

Article

Alternative measures of UK households' income and saving: April to June 2018

Experimental Statistics on the impact of removing "imputed" transactions from real household disposable income and the saving ratio to better represent the economic experience of UK households.

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Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [Things you need to know about this release](#)
3. [Cash-basis RHDl increased by 0.6% in the latest quarter, but has remained relatively flat since the second half of 2015](#)
4. [Cash-basis RHDl per head increased by 0.4% in the latest quarter but showed no growth compared with Quarter 2 \(Apr to June\) 2017](#)
5. [The cash-basis household saving ratio was negative for the third successive quarter in Quarter 2 \(Apr to June\) 2018](#)
6. [Quality and methodology](#)
7. [Acknowledgements](#)

1 . Main points

- Cash-basis real household disposable income (RHDI) increased by 0.6% in Quarter 2 (April to June) 2018; this was a greater increase than national accounts RHDI which increased by 0.4%.
- The increase in RHDI in the latest quarter was driven primarily by increases in social assistance benefits in cash and wages and salaries.
- Though cash-basis RHDI has increased in successive quarters, it has remained relatively flat since the second half of 2015.
- In 2017, cash-basis RHDI fell by 0.6%; this was the second successive year of decline and is consistent with successive annual falls in national accounts RHDI.
- The cash-basis saving ratio was negative 0.6% in the latest quarter; compared with negative 0.8% in the previous quarter.
- This was the third successive quarter in which the cash-basis saving ratio has been negative, meaning that households' spending exceeded their gross disposable income, on a cash basis, in Quarter 2 (April to June) 2018.

2 . Things you need to know about this release

This bulletin provides Experimental Statistics on the impact of removing "imputed" transactions from real household disposable income (RHDI) and the saving ratio to better represent the economic experience of UK households. It is an update to data for the experimental publication [Alternative measures of UK households' income and saving: January to March 2018](#), which was published on 04 July 2018. These data estimate disposable income and the saving ratio less the transactions that are imputed and unobserved by households. The following section, as well as Section 6 explain the removal of such transactions in greater detail.

This bulletin compares experimental cash-basis measures of RHDI and the saving ratio with the internationally comparable national accounts defined methodology, as published in the [UK Quarterly sector accounts: April to June 2018](#) on 28 September 2018.

Today we are also releasing an article describing wider measures of economic well-being. These measures focus on per head values to highlight the household perspective of economic statistics, including real household disposable income.

While there are similarities in the presentation of these data and those in this publication, the use of different methodologies mean caution should be used when comparing data across these publications. Some of these differences include the exclusion of transactions, the use of different deflators and data presented on an aggregate and per head basis.

Why do we estimate cash measures of RHDI and the saving ratio?

Estimates of RHDI and the saving ratio published in the Quarterly sector accounts include transactions that are not directly observed by households. For example, imputed rental represents the value of housing services that owner-occupiers derive from their homes. This is the amount that they would have to pay in rental to achieve the same consumption of housing services. While this concept is important when measuring economic activity and in like-for-like international comparisons, it is not expenditure (or income) directly observed by homeowners. As a result, the national accounts measure of RHDI can differ from the perceived experience of households.

We therefore consider “cash-basis RHDl”. This measure removes imputed rental and other imputed transactions resulting in a measure of RHDl that is a closer representation of disposable income as measured by social surveys. This is mainly achieved by following guidance from the [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth](#) and the [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe \(UNECE\) Canberra Group Handbook on Household Income Statistics](#).

We also consider a “cash-basis saving ratio”. This measure removes imputed transactions from the use of disposable income account. For example, the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements is removed, while imputed rental and financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are both removed from the national accounts measure of final consumption expenditure. Their removal result in a measure of gross saving that reflects households’ saving (excluding pension contributions) in the respective quarter or year.

Estimates within this release

Data within this bulletin are estimated in current prices (also called nominal terms), except for cash-basis RHDl, which is estimated by deflating gross disposable income using the cash basis households’ final consumption expenditure implied deflator. This cash-basis deflator excludes the effect of price changes that are not directly experienced by households, that is, imputed rentals of housing and FISIM. Cash-basis RHDl therefore better reflects the real purchasing power of households in terms of the quantity of goods and services they would be able to purchase if observed prices remained constant over time.

Current price series are expressed in terms of the prices during the time period being estimated. In other words, they describe the prices recorded at the time of production or consumption and include the effect of price inflation over time. RHDl, on the other hand, is a measure of the real purchasing power of households’ income and it enables users to make comparisons of households’ disposable income over time.

All data in this bulletin are adjusted for seasonality, unless otherwise stated. Seasonal adjustment removes seasonal or calendar effects from data to enable more meaningful comparisons over time.

The [Population estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland](#) used in this release are those published on 28 June 2018 and the [population projections](#) used are those published on 26 October 2017.

Revisions within this release

This bulletin includes new data for the latest available quarter, Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018. It also includes revisions from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 onwards in line with the [National Accounts Revisions Policy](#).

3 . Cash-basis RHDl increased by 0.6% in the latest quarter, but has remained relatively flat since the second half of 2015

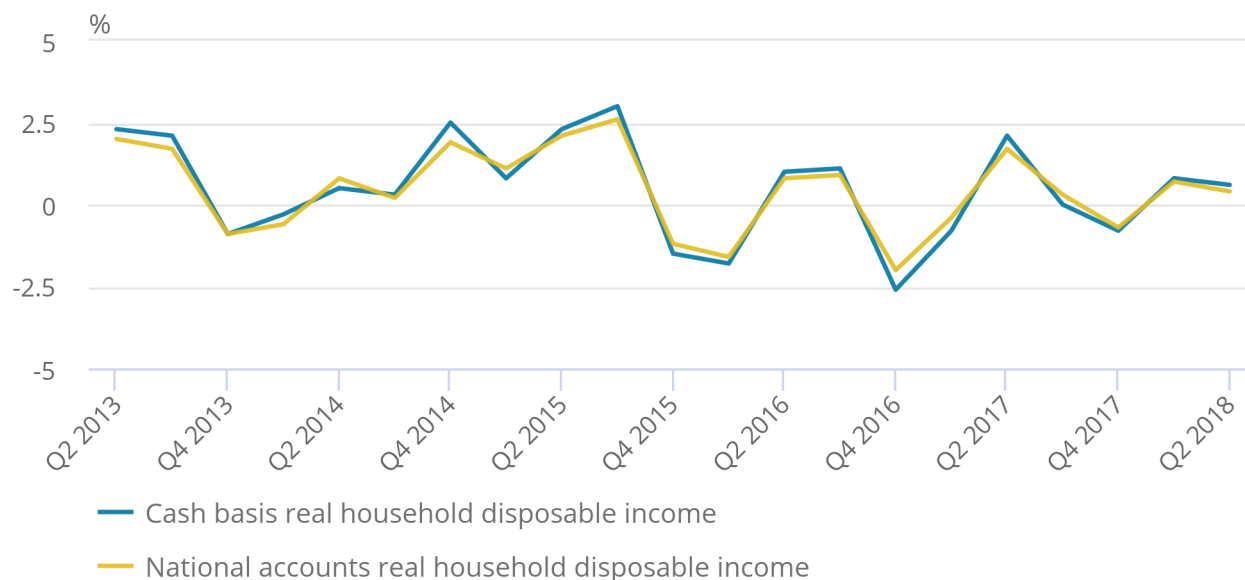
Cash-basis real household disposable income (RHDl) increased by 0.6% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018, compared with the previous quarter. National accounts RHDl increased by 0.4% over the same period as gross disposable income increased at a faster pace than price rises. For both measures, this marked a slowdown in growth compared with Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018, when cash-basis RHDl increased by 0.8% and national accounts RHDl grew by 0.7%. Comparing on a quarter on same quarter a year ago basis, both measures of RHDl increased by 0.6% in Quarter 2 2018.

Figure 1: Quarter on previous quarter growth in cash-basis real household disposable income and national accounts real household disposable income, percent

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2013 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018

Figure 1: Quarter on previous quarter growth in cash-basis real household disposable income and national accounts real household disposable income, percent

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2013 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Jan to Mar, Q2 refers to Apr to June, Q3 refers to July to Sept, Q4 refers to Oct to Dec.

Cash-basis gross household disposable income (GHD) increased, quarter on quarter, by £1.8 billion in Quarter 2 2018. Much of this growth was attributable to an increase of £0.9 billion in social assistance benefits in cash (a component of social benefits other than transfers in kind) and an increase in wages and salaries of £0.7 billion. This was partially offset by a decrease in dividends received by households of £0.7 billion.

The increase in cash-basis GHD contributed 0.7 percentage points to the quarter on previous quarter growth in cash-basis RHD, partially offset by a 0.1 percentage point increase in inflation as measured by the cash-basis households' final consumption expenditure implied deflator. As shown in Figure 2, this quarter saw a moderation in both the increase in cash-basis gross disposable income growth and the rate of price increases compared with the previous quarter. For a further explanation of the calculation of cash-basis RHD, please see Section 6.

National accounts GHD contributed 0.6 percentage points to the quarterly growth in national accounts RHD, partially offset by a 0.2 percentage point increase in inflation as measured by the households' final consumption expenditure implied deflator.

While national accounts GHDI increased by £1.9 billion in Quarter 2 2018, cash-basis GHDI increased by slightly less, £1.8 billion. The difference in the quarterly growth between the two series is explained by the exclusion of small increases in imputed transactions (£0.4 billion), partially offset by a fall of £0.2 billion in the net service charge paid by households to banks when depositing and borrowing money (known as Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)). For a further explanation of the cash-basis GHDI methodology, see Section 6.

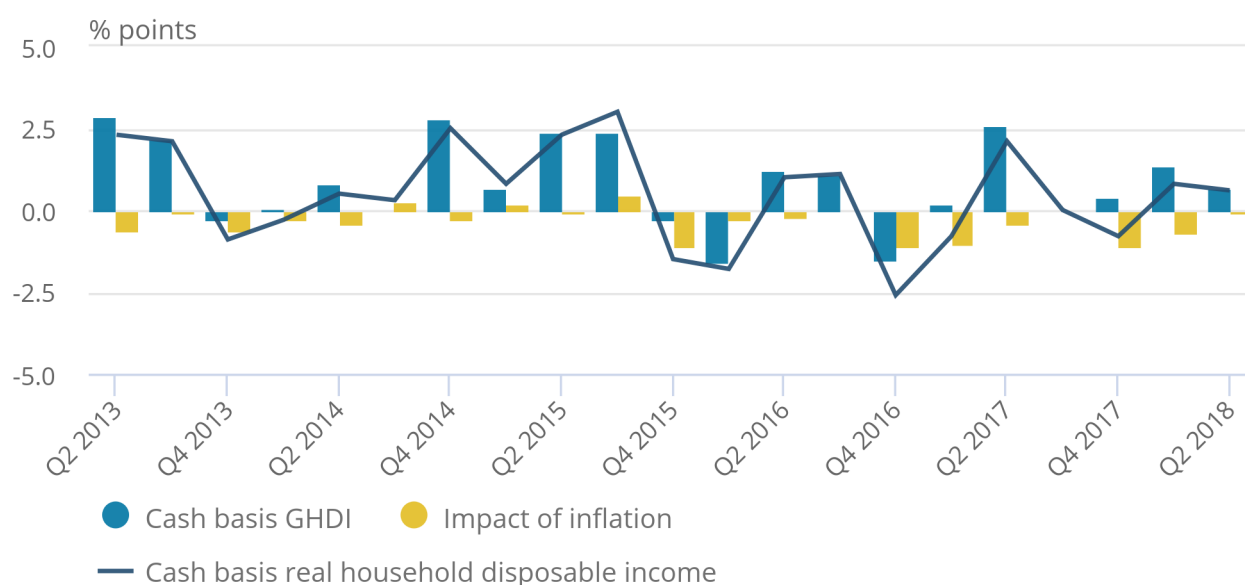
Figure 2 shows the impact of inflation (the cash-basis households' final consumption expenditure implied deflator) on cash-basis gross disposable income to calculate real household disposable income over the past five years. This chart corresponds to Figure 1 in the [Quarterly Sector Accounts](#) bulletin which shows the impact of inflation on real households' disposable income on a national accounts basis.

Figure 2: Contributions to cash-basis real household disposable income growth, quarter on previous quarter, percentage points

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2013 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018

Figure 2: Contributions to cash-basis real household disposable income growth, quarter on previous quarter, percentage points

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2013 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Sum of contributions to cash basis real household disposable income may not add to totals due to rounding.
2. Q1 refers to Jan to Mar, Q2 refers to Apr to June, Q3 refers to July to Sept, Q4 refers to Oct to Dec.

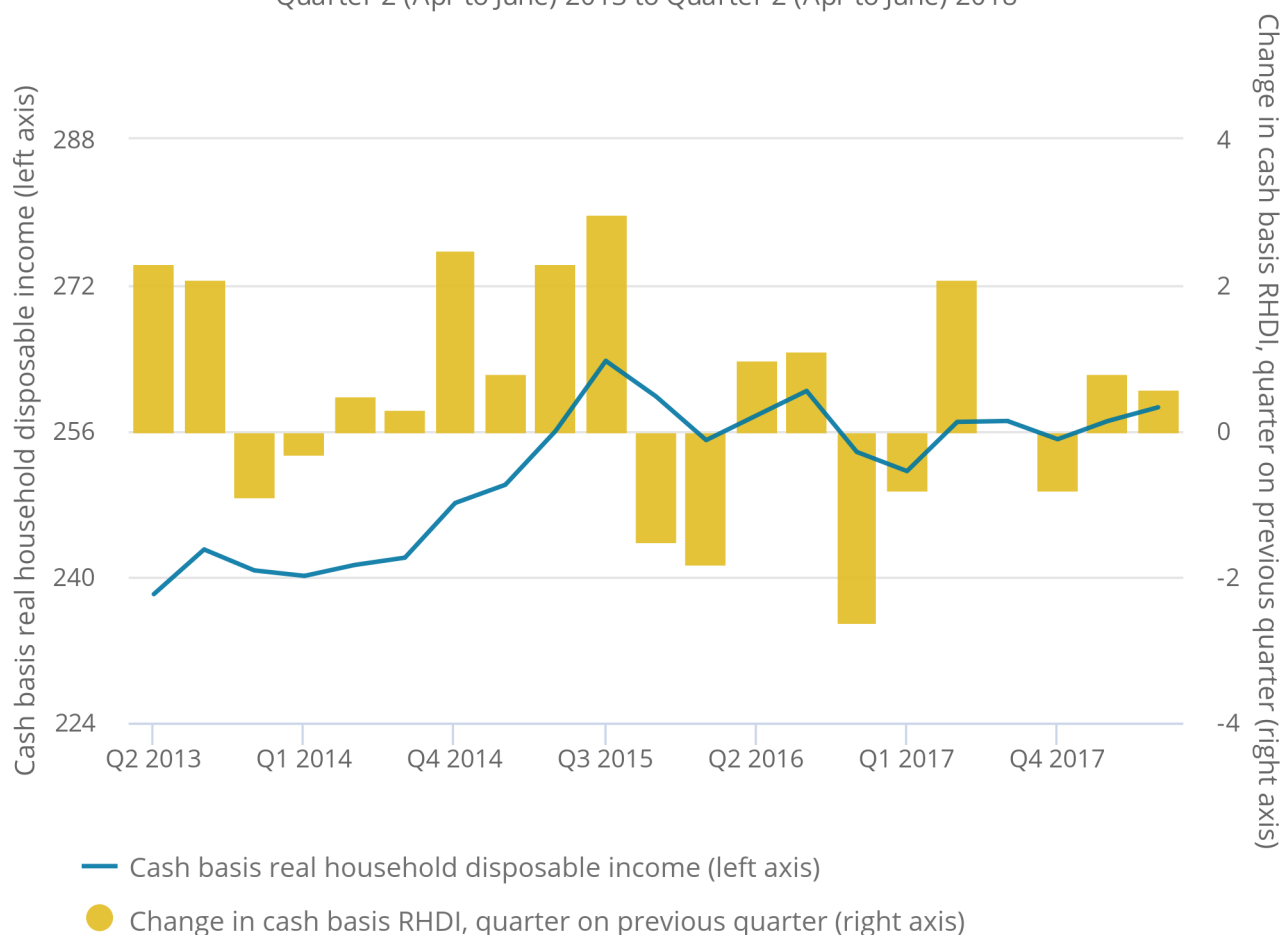
Despite successive quarters of RHDH growth on both a cash basis and national accounts basis, the longer-term trend is of relatively flat cash-basis RHDH from the second half of 2015. Figure 3 illustrates the quarterly value of cash-basis RHDH and its quarterly growth from Quarter 2 2013 to Quarter 2 2018.

Figure 3: Cash-basis real household disposable income (RHDI), £ billion, and quarter on previous quarter growth in cash-basis real household disposable income, percentage points

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2013 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018

Figure 3: Cash-basis real household disposable income (RHDI), £ billion, and quarter on previous quarter growth in cash-basis real household disposable income, percentage points

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2013 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Sum of contributions to cash basis real household disposable income may not add to totals due to rounding.
2. Q1 refers to Jan to Mar, Q2 refers to Apr to June, Q3 refers to July to Sept, Q4 refers to Oct to Dec.

Between Quarter 2 2013 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015, the average quarterly growth in cash-basis RHDI was 1.3%. However, between Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2015 and Quarter 2 2018, the average quarterly growth fell to negative 0.2%. That cash-basis RHDI has been relatively flat over the past three years means that households have not experienced an increase in their purchasing power during this time.

Both cash-basis and national accounts RHDI declined for successive years in 2016 and 2017. On a cash basis, RHDI fell by 0.3% in 2016 and by 0.6% in 2017. On a national accounts basis, RHDI fell by 0.2% in 2016 and 0.1% in 2017. For both measures, this marked the first time since 2011 that RHDI declined in successive years.

Revisions to cash-basis real household disposable income (RHDl)

This bulletin includes revisions to data from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 in line with the [National Accounts Revisions Policy](#).

In the five quarters open to revisions, cash-basis RHDl was revised up by an average of £0.9 billion. Cash-basis RHDl was revised up in four of the five quarters; there was a small downward revision of £0.1 billion to cash RHDl in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017.

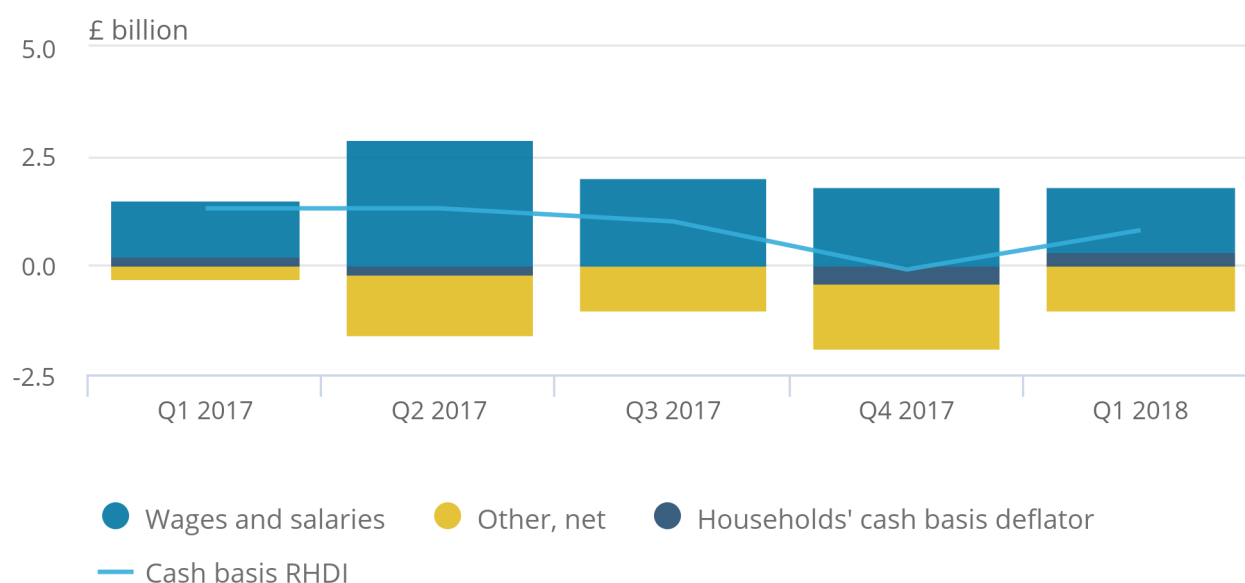
Figure 4 shows that revisions to wages and salaries were the main source of these revisions, with an average upward revision of £1.9 billion per quarter as new data for the public sector have been incorporated from Quarter 1 2017. Additionally, the alignment of private sector wages and salaries to comparable labour market data has been reviewed, also resulting in upward revisions to wages and salaries in all quarters.

Figure 4: Impact of revisions to cash-basis real household disposable income, £ billion

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018

Figure 4: Impact of revisions to cash-basis real household disposable income, £ billion

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Sum of contributions to cash-basis real household disposable income may not add to totals due to rounding.
2. Q1 refers to Jan to Mar, Q2 refers to Apr to June, Q3 refers to July to Sept, Q4 refers to Oct to Dec.

Revisions to the cash-basis households' final consumption expenditure implied deflator were on average negative £0.1 billion throughout the five quarters, while the impact of revisions to other transactions were, on average, negative £1.0 billion.

The largest impact of revisions on quarter on previous quarter growth rates were in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017, from negative 1.3% to negative 0.8% and in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017, from negative 0.3% to negative 0.8%.

The difference between revisions to national accounts RHDl and cash-basis RHDl are explained by the exclusion of upward revisions to the transactions excluded from cash-basis RHDl, the largest of which were upward revisions to gross operating surplus of £0.4 billion, on average, across the five quarters.

4 . Cash-basis RHDl per head increased by 0.4% in the latest quarter but showed no growth compared with Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2017

Real household disposable income (RHDl) per head is calculated by dividing RHDl by the population estimate and projections, which are outlined in Section 2 of this bulletin. RHDl per head increased, quarter on previous quarter, on both a cash basis and national accounts basis in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018. Cash-basis RHDl per head increased by 0.4%, while RDHI per head on a national accounts basis increased by 0.2%. As is usually the case, the effect of population changes means that RHDl per head growth is slightly weaker than RHDl growth.

Cash-basis RHDl per head was flat between Quarter 2 2017 and Quarter 2 2018 while national accounts RHDl per head fell by 0.1% during the same period. For both measures, RHDl per head was about the same value as it was in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2016.

5 . The cash-basis household saving ratio was negative for the third successive quarter in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018

For the third successive quarter, the cash-basis household saving ratio was negative in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018. The last time such a sequence occurred was between Quarter 2 2007 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008, when the cash-basis saving ratio was negative for four successive quarters. A negative cash-basis saving ratio indicates that when imputed transactions and pension savings are removed from households' spending and saving, households' spending continued to exceed their gross disposable income in the latest quarter.

In Quarter 2 2018, the cash-basis saving ratio was negative 0.6%. This represents an increase compared with the previous two quarters; the cash-basis saving ratio was negative 1.0% in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017, and negative 0.8% in Quarter 1 2018. While the cash-basis saving ratio remains negative, it is not an historically low cash-basis saving ratio; it has been lower in fifteen quarters since Quarter 1 1997, and was lowest in Quarter 1 1999 when it was negative 3.3%. In comparison, the national accounts saving ratio increased to 3.9% in Quarter 2 2018 from 3.6% in Quarter 1 2018. This was the third-lowest since Quarter 1 1997, and the fourth-lowest since we first began recording the national accounts saving ratio in 1963. It should be noted that Quarter 1 1997 is the first quarter for which cash-basis saving ratio data is available.

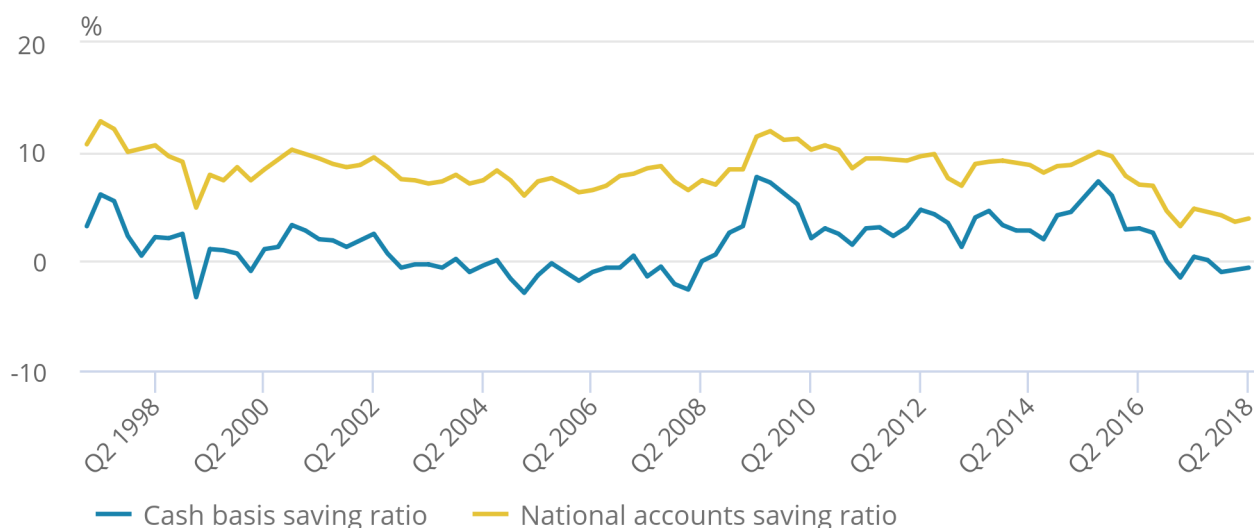
Figure 5 shows the quarterly cash-basis saving ratio and national accounts saving ratio from Quarter 1 1997 to Quarter 2 2018.

Figure 5: UK households' cash-basis saving ratio and national accounts saving ratio, quarterly, seasonally adjusted, percent

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018

Figure 5: UK households' cash-basis saving ratio and national accounts saving ratio, quarterly, seasonally adjusted, percent

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Jan to Mar, Q2 refers to Apr to June, Q3 refers to July to Sept, Q4 refers to Oct to Dec.

The increase in the cash-basis saving ratio in the latest quarter was the result of gross disposable income increasing by more than households' spending. Cash-basis gross disposable income increased by £1.8 billion, partially offset by a £1.4 billion increase in cash-basis final consumption expenditure. This led to an increase in the money households had available to save, known as cash-basis gross saving, of £0.4 billion.

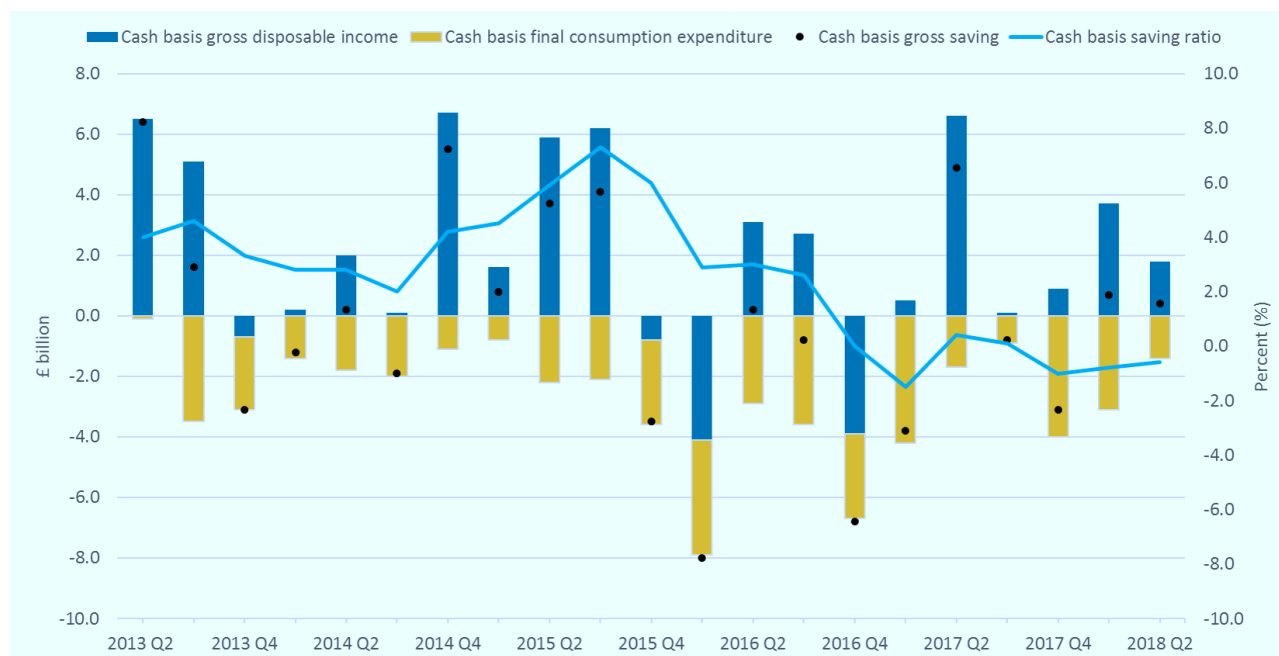
The largest upward contributions to the £1.8 billion increase in cash-basis gross disposable income came from social assistance benefits received, which increased by £0.9 billion and a £0.7 billion increase in wages and salaries paid to households. These increases were partially offset by a £0.7 billion decrease in dividends paid to households. The £1.4 billion increase in cash-basis final consumption expenditure was mainly driven by life insurance and, to a lesser extent, transport expenditure.

Figure 6 shows the quarterly changes in cash-basis gross disposable income, cash-basis final consumption expenditure and cash-basis gross saving, and how this is reflected in movements in the cash-basis saving ratio. This corresponds with Figure 5 in the [Quarterly Sector Accounts](#) bulletin, which shows the quarterly contributions to the national accounts saving ratio.

Increases in gross disposable income increase gross saving, and therefore the saving ratio, whereas increases in spending reduce households' gross saving and the saving ratio. These changes, quarter on quarter, are represented by the stacked bars. The dots represent the net position of these bars because gross saving is gross disposable income less final consumption expenditure.

Figure 6: Contributions to the cash-basis households' saving ratio, seasonally adjusted, £ billion, percent

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2013 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Cash basis saving ratio calculated as cash basis gross saving divided by cash basis gross disposable income.
2. Cash basis gross saving calculated as cash basis gross disposable income minus cash basis final consumption expenditure.
3. Saving ratio (%) refers to the axis on the right-hand side (RHS). All other series refer to the axis on the left-hand side (LHS).
4. Q1 refers to Jan to Mar, Q2 refers to Apr to June, Q3 refers to July to Sept, Q4 refers to Oct to Dec.

The increase in the cash-basis saving ratio of 0.2 percentage points in the latest quarter, was marginally smaller than the 0.3 percentage point increase in the national accounts saving ratio. The 0.1 percentage point difference is explained by the removal of transactions in the cash methodology compared with the national accounts methodology. See Section 6 for a fuller explanation.

The exclusion of the adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (which measures households net deferred saving into pensions) from the cash-basis saving ratio methodology was the primary reason for the smaller increase in the saving ratio on a cash basis than on a national accounts basis. The adjustment for the change in pension entitlements increased by £1.3 billion in Quarter 2 2018, which alongside small increases in other excluded transactions meant that households' total resources on a cash basis increased by £1.4 billion less than on a national accounts basis. This was partially offset by the exclusion of spending on imputed transactions from cash-basis final consumption expenditure, which grew by £0.5 billion last quarter. Therefore, cash-basis gross saving increased by £0.9 billion less on a cash basis than on a national accounts basis, leading to a smaller rise in the cash-basis saving ratio.

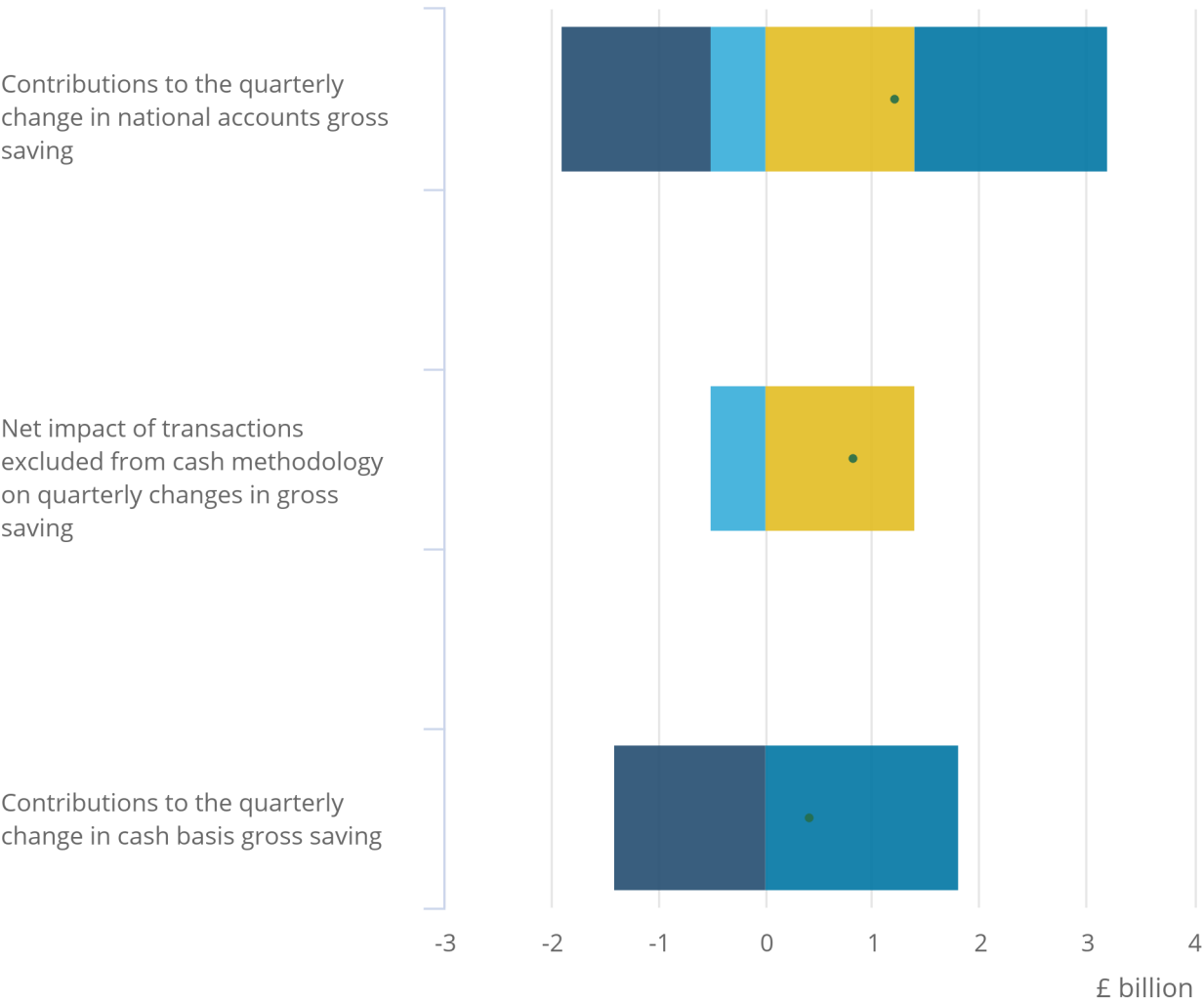
Figure 7 explains this visually. The stacked columns show the contributions to the quarterly change in gross saving, and therefore the change in the saving ratio, on a national accounts basis and a cash basis in Quarter 2 2018. A stacked column also separately shows the contributions of the transactions excluded from the cash-basis saving ratio. The quarterly change in the value of gross saving is the net value of the upward and downward contributions represented by the dots.

Figure 7: Contributions to the change, quarter on previous quarter, in gross saving on a cash basis and a national accounts basis, £ billion

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018

Figure 7: Contributions to the change, quarter on previous quarter, in gross saving on a cash basis and a national accounts basis, £ billion

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018



- Transactions included in cash methodology, contributing positively to quarterly change in gross
- Transactions excluded from cash methodology, contributing positively to quarterly change in gross
- Transactions included in cash methodology, contributing negatively to quarterly change in gross
- Transactions excluded from cash methodology, contributing negatively to quarterly change in gross

Source: Office for National Statistics

Annually, the cash-basis saving ratio fell to negative 0.5% in 2017, its lowest level since 2007 when it was negative 0.9%. This represents the first year in a decade during which, when imputed transactions are removed from their spending and saving, households' spending exceeded their gross disposable income. Households' spending previously exceeded their disposable income, and therefore recorded a negative cash-basis saving ratio on an annual basis, in 1999 and for five consecutive years between 2003 and 2007.

Revisions to the cash-basis saving ratio

This bulletin includes revisions to data from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 in line with the [National Accounts Revisions Policy](#).

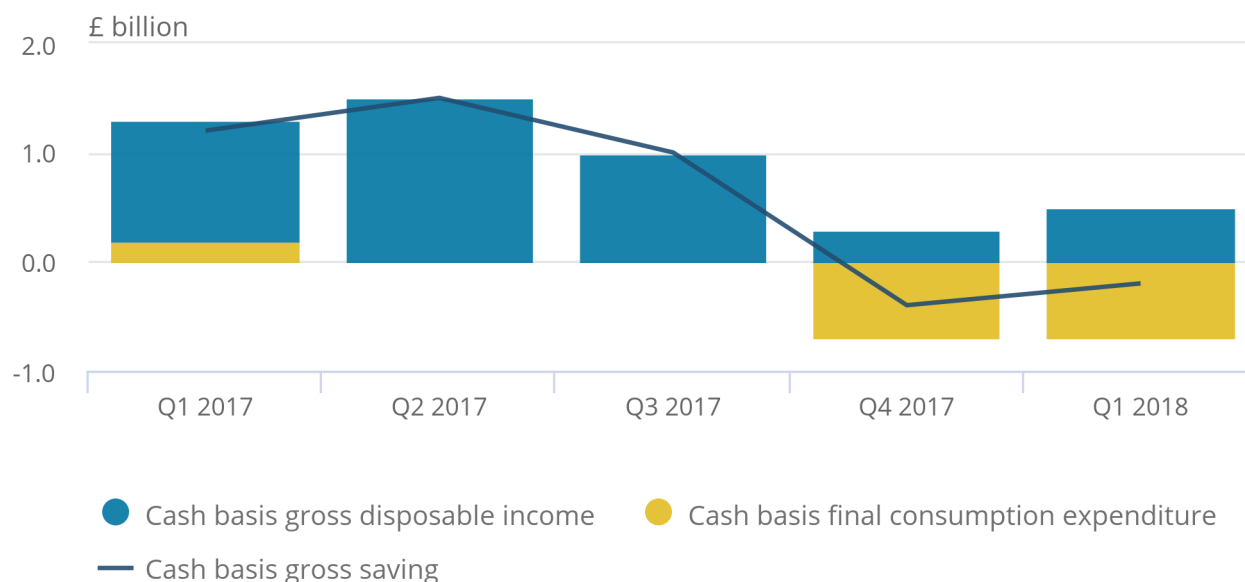
The cash-basis saving ratio was revised upwards by an average of 0.5 percentage points in the first three quarters open to revision, and revised downwards by 0.1 percentage points in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017 and Quarter 1 2018.

In all five quarters open to revisions, there were upward revisions to wages and salaries, which averaged £1.9 billion per quarter. Between Quarter 1 2017 and Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2017, these revisions were the primary driver of the upward revisions to cash-basis gross saving and the cash-basis saving ratio. In the latter two quarters open to revision, upward revisions to wages and salaries were more than offset by downward revisions to net property income received and upward revisions to cash-basis final consumption expenditure, leading to a downward revision of 0.1 percentage point in the cash-basis saving ratio in these two quarters.

The upward revisions to households' expenditure in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017 and Quarter 1 2018 were predominantly driven by the inclusion of new data on households' expenditure on motor cars. In Quarter 1 2018, new data on households' expenditure on life insurance have also added to the revision.

Figure 8: Impact of revisions to cash-basis gross saving, £ billion Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018

Figure 8: Impact of revisions to cash-basis gross saving, £ billion Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2017 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Jan to Mar, Q2 refers to Apr to June, Q3 refers to July to Sept, Q4 refers to Oct to Dec.

6 . Quality and methodology

This is an experimental product and we are continually reviewing the methodology used to produce the cash measures of real household disposable income (RHDI) and the saving ratio as well as how we present the product. Following user feedback, we have added the time series (1997 onwards) of transactions removed from the cash-based measures of RHDI and the saving ratio in the [Alternative measures of RHDI and saving ratio](#). We hope this will make it easier for users to follow through the methodology using a single dataset.

How do we estimate cash measures of RHDI?

Real household disposable income (RHDI) is a measure of the real purchasing power of household income, in terms of the physical quantity of goods and services they would be able to purchase if prices remained constant over time. It is calculated using the national accounts gross disposable household income (GDHI; calculated in current prices) and adjusting it to remove the effects of inflation.

GHDI on a national accounts basis is calculated as total income received from wages (and the self-employed), pension contributions, social benefits and net property income, less taxes on income and wealth. The income earned on financial assets, such as interest and dividends, plus the income received from allowing other institutional units to use non-produced assets (rent on land) is known as property income. It is essentially income made on investments, as opposed to income from property (for example, dwellings) as the name may suggest.

This differs from the cash-basis measure, where we remove transactions that are not directly observed by households, to better reflect the conditions they are experiencing.

There are 11 transactions, that are, or include, imputed transactions, included in the national accounts calculation of GHDI but excluded from the cash measure of GHDI. These are:

- B.2g (resource): Gross operating surplus
- D.12 (resource): Employers' social contributions
- P.119 (resource): (Plus) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)
- D.442 (resource): Property income payable on pension entitlements
- D.4432 (resource): Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders – retained earnings
- P.119 (use): (Less) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)
- D.612 (resource): Employers' imputed social contributions
- D.72 (resource): Non-life insurance claims
- D.611 (use): Employers' actual social contributions
- D.612 (use): Employers' imputed social contributions
- D.614 (use): Households' social contribution supplements

Within the national accounts, there are accounting identities, which mean that the values of some of the previous transactions net to zero:

- employers' social contributions (D.12r) is equal and opposite to the sum of Employers' actual social contributions (D.611u) and Employers' imputed social contributions (D.612u)
- income payable on pension entitlements (D.442r) is equal and opposite to Households' social contributions supplements (D.614u)

Therefore, only the removal of the following six transactions explains the differences between GHDI on a cash basis and a national accounts basis:

- B.2g (resource): Gross operating surplus
- P.119 (resource): (Plus) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)
- D.4432 (resource): Investment income attributable to collective investment fund shareholders – retained earnings
- P.119 (use): (Less) Financial intermediation service indirectly measured (FISIM)
- D.612 (resource): Employers' imputed social contributions
- D.72 (resource): Non-life insurance claims

Once we have calculated GHDI on a cash basis, we use a deflator to remove the effect of price inflation and price changes observed by households to calculate real household disposable income (RHDl) on a cash basis. Previously, GHDI on a cash basis was deflated by using the national accounts households' final consumption expenditure implied deflator. The deflator used now is the national accounts household expenditure deflator less imputed rental and financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). This cash-basis deflator represents more closely price changes experienced by households.

How do we estimate cash measures of the saving ratio?

The saving ratio estimates the amount of money households have available to save (gross saving) as a percentage of their gross disposable income.

To estimate cash measures of the saving ratio, gross saving is calculated as households' total available resources (that is, GHDI) less household consumption (expenditure on goods and services for consumption). This differs from the national accounts calculations, in which pension accumulations are added to total available resources.

Household consumption (final consumption expenditure) on a cash basis is calculated by subtracting the following imputed transactions from the national accounts measure of final consumption expenditure:

- imputed rental
- financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

The saving ratio on a cash basis is, therefore, gross saving on a cash basis expressed as a percentage of GHDI on a cash basis (which is equal to the cash measure of total available resources). The difference between the national accounts saving ratio and the cash-basis saving ratio is caused by the value of the transactions excluded from the calculation of gross disposable household income and the transactions removed from national accounts gross saving.

Table 1 presents the quarterly change in the value of the transactions that are included in the calculation of the national accounts gross disposable income and the saving ratio, but are excluded from the calculation of cash-basis gross disposable income and the cash-basis saving ratio. The values in the table explain the difference in the changes between Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018.

Table 1: Change, quarter on previous quarter, in the value of transactions removed from the national accounts methodology to calculate cash-basis gross disposable income and cash-basis gross saving, £ million Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018

Transaction removed	CDID	Quarterly change, £ million
Gross operating surplus (B.2g)	CAEO	180
Employers' social contributions* (D.12r)	DTWP	1018
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (P.119r)	CRNC	498
Investment income payable on pension entitlements* (D.442r)	KZL5	585
Retained earnings attributable to collective investment fund shareholders (D.4432r)	MN7M	15
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (P.119u)	CRNB	-730
Employers' imputed social contributions (D.612r)	L8RQ	0
Non-life insurance claims (D.72r)	RNLU	165
Employers' actual social contributions* (D.611u)	L8NM	912
Employers' imputed social contributions* (D.612u)	MA4B	106
Households' social contribution supplements* (D.614u)	L8QA	585
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements (D.8r)	RNMB	1259
Imputed rental for housing (removed from cash basis final consumption expenditure)	GBFJ	165
Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) (removed from cash basis final consumption expenditure)	C68W	381

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Transactions marked with an asterisk (*) are those whose values, in accordance with the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA10), net to 0.
2. The removal of the transactions in the table not marked with an asterisk (*) explain the difference between gross disposable income, gross saving and final consumption expenditure on a cash basis.
3. Codes (in brackets) used in Table 1 are European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) codes.
4. CDIDs are unique random identifiers for individual time series. They do not themselves have any specific meaning but enable users to reference this table with the accompanying data tables provided.

7 . Acknowledgements

We continue to welcome feedback from users on the future content of this bulletin and publication tables and are particularly interested to know how you make use of these data to inform your work. Please email us at sector.accounts@ons.gov.uk.

AMHHIS1 Alternative Measures of Households' Income and Saving

Primary Allocation of Income Account

£million

Allocation of Primary Income											
Resources											
D.4 Property income											
D.42 Distributed income of corps						D.44 Other Investment Income					
Mixed income, gross	Wages and salaries	Interest before FISIM ¹ allocation	Dividends	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corps	Earnings on property investment ²	Investment income attributable to insurance policy holders	Dividend income attributable to collective investment fund share-holders	Rent	Cash Basis Total	Cash Basis Total Resources	
B.3g	D.11	D.41g	D.421	D.422	D.423	D.441	D.4431	D.45	D.4_X	TR_X	
RNKX	DTWO	I6P9	NRKU	NBOJ	HHLI	KZL4	MN7J	M8MD	CSK5	CSI9	
2014	114 550	745 956	15 398	54 041	34 922	778	19 940	995	23	126 097	986 603
2015	119 877	773 273	14 000	74 215	34 993	751	23 851	1 078	21	148 909	1 042 059
2016	124 883	798 223	12 397	61 512	37 393	882	22 824	1 151	16	136 175	1 059 281
2017	125 864	829 532	9 027	66 647	38 845	911	20 974	1 330	14	137 748	1 093 144
Seasonally adjusted											
2016 Q1	31 150	194 410	3 392	16 526	9 477	206	5 603	280	4	35 488	261 048
Q2	31 617	199 175	3 205	15 420	9 186	216	5 017	282	4	33 330	264 122
Q3	31 260	202 741	3 089	14 794	9 329	226	6 802	288	4	34 532	268 533
Q4	30 856	201 897	2 711	14 772	9 401	234	5 402	301	4	32 825	265 578
2017 Q1	31 166	203 398	2 395	15 447	9 767	228	5 427	316	4	33 584	268 148
Q2	31 395	206 697	2 251	16 208	9 666	226	5 515	329	4	34 199	272 291
Q3	31 606	208 106	2 244	17 008	9 583	227	5 145	340	3	34 550	274 262
Q4	31 697	211 331	2 137	17 984	9 829	230	4 887	345	3	35 415	278 443
2018 Q1	31 624	213 669	2 475	17 877	10 175	238	5 266	350	3	36 384	281 677
Q2	31 871	214 377	2 613	17 197	10 173	248	5 427	359	3	36 020	282 268
Percentage change, latest year on previous year											
	CVP3	CSB3	CVP5	CVP7	CVP9	CVQ3	CVQ5	CVQ7	CVQ9	CVR3	CVR5
2014	7.0	3.3	-19.6	7.1	2.8	-4.8	-7.8	7.5	4.5	-0.7	3.2
2015	4.7	3.7	-9.1	37.3	0.2	-3.5	19.6	8.3	-8.7	18.1	5.6
2016	4.2	3.2	-11.4	-17.1	6.9	17.4	-4.3	6.8	-23.8	-8.6	1.7
2017	0.8	3.9	-27.2	8.3	3.9	3.3	-8.1	15.6	-12.5	1.2	3.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter											
		CSD5									
2016 Q1	1.0	-0.7	-0.8	-11.2	7.4	5.6	-14.3	1.8	-20.0	-6.3	-1.3
Q2	1.5	2.5	-5.5	-6.7	-3.1	4.9	-10.5	0.7	-	-6.1	1.2
Q3	-1.1	1.8	-3.6	-4.1	1.6	4.6	35.6	2.1	-	3.6	1.7
Q4	-1.3	-0.4	-12.2	-0.1	0.8	3.5	-20.6	4.5	-	-4.9	-1.1
2017 Q1	1.0	0.7	-11.7	4.6	3.9	-2.6	0.5	5.0	-	2.3	1.0
Q2	0.7	1.6	-6.0	4.9	-1.0	-0.9	1.6	4.1	-	1.8	1.5
Q3	0.7	0.7	-0.3	4.9	-0.9	0.4	-6.7	3.3	-25.0	1.0	0.7
Q4	0.3	1.5	-4.8	5.7	2.6	1.3	-5.0	1.5	-	2.5	1.5
2018 Q1	-0.2	1.1	15.8	-0.6	3.5	3.5	7.8	1.4	-	2.7	1.2
Q2	0.8	0.3	5.6	-3.8	-	4.2	3.1	2.6	-	-1.0	0.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
	CVP4	CSF6	CVP6	CVP8	CVQ2	CVQ4	CVQ6	CVQ8	CVR2	CVR4	CVR6
2016 Q1	8.0	2.4	-3.6	-2.2	8.0	12.0	-12.8	6.9	-33.3	-1.6	2.4
Q2	6.9	3.8	-8.8	-18.5	6.0	17.4	-18.2	4.4	-20.0	-11.6	1.9
Q3	2.0	3.6	-12.9	-25.2	7.0	20.2	43.1	6.3	-20.0	-7.3	1.9
Q4	0.1	3.1	-20.8	-20.6	6.5	20.0	-17.3	9.5	-20.0	-13.3	0.4
2017 Q1	0.1	4.6	-29.4	-6.5	3.1	10.7	-3.1	12.9	-	-5.4	2.7
Q2	-0.7	3.8	-29.8	5.1	5.2	4.6	9.9	16.7	-	2.6	3.1
Q3	1.1	2.6	-27.4	15.0	2.7	0.4	-24.4	18.1	-25.0	0.1	2.1
Q4	2.7	4.7	-21.2	21.7	4.6	-1.7	-9.5	14.6	-25.0	7.9	4.8
2018 Q1	1.5	5.0	3.3	15.7	4.2	4.4	-3.0	10.8	-25.0	8.3	5.0
Q2	1.5	3.7	16.1	6.1	5.2	9.7	-1.6	9.1	-25.0	5.3	3.7

1 Financial intermediation services indirectly measured

2 Non-seasonally adjusted

Source: Office for National Statistics

Allocation of Primary Income					
Uses					
D.4 Property income			CASH BASIS		
Interest before FISIM ¹ allocation	Rent	CASH BASIS Total	Balance of gross primary income		CASH BASIS Total uses
D.41g	D.45	D.4_X	B.5g_X		TU_X
I6PI	RNMS	CSK6	CSJ2		CSI9
2014	59 606	59 623	926 980		986 603
2015	57 617	57 633	984 426		1 042 059
2016	57 690	57 702	1 001 579		1 059 281
2017	56 173	56 185	1 036 959		1 093 144
Seasonally adjusted					
2016 Q1	14 612	3	14 615	246 433	261 048
Q2	14 409	3	14 412	249 710	264 122
Q3	14 435	3	14 438	254 095	268 533
Q4	14 234	3	14 237	251 341	265 578
2017 Q1	13 960	3	13 963	254 185	268 148
Q2	14 155	3	14 158	258 133	272 291
Q3	14 033	3	14 036	260 226	274 262
Q4	14 025	3	14 028	264 415	278 443
2018 Q1	14 130	3	14 133	267 544	281 677
Q2	14 168	3	14 171	268 097	282 268
Percentage change, latest year on previous year					
CVR7	CVR9	CVS3	CVS5		CVS7
2014	-1.8	-5.6	-1.8	3.5	3.2
2015	-3.3	-5.9	-3.3	6.2	5.6
2016	0.1	-25.0	0.1	1.7	1.7
2017	-2.6	-	-2.6	3.5	3.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter					
2016 Q1	1.5	-25.0	1.5	-1.5	-1.3
Q2	-1.4	-	-1.4	1.3	1.2
Q3	0.2	-	0.2	1.8	1.7
Q4	-1.4	-	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1
2017 Q1	-1.9	-	-1.9	1.1	1.0
Q2	1.4	-	1.4	1.6	1.5
Q3	-0.9	-	-0.9	0.8	0.7
Q4	-0.1	-	-0.1	1.6	1.5
2018 Q1	0.7	-	0.7	1.2	1.2
Q2	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
CVR8	CVS2	CVS4	CVS6		CVS8
2016 Q1	1.1	-25.0	1.1	2.5	2.4
Q2	-0.1	-25.0	-0.1	2.1	1.9
Q3	0.6	-25.0	0.6	2.0	1.9
Q4	-1.1	-25.0	-1.1	0.5	0.4
2017 Q1	-4.5	-	-4.5	3.1	2.7
Q2	-1.8	-	-1.8	3.4	3.1
Q3	-2.8	-	-2.8	2.4	2.1
Q4	-1.5	-	-1.5	5.2	4.8
2018 Q1	1.2	-	1.2	5.3	5.0
Q2	0.1	-	0.1	3.9	3.7

1 Financial intermediation services indirectly measured

2 Non-seasonally adjusted

Source: Office for National Statistics

AMHHIS2 Alternative Measures of Households' Income and Saving

Secondary Distribution of Income Account

£million

Secondary distribution of income account														
Resources					Uses									
CASH BASIS Balance of gross primary income	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	Miscellaneous current transfers	CASH BASIS Total resources	D.5 Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	D.61 Net social contributions					D.7 Other Current Transfers				
					Taxes on income	Other current taxes	Households' actual social contributions	Social insurance scheme service charge	Cash Basis Total	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	Net non-life insurance premiums	Miscellaneous current transfers	CASH BASIS Gross disposable income	CASH BASIS Total Uses
B.5g_X	D.62	D.75	TR_X	D.51	D.59	D.613	D.61SC	D.61_X	D.62	D.71	D.75	B.6g_X	TU_X	
CSJ2	RPGT	RNLY	CSJ3	RPHC	RNND	L8PU	M92L	CSK7	L8TO	RNOG	RNOK	CSJ4	CSJ3	
2014	926 980	330 675	8 221	1 265 876	162 609	35 997	68 053	-18 213	49 840	198	27 633	31 330	958 269	1 265 876
2015	984 426	342 470	8 466	1 335 362	171 392	36 724	68 733	-19 108	49 625	193	28 234	32 893	1 016 301	1 335 362
2016	1 001 579	347 156	7 913	1 356 648	178 961	37 989	70 723	-19 930	50 793	190	27 526	34 487	1 026 702	1 356 648
2017	1 036 959	346 242	7 917	1 391 118	187 819	39 943	73 887	-21 775	52 112	144	29 226	35 744	1 046 130	1 391 118
Seasonally adjusted														
2016 Q1	246 433	85 715	2 250	334 398	43 916	9 255	16 961	-4 834	12 127	46	6 702	8 411	253 941	334 398
Q2	249 710	88 298	2 059	340 067	45 084	9 584	17 736	-4 840	12 896	48	6 786	8 588	257 081	340 067
Q3	254 095	86 561	1 875	342 531	44 787	9 627	17 897	-5 120	12 777	50	6 804	8 689	259 797	342 531
Q4	251 341	86 582	1 729	339 652	45 174	9 523	18 129	-5 136	12 993	46	7 234	8 799	255 883	339 652
2017 Q1	254 185	87 369	1 723	343 277	47 910	9 625	18 214	-5 226	12 988	34	7 471	8 900	256 349	343 277
Q2	258 133	86 905	1 919	346 957	45 103	10 128	18 323	-5 391	12 932	38	6 994	8 861	262 901	346 957
Q3	260 226	87 447	2 011	349 684	46 946	10 150	18 623	-5 486	13 137	35	7 503	8 935	262 978	349 684
Q4	264 415	84 521	2 264	351 200	47 860	10 040	18 727	-5 672	13 055	37	7 258	9 048	263 902	351 200
2018 Q1	267 544	85 648	2 339	355 531	47 795	10 166	19 272	-5 744	13 528	34	7 134	9 253	267 621	355 531
Q2	268 097	87 386	2 264	357 747	47 275	10 786	19 536	-5 883	13 653	34	7 299	9 269	269 431	357 747
Percentage change, latest year on previous year														
2014	CVS5	CSB9	CVS9	CVT3	CVT5	CVT7	CVT9	CVU3	CVU5		CVU9	CVV3	CVV5	CVV7
2015	3.5	0.7	-11.4	2.6	2.3	1.9	5.5	3.3	6.3		-13.5	5.6	3.0	2.6
2016	6.2	3.6	3.0	5.5	5.4	2.0	1.0	4.9	-0.4		2.2	5.0	6.1	5.5
2017	1.7	1.4	-6.5	1.6	4.4	3.4	2.9	4.3	2.4		-2.5	4.8	1.0	1.6
	3.5	-0.3	0.1	2.5	4.9	5.1	4.5	9.3	2.6		6.2	3.6	1.9	2.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
2016 Q1	CSE3													
Q2	-1.5	-2.1	2.9	-1.6	-1.2	0.7	-3.2	-0.4	-4.2		-5.4	0.4	-1.6	-1.6
Q3	1.3	3.0	-8.5	1.7	2.7	3.6	4.6	0.1	6.3		1.3	2.1	1.2	1.7
Q4	1.8	-2.0	-8.9	0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.9	5.8	-0.9		0.3	1.2	1.1	0.7
	-1.1	-	-7.8	-0.8	0.9	-1.1	1.3	0.3	1.7		6.3	1.3	-1.5	-0.8
2017 Q1	1.1	0.9	-0.3	1.1	6.1	1.1	0.5	1.8	-		3.3	1.1	0.2	1.1
Q2	1.6	-0.5	11.4	1.1	-5.9	5.2	0.6	3.2	-0.4		-6.4	-0.4	2.6	1.1
Q3	0.8	0.6	4.8	0.8	4.1	0.2	1.6	1.8	1.6		7.3	0.8	-	0.8
Q4	1.6	-3.3	12.6	0.4	1.9	-1.1	0.6	3.4	-0.6		-3.3	1.3	0.4	0.4
2018 Q1	1.2	1.3	3.3	1.2	-0.1	1.3	2.9	1.3	3.6		-1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2
Q2	0.2	2.0	-3.2	0.6	-1.1	6.1	1.4	2.4	0.9		2.3	0.2	0.7	0.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
2016 Q1	CVS6	CSG3	CVT2	CVT4	CVT6	CVT8	CVU2	CVU4	CVU6		CVV2	CVV4	CVV6	CVV8
Q2	2.5	3.6	11.6	2.8	4.3	2.1	0.6	1.9	-		-3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
Q3	2.1	4.1	-9.3	2.5	7.1	4.5	3.1	3.9	2.8		-4.2	5.4	1.8	2.5
Q4	2.0	-0.9	-5.9	1.2	4.8	3.6	4.4	5.5	4.0		-4.7	5.8	0.4	1.2
	0.5	-1.1	-20.9	-0.1	1.7	3.6	3.5	5.8	2.6		2.1	5.1	-0.8	-0.1
2017 Q1	3.1	1.9	-23.4	2.7	9.1	4.0	7.4	8.1	7.1		11.5	5.8	0.9	2.7
Q2	3.4	-1.6	-6.8	2.0	-	5.7	3.3	11.4	0.3		3.1	3.2	2.3	2.0
Q3	2.4	1.0	7.3	2.1	4.8	5.4	4.1	7.1	2.8		10.3	2.8	1.2	2.1
Q4	5.2	-2.4	30.9	3.4	5.9	5.4	3.3	10.4	0.5		0.3	2.8	3.1	3.4
2018 Q1	5.3	-2.0	35.8	3.6	-0.2	5.6	5.8	9.9	4.2		-4.5	4.0	4.4	3.6
Q2	3.9	0.6	18.0	3.1	4.8	6.5	6.6	9.1	5.6		4.4	4.6	2.5	3.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

AMHHIS2 Alternative Measures of Households' Income and Saving

Secondary Distribution of Income Account

continued

Chained Volume Measures (Reference year 2016)			
	CASH BASIS Real Households' Expenditure implied deflator: Index	CASH BASIS Real Households' disposable income £million	CASH BASIS Real Households' disposable income per head £
2014	CSK9 98.6	CSJ6 971 718	CSK2 15 027
2015	98.7	1 029 602	15 797
2016	100.0	1 026 768	15 631
2017	102.5	1 020 777	15 444
Seasonally adjusted			
2016 Q1	99.6	255 020	3 893
Q2	99.8	257 682	3 925
Q3	99.8	260 416	3 961
Q4	100.9	253 650	3 852
2017 Q1	101.9	251 603	3 816
Q2	102.3	256 970	3 891
Q3	102.3	257 075	3 886
Q4	103.4	255 129	3 851
2018 Q1	104.1	257 140	3 875
Q2	104.2	258 556	3 890
Percentage change, latest year on previous year			
2014		CSJ7 1.8	CSK3 1.0
2015		6.0	5.1
2016		-0.3	-1.1
2017		-0.6	-1.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter			
2016 Q1		-1.8	-2.0
Q2		1.0	0.8
Q3		1.1	0.9
Q4		-2.6	-2.8
2017 Q1		-0.8	-0.9
Q2		2.1	2.0
Q3		-	-0.1
Q4		-0.8	-0.9
2018 Q1		0.8	0.6
Q2		0.6	0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year			
2016 Q1		CSK4 2.0	CT3K 1.1
Q2		0.7	-0.2
Q3		-1.2	-2.0
Q4		-2.4	-3.1
2017 Q1		-1.3	-2.0
Q2		-0.3	-0.9
Q3		-1.3	-1.9
Q4		0.6	-
2018 Q1		2.2	1.5
Q2		0.6	-

Source: Office for National Statistics

AMHHIS3 Alternative Measures of Households' Income and Saving

Use of Disposable Income Account

£million

Use of disposable income account						
	Resources		Uses			
	CASH BASIS Households' gross disposable income	CASH BASIS Total available households' resources	CASH BASIS Individual consumption expenditure exc FISIM ¹ and imputed rent	CASH BASIS Gross saving	CASH BASIS Total uses	CASH BASIS Households saving ratio (%)
	B.6g_X	TR_X	P.31_X	B.8g_X	TU_X	
	CSJ4	CSJ4	CSK8	CSJ5	CSJ4	CSJ8
2014	958 269	958 269	929 776	28 493	958 269	2.9
2015	1 016 301	1 016 301	955 783	60 518	1 016 301	5.9
2016	1 026 702	1 026 702	1 004 704	21 998	1 026 702	2.1
2017	1 046 130	1 046 130	1 051 153	-5 023	1 046 130	-0.5
Seasonally adjusted						
2016 Q1	253 941	253 941	246 473	7 468	253 941	2.9
Q2	257 081	257 081	249 420	7 661	257 081	3.0
Q3	259 797	259 797	252 983	6 814	259 797	2.6
Q4	255 883	255 883	255 828	55	255 883	-
2017 Q1	256 349	256 349	260 070	-3 721	256 349	-1.5
Q2	262 901	262 901	261 768	1 133	262 901	0.4
Q3	262 978	262 978	262 649	329	262 978	0.1
Q4	263 902	263 902	266 666	-2 764	263 902	-1.0
2018 Q1	267 621	267 621	269 724	-2 103	267 621	-0.8
Q2	269 431	269 431	271 153	-1 722	269 431	-0.6
Percentage change, latest year on previous year						
	CVV5	CVV5	CVW3		CVV5	
2014	3.0	3.0	3.3		3.0	
2015	6.1	6.1	2.8		6.1	
2016	1.0	1.0	5.1		1.0	
2017	1.9	1.9	4.6		1.9	
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter						
2016 Q1	-1.6	-1.6	1.6		-1.6	
Q2	1.2	1.2	1.2		1.2	
Q3	1.1	1.1	1.4		1.1	
Q4	-1.5	-1.5	1.1		-1.5	
2017 Q1	0.2	0.2	1.7		0.2	
Q2	2.6	2.6	0.7		2.6	
Q3	-	-	0.3		-	
Q4	0.4	0.4	1.5		0.4	
2018 Q1	1.4	1.4	1.1		1.4	
Q2	0.7	0.7	0.5		0.7	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year						
	CVV6	CVV6	CVW4		CVV6	
2016 Q1	2.9	2.9	4.6		2.9	
Q2	1.8	1.8	4.9		1.8	
Q3	0.4	0.4	5.5		0.4	
Q4	-0.8	-0.8	5.4		-0.8	
2017 Q1	0.9	0.9	5.5		0.9	
Q2	2.3	2.3	5.0		2.3	
Q3	1.2	1.2	3.8		1.2	
Q4	3.1	3.1	4.2		3.1	
2018 Q1	4.4	4.4	3.7		4.4	
Q2	2.5	2.5	3.6		2.5	

1 Financial intermediation services indirectly measured

Source: Office for National Statistics

NA Alternative Measures of Households' Income and Saving

National Accounts Measures

National Accounts Measures						
At chained volume measures (reference year 2016)						
	Households' Gross disposable income £million	Real Households' Expenditure implied deflator: Index	Real Households' disposable income £million	Per head £		Households' saving ratio (%)
				Gross Households' disposable income	Real Households' disposable income	
	B.6g					
	RPHA	DG2Q	DG2R	CRXS	CRXX	DGD8
2014	1 181 904	98.1	1 205 399	18 277	18 640	8.6
2015	1 252 317	98.5	1 271 023	19 213	19 499	9.4
2016	1 268 454	100.0	1 268 454	19 310	19 311	6.6
2017	1 293 841	102.1	1 266 639	19 592	19 180	4.2
Seasonally adjusted						
2016 Q1	313 407	99.4	315 381	4 784	4 814	7.8
Q2	317 298	99.8	317 972	4 833	4 844	7.0
Q3	320 477	99.9	320 783	4 874	4 879	6.9
Q4	317 272	100.9	314 318	4 819	4 774	4.6
2017 Q1	318 191	101.7	312 937	4 825	4 746	3.2
Q2	324 481	102.0	318 113	4 913	4 817	4.8
Q3	325 261	102.0	318 925	4 917	4 822	4.5
Q4	325 908	102.9	316 664	4 919	4 780	4.2
2018 Q1	330 729	103.8	318 734	4 984	4 803	3.6
Q2	332 667	104.0	319 889	5 005	4 813	3.9
Percentage change, latest year on previous year						
	CSC7	CSC8	CSC9	CRXT	CRXY	
2014	3.2	2.0	1.2	2.4	0.5	
2015	6.0	0.4	5.4	5.1	4.6	
2016	1.3	1.5	-0.2	0.5	-1.0	
2017	2.0	2.1	-0.1	1.5	-0.7	
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter						
	CSE9	CSEZ	CSF2	CRXU	CRXZ	
2016 Q1	-1.4	0.2	-1.6	-1.6	-1.8	
Q2	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	
Q3	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	
Q4	-1.0	1.0	-2.0	-1.1	-2.2	
2017 Q1	0.3	0.8	-0.4	0.1	-0.6	
Q2	2.0	0.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	
Q3	0.2	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Q4	0.2	0.9	-0.7	-	-0.9	
2018 Q1	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.5	
Q2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year						
	CSG9	CSGE	CSGH	CRXV	CRYA	
2016 Q1	2.9	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	
Q2	1.8	1.3	0.5	1.0	-0.3	
Q3	0.6	1.7	-1.1	-0.1	-1.9	
Q4	-0.2	1.7	-1.9	-0.9	-2.6	
2017 Q1	1.5	2.3	-0.8	0.9	-1.4	
Q2	2.3	2.2	-	1.7	-0.6	
Q3	1.5	2.1	-0.6	0.9	-1.2	
Q4	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.1	0.1	
2018 Q1	3.9	2.1	1.9	3.3	1.2	
Q2	2.5	2.0	0.6	1.9	-0.1	

Source: Office for National Statistics