**Prosperity and Depression**

There is little evidence of prosperity and depression but apart from a temporary rise in the 1480s, prices remained steady, as did wages.

In the 1490s, there was a decline in the export price of wool, grain and animal products. This may have meant a reduction in the profits of farming but a rise in real incomes (excludes inflation/deflation from each year) for domestic consumers.

In the 1490s, both building workers and agricultural labourers were better off than they would be in the whole future Tudor period.