Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: July to September 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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1 . Main points

- UK gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by a record 15.5% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020, as lockdown measures were eased.
- Though this reflects some recovery of activity following the record contraction in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, the level of GDP in the UK is still 9.7% below where it was at the end of 2019.
- Compared with the same quarter a year ago, the UK economy fell by 9.6%.
- While output in the services, production and construction sectors increased by record amounts in Quarter 3 2020, the level of output remains below Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) levels, before the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was seen.
- The levels of expenditure remain considerably below their levels before the effects of the coronavirus, as the pickup in business investment has been much weaker than private consumption.

GDP estimates for Quarter 3 2020 are subject to more uncertainty than usual as a result of the challenges we faced estimating GDP in the current conditions.

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 (COVID-19)

This release captures the direct effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the government measures taken to reduce transmission of the virus. We have faced an increased number of challenges in producing quarterly estimates of UK GDP for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020. More detailed information on the challenges and the steps taken to mitigate those can be found in Coronavirus and the effects on UK GDP.

As a result of these challenges, GDP estimates for Quarter 3 2020 are subject to more uncertainty than usual and are likely to have larger than usual revisions in subsequent releases.

Additionally, as a result of the unprecedented impacts and interventions in the economy we have particular uncertainty around the income approach to measuring GDP in this release. For more information see Section 6: Income.

3 . Headline GDP

Following two consecutive quarters of contraction, UK gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by a record 15.5% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020. This is the largest quarterly expansion in the UK economy since Office for National Statistics (ONS) quarterly records began in 1955. However, it is worth noting that this reflects the continued easing of lockdown restrictions in the third quarter as well as some recovery of activity from the steep contraction in April (Figure 1).

The level of GDP in the UK is still 9.7% below where it was prior to the pandemic at the end of 2019. Compared with the same quarter a year ago, the UK economy fell by 9.6%.

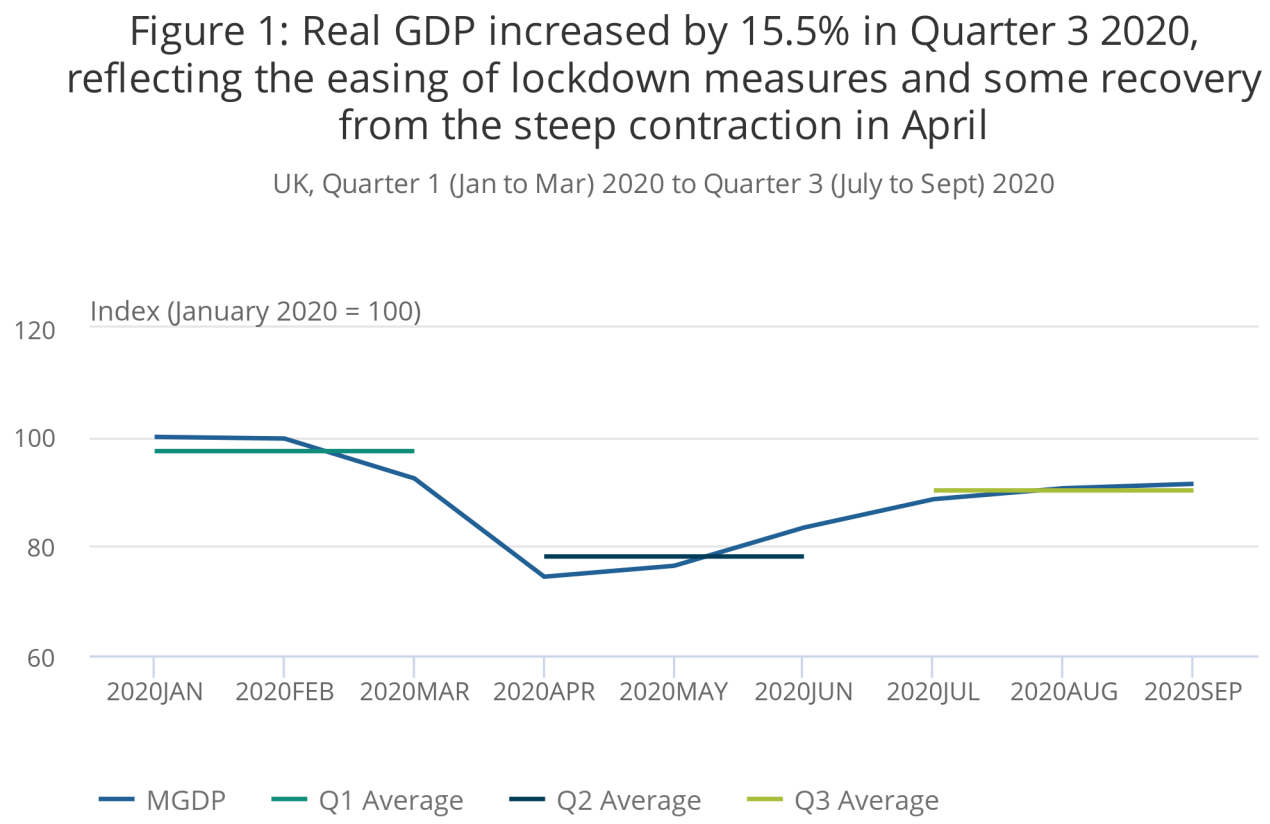
The monthly path of GDP in Quarter 3 2020 reveals that there has been a slowdown of growth in August and September as momentum has eased through the quarter. GDP increased by 6.3% in July, driven by accommodation and food services as lockdown restrictions were eased.

Housebuilding activity also increased in July, while the reopening of car showrooms combined with pent-up demand boosted wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles. GDP grew by 2.2% in August, driven by accommodation and food services because of the combined impact of easing lockdown restrictions and the Eat Out to Help Out Scheme, as well as growth in the accommodation industry as international travel restrictions boosted domestic “staycations”.

In September, GDP further slowed to 1.1% where professional, scientific and technical activities had the largest contribution and legal activities, accounting and advertising saw strong growth after a muted August. Education also had a large positive contribution in September as schools made further advances in returning to a level of teaching similar to before the lockdown started on 23 March 2020, primarily through increased attendance.

Figure 1: Real GDP increased by 15.5% in Quarter 3 2020, reflecting the easing of lockdown measures and some recovery from the steep contraction in April

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 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. Q1 average refers to the average of the indices from Jan to Mar, Q2 average refers to the average of the indices Apr to June, Q3 average refers to the average of the indices from July to Sept.

3. Quarterly average is based on output gross value added (GVA). There will therefore be discrepancies in the time series with our quarterly estimates of GDP, which include information on the expenditure and income approaches to measuring GDP.

Nominal GDP increased by 12.6% in Quarter 3 2020, its largest quarterly expansion on record. 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 fell by 2.5% in the third quarter, the first quarterly decline since Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2015. This primarily reflects movements in the implied price change of government consumption, which fell by 7.0% in Quarter 3 2020.

This decrease occurred because the volume of government activity in the third quarter increased at a much greater rate than nominal government expenditure. This is partly because of the unwinding in some of the movements that occurred in the second quarter, which saw a fall in the volume of government activity at the same time as an increase in government expenditure in nominal terms.

For example, there was a large increase in nominal government spending on health in the second quarter while the volume of government healthcare consumption fell. In the third quarter, nominal spending on health was largely unchanged, while volumes increased, which has impacted upon the growth rate of the implied deflator in the third quarter. In education, the large fall in the volume of education activity in the second quarter followed by the large increase in the third quarter help explain the most recent quarterly movement in the implied deflator.

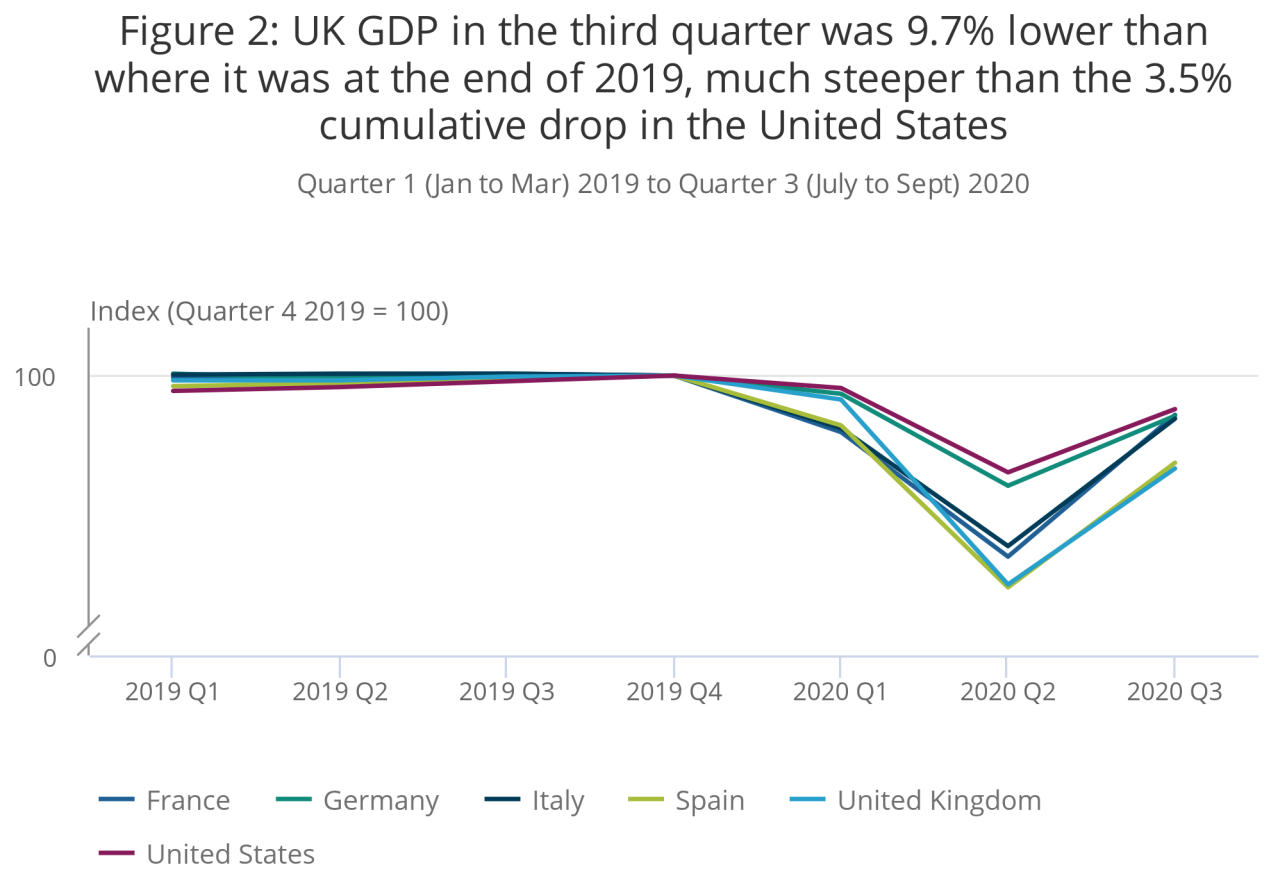
Statistical guidance recommends measuring many aspects of government output directly, by counting activities, rather than by adjusting expenditure for price movements. Compared with the same quarter a year ago, the implied GDP deflator increased by 6.5%, an easing from the previous quarter.

Several countries have published first estimates of GDP for Quarter 3 2020, including the United States, Germany , France, Italy and Spain. These initial estimates show record rises in GDP in the third quarter of 2020 in all of these countries following record declines in the previous quarter. However, despite the record expansions in GDP in the third quarter, the level of GDP in each of these countries remains below where it was before the effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Considering the cumulative fall in GDP in the first three quarters of this year, of this group of countries, the UK experienced the largest drop. The UK economy is still 9.7% lower in Quarter 3 2020 compared with the end of 2019 (Figure 2). This is more than twice as large as the cumulative drop in GDP observed in Italy, Germany and France and nearly three times the size of the cumulative drop of 3.5% in the US.

Figure 2: UK GDP in the third quarter was 9.7% lower than where it was at the end of 2019, much steeper than the 3.5% cumulative drop in the United States

Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

3. Data as at 6 November 2020.

It is important to note that the extent of these cumulative falls has not been uniform across countries, in part reflecting the spread of the virus in each country, the timing of lockdown measures and when these were lifted, as well as the voluntary forms of social distancing. They also likely reflect the structural features of these economies as some industries are more exposed to the response to the pandemic, such as those that involve interactions with other people.

Additionally, they might also reflect differences in how non-market output is measured in different countries, specifically the extent to which volume indicators are in place and how these have been affected by the pandemic. Consistent with international guidance, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) uses direct measures of the volume of activity to estimate the volume of non-market output such as health and education.

International comparisons should be made with care if the estimates being compared are based on different approaches to measuring the volume of non-market output.

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							
2019	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.7	3.4	4.6	2.1
Q1 2019	0.6	-0.2	2.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.7
Q2 2019	0.0	0.5	-1.0	-0.1	0.5	1.8	0.5
Q3 2019	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
Q4 2019	0.1	-0.4	-1.7	0	0.4	0.9	0.2
Q1 2020	-2.5	-3.0	-1.0	-2.7	-0.5	1.1	2.1
Q2 2020	-19.8	-23.6	-21.6	-19.9	-14.5	-2.2	6.7
Q3 2020	15.5	18.3	15.1	15.4	12.6	3.3	-2.5

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes

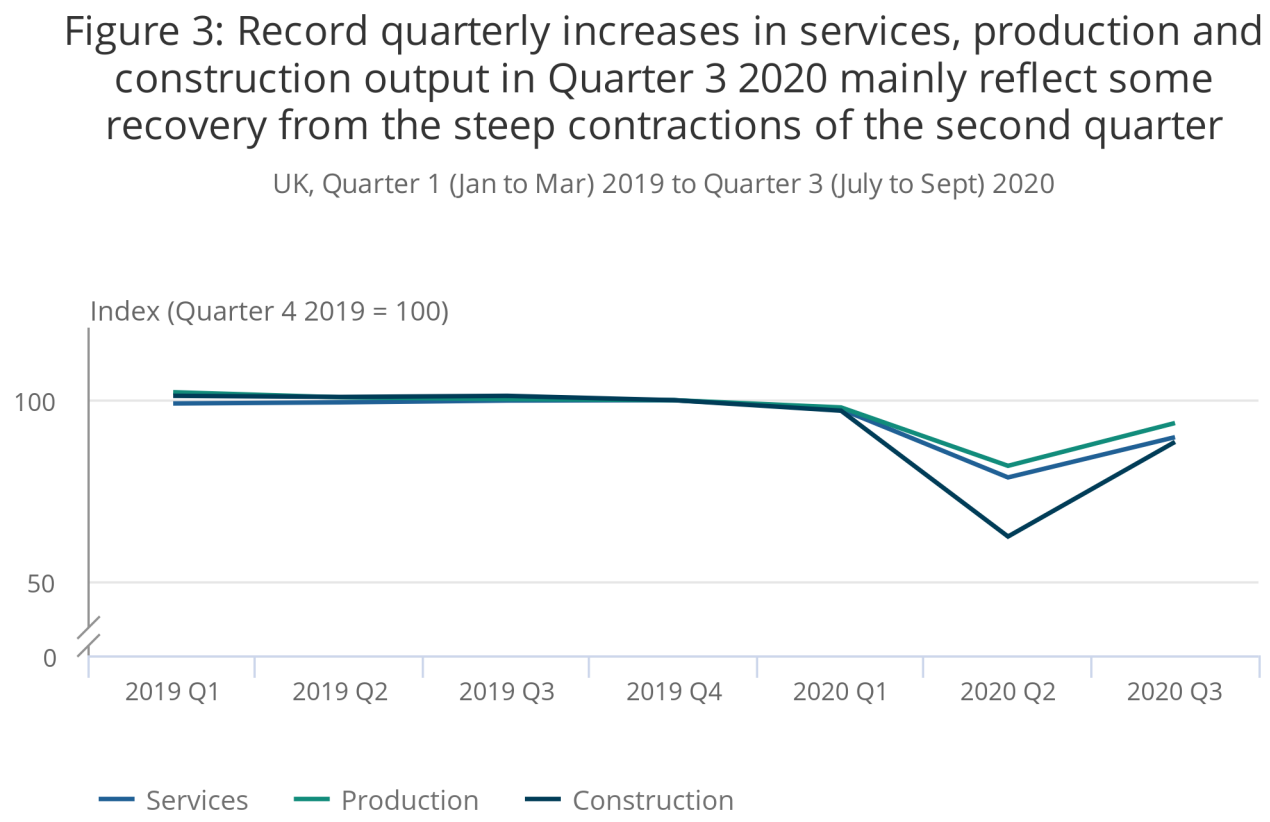
1. Percentage change on previous period.
2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec). ,Population data are consistent with the 24 June 2020 published estimates.

4 . Output

There have been record quarterly increases in services, production and construction output in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020, mainly reflecting easing of lockdown restrictions and base effects from the steep contractions of the second quarter. Services output grew by 14.2% in Quarter 3 2020, while production output increased by 14.3%, and construction output expanded by 41.7% (Figure 3). However, the levels of output for these industries remain below those seen before the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19), the extent of which varies within these industries.

Figure 3: Record quarterly increases in services, production and construction output in Quarter 3 2020 mainly reflect some recovery from the steep contractions of the second quarter

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

Services

Following a record fall of 19.2% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, services output grew by 14.2% in Quarter 3 2020. However, the level of services output in the third quarter was still around 10% lower than where it was at the end of 2019 (Figure 4). The September IHS Markit UK Service PMI states that growth in new business in September was softer compared with August because of “the withdrawal of the UK government's Eat Out to Help Out scheme, plus an introduction of some tighter restrictions on activity in September”.

The increase in services output in the third quarter was largely driven by 30.7% growth in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which has now recovered output to above its Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 level. This has mainly reflected the reopening of car showrooms and significant pent-up demand. There was also a recovery in retail trade in the third quarter because of strong growth in non-food stores and a record proportion of online sales.

Accommodation and food services also made a notable contribution to services growth, particularly in July and August because of the combined impact of easing restrictions and the Eat Out to Help Out scheme, which boosted consumer demand for restaurants and bars. Within accommodation, there was also a boost from domestic "staycations" in the third quarter. However, it is worth noting that output in accommodation and food services is still around 29% below its level in Quarter 4 2019. According to the latest Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions, "demand for business travel, hotels, conferencing and corporate entertainment remained particularly weak" in Quarter 3 2020.

Other industries that contributed to the growth in services output include education, health and transportation and storage. For more information on health and education estimates in the third quarter of 2020, please refer to Section 5: Expenditure.

Figure 4: Services output grew by 14.2% in Quarter 3 2020, though the level of services output was still around 10% lower than where it was at the end of 2019

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020

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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

Download the data

Production

Following a decline of 16.3% in the previous quarter, production output grew by 14.3% in Quarter 3 2020, reflecting an increase in all four production sub-industries. That said, production output remains 6.3% below its Quarter 4 2019 level (Figure 5). This is particularly the case in manufacturing, which is 8.1% below where it was in Quarter 4 2019.

Figure 5: Production output grew by 14.3% in Quarter 3 2020, though output remains 6.3% below its Quarter 4 2019 level

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020

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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

Download the data

Manufacturing output grew by 18.7% in Quarter 3 2020, following a record decline of 21.1% in the second quarter. This reflects an increase in 12 out of the 13 manufacturing sub-sectors, most notably the manufacture of transport equipment, though output has still not recovered to the level seen before the impact of the coronavirus (Figure 6). This was partially offset by a fall in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, though this decline mainly reflects a fallback from a general higher demand for pharmaceutical products in the second quarter.

Figure 6: Manufacturing output grew by 18.7% in Quarter 3 2020, though output has still not recovered to its pre-pandemic level

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020

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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

Download the data

According to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT), UK car production in September 2020 was 5.0% lower in than the previous year. This was driven by production for export, which declined 9.7% compared with the previous year because of a fall in shipments to important overseas destinations including China, the EU and the United States.

Conversely, output for the domestic market grew by 14.5% compared with a year ago. Meanwhile, the latest Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions stated that "automotive manufacturing picked up, especially for electric vehicles — but was still significantly below normal". It also cited that output in the aviation industry was well below normal levels, "reflecting the drop in demand for commercial flights and less maintenance for existing fleet".

Following a decline of 1.5% in Quarter 2 2020, mining and quarrying output grew by 1.3% in the third quarter of 2020. Output of electricity, gas, steam and air grew by 8.1% in Quarter 3 2020, reflecting increased demand following the reopening of factories and premises. Water supply and sewerage is the only production sub-industry to have recovered to above its early 2020 level, with an increase of 4.8% in the third quarter as a result of a general increase in commercial, industrial and construction waste activity.

Construction

In Quarter 3 2020, construction output increased by 41.7%. However, the level of construction output remains 11.5% below its level in Quarter 4 2019, following a 35.7% decline in the previous quarter. The quarterly expansion reflects increases in both new work and repair and maintenance following the reopening of construction sites after the easing of lockdown restrictions.

Private new housing was the largest contributor to growth in the third quarter. The IHS Markit UK Construction PMI reports that new orders increased at the quickest rate since February 2020 resulting from improved demand conditions for homebuilding and commercial projects. Meanwhile, the latest Bank of England Agent's Summary of Business Conditions noted that "housebuilding activity was also reported to have picked up, though mostly to complete projects, rather than start new ones".

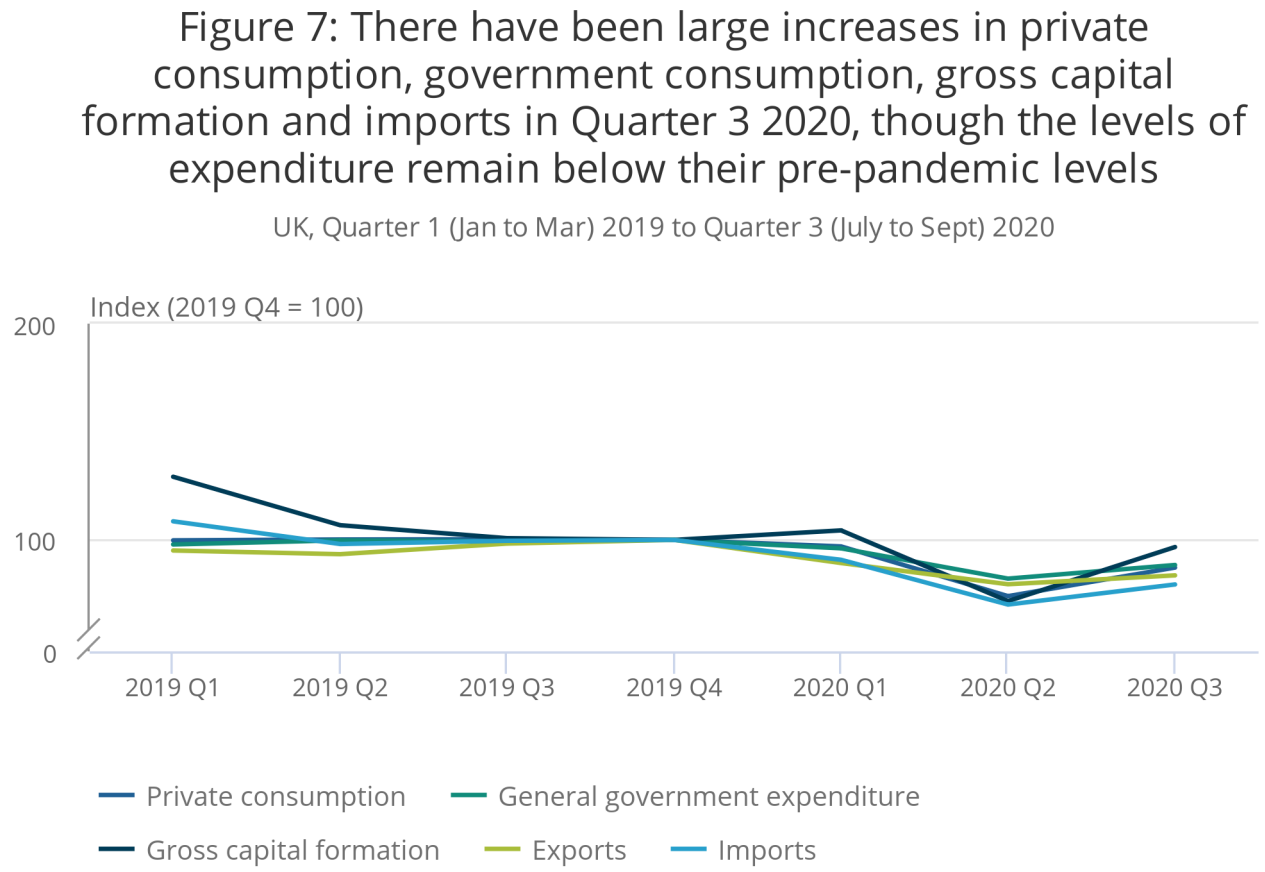
5 . Expenditure

Following record contractions in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, there have been large increases in private consumption, government consumption, gross capital formation and imports in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020 (Figure 7). However, the levels of expenditure remain considerably below their early 2020 levels before the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19), as the pickup in business investment has been much weaker than private consumption.

Business investment is still 20.5% below where it was at the end of 2019, while household consumption remains 12.4% below where it was in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019. This could be attributed to the higher levels of economic uncertainty having a more pronounced effect on the willingness of firms to undertake investment.

Figure 7: There have been large increases in private consumption, government consumption, gross capital formation and imports in Quarter 3 2020, though the levels of expenditure remain below their pre-pandemic levels

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

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

4. Gross capital formation includes the alignment adjustment which is applied to the Change in Inventories component in the expenditure approach to measuring GDP.

Private consumption

Household consumption increased by 18.3% in Quarter 3 2020, although it still remains 12.4% below where it was in Quarter 4 2019. The increase in the third quarter was driven by higher spending on restaurants and hotels and transport, the latter mainly a reflection of higher spending on motor cars and fuel. Other areas of increased spending such as clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods and services and furniture and household equipment also made positive contributions in the third quarter.

Based on the limited data available at this stage, analysis by type of product shows that services made the largest contribution to growth in household consumption in Quarter 3 2020. Following a decline of 30.1% in Quarter 2 2020, household spending on services grew by 22.7% in the third quarter. This compares with growth of 38.6% in household spending on durable goods in Quarter 3 2020. Household spending on semi-durable goods grew by 19.9% in the third quarter while growth in household spending on non-durable goods was more muted at 2.6%.

The latest official retail sales figures show a 17.4% increase in the volume of retail sales in the three months to September 2020, the biggest quarterly increase on record. Of note, volume sales within non-store retailing were 36.6% higher in September compared with February, reflecting the ongoing shift to online shopping since the start of the pandemic.

The Quarter 3 2020 Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions reported a recovery in sales of consumer goods, highlighting faster growth in online sales and that there was "strong demand for household goods, furniture and garden-related items" as well as strong demand for restaurants, which were supported by the Government's Eat Out to Help Out scheme. The BRC Retail Sales Monitor added that "the sales of electronics, household goods and home office products have remained high" as office workers continued to work from home.

Following a large fall of 25.3% in the previous quarter, spending by non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) increased by 7.3% in Quarter 3 2020, largely reflecting increased spending in the charity sector.

Consumption of government goods and services

Following a decline of 14.6% in the second quarter, the volume of government consumption increased by 7.8% in Quarter 3 2020. This is mainly a reflection of an increase in the volume of activity in health and education, which accounted for nearly 90% of the pickup in government consumption. It is worth noting that there is a higher degree of uncertainty surrounding the health and education estimates for the third quarter and as such these estimates might be more prone to revision than is typically the case.

In volume terms, healthcare consumption grew by 12.2% in the third quarter after having fallen by 30.3% in Quarter 2 2020. Within healthcare, elective surgery and GP services have shown strong recovery, while the volume of activity in other areas such as dental services remains low because patient capacity is reduced when following coronavirus safety protocols. Despite growth in the third quarter, the volume of healthcare consumption remains 25.2% below where it was at the end of 2019.

Meanwhile, the volume of education consumption increased by 22.5% in the third quarter following a fall of 24.5% in Quarter 2 2020. Schools reopened in September 2020 (August in Scotland), but attendance was lower than usual. We continue to include estimates for education delivered remotely to pupils learning at home. The volume of education consumption is still 17.3% below its level in Quarter 4 2019. This partly reflects reduced attendance, and partly reflects our approach to discount remote learning.

In line with international guidance we assume that education continues throughout the year. To measure education during Quarter 3, which includes the summer holiday, we adjusted our approach, accounting for the impact of the coronavirus. A path was interpolated from the end of Quarter 2 through to September. This approach is covered in more detail in a recently published blog.

Gross capital formation

There was an increase of 15.1% in gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in the third quarter of 2020, following a decline of 21.6% in the previous quarter. The level of capital investment remains 10.6% lower than where it was in Quarter 4 2019. The largest contribution in Quarter 3 was dwellings investment which picked up by 71.2% as many of the UK's large housebuilders returned to sites.

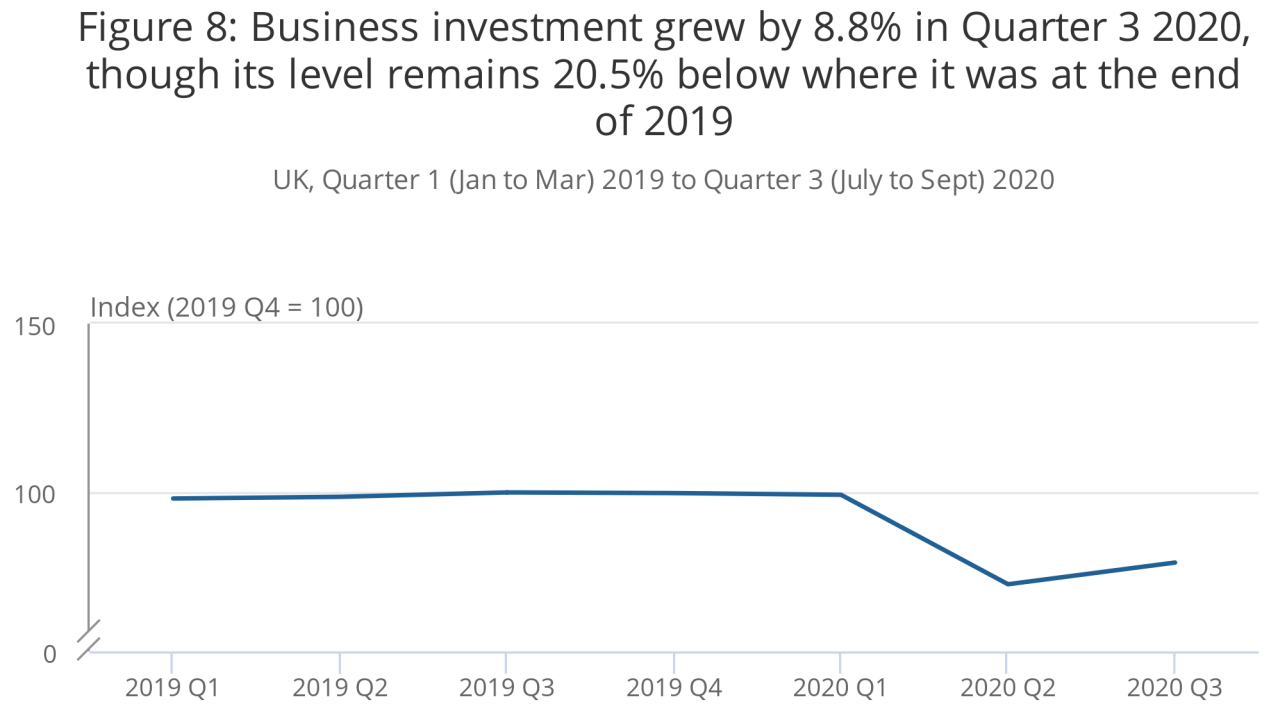
Business investment also made a large contribution to the increase, growing by 8.8% in Quarter 3 2020 after a fall of 26.5% in Quarter 2 2020, though business investment is still 20.5% below where it was at the end of 2019 (Figure 8). Growth in business investment in the third quarter was driven by increases in investment in buildings, ICT equipment and transport.

Respondent-led evidence suggests that many businesses continued to delay or cancel investment in the third quarter as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, with business responses far more likely to refer to investment decisions as paused (26%) rather than cancelled altogether (2%). This is echoed in the Quarter 3 2020 Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions, which states that there were "widespread reports of investment being postponed or cancelled to preserve cash" because of uncertainty, with particular mention of the aviation, automotive and oil and gas industries.

The Decision Maker Panel noted that "71% of firms viewed overall economic uncertainty as high or very high in September", adding that "investment was expected to be 21% lower in 2020 Q3". The Quarter 3 2020 Deloitte CFO Survey found similar results, with 79% of chief financial officers (CFOs) rating the level of external financial and economic uncertainty to be high or very high.

Figure 8: Business investment grew by 8.8% in Quarter 3 2020, though its level remains 20.5% below where it was at the end of 2019

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

Private sector dwellings grew by a record 68.5% in the third quarter of 2020. This largely reflects a return to work for construction industries following the relaxation of restrictions. Meanwhile, government investment fell by 1.9% in Quarter 3 2020 after growth of 19.3% in the second quarter.

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 minor decrease of £58 million in stocks being held by UK companies in Quarter 3 2020 (Table 2). This partly reflects the impact of oil prices on the mining and quarrying, electricity and gas, and water supply industries. There is also survey evidence which suggests a decrease in inventories held in other industries such as motor trades.

Table 2: Change in inventories, including and excluding balancing and alignment adjustments
UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020

		Change in Inventories	Of which alignment	Of which balancing	Change in Inventories excluding alignment and balancing
2019 Q1	**Current price**	7521	1029	0	6492
	Chained volume measure	7127	1015	0	6112
2019 Q2	**Current price**	1136	-278	0	1414
	Chained volume measure	-2304	-275	0	-2029
2019 Q3	**Current price**	-5021	-2035	500	-3486
	Chained volume measure	-6505	-1988	500	-5017
2019 Q4	**Current price**	2796	1284	0	1512
	Chained volume measure	2253	1248	0	1005
2020 Q1	**Current price**	-545	2051	0	-2596
	Chained volume measure	-579	1954	0	-2533
2020 Q2	**Current price**	-3083	-2186	0	-897
	Chained volume measure	-4048	-1976	0	-2072
2020 Q3	**Current price**	3168	2175	0	993
	Chained volume measure	2628	1986	700	-58

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes

1. Data are in £ millions.

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).

Net trade

There were large falls in gross trade flows in the second quarter, which have recovered somewhat in the third quarter. The UK posted a trade surplus of 0.9% of nominal GDP in the third quarter of 2020, a narrowing from the 3.6% recorded in the second quarter (Figure 9). However, it should be noted that this figure is inclusive of precious metals. When these are excluded, the UK had a trade surplus of 2.5% of nominal GDP in the third quarter.

The narrowing of the trade surplus was mainly driven by movements in trade in goods where the 5.7% increase in goods exports was more than offset by a 18.6% increase in goods imports, as UK demand recovered in Quarter 3. The increase in goods exports was mainly driven by increases in machinery and transport equipment, reflecting an increase in exports of road vehicles, specifically cars. Demand for UK cars increased in the third quarter resulting from pent-up demand as dealerships reopened globally.

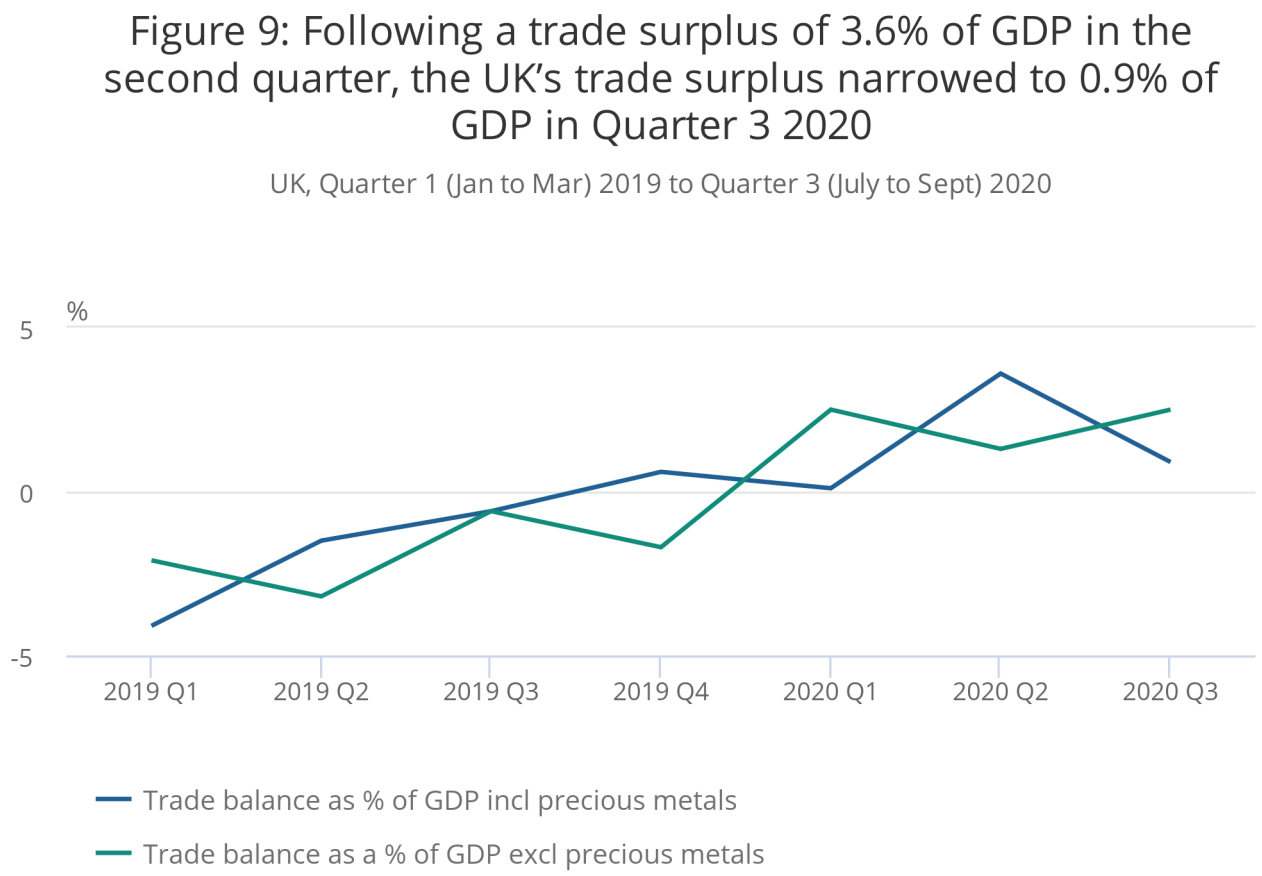
The increase in goods imports in the third quarter was also driven by increases in machinery and transport equipment, particularly cars. This is likely because of the reopening of some car dealerships as coronavirus restrictions eased from June onwards and the build-up of demand during this period.

Other factors that have also contributed include the new UK 70-plate, model upgrades and attractive offers for customers. There was also an increase in the import of miscellaneous manufactures, reflecting an increase in imports of clothing. This is likely because of the increased demand for online retail and pent-up demand following the easing of restrictions.

The recovery in the exports and imports of services has been much more muted, which might reflect how these have been more affected by some of the international restrictions in place. Services exports increased by 4.4.%, reflecting growth in intellectual property services and other business services, while trade in service imports fell slightly by 0.4%. It is worth noting that trade in services export and import volumes for most service types remain below the levels seen in early 2020, before the impact of the coronavirus.

Figure 9: Following a trade surplus of 3.6% of GDP in the second quarter, the UK's trade surplus narrowed to 0.9% of GDP in Quarter 3 2020

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 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 a recovery in export orders towards the end of the third quarter. The September IHS Markit UK Manufacturing PMI stated that "the ongoing reopening of many economies around the world from lockdowns and changes to COVID-19 restrictions boosted the export performance of the UK manufacturing sector in September". However, the September CBI Industrial Trends Survey noted that despite a slight strengthening in export order books from their August levels, export order books "continue to be far below their long-run average". According to Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, exports and imports of goods remain below their pre-pandemic levels.

6 . Income

In Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020, nominal gross domestic product (GDP) increased by 12.6%, following a fall of 14.5% in Quarter 2. We previously referred to possible practical challenges in balancing GDP during the unprecedented impacts and interventions seen across the economy. In particular, within the income approach to measuring GDP there is more uncertainty than usual in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) and Quarter 3, as data content is lower during these periods than for the output and expenditure approaches to measuring GDP.

This in part reflects large government interventions in response to the pandemic in areas such as employment costs via the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) subsidy to businesses and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) payment to the self-employed. These schemes alongside various business grants, tax deferrals and the Value Added Tax (VAT) rate cut for the hospitality sector have all made the measurement of income more challenging over the latest two quarters.

Several data sources are forecast at this stage in the process and other data sources are not yet complete, leading to possible inconsistencies in treatment of the interventions between the components of income. For these reasons, rather than forcing a GDP balance for income by heavily adjusting the income components, we have decided to show the best estimate of each underlying component of income at this stage.

In doing so, this means that the alignment adjustment, used to align income to average GDP, is far larger than normal, as shown in Table 3. We felt that this both preserves the component level movements and shows the level of challenge and uncertainty currently within the income approach to GDP. The alignment adjustment is usually displayed as an “of which” for the total gross operating surplus (GOS) of corporations, but Table 3 shows the underlying level of GOS for corporations excluding this alignment adjustment. Work will continue before the GDP quarterly national accounts release to understand what is causing the relative weakness within the income approach to GDP. We will continue to review this over the coming months as and when more information becomes available.

Table 3: Gross operating surplus of corporations, including and excluding balancing and alignment adjustments
UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020

	Gross operating surplus of corporations	Of which alignment	Of which balancing	Gross operating surplus of corporations excluding alignment and balancing	Gross operating surplus of corporations excluding alignment and balancing	Gross operating surplus of corporations excluding alignment and balancing
					Quarter-on-quarter growth	Quarter-on-quarter-a-year-ago growth
2019 Q1	115053	-1481	1000	115534	2.2	1.6
2019 Q2	111919	-634		112553	-2.6	-1.0
2019 Q3	116759	885	1000	114874	2.1	0.8
2019 Q4	116538	1230	500	114808	-0.1	1.6
2020 Q1	117678	1852		115826	0.9	0.3
2020 Q2	102917	2151		100766	-13.0	-10.5
2020 Q3	126492	19483		107009	6.2	-6.8

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes

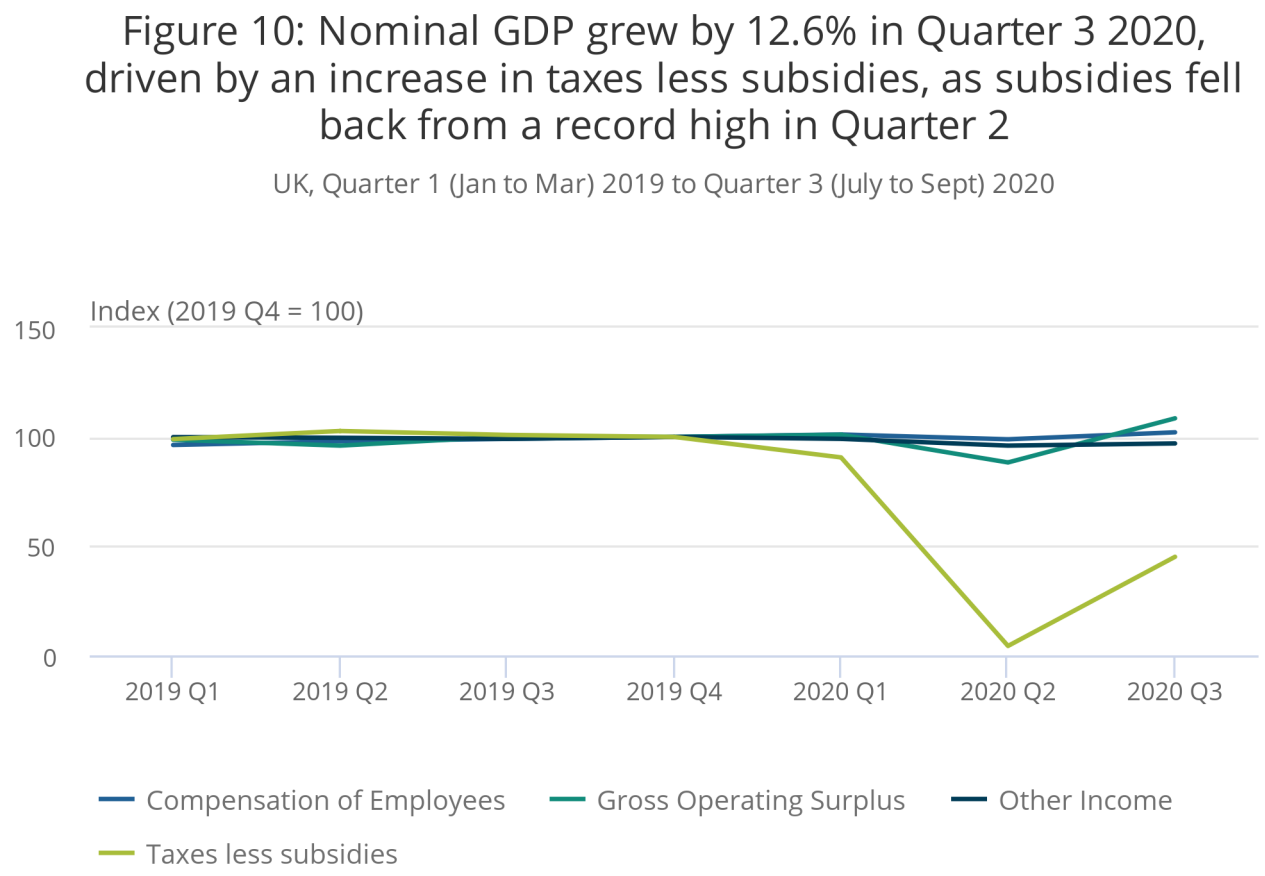
1. Data are in £ millions unless labelled otherwise. Growth rates are percentage movements.

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).

3. Alignment adjustments typically have a target limit of plus or minus £2,000 million on any quarter. However, in periods whether the data sources are particularly difficult to balance, larger alignment adjustments are sometimes needed.

Figure 10: Nominal GDP grew by 12.6% in Quarter 3 2020, driven by an increase in taxes less subsidies, as subsidies fell back from a record high in Quarter 2

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 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. Index is referenced to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.

Taxes less subsidies increased by 938.6% in the third quarter, reflecting the record high level of subsidies in the previous quarter. There was a quarterly fall in subsidies of 44.1%, mainly reflecting a reduction in the high levels of subsidy payments related to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) that took place in Quarter 2.

Following the fall in taxes recorded in the previous quarter, when there was a sharp fall in revenues from VAT, as well as from fuel, tobacco, stamp, and air passenger duties, there has been a small pickup in tax revenues in the third quarter. This was largely driven by an increase in revenue from hydrocarbon and tobacco duties.

There was an increase in compensation of employees (CoE) of 3.3% in the third quarter, following a 2.2% decline in Quarter 2. Growth in CoE was mainly driven by an increase in wages and salaries, reflecting the fact that more people returned to work from furlough. Meanwhile, employers' social contributions grew by 2.8% in Quarter 3 2020, reflecting an increase in employers' redundancy payments.

Following a 12.5% fall in the previous quarter, gross operating surplus (GOS) of corporations increased by 22.9% in Quarter 3 2020. However, this mainly reflects the alignment adjustment that is applied to this component for the purpose of balancing the income estimate of GDP for this quarter (Table 3). When the alignment adjustment is removed, GOS of corporations increased by 6.2%. In Quarter 3 2020, the EY UK profit warnings report noted that UK companies issued 58 profit warnings, and that in the year to September, 34% of firms issued a profit warning. In the travel and leisure sector, this figure reached 75% of firms. This reflects sales being below expectations, delayed or discontinued contracts, and increasing costs.

7 . Related links

A number of other economic indicators were published on 12 November 2020, these include:

- GDP monthly estimate, UK: September 2020
- Coronavirus and the impact on production and services, UK: September 2020
- Construction output in Great Britain: September 2020, new orders and Construction Output Price Indices, July to September 2020
- UK trade: September 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 30 September 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 UK 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 Gross domestic product (GDP) QMI 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 take the lead because of the 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 (Table 4). 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.

Table 4: Balancing adjustments applied to the GDP first quarterly estimate dataset for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020

GDP measurement approach and component adjustment applied to		Q3 2020
Expenditure		
Change in inventories	**Chained volume measure**	700
Gross fixed capital formation	**Current prices**	1500
	Chained volume measure	1500
Trade in Services (imports)	**Chained volume measure**	-1500
Trade in Services (exports)	**Chained volume measure**	400

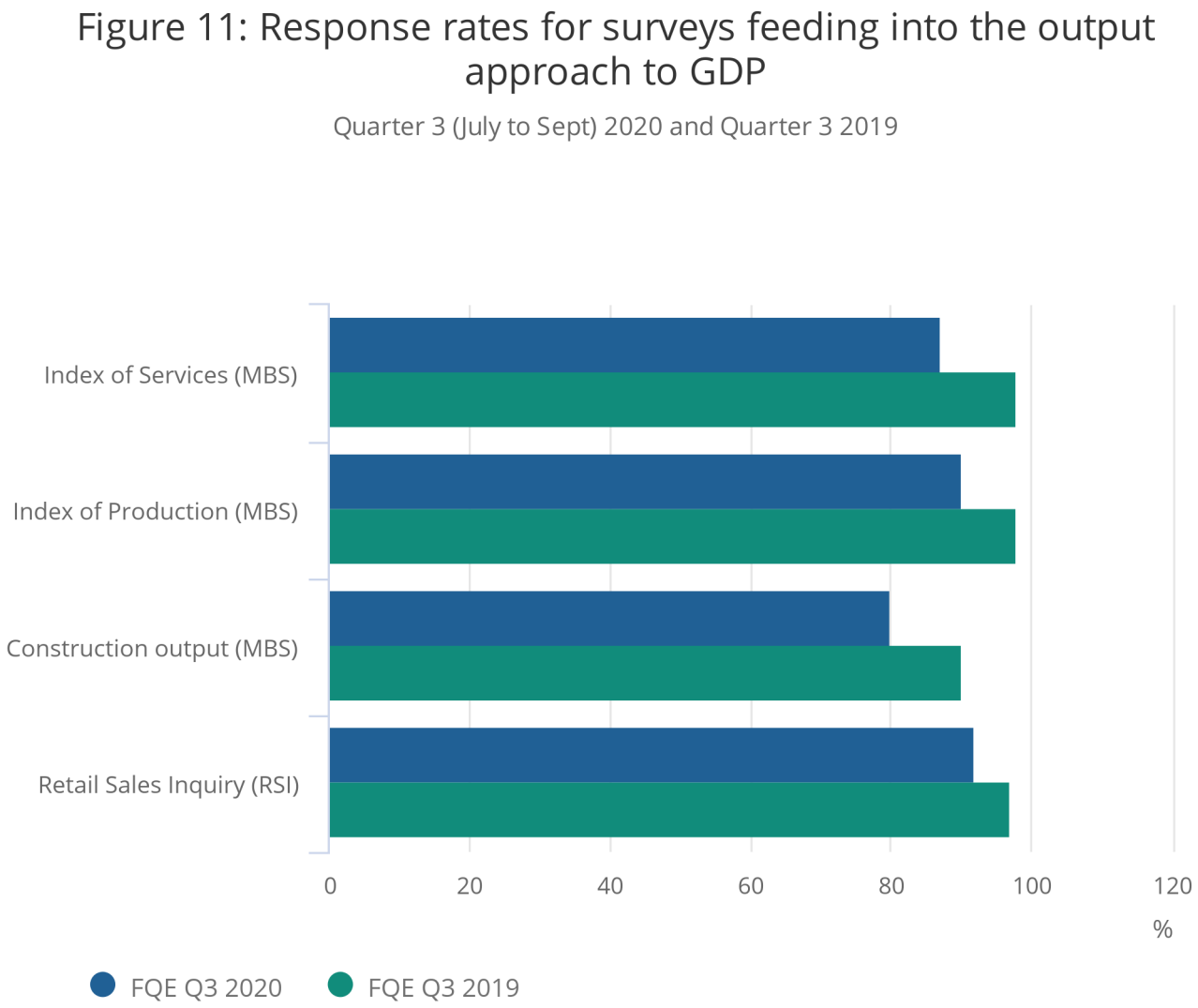
Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes

1. Adjustments are in £ million.
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).

Figure 11: Response rates for surveys feeding into the output approach to GDP

Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020 and Quarter 3 2019



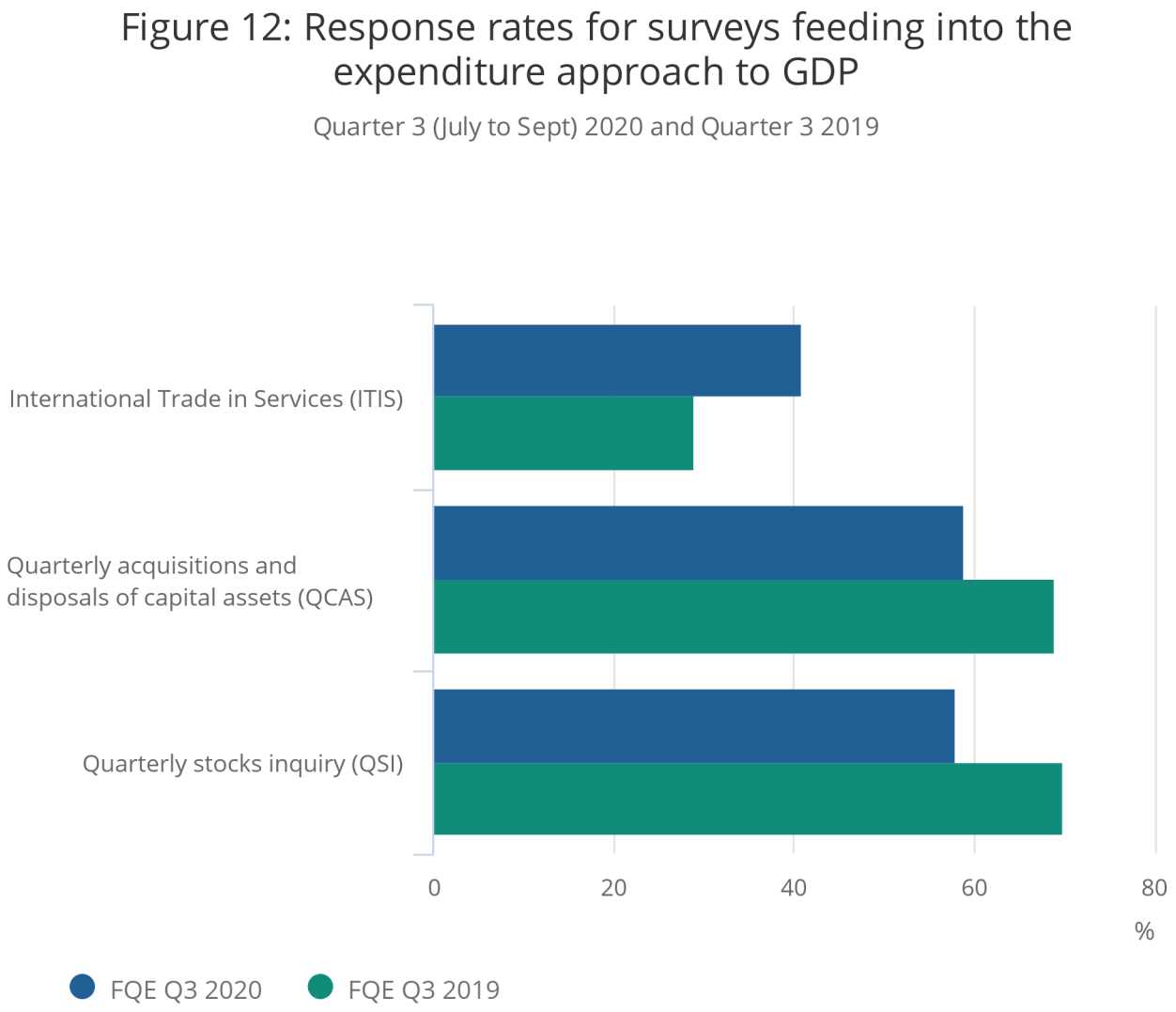
Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. FQE refers to GDP first quarterly estimate. Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept).
2. Chart shows Monthly Business Survey (MBS) and Retail Sales Index (RSI) turnover response rates.
3. For MBS and RSI, an average of the July, August and September response rates have been taken to produce the Quarter 3 response rate.

Figure 12: Response rates for surveys feeding into the expenditure approach to GDP

Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020 and Quarter 3 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. FQE refers to GDP first quarterly estimate. Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept).
2. Chart shows questionnaire response rates.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 highlight a general decline in response rates for surveys that feed into the GDP first quarterly estimate for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020. We have undertaken a significant amount of work to ensure that the effect on the quality of our estimates is mitigated as much as possible.

This includes focusing resources on main respondents and industries, methodology reviews including but not limited to seasonal adjustment, forecast and imputation, and the use 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.

More information on Monthly Business Survey response rates by industry is available.

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]

2018 = 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	93.1	93.0	97.1	97.0	95.9	95.8	95.9	95.9
2017	96.6	96.5	98.8	98.7	98.3	98.0	97.8	97.8
2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	103.4	103.5	101.3	101.4	101.2	102.1	102.1	102.1
Seasonally adjusted								
2017 Q2	96.0	96.0	98.5	98.5	98.0	97.6	97.4	97.5
Q3	96.6	96.5	99.0	98.9	98.6	98.0	97.7	97.5
Q4	98.1	98.1	99.3	99.3	99.1	98.9	98.8	98.8
2018 Q1	98.6	98.8	99.4	99.3	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.5
Q2	99.5	99.3	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.6
Q3	100.7	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
Q4	101.2	101.2	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.4	100.6	100.5
2019 Q1	102.4	102.6	101.1	101.2	101.2	101.3	101.3	101.4
Q2	103.0	102.8	101.1	101.2	101.1	102.0	101.9	101.6
Q3	103.9	104.0	101.4	101.5	101.4	102.9	102.5	102.5
Q4	104.3	104.6	101.5	101.7	101.2	102.3	102.7	102.9
2020 Q1	103.8	104.8	99.0	99.1	98.7	104.5	104.9	105.7
Q2	88.8	90.3	79.4	79.5	76.6	112.5	111.9	113.6
Q3	100.0	102.2	91.7	91.8	91.2	109.9	109.1	111.3
Percentage change, latest year on previous year								
	IHYM	KGL6	IHYP	KGM7	L489	KH7D	IHYS	KGM4
2016	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
2017	3.7	3.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0
2018	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2
2019	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter								
	IHYN	KGL8	IHYQ	KGM9		KH7E	IHYT	KGM5
2017 Q2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Q3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	–
Q4	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3
2018 Q1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	–	0.5	0.4	0.6
Q2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1
Q3	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Q4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	–	0.3	0.1
2019 Q1	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9
Q2	0.5	0.2	–	–	–0.1	0.7	0.5	0.2
Q3	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8
Q4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	–0.2	–0.6	0.2	0.4
2020 Q1	–0.5	0.2	–2.5	–2.5	–2.4	2.2	2.1	2.8
Q2	–14.5	–13.9	–19.8	–19.8	–22.4	7.7	6.7	7.4
Q3	12.6	13.2	15.5	15.6	19.0	–2.3	–2.5	–2.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
	IHYO	KGM2	IHYR	KGN3	L48D	KH7F	IHYU	KGM6
2017 Q2	3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
Q3	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.3
Q4	3.6	3.7	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0
2018 Q1	3.1	3.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.1
Q2	3.7	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2
Q3	4.2	4.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.9
Q4	3.1	3.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7
2019 Q1	3.9	3.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9
Q2	3.4	3.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.0
Q3	3.1	3.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	2.5	2.1	2.1
Q4	3.1	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.1	2.3
2020 Q1	1.4	2.1	–2.1	–2.1	–2.5	3.1	3.5	4.3
Q2	–13.7	–12.2	–21.5	–21.5	–24.2	10.3	9.8	11.8
Q3	–3.7	–1.7	–9.6	–9.5	–10.0	6.8	6.5	8.6

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 2018)			
	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	1 994 712	217 346	1 777 366	2 079 113	226 545	1 852 573	1 835 835
2017	2 068 757	224 747	1 844 010	2 115 296	230 401	1 884 900	1 867 970
2018	2 141 792	231 545	1 910 247	2 141 792	231 545	1 910 247	1 892 165
2019	2 214 362	237 266	1 977 096	2 168 798	231 978	1 936 820	1 918 892
Seasonally adjusted							
2017 Q2	513 953	55 454	458 499	527 622	57 440	470 183	465 932
Q3	517 482	56 767	460 715	529 856	57 515	472 342	468 010
Q4	525 237	56 702	468 535	531 737	57 747	473 990	469 853
2018 Q1	527 869	55 986	471 883	532 104	57 735	474 368	470 043
Q2	532 966	58 788	474 178	534 140	58 141	475 999	471 476
Q3	539 287	58 194	481 093	537 326	58 130	479 196	474 503
Q4	541 670	58 577	483 093	538 222	57 539	480 684	476 143
2019 Q1	548 441	58 421	490 020	541 188	57 877	483 311	478 810
Q2	551 278	60 277	491 001	541 091	57 887	483 204	478 754
Q3	556 226	59 571	496 655	542 854	58 096	484 758	480 228
Q4	558 417	58 997	499 420	543 665	58 118	485 547	481 100
2020 Q1	555 870	55 357	500 513	529 950	56 603	473 347	469 057
Q2	475 519	44 385	431 134	424 962	45 495	379 467	375 117
Q3	535 641	47 404	488 237	490 861	52 238	438 623	434 341
Percentage change,latest year on previous year							
	IHYM		KGL6	IHYP		KGM7	KLH8
2016	3.9		3.8	1.7		1.6	1.6
2017	3.7		3.7	1.7		1.7	1.8
2018	3.5		3.6	1.3		1.3	1.3
2019	3.4		3.5	1.3		1.4	1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	IHYN		KGL8	IHYQ		KGM9	
2017 Q2	0.4		0.5	0.3		0.4	0.4
Q3	0.7		0.5	0.4		0.5	0.4
Q4	1.5		1.7	0.4		0.3	0.4
2018 Q1	0.5		0.7	0.1		0.1	–
Q2	1.0		0.5	0.4		0.3	0.3
Q3	1.2		1.5	0.6		0.7	0.6
Q4	0.4		0.4	0.2		0.3	0.3
2019 Q1	1.3		1.4	0.6		0.5	0.6
Q2	0.5		0.2	–		–	–
Q3	0.9		1.2	0.3		0.3	0.3
Q4	0.4		0.6	0.1		0.2	0.2
2020 Q1	–0.5		0.2	–2.5		–2.5	–2.5
Q2	–14.5		–13.9	–19.8		–19.8	–20.0
Q3	12.6		13.2	15.5		15.6	15.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	IHYO		KGM2	IHYR		KGN3	KLH9
2017 Q2	3.4		3.4	1.7		1.7	1.7
Q3	3.4		3.2	1.8		1.9	2.0
Q4	3.6		3.7	1.6		1.7	1.7
2018 Q1	3.1		3.4	1.1		1.3	1.3
Q2	3.7		3.4	1.2		1.2	1.2
Q3	4.2		4.4	1.4		1.5	1.4
Q4	3.1		3.1	1.2		1.4	1.3
2019 Q1	3.9		3.8	1.7		1.9	1.9
Q2	3.4		3.5	1.3		1.5	1.5
Q3	3.1		3.2	1.0		1.2	1.2
Q4	3.1		3.4	1.0		1.0	1.0
2020 Q1	1.4		2.1	–2.1		–2.1	–2.0
Q2	–13.7		–12.2	–21.5		–21.5	–21.6
Q3	–3.7		–1.7	–9.6		–9.5	–9.6

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]

2018 = 100

	Production						Service industries						
	Agri-culture, forestry, and fishing	Mining & quarrying inc oil & gas extract	Manu-facturing	Electric, gas, steam & air	Water supply, sewerage	Total	Constr-uction	Distri-bution, hotels & restaura-nts	Transport storage and commu-nications	Business services and finance	Govern-ment and other services	Total	Gross value added[4]	Gross value added excluding oil & gas
2018 Weights[3]	6	11	101	14	13	139	64	134	106	332	218	790	1000	991
	L2KL	L2KR	L2KX	L2MW	L2N2	L2KQ	L2N8	L2PZ	KI8M	KI8O	KI8Q	L2NC	CGCE	KLH7
2016	97.2	94.3	96.6	103.3	99.2	97.3	94.2	95.5	93.8	97.9	98.7	97.1	97.0	97.0
2017	103.4	95.0	98.9	101.2	101.5	99.1	100.0	97.3	96.7	98.9	99.4	98.5	98.7	98.7
2018	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
2019	106.3	99.2	98.3	101.0	99.8	98.8	101.8	102.5	105.1	100.5	101.7	101.8	101.4	101.4
Seasonally adjusted														
2017 Q2	103.5	95.5	98.2	100.3	99.2	98.3	99.7	97.2	96.5	98.8	99.4	98.3	98.5	98.5
Q3	104.2	96.7	98.9	102.4	100.9	99.2	100.0	97.9	97.0	99.0	99.6	98.7	98.9	98.9
Q4	104.0	93.2	100.2	102.1	102.0	100.1	101.0	97.7	98.0	99.2	99.8	98.9	99.3	99.3
2018 Q1	99.6	96.1	100.4	103.8	99.9	100.4	98.7	98.0	97.8	99.8	99.8	99.2	99.3	99.4
Q2	99.1	100.2	100.3	98.3	100.1	100.1	99.9	99.7	99.0	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7
Q3	99.8	103.6	100.2	99.6	100.7	100.4	100.9	100.9	100.6	100.1	100.0	100.3	100.3	100.3
Q4	101.5	100.1	99.1	98.3	99.4	99.1	100.5	101.3	102.5	100.5	100.5	100.9	100.7	100.7
2019 Q1	103.4	100.0	100.5	98.9	98.7	100.2	102.2	102.2	104.4	100.2	100.9	101.3	101.2	101.2
Q2	105.2	98.5	98.2	102.2	100.0	98.8	101.9	102.5	105.2	100.2	101.3	101.6	101.2	101.2
Q3	107.7	100.0	97.6	99.9	100.5	98.3	102.2	102.7	105.4	100.9	101.9	102.1	101.5	101.5
Q4	108.8	98.2	96.9	103.1	100.1	98.0	101.0	102.5	105.3	100.9	102.5	102.2	101.7	101.7
2020 Q1	107.1	94.9	95.2	98.4	100.4	96.0	98.1	97.7	102.5	100.4	98.0	99.6	99.1	99.2
Q2	100.7	93.5	75.0	92.9	96.2	80.3	63.0	64.2	84.5	89.3	74.8	80.4	79.5	79.3
Q3	106.5	94.7	89.1	100.4	100.8	91.8	89.4	96.3	93.5	93.2	86.2	91.8	91.8	91.8
Percentage change, latest year on previous year														
	L3BB	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3BG	L3DW	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P	L3E2	KGM7	KLH8
2016	–5.9	–2.3	0.3	3.6	6.3	1.1	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	–0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
2017	6.3	0.7	2.3	–2.1	2.3	1.8	6.1	1.8	3.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.8
2018	–3.3	5.3	1.1	–1.2	–1.4	0.9	–	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
2019	6.3	–0.8	–1.7	1.0	–0.2	–1.2	1.8	2.5	5.1	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
													KGM9	
2017 Q2	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	–4.3	–0.3	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Q3	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Q4	–0.2	–3.6	1.3	–0.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	–0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
2018 Q1	–4.2	3.1	0.2	1.6	–2.1	0.3	–2.3	0.3	–0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	–
Q2	–0.5	4.3	–0.1	–5.2	0.2	–0.3	1.3	1.8	1.3	–0.1	–0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Q3	0.7	3.3	–0.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Q4	1.8	–3.3	–1.1	–1.2	–1.2	–1.3	–0.3	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
2019 Q1	1.8	–0.1	1.4	0.6	–0.7	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.8	–0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Q2	1.8	–1.6	–2.3	3.3	1.4	–1.4	–0.2	0.3	0.8	–	0.4	0.3	–	–
Q3	2.3	1.6	–0.6	–2.2	0.4	–0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Q4	1.1	–1.8	–0.7	3.2	–0.4	–0.4	–1.2	–0.1	–0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
2020 Q1	–1.6	–3.3	–1.8	–4.6	0.3	–2.1	–2.8	–4.7	–2.7	–0.5	–4.4	–2.6	–2.5	–2.5
Q2	–5.9	–1.5	–21.1	–5.6	–4.2	–16.3	–35.7	–34.3	–17.5	–11.0	–23.7	–19.2	–19.8	–20.0
Q3	5.7	1.3	18.7	8.1	4.8	14.3	41.7	49.9	10.6	4.4	15.2	14.2	15.6	15.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
	L3ZZ	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L426	L44M	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8	L44Q	KGN3	KLH9
2017 Q2	7.4	1.1	0.9	–5.6	–0.1	0.1	6.0	2.2	3.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
Q3	7.5	–2.9	2.6	–0.4	1.6	1.9	5.7	2.6	3.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0
Q4	5.4	0.1	3.0	–1.8	1.4	2.2	5.2	0.7	3.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
2018 Q1	–2.3	1.5	2.3	3.8	–3.7	1.8	–0.5	1.6	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
Q2	–4.2	5.0	2.2	–2.0	0.8	1.8	0.2	2.7	2.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Q3	–4.2	7.1	1.3	–2.7	–0.3	1.2	0.8	3.0	3.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Q4	–2.3	7.4	–1.1	–3.7	–2.6	–1.0	–0.5	3.7	4.6	1.3	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.3
2019 Q1	3.8	4.1	0.1	–4.7	–1.2	–0.2	3.6	4.3	6.7	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Q2	6.2	–1.7	–2.1	3.9	–	–1.3	2.0	2.7	6.3	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5
Q3	7.9	–3.4	–2.6	0.3	–0.2	–2.1	1.3	1.7	4.8	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2
Q4	7.2	–1.9	–2.2	4.9	0.7	–1.2	0.4	1.2	2.7	0.4	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.0
2020 Q1	3.6	–5.1	–5.3	–0.5	1.7	–4.2	–4.0	–4.4	–1.8	0.1	–2.8	–1.7	–2.1	–2.0
Q2	–4.3	–5.0	–23.6	–9.1	–3.8	–18.7	–38.2	–37.3	–19.6	–10.9	–26.2	–20.8	–21.5	–21.6
Q3	–1.1	–5.3	–8.8	0.5	0.3	–6.7	–12.5	–6.2	–11.3	–7.6	–15.5	–10.0	–9.5	–9.6

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]

2018 = 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
2018 Weights[3]	104	106	29	68	135	130	49	57	75	37	790
	L2NE	KI8M	L2NQ	L2O6	L2OC	L2OH	L2P8	L2PA	L2PC	L2Q5	L2NC
2016	95.1	93.8	97.1	100.6	101.7	92.7	99.3	99.3	98.3	97.7	97.1
2017	97.0	96.7	98.6	100.9	100.7	96.1	99.3	99.8	99.4	98.8	98.5
2018	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	102.5	105.1	102.4	97.1	100.6	102.3	102.0	103.1	101.0	100.5	101.8
Seasonally adjusted											
2017 Q2	96.7	96.5	98.8	101.6	101.1	95.0	99.4	99.6	99.4	99.0	98.3
Q3	97.6	97.0	99.1	100.8	100.4	96.8	99.4	99.9	99.5	99.5	98.7
Q4	97.6	98.0	97.8	99.7	100.3	97.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	98.9
2018 Q1	97.9	97.8	98.4	100.7	100.3	98.8	99.5	99.8	100.2	99.4	99.2
Q2	99.8	99.0	99.6	100.2	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.5	100.4	99.6
Q3	101.1	100.6	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.4	100.6	99.6	99.9	100.2	100.3
Q4	101.2	102.5	101.6	99.3	100.3	101.4	100.5	100.9	100.3	99.9	100.9
2019 Q1	102.1	104.4	102.5	97.7	100.4	101.4	101.5	101.9	100.4	99.6	101.3
Q2	102.5	105.2	102.3	96.6	100.6	101.7	101.8	102.8	100.7	99.9	101.6
Q3	102.8	105.4	102.2	97.5	100.6	102.9	102.0	103.3	101.4	100.9	102.1
Q4	102.6	105.3	102.5	96.7	100.8	103.2	102.9	104.3	101.5	101.5	102.2
2020 Q1	99.2	102.5	92.7	96.7	101.3	101.3	103.1	95.5	97.2	96.9	99.6
Q2	78.6	84.5	13.2	92.3	98.6	78.1	103.7	69.1	70.8	53.2	80.4
Q3	102.8	93.5	73.2	94.3	99.2	86.4	104.2	86.6	79.1	75.9	91.8
Percentage change, latest year on previous year											
	L3E4	KI8L	L3EG	L3EU	L3F2	L3F7	L3FW	L3FY	L3G2	L3GT	L3E2
2016	3.5	2.4	1.2	4.3	1.5	2.3	–2.1	–1.3	1.4	–2.6	1.6
2017	1.9	3.1	1.6	0.3	–1.0	3.7	–	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.4
2018	3.1	3.4	1.4	–0.9	–0.7	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.6
2019	2.5	5.1	2.4	–2.9	0.6	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.0	0.5	1.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter											
2017 Q2	1.0	1.2	–	0.1	–0.1	0.3	0.5	–0.3	0.5	1.9	0.5
Q3	0.9	0.6	0.3	–0.8	–0.6	1.8	–	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4
Q4	–	1.0	–1.2	–1.1	–0.1	1.1	0.3	–	0.2	0.3	0.2
2018 Q1	0.2	–0.2	0.6	1.0	–	0.9	–0.1	–0.1	0.5	–0.4	0.3
Q2	2.0	1.3	1.2	–0.5	–0.7	0.7	–0.2	–	–0.8	1.0	0.4
Q3	1.3	1.6	0.7	–0.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	–0.1	0.5	–0.3	0.7
Q4	0.1	1.9	1.3	–0.6	0.4	1.0	–	1.2	0.4	–0.2	0.6
2019 Q1	0.8	1.8	0.9	–1.6	0.1	–	1.0	1.0	–	–0.3	0.4
Q2	0.4	0.8	–0.3	–1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Q3	0.2	0.2	–	1.0	–	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5
Q4	–0.2	–0.1	0.3	–0.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2
2020 Q1	–3.3	–2.7	–9.6	–	0.4	–1.8	0.2	–8.4	–4.2	–4.5	–2.6
Q2	–20.7	–17.5	–85.7	–4.6	–2.6	–23.0	0.6	–27.6	–27.1	–45.1	–19.2
Q3	30.7	10.6	452.6	2.2	0.5	10.7	0.5	25.3	11.6	42.6	14.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of the previous year											
	L44S	KII2	L456	L45K	L45Q	L45V	L46M	L46O	L46Q	L47J	L44Q
2017 Q2	2.2	3.8	2.1	2.4	–1.3	2.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.6
Q3	2.7	3.0	2.2	–1.8	–0.9	4.5	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.6
Q4	0.8	3.2	0.3	–2.0	–0.5	4.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	3.1	1.3
2018 Q1	2.2	2.6	–0.4	–0.8	–0.8	4.2	0.7	–0.1	1.4	2.5	1.4
Q2	3.1	2.6	0.9	–1.4	–1.5	4.6	–	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3
Q3	3.5	3.7	1.3	–0.9	–0.6	3.8	1.2	–0.2	0.4	0.7	1.6
Q4	3.7	4.6	3.9	–0.4	–	3.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.1	2.0
2019 Q1	4.3	6.7	4.2	–3.0	0.1	2.7	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	2.1
Q2	2.7	6.3	2.6	–3.6	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.1	1.2	–0.6	2.0
Q3	1.7	4.8	1.9	–2.4	0.7	2.4	1.4	3.7	1.5	0.7	1.8
Q4	1.3	2.7	0.8	–2.6	0.6	1.8	2.3	3.4	1.1	1.5	1.3
2020 Q1	–2.9	–1.8	–9.6	–1.0	0.9	–0.1	1.5	–6.2	–3.2	–2.8	–1.7
Q2	–23.3	–19.6	–87.0	–4.4	–1.9	–23.2	1.8	–32.7	–29.6	–46.7	–20.8
Q3	–	–11.3	–28.4	–3.3	–1.4	–16.0	2.2	–16.1	–22.0	–24.8	–10.0

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											
	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**
	ABJQ	HAYE	NMRP	NPQS	NPEK	CAEX	DMUN	NPJQ	YBIL	IKBH	ABMF	IKBI	IKBJ	GIXM	YBHA
2016	1 248 091	44 859	381 987	353 218	207 350	2 772	–	–102	2 030 825	563 248	2 594 073	599 361	–36 113	–	1 994 712
2017	1 287 278	47 118	387 284	372 333	216 188	3 478	–	1 155	2 098 646	622 868	2 721 514	652 757	–29 889	–	2 068 757
2018	1 335 216	50 475	398 421	381 249	214 848	–756	–	2 674	2 167 279	661 601	2 828 880	687 088	–25 487	–	2 141 792
2019	1 364 462	52 415	423 121	399 470	223 967	6 432	–	–453	2 245 447	690 823	2 936 270	721 325	–30 502	–583	2 214 362
Seasonally adjusted															
2017 Q2	320 449	11 570	96 007	92 977	54 028	644	–1 407	293	521 940	154 426	676 366	162 413	–7 987	–	513 953
Q3	322 363	11 942	96 870	93 258	54 059	–861	–1 735	391	523 963	157 773	681 736	164 254	–6 481	–	517 482
Q4	325 271	12 424	97 884	95 398	54 685	306	1 196	856	532 139	157 786	689 925	164 688	–6 902	–	525 237
2018 Q1	330 075	12 436	98 357	94 461	54 484	–2 629	–961	493	533 193	161 059	694 252	166 383	–5 324	–	527 869
Q2	332 763	12 557	98 807	94 867	53 783	–1 219	162	1 217	538 992	162 516	701 508	168 542	–6 026	–	532 966
Q3	335 092	12 685	100 053	95 729	53 010	–918	–813	965	543 606	168 094	711 700	172 413	–4 319	–	539 287
Q4	337 286	12 797	101 204	96 192	53 571	4 010	1 612	–1	551 488	169 932	721 420	179 750	–9 818	–	541 670
2019 Q1	338 521	12 806	103 543	99 228	54 672	7 521	1 029	10 859	572 478	166 642	739 120	189 170	–22 528	–1 509	548 441
Q2	341 166	13 026	103 796	99 694	56 112	1 136	–278	919	559 737	168 189	727 926	176 235	–8 046	–413	551 278
Q3	342 995	13 215	106 459	100 670	56 630	–5 021	–2 035	567	558 885	175 978	734 863	179 461	–3 483	824	556 226
Q4	341 780	13 368	109 323	99 878	56 553	2 796	1 284	–12 798	554 347	180 014	734 361	176 459	3 555	515	558 417
2020 Q1	332 884	13 424	109 097	99 157	56 516	–545	2 051	1 110	555 127	160 750	715 877	160 257	493	250	555 870
Q2	252 383	13 216	126 085	79 079	41 958	–3 083	–2 186	–9 318	458 362	140 114	598 476	123 191	16 923	234	475 519
Q3	298 382	13 044	126 424	90 258	46 040	3 168	2 175	–924	530 352	145 907	676 259	140 828	5 079	210	535 641
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	KGY7	KGZ8	KH2C	KG6O	KG6N				KGX3	KH2O	KGV7	KH3H			IHYM
2016	5.1	–3.0	2.0	6.8	8.1				4.3	7.6	5.0	8.7			3.9
2017	3.1	5.0	1.4	5.4	4.3				3.3	10.6	4.9	8.9			3.7
2018	3.7	7.1	2.9	2.4	–0.6				3.3	6.2	3.9	5.3			3.5
2019	2.2	3.8	6.2	4.8	4.2				3.6	4.4	3.8	5.0			3.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
	KGY8	KGZ9	KH2D	KG6W	KG6V				KGX4	KH2P	KGV8	KH3I			IHYN
2017 Q2	0.4	3.5	–0.5	2.5	1.1				0.3	1.0	0.4	0.6			0.4
Q3	0.6	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.1				0.4	2.2	0.8	1.1			0.7
Q4	0.9	4.0	1.0	2.3	1.2				1.6	–	1.2	0.3			1.5
2018 Q1	1.5	0.1	0.5	–1.0	–0.4				0.2	2.1	0.6	1.0			0.5
Q2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	–1.3				1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3			1.0
Q3	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	–1.4				0.9	3.4	1.5	2.3			1.2
Q4	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.1				1.4	1.1	1.4	4.3			0.4
2019 Q1	0.4	0.1	2.3	3.2	2.1				3.8	–1.9	2.5	5.2			1.3
Q2	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.5	2.6				–2.2	0.9	–1.5	–6.8			0.5
Q3	0.5	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.9				–0.2	4.6	1.0	1.8			0.9
Q4	–0.4	1.2	2.7	–0.8	–0.1				–0.8	2.3	–0.1	–1.7			0.4
2020 Q1	–2.6	0.4	–0.2	–0.7	–0.1				0.1	–10.7	–2.5	–9.2			–0.5
Q2	–24.2	–1.5	15.6	–20.2	–25.8				–17.4	–12.8	–16.4	–23.1			–14.5
Q3	18.2	–1.3	0.3	14.1	9.7				15.7	4.1	13.0	14.3			12.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
	KGY9	KH22	KH2E	KG76	KG75				KGX5	KH2Q	KGV9	KH3J			IHYO
2017 Q2	3.5	3.8	0.9	6.2	3.7				3.8	11.2	5.4	12.3			3.4
Q3	2.4	7.7	1.1	3.7	2.4				1.5	12.3	3.8	5.3			3.4
Q4	2.4	10.8	1.8	6.1	5.7				3.7	3.8	3.7	4.2			3.6
2018 Q1	3.4	11.2	1.9	4.1	2.0				2.4	5.3	3.1	3.1			3.1
Q2	3.8	8.5	2.9	2.0	–0.5				3.3	5.2	3.7	3.8			3.7
Q3	3.9	6.2	3.3	2.6	–1.9				3.7	6.5	4.4	5.0			4.2
Q4	3.7	3.0	3.4	0.8	–2.0				3.6	7.7	4.6	9.1			3.1
2019 Q1	2.6	3.0	5.3	5.0	0.3				7.4	3.5	6.5	13.7			3.9
Q2	2.5	3.7	5.0	5.1	4.3				3.8	3.5	3.8	4.6			3.4
Q3	2.4	4.2	6.4	5.2	6.8				2.8	4.7	3.3	4.1			3.1
Q4	1.3	4.5	8.0	3.8	5.6				0.5	5.9	1.8	–1.8			3.1
2020 Q1	–1.7	4.8	5.4	–0.1	3.4				–3.0	–3.5	–3.1	–15.3			1.4
Q2	–26.0	1.5	21.5	–20.7	–25.2				–18.1	–16.7	–17.8	–30.1			–13.7
Q3	–13.0	–1.3	18.8	–10.3	–18.7				–5.1	–17.1	–8.0	–21.5			–3.7

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 2018, £ 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	1 305 040	45 888	393 019	369 569	217 065	8 838	–	1 231	2 120 959	609 198	2 730 956	651 643	–42 445	–	2 079 113
2017	1 318 430	47 785	395 894	379 787	220 409	13 486	–	1 889	2 141 976	642 143	2 784 209	668 897	–26 754	–	2 115 296
2018	1 335 216	50 475	398 421	381 249	214 848	–756	–	2 674	2 167 279	661 601	2 828 880	687 088	–25 487	–	2 141 792
2019	1 346 185	51 529	414 759	387 085	217 243	571	–	–1 089	2 199 040	679 984	2 879 024	709 637	–29 653	–589	2 168 798
Seasonally adjusted															
2017 Q2	328 739	11 774	98 791	95 085	55 216	3 903	–1 442	622	535 033	159 876	694 952	167 339	–7 463	–	527 622
Q3	329 593	12 053	99 166	94 995	55 070	2 011	–1 772	328	534 518	163 791	698 249	168 415	–4 624	–	529 856
Q4	330 566	12 533	99 396	96 360	55 123	1 305	1 215	1 384	537 883	160 946	698 859	167 092	–6 146	–	531 737
2018 Q1	331 973	12 548	99 149	95 151	54 625	–2 719	–965	498	536 052	165 261	701 287	169 164	–3 903	–	532 104
Q2	332 733	12 533	98 940	95 205	53 952	–792	166	1 198	540 652	162 644	703 293	169 145	–6 501	–	534 140
Q3	334 326	12 637	99 446	95 556	53 209	–2 087	–806	684	541 411	166 934	708 329	171 007	–4 073	–	537 326
Q4	336 184	12 757	100 886	95 337	53 062	4 842	1 605	294	549 164	166 762	715 971	177 772	–11 010	–	538 222
2019 Q1	335 671	12 815	102 272	97 250	53 783	7 127	1 015	9 963	565 098	167 185	732 283	189 606	–22 421	–1 489	541 188
Q2	337 198	12 703	104 300	96 262	54 053	–2 304	–275	553	548 712	164 180	712 892	171 396	–7 216	–405	541 091
Q3	337 276	12 953	103 723	97 620	54 768	–6 505	–1 988	–1 891	543 176	172 849	716 025	173 975	–1 126	804	542 854
Q4	336 040	13 058	104 464	95 953	54 639	2 253	1 248	–9 714	542 054	175 770	717 824	174 660	1 110	501	543 665
2020 Q1	326 041	12 481	100 390	94 971	54 368	–579	1 954	–2 050	531 254	157 031	688 285	158 573	–1 542	238	529 950
Q2	248 995	9 323	85 728	74 495	39 936	–4 048	–1 976	–7 034	407 459	139 805	547 264	122 511	17 294	209	424 962
Q3	294 468	10 001	92 384	85 755	43 449	2 628	1 986	–2 807	482 429	146 981	629 410	138 741	8 240	192	490 861
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	KGZ5	KH26	KH2I	KG7N	KG7M				KGX9	KH2U	KGW5	KH3N			IHYP
2016	3.7	–3.3	1.0	4.4	5.5				2.1	2.7	2.2	3.9			1.7
2017	1.0	4.1	0.7	2.8	1.5				1.0	5.4	1.9	2.6			1.7
2018	1.3	5.6	0.6	0.4	–2.5				1.2	3.0	1.6	2.7			1.3
2019	0.8	2.1	4.1	1.5	1.1				1.5	2.8	1.8	3.3			1.3
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	KG7Q	KG7P				KGY2	KH2V	KGW6	KH3O			IHYQ
2017 Q2	–0.2	3.1	0.3	1.9	0.4				0.1	1.5	0.4	0.8			0.3
Q3	0.3	2.4	0.4	–0.1	–0.3				–0.1	2.4	0.5	0.6			0.4
Q4	0.3	4.0	0.2	1.4	0.1				0.6	–1.7	0.1	–0.8			0.4
2018 Q1	0.4	0.1	–0.2	–1.3	–0.9				–0.3	2.7	0.3	1.2			0.1
Q2	0.2	–0.1	–0.2	0.1	–1.2				0.9	–1.6	0.3	–			0.4
Q3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	–1.4				0.1	2.6	0.7	1.1			0.6
Q4	0.6	0.9	1.4	–0.2	–0.3				1.4	–0.1	1.1	4.0			0.2
2019 Q1	–0.2	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.4				2.9	0.3	2.3	6.7			0.6
Q2	0.5	–0.9	2.0	–1.0	0.5				–2.9	–1.8	–2.6	–9.6			–
Q3	–	2.0	–0.6	1.4	1.3				–1.0	5.3	0.4	1.5			0.3
Q4	–0.4	0.8	0.7	–1.7	–0.2				–0.2	1.7	0.3	0.4			0.1
2020 Q1	–3.0	–4.4	–3.9	–1.0	–0.5				–2.0	–10.7	–4.1	–9.2			–2.5
Q2	–23.6	–25.3	–14.6	–21.6	–26.5				–23.3	–11.0	–20.5	–22.7			–19.8
Q3	18.3	7.3	7.8	15.1	8.8				18.4	5.1	15.0	13.2			15.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	KG7T	KG7S				KGY3	KH2W	KGW7	KH3P			IHYR
2017 Q2	1.0	3.2	0.7	3.5	1.3				1.8	3.8	2.3	4.3			1.7
Q3	0.6	6.6	0.9	1.2	0.1				–0.5	9.9	1.7	1.2			1.8
Q4	0.4	9.8	1.0	3.8	2.5				1.3	2.5	1.5	1.5			1.6
2018 Q1	0.7	9.8	0.6	1.9	–0.7				0.3	4.9	1.3	1.9			1.1
Q2	1.2	6.4	0.2	0.1	–2.3				1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1			1.2
Q3	1.4	4.8	0.3	0.6	–3.4				1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5			1.4
Q4	1.7	1.8	1.5	–1.1	–3.7				2.1	3.6	2.4	6.4			1.2
2019 Q1	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.2	–1.5				5.4	1.2	4.4	12.1			1.7
Q2	1.3	1.4	5.4	1.1	0.2				1.5	0.9	1.4	1.3			1.3
Q3	0.9	2.5	4.3	2.2	2.9				0.3	3.5	1.1	1.7			1.0
Q4	–	2.4	3.5	0.6	3.0				–1.3	5.4	0.3	–1.8			1.0
2020 Q1	–2.9	–2.6	–1.8	–2.3	1.1				–6.0	–6.1	–6.0	–16.4			–2.1
Q2	–26.2	–26.6	–17.8	–22.6	–26.1				–25.7	–14.8	–23.2	–28.5			–21.5
Q3	–12.7	–22.8	–10.9	–12.2	–20.7				–11.2	–15.0	–12.1	–20.3			–9.6

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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			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**
	Wages and Salaries	Employers social contributions	Total							
	DTWL	DTWP	DTWM	CGBZ	DMUQ	CGBX	CGCB	CMVL	GIXQ	YBHA
2016	802 008	164 813	966 821	426 727	–	359 073	1 752 621	242 091	–	1 994 712
2017	830 494	176 476	1 006 970	444 338	–	366 151	1 817 459	251 298	–	2 068 757
2018	866 970	181 274	1 048 244	454 369	–	380 590	1 883 203	258 589	–	2 141 792
2019	897 541	198 569	1 096 110	460 269	–	393 368	1 949 747	263 705	910	2 214 362
Seasonally adjusted										
2017 Q2	206 497	44 210	250 707	109 265	625	91 545	451 517	62 436	–	513 953
Q3	208 644	44 636	253 280	109 026	–811	91 496	453 802	63 680	–	517 482
Q4	210 943	43 619	254 562	114 937	–168	92 169	461 668	63 569	–	525 237
2018 Q1	213 817	43 478	257 295	115 211	1 498	92 808	465 314	62 555	–	527 869
Q2	214 969	44 300	259 269	113 260	–397	94 667	467 196	65 770	–	532 966
Q3	217 806	46 070	263 876	114 699	736	95 761	474 336	64 951	–	539 287
Q4	220 378	47 426	267 804	111 199	–1 837	97 354	476 357	65 313	–	541 670
2019 Q1	221 009	47 391	268 400	115 053	–1 481	98 600	482 053	64 837	1 551	548 441
Q2	223 737	49 398	273 135	111 919	–634	98 310	483 364	67 267	647	551 278
Q3	225 419	50 580	275 999	116 759	885	97 784	490 542	66 085	–401	556 226
Q4	227 376	51 200	278 576	116 538	1 230	98 674	493 788	65 516	–887	558 417
2020 Q1	229 274	52 497	281 771	117 678	1 852	97 823	497 272	59 359	–761	555 870
Q2	223 115	52 443	275 558	102 917	2 151	94 718	473 193	2 848	–522	475 519
Q3	230 638	53 925	284 563	126 492	19 483	95 683	506 738	29 579	–676	535 641
Percentage change, latest year on previous year										
	CWNH	CWNE	KGI3	KH4V		KH6T	KH6N	KH65		IHYM
2016	3.6	6.2	4.0	3.1		4.9	4.0	3.6		3.9
2017	3.6	7.1	4.2	4.1		2.0	3.7	3.8		3.7
2018	4.4	2.7	4.1	2.3		3.9	3.6	2.9		3.5
2019	3.5	9.5	4.6	1.3		3.4	3.5	2.0		3.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
	CWNI	CWNF	KGI4	KH4W		KH6U	KH6O	KH66		IHYN
2017 Q2	1.0	0.5	0.9	–1.7		0.7	0.2	1.3		0.4
Q3	1.0	1.0	1.0	–0.2		–0.1	0.5	2.0		0.7
Q4	1.1	–2.3	0.5	5.4		0.7	1.7	–0.2		1.5
2018 Q1	1.4	–0.3	1.1	0.2		0.7	0.8	–1.6		0.5
Q2	0.5	1.9	0.8	–1.7		2.0	0.4	5.1		1.0
Q3	1.3	4.0	1.8	1.3		1.2	1.5	–1.2		1.2
Q4	1.2	2.9	1.5	–3.1		1.7	0.4	0.6		0.4
2019 Q1	0.3	–0.1	0.2	3.5		1.3	1.2	–0.7		1.3
Q2	1.2	4.2	1.8	–2.7		–0.3	0.3	3.7		0.5
Q3	0.8	2.4	1.0	4.3		–0.5	1.5	–1.8		0.9
Q4	0.9	1.2	0.9	–0.2		0.9	0.7	–0.9		0.4
2020 Q1	0.8	2.5	1.1	1.0		–0.9	0.7	–9.4		–0.5
Q2	–2.7	–0.1	–2.2	–12.5		–3.2	–4.8	–95.2		–14.5
Q3	3.4	2.8	3.3	22.9		1.0	7.1	938.6		12.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
	CWNJ	CWNG	KGI5	KH4X		KH6V	KH6P	KH67		IHYO
2017 Q2	3.2	7.6	4.0	3.1		1.8	3.3	3.9		3.4
Q3	3.3	6.7	3.9	2.6		1.5	3.1	5.5		3.4
Q4	4.0	2.2	3.7	5.3		1.5	3.6	3.2		3.6
2018 Q1	4.6	–1.2	3.6	3.7		2.1	3.3	1.5		3.1
Q2	4.1	0.2	3.4	3.7		3.4	3.5	5.3		3.7
Q3	4.4	3.2	4.2	5.2		4.7	4.5	2.0		4.2
Q4	4.5	8.7	5.2	–3.3		5.6	3.2	2.7		3.1
2019 Q1	3.4	9.0	4.3	–0.1		6.2	3.6	3.6		3.9
Q2	4.1	11.5	5.3	–1.2		3.8	3.5	2.3		3.4
Q3	3.5	9.8	4.6	1.8		2.1	3.4	1.7		3.1
Q4	3.2	8.0	4.0	4.8		1.4	3.7	0.3		3.1
2020 Q1	3.7	10.8	5.0	2.3		–0.8	3.2	–8.4		1.4
Q2	–0.3	6.2	0.9	–8.0		–3.7	–2.1	–95.8		–13.7
Q3	2.3	6.6	3.1	8.3		–2.1	3.3	–55.2		–3.7

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	207 350	52 350	8 362	726	61 451	22 982	353 218	24 874	56 791	69 866	125 542	76 140	353 218
2017	216 188	55 240	8 464	772	70 012	21 654	372 333	24 893	61 704	78 475	128 774	78 486	372 333
2018	214 848	57 117	4 618	758	80 333	23 573	381 249	20 408	62 119	84 952	131 964	81 800	381 249
2019	223 967	62 005	4 713	767	82 880	25 138	399 470	20 994	61 594	87 593	143 982	85 307	399 470
Seasonally adjusted													
2017 Q2	54 028	14 018	2 297	211	17 035	5 388	92 977	6 854	15 771	19 332	31 704	19 316	92 977
Q3	54 059	13 789	2 203	202	17 548	5 455	93 258	6 235	15 156	19 751	32 350	19 765	93 258
Q4	54 685	14 151	1 775	196	19 214	5 378	95 398	5 827	15 705	20 989	32 548	20 330	95 398
2018 Q1	54 484	14 100	1 223	168	19 406	5 080	94 461	4 617	15 566	20 629	33 364	20 284	94 461
Q2	53 783	14 154	1 206	199	20 075	5 449	94 867	3 980	15 204	21 281	33 855	20 545	94 867
Q3	53 010	14 505	1 113	198	20 415	6 489	95 729	5 322	15 472	21 529	32 929	20 476	95 729
Q4	53 571	14 358	1 076	193	20 437	6 555	96 192	6 489	15 877	21 513	31 816	20 495	96 192
2019 Q1	54 672	15 650	1 149	183	20 924	6 650	99 228	4 669	15 863	22 074	35 610	21 012	99 228
Q2	56 112	15 107	1 164	204	20 931	6 176	99 694	5 726	15 193	22 095	35 389	21 291	99 694
Q3	56 630	15 669	1 175	193	20 843	6 160	100 670	5 248	15 351	22 017	36 447	21 607	100 670
Q4	56 553	15 579	1 225	187	20 182	6 152	99 878	5 351	15 187	21 407	36 536	21 397	99 878
2020 Q1	56 516	15 174	1 253	178	20 068	5 968	99 157	4 858	15 321	21 036	35 813	22 129	99 157
Q2	41 958	18 835	971	149	11 812	5 354	79 079	2 847	12 807	12 865	30 323	20 237	79 079
Q3	46 040	17 547	1 349	147	19 742	5 433	90 258	3 361	14 064	21 050	31 681	20 102	90 258
Percentage change, latest year on previous year													
	KG6N	KH7N	L64E	L64H	L64K	L64N	KG6O	KG6T	KG6S	KH7X	KH7W	KG6R	KG6O
2016	8.1	2.3	2.9	5.8	6.2	9.0	6.8	23.0	7.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	6.8
2017	4.3	5.5	1.2	6.3	13.9	–5.8	5.4	0.1	8.7	12.3	2.6	3.1	5.4
2018	–0.6	3.4	–45.4	–1.8	14.7	8.9	2.4	–18.0	0.7	8.3	2.5	4.2	2.4
2019	4.2	8.6	2.1	1.2	3.2	6.6	4.8	2.9	–0.8	3.1	9.1	4.3	4.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
	KG6V	KH7P	L64F	L64I	L64L	L64O	KG6W	KG73	KG72	KH83	KH82	KG6Z	KG6W
2017 Q2	1.1	5.5	4.9	29.4	5.1	–0.8	2.5	14.7	4.6	5.0	–1.5	1.3	2.5
Q3	0.1	–1.6	–4.1	–4.3	3.0	1.2	0.3	–9.0	–3.9	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.3
Q4	1.2	2.6	–19.4	–3.0	9.5	–1.4	2.3	–6.5	3.6	6.3	0.6	2.9	2.3
2018 Q1	–0.4	–0.4	–31.1	–14.3	1.0	–5.5	–1.0	–20.8	–0.9	–1.7	2.5	–0.2	–1.0
Q2	–1.3	0.4	–1.4	18.5	3.4	7.3	0.4	–13.8	–2.3	3.2	1.5	1.3	0.4
Q3	–1.4	2.5	–7.7	–0.5	1.7	19.1	0.9	33.7	1.8	1.2	–2.7	–0.3	0.9
Q4	1.1	–1.0	–3.3	–2.5	0.1	1.0	0.5	21.9	2.6	–0.1	–3.4	0.1	0.5
2019 Q1	2.1	9.0	6.8	–5.2	2.4	1.4	3.2	–28.0	–0.1	2.6	11.9	2.5	3.2
Q2	2.6	–3.5	1.3	11.5	–	–7.1	0.5	22.6	–4.2	0.1	–0.6	1.3	0.5
Q3	0.9	3.7	0.9	–5.4	–0.4	–0.3	1.0	–8.3	1.0	–0.4	3.0	1.5	1.0
Q4	–0.1	–0.6	4.3	–3.1	–3.2	–0.1	–0.8	2.0	–1.1	–2.8	0.2	–1.0	–0.8
2020 Q1	–0.1	–2.6	2.3	–4.8	–0.6	–3.0	–0.7	–9.2	0.9	–1.7	–2.0	3.4	–0.7
Q2	–25.8	24.1	–22.5	–16.3	–41.1	–10.3	–20.2	–41.4	–16.4	–38.8	–15.3	–8.5	–20.2
Q3	9.7	–6.8	38.9	–1.3	67.1	1.5	14.1	18.1	9.8	63.6	4.5	–0.7	14.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
	KG75	KH7R	L64G	L64J	L64M	L64P	KG76	KG7B	KG7A	KH87	KH86	KG79	KG76
2017 Q2	3.7	6.5	6.8	5.0	21.0	–8.2	6.2	8.8	10.7	19.1	–0.3	1.7	6.2
Q3	2.4	2.7	8.3	13.5	12.4	–7.0	3.7	–12.1	6.2	11.9	1.8	3.5	3.7
Q4	5.7	5.7	–16.9	4.3	15.1	–7.1	6.1	7.5	8.1	11.4	1.8	6.1	6.1
2018 Q1	2.0	6.2	–44.1	3.1	19.7	–6.5	4.1	–22.8	3.3	12.1	3.7	6.3	4.1
Q2	–0.5	1.0	–47.5	–5.7	17.8	1.1	2.0	–41.9	–3.6	10.1	6.8	6.4	2.0
Q3	–1.9	5.2	–49.5	–2.0	16.3	19.0	2.6	–14.6	2.1	9.0	1.8	3.6	2.6
Q4	–2.0	1.5	–39.4	–1.5	6.4	21.9	0.8	11.4	1.1	2.5	–2.2	0.8	0.8
2019 Q1	0.3	11.0	–6.1	8.9	7.8	30.9	5.0	1.1	1.9	7.0	6.7	3.6	5.0
Q2	4.3	6.7	–3.5	2.5	4.3	13.3	5.1	43.9	–0.1	3.8	4.5	3.6	5.1
Q3	6.8	8.0	5.6	–2.5	2.1	–5.1	5.2	–1.4	–0.8	2.3	10.7	5.5	5.2
Q4	5.6	8.5	13.8	–3.1	–1.2	–6.1	3.8	–17.5	–4.3	–0.5	14.8	4.4	3.8
2020 Q1	3.4	–3.0	9.1	–2.7	–4.1	–10.3	–0.1	4.0	–3.4	–4.7	0.6	5.3	–0.1
Q2	–25.2	24.7	–16.6	–27.0	–43.6	–13.3	–20.7	–50.3	–15.7	–41.8	–14.3	–5.0	–20.7
Q3	–18.7	12.0	14.8	–23.8	–5.3	–11.8	–10.3	–36.0	–8.4	–4.4	–13.1	–7.0	–10.3

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.

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

Reference year 2018, £ 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	217 065	54 252	8 857	741	65 099	23 511	369 569	26 575	60 424	74 019	131 215	77 406	369 569
2017	220 409	56 313	8 713	786	72 147	21 433	379 787	26 268	61 130	80 865	132 346	79 285	379 787
2018	214 848	57 116	4 618	758	80 336	23 568	381 249	20 424	62 120	84 955	131 949	81 800	381 249
2019	217 243	59 403	4 557	743	80 449	24 690	387 085	20 681	59 816	85 004	137 960	83 624	387 085
Seasonally adjusted													
2017 Q2	55 216	14 401	2 341	215	17 630	5 284	95 085	7 287	15 510	19 973	32 800	19 559	95 085
Q3	55 070	14 098	2 262	205	18 047	5 316	94 995	6 576	14 971	20 310	33 167	19 986	94 995
Q4	55 123	14 265	1 843	198	19 546	5 421	96 360	6 055	15 570	21 389	32 933	20 457	96 360
2018 Q1	54 625	14 237	1 215	169	19 696	5 249	95 151	4 425	15 581	20 910	33 884	20 391	95 151
Q2	53 952	14 178	1 190	199	20 163	5 546	95 205	3 991	15 248	21 353	34 065	20 566	95 205
Q3	53 209	14 531	1 096	198	20 266	6 233	95 556	5 485	15 533	21 363	32 697	20 453	95 556
Q4	53 062	14 170	1 117	192	20 211	6 540	95 337	6 523	15 758	21 329	31 303	20 390	95 337
2019 Q1	53 783	15 129	1 082	178	20 505	6 573	97 250	4 961	15 722	21 586	34 146	20 835	97 250
Q2	54 053	14 477	1 164	198	20 324	6 046	96 262	5 656	14 518	21 487	33 667	20 934	96 262
Q3	54 768	15 097	1 121	187	20 350	6 097	97 620	5 145	15 330	21 471	34 597	21 077	97 620
Q4	54 639	14 700	1 190	180	19 270	5 974	95 953	4 919	14 246	20 460	35 550	20 778	95 953
2020 Q1	54 368	14 271	1 113	170	19 252	5 797	94 971	5 032	14 661	20 221	33 527	21 530	94 971
Q2	39 936	17 024	966	141	11 268	5 160	74 495	2 703	12 222	11 807	28 421	19 342	74 495
Q3	43 449	16 707	1 251	139	18 981	5 228	85 755	2 975	13 314	20 212	30 019	19 235	85 755
Percentage change, latest year on previous year													
	KG7M	KH92	L64T	L64W	L654	L64Z	KG7N	KH95	KH96	KH8Y	KH97	KH98	KG7N
2016	5.5	0.6	1.3	4.2	4.2	6.1	4.4	23.2	2.7	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.4
2017	1.5	3.8	–1.6	6.1	10.8	–8.8	2.8	–1.2	1.2	9.2	0.9	2.4	2.8
2018	–2.5	1.4	–47.0	–3.6	11.4	10.0	0.4	–22.2	1.6	5.1	–0.3	3.2	0.4
2019	1.1	4.0	–1.3	–2.0	0.1	4.8	1.5	1.3	–3.7	0.1	4.6	2.2	1.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
	KG7P	KH9C	L64U	L64X	L655	L652	KG7Q	KH9F	KH9G	KH9A	KH9H	KH9I	KG7Q
2017 Q2	0.4	6.3	3.3	28.0	4.2	–2.4	1.9	14.8	2.9	4.1	–1.9	1.4	1.9
Q3	–0.3	–2.1	–3.4	–4.7	2.4	0.6	–0.1	–9.8	–3.5	1.7	1.1	2.2	–0.1
Q4	0.1	1.2	–18.5	–3.4	8.3	2.0	1.4	–7.9	4.0	5.3	–0.7	2.4	1.4
2018 Q1	–0.9	–0.2	–34.1	–14.6	0.8	–3.2	–1.3	–26.9	0.1	–2.2	2.9	–0.3	–1.3
Q2	–1.2	–0.4	–2.1	17.8	2.4	5.7	0.1	–9.8	–2.1	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.1
Q3	–1.4	2.5	–7.9	–0.5	0.5	12.4	0.4	37.4	1.9	–	–4.0	–0.5	0.4
Q4	–0.3	–2.5	1.9	–3.0	–0.3	4.9	–0.2	18.9	1.4	–0.2	–4.3	–0.3	–0.2
2019 Q1	1.4	6.8	–3.1	–7.3	1.5	0.5	2.0	–23.9	–0.2	1.2	9.1	2.2	2.0
Q2	0.5	–4.3	7.6	11.2	–0.9	–8.0	–1.0	14.0	–7.7	–0.5	–1.4	0.5	–1.0
Q3	1.3	4.3	–3.7	–5.6	0.1	0.8	1.4	–9.0	5.6	–0.1	2.8	0.7	1.4
Q4	–0.2	–2.6	6.2	–3.7	–5.3	–2.0	–1.7	–4.4	–7.1	–4.7	2.8	–1.4	–1.7
2020 Q1	–0.5	–2.9	–6.5	–5.6	–0.1	–3.0	–1.0	2.3	2.9	–1.2	–5.7	3.6	–1.0
Q2	–26.5	19.3	–13.2	–17.1	–41.5	–11.0	–21.6	–46.3	–16.6	–41.6	–15.2	–10.2	–21.6
Q3	8.8	–1.9	29.5	–1.4	68.5	1.3	15.1	10.1	8.9	71.2	5.6	–0.6	15.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
	KG7S	KH9M	L64V	L64Y	L656	L653	KG7T	KH9P	KH9Q	KH9K	KH9R	KH9S	KG7T
2017 Q2	1.3	5.2	4.6	4.9	16.8	–12.4	3.5	9.2	1.9	15.2	–1.3	1.2	3.5
Q3	0.1	1.9	4.5	13.3	8.4	–11.0	1.2	–13.8	–1.5	7.9	1.2	2.9	1.2
Q4	2.5	3.8	–18.4	3.1	14.5	–7.2	3.8	3.8	5.5	10.6	–1.9	5.5	3.8
2018 Q1	–0.7	5.1	–46.4	0.6	16.4	–3.0	1.9	–30.3	3.3	8.9	1.3	5.7	1.9
Q2	–2.3	–1.5	–49.2	–7.4	14.4	5.0	0.1	–45.2	–1.7	6.9	3.9	5.1	0.1
Q3	–3.4	3.1	–51.5	–3.4	12.3	17.2	0.6	–16.6	3.8	5.2	–1.4	2.3	0.6
Q4	–3.7	–0.7	–39.4	–3.0	3.4	20.6	–1.1	7.7	1.2	–0.3	–4.9	–0.3	–1.1
2019 Q1	–1.5	6.3	–10.9	5.3	4.1	25.2	2.2	12.1	0.9	3.2	0.8	2.2	2.2
Q2	0.2	2.1	–2.2	–0.5	0.8	9.0	1.1	41.7	–4.8	0.6	–1.2	1.8	1.1
Q3	2.9	3.9	2.3	–5.6	0.4	–2.2	2.2	–6.2	–1.3	0.5	5.8	3.1	2.2
Q4	3.0	3.7	6.5	–6.2	–4.7	–8.7	0.6	–24.6	–9.6	–4.1	13.6	1.9	0.6
2020 Q1	1.1	–5.7	2.9	–4.5	–6.1	–11.8	–2.3	1.4	–6.7	–6.3	–1.8	3.3	–2.3
Q2	–26.1	17.6	–17.0	–28.8	–44.6	–14.7	–22.6	–52.2	–15.8	–45.1	–15.6	–7.6	–22.6
Q3	–20.7	10.7	11.6	–25.7	–6.7	–14.3	–12.2	–42.2	–13.2	–5.9	–13.2	–8.7	–12.2

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	297 555	265 693	563 248	430 387	168 974	599 361	–132 832	96 719	–36 113
2017	336 208	286 660	622 868	471 593	181 164	652 757	–135 385	105 496	–29 889
2018	351 132	310 469	661 601	487 975	199 113	687 088	–136 843	111 356	–25 487
2019	373 149	317 674	690 823	504 029	217 296	721 325	–130 880	100 378	–30 502
Seasonally adjusted									
2017 Q2	83 350	71 076	154 426	117 093	45 320	162 413	–33 743	25 756	–7 987
Q3	84 266	73 507	157 773	118 436	45 818	164 254	–34 170	27 689	–6 481
Q4	86 041	71 745	157 786	119 265	45 423	164 688	–33 224	26 322	–6 902
2018 Q1	85 157	75 902	161 059	118 307	48 076	166 383	–33 150	27 826	–5 324
Q2	86 356	76 160	162 516	119 723	48 819	168 542	–33 367	27 341	–6 026
Q3	90 288	77 806	168 094	122 969	49 444	172 413	–32 681	28 362	–4 319
Q4	89 331	80 601	169 932	126 976	52 774	179 750	–37 645	27 827	–9 818
2019 Q1	90 014	76 628	166 642	138 875	50 295	189 170	–48 861	26 333	–22 528
Q2	87 702	80 487	168 189	123 434	52 801	176 235	–35 732	27 686	–8 046
Q3	94 031	81 947	175 978	124 628	54 833	179 461	–30 597	27 114	–3 483
Q4	101 402	78 612	180 014	117 092	59 367	176 459	–15 690	19 245	3 555
2020 Q1	82 138	78 612	160 750	111 258	48 999	160 257	–29 120	29 613	493
Q2	73 951	66 163	140 114	87 120	36 071	123 191	–13 169	30 092	16 923
Q3	80 058	65 849	145 907	104 067	36 761	140 828	–24 009	29 088	5 079

Percentage change, latest year on previous year

	KG9K	KH35	KH2O	KG9L	KH3W	KH3H
2016	5.6	9.9	7.6	8.2	9.8	8.7
2017	13.0	7.9	10.6	9.6	7.2	8.9
2018	4.4	8.3	6.2	3.5	9.9	5.3
2019	6.3	2.3	4.4	3.3	9.1	5.0

Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter

	KG9O	KH36	KH2P	KG9P	KH3X	KH3I
2017 Q2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.6	0.6
Q3	1.1	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Q4	2.1	–2.4	–	0.7	–0.9	0.3
2018 Q1	–1.0	5.8	2.1	–0.8	5.8	1.0
Q2	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3
Q3	4.6	2.2	3.4	2.7	1.3	2.3
Q4	–1.1	3.6	1.1	3.3	6.7	4.3
2019 Q1	0.8	–4.9	–1.9	9.4	–4.7	5.2
Q2	–2.6	5.0	0.9	–11.1	5.0	–6.8
Q3	7.2	1.8	4.6	1.0	3.8	1.8
Q4	7.8	–4.1	2.3	–6.0	8.3	–1.7
2020 Q1	–19.0	–	–10.7	–5.0	–17.5	–9.2
Q2	–10.0	–15.8	–12.8	–21.7	–26.4	–23.1
Q3	8.3	–0.5	4.1	19.5	1.9	14.3

Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

	KG9S	KH37	KH2Q	KG9T	KH3Y	KH3J
2017 Q2	12.4	9.8	11.2	12.0	13.2	12.3
Q3	14.6	9.7	12.3	5.7	4.1	5.3
Q4	6.5	0.6	3.8	5.5	1.0	4.2
2018 Q1	3.2	7.9	5.3	1.3	7.8	3.1
Q2	3.6	7.2	5.2	2.2	7.7	3.8
Q3	7.1	5.8	6.5	3.8	7.9	5.0
Q4	3.8	12.3	7.7	6.5	16.2	9.1
2019 Q1	5.7	1.0	3.5	17.4	4.6	13.7
Q2	1.6	5.7	3.5	3.1	8.2	4.6
Q3	4.1	5.3	4.7	1.3	10.9	4.1
Q4	13.5	–2.5	5.9	–7.8	12.5	–1.8
2020 Q1	–8.7	2.6	–3.5	–19.9	–2.6	–15.3
Q2	–15.7	–17.8	–16.7	–29.4	–31.7	–30.1
Q3	–14.9	–19.6	–17.1	–16.5	–33.0	–21.5

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 2018, £ million

	Exports			Imports			Balance
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Total[1]
	BQKQ	IKBE	IKBK	BQKO	IKBF	IKBL	IKBM
2016	328 699	280 523	609 198	475 888	176 142	651 643	–42 445
2017	349 810	292 507	642 143	486 720	182 463	668 897	–26 754
2018	351 132	310 469	661 601	487 975	199 113	687 088	–25 487
2019	366 766	313 218	679 984	498 707	210 930	709 637	–29 653
Seasonally adjusted							
2017 Q2	87 486	72 454	159 876	121 851	45 558	167 339	–7 463
Q3	88 624	75 190	163 791	122 290	46 184	168 415	–4 624
Q4	88 295	72 718	160 946	121 423	45 736	167 092	–6 146
2018 Q1	88 054	77 198	165 261	121 197	47 989	169 164	–3 903
Q2	86 706	75 930	162 644	120 274	48 871	169 145	–6 501
Q3	89 060	77 885	166 934	121 630	49 382	171 007	–4 073
Q4	87 312	79 456	166 762	124 874	52 871	177 772	–11 010
2019 Q1	89 569	77 616	167 185	139 949	49 657	189 606	–22 421
Q2	85 322	78 858	164 180	120 896	50 500	171 396	–7 216
Q3	91 766	81 083	172 849	121 033	52 942	173 975	–1 126
Q4	100 109	75 661	175 770	116 829	57 831	174 660	1 110
2020 Q1	81 884	75 147	157 031	110 468	48 105	158 573	–1 542
Q2	77 001	62 804	139 805	88 226	34 285	122 511	17 294
Q3	81 425	65 556	146 981	104 603	34 138	138 741	8 240
Percentage change, latest year on previous year							
	KG9X	KH3B	KH2U	KG9W	KH44	KH3N	
2016	–0.1	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.1	3.9	
2017	6.4	4.3	5.4	2.3	3.6	2.6	
2018	0.4	6.1	3.0	0.3	9.1	2.7	
2019	4.5	0.9	2.8	2.2	5.9	3.3	
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	KGA2	KH3C	KH2V	KG9Z	KH45	KH3O	
2017 Q2	2.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	
Q3	1.3	3.8	2.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	
Q4	–0.4	–3.3	–1.7	–0.7	–1.0	–0.8	
2018 Q1	–0.3	6.2	2.7	–0.2	4.9	1.2	
Q2	–1.5	–1.6	–1.6	–0.8	1.8	–	
Q3	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	
Q4	–2.0	2.0	–0.1	2.7	7.1	4.0	
2019 Q1	2.6	–2.3	0.3	12.1	–6.1	6.7	
Q2	–4.7	1.6	–1.8	–13.6	1.7	–9.6	
Q3	7.6	2.8	5.3	0.1	4.8	1.5	
Q4	9.1	–6.7	1.7	–3.5	9.2	0.4	
2020 Q1	–18.2	–0.7	–10.7	–5.4	–16.8	–9.2	
Q2	–6.0	–16.4	–11.0	–20.1	–28.7	–22.7	
Q3	5.7	4.4	5.1	18.6	–0.4	13.2	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	KGA5	KH3D	KH2W	KGA4	KH46	KH3P	
2017 Q2	4.5	3.0	3.8	3.2	7.1	4.3	
Q3	11.2	8.5	9.9	0.5	2.9	1.2	
Q4	5.3	–0.6	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.5	
2018 Q1	3.1	7.0	4.9	–	6.7	1.9	
Q2	–0.9	4.8	1.7	–1.3	7.3	1.1	
Q3	0.5	3.6	1.9	–0.5	6.9	1.5	
Q4	–1.1	9.3	3.6	2.8	15.6	6.4	
2019 Q1	1.7	0.5	1.2	15.5	3.5	12.1	
Q2	–1.6	3.9	0.9	0.5	3.3	1.3	
Q3	3.0	4.1	3.5	–0.5	7.2	1.7	
Q4	14.7	–4.8	5.4	–6.4	9.4	–1.8	
2020 Q1	–8.6	–3.2	–6.1	–21.1	–3.1	–16.4	
Q2	–9.8	–20.4	–14.8	–27.0	–32.1	–28.5	
Q3	–11.3	–19.1	–15.0	–13.6	–35.5	–20.3	

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 (2018 = 100)[3]				
		At current prices			Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices		
	Expenditure-based estimate at chained volume measures	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	1 852 573	1 777 366	1 777 366	–	93.0	93.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
2017	1 884 900	1 844 010	1 844 010	–	96.5	96.5	98.7	98.7	98.7
2018	1 910 247	1 910 247	1 910 247	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	1 937 409	1 977 679	1 976 186	1 493	103.5	103.5	101.4	101.3	101.4
Seasonally adjusted									
2017 Q2	470 183	458 499	458 499	–	96.0	96.0	98.5	98.5	98.5
Q3	472 342	460 715	460 715	–	96.5	96.5	98.9	98.9	98.9
Q4	473 990	468 535	468 535	–	98.1	98.1	99.3	99.3	99.3
2018 Q1	474 368	471 883	471 883	–	98.8	98.8	99.3	99.3	99.3
Q2	475 999	474 178	474 178	–	99.3	99.3	99.7	99.7	99.7
Q3	479 196	481 093	481 093	–	100.7	100.7	100.3	100.3	100.3
Q4	480 684	483 093	483 093	–	101.2	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.6
2019 Q1	484 800	491 529	488 469	3 060	102.9	102.3	101.5	100.9	101.2
Q2	483 609	491 414	490 354	1 060	102.9	102.7	101.3	101.1	101.2
Q3	483 954	495 831	497 056	–1 225	103.8	104.1	101.3	101.6	101.6
Q4	485 046	498 905	500 307	–1 402	104.5	104.8	101.6	101.9	101.6
2020 Q1	473 109	500 263	501 274	–1 011	104.8	105.0	99.1	99.3	99.0
Q2	379 258	430 900	431 656	–756	90.2	90.4	79.4	79.6	79.4
Q3	438 431	488 027	488 913	–886	102.2	102.4	91.8	92.0	91.8
Percentage change, latest year on previous year									
	KH4D	KH47	KH68		KH47	KH68	KH4D	KH6E	GDPQ
2016	1.6	3.8	3.8		3.8	3.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
2017	1.7	3.7	3.7		3.7	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
2018	1.3	3.6	3.6		3.6	3.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
2019	1.4	3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
	KH4F	KH49	KH6A		KH49	KH6A	KH4F	KH6G	
2017 Q2	0.4	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Q3	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Q4	0.3	1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
2018 Q1	0.1	0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q2	0.3	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Q3	0.7	1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Q4	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
2019 Q1	0.9	1.7	1.1		1.7	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6
Q2	–0.2	–	0.4		–	0.4	–0.2	0.2	–
Q3	0.1	0.9	1.4		0.9	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
Q4	0.2	0.6	0.7		0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	–
2020 Q1	–2.5	0.3	0.2		0.3	0.2	–2.5	–2.5	–2.5
Q2	–19.8	–13.9	–13.9		–13.9	–13.9	–19.8	–19.9	–19.8
Q3	15.6	13.3	13.3		13.3	13.3	15.6	15.7	15.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
	KH4H	KH4B	KH6C		KH4B	KH6C	KH4H	KH6I	GDPR
2017 Q2	1.7	3.4	3.4		3.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Q3	1.9	3.2	3.2		3.2	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Q4	1.7	3.7	3.7		3.7	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
2018 Q1	1.3	3.4	3.4		3.4	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Q2	1.2	3.4	3.4		3.4	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Q3	1.5	4.4	4.4		4.4	4.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Q4	1.4	3.1	3.1		3.1	3.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
2019 Q1	2.2	4.2	3.5		4.2	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.9
Q2	1.6	3.6	3.4		3.6	3.4	1.6	1.4	1.6
Q3	1.0	3.1	3.3		3.1	3.3	1.0	1.2	1.2
Q4	0.9	3.3	3.6		3.3	3.6	0.9	1.2	0.9
2020 Q1	–2.4	1.8	2.6		1.8	2.6	–2.4	–1.6	–2.2
Q2	–21.6	–12.3	–12.0		–12.3	–12.0	–21.6	–21.2	–21.5
Q3	–9.4	–1.6	–1.6		–1.6	–1.6	–9.4	–9.4	–9.7

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		Gross operating surplus of non-financial corporations at current prices
	At current prices	Chained volume measures (Reference year 2018)	
Seasonally adjusted			
	DMUN	DMUM	DMUQ
2017 Q2	–1 407	–1 442	625
Q3	–1 735	–1 772	–811
Q4	1 196	1 215	–168
2018 Q1	–961	–965	1 498
Q2	162	166	–397
Q3	–813	–806	736
Q4	1 612	1 605	–1 837
2019 Q1	1 029	1 015	–1 481
Q2	–278	–275	–634
Q3	–2 035	–1 988	885
Q4	1 284	1 248	1 230
2020 Q1	2 051	1 954	1 852
Q2	–2 186	–1 976	2 151
Q3	2 175	1 986	19 483

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 2018)				
	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	2 017 027	2 016 681	1 797 765	383 606	53 255	2 088 738	1 860 531	393 383	54 822	93.7624
2017/18	2 084 541	2 082 483	1 859 632	389 118	56 058	2 121 319	1 890 883	396 502	57 001	95.4134
2018/19	2 162 364	2 164 840	1 928 384	403 607	58 667	2 150 876	1 919 190	401 544	58 008	97.6151
2019/20	2 221 791	2 217 924	1 987 589	428 675	61 529	2 157 560	1 926 856	412 877	58 545	100.0000
Seasonally adjusted										
2017 Q2	513 953	510 912	458 499	96 007	14 018	527 622	470 183	98 791	14 401	94.5835
Q3	517 482	513 830	460 715	96 870	13 789	529 856	472 342	99 166	14 098	94.8315
Q4	525 237	529 053	468 535	97 884	14 151	531 737	473 990	99 396	14 265	95.9121
2018 Q1	527 869	528 688	471 883	98 357	14 100	532 104	474 368	99 149	14 237	96.3263
Q2	532 966	530 063	474 178	98 807	14 154	534 140	475 999	98 940	14 178	96.8856
Q3	539 287	534 823	481 093	100 053	14 505	537 326	479 196	99 446	14 531	97.4534
Q4	541 670	548 218	483 093	101 204	14 358	538 222	480 684	100 886	14 170	97.7211
2019 Q1	548 441	551 736	490 020	103 543	15 650	541 188	483 311	102 272	15 129	98.4004
Q2	551 278	546 179	491 001	103 796	15 107	541 091	483 204	104 300	14 477	98.9271
Q3	556 226	552 905	496 655	106 459	15 669	542 854	484 758	103 723	15 097	99.4909
Q4	558 417	563 542	499 420	109 323	15 579	543 665	485 547	104 464	14 700	99.7338
2020 Q1	555 870	555 298	500 513	109 097	15 174	529 950	473 347	100 390	14 271	101.8482
Q2	475 519	472 173	431 134	126 085	18 835	424 962	379 467	85 728	17 024	108.6508
Q3	535 641	515 952	488 237	126 424	17 547	490 861	438 623	92 384	16 707	105.9572
Percentage change, latest financial year on previous financial year										
2016/17	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*1.9*	*6.4*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*0.5*	*4.6*	*2.5*
2017/18	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*1.4*	*5.3*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*0.8*	*4.0*	*1.8*
2018/19	*3.7*	*4.0*	*3.7*	*3.7*	*4.7*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.3*	*1.8*	*2.3*
2019/20	*2.7*	*2.5*	*3.1*	*6.2*	*4.9*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*2.8*	*0.9*	*2.4*
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
	IHYN	A8L9	KGL8	KH2D	KH7P	IHYQ	KGM9	KH2J	KH9C	L8GH
2017 Q2	0.4	–0.8	0.5	–0.5	5.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	6.3	0.1
Q3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	–1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	–2.1	0.3
Q4	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.0	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.1
2018 Q1	0.5	–0.1	0.7	0.5	–0.4	0.1	0.1	–0.2	–0.2	0.4
Q2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	–0.2	–0.4	0.6
Q3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.6
Q4	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.2	–1.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	–2.5	0.3
2019 Q1	1.3	0.6	1.4	2.3	9.0	0.6	0.5	1.4	6.8	0.7
Q2	0.5	–1.0	0.2	0.2	–3.5	–	–	2.0	–4.3	0.5
Q3	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	–0.6	4.3	0.6
Q4	0.4	1.9	0.6	2.7	–0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	–2.6	0.2
2020 Q1	–0.5	–1.5	0.2	–0.2	–2.6	–2.5	–2.5	–3.9	–2.9	2.1
Q2	–14.5	–15.0	–13.9	15.6	24.1	–19.8	–19.8	–14.6	19.3	6.7
Q3	12.6	9.3	13.2	0.3	–6.8	15.5	15.6	7.8	–1.9	–2.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
	IHYO	A8LA	KGM2	KH2E	KH7R	IHYR	KGN3	KH2K	KH9M	L8GI
2017 Q2	3.4	2.9	3.4	0.9	6.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	5.2	1.6
Q3	3.4	4.0	3.2	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.9	1.5
Q4	3.6	3.5	3.7	1.8	5.7	1.6	1.7	1.0	3.8	2.0
2018 Q1	3.1	2.7	3.4	1.9	6.2	1.1	1.3	0.6	5.1	1.9
Q2	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	–1.5	2.4
Q3	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.3	5.2	1.4	1.5	0.3	3.1	2.8
Q4	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	–0.7	1.9
2019 Q1	3.9	4.4	3.8	5.3	11.0	1.7	1.9	3.1	6.3	2.2
Q2	3.4	3.0	3.5	5.0	6.7	1.3	1.5	5.4	2.1	2.1
Q3	3.1	3.4	3.2	6.4	8.0	1.0	1.2	4.3	3.9	2.1
Q4	3.1	2.8	3.4	8.0	8.5	1.0	1.0	3.5	3.7	2.1
2020 Q1	1.4	0.6	2.1	5.4	–3.0	–2.1	–2.1	–1.8	–5.7	3.5
Q2	–13.7	–13.5	–12.2	21.5	24.7	–21.5	–21.5	–17.8	17.6	9.8
Q3	–3.7	–6.7	–1.7	18.8	12.0	–9.6	–9.5	–10.9	10.7	6.5

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	93.7606	93.9638	93.9836
2017	95.9429	95.7864	95.8368
2018	97.9223	97.9408	97.9617
2019	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000
Seasonally adjusted			
2017 Q2	95.5288	95.4059	95.5296
Q3	95.9915	95.6560	95.5526
Q4	96.8795	96.7460	96.8366
2018 Q1	97.4029	97.1638	97.4508
Q2	97.6245	97.7280	97.5893
Q3	98.3222	98.3007	98.3518
Q4	98.3396	98.5707	98.4550
2019 Q1	99.2041	99.2559	99.3239
Q2	99.8927	99.7872	99.5448
Q3	100.7572	100.3559	100.3683
Q4	100.1460	100.6009	100.7630
2020 Q1	102.3257	102.7337	103.5863
Q2	110.1588	109.5954	111.3025
Q3	107.6528	106.8784	109.0450
Percentage change, latest year on previous year			
	MNE3	MNF3	MNX6
2016	2.1	2.1	2.1
2017	2.3	1.9	2.0
2018	2.1	2.2	2.2
2019	2.1	2.1	2.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter			
	MNE4	MNF4	MNX7
2017 Q2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Q3	0.5	0.3	–
Q4	0.9	1.1	1.3
2018 Q1	0.5	0.4	0.6
Q2	0.2	0.6	0.1
Q3	0.7	0.6	0.8
Q4	–	0.3	0.1
2019 Q1	0.9	0.7	0.9
Q2	0.7	0.5	0.2
Q3	0.9	0.6	0.8
Q4	–0.6	0.2	0.4
2020 Q1	2.2	2.1	2.8
Q2	7.7	6.7	7.4
Q3	–2.3	–2.5	–2.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year			
	MNE5	MNF5	MNX8
2017 Q2	1.9	1.6	1.7
Q3	2.0	1.5	1.3
Q4	2.4	2.0	2.0
2018 Q1	2.1	1.9	2.1
Q2	2.2	2.4	2.2
Q3	2.4	2.8	2.9
Q4	1.5	1.9	1.7
2019 Q1	1.8	2.2	1.9
Q2	2.3	2.1	2.0
Q3	2.5	2.1	2.1
Q4	1.8	2.1	2.3
2020 Q1	3.1	3.5	4.3
Q2	10.3	9.8	11.8
Q3	6.8	6.5	8.6

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 2018)	
		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	1 994 712	30 385	2 079 113	31 671
2017	66 040	2 068 757	31 326	2 115 296	32 031
2018	66 436	2 141 792	32 238	2 141 792	32 238
2019	66 797	2 214 362	33 151	2 168 798	32 468
Seasonally adjusted					
2017 Q2	66 040	513 953	7 782	527 622	7 989
Q3	66 139	517 482	7 824	529 856	8 011
Q4	66 238	525 237	7 930	531 737	8 028
2018 Q1	66 337	527 869	7 957	532 104	8 021
Q2	66 436	532 966	8 022	534 140	8 040
Q3	66 526	539 287	8 106	537 326	8 077
Q4	66 616	541 670	8 131	538 222	8 079
2019 Q1	66 707	548 441	8 222	541 188	8 113
Q2	66 797	551 278	8 253	541 091	8 101
Q3	66 897	556 226	8 315	542 854	8 115
Q4	66 996	558 417	8 335	543 665	8 115
2020 Q1	67 096	555 870	8 285	529 950	7 898
Q2	67 196	475 519	7 077	424 962	6 324
Q3	67 280	535 641	7 961	490 861	7 296
Percentage change, latest year on previous year					
		IHYM	N3Y3	IHYP	N3Y6
2016		3.9	3.1	1.7	0.9
2017		3.7	3.1	1.7	1.1
2018		3.5	2.9	1.3	0.6
2019		3.4	2.8	1.3	0.7
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter					
		IHYN	N3Y4	IHYQ	N3Y7
2017 Q2		0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Q3		0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Q4		1.5	1.4	0.4	0.2
2018 Q1		0.5	0.3	0.1	–0.1
Q2		1.0	0.8	0.4	0.2
Q3		1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Q4		0.4	0.3	0.2	–
2019 Q1		1.3	1.1	0.6	0.4
Q2		0.5	0.4	–	–0.1
Q3		0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2
Q4		0.4	0.2	0.1	–
2020 Q1		–0.5	–0.6	–2.5	–2.7
Q2		–14.5	–14.6	–19.8	–19.9
Q3		12.6	12.5	15.5	15.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
		IHYO	N3Y5	IHYR	N3Y8
2017 Q2		3.4	2.8	1.7	1.1
Q3		3.4	2.8	1.8	1.2
Q4		3.6	3.0	1.6	1.0
2018 Q1		3.1	2.5	1.1	0.5
Q2		3.7	3.1	1.2	0.6
Q3		4.2	3.6	1.4	0.8
Q4		3.1	2.5	1.2	0.6
2019 Q1		3.9	3.3	1.7	1.1
Q2		3.4	2.9	1.3	0.8
Q3		3.1	2.6	1.0	0.5
Q4		3.1	2.5	1.0	0.4
2020 Q1		1.4	0.8	–2.1	–2.7
Q2		–13.7	–14.2	–21.5	–21.9
Q3		–3.7	–4.3	–9.6	–10.1

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 This data uses the UK resident population mid-year estimates published 24 June 2020
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 2018

	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	6.3	1.8	0.7	2.3	–2.1	2.3	6.1	1.4	1.8	3.1	1.0	0.7
2018	–3.3	0.9	5.3	1.1	–1.2	–1.4	–	1.6	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.6
2019	6.3	–1.2	–0.8	–1.7	1.0	–0.2	1.8	1.8	2.5	5.1	0.5	1.7
Contributions to growth												
	ZZ3V	ZZ3W	ZZ3Y	ZZ3X	ZZ3Z	ZZ42	ZZ43	ZZ44	ZZ45	ZZ46	ZZ47	ZZ48
2017	0.04	0.24	0.01	0.24	–0.03	0.03	0.39	1.07	0.24	0.33	0.35	0.15
2018	–0.02	0.13	0.05	0.12	–0.02	–0.02	–	1.23	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.14
2019	0.04	–0.17	–0.01	–0.17	0.01	–	0.12	1.42	0.33	0.54	0.18	0.37
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
Growth												
	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2018 Q1	–4.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.6	–2.1	–2.3	0.3	0.3	–0.2	0.6	0.1
Q2	–0.5	–0.3	4.3	–0.1	–5.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.3	–0.1	–0.1
Q3	0.7	0.3	3.3	–0.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.4
Q4	1.8	–1.3	–3.3	–1.1	–1.2	–1.2	–0.3	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.4
2019 Q1	1.8	1.0	–0.1	1.4	0.6	–0.7	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.8	–0.3	0.4
Q2	1.8	–1.4	–1.6	–2.3	3.3	1.4	–0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	–	0.4
Q3	2.3	–0.5	1.6	–0.6	–2.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6
Q4	1.1	–0.4	–1.8	–0.7	3.2	–0.4	–1.2	0.2	–0.1	–0.1	0.1	0.6
2020 Q1	–1.6	–2.1	–3.3	–1.8	–4.6	0.3	–2.8	–2.6	–4.7	–2.7	–0.5	–4.4
Q2	–5.9	–16.3	–1.5	–21.1	–5.6	–4.2	–35.7	–19.2	–34.3	–17.5	–11.0	–23.7
Q3	5.7	14.3	1.3	18.7	8.1	4.8	41.7	14.2	49.9	10.6	4.4	15.2
Contributions to growth												
	ZZ2F	ZZ2G	ZZ2I	ZZ2H	ZZ2J	ZZ2K	ZZ2L	ZZ2M	ZZ2N	ZZ2O	ZZ2P	ZZ2Q
2018 Q1	–0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	–0.03	–0.15	0.22	0.04	–0.03	0.19	0.01
Q2	–	–0.04	0.04	–0.01	–0.08	–	0.08	0.31	0.24	0.13	–0.04	–0.03
Q3	–	0.04	0.03	–0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.56	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.08
Q4	0.01	–0.18	–0.03	–0.11	–0.02	–0.02	–0.02	0.49	0.05	0.21	0.14	0.09
2019 Q1	0.01	0.14	–	0.14	0.01	–0.01	0.11	0.30	0.11	0.19	–0.10	0.10
Q2	0.01	–0.19	–0.02	–0.23	0.05	0.02	–0.02	0.21	0.04	0.09	–0.01	0.10
Q3	0.02	–0.06	0.02	–0.05	–0.03	0.01	0.01	0.39	0.03	0.02	0.22	0.13
Q4	0.01	–0.05	–0.02	–0.07	0.05	–	–0.08	0.12	–0.02	–0.01	0.02	0.13
2020 Q1	–0.01	–0.27	–0.03	–0.18	–0.07	–	–0.18	–2.07	–0.63	–0.30	–0.18	–0.97
Q2	–0.04	–2.17	–0.01	–2.03	–0.08	–0.05	–2.30	–15.21	–4.47	–1.92	–3.68	–5.13
Q3	0.04	1.98	0.02	1.76	0.13	0.07	2.16	11.30	5.33	1.20	1.62	3.13
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
Growth												
	L3ZZ	L426	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L44M	L44Q	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8
2018 Q1	–2.3	1.8	1.5	2.3	3.8	–3.7	–0.5	1.4	1.6	2.6	1.1	1.0
Q2	–4.2	1.8	5.0	2.2	–2.0	0.8	0.2	1.3	2.7	2.6	0.9	0.3
Q3	–4.2	1.2	7.1	1.3	–2.7	–0.3	0.8	1.6	3.0	3.7	1.1	0.5
Q4	–2.3	–1.0	7.4	–1.1	–3.7	–2.6	–0.5	2.0	3.7	4.6	1.3	0.7
2019 Q1	3.8	–0.2	4.1	0.1	–4.7	–1.2	3.6	2.1	4.3	6.7	0.5	1.1
Q2	6.2	–1.3	–1.7	–2.1	3.9	–	2.0	2.0	2.7	6.3	0.5	1.7
Q3	7.9	–2.1	–3.4	–2.6	0.3	–0.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	4.8	0.8	1.9
Q4	7.2	–1.2	–1.9	–2.2	4.9	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.2	2.7	0.4	2.1
2020 Q1	3.6	–4.2	–5.1	–5.3	–0.5	1.7	–4.0	–1.7	–4.4	–1.8	0.1	–2.8
Q2	–4.3	–18.7	–5.0	–23.6	–9.1	–3.8	–38.2	–20.8	–37.3	–19.6	–10.9	–26.2
Q3	–1.1	–6.7	–5.3	–8.8	0.5	0.3	–12.5	–10.0	–6.2	–11.3	–7.6	–15.5
Contributions to growth												
	ZZ36	ZZ37	ZZ39	ZZ38	ZZ3A	ZZ3B	ZZ3C	ZZ3D	ZZ3E	ZZ3F	ZZ3G	ZZ3H
2018 Q1	–0.01	0.25	0.01	0.23	0.06	–0.05	–0.03	1.08	0.21	0.28	0.37	0.22
Q2	–0.03	0.25	0.05	0.22	–0.03	0.01	0.01	1.00	0.36	0.28	0.30	0.07
Q3	–0.03	0.16	0.07	0.13	–0.04	–	0.05	1.26	0.41	0.39	0.35	0.10
Q4	–0.02	–0.14	0.07	–0.11	–0.05	–0.03	–0.03	1.59	0.50	0.49	0.44	0.15
2019 Q1	0.02	–0.03	0.05	0.01	–0.07	–0.02	0.23	1.67	0.57	0.71	0.16	0.24
Q2	0.04	–0.18	–0.02	–0.22	0.05	–	0.13	1.57	0.37	0.66	0.18	0.36
Q3	0.05	–0.29	–0.04	–0.26	–	–	0.08	1.40	0.23	0.51	0.25	0.41
Q4	0.05	–0.16	–0.02	–0.22	0.07	0.01	0.03	1.03	0.16	0.29	0.13	0.45
2020 Q1	0.02	–0.57	–0.05	–0.53	–0.01	0.02	–0.26	–1.36	–0.58	–0.20	0.05	–0.62
Q2	–0.03	–2.51	–0.05	–2.29	–0.13	–0.05	–2.50	–16.46	–5.00	–2.17	–3.55	–5.74
Q3	–0.01	–0.89	–0.05	–0.84	0.01	–	–0.82	–7.95	–0.83	–1.25	–2.49	–3.40

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 2018

	Final consumption expenditure								
	Households	Non-profit institutions[3]	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	1.0	4.1	0.7	0.8	2.8	1.5	5.4	2.6	
2018	1.3	5.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	–2.5	3.0	2.7	
2019	0.8	2.1	4.1	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.8	3.3	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ6M	ZZ6N	ZZ6O	ZZ6P	ZZ6Q	ZZ6R	ZZ6S	ZZ6T	ZZ6U
2017	0.64	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.49	0.16	1.53	0.80	0.73
2018	0.79	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.07	–0.26	0.91	0.86	0.05
2019	0.51	0.05	0.76	0.16	0.27	0.11	0.86	1.05	–0.19
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
Growth									
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	ZZ5H	KG7Q	KG7P	KH2V	KH3O	
2018 Q1	0.4	0.1	–0.2	–3.1	–1.3	–0.9	2.7	1.2	
Q2	0.2	–0.1	–0.2	4.3	0.1	–1.2	–1.6	–	
Q3	0.5	0.8	0.5	–1.5	0.4	–1.4	2.6	1.1	
Q4	0.6	0.9	1.4	4.5	–0.2	–0.3	–0.1	4.0	
2019 Q1	–0.2	0.5	1.4	15.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	6.7	
Q2	0.5	–0.9	2.0	–17.3	–1.0	0.5	–1.8	–9.6	
Q3	–	2.0	–0.6	–5.6	1.4	1.3	5.3	1.5	
Q4	–0.4	0.8	0.7	–0.8	–1.7	–0.2	1.7	0.4	
2020 Q1	–3.0	–4.4	–3.9	4.4	–1.0	–0.5	–10.7	–9.2	
Q2	–23.6	–25.3	–14.6	–31.3	–21.6	–26.5	–11.0	–22.7	
Q3	18.3	7.3	7.8	35.0	15.1	8.8	5.1	13.2	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ5M	ZZ5N	ZZ5O	ZZ5P	ZZ5Q	ZZ5R	ZZ5S	ZZ5T	ZZ5U
2018 Q1	0.26	–	–0.05	–0.57	–0.23	–0.09	0.80	0.39	0.42
Q2	0.14	–	–0.04	0.76	0.01	–0.13	–0.49	–	–0.48
Q3	0.30	0.02	0.09	–0.27	0.07	–0.14	0.80	0.35	0.45
Q4	0.35	0.02	0.27	0.81	–0.04	–0.03	–0.03	1.26	–1.29
2019 Q1	–0.10	0.01	0.25	2.79	0.36	0.13	0.08	2.20	–2.12
Q2	0.28	–0.02	0.37	–3.66	–0.18	0.05	–0.56	–3.36	2.81
Q3	0.01	0.05	–0.10	–0.98	0.25	0.13	1.60	0.48	1.13
Q4	–0.23	0.02	0.13	–0.13	–0.31	–0.02	0.54	0.13	0.41
2020 Q1	–1.83	–0.11	–0.75	0.73	–0.18	–0.05	–3.43	–2.95	–0.48
Q2	–14.43	–0.59	–2.76	–5.61	–3.91	–2.72	–3.23	–6.77	3.54
Q3	10.62	0.16	1.57	5.36	2.68	0.83	1.68	3.80	–2.12
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
Growth									
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	ZZ5Y	KG7T	KG7S	KH2W	KH3P	
2018 Q1	0.7	9.8	0.6	–2.7	1.9	–0.7	4.9	1.9	
Q2	1.2	6.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	–2.3	1.7	1.1	
Q3	1.4	4.8	0.3	1.4	0.6	–3.4	1.9	1.5	
Q4	1.7	1.8	1.5	4.1	–1.1	–3.7	3.6	6.4	
2019 Q1	1.1	2.1	3.1	23.7	2.2	–1.5	1.2	12.1	
Q2	1.3	1.4	5.4	–2.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	
Q3	0.9	2.5	4.3	–6.1	2.2	2.9	3.5	1.7	
Q4	–	2.4	3.5	–10.9	0.6	3.0	5.4	–1.8	
2020 Q1	–2.9	–2.6	–1.8	–19.2	–2.3	1.1	–6.1	–16.4	
Q2	–26.2	–26.6	–17.8	–32.9	–22.6	–26.1	–14.8	–28.5	
Q3	–12.7	–22.8	–10.9	–4.1	–12.2	–20.7	–15.0	–20.3	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ65	ZZ66	ZZ67	ZZ68	ZZ69	ZZ6A	ZZ6B	ZZ6C	ZZ6D
2018 Q1	0.46	0.22	0.12	–0.50	0.34	–0.07	1.46	0.59	0.87
Q2	0.76	0.15	0.03	0.13	0.02	–0.24	0.52	0.34	0.18
Q3	0.89	0.11	0.05	0.25	0.11	–0.35	0.59	0.49	0.10
Q4	1.05	0.04	0.28	0.74	–0.19	–0.39	1.08	2.00	–0.92
2019 Q1	0.70	0.05	0.58	4.12	0.39	–0.16	0.36	3.84	–3.48
Q2	0.84	0.03	1.00	–0.36	0.20	0.02	0.29	0.42	–0.13
Q3	0.55	0.06	0.79	–1.08	0.38	0.29	1.10	0.55	0.55
Q4	–0.03	0.06	0.65	–2.01	0.11	0.29	1.67	–0.58	2.25
2020 Q1	–1.77	–0.06	–0.35	–4.18	–0.43	0.11	–1.87	–5.71	3.84
Q2	–16.18	–0.62	–3.43	–5.90	–4.07	–2.61	–4.48	–8.99	4.51
Q3	–7.83	–0.54	–2.09	–0.69	–2.21	–2.11	–4.74	–6.46	1.72

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	4.2	4.1	2.0	3.8
2018	4.1	2.3	3.9	2.9
2019	4.6	1.3	3.4	2.0
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ7H	ZZ7I	ZZ7J	ZZ7K
2017	2.01	0.88	0.35	0.46
2018	1.98	0.48	0.69	0.35
2019	2.24	0.28	0.60	0.24
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter				
Growth				
	KGI4	KH4W	KH6U	KH66
2018 Q1	1.1	0.2	0.7	−1.6
Q2	0.8	−1.7	2.0	5.1
Q3	1.8	1.3	1.2	−1.2
Q4	1.5	−3.1	1.7	0.6
2019 Q1	0.2	3.5	1.3	−0.7
Q2	1.8	−2.7	−0.3	3.7
Q3	1.0	4.3	−0.5	−1.8
Q4	0.9	−0.2	0.9	−0.9
2020 Q1	1.1	1.0	−0.9	−9.4
Q2	−2.2	−12.5	−3.2	−95.2
Q3	3.3	22.9	1.0	938.6
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ6Z	ZZ72	ZZ73	ZZ74
2018 Q1	0.52	0.05	0.12	−0.19
Q2	0.39	−0.38	0.36	0.63
Q3	0.87	0.27	0.21	−0.16
Q4	0.66	−0.59	0.27	0.06
2019 Q1	0.11	0.74	0.24	−0.09
Q2	0.83	−0.55	−0.05	0.43
Q3	0.52	0.88	−0.10	−0.22
Q4	0.47	−0.04	0.16	−0.10
2020 Q1	0.63	0.22	−0.17	−1.21
Q2	−1.12	−2.66	−0.56	−10.20
Q3	1.89	4.94	0.20	5.60
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
Growth				
	KGI5	KH4X	KH6V	KH67
2018 Q1	3.6	3.7	2.1	1.5
Q2	3.4	3.7	3.4	5.3
Q3	4.2	5.2	4.7	2.0
Q4	5.2	−3.3	5.6	2.7
2019 Q1	4.3	−0.1	6.2	3.6
Q2	5.3	−1.2	3.8	2.3
Q3	4.6	1.8	2.1	1.7
Q4	4.0	4.8	1.4	0.3
2020 Q1	5.0	2.3	−0.8	−8.4
Q2	0.9	−8.0	−3.7	−95.8
Q3	3.1	8.3	−2.1	−55.2
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ79	ZZ7A	ZZ7B	ZZ7C
2018 Q1	1.74	0.81	0.37	0.19
Q2	1.67	0.78	0.61	0.65
Q3	2.04	1.09	0.82	0.24
Q4	2.50	−0.71	0.98	0.33
2019 Q1	2.11	−0.03	1.10	0.43
Q2	2.57	−0.25	0.68	0.28
Q3	2.22	0.38	0.37	0.21
Q4	1.99	0.99	0.24	0.04
2020 Q1	2.52	0.49	−0.15	−1.03
Q2	0.44	−1.63	−0.65	−11.65
Q3	1.54	1.75	−0.38	−6.56

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 2018

	Final consumption expenditure						
	Households	Non-profit institutions[2]	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	2.1	0.9	0.7	5.1	2.6	4.9	6.1
2018	2.4	1.4	2.2	0.8	2.0	3.1	2.5
2019	1.4	1.7	2.0	4.9	3.2	1.6	1.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	ZZ8N	ZZ8O	ZZ8P	ZZ8Q	ZZ8R	ZZ8S	ZZ8T
2018 Q1	1.0	–	0.7	–1.3	0.3	–0.6	–0.2
Q2	0.6	1.1	0.7	–1.5	0.4	2.5	1.3
Q3	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.2
Q4	0.1	–0.1	–0.3	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.3
2019 Q1	0.5	–0.4	0.9	1.9	1.1	–2.2	–1.3
Q2	0.3	2.6	–1.7	4.7	1.5	2.8	3.1
Q3	0.5	–0.5	3.1	0.2	–0.4	–0.6	0.3
Q4	–	0.3	2.0	–5.8	0.9	0.6	–2.1
2020 Q1	0.4	5.1	3.8	6.3	0.3	–	–
Q2	–0.7	31.8	35.3	–2.6	1.7	–2.1	–0.5
Q3	–	–8.0	–7.0	2.8	–0.9	–0.9	0.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	ZZ8U	ZZ8V	ZZ8W	ZZ8X	ZZ8Y	ZZ8Z	ZZ92
2018 Q1	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.4	1.2
Q2	2.6	2.0	2.8	0.3	1.9	3.4	2.7
Q3	2.5	1.3	3.0	1.8	2.0	4.5	3.4
Q4	2.0	1.2	1.9	–0.3	1.9	3.9	2.6
2019 Q1	1.4	0.8	2.1	3.0	2.8	2.3	1.4
Q2	1.2	2.3	–0.3	9.4	3.9	2.5	3.2
Q3	1.5	1.6	2.0	7.0	2.9	1.1	2.3
Q4	1.4	2.1	4.4	0.7	3.2	0.5	–0.1
2020 Q1	1.2	7.6	7.4	5.0	2.3	2.7	1.3
Q2	0.2	38.2	47.8	–2.3	2.5	–2.2	–2.2
Q3	–0.4	27.8	33.3	0.2	2.1	–2.5	–1.6

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