Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: January to March 2020

First quarterly estimate of gross domestic product (GDP). Contains current and constant price data on the value of goods and services to indicate the economic performance of the UK.

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Release date:
13 May 2020

Next release:
30 June 2020

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1 . Main points

- UK gross domestic product (GDP) in volume terms was estimated to have fallen by 2.0% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020, the largest fall since Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2008.
- When compared with the same quarter a year ago, UK GDP decreased by 1.6% in Quarter 1 2020; the biggest fall since Quarter 4 2009, when it also fell by 1.6%.
- This release captures the first direct effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and the government measures taken to reduce transmission of the virus.
- There has been a widespread disruption to economic activity, as services output fell by a record 1.9% in Quarter 1; there were also significant contractions in production and construction.
- Household consumption fell by 1.7% in Quarter 1 2020, the largest contraction since Quarter 4 2008, alongside declines in gross fixed capital formation, government consumption and trade volumes.

GDP estimates for March and Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 are subject to more uncertainty than usual as a result of the challenges we faced in collecting the data during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Given the uncertainties in estimating labour market impacts and government intervention to support business, the breakdown of the income approach to GDP should be treated with particular caution.

2 . Things you need to know about this release

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth is the main indicator of economic performance. There are three approaches used to measure GDP:

- the output approach
- the expenditure approach
- the income approach

Further information on all three approaches to measuring GDP can be found in the Guide to the UK National Accounts.

In producing a balanced estimate of GDP, we reconcile information on the output, expenditure and income measures of GDP. In our first quarterly estimate, output tends to paint a more reliable picture of what is happening overall in the economy, and so balancing adjustments are applied to the expenditure and income components of GDP where required to align to output; these tend to be applied to components where data content is comparatively weak, or estimates are prone to revision.

Data in chained volume measures within this bulletin have had the effect of price changes removed (in other words, the data are deflated), except for income data, which are only available in current prices.

Impact of the coronavirus

In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are working to ensure that we continue to publish economic statistics. For more information please see COVID-19 and the production of statistics.

This release captures the first direct effects of the coronavirus pandemic and the government measures taken to reduce transmission of the virus. Because of the disruption to business and implementation of these government measures, which include restrictions in movement, we faced an increased number of challenges in producing this first quarterly estimate of GDP for the UK. These challenges include lower than usual response to surveys that feed into this estimate. For more information on response rates, please see the quality and methodology section of this release.

More detailed information on the challenges and the steps taken to mitigate them can be found in Coronavirus and the effects on UK GDP.

As a result of these challenges, GDP estimates for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 are subject to more uncertainty than usual. Users are advised that some components of the three approaches to measuring GDP should be interpreted with caution. More information can be found in the output, expenditure and income sections of this bulletin.

In view of the heightened uncertainty, estimates in this release are likely to have larger than usual revisions in subsequent releases.

3 . Headline GDP

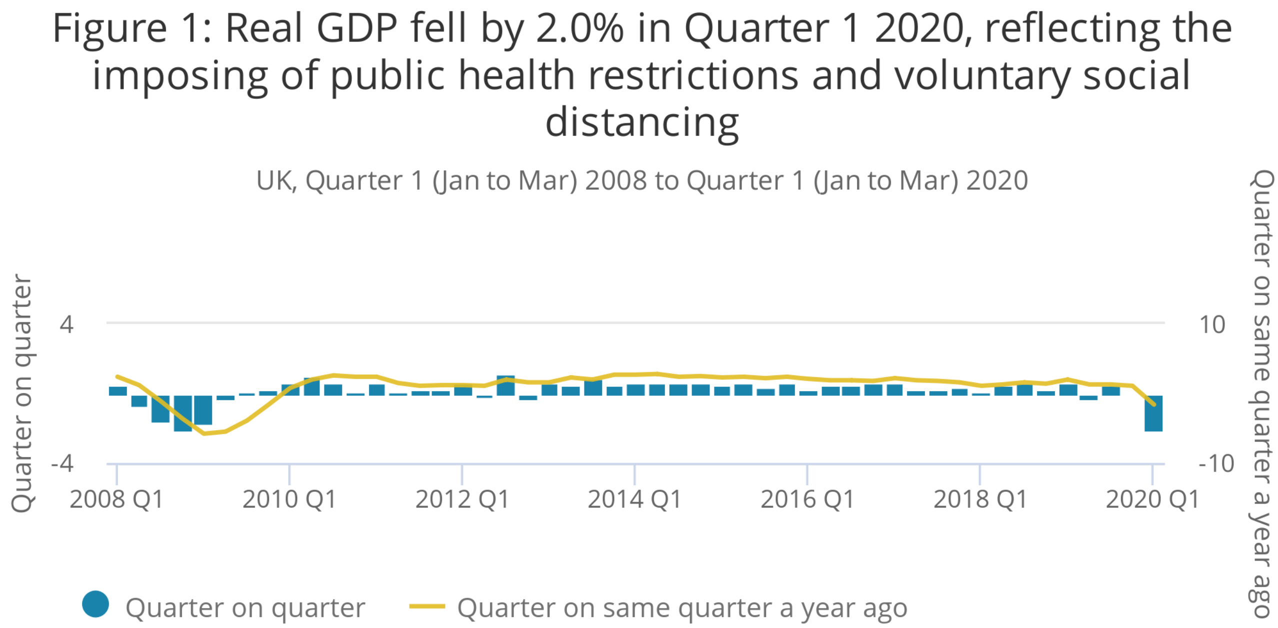
UK gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have fallen by 2.0% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020, following flat GDP in the fourth quarter (Oct to Dec) of 2019.

This is the largest quarterly contraction in the UK economy since the 2008 global financial crisis and reflects the imposing of public health restrictions and voluntary social distancing put in place in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The UK economy fell by 1.6% compared with the same quarter in the previous year (Figure 1), a decline last equalled in Quarter 4 2009.

The decline in the first quarter largely reflects the 5.8% fall in output in March 2020, with widespread monthly declines in output across the services, production and construction industries. While we advise against putting too much weight on one month's data, these data are helpful in understanding the broader picture. More information on the monthly profile of GDP can be found in the GDP monthly estimate, UK: March 2020 release and Coronavirus and the impact on production and services, UK: March 2020.

Figure 1: Real GDP fell by 2.0% in Quarter 1 2020, reflecting the imposing of public health restrictions and voluntary social distancing

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept), and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Real GDP figures are volume estimates that are adjusted for the effects of inflation over time.

Several countries have published first estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2020, including the United States, France and Italy amongst the G7 countries. These initial estimates highlight how the coronavirus pandemic and the response to it has impacted upon the global economy. The Resolution Foundation has highlighted that the size of these effects (PDF, 323KB) will reflect "the duration of the outbreak, the public health restrictions imposed to contain the spread of the virus, and other voluntary social distancing measures that people take to reduce their chances of catching it".

The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker captures this information by collecting information on government policy responses to create a "stringency" index. Figure 2 plots the stringency index values in Quarter 1 2020 against quarterly GDP growth over the same period for a selection of countries. It shows that there is a negative correlation – higher stringency of lockdowns is associated with lower GDP growth. When compared internationally, it implies that the size of the contraction in the UK economy in Quarter 1 is broadly in line with what might be expected, given the policies that have been put in place in the UK.

Figure 2: Greater stringency of lockdowns is associated with lower GDP growth in the first quarter

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020

Nominal GDP fell by 1.4% in Quarter 1 2020, its largest contraction since the first quarter of 2009.

The implied GDP deflator represents the broadest measure of inflation in the domestic economy, reflecting changes in the price of all goods and services that comprise GDP. This includes the price movements in private and government consumption, investment and the relative price of exports and imports. The implied deflator strengthened in the first quarter, increasing by 0.6%. Compared with the same quarter a year ago, the implied GDP deflator increased by 1.7%, a slight easing from the previous quarter. Movements in the implied deflator are broadly in line with recent movements in consumer price inflation.

Table 1: Headline National Accounts indicators for the UK

% growth[1]

	Chained volume measures				**Current market prices**		
	GDP	**Household expenditure**	**Gross fixed capital formation**	**GDP per head[3]**	**GDP**	**Compensation of employees**	**GDP implied deflator**
Seasonally adjusted							
2018	1.3	1.6	-0.2	0.7	3.5	4.4	2.1
2019	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.8	3.3	4.4	1.9
Q1 2018	0.1	0.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.7	1.2	0.6
Q2 2018	0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.5
Q3 2018	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.5
Q4 2018	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.2
Q1 2019	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.7
Q2 2019	-0.2	0.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.3	1.6	0.5
Q3 2019	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5
Q4 2019	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Q1 2020	-2.0	-1.7	-1.0	-2.1	-1.4	1.6	0.6

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes

1. Percentage change on previous period. Back to table

2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec). Back to table

3. Population data are consistent with the 26 June 2019 published estimates. Back to table

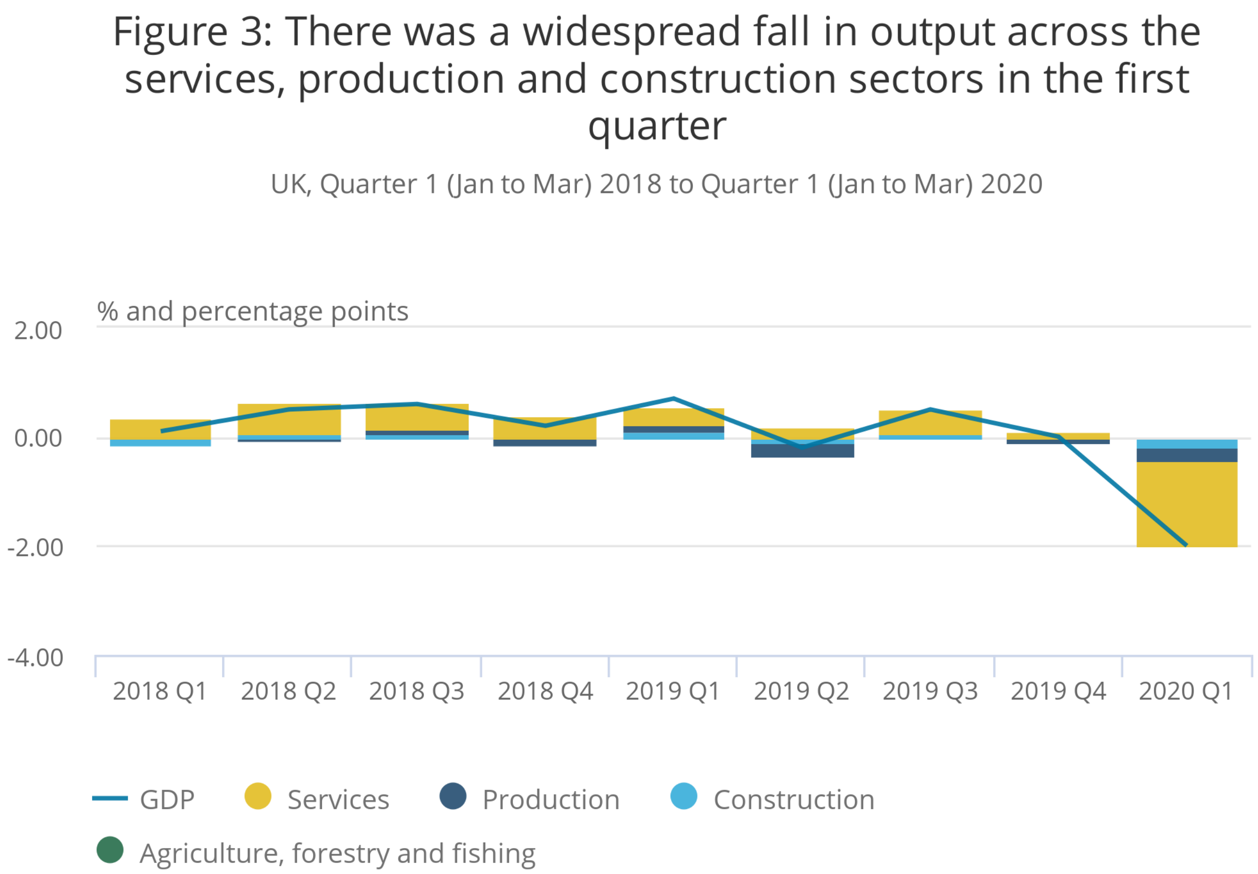
4 . Output

In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, public health restrictions and social distancing measures have been put in place in the UK, leading to a widespread disruption to economic activity. These measures have impacted upon the spending behaviours of consumers as well as how businesses and their employees operate. It has also affected the provision of services provided by government, including health and education.

Services output decreased by 1.9% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020, the largest quarterly fall since records began. Production output fell by 2.1% in Quarter 1 2020, driven by declines in manufacturing. Construction output decreased by 2.6% in the first quarter (Figure 3). The monthly figures corroborate that these estimates reflect the declines recorded in March 2020, when restrictions were imposed in response to the coronavirus.

Figure 3: There was a widespread fall in output across the services, production and construction sectors in the first quarter

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept), and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Chart shows contribution to real GDP quarter-on-quarter growth.

3. Components contributions may not sum to total because of rounding.

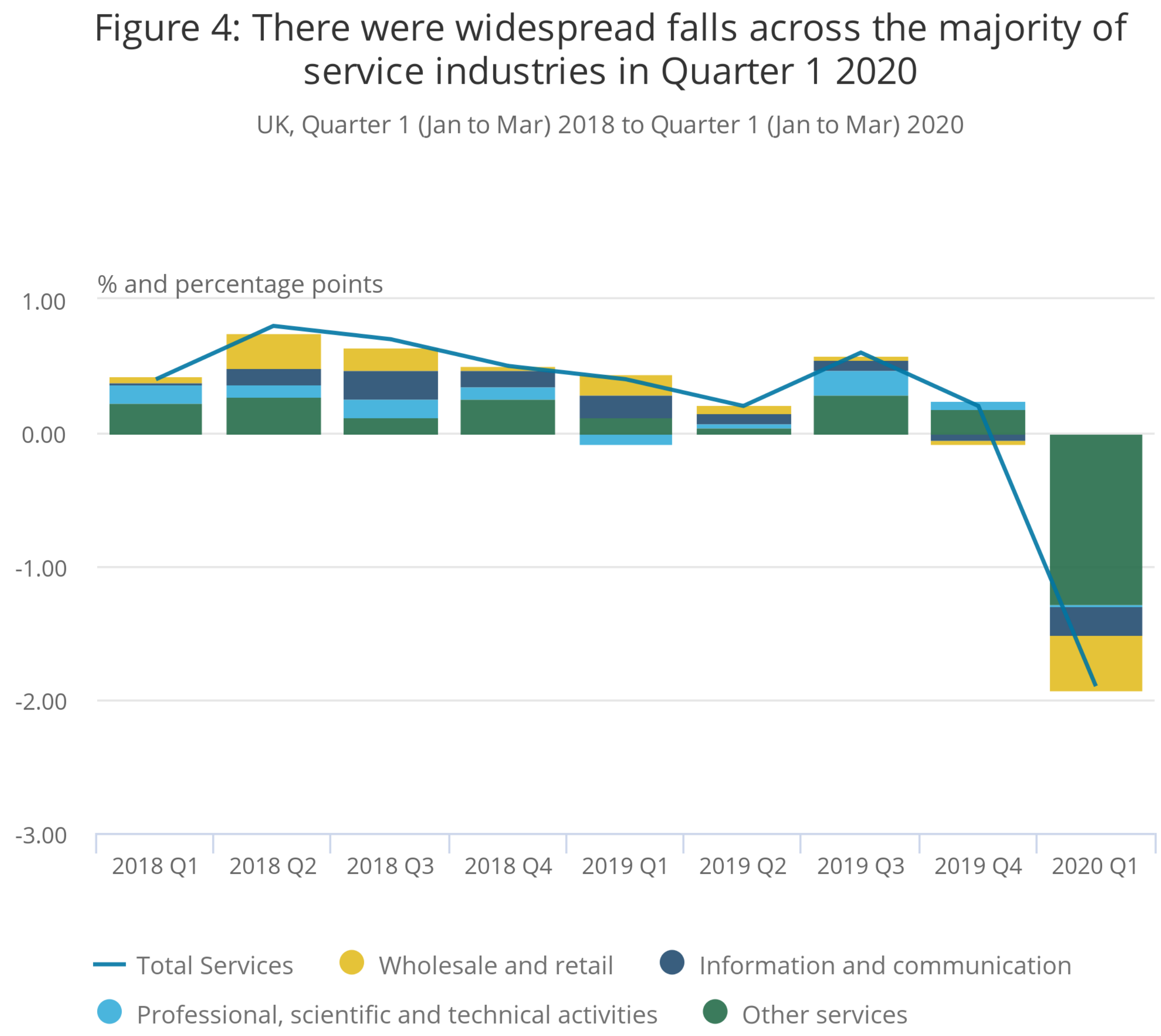
Services

Services output decreased by 1.9% in Quarter 1 2020 (Figure 4), driven by the 6.2% monthly decline in March. The quarterly fall reflects declines in the vast majority of industries, most notably education, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, food and beverage, accommodation and travel agencies. Despite falls throughout the services sector, a small number of sub-industries such as computer programming showed growth.

The decline in services output in the first quarter is reflected in the March IHS Markit UK Services PMI (PDF, 164KB), which reported a survey-record fall in activity caused by business shutdowns and cancelled orders in response to the coronavirus pandemic. Reductions in activity were broad-based, reflecting sharp falls in business and consumer spending. Travel restrictions were cited as adversely impacting on export orders, while "technology services were the only area to signal a rise in business activity".

Figure 4: There were widespread falls across the majority of service industries in Quarter 1 2020

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept), and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Chart shows contribution to quarter-on-quarter service sector growth.

3. Components contributions may not sum to total because of rounding.

Output in wholesale and retail trade fell by 3.0% in the first quarter, as many of these services were impacted by voluntary and involuntary social distancing. There was a 4.9% fall in transportation and storage, specifically in land transport services and transport services via pipelines, which fell 5.3%, whilst accommodation and food services output declined by 9.5%.

According to official retail sales figures, the volume of retail sales fell by 1.6% in the first quarter, with significant declines in non-food stores. This is corroborated by the latest Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions, which reported "a sharp decline in spending on consumer services and non-food goods", adding that the travel, leisure and hospitality sectors were the most affected.

Meanwhile, output of education is estimated to have dropped by 4.0% in Quarter 1 2020, driven by the partial closure of schools from 23 March onwards as part of the UK government's response to the coronavirus pandemic.

A recent ONS statement highlighted the challenges in estimating health and education output because of the coronavirus pandemic and the policy response. Further information about how we have adapted our usual approach to measuring education output is available in Coronavirus and the impact on measures of UK government education output.

Government and other services fell by 2.0% in Quarter 1 2020, reflecting a 1.0% fall in health and social work activities and 4.0% reduction in education. For more information on health and education estimates in Quarter 1, please refer to the Expenditure section of this release.

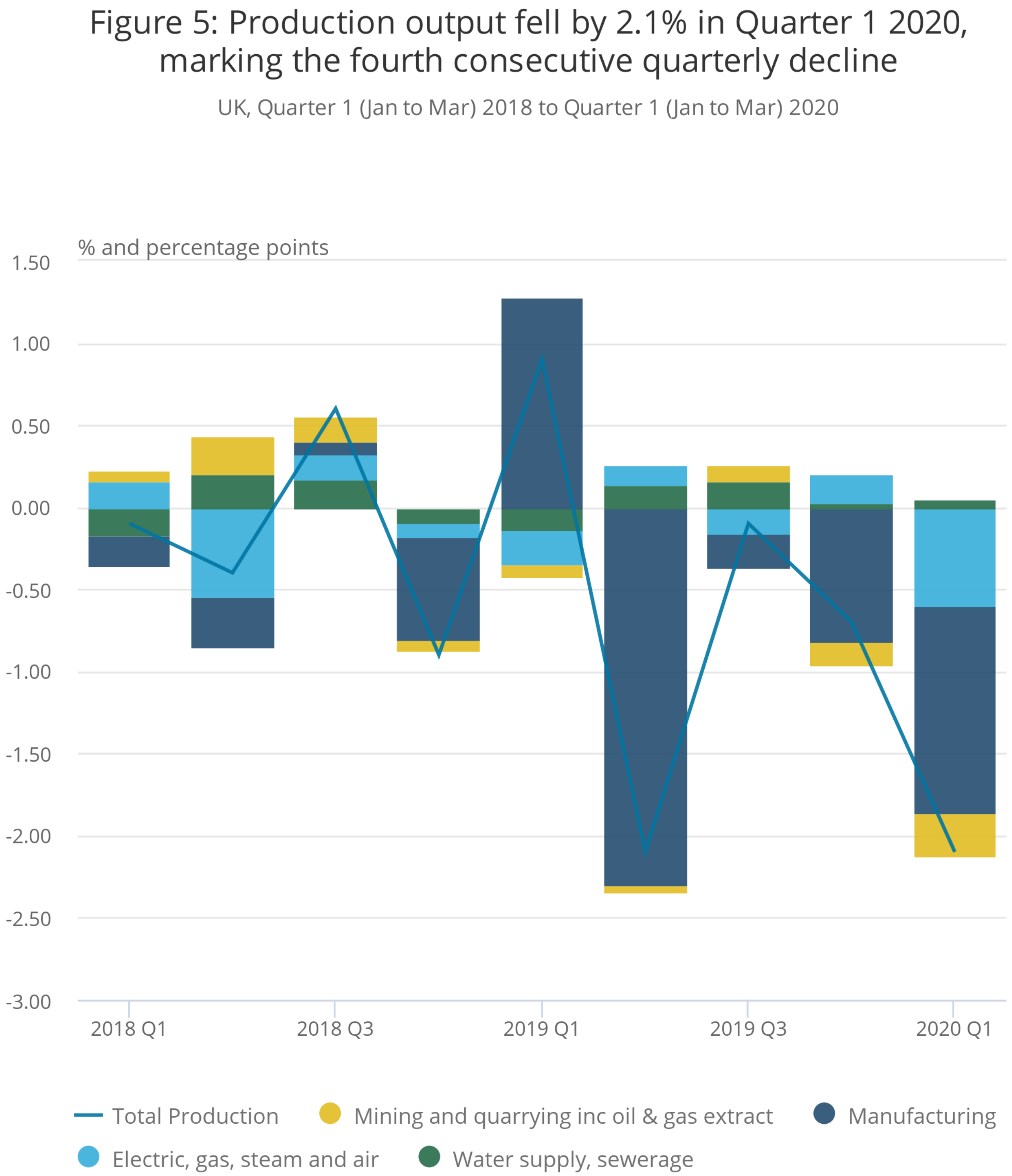
There was a 1.4% increase in output in computer programming, reflecting increased demand for information technology and related services to support remote working as new measures that came into effect on Monday 23 March requiring non-key workers to work from home where possible.

Production

Production output fell by 2.1% in Quarter 1 2020, marking the fourth consecutive quarterly decline (Figure 5). This was mainly driven by the 4.2% monthly decline in production output in March, reflecting falls in all four sectors. The quarterly contraction in output reflects declines in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and electricity, gas, steam and air output, with water supply and sewerage output being the only industry to increase output in the first quarter.

Figure 5: Production output fell by 2.1% in Quarter 1 2020, marking the fourth consecutive quarterly decline

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

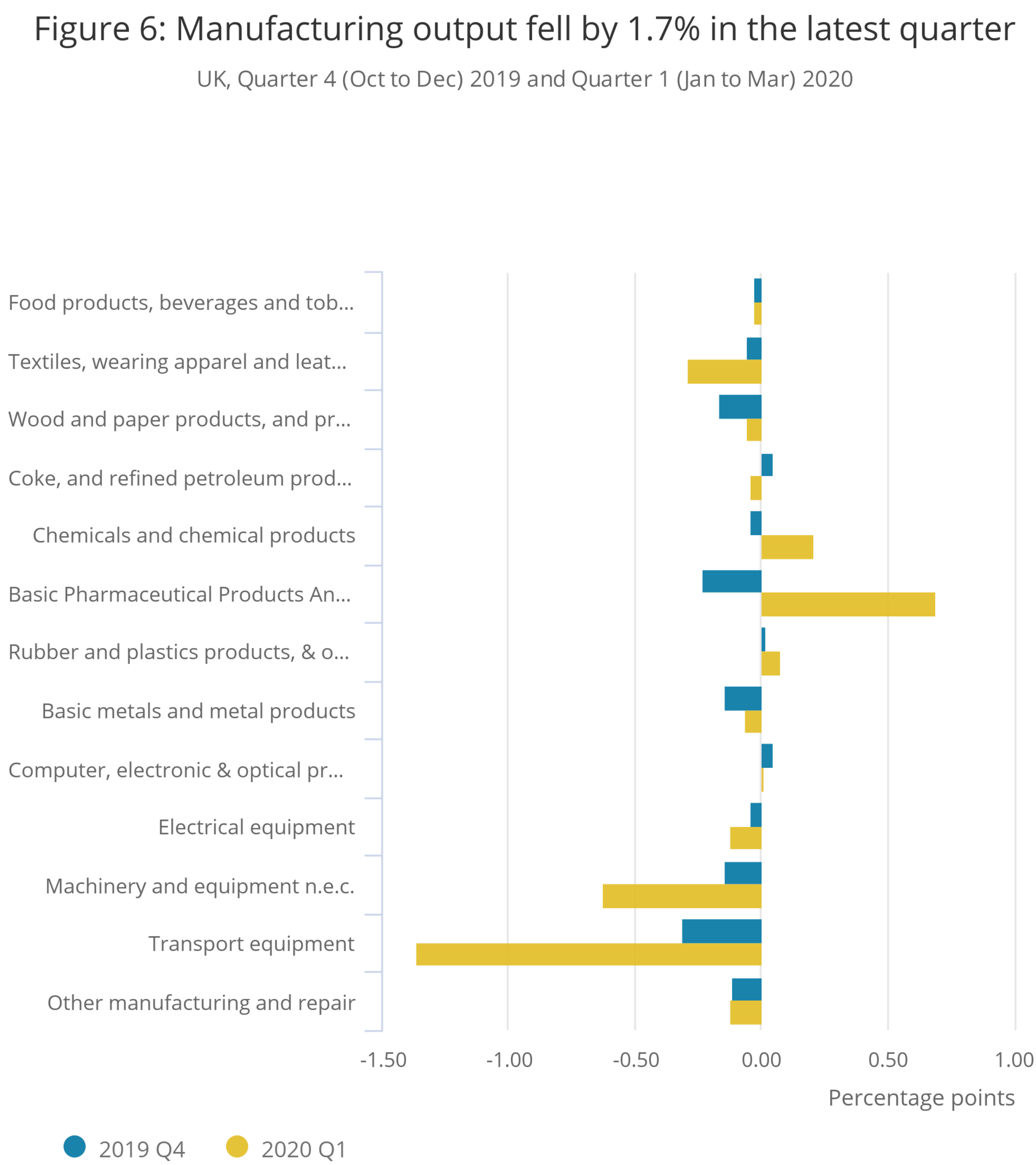
1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept), and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
2. Chart shows contribution to quarter-on-quarter production growth.
3. Components contributions may not sum to total because of rounding.

Manufacturing output fell by 1.7% in Quarter 1 2020, signalling its fourth consecutive quarterly contraction. The decline was driven by decreases in the manufacture of transport equipment, machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified, and textiles, partially offset by increases in the manufacture of pharmaceutical, chemical and wood and rubber and plastic products (Figure 6).

External survey evidence further corroborates the decline in manufacturing output. The March IHS Markit UK Manufacturing PMI (PDF, 164KB) reported that UK manufacturing output fell to the greatest extent since mid-2012, reflecting "disruption resulting from the coronavirus outbreak, lower market confidence and company shutdowns". Similarly, the latest Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions stated that "a combination of supply-chain disruption, declining demand and measures to avoid contagion" resulted in a considerable weakening in manufacturing output.

Figure 6: Manufacturing output fell by 1.7% in the latest quarter

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 and Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
2. Chart shows contributions to quarter-on-quarter manufacturing growth.
3. Components contributions may not sum to total because of rounding.

Manufacturing output of transport equipment fell 9.9% in the first quarter, largely reflecting a 16.3% decline in motor vehicle manufacturing caused by factory shutdowns in March in response to the coronavirus pandemic. This is broadly in line with data from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT), which showed a decrease in UK car manufacturing in March because of car plant closures. The SMMT figures show that UK car manufacturing fell by 37.6% in March 2020 compared with the same month in the previous year, with an overall fall of 13.8% in car manufacturing in Quarter 1 2020 compared with the same quarter in 2019.

Meanwhile, the manufacture of pharmaceutical products increased by 9.2%, driven by stronger than usual demand for medicinal products. However, we were unable to highlight any vaccine-related impact to help combat the virus. There were also increases in the manufacture of chemical products, likely to be reflecting increased demand (in part linked to consumer stockpiling) of soaps and cleaning products in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

Similarly, consumer stockpiling may explain the increases in the manufacture of paper products as well as meat and grain products as consumers stockpiled on essential items. These trends were also picked up in the latest official retail sales release, which cited "panic buying, or stockpiling during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic" as a potential driver behind the increase in turnover in food stores.

Following a decline of 2.7% in Quarter 4 2019, mining and quarrying output fell 5.2% in the first quarter of 2020, largely as a result of widespread maintenance shutdowns within oil and gas extraction. This represents the largest quarterly drop since Quarter 4 2016. Output of electricity, gas, steam and air fell by 5.8% in Quarter 1 2020, driven by a fall in industrial demand for electricity caused by the temporary closures of businesses.

Construction

Construction output fell by 2.6% in the first quarter of 2020. The fall reflects monthly declines in both February and March. In February, construction output fell by 2.1% because of poor weather, while in March, output fell further (5.9%), likely reflecting the containment measures that have affected labour availability. The decline in the first quarter is the largest since Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2012.

The quarterly fall reflects declines in both new work, and repair and maintenance. External evidence, such as the March IHS Markit UK Construction PMI (PDF, 154KB), reported that construction output declined at the steepest rate since April 2009 because of "stoppages of work on site and a slump in new orders". It cited the impact of the coronavirus pandemic as the main reason for lower activity, with falls in output across the three broad categories of housing, commercial and civil engineering.

The latest Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions pointed to evidence of "projects being postponed, either due to economic uncertainty or because of delays caused by planning office closures", adding that there were also some concerns that "a deterioration in housing market activity would weigh on housebuilding".

5 . Expenditure

Private consumption

Household consumption fell by 1.7% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020, the largest contraction since Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2008. Some types of household consumption are likely to be particularly affected while social distancing is in place, especially those types of spending that are more reliant on physical interaction or those that relate to travel.

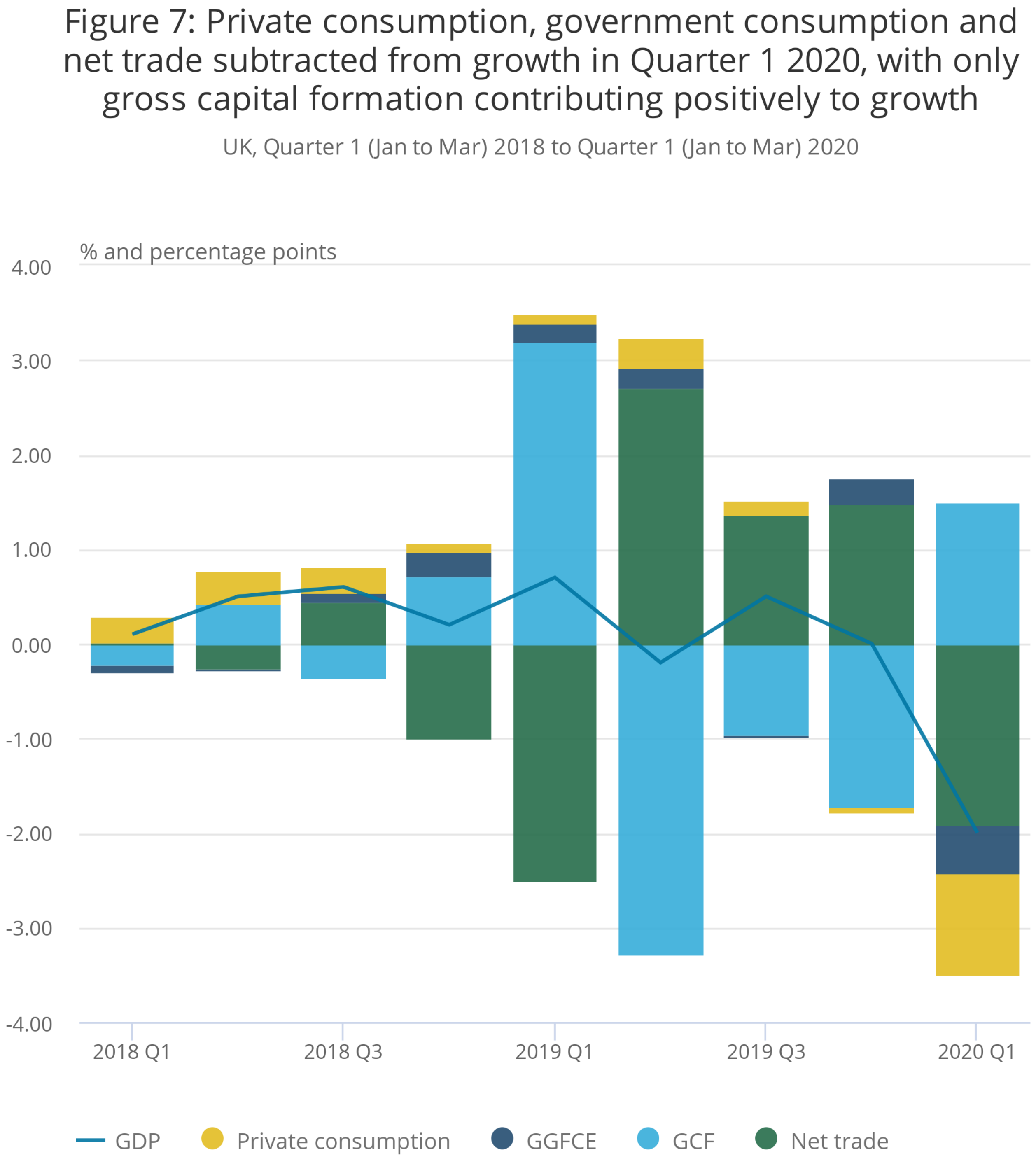
External survey evidence reinforces this weakness in consumer demand. The GfK interim COVID-19 flash report found that UK consumer confidence fell sharply to negative 34 in the last two weeks of March, stating that "the last time we saw such a decline was during the 2008 economic downturn".

Alongside this release we have published a [more detailed breakdown of household final consumption expenditure](#) than usual in the GDP first quarterly estimate. This is to enable users to see areas where we have more complete data and those areas where we have had to make judgements.

It is important to note that estimates in this GDP first quarterly estimate release are more uncertain at this stage, which reflects lower data content when compared with estimates published at the GDP quarterly national accounts stage.

Figure 7: Private consumption, government consumption and net trade subtracted from growth in Quarter 1 2020, with only gross capital formation contributing positively to growth

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Chart shows contribution to real GDP quarter-on-quarter growth.

3. Components contributions may not sum to total because of rounding. The statistical discrepancy is also not displayed.

4. Private consumption is household final consumption expenditure and non-profit institutions serving households.

The decline in household consumption in the first quarter of the year was driven by falls in spending on transport, restaurants and hotels, and clothing and footwear, in line with expectations of the effects of social distancing that was put in place in March. However, these were partially offset by higher spending on food and drink, and alcohol and tobacco. There was also an increase in spending in the recreation and culture category, which includes items such as televisions and audio-visual equipment.

The latest official retail sales figures point to lower spending on clothing, with a sharp fall in clothing store sales in March as consumers focused their spending on essential purchases such as food. Similarly, the latest Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions stated that there was a "sharp decline in spending on consumer services and non-food goods", highlighting that the travel, leisure and hospitality sectors were the most affected. The report contrasted this with the consumer stockpiling, which "led to a surge in demand at supermarkets, with sales exceeding Christmas levels".

The decline in transport spending is in line with Department for Transport figures, which show a decline in transport use in Great Britain during the second half of March as a result of the imposition of social distancing rules. The data show a decline in transport use across motor vehicles, National Rail, the London Underground (Transport for London (TfL)) and bus travel (TfL). Furthermore, recent data from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) show that new car registrations fell by 44.4% in March, reflecting the closure of showrooms in response to government advice to contain the spread of the coronavirus.

Government consumption

Government consumption decreased by 2.6% in Quarter 1 2020, reflecting declines in health and education expenditure. In volume terms, healthcare consumption fell by 2.5% whilst education consumption fell by 6.5% in the first quarter.

The initial impact of the coronavirus on government healthcare consumption was mixed, with increased activity in some areas (calls to NHS 111) and reduced activity in other areas (elective operations and accident and emergency).

The fall in estimated education consumption was a result of school closures across the UK, with schools closed to all from 23 March, except for vulnerable pupils or those whose parents or guardians are key workers. We include the education consumed by pupils who are learning at home using materials provided by teachers. For more information on estimates of education consumption in this release please refer to Coronavirus and the impact on measures of UK government education output.

Gross capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) fell by 1.0% in the first quarter of 2020, marking the second consecutive quarter of decline. The first quarter outcome reflected falls in investment in dwellings as well as government investment.

Business investment was flat in the first quarter of 2020 (Figure 8). According to the latest Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions, investment intentions had improved slightly at the start of 2020 following the general election in December 2019. However, the uncertainty created by the coronavirus developments in the last few weeks of the first quarter meant that some companies were "halting investment plans and retaining cash buffers, in particular in retail, leisure, travel and hospitality", though noting that companies in other sectors were planning to proceed with investment plans aimed at reducing staffing costs and improving efficiency.

Figure 8: Business investment was flat in Quarter 1 2020

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Business investment refers to quarter-on-quarter growth in volume estimates of business investment.

The Quarter 1 2020 Decision Maker's Panel reports that "81% of businesses reported that COVID-19 was one of the top three sources of uncertainty for their business", adding that "the percentage who thought that COVID-19 was an important source of uncertainty for their business in the March survey exceeded the previous peak for Brexit uncertainty of 58%". Meanwhile, the latest Deloitte CFO Survey stated that business confidence had declined to its lowest ever level, as chief financial officers (CFOs) expect a protracted hit to demand. The majority of CFO respondents expected demand to recover to pre-pandemic levels after the second quarter of 2021.

Dwellings investment fell by 3.2% in the first quarter of 2020, reflecting falls within private sector new housing, and repair and maintenance. Investment was impacted by adverse weather conditions in February 2020 and government restrictions relating to the coronavirus in March 2020. More information on this can be found in the latest Construction output in Great Britain release. Government investment fell by 1.9% in Quarter 1 2020.

Alignment and balancing adjustments are typically applied to the inventories component to help balance the different approaches to GDP – more detail on these can be found in the Quality and methodology section of this bulletin. Therefore, the unadjusted data provide a better understanding of the change in the inventory position of businesses. Here, the underlying data show a substantial decrease of £6.8 billion in stocks being held by UK companies in Quarter 1 2020 (Table 2). This was led by a fall in the level of stocks held within the wholesale and retail trades.

Respondent-led evidence suggests that the decline in stock levels in the wholesale industry was largely a result of firms facing increased difficulty obtaining stock from within the UK and abroad, whilst the decline in the level of stocks held within the retail industry was predominantly because of increased consumer spending on household goods and food and drink.

Evidence from external surveys on business stockpiling was mixed. According to the March IHS Markit UK Manufacturing PMI (PDF, 168KB), pre- and post-production inventory levels decreased in March, reflecting "production delays and longer times taken to receive input purchases". However, the report adds that "there were some firms that reported attempts to build up stocks in response to the uncertainty caused by COVID-19". In other survey evidence, the March CBI Industrial Trends Survey stated that stock adequacy in the manufacturing sector was in line with its long-run average.

Table 2: Change in inventories, including and excluding balancing and alignment adjustments
UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020

		Change in Inventories	Of which alignment	Of which balancing	Change in Inventories excluding alignment and balancing
2019 Q1	**Current price**	8467	2083	-1000	7384
	Chained volume measure	6457	1973	-1500	5984
2019 Q2	**Current price**	2386	541	-500	2345
	Chained volume measure	-14	504	-500	-18
2019 Q3	**Current price**	-1951	118	-650	-1419
	Chained volume measure	-4628	104	-650	-4082
2019 Q4	**Current price**	-1514	-2742	-1000	2228
	Chained volume measure	-3161	-2581	-3000	2420
2020 Q1	**Current price**	-6026	750	1100	-7876
	Chained volume measure	-4473	692	1600	-6765

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes

1. Data are in £ millions. Back to table

2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec). Back to table

An upwards contribution came from valuables, which offset the downwards drag on gross fixed capital from GFCF and the change in inventories.

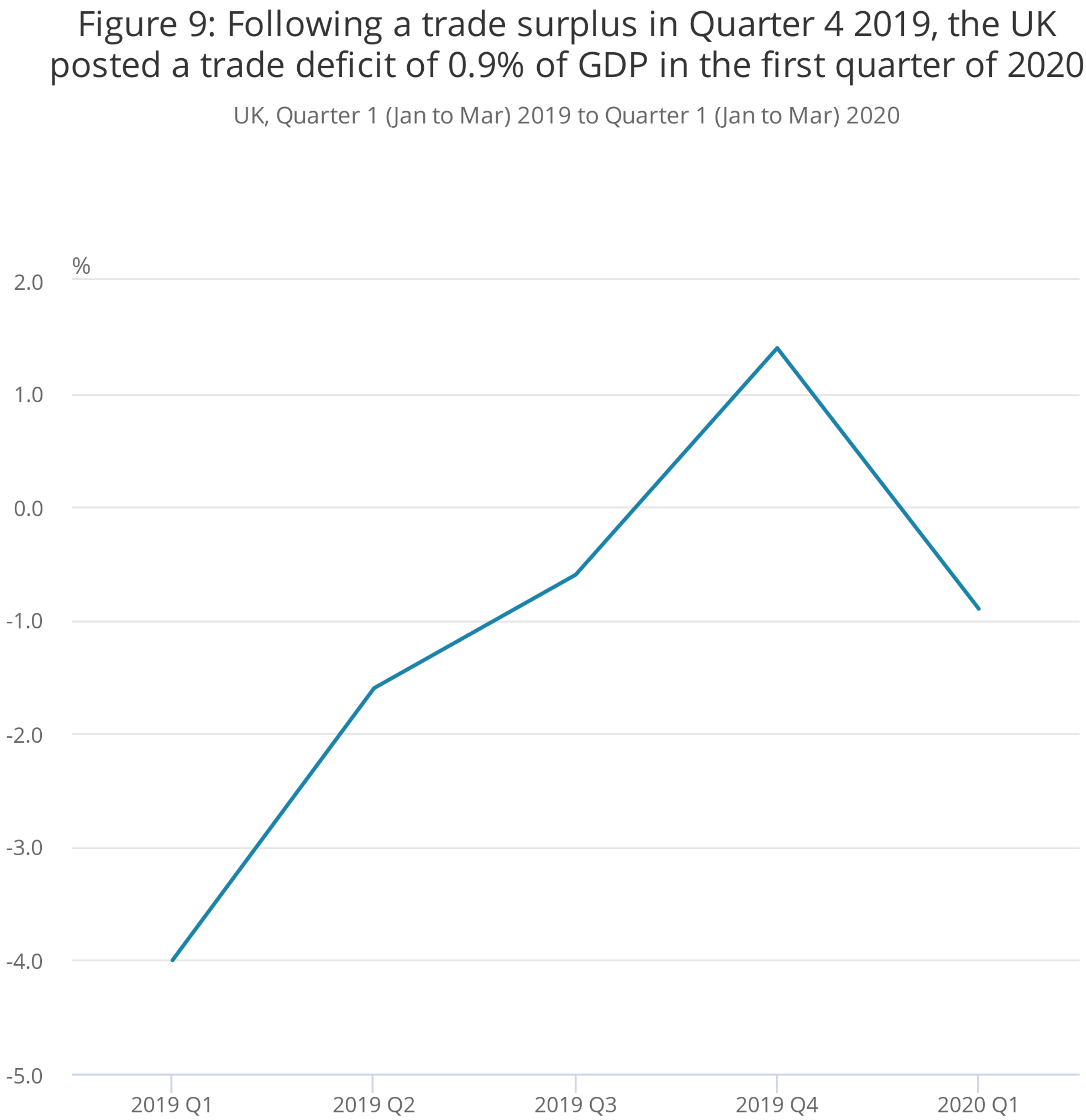
Trade

Today's estimates show that the UK posted a trade deficit of 0.9% of nominal GDP in the first quarter of 2020 (Figure 9). This represents a marked deterioration in the trade balance from the previous quarter, when the UK had posted a trade surplus, although this was largely driven by the often-volatile movements in precious metals, which include non-monetary gold.

The coronavirus pandemic has led to a marked fall in global trade demand, whilst restrictions have also disrupted international supply chains that might have impacted on the trade intensity of demand. Export volumes declined by 10.8% in the first quarter, whilst import volumes fell by 5.3%. For more detailed analysis on Trade movements in Quarter 1 2020, please refer to the UK trade release.

Figure 9: Following a trade surplus in Quarter 4 2019, the UK posted a trade deficit of 0.9% of GDP in the first quarter of 2020

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. The trade balance is calculated using current price estimates of GDP and net trade.

External survey evidence points towards weakened exports activity in the first quarter. The March IHS Markit UK Manufacturing PMI stated that new export business declined at the fastest rate since July 2012 “as the outbreak of COVID-19 led to lower demand from across the global economy”. According to the monthly CBI Industrial Trends Survey, "manufacturers reported that both total and export order books worsened considerably" in March compared with the previous month. Meanwhile, the latest Quarterly Economic Survey (PDF, 1.03MB) by the British Chambers of Commerce reports that "export activity in the manufacturing sector remained underwhelming", adding that indicators for export activity in the services sector were at their lowest levels since 2011.

6 . Income

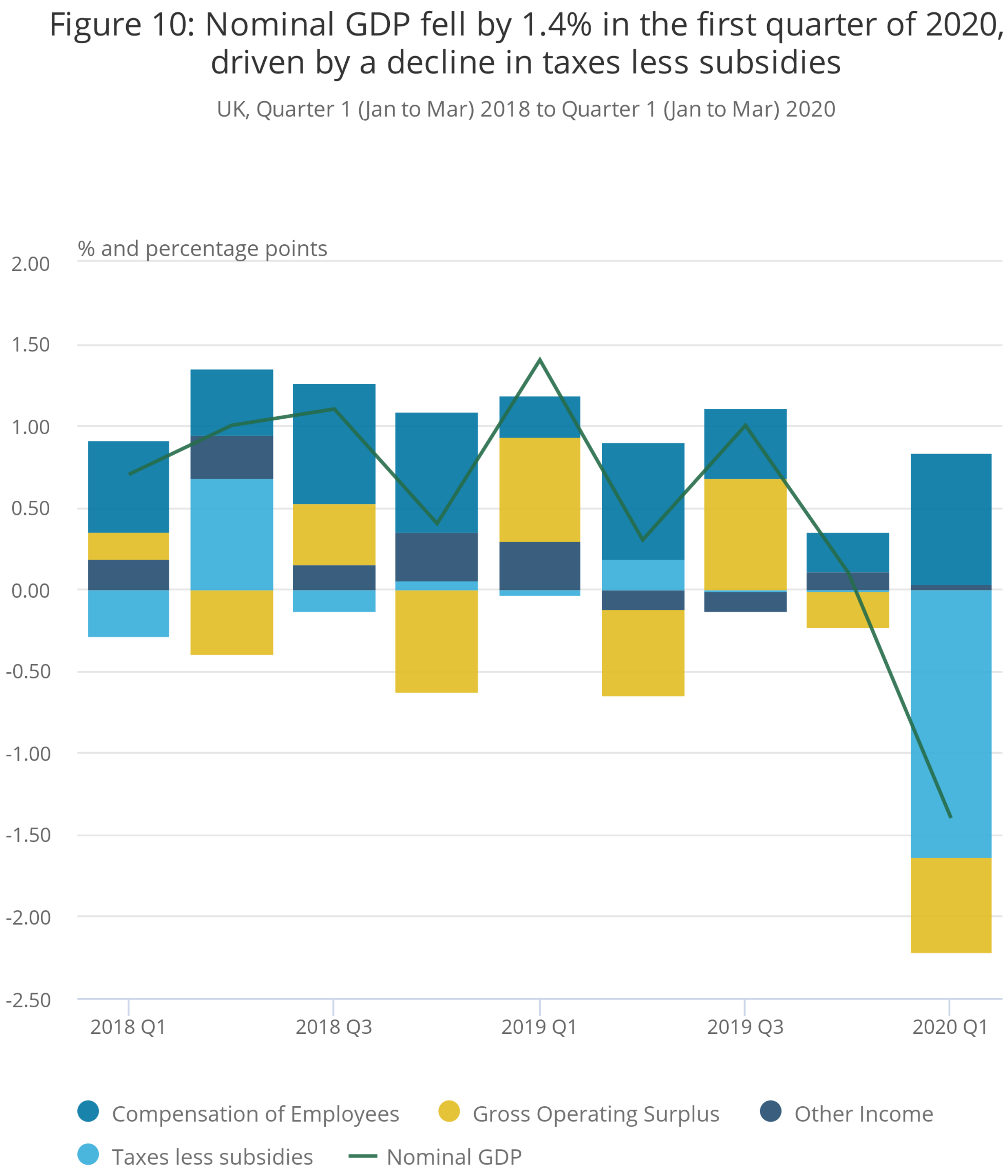
Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 1.4% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020, predominantly driven by a decline in taxes less subsidies (Figure 10). This is the largest quarterly fall in nominal GDP since Quarter 1 2009.

There is increased uncertainty around the income measure of GDP in this publication; as such users are advised to treat the estimates with caution. The increased uncertainty relates, in part, to treatment of employment schemes established by the UK government in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. A recent article explains how we will be treating the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and Self Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) in the national accounts.

The GDP first quarterly estimate contains limited availability of labour market indicators, compared with subsequent estimates. For example, compensation of employees' data for the final month of the quarter is not yet available. Statistical forecasts have been made for March 2020 containing a number of assumptions, leading to additional uncertainty; as such estimates should be treated with caution. More information can be found in the Quality and methodology section of this release.

Figure 10: Nominal GDP fell by 1.4% in the first quarter of 2020, driven by a decline in taxes less subsidies

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2018 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

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1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
2. Chart shows contribution to nominal GDP quarter-on-quarter growth.
3. Components contributions may not sum to total because of rounding.

Compensation of employees (CoE) increased by 1.6% in Quarter 1 2020, reflecting a 1.2% increase in wages and salaries and a 3.5% increase in employers' social contributions. Gross operating surplus (GOS) of corporations fell by 2.9%, the second consecutive quarterly fall.

According to the latest EY UK profit warnings report, UK companies issued 301 profit warnings in Quarter 1 2020; this is a 238% increase from Quarter 1 2019 and more than double the previous high in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2001. The report highlights that 77% of profit warnings cited the coronavirus, with travel and leisure being the most affected industry.

Taxes less subsidies fell by 13.6% in Quarter 1 2020. The fall was a combined result of a decline in tax revenue and an increase in subsidies granted, primarily related to the CJRS. The decline in tax revenue was driven by falls in VAT receipts, and fuel, beer, tobacco and air passenger duties. The estimate for subsidies includes an initial estimate of £7 billion for the CJRS subsidy. This estimate is based on the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) coronavirus reference scenario and it will be revised when updated data are available. Estimates of the Self Employment Income Support Scheme have not been made as the details of claims under this scheme are not yet available.

Transactions are recorded on an accrual basis within the national accounts. Therefore whilst payments may not be completed on a cash basis, for reporting purposes the transaction is registered at the point when it was adjudged to take place.

7 . Links to related statistics

A number of other economic indicators were published on 13 May 2020, these include:

- GDP monthly estimate, UK: March 2020
- Coronavirus and the impact on production and services, UK: March 2020
- Construction output in Great Britain: March 2020
- UK trade: March 2020
- Data for gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) by sector and asset, revision triangles and a real-time database

All data in this bulletin are seasonally adjusted estimates. Non-seasonally adjusted data are available within the UK Economic Accounts (UKEA). These data can be downloaded directly from the UKEA dataset and on the UKEA main aggregates dataset table. Data published in the UKEA reflect data as published on 31 March 2020 and are consistent with the data in this release.

8 . Quality and methodology

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the Gross domestic product (GDP) QMI.

The national accounts are drawn together using data from many different sources. This ensures that they are comprehensive and provide different perspectives on the economy; for example, sales by retailers and purchases by households.

Important quality information

There are common pitfalls in interpreting data series, and these include:

- expectations of accuracy and reliability in early estimates are often too high
- revisions are an inevitable consequence of the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy
- early estimates are based on incomplete data

Very few statistical revisions arise as a result of "errors" in the popular sense of the word. All estimates, by definition, are subject to statistical "error".

Many different approaches can be used to summarise revisions; the "Accuracy and reliability" section in the Quality and Methodology Information report analyses the mean average revision and the mean absolute revision for GDP estimates over data publication iterations.

Reaching the GDP balance

The different data content and quality of the three approaches – the output approach, the expenditure approach and the income approach – dictates the approach taken in balancing quarterly data. In the UK, there are more data available on output in the short-term than in either of the other two approaches. However, to obtain the best estimate of GDP (the published figure), the estimates from all three approaches are balanced to produce an average, except in the latest two quarters where the output data takes the lead because of its larger data content.

Information on the methods we use for Balancing the output, income and expenditure approaches to measuring GDP is available.

Alignment adjustments, found in Table M of the GDP first quarterly estimate data tables in this release, have a target limit of plus or minus £2,000 million on any quarter. However, in periods where the data sources are particularly difficult to balance, larger alignment adjustments are sometimes needed.

To achieve a balanced GDP dataset through alignment, balancing adjustments are applied to the components of GDP where required. They are applied to the individual components where data content is particularly weak in a given quarter because of a higher level of forecast content.

The balancing adjustments applied in this quarter are shown in Table 3, the resulting series should be considered accordingly.

Table 3: Balancing adjustments applied to the GDP first quarterly estimate dataset for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020

GDP measurement approach and component adjustment applied to		Q1 2020
Expenditure		
Trade in Services (imports)	**Current prices**	-1000
	Chained volume measure	-1000
Change in inventories	**Current prices**	1100
	Chained volume measure	1600

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes

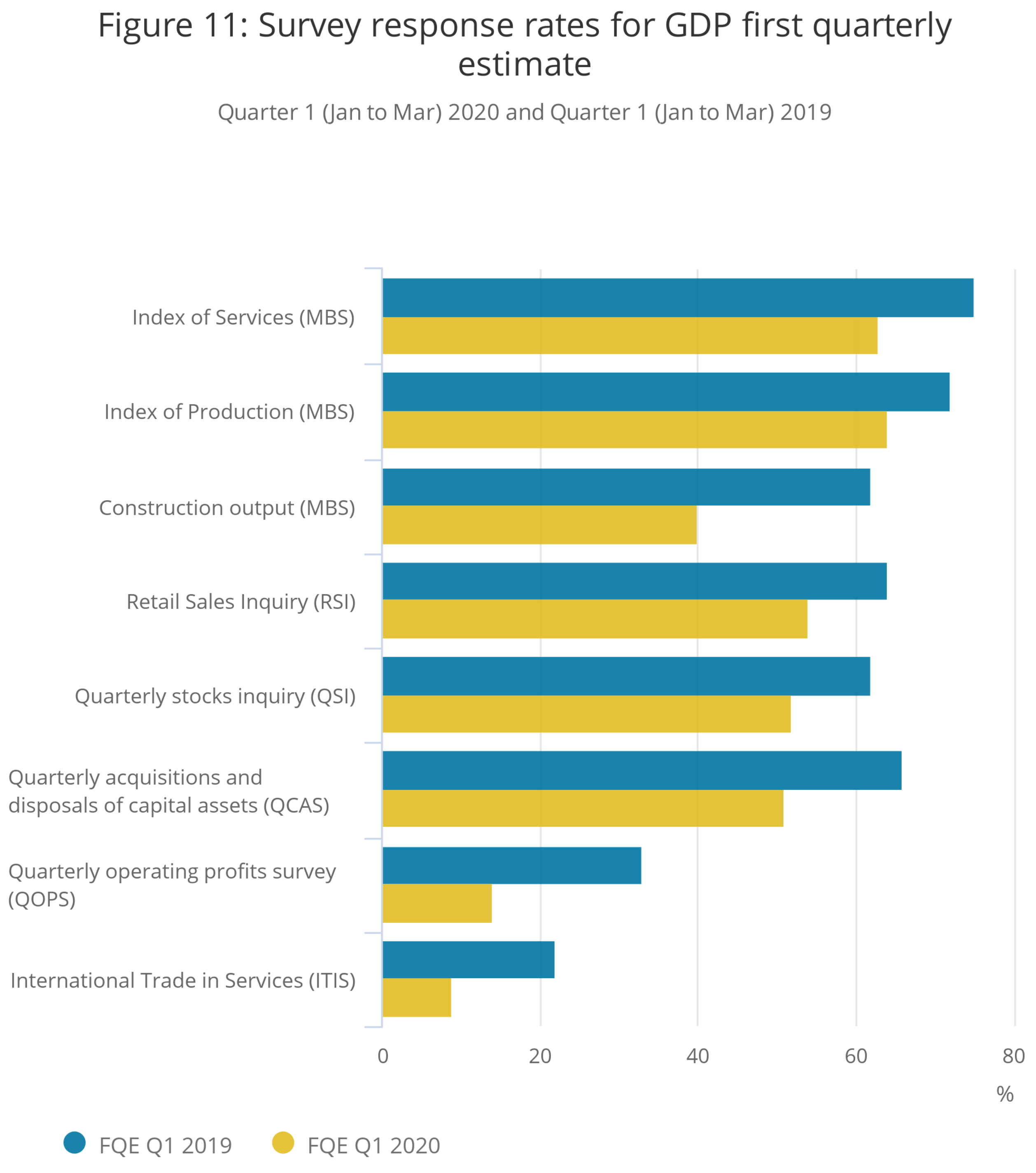
1. Adjustments are in £ million. Back to table

2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar). Back to table

Coronavirus (COVID-19) impact on response rates

Figure 11: Survey response rates for GDP first quarterly estimate

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Chart shows forms returned as a percentage of forms despatched.

2. FQE refers for GDP first quarterly estimate. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar).

3. Response rate for Quarterly Operating Profits Survey (QOPS) are for Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019. The response rate for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 is not directly comparable.

Figure 11 highlights a decline in response rates for surveys that feed into the GDP first quarterly estimate for Quarter 1 2020. We have undertaken a significant amount of work to ensure that the effect on the quality of estimates in this release are mitigated as much as possible. These include focusing resources on main respondents and industries, methodology reviews including but not limited to seasonal adjustment, forecast and imputation, and the utilisation of additional sources of data (in quality assurance). More information on the measures taken can be found in Section 6 of Coronavirus and the effects on UK GDP.

One area where response rates have been particularly affected is construction. We generally apply a bias adjustment to early construction estimates to account for late survey response. In light of the higher level of non-response in relation to March 2020 data and to ensure that there is no significant non-response bias in our estimates, we reviewed our bias adjustment approach and have taken action accordingly.

The Quarterly Operating Profits Survey is currently under review and we are using a range of external estimates to quality assure these figures. The Quarterly Survey of International Trade in Services often has low response at this publication stage and we have reviewed our imputation methodology ahead of this estimate.

Quarterly Stocks Survey temporary expansion

The Quarterly Stocks Survey (formerly Inquiry) is used in the compilation of the changes in inventories component. To address users' concerns about the sample size of the survey and the potential impact on quality, we temporarily increased the sample size from 5,500 to 9,500 businesses for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019. We have continued to boost the sample in subsequent quarters and will continue to do so until further notice.

A1 Gross domestic product and gross value added[1,2]

2016 = 100

	Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices			Implied deflators[3]		
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Market sector gross value added	Gross national expenditure	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices
	YBEU	YBEX	YBEZ	CGCE	L48H	YBFV	YBGB	CGBV
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	103.8	103.9	101.9	102.0	102.8	102.2	101.9	101.8
2018	107.5	107.6	103.3	103.3	104.9	104.3	104.1	104.1
2019	111.0	111.2	104.7	104.8	106.0	106.1	106.0	106.1
Seasonally adjusted								
2016 Q4	101.7	101.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	100.7	100.9	100.8
2017 Q1	102.9	103.0	101.4	101.5	102.2	102.0	101.5	101.4
Q2	103.3	103.5	101.7	101.8	102.5	101.8	101.6	101.7
Q3	103.8	103.7	102.0	102.1	103.0	102.1	101.7	101.6
Q4	105.2	105.3	102.4	102.5	103.7	102.9	102.7	102.7
2018 Q1	106.0	106.3	102.5	102.6	103.9	103.5	103.4	103.7
Q2	107.0	106.9	103.0	103.1	104.6	104.0	103.9	103.7
Q3	108.2	108.3	103.6	103.7	105.3	104.8	104.4	104.5
Q4	108.6	108.7	103.9	103.9	105.6	104.9	104.6	104.6
2019 Q1	110.1	110.3	104.6	104.6	106.1	105.3	105.3	105.4
Q2	110.5	110.6	104.4	104.5	105.7	105.9	105.8	105.9
Q3	111.6	111.8	104.9	105.0	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.5
Q4	111.8	112.0	105.0	105.0	106.1	106.3	106.5	106.6
2020 Q1	110.2	110.6	102.9	103.0	103.6	107.4	107.1	107.4
Percentage change, latest year on previous year								
	IHYM	KGL6	IHYP	KGM7	L489	KH7D	IHYS	KGM4
2016	4.1	4.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
2017	3.8	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.8
2018	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
2019	3.3	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter								
	IHYN	KGL8	IHYQ	KGM9		KH7E	IHYT	KGM5
2016 Q4	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
2017 Q1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7
Q2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	–0.2	0.2	0.2
Q3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	–0.1
Q4	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
2018 Q1	0.7	0.9	0.1	–	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Q2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	–
Q3	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
Q4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	0.2	0.2
2019 Q1	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8
Q2	0.3	0.3	–0.2	–0.2	–0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Q3	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5
Q4	0.1	0.1	–	–	–0.1	–0.5	0.1	0.1
2020 Q1	–1.4	–1.2	–2.0	–2.0	–2.3	1.0	0.6	0.7
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
	IHYO	KGM2	IHYR	KGN3	L48D	KH7F	IHYU	KGM6
2016 Q4	4.8	4.8	1.8	2.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.7
2017 Q1	4.8	5.0	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6
Q2	3.6	3.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6
Q3	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.3
Q4	3.5	3.6	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.0
2018 Q1	2.9	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.2
Q2	3.6	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
Q3	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.9
Q4	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
2019 Q1	3.9	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7
Q2	3.2	3.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.2
Q3	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Q4	2.9	3.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.9
2020 Q1	0.1	0.3	–1.6	–1.6	–2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9

1 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 The growth rates are calculated from the £m series and due to the rounded nature of the index series the growth rates cannot be replicated.
3 Based on the sum of expenditure components of GDP at current prices and in chained volume terms.

A2 Gross domestic product and gross value added[1]

£ million

	At current prices			Chained volume measures (Reference year 2016)			
	Gross domestic product at market prices	less Basic price adjustment[2]	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	less Basic price adjustment[2]	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added excluding oil & gas[3]
	YBHA	NTAP	ABML	ABMI	NTAO	ABMM	KLS2
2016	1 995 478	217 344	1 778 134	1 995 478	217 344	1 778 134	1 769 730
2017	2 071 667	224 764	1 846 903	2 033 234	219 805	1 813 429	1 804 895
2018	2 144 304	231 722	1 912 582	2 060 494	223 392	1 837 102	1 827 953
2019	2 214 888	237 546	1 977 342	2 089 519	226 450	1 863 069	1 853 757
Seasonally adjusted							
2016 Q4	507 375	55 293	452 082	503 083	54 379	448 704	446 651
2017 Q1	513 458	55 757	457 701	505 983	54 682	451 301	449 181
Q2	515 534	55 579	459 955	507 255	54 823	452 432	450 296
Q3	517 788	56 732	461 056	508 982	55 022	453 960	451 784
Q4	524 887	56 696	468 191	511 014	55 278	455 736	453 634
2018 Q1	528 589	55 957	472 632	511 318	55 377	455 941	453 775
Q2	533 844	58 803	475 041	514 011	55 709	458 302	456 025
Q3	539 878	58 331	481 547	517 029	56 071	460 958	458 781
Q4	541 993	58 631	483 362	518 136	56 235	461 901	460 298
2019 Q1	549 315	58 929	490 386	521 610	56 537	465 073	462 627
Q2	551 134	59 259	491 875	520 779	56 435	464 344	462 154
Q3	556 894	59 726	497 168	523 513	56 729	466 783	464 409
Q4	557 545	59 632	497 913	523 617	56 749	466 869	464 567
2020 Q1	549 773	58 047	491 726	513 273	55 621	457 652	455 561
Percentage change,latest year on previous year							
	IHYM		KGL6	IHYP		KGM7	KLH8
2016	4.1		4.0	1.9		1.9	1.9
2017	3.8		3.9	1.9		2.0	2.0
2018	3.5		3.6	1.3		1.3	1.3
2019	3.3		3.4	1.4		1.4	1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	IHYN		KGL8	IHYQ		KGM9	
2016 Q4	1.3		1.2	0.6		0.7	0.8
2017 Q1	1.2		1.2	0.6		0.6	0.6
Q2	0.4		0.5	0.3		0.3	0.2
Q3	0.4		0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3
Q4	1.4		1.5	0.4		0.4	0.4
2018 Q1	0.7		0.9	0.1		–	–
Q2	1.0		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5
Q3	1.1		1.4	0.6		0.6	0.6
Q4	0.4		0.4	0.2		0.2	0.3
2019 Q1	1.4		1.5	0.7		0.7	0.7
Q2	0.3		0.3	–0.2		–0.2	–0.2
Q3	1.0		1.1	0.5		0.5	0.5
Q4	0.1		0.1	–		–	–
2020 Q1	–1.4		–1.2	–2.0		–2.0	–1.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	IHYO		KGM2	IHYR		KGN3	KLH9
2016 Q4	4.8		4.8	1.8		2.0	2.0
2017 Q1	4.8		5.0	2.2		2.3	2.3
Q2	3.6		3.7	1.9		2.1	2.1
Q3	3.4		3.2	1.8		1.9	1.9
Q4	3.5		3.6	1.6		1.6	1.6
2018 Q1	2.9		3.3	1.1		1.0	1.0
Q2	3.6		3.3	1.3		1.3	1.3
Q3	4.3		4.4	1.6		1.5	1.5
Q4	3.3		3.2	1.4		1.4	1.5
2019 Q1	3.9		3.8	2.0		2.0	2.0
Q2	3.2		3.5	1.3		1.3	1.3
Q3	3.2		3.2	1.3		1.3	1.3
Q4	2.9		3.0	1.1		1.1	1.1
2020 Q1	0.1		0.3	–1.6		–1.6	–1.6

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Taxes on products less subsidies.
3 Calculated by using gross value added at basic prices minus extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas.

B1 Gross value added at chained volume measures basic prices, by category of output[1,2]

2016 = 100

	Production: Agri-culture, forestry, and fishing	Production: Mining & quarrying inc oil & gas extract	Production: Manu-facturing	Production: Electric, gas, steam & air	Production: Water supply, sewerage	Production: Total	Constr-uction	Service industries: Distri-bution, hotels & restaura-nts	Service industries: Transport storage and commu-nications	Service industries: Business services and finance	Service industries: Govern-ment and other services	Service industries: Total	Gross value added[4]	Gross value added excluding oil & gas
2016 Weights[3]	7	6	102	15	13	136	61	133	108	339	217	796	1000	995
	L2KL	L2KR	L2KX	L2MW	L2N2	L2KQ	L2N8	L2PZ	KI8M	KI8O	KI8Q	L2NC	CGCE	KLH7
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	105.7	101.7	102.2	98.2	102.0	101.7	106.4	102.4	103.6	101.0	101.2	101.7	102.0	102.0
2018	102.5	107.1	103.1	96.7	102.5	102.5	106.4	105.5	107.6	102.8	101.9	103.7	103.3	103.3
2019	101.3	106.8	101.4	94.1	103.9	101.1	108.9	108.4	112.2	103.5	103.6	105.5	104.8	104.8
Seasonally adjusted														
2016 Q4	100.9	98.0	100.5	101.6	101.4	100.6	101.7	101.6	101.5	101.0	100.1	100.9	100.9	101.0
2017 Q1	105.6	100.9	101.5	97.4	104.5	101.3	106.0	101.8	101.8	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.5
Q2	105.7	101.9	101.3	98.4	100.3	100.9	106.2	102.3	103.4	100.6	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.8
Q3	106.3	103.3	102.3	98.7	101.3	101.8	106.4	102.7	104.0	101.1	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.1
Q4	105.3	100.6	103.8	98.5	101.9	102.9	107.2	102.9	105.1	101.6	101.1	102.2	102.5	102.5
2018 Q1	103.3	102.1	103.6	100.0	100.1	102.8	105.3	103.3	105.0	102.4	101.3	102.6	102.6	102.6
Q2	102.3	107.0	103.2	94.9	102.3	102.4	106.1	105.3	106.5	102.7	101.7	103.4	103.1	103.1
Q3	102.0	110.4	103.3	96.4	104.2	102.9	107.2	106.5	108.7	102.9	102.1	104.1	103.7	103.7
Q4	102.7	108.9	102.4	95.5	103.3	102.0	107.2	107.1	110.0	103.3	102.5	104.6	103.9	104.0
2019 Q1	101.6	107.1	104.1	93.5	101.9	102.9	109.5	108.2	111.5	103.0	102.9	105.0	104.6	104.6
Q2	101.2	106.3	101.0	94.7	103.3	100.8	108.1	108.5	112.1	103.0	103.3	105.2	104.5	104.4
Q3	101.3	108.4	100.7	93.2	105.0	100.7	109.1	108.6	112.8	103.8	103.9	105.9	105.0	105.0
Q4	101.4	105.5	99.6	94.9	105.3	99.9	109.0	108.4	112.4	104.1	104.5	106.0	105.0	105.0
2020 Q1	101.2	99.9	97.9	89.4	105.9	97.8	106.2	103.6	108.7	103.7	102.4	104.0	103.0	103.0
Percentage change, latest year on previous year														
	L3BB	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3BG	L3DW	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P	L3E2	KGM7	KLH8
2016	–5.5	–2.0	0.2	3.7	7.1	1.1	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	–0.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
2017	5.7	1.7	2.2	–1.8	2.0	1.7	6.4	2.4	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0
2018	–3.0	5.3	0.9	–1.6	0.5	0.8	–	3.0	3.8	1.8	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.3
2019	–1.2	–0.3	–1.7	–2.7	1.4	–1.4	2.3	2.7	4.3	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
													KGM9	
2016 Q4	1.6	–5.5	0.8	2.6	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
2017 Q1	4.7	3.0	0.9	–4.1	3.0	0.7	4.2	0.2	0.2	–0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6
Q2	0.1	1.0	–0.1	0.9	–4.0	–0.4	0.3	0.5	1.6	–0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Q3	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	–0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Q4	–1.0	–2.6	1.5	–0.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	–0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
2018 Q1	–2.0	1.5	–0.2	1.6	–1.8	–0.1	–1.8	0.4	–0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	–	–
Q2	–1.0	4.8	–0.4	–5.1	2.2	–0.4	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
Q3	–0.3	3.2	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
Q4	0.7	–1.4	–0.8	–0.9	–0.9	–0.9	–	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
2019 Q1	–1.1	–1.6	1.7	–2.1	–1.4	0.9	2.1	1.1	1.4	–0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
Q2	–0.4	–0.7	–3.0	1.3	1.4	–2.1	–1.2	0.3	0.5	–	0.4	0.2	–0.2	–0.2
Q3	0.1	2.0	–0.3	–1.6	1.7	–0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Q4	0.1	–2.7	–1.1	1.8	0.3	–0.7	–0.1	–0.2	–0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	–	–
2020 Q1	–0.2	–5.2	–1.7	–5.8	0.5	–2.1	–2.6	–4.4	–3.3	–0.4	–2.0	–1.9	–2.0	–1.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
	L3ZZ	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L426	L44M	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8	L44Q	KGN3	KLH9
2016 Q4	–3.5	–4.6	1.4	6.8	6.6	2.1	4.8	3.9	3.5	2.5	–1.3	1.8	2.0	2.0
2017 Q1	4.9	1.7	2.4	0.3	6.2	2.5	8.0	2.9	3.1	1.7	0.8	1.8	2.3	2.3
Q2	6.6	2.8	0.6	–3.7	0.2	0.2	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
Q3	7.1	–0.4	2.6	–0.4	1.2	2.0	5.9	2.9	3.2	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9
Q4	4.4	2.7	3.3	–3.1	0.5	2.3	5.4	1.3	3.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6
2018 Q1	–2.2	1.2	2.1	2.7	–4.2	1.5	–0.7	1.4	3.2	1.6	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.0
Q2	–3.2	5.0	1.8	–3.5	2.0	1.4	–0.2	2.9	3.0	2.1	0.2	1.9	1.3	1.3
Q3	–4.1	6.9	1.0	–2.3	2.9	1.1	0.8	3.7	4.5	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.5
Q4	–2.5	8.2	–1.4	–3.1	1.3	–0.9	–	4.0	4.7	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.5
2019 Q1	–1.6	4.9	0.5	–6.5	1.7	0.1	4.0	4.7	6.2	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.0
Q2	–1.1	–0.7	–2.1	–0.2	1.0	–1.6	1.9	3.0	5.2	0.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3
Q3	–0.7	–1.8	–2.5	–3.3	0.8	–2.2	1.7	2.0	3.8	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Q4	–1.3	–3.1	–2.7	–0.6	2.0	–2.1	1.7	1.2	2.2	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.1
2020 Q1	–0.4	–6.7	–6.0	–4.4	4.0	–4.9	–3.0	–4.2	–2.5	0.7	–0.5	–1.0	–1.6	–1.6

1 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 Components of output are valued at basic prices, which excludes taxes and includes subsidies on products.
3 Weights may not sum to the total due to rounding.
4 This is a balanced index of UK GVA taking into account data from the Income and Expenditure approaches. Thus it will not necessarily be the weighted sum of the industrial indices.

B2 Gross value added at chained volume measures basic prices, by category of output[1,2]

2016 = 100

	Service industries										
	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport, storage and communicati-ons	Accommodati-on & food services	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate	Professional scientific admin & support	Public admin, defence, social security	Education	Health and social work	Other services[4]	Total services
2016 Weights[3]	105	108	28	72	140	126	49	58	75	35	796
	L2NE	KI8M	L2NQ	L2O6	L2OC	L2OH	L2P8	L2PA	L2PC	L2Q5	L2NC
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	102.5	103.6	102.4	99.1	99.0	104.3	100.8	101.2	101.0	102.1	101.7
2018	105.7	107.6	104.9	98.1	99.6	109.0	101.6	101.9	101.5	103.2	103.7
2019	108.8	112.2	107.0	95.1	100.2	111.8	103.8	104.6	103.3	102.6	105.5
Seasonally adjusted											
2016 Q4	101.8	101.5	100.7	101.0	100.6	101.5	99.9	100.1	100.3	99.7	100.9
2017 Q1	101.7	101.8	102.2	99.9	99.3	102.9	100.4	101.5	101.0	101.0	101.1
Q2	102.2	103.4	102.6	99.6	98.9	103.0	101.1	101.2	101.5	102.4	101.5
Q3	102.8	104.0	102.5	98.9	98.8	104.9	100.7	101.2	101.1	102.6	101.8
Q4	103.1	105.1	102.2	98.1	99.1	106.5	100.9	101.0	100.6	102.3	102.2
2018 Q1	103.4	105.0	102.9	99.2	99.5	107.4	100.8	101.1	101.2	102.5	102.6
Q2	105.4	106.5	104.7	98.6	99.7	108.4	101.3	101.7	101.2	103.6	103.4
Q3	106.9	108.7	105.2	97.6	99.6	109.5	102.3	102.0	101.5	103.4	104.1
Q4	107.1	110.0	106.8	96.8	99.7	110.8	102.2	102.7	102.0	103.5	104.6
2019 Q1	108.4	111.5	107.6	95.3	99.9	110.8	103.3	103.6	102.5	102.0	105.0
Q2	108.8	112.1	107.2	94.7	100.2	110.9	103.6	104.5	102.9	101.6	105.2
Q3	109.1	112.8	106.6	95.4	100.3	112.5	103.4	104.9	103.8	103.3	105.9
Q4	108.9	112.4	106.6	95.0	100.6	113.1	104.8	105.5	103.9	103.7	106.0
2020 Q1	105.5	108.7	96.5	95.0	101.1	111.5	104.9	101.3	102.8	99.7	104.0
Percentage change, latest year on previous year											
	L3E4	KI8L	L3EG	L3EU	L3F2	L3F7	L3FW	L3FY	L3G2	L3GT	L3E2
2016	4.2	2.8	1.5	3.8	2.0	2.8	–1.9	–0.8	1.6	–2.3	2.0
2017	2.5	3.6	2.4	–0.9	–1.0	4.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.7
2018	3.2	3.8	2.5	–1.1	0.6	4.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.0
2019	2.9	4.3	2.0	–3.0	0.6	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	–0.6	1.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter											
2016 Q4	2.0	0.7	0.6	–1.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	–0.6	0.7
2017 Q1	–0.1	0.2	1.5	–1.1	–1.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.2
Q2	0.5	1.6	0.4	–0.3	–0.4	0.1	0.7	–0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4
Q3	0.5	0.6	–0.2	–0.7	–0.1	1.8	–0.4	–	–0.4	0.1	0.3
Q4	0.3	1.0	–0.3	–0.8	0.3	1.5	0.2	–0.2	–0.4	–0.2	0.4
2018 Q1	0.3	–0.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	–0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Q2	1.9	1.4	1.7	–0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	–0.1	1.1	0.8
Q3	1.4	2.0	0.5	–1.0	–0.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	–0.2	0.7
Q4	0.2	1.2	1.5	–0.8	0.1	1.2	–	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5
2019 Q1	1.2	1.4	0.8	–1.6	0.2	–	1.1	0.9	0.5	–1.4	0.4
Q2	0.4	0.5	–0.4	–0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	–0.4	0.2
Q3	0.3	0.7	–0.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	–0.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6
Q4	–0.3	–0.4	–	–0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2
2020 Q1	–3.0	–3.3	–9.5	0.1	0.5	–1.4	0.1	–4.0	–1.0	–3.9	–1.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of the previous year											
	L44S	KII2	L456	L45K	L45Q	L45V	L46M	L46O	L46Q	L47J	L44Q
2016 Q4	5.0	3.5	–0.1	3.4	1.5	3.1	–1.7	–1.5	0.7	–4.6	1.8
2017 Q1	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.5	–0.4	4.1	–0.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.8
Q2	2.7	4.6	2.9	1.3	–0.8	3.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.1
Q3	3.0	3.2	2.4	–3.2	–1.1	4.7	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.5
Q4	1.2	3.5	1.5	–2.9	–1.5	4.9	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.7	1.2
2018 Q1	1.7	3.2	0.7	–0.7	0.2	4.4	0.4	–0.4	0.3	1.5	1.4
Q2	3.2	3.0	2.0	–1.0	0.8	5.2	0.2	0.4	–0.3	1.2	1.9
Q3	4.0	4.5	2.7	–1.3	0.8	4.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.2
Q4	3.9	4.7	4.5	–1.3	0.6	4.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.4
2019 Q1	4.8	6.2	4.6	–3.9	0.4	3.2	2.5	2.5	1.2	–0.5	2.3
Q2	3.2	5.2	2.4	–4.0	0.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.7	–2.0	1.8
Q3	2.1	3.8	1.3	–2.3	0.7	2.7	1.1	2.8	2.3	–0.1	1.7
Q4	1.6	2.2	–0.2	–1.9	0.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.8	0.3	1.4
2020 Q1	–2.6	–2.5	–10.4	–0.3	1.2	0.6	1.5	–2.3	0.3	–2.3	–1.0

1 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 Components of output are valued at basic prices, which excludes taxes and includes subsidies on production.
3 Weights may not sum to the total due to rounding.
4 Comprising sections R, S and T of SIC(2007).

C1 Gross domestic product: expenditure at current market prices[1]

£ million

	National expenditure on goods and services at market prices														
	Final consumption expenditure			Gross capital formation											
	House-holds	Non-profit institutions[2]	General government	Gross fixed capital formation	Of which business investment[3]	Change in inventories[4]	Of which alignment adjustment	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables[5]	Total	Total exports	Gross final expenditure	less Total imports	Trade balance[6]	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	**Gross domestic product at market prices**
	ABJQ	HAYE	NMRP	NPQS	NPEK	CAEX	DMUN	NPJQ	YBIL	IKBH	ABMF	IKBI	IKBJ	GIXM	YBHA
2016	1 252 934	46 117	381 522	343 694	195 973	3 580	–	–47	2 027 800	567 499	2 595 299	599 822	–32 323	1	1 995 478
2017	1 300 305	46 560	386 667	357 080	204 945	4 727	–	1 245	2 096 584	629 085	2 725 669	654 212	–25 127	210	2 071 667
2018	1 356 650	47 353	396 230	362 639	204 701	3 132	–	2 982	2 168 986	656 478	2 825 464	686 265	–29 787	5 105	2 144 304
2019	1 389 932	47 701	418 117	377 661	211 550	7 388	–	216	2 241 015	698 626	2 939 641	724 521	–25 895	–232	2 214 888
Seasonally adjusted															
2016 Q4	317 723	11 453	96 021	87 102	49 436	2 651	–1 984	–1 884	513 066	152 847	665 913	158 538	–5 691	–	507 375
2017 Q1	322 444	11 501	96 497	87 774	50 752	3 148	1 863	–373	520 991	153 417	674 408	160 845	–7 428	–105	513 458
Q2	323 934	11 623	95 869	89 125	51 268	581	–1 967	321	521 453	157 655	679 108	163 473	–5 818	–101	515 534
Q3	325 010	11 679	96 670	89 686	51 562	266	–349	420	523 731	159 024	682 755	164 956	–5 932	–11	517 788
Q4	328 917	11 757	97 631	90 495	51 363	732	453	877	530 409	158 989	689 398	164 938	–5 949	427	524 887
2018 Q1	334 485	11 785	98 024	89 701	51 512	–783	–739	556	533 768	159 293	693 061	165 153	–5 860	681	528 589
Q2	337 844	11 839	98 355	90 624	51 352	–1	1 620	1 287	539 948	162 417	702 365	169 332	–6 915	811	533 844
Q3	341 414	11 861	99 472	91 009	50 979	–77	–2 085	1 041	544 720	166 610	711 330	172 861	–6 251	1 409	539 878
Q4	342 907	11 868	100 379	91 305	50 858	3 993	1 204	98	550 550	168 158	718 708	178 919	–10 761	2 204	541 993
2019 Q1	344 419	11 897	102 032	93 504	51 914	8 467	2 083	10 833	571 152	169 405	740 557	191 471	–22 066	229	549 315
Q2	346 710	11 930	104 006	93 833	52 902	2 386	541	1 017	559 882	165 283	725 165	173 871	–8 588	–160	551 134
Q3	349 660	11 939	104 778	95 272	53 343	–1 951	118	649	560 347	177 347	737 694	180 557	–3 210	–243	556 894
Q4	349 143	11 935	107 301	95 052	53 391	–1 514	–2 742	–12 283	549 634	186 591	736 225	178 622	7 969	–58	557 545
2020 Q1	344 512	11 937	107 869	93 912	53 120	–6 026	750	2 327	554 531	165 050	719 581	169 824	–4 774	16	549 773
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	KGY7	KGZ8	KH2C	KG6O	KG6N				KGX3	KH2O	KGV7	KH3H			IHYM
2016	5.4	–1.1	2.1	5.9	6.8				4.3	7.1	4.9	7.8			4.1
2017	3.8	1.0	1.3	3.9	4.6				3.4	10.9	5.0	9.1			3.8
2018	4.3	1.7	2.5	1.6	–0.1				3.5	4.4	3.7	4.9			3.5
2019	2.5	0.7	5.5	4.1	3.3				3.3	6.4	4.0	5.6			3.3
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
	KGY8	KGZ9	KH2D	KG6W	KG6V				KGX4	KH2P	KGV8	KH3I			IHYN
2016 Q4	0.3	–0.1	0.4	–0.2	–1.0				–0.3	8.2	1.5	2.3			1.3
2017 Q1	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.7				1.5	0.4	1.3	1.5			1.2
Q2	0.5	1.1	–0.7	1.5	1.0				0.1	2.8	0.7	1.6			0.4
Q3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6				0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9			0.4
Q4	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	–0.4				1.3	–	1.0	–			1.4
2018 Q1	1.7	0.2	0.4	–0.9	0.3				0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1			0.7
Q2	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	–0.3				1.2	2.0	1.3	2.5			1.0
Q3	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	–0.7				0.9	2.6	1.3	2.1			1.1
Q4	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	–0.2				1.1	0.9	1.0	3.5			0.4
2019 Q1	0.4	0.2	1.6	2.4	2.1				3.7	0.7	3.0	7.0			1.4
Q2	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.9				–2.0	–2.4	–2.1	–9.2			0.3
Q3	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.8				0.1	7.3	1.7	3.8			1.0
Q4	–0.1	–	2.4	–0.2	0.1				–1.9	5.2	–0.2	–1.1			0.1
2020 Q1	–1.3	–	0.5	–1.2	–0.5				0.9	–11.5	–2.3	–4.9			–1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
	KGY9	KH22	KH2E	KG76	KG75				KGX5	KH2Q	KGV9	KH3J			IHYO
2016 Q4	5.2	–2.2	2.7	5.7	5.1				4.8	14.1	6.8	13.7			4.8
2017 Q1	5.2	–1.3	2.0	4.6	6.1				4.8	14.6	6.9	14.0			4.8
Q2	3.8	0.6	0.7	4.3	5.1				3.6	13.0	5.7	12.6			3.6
Q3	2.6	1.9	1.1	2.8	3.3				1.8	12.6	4.1	6.4			3.4
Q4	3.5	2.7	1.7	3.9	3.9				3.4	4.0	3.5	4.0			3.5
2018 Q1	3.7	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5				2.5	3.8	2.8	2.7			2.9
Q2	4.3	1.9	2.6	1.7	0.2				3.5	3.0	3.4	3.6			3.6
Q3	5.0	1.6	2.9	1.5	–1.1				4.0	4.8	4.2	4.8			4.3
Q4	4.3	0.9	2.8	0.9	–1.0				3.8	5.8	4.3	8.5			3.3
2019 Q1	3.0	1.0	4.1	4.2	0.8				7.0	6.3	6.9	15.9			3.9
Q2	2.6	0.8	5.7	3.5	3.0				3.7	1.8	3.2	2.7			3.2
Q3	2.4	0.7	5.3	4.7	4.6				2.9	6.4	3.7	4.5			3.2
Q4	1.8	0.6	6.9	4.1	5.0				–0.2	11.0	2.4	–0.2			2.9
2020 Q1	–	0.3	5.7	0.4	2.3				–2.9	–2.6	–2.8	–11.3			0.1

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million, but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Non-profit institutions serving households.
3 A further breakdown of business investment can be found in the 'Business investment in the UK' bulletin.
4 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.
5 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables can be a volatile series due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold, but any volatility is likely to be GDP neutral as this is offset in UK trade figures.
6 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services.

C2 Gross domestic product by category of expenditure: chained volume measures[1]

Reference year 2016, £ million

	National expenditure on goods and services at market prices														
	Final consumption expenditure			Gross capital formation											
	Households	Non-profit institutions[2]	General government	Gross fixed capital formation	Of which business investment[3]	Change in inventories[4]	Of which alignment adjustment	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables[5]	Total	Total exports	Gross final expenditure	less Total imports	Trade balance[6]	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	**Gross domestic product at market prices**
	ABJR	HAYO	NMRY	NPQT	NPEL	CAFU	DMUM	NPJR	YBIM	IKBK	ABMG	IKBL	IKBM	GIXS	ABMI
2016	1 252 934	46 117	381 522	343 690	195 973	3 580	1	–48	2 027 800	567 499	2 595 299	599 822	–32 323	1	1 995 478
2017	1 281 722	46 042	382 508	349 306	201 708	–8 974	–	1 149	2 051 749	602 123	2 653 872	620 838	–18 715	200	2 033 234
2018	1 302 614	46 133	384 153	348 521	198 681	–5 494	–	3 390	2 079 314	609 510	2 688 824	633 225	–23 715	4 895	2 060 494
2019	1 317 534	45 769	397 708	350 484	199 862	–1 346	–	2 799	2 112 947	638 953	2 751 900	662 163	–23 210	–218	2 089 519
Seasonally adjusted															
2016 Q4	317 381	11 387	95 477	86 301	48 801	–113	–1 972	–1 326	509 638	147 009	656 565	153 493	–6 484	–	503 083
2017 Q1	318 897	11 466	95 419	86 336	49 910	–577	1 833	–636	510 905	147 656	658 561	152 474	–4 818	–104	505 983
Q2	319 788	11 519	95 460	87 551	50 490	–2 232	–1 937	42	512 127	151 190	663 317	155 962	–4 772	–100	507 255
Q3	321 032	11 489	95 724	87 218	50 603	–2 784	–342	519	513 197	152 771	665 968	156 975	–4 204	–11	508 982
Q4	322 005	11 568	95 905	88 201	50 705	–3 381	446	1 224	515 520	150 506	666 026	155 427	–4 921	415	511 014
2018 Q1	323 391	11 600	95 497	87 169	50 275	–2 706	–713	538	515 488	151 022	666 510	155 850	–4 828	658	511 318
Q2	325 297	11 501	95 430	86 964	49 859	–957	1 560	1 099	519 334	150 647	669 981	156 751	–6 104	781	514 011
Q3	326 716	11 513	95 991	87 245	49 411	–2 985	–1 997	1 081	519 560	154 133	673 693	158 013	–3 880	1 349	517 029
Q4	327 210	11 519	97 235	87 143	49 136	1 154	1 150	672	524 932	153 708	678 640	162 611	–8 903	2 107	518 136
2019 Q1	327 689	11 532	98 267	88 039	49 654	6 457	1 973	10 668	542 652	156 493	699 145	177 752	–21 259	217	521 610
Q2	329 454	11 401	99 358	87 558	49 918	–14	504	893	528 650	151 080	679 730	158 800	–7 720	–151	520 779
Q3	330 265	11 460	99 316	87 970	50 268	–4 628	104	219	524 601	161 621	686 222	162 481	–860	–229	523 513
Q4	330 126	11 376	100 767	86 917	50 022	–3 161	–2 581	–8 981	517 044	169 759	686 803	163 130	6 629	–55	523 617
2020 Q1	324 360	11 467	98 140	86 006	49 997	–4 473	692	827	516 327	151 472	667 799	154 541	–3 069	15	513 273
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	KGZ5	KH26	KH2I	KG7N	KG7M				KGX9	KH2U	KGW5	KH3N			IHYP
2016	3.8	–1.5	1.0	3.6	4.3				2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4			1.9
2017	2.3	–0.2	0.3	1.6	2.9				1.2	6.1	2.3	3.5			1.9
2018	1.6	0.2	0.4	–0.2	–1.5				1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0			1.3
2019	1.1	–0.8	3.5	0.6	0.6				1.6	4.8	2.3	4.6			1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	KG7Q	KG7P				KGY2	KH2V	KGW6	KH3O			IHYQ
2016 Q4	0.5	–0.4	0.1	–0.6	–1.9				–0.7	6.1	0.7	0.9			0.6
2017 Q1	0.5	0.7	–0.1	–	2.3				0.2	0.4	0.3	–0.7			0.6
Q2	0.3	0.5	–	1.4	1.2				0.2	2.4	0.7	2.3			0.3
Q3	0.4	–0.3	0.3	–0.4	0.2				0.2	1.0	0.4	0.6			0.3
Q4	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2				0.5	–1.5	–	–1.0			0.4
2018 Q1	0.4	0.3	–0.4	–1.2	–0.8				–	0.3	0.1	0.3			0.1
Q2	0.6	–0.9	–0.1	–0.2	–0.8				0.7	–0.2	0.5	0.6			0.5
Q3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	–0.9				–	2.3	0.6	0.8			0.6
Q4	0.2	0.1	1.3	–0.1	–0.6				1.0	–0.3	0.7	2.9			0.2
2019 Q1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.1				3.4	1.8	3.0	9.3			0.7
Q2	0.5	–1.1	1.1	–0.5	0.5				–2.6	–3.5	–2.8	–10.7			–0.2
Q3	0.2	0.5	–	0.5	0.7				–0.8	7.0	1.0	2.3			0.5
Q4	–	–0.7	1.5	–1.2	–0.5				–1.4	5.0	0.1	0.4			–
2020 Q1	–1.7	0.8	–2.6	–1.0	–				–0.1	–10.8	–2.8	–5.3			–2.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	KG7T	KG7S				KGY3	KH2W	KGW7	KH3P			IHYR
2016 Q4	4.7	–3.4	0.5	3.4	2.1				1.8	5.3	2.6	5.2			1.8
2017 Q1	3.7	–2.5	0.1	1.7	3.0				1.8	5.6	2.7	4.0			2.2
Q2	2.5	–0.2	0.2	2.2	3.1				1.8	6.4	2.8	5.6			1.9
Q3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7				–	10.3	2.2	3.2			1.8
Q4	1.5	1.6	0.4	2.2	3.9				1.2	2.4	1.4	1.3			1.6
2018 Q1	1.4	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.7				0.9	2.3	1.2	2.2			1.1
Q2	1.7	–0.2	–	–0.7	–1.2				1.4	–0.4	1.0	0.5			1.3
Q3	1.8	0.2	0.3	–	–2.4				1.2	0.9	1.2	0.7			1.6
Q4	1.6	–0.4	1.4	–1.2	–3.1				1.8	2.1	1.9	4.6			1.4
2019 Q1	1.3	–0.6	2.9	1.0	–1.2				5.3	3.6	4.9	14.1			2.0
Q2	1.3	–0.9	4.1	0.7	0.1				1.8	0.3	1.5	1.3			1.3
Q3	1.1	–0.5	3.5	0.8	1.7				1.0	4.9	1.9	2.8			1.3
Q4	0.9	–1.2	3.6	–0.3	1.8				–1.5	10.4	1.2	0.3			1.1
2020 Q1	–1.0	–0.6	–0.1	–2.3	0.7				–4.9	–3.2	–4.5	–13.1			–1.6

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Non-profit institutions serving households.
3 A further breakdown of business investment can be found in the 'Business investment in the UK' bulletin.
4 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.
5 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables can be a volatile series due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold, but any volatility is likely to be GDP neutral as this is offset in UK trade figures.
6 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services.

D Gross domestic product by category of income: current prices[1]

£ million

	Compensation of employees: Wages and Salaries	Compensation of employees: Employers social contributions	Compensation of employees: Total	Gross operating surplus of corporations[2,3]	Of which alignment adjustment	Other income[4]	Gross value added at factor cost	Taxes on products & production less subsidies	Statistical discrepancy (income)	**Gross domestic product at market prices**
	DTWL	DTWP	DTWM	CGBZ	DMUQ	CGBX	CGCB	CMVL	GIXQ	YBHA
2016	802 669	165 055	967 724	427 649	–	356 317	1 751 690	243 788	–	1 995 478
2017	833 103	176 047	1 009 150	444 553	–	364 779	1 818 482	252 976	209	2 071 667
2018	873 469	180 235	1 053 704	448 769	–	380 611	1 883 084	259 705	1 515	2 144 304
2019	903 673	196 573	1 100 246	451 060	–	391 958	1 943 264	265 391	6 233	2 214 888
Seasonally adjusted										
2016 Q4	202 879	42 728	245 607	109 629	1 827	90 341	445 577	61 798	–	507 375
2017 Q1	203 787	43 667	247 454	113 754	126	90 479	451 687	61 738	33	513 458
Q2	207 471	44 043	251 514	110 122	–241	90 747	452 383	63 087	64	515 534
Q3	209 600	44 657	254 257	107 954	44	91 300	453 511	64 175	102	517 788
Q4	212 245	43 680	255 925	112 723	71	92 253	460 901	63 976	10	524 887
2018 Q1	215 613	43 267	258 880	113 550	1 960	93 255	465 685	62 499	405	528 589
Q2	216 493	44 473	260 966	111 496	–403	94 679	467 141	66 093	610	533 844
Q3	219 413	45 569	264 982	113 498	431	95 570	474 050	65 406	422	539 878
Q4	221 950	46 926	268 876	110 225	–1 988	97 107	476 208	65 707	78	541 993
2019 Q1	222 944	47 235	270 179	113 554	182	98 681	482 414	65 539	1 362	549 315
Q2	225 370	49 130	274 500	110 385	–1 740	97 968	482 853	66 666	1 615	551 134
Q3	226 913	50 088	277 001	114 287	752	97 290	488 578	66 632	1 684	556 894
Q4	228 446	50 120	278 566	112 834	806	98 019	489 419	66 554	1 572	557 545
2020 Q1	231 138	51 886	283 024	109 555	–1 448	98 225	490 804	57 485	1 484	549 773
Percentage change, latest year on previous year										
	CWNH	CWNE	KGI3	KH4V		KH6T	KH6N	KH65		IHYM
2016	3.7	6.3	4.1	3.8		4.5	4.1	4.0		4.1
2017	3.8	6.7	4.3	4.0		2.4	3.8	3.8		3.8
2018	4.8	2.4	4.4	0.9		4.3	3.6	2.7		3.5
2019	3.5	9.1	4.4	0.5		3.0	3.2	2.2		3.3
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
	CWNI	CWNF	KGI4	KH4W		KH6U	KH6O	KH66		IHYN
2016 Q4	0.3	1.8	0.6	3.2		1.1	1.3	1.5		1.3
2017 Q1	0.4	2.2	0.8	3.8		0.2	1.4	–0.1		1.2
Q2	1.8	0.9	1.6	–3.2		0.3	0.2	2.2		0.4
Q3	1.0	1.4	1.1	–2.0		0.6	0.2	1.7		0.4
Q4	1.3	–2.2	0.7	4.4		1.0	1.6	–0.3		1.4
2018 Q1	1.6	–0.9	1.2	0.7		1.1	1.0	–2.3		0.7
Q2	0.4	2.8	0.8	–1.8		1.5	0.3	5.8		1.0
Q3	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.8		0.9	1.5	–1.0		1.1
Q4	1.2	3.0	1.5	–2.9		1.6	0.5	0.5		0.4
2019 Q1	0.4	0.7	0.5	3.0		1.6	1.3	–0.3		1.4
Q2	1.1	4.0	1.6	–2.8		–0.7	0.1	1.7		0.3
Q3	0.7	1.9	0.9	3.5		–0.7	1.2	–0.1		1.0
Q4	0.7	0.1	0.6	–1.3		0.7	0.2	–0.1		0.1
2020 Q1	1.2	3.5	1.6	–2.9		0.2	0.3	–13.6		–1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
	CWNJ	CWNG	KGI5	KH4X		KH6V	KH6P	KH67		IHYO
2016 Q4	4.3	8.4	5.0	5.0		4.6	4.9	4.1		4.8
2017 Q1	3.3	11.5	4.6	7.4		3.8	5.1	2.6		4.8
Q2	3.6	7.0	4.2	4.0		1.5	3.6	3.6		3.6
Q3	3.6	6.4	4.1	1.6		2.2	3.1	5.4		3.4
Q4	4.6	2.2	4.2	2.8		2.1	3.4	3.5		3.5
2018 Q1	5.8	–0.9	4.6	–0.2		3.1	3.1	1.2		2.9
Q2	4.3	1.0	3.8	1.2		4.3	3.3	4.8		3.6
Q3	4.7	2.0	4.2	5.1		4.7	4.5	1.9		4.3
Q4	4.6	7.4	5.1	–2.2		5.3	3.3	2.7		3.3
2019 Q1	3.4	9.2	4.4	–		5.8	3.6	4.9		3.9
Q2	4.1	10.5	5.2	–1.0		3.5	3.4	0.9		3.2
Q3	3.4	9.9	4.5	0.7		1.8	3.1	1.9		3.2
Q4	2.9	6.8	3.6	2.4		0.9	2.8	1.3		2.9
2020 Q1	3.7	9.8	4.8	–3.5		–0.5	1.7	–12.3		0.1

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.
3 Includes the operating surplus of financial corporations, private non-financial corporations and public corporations.
4 Includes mixed income and the operating surplus of the non-corporate sector.

F1 Gross fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset Current prices

£ million

	Analysis by sector							Analysis by asset					
			Public corporations[2]		Private Sector								
	Business investment[1]	General government	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Total	Transport equipment	ICT equipment and other machinery and equipment[3]	Dwellings[4]	Other buildings and structures[5]	Intellectual Property Products	**Total**
	NPEK	RPZG	L62R	L62S	L62T	L62U	NPQS	TLPX	TLPW	GGAE	EQED	TLPK	NPQS
2016	195 973	52 418	8 362	725	60 904	25 316	343 694	24 623	56 102	69 319	120 018	73 630	343 694
2017	204 945	55 290	8 464	773	69 191	18 417	357 080	22 064	66 328	77 655	117 290	73 743	357 080
2018	204 701	57 144	4 567	759	77 449	18 019	362 639	17 731	64 476	82 018	118 831	79 583	362 639
2019	211 550	62 170	4 609	757	80 595	17 980	377 661	18 000	63 329	85 204	128 914	82 214	377 661
Seasonally adjusted													
2016 Q4	49 436	13 375	2 135	179	15 633	6 345	87 102	5 395	14 086	17 768	31 326	18 527	87 102
2017 Q1	50 752	13 429	2 187	168	16 591	4 647	87 774	5 523	16 102	18 777	29 266	18 106	87 774
Q2	51 268	13 910	2 285	218	16 850	4 594	89 125	5 852	16 985	19 135	28 896	18 257	89 125
Q3	51 562	13 790	2 195	196	17 317	4 626	89 686	5 696	16 356	19 512	29 619	18 503	89 686
Q4	51 363	14 161	1 797	191	18 433	4 550	90 495	4 993	16 885	20 231	29 509	18 877	90 495
2018 Q1	51 512	13 643	1 234	175	18 595	4 542	89 701	5 104	16 237	19 830	29 000	19 530	89 701
Q2	51 352	14 007	1 181	206	19 401	4 477	90 624	4 534	16 383	20 581	29 081	20 045	90 624
Q3	50 979	14 539	1 069	191	19 725	4 506	91 009	3 971	15 981	20 796	30 161	20 100	91 009
Q4	50 858	14 955	1 083	187	19 728	4 494	91 305	4 122	15 875	20 811	30 589	19 908	91 305
2019 Q1	51 914	15 818	1 121	177	19 988	4 486	93 504	3 788	16 294	21 110	32 046	20 266	93 504
Q2	52 902	15 048	1 141	197	20 104	4 441	93 833	4 981	14 954	21 245	32 229	20 424	93 833
Q3	53 343	15 715	1 135	193	20 389	4 497	95 272	4 658	16 403	21 523	31 919	20 769	95 272
Q4	53 391	15 589	1 212	190	20 114	4 556	95 052	4 573	15 678	21 326	32 720	20 755	95 052
2020 Q1	53 120	15 739	1 179	187	19 115	4 572	93 912	4 092	16 627	20 312	31 627	21 254	93 912
Percentage change, latest year on previous year													
	KG6N	KH7N	L64E	L64H	L64K	L64N	KG6O	KG6T	KG6S	KH7X	KH7W	KG6R	KG6O
2016	6.8	2.5	2.9	5.7	4.9	10.1	5.9	21.9	8.0	4.7	3.5	4.7	5.9
2017	4.6	5.5	1.2	6.6	13.6	–27.3	3.9	–10.4	18.2	12.0	–2.3	0.2	3.9
2018	–0.1	3.4	–46.0	–1.8	11.9	–2.2	1.6	–19.6	–2.8	5.6	1.3	7.9	1.6
2019	3.3	8.8	0.9	–0.3	4.1	–0.2	4.1	1.5	–1.8	3.9	8.5	3.3	4.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
	KG6V	KH7P	L64F	L64I	L64L	L64O	KG6W	KG73	KG72	KH83	KH82	KG6Z	KG6W
2016 Q4	–1.0	–2.2	2.3	5.9	2.1	4.5	–0.2	–23.7	–	2.1	3.5	0.5	–0.2
2017 Q1	2.7	0.4	2.4	–6.1	6.1	–26.8	0.8	2.4	14.3	5.7	–6.6	–2.3	0.8
Q2	1.0	3.6	4.5	29.8	1.6	–1.1	1.5	6.0	5.5	1.9	–1.3	0.8	1.5
Q3	0.6	–0.9	–3.9	–10.1	2.8	0.7	0.6	–2.7	–3.7	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.6
Q4	–0.4	2.7	–18.1	–2.6	6.4	–1.6	0.9	–12.3	3.2	3.7	–0.4	2.0	0.9
2018 Q1	0.3	–3.7	–31.3	–8.4	0.9	–0.2	–0.9	2.2	–3.8	–2.0	–1.7	3.5	–0.9
Q2	–0.3	2.7	–4.3	17.7	4.3	–1.4	1.0	–11.2	0.9	3.8	0.3	2.6	1.0
Q3	–0.7	3.8	–9.5	–7.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	–12.4	–2.5	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.4
Q4	–0.2	2.9	1.3	–2.1	–	–0.3	0.3	3.8	–0.7	0.1	1.4	–1.0	0.3
2019 Q1	2.1	5.8	3.5	–5.3	1.3	–0.2	2.4	–8.1	2.6	1.4	4.8	1.8	2.4
Q2	1.9	–4.9	1.8	11.3	0.6	–1.0	0.4	31.5	–8.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4
Q3	0.8	4.4	–0.5	–2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	–6.5	9.7	1.3	–1.0	1.7	1.5
Q4	0.1	–0.8	6.8	–1.6	–1.3	1.3	–0.2	–1.8	–4.4	–0.9	2.5	–0.1	–0.2
2020 Q1	–0.5	1.0	–2.7	–1.6	–5.0	0.4	–1.2	–10.5	6.1	–4.8	–3.3	2.4	–1.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
	KG75	KH7R	L64G	L64J	L64M	L64P	KG76	KG7B	KG7A	KH87	KH86	KG79	KG76
2016 Q4	5.1	9.0	7.9	2.3	5.8	3.2	5.7	–1.4	2.8	6.0	8.9	4.8	5.7
2017 Q1	6.1	10.6	7.8	7.7	11.0	–31.5	4.6	–11.1	16.9	10.3	2.3	–0.9	4.6
Q2	5.1	5.2	8.1	–1.4	12.2	–24.9	4.3	–1.6	20.0	11.7	–3.2	–0.7	4.3
Q3	3.3	0.8	5.2	16.0	13.1	–23.8	2.8	–19.4	16.1	12.1	–2.1	0.4	2.8
Q4	3.9	5.9	–15.8	6.7	17.9	–28.3	3.9	–7.5	19.9	13.9	–5.8	1.9	3.9
2018 Q1	1.5	1.6	–43.6	4.2	12.1	–2.3	2.2	–7.6	0.8	5.6	–0.9	7.9	2.2
Q2	0.2	0.7	–48.3	–5.5	15.1	–2.5	1.7	–22.5	–3.5	7.6	0.6	9.8	1.7
Q3	–1.1	5.4	–51.3	–2.6	13.9	–2.6	1.5	–30.3	–2.3	6.6	1.8	8.6	1.5
Q4	–1.0	5.6	–39.7	–2.1	7.0	–1.2	0.9	–17.4	–6.0	2.9	3.7	5.5	0.9
2019 Q1	0.8	15.9	–9.2	1.1	7.5	–1.2	4.2	–25.8	0.4	6.5	10.5	3.8	4.2
Q2	3.0	7.4	–3.4	–4.4	3.6	–0.8	3.5	9.9	–8.7	3.2	10.8	1.9	3.5
Q3	4.6	8.1	6.2	1.0	3.4	–0.2	4.7	17.3	2.6	3.5	5.8	3.3	4.7
Q4	5.0	4.2	11.9	1.6	2.0	1.4	4.1	10.9	–1.2	2.5	7.0	4.3	4.1
2020 Q1	2.3	–0.5	5.2	5.6	–4.4	1.9	0.4	8.0	2.0	–3.8	–1.3	4.9	0.4

1 Not including expenditure on dwellings, land and existing buildings and costs associated with the transfer of ownership of non-produced assets.
2 Remaining investment by public non-financial corporations included within business investment.
3 Includes cultivated biological resources (AN.115) and weapons (AN.114).
4 Includes new dwellings and improvements to dwellings.
5 Including costs associated with the transfer of ownership of buildings, dwellings and non-produced assets.

F2 Gross fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset
Chained volume measures

Reference year 2016, £ million

	Analysis by sector							Analysis by asset					
			Public corporations[2]		Private Sector								
	Business investment[1]	General government	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Total	Transport equipment	ICT equipment and other machinery and equipment[3]	Dwellings[4]	Other buildings and structures[5]	Intellectual Property Products	**Total**
	NPEL	DLWF	L634	L635	L636	L637	NPQT	DLWL	DLWO	DFEG	DLWT	EQDO	NPQT
2016	195 973	52 418	8 362	726	60 903	25 312	343 690	24 623	56 102	69 318	120 017	73 629	343 690
2017	201 708	54 433	8 250	768	65 719	18 428	349 306	22 332	63 289	73 969	115 956	73 760	349 306
2018	198 681	55 120	4 326	739	72 155	17 500	348 521	16 562	62 038	76 483	114 224	79 214	348 521
2019	199 862	55 906	4 256	720	72 705	17 035	350 484	16 585	57 360	76 961	118 377	81 201	350 484
Seasonally adjusted													
2016 Q4	48 801	13 308	2 162	179	15 513	6 337	86 301	5 547	13 522	17 682	31 088	18 463	86 301
2017 Q1	49 910	13 264	2 150	169	16 110	4 733	86 336	5 650	15 365	18 260	29 021	18 040	86 336
Q2	50 490	13 949	2 217	218	16 025	4 652	87 551	5 950	16 483	18 242	28 579	18 297	87 551
Q3	50 603	13 517	2 140	193	16 205	4 560	87 218	5 732	15 723	18 345	28 922	18 496	87 218
Q4	50 705	13 703	1 743	188	17 379	4 483	88 201	5 000	15 718	19 122	29 434	18 927	88 201
2018 Q1	50 275	13 160	1 160	172	17 958	4 444	87 169	4 810	15 390	19 116	28 359	19 494	87 169
Q2	49 859	13 412	1 122	200	18 058	4 313	86 964	4 195	15 474	19 181	28 198	19 916	86 964
Q3	49 411	14 208	1 009	186	18 046	4 385	87 245	3 658	15 612	19 057	28 835	20 083	87 245
Q4	49 136	14 340	1 035	181	18 093	4 358	87 143	3 899	15 562	19 129	28 832	19 721	87 143
2019 Q1	49 654	14 550	1 028	170	18 296	4 341	88 039	3 595	15 379	19 324	29 554	20 187	88 039
Q2	49 918	13 849	1 068	188	18 286	4 249	87 558	4 606	13 533	19 354	29 849	20 216	87 558
Q3	50 268	13 835	1 042	183	18 366	4 276	87 970	4 316	14 709	19 407	29 128	20 410	87 970
Q4	50 022	13 672	1 118	179	17 757	4 169	86 917	4 068	13 739	18 876	29 846	20 388	86 917
2020 Q1	49 997	13 409	1 051	176	17 227	4 146	86 006	3 616	14 547	18 308	28 583	20 952	86 006
Percentage change, latest year on previous year													
	KG7M	KH92	L64T	L64W	L654	L64Z	KG7N	KH95	KH96	KH8Y	KH97	KH98	KG7N
2016	4.3	2.3	1.2	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	22.3	4.0	3.0	1.4	2.4	3.6
2017	2.9	3.8	–1.3	5.8	7.9	–27.2	1.6	–9.3	12.8	6.7	–3.4	0.2	1.6
2018	–1.5	1.3	–47.6	–3.8	9.8	–5.0	–0.2	–25.8	–2.0	3.4	–1.5	7.4	–0.2
2019	0.6	1.4	–1.6	–2.6	0.8	–2.7	0.6	0.1	–7.5	0.6	3.6	2.5	0.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
	KG7P	KH9C	L64U	L64X	L655	L652	KG7Q	KH9F	KH9G	KH9A	KH9H	KH9I	KG7Q
2016 Q4	–1.9	–2.3	5.6	5.9	1.9	5.4	–0.6	–20.3	–4.1	2.3	3.6	0.1	–0.6
2017 Q1	2.3	–0.3	–0.6	–5.6	3.8	–25.3	–	1.9	13.6	3.3	–6.6	–2.3	–
Q2	1.2	5.2	3.1	29.0	–0.5	–1.7	1.4	5.3	7.3	–0.1	–1.5	1.4	1.4
Q3	0.2	–3.1	–3.5	–11.5	1.1	–2.0	–0.4	–3.7	–4.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	–0.4
Q4	0.2	1.4	–18.6	–2.6	7.2	–1.7	1.1	–12.8	–	4.2	1.8	2.3	1.1
2018 Q1	–0.8	–4.0	–33.4	–8.5	3.3	–0.9	–1.2	–3.8	–2.1	–	–3.7	3.0	–1.2
Q2	–0.8	1.9	–3.3	16.3	0.6	–2.9	–0.2	–12.8	0.5	0.3	–0.6	2.2	–0.2
Q3	–0.9	5.9	–10.1	–7.0	–0.1	1.7	0.3	–12.8	0.9	–0.6	2.3	0.8	0.3
Q4	–0.6	0.9	2.6	–2.7	0.3	–0.6	–0.1	6.6	–0.3	0.4	–	–1.8	–0.1
2019 Q1	1.1	1.5	–0.7	–6.1	1.1	–0.4	1.0	–7.8	–1.2	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.0
Q2	0.5	–4.8	3.9	10.6	–0.1	–2.1	–0.5	28.1	–12.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	–0.5
Q3	0.7	–0.1	–2.4	–2.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	–6.3	8.7	0.3	–2.4	1.0	0.5
Q4	–0.5	–1.2	7.3	–2.2	–3.3	–2.5	–1.2	–5.7	–6.6	–2.7	2.5	–0.1	–1.2
2020 Q1	–	–1.9	–6.0	–1.7	–3.0	–0.6	–1.0	–11.1	5.9	–3.0	–4.2	2.8	–1.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
	KG7S	KH9M	L64V	L64Y	L656	L653	KG7T	KH9P	KH9Q	KH9K	KH9R	KH9S	KG7T
2016 Q4	2.1	10.0	6.8	1.7	3.7	–1.8	3.4	3.4	–5.4	4.1	7.7	2.4	3.4
2017 Q1	3.0	8.4	4.6	7.6	6.7	–31.2	1.7	–8.6	8.1	6.2	0.1	–1.5	1.7
Q2	3.1	5.2	5.7	–1.4	6.4	–23.6	2.2	0.3	15.6	6.3	–4.5	–0.6	2.2
Q3	1.7	–0.7	4.5	14.2	6.4	–24.2	0.5	–17.7	11.5	6.1	–3.6	0.3	0.5
Q4	3.9	3.0	–19.4	5.0	12.0	–29.3	2.2	–9.9	16.2	8.1	–5.3	2.5	2.2
2018 Q1	0.7	–0.8	–46.0	1.8	11.5	–6.1	1.0	–14.9	0.2	4.7	–2.3	8.1	1.0
Q2	–1.2	–3.8	–49.4	–8.3	12.7	–7.3	–0.7	–29.5	–6.1	5.1	–1.3	8.8	–0.7
Q3	–2.4	5.1	–52.9	–3.6	11.4	–3.8	–	–36.2	–0.7	3.9	–0.3	8.6	–
Q4	–3.1	4.6	–40.6	–3.7	4.1	–2.8	–1.2	–22.0	–1.0	–	–2.0	4.2	–1.2
2019 Q1	–1.2	10.6	–11.4	–1.2	1.9	–2.3	1.0	–25.3	–0.1	1.1	4.2	3.6	1.0
Q2	0.1	3.3	–4.8	–6.0	1.3	–1.5	0.7	9.8	–12.5	0.9	5.9	1.5	0.7
Q3	1.7	–2.6	3.3	–1.6	1.8	–2.5	0.8	18.0	–5.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.8
Q4	1.8	–4.7	8.0	–1.1	–1.9	–4.3	–0.3	4.3	–11.7	–1.3	3.5	3.4	–0.3
2020 Q1	0.7	–7.8	2.2	3.5	–5.8	–4.5	–2.3	0.6	–5.4	–5.3	–3.3	3.8	–2.3

1 Not including expenditure on dwellings, land and existing buildings and costs associated with the transfer of ownership of non-produced assets.
2 Remaining investment by public non-financial corporations included within business investment.
3 Includes cultivated biological resources (AN.115) and weapons (AN.114)
4 Includes new dwellings and improvements to dwellings.
5 Including costs associated with the transfer of ownership of buildings, dwellings and non-produced assets.

H1 Exports and imports of goods and services
Current market prices

£ million

	Exports			Imports			Balance		
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total[1]
	BOKG	IKBB	IKBH	BOKH	IKBC	IKBI	BOKI	IKBD	IKBJ
2016	297 922	269 577	567 499	432 101	167 721	599 822	–134 179	101 856	–32 323
2017	337 466	291 619	629 085	473 361	180 851	654 212	–135 895	110 768	–25 127
2018	349 608	306 870	656 478	488 973	197 292	686 265	–139 365	109 578	–29 787
2019	372 472	326 154	698 626	502 191	222 330	724 521	–129 719	103 824	–25 895
Seasonally adjusted									
2016 Q4	80 753	72 094	152 847	113 736	44 802	158 538	–32 983	27 292	–5 691
2017 Q1	82 138	71 279	153 417	116 161	44 684	160 845	–34 023	26 595	–7 428
Q2	84 864	72 791	157 655	118 181	45 292	163 473	–33 317	27 499	–5 818
Q3	84 557	74 467	159 024	119 272	45 684	164 956	–34 715	28 783	–5 932
Q4	85 907	73 082	158 989	119 747	45 191	164 938	–33 840	27 891	–5 949
2018 Q1	84 870	74 423	159 293	117 637	47 516	165 153	–32 767	26 907	–5 860
Q2	87 338	75 079	162 417	121 225	48 107	169 332	–33 887	26 972	–6 915
Q3	89 343	77 267	166 610	123 817	49 044	172 861	–34 474	28 223	–6 251
Q4	88 057	80 101	168 158	126 294	52 625	178 919	–38 237	27 476	–10 761
2019 Q1	90 246	79 159	169 405	139 614	51 857	191 471	–49 368	27 302	–22 066
Q2	85 355	79 928	165 283	120 263	53 608	173 871	–34 908	26 320	–8 588
Q3	94 083	83 264	177 347	123 973	56 584	180 557	–29 890	26 680	–3 210
Q4	102 788	83 803	186 591	118 341	60 281	178 622	–15 553	23 522	7 969
2020 Q1	86 741	78 309	165 050	114 868	54 956	169 824	–28 127	23 353	–4 774
Percentage change, latest year on previous year									
	KG9K	KH35	KH2O	KG9L	KH3W	KH3H			
2016	4.2	10.4	7.1	7.0	9.7	7.8			
2017	13.3	8.2	10.9	9.5	7.8	9.1			
2018	3.6	5.2	4.4	3.3	9.1	4.9			
2019	6.5	6.3	6.4	2.7	12.7	5.6			
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
	KG9O	KH36	KH2P	KG9P	KH3X	KH3I			
2016 Q4	9.8	6.5	8.2	1.3	4.9	2.3			
2017 Q1	1.7	–1.1	0.4	2.1	–0.3	1.5			
Q2	3.3	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.6			
Q3	–0.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9			
Q4	1.6	–1.9	–	0.4	–1.1	–			
2018 Q1	–1.2	1.8	0.2	–1.8	5.1	0.1			
Q2	2.9	0.9	2.0	3.1	1.2	2.5			
Q3	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.1			
Q4	–1.4	3.7	0.9	2.0	7.3	3.5			
2019 Q1	2.5	–1.2	0.7	10.5	–1.5	7.0			
Q2	–5.4	1.0	–2.4	–13.9	3.4	–9.2			
Q3	10.2	4.2	7.3	3.1	5.6	3.8			
Q4	9.3	0.6	5.2	–4.5	6.5	–1.1			
2020 Q1	–15.6	–6.6	–11.5	–2.9	–8.8	–4.9			
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
	KG9S	KH37	KH2Q	KG9T	KH3Y	KH3J			
2016 Q4	14.7	13.5	14.1	13.5	14.4	13.7			
2017 Q1	18.2	10.8	14.6	14.5	12.7	14.0			
Q2	14.5	11.2	13.0	13.0	11.7	12.6			
Q3	14.9	10.0	12.6	6.2	6.9	6.4			
Q4	6.4	1.4	4.0	5.3	0.9	4.0			
2018 Q1	3.3	4.4	3.8	1.3	6.3	2.7			
Q2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	6.2	3.6			
Q3	5.7	3.8	4.8	3.8	7.4	4.8			
Q4	2.5	9.6	5.8	5.5	16.5	8.5			
2019 Q1	6.3	6.4	6.3	18.7	9.1	15.9			
Q2	–2.3	6.5	1.8	–0.8	11.4	2.7			
Q3	5.3	7.8	6.4	0.1	15.4	4.5			
Q4	16.7	4.6	11.0	–6.3	14.5	–0.2			
2020 Q1	–3.9	–1.1	–2.6	–17.7	6.0	–11.3			

1 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services

H2 Exports and imports of goods and services Chained volume measures

Reference year 2016, £ million

	Exports			Imports			Balance
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Total[1]
	BQKQ	IKBE	IKBK	BQKO	IKBF	IKBL	IKBM
2016	297 922	269 577	567 499	432 101	167 721	599 822	–32 323
2017	316 737	285 386	602 123	444 634	176 204	620 838	–18 715
2018	316 184	293 326	609 510	444 935	188 290	633 225	–23 715
2019	331 840	307 113	638 953	454 161	208 002	662 163	–23 210
Seasonally adjusted							
2016 Q4	76 097	70 876	147 009	109 733	43 747	153 493	–6 484
2017 Q1	76 982	70 674	147 656	109 435	43 039	152 474	–4 818
Q2	80 051	71 139	151 190	111 732	44 230	155 962	–4 772
Q3	79 982	72 789	152 771	112 254	44 721	156 975	–4 204
Q4	79 722	70 784	150 506	111 213	44 214	155 427	–4 921
2018 Q1	79 251	71 771	151 022	109 736	46 114	155 850	–4 828
Q2	78 772	71 875	150 647	110 717	46 034	156 751	–6 104
Q3	80 293	73 840	154 133	111 472	46 541	158 013	–3 880
Q4	77 868	75 840	153 708	113 010	49 601	162 611	–8 903
2019 Q1	81 020	75 473	156 493	129 471	48 281	177 752	–21 259
Q2	75 638	75 442	151 080	108 653	50 147	158 800	–7 720
Q3	83 340	78 281	161 621	109 497	52 984	162 481	–860
Q4	91 842	77 917	169 759	106 540	56 590	163 130	6 629
2020 Q1	77 731	73 741	151 472	103 277	51 264	154 541	–3 069
Percentage change, latest year on previous year							
	KG9X	KH3B	KH2U	KG9W	KH44	KH3N	
2016	–1.2	7.3	2.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	
2017	6.3	5.9	6.1	2.9	5.1	3.5	
2018	–0.2	2.8	1.2	0.1	6.9	2.0	
2019	5.0	4.7	4.8	2.1	10.5	4.6	
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	KGA2	KH3C	KH2V	KG9Z	KH45	KH3O	
2016 Q4	5.4	6.9	6.1	–0.6	5.1	0.9	
2017 Q1	1.2	–0.3	0.4	–0.3	–1.6	–0.7	
Q2	4.0	0.7	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.3	
Q3	–0.1	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	
Q4	–0.3	–2.8	–1.5	–0.9	–1.1	–1.0	
2018 Q1	–0.6	1.4	0.3	–1.3	4.3	0.3	
Q2	–0.6	0.1	–0.2	0.9	–0.2	0.6	
Q3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	
Q4	–3.0	2.7	–0.3	1.4	6.6	2.9	
2019 Q1	4.0	–0.5	1.8	14.6	–2.7	9.3	
Q2	–6.6	–	–3.5	–16.1	3.9	–10.7	
Q3	10.2	3.8	7.0	0.8	5.7	2.3	
Q4	10.2	–0.5	5.0	–2.7	6.8	0.4	
2020 Q1	–15.4	–5.4	–10.8	–3.1	–9.4	–5.3	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	KGA5	KH3D	KH2W	KGA4	KH46	KH3P	
2016 Q4	1.4	9.8	5.3	4.9	6.1	5.2	
2017 Q1	3.8	7.6	5.6	3.7	5.0	4.0	
Q2	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.0	7.0	5.6	
Q3	10.8	9.8	10.3	1.7	7.4	3.2	
Q4	4.8	–0.1	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	
2018 Q1	2.9	1.6	2.3	0.3	7.1	2.2	
Q2	–1.6	1.0	–0.4	–0.9	4.1	0.5	
Q3	0.4	1.4	0.9	–0.7	4.1	0.7	
Q4	–2.3	7.1	2.1	1.6	12.2	4.6	
2019 Q1	2.2	5.2	3.6	18.0	4.7	14.1	
Q2	–4.0	5.0	0.3	–1.9	8.9	1.3	
Q3	3.8	6.0	4.9	–1.8	13.8	2.8	
Q4	17.9	2.7	10.4	–5.7	14.1	0.3	
2020 Q1	–4.1	–2.3	–3.2	–20.2	6.2	–13.1	

1 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services

L Gross value added at basic prices: individual measures

	£ million				Index numbers (2016 = 100)[3]				
	Expenditure-based estimate at chained volume measures	At current prices			Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices		
		Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Residual error [1]	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate[2]	Output-based estimate
	CAGR	CAGQ	CAGS	DJDS	IHYA	IHYB	IHYC	IHYD	YBFR
2016	1 778 133	1 778 133	1 778 134	–1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	1 813 229	1 846 693	1 846 694	–1	103.9	103.9	102.0	102.0	102.0
2018	1 832 207	1 907 477	1 911 067	–3 590	107.3	107.5	103.0	103.2	103.7
2019	1 863 287	1 977 574	1 971 109	6 465	111.2	110.9	104.8	104.4	105.1
Seasonally adjusted									
2016 Q4	448 704	452 082	452 082	–	101.7	101.7	100.9	100.9	100.9
2017 Q1	451 405	457 806	457 668	138	103.0	103.0	101.5	101.5	101.5
Q2	452 532	460 056	459 891	165	103.5	103.5	101.8	101.8	101.8
Q3	453 971	461 067	460 954	113	103.7	103.7	102.1	102.1	102.1
Q4	455 321	467 764	468 181	–417	105.2	105.3	102.4	102.5	102.6
2018 Q1	455 283	471 951	472 227	–276	106.2	106.2	102.4	102.5	102.8
Q2	457 521	474 230	474 431	–201	106.7	106.7	102.9	103.0	103.4
Q3	459 609	480 138	481 125	–987	108.0	108.2	103.4	103.6	104.1
Q4	459 794	481 158	483 284	–2 126	108.2	108.7	103.4	103.9	104.4
2019 Q1	464 856	490 157	489 024	1 133	110.3	110.0	104.6	104.3	105.0
Q2	464 495	492 035	490 260	1 775	110.7	110.3	104.5	104.1	104.8
Q3	467 012	497 411	495 484	1 927	111.9	111.5	105.1	104.6	105.3
Q4	466 924	497 971	496 341	1 630	112.0	111.7	105.0	104.7	105.3
2020 Q1	457 637	491 710	490 242	1 468	110.6	110.3	102.9	102.6	103.3
Percentage change, latest year on previous year									
	KH4D	KH47	KH68		KH47	KH68	KH4D	KH6E	GDPQ
2016	1.9	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
2017	2.0	3.9	3.9		3.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
2018	1.0	3.3	3.5		3.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.6
2019	1.7	3.7	3.1		3.7	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
	KH4F	KH49	KH6A		KH49	KH6A	KH4F	KH6G	
2016 Q4	0.7	1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
2017 Q1	0.6	1.3	1.2		1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Q2	0.2	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Q3	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Q4	0.3	1.5	1.6		1.5	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
2018 Q1	–	0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9	–	–	0.2
Q2	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Q3	0.5	1.2	1.4		1.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Q4	–	0.2	0.4		0.2	0.4	–	0.3	0.3
2019 Q1	1.1	1.9	1.2		1.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.5
Q2	–0.1	0.4	0.3		0.4	0.3	–0.1	–0.2	–0.2
Q3	0.5	1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Q4	–	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.2	–	–	–
2020 Q1	–2.0	–1.3	–1.2		–1.3	–1.2	–2.0	–2.0	–2.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
	KH4H	KH4B	KH6C		KH4B	KH6C	KH4H	KH6I	GDPR
2016 Q4	2.0	4.8	4.8		4.8	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
2017 Q1	2.4	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	2.4	2.3	2.3
Q2	2.1	3.7	3.7		3.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Q3	1.9	3.2	3.2		3.2	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Q4	1.5	3.5	3.6		3.5	3.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
2018 Q1	0.9	3.1	3.2		3.1	3.2	0.9	0.9	1.3
Q2	1.1	3.1	3.2		3.1	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.6
Q3	1.2	4.1	4.4		4.1	4.4	1.2	1.5	1.9
Q4	1.0	2.9	3.2		2.9	3.2	1.0	1.3	1.7
2019 Q1	2.1	3.9	3.6		3.9	3.6	2.1	1.8	2.1
Q2	1.5	3.8	3.3		3.8	3.3	1.5	1.1	1.3
Q3	1.6	3.6	3.0		3.6	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.2
Q4	1.6	3.5	2.7		3.5	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.9
2020 Q1	–1.6	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.2	–1.6	–1.6	–1.6

1 The residual error is, by convention, the amount by which the expenditure-based approach to measuring GDP exceeds the income-based estimate. It is also the sum of two components: the statistical discrepancy (expenditure) with sign reversed, and the statistical discrepancy (income) with natural sign.

2 Income data deflated by the implied GDP deflator, based on expenditure data.

3 The growth rates of index numbers are calculated using unrounded data.

M Alignment adjustments [1]

£ million

	Changes in inventories		
	At current prices	Chained volume measures (Reference year 2016)	Gross operating surplus of non-financial corporations at current prices
Seasonally adjusted			
	DMUN	DMUM	DMUQ
2016 Q4	–1 984	–1 972	1 827
2017 Q1	1 863	1 833	126
Q2	–1 967	–1 937	–241
Q3	–349	–342	44
Q4	453	446	71
2018 Q1	–739	–713	1 960
Q2	1 620	1 560	–403
Q3	–2 085	–1 997	431
Q4	1 204	1 150	–1 988
2019 Q1	2 083	1 973	182
Q2	541	504	–1 740
Q3	118	104	752
Q4	–2 742	–2 581	806
2020 Q1	750	692	–1 448

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree

N Selected financial year variables [1,2]

£ millions except deflator index which is 2019/2020 = 100

	Current prices					Chained Volume Measures (reference year 2016)				
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross domestic product at market prices non seasonally adjusted	Gross value added at basic prices	General government final consumption expenditure	General government gross fixed capital formation	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	General government final consumption expenditure	General government gross fixed capital formation	Implied GDP deflator at market prices[3 4]
	YBHA	BKTL	ABML	NMRP	RPZG	ABMI	ABMM	NMRY	DLWF	L8GG
2016/17	2 019 115	2 019 484	1 799 847	383 393	53 708	2 006 495	1 788 490	381 572	53 447	94.5292
2017/18	2 086 798	2 085 654	1 861 834	388 194	55 504	2 038 569	1 818 069	382 586	54 329	96.1623
2018/19	2 165 030	2 166 690	1 930 336	400 238	59 319	2 070 786	1 846 234	386 923	56 510	98.2146
2019/20	2 215 346	2 215 199	1 978 682	423 954	62 091	2 081 182	1 855 648	397 581	54 765	100.0000
Seasonally adjusted										
2016 Q4	507 375	511 554	452 082	96 021	13 375	503 083	448 704	95 477	13 308	94.7432
2017 Q1	513 458	515 850	457 701	96 497	13 429	505 983	451 301	95 419	13 264	95.3296
Q2	515 534	512 093	459 955	95 869	13 910	507 255	452 432	95 460	13 949	95.4750
Q3	517 788	513 359	461 056	96 670	13 790	508 982	453 960	95 724	13 517	95.5671
Q4	524 887	530 365	468 191	97 631	14 161	511 014	455 736	95 905	13 703	96.4921
2018 Q1	528 589	529 837	472 632	98 024	13 643	511 318	455 941	95 497	13 160	97.1149
Q2	533 844	530 412	475 041	98 355	14 007	514 011	458 302	95 430	13 412	97.5665
Q3	539 878	535 871	481 547	99 472	14 539	517 029	460 958	95 991	14 208	98.0933
Q4	541 993	548 184	483 362	100 379	14 955	518 136	461 901	97 235	14 340	98.2672
2019 Q1	549 315	552 223	490 386	102 032	15 818	521 610	465 073	98 267	14 550	98.9314
Q2	551 134	547 260	491 875	104 006	15 048	520 779	464 344	99 358	13 849	99.4174
Q3	556 894	551 202	497 168	104 778	15 715	523 513	466 783	99 316	13 835	99.9318
Q4	557 545	564 203	497 913	107 301	15 589	523 617	466 869	100 767	13 672	100.0287
2020 Q1	549 773	552 534	491 726	107 869	15 739	513 273	457 652	98 140	13 409	100.6221
Percentage change, latest financial year on previous financial year										
2016/17	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*2.1*	*8.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*0.4*	*8.1*	*2.4*
2017/18	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*1.3*	*3.3*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*0.3*	*1.7*	*1.7*
2018/19	*3.7*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.1*	*6.9*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*4.0*	*2.1*
2019/20	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.5*	*5.9*	*4.7*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*2.8*	*–3.1*	*1.8*
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
	IHYN	A8L9	KGL8	KH2D	KH7P	IHYQ	KGM9	KH2J	KH9C	L8GH
2016 Q4	1.3	3.3	1.2	0.4	–2.2	0.6	0.7	0.1	–2.3	0.7
2017 Q1	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	–0.1	–0.3	0.6
Q2	0.4	–0.7	0.5	–0.7	3.6	0.3	0.3	–	5.2	0.2
Q3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	–0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	–3.1	0.1
Q4	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.0
2018 Q1	0.7	–0.1	0.9	0.4	–3.7	0.1	–	–0.4	–4.0	0.6
Q2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.5	0.5	–0.1	1.9	0.5
Q3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	0.5
Q4	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.2
2019 Q1	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.6	5.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.7
Q2	0.3	–0.9	0.3	1.9	–4.9	–0.2	–0.2	1.1	–4.8	0.5
Q3	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	4.4	0.5	0.5	–	–0.1	0.5
Q4	0.1	2.4	0.1	2.4	–0.8	–	–	1.5	–1.2	0.1
2020 Q1	–1.4	–2.1	–1.2	0.5	1.0	–2.0	–2.0	–2.6	–1.9	0.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
	IHYO	A8LA	KGM2	KH2E	KH7R	IHYR	KGN3	KH2K	KH9M	L8GI
2016 Q4	4.8	4.1	4.8	2.7	9.0	1.8	2.0	0.5	10.0	3.0
2017 Q1	4.8	4.9	5.0	2.0	10.6	2.2	2.3	0.1	8.4	2.5
Q2	3.6	3.1	3.7	0.7	5.2	1.9	2.1	0.2	5.2	1.6
Q3	3.4	3.7	3.2	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.4	–0.7	1.6
Q4	3.5	3.7	3.6	1.7	5.9	1.6	1.6	0.4	3.0	1.8
2018 Q1	2.9	2.7	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	–0.8	1.9
Q2	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	–	–3.8	2.2
Q3	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.9	5.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	5.1	2.6
Q4	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	5.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.6	1.8
2019 Q1	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.1	15.9	2.0	2.0	2.9	10.6	1.9
Q2	3.2	3.2	3.5	5.7	7.4	1.3	1.3	4.1	3.3	1.9
Q3	3.2	2.9	3.2	5.3	8.1	1.3	1.3	3.5	–2.6	1.9
Q4	2.9	2.9	3.0	6.9	4.2	1.1	1.1	3.6	–4.7	1.8
2020 Q1	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.7	–0.5	–1.6	–1.6	–0.1	–7.8	1.7

1 Financial year £ millions estimates are the sum of the 4 quarters which make up that financial year.
2 All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.
3 Implied deflator is expressed in terms of 2019/2020 = 100 for presentational purposes, whereas in table A1 it is expressed as 2016 = 100.
4 Implied deflator is displayed with 4 decimal places to replace a GDP deflator in index form series previously calculated by HM Treasury. Data are only considered accurate to 1 decimal place.

O Selected implied deflators[1]

2019 = 100

	Implied deflators [2]		
	Gross national expenditure	Gross domestic product at market prices [3]	Gross value added at basic prices
	MNE2	MNF2	MNX5
2016	94.2742	94.3368	94.2178
2017	96.3371	96.1222	95.9594
2018	98.3410	98.1754	98.0909
2019	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000
Seasonally adjusted			
2016 Q4	94.9122	95.1453	94.9310
2017 Q1	96.1392	95.7342	95.5579
Q2	95.9949	95.8802	95.7884
Q3	96.2132	95.9727	95.6945
Q4	97.0009	96.9016	96.7967
2018 Q1	97.6213	97.5271	97.6710
Q2	98.0202	97.9806	97.6630
Q3	98.8435	98.5097	98.4302
Q4	98.8791	98.6843	98.5995
2019 Q1	99.2295	99.3513	99.3500
Q2	99.8479	99.8394	99.8081
Q3	100.7021	100.3560	100.3550
Q4	100.2205	100.4533	100.4869
2020 Q1	101.2539	101.0493	101.2369
Percentage change, latest year on previous year			
	MNE3	MNF3	MNX6
2016	1.9	2.1	2.0
2017	2.2	1.9	1.8
2018	2.1	2.1	2.2
2019	1.7	1.9	1.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter			
	MNE4	MNF4	MNX7
2016 Q4	0.4	0.7	0.5
2017 Q1	1.3	0.6	0.7
Q2	–0.2	0.2	0.2
Q3	0.2	0.1	–0.1
Q4	0.8	1.0	1.2
2018 Q1	0.6	0.6	0.9
Q2	0.4	0.5	–
Q3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Q4	–	0.2	0.2
2019 Q1	0.4	0.7	0.8
Q2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Q3	0.9	0.5	0.5
Q4	–0.5	0.1	0.1
2020 Q1	1.0	0.6	0.7
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year			
	MNE5	MNF5	MNX8
2016 Q4	2.9	3.0	2.7
2017 Q1	2.9	2.5	2.6
Q2	1.8	1.6	1.6
Q3	1.8	1.6	1.3
Q4	2.2	1.8	2.0
2018 Q1	1.5	1.9	2.2
Q2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Q3	2.7	2.6	2.9
Q4	1.9	1.8	1.9
2019 Q1	1.6	1.9	1.7
Q2	1.9	1.9	2.2
Q3	1.9	1.9	2.0
Q4	1.4	1.8	1.9
2020 Q1	2.0	1.7	1.9

1 Implied deflator is expressed in terms of 2019 = 100, whereas in table A1 it is expressed as 2016 = 100.
2 Data are only considered accurate to 1 decimal place.
3 Implied deflator is displayed with 4 decimal places to replace a GDP deflator in index form series previously calculated by HM Treasury.

P GDP Per Head[1]

£

	UK resident population mid-year estimates (persons thousands)[2]	Current Prices		Chained volume measures (Reference year 2016)	
		Gross domestic product at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product per head	Gross domestic product at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product per head
	EBAQ	YBHA	IHXT	ABMI	IHXW
2016	65 648	1 995 478	30 397	1 995 478	30 397
2017	66 040	2 071 667	31 370	2 033 234	30 788
2018	66 436	2 144 304	32 276	2 060 494	31 015
2019	66 833	2 214 888	33 141	2 089 519	31 265
Seasonally adjusted					
2016 Q4	65 844	507 375	7 706	503 083	7 641
2017 Q1	65 942	513 458	7 787	505 983	7 673
Q2	66 040	515 534	7 806	507 255	7 681
Q3	66 139	517 788	7 829	508 982	7 696
Q4	66 238	524 887	7 924	511 014	7 715
2018 Q1	66 337	528 589	7 968	511 318	7 708
Q2	66 436	533 844	8 035	514 011	7 737
Q3	66 535	539 878	8 114	517 029	7 771
Q4	66 634	541 993	8 134	518 136	7 776
2019 Q1	66 734	549 315	8 231	521 610	7 816
Q2	66 833	551 134	8 246	520 779	7 792
Q3	66 924	556 894	8 321	523 513	7 822
Q4	67 014	557 545	8 320	523 617	7 814
2020 Q1	67 105	549 773	8 193	513 273	7 649
Percentage change, latest year on previous year					
		IHYM	N3Y3	IHYP	N3Y6
2016		4.1	3.2	1.9	1.1
2017		3.8	3.2	1.9	1.3
2018		3.5	2.9	1.3	0.7
2019		3.3	2.7	1.4	0.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter					
		IHYN	N3Y4	IHYQ	N3Y7
2016 Q4		1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
2017 Q1		1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Q2		0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Q3		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Q4		1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2
2018 Q1		0.7	0.6	0.1	–0.1
Q2		1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4
Q3		1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
Q4		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2019 Q1		1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Q2		0.3	0.2	–0.2	–0.3
Q3		1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4
Q4		0.1	–	–	–0.1
2020 Q1		–1.4	–1.5	–2.0	–2.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
		IHYO	N3Y5	IHYR	N3Y8
2016 Q4		4.8	4.1	1.8	1.1
2017 Q1		4.8	4.1	2.2	1.6
Q2		3.6	3.0	1.9	1.3
Q3		3.4	2.8	1.8	1.2
Q4		3.5	2.8	1.6	1.0
2018 Q1		2.9	2.3	1.1	0.5
Q2		3.6	2.9	1.3	0.7
Q3		4.3	3.6	1.6	1.0
Q4		3.3	2.7	1.4	0.8
2019 Q1		3.9	3.3	2.0	1.4
Q2		3.2	2.6	1.3	0.7
Q3		3.2	2.6	1.3	0.7
Q4		2.9	2.3	1.1	0.5
2020 Q1		0.1	–0.5	–1.6	–2.1

1 This data uses the latest population estimates with the exception of the latest year where populations projections are used. The quarterly data in this table does not sum to annuals (excluding GDP at market prices)
2 The UK resident population mid-year estimates used in this publication are published on 26 June 2019
3 GDP is presented in £ million; also published in table A2

AA Annex A - Growth and contributions to growth - output components of GDP[1,2]
Chained Volume Measures

Seasonally adjusted data Reference year 2016

	Agri-culture, forestry, and fishing	Total Production	Mining & quarrying inc oil & gas extract	Manu-facturing	Electric, gas, steam & air	Water supply, sewerage	Constr uction[3]	Total Services	Distri-bution, hotels & restaurants	Transport storage and commu-nications	Business services and finance	Govern-ment and other services
Percentage change, latest year on previous year												
Growth												
	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2017	5.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	–1.8	2.0	6.4	1.7	2.4	3.6	1.0	1.2
2018	–3.0	0.8	5.3	0.9	–1.6	0.5	–	2.0	3.0	3.8	1.8	0.7
2019	–1.2	–1.4	–0.3	–1.7	–2.7	1.4	2.3	1.8	2.7	4.3	0.6	1.7
Contributions to growth												
	ZZ3V	ZZ3W	ZZ3Y	ZZ3X	ZZ3Z	ZZ42	ZZ43	ZZ44	ZZ45	ZZ46	ZZ47	ZZ48
2017	0.04	0.24	0.01	0.23	–0.03	0.03	0.39	1.32	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.26
2018	–0.02	0.11	0.04	0.09	–0.02	0.01	–	1.58	0.40	0.42	0.59	0.15
2019	–0.01	–0.20	–	–0.17	–0.04	0.02	0.14	1.43	0.37	0.48	0.21	0.37
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
Growth												
	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2017 Q3	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	–0.2
Q4	–1.0	1.1	–2.6	1.5	–0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	–0.2
2018 Q1	–2.0	–0.1	1.5	–0.2	1.6	–1.8	–1.8	0.4	0.4	–0.1	0.7	0.2
Q2	–1.0	–0.4	4.8	–0.4	–5.1	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.4
Q3	–0.3	0.6	3.2	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.4
Q4	0.7	–0.9	–1.4	–0.8	–0.9	–0.9	–	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4
2019 Q1	–1.1	0.9	–1.6	1.7	–2.1	–1.4	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.4	–0.3	0.4
Q2	–0.4	–2.1	–0.7	–3.0	1.3	1.4	–1.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	–	0.4
Q3	0.1	–0.1	2.0	–0.3	–1.6	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Q4	0.1	–0.7	–2.7	–1.1	1.8	0.3	–0.1	0.2	–0.2	–0.4	0.2	0.6
2020 Q1	–0.2	–2.1	–5.2	–1.7	–5.8	0.5	–2.6	–1.9	–4.4	–3.3	–0.4	–2.0
Contributions to growth												
	ZZ2F	ZZ2G	ZZ2I	ZZ2H	ZZ2J	ZZ2K	ZZ2L	ZZ2M	ZZ2N	ZZ2O	ZZ2P	ZZ2Q
2017 Q3	–	0.12	0.01	0.10	–	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.05	0.06	0.17	–0.05
Q4	–0.01	0.14	–0.02	0.16	–	0.01	0.05	0.28	0.02	0.12	0.18	–0.04
2018 Q1	–0.01	–0.02	0.01	–0.02	0.02	–0.02	–0.11	0.34	0.06	–0.01	0.24	0.05
Q2	–0.01	–0.06	0.04	–0.04	–0.07	0.03	0.05	0.61	0.25	0.16	0.11	0.09
Q3	–	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.52	0.16	0.23	0.06	0.08
Q4	–	–0.12	–0.01	–0.08	–0.01	–0.01	–	0.41	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.09
2019 Q1	–0.01	0.12	–0.02	0.17	–0.03	–0.02	0.13	0.30	0.15	0.15	–0.09	0.09
Q2	–	–0.28	–0.01	–0.30	0.02	0.02	–0.08	0.18	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.08
Q3	–	–0.02	0.02	–0.03	–0.02	0.02	0.05	0.48	0.02	0.08	0.25	0.14
Q4	–	–0.10	–0.03	–0.10	0.03	–	–	0.13	–0.03	–0.04	0.08	0.13
2020 Q1	–	–0.27	–0.05	–0.16	–0.09	0.01	–0.16	–1.55	–0.59	–0.38	–0.12	–0.45
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
Growth												
	L3ZZ	L426	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L44M	L44Q	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8
2017 Q3	7.1	2.0	–0.4	2.6	–0.4	1.2	5.9	1.5	2.9	3.2	0.6	1.4
Q4	4.4	2.3	2.7	3.3	–3.1	0.5	5.4	1.2	1.3	3.5	0.6	1.0
2018 Q1	–2.2	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.7	–4.2	–0.7	1.4	1.4	3.2	1.6	0.3
Q2	–3.2	1.4	5.0	1.8	–3.5	2.0	–0.2	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.1	0.2
Q3	–4.1	1.1	6.9	1.0	–2.3	2.9	0.8	2.2	3.7	4.5	1.8	0.8
Q4	–2.5	–0.9	8.2	–1.4	–3.1	1.3	–	2.4	4.0	4.7	1.6	1.4
2019 Q1	–1.6	0.1	4.9	0.5	–6.5	1.7	4.0	2.3	4.7	6.2	0.6	1.6
Q2	–1.1	–1.6	–0.7	–2.1	–0.2	1.0	1.9	1.8	3.0	5.2	0.3	1.5
Q3	–0.7	–2.2	–1.8	–2.5	–3.3	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	3.8	0.9	1.8
Q4	–1.3	–2.1	–3.1	–2.7	–0.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.2	0.8	2.0
2020 Q1	–0.4	–4.9	–6.7	–6.0	–4.4	4.0	–3.0	–1.0	–4.2	–2.5	0.7	–0.5
Contributions to growth												
	ZZ36	ZZ37	ZZ39	ZZ38	ZZ3A	ZZ3B	ZZ3C	ZZ3D	ZZ3E	ZZ3F	ZZ3G	ZZ3H
2017 Q3	0.05	0.27	–	0.26	–0.01	0.02	0.36	1.23	0.38	0.35	0.21	0.30
Q4	0.03	0.31	0.02	0.33	–0.05	0.01	0.33	0.97	0.17	0.38	0.20	0.22
2018 Q1	–0.02	0.20	0.01	0.21	0.04	–0.06	–0.04	1.15	0.19	0.35	0.54	0.07
Q2	–0.02	0.19	0.04	0.18	–0.05	0.03	–0.01	1.48	0.39	0.33	0.71	0.05
Q3	–0.03	0.15	0.05	0.10	–0.03	0.04	0.05	1.77	0.49	0.49	0.60	0.18
Q4	–0.02	–0.12	0.06	–0.14	–0.04	0.02	–	1.90	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.31
2019 Q1	–0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	–0.10	0.02	0.24	1.85	0.63	0.68	0.20	0.34
Q2	–0.01	–0.21	–0.01	–0.21	–	0.01	0.12	1.42	0.41	0.58	0.10	0.33
Q3	–	–0.30	–0.02	–0.25	–0.05	0.01	0.11	1.37	0.27	0.43	0.29	0.39
Q4	–0.01	–0.28	–0.03	–0.27	–0.01	0.03	0.10	1.10	0.17	0.25	0.26	0.43
2020 Q1	–	–0.67	–0.06	–0.60	–0.07	0.05	–0.19	–0.76	–0.57	–0.29	0.22	–0.11

1 Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and contributions are available from 1997. Output data are available from 1990 in table B1.

2 Contribution are to output gross value added and therefore may not sum to the percentage change in average GDP. More information on the difference between the 3 measures can be found in the Short Guide to National Accounts.

3 For the most accurate figures on construction, please refer to the Construction output in Great Britain release.

AB Annex B - Growth and contributions to growth - expenditure components of GDP[1,2] Chained Volume Measures

Seasonally adjusted data Reference year 2016

	Final consumption expenditure: Households	Final consumption expenditure: Non-profit institutions[3]	Final consumption expenditure: General government	Gross capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation	Business investment	Total exports	less Total imports	Net trade
Percentage change, latest year on previous year									
Growth									
	KGZ5	KH26	KH2I	ZZ6H	KG7N	KG7M	KH2U	KH3N	
2017	2.3	–0.2	0.3	–1.7	1.6	2.9	6.1	3.5	
2018	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.4	–0.2	–1.5	1.2	2.0	
2019	1.1	–0.8	3.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	4.8	4.6	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ6M	ZZ6N	ZZ6O	ZZ6P	ZZ6Q	ZZ6R	ZZ6S	ZZ6T	ZZ6U
2017	1.44	–	0.05	–0.29	0.28	0.29	1.74	1.05	0.68
2018	1.02	–	0.08	0.25	–0.04	–0.15	0.37	0.63	–0.26
2019	0.72	–0.02	0.65	0.27	0.10	0.06	1.48	1.46	0.02
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
Growth									
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	ZZ5H	KG7Q	KG7P	KH2V	KH3O	
2017 Q3	0.4	–0.3	0.3	–0.5	–0.4	0.2	1.0	0.6	
Q4	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	–1.5	–1.0	
2018 Q1	0.4	0.3	–0.4	–1.2	–1.2	–0.8	0.3	0.3	
Q2	0.6	–0.9	–0.1	2.5	–0.2	–0.8	–0.2	0.6	
Q3	0.4	0.1	0.6	–2.0	0.3	–0.9	2.3	0.8	
Q4	0.2	0.1	1.3	4.3	–0.1	–0.6	–0.3	2.9	
2019 Q1	0.1	0.1	1.1	18.2	1.0	1.1	1.8	9.3	
Q2	0.5	–1.1	1.1	–15.9	–0.5	0.5	–3.5	–10.7	
Q3	0.2	0.5	–	–5.5	0.5	0.7	7.0	2.3	
Q4	–	–0.7	1.5	–10.5	–1.2	–0.5	5.0	0.4	
2020 Q1	–1.7	0.8	–2.6	10.1	–1.0	–	–10.8	–5.3	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ5M	ZZ5N	ZZ5O	ZZ5P	ZZ5Q	ZZ5R	ZZ5S	ZZ5T	ZZ5U
2017 Q3	0.25	–0.01	0.05	–0.08	–0.07	0.02	0.31	0.20	0.11
Q4	0.19	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.19	0.02	–0.45	–0.30	–0.14
2018 Q1	0.27	0.01	–0.08	–0.21	–0.20	–0.08	0.10	0.09	0.02
Q2	0.37	–0.02	–0.01	0.43	–0.04	–0.08	–0.08	0.18	–0.26
Q3	0.27	–	0.11	–0.36	0.05	–0.09	0.70	0.25	0.44
Q4	0.10	–	0.24	0.73	–0.02	–0.05	–0.08	0.92	–1.00
2019 Q1	0.09	–	0.20	3.20	0.17	0.10	0.56	3.04	–2.49
Q2	0.34	–0.02	0.21	–3.28	–0.09	0.05	–1.07	–3.78	2.71
Q3	0.16	0.01	–0.01	–0.96	0.08	0.07	2.09	0.74	1.36
Q4	–0.03	–0.02	0.27	–1.72	–0.20	–0.05	1.61	0.13	1.48
2020 Q1	–1.10	0.02	–0.50	1.50	–0.18	–	–3.60	–1.69	–1.91
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
Growth									
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	ZZ5Y	KG7T	KG7S	KH2W	KH3P	
2017 Q3	1.6	0.5	0.4	–7.9	0.5	1.7	10.3	3.2	
Q4	1.5	1.6	0.4	3.2	2.2	3.9	2.4	1.3	
2018 Q1	1.4	1.2	0.1	–0.1	1.0	0.7	2.3	2.2	
Q2	1.7	–0.2	–	2.0	–0.7	–1.2	–0.4	0.5	
Q3	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	–	–2.4	0.9	0.7	
Q4	1.6	–0.4	1.4	3.4	–1.2	–3.1	2.1	4.6	
2019 Q1	1.3	–0.6	2.9	23.7	1.0	–1.2	3.6	14.1	
Q2	1.3	–0.9	4.1	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.3	
Q3	1.1	–0.5	3.5	–2.1	0.8	1.7	4.9	2.8	
Q4	0.9	–1.2	3.6	–16.0	–0.3	1.8	10.4	0.3	
2020 Q1	–1.0	–0.6	–0.1	–21.7	–2.3	0.7	–3.2	–13.1	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ65	ZZ66	ZZ67	ZZ68	ZZ69	ZZ6A	ZZ6B	ZZ6C	ZZ6D
2017 Q3	1.34	0.01	0.07	–1.46	0.08	0.17	2.85	0.98	1.87
Q4	0.54	0.04	0.09	0.53	0.38	0.38	0.70	0.38	0.31
2018 Q1	0.88	0.03	0.02	–0.03	0.17	0.07	0.68	0.69	–0.01
Q2	1.08	–	–0.01	0.36	–0.12	–0.12	–0.11	0.16	–0.27
Q3	1.11	–	0.05	0.08	0.01	–0.23	0.27	0.21	0.06
Q4	1.01	–0.01	0.26	0.60	–0.21	–0.31	0.64	1.45	–0.81
2019 Q1	0.84	–0.01	0.54	4.03	0.17	–0.12	1.11	4.46	–3.35
Q2	0.81	–0.02	0.76	0.26	0.12	0.01	0.09	0.42	–0.33
Q3	0.69	–0.01	0.64	–0.35	0.14	0.16	1.50	0.90	0.60
Q4	0.56	–0.03	0.68	–2.80	–0.04	0.17	3.21	0.10	3.10
2020 Q1	–0.64	–0.01	–0.02	–4.52	–0.40	0.07	–0.99	–4.59	3.60

1 Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and contributions are available from 1997. Expenditure data are available from 1948 annually and 1955 quarterly in table C2

2 This table does not include contribution from the statistical discrepancy and components may not sum to the percentage change in average GDP. Chained volume measure data for this component are available in table C2

3 Non-profit institutions serving households

AC Annex C - Growth and contributions to growth - income components of GDP[1,2]
Current Prices
Seasonally adjusted data

	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus of corporations[3]	Other income[4]	Taxes on products & production less subsidies
Percentage change, latest year on previous year				
Growth				
	KGI3	KH4V	KH6T	KH65
2017	4.3	4.0	2.4	3.8
2018	4.4	0.9	4.3	2.7
2019	4.4	0.5	3.0	2.2
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ7H	ZZ7I	ZZ7J	ZZ7K
2017	2.07	0.84	0.42	0.46
2018	2.15	0.20	0.76	0.32
2019	2.18	0.11	0.53	0.27
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter				
Growth				
	KGI4	KH4W	KH6U	KH66
2017 Q3	1.1	–2.0	0.6	1.7
Q4	0.7	4.4	1.0	–0.3
2018 Q1	1.2	0.7	1.1	–2.3
Q2	0.8	–1.8	1.5	5.8
Q3	1.5	1.8	0.9	–1.0
Q4	1.5	–2.9	1.6	0.5
2019 Q1	0.5	3.0	1.6	–0.3
Q2	1.6	–2.8	–0.7	1.7
Q3	0.9	3.5	–0.7	–0.1
Q4	0.6	–1.3	0.7	–0.1
2020 Q1	1.6	–2.9	0.2	–13.6
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ6Z	ZZ72	ZZ73	ZZ74
2017 Q3	0.49	–0.38	0.10	0.19
Q4	0.33	0.94	0.19	–0.04
2018 Q1	0.56	0.16	0.19	–0.28
Q2	0.40	–0.39	0.27	0.68
Q3	0.73	0.37	0.16	–0.13
Q4	0.74	–0.62	0.29	0.06
2019 Q1	0.25	0.64	0.30	–0.03
Q2	0.71	–0.52	–0.12	0.19
Q3	0.43	0.68	–0.12	–0.01
Q4	0.24	–0.22	0.11	–0.01
2020 Q1	0.80	–0.59	0.04	–1.63
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
Growth				
	KGI5	KH4X	KH6V	KH67
2017 Q3	4.1	1.6	2.2	5.4
Q4	4.2	2.8	2.1	3.5
2018 Q1	4.6	–0.2	3.1	1.2
Q2	3.8	1.2	4.3	4.8
Q3	4.2	5.1	4.7	1.9
Q4	5.1	–2.2	5.3	2.7
2019 Q1	4.4	–	5.8	4.9
Q2	5.2	–1.0	3.5	0.9
Q3	4.5	0.7	1.8	1.9
Q4	3.6	2.4	0.9	1.3
2020 Q1	4.8	–3.5	–0.5	–12.3
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ79	ZZ7A	ZZ7B	ZZ7C
2017 Q3	2.00	0.34	0.39	0.65
Q4	2.06	0.62	0.38	0.44
2018 Q1	2.19	–0.04	0.53	0.15
Q2	1.86	0.27	0.77	0.59
Q3	2.09	1.08	0.83	0.24
Q4	2.50	–0.48	0.94	0.33
2019 Q1	2.13	–	1.02	0.57
Q2	2.50	–0.21	0.61	0.11
Q3	2.26	0.15	0.32	0.23
Q4	1.81	0.49	0.17	0.16
2020 Q1	2.80	–0.87	–0.10	–1.76

1 Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and contributions are available from 1997. Income data are available from 1948 annually and 1955 quarterly in table D.
2 This table does not include the contribution from the statistical discrepancy and components may not sum to the percentage change in average GDP. Current price data for this component are available in table D
3 Includes the operating surplus of financial corporations, private non-financial corporations and public corporations
4 Includes mixed income and the operating surplus of the non-corporate sector

AD Annex D - Implied GDP deflator growths- Expenditure components of GDP[1]

Seasonally adjusted data

Reference year 2016

	Final consumption expenditure: Households	Final consumption expenditure: Non-profit institutions[2]	Final consumption expenditure: General government	Gross capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation	Total exports	less Total imports
Percentage change, latest year on previous year							
	ZZ93	ZZ94	ZZ95	ZZ96	ZZ97	ZZ98	ZZ99
2017	1.4	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.2	4.5	5.4
2018	2.7	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.8	3.1	2.8
2019	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.6	1.5	1.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	ZZ8N	ZZ8O	ZZ8P	ZZ8Q	ZZ8R	ZZ8S	ZZ8T
2017 Q3	–0.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	–0.2	0.3
Q4	0.9	–	0.8	0.6	–0.2	1.5	1.0
2018 Q1	1.3	–	0.8	–1.7	0.3	–0.2	–0.1
Q2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.2	1.9
Q3	0.6	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.3
Q4	0.3	–	–0.4	–0.5	0.4	1.2	0.6
2019 Q1	0.3	0.1	0.6	–	1.4	–1.1	–2.1
Q2	0.1	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.6
Q3	0.6	–0.4	0.8	2.3	1.1	0.3	1.5
Q4	–0.1	0.7	0.9	–3.4	1.0	0.2	–1.5
2020 Q1	0.4	–0.8	3.2	0.8	–0.2	–0.9	0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	ZZ8U	ZZ8V	ZZ8W	ZZ8X	ZZ8Y	ZZ8Z	ZZ92
2017 Q3	0.9	1.4	0.7	8.1	2.3	2.1	3.1
Q4	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.7
2018 Q1	2.3	1.3	1.5	–1.0	1.2	1.5	0.5
Q2	2.5	2.0	2.6	–	2.4	3.4	3.1
Q3	3.2	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	3.8	4.1
Q4	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	2.1	3.6	3.7
2019 Q1	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.6	1.7
Q2	1.3	1.7	1.6	4.2	2.8	1.5	1.4
Q3	1.3	1.1	1.8	4.3	3.8	1.5	1.6
Q4	0.9	1.8	3.1	1.3	4.4	0.5	–0.5
2020 Q1	1.1	0.9	5.9	2.1	2.8	0.7	2.0

1 Estimates accurate to 1 decimal place and are available from 1997. Current price and chained volume measure data are available from 1948 annually and 1955 quarterly in tables C1 and C2 respectively.
2 Non-profit institutions serving households