

The Distribution of Income in the United Kingdom, 1984/85

Introduction

This article presents estimates of the distribution of personal income in the United Kingdom for the financial year 1984/85. The ten previous articles in this series are listed at Appendix 1. This article is the second since the frequency of production of these estimates was reduced from every year to every three years.*

The aim of the analysis is to measure the distribution of personal incomes before and after tax. For this purpose total household income, as defined in the National Accounts, is analysed by income of individual tax-units, i.e. married couples or single people over school-leaving age not at school. The main source of data is the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes which is supplemented with additional information on incomes from non-taxpayers and sources of income not available to the Inland Revenue (mainly non-taxable income and investment income on which tax is deducted at source). The sources and methods used are described in Appendix 2 and details of the reconciliation of each source of income with total household income is given in Appendix 3.

Percentage shares of income, before and after tax, received by quantile groups 1978/79, 1981/82 and 1984/85

TABLE A

Quantile group	Percentages ¹					
	Before tax ²			After tax ²		
	1978/79	1981/82	1984/85	1978/79	1981/82	1984/85
Top 1 per cent	5.3	6.0	6.4	3.9	4.6	4.9
2-5 per cent	10.7	11.6	12.1	9.8	10.7	11.1
6-10 per cent	10.1	10.7	10.9	9.7	10.3	10.5
Top 10 per cent	26.1	28.3	29.5	23.4	25.6	26.5
11-20 per cent	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.6
21-30 per cent	13.5	13.2	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.0
31-40 per cent	11.2	10.7	10.3	11.3	10.8	10.4
41-50 per cent	9.2	8.6	8.2	9.3	8.8	8.6
51-60 per cent	7.3	7.0	6.6	7.7	7.3	7.1
61-70 per cent	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.0
71-80 per cent	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.9
81-90 per cent	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.2
91-100 per cent	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.7
Median income: £	3 370	4 720	5 480	2 890	4 090	4 990
Mean income: £	4 110	6 050	7 520	3 420	5 020	6 340
Gini: per cent	37	40	41	34	36	35

*The figures in this table are rounded and may therefore not sum to 100.

²People in, say, the top ten per cent of the pre-tax income distribution will not all be the same as those in the top ten per cent of the post-tax income distribution. This arises from differences in tax liability between one year and another. Undue significance should not be attached to very small changes, as the figures are rounded estimates.

Summary of main results

The main results of the analysis are:

- Over three quarters of personal income before tax goes to tax units in the upper half of the income distribution.
- The top 10 per cent of tax units have increased their share of pre-tax income from 28.3 per cent in 1981/82 to 29.5 per cent in 1984/85.
- The share of pre-tax income in the middle of the distribution (from the third to the seventh decile group) has fallen from 45.3 per cent in 1981/82 to 43.5 per cent in 1984/85 while the shares of the top two and bottom decile groups have grown.
- Payment of income tax has the effect of reducing the share of the top 10 per cent of tax units from 29.5 per cent of pre-tax income to 26.5 per cent of the post-tax income in 1984/85. Conversely, the bottom 10 per cent increase their share from 2.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent.

5. Income tax as a percentage of pre-tax income fell for the whole distribution between 1981/82 and 1984/85. The average fall was from 17 to 16 per cent. The lower 50 per cent of tax units registered a larger fall from 6 to 4 per cent.

6. Income from employment forms approximately two thirds of total household income allocated to tax units. The top 25 per cent of tax units derive three quarters of their income from this source whereas the bottom 25 per cent receive less than a quarter of their income from employment. This group derived about two thirds of their income from National Insurance Retirement Pensions and other taxable and non-taxable benefits.

Note Changes in the distribution of income do not necessarily reflect absolute movements in disposable incomes; real household disposable income per head rose by 5.5 per cent between 1981 and 1984.

Estimates of income shares for 1984/85

In 1984/85 the top one per cent of tax units received 6.4 per cent of total income before tax and the bottom 10 per cent (decile group)

received 2.3 per cent. After tax the share of the bottom decile group increased to 2.7 per cent. These figures and those for the intermediate groups are presented in Table A and illustrated graphically in Chart 1. Details of actual amounts of income and tax paid by income range are presented in Appendix 4.

Trends in pre-tax income shares

The top 10 per cent have increased their share by just over one percentage point (from 28.3 to 29.5 per cent) between 1981/82 and 1984/85 which is somewhat less than the increase for this group recorded between 1978/79 and 1981/82. The next two decile groups show little change. The next four decile groups have all decreased their shares slightly and this trend was also present since 1978/79. The bottom three decile groups have remained broadly stable throughout the period with the exception of the lowest group which has recovered some of the ground lost between 1978/79 and 1981/82. The overall effect of these changes has been to slightly increase the Gini coefficient for pre-tax income from 40 to 41 per cent, a much smaller movement than between 1978/79 and 1981/82. (The Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality - see Appendix 2 for a full description).

Chart 1

Percentage shares of income, before and after tax by decile group, 1984/85.

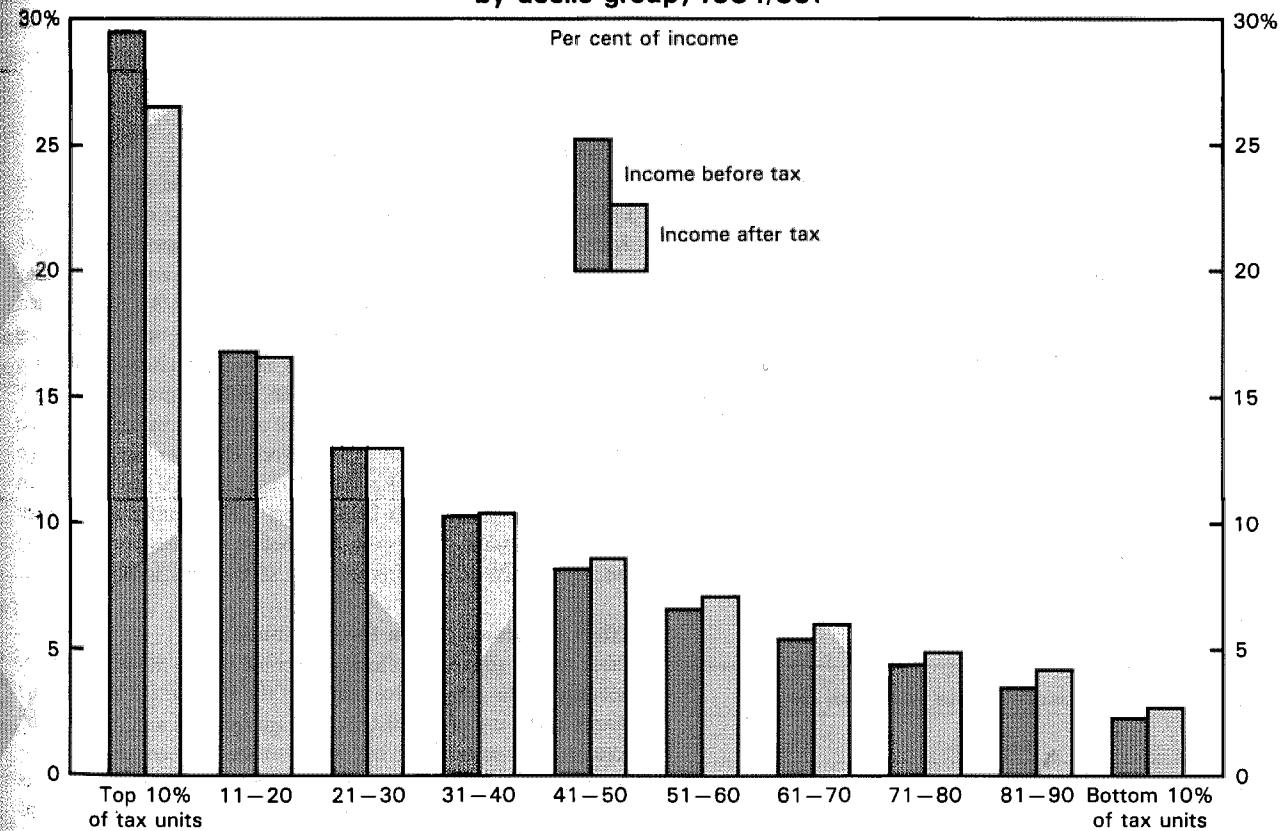


Chart 2

Distribution of income: 1949 to 1984/85

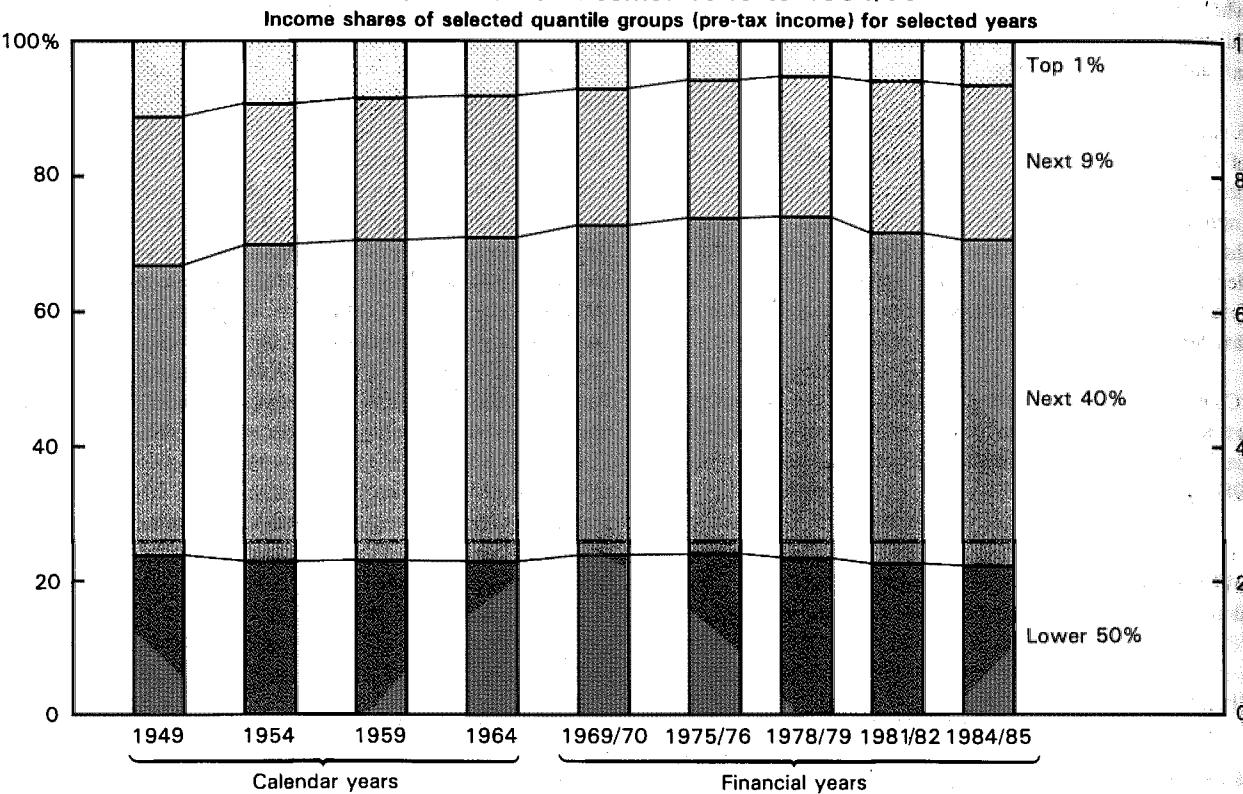


Chart 2 illustrates longer term trends in the pre-tax income shares of selected quantile groups. The share of pre-tax income for the lower 50 per cent of tax units has varied between 23 and 24 per cent since 1949. It dropped slightly below 23 per cent in 1964 and again in 1981/82. In 1984/85 it has remained below the 23 per cent level. At the upper end of the distribution, the share of the top one per cent of tax-units declined steadily from 11.2 per cent in 1949 to 5.3 per cent in 1978/79. This trend was reversed by 1981/82 when it rose to 6.0 per cent and in 1984/85 the upward movement has continued with the share of the top one per cent reaching 6.4 per cent.

Income growth at different levels of income, 1981/82 to 1984/85

TABLE B

Quantile group	Increase in average income (per cent)	
	Before tax	After tax
Top 1 per cent	33	35
Next 9 per cent	29	30
Next 40 per cent	22	24
Lower 50 per cent	22	25
All tax-units	24	26

Note: See note 2, Table A

Average income and tax paid by quantile group: 1981/82 and 1984/85

TABLE C

Quantile group	1981/82			1984/85		
	Average income (£)	Average tax paid	As percentage of pre-tax income	Average income (£)	Average tax paid	As percentage of pre-tax income
Top 1 per cent	36 300	22 840	37	48 210	30 940	36
Next 9 per cent	14 980	11 640	22	19 270	15 220	21
Next 40 per cent	7 440	6 160	17	9 090	7 660	16
Lower 50 per cent	2 720	2 550	6	3 340	3 190	4
Bottom 20 per cent	1 640	1 630	1	2 200	2 200	0
All tax-units	6 050	5 020	17	7 520	6 340	16

Note: The figures in this table are rounded and may therefore apparently differ from the sum of their constituents.

Table C shows that income tax paid in 1984/85 averaged 16 per cent of pre-tax income, a fall from the 1981/82 level of 17 per cent, and that the tax burden has been reduced at all points in the distribution. Average income tax paid by the top one per cent fell from 37 to 36 per cent of pre-tax income. The largest reduction is in the lower half of tax-units where the tax burden fell from 14 per cent of pre-tax income. A reason for the reduction in the tax burden is the increases in personal allowances made since 1981/82 (they were not increased in 1981/82) and this has a relatively greater impact on the proportion of pre-tax income paid as tax by those with lower incomes.

The composition of income

The composition of income by source for 1984/85 at different pre-tax income levels is shown in Table D and illustrated in Chart 3. There are considerable differences in the composition of income at different points of the income distribution. The top 25 per cent of tax units derive three quarters of their income from employment compared with less than one quarter for the bottom 25 per cent group. Social Security payments, both taxable and non-taxable, replace employment as the most important source of income for this lowest group and they comprise about two thirds of their total income. Social security payments also form a significant proportion (45 per cent) of income for the next 25 per cent with employment income (38 per cent) contributing a greater proportion than for the lowest group (23 per cent). Employment income is the most important source of income for the upper half of the distribution, though for the top one per cent, income from self employment plays an increased role, providing about a quarter of total income for this group with employment income providing over a half.

Distribution of pre-tax income, 1984/85, by source

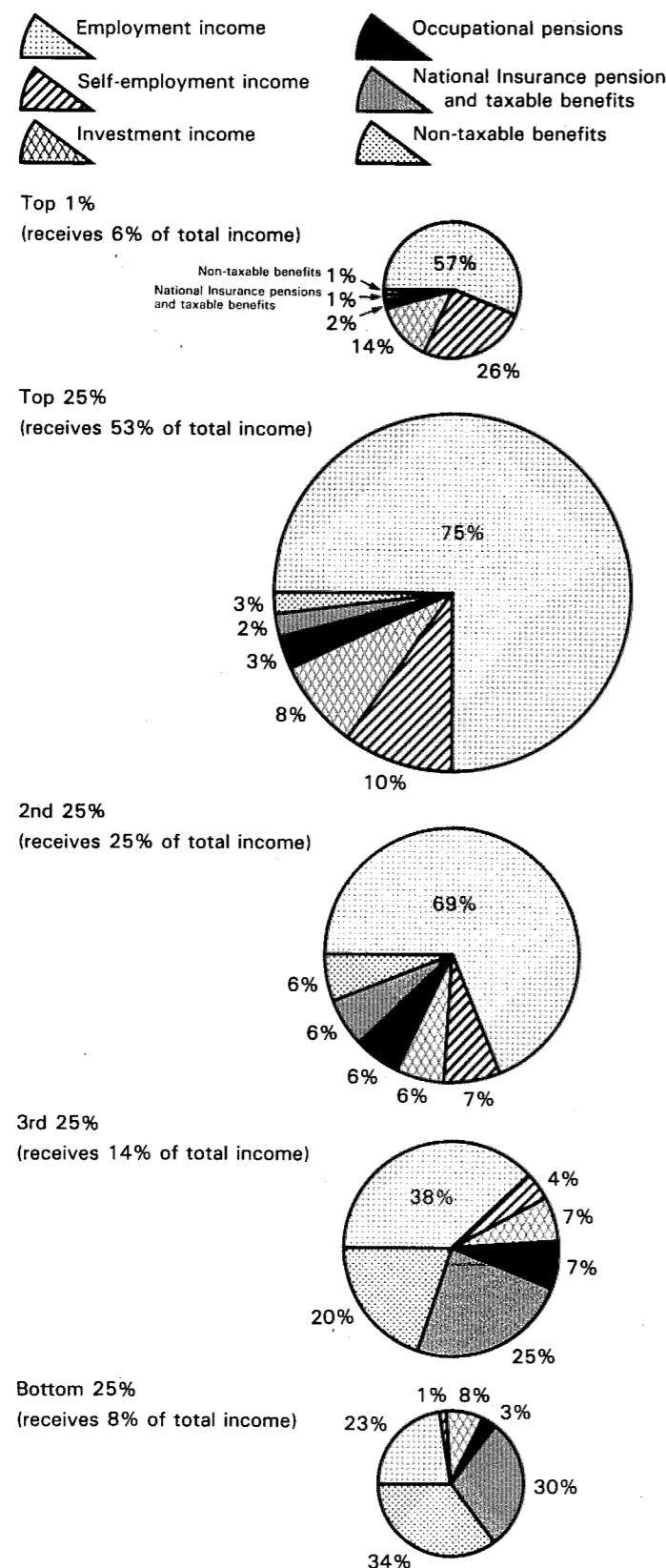
TABLE D

Quantile group (and quantiles)	Percentages						
	Sources of pre-tax income						
	Self-employment	Investment	Occupational pensions and annuities	NIRP ¹ and taxable benefits	Non-taxable benefits	Total	
Top 1 per cent (over £31 380)	57	26	14	2	1	1	100
Top 25 per cent (over £9 720)	75	10	8	3	2	3	100
Next 25 per cent (£5 480-£9 720)	69	7	6	6	6	6	100
Next 25 per cent (£3 160-£5 480)	38	4	7	7	25	20	100
Bottom 25 per cent (up to £3 160)	23	1	8	3	30	34	100
All tax-units	64	8	7	4	8	9	100
Total amounts (£ million)	151 610	17 870	17 400	9 730	19 600	20 110	236 320

¹National insurance retirement pensions.

Note: The figures in this table are rounded and may therefore apparently differ from the sum of their constituents.

Chart 3

Income by source as a percentage of the pre-tax income of quantile groups, 1984/85

Changes in the composition of income between 1981/82 and 1984/85 underlie many of the changes observed in the pre-tax distribution, but a complicating factor in making comparisons between the two years is the changed status of unemployment benefit. It became taxable in 1982/83 and hence for 1984/85 it is included with the figures for state pensions and taxable benefits instead of non-taxable benefits. (Figures presented in the last article for 1981/82 are reproduced in Table 2 of Appendix 4.) A comparison between the two years reveals that retirement pensions and taxable benefits have increased in importance for the third quartile group from 20 per cent of total income in 1981/82 to 25 per cent in 1984/85. Likewise other benefits and occupational pensions form a higher proportion of total income for this group and there has been a corresponding fall in the contribution made by employment from 45 to 38 per cent. For the bottom quartile group, the share of employment income has increased from 18 to 23 per cent and the share from retirement pensions and taxable benefits has fallen from 40 to 30 per cent. Taken together these changes indicate a shift in the composition of the lower half of the distribution, with some pensioners moving up the distribution and their place being taken in the bottom quartile group by low earners.

Effect of part-year incomes on the distribution

The income distribution estimated in this article covers a period of one year and so includes a number of tax-units which exist for only part of the year. Part year units comprise women who are widowed or divorced for part of the tax year, new entrants to the work force, people who die during the year and immigrants and emigrants. The effect of including these part year incomes is to increase the measured inequality of the distribution. In 1978/79, their removal from the pre-tax distribution produced a reduction in the Gini coefficient of two percentage points.

Background to the estimates

Estimates of the distribution of income should not be examined in isolation but should be viewed in the context of the changes in the general level of household income in the country. Between 1981 and 1984 real household disposable income per head rose by 5.5 per cent from £2573 to £2714 (in 1980 prices), indicating an overall improvement in average spending power.

APPENDIX 1.**Previous Economic Trends articles on the UK income distribution**

Title	Synopsis	Publication details
1. Distribution of income statistics for the United Kingdom, 1972/73. Sources and methods.	A full description of the methodology used to derive the first in the new series of estimates of the UK income distribution.	Economic Trends No 262, August 1975.
2. Estimates of the distribution of personal incomes for the United Kingdom 1973/74.	Presentation of estimates for 1973/74 with methodological comments on: income definition and coverage; non-taxable income; employment income and the allocation for tax-units missing from the Survey of Personal Incomes.	Economic Trends No 272, June 1976
3. Income distribution in the United Kingdom: 1974/75.	Presentation of the results for 1974/75.	Economic Trends No 282, April 1977.
4. Developments in the statistics of the distribution of income.	Examination of the effects of including (a) employees' superannuation contributions and (b) the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings in the income definition. Separation of the overall income distribution into separate distributions for (i) the economically active and (ii) the economically inactive.	Economic Trends No 290, December 1977.
5. The distribution of income in the United Kingdom 1975/76.	Presentation of the estimates for 1975/76 including estimates using an expanded definition of income. Effects of the change in methodology. Effects of income tax on the distribution.	Economic Trends No 295, May 1978.
6. Trends in the distribution of income.	Trends in the UK income distribution from 1949 to 1975/76. Estimates for the years 1968/69 to 1971/72 (filling the gap between the old and new series of estimates).	Economic Trends No 295, May 1978.
7. The distribution of income in the United Kingdom.	Estimates for 1976/77 on both old and revised income definitions. Effects of income tax on the distribution. Analysis of the distribution by source of income.	Economic Trends No 304, February 1979.
8. The distribution of income in the United Kingdom.	Presentation of the estimates for 1977/78. Effects of income tax on the distribution. The composition of income 1968/69 to 1977/78.	Economic Trends No 316, February 1980.
9. The distribution of income in the United Kingdom 1978/79.	Presentation of the estimates for 1978/79. Effects of income tax on the distribution. The composition of income 1978/79. Examination of the effects of including part-year incomes.	Economic Trends No 328, February 1981.
10. The distribution of income in the United Kingdom, 1981/82.	Presentation of the estimates for 1981/82. Effect of income tax on the distribution. The composition of income 1981/82.	Economic Trends No 369, July 1984.

APPENDIX 2**Methodological notes****Allocated income**

Income allocated to ranges of the estimated income distribution for 1984/85 amounted to 88 per cent of total household income as measured by the national accounts. Appendix 3 contains a detailed reconciliation between the national accounts aggregate and the income estimates used in this article.

Sources and methods

The estimates given in this article aim to cover the whole of the income-receiving population and all sources of income for a full year. They are thus much more comprehensive than other information available in the field of income distribution statistics. For instance, the Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey gives the earnings distribution of employees for only one pay period (week, month, etc) in April of each year. The Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI), conducted by the Inland Revenue, does cover a full year but is restricted to persons with tax records. These tax records provide information on taxable income and benefits but information on non-taxable income and benefits is excluded. There are several million pensioners and others not in work who are covered by neither of these two surveys but who are heavily concentrated in the lower ranges of the income distribution given in this article. A third source of information on income distribution is the Family Expenditure Survey (FES). This continuous household survey seeks to represent the entire household population and collects information on all sources of income. However, the sample is small - 7,081 households co-operated in 1984 - and there is some non-response bias.*

The method employed in producing the estimates given in this article seeks to combine the best features of the available sources. Income is defined to include taxable income from employment, self-employment, investments and pensions, data on which are derived from the Survey of Personal Incomes; and non-taxable social security benefits (such as child benefit), other current grants from public authorities (eg YTS allowances) and some items of income in kind (eg luncheon vouchers and concessionary coal), derived from other data sources.

Data from the Family Expenditure Survey are used to provide estimates of the way in which benefits are combined with taxable income. It is also used to augment the Survey of Personal Incomes for those tax units who fall below the tax threshold. The basic methodology remains as described in an article in Economic Trends No 262, August 1975. There have been some changes in definition and coverage of the sources used, the most recent being to work from the full SPI data set rather than aggregated tabulations.

Details of the Survey of Personal Incomes 1984 / 85 will be published in *The Survey of Personal Incomes 1984/85* by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO). Apart from the results of the survey, this will also contain a description of the survey methodology. Details of the Family Expenditure Survey Method are described in the Family Expenditure Survey Handbook by W

*Family Expenditure Survey: A study of differential response based on a comparison of the 1971 sample with the Census', Statistical News No 31, November 1975.

'A second study of differential response comparing Census characteristics of FES respondents and non-respondents', Statistical News No 72, February 1986.

F F Kemsley, R U Redpath and M Holmes and the results appear in the Family Expenditure Survey Report 1984 also published by HMSO. Both surveys are subject to sampling errors, so undue significance should not be attached to year-to-year changes of 0.1 percentage points in decile shares.

The response rate for the 1984 Family Expenditure Survey dropped back to the 1978 level of 68% from the peak reached in 1981 of 72%. The sample size for the Survey of Personal Incomes has remained constant since 1981/82 at 68,000 but this level is 41 per cent less than for the 1978/79 Survey.

Tax-units

The income receiving unit used in these estimates is the tax-unit, ie a married couple or a single person over school-leaving age and not at school. This unit is used because it enables maximum use to be made of existing data from administrative sources. Nearly half of all tax-units are married couples. However, because married tax-units (each consisting of two people) are more highly concentrated in the upper half of the distribution, more than half of the people in the tax-unit population are to be found among the upper 50 per cent of tax-units.

Mortgage interest relief

Since 1983 mortgage interest relief has been given at source for most tax payers (that is mortgage payments have been net of mortgage interest relief), rather than as a deduction from income tax payments which was formerly the case. In order that the after tax figures in this analysis remain on a consistent basis with previous analyses, all mortgage interest relief has been treated as a deduction in tax liability.

Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient (given in Table A) is the most widely used summary measure of the degree of inequality in an income distribution. The higher its value, the more inequality exists. It can most easily be understood by considering a Lorenz curve of the income distribution, ie a graph of the cumulative income share against the population share where the population is ranked by size of income. The curve representing complete equality of income is a diagonal line, as in Diagram A, while complete inequality (with only one recipient of income) is represented by a curve comprising the horizontal axis and the right-hand vertical axis.

A more typical Lorenz curve is illustrated in Diagram B. The area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal line of complete equality, as a proportion of the triangular area between the curves of complete equality and inequality, gives the value of the Gini coefficient. This is the shaded area in Diagram B. Thus a distribution of perfectly equal incomes has a Gini coefficient of zero; as inequality increases (and the Lorenz curve bellies out), so does the Gini coefficient until, with complete inequality, it reaches its maximum value of 1 (or 100 per cent).

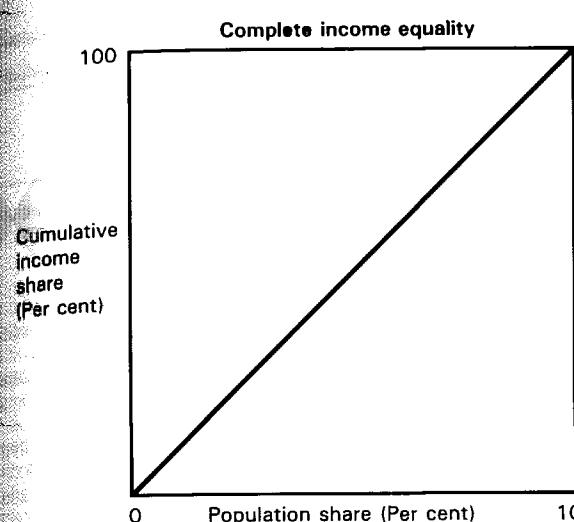
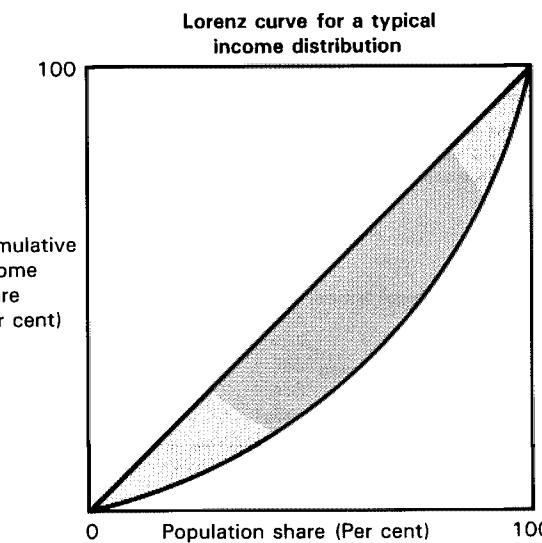
Diagram A**Diagram B****APPENDIX 3****Reconciliation with the national accounts**

Table 4.4 of the 1986 edition of United Kingdom National Accounts, the CSO Blue Book (NABB) presents data on the income and expenditure of households. The income side of this account provides the starting point for the derivation of the control totals for household income used in this analysis. However there are certain items of income included in the national accounts aggregate which are covered neither in the SPI nor the FES and which therefore cannot be allocated to households. For certain other items the basis of estimation in the national accounts is different from that in the survey sources, necessitating some adjustment.

Reconciliation of control totals with NABB Table 4.4

TABLE 1

Category of Income	1984 NABB ¹	Distribution of income 1984/85			Unallocated as percentage of total
		Total	Allocated	Unallocated	
Direct money income from work and property:					
Wages and salaries including pay in cash of HM forces	153 288	156 256	150 674	5 582	3.6
Income from self-employment	22 442 ²	27 725 ³	17 873	9 852	35.5
Rents, dividends and interest (gross receipts)	17 401	18 548	17 403	1 145	6.2
Income in kind	2 908	2 981	1 970	1 011	33.9
Pensions, social security benefits and other current transfers:					
Pensions and other benefits from life assurance and superannuation schemes	18 677	19 255	9 730	9 525	49.5
State retirement pensions, widows' benefit etc	16 314	16 588	16 588	-	-
Family benefit	4 663	4 717	4 717	-	-
Supplementary benefit	6 450	6 729	6 729	-	-
Unemployment benefit	1 597	1 623	1 623	-	-
Other social security benefits	5 173	5 297	5 297	-	-
Other current transfers	8 362	8 498	3 720	4 778	56.2
Total household income	257 275	268 217	236 324	31 893	11.9

¹Source: United Kingdom National Accounts, the CSO Blue Book, 1986, Table 4.4.

²After deducting interest payments, depreciation and stock appreciation.

³Before deducting interest payments, depreciation and stock appreciation.

Further analysis of unallocated income 1984/85

TABLE 2

	£ million
Wages and salaries	
Employees' superannuation contributions	4 114
Other differences between SPI and Blue Book	1 468
Total	5 582
Income in kind	
Miscellaneous items of non-taxable income in kind (e.g. rent-free dwellings)	1 011
Pensions, social security benefits and other current transfers	
Lump sum benefits from life assurance and superannuation schemes	9 525
Miscellaneous current transfers from government to households	2 448
Transfers from overseas	1 412
Miscellaneous current transfers from private non-profit-making bodies	918
Total	9 852
Rents, dividends and interest	
Untaxed interest ³	609
Undistributed income of private trusts	536
Total	1 145
GRAND TOTAL UNALLOCATED INCOME	31 888

¹ This is a timing difference between the Survey of Personal Incomes which covers self-employment income arising in 1983 and the National Accounts period of 1984/85.

² Deductions for stock relief and capital allowances replace those for depreciation and stock appreciation made in NABB table 4.4, as this is the basis for valuation of self-employment income used in the SPI.

³ Includes accrued interest on National Savings Certificates, and Save as you Earn.

APPENDIX 4

Distribution of income, before and after tax 1984/85

TABLE 1

	Thousands				
	Ranges of income	Number of tax-units	Income before tax	Taxes on income	Income after tax
Income before tax					
Not under £					
2 000	2 778	4 630	0	4 630	
3 000	4 727	12 914	46	12 868	
4 000	3 833	14 113	473	13 640	
5 000	3 206	14 691	1 084	13 607	
6 000	2 386	13 155	1 453	11 702	
7 000	2 043	13 230	1 820	11 410	
8 000	1 921	14 403	2 181	12 222	
9 000	1 656	14 090	2 264	11 826	
10 000	1 329	12 571	2 001	10 569	
12 500	2 752	30 692	5 024	25 668	
15 000	1 792	24 421	4 292	20 128	
17 500	1 084	17 532	3 307	14 225	
20 000	662	12 330	2 520	9 810	
25 000	601	13 324	2 976	10 347	
30 000	286	7 758	1 911	5 847	
35 000	130	4 188	1 180	3 009	
40 000	71	2 635	795	1 840	
50 000	77	3 357	1 124	2 233	
60 000 and over	81	6 292	2 684	3 608	
Total	31 416	236 324	37 135	199 189	
Income after tax					
Not under £					
2 000	2 778	4 630	0	4 630	
3 000	5 013	13 803	96	13 708	
4 000	4 750	18 453	1 111	17 343	
5 000	3 652	18 544	1 869	16 675	
6 000	2 908	18 468	2 479	15 989	
7 000	2 309	17 736	2 714	15 022	
8 000	1 866	16 513	2 556	13 957	
9 000	1 542	15 607	2 491	13 116	
10 000	1 351	15 264	2 455	12 809	
12 500	2 381	31 946	5 464	26 482	
15 000	1 354	22 749	4 309	18 440	
16 000	632	12 867	2 725	10 142	
17 500	349	8 490	1 976	6 514	
20 000	309	9 251	2 445	6 806	
25 000	116	4 583	1 442	3 141	
30 000	48	2 407	860	1 547	
35 000	22	1 323	496	827	
40 000	19	1 388	558	831	
50 000	17	2 300	1 089	1 211	
Total	31 416	236 324	37 135	199 189	

Distribution of pre-tax income, 1981/82, by source

TABLE 2

Percentages								
Sources of pre-tax income								
Quantile group (and quantiles)	Employment	Self-employment	Investment	Occupational pensions and annuities	NIRP ¹	Non-taxable benefits	Total	
Top 1 per cent (over £23 570)	51	27	20	3	1	-	100	
Top 25 per cent (over £7 970)	79	7	8	2	1	3	100	
Next 25 per cent (£4 720-£7 970)	73	6	5	4	4	8	100	
Next 25 per cent (£2 630-£4 720)	45	3	7	5	20	19	100	
Bottom 25 per cent (up to £2 630)	18	1	6	3	40	32	100	
All tax-units	68	6	7	3	7	9	100	
Total amounts (£ million)	123 580	10 520	12 500	5 500	13 390	16 090	181 580	

¹ National insurance retirement pensions.

Note: The figures in this table are rounded and may therefore apparently differ from the sum of their constituents.

Index of sources

Data given on page 5 may be more recent than that shown elsewhere in the publication.

United Kingdom balance of payments: National income and expenditure. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside back cover).

	Page	Source	Further statistics
Average earnings	5.40	Department of Employment	Monthly Digest of Statistics Employment Gazette
Balance of payments	5.48	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics Quarterly articles in Economic Trends
Banking			
Bank loans, advances and acceptances	62,64	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
British government securities (long dated) 20 years yield	66		
Building societies			
Advances on new dwellings	20	Bank of England Building Societies Association	Financial Statistics
Average prices of new dwellings on mortgage (see also Housing)	20		
Commitments on new dwellings	20		
Recommended share rate (see also Interest rates)	66		
Capital account summary, analysis by sector	58	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Car registrations and production (see also Motor vehicles)	12,32		
CBI Intentions Inquiry (see also Fixed investment)	18		
Coal (see also Energy)	24		
Commercial vehicles, production (see also Motor vehicles)	32		
Companies		Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Financial companies			
Capital account, financial surplus/deficit	58		
Saving	58		
Gross trading profits	60		
In relation to total domestic income	14		
Industrial and commercial companies	60		
Appropriation account	60		
Dividends, interest and current transfer payments	60		
Fixed investment	62		
Income	60		
Net borrowing requirement	62		
Saving	60,62		
Security prices and yields (see also Interest rates)	66		
Stock appreciation	60		
Taxes	60		
Construction industry		Department of the Environment	Housing and Construction Statistics
Index of output (see also Industrial production)	26		
Orders received	18,20,30		
Output	30		
Consumer credit	12	Central Statistical Office	Financial Statistics
Consumers' expenditure		Central Statistical Office	Monthly Digest of Statistics
Component categories	10		
In relation to personal income	10		
In relation to total final expenditure	14		
Per capita	14		
Counterparts to changes in M3	54	Bank of England	Financial Statistics
Credit business (see Hire purchase)	12		