

Statistical bulletin

# Index of Production, UK: February 2020

Movements in the volume of production for the UK production industries: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, energy supply, and water and waste management. Figures are seasonally adjusted.



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## 1 . Main points

- Total production output decreased by 0.6% for the three months to February 2020, compared with the three months to November 2019; this was led by manufacturing output, which fell by 0.4%.
- The three-monthly fall in manufacturing is because of widespread weakness, with 8 of the 13 subsectors providing downward contributions; this was led by machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified, which fell by 3.4%.
- Production output rose by 0.1% between January 2020 and February 2020, with manufacturing providing the largest upward contribution, rising by 0.5%; this was partially offset by falls from water and waste (1.3%), electricity and gas (0.8%), and mining and quarrying (1.0%).
- The monthly increase of 0.5% in manufacturing output was led by basic pharmaceutical products, which rose by 3.5%; of the 13 subsectors, 9 displayed upward contributions, indicating that overall strength was widespread.
- For the three months to February 2020, production output decreased by 2.6%, compared with the three months to February 2019; this was led by a fall in manufacturing of 3.5% where all 13 subsectors displayed downward contributions.
- The period covered by this release is 1 February to 29 February and is largely unaffected by recent developments with the coronavirus (COVID-19); however, we have observed a reduction in exports of motor vehicles to China, and some UK businesses have experienced partial factory shutdowns after supply chains in China were impacted.

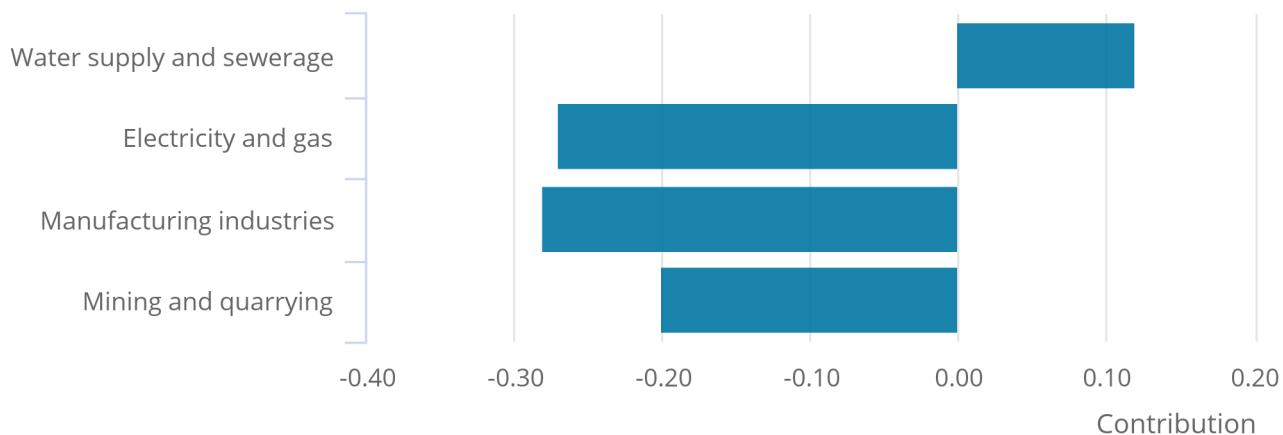
## 2 . Production

**Figure 1: Production continued to fall with strong downward contributions from all sectors apart from water and waste**

Contributions to the Index of Production three months on three months, seasonally adjusted, UK, February 2020

Figure 1: Production continued to fall with strong downward contributions from all sectors apart from water and waste

Contributions to the Index of Production three months on three months, seasonally adjusted, UK, February 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Index of Production

Notes:

1. Individual contributions may not sum to the total because of rounding.
2. Weights for main Index of Production (IoP) sectors are: Sector B – Mining and quarrying (4.7); Sector C – Manufacturing (74.9); Sector D – Electricity and gas (10.9); and Sector E – Water and waste (9.5).

Total production output for the three months to February 2020 fell by 0.6%, compared with the three months to November 2019. This is the 10th consecutive three-monthly fall in output since April 2019. This is the longest run of consecutive periods of three-monthly weakness since a run of 11 consecutive periods, from September 2011 to July 2012.

Manufacturing output provided the largest downward contribution (Figure 1), falling by 0.4%; this was led by widespread weakness throughout the sector, with negative contributions from 8 of the 13 subsectors. This was supported by downward contributions from electricity and gas, which fell by 2.6%, mainly because of higher than average temperatures reducing demand, and mining and quarrying, which fell by 3.9%. In contrast, water and waste provided the only upward contribution, rising by 1.2%.



<b>Sector Summary description</b>		<b>Three months on previous three months</b>	<b>Three months on same three months a year ago</b>	<b>Month on previous month</b>	
		Growth Percentage (%)	Percentage points	Growth Percentage (%)	Percentage points
IoP	Index of production	-0.6	-0.6	-2.6	-2.6
Sector B	Total mining and quarrying	-3.9	-0.20	-2.2	-0.11
5	Coal and lignite	-5.1	0.00	-17.4	-0.01
6	Crude petroleum and natural gas	-5.0	-0.19	-3.3	-0.12
789	Other mining and quarrying	-0.7	-0.01	1.9	0.02
Sector C	Total manufacturing	-0.4	-0.28	-3.5	-2.63
CA	Food, beverages and tobacco	-1.3	-0.16	-1.7	-0.20
CB	Textiles and leather products	-5.5	-0.12	-5.4	-0.11
CC	Wood, paper and printing	-1.1	-0.06	-4.6	-0.24
CD	Coke and petroleum	2.6	0.02	-3.5	-0.03
CE	Chemical products	2.9	0.14	-7.0	-0.35
CF	Pharmaceutical products	2.8	0.16	-2.3	-0.13
CG	Rubber and plastic products	3.3	0.17	-0.1	-0.01
CH	Metal products	1.7	0.14	-0.9	-0.07
CI	Computer, electronic and optical	-1.3	-0.08	-2.6	-0.16
CJ	Electrical equipment	-2.1	-0.04	-3.4	-0.06
CK	Machinery and equipment	-3.4	-0.20	-9.1	-0.55
CL	Transport equipment	-1.9	-0.19	-5.1	-0.53
CM	Other manufacturing and repair	-0.7	-0.05	-2.8	-0.18
Sector D	Total electricity and gas	-2.6	-0.27	-2.5	-0.25
35.1	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	-1.5	-0.12	-0.7	-0.06
35.2-3	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains; steam and aircon supply	-6.1	-0.14	-8.3	-0.20
Sector E	Total water and waste	1.2	0.12	4.2	0.40
36	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.2	0.01	3.5	0.11
37	Sewerage	2.5	0.09	6.4	0.21
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	0.5	0.02	2.6	0.08
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	2.6	0.00	5.7	0.01

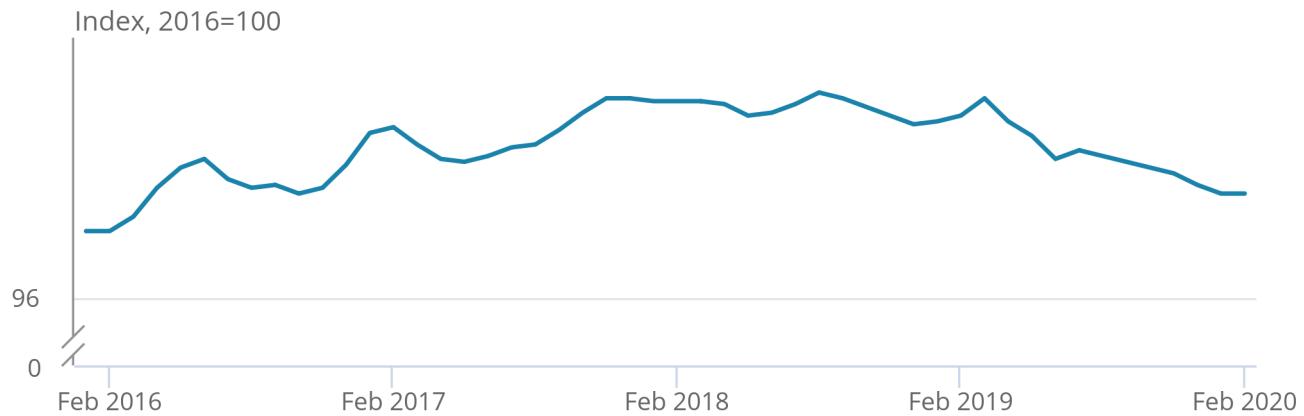
Source: Office for National Statistics – Index of Production

**Figure 2: The current three-monthly rolling index level has seen a sharp decline since March 2019**

Index of Production rolling three months on previous three months, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2016 to February 2020

## Figure 2: The current three-monthly rolling index level has seen a sharp decline since March 2019

Index of Production rolling three months on previous three months, seasonally adjusted, UK,  
January 2016 to February 2020



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Index of Production**

The Index of Production (IoP) displayed an upward trend from the beginning of 2016 until it peaked during August 2018. Since then, the index has displayed a downturn, although some volatility around the planned Brexit dates has impacted that trend, particularly during the early part of 2019.

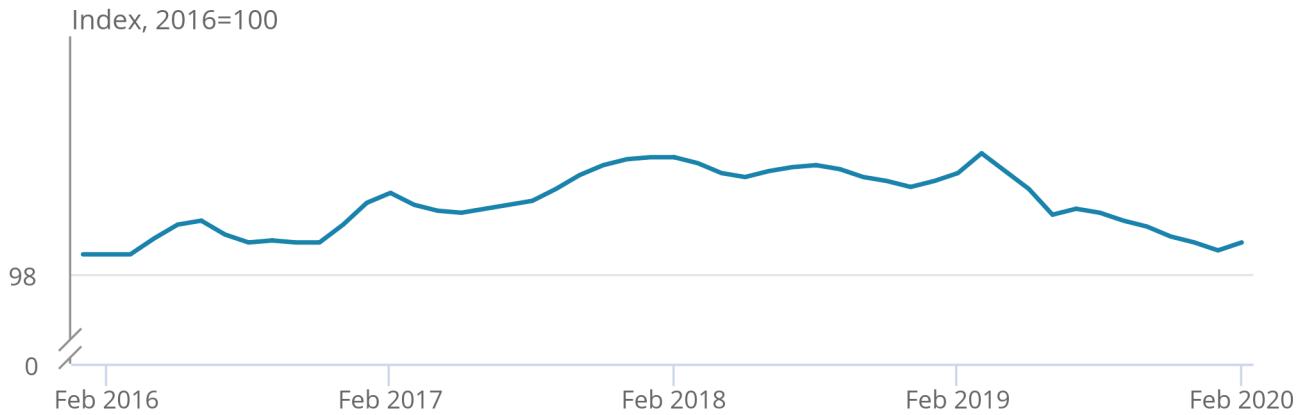
### 3 . Manufacturing

Figure 3: The current three-monthly rolling index level has seen a sharp decline since March 2019

Index of Manufacturing rolling three months on previous three months, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2016 to February 2020

Figure 3: The current three-monthly rolling index level has seen a sharp decline since March 2019

Index of Manufacturing rolling three months on previous three months, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2016 to February 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Index of Production

The Index of Manufacturing (IoM) displayed an upward trend from the beginning of 2016 until January 2018. Output remained relatively stable during the first half of 2018, before a gradual downturn. The index has declined sharply since early 2019, impacted by volatility around the UK's proposed Brexit dates, during March and October 2019. Additionally, the current three-monthly rolling index level is only 0.7% higher, compared with January 2016.

For further detail on the longer-term trend within manufacturing, please see the article, [Manufacturing sector performance, UK: 2008 to 2018](#), released 2 April 2019. The article provides an overview of the changes in the manufacturing sector between 2008 and 2018, focusing on the industries that have grown or shrunk the most.

Total manufacturing output for the three months to February 2020 fell by 0.4%, compared with the three months to November 2019. This is the 10th consecutive three-monthly fall, highlighting the ongoing decline in output since early 2019. Of the 13 subsectors, 8 displayed negative contributions; these were led by:

- machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified, which fell by 3.4%; this was a continuation of longer-term weakness since the beginning of 2019, highlighted by the three months on same three months a year ago indicator, which fell by 9.1%
- transport equipment, which fell by 1.9%, caused by weakness from motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, which fell by 4.3%; this industry is showing a longer-term decline, as highlighted by the three months on same three months a year ago indicator, which fell by 8.7%
- food, beverages and tobacco, which fell by 1.3%, mainly because of export-driven weakness during December 2019 and January 2020 within alcoholic beverages, which fell by 3.3%; this was supported by a 3.2% fall from meat products mainly because of weakness during January 2020

In contrast, only five subsectors displayed upward contributions, led by:

- rubber and plastic products (3.3%) because of widespread strength across the subsector, which is a bounce back following a particularly weak November 2019 position
- basic pharmaceutical products (2.8%), mainly because of export-led growth from large businesses

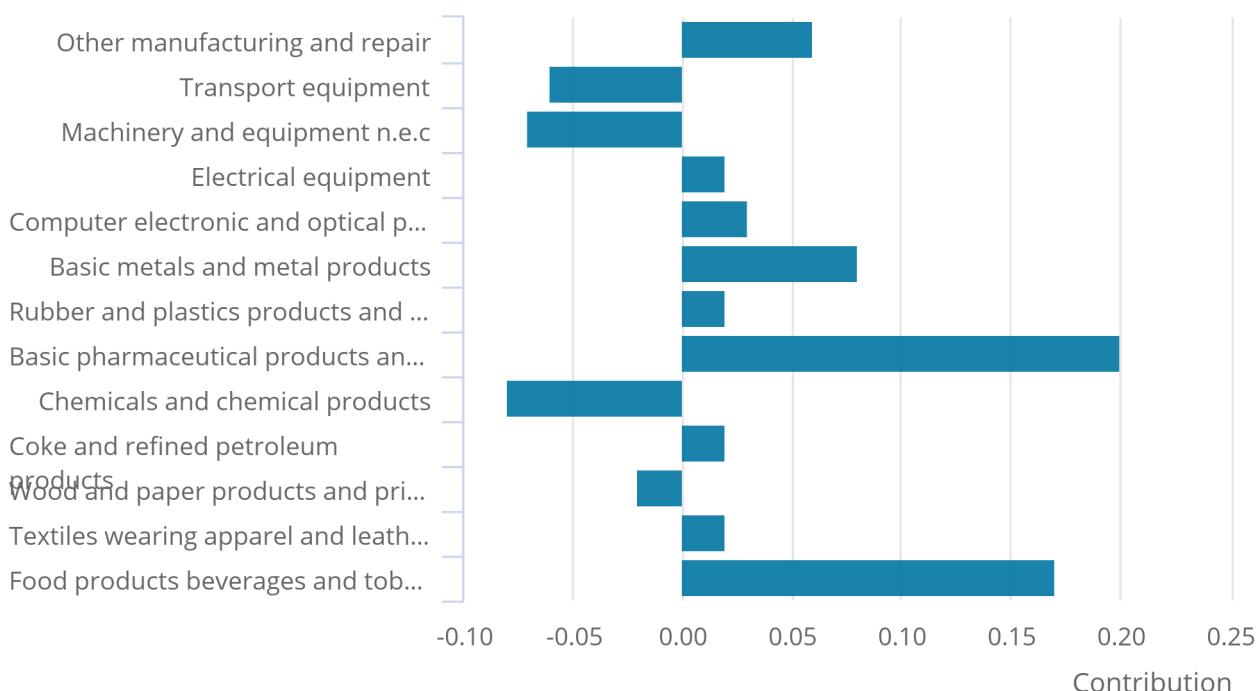
Monthly manufacturing output in February 2020, compared with January 2020, rose by 0.5%; this is the third consecutive rise. There is widespread strength across the sector this month, with 9 of the 13 subsectors displaying upward contributions. Despite a generally positive picture, the two largest upward contributions have caused the overall strength. The cumulative impact from the remaining upward and downward contributions effectively offset each other (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Pharmaceutical products and food, beverages and tobacco caused the overall strength, with the remaining upward and downward contributions displaying an offsetting effect**

Manufacturing contributions to the Index of Production, month on month, seasonally adjusted, UK, February 2020

Figure 4: Pharmaceutical products and food, beverages and tobacco caused the overall strength, with the remaining upward and downward contributions displaying an offsetting effect

Manufacturing contributions to the Index of Production, month on month, seasonally adjusted, UK, February 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Index of Production

Current monthly growth was led by:

- basic pharmaceutical products (3.5%) because of widespread export-led strength; however, there is no anecdotal evidence of any impact from the coronavirus (COVID-19) during February 2020
- widespread strength across food, beverages and tobacco (1.4%), led by a bounce back from a weak January 2020 position for meat products (2.3%) and other food products (2.0%)
- basic metals and metal products (0.9%), mainly because of strength from large businesses within fabricated metal products (1.1%) and weapons and ammunition (5.4%)
- other manufacturing and repair (0.9%), led by cumulative strength from large businesses following a weak January 2020 position

Partially offsetting growth and providing the largest downward contributions were:

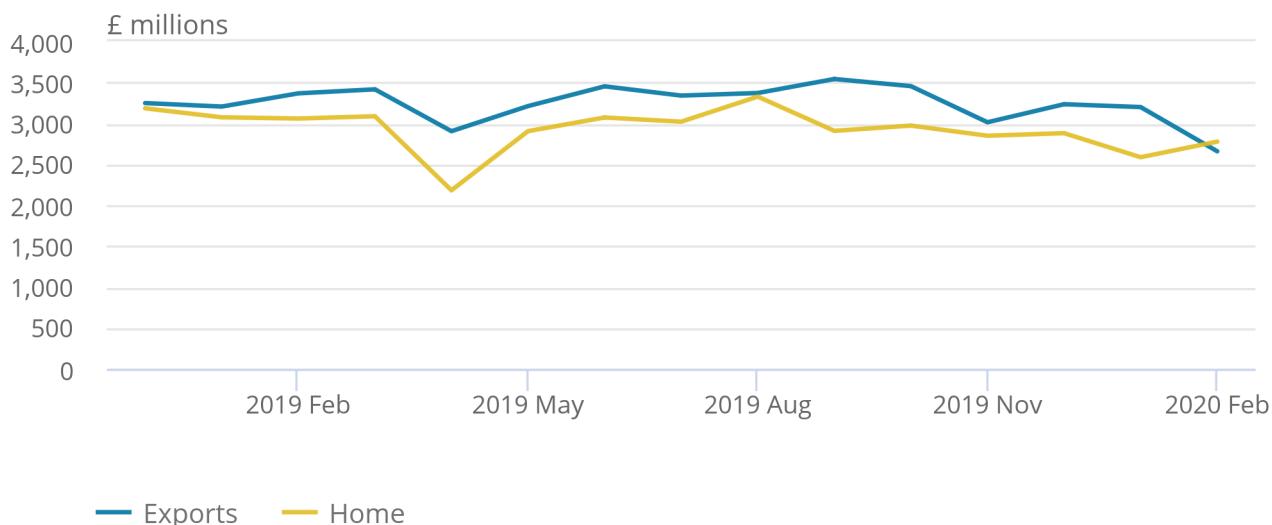
- chemicals and chemical products, which fell by 1.6%, led by widespread weakness from large businesses
- machinery and equipment, which fell by 1.3%; this is a continuation of a longer-term decline for this subsector, and because of COVID-19, responder-led evidence suggested that supply chains with China have been impacted, resulting in some partial UK factory shutdowns
- within transport equipment, the motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers industry fell by 1.9%, mainly because of weaker exports to China impacted by COVID-19; in contrast, production of newer models has helped domestic turnover exceed export turnover (Figure 5)

**Figure 5: Weaker exports to China because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) resulted in a drag on growth**

**Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, monthly turnover growth, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2018 to February 2020**

### Figure 5: Weaker exports to China because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) resulted in a drag on growth

Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, monthly turnover growth, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2018 to February 2020



**Source: Office for National Statistics – Index of Production**

**Notes:**

1. Data are seasonally adjusted and adjusted for the February 2020 leap year.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) also highlight a 3.1% [fall in exports of motor vehicles during February 2020](#), compared with February 2019. During 2019, the Asian market (China, Japan and South Korea) accounted for around 10% of global demand for British cars.

For the three months to February 2020 compared with the same three months to February 2019, total manufacturing output declined by 3.5%; this is the largest fall since a 3.6% fall in December 2009.

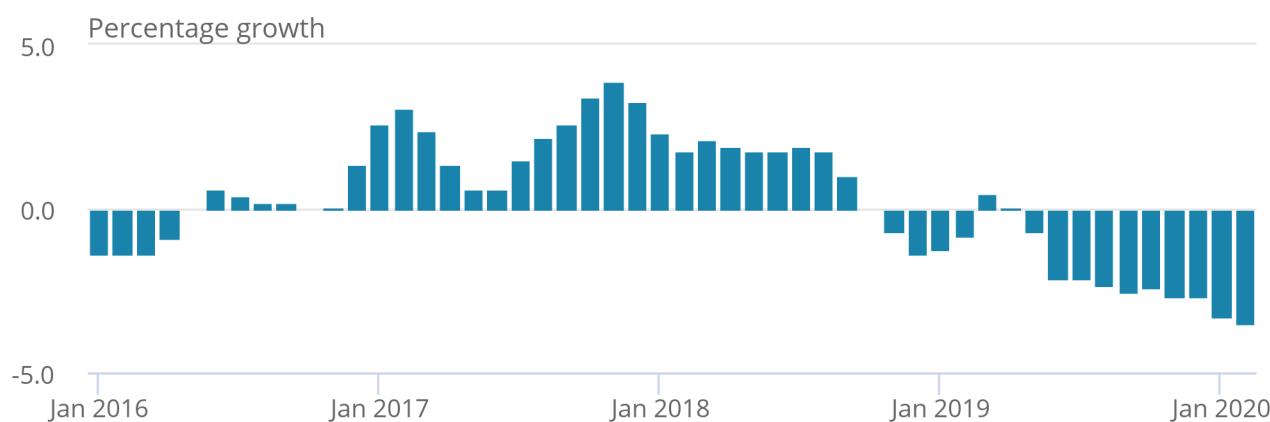
This is also the 10th consecutive three months compared with the same three months a year ago decline, further highlighting weakness throughout 2019 and into the beginning of 2020 (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: The latest period displayed the largest fall since December 2009, a continuation of a longer-term decline for manufacturing since April 2019**

Total manufacturing, three months on the same three months a year ago growth, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2016 to February 2020

Figure 6: The latest period displayed the largest fall since December 2009, a continuation of a longer-term decline for manufacturing since April 2019

Total manufacturing, three months on the same three months a year ago growth, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2016 to February 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – Index of Production

There was widespread weakness, with all 13 subsectors providing downward contributions. During February 2020, weakness was led by:

- a continuation of long-term weakness since September 2018 for machinery and equipment, which fell by 9.1%; this was the strongest fall since January 2016, when output fell by 10.4%
- transport equipment, which fell by 5.1%; this is a continuation of ongoing weakness since June 2018, led by motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers, which fell by 8.7%
- widespread weakness from chemicals and chemical products, which fell by 7.0%; this is a continuation of weakness since May 2019
- a continuation of weakness since May 2019 from wood, paper products and printing, which fell by 4.6%

Elsewhere, notable weakness during the three months to February 2020 within food, beverages and tobacco and basic pharmaceutical products needs to be contrasted with strength displayed by both subsectors during the three months to February 2019. Some of this strength was attributable to increased exports because businesses changed the timing of their activity as they approached the original planned date for the UK's withdrawal from the EU at the end of March 2019.

## 4 . Mining and quarrying

Because of reduced output from oil and gas extraction, both longer-term indicators display a decline in output, with three-monthly and three months compared with the same three months a year ago sector-level growth falling by 3.9% and 2.2% respectively.

At sector level, the three month on a year ago indicator is the ninth consecutive fall, indicating a slowdown in output during most of 2019 and into 2020. This followed the positive impact of newer oil fields coming online, which helped to steady growth during 2017 and 2018.

The monthly indicator for February 2020 displays a 1.0% fall because of widespread weakness. This was led by a 4.0% fall from other mining and quarrying, following a strong January position. Weakness was mainly because of a lack of oil exports during February.

## 5 . Electricity and gas

Both electricity and gas supply industries provided downward contributions across all three indicators during February 2020, mainly because of reduced demand owing to higher-than-average temperatures. [The Met Office reported](#) that the provisional UK mean temperature was 5.1 degrees Celsius, which is 1.4 degrees Celsius above the 1981 to 2010 long-term average.

## 6 . Water and waste

Overall growth across both longer-term indicators was led by the sewerage industry during February 2020, which displayed upward contributions to three-monthly (2.5%) and three-monthly on a year ago (6.4%) growth. In contrast, monthly growth for sewerage fell by 1.3%.

The three months on same three months a year ago growth of 2.6% for the waste collection industry highlights the longer-term impact of work carried out on waste treatment projects. However, monthly output declined by 3.6% for this industry because of widespread weakness from large businesses, causing the sector-level decline of 1.3%.

## 7 . External influences on production

The reporting period for this publication is the calendar month of February 2020. As part of our Monthly Business Survey (MBS), we encourage businesses to provide us with comments and anecdotal information to help interpret individual data returns. Some of these may be helpful in a deeper understanding of the factors that may be impacting business. This has been made easier by the move to an online survey during May 2019.

In the entire MBS sample of approximately 34,000 businesses covering the production, manufacturing and services sectors, approximately 1,500 of these provided us with comments and anecdotal evidence. From these responses, we were able to identify approximately 400 that referenced the coronavirus (COVID-19) and 240 that referenced the weather. Comments varied widely, from these factors showing no effect, showing a positive effect on the turnover or showing a negative effect on the turnover to expectations for upcoming months. The most pertinent comments have informed our interpretation of the data within this bulletin. Overall, we identified a negative but negligible effect on the aggregated data.

## The weather

The Met Office stated that the UK experienced [a record amount of rainfall for the month of February](#), which was also the fifth-wettest calendar month in a series since 1862. However, little impact has been seen within production because of this weather effect. Weather conditions and temperatures can often impact demand for the mining and quarrying and electricity and gas sectors, but they have not seen an impact from flooding in February.

## Coronavirus (COVID-19)

This publication covers the period 1 February to 29 February 2020 and so is largely unaffected by recent developments. An impact can be seen, though, on the transport equipment sector, relating to a reduction in exports of motor vehicles to the Asian market (China, Japan and South Korea), and the manufacturing not elsewhere classified subsector, where some UK businesses have had factory shutdowns after supply chains in China were impacted.

See [Measuring the data](#) for more information about the implications of COVID-19 for the collection of our statistics.

## Leap year

The month of February 2020 also includes a leap year, meaning that there was an extra day of trading on 29 February. Seasonal factors in the calculations will account for this pattern, so no effect will be seen in the seasonally adjusted estimates.

## 8 . Index of Production data

### [Index of Production time series](#)

Dataset DIOP | Released 9 April 2020

Movements in the volume of production for the UK production industries: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, energy supply, and water and waste management. Figures are seasonally adjusted.

### [Output of the production industries](#)

Dataset | Released 9 April 2020

Index values and growth rates for production, manufacturing and the main industrial groupings in the UK.

### [Index of Production and industry sectors to four decimal places](#)

Dataset | Released 9 April 2020

Monthly index values for production and the main Index of Production (IoP) sectors in the UK to four decimal places.

### [Monthly Business Survey turnover in production industries](#)

Dataset | Released 9 April 2020

Monthly Business Survey (MBS) production industries' total turnover, domestic sales and exports in the UK. Figures are in current price and non-seasonally adjusted.

### [Export proportions for manufacturing industries](#)

Dataset | Released 9 April 2020

Monthly, three-monthly and annual export data for the manufacturing industries, collected by the MBS at industry level in the UK.

All data related to the IoP are available on the [Related data page](#).

## 9 . Glossary

### Index number

The index number is a measure of the average level of prices, quantities or other measurable characteristics relative to their level for a defined time period or location.

### Industrial classification or breakdown

The industrial classification or breakdown is the internationally standardised method for classifying the wide range of industrial sectors in an economy. We use the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007 \(SIC 2007\)](#) for industrial breakdowns.

### Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector includes the output of manufacturing industries and is broken down into 13 subsectors.

### Monthly Business Survey

The Monthly Business Survey (MBS) collects information on the monthly turnover of UK businesses within the production and services sectors from various industrial sectors and regions in the UK.

## Production

The production sector includes the output in the manufacturing (the largest component of production), mining and quarrying, energy supply, and water supply and waste management industries.

## Turnover

The turnover of a company is the value of the goods or services sold during a particular time period. It includes total takings or invoiced sales and receipts. Interest and similar income, other operating income, and extraordinary income is excluded. Value Added Tax (VAT) invoiced to the customer is excluded.

## 10 . Measuring the data

The Index of Production (IoP) uses data from a variety of sources and is calculated by taking turnover and removing the impact of price changes or by using direct volume estimates.

The majority of these data are collected as “turnover values” through the Monthly Business Survey (MBS). In addition, direct volume series are collected by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the International Steel Statistics Bureau (ISSB) for steel industries.

From January 2018, Value Added Tax (VAT) data have also been included across 64 production industries for small and medium-sized businesses. For more information, see [VAT turnover data in national accounts: background and methodology](#).

A comprehensive list of the IoP source data can be found in the [Gross domestic product \(GDP\(O\)\) source catalogue \(XLS, 715KB\)](#).

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [UK Index of Production QMI](#).

## After EU withdrawal

As the UK leaves the EU, it is important that our statistics continue to be of high quality and are internationally comparable. During the transition period, those UK statistics that align with EU practice and rules will continue to do so in the same way as before 31 January 2020.

After the transition period, we will continue to produce our national accounts statistics in line with the UK Statistics Authority's [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and in accordance with internationally agreed statistical guidance and standards.

The Withdrawal Agreement outlines a need for UK Gross National Income (a fundamental component of the national accounts, which includes gross domestic product (GDP)) statistics to remain in line with those of other EU countries until the EU budgets are finalised for the years in which we were a member. To ensure comparability during this cycle, the national accounts will continue to be produced according to [European System of Accounts \(ESA\) 2010](#) definitions and standards.

## **Coronavirus (COVID-19)**

The Office for National Statistics' (ONS') MBS is fully online, meaning that business owners can logon from any location and submit their data at an appropriate time. Most other data in the IoP come from the BEIS and therefore will be less impacted than survey data.

Our latest data and analysis on the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on the UK economy and population is now available on a [new webpage](#). This will be the hub for all special COVID-19-related publications, including the fortnightly Business Impact on Coronavirus (COVID-19) Survey (BICS).

The ONS has released a [public statement](#) on COVID-19 and the production of statistics. Specific queries must be directed to the [Media Relations Office](#).

## **11 . Strengths and limitations**

### **Seasonal adjustment**

The data published in the Index of Production (IoP) release are all seasonally adjusted (although non-seasonally adjusted estimates are also available). This aids interpretation by removing annually recurring fluctuations, for example, those caused by holidays or other seasonal patterns.

### **Data volatility**

Care should be taken when using the month-on-month growth rates as data can be volatile. Longer-term growth rates and examination of the time series allow for better interpretation of the statistics.

### **Comparability with UK trade statistics**

The [Monthly Business Survey \(MBS\) turnover in production industries dataset](#) produces the proportion of turnover from exports by industry and level of turnover and exports (British pounds, millions). However, this is not always comparable with UK trade statistics. Further information on UK trade and how data on it are compiled can be found in the [UK trade release](#).

## 12 . Related links

### [Comparison of motor vehicle manufacturing output statistics, UK: 1997 to 2019](#)

Article | Released 10 January 2020

A comparison of the methodologies used to estimate motor vehicle manufacturing outputs by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT).

### [A comparison between official estimates of UK output and diffusion indices](#)

Article | Released 21 October 2019

The level of correlation between ONS data and IHS Markit and Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply Purchasing Managers' Indices.

### [GDP monthly estimate, UK: February 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 9 April 2020

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of goods and services produced in the UK. It estimates the size of and growth in the economy and includes the Index of Production (IoP), Index of Services (IoS) and construction output in Great Britain.

### [Producer price inflation, UK: February 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 March 2020

The corresponding price indices used to deflate the IoP are published in the monthly publication of UK producer price inflation.

### [UK manufacturers' sales by product \(ProdCom\): 2018 revised results](#)

Bulletin | Released 2 December 2019

Product sales by manufacturers are published on an annual basis in ProdCom statistical bulletins; estimates are in current prices, unlike the chained volume measures published in the IoP release.

### [Energy Trends: March 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 March 2020

The data published by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) in Energy Trends are used to measure the mining and quarrying, electricity and gas, and manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products sectors within this release.

Pages 2-11      Table IoP5, index values and growth rates for industry groups and manufacturing sub-sectors

[Page 1](#) Output by Broad industry groups and Main industrial groupings  
Percentage change, latest year on previous year  
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago

[Page 2](#) Percentage change, latest month on previous month  
Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago

[Page 3](#) Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months

[Page 4](#) Output by Manufacturing sub-sectors part 1  
Percentage change, latest year on previous year  
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago

[Page 5](#) Output by Manufacturing sub-sectors part 2  
Percentage change, latest year on previous year  
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago

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Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago

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Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago

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[Enquiries](#)

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

Section	Broad industry groups						Main industrial groupings					
	Production industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Oil and gas extraction	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Energy	
	B+C+D+E	B	C	D	E	06	MIG-CD	MIG-CND	MIG-CAG	MIG-IG	MIG-NRG	
Latest weight	1 000.0	47.5	748.5	108.7	95.3	34.6	68.2	211.6	272.3	252.2	182.5	
	K222	K224	K22A	K248	K24C	K226	K24Q	K24R	K24S	K24O	K24T	
2015	98.9	102.0	99.8	96.4	93.3	96.3	99.2	100.1	97.9	102.7	97.3	
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2017	101.7	101.7	102.2	98.2	102.0	101.6	103.8	99.0	105.4	101.7	99.3	
2018	102.5	107.1	103.1	96.7	102.5	109.2	115.6	100.4	107.7	100.7	100.0	
2019	101.1 <sup>†</sup>	106.8 <sup>†</sup>	101.4 <sup>†</sup>	94.1 <sup>†</sup>	103.9 <sup>†</sup>	109.2 <sup>†</sup>	116.5 <sup>†</sup>	102.4 <sup>†</sup>	102.7	99.0 <sup>†</sup>	98.3	
2018 Q4	102.0	108.9	102.4	95.5	103.3	111.9	116.5	101.1	105.5	100.2	99.7	
2019 Q1	102.9 <sup>†</sup>	107.1 <sup>†</sup>	104.1 <sup>†</sup>	93.5 <sup>†</sup>	101.9 <sup>†</sup>	109.9 <sup>†</sup>	118.0 <sup>†</sup>	105.4 <sup>†</sup>	105.5 <sup>†</sup>	101.6 <sup>†</sup>	98.1	
Q2	100.8	106.3	101.0	94.7	103.3	108.7	116.5	101.8	102.1	99.1	98.2	
Q3	100.7	108.4	100.7	93.2	105.0	110.9	115.5	101.9	102.3	98.0	98.2	
Q4	99.9	105.5	99.6	94.9	105.3	107.3	116.1	100.6	100.8	97.3	98.8	
2018 Dec	101.6	107.3	102.1	94.6	102.9	110.5	116.6	100.8	105.0	100.0	98.8	
2019 Jan	102.5 <sup>†</sup>	105.2 <sup>†</sup>	103.3 <sup>†</sup>	96.4 <sup>†</sup>	102.0 <sup>†</sup>	106.8 <sup>†</sup>	116.8 <sup>†</sup>	104.0 <sup>†</sup>	104.8 <sup>†</sup>	101.0 <sup>†</sup>	99.6	
Feb	102.7	107.5	104.0	92.4	101.6	110.4	118.4	104.1	105.6	102.1	97.4	
Mar	103.5	108.7	105.1	91.8	102.0	112.4	118.8	107.9	106.1	101.6	97.4	
Apr	100.1	105.5	100.4	94.7	101.4	107.7	115.2	103.1	98.9	99.6	97.7	
May	101.1	106.8	101.3	94.7	104.1	109.4	118.4	100.7	103.6	99.0	98.5	
Jun	101.1	106.5	101.3	94.8	104.4	109.1	115.9	101.7	103.8	98.5	98.4	
Jul	101.0	105.8	101.4	94.0	104.0	107.8	115.8	103.7	102.4	98.4	98.0	
Aug	100.4	106.1	100.6	92.8	105.2	107.7	115.2	101.3	102.7	97.9	97.3	
Sep	100.5	113.2	100.1	92.7	105.9	117.3	115.4	100.7	101.8	97.9	99.3	
Oct	100.7	105.9	100.6	95.3	104.8	107.6	118.6	101.4	102.6	97.7	99.0	
Nov	99.6	106.6	99.1	95.6	105.1	108.5	115.5	100.9	99.7	96.6	99.4	
Dec	99.4	103.9	99.1	93.8	106.1	105.8	114.1	99.5	100.0	97.6	97.9	
2020 Jan	99.7	105.1	99.5	91.6	107.4	105.7	115.8	100.5	99.4	98.7	96.5	
Feb	99.8	104.0	100.0	90.8	106.0	105.3	116.3	102.3	99.3	98.6	96.3	
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>												
2015	1.0	5.1	-0.1	2.2	4.6	7.5	-0.7	0.2	-1.6	0.7	3.7	
2016	1.1	-2.0	0.2	3.7	7.1	3.8	0.8	-0.1	2.1	-2.6	2.8	
2017	1.7	1.7	2.2	-1.8	2.0	1.6	3.8	-1.0	5.4	1.7	-0.7	
2018	0.8	5.3	0.9	-1.6	0.5	7.6 <sup>†</sup>	11.4 <sup>†</sup>	1.4 <sup>†</sup>	2.2	-1.0	0.7	
2019	-1.4 <sup>†</sup>	-0.3 <sup>†</sup>	-1.7 <sup>†</sup>	-2.7 <sup>†</sup>	1.4 <sup>†</sup>	-	0.8 <sup>†</sup>	2.1 <sup>†</sup>	-4.7 <sup>†</sup>	-1.7 <sup>†</sup>	-1.6	
<b>Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago</b>												
2017 Dec	0.5	-13.7	1.3	0.8	-0.1	-19.8	3.6	-3.8	5.4	1.5	-3.6	
2018 Jan	0.6	1.9	1.9	-5.4	-4.2	2.6	10.3	-2.4	7.1	0.3	-3.5	
Feb	1.7	3.1	2.1	3.6	-4.4	4.9	10.4	1.9	4.8	-0.2	2.6	
Mar	2.3	-1.5	2.2	10.4	-3.9	-0.3	18.1	0.5	6.3	-0.7	5.8	
Apr	1.6	8.3	1.4	1.6	-0.2	13.0	14.5	-0.5	5.7	-1.6	3.3	
May	0.9	5.5	1.8	-8.0	1.5	7.5	16.1	1.9	4.7	-1.4	-3.8	
Jun	1.8	1.3	2.2	-4.1	4.7	1.4	9.8	3.3	3.5	0.1	-2.1	
Jul	1.9	7.9	1.8	-1.1	2.6	11.0	15.9	3.7	1.0	0.9	2.7	
Aug	1.6	10.3	1.2	-1.7	3.5	13.2	11.7	1.1	2.4	0.2	2.3	
Sep	-0.2	2.5	-0.1	-4.1	2.5	3.1	4.5	2.2	-1.5	-0.6	-1.2	
Oct	-0.6	4.3	-1.2	-0.5	1.5	5.1	9.3	1.8	-2.5	-2.2	1.1	
Nov	-0.8	-	-0.9	-2.6	1.3	0.8	10.6	1.7	-1.0	-3.3	-0.6	
Dec	-1.1	23.2	-2.0	-6.0	1.1	35.1	6.5	1.7	-3.5	-3.6	2.0	
2019 Jan	-0.2	0.8 <sup>†</sup>	-0.7 <sup>†</sup>	1.1 <sup>†</sup>	2.3 <sup>†</sup>	1.0 <sup>†</sup>	2.0 <sup>†</sup>	6.0 <sup>†</sup>	-5.7 <sup>†</sup>	-0.7 <sup>†</sup>	2.0	
Feb	-0.2 <sup>†</sup>	4.8	0.5	-8.7	2.0	6.5	3.5	4.8	-4.0	1.5	-3.8	
Mar	0.7	9.2	1.9	-11.4	0.9	12.0	2.4	9.1	-3.1	1.7	-4.6	
Apr	-2.1	-2.5	-2.2	-4.1	1.0	-3.3	0.4	3.9	-8.6	-	-3.6	
May	-0.8	0.4	-1.7	3.2	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	-4.3	-0.9	2.1	
Jun	-1.8	0.1	-2.4	0.6	-0.2	1.8	-0.1	-1.3	-3.1	-2.5	-0.1	
Jul	-2.1	-4.8	-2.0	-3.3	-0.2	-5.4	-0.3	2.6	-4.4	-3.5	-3.9	
Aug	-2.5	-5.3	-2.6	-4.3	1.1	-6.3	-0.5	1.2	-4.9	-3.3	-4.3	
Sep	-2.0	4.9	-2.8	-2.3	1.6	6.8	2.0	0.1	-4.2	-3.7	0.1	
Oct	-1.7	-4.9	-1.9	-0.9	1.0	-6.1	2.6	0.4	-2.9	-3.0	-1.7	
Nov	-2.5	-1.3	-3.4	-0.1	1.9	-1.9	-1.4	-0.6	-5.9	-3.3	-0.2	
Dec	-2.1	-3.2	-2.9	-0.8	3.1	-4.3	-2.1	-1.3	-4.8	-2.4	-0.9	
2020 Jan	-2.8	-0.1	-3.7	-5.0	5.3	-1.0	-0.9	-3.3	-5.1	-2.3	-3.1	
Feb	-2.8	-3.2	-3.9	-1.7	4.3	-4.7	-1.7	-1.8	-5.9	-3.4	-1.1	

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

continued

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

Section	Broad industry groups					Main industrial groupings					
	Production industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Oil and gas extraction	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Energy
	B+C+D+E	B	C	D	E	06	MIG-CD	MIG-CND	MIG-CAG	MIG-IG	MIG-NRG
Latest weight	1 000.0	47.5	748.5	108.7	95.3	34.6	68.2	211.6	272.3	252.2	182.5
	K222	K224	K22A	K248	K24C	K226	K24Q	K24R	K24S	K24O	K24T
<b>Percentage change, latest month on previous month</b>											
2017 Dec	-0.2	-19.3	0.7	2.4	-	-25.5	3.2	-0.7	1.7	0.4	-3.4
2018 Jan	-0.1	19.7	-0.1	-5.2	-2.1	29.4	4.6	-1.0	2.1	-2.0	0.9
Feb	0.2	-1.7	-0.5	6.1	-0.1	-2.0	-0.1	1.2	-1.0	-1.2	3.6
Mar	-0.1	-3.0	-0.4	2.3	1.5	-3.2	1.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	0.9
Apr	-0.5	8.8	-0.4	-4.7	-0.7	11.0	-1.2	0.3	-1.1	-0.3	-0.7
May	-0.4	-1.6	0.4	-7.1	1.5	-3.1	2.3	1.3	-	0.2	-4.8
Jun	1.0	-0.1	0.7	2.8	2.6	-0.8	-1.1	2.4	-1.1	1.3	2.0
Jul	0.3	4.4	-0.3	3.1	-0.3	6.4	0.1	-1.8	-	0.8	3.5
Aug	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	-0.3	-1.0	0.8	-0.7	-0.3
Sep	-0.6	-3.6	-0.2	-2.2	0.2	-4.4	-2.3	0.5	-1.6	0.4	-2.3
Oct	-0.1	3.1	-0.5	1.3	-0.5	4.3	2.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.0	1.5
Nov	-0.2	-3.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-3.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	-0.7	-1.1
Dec	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-1.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-	-0.8
2019 Jan	0.9	-2.0 <sup>T</sup>	1.2 <sup>T</sup>	2.0 <sup>T</sup>	-0.9 <sup>T</sup>	-3.3 <sup>T</sup>	0.2 <sup>T</sup>	3.1 <sup>T</sup>	-0.2 <sup>T</sup>	1.0 <sup>T</sup>	0.8 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	0.2	2.2	0.7	-4.2	-0.4	3.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	-2.3
Mar	0.8 <sup>T</sup>	1.1	1.0	-0.6	0.4	1.8	0.4	3.6	0.5	-0.4	-
Apr	-3.3	-2.9	-4.5	3.2	-0.6	-4.2	-3.1	-4.5	-6.8	-2.0	0.3
May	1.0	1.3	0.9	-	2.7	1.6	2.8	-2.3	4.8	-0.6	0.9
Jun	-	-0.3	-	0.2	0.3	-0.3	-2.1	0.9	0.2	-0.5	-0.1
Jul	-0.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-1.2	-0.1	2.1	-1.4	-0.2	-0.5
Aug	-0.6	0.3	-0.8	-1.3	1.1	-0.1	-0.5	-2.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.7
Sep	-	6.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	8.9	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-	2.1
Oct	0.2	-6.4	0.5	2.8	-1.1	-8.2	2.8	0.7	0.8	-0.2	-0.3
Nov	-1.0	0.6	-1.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	-2.6	-0.5	-2.8	-1.0	0.4
Dec	-0.2	-2.5	0.1	-1.8	0.9	-2.5	-1.2	-1.4	0.3	1.0	-1.5
2020 Jan	0.2	1.2	0.4	-2.4	1.2	-0.1	1.5	1.0	-0.6	1.1	-1.5
Feb	0.1	-1.0	0.5	-0.8	-1.3	-0.5	0.5	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago<sup>2</sup></b>											
2017 Dec	2.3	2.7	3.3	-3.1	0.5	2.5	4.3	-0.4	7.1	2.8	-1.9
2018 Jan	1.1	-1.6	2.3	-3.4	-1.5	-3.0	6.3	-1.8	6.6	1.6	-3.3
Feb	0.9	-2.9	1.8	-0.4	-2.9	-4.2	8.1	-1.5	5.8	0.5	-1.5
Mar	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.7	-4.2	2.4	12.9	-0.1	6.0	-0.2	1.6
Apr	1.8	3.3	1.9	5.1	-2.9	5.8	14.3	0.6	5.6	-0.8	3.9
May	1.6	4.1	1.8	1.2	-0.9	6.7	16.2	0.6	5.6	-1.2	1.7
Jun	1.4	5.0	1.8	-3.5	2.0	7.2	13.4	1.6	4.6	-1.0	-0.9
Jul	1.5	4.9	1.9	-4.4	2.9	6.6	13.8	3.0	3.0	-0.1	-1.1
Aug	1.7	6.5	1.8	-2.3	3.6	8.5	12.4	2.7	2.3	0.4	0.9
Sep	1.1	6.9	1.0	-2.3	2.9	9.0	10.5	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.3
Oct	0.3	5.6	-	-2.1	2.5	7.0	8.4	1.7	-0.6	-0.9	0.7
Nov	-0.5	2.3	-0.7	-2.4	1.8	3.0	8.1	1.9	-1.7	-2.0	-0.2
Dec	-0.9	8.2	-1.4	-3.1	1.3	11.7	8.8	1.7	-2.4	-3.0	0.8
2019 Jan	-0.7	7.0 <sup>T</sup>	-1.2	-2.5 <sup>T</sup>	1.6	10.3 <sup>T</sup>	6.3 <sup>T</sup>	3.1 <sup>T</sup>	-3.4	-2.5 <sup>T</sup>	1.1 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	-0.5	8.8	-0.8 <sup>T</sup>	-4.6	1.8 <sup>T</sup>	12.5	4.0	4.2	-4.4 <sup>T</sup>	-0.9	-
Mar	0.1 <sup>T</sup>	4.9	0.5	-6.5	1.7	6.4	2.6	6.6	-4.3	0.9	-2.2
Apr	-0.5	3.7	0.1	-8.1	1.3	4.8	2.1	5.9	-5.2	1.1	-4.0
May	-0.7	2.2	-0.7	-4.4	1.3	3.0	1.2	4.4	-5.3	0.3	-2.1
Jun	-1.6	-0.7	-2.1	-0.2	1.0	-0.1	0.4	0.9	-5.3	-1.2	-0.6
Jul	-1.6	-1.5	-2.1	0.1	0.6	-0.9	0.2	0.5	-3.9	-2.3	-0.7
Aug	-2.1	-3.4	-2.3	-2.4	0.2	-3.4	-0.3	0.8	-4.1	-3.1	-2.8
Sep	-2.2	-1.8	-2.5	-3.3	0.8	-1.8	0.4	1.3	-4.5	-3.5	-2.7
Oct	-2.1	-1.9	-2.4	-2.5	1.2	-2.0	1.4	0.6	-4.0	-3.3	-2.0
Nov	-2.0	-0.5	-2.7	-1.1	1.5	-0.5	1.0	-	-4.3	-3.3	-0.6
Dec	-2.1	-3.1	-2.7	-0.6	2.0	-4.1	-0.3	-0.5	-4.5	-2.9	-0.9
2020 Jan	-2.5	-1.5	-3.3	-2.0	3.4	-2.4	-1.5	-1.7	-5.3	-2.7	-1.4
Feb	-2.6	-2.2	-3.5	-2.5	4.2	-3.3	-1.6	-2.1	-5.3	-2.7	-1.7

1 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding

<sup>T</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

2 Any apparent inconsistencies between these tables and the latest GDP estimate are due to rounding.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

continued

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

Section	Broad industry groups					Main industrial groupings					
	Production industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Oil and gas extraction	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Energy
	B+C+D+E	B	C	D	E	06	MIG-CD	MIG-CND	MIG-CAG	MIG-IG	MIG-NRG
Latest weight	1 000.0	47.5	748.5	108.7	95.3	34.6	68.2	211.6	272.3	252.2	182.5
	K22	K224	K22A	K248	K24C	K226	K24Q	K24R	K24S	K24O	K24T
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months<sup>2</sup></b>											
2017 Dec	1.1	-2.6	1.5	-0.2	0.6	-3.3	2.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	-0.8
2018 Jan	0.4	-4.6	0.9	-	-0.4	-6.2	3.8	0.1	1.7	0.9	-1.6
Feb	-0.1	-8.2	0.5	1.1	-1.5	-10.5	5.7	-0.3	2.1	-0.8	-1.5
Mar	-0.1	1.5	-0.2	1.6	-1.8	3.1	7.4	-0.6	1.9	-2.6	1.4
Apr	-0.2	3.6	-0.8	3.2	-0.7	6.1	4.6	0.1	0.2	-2.8	3.4
May	-0.5	6.9	-1.0	-1.1	0.8	9.8	2.9	0.7	-1.2	-2.1	1.5
Jun	-0.4	4.8	-0.4	-5.1	2.2	5.4	0.9	2.1	-2.1	-0.5	-1.5
Jul	-	4.4	0.3	-6.7	3.2	4.3	1.3	2.4	-1.6	0.9	-2.6
Aug	0.7	4.9	0.5	-1.8	3.1	5.1	-	1.9	-1.2	1.6	0.7
Sep	0.6	3.2	0.1	1.6	1.8	3.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.7	1.4	2.2
Oct	-	2.3	-0.5	1.7	0.4	3.1	-1.4	-1.0	-0.8	0.2	1.6
Nov	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	-0.6	-0.8
Dec	-0.9	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	1.2	0.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2
2019 Jan	-0.5	-3.3 <sup>†</sup>	-0.3 <sup>†</sup>	-0.5 <sup>†</sup>	-1.3 <sup>†</sup>	-3.4 <sup>†</sup>	1.7 <sup>†</sup>	1.5 <sup>†</sup>	-1.3 <sup>†</sup>	-0.8 <sup>†</sup>	-1.2 <sup>†</sup>
Feb	-0.1 <sup>†</sup>	-2.2	0.4	-1.2	-1.5	-2.2	1.6	1.9	-0.8	0.3	-1.3
Mar	0.9	-1.6	1.7	-2.1	-1.4	-1.8	1.3	4.2	-0.1	1.4	-1.6
Apr	-	0.4	0.5	-2.8	-1.0	0.8	0.5	2.9	-1.7	0.8	-1.9
May	-0.7	0.3	-0.9	-0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	-2.2	-0.9	-0.7
Jun	-2.1	-0.7	-3.0	1.3	1.4	-1.0	-1.3	-3.4	-3.2	-2.5	0.1
Jul	-1.0	-0.8	-1.8	1.7	2.5	-1.3	-0.6	-2.9	-0.2	-2.4	0.8
Aug	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1	0.2	2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	0.1	-1.8	-
Sep	-0.1	2.0	-0.3	-1.6	1.7	2.0	-0.9	0.1	0.2	-1.0	-
Oct	-0.5	1.9	-0.9	-1.0	1.0	1.9	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	0.2
Nov	-0.6	2.3	-1.1	0.7	0.7	2.7	0.8	-1.2	-1.5	-0.9	1.4
Dec	-0.7	-2.7	-1.1	1.8	0.3	-3.3	0.5	-1.3	-1.5	-0.8	0.6
2020 Jan	-1.0	-3.0	-1.2	0.1	0.9	-3.8	-1.1	-0.8	-2.6	-0.2	-0.6
Feb	-0.6	-3.9	-0.4	-2.6	1.2	-5.0	-1.0	-0.2	-1.8	0.9	-2.4

1 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

2 Any apparent inconsistencies between these tables and the latest GDP estimate are due to rounding.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Wood and paper products and printing	Coke and refined petroleum products	Chemicals and chemical products	Basic pharmaceutical products and preparations
Section	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF
Latest weight	119.1	22.9	54.0	8.1	47.0	55.1
	K22B	K22P	K22T	K22X	K22Z	K239
2015	100.8	102.3	101.5	101.4	106.6	95.5
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	99.7	100.1	101.1	101.4	102.6	98.2
2018	101.4	96.9	100.7	97.6	104.9	100.9
2019	102.7 <sup>T</sup>	95.2 <sup>T</sup>	99.3 <sup>T</sup>	97.5 <sup>T</sup>	102.2 <sup>T</sup>	106.5 <sup>T</sup>
2018 Q4	101.8	94.7	101.2	98.9	107.0	103.6
2019 Q1	104.6 <sup>T</sup>	96.6 <sup>T</sup>	102.3 <sup>T</sup>	103.6 <sup>T</sup>	109.3 <sup>T</sup>	111.6 <sup>T</sup>
Q2	101.8	94.7	99.6	94.7	102.4	106.0
Q3	102.2	95.5	98.7	93.3	99.0	105.8
Q4	102.1	93.8	96.6	98.4	98.4	102.7
2018 Dec	101.8	94.8	100.1	98.9	108.2	102.5
2019 Jan	103.9 <sup>T</sup>	94.5	100.6 <sup>T</sup>	103.9 <sup>T</sup>	108.8 <sup>T</sup>	110.2 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	104.0	96.5 <sup>T</sup>	102.4	106.7	109.1	109.0
Mar	106.0	98.9	103.8	100.1	110.0	115.5
Apr	103.4	96.8	101.9	95.9	102.0	106.3
May	101.8	94.0	98.2	98.0	103.5	102.4
Jun	100.1	93.3	98.7	90.2	101.6	109.3
Jul	101.1	95.5	98.5	94.5	99.4	115.2
Aug	102.4	94.4	99.2	90.6	98.4	103.8
Sep	103.1	96.5	98.5	94.6	99.1	98.4
Oct	103.3	95.6	98.1	98.8	99.9	102.6
Nov	102.1	94.2	96.0	97.9	95.7	104.8
Dec	100.9	91.7	95.7	98.4	99.5	100.7
2020 Jan	101.1	88.8	97.0	99.2	102.8	105.0
Feb	102.5	89.9	96.6	101.2	101.2	108.7
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>						
2015	-0.2	-2.2	0.7	2.4	5.1	0.6
2016	-0.8	-2.3	-1.4	-1.3	-6.2	4.7
2017	-0.3	0.1	1.1	1.4	2.6	-1.8
2018	1.7	-3.2	-0.4	-3.8	2.3	2.7
2019	1.3 <sup>T</sup>	-1.8 <sup>T</sup>	-1.4 <sup>T</sup>	-0.1 <sup>T</sup>	-2.6 <sup>T</sup>	5.6 <sup>T</sup>
<b>Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago</b>						
2017 Dec	-1.3	5.5	0.7	-4.0	1.2	-13.3
2018 Jan	-2.2	1.0	-1.6	-8.2	-1.0	-0.8
Feb	-0.7	-3.7	1.0	-10.7	3.6	8.5
Mar	-0.8	-2.6	-2.5	-8.2	0.7	4.6
Apr	-1.0	-1.8	-2.0	-6.5	-1.2	1.5
May	3.3	-2.4	0.5	-9.5	1.2	0.8
Jun	2.2	-0.5	0.6	-5.7	2.5	6.4
Jul	4.4	0.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	0.5
Aug	4.3	-3.3	-1.7	1.0	-0.3	-0.6
Sep	3.3	-5.4	-0.2	0.5	4.3	3.5
Oct	3.0	-6.0	-1.3	-2.4	3.9	2.7
Nov	1.5	-6.2	0.8	1.0	3.5	3.1
Dec	2.8	-7.3	-1.9	0.9	6.4	2.7
2019 Jan	5.0 <sup>T</sup>	-3.9 <sup>T</sup>	0.4 <sup>T</sup>	11.7 <sup>T</sup>	6.4 <sup>T</sup>	11.2 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	4.5	0.9	1.9	18.1	5.1	8.9
Mar	6.0	0.8	4.1	5.7	6.9	18.1
Apr	3.2	-0.8	2.7	-1.5	-0.2	7.0
May	0.2	-3.9	-3.1	3.2	-0.3	2.1
Jun	-2.3	-4.7	-2.3	-8.7	-3.5	2.3
Jul	-2.4	-4.0	-4.1	-3.9	-6.8	19.9
Aug	-0.7	-3.8	0.2	-12.7	-4.3	4.9
Sep	1.4	0.8	-2.5	-7.9	-8.8	-3.1
Oct	1.0	1.8	-2.6	-0.5	-6.0	-0.9
Nov	0.6	-1.3	-6.5	-0.6	-10.0	-0.1
Dec	-0.9	-3.3	-4.4	-0.5	-8.1	-1.8
2020 Jan	-2.7	-6.0	-3.6	-4.6	-5.5	-4.7
Feb	-1.4	-6.9	-5.6	-5.1	-7.3	-0.3

1 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>T</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

	Rubber and plastic products and non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and metal products	Computer, electronic and optical products	Electrical equipment	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	Transport equipment	Other manufacturing and repair
Section	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM
Latest weight	56.4	82.3	51.6	19.4	58.1	108.5	66.1
	K23B	K23G	K23N	K23P	K23R	K23T	K23Z
2015	98.1	102.9	100.1	104.2	100.6	96.2	95.7
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	99.6	101.4	104.9	102.7	107.2	103.1	106.7
2018	97.5	99.8	119.9	96.6	110.3	101.8	105.0
2019	93.9 <sup>T</sup>	99.4 <sup>T</sup>	120.3 <sup>T</sup>	98.4 <sup>T</sup>	102.9 <sup>T</sup>	95.2 <sup>T</sup>	101.8
2018 Q4	97.0	96.8	120.9	97.9	107.6	98.2	104.0
2019 Q1	95.7 <sup>T</sup>	101.6 <sup>T</sup>	122.5 <sup>T</sup>	99.0 <sup>T</sup>	106.4 <sup>T</sup>	98.2 <sup>T</sup>	102.9 <sup>T</sup>
Q2	94.2	99.0	120.2	100.1	104.0	91.8	104.3
Q3	92.8	99.2	118.9	97.9	101.5	96.5	100.8
Q4	93.0	97.9	119.7	96.5	99.7	94.3	99.5
2018 Dec	95.7	97.1	121.3	97.7	107.4	98.4	101.8
2019 Jan	95.5 <sup>T</sup>	100.6 <sup>T</sup>	121.2 <sup>T</sup>	98.8 <sup>T</sup>	106.4 <sup>T</sup>	97.7 <sup>T</sup>	101.7 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	95.6	103.0	123.2	98.4	106.5	97.9	102.8
Mar	96.0	101.1	123.1	99.8	106.3	99.1	104.1
Apr	94.9	98.9	118.2	100.6	104.4	83.5	106.3
May	93.8	100.0	122.2	99.5	103.6	94.3	104.7
Jun	93.9	98.3	120.3	100.2	103.8	97.8	101.8
Jul	93.3	99.9	119.3	99.1	101.5	96.4	100.3
Aug	92.3	98.9	118.3	97.1	102.2	97.2	101.5
Sep	92.8	98.7	118.9	97.5	100.9	95.8	100.5
Oct	92.4	97.2	122.9	97.3	101.0	96.6	99.4
Nov	92.2	97.2	118.8	96.2	99.6	92.1	100.1
Dec	94.4	99.2	117.2	96.1	98.5	94.3	99.0
2020 Jan	95.9	99.0	119.2	93.9	96.9	92.7	98.9
Feb	96.2	99.9	119.7	95.0	95.7	92.1	99.8
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>							
2015	1.5	-0.4	-2.2	0.3	-12.8	6.2	-0.9
2016	1.9	-2.8	-0.1	-4.1	-0.6	4.0	4.5
2017	-0.4	1.4	4.9	2.7	7.2	3.1	6.7
2018	-2.1	-1.6	14.3	-5.9	2.9	-1.3	-1.6
2019	-3.7 <sup>T</sup>	-0.4 <sup>T</sup>	0.4 <sup>T</sup>	1.8 <sup>T</sup>	-6.7 <sup>T</sup>	-6.5 <sup>T</sup>	-3.0
<b>Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago</b>							
2017 Dec	-	3.5	3.4	2.7	10.3	1.8	6.8
2018 Jan	-0.7	0.7	13.5	-0.4	14.2	2.6	1.4
Feb	-2.5	3.4	14.8	-5.3	2.7	3.1	-2.2
Mar	-4.4	3.8	23.6	-3.0	10.4	0.8	-1.7
Apr	-5.5	1.7	18.7	-5.5	10.6	-1.3	3.1
May	-2.4	-3.1	20.3	-3.4	3.2	0.1	2.2
Jun	2.1	-0.7	11.3	-11.9	7.5	2.9	-3.0
Jul	0.8	1.6	19.4	-9.4	2.0	-4.8	-2.6
Aug	-1.0	0.1	15.9	-4.0	2.1	-0.5	-2.6
Sep	-1.5	-1.3	4.7	-9.4	-2.9	-0.8	-4.8
Oct	-2.2	-6.0	10.9	-5.5	-3.1	-9.2	0.4
Nov	-3.4	-8.1	12.3	-5.3	-4.0	-3.7	-2.2
Dec	-3.9	-9.7	8.3	-7.4	-5.9	-4.2	-6.9
2019 Jan	-3.2 <sup>T</sup>	-1.2 <sup>T</sup>	2.6 <sup>T</sup>	-1.8 <sup>T</sup>	-9.6 <sup>T</sup>	-8.0 <sup>T</sup>	-5.2 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	-0.6	-0.2	4.1	0.6	-4.3	-7.8	-2.9 <sup>T</sup>
Mar	0.3	-1.2	2.3	5.3	7.2	-3.6	-1.6
Apr	0.1	-2.3	-0.4	4.4	-7.4	-18.5	1.1
May	-4.3	3.1	-0.1	2.8	-5.5	-7.9	-0.6
Jun	-6.2	-2.0	0.1	8.2	-5.4	-3.5	-2.4
Jul	-6.2	-0.8	-0.9	3.2	-6.5	-4.8	-4.3
Aug	-6.1	-1.7	-2.3	1.4	-6.4	-5.2	-2.9
Sep	-5.5	-1.5	2.2	2.4	-6.2	-5.8	-3.6
Oct	-5.5	-0.4	2.6	-0.9	-5.9	-1.6	-5.4
Nov	-5.5	1.7	-2.3	-1.6	-7.7	-6.1	-4.9
Dec	-1.3	2.1	-3.3	-1.7	-8.2	-4.1	-2.7
2020 Jan	0.4	-1.5	-1.6	-5.0	-8.9	-5.1	-2.8
Feb	0.6	-3.0	-2.8	-3.4	-10.1	-5.9	-2.9

1 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>T</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

continued

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Wood and paper products and printing	Coke and refined petroleum products	Chemicals and chemical products	Basic pharmaceutical products and preparations
Section	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF
Latest weight	119.1	22.9	54.0	8.1	47.0	55.1
	K22B	K22P	K22T	K22X	K22Z	K239
<b>Percentage change, latest month on previous month</b>						
2017 Dec	-0.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	-1.1	-1.9
2018 Jan	-0.1	-3.9	-1.7	-5.2	0.5	-0.7
Feb	0.6	-2.7	0.3	-2.8	1.6	1.1
Mar	0.4	2.6	-0.9	4.7	-1.0	-2.3
Apr	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	2.9	-0.6	1.5
May	1.4	0.1	2.1	-2.6	1.7	1.0
Jun	0.7	0.2	-0.3	4.1	1.4	6.5
Jul	1.2	1.7	1.7	-0.4	1.2	-10.0
Aug	-0.5	-1.5	-3.6	5.6	-3.5	3.0
Sep	-1.3	-2.4	2.0	-1.1	5.7	2.6
Oct	0.6	-2.0	-0.4	-3.4	-2.3	2.0
Nov	-0.9	1.6	2.0	-0.8	0.1	1.3
Dec	0.4	-0.6	-2.5	0.5	1.7	-2.3
2019 Jan	2.1 <sup>†</sup>	-0.4 <sup>†</sup>	0.5 <sup>†</sup>	5.0 <sup>†</sup>	0.5 <sup>†</sup>	7.5 <sup>†</sup>
Feb	0.1	2.2	1.8	2.7	0.4	-1.1
Mar	1.9	2.5	1.3	-6.2	0.7	6.0
Apr	-2.4	-2.1	-1.8	-4.1	-7.3	-8.0
May	-1.6	-3.0	-3.6	2.1	1.5	-3.7
Jun	-1.7	-0.6	0.5	-7.9	-1.9	6.7
Jul	1.1	2.3	-0.2	4.8	-2.2	5.5
Aug	1.2	-1.2	0.8	-4.1	-0.9	-9.9
Sep	0.8	2.3	-0.7	4.4	0.7	-5.2
Oct	0.2	-1.0	-0.4	4.4	0.8	4.3
Nov	-1.2	-1.5	-2.1	-0.9	-4.2	2.1
Dec	-1.2	-2.6	-0.3	0.6	3.9	-3.9
2020 Jan	0.2	-3.2	1.4	0.7	3.4	4.3
Feb	1.4	1.2	-0.4	2.1	-1.6	3.5
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago</b>						
2017 Dec	0.3	4.4	2.0	-4.7	2.7	-3.3
2018 Jan	-0.7	4.1	0.5	-6.9	1.4	-5.2
Feb	-1.4	0.9	-	-7.6	1.2	-2.7
Mar	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1	-9.0	1.1	4.0
Apr	-0.8	-2.7	-1.2	-8.5	1.0	4.8
May	0.5	-2.3	-1.4	-8.1	0.2	2.3
Jun	1.5	-1.6	-0.3	-7.2	0.8	2.9
Jul	3.3	-0.7	1.6	-4.1	2.6	2.6
Aug	3.6	-1.1	0.9	-0.5	2.1	2.1
Sep	4.0	-2.7	0.6	1.6	2.7	1.2
Oct	3.5	-4.9	-1.1	-0.3	2.6	1.9
Nov	2.6	-5.9	-0.2	-0.3	3.9	3.1
Dec	2.5	-6.5	-0.8	-0.2	4.6	2.8
2019 Jan	3.1 <sup>†</sup>	-5.8 <sup>†</sup>	-0.2 <sup>†</sup>	4.4 <sup>†</sup>	5.4 <sup>†</sup>	5.6 <sup>†</sup>
Feb	4.1	-3.5 <sup>†</sup>	0.1	10.0	5.9	7.6
Mar	5.2	-0.8	2.1	11.7	6.1	12.7
Apr	4.6	0.3	2.9	7.2	3.9	11.3
May	3.1	-1.3	1.2	2.4	2.1	9.0
Jun	0.4	-3.1	-0.9	-2.4	-1.4	3.8
Jul	-1.5	-4.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.6	7.8
Aug	-1.8	-4.2	-2.1	-8.5	-4.9	8.8
Sep	-0.6	-2.4	-2.2	-8.3	-6.7	7.0
Oct	0.5	-0.4	-1.7	-7.1	-6.4	0.3
Nov	1.0	0.4	-3.9	-3.1	-8.3	-1.3
Dec	0.2	-0.9	-4.5	-0.5	-8.0	-0.9
2020 Jan	-1.0	-3.5	-4.9	-1.9	-7.8	-2.2
Feb	-1.7	-5.4	-4.6	-3.5	-7.0	-2.3

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

	Rubber and plastic products and non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and metal products	Computer, electronic and optical products	Electrical equipment	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	Transport equipment	Other manufacturing and repair
Section	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM
Latest weight	56.4 K23B	82.3 K23G	51.6 K23N	19.4 K23P	58.1 K23R	108.5 K23T	66.1 K23Z
<b>Percentage change, latest month on previous month</b>							
2017 Dec	-1.4	3.5	3.4	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.5
2018 Jan	-0.9	-5.5	5.5	-4.6	3.2	3.3	-1.8
Feb	-2.6	1.4	0.2	-2.8	-5.4	0.1	-1.3
Mar	-0.4	-0.8	1.7	-3.1	2.8	-3.2	-0.2
Apr	-0.9	-1.2	-1.4	1.7	-1.5	-0.4	-0.6
May	3.3	-4.1	3.0	0.4	-2.7	-	0.2
Jun	2.1	3.3	-1.8	-4.4	-	-1.1	-1.1
Jul	-0.6	0.5	0.3	3.6	-1.1	-	0.6
Aug	-1.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.5	1.2	-0.3
Sep	-	-0.4	-3.9	-0.6	-1.5	-0.8	-0.2
Oct	-0.5	-2.5	3.0	3.2	-0.1	-3.5	0.8
Nov	-0.2	-2.1	1.5	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.2
Dec	-1.9	1.6	-0.3	-	-0.6	0.4	-3.3
2019 Jan	-0.2 <sup>T</sup>	3.5 <sup>T</sup>	-0.1 <sup>T</sup>	1.1 <sup>T</sup>	-0.9 <sup>T</sup>	-0.7	-0.1 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	-	2.4	1.7	-0.4	0.1	0.2 <sup>T</sup>	1.1
Mar	0.5	-1.8	-0.1	1.5	-0.2	1.2	1.2
Apr	-1.1	-2.3	-4.0	0.7	-1.8	-15.8	2.2
May	-1.2	1.2	3.4	-1.1	-0.7	13.0	-1.5
Jun	0.1	-1.7	-1.6	0.7	0.2	3.7	-2.8
Jul	-0.6	1.7	-0.8	-1.1	-2.2	-1.3	-1.4
Aug	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-2.0	0.7	0.7	1.1
Sep	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.4	-1.3	-1.4	-0.9
Oct	-0.5	-1.5	3.4	-0.2	0.2	0.8	-1.1
Nov	-0.1	-	-3.4	-1.1	-1.4	-4.7	0.7
Dec	2.4	2.0	-1.3	-0.1	-1.1	2.5	-1.0
2020 Jan	1.5	-0.2	1.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.8	-0.1
Feb	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	-1.3	-0.6	0.9
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago</b>							
2017 Dec	0.3	5.2	5.7	1.8	11.2	3.7	7.1
2018 Jan	0.1	3.0	8.0	0.4	11.9	1.8	6.2
Feb	-1.1	2.5	10.4	-1.0	9.0	2.5	1.9
Mar	-2.6	2.6	17.2	-2.9	9.0	2.2	-0.8
Apr	-4.1	3.0	18.9	-4.6	7.8	0.9	-0.3
May	-4.1	0.8	20.8	-4.0	8.0	-0.1	1.1
Jun	-1.9	-0.7	16.6	-7.0	7.1	0.5	0.7
Jul	0.2	-0.8	16.9	-8.3	4.2	-0.7	-1.2
Aug	0.6	0.3	15.4	-8.5	3.8	-0.9	-2.7
Sep	-0.6	0.1	13.1	-7.7	0.3	-2.1	-3.4
Oct	-1.5	-2.5	10.4	-6.4	-1.3	-3.6	-2.4
Nov	-2.4	-5.2	9.3	-6.8	-3.3	-4.7	-2.3
Dec	-3.1	-8.0	10.5	-6.1	-4.3	-5.8	-3.0
2019 Jan	-3.5 <sup>T</sup>	-6.4 <sup>T</sup>	7.6 <sup>T</sup>	-4.9 <sup>T</sup>	-6.5 <sup>T</sup>	-5.3	-4.8
Feb	-2.5	-3.8	5.0	-3.0	-6.7	-6.7	-5.0
Mar	-1.2	-0.8	3.0	1.3	-7.1	-6.5 <sup>T</sup>	-3.3 <sup>T</sup>
Apr	-	-1.2	2.0	3.4	-6.3	-9.9	-1.1
May	-1.3	-0.2	0.6	4.1	-6.7	-10.0	-0.4
Jun	-3.5	-0.4	-0.1	5.1	-6.1	-10.0	-0.6
Jul	-5.5	0.1	-0.3	4.7	-5.8	-5.4	-2.4
Aug	-6.1	-1.5	-1.0	4.2	-6.1	-4.5	-3.2
Sep	-5.9	-1.3	-0.4	2.3	-6.3	-5.3	-3.6
Oct	-5.7	-1.2	0.8	0.9	-6.1	-4.2	-4.0
Nov	-5.5	-0.1	0.8	-	-6.6	-4.5	-4.6
Dec	-4.1	1.1	-1.0	-1.4	-7.3	-3.9	-4.4
2020 Jan	-2.2	0.7	-2.4	-2.7	-8.3	-5.1	-3.5
Feb	-0.1	-0.9	-2.6	-3.4	-9.1	-5.1	-2.8

1 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>T</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

continued

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Wood and paper products and printing	Coke and refined petroleum products	Chemicals and chemical products	Basic pharmaceutical products and preparations
Section	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF
Latest weight	119.1	22.9	54.0	8.1	47.0	55.1
	K22B	K22P	K22T	K22X	K22Z	K239
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months</b>						
2017 Dec	0.5	0.8	1.6	-0.9	-0.9	3.2
2018 Jan	0.4	-	-	-6.0	-1.0	0.8
Feb	-0.1	-2.1	-0.8	-6.6	-0.5	-0.5
Mar	0.1	-3.8	-1.8	-6.5	0.7	-1.8
Apr	0.6	-3.6	-1.6	-2.1	0.7	-1.1
May	1.4	-0.9	-0.9	2.0	0.3	-0.5
Jun	1.9	0.4	0.4	4.7	0.8	3.2
Jul	2.7	1.3	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.0
Aug	2.4	0.7	0.9	4.9	1.9	1.5
Sep	1.4	-	0.4	4.8	2.2	-3.2
Oct	-0.2	-2.5	-1.4	4.7	0.7	0.3
Nov	-1.2	-3.6	0.6	-0.2	2.1	2.7
Dec	-1.0	-3.2	0.2	-2.8	0.8	4.9
2019 Jan	- <sup>T</sup>	-1.0	0.9 <sup>T</sup>	-1.5 <sup>T</sup>	1.7 <sup>T</sup>	4.5 <sup>T</sup>
Feb	1.4	0.3 <sup>T</sup>	-0.4	3.0	1.4	3.8
Mar	2.7	2.0	1.1	4.7	2.2	7.7
Apr	2.1	2.7	1.5	0.5	-0.7	4.2
May	0.5	1.4	0.2	-5.0	-3.3	0.8
Jun	-2.7	-2.0	-2.6	-8.6	-6.3	-5.0
Jul	-3.3	-3.2	-4.1	-6.6	-5.2	-1.2
Aug	-2.5	-2.2	-2.5	-6.3	-5.1	1.3
Sep	0.4	0.8	-0.9	-1.5	-3.3	-0.2
Oct	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.5	-2.3	-6.8
Nov	1.6	1.1	-1.3	5.8	-1.5	-6.9
Dec	-0.1	-1.7	-2.2	5.5	-0.6	-2.9
2020 Jan	-1.5	-4.1	-2.4	4.0	0.2	1.9
Feb	-1.3	-5.5	-1.1	2.6	2.9	2.8

1 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>T</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2016 = 100

	Rubber and plastic products and non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and metal products	Computer, electronic and optical products	Electrical equipment	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	Transport equipment	Other manufacturing and repair
Section	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM
Latest weight	56.4	82.3	51.6	19.4	58.1	108.5	66.1
	K23B	K23G	K23N	K23P	K23R	K23T	K23Z
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months</b>							
2017 Dec	1.0	4.8	3.7	0.6	4.1	0.2	-0.9
2018 Jan	0.1	2.4	4.5	0.2	4.8	-0.9	0.9
Feb	-2.1	1.0	6.4	-2.7	2.8	0.8	0.2
Mar	-3.3	-2.6	8.7	-6.2	1.9	0.8	-0.8
Apr	-4.2	-2.1	5.6	-6.5	-1.6	0.2	-2.3
May	-2.0	-3.8	3.7	-5.2	-1.8	-2.4	-2.0
Jun	0.8	-2.9	1.2	-2.5	-3.3	-2.9	-1.3
Jul	3.8	-2.8	1.5	-1.3	-3.2	-2.1	-0.8
Aug	3.2	0.3	0.1	-1.3	-2.8	-0.8	-0.9
Sep	1.0	1.0	-0.9	0.4	-2.1	-0.2	-0.4
Oct	-1.1	0.1	-1.5	1.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.2
Nov	-1.4	-2.7	-1.0	2.4	-1.4	-2.4	0.3
Dec	-1.7	-3.7	1.3	2.3	-0.8	-3.6	-0.5
2019 Jan	-1.9 <sup>T</sup>	-1.7 <sup>T</sup>	1.9 <sup>T</sup>	1.8	-0.7 <sup>T</sup>	-2.7	-1.6
Feb	-2.3	2.5	2.2	1.3 <sup>T</sup>	-0.8	-1.3	-2.6
Mar	-1.3	5.0	1.3	1.1	-1.1	-	-1.1 <sup>T</sup>
Apr	-0.8	3.3	0.1	1.6	-1.4	-4.6	1.5
May	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	1.7	-1.8	-5.8	2.9
Jun	-1.6	-2.5	-1.9	1.1	-2.3	-6.5	1.3
Jul	-1.9	-1.6	-0.8	-	-2.6	2.9	-2.1
Aug	-1.8	-1.0	-1.5	-1.2	-2.2	5.2	-3.7
Sep	-1.5	0.1	-1.1	-2.2	-2.3	5.0	-3.3
Oct	-1.3	-1.1	-0.4	-2.3	-1.6	0.4	-1.8
Nov	-0.8	-1.3	0.8	-1.8	-1.9	-2.4	-1.2
Dec	0.2	-1.3	0.7	-1.4	-1.8	-2.2	-1.3
2020 Jan	1.8	0.2	-1.4	-2.0	-3.0	-3.6	-1.1
Feb	3.3	1.7	-1.3	-2.1	-3.4	-1.9	-0.7

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