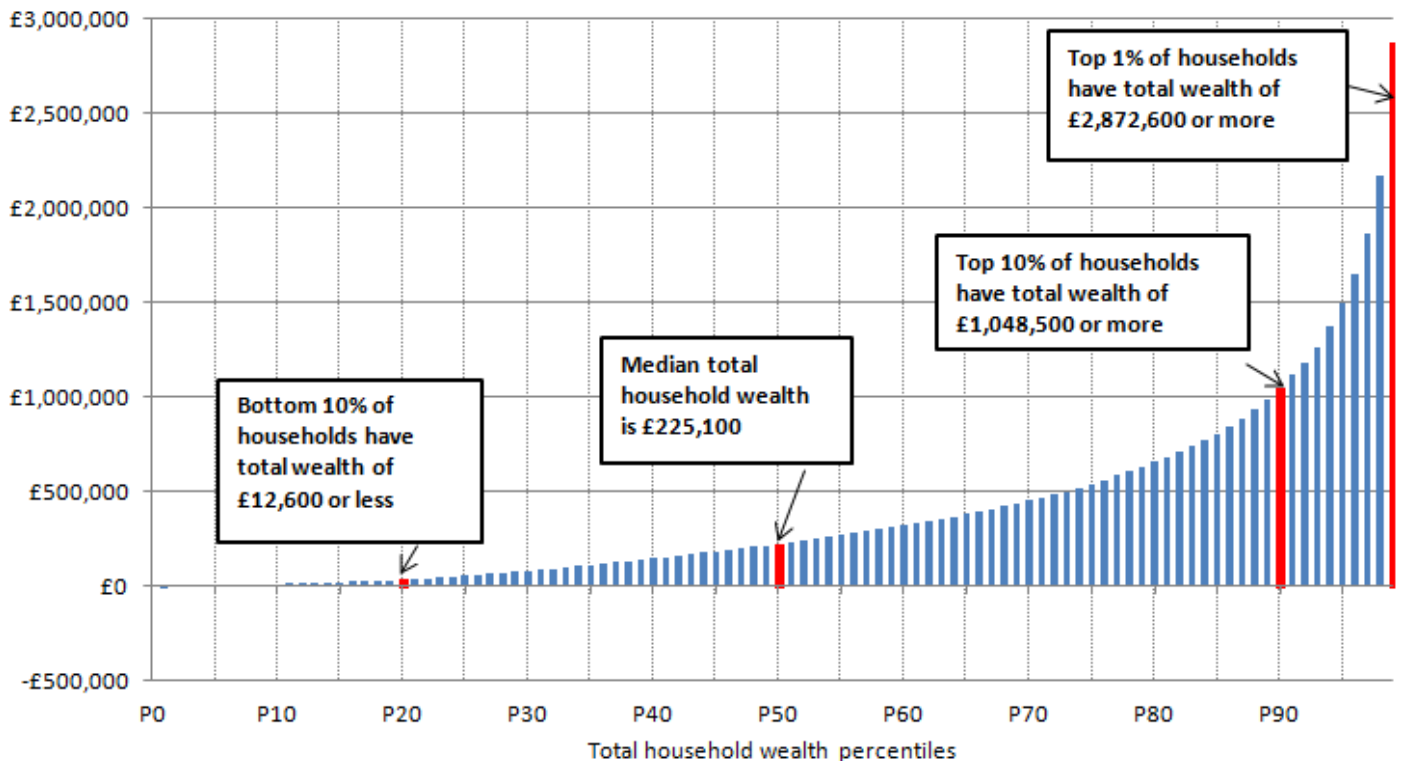
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Table 1 shows the distribution of wealth across all households. In addition to the statistics given in the chart, the wealth held by the top 10% of households, which accounted for 45% of total aggregate household wealth, was around 5 times greater than the wealth of the bottom half of all households combined and over 875 times greater than that of the least wealthy 10% of households. For more details see [Wealth in Great Britain Wave 4, 2012 to 2014](#).

Figure 7: Distribution of total household wealth, percentile points: July 2012 to June 2014

Great Britain



Source: Wealth and Assets Survey - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. These measures are currently under development as part of the Measuring National Well-being programme and will be included in future releases where relevant.
2. Calculate using a mix-adjusted index, which adjusts house prices for the types of property being sold from one year to the next.
3. Here "net" is used to describe the net wealth position (assets minus liabilities), rather than making an adjustment for capital consumption.
4. Other non-financial assets includes "other buildings and structures", "machinery and equipment", "cultivated biological products", "intellectual property products", "inventories" and "contracts, leases and licences".
5. Throughout this release Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).
6. Click on image to view a larger version.

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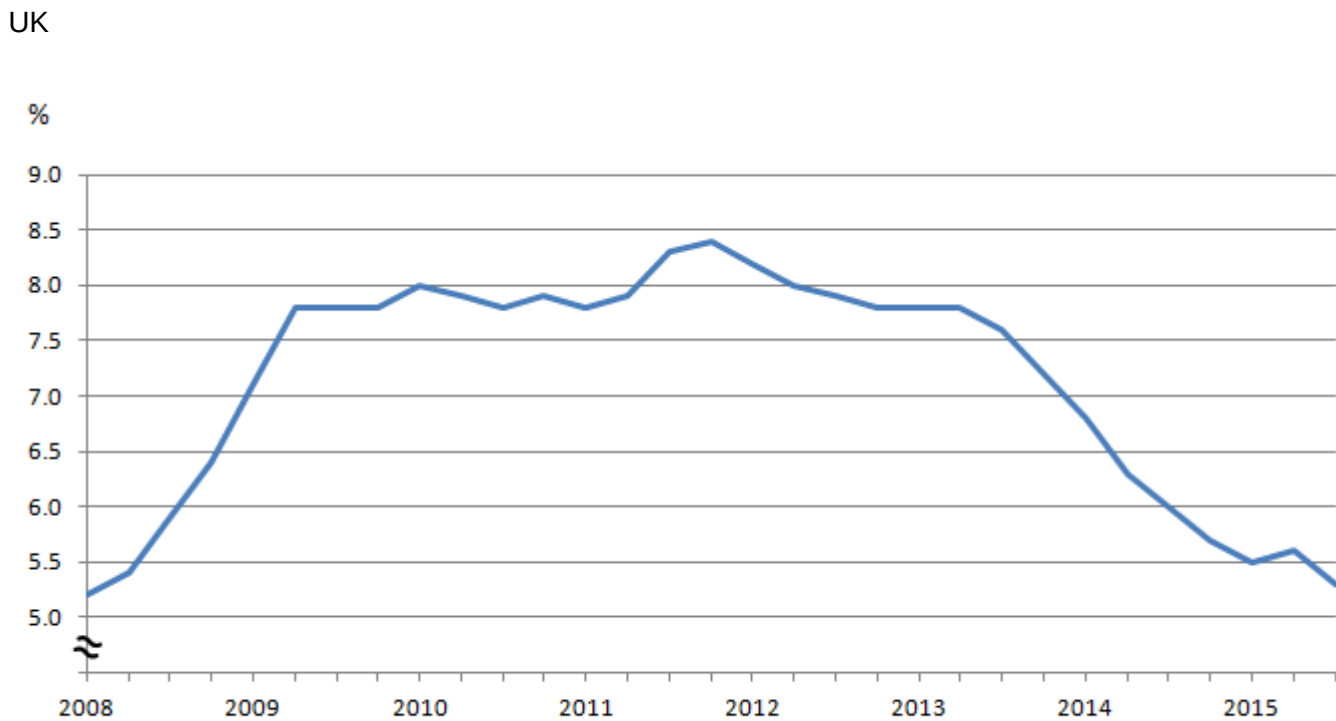
Notes for Wealth

1. These measures are currently under development as part of the Measuring National Well-being programme and will be included in future releases where relevant.

2. Calculated using a mix-adjusted index, which adjusts house prices for the types of property being sold from one year to the next.
3. Here "net" is used to describe the net wealth position (assets minus liabilities), rather than making an adjustment for capital consumption.
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Unemployment

Figure 8: Unemployment, (Q1 2008 to Q3 2015)



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. All aged 16 and over.
2. Seasonally adjusted.
3. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).

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In the 3 months to September 2015 (Q3 2015), the unemployment rate for those aged 16 and over was 5.3%, down 0.3 percentage points from the 3 months to June 2015 (Q2 2015). This continues the downward trend since a peak in unemployment of 8.4% in Q4 2011. Further, unemployment is now only 0.1 percentage points above its pre-economic downturn level of 5.2% in Q1 2008.

The unemployment rate fell sharply between Q2 2013 and Q1 2015 at an average of 0.3 percentage points per quarter. It then stabilised in Q2 2015 before falling once again in Q3 2015. The fall in the unemployment rate has been accompanied by a fall in the inactivity rate. This was driven by lower retirement rates, lower long-term sick and disabled, and fewer people looking after their family.

Unemployment can have an impact on economic well-being through the impact on individuals' income, as well as a direct impact on their personal well-being (how satisfied they are, how worthwhile they consider their life to be, their happiness and anxiety levels).

The employment rate for those aged 16 to 64 increased to 73.7% in the 3 months to September 2015 – the highest on record. This is up from 73.0% in the same quarter a year ago. The association between rising employment and rising part-time and temporary employment appears to be continuing, despite recent one-off dips. Since Q3 2008 the number of part-time employees has increased 7.4% and the number of temporary employees has increased 19.5%.

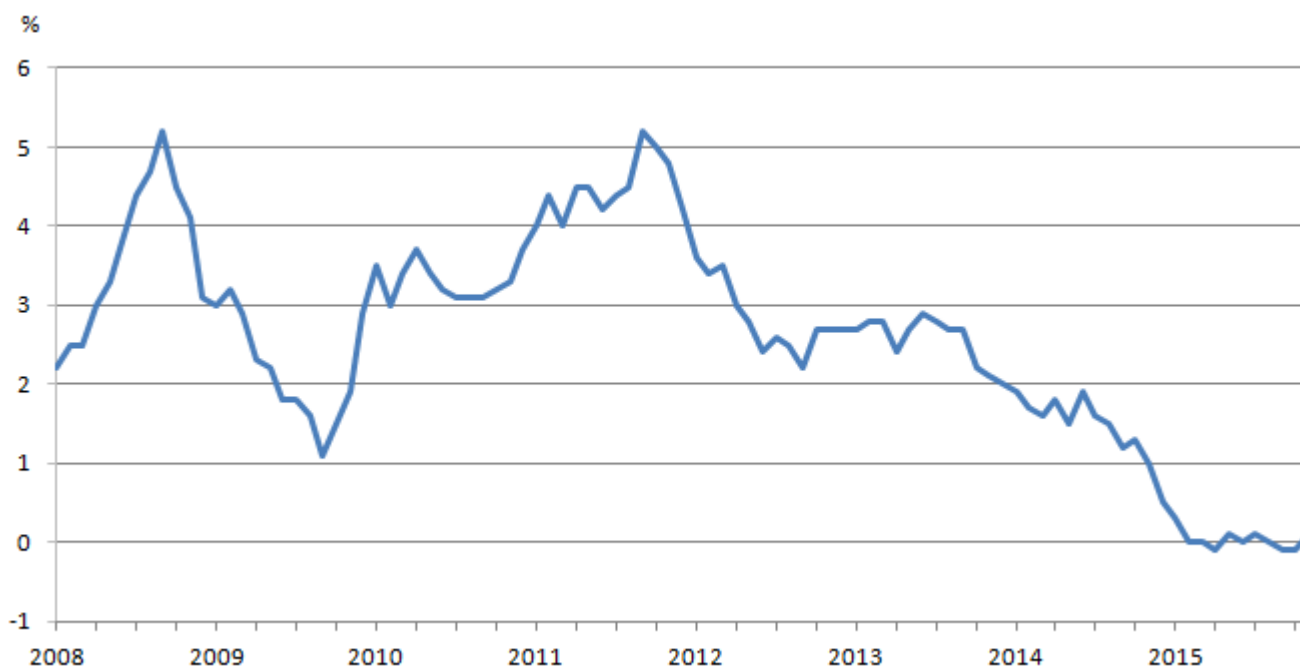
Notes for Unemployment

1. Throughout this release Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).

Inflation

Figure 9: Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation, Jan 2008 to Sept 2015

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

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In September 2015 (the final month of Q3 2015), the rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) fell back to its joint record low of negative 0.1%, which was last recorded in April 2015. Since early 2015, the CPI 12-month rate has been very close to 0.0%. This means that, taken as a whole, households have experienced very little change in prices compared with the same months in 2014. The September 2015 rate of inflation was down 0.1 percentage points from the 0.0% rate recorded in August 2015 and 0.2 percentage points from the 0.1% recorded in July 2015.

Since January 2008, inflation has twice peaked at 5.2% (in September 2008 and September 2011) but has since fallen sharply. Much of the recent downward pressure is accounted for by falling energy, food and fuel prices. This partially reflects the recent decline in oil prices, the appreciation of sterling and strong competition among retailers.

Since Q3 2015, CPI inflation has continued to remain weak. In the year to November 2015 (the latest data point available), the CPI was 0.1%. This was 0.2 percentage points higher than the negative 0.1% recorded in the year to October 2015. The main contributors to this rise were movements in transport costs, and alcohol and tobacco prices. This was partially offset by falling clothing prices.

The rate of inflation is important for economic well-being due to its effect on both income and savings. When prices increase faster than income for a sustained period, all else equal, incomes have less purchasing power and households feel worse off. Equally, if incomes increase faster than prices, over time, incomes can buy more and households feel better off. The income section of this release considers the evolution of household income, adjusted for inflation. In addition, inflation can impact on households through its effect on savings. If inflation is lower than the interest rates offered to households by financial institutions, then the real value of savings increases. Similarly, if inflation is higher than these interest rates then the real value of savings decreases.

Perceptions of inflation

It is important to consider not only inflation itself, but also individual's perceptions of price trends. The Eurobarometer Consumer Survey asked respondents how they thought consumer prices had developed over the past 12 months. Individual's perceptions of price changes have mapped reasonably well to actual changes in price levels over the last year.

There has been a general downward trend since mid-2011 with the aggregate balance falling to negative 7.9 in September 2015 (the last month of Q3), up from negative 8.6 in June 2015 (the last month of Q2). This compares with an aggregate balance of negative 6.2 in August 2015 and negative 7.1 in July 2015. An aggregate balance near zero implies that, on average, people perceive prices to be similar to that of a year ago whereas a negative figure means people perceive prices to have fallen over the last 12 months.

The slight negative figure is broadly in line with the negative 0.1% rate of inflation reported for the same period.

Notes for Inflation

1. Throughout this release Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (January to March), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (April to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (October to December).

Related links

Internal

[United Kingdom Economic Accounts](#), Table 1.1.5 (ONS)

[The National Balance Sheet](#) (ONS)

[Wealth and Assets Survey](#) (ONS)

[The Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income](#) (ONS)

[Labour Market Statistics](#) (ONS)

[Consumer Price Indices](#) (ONS)

External

[Eurobarometer Consumer Survey](#) (produced by GFK on behalf of the European Commission)

[Understanding Society](#)

Background notes

1. Economic well-being framework and indicators

The framework and indicators used in this release were outlined in [Economic Well-being, Framework and Indicators](#), published in November 2014.

In the UK's sector accounts, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) are combined to create a single households and NPISH sector. This is because NPISH are financed by households and their sole purpose is to serve households. Alongside this combined household and NPISH sector, we aim to produce separate accounts for these 2 sectors to satisfy user need by the autumn of 2017. Ahead of this date, we have published 2 main household measures, household disposable income and real household disposable income for the household only sector (excluding NPISH). Following user demand, these series will be published quarterly as part of this release on a per head basis alongside the household and NPISH real household disposable income (RHDI) per head. Users should note that the data presented here are based on current compilation methods and are subject to change during the full separation of the 2 sectors.

2. Release policy

The data used in this version of the release are the latest available at 23 December 2015. The population estimates and projections used in this release are those published on 25 June 2015.

Where possible, data used in this release relate to Q3 2015. Data for more recent months are available from the [Consumer Price Indices](#) and [Labour Market Statistics](#) statistical bulletins.

Data in this release are published in other statistical bulletins:

[United Kingdom Economic Accounts](#), Table 1.1.5

- real GDP per head
- real net national disposable income per head
- real gross household and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) disposable income per head
- real household and NPISH final consumption expenditure per head real net domestic product per head
- real net household and NPISH adjusted disposable income per head
- real household and NPISH actual final consumption per head

[The National Balance Sheet](#)

- net wealth
- net household and NPISH wealth

[Eurobarometer Consumer Survey](#) (seasonally adjusted) (produced by GFK on behalf of the European Commission)

- perception of financial situation over the past 12 months
- perception of general economic situation over the past 12 months
- perception of whether it is a good time to save
- perception of financial statement of household
- perception of price trends over the past 12 months

[Wealth and Assets Survey](#)

- median household wealth
- distribution of total household wealth
- wealth and income analysis

[The Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income](#)

- real median equivalised household income deflated using the household final consumption expenditure (HHFCE) implied deflator
- S80:20 ratio – the ratio of total income received by the richest fifth of households to that received by the poorest fifth

[Labour Market Statistics](#)

- unemployment rate, all aged 16 and over

[Consumer Price Indices](#)

- consumer price index

[Understanding Society](#)

- finding it difficult to get by financially
- somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with the level of income of their household

3. Revisions and reliability

All data in this release will be subject to revision in accordance with the revisions policies of their original release. Estimates for the most recent quarters are provisional and are subject to revision in the light of updated source information. We currently provide an analysis of past revisions in statistical bulletins, which present time series. Details of the revisions are published in the original statistical bulletins.

Most revisions reflect either the adoption of new statistical techniques or the incorporation of new information which allows the statistical error of previous estimates to be reduced.

Only rarely are there avoidable “errors”, such as human or system failures, and such mistakes are made quite clear when they do occur.

For more information about the revisions policies for indicators in this release:

- [National Accounts revisions policy](#) – covers indicators from the Quarterly National Accounts, UK Economic Accounts and the National Balance Sheet
- [Wealth and Assets Survey revisions policy](#) – covers indicators on the distribution of wealth
- [Effect of Taxes and Benefits on household incomes revisions policy](#) – covers indicators on the distribution of income
- [Labour Market Statistics revisions policy](#) – covers indicators from labour market statistics
- [Consumer Price Inflation - Revisions policy](#) – covers indicators from consumer price indices

Our '[Revisions policies for economic statistics](#)' webpage is dedicated to revisions to economic statistics and brings together our work on revisions analysis, linking to articles, revisions policies and important documentation from the Statistics Commission's report on revisions.

Data that come from the Eurobarometer Consumer survey and Understanding Society releases are not subject to revision as all data are available at the time of the original release. These data will only be revised in light of methodological improvements or to correct errors. Any revisions will be made clear in this release.

4. Interpreting the data

Components may not sum to total due to rounding.

We have published an article, '[Interpreting the Recent Behaviour of the Economy](#)', to aid interpretation of movements in the economy.

We have also produced a [short guide to the UK National Accounts](#).

Real Household Disposable Income (RHDI) is published in both non-seasonally adjusted (NSA) and seasonally adjusted (SA) formats in the UK Economic Accounts, with the latter removing seasonal effects to allow comparisons over time. However, it is sensitive to short term changes in its components, particularly on a quarterly basis, meaning that quarter on quarter movements can appear volatile. To better present the longer term movement in household income, this bulletin presents RHDI growth on a quarter on the same quarter a year ago and annual basis.

5. Interpreting the Eurobarometer Consumer Survey

The Eurobarometer Consumer Survey, sourced from GFK on behalf of the European Commission, asks respondents a series of questions to determine their perceptions on a variety of factors which collectively give an overall consumer confidence indicator. For each question, an aggregate balance is given which ranges between negative 100 and positive 100.

Balances are the difference between positive and negative answering options, measured as percentage points of total answers. Values range from negative 100, when all respondents choose the negative option (or the most negative one in the case of 5-option questions) to positive 100, when all respondents choose the positive (or the most positive) option.

The questions used in this release are:

Question 1: How has the financial situation of your household changed over the last 12 months?

It has...

- got a lot better
- got a little better
- stayed the same
- got a little worse
- got a lot worse
- don't know

Question 3: How do you think the general economic situation in the country has changed over the past 12 months?

It has...

- got a lot better
- got a little better
- stayed the same
- got a little worse
- got a lot worse
- don't know

Question 5: How do you think that consumer prices have developed over the last 12 months?

They have...

- risen a lot
- risen moderately
- risen slightly
- stayed about the same
- fallen
- don't know

Question 10: In view of the general economic situation, do you think that now is...?

- a very good moment to save
- a fairly good moment to save
- not a good moment to save
- a very bad moment to save
- don't know

Question 12: Which of these statements best describes the current financial situation of your household?

- we are saving a lot
- we are saving a little
- we are just managing to make ends meet on our income
- we are having to draw on our savings
- we are running into debt
- don't know

Further information on this Consumer survey is available from the [Business and Consumer Survey section](#) of the European Commission website.

6. Interpreting Understanding Society

Understanding Society is a household longitudinal study that captures information from a representative UK sample of 40,000 households. The data collected covers a broad range of topics including health, housing, employment, income and personal perceptions.

The percentage of the population that said they were finding managing financially quite or very difficult and the percentage of the population that were somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied with their income was used, from the questions:

Question 1: How well would you say you are managing financially these days? Would you say you are:

- living comfortably
- doing alright
- just about getting by
- finding it quite difficult
- finding it very difficult

Question 2: Please choose the number which you feel best describes how dissatisfied or satisfied you are with the following aspects of your current situation: the income of your household:

- completely satisfied
- mostly satisfied
- somewhat satisfied
- neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- somewhat dissatisfied
- mostly dissatisfied
- completely dissatisfied

Further information on this survey is available from the [Understanding Society website](#).

7. Economic context

We publish a monthly [Economic Review](#) discussing the economic background, giving economic commentary on the latest GDP estimate and other economic releases. The next article will be published on 8 January 2016.

In June 2015, we released an article which explored the UK's trade and foreign direct investment relationship with the EU, titled [how important is the European Union to UK trade and investment](#).

In October 2015 we released [an analysis of Foreign Direct Investment, the key driver of the recent deterioration in the UK's Current Account](#). The [Foreign Direct Investment 2014](#) data was released in December 2015.

8. Special events

We maintain a list of candidate special events in the [special events calendar](#) and keeps all events under review in line with our [special events policy](#). As explained in our [special events policy](#), it is not possible to separate the effects of special events from other changes in the series.

9. Basic quality information

Basic quality information for all indicators in this statistical bulletin can be found on our website:

- National Accounts [Quality and Information report](#).
- Consumer Price Indices [Quality and Information report](#).
- Wealth and Assets Survey [Quality and Information report](#).
- Effects of Taxes and Benefits [Quality and information report](#).
- Labour Market [Quality and Information reports](#)

10. Methodology and articles

We regularly publish methodological information and articles to give users more detailed information.

For the National Accounts, [methodological information and articles](#) are available, detailing developments within the National Accounts; supplementary analyses of data to help users with the interpretation of statistics and guidance on the methodology used to produce the National Accounts. Methodological developments are part of the programme of continuous improvement to the UK National Accounts.

For the Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income release, [methodological information](#) is available, detailing the methodology in both the production of and the quality assurance of the data. Further detail and discussion can also be found in the [Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income, 2012/13 – Further Analysis and Methodology](#) article.

For the Wealth and Assets Survey, [methodological information](#) is available, detailing both the production and quality assurance of the data.

For Labour Market Statistics [methodological information](#) is available, detailing both the production and quality assurance of the data. A full description of how consumer price indices are compiled is given in the [Consumer Price Indices Technical Manual](#).

11. Source of information on the distribution of income

[Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income](#) is the source for the information on the distribution of income included in this release. This has been chosen over other sources for a number of reasons:

- the definition of income and the deflator used in the effects of taxes and benefits on household income are more closely aligned to those used in the national accounts
- the estimates are the most timely available. Since 2014/15, new provisional estimates of main indicators, produced using so-called nowcasting techniques, have been published as Experimental Statistics. In future, these should be available within a few months of the end of the financial year. Additionally, work is ongoing to improve the timeliness of the main, survey-based estimates

Should further breakdowns be required (for example, income distribution by region or type of household) then the larger sample size of [Households Below Average Income](#), published by the Department for Work and Pensions, may be a more appropriate source. Further information on sources of data on household income can be found in our [guide to sources of data on earnings and income](#).

12. Economic well-being seminar

On 3 March 2015 we hosted a seminar on economic well-being as part of the Economic Forum series of seminars. This seminar provided an overview of our work on economic wellbeing. It considered what we have learned to date, particularly covering the indicators from the quarterly Economic Well-being release. It also provided an overview of our work to develop wider measures of economic well-being, including the measurement of services households provide for themselves, the capitals approach to measuring sustainability and work to further develop measures of the distribution of income. [Slides from the event](#) are available on our website.

13. Discussing measuring national well-being online

There is a Measuring National Well-being community on the StatsUserNet website.

StatsUserNet is the Royal Statistical Society's interactive site for users of Official Statistics.

Here you will be able to find and share information on the development of measures of national wellbeing. This includes latest releases and news from our Measuring National Well-being programme.

14. Your views matter

We would welcome any feedback you might have regarding this release and its associated commentary and we would be particularly interested in knowing how you make use of these data to inform our work. Please contact us via email: economic.wellbeing@ons.gsi.gov.uk, or telephone Dominic Webber on +44 (0)1633 45 6246.

15. Measuring national well-being

This article is published as part of our Measuring National Well-being programme. The programme aims to produce accepted and trusted measures of the well-being of the nation - how the UK as a whole is doing. Further information on [Measuring National Well-being](#) is available on our website with a full list of well-being publications.

16. Following ONS

Follow us on [Twitter](#) and receive up-to-date information about our statistical releases. Like us on [Facebook](#) to receive our updates in your newsfeed and to post comments on our page.

17. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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This document is also available on our website at www.ons.gov.uk.

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Where possible, data used in this release relate to 2015 Q3. As a result, data for more recent months are available from the Consumer Price Indices and Labour Market Statistics Statistical Bulletins.

Whole economy production and income

	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	GDP per head	Net Domestic Product (NDP) per head	Population Estimates	Real Net National Disposable Income (RNNDI) per head
	ABMI	IHXW	MWB6	EBAQ	MWB7
	£million	£	£	Persons thousands	£
	CVM market prices	CVM market prices	CVM market prices		CVM market prices
	Seasonally Adjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Seasonally Adjusted		Seasonally Adjusted
1997	1,245,088	21,351	18,828	58,314	18,590
1998	1,287,128	22,012	19,440	58,475	19,466
1999	1,327,193	22,616	19,885	58,684	19,688
2000	1,377,611	23,395	20,584	58,886	20,472
2001	1,415,605	23,947	20,994	59,113	21,105
2002	1,450,910	24,440	21,296	59,366	21,575
2003	1,499,322	25,141	21,817	59,637	22,178
2004	1,536,631	25,632	22,174	59,950	22,612
2005	1,582,675	26,198	22,696	60,413	23,234
2006	1,624,802	26,712	23,056	60,827	23,216
2007	1,666,821	27,183	23,423	61,319	23,503
2008	1,659,039	26,835	23,358	61,824	22,991
2009	1,589,493	25,530	22,154	62,260	21,889
2010	1,613,974	25,717	22,298	62,759	22,309
2011	1,645,808	26,006	22,565	63,285	22,487
2012	1,665,213	26,139	22,654	63,705	22,328
2013	1,701,180	26,537	22,999	64,106	22,463
2014	1,749,712	27,087	23,435	64,597	22,786
1997 Q1	306,549	5,260	4,649	58,277	4,600
1997 Q2	310,035	5,317	4,677	58,314	4,618
1997 Q3	312,199	5,350	4,715	58,354	4,695
1997 Q4	316,305	5,417	4,780	58,395	4,669
1998 Q1	318,204	5,445	4,817	58,435	4,769
1998 Q2	320,480	5,481	4,845	58,475	4,827
1998 Q3	322,603	5,512	4,853	58,527	4,921
1998 Q4	325,841	5,562	4,915	58,580	4,940
1999 Q1	327,488	5,585	4,916	58,632	4,881
1999 Q2	328,288	5,594	4,932	58,684	4,886
1999 Q3	333,562	5,679	4,983	58,735	4,899
1999 Q4	337,855	5,747	5,045	58,785	5,013
2000 Q1	341,636	5,807	5,101	58,836	5,057
2000 Q2	344,025	5,842	5,142	58,886	5,088
2000 Q3	345,374	5,859	5,159	58,943	5,162
2000 Q4	346,576	5,874	5,171	59,000	5,155
2001 Q1	350,471	5,935	5,216	59,056	5,226
2001 Q2	353,126	5,974	5,250	59,113	5,256
2001 Q3	355,392	6,006	5,249	59,176	5,299
2001 Q4	356,616	6,020	5,268	59,239	5,312
2002 Q1	358,033	6,037	5,278	59,303	5,342
2002 Q2	360,932	6,080	5,300	59,366	5,323
2002 Q3	364,371	6,131	5,332	59,433	5,421
2002 Q4	367,574	6,178	5,374	59,501	5,476
2003 Q1	370,170	6,214	5,386	59,569	5,515
2003 Q2	373,540	6,264	5,465	59,637	5,536
2003 Q3	376,432	6,304	5,456	59,715	5,495
2003 Q4	379,180	6,341	5,493	59,794	5,617
2004 Q1	381,745	6,376	5,521	59,872	5,595
2004 Q2	383,795	6,402	5,548	59,950	5,650
2004 Q3	384,640	6,404	5,517	60,066	5,590
2004 Q4	386,451	6,421	5,563	60,182	5,751
2005 Q1	389,097	6,453	5,608	60,298	5,756
2005 Q2	393,287	6,510	5,669	60,413	5,879
2005 Q3	397,286	6,565	5,666	60,517	5,752
2005 Q4	403,005	6,648	5,735	60,620	5,829
2006 Q1	404,477	6,661	5,743	60,724	5,751
2006 Q2	405,652	6,669	5,789	60,827	5,865
2006 Q3	406,173	6,664	5,744	60,950	5,771
2006 Q4	408,500	6,689	5,755	61,073	5,804

2007 Q1	412,446	6,740	5,811	61,196	5,872
2007 Q2	414,937	6,767	5,835	61,319	5,903
2007 Q3	418,107	6,805	5,854	61,445	5,845
2007 Q4	421,331	6,843	5,898	61,571	5,858
2008 Q1	422,382	6,846	5,954	61,698	5,922
2008 Q2	420,031	6,794	5,914	61,824	5,802
2008 Q3	412,965	6,668	5,804	61,933	5,711
2008 Q4	403,661	6,506	5,667	62,042	5,538
2009 Q1	397,326	6,393	5,568	62,151	5,338
2009 Q2	396,514	6,369	5,534	62,260	5,399
2009 Q3	397,125	6,366	5,509	62,385	5,565
2009 Q4	398,528	6,375	5,519	62,510	5,562
2010 Q1	400,001	6,386	5,545	62,635	5,548
2010 Q2	403,217	6,425	5,576	62,759	5,598
2010 Q3	405,186	6,443	5,577	62,891	5,582
2010 Q4	405,570	6,435	5,576	63,022	5,558
2011 Q1	408,601	6,470	5,619	63,154	5,536
2011 Q2	409,994	6,479	5,624	63,285	5,662
2011 Q3	413,292	6,520	5,653	63,390	5,613
2011 Q4	413,921	6,519	5,652	63,495	5,659
2012 Q1	414,835	6,523	5,663	63,600	5,564
2012 Q2	414,099	6,500	5,636	63,705	5,570
2012 Q3	418,255	6,555	5,677	63,805	5,599
2012 Q4	418,024	6,541	5,661	63,905	5,578
2013 Q1	420,779	6,574	5,708	64,005	5,564
2013 Q2	423,282	6,603	5,727	64,106	5,653
2013 Q3	427,197	6,651	5,758	64,228	5,602
2013 Q4	429,922	6,681	5,781	64,351	5,621
2014 Q1	432,660	6,711	5,816	64,474	5,710
2014 Q2	436,128	6,752	5,842	64,597	5,726
2014 Q3	438,985	6,783	5,859	64,722	5,675
2014 Q4	441,939	6,815	5,895	64,847	5,652
2015 Q1	443,590	6,827	5,932	64,972	5,824
2015 Q2	445,993	6,851	5,960	65,097	5,841
2015 Q3	447,999	6,869	5,976	65,216	5,916

Source: Office for National Statistics

Whole Economy Wealth, Current Prices (£millions)

	Total Wealth	Households and NPISH	Financial Corporations	Non Financial Corporations	General Government
	CGDA	CGRC	CGRU	CGRV	CGRX
2004	5,658,217	5,945,494	-160,238	-427,136	300,097
2005	5,931,523	6,353,285	-78,235	-681,295	337,770
2006	6,376,873	6,760,152	-64,694	-682,701	364,117
2007	6,872,774	7,196,867	50,853	-763,795	388,849
2008	6,736,259	6,573,639	199,081	-294,219	257,761
2009	6,474,962	6,962,796	106,221	-687,346	93,289
2010	7,133,530	7,502,608	106,109	-482,747	7,560
2011	7,283,281	7,876,018	268,395	-644,897	-216,246
2012	7,248,300	8,209,435	104,645	-819,346	-246,433
2013	7,678,349	8,413,375	166,464	-678,460	-223,024
2014	8,063,477	9,443,313	-197,473	-732,420	-449,941

Source: Office for National Statistics

Household income

	Real Gross Household (only) Disposable Income (RHDI) per head	Real Gross Household and NPISH Disposable Income (RHNDI) per head	Real Gross Adjusted Household and NPISH Disposable Income (RGAHDI) per head	Real Net Household and NPISH Adjusted Disposable Income (RNHADI) per head
	£	IHXZ £	KQ75 £	MWB8 £
	Deflated, Market Prices Seasonally Adjusted	Deflated, Market Prices Seasonally Adjusted	Deflated, Market Prices Seasonally Adjusted	Deflated, Market Prices Seasonally Adjusted
1997	13,411	13,935	15,951	13,390
1998	13,730	14,243	16,323	13,706
1999	14,156	14,700	16,914	14,154
2000	15,012	15,594	17,924	15,079
2001	15,716	16,307	18,796	15,818
2002	16,033	16,671	19,402	16,237
2003	16,347	16,976	19,929	16,593
2004	16,504	17,125	20,253	16,769
2005	16,711	17,336	20,604	17,087
2006	16,922	17,538	20,945	17,276
2007	17,318	17,883	21,347	17,566
2008	17,040	17,597	21,124	17,635
2009	17,381	17,917	21,577	18,216
2010	17,311	17,878	21,441	18,021
2011	16,847	17,370	20,801	17,359
2012	17,194	17,705	21,091	17,606
2013	17,010	17,474	20,807	17,264
2014	17,020	17,453	20,820	17,162
1997 Q1	3,345	3,485	3,990	3,369
1997 Q2	3,351	3,483	3,987	3,338
1997 Q3	3,354	3,484	3,986	3,343
1997 Q4	3,356	3,478	3,985	3,335
1998 Q1	3,417	3,550	4,064	3,423
1998 Q2	3,430	3,558	4,067	3,419
1998 Q3	3,478	3,606	4,132	3,464
1998 Q4	3,398	3,523	4,053	3,393
1999 Q1	3,410	3,531	4,087	3,407
1999 Q2	3,578	3,718	4,260	3,593
1999 Q3	3,536	3,677	4,232	3,528
1999 Q4	3,626	3,767	4,328	3,619
2000 Q1	3,656	3,802	4,366	3,653
2000 Q2	3,710	3,851	4,423	3,716
2000 Q3	3,811	3,956	4,545	3,835
2000 Q4	3,827	3,977	4,580	3,868
2001 Q1	3,890	4,042	4,630	3,902
2001 Q2	3,894	4,032	4,644	3,911
2001 Q3	3,944	4,090	4,720	3,958
2001 Q4	3,979	4,133	4,792	4,038
2002 Q1	3,945	4,119	4,792	4,028
2002 Q2	4,025	4,183	4,868	4,084
2002 Q3	4,018	4,175	4,859	4,054
2002 Q4	4,036	4,183	4,871	4,061
2003 Q1	4,034	4,191	4,905	4,072
2003 Q2	4,093	4,252	4,994	4,197
2003 Q3	4,099	4,247	4,990	4,136
2003 Q4	4,109	4,274	5,026	4,176
2004 Q1	4,061	4,210	4,960	4,096
2004 Q2	4,142	4,295	5,083	4,224
2004 Q3	4,165	4,332	5,124	4,232
2004 Q4	4,117	4,268	5,064	4,198
2005 Q1	4,109	4,262	5,065	4,218
2005 Q2	4,176	4,334	5,143	4,298
2005 Q3	4,203	4,354	5,175	4,272

2005 Q4	4,210	4,371	5,203	4,286
2006 Q1	4,157	4,302	5,147	4,227
2006 Q2	4,241	4,392	5,244	4,359
2006 Q3	4,277	4,440	5,295	4,371
2006 Q4	4,229	4,383	5,236	4,299
2007 Q1	4,270	4,414	5,265	4,333
2007 Q2	4,301	4,438	5,306	4,368
2007 Q3	4,360	4,507	5,380	4,424
2007 Q4	4,369	4,505	5,373	4,422
2008 Q1	4,229	4,366	5,247	4,353
2008 Q2	4,318	4,454	5,343	4,459
2008 Q3	4,236	4,373	5,230	4,363
2008 Q4	4,243	4,390	5,283	4,447
2009 Q1	4,211	4,323	5,223	4,399
2009 Q2	4,389	4,531	5,445	4,617
2009 Q3	4,370	4,508	5,437	4,588
2009 Q4	4,391	4,535	5,446	4,592
2010 Q1	4,347	4,480	5,362	4,523
2010 Q2	4,304	4,453	5,349	4,499
2010 Q3	4,349	4,494	5,387	4,518
2010 Q4	4,293	4,432	5,321	4,462
2011 Q1	4,262	4,375	5,266	4,414
2011 Q2	4,212	4,354	5,200	4,346
2011 Q3	4,189	4,329	5,179	4,309
2011 Q4	4,172	4,299	5,143	4,277
2012 Q1	4,233	4,358	5,224	4,366
2012 Q2	4,320	4,455	5,294	4,430
2012 Q3	4,316	4,454	5,292	4,413
2012 Q4	4,311	4,424	5,265	4,384
2013 Q1	4,232	4,332	5,152	4,284
2013 Q2	4,265	4,393	5,240	4,364
2013 Q3	4,266	4,395	5,222	4,327
2013 Q4	4,229	4,336	5,173	4,270
2014 Q1	4,205	4,298	5,139	4,242
2014 Q2	4,244	4,366	5,203	4,293
2014 Q3	4,228	4,347	5,197	4,272
2014 Q4	4,326	4,425	5,260	4,338
2015 Q1	4,297	4,398	5,238	4,344
2015 Q2	4,356	4,475	5,322	4,432
2015 Q3	4,368	4,487	5,337	4,446

Source: Office for National Statistics

Real Household Equivilised Disposable Income (£ per year, 2014/15 prices) and S80/20 ratio

	Median	S80/20 Ratio	Gini Coefficient
1977	12,345	3.90	27.20
1978	13,481	3.79	26.60
1979	13,585	3.97	27.40
1980	13,977	4.22	28.60
1981	13,809	4.18	29.00
1982	13,550	4.09	28.60
1983	13,819	4.26	29.40
1984	13,879	4.03	28.40
1985	14,556	4.47	30.40
1986	15,046	4.69	31.60
1987	15,815	5.14	33.20
1988	16,743	5.76	35.10
1989	17,235	5.66	34.40
1990	17,816	6.37	36.80
1991	18,243	6.06	35.60
1992	17,906	5.74	34.70
1993	17,524	5.70	34.80
1994/1995	17,836	5.42	33.80
1995/1996	18,134	5.27	33.00
1996/1997	19,013	5.65	34.40
1997/1998	19,265	5.72	34.50
1998/1999	20,020	5.99	35.40
1999/2000	21,038	6.18	35.80
2000/2001	21,839	5.91	35.00
2001/2002	22,996	6.24	36.20
2002/2003	23,827	5.54	33.80
2003/2004	24,321	5.55	34.00
2004/2005	24,877	5.25	32.80
2005/2006	24,751	5.51	33.90
2006/2007	25,211	5.78	34.70
2007/2008	25,398	5.80	34.20
2008/2009	25,029	5.66	34.30
2009/2010	25,294	5.38	33.20
2010/2011	24,706	5.38	33.70
2011/2012	24,454	5.05	32.30
2012/2013	24,065	5.33	33.30
2013/2014	24,889	5.27	32.40
2014/2015 (p)	25,630	5.09	31.97

Source: Office for National Statistics

1. Income figures have been deflated to 2014/15 prices using an implied deflator for the household sector.

2. A household's disposable income is made up of all its earnings and investment income (including private pensions), plus cash benefits received from the state, minus direct taxes such as Income Tax and Council Tax. Equivalisation adjusts the income of households to reflect the different costs associated with different sizes and compositions of households.
3. Years are calendar years until 1993 and financial years from 1994/95.
4. S80/20 ratio is the ratio of the average (mean) equivalised disposable income of the top quintile of UK households divided by the average income of the bottom quintile of UK households.
5. Gini coefficient is for all households based on Household Equivalised Disposable Income.

Household spending

	Real Household and NPISH Final Consumption Expenditure (HHFCE) per head	Real Household and NPISH Actual Final Consumption Expenditure (HHAFCE)
	IHXX	KQ74
	£	£
	CVM Market Prices Seasonally Adjusted	CVM Market Prices Seasonally Adjusted
1997	13,172	15,699
1998	13,706	16,308
1999	14,315	16,990
2000	14,987	17,740
2001	15,491	18,331
2002	16,053	18,971
2003	16,551	19,557
2004	17,040	20,114
2005	17,427	20,560
2006	17,636	20,812
2007	18,014	21,205
2008	17,746	20,990
2009	17,066	20,379
2010	16,926	20,250
2011	16,802	20,137
2012	16,993	20,379
2013	17,206	20,629
2014	17,498	20,997
1997 Q1	3,258	3,838
1997 Q2	3,282	3,914
1997 Q3	3,301	3,967
1997 Q4	3,325	3,975
1998 Q1	3,367	4,008
1998 Q2	3,413	4,057
1998 Q3	3,460	4,111
1998 Q4	3,459	4,123
1999 Q1	3,522	4,178
1999 Q2	3,550	4,213
1999 Q3	3,598	4,270
1999 Q4	3,639	4,321
2000 Q1	3,711	4,384
2000 Q2	3,720	4,404
2000 Q3	3,759	4,450
2000 Q4	3,790	4,492
2001 Q1	3,809	4,494
2001 Q2	3,842	4,542
2001 Q3	3,902	4,618
2001 Q4	3,929	4,666
2002 Q1	3,973	4,678
2002 Q2	4,001	4,727

2002 Q3	4,018	4,756
2002 Q4	4,051	4,799
2003 Q1	4,069	4,803
2003 Q2	4,132	4,872
2003 Q3	4,166	4,922
2003 Q4	4,172	4,945
2004 Q1	4,208	4,958
2004 Q2	4,249	5,009
2004 Q3	4,272	5,045
2004 Q4	4,292	5,079
2005 Q1	4,334	5,091
2005 Q2	4,332	5,110
2005 Q3	4,357	5,148
2005 Q4	4,391	5,195
2006 Q1	4,372	5,149
2006 Q2	4,414	5,200
2006 Q3	4,420	5,222
2006 Q4	4,410	5,219
2007 Q1	4,446	5,238
2007 Q2	4,467	5,258
2007 Q3	4,532	5,330
2007 Q4	4,550	5,357
2008 Q1	4,517	5,301
2008 Q2	4,476	5,282
2008 Q3	4,410	5,228
2008 Q4	4,329	5,164
2009 Q1	4,293	5,101
2009 Q2	4,239	5,065
2009 Q3	4,249	5,083
2009 Q4	4,267	5,107
2010 Q1	4,203	5,024
2010 Q2	4,247	5,073
2010 Q3	4,240	5,076
2010 Q4	4,217	5,056
2011 Q1	4,197	5,024
2011 Q2	4,192	5,024
2011 Q3	4,187	5,024
2011 Q4	4,213	5,051
2012 Q1	4,234	5,081
2012 Q2	4,239	5,082
2012 Q3	4,240	5,085
2012 Q4	4,267	5,116
2013 Q1	4,280	5,125
2013 Q2	4,276	5,132
2013 Q3	4,305	5,162
2013 Q4	4,327	5,188
2014 Q1	4,341	5,207
2014 Q2	4,366	5,240
2014 Q3	4,380	5,256
2014 Q4	4,395	5,274

2015 Q1	4,417	5,296
2015 Q2	4,447	5,329
2015 Q3	4,474	5,360

Source: Office for National Statistics

Household Wealth, Current Prices (£millions)

	Households total net worth	Dwellings	Other non-financial assets	Total non-financial assets	Net financial assets/liabilities
	CGRC	CGRI		NG4A	NZEA
2004	5,945,494	3,221,327	258,224	3,479,551	2,465,943
2005	6,353,285	3,336,152	276,032	3,612,184	2,741,101
2006	6,760,152	3,696,320	292,508	3,988,828	2,771,324
2007	7,196,867	4,077,283	308,001	4,385,284	2,811,583
2008	6,573,639	3,688,803	328,259	4,017,062	2,556,577
2009	6,962,796	3,826,524	326,719	4,153,243	2,809,553
2010	7,502,608	4,036,708	368,770	4,405,478	3,097,130
2011	7,876,018	4,065,847	384,943	4,450,790	3,425,228
2012	8,209,435	4,223,088	396,524	4,619,612	3,589,823
2013	8,413,375	4,425,818	404,998	4,830,816	3,582,559
2014	9,443,313	4,829,171	412,247	5,241,418	4,201,895

1. Other non-financial assets includes 'Other buildings and structures', 'Machinery and equipment', 'Cultivated biological products', 'Intellectual property products', 'Inventories' and 'Contracts, leases and licences'.

2. Households include Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)

Distribution of total household wealth, percentile points, Great Britain, July 2012 to June 2014

Observations	£
P0	0
P1	-4,434
P2	1,833
P3	2,510
P4	3,100
P5	4,600
P6	6,680
P7	7,520
P8	8,366
P9	10,200
P10	12,550
P11	14,500
P12	15,219
P13	16,478
P14	17,900
P15	20,360
P16	23,061
P17	25,288
P18	27,827
P19	30,708
P20	34,550
P21	37,587
P22	41,760
P23	45,435
P24	49,500
P25	54,710
P26	59,872
P27	64,687
P28	69,350
P29	75,929
P30	82,362
P31	88,010
P32	93,653
P33	100,576
P34	107,347
P35	114,006
P36	121,400
P37	128,150
P38	133,903
P39	140,678
P40	146,983
P41	153,679
P42	161,267
P43	168,906
P44	176,280
P45	183,885
P46	192,118
P47	200,095
P48	207,726
P49	216,008
P50	225,090
P51	232,514
P52	240,966
P53	251,327
P54	260,460
P55	268,899
P56	279,169
P57	290,502
P58	300,855
P59	310,284
P60	321,887
P61	332,968
P62	344,050
P63	355,583
P64	368,055
P65	380,885
P66	393,394
P67	407,459
P68	422,174
P69	437,275
P70	451,000
P71	465,628
P72	483,719
P73	501,478

**Median household total wealth: July 2006 to June 2014
Great Britain**

	£
July 2012 to June 2014	225,100
July 2010 to June 2012	216,500
July 2008 to June 2010	204,300
July 2006 to June 2008 ¹	196,700

Source: Wealth and Assets Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. July 2006 to June 2008 estimates are based on half sample.

P74	518,221
P75	541,424
P76	562,650
P77	585,268
P78	607,085
P79	630,163
P80	657,475
P81	684,232
P82	713,149
P83	746,132
P84	773,381
P85	806,180
P86	846,619
P87	883,876
P88	933,516
P89	985,553
P90	1,048,537
P91	1,116,103
P92	1,181,879
P93	1,265,510
P94	1,369,910
P95	1,496,960
P96	1,646,370
P97	1,862,687
P98	2,163,215
P99	2,872,575

Source: Wealth and Assets Survey, Office for National Statistics

Unemployment

	Unemployment rate, aged 16 and over
	MGSX
	Percentage
	Seasonally Adjusted
1971	4.1
1972	4.3
1973	3.7
1974	3.7
1975	4.5
1976	5.4
1977	5.6
1978	5.5
1979	5.4
1980	6.8
1981	9.6
1982	10.7
1983	11.5
1984	11.8
1985	11.4
1986	11.3
1987	10.4
1988	8.6
1989	7.2
1990	7.1
1991	8.9
1992	9.9
1993	10.4
1994	9.5
1995	8.6
1996	8.1
1997	6.9
1998	6.2
1999	6
2000	5.4
2001	5.1
2002	5.2
2003	5
2004	4.8
2005	4.8
2006	5.4
2007	5.3
2008	5.7
2009	7.6
2010	7.9
2011	8.1
2012	8
2013	7.6

2014	6.2
1971 Q1	3.8
1971 Q2	4.1
1971 Q3	4.2
1971 Q4	4.4
1972 Q1	4.5
1972 Q2	4.4
1972 Q3	4.3
1972 Q4	4.2
1973 Q1	3.9
1973 Q2	3.7
1973 Q3	3.6
1973 Q4	3.4
1974 Q1	3.6
1974 Q2	3.6
1974 Q3	3.7
1974 Q4	3.7
1975 Q1	4
1975 Q2	4.3
1975 Q3	4.7
1975 Q4	5
1976 Q1	5.3
1976 Q2	5.4
1976 Q3	5.5
1976 Q4	5.5
1977 Q1	5.5
1977 Q2	5.5
1977 Q3	5.7
1977 Q4	5.7
1978 Q1	5.6
1978 Q2	5.6
1978 Q3	5.5
1978 Q4	5.4
1979 Q1	5.4
1979 Q2	5.3
1979 Q3	5.4
1979 Q4	5.5
1980 Q1	5.8
1980 Q2	6.3
1980 Q3	7.1
1980 Q4	8
1981 Q1	8.9
1981 Q2	9.6
1981 Q3	9.9
1981 Q4	10.2
1982 Q1	10.4
1982 Q2	10.6
1982 Q3	10.8
1982 Q4	11.1

1983 Q1	11.3
1983 Q2	11.4
1983 Q3	11.5
1983 Q4	11.7
1984 Q1	11.8
1984 Q2	11.9
1984 Q3	11.7
1984 Q4	11.6
1985 Q1	11.5
1985 Q2	11.4
1985 Q3	11.3
1985 Q4	11.3
1986 Q1	11.3
1986 Q2	11.3
1986 Q3	11.4
1986 Q4	11.3
1987 Q1	11.1
1987 Q2	10.7
1987 Q3	10.2
1987 Q4	9.7
1988 Q1	9.2
1988 Q2	8.7
1988 Q3	8.4
1988 Q4	8
1989 Q1	7.6
1989 Q2	7.2
1989 Q3	7.1
1989 Q4	7
1990 Q1	6.9
1990 Q2	6.9
1990 Q3	7.1
1990 Q4	7.5
1991 Q1	8
1991 Q2	8.7
1991 Q3	9.2
1991 Q4	9.5
1992 Q1	9.7
1992 Q2	9.8
1992 Q3	9.9
1992 Q4	10.4
1993 Q1	10.6
1993 Q2	10.4
1993 Q3	10.2
1993 Q4	10.3
1994 Q1	9.9
1994 Q2	9.7
1994 Q3	9.4
1994 Q4	9
1995 Q1	8.9
1995 Q2	8.7

1995 Q3	8.6
1995 Q4	8.3
1996 Q1	8.2
1996 Q2	8.3
1996 Q3	8.1
1996 Q4	7.8
1997 Q1	7.3
1997 Q2	7.2
1997 Q3	6.8
1997 Q4	6.5
1998 Q1	6.4
1998 Q2	6.3
1998 Q3	6.2
1998 Q4	6.1
1999 Q1	6.2
1999 Q2	6
1999 Q3	5.9
1999 Q4	5.8
2000 Q1	5.8
2000 Q2	5.5
2000 Q3	5.3
2000 Q4	5.2
2001 Q1	5.1
2001 Q2	5
2001 Q3	5.1
2001 Q4	5.2
2002 Q1	5.2
2002 Q2	5.2
2002 Q3	5.3
2002 Q4	5.1
2003 Q1	5.2
2003 Q2	4.9
2003 Q3	5
2003 Q4	4.9
2004 Q1	4.8
2004 Q2	4.8
2004 Q3	4.7
2004 Q4	4.7
2005 Q1	4.7
2005 Q2	4.8
2005 Q3	4.7
2005 Q4	5.1
2006 Q1	5.2
2006 Q2	5.5
2006 Q3	5.5
2006 Q4	5.5
2007 Q1	5.5
2007 Q2	5.4
2007 Q3	5.3
2007 Q4	5.2

2008 Q1	5.2
2008 Q2	5.4
2008 Q3	5.9
2008 Q4	6.4
2009 Q1	7.1
2009 Q2	7.8
2009 Q3	7.8
2009 Q4	7.8
2010 Q1	8
2010 Q2	7.9
2010 Q3	7.8
2010 Q4	7.9
2011 Q1	7.8
2011 Q2	7.9
2011 Q3	8.3
2011 Q4	8.4
2012 Q1	8.2
2012 Q2	8
2012 Q3	7.9
2012 Q4	7.8
2013 Q1	7.8
2013 Q2	7.8
2013 Q3	7.6
2013 Q4	7.2
2014 Q1	6.8
2014 Q2	6.3
2014 Q3	6
2014 Q4	5.7
2015 Q1	5.5
2015 Q2	5.6
2015 Q3	5.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

Inflation

	Inflation
	Consumer Price Index
	(CPI)
	D7G7
	Annual Change
1989	5.2
1990	7.0
1991	7.5
1992	4.3
1993	2.5
1994	2.0
1995	2.6
1996	2.5
1997	1.8
1998	1.6
1999	1.3
2000	0.8
2001	1.2
2002	1.3
2003	1.4
2004	1.3
2005	2.1
2006	2.3
2007	2.3
2008	3.6
2009	2.2
2010	3.3
2011	4.5
2012	2.8
2013	2.6
2014	1.5
1989 Q1	5.0
1989 Q2	5.3
1989 Q3	5.1
1989 Q4	5.5
1990 Q1	5.9
1990 Q2	6.7
1990 Q3	7.6
1990 Q4	7.9
1991 Q1	7.0
1991 Q2	8.4
1991 Q3	7.7
1991 Q4	7.0
1992 Q1	7.0
1992 Q2	4.3
1992 Q3	3.3
1992 Q4	2.7

1993 Q1	2.4
1993 Q2	2.4
1993 Q3	2.8
1993 Q4	2.4
1994 Q1	2.5
1994 Q2	2.0
1994 Q3	1.7
1994 Q4	1.8
1995 Q1	2.5
1995 Q2	2.4
1995 Q3	2.8
1995 Q4	2.9
1996 Q1	2.7
1996 Q2	2.4
1996 Q3	2.3
1996 Q4	2.5
1997 Q1	1.9
1997 Q2	1.6
1997 Q3	1.9
1997 Q4	1.8
1998 Q1	1.6
1998 Q2	1.8
1998 Q3	1.4
1998 Q4	1.4
1999 Q1	1.6
1999 Q2	1.4
1999 Q3	1.2
1999 Q4	1.1
2000 Q1	0.8
2000 Q2	0.6
2000 Q3	0.8
2000 Q4	1.0
2001 Q1	0.9
2001 Q2	1.5
2001 Q3	1.5
2001 Q4	1.0
2002 Q1	1.5
2002 Q2	0.9
2002 Q3	1.0
2002 Q4	1.5
2003 Q1	1.5
2003 Q2	1.3
2003 Q3	1.4
2003 Q4	1.3
2004 Q1	1.3
2004 Q2	1.4
2004 Q3	1.3
2004 Q4	1.4
2005 Q1	1.7
2005 Q2	2.0

2005 Q3	2.4
2005 Q4	2.1
2006 Q1	1.9
2006 Q2	2.3
2006 Q3	2.4
2006 Q4	2.7
2007 Q1	2.9
2007 Q2	2.6
2007 Q3	1.8
2007 Q4	2.1
2008 Q1	2.4
2008 Q2	3.4
2008 Q3	4.8
2008 Q4	3.9
2009 Q1	3.0
2009 Q2	2.1
2009 Q3	1.5
2009 Q4	2.1
2010 Q1	3.3
2010 Q2	3.5
2010 Q3	3.1
2010 Q4	3.4
2011 Q1	4.1
2011 Q2	4.4
2011 Q3	4.7
2011 Q4	4.6
2012 Q1	3.5
2012 Q2	2.8
2012 Q3	2.4
2012 Q4	2.7
2013 Q1	2.8
2013 Q2	2.7
2013 Q3	2.7
2013 Q4	2.1
2014 Q1	1.7
2014 Q2	1.7
2014 Q3	1.5
2014 Q4	0.9
2015 Q1	0.1
2015 Q2	0.0
2015 Q3	0.0
1989 JAN	4.9
1989 FEB	5.0
1989 MAR	5.0
1989 APR	5.3
1989 MAY	5.3
1989 JUN	5.2
1989 JUL	5.2
1989 AUG	5.0

1989 SEP	5.2
1989 OCT	5.5
1989 NOV	5.5
1989 DEC	5.5
1990 JAN	5.7
1990 FEB	5.9
1990 MAR	6.0
1990 APR	6.4
1990 MAY	6.8
1990 JUN	6.9
1990 JUL	6.8
1990 AUG	7.7
1990 SEP	8.1
1990 OCT	8.1
1990 NOV	7.8
1990 DEC	7.6
1991 JAN	7.1
1991 FEB	7.0
1991 MAR	6.9
1991 APR	8.5
1991 MAY	8.2
1991 JUN	8.4
1991 JUL	8.3
1991 AUG	7.7
1991 SEP	7.1
1991 OCT	6.8
1991 NOV	7.1
1991 DEC	7.2
1992 JAN	7.0
1992 FEB	6.9
1992 MAR	7.1
1992 APR	4.7
1992 MAY	4.3
1992 JUN	3.8
1992 JUL	3.6
1992 AUG	3.2
1992 SEP	3.0
1992 OCT	2.9
1992 NOV	2.6
1992 DEC	2.6
1993 JAN	2.2
1993 FEB	2.4
1993 MAR	2.5
1993 APR	2.5
1993 MAY	2.5
1993 JUN	2.4
1993 JUL	2.6
1993 AUG	2.9
1993 SEP	3.0
1993 OCT	2.6

1993 NOV	2.3
1993 DEC	2.4
1994 JAN	2.7
1994 FEB	2.5
1994 MAR	2.2
1994 APR	2.0
1994 MAY	2.0
1994 JUN	2.0
1994 JUL	1.7
1994 AUG	1.9
1994 SEP	1.5
1994 OCT	1.5
1994 NOV	1.8
1994 DEC	2.0
1995 JAN	2.4
1995 FEB	2.4
1995 MAR	2.6
1995 APR	2.3
1995 MAY	2.5
1995 JUN	2.6
1995 JUL	2.6
1995 AUG	2.6
1995 SEP	3.0
1995 OCT	2.9
1995 NOV	2.8
1995 DEC	3.0
1996 JAN	2.7
1996 FEB	2.7
1996 MAR	2.6
1996 APR	2.6
1996 MAY	2.4
1996 JUN	2.4
1996 JUL	2.3
1996 AUG	2.3
1996 SEP	2.3
1996 OCT	2.5
1996 NOV	2.6
1996 DEC	2.3
1997 JAN	2.1
1997 FEB	1.9
1997 MAR	1.7
1997 APR	1.6
1997 MAY	1.6
1997 JUN	1.7
1997 JUL	2.0
1997 AUG	2.0
1997 SEP	1.8
1997 OCT	1.9
1997 NOV	1.9
1997 DEC	1.7

1998 JAN	1.5
1998 FEB	1.6
1998 MAR	1.7
1998 APR	1.8
1998 MAY	2.0
1998 JUN	1.7
1998 JUL	1.4
1998 AUG	1.3
1998 SEP	1.4
1998 OCT	1.4
1998 NOV	1.4
1998 DEC	1.6
1999 JAN	1.6
1999 FEB	1.4
1999 MAR	1.7
1999 APR	1.5
1999 MAY	1.3
1999 JUN	1.3
1999 JUL	1.3
1999 AUG	1.2
1999 SEP	1.2
1999 OCT	1.1
1999 NOV	1.2
1999 DEC	1.1
2000 JAN	0.8
2000 FEB	0.9
2000 MAR	0.6
2000 APR	0.6
2000 MAY	0.5
2000 JUN	0.8
2000 JUL	0.9
2000 AUG	0.6
2000 SEP	1.0
2000 OCT	1.0
2000 NOV	1.1
2000 DEC	0.8
2001 JAN	0.9
2001 FEB	0.8
2001 MAR	0.9
2001 APR	1.2
2001 MAY	1.7
2001 JUN	1.7
2001 JUL	1.4
2001 AUG	1.8
2001 SEP	1.3
2001 OCT	1.2
2001 NOV	0.8
2001 DEC	1.1
2002 JAN	1.6
2002 FEB	1.5

2002 MAR	1.5
2002 APR	1.4
2002 MAY	0.8
2002 JUN	0.6
2002 JUL	1.1
2002 AUG	1.0
2002 SEP	1.0
2002 OCT	1.4
2002 NOV	1.5
2002 DEC	1.7
2003 JAN	1.3
2003 FEB	1.6
2003 MAR	1.5
2003 APR	1.4
2003 MAY	1.3
2003 JUN	1.1
2003 JUL	1.3
2003 AUG	1.4
2003 SEP	1.4
2003 OCT	1.4
2003 NOV	1.3
2003 DEC	1.3
2004 JAN	1.4
2004 FEB	1.3
2004 MAR	1.1
2004 APR	1.1
2004 MAY	1.5
2004 JUN	1.6
2004 JUL	1.4
2004 AUG	1.3
2004 SEP	1.1
2004 OCT	1.2
2004 NOV	1.5
2004 DEC	1.7
2005 JAN	1.6
2005 FEB	1.7
2005 MAR	1.9
2005 APR	1.9
2005 MAY	1.9
2005 JUN	2.0
2005 JUL	2.3
2005 AUG	2.4
2005 SEP	2.5
2005 OCT	2.3
2005 NOV	2.1
2005 DEC	1.9
2006 JAN	1.9
2006 FEB	2.0
2006 MAR	1.8
2006 APR	2.0

2006 MAY	2.2
2006 JUN	2.5
2006 JUL	2.4
2006 AUG	2.5
2006 SEP	2.4
2006 OCT	2.4
2006 NOV	2.7
2006 DEC	3.0
2007 JAN	2.7
2007 FEB	2.8
2007 MAR	3.1
2007 APR	2.8
2007 MAY	2.5
2007 JUN	2.4
2007 JUL	1.9
2007 AUG	1.8
2007 SEP	1.8
2007 OCT	2.1
2007 NOV	2.1
2007 DEC	2.1
2008 JAN	2.2
2008 FEB	2.5
2008 MAR	2.5
2008 APR	3.0
2008 MAY	3.3
2008 JUN	3.8
2008 JUL	4.4
2008 AUG	4.7
2008 SEP	5.2
2008 OCT	4.5
2008 NOV	4.1
2008 DEC	3.1
2009 JAN	3.0
2009 FEB	3.2
2009 MAR	2.9
2009 APR	2.3
2009 MAY	2.2
2009 JUN	1.8
2009 JUL	1.8
2009 AUG	1.6
2009 SEP	1.1
2009 OCT	1.5
2009 NOV	1.9
2009 DEC	2.9
2010 JAN	3.5
2010 FEB	3.0
2010 MAR	3.4
2010 APR	3.7
2010 MAY	3.4
2010 JUN	3.2

2010 JUL	3.1
2010 AUG	3.1
2010 SEP	3.1
2010 OCT	3.2
2010 NOV	3.3
2010 DEC	3.7
2011 JAN	4.0
2011 FEB	4.4
2011 MAR	4.0
2011 APR	4.5
2011 MAY	4.5
2011 JUN	4.2
2011 JUL	4.4
2011 AUG	4.5
2011 SEP	5.2
2011 OCT	5.0
2011 NOV	4.8
2011 DEC	4.2
2012 JAN	3.6
2012 FEB	3.4
2012 MAR	3.5
2012 APR	3.0
2012 MAY	2.8
2012 JUN	2.4
2012 JUL	2.6
2012 AUG	2.5
2012 SEP	2.2
2012 OCT	2.7
2012 NOV	2.7
2012 DEC	2.7
2013 JAN	2.7
2013 FEB	2.8
2013 MAR	2.8
2013 APR	2.4
2013 MAY	2.7
2013 JUN	2.9
2013 JUL	2.8
2013 AUG	2.7
2013 SEP	2.7
2013 OCT	2.2
2013 NOV	2.1
2013 DEC	2.0
2014 JAN	1.9
2014 FEB	1.7
2014 MAR	1.6
2014 APR	1.8
2014 MAY	1.5
2014 JUN	1.9
2014 JUL	1.6
2014 AUG	1.5

2014 SEP	1.2
2014 OCT	1.3
2014 NOV	1.0
2014 DEC	0.5
2015 JAN	0.3
2015 FEB	0.0
2015 MAR	0
2015 APR	-0.1
2015 MAY	0.1
2015 JUN	0.0
2015 JUL	0.1
2015 AUG	0.0
2015 SEP	-0.1
2015 OCT	-0.1
2015 NOV	0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Satisfied with income

United Kingdom	Percentages											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009/10 ¹	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Completely satisfied	11.1	11.2	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.6	8.5	8.6	9.3	7.2	8.7	8.7
Mostly satisfied	19.9	21.8	22	18.3	20.7	22.4	20.4	28.7	28.6	26.7	27.9	28.1
Somewhat satisfied	27.4	29	27.5	26.6	28	28.2	29.5	19.9	19.4	18.7	16.9	17.0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19.9	19.2	20.1	20.9	20.2	20.1	20.8	14.1	13.7	13.1	13.5	14.4
Somewhat dissatisfied	11.7	10.7	11.8	12.7	12	11.3	11.9	14.8	15.1	16	15.3	15.1
Mostly dissatisfied	5.9	5	5.1	6.9	5.6	5.2	5.3	8.1	8.3	11.8	11.1	10.9
Completely dissatisfied	4.1	3.1	3.4	5	3.7	3.2	3.6	5.8	5.6	6.4	6.7	5.8
Somewhat, mostly or completely satisfied	58.4	61.9	59.6	54.6	58.4	60.2	58.5	57.2	57.2	52.7	53.4	53.7

Getting by Financially

United Kingdom	Percentages											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009/10 ¹	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Living comfortably	32.9	34.2	33.4	31.4	32.4	32.4	28.4	27.9	27.6	27.7	30	31.4
Doing alright	39.8	39.7	39.5	40	39.7	39.8	38.2	32.9	33.6	34.9	35.1	35.7
Just about getting by	21.7	21.3	21.5	22.7	21.8	21.8	25.8	26.9	27.2	26.6	24.8	23.8
Finding it quite difficult	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.4	8.4	8	7.5	6.8	6.3
Finding it very difficult	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	2	1.7	2.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.8
Finding it quite/very difficult	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.9	6.2	6	7.5	12.3	11.6	10.9	10.1	9.1

1. In 2010 the British Household Panel Survey sample was incorporated into the Understanding Society sample. Although these are longitudinal surveys, the data have been weighted for cross-sectional analysis.

Source: Understanding Society

Eurobarometer consumer confidence

	Financial situation over last 12 months	General economic situation over last 12 months	Price trends over last 12 months	Savings at present	Statement on financial situation of household
Jan-85	-14.4	-36.4	23.4	13.5	10.7
Feb-85	-18.3	-43.1	24.5	18.8	8.4
Mar-85	-15.1	-40.1	23.1	12.0	9.9
Apr-85	-17.2	-33.7	26.6	13.6	10.6
May-85	-16.6	-37.9	24.9	16.4	10.5
Jun-85	-18.6	-43.8	30.6	21.5	9.6
Jul-85	-17.5	-40.1	27.9	18.9	10.2
Aug-85	-20.0	-38.3	25.3	19.4	9.5
Sep-85	-14.8	-34.2	20.5	18.9	11.3
Oct-85	-13.5	-30.7	19.2	18.1	12.9
Nov-85	-14.8	-29.7	17.9	20.4	10.3
Dec-85	-12.2	-25.1	19.1	19.2	12.3
Jan-86	-11.4	-29.2	19.4	21.4	10.2
Feb-86	-13.8	-34.5	20.0	15.8	12.1
Mar-86	-13.1	-31.2	19.1	20.0	11.4
Apr-86	-14.7	-32.2	18.6	24.6	10.0
May-86	-15.1	-30.8	16.4	18.9	10.0
Jun-86	-14.1	-29.9	12.1	15.5	9.6
Jul-86	-13.0	-27.2	12.6	17.5	11.7
Aug-86	-9.5	-28.7	11.8	18.4	10.9
Sep-86	-11.3	-28.6	13.0	19.8	11.3
Oct-86	-10.5	-26.4	10.8	19.6	11.6
Nov-86	-9.3	-21.7	11.4	22.9	12.8
Dec-86	-11.2	-22.1	14.9	23.5	10.8
Jan-87	-11.7	-22.1	15.8	20.3	11.7
Feb-87	-5.2	-10.0	10.5	25.8	13.0
Mar-87	-8.7	-9.7	13.0	28.5	13.0
Apr-87	-3.3	-9.9	7.1	25.1	14.1
May-87	-4.6	-4.9	9.9	28.4	14.0
Jun-87	-0.6	2.4	7.2	28.0	16.5
Jul-87	-3.0	1.2	6.1	30.4	12.7
Aug-87	-2.0	1.8	9.8	27.9	15.4
Sep-87	-5.2	0.5	11.4	27.4	12.8
Oct-87	-2.1	4.1	12.2	31.0	13.1
Nov-87	-3.9	0.7	12.9	24.5	13.8
Dec-87	-3.2	0.0	11.5	24.8	13.8
Jan-88	-5.7	4.6	10.8	26.1	13.7
Feb-88	-4.2	6.7	11.3	24.7	14.0
Mar-88	-2.3	4.8	9.6	25.6	14.5
Apr-88	-3.3	1.6	12.9	24.9	13.3
May-88	-2.2	-0.1	13.2	23.9	14.5
Jun-88	-4.6	3.4	13.5	24.3	13.2
Jul-88	-3.1	-1.4	18.2	24.4	15.1
Aug-88	-5.3	-3.6	18.2	26.2	13.9
Sep-88	-5.5	-6.5	22.9	29.7	14.7
Oct-88	-11.0	-12.5	25.6	27.3	12.8
Nov-88	-7.4	-14.9	26.6	29.4	13.8
Dec-88	-11.0	-21.0	24.6	30.5	13.7
Jan-89	-10.7	-23.3	30.4	35.7	15.0
Feb-89	-10.8	-14.9	31.3	30.2	13.4
Mar-89	-14.2	-26.7	31.5	30.9	9.5
Apr-89	-16.8	-31.2	33.2	27.1	11.8
May-89	-13.6	-30.0	34.8	32.3	10.6
Jun-89	-17.1	-41.1	38.1	31.6	10.6
Jul-89	-18.1	-42.5	39.2	27.5	10.5
Aug-89	-19.1	-35.0	36.9	31.5	10.2
Sep-89	-17.4	-33.6	34.6	26.8	10.1
Oct-89	-22.4	-49.1	39.8	27.0	6.0
Nov-89	-24.4	-49.2	40.2	29.8	6.7
Dec-89	-21.4	-46.0	37.1	32.8	7.2
Jan-90	-20.6	-42.5	37.9	30.3	7.1
Feb-90	-22.3	-44.4	40.7	30.0	7.6

Mar-90	-26.0	-50.7	44.1	31.9	4.7
Apr-90	-24.4	-55.0	45.3	35.7	5.4
May-90	-32.4	-59.4	45.0	36.4	6.3
Jun-90	-30.2	-56.2	46.2	31.1	5.5
Jul-90	-29.2	-51.5	46.6	33.6	4.6
Aug-90	-26.0	-56.3	43.3	32.2	7.7
Sep-90	-28.4	-56.7	48.5	32.9	5.7
Oct-90	-30.0	-55.0	48.9	32.1	6.1
Nov-90	-28.9	-56.3	44.5	30.1	4.8
Dec-90	-24.7	-46.1	41.5	33.5	6.4
Jan-91	-26.7	-57.1	41.8	30.4	6.6
Feb-91	-25.0	-58.9	39.1	33.9	6.3
Mar-91	-23.6	-53.9	37.9	31.2	5.8
Apr-91	-24.3	-52.1	41.6	31.0	7.5
May-91	-19.9	-55.2	40.9	24.2	9.0
Jun-91	-21.0	-56.0	41.7	25.3	6.9
Jul-91	-23.2	-60.4	41.3	24.1	6.1
Aug-91	-20.7	-53.8	37.5	24.9	6.1
Sep-91	-20.5	-51.8	33.3	23.6	6.6
Oct-91	-15.8	-42.5	29.8	20.5	7.5
Nov-91	-21.7	-41.7	27.6	21.5	5.7
Dec-91	-17.7	-45.9	29.1	20.8	7.6
Jan-92	-22.2	-52.8	28.0	18.3	6.1
Feb-92	-18.2	-53.4	27.2	15.6	6.3
Mar-92	-17.3	-47.9	23.5	14.9	9.0
Apr-92	-16.3	-42.6	18.6	15.7	5.0
May-92	-14.1	-30.7	18.3	21.4	7.0
Jun-92	-14.5	-33.1	19.7	19.5	6.4
Jul-92	-20.5	-39.2	21.3	16.2	7.4
Aug-92	-21.6	-51.5	18.1	18.5	4.9
Sep-92	-24.3	-56.2	15.9	16.5	4.1
Oct-92	-24.7	-67.0	16.4	7.6	3.3
Nov-92	-24.4	-67.2	17.2	7.3	5.3
Dec-92	-24.1	-63.6	16.6	1.4	4.8
Jan-93	-21.5	-53.5	14.5	5.6	5.3
Feb-93	-21.2	-54.6	10.4	-1.3	6.1
Mar-93	-19.8	-51.6	15.1	0.0	6.4
Apr-93	-23.6	-31.1	16.5	-4.9	5.9
May-93	-20.6	-39.4	17.6	2.0	6.2
Jun-93	-24.3	-44.8	14.1	-0.7	4.7
Jul-93	-20.4	-37.0	13.2	-1.5	5.3
Aug-93	-20.4	-30.3	14.0	-6.9	5.1
Sep-93	-17.8	-27.1	15.1	-3.1	7.1
Oct-93	-17.6	-26.6	16.7	2.2	5.3
Nov-93	-19.9	-28.7	13.4	-2.2	4.8
Dec-93	-23.0	-26.4	14.6	-3.8	4.5
Jan-94	-20.9	-17.4	13.2	-5.4	6.9
Feb-94	-21.2	-20.6	16.5	-5.2	4.7
Mar-94	-23.9	-27.4	19.4	-2.0	4.7
Apr-94	-23.1	-38.7	17.2	-7.2	5.9
May-94	-24.3	-37.0	15.9	-6.6	2.6
Jun-94	-21.0	-32.9	15.7	-2.3	4.1
Jul-94	-20.5	-30.6	15.2	-5.8	3.9
Aug-94	-21.0	-25.3	15.3	0.3	5.0
Sep-94	-20.4	-22.6	12.7	0.6	4.7
Oct-94	-20.5	-17.8	12.2	0.4	4.6
Nov-94	-16.2	-16.2	11.4	5.5	6.6
Dec-94	-23.3	-26.6	17.9	5.2	4.0
Jan-95	-19.2	-22.9	15.8	2.7	6.4
Feb-95	-21.0	-23.0	18.0	12.9	5.4
Mar-95	-19.4	-22.9	17.1	7.8	6.9
Apr-95	-16.0	-30.4	15.3	8.1	4.9
May-95	-20.7	-34.6	16.8	4.9	6.4
Jun-95	-13.4	-38.8	17.0	4.2	12.9
Jul-95	-9.6	-33.0	14.7	4.2	16.2
Aug-95	-12.0	-28.5	16.3	8.3	14.4
Sep-95	-13.6	-29.5	15.9	6.8	14.2

Oct-95	-9.3	-27.1	16.5	2.7	15.9
Nov-95	-10.2	-24.7	14.2	6.3	16.7
Dec-95	-9.1	-21.6	16.2	6.0	14.3
Jan-96	-7.7	-23.2	13.7	9.9	16.1
Feb-96	-8.3	-22.2	12.6	6.1	16.6
Mar-96	-6.0	-20.0	11.5	3.7	18.6
Apr-96	-6.9	-24.2	7.6	6.0	19.1
May-96	-5.5	-25.1	9.2	2.6	18.3
Jun-96	-8.8	-19.6	7.0	6.4	17.5
Jul-96	-8.2	-20.4	4.9	7.9	16.8
Aug-96	-7.6	-19.8	6.8	2.2	16.7
Sep-96	-6.6	-15.6	6.8	2.4	18.4
Oct-96	-5.6	-10.6	5.2	6.0	18.9
Nov-96	-0.9	-6.3	5.6	12.2	18.9
Dec-96	-5.7	-11.7	8.5	8.1	18.6
Jan-97	-3.4	-8.4	11.5	8.8	20.2
Feb-97	-0.8	-4.3	8.8	7.8	18.5
Mar-97	-1.2	-3.8	3.6	14.7	20.8
Apr-97	-3.0	-5.7	6.2	17.3	20.6
May-97	-1.1	-1.1	2.2	18.6	20.8
Jun-97	-1.8	4.0	1.5	20.2	17.2
Jul-97	-2.3	2.6	2.0	26.7	19.5
Aug-97	0.4	3.6	0.9	25.8	19.0
Sep-97	-0.5	2.9	4.1	26.3	18.4
Oct-97	-0.1	4.6	2.6	24.9	19.9
Nov-97	-3.6	2.7	1.3	22.2	16.9
Dec-97	-0.5	0.8	1.7	25.1	19.2
Jan-98	-0.8	-4.1	3.1	24.9	19.9
Feb-98	-1.0	-0.4	-0.6	26.7	22.9
Mar-98	0.2	-2.9	0.1	29.4	23.0
Apr-98	-0.1	-0.3	1.3	31.3	25.7
May-98	-0.2	2.6	1.1	32.6	24.2
Jun-98	-1.8	-3.3	2.4	28.9	24.0
Jul-98	-3.5	-9.8	6.2	28.3	22.4
Aug-98	-5.3	-17.9	6.9	24.4	20.4
Sep-98	-1.5	-18.7	4.8	24.8	21.8
Oct-98	-2.7	-23.1	0.2	22.9	22.4
Nov-98	-2.6	-21.3	3.5	18.8	22.1
Dec-98	-2.5	-21.0	-0.9	19.8	23.7
Jan-99	-1.1	-20.5	0.4	10.5	22.2
Feb-99	-0.9	-16.8	-1.8	8.7	23.5
Mar-99	2.8	-12.6	-3.3	4.9	22.0
Apr-99	1.4	-10.5	-0.1	2.9	21.8
May-99	1.1	-9.8	1.2	3.6	22.4
Jun-99	1.4	-7.6	-0.2	-0.1	21.2
Jul-99	0.4	-9.8	3.8	-3.9	16.7
Aug-99	0.4	-6.2	4.1	-0.9	15.5
Sep-99	0.8	-10.3	7.5	0.2	18.0
Oct-99	2.5	-5.7	3.0	3.0	17.3
Nov-99	1.2	-9.5	3.9	3.8	16.1
Dec-99	4.2	-3.9	2.7	9.3	19.9
Jan-00	4.3	-4.1	1.6	12.3	18.3
Feb-00	3.0	-9.3	4.1	12.7	17.2
Mar-00	-0.9	-11.0	6.4	13.7	15.9
Apr-00	0.0	-15.5	9.1	14.4	13.7
May-00	1.3	-16.7	7.6	15.7	16.1
Jun-00	-1.3	-16.6	10.3	13.5	15.4
Jul-00	-0.4	-21.0	15.6	14.1	18.4
Aug-00	1.5	-18.1	13.1	17.9	20.2
Sep-00	-3.3	-22.4	11.9	15.3	17.7
Oct-00	0.6	-17.5	11.1	21.2	20.2
Nov-00	0.6	-18.1	10.9	21.9	20.7
Dec-00	4.4	-12.9	5.8	21.4	22.2
Jan-01	2.9	-13.2	4.0	21.6	21.4
Feb-01	2.9	-15.1	5.1	20.0	22.0
Mar-01	4.3	-10.8	1.6	17.2	20.7
Apr-01	4.1	-16.8	-0.4	12.0	21.8

May-01	4.5	-17.9	4.4	15.4	20.1
Jun-01	5.4	-9.2	2.9	10.2	23.0
Jul-01	5.2	-9.5	-6.6	6.2	19.2
Aug-01	7.0	-16.0	-7.1	1.2	21.0
Sep-01	6.4	-14.9	-10.1	3.3	21.4
Oct-01	2.8	-14.0	-12.4	-1.9	20.6
Nov-01	5.6	-15.2	-15.1	-2.8	24.3
Dec-01	7.0	-15.6	-11.3	-5.7	21.1
Jan-02	4.3	-12.2	-13.0	-10.0	19.7
Feb-02	4.2	-12.6	-10.2	-6.5	19.1
Mar-02	5.0	-15.3	-9.1	-5.2	20.3
Apr-02	6.1	-13.3	-9.1	-4.5	20.2
May-02	6.7	-12.1	-11.0	-5.4	18.1
Jun-02	7.0	-13.0	-11.6	-5.3	21.7
Jul-02	5.0	-15.1	-10.7	-5.7	20.9
Aug-02	4.4	-20.0	-10.3	-6.2	20.9
Sep-02	6.5	-14.6	-10.5	-10.2	21.2
Oct-02	3.6	-19.9	-6.7	-9.8	20.1
Nov-02	5.5	-16.9	-5.4	-9.7	19.0
Dec-02	5.1	-23.3	-10.5	-8.1	19.8
Jan-03	2.6	-28.7	-8.8	-9.2	18.4
Feb-03	2.1	-33.4	-8.9	-11.6	18.3
Mar-03	1.6	-33.2	-5.9	-16.0	18.8
Apr-03	3.6	-27.8	-7.0	-14.6	20.4
May-03	-4.1	-31.6	-1.7	-2.3	20.7
Jun-03	-1.2	-32.0	-1.0	-0.6	21.6
Jul-03	0.2	-26.7	-2.9	-2.3	21.4
Aug-03	-1.4	-28.3	-3.5	-5.0	20.0
Sep-03	-0.4	-25.3	-0.8	-1.8	21.5
Oct-03	-3.9	-24.3	6.7	-0.2	20.6
Nov-03	-1.7	-23.1	5.6	8.8	21.8
Dec-03	-1.4	-21.5	3.1	9.6	23.9
Jan-04	-3.3	-22.9	0.3	6.3	22.6
Feb-04	-2.1	-18.2	1.7	13.2	22.5
Mar-04	-1.1	-18.0	4.2	15.7	20.8
Apr-04	-1.5	-17.2	2.7	17.8	21.0
May-04	-1.3	-19.0	2.5	11.1	22.5
Jun-04	-2.2	-21.8	4.3	18.5	19.3
Jul-04	-2.1	-17.4	0.7	21.2	19.1
Aug-04	-0.5	-20.8	0.7	23.7	22.5
Sep-04	-3.0	-21.3	3.2	22.1	19.1
Oct-04	-1.9	-22.0	3.4	25.2	20.2
Nov-04	-0.7	-20.7	4.2	23.2	23.3
Dec-04	-2.6	-17.5	0.7	22.2	20.6
Jan-05	-0.1	-17.0	-1.1	25.2	21.3
Feb-05	-1.1	-14.4	1.2	24.2	20.8
Mar-05	-0.7	-12.5	-0.7	28.4	21.1
Apr-05	-0.9	-13.1	-1.7	27.9	21.7
May-05	-0.4	-13.8	-5.4	24.8	20.0
Jun-05	-1.3	-19.2	-4.8	25.2	19.6
Jul-05	-1.2	-17.4	-4.5	26.1	20.9
Aug-05	-2.0	-19.0	-3.8	22.4	20.7
Sep-05	0.2	-22.6	-0.3	25.6	21.6
Oct-05	-1.3	-22.0	1.0	25.7	20.0
Nov-05	-3.5	-25.4	-3.1	21.5	20.3
Dec-05	-3.7	-26.6	1.5	23.5	20.5
Jan-06	-1.7	-24.3	2.0	27.3	19.9
Feb-06	-0.9	-24.1	2.9	27.2	22.7
Mar-06	-3.4	-28.1	7.4	29.8	21.3
Apr-06	0.4	-28.0	10.6	29.5	23.4
May-06	1.3	-30.7	10.2	29.0	22.7
Jun-06	1.4	-30.1	8.5	26.5	22.0
Jul-06	0.1	-28.0	8.3	28.0	22.8
Aug-06	-0.5	-30.7	14.5	30.3	24.1
Sep-06	1.6	-28.4	11.7	32.3	24.3
Oct-06	2.7	-25.2	8.5	30.8	22.6
Nov-06	2.5	-27.0	12.3	29.5	21.4

Dec-06	-0.3	-27.1	15.1	27.8	20.3
Jan-07	-2.7	-31.1	18.8	31.9	21.6
Feb-07	-0.2	-31.8	16.3	32.2	21.6
Mar-07	0.6	-31.2	18.2	32.3	22.9
Apr-07	-0.4	-29.8	13.1	27.5	22.0
May-07	2.1	-21.7	13.0	31.0	24.4
Jun-07	1.7	-25.9	13.0	31.5	24.2
Jul-07	-0.1	-26.9	15.0	38.5	24.3
Aug-07	1.5	-21.5	12.9	41.1	23.9
Sep-07	3.0	-24.1	11.9	36.6	24.5
Oct-07	3.3	-26.6	15.4	37.0	25.7
Nov-07	0.4	-27.8	20.7	34.3	24.9
Dec-07	0.5	-31.7	23.4	34.6	24.1
Jan-08	1.7	-33.8	30.5	28.9	23.6
Feb-08	-0.5	-36.0	31.9	27.2	23.3
Mar-08	-2.1	-38.7	37.3	24.3	22.3
Apr-08	-7.2	-50.1	39.9	28.7	22.1
May-08	-10.5	-57.6	48.9	22.7	21.2
Jun-08	-15.7	-63.2	52.1	20.4	18.6
Jul-08	-17.8	-68.0	57.2	18.4	19.9
Aug-08	-16.1	-65.6	59.6	20.5	18.0
Sep-08	-19.3	-60.2	58.8	17.1	18.1
Oct-08	-17.1	-70.9	57.0	10.2	15.3
Nov-08	-17.6	-70.0	49.7	5.9	14.7
Dec-08	-15.5	-71.8	34.7	-3.3	17.1
Jan-09	-19.3	-80.3	29.5	-13.9	16.2
Feb-09	-19.4	-82.0	21.7	-21.2	16.7
Mar-09	-18.0	-76.7	19.8	-22.3	16.2
Apr-09	-19.5	-79.0	22.1	-17.1	15.9
May-09	-20.1	-82.3	13.6	-19.7	14.2
Jun-09	-18.3	-75.5	15.2	-19.2	15.4
Jul-09	-17.8	-74.8	11.8	-18.3	14.9
Aug-09	-19.4	-70.9	9.0	-16.4	13.6
Sep-09	-14.7	-66.5	11.2	-12.3	16.0
Oct-09	-12.9	-57.1	9.6	-10.8	19.3
Nov-09	-14.7	-60.8	7.4	-11.8	15.2
Dec-09	-14.7	-60.9	9.7	-7.0	14.7
Jan-10	-14.6	-56.4	14.3	-2.8	16.5
Feb-10	-13.6	-49.1	15.3	-3.9	16.9
Mar-10	-13.9	-47.5	17.6	-10.0	17.7
Apr-10	-12.7	-44.4	21.7	-5.3	17.1
May-10	-11.8	-43.0	17.0	-5.4	16.3
Jun-10	-11.8	-41.9	16.2	-4.5	16.8
Jul-10	-10.2	-44.3	15.0	-5.1	16.5
Aug-10	-11.1	-39.9	16.7	-8.6	18.7
Sep-10	-13.8	-45.0	19.4	-11.6	17.6
Oct-10	-13.1	-43.5	24.5	-7.0	17.7
Nov-10	-12.8	-43.4	26.7	-4.4	17.4
Dec-10	-15.2	-46.1	34.1	-5.5	16.6
Jan-11	-17.3	-48.8	40.4	-1.9	15.4
Feb-11	-15.9	-50.2	46.0	-5.2	14.8
Mar-11	-17.6	-51.8	49.3	1.4	15.1
Apr-11	-20.8	-53.8	49.5	-5.0	15.5
May-11	-17.2	-43.2	49.6	-0.5	17.6
Jun-11	-18.7	-47.1	50.8	-6.9	16.5
Jul-11	-21.7	-52.2	56.1	-7.8	14.6
Aug-11	-22.8	-54.6	52.0	-11.1	15.4
Sep-11	-24.4	-58.3	50.4	-14.6	12.4
Oct-11	-24.6	-62.9	51.2	-11.3	15.6
Nov-11	-24.4	-61.1	49.1	-12.5	15.2
Dec-11	-24.4	-60.7	51.1	-9.8	14.6
Jan-12	-22.9	-56.4	52.7	-10.1	16.1
Feb-12	-23.1	-58.7	47.0	-9.0	13.3
Mar-12	-25.2	-59.6	45.8	-8.5	12.7
Apr-12	-23.2	-56.9	43.7	-14.7	12.4
May-12	-23.7	-60.4	43.7	-16.3	11.4
Jun-12	-22.3	-58.7	35.9	-11.1	14.0

Jul-12	-21.1	-58.1	35.4	-16.6	13.3
Aug-12	-20.9	-56.4	35.6	-14.7	12.7
Sep-12	-21.9	-56.5	36.3	-18.6	9.6
Oct-12	-24.4	-56.2	37.7	-18.9	8.9
Nov-12	-22.0	-46.7	39.5	-17.3	12.7
Dec-12	-22.6	-53.6	42.3	-18.4	11.8
Jan-13	-23.9	-50.1	41.7	-17.2	10.7
Feb-13	-24.9	-49.8	42.2	-14.2	10.9
Mar-13	-20.5	-53.4	35.4	-20.4	11.1
Apr-13	-22.8	-52.2	32.2	-20.7	10.2
May-13	-20.7	-47.2	31.7	-21.6	11.2
Jun-13	-21.0	-44.0	33.4	-21.0	10.9
Jul-13	-15.4	-34.5	34.7	-16.6	15.1
Aug-13	-16.1	-30.7	41.6	-16.4	14.9
Sep-13	-15.9	-26.9	36.9	-16.6	15.6
Oct-13	-16.4	-26.2	38.4	-10.6	15.1
Nov-13	-17.3	-27.6	40.9	-11.7	15.4
Dec-13	-16.1	-23.1	42.6	-11.6	14.4
Jan-14	-11.3	-17.6	35.2	-11.0	16.6
Feb-14	-12.6	-14.5	31.8	-10.2	16.3
Mar-14	-10.9	-12.0	27.3	-10.4	18.3
Apr-14	-9.2	-9.0	29.1	-5.6	19.5
May-14	-10.0	-6.5	34.2	-8.7	20.6
Jun-14	-8.3	-3.0	32.9	-6.9	20.3
Jul-14	-9.8	-4.4	28.7	-9.0	18.4
Aug-14	-7.4	-1.6	26.6	-8.0	20.1
Sep-14	-7.6	-3.4	27.7	-6.4	21.5
Oct-14	-6.1	-4.7	19.9	-7.0	21.5
Nov-14	-6.9	-5.0	20.3	-7.7	20.6
Dec-14	-5.2	-4.0	15.8	-6.6	20.6
Jan-15	-2.2	-2.5	6.8	-6.3	22.3
Feb-15	-2.6	-0.5	4.6	-6.2	21.6
Mar-15	-1.7	3.2	0.8	-3.3	23.8
Apr-15	0.6	4.9	-1.6	-0.5	22.7
May-15	-0.8	-0.3	-1.1	-2.5	21.1
Jun-15	3.6	2.3	-8.6	1.9	24.3
Jul-15	3.3	-0.1	-7.1	1.4	23.7
Aug-15	2.6	-0.1	-6.2	0.4	24.1
Sep-15	1.4	-4.5	-7.9	4.4	25.8

Source: Sourced by GfK for the Eurobarometer Consumer Survey.