

Statistical bulletin

# GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 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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30 September 2020

## Correction

### 12 August 2020 14:46

A correction has been made to text relating to Trade in Section 5. Initially we referred to a trade deficit of 1.9% of nominal GDP. This has now been corrected to refer to a trade surplus of 1.9% of nominal GDP. You can see the original content in the superseded version.

We apologise for any inconvenience.

### 17 August 2020 14:20

A processing error was discovered in the datasets and time series related to the GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2020 release. The error affected GVA excluding oil and gas (CDIDs KLS2, KLH7, KLH8 and KLH9) for Quarter 2 2020 in tables A2 and B1 of the data tables, the associated time series and the pdf tables attached to the statistical bulletin. This was due to a processing error in the creation of these datasets. We have now corrected for this.

We apologise for any inconvenience.

Please contact [GDP@ons.gov.uk](mailto:GDP@ons.gov.uk) for more information.

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# 1 . Main points

- UK gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have fallen by a record 20.4% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, marking the second consecutive quarterly decline after it fell by 2.2% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020.
- When compared with Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019, UK GDP decreased by 22.1% in Quarter 2 2020.
- Despite the weakness in Quarter 2 2020, there was some pick up in June as government restrictions on movement started to ease; see [GDP monthly estimate, UK: June 2020](#).
- There have been record quarterly falls in services, production and construction output in Quarter 2, which have been particularly prevalent in those industries that have been most exposed to government restrictions.
- Private consumption accounted for more than 70% of the fall in the expenditure measure of GDP in Quarter 2 2020, falling by 23.1%; there were also notable falls in gross capital formation and government consumption.

GDP estimates for Quarter 1 2020 and Quarter 2 2020 are subject to more uncertainty than usual as a result of the [challenges](#) we faced in collecting the data under government imposed public health restrictions.

## 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 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 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 1 and Quarter 2 2020 are subject to more uncertainty than usual and are likely to have larger than usual revisions in subsequent releases.

### 3 . Headline GDP

UK gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have fallen by a record 20.4% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, marking the second consecutive quarterly decline after GDP fell by 2.2% in the previous quarter (Figure 1). This is the largest quarterly contraction in the UK economy since Office for National Statistics (ONS) quarterly records began in 1955, and reflects the ongoing public health restrictions and forms of voluntary social distancing that have been put in place in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. In level terms, real GDP was last lower in Quarter 2 2003. Compared with the same quarter a year ago, the UK economy fell by 21.7%.

[Recent analysis](#) explains our latest position on how we are looking to communicate GDP, including how we will continue to acknowledge “technical” recessions as comprising of at least two consecutive quarters of contracting GDP. While it is still true that these early estimates are prone to revision, we prefer to focus on the magnitude of the contraction that has taken place in response to the coronavirus pandemic. It is clear that the UK is in the largest recession on record. Our latest estimates show that the UK economy is now 22.1% smaller than it was at the end of 2019, highlighting the extent of this recession.

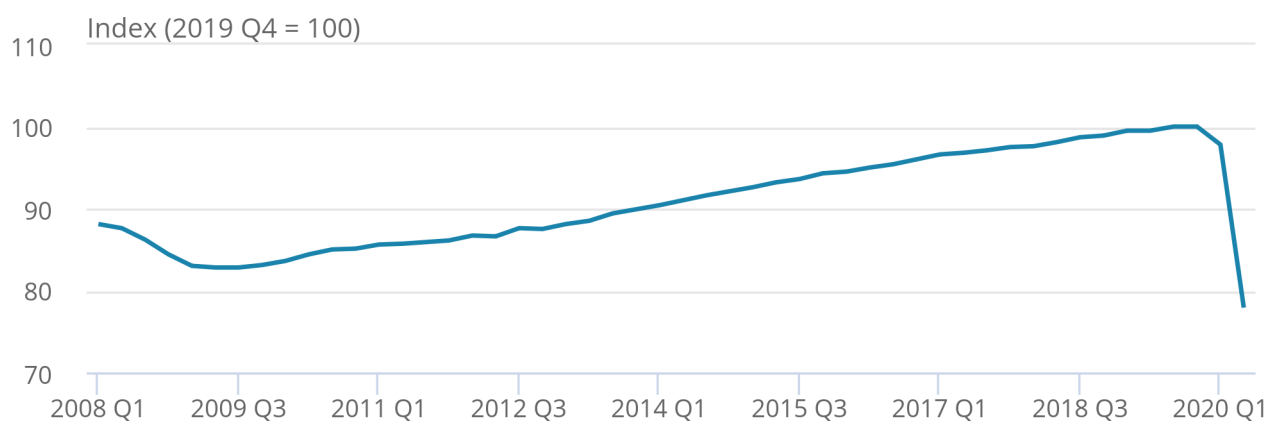
The decline in the second quarter was driven by the 20.0% fall in output in April 2020, the biggest monthly fall on record reflecting widespread monthly declines in output across the services, production, and construction industries. There has been a phased easing of lockdown restrictions through May and June, including the reopening of non-essential shops. This is reflected in the latest figures, which show some rebound in June, where GDP increased by 8.7% on the month. More information on the monthly profile of GDP can be found in the [GDP monthly estimate, UK: June 2020](#) release.

## Figure 1: Real GDP fell by 20.4% in Quarter 2 2020, the largest quarterly contraction on record

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

### Figure 1: Real GDP fell by 20.4% in Quarter 2 2020, the largest quarterly contraction on record

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 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.

Several countries have published first estimates of GDP for the second quarter of 2020, including the [United States](#), [Germany](#), [France](#) and [Italy](#) amongst the G7 countries. These initial estimates highlight how the coronavirus pandemic and the response to it has impacted upon the global economy, with record declines recorded in all of these countries.

Given the difference in timings of the imposition of lockdown measures between countries, it is more useful to consider the cumulative fall in GDP in the first half of this year. Figure 2 shows cumulative GDP growth in the first half of 2020 for a selection of advanced economies. Compared with the end of 2019, the UK fell by a cumulative 22.1% in the first six months of 2020. This fall was slightly below the 22.7% seen in Spain but was more than double the 10.6% fall in United States GDP over this period.

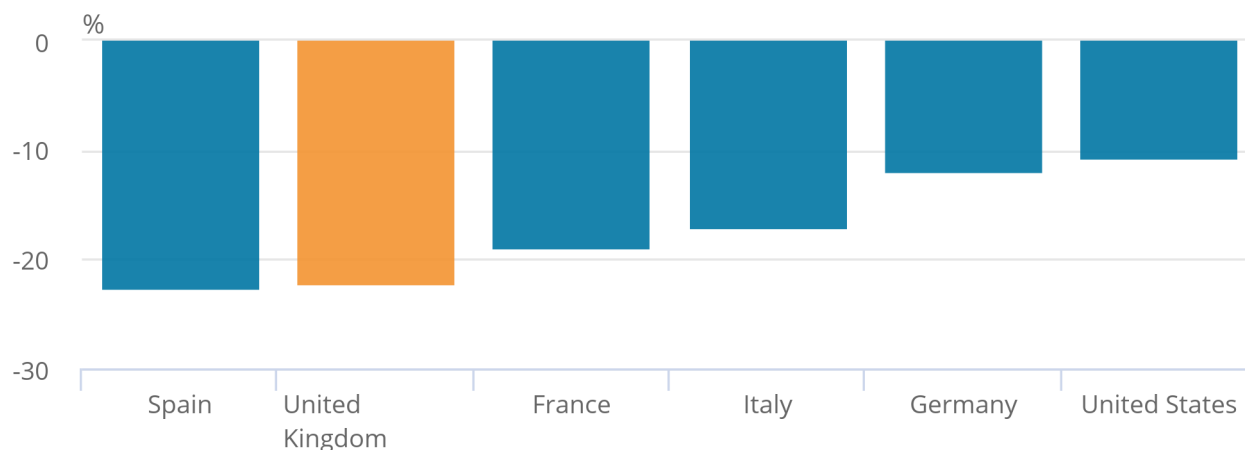
The larger contraction of the UK economy primarily reflects how lockdown measures have been in place for a larger part of this period in the UK compared with these other economies. The [Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker](#) captures this information by collecting information on government policy responses to create a "stringency" index. According to this measure, the UK had an average stringency of 73 in the second quarter – the second highest of the countries shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: UK GDP fell by a cumulative 22.1% in the first half of 2020, more than double the fall seen in the United States over this period**

Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2020

Figure 2: UK GDP fell by a cumulative 22.1% in the first half of 2020, more than double the fall seen in the United States over this period

Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

**Notes:**

1. Chart shows the percentage change in real GDP in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 compared with Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019.
2. Data as at 11 August 2020.

Nominal GDP fell by 15.4% in Quarter 2 2020, its largest quarterly contraction 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 strengthened in the second quarter, increasing by 6.2%. This primarily reflects movements in the implied price change of government consumption, which increased by 32.7% in Quarter 2 2020. This notable increase occurred because the volume of government activity fell while at the same time government expenditure increased in nominal terms.

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 7.9%, a strengthening from the previous quarter.

Table 1: Headline national accounts indicators for the UK

% growth<sup>1</sup>

	Chained volume measures				Current market prices		
	GDP	Household expenditure	Gross fixed capital formation	GDP per head <sup>3</sup>	GDP	Compensation of employees	GDP implied deflator
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>							
<b>2018</b>	1.3	1.6	-0.2	0.7	3.5	4.4	2.1
<b>2019</b>	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	3.4	4.5	1.9
<b>Q1 2018</b>	0.1	0.4	-1.2	-0.1	0.7	1.2	0.6
<b>Q2 2018</b>	0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.5
<b>Q3 2018</b>	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.5
<b>Q4 2018</b>	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.2
<b>Q1 2019</b>	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.7
<b>Q2 2019</b>	-0.1	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.5	1.5	0.5
<b>Q3 2019</b>	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5
<b>Q4 2019</b>	0.0	-0.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
<b>Q1 2020</b>	-2.2	-2.9	-1.1	-2.3	-1.2	1.1	1.0
<b>Q2 2020</b>	-20.4	-23.1	-25.5	-20.5	-15.4	-2.2	6.2

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

## 4 . Output

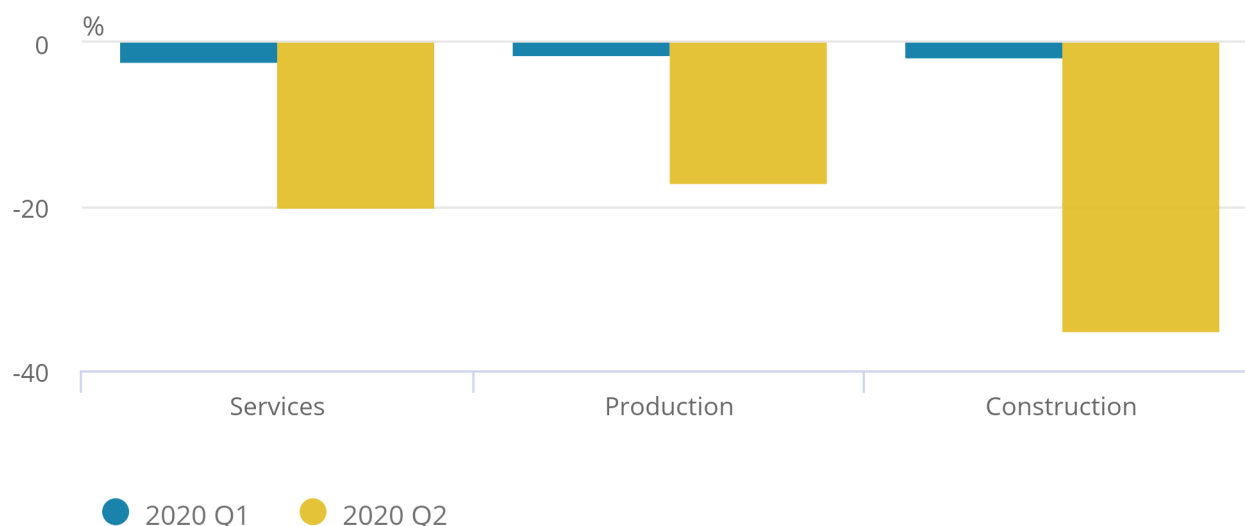
There have been record quarterly falls in services, production and construction output in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, which have been particularly prevalent in those industries that have been most exposed to the restrictions imposed because of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Services output decreased by 19.9% in Quarter 2 2020, while production output fell by 16.9%, and construction output contracted by 35.0% (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: The decline in GDP in the second quarter reflects widespread falls in output across the services, production and construction sectors**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

## Figure 3: The decline in GDP in the second quarter reflects widespread falls in output across the services, production and construction sectors

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

### Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June).
2. Chart shows percentage quarter-on-quarter growth rates.

## Services

Following a fall of 2.3% in the first quarter, services output decreased by 19.9% in Quarter 2 2020. The quarterly fall reflects declines in the vast majority of industries, most notably accommodation and food services, wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, human health and social work activities, and education (Figure 4). These industries accounted for 52.4% of the total contraction in services output in Quarter 2. The only positive contribution came from public administration and defence, which grew 0.4% in the second quarter.

The decline in services output in the second quarter largely reflects the 18.5% fall in April 2020 following the introduction of government restrictions at the end of March. Although there was some pickup in May and June, the levels of output were still well below the February level before the main impacts from the pandemic were felt, resulting in the largest quarterly fall in services output on record.



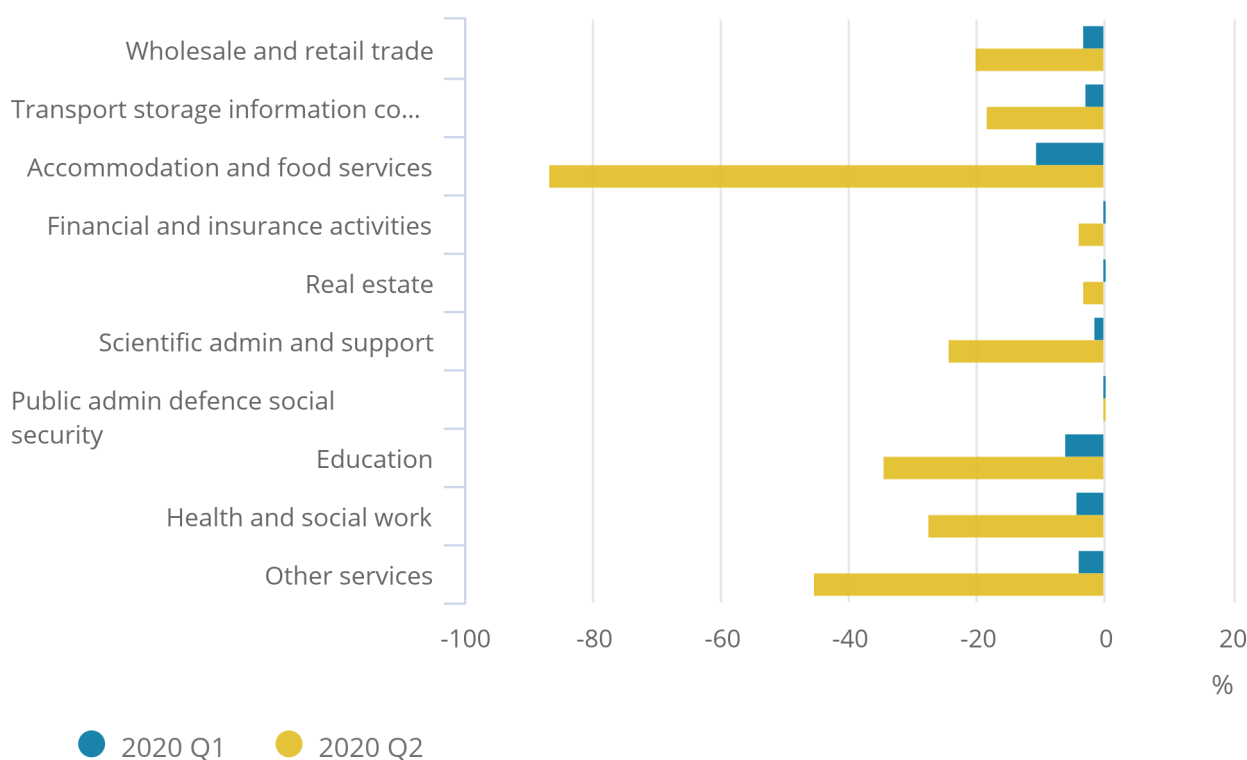
The monthly movements through the quarter are mirrored in the [June IHS Markit UK Services PMI \(PDF, 153KB\)](#), which notes the improvement in business conditions across the UK service sector in June compared with April, which experienced a [survey record low](#) because of “business closures, shutdowns among clients or shrinking sales due to a slump in non-essential spending”. The weakness is also echoed in the latest [Bank of England Agents’ Summary of Business Conditions](#), which reported that spending on consumer services was significantly weaker than a year ago and noted the likely negative impact of social distancing measures on activity in the leisure and hospitality industries.

**Figure 4: The fall in services output in the second quarter reflects declines in the vast majority of industries**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

Figure 4: The fall in services output in the second quarter reflects declines in the vast majority of industries

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June).
2. Chart shows percentage quarter-on-quarter growth rates.

Output of accommodation and food services fell 86.7%, while output of wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles fell 20%. The latter was driven by motor vehicles, which saw output fall by 63.0% in the second quarter because of a [fall in new car registrations](#). The weakness in the retail sector is reflected in footfall data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) [Faster Indicators](#) publication, which shows that footfall in retail parks, shopping centres and high streets was on average 70% lower in Quarter 2 2020 compared with the same period a year ago.

Meanwhile, output of human health and social work activities fell 27.2%, reflecting cancelled operations and lower accident and emergency attendance, while output of education fell by 34.4% as a result of school closures throughout the lockdown period. For more information on health and education estimates in the second quarter of 2020, please refer to the [Expenditure section](#) of this release.

## **Production**

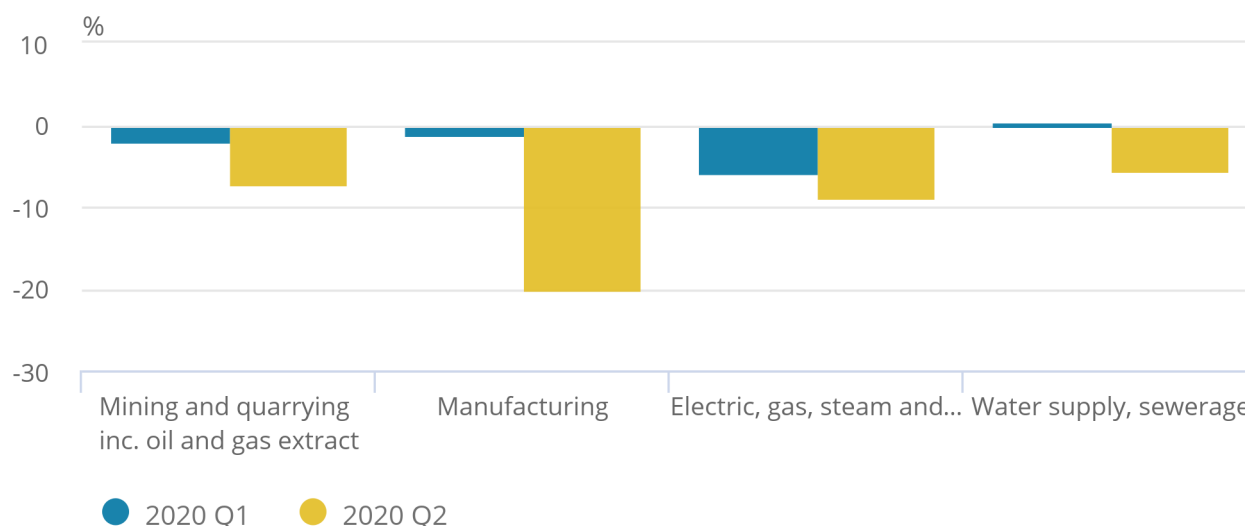
Following a fall of 1.5% in the first quarter, production output fell by 16.9% in Quarter 2 2020, marking the fifth consecutive quarterly decline. The decline was mainly the result of the 20.4% monthly decline in production output in April, which was driven by a fall in manufacturing output. The quarterly contraction in output reflects declines in all four production sub-sectors (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Production output fell by 16.9% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting declines in all four production sub-sectors**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

## Figure 5: Production output fell by 16.9% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting declines in all four production sub-sectors

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

### Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June).
2. Chart shows percentage quarter-on-quarter growth rates.

Manufacturing output fell by 20.2% in Quarter 2 2020, signalling its fifth consecutive quarterly contraction. External survey evidence also shows the decline in manufacturing output. The [IHS Markit UK Manufacturing PMI](#) index reached a record low in April, reflecting declines across the consumer, intermediate and investment goods sub-industries, which were linked to “the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak, particularly regarding company closures, weak domestic and global demand and labour shortages (following job losses and staff furloughs)”.

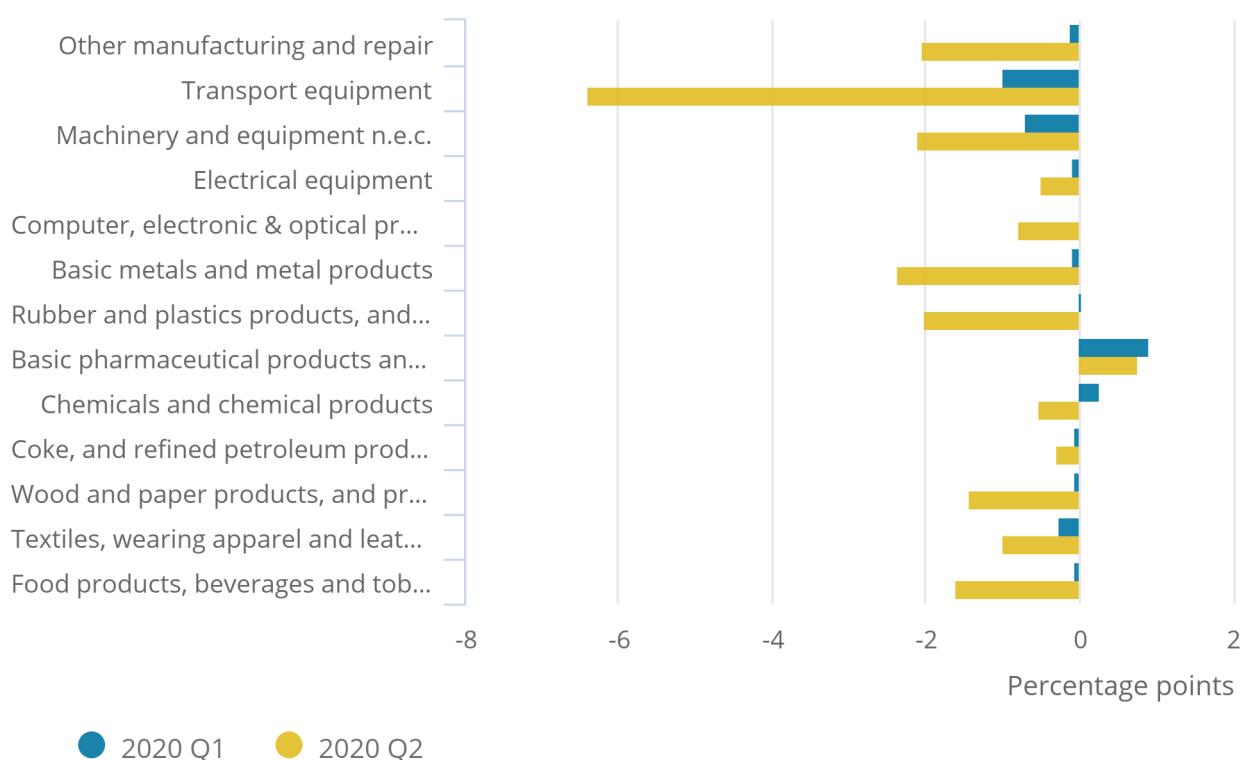
There were widespread falls in most manufacturing industries in Quarter 2 (Figure 6). The most notable was the manufacture of transport equipment, which fell by 49.1% following widespread factory shutdowns during the lockdown period. According to data from the [Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders \(SMMT\)](#), UK factories produced 381,357 cars in the first six months of 2020, the worst six-month performance since the first half of 1954. Additionally, the latest [Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions](#) noted that “widespread shutdowns caused manufacturing output to fall sharply” in the second quarter, highlighting severe economic disruption in the aerospace, automotive, heavy engineering and oil and gas industries.

**Figure 6: Manufacturing output fell by 20.2% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting widespread falls in most manufacturing sub-sectors**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

**Figure 6: Manufacturing output fell by 20.2% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting widespread falls in most manufacturing sub-sectors**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

**Notes:**

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June).
2. Chart shows contribution to quarter-on-quarter manufacturing growth.
3. Components contributions may not sum to total due to rounding.

Following a decline of 2.1% in the first quarter, mining and quarrying output fell by 7.3% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting coronavirus-related shutdowns as well as reduced demand for oil and gas. Output of electricity, gas, steam and air fell by 8.8% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting a fall in industrial demand for electricity caused by the temporary closures of businesses. Water supply and sewerage production fell by 5.6% as a result of a decline in industrial and commercial waste because of factory closures in April and May.

## Construction

Following a decline of 1.7% in the first quarter, construction output fell by 35.0% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting declines in both new work, and repair and maintenance. Most notably, private new housing declined by 51.2% as housebuilding activity was affected by various social distancing measures that were put in place in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

New orders decreased by a record 51.1% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting falls in both all other work and new housing, which fell by 51.9% and 49.0% respectively. The latest [Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions](#) notes that construction output "is still significantly lower than a year ago due to weak private sector demand", highlighting the spillover effects this could have "on other sectors, such as companies that provide furnishings and fittings".

The decline in construction output in the second quarter was mainly driven by the 40.2% monthly decline in construction output in April, which was caused by record declines in all types of work. This is corroborated by the April [IHS Markit UK Construction PMI](#), which reported "a rapid downturn in overall construction output" following business closures in April.

## 5 . Expenditure

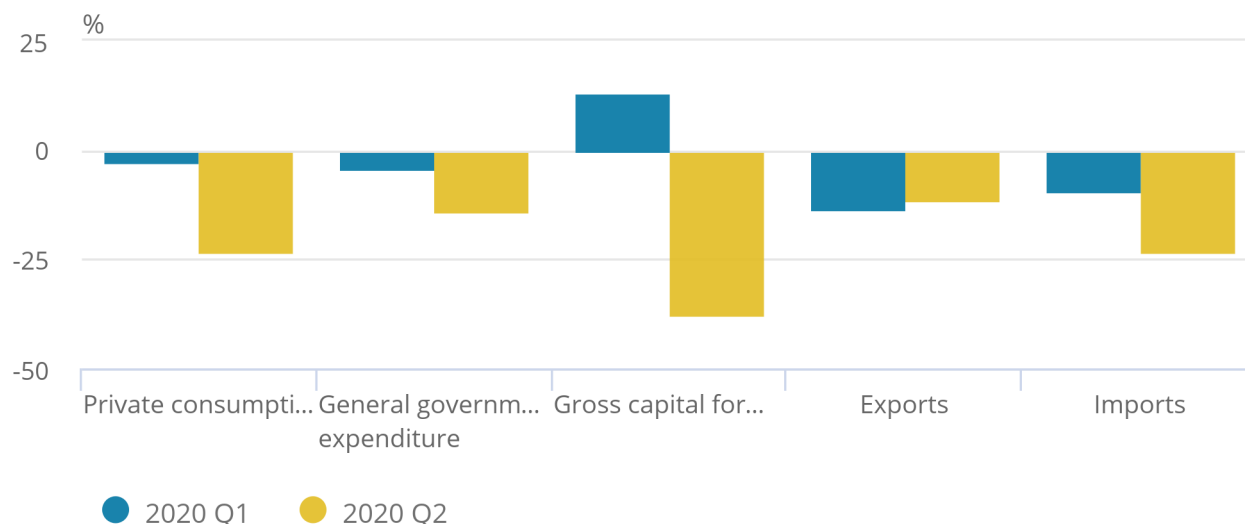
There have been large movements in all types of expenditure in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, most notably private consumption, which accounted for more than 70% of the fall in gross domestic product (GDP) in the second quarter (Figure 7).

**Figure 7: There have been record contractions in private consumption, government consumption and gross capital formation, as well as large falls in gross trade flows in Quarter 2 2020**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

Figure 7: There have been record contractions in private consumption, government consumption and gross capital formation, as well as large falls in gross trade flows in Quarter 2 2020

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June).
2. Chart shows percentage quarter-on-quarter growth rates.
3. Private consumption is household final consumption expenditure and non-profit institutions serving households.

## Private consumption

Household consumption fell by 23.1% in Quarter 2 2020, the largest quarterly contraction on record. Some types of household consumption are likely to be particularly affected while social distancing is in place, especially those types of spending that are more reliant on physical interaction with other people or those that relate to travel. The decline was driven by falls in spending on net tourism, restaurants and hotels, and transport.

The latest [official retail sales](#) figures show a 9.5% fall in the volume of retail sales in the three months to June, with declines across all store types except food stores and non-store retailing. The latest [Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions](#) states that “spending on consumer services and non-food goods was significantly weaker than a year ago, though online sales of some products were strong”. The [BRC Retail Sales Monitor](#) shows that total sales returned to growth in June “as a result of lockdown measures being eased, and pent-up demand being released” though noting that the clothing, footwear, and health and beauty industries were still struggling.

The decline in transport spending is in line with [Department for Transport \(DfT\)](#) figures, which indicate lower than normal usage across motor vehicles, National Rail, the London Underground (Transport for London (TfL)) and bus travel in the second quarter. This is likely a result of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on work-related spending, reflected in lower levels of spending on fuel and public transport.

## Gross capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) fell by 25.5% in the second quarter of 2020. Business investment made the largest contribution to the fall, which fell by 31.4% (Figure 8). Excluding the effects of a reclassification in 2005, this is the largest quarterly fall on record. By comparison, business investment fell at most by 9.8% during the 2008 global economic downturn.

Respondent-led evidence suggests the contraction reflects the adverse impact of the coronavirus on cash flows for businesses. Businesses also faced an elevated level of uncertainty, reflected in the UK's Economic [Policy Uncertainty Index](#), which was on average five times higher in the second quarter compared with the same period a year ago.

The latest [Deloitte CFO Survey](#) stated that the coronavirus is a top risk facing businesses, adding that chief financial officers' (CFOs') assessment of external uncertainty “remains higher than at any point before the COVID-19 pandemic”.

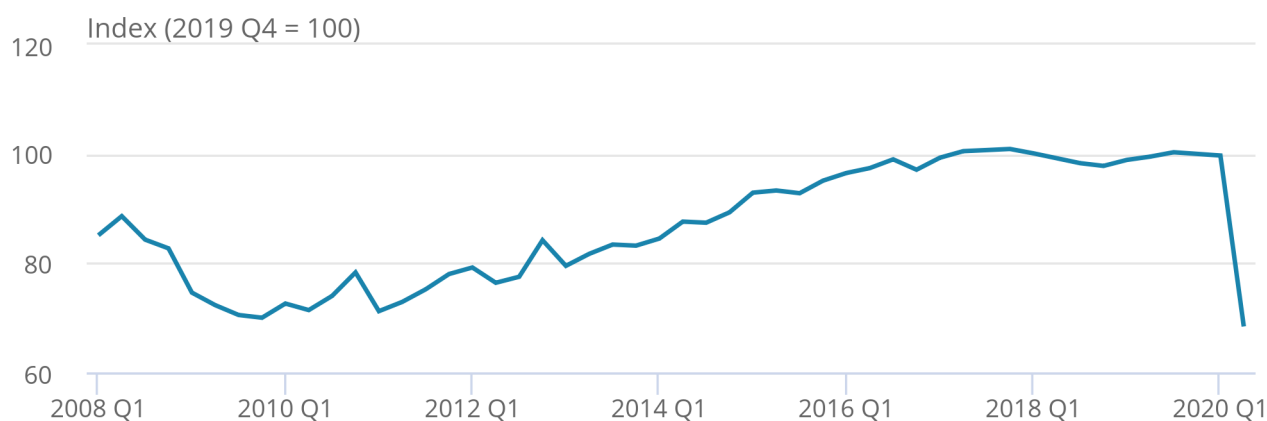
The Quarter 2 2020 [Decision Maker Panel](#) noted that the largest hits to investment are expected in “businesses providing highly consumer-facing services”, which is “consistent with the sector expecting to experience the largest and most persistent impact on sales”. The latest [Bank of England Agents' Summary of Business Conditions](#) states that companies have “mostly cancelled or postponed non-essential investment to preserve cash buffers” though some businesses have “redirected investment to finance social distancing measures and facilitate remote working”.

## Figure 8: Business investment fell by 31.4% in Quarter 2 2020

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

### Figure 8: Business investment fell by 31.4% in Quarter 2 2020

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

#### Notes:

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

There was a record fall in private sector dwellings investment, and a fall in associated transfer costs in the second quarter. This reflects lower activity in construction and the property market during the lockdown period. Meanwhile, government investment increased by 11.4% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting planned additional spending in various areas and possibly some additional spending related to the coronavirus. However, it should be noted that these are initial estimates for Quarter 2 2020 and that further updates are expected.

Alignment and balancing adjustments are typically applied to the inventories component to help balance the different approaches to GDP – more detail on these can be found in the [Quality and methodology section](#) of this bulletin. Therefore, the unadjusted data provide a better understanding of the change in the inventory position of businesses. Here, the underlying data show a substantial decrease of £2.5 billion in stocks being held by UK companies in Quarter 2 2020 (Table 2). This was led by a fall in the level of stocks held within the wholesale and retail trades, though partially offset by increases in stock levels held in mining and quarrying, which increased as a result of falling oil prices.



Evidence from external surveys on business stockpiling was mixed. According to the June [IHS Markit UK Manufacturing PMI](#), “the current weak economic backdrop led to lower levels of raw material purchasing and further depletion of stocks of purchases and finished goods”, adding that the pandemic was causing “substantial disruption to supply chains, leading to material shortages, vendor shutdowns and transportation issues.” However, the June [CBI Industrial Trends Survey](#) reported that stock adequacy in the manufacturing sector remained above its long-run average in the three months to June.

Table 2: Change in inventories, including and excluding balancing and alignment adjustments

	<b>Change in Inventories</b>	<b>Of which alignment</b>	<b>Of which balancing</b>	<b>Change in Inventories excluding alignment and balancing</b>
<b>2019 Q1 Current price</b>	7,720	309	-1,000	8,411
<b>Chained volume measure</b>	6,881	293	,1000	5,588
<b>2019 Q2 Current price</b>	2,632	1,848	-500	1,284
<b>Chained volume measure</b>	-804	1,742	-2,000	-546
<b>2019 Q3 Current price</b>	-3,128	800	500	-4,428
<b>Chained volume measure</b>	-5,223	747	500	-6,470
<b>2019 Q4 Current price</b>	-1,117	-2,957	-750	2,590
<b>Chained volume measure</b>	-2,585	-2,782	-3,750	3,947
<b>2020 Q1 Current price</b>	-2,213	1,963	-1,250	-2,926
<b>Chained volume measure</b>	-346	1,819	500	-2,665
<b>2020 Q2 Current price</b>	-7,528	-2,176	0	-5,352
<b>Chained volume measure</b>	-4,426	-1,928	0	-2,498

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

## Government consumption

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and subsequent measures to reduce transmission of the virus had a significant impact on government consumption in the second quarter. In nominal terms, government expenditure increased by 14.1%, while in volume terms government expenditure fell. These contrasting movements caused a large increase in the implied deflator, or implied price change, for government consumption.

Non-market services consumed primarily by individuals, such as health and education, are measured directly by measuring the change in the volume of activity. Following a fall of 4.1% in the first quarter, the volume of government consumption decreased by 14.0% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting declines in health and education activity. In volume terms, government healthcare consumption fell by 30.1%, while education fell by 25.1% in the second quarter.

The fall in estimated education consumption was a result of school closures across the UK, with schools closed to all except for vulnerable pupils or those whose parents or guardians are critical workers. Teaching staff continued to support children learning at home, and our estimates take this into account. For more information on our methods please refer to [Coronavirus and the impact on measures of UK government education output](#).

Meanwhile, the volume of government expenditure on public administration and defence increased by 2.6% in the second quarter.

## Net trade

The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the global economy has led to large falls in gross trade flows in and out of the UK, reflecting a marked fall in global trade demand as well as how restrictions have disrupted international supply chains. The latest [World Trade Monitor](#) estimates that world trade has fallen by 17% this year. Additionally, data on shipping activity from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) [Faster Indicators](#) publication show that average daily ship visits fell by 12% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter.

However, the 23.4% decline in import volumes has been more pronounced than the 11.3% fall in export volumes. This partly reflects larger declines in imports of machinery and transport equipment – caused by road vehicles, and fuels – driven by oil, compared with exports of these goods. There have also been particularly volatile movements in non-monetary gold over this period.

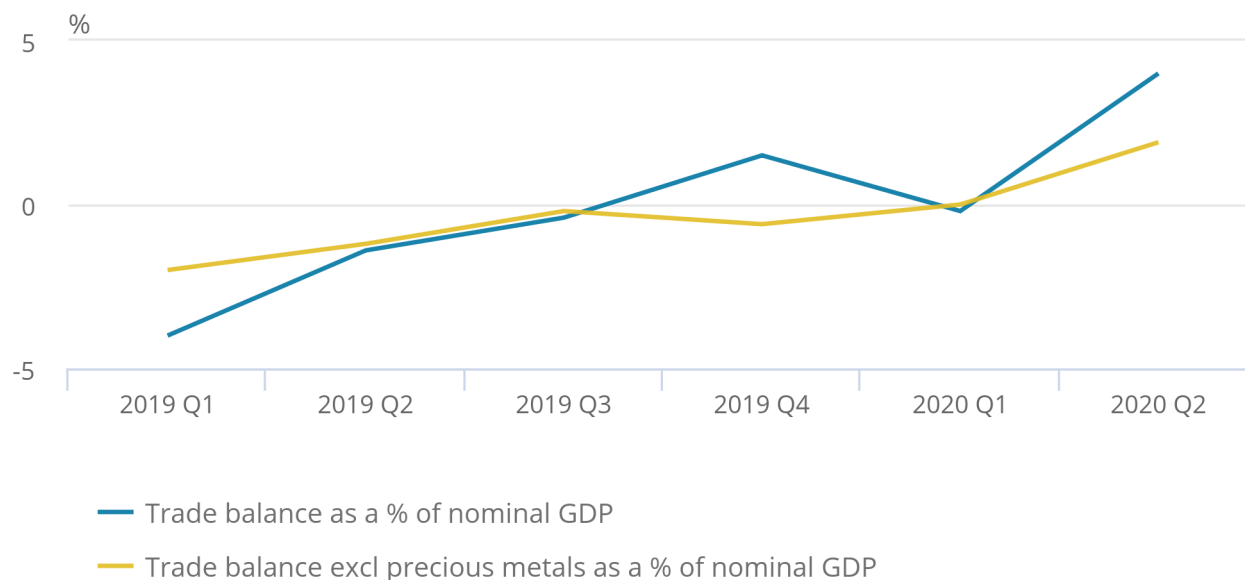
Following a trade deficit of 0.2% of nominal GDP in Quarter 1 2020, today's estimates show that the UK posted a trade surplus of 4.0% of GDP in the second quarter (Figure 9). However, it should be noted that this figure is inclusive of precious metals. When these are excluded, the UK had a trade surplus of 1.9% of nominal GDP in the latest quarter. For more detailed analysis on Trade movements in Quarter 2 2020, please refer to the [UK trade](#) release.

**Figure 9: Following a trade deficit in Quarter 1 2020, the UK posted a trade surplus of 4.0% of GDP in the second quarter**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

Figure 9: Following a trade deficit in Quarter 1 2020, the UK posted a trade surplus of 4.0% of GDP in the second quarter

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2019 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 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.

Trade in goods exports fell by 3.3%, while trade in goods imports fell by 20.2% in Quarter 2 2020. These declines partly reflect movements of precious metals, which include non-monetary gold. The net balance of precious metals increased by £11.4 billion in the second quarter. The fall in trade in goods imports also reflects lower imports of fuel, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturers.

Trade in services exports fell by 19.6% because of falls in travel, air transport and other business services. However, exports of education-related travel – which includes university tuition fees – have not been affected as significantly. Travel restrictions that have been implemented on a global scale have also significantly reduced the flow of tourists to and from the UK, which have been particularly marked on the UK imports of those services. Services imports fell by 30.2%, particularly those of travel services, other business services and air transport.

External survey evidence points towards weakened exports activity in the second quarter. The June [IHS Markit UK Manufacturing PMI](#) stated that “new export business fell for the eighth straight month, reflecting low market confidence and the ongoing impact of COVID-19”. According to the June [CBI Industrial Trends Survey](#), export orders books in the manufacturing sector fell to an all-time low, reflecting a significant fall in external demand. Meanwhile, the latest [Quarterly Economic Survey](#) by the British Chambers of Commerce reported that the balance of firms reporting increased export sales was “substantially lower than the worst quarter of the 2008-09 recession”.

## 6 . Income

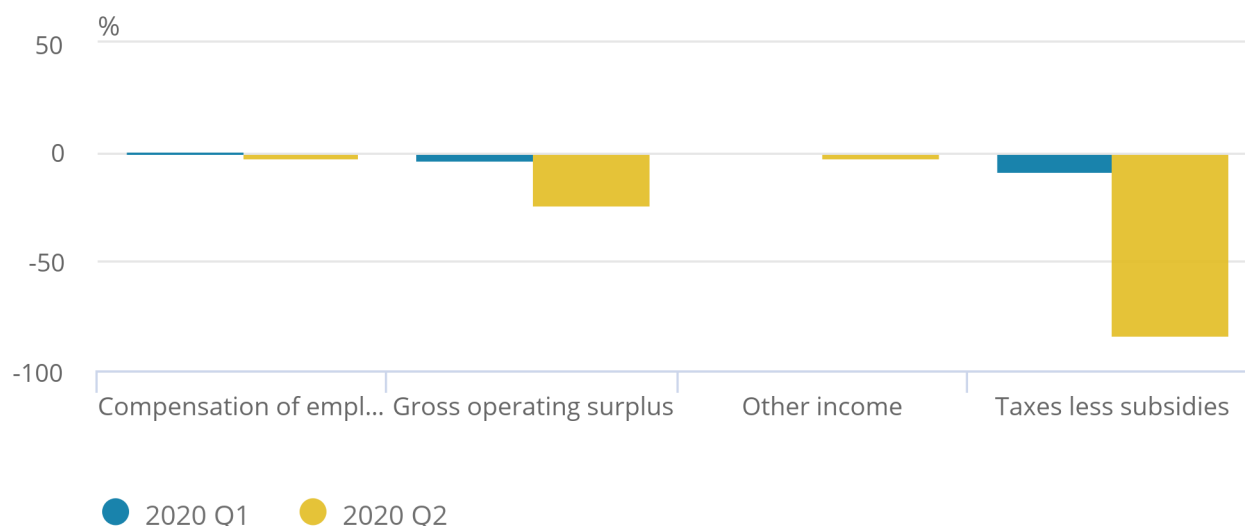
Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) fell by a record 15.4% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020, following a fall of 1.2% in the previous quarter (Figure 10). Taxes less subsidies fell by 83.7% in Quarter 2 2020, reflecting a decline in tax revenue and an increase in subsidies. The increase in subsidies primarily relates to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and Self Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS) and incorporate estimates from the updated [OBR coronavirus reference scenario \(XLS, 3.41MB\)](#) published on 14 July 2020. There was also an increase in transport subsidies granted to rail and bus services in the second quarter. Transactions are recorded on an accrual basis within the national accounts, so for reporting purposes the transaction is registered at the point when it was adjudged to take place. There was also a fall in revenue from Value Added Tax (VAT) as well as from fuel, tobacco, stamp, and air passenger duties.

**Figure 10: Nominal GDP fell by 15.4% in the Quarter 2 of 2020, driven by a decline in taxes less subsidies**

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020

## Figure 10: Nominal GDP fell by 15.4% in the Quarter 2 of 2020, driven by a decline in taxes less subsidies

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

### Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June).
2. Chart shows percentage quarter-on-quarter growth rates.

Compensation of employees (CoE) fell by 2.2% in Quarter 2 2020, the largest quarterly fall since the 2008 economic downturn. The decline reflects a 1.6% decrease in wages and salaries, driven by the private sector, as well as a 4.9% decrease in employers' social contributions.

The impact of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) is one reason why the fall in wages and salaries has been less marked than other types of income, including gross operating surplus (GOS) of corporations. This fell by 24.1%, the third consecutive quarterly fall and the largest quarterly drop on record. It is worth noting, however, that there is more uncertainty around this estimate than other components of the income measure of GDP, see [Quality and Methodology](#) for more information.

According to the latest [EY UK profit warnings report \(PDF, 1.314MB\)](#), UK companies issued 165 profit warnings in Quarter 2 2020, a 139% increase from the previous year. The report stated that 84% of profit warnings cited the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, adding that coronavirus stresses were spreading from “the lockdown-impacted sectors of the first quarter to sectors exposed to the knock-on impacts of changing corporate and consumer behaviour”.

## 7 . Related links

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

- [GDP monthly estimate, UK: June 2020](#)
- [Coronavirus and the impact on production and services, UK: June 2020](#)
- [Construction output in Great Britain: June 2020, new orders and Construction Output Price Indices, April to June 2020](#)
- [UK trade: June 2020](#)
- Data for [gross fixed capital formation \(GFCF\) by sector and asset](#), [revision triangles](#) and a [real-time database](#)

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

## 8 . Quality and methodology

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

The 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. 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.

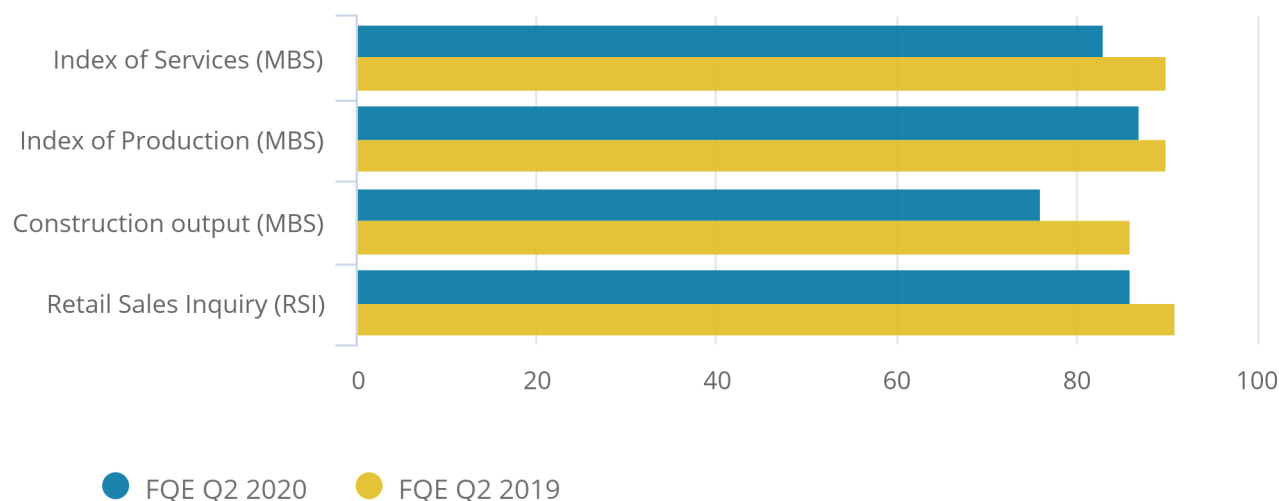
## Coronavirus (COVID-19) impact on response rates

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

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019

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

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019



**Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate**

**Notes:**

1. FQE refers to GDP first quarterly estimate.
2. Chart shows Monthly Business Survey (MBS) and Retail Sales Index (RSI) turnover response rates.
3. For MBS and RSI, an average of the Jan, Feb and Mar response rates have been taken to produce the Quarter 1 response rate.
4. Response rate for all months, both questionnaire and turnover, can be found in [Index of Production](#), [Index of Services](#), [Construction](#), and [Retail Sales Inquiry](#).
5. It is important to note, that while in the short term we have faced challenges to collect the information required to produce MBS, response rates have improved since the first published estimate. For more information please see the Monthly GDP release.

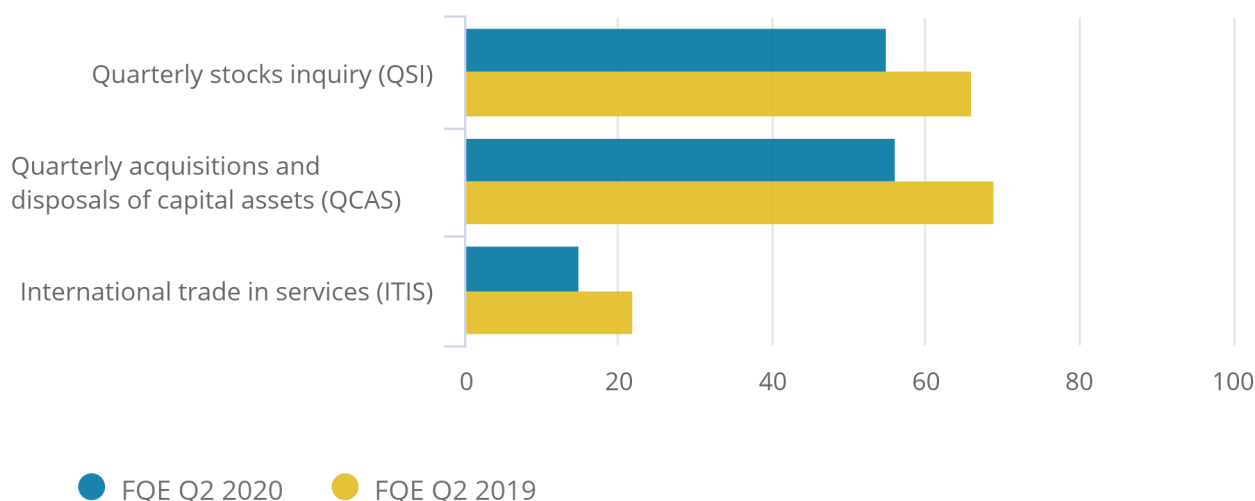


## Figure 12: Response rates for surveys feeding into the expenditure approach to GDP

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019

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

Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2019



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP first quarterly estimate

#### Notes:

1. FQE refers to GDP first quarterly estimate.
2. Chart shows questionnaire response rates.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 highlight a decline in response rates for surveys that feed into the GDP first quarterly estimate for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020. We have undertaken a significant amount of work to ensure that the effect on the quality of estimates in this release are mitigated as much as possible.

These include focusing resources on main respondents and industries, methodology reviews including but not limited to seasonal adjustment, forecast and imputation, and the utilisation of additional sources of data (in quality assurance). More information on the measures taken can be found in Section 6 of [Coronavirus and the effects on UK GDP](#).

We normally apply a [multiplicative bias adjustment for early construction output monthly estimates](#). This bias adjustment is based on historical data. As the response rates for June 2020 are lower in comparison with months prior to February 2020 and no comparable historical data are available at the time of the first estimate for a reference month, no bias adjustment has been applied for June 2020. This is the same approach for all months since March 2020.

From Quarter 2 2020, we have ceased the Quarterly Operating Profits Survey, which was previously the main basis for estimates of private non-financial corporations' gross operating surplus (PNFC GOS). The survey is known to have several methodological weaknesses that can result in a higher degree of uncertainty around this component of the Income measure of GDP compared with other components. To address this weakness, we are investing in work to make greater use of administrative data to more accurately measure movements in PNFC GOS. Until this is in place, we will use a mixture of external indicators and evidence, along with information from the other components of GDP to inform our best estimate of PNFC GOS.

## **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<sup>1,2</sup>

2016 = 100

	Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices			Implied deflators <sup>3</sup>		
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Market sector gross value added	Gross national expenditure	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices
	YBEU	YBEX	YBEZ	CGCE	L48H	YBFV	YBGB	CGBV
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	103.8	103.9	101.9	102.0	102.8	102.2	101.9	101.8
2018	107.5	107.6	103.3	103.3	104.9	104.3	104.1	104.1
2019	111.1	111.3	104.8	104.8	106.1	106.0	106.0	106.2
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>								
2017 Q1	102.9	103.0	101.4	101.5	102.2	102.0	101.5	101.4
Q2	103.3	103.5	101.7	101.8	102.5	101.8	101.6	101.7
Q3	103.8	103.7	102.0	102.1	103.0	102.1	101.7	101.6
Q4	105.2	105.3	102.4	102.5	103.7	102.9	102.7	102.7
2018 Q1	106.0	106.3	102.5	102.6	103.9	103.5	103.4	103.7
Q2	107.0	106.9	103.0	103.1	104.6	104.0	103.9	103.7
Q3	108.2	108.3	103.6	103.7	105.3	104.8	104.4	104.5
Q4	108.6	108.7	103.9	103.9	105.6	104.9	104.6	104.6
2019 Q1	110.1	110.2	104.5	104.6	106.1	105.2	105.3	105.4
Q2	110.6	110.8	104.5	104.6	105.8	106.0	105.9	106.0
Q3	111.7	112.0	105.0	105.1	106.3	106.7	106.4	106.6
Q4	111.8	112.2	105.0	105.1	106.1	106.2	106.5	106.8
2020 Q1	110.4	111.3	102.7	102.8	103.8	107.6	107.5	108.3
Q2	93.4	95.7	81.8	81.8	80.3	114.3	114.2	116.9
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>								
	IHYM	KGL6	IHYP	KGM7	L489	KH7D	IHYS	KGM4
2016	4.1	4.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
2017	3.8	3.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.8
2018	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
2019	3.4	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>								
	IHYN	KGL8	IHYQ	KGM9		KH7E	IHYT	KGM5
2017 Q1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6		1.3	0.6	0.7
Q2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2
Q3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Q4	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
2018 Q1	0.7	0.9	0.1	-	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Q2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	-
Q3	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
Q4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
2019 Q1	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7
Q2	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Q3	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Q4	0.1	0.2	-	-	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.2
2020 Q1	-1.2	-0.8	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	1.3	1.0	1.4
Q2	-15.4	-14.0	-20.4	-20.4	-22.6	6.3	6.2	8.0
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>								
	IHYO	KGM2	IHYR	KGN3	L48D	KH7F	IHYU	KGM6
2017 Q1	4.8	5.0	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6
Q2	3.6	3.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6
Q3	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.3
Q4	3.5	3.6	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.0
2018 Q1	2.9	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.2
Q2	3.6	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
Q3	4.3	4.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.9
Q4	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
2019 Q1	3.9	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7
Q2	3.4	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.9	2.2
Q3	3.3	3.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.0
Q4	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.1
2020 Q1	0.3	1.0	-1.7	-1.7	-2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8
Q2	-15.6	-13.6	-21.7	-21.7	-24.1	7.8	7.9	10.4

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<sup>1</sup>

£ million

	At current prices			Chained volume measures (Reference year 2016)			
	Gross domestic product at market prices	less Basic price adjustment <sup>2</sup>	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	less Basic price adjustment <sup>2</sup>	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross value added excluding oil & gas <sup>3</sup>
	YBHA	NTAP	ABML	ABMI	NTAO	ABMM	KLS2
2016	1 995 478	217 344	1 778 134	1 995 478	217 344	1 778 134	1 769 730
2017	2 071 667	224 764	1 846 903	2 033 234	219 805	1 813 429	1 804 895
2018	2 144 304	231 722	1 912 582	2 060 494	223 392	1 837 102	1 827 953
2019	2 216 452	236 982	1 979 470	2 090 632	226 404	1 864 228	1 854 889
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>							
2017 Q1	513 458	55 757	457 701	505 983	54 682	451 301	449 181
Q2	515 534	55 579	459 955	507 255	54 823	452 432	450 296
Q3	517 788	56 732	461 056	508 982	55 022	453 960	451 784
Q4	524 887	56 696	468 191	511 014	55 278	455 736	453 634
2018 Q1	528 589	55 957	472 632	511 318	55 377	455 941	453 775
Q2	533 844	58 803	475 041	514 011	55 709	458 302	456 025
Q3	539 878	58 331	481 547	517 029	56 071	460 958	458 781
Q4	541 993	58 631	483 362	518 136	56 235	461 901	460 298
2019 Q1	549 214	59 158	490 056	521 546	56 499	465 047	462 705
Q2	551 860	59 305	492 555	521 251	56 437	464 814	462 485
Q3	557 443	59 546	497 897	523 918	56 713	467 206	464 843
Q4	557 935	58 973	498 962	523 917	56 755	467 161	464 856
2020 Q1	550 973	56 115	494 858	512 458	55 481	456 977	454 751
Q2	465 943	40 492	425 451	408 046	44 220	363 826	361 689
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>							
	IHYM		KGL6	IHYP		KGM7	KLH8
2016	4.1		4.0	1.9		1.9	1.9
2017	3.8		3.9	1.9		2.0	2.0
2018	3.5		3.6	1.3		1.3	1.3
2019	3.4		3.5	1.5		1.5	1.5
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>							
	IHYN		KGL8	IHYQ		KGM9	
2017 Q1	1.2		1.2	0.6		0.6	0.6
Q2	0.4		0.5	0.3		0.3	0.2
Q3	0.4		0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3
Q4	1.4		1.5	0.4		0.4	0.4
2018 Q1	0.7		0.9	0.1		—	—
Q2	1.0		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5
Q3	1.1		1.4	0.6		0.6	0.6
Q4	0.4		0.4	0.2		0.2	0.3
2019 Q1	1.3		1.4	0.7		0.7	0.7
Q2	0.5		0.5	-0.1		-0.1	—
Q3	1.0		1.1	0.5		0.5	0.5
Q4	0.1		0.2	—		—	—
2020 Q1	-1.2		-0.8	-2.2		-2.2	-2.2
Q2	-15.4		-14.0	-20.4		-20.4	-20.5
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>							
	IHYO		KGM2	IHYR		KG3	KLH9
2017 Q1	4.8		5.0	2.2		2.3	2.3
Q2	3.6		3.7	1.9		2.1	2.1
Q3	3.4		3.2	1.8		1.9	1.9
Q4	3.5		3.6	1.6		1.6	1.6
2018 Q1	2.9		3.3	1.1		1.0	1.0
Q2	3.6		3.3	1.3		1.3	1.3
Q3	4.3		4.4	1.6		1.5	1.5
Q4	3.3		3.2	1.4		1.4	1.5
2019 Q1	3.9		3.7	2.0		2.0	2.0
Q2	3.4		3.7	1.4		1.4	1.4
Q3	3.3		3.4	1.3		1.4	1.4
Q4	2.9		3.2	1.1		1.1	1.2
2020 Q1	0.3		1.0	-1.7		-1.7	-1.7
Q2	-15.6		-13.6	-21.7		-21.7	-21.8

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<sup>1,2</sup>

2016 = 100

	Production							Service industries							Gross value added excluding oil & gas
	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 <sup>4</sup>		
2016 Weights <sup>3</sup>	7	6	102	15	13	136	61	133	108	339	217	796	1000	995	
	L2KL	L2KR	L2KX	L2MW	L2N2	L2KQ	L2N8	L2PZ	KI8M	KI8O	KI8Q	L2NC	CGCE	KLH7	
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2017	105.7	101.7	102.2	98.2	102.0	101.7	106.4	102.4	103.6	101.0	101.2	101.7	102.0	102.0	
2018	102.5	107.1	103.1	96.7	102.5	102.5	106.4	105.5	107.6	102.8	101.9	103.7	103.3	103.3	
2019	101.4	108.5	101.3	95.0	104.2	101.3	108.5	108.4	112.2	103.5	103.6	105.5	104.8	104.8	
Seasonally adjusted															
2017 Q1	105.6	100.9	101.5	97.4	104.5	101.3	106.0	101.8	101.8	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.5	
Q2	105.7	101.9	101.3	98.4	100.3	100.9	106.2	102.3	103.4	100.6	101.5	101.5	101.8	101.8	
Q3	106.3	103.3	102.3	98.7	101.3	101.8	106.4	102.7	104.0	101.1	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.1	
Q4	105.3	100.6	103.8	98.5	101.9	102.9	107.2	102.9	105.1	101.6	101.1	102.2	102.5	102.5	
2018 Q1	103.3	102.1	103.6	100.0	100.1	102.8	105.3	103.3	105.0	102.4	101.3	102.6	102.6	102.6	
Q2	102.3	107.0	103.2	94.9	102.3	102.4	106.1	105.3	106.5	102.7	101.7	103.4	103.1	103.1	
Q3	102.0	110.4	103.3	96.4	104.2	102.9	107.2	106.5	108.7	102.9	102.1	104.1	103.7	103.7	
Q4	102.7	108.9	102.4	95.5	103.3	102.0	107.2	107.1	110.0	103.3	102.5	104.6	103.9	104.0	
2019 Q1	101.5	108.7	103.9	94.1	102.3	102.9	109.0	108.2	111.5	103.0	102.9	105.0	104.6	104.6	
Q2	101.2	108.2	101.0	95.9	104.4	101.1	108.4	108.4	112.1	103.1	103.2	105.2	104.6	104.5	
Q3	101.5	109.8	100.7	93.6	105.0	100.8	108.9	108.6	112.9	103.9	103.9	105.9	105.1	105.1	
Q4	101.3	107.4	99.7	96.5	105.2	100.2	107.8	108.4	112.3	104.2	104.4	106.0	105.1	105.1	
2020 Q1	101.2	105.1	98.6	90.9	105.6	98.8	106.0	103.3	109.1	103.8	100.6	103.6	102.8	102.8	
Q2	96.4	97.4	78.7	82.9	99.7	82.1	68.9	69.1	89.2	91.5	74.9	82.9	81.8	81.8	
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	L3BB	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3BG	L3DW	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P	L3E2	KGM7	KLH8	
2016	-5.5	-2.0	0.2	3.7	7.1	1.1	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	-0.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	
2017	5.7	1.7	2.2	-1.8	2.0	1.7	6.4	2.4	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	
2018	-3.0	5.3	0.9	-1.6	0.5	0.8	-	3.0	3.8	1.8	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	
2019	-1.1	1.3	-1.7	-1.8	1.7	-1.3	1.9	2.7	4.3	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
													KGM9		
2017 Q1	4.7	3.0	0.9	-4.1	3.0	0.7	4.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	
Q2	0.1	1.0	-0.1	0.9	-4.0	-0.4	0.3	0.5	1.6	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	
Q3	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Q4	-1.0	-2.6	1.5	-0.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	
2018 Q1	-2.0	1.5	-0.2	1.6	-1.8	-0.1	-1.8	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	-	-	
Q2	-1.0	4.8	-0.4	-5.1	2.2	-0.4	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	
Q3	-0.3	3.2	0.1	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Q4	0.7	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	
2019 Q1	-1.2	-0.1	1.5	-1.5	-1.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	
Q2	-0.2	-0.4	-2.9	1.9	2.1	-1.8	-0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-	
Q3	0.2	1.5	-0.3	-2.4	0.6	-0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Q4	-0.1	-2.2	-1.0	3.2	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	-	
2020 Q1	-0.1	-2.1	-1.1	-5.8	0.4	-1.5	-1.7	-4.7	-2.8	-0.4	-3.7	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2	
Q2	-4.8	-7.3	-20.2	-8.8	-5.6	-16.9	-35.0	-33.1	-18.3	-11.8	-25.5	-19.9	-20.4	-20.5	
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 Q1	4.9	1.7	2.4	0.3	6.2	2.5	8.0	2.9	3.1	1.7	0.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	
Q2	6.6	2.8	0.6	-3.7	0.2	0.2	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Q3	7.1	-0.4	2.6	-0.4	1.2	2.0	5.9	2.9	3.2	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	
Q4	4.4	2.7	3.3	-3.1	0.5	2.3	5.4	1.3	3.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	
2018 Q1	-2.2	1.2	2.1	2.7	-4.2	1.5	-0.7	1.4	3.2	1.6	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	
Q2	-3.2	5.0	1.8	-3.5	2.0	1.4	-0.2	2.9	3.0	2.1	0.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	
Q3	-4.1	6.9	1.0	-2.3	2.9	1.1	0.8	3.7	4.5	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.5	
Q4	-2.5	8.2	-1.4	-3.1	1.3	-0.9	-	4.0	4.7	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	
2019 Q1	-1.7	6.5	0.4	-6.0	2.1	0.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	
Q2	-1.0	1.1	-2.1	1.0	2.0	-1.2	2.1	3.0	5.3	0.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	
Q3	-0.5	-0.5	-2.5	-2.9	0.8	-2.1	1.6	2.0	3.9	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	
Q4	-1.3	-1.4	-2.7	1.1	1.9	-1.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	
2020 Q1	-0.2	-3.4	-5.1	-3.3	3.3	-4.1	-2.7	-4.5	-2.1	0.7	-2.3	-1.4	-1.7	-1.7	
Q2	-4.8	-10.0	-22.0	-13.5	-4.5	-18.8	-36.4	-36.3	-20.5	-11.2	-27.4	-21.2	-21.7	-21.8	

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<sup>1,2</sup>

2016 = 100

Service industries											
	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport, storage and communications	Accommodation & food services	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate	Professional scientific admin & support	Public admin, defence, social security	Education	Health and social work	Other services <sup>4</sup>	Total services
<b>2016 Weights<sup>3</sup></b>	105	108	28	72	140	126	49	58	75	35	796
	L2NE	KI8M	L2NQ	L2O6	L2OC	L2OH	L2P8	L2PA	L2PC	L2Q5	L2NC
2016	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	102.5	103.6	102.4	99.1	99.0	104.3	100.8	101.2	101.0	102.1	101.7
2018	105.7	107.6	104.9	98.1	99.6	109.0	101.6	101.9	101.5	103.2	103.7
2019	108.7	112.2	107.4	95.1	100.3	111.9	103.8	104.6	103.1	102.9	105.5
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>											
2017 Q1	101.7	101.8	102.2	99.9	99.3	102.9	100.4	101.5	101.0	101.0	101.1
Q2	102.2	103.4	102.6	99.6	98.9	103.0	101.1	101.2	101.5	102.4	101.5
Q3	102.8	104.0	102.5	98.9	98.8	104.9	100.7	101.2	101.1	102.6	101.8
Q4	103.1	105.1	102.2	98.1	99.1	106.5	100.9	101.0	100.6	102.3	102.2
2018 Q1	103.4	105.0	102.9	99.2	99.5	107.4	100.8	101.1	101.2	102.5	102.6
Q2	105.4	106.5	104.7	98.6	99.7	108.4	101.3	101.7	101.2	103.6	103.4
Q3	106.9	108.7	105.2	97.6	99.6	109.5	102.3	102.0	101.5	103.4	104.1
Q4	107.1	110.0	106.8	96.8	99.7	110.8	102.2	102.7	102.0	103.5	104.6
2019 Q1	108.3	111.5	107.9	95.2	99.9	110.9	103.5	103.7	102.4	102.1	105.0
Q2	108.7	112.1	107.4	94.7	100.2	111.0	103.7	104.3	102.7	101.7	105.2
Q3	109.0	112.9	107.0	95.5	100.3	112.5	103.8	104.7	103.6	103.3	105.9
Q4	108.7	112.3	107.3	94.9	100.7	113.3	104.5	105.5	103.6	104.3	106.0
2020 Q1	105.3	109.1	96.1	95.3	100.9	111.7	104.7	99.1	99.2	100.2	103.6
Q2	84.2	89.2	12.8	91.8	97.7	84.6	105.0	65.0	72.2	54.8	82.9
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>											
	L3E4	KI8L	L3EG	L3EU	L3F2	L3F7	L3FW	L3FY	L3G2	L3GT	L3E2
2016	4.2	2.8	1.5	3.8	2.0	2.8	-1.9	-0.8	1.6	-2.3	2.0
2017	2.5	3.6	2.4	-0.9	-1.0	4.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.7
2018	3.2	3.8	2.5	-1.1	0.6	4.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.0
2019	2.8	4.3	2.4	-3.0	0.6	2.7	2.2	2.6	1.6	-0.4	1.8
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>											
2017 Q1	-0.1	0.2	1.5	-1.1	-1.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.2
Q2	0.5	1.6	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.7	-0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4
Q3	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	1.8	-0.4	-	-0.4	0.1	0.3
Q4	0.3	1.0	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	1.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.4
2018 Q1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
Q2	1.9	1.4	1.7	-0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	-0.1	1.1	0.8
Q3	1.4	2.0	0.5	-1.0	-0.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.7
Q4	0.2	1.2	1.5	-0.8	0.1	1.2	-	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5
2019 Q1	1.1	1.3	1.0	-1.7	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	-1.3	0.4
Q2	0.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.5	0.2
Q3	0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.6
Q4	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	0.9	0.1
2020 Q1	-3.1	-2.8	-10.4	0.4	0.3	-1.4	0.2	-6.0	-4.2	-3.9	-2.3
Q2	-20.0	-18.3	-86.7	-3.7	-3.2	-24.3	0.4	-34.4	-27.2	-45.4	-19.9
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of the previous year</b>											
	L44S	KI12	L456	L45K	L45Q	L45V	L46M	L46O	L46Q	L47J	L44Q
2017 Q1	2.9	3.1	2.6	1.5	-0.4	4.1	-0.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.8
Q2	2.7	4.6	2.9	1.3	-0.8	3.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.1
Q3	3.0	3.2	2.4	-3.2	-1.1	4.7	1.0	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.5
Q4	1.2	3.5	1.5	-2.9	-1.5	4.9	1.1	0.9	0.3	2.7	1.2
2018 Q1	1.7	3.2	0.7	-0.7	0.2	4.4	0.4	-0.4	0.3	1.5	1.4
Q2	3.2	3.0	2.0	-1.0	0.8	5.2	0.2	0.4	-0.3	1.2	1.9
Q3	4.0	4.5	2.7	-1.3	0.8	4.4	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.2
Q4	3.9	4.7	4.5	-1.3	0.6	4.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	2.4
2019 Q1	4.8	6.2	4.8	-4.0	0.4	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.1	-0.4	2.3
Q2	3.1	5.3	2.6	-4.0	0.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.6	-1.9	1.8
Q3	2.0	3.9	1.7	-2.1	0.7	2.7	1.5	2.7	2.0	-	1.7
Q4	1.4	2.0	0.5	-2.0	0.9	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.5	0.8	1.4
2020 Q1	-2.8	-2.1	-10.9	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	-4.4	-3.1	-1.8	-1.4
Q2	-22.5	-20.5	-88.1	-3.0	-2.5	-23.8	1.3	-37.6	-29.7	-46.1	-21.2

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<sup>1</sup>

£ million

National expenditure on goods and services at market prices																
</																

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<sup>1</sup>

Reference year 2016, £ million

National expenditure on goods and services at market prices															
	Final consumption expenditure				Gross capital formation								Statistical discrepancy		Gross domestic product at market prices
	Households	Non-profit institutions <sup>2</sup>	General government	Gross fixed capital formation	Of which business investment <sup>3</sup>	Change in inventories <sup>4</sup>	Of which alignment adjustment	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables <sup>5</sup>	Total	Exports	Gross final expenditure	less imports	Trade balance <sup>6</sup>	(expenditure)	
	ABJR	HAYO	NMRY	NPQT	NPEL	CAFU	DMUM	NPJR	YBIM	IKBK	ABMG	IKBL	IKBM	GIXS	ABMI
2016	1 252 934	46 117	381 522	343 690	195 973	3 580	1	-48 202	800 567	499 259	299 599	822 -32	323	1	1 995 478
2017	1 281 722	46 042	382 508	349 306	201 708	-8 974	-	1 149 205	749 602	123 265	872 620	838 -18	715	200	2 033 234
2018	1 302 614	46 133	384 153	348 521	198 681	-5 494	-	3 390 209	314 609	510 268	824 633	225 -23	715	4 895	2 060 494
2019	1 316 241	45 633	397 270	350 789	200 313	-1 731	-	2 486 210	687 640	092 275	779 662	522 -22	430	2 375	2 090 632
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>															
2017 Q1	318 897	11 466	95 419	86 336	49 910	-577	1 833	-636	510 905	147 656	658 561	152 474	-4 818	-104	505 983
Q2	319 788	11 519	95 460	87 551	50 490	-2 232	-1 937	42	512 127	151 190	663 317	155 962	-4 772	-100	507 255
Q3	321 032	11 489	95 724	87 218	50 603	-2 784	-342	519	513 197	152 771	665 968	156 975	-4 204	-11	508 982
Q4	322 005	11 568	95 905	88 201	50 705	-3 381	446	1 224	515 520	150 506	666 026	155 427	-4 921	415	511 014
2018 Q1	323 391	11 600	95 497	87 169	50 275	-2 706	-713	538	515 488	151 022	666 510	155 850	-4 828	658	511 318
Q2	325 297	11 501	95 430	86 964	49 859	-957	1 560	1 099	519 334	150 647	669 981	156 751	-6 104	781	514 011
Q3	326 716	11 513	95 991	87 245	49 411	-2 985	-1 997	1 081	519 560	154 133	673 693	158 013	-3 880	1 349	517 029
Q4	327 210	11 519	97 235	87 143	49 136	1 154	1 150	672	524 932	153 708	678 640	162 611	-8 903	2 107	518 136
2019 Q1	327 907	11 504	97 742	88 173	49 695	6 881	293	10 277	542 486	156 619	699 105	178 142	-21 523	583	521 546
Q2	329 203	11 371	99 533	87 620	49 987	-804	1 742	802	527 725	152 592	680 317	159 303	-6 711	237	521 251
Q3	329 667	11 429	99 720	88 128	50 388	-5 223	747	167	523 887	161 851	685 738	162 644	-793	825	523 918
Q4	329 464	11 329	100 275	86 868	50 243	-2 585	-2 782	-8 760	516 589	169 030	685 619	162 433	6 597	730	523 917
2020 Q1	319 803	11 014	96 136	85 928	50 099	-346	1 819	-225	512 310	146 275	658 585	147 130	-855	1 003	512 458
Q2	246 083	8 253	82 686	64 002	34 348	-4 426	-1 928	-6 224	390 373	129 724	520 097	112 744	16 980	693	408 046
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>															
	KGZ5	KH26	KH2I	KG7N	KG7M				KGX9	KH2U	KGW5	KH3N			IHYP
2016	3.8	-1.5	1.0	3.6	4.3				2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4			1.9
2017	2.3	-0.2	0.3	1.6	2.9				1.2	6.1	2.3	3.5			1.9
2018	1.6	0.2	0.4	-0.2	-1.5				1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0			1.3
2019	1.0	-1.1	3.4	0.7	0.8				1.5	5.0	2.3	4.6			1.5
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>															
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	KG7Q	KG7P				KGY2	KH2V	KGW6	KH3O			IHYQ
2017 Q1	0.5	0.7	-0.1	-	2.3				0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.7			0.6
Q2	0.3	0.5	-	1.4	1.2				0.2	2.4	0.7	2.3			0.3
Q3	0.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.4	0.2				0.2	1.0	0.4	0.6			0.3
Q4	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2				0.5	-1.5	-	-1.0			0.4
2018 Q1	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-0.8				-	0.3	0.1	0.3			0.1
Q2	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8				0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.6			0.5
Q3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.9				-	2.3	0.6	0.8			0.6
Q4	0.2	0.1	1.3	-0.1	-0.6				1.0	-0.3	0.7	2.9			0.2
2019 Q1	0.2	-0.1	0.5	1.2	1.1				3.3	1.9	3.0	9.6			0.7
Q2	0.4	-1.2	1.8	-0.6	0.6				-2.7	-2.6	-2.7	-10.6			-0.1
Q3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8				-0.7	6.1	0.8	2.1			0.5
Q4	-0.1	-0.9	0.6	-1.4	-0.3				-1.4	4.4	-	-0.1			-
2020 Q1	-2.9	-2.8	-4.1	-1.1	-0.3				-0.8	-13.5	-3.9	-9.4			-2.2
Q2	-23.1	-25.1	-14.0	-25.5	-31.4				-23.8	-11.3	-21.0	-23.4			-20.4
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>															
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	KG7T	KG7S				KGY3	KH2W	KGW7	KH3P			IHYR
2017 Q1	3.7	-2.5	0.1	1.7	3.0				1.8	5.6	2.7	4.0			2.2
Q2	2.5	-0.2	0.2	2.2	3.1				1.8	6.4	2.8	5.6			1.9
Q3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7				-	10.3	2.2	3.2			1.8
Q4	1.5	1.6	0.4	2.2	3.9				1.2	2.4	1.4	1.3			1.6
2018 Q1	1.4	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.7				0.9	2.3	1.2	2.2			1.1
Q2	1.7	-0.2	-	-0.7	-1.2				1.4	-0.4	1.0	0.5			1.3
Q3	1.8	0.2	0.3	-	-2.4				1.2	0.9	1.2	0.7			1.6
Q4	1.6	-0.4	1.4	-1.2	-3.1				1.8	2.1	1.9	4.6			1.4
2019 Q1	1.4	-0.8	2.4	1.2	-1.2				5.2	3.7	4.9	14.3			2.0
Q2	1.2	-1.1	4.3	0.8	0.3				1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6			1.4
Q3	0.9	-0.7	3.9	1.0	2.0				0.8	5.0	1.8	2.9			1.3
Q4	0.7	-1.6	3.1	-0.3	2.3				-1.6	10.0	1.0	-0.1			1.1
2020 Q1	-2.5	-4.3	-1.6	-2.5	0.8				-5.6	-6.6	-5.8	-17.4			-1.7
Q2	-25.2	-27.4	-16.9	-27.0	-31.3				-26.0	-15.0	-23.6	-29.2			-21.7

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.



# D Gross domestic product by category of income: current prices<sup>1</sup>

£ million

	Compensation of employees			Gross operating surplus of corporations <sup>2,3</sup>	Of which alignment adjustment	Other income <sup>4</sup>	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	802 669	165 055	967 724	427 649	–	356 317	1 751 690	243 788	–	1 995 478
2017	833 103	176 047	1 009 150	444 553	–	364 779	1 818 482	252 976	209	2 071 667
2018	873 469	180 235	1 053 704	448 769	–	380 611	1 883 084	259 705	1 515	2 144 304
2019	903 818	196 889	1 100 707	456 157	–	393 547	1 950 411	263 666	2 375	2 216 452

## Seasonally adjusted

2017 Q1	203 787	43 667	247 454	113 754	126	90 479	451 687	61 738	33	513 458
Q2	207 471	44 043	251 514	110 122	–241	90 747	452 383	63 087	64	515 534
Q3	209 600	44 657	254 257	107 954	44	91 300	453 511	64 175	102	517 788
Q4	212 245	43 680	255 925	112 723	71	92 253	460 901	63 976	10	524 887
2018 Q1	215 613	43 267	258 880	113 550	1 960	93 255	465 685	62 499	405	528 589
Q2	216 493	44 473	260 966	111 496	–403	94 679	467 141	66 093	610	533 844
Q3	219 413	45 569	264 982	113 498	431	95 570	474 050	65 406	422	539 878
Q4	221 950	46 926	268 876	110 225	–1 988	97 107	476 208	65 707	78	541 993
2019 Q1	222 911	47 219	270 130	113 739	–1 406	98 828	482 697	65 591	926	549 214
Q2	225 418	48 899	274 317	111 970	76	98 206	484 493	66 397	970	551 860
Q3	226 929	50 038	276 967	116 493	1 869	97 633	491 093	66 125	225	557 443
Q4	228 560	50 733	279 293	113 955	–539	98 880	492 128	65 553	254	557 935
2020 Q1	230 782	51 648	282 430	110 080	–1 997	98 501	491 011	59 907	55	550 973
Q2	227 198	49 106	276 304	83 581	–3 319	95 987	455 872	9 793	278	465 943

## Percentage change, latest year on previous year

	CWNH	CWNE	KGI3	KH4V	KH6T	KH6N	KH65	IHYM
2016	3.7	6.3	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1
2017	3.8	6.7	4.3	4.0	2.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
2018	4.8	2.4	4.4	0.9	4.3	3.6	2.7	3.5
2019	3.5	9.2	4.5	1.6	3.4	3.6	1.5	3.4

## Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter

	CWNI	CWNF	KGI4	KH4W	KH6U	KH6O	KH66	IHYN
2017 Q1	0.4	2.2	0.8	3.8	0.2	1.4	–0.1	1.2
Q2	1.8	0.9	1.6	–3.2	0.3	0.2	2.2	0.4
Q3	1.0	1.4	1.1	–2.0	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.4
Q4	1.3	–2.2	0.7	4.4	1.0	1.6	–0.3	1.4
2018 Q1	1.6	–0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	–2.3	0.7
Q2	0.4	2.8	0.8	–1.8	1.5	0.3	5.8	1.0
Q3	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.5	–1.0	1.1
Q4	1.2	3.0	1.5	–2.9	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
2019 Q1	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	–0.2	1.3
Q2	1.1	3.6	1.5	–1.6	–0.6	0.4	1.2	0.5
Q3	0.7	2.3	1.0	4.0	–0.6	1.4	–0.4	1.0
Q4	0.7	1.4	0.8	–2.2	1.3	0.2	–0.9	0.1
2020 Q1	1.0	1.8	1.1	–3.4	–0.4	–0.2	–8.6	–1.2
Q2	–1.6	–4.9	–2.2	–24.1	–2.6	–7.2	–83.7	–15.4

## Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

	CWNJ	CWNG	KGI5	KH4X	KH6V	KH6P	KH67	IHYO
2017 Q1	3.3	11.5	4.6	7.4	3.8	5.1	2.6	4.8
Q2	3.6	7.0	4.2	4.0	1.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Q3	3.6	6.4	4.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	5.4	3.4
Q4	4.6	2.2	4.2	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
2018 Q1	5.8	–0.9	4.6	–0.2	3.1	3.1	1.2	2.9
Q2	4.3	1.0	3.8	1.2	4.3	3.3	4.8	3.6
Q3	4.7	2.0	4.2	5.1	4.7	4.5	1.9	4.3
Q4	4.6	7.4	5.1	–2.2	5.3	3.3	2.7	3.3
2019 Q1	3.4	9.1	4.3	0.2	6.0	3.7	4.9	3.9
Q2	4.1	10.0	5.1	0.4	3.7	3.7	0.5	3.4
Q3	3.4	9.8	4.5	2.6	2.2	3.6	1.1	3.3
Q4	3.0	8.1	3.9	3.4	1.8	3.3	–0.2	2.9
2020 Q1	3.5	9.4	4.6	–3.2	–0.3	1.7	–8.7	0.3
Q2	0.8	0.4	0.7	–25.4	–2.3	–5.9	–85.3	–15.6

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 <sup>2</sup>				Private Sector									
	Business investment <sup>1</sup>	General government	Dwellings <sup>4</sup>	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produ- ced assets	Dwellings <sup>4</sup>	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produ- ced assets			Transport equipment	ICT equipment and other machinery and	Dwellings <sup>4</sup>	Other buildings and structures <sup>5</sup>	Intellectual Property Products	Total
	NPEK	RPZG	L62R	L62S	L62T	L62U	NPQS	TLPX	TLPW	GGAE	EQED	TLPK	NPQS	
2016	195 973	52 418	8 362	725	60 904	25 316	343 694	24 623	56 102	69 319	120 018	73 630	343 694	
2017	204 945	55 290	8 464	773	69 191	18 417	357 080	22 064	66 328	77 655	117 290	73 743	357 080	
2018	204 701	57 144	4 567	759	77 449	18 019	362 639	17 731	64 476	82 018	118 831	79 583	362 639	
2019	211 938	62 128	4 621	756	80 516	17 968	377 927	17 926	63 487	85 137	129 306	82 071	377 927	
Seasonally adjusted														
2017 Q1	50 752	13 429	2 187	168	16 591	4 647	87 774	5 523	16 102	18 777	29 266	18 106	87 774	
Q2	51 268	13 910	2 285	218	16 850	4 594	89 125	5 852	16 985	19 135	28 896	18 257	89 125	
Q3	51 562	13 790	2 195	196	17 317	4 626	89 686	5 696	16 356	19 512	29 619	18 503	89 686	
Q4	51 363	14 161	1 797	191	18 433	4 550	90 495	4 993	16 885	20 231	29 509	18 877	90 495	
2018 Q1	51 512	13 643	1 234	175	18 595	4 542	89 701	5 104	16 237	19 830	29 000	19 530	89 701	
Q2	51 352	14 007	1 181	206	19 401	4 477	90 624	4 534	16 383	20 581	29 081	20 045	90 624	
Q3	50 979	14 539	1 069	191	19 725	4 506	91 009	3 971	15 981	20 796	30 161	20 100	91 009	
Q4	50 858	14 955	1 083	187	19 728	4 494	91 305	4 122	15 875	20 811	30 589	19 908	91 305	
2019 Q1	51 788	15 854	1 124	180	20 046	4 516	93 508	3 829	16 223	21 169	32 014	20 273	93 508	
Q2	52 806	15 048	1 146	197	20 110	4 444	93 751	4 895	14 998	21 256	32 176	20 426	93 751	
Q3	53 714	15 669	1 141	192	20 441	4 488	95 645	4 631	16 497	21 581	32 169	20 767	95 645	
Q4	53 630	15 557	1 210	187	19 919	4 520	95 023	4 571	15 769	21 131	32 947	20 605	95 023	
2020 Q1	52 893	15 432	1 160	181	19 357	4 496	93 519	3 930	16 358	20 506	31 403	21 322	93 519	
Q2	36 781	17 123	1 233	139	11 669	3 642	70 587	2 046	12 716	12 830	24 536	18 459	70 587	
Percentage change, latest year on previous year														
	KG6N	KH7N	L64E	L64H	L64K	L64N	KG6O	KG6T	KG6S	KH7X	KH7W	KG6R	KG6O	
2016	6.8	2.5	2.9	5.7	4.9	10.1	5.9	21.9	8.0	4.7	3.5	4.7	5.9	
2017	4.6	5.5	1.2	6.6	13.6	-27.3	3.9	-10.4	18.2	12.0	-2.3	0.2	3.9	
2018	-0.1	3.4	-46.0	-1.8	11.9	-2.2	1.6	-19.6	-2.8	5.6	1.3	7.9	1.6	
2019	3.5	8.7	1.2	-0.4	4.0	-0.3	4.2	1.1	-1.5	3.8	8.8	3.1	4.2	
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
	KG6V	KH7P	L64F	L64I	L64L	L64O	KG6W	KG73	KG72	KH83	KH82	KG6Z	KG6W	
2017 Q1	2.7	0.4	2.4	-6.1	6.1	-26.8	0.8	2.4	14.3	5.7	-6.6	-2.3	0.8	
Q2	1.0	3.6	4.5	29.8	1.6	-1.1	1.5	6.0	5.5	1.9	-1.3	0.8	1.5	
Q3	0.6	-0.9	-3.9	-10.1	2.8	0.7	0.6	-2.7	-3.7	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.6	
Q4	-0.4	2.7	-18.1	-2.6	6.4	-1.6	0.9	-12.3	3.2	3.7	-0.4	2.0	0.9	
2018 Q1	0.3	-3.7	-31.3	-8.4	0.9	-0.2	-0.9	2.2	-3.8	-2.0	-1.7	3.5	-0.9	
Q2	-0.3	2.7	-4.3	17.7	4.3	-1.4	1.0	-11.2	0.9	3.8	0.3	2.6	1.0	
Q3	-0.7	3.8	-9.5	-7.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	-12.4	-2.5	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.4	
Q4	-0.2	2.9	1.3	-2.1	-	-0.3	0.3	3.8	-0.7	0.1	1.4	-1.0	0.3	
2019 Q1	1.8	6.0	3.8	-3.7	1.6	0.5	2.4	-7.1	2.2	1.7	4.7	1.8	2.4	
Q2	2.0	-5.1	2.0	9.4	0.3	-1.6	0.3	27.8	-7.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	
Q3	1.7	4.1	-0.4	-2.5	1.6	1.0	2.0	-5.4	10.0	1.5	-	1.7	2.0	
Q4	-0.2	-0.7	6.0	-2.6	-2.6	0.7	-0.7	-1.3	-4.4	-2.1	2.4	-0.8	-0.7	
2020 Q1	-1.4	-0.8	-4.1	-3.2	-2.8	-0.5	-1.6	-14.0	3.7	-3.0	-4.7	3.5	-1.6	
Q2	-30.5	11.0	6.3	-23.2	-39.7	-19.0	-24.5	-47.9	-22.3	-37.4	-21.9	-13.4	-24.5	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
	KG75	KH7R	L64G	L64J	L64M	L64P	KG76	KG7B	KG7A	KH87	KH86	KG79	KG76	
2017 Q1	6.1	10.6	7.8	7.7	11.0	-31.5	4.6	-11.1	16.9	10.3	2.3	-0.9	4.6	
Q2	5.1	5.2	8.1	-1.4	12.2	-24.9	4.3	-1.6	20.0	11.7	-3.2	-0.7	4.3	
Q3	3.3	0.8	5.2	16.0	13.1	-23.8	2.8	-19.4	16.1	12.1	-2.1	0.4	2.8	
Q4	3.9	5.9	-15.8	6.7	17.9	-28.3	3.9	-7.5	19.9	13.9	-5.8	1.9	3.9	
2018 Q1	1.5	1.6	-43.6	4.2	12.1	-2.3	2.2	-7.6	0.8	5.6	-0.9	7.9	2.2	
Q2	0.2	0.7	-48.3	-5.5	15.1	-2.5	1.7	-22.5	-3.5	7.6	0.6	9.8	1.7	
Q3	-1.1	5.4	-51.3	-2.6	13.9	-2.6	1.5	-30.3	-2.3	6.6	1.8	8.6	1.5	
Q4	-1.0	5.6	-39.7	-2.1	7.0	-1.2	0.9	-17.4	-6.0	2.9	3.7	5.5	0.9	
2019 Q1	0.5	16.2	-8.9	2.9	7.8	-0.6	4.2	-25.0	-0.1	6.8	10.4	3.8	4.2	
Q2	2.8	7.4	-3.0	-4.4	3.7	-0.7	3.5	8.0	-8.5	3.3	10.6	1.9	3.5	
Q3	5.4	7.8	6.7	0.5	3.6	-0.4	5.1	16.6	3.2	3.8	6.7	3.3	5.1	
Q4	5.5	4.0	11.7	-	1.0	0.6	4.1	10.9	-0.7	1.5	7.7	3.5	4.1	
2020 Q1	2.1	-2.7	3.2	0.6	-3.4	-0.4	-	2.6	0.8	-3.1	-1.9	5.2	-	
Q2	-30.3	13.8	7.6	-29.4	-42.0	-18.0	-24.7	-58.2	-15.2	-39.6	-23.7	-9.6	-24.7	

# F2 Gross fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset

## Chained volume measures

Reference year 2016, £ million

Analysis by sector										Analysis by asset				
		Public corporations <sup>2</sup>				Private Sector								
		Business investment <sup>1</sup>	General government	Dwellings <sup>4</sup>	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Dwellings <sup>4</sup>	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Total	Transport equipment	ICT equipment and other machinery and equipment <sup>3</sup>	Dwellings <sup>4</sup>	Other buildings and structures <sup>5</sup>	Intellectual Property Products	Total
		NPEL	DLWF	L634	L635	L636	L637	NPQT	DLWL	DLWO	DFEG	DLWT	EQDO	NPQT
2016		195 973	52 418	8 362	726	60 903	25 312	343 690	24 623	56 102	69 318	120 017	73 629	343 690
2017		201 708	54 433	8 250	768	65 719	18 428	349 306	22 332	63 289	73 969	115 956	73 760	349 306
2018		198 681	55 120	4 326	739	72 155	17 500	348 521	16 562	62 038	76 483	114 224	79 214	348 521
2019		200 313	55 824	4 267	720	72 637	17 028	350 789	16 542	57 575	76 903	118 710	81 059	350 789

### Seasonally adjusted

2017 Q1	49 910	13 264	2 150	169	16 110	4 733	86 336	5 650	15 365	18 260	29 021	18 040	86 336
Q2	50 490	13 949	2 217	218	16 025	4 652	87 551	5 950	16 483	18 242	28 579	18 297	87 551
Q3	50 603	13 517	2 140	193	16 205	4 560	87 218	5 732	15 723	18 345	28 922	18 496	87 218
Q4	50 705	13 703	1 743	188	17 379	4 483	88 201	5 000	15 718	19 122	29 434	18 927	88 201
2018 Q1	50 275	13 160	1 160	172	17 958	4 444	87 169	4 810	15 390	19 116	28 359	19 494	87 169
Q2	49 859	13 412	1 122	200	18 058	4 313	86 964	4 195	15 474	19 181	28 198	19 916	86 964
Q3	49 411	14 208	1 009	186	18 046	4 385	87 245	3 658	15 612	19 057	28 835	20 083	87 245
Q4	49 136	14 340	1 035	181	18 093	4 358	87 143	3 899	15 562	19 129	28 832	19 721	87 143
2019 Q1	49 695	14 556	1 029	173	18 351	4 369	88 173	3 671	15 359	19 379	29 571	20 193	88 173
Q2	49 987	13 824	1 071	188	18 300	4 250	87 620	4 525	13 642	19 371	29 829	20 253	87 620
Q3	50 388	13 839	1 047	182	18 405	4 267	88 128	4 292	14 672	19 452	29 303	20 409	88 128
Q4	50 243	13 605	1 120	177	17 581	4 142	86 868	4 054	13 902	18 701	30 007	20 204	86 868
2020 Q1	50 099	13 082	1 038	170	17 416	4 123	85 928	3 432	14 620	18 445	28 400	21 031	85 928
Q2	34 348	14 579	1 122	129	10 551	3 273	64 002	1 192	10 839	11 660	22 024	18 287	64 002

### Percentage change, latest year on previous year

	KG7M	KH92	L64T	L64W	L654	L64Z	KG7N	KH95	KH96	KH8Y	KH97	KH98	KG7N
2016	4.3	2.3	1.2	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.6	22.3	4.0	3.0	1.4	2.4	3.6
2017	2.9	3.8	-1.3	5.8	7.9	-27.2	1.6	-9.3	12.8	6.7	-3.4	0.2	1.6
2018	-1.5	1.3	-47.6	-3.8	9.8	-5.0	-0.2	-25.8	-2.0	3.4	-1.5	7.4	-0.2
2019	0.8	1.3	-1.4	-2.6	0.7	-2.7	0.7	-0.1	-7.2	0.5	3.9	2.3	0.7

### Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter

	KG7P	KH9C	L64U	L64X	L655	L652	KG7Q	KH9F	KH9G	KH9A	KH9H	KH9I	KG7Q
2017 Q1	2.3	-0.3	-0.6	-5.6	3.8	-25.3	-	1.9	13.6	3.3	-6.6	-2.3	-
Q2	1.2	5.2	3.1	29.0	-0.5	-1.7	1.4	5.3	7.3	-0.1	-1.5	1.4	1.4
Q3	0.2	-3.1	-3.5	-11.5	1.1	-2.0	-0.4	-3.7	-4.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	-0.4
Q4	0.2	1.4	-18.6	-2.6	7.2	-1.7	1.1	-12.8	-	4.2	1.8	2.3	1.1
2018 Q1	-0.8	-4.0	-33.4	-8.5	3.3	-0.9	-1.2	-3.8	-2.1	-	-3.7	3.0	-1.2
Q2	-0.8	1.9	-3.3	16.3	0.6	-2.9	-0.2	-12.8	0.5	0.3	-0.6	2.2	-0.2
Q3	-0.9	5.9	-10.1	-7.0	-0.1	1.7	0.3	-12.8	0.9	-0.6	2.3	0.8	0.3
Q4	-0.6	0.9	2.6	-2.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	6.6	-0.3	0.4	-	-1.8	-0.1
2019 Q1	1.1	1.5	-0.6	-4.4	1.4	0.3	1.2	-5.8	-1.3	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.2
Q2	0.6	-5.0	4.1	8.7	-0.3	-2.7	-0.6	23.3	-11.2	-	0.9	0.3	-0.6
Q3	0.8	0.1	-2.2	-3.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	-5.1	7.6	0.4	-1.8	0.8	0.6
Q4	-0.3	-1.7	7.0	-2.7	-4.5	-2.9	-1.4	-5.5	-5.2	-3.9	2.4	-1.0	-1.4
2020 Q1	-0.3	-3.8	-7.3	-4.0	-0.9	-0.5	-1.1	-15.3	5.2	-1.4	-5.4	4.1	-1.1
Q2	-31.4	11.4	8.1	-24.1	-39.4	-20.6	-25.5	-65.3	-25.9	-36.8	-22.5	-13.0	-25.5

### Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

	KG7S	KH9M	L64V	L64Y	L656	L653	KG7T	KH9P	KH9Q	KH9K	KH9R	KH9S	KG7T
2017 Q1	3.0	8.4	4.6	7.6	6.7	-31.2	1.7	-8.6	8.1	6.2	0.1	-1.5	1.7
Q2	3.1	5.2	5.7	-1.4	6.4	-23.6	2.2	0.3	15.6	6.3	-4.5	-0.6	2.2
Q3	1.7	-0.7	4.5	14.2	6.4	-24.2	0.5	-17.7	11.5	6.1	-3.6	0.3	0.5
Q4	3.9	3.0	-19.4	5.0	12.0	-29.3	2.2	-9.9	16.2	8.1	-5.3	2.5	2.2
2018 Q1	0.7	-0.8	-46.0	1.8	11.5	-6.1	1.0	-14.9	0.2	4.7	-2.3	8.1	1.0
Q2	-1.2	-3.8	-49.4	-8.3	12.7	-7.3	-0.7	-29.5	-6.1	5.1	-1.3	8.8	-0.7
Q3	-2.4	5.1	-52.9	-3.6	11.4	-3.8	-	-36.2	-0.7	3.9	-0.3	8.6	-
Q4	-3.1	4.6	-40.6	-3.7	4.1	-2.8	-1.2	-22.0	-1.0	-	-2.0	4.2	-1.2
2019 Q1	-1.2	10.6	-11.3	0.6	2.2	-1.7	1.2	-23.7	-0.2	1.4	4.3	3.6	1.2
Q2	0.3	3.1	-4.5	-6.0	1.3	-1.5	0.8	7.9	-11.8	1.0	5.8	1.7	0.8
Q3	2.0	-2.6	3.8	-2.2	2.0	-2.7	1.0	17.3	-6.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0
Q4	2.3	-5.1	8.2	-2.2	-2.8	-5.0	-0.3	4.0	-10.7	-2.2	4.1	2.4	-0.3
2020 Q1	0.8	-10.1	0.9	-1.7	-5.1	-5.6	-2.5	-6.5	-4.8	-4.8	-4.0	4.1	-2.5
Q2	-31.3	5.5	4.8	-31.4	-42.3	-23.0	-27.0	-73.7	-20.5	-39.8	-26.2	-9.7	-27.0

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 <sup>1</sup>
	BOKG	IKBB	IKBH	BOKH	IKBC	IKBI	BOKI	IKBD	IKBJ
2016	297 922	269 577	567 499	432 101	167 721	599 822	-134 179	101 856	-32 323
2017	337 466	291 619	629 085	473 361	180 851	654 212	-135 895	110 768	-25 127
2018	349 608	306 870	656 478	488 973	197 292	686 265	-139 365	109 578	-29 787
2019	372 618	327 842	700 460	502 075	222 372	724 447	-129 457	105 470	-23 987
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>									
2017 Q1	82 138	71 279	153 417	116 161	44 684	160 845	-34 023	26 595	-7 428
Q2	84 864	72 791	157 655	118 181	45 292	163 473	-33 317	27 499	-5 818
Q3	84 557	74 467	159 024	119 272	45 684	164 956	-34 715	28 783	-5 932
Q4	85 907	73 082	158 989	119 747	45 191	164 938	-33 840	27 891	-5 949
2018 Q1	84 870	74 423	159 293	117 637	47 516	165 153	-32 767	26 907	-5 860
Q2	87 338	75 079	162 417	121 225	48 107	169 332	-33 887	26 972	-6 915
Q3	89 343	77 267	166 610	123 817	49 044	172 861	-34 474	28 223	-6 251
Q4	88 057	80 101	168 158	126 294	52 625	178 919	-38 237	27 476	-10 761
2019 Q1	89 900	79 408	169 308	139 301	51 941	191 242	-49 401	27 467	-21 934
Q2	86 678	80 657	167 335	121 706	53 590	175 296	-35 028	27 067	-7 961
Q3	94 197	83 739	177 936	123 794	56 585	180 379	-29 597	27 154	-2 443
Q4	101 843	84 038	185 881	117 274	60 256	177 530	-15 431	23 782	8 351
2020 Q1	82 270	77 277	159 547	111 585	49 163	160 748	-29 315	28 114	-1 201
Q2	76 550	64 572	141 122	87 027	35 292	122 319	-10 477	29 280	18 803
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>									
	KG9K	KH35	KH2O	KG9L	KH3W	KH3H			
2016	4.2	10.4	7.1	7.0	9.7	7.8			
2017	13.3	8.2	10.9	9.5	7.8	9.1			
2018	3.6	5.2	4.4	3.3	9.1	4.9			
2019	6.6	6.8	6.7	2.7	12.7	5.6			
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>									
	KG9O	KH36	KH2P	KG9P	KH3X	KH3I			
2017 Q1	1.7	-1.1	0.4	2.1	-0.3	1.5			
Q2	3.3	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.6			
Q3	-0.4	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9			
Q4	1.6	-1.9	-	0.4	-1.1	-			
2018 Q1	-1.2	1.8	0.2	-1.8	5.1	0.1			
Q2	2.9	0.9	2.0	3.1	1.2	2.5			
Q3	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.1			
Q4	-1.4	3.7	0.9	2.0	7.3	3.5			
2019 Q1	2.1	-0.9	0.7	10.3	-1.3	6.9			
Q2	-3.6	1.6	-1.2	-12.6	3.2	-8.3			
Q3	8.7	3.8	6.3	1.7	5.6	2.9			
Q4	8.1	0.4	4.5	-5.3	6.5	-1.6			
2020 Q1	-19.2	-8.0	-14.2	-4.9	-18.4	-9.5			
Q2	-7.0	-16.4	-11.5	-22.0	-28.2	-23.9			
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>									
	KG9S	KH37	KH2Q	KG9T	KH3Y	KH3J			
2017 Q1	18.2	10.8	14.6	14.5	12.7	14.0			
Q2	14.5	11.2	13.0	13.0	11.7	12.6			
Q3	14.9	10.0	12.6	6.2	6.9	6.4			
Q4	6.4	1.4	4.0	5.3	0.9	4.0			
2018 Q1	3.3	4.4	3.8	1.3	6.3	2.7			
Q2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	6.2	3.6			
Q3	5.7	3.8	4.8	3.8	7.4	4.8			
Q4	2.5	9.6	5.8	5.5	16.5	8.5			
2019 Q1	5.9	6.7	6.3	18.4	9.3	15.8			
Q2	-0.8	7.4	3.0	0.4	11.4	3.5			
Q3	5.4	8.4	6.8	-	15.4	4.3			
Q4	15.7	4.9	10.5	-7.1	14.5	-0.8			
2020 Q1	-8.5	-2.7	-5.8	-19.9	-5.3	-15.9			
Q2	-11.7	-19.9	-15.7	-28.5	-34.1	-30.2			

<sup>1</sup> Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services

# H2 Exports and imports of goods and services

## Chained volume measures

Reference year 2016, £ million

	Exports			Imports			Balance
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Total <sup>1</sup>
	BQKQ	IKBE	IKBK	BQKO	IKBF	IKBL	IKBM
2016	297 922	269 577	567 499	432 101	167 721	599 822	-32 323
2017	316 737	285 386	602 123	444 634	176 204	620 838	-18 715
2018	316 184	293 326	609 510	444 935	188 290	633 225	-23 715
2019	331 925	308 167	640 092	454 080	208 442	662 522	-22 430
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>							
2017 Q1	76 982	70 674	147 656	109 435	43 039	152 474	-4 818
Q2	80 051	71 139	151 190	111 732	44 230	155 962	-4 772
Q3	79 982	72 789	152 771	112 254	44 721	156 975	-4 204
Q4	79 722	70 784	150 506	111 213	44 214	155 427	-4 921
2018 Q1	79 251	71 771	151 022	109 736	46 114	155 850	-4 828
Q2	78 772	71 875	150 647	110 717	46 034	156 751	-6 104
Q3	80 293	73 840	154 133	111 472	46 541	158 013	-3 880
Q4	77 868	75 840	153 708	113 010	49 601	162 611	-8 903
2019 Q1	80 979	75 640	156 619	129 527	48 615	178 142	-21 523
Q2	76 547	76 045	152 592	109 151	50 152	159 303	-6 711
Q3	83 105	78 746	161 851	109 503	53 141	162 644	-793
Q4	91 294	77 736	169 030	105 899	56 534	162 433	6 597
2020 Q1	74 235	72 040	146 275	100 885	46 245	147 130	-855
Q2	71 774	57 950	129 724	80 458	32 286	112 744	16 980
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>							
	KG9X	KH3B	KH2U	KG9W	KH44	KH3N	
2016	-1.2	7.3	2.7	4.6	3.8	4.4	
2017	6.3	5.9	6.1	2.9	5.1	3.5	
2018	-0.2	2.8	1.2	0.1	6.9	2.0	
2019	5.0	5.1	5.0	2.1	10.7	4.6	
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>							
	KGA2	KH3C	KH2V	KG9Z	KH45	KH3O	
2017 Q1	1.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-1.6	-0.7	
Q2	4.0	0.7	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.3	
Q3	-0.1	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	
Q4	-0.3	-2.8	-1.5	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	
2018 Q1	-0.6	1.4	0.3	-1.3	4.3	0.3	
Q2	-0.6	0.1	-0.2	0.9	-0.2	0.6	
Q3	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.8	
Q4	-3.0	2.7	-0.3	1.4	6.6	2.9	
2019 Q1	4.0	-0.3	1.9	14.6	-2.0	9.6	
Q2	-5.5	0.5	-2.6	-15.7	3.2	-10.6	
Q3	8.6	3.6	6.1	0.3	6.0	2.1	
Q4	9.9	-1.3	4.4	-3.3	6.4	-0.1	
2020 Q1	-18.7	-7.3	-13.5	-4.7	-18.2	-9.4	
Q2	-3.3	-19.6	-11.3	-20.2	-30.2	-23.4	
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>							
	KGA5	KH3D	KH2W	KGA4	KH46	KH3P	
2017 Q1	3.8	7.6	5.6	3.7	5.0	4.0	
Q2	6.1	6.6	6.4	5.0	7.0	5.6	
Q3	10.8	9.8	10.3	1.7	7.4	3.2	
Q4	4.8	-0.1	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	
2018 Q1	2.9	1.6	2.3	0.3	7.1	2.2	
Q2	-1.6	1.0	-0.4	-0.9	4.1	0.5	
Q3	0.4	1.4	0.9	-0.7	4.1	0.7	
Q4	-2.3	7.1	2.1	1.6	12.2	4.6	
2019 Q1	2.2	5.4	3.7	18.0	5.4	14.3	
Q2	-2.8	5.8	1.3	-1.4	8.9	1.6	
Q3	3.5	6.6	5.0	-1.8	14.2	2.9	
Q4	17.2	2.5	10.0	-6.3	14.0	-0.1	
2020 Q1	-8.3	-4.8	-6.6	-22.1	-4.9	-17.4	
Q2	-6.2	-23.8	-15.0	-26.3	-35.6	-29.2	

<sup>1</sup> Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services

## Gross value added at basic prices: individual measures

	£ million				Index numbers (2016 = 100) <sup>3</sup>				
	Expenditure-based estimate at chained volume measures	At current prices			Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices		
		Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Residual error <sup>1</sup>	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate <sup>2</sup>	Output-based estimate
	CAGR	CAGQ	CAGS	DJDS	IHYA	IHYB	IHYC	IHYD	YBFR
2016	1 778 133	1 778 133	1 778 134	–1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	1 813 229	1 846 693	1 846 694	–1	103.9	103.9	102.0	102.0	102.0
2018	1 832 207	1 907 477	1 911 067	–3 590	107.3	107.5	103.0	103.2	103.7
2019	1 861 853	1 976 949	1 977 095	–146	111.2	111.2	104.7	104.7	105.1
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>									
2017 Q1	451 405	457 806	457 668	138	103.0	103.0	101.5	101.5	101.5
Q2	452 532	460 056	459 891	165	103.5	103.5	101.8	101.8	101.8
Q3	453 971	461 067	460 954	113	103.7	103.7	102.1	102.1	102.1
Q4	455 321	467 764	468 181	–417	105.2	105.3	102.4	102.5	102.6
2018 Q1	455 283	471 951	472 227	–276	106.2	106.2	102.4	102.5	102.8
Q2	457 521	474 230	474 431	–201	106.7	106.7	102.9	103.0	103.4
Q3	459 609	480 138	481 125	–987	108.0	108.2	103.4	103.6	104.1
Q4	459 794	481 158	483 284	–2 126	108.2	108.7	103.4	103.9	104.4
2019 Q1	464 464	489 442	489 130	312	110.1	110.0	104.5	104.4	104.9
Q2	464 577	492 304	491 585	719	110.7	110.6	104.5	104.4	104.8
Q3	466 381	497 019	497 672	–653	111.8	112.0	104.9	105.1	105.3
Q4	466 431	498 184	498 708	–524	112.1	112.2	104.9	105.0	105.3
2020 Q1	455 974	493 779	494 803	–1 024	111.1	111.3	102.6	102.8	103.0
Q2	363 133	424 659	425 173	–514	95.5	95.6	81.7	81.8	82.1
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>									
	KH4D	KH47	KH68		KH47	KH68	KH4D	KH6E	GDPQ
2016	1.9	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
2017	2.0	3.9	3.9		3.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
2018	1.0	3.3	3.5		3.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.6
2019	1.6	3.6	3.5		3.6	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>									
	KH4F	KH49	KH6A		KH49	KH6A	KH4F	KH6G	
2017 Q1	0.6	1.3	1.2		1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Q2	0.2	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Q3	0.3	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Q4	0.3	1.5	1.6		1.5	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
2018 Q1	–	0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9	–	–	0.2
Q2	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Q3	0.5	1.2	1.4		1.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Q4	–	0.2	0.4		0.2	0.4	–	0.3	0.3
2019 Q1	1.0	1.7	1.2		1.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Q2	–	0.6	0.5		0.6	0.5	–	–0.1	–0.1
Q3	0.4	1.0	1.2		1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5
Q4	–	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2	–	–	–
2020 Q1	–2.2	–0.9	–0.8		–0.9	–0.8	–2.2	–2.1	–2.2
Q2	–20.4	–14.0	–14.1		–14.0	–14.1	–20.4	–20.4	–20.4
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>									
	KH4H	KH4B	KH6C		KH4B	KH6C	KH4H	KH6I	GDPR
2017 Q1	2.4	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	2.4	2.3	2.3
Q2	2.1	3.7	3.7		3.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Q3	1.9	3.2	3.2		3.2	3.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Q4	1.5	3.5	3.6		3.5	3.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
2018 Q1	0.9	3.1	3.2		3.1	3.2	0.9	0.9	1.3
Q2	1.1	3.1	3.2		3.1	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.6
Q3	1.2	4.1	4.4		4.1	4.4	1.2	1.5	1.9
Q4	1.0	2.9	3.2		2.9	3.2	1.0	1.3	1.7
2019 Q1	2.0	3.7	3.6		3.7	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.1
Q2	1.5	3.8	3.6		3.8	3.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Q3	1.5	3.5	3.4		3.5	3.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Q4	1.4	3.5	3.2		3.5	3.2	1.4	1.1	0.9
2020 Q1	–1.8	0.9	1.2		0.9	1.2	–1.8	–1.6	–1.8
Q2	–21.8	–13.7	–13.5		–13.7	–13.5	–21.8	–21.6	–21.7

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 <sup>1</sup>

£ million

	Changes in inventories		Gross operating surplus of non-financial corporations at current prices
	At current prices	Chained volume measures (Reference year 2016)	
Seasonally adjusted			
	DMUN	DMUM	DMUQ
2017 Q1	1 863	1 833	126
Q2	−1 967	−1 937	−241
Q3	−349	−342	44
Q4	453	446	71
2018 Q1	−739	−713	1 960
Q2	1 620	1 560	−403
Q3	−2 085	−1 997	431
Q4	1 204	1 150	−1 988
2019 Q1	309	293	−1 406
Q2	1 848	1 742	76
Q3	800	747	1 869
Q4	−2 957	−2 782	−539
2020 Q1	1 963	1 819	−1 997
Q2	−2 176	−1 928	−3 319

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

# Selected financial year variables 1,2

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

	Current prices					Chained Volume Measures (reference year 2016)				
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross domestic product at market prices non seasonally adjusted	Gross value added at basic prices	General government final consumption expenditure	General government gross fixed capital formation	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	General government final consumption expenditure	General government gross fixed capital formation	Implied GDP deflator at market prices <sup>3 4</sup>
	YBHA	BKTL	ABML	NMRP	RPZG	ABMI	ABMM	NMRY	DLWF	L8GG
2016/17	2 019 115	2 019 484	1 799 847	383 393	53 708	2 006 495	1 788 490	381 572	53 447	94.4218
2017/18	2 086 798	2 085 654	1 861 834	388 194	55 504	2 038 569	1 818 069	382 586	54 329	96.0531
2018/19	2 164 929	2 166 842	1 930 006	400 150	59 355	2 070 722	1 846 208	386 398	56 516	98.1016
2019/20	2 218 211	2 216 479	1 984 272	423 375	61 706	2 081 544	1 856 158	395 664	54 350	100.0000
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>										
2017 Q1	513 458	515 850	457 701	96 497	13 429	505 983	451 301	95 419	13 264	95.2213
Q2	515 534	512 093	459 955	95 869	13 910	507 255	452 432	95 460	13 949	95.3666
Q3	517 788	513 359	461 056	96 670	13 790	508 982	453 960	95 724	13 517	95.4585
Q4	524 887	530 365	468 191	97 631	14 161	511 014	455 736	95 905	13 703	96.3825
2018 Q1	528 589	529 837	472 632	98 024	13 643	511 318	455 941	95 497	13 160	97.0046
Q2	533 844	530 412	475 041	98 355	14 007	514 011	458 302	95 430	13 412	97.4557
Q3	539 878	535 871	481 547	99 472	14 539	517 029	460 958	95 991	14 208	97.9819
Q4	541 993	548 184	483 362	100 379	14 955	518 136	461 901	97 235	14 340	98.1556
2019 Q1	549 214	552 375	490 056	101 944	15 854	521 546	465 047	97 742	14 556	98.8130
Q2	551 860	546 501	492 555	103 692	15 048	521 251	464 814	99 533	13 824	99.3453
Q3	557 443	551 221	497 897	104 729	15 669	523 918	467 206	99 720	13 839	99.8395
Q4	557 935	566 354	498 962	107 175	15 557	523 917	467 161	100 275	13 605	99.9278
2020 Q1	550 973	552 403	494 858	107 779	15 432	512 458	456 977	96 136	13 082	100.8875
Q2	465 943	462 078	425 451	123 008	17 123	408 046	363 826	82 686	14 579	107.1492
<b>Percentage change, latest financial year on previous financial year</b>										
2016/17	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.1	8.1	2.0	2.0	0.4	8.1	2.4
2017/18	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.3	3.3	1.6	1.7	0.3	1.7	1.7
2018/19	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	6.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	4.0	2.1
2019/20	2.5	2.3	2.8	5.8	4.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	-3.8	1.9
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>										
	IHYN	A8L9	KGL8	KH2D	KH7P	IHYQ	KGM9	KH2J	KH9C	L8GH
2017 Q1	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.6
Q2	0.4	-0.7	0.5	-0.7	3.6	0.3	0.3	-	5.2	0.2
Q3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	-0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	-3.1	0.1
Q4	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.0
2018 Q1	0.7	-0.1	0.9	0.4	-3.7	0.1	-	-0.4	-4.0	0.6
Q2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.5	0.5	-0.1	1.9	0.5
Q3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.9	0.5
Q4	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.2
2019 Q1	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	6.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.7
Q2	0.5	-1.1	0.5	1.7	-5.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.8	-5.0	0.5
Q3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Q4	0.1	2.7	0.2	2.3	-0.7	-	-	0.6	-1.7	0.1
2020 Q1	-1.2	-2.5	-0.8	0.6	-0.8	-2.2	-2.2	-4.1	-3.8	1.0
Q2	-15.4	-16.4	-14.0	14.1	11.0	-20.4	-20.4	-14.0	11.4	6.2
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>										
	IHYO	A8LA	KGM2	KH2E	KH7R	IHYR	KGN3	KH2K	KH9M	L8GI
2017 Q1	4.8	4.9	5.0	2.0	10.6	2.2	2.3	0.1	8.4	2.5
Q2	3.6	3.1	3.7	0.7	5.2	1.9	2.1	0.2	5.2	1.6
Q3	3.4	3.7	3.2	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.4	-0.7	1.6
Q4	3.5	3.7	3.6	1.7	5.9	1.6	1.6	0.4	3.0	1.8
2018 Q1	2.9	2.7	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	-0.8	1.9
Q2	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	-	-3.8	2.2
Q3	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.9	5.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	5.1	2.6
Q4	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	5.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.6	1.8
2019 Q1	3.9	4.3	3.7	4.0	16.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	10.6	1.9
Q2	3.4	3.0	3.7	5.4	7.4	1.4	1.4	4.3	3.1	1.9
Q3	3.3	2.9	3.4	5.3	7.8	1.3	1.4	3.9	-2.6	1.9
Q4	2.9	3.3	3.2	6.8	4.0	1.1	1.1	3.1	-5.1	1.8
2020 Q1	0.3	-	1.0	5.7	-2.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6	-10.1	2.1
Q2	-15.6	-15.4	-13.6	18.6	13.8	-21.7	-21.7	-16.9	5.5	7.9

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<sup>1</sup>

2019 = 100

	Implied deflators <sup>2</sup>		
	Gross national expenditure	Gross domestic product at market prices <sup>3</sup>	Gross value added at basic prices
	MNE2	MNF2	MNX5
2016	94.3036	94.3206	94.1753
2017	96.3670	96.1057	95.9161
2018	98.3716	98.1585	98.0467
2019	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>			
2017 Q1	96.1691	95.7177	95.5148
Q2	96.0247	95.8637	95.7452
Q3	96.2431	95.9562	95.6513
Q4	97.0311	96.8850	96.7531
2018 Q1	97.6516	97.5103	97.6269
Q2	98.0507	97.9637	97.6190
Q3	98.8742	98.4927	98.3858
Q4	98.9098	98.6673	98.5550
2019 Q1	99.1833	99.3281	99.2439
Q2	99.9982	99.8632	99.8000
Q3	100.6296	100.3600	100.3659
Q4	100.1888	100.4487	100.5902
2020 Q1	101.4470	101.4134	101.9862
Q2	107.8299	107.7078	110.1313
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>			
	MNE3	MNF3	MNX6
2016	1.9	2.1	2.0
2017	2.2	1.9	1.8
2018	2.1	2.1	2.2
2019	1.7	1.9	2.0
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>			
	MNE4	MNF4	MNX7
2017 Q1	1.3	0.6	0.7
Q2	-0.2	0.2	0.2
Q3	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Q4	0.8	1.0	1.2
2018 Q1	0.6	0.6	0.9
Q2	0.4	0.5	-
Q3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Q4	-	0.2	0.2
2019 Q1	0.3	0.7	0.7
Q2	0.8	0.5	0.6
Q3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Q4	-0.4	0.1	0.2
2020 Q1	1.3	1.0	1.4
Q2	6.3	6.2	8.0
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>			
	MNE5	MNF5	MNX8
2017 Q1	2.9	2.5	2.6
Q2	1.8	1.6	1.6
Q3	1.8	1.6	1.3
Q4	2.2	1.8	2.0
2018 Q1	1.5	1.9	2.2
Q2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Q3	2.7	2.6	2.9
Q4	1.9	1.8	1.9
2019 Q1	1.6	1.9	1.7
Q2	2.0	1.9	2.2
Q3	1.8	1.9	2.0
Q4	1.3	1.8	2.1
2020 Q1	2.3	2.1	2.8
Q2	7.8	7.9	10.4

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<sup>1</sup>

£

	UK resident population mid-year estimates (persons thousands) <sup>2</sup>	Current Prices		Chained volume measures (Reference year 2016)	
		Gross domestic product at market prices <sup>3</sup>	Gross domestic product per head	Gross domestic product at market prices <sup>3</sup>	Gross domestic product per head
	EBAQ	YBHA	IHXT	ABMI	IHXW
2016	65 648	1 995 478	30 397	1 995 478	30 397
2017	66 040	2 071 667	31 370	2 033 234	30 788
2018	66 436	2 144 304	32 276	2 060 494	31 015
2019	66 833	2 216 452	33 164	2 090 632	31 281
<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>					
2017 Q1	65 942	513 458	7 787	505 983	7 673
Q2	66 040	515 534	7 806	507 255	7 681
Q3	66 139	517 788	7 829	508 982	7 696
Q4	66 238	524 887	7 924	511 014	7 715
2018 Q1	66 337	528 589	7 968	511 318	7 708
Q2	66 436	533 844	8 035	514 011	7 737
Q3	66 535	539 878	8 114	517 029	7 771
Q4	66 634	541 993	8 134	518 136	7 776
2019 Q1	66 734	549 214	8 230	521 546	7 815
Q2	66 833	551 860	8 257	521 251	7 799
Q3	66 924	557 443	8 329	523 918	7 829
Q4	67 014	557 935	8 326	523 917	7 818
2020 Q1	67 105	550 973	8 211	512 458	7 637
Q2	67 196	465 943	6 934	408 046	6 072
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>					
		IHYM	N3Y3	IHYP	N3Y6
2016		4.1	3.2	1.9	1.1
2017		3.8	3.2	1.9	1.3
2018		3.5	2.9	1.3	0.7
2019		3.4	2.8	1.5	0.9
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>					
		IHYN	N3Y4	IHYQ	N3Y7
2017 Q1		1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Q2		0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Q3		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Q4		1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2
2018 Q1		0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.1
Q2		1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4
Q3		1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4
Q4		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
2019 Q1		1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5
Q2		0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Q3		1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4
Q4		0.1	-	-	-0.1
2020 Q1		-1.2	-1.4	-2.2	-2.3
Q2		-15.4	-15.6	-20.4	-20.5
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>					
		IHYO	N3Y5	IHYR	N3Y8
2017 Q1		4.8	4.1	2.2	1.6
Q2		3.6	3.0	1.9	1.3
Q3		3.4	2.8	1.8	1.2
Q4		3.5	2.8	1.6	1.0
2018 Q1		2.9	2.3	1.1	0.5
Q2		3.6	2.9	1.3	0.7
Q3		4.3	3.6	1.6	1.0
Q4		3.3	2.7	1.4	0.8
2019 Q1		3.9	3.3	2.0	1.4
Q2		3.4	2.8	1.4	0.8
Q3		3.3	2.6	1.3	0.7
Q4		2.9	2.4	1.1	0.5
2020 Q1		0.3	-0.2	-1.7	-2.3
Q2		-15.6	-16.0	-21.7	-22.1

1 This data uses the latest population estimates with the exception of the latest year where populations projections are used. The quarterly data in this table does not sum to annuals (excluding GDP at market prices)

2 The UK resident population mid-year estimates used in this publication are published on 26 June 2019

3 GDP is presented in £ million; also published in table A2

# AA Annex A - Growth and contributions to growth - output components of GDP<sup>1,2</sup>

## Chained Volume Measures

Seasonally adjusted data

Reference year 2016

	Agri- culture, forestry, and fishing	Total Production	Mining & quarrying inc oil & gas extract	Manu- facturing	Electric, gas, steam & air	Water supply, sewerage	Constr uction <sup>3</sup>	Total Services	Distri- bution, hotels & restaurants	Transport storage and commu- nications	Business services and finance	Govern- ment and other services
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>												
<b>Growth</b>	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2017	5.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	-1.8	2.0	6.4	1.7	2.4	3.6	1.0	1.2
2018	-3.0	0.8	5.3	0.9	-1.6	0.5	-	2.0	3.0	3.8	1.8	0.7
2019	-1.1	-1.3	1.3	-1.7	-1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.7	4.3	0.7	1.7
<b>Contributions to growth</b>	ZZ3V	ZZ3W	ZZ3Y	ZZ3X	ZZ3Z	ZZ42	ZZ43	ZZ44	ZZ45	ZZ46	ZZ47	ZZ48
2017	0.04	0.24	0.01	0.23	-0.03	0.03	0.39	1.32	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.26
2018	-0.02	0.11	0.04	0.09	-0.02	0.01	-	1.58	0.40	0.42	0.59	0.15
2019	-0.01	-0.17	0.01	-0.17	-0.03	0.02	0.12	1.44	0.37	0.48	0.23	0.36
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>												
<b>Growth</b>	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2017 Q4	-1.0	1.1	-2.6	1.5	-0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.5	-0.2
2018 Q1	-2.0	-0.1	1.5	-0.2	1.6	-1.8	-1.8	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.7	0.2
Q2	-1.0	-0.4	4.8	-0.4	-5.1	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.4
Q3	-0.3	0.6	3.2	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.4
Q4	0.7	-0.9	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4
2019 Q1	-1.2	0.9	-0.1	1.5	-1.5	-1.0	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.3	-0.2	0.4
Q2	-0.2	-1.8	-0.4	-2.9	1.9	2.1	-0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Q3	0.2	-0.3	1.5	-0.3	-2.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Q4	-0.1	-0.5	-2.2	-1.0	3.2	0.2	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.5
2020 Q1	-0.1	-1.5	-2.1	-1.1	-5.8	0.4	-1.7	-2.3	-4.7	-2.8	-0.4	-3.7
Q2	-4.8	-16.9	-7.3	-20.2	-8.8	-5.6	-35.0	-19.9	-33.1	-18.3	-11.8	-25.5
<b>Contributions to growth</b>	ZZ2F	ZZ2G	ZZ2I	ZZ2H	ZZ2J	ZZ2K	ZZ2L	ZZ2M	ZZ2N	ZZ2O	ZZ2P	ZZ2Q
2017 Q4	-0.01	0.14	-0.02	0.16	-	0.01	0.05	0.28	0.02	0.12	0.18	-0.04
2018 Q1	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	-0.11	0.34	0.06	-0.01	0.24	0.05
Q2	-0.01	-0.06	0.04	-0.04	-0.07	0.03	0.05	0.61	0.25	0.16	0.11	0.09
Q3	-	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.52	0.16	0.23	0.06	0.08
Q4	-	-0.12	-0.01	-0.08	-0.01	-0.01	-	0.41	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.09
2019 Q1	-0.01	0.12	-	0.15	-0.02	-0.01	0.10	0.31	0.15	0.15	-0.08	0.09
Q2	-	-0.24	-	-0.28	0.03	0.03	-0.03	0.16	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.05
Q3	-	-0.04	0.01	-0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.03	0.50	0.02	0.08	0.26	0.15
Q4	-	-0.07	-0.02	-0.10	0.04	-	-0.06	0.11	-0.03	-0.06	0.10	0.11
2020 Q1	-	-0.19	-0.02	-0.10	-0.09	-	-0.10	-1.87	-0.63	-0.32	-0.12	-0.81
Q2	-0.03	-2.25	-0.07	-1.93	-0.14	-0.07	-2.16	-15.94	-4.36	-2.10	-3.98	-5.54
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>												
<b>Growth</b>	L3ZZ	L426	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L44M	L44Q	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8
2017 Q4	4.4	2.3	2.7	3.3	-3.1	0.5	5.4	1.2	1.3	3.5	0.6	1.0
2018 Q1	-2.2	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.7	-4.2	-0.7	1.4	1.4	3.2	1.6	0.3
Q2	-3.2	1.4	5.0	1.8	-3.5	2.0	-0.2	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.1	0.2
Q3	-4.1	1.1	6.9	1.0	-2.3	2.9	0.8	2.2	3.7	4.5	1.8	0.8
Q4	-2.5	-0.9	8.2	-1.4	-3.1	1.3	-	2.4	4.0	4.7	1.6	1.4
2019 Q1	-1.7	0.1	6.5	0.4	-6.0	2.1	3.5	2.3	4.8	6.2	0.6	1.6
Q2	-1.0	-1.2	1.1	-2.1	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	3.0	5.3	0.3	1.4
Q3	-0.5	-2.1	-0.5	-2.5	-2.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	3.9	0.9	1.8
Q4	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-2.7	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.9
2020 Q1	-0.2	-4.1	-3.4	-5.1	-3.3	3.3	-2.7	-1.4	-4.5	-2.1	0.7	-2.3
Q2	-4.8	-18.8	-10.0	-22.0	-13.5	-4.5	-36.4	-21.2	-36.3	-20.5	-11.2	-27.4
<b>Contributions to growth</b>	ZZ36	ZZ37	ZZ39	ZZ38	ZZ3A	ZZ3B	ZZ3C	ZZ3D	ZZ3E	ZZ3F	ZZ3G	ZZ3H
2017 Q4	0.03	0.31	0.02	0.33	-0.05	0.01	0.33	0.97	0.17	0.38	0.20	0.22
2018 Q1	-0.02	0.20	0.01	0.21	0.04	-0.06	-0.04	1.15	0.19	0.35	0.54	0.07
Q2	-0.02	0.19	0.04	0.18	-0.05	0.03	-0.01	1.48	0.39	0.33	0.71	0.05
Q3	-0.03	0.15	0.05	0.10	-0.03	0.04	0.05	1.77	0.49	0.49	0.60	0.18
Q4	-0.02	-0.12	0.06	-0.14	-0.04	0.02	-	1.90	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.31
2019 Q1	-0.01	0.02	0.06	0.04	-0.09	0.03	0.21	1.87	0.63	0.68	0.20	0.35
Q2	-0.01	-0.17	0.01	-0.21	0.02	0.03	0.13	1.42	0.41	0.59	0.11	0.32
Q3	-	-0.29	-	-0.25	-0.04	0.01	0.10	1.39	0.27	0.44	0.31	0.38
Q4	-0.01	-0.24	-0.01	-0.26	0.02	0.02	0.03	1.09	0.17	0.23	0.29	0.40
2020 Q1	-	-0.55	-0.03	-0.51	-0.05	0.04	-0.17	-1.11	-0.62	-0.24	0.24	-0.50
Q2	-0.03	-2.52	-0.09	-2.12	-0.22	-0.06	-2.25	-16.94	-4.93	-2.37	-3.68	-6.00

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<sup>1,2</sup>

## Chained Volume Measures

Seasonally adjusted data

Reference year 2016

Final consumption expenditure									
	House-holds	Non-prof- it instit- utions <sup>3</sup>	General govern- ment	Gross capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation	Business investme- nt	Total exports	less Total imports	Net trade
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>									
<b>Growth</b>									
	KGZ5	KH26	KH2I	ZZ6H	KG7N	KG7M	KH2U	KH3N	
2017	2.3	-0.2	0.3	-1.7	1.6	2.9	6.1	3.5	
2018	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.4	-0.2	-1.5	1.2	2.0	
2019	1.0	-1.1	3.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	5.0	4.6	
<b>Contributions to growth</b>									
	ZZ6M	ZZ6N	ZZ6O	ZZ6P	ZZ6Q	ZZ6R	ZZ6S	ZZ6T	ZZ6U
2017	1.44	-	0.05	-0.29	0.28	0.29	1.74	1.05	0.68
2018	1.02	-	0.08	0.25	-0.04	-0.15	0.37	0.63	-0.26
2019	0.66	-0.02	0.63	0.25	0.11	0.08	1.54	1.48	0.06
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>									
<b>Growth</b>									
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	ZZ5H	KG7Q	KG7P	KH2V	KH3O	
2017 Q4	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	-1.5	-1.0	
2018 Q1	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-1.2	-0.8	0.3	0.3	
Q2	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	2.5	-0.2	-0.8	-0.2	0.6	
Q3	0.4	0.1	0.6	-2.0	0.3	-0.9	2.3	0.8	
Q4	0.2	0.1	1.3	4.3	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	2.9	
2019 Q1	0.2	-0.1	0.5	18.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	9.6	
Q2	0.4	-1.2	1.8	-16.8	-0.6	0.6	-2.6	-10.6	
Q3	0.1	0.5	0.2	-5.2	0.6	0.8	6.1	2.1	
Q4	-0.1	-0.9	0.6	-9.1	-1.4	-0.3	4.4	-0.1	
2020 Q1	-2.9	-2.8	-4.1	13.0	-1.1	-0.3	-13.5	-9.4	
Q2	-23.1	-25.1	-14.0	-37.5	-25.5	-31.4	-11.3	-23.4	
<b>Contributions to growth</b>									
	ZZ5M	ZZ5N	ZZ5O	ZZ5P	ZZ5Q	ZZ5R	ZZ5S	ZZ5T	ZZ5U
2017 Q4	0.19	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.19	0.02	-0.45	-0.30	-0.14
2018 Q1	0.27	0.01	-0.08	-0.21	-0.20	-0.08	0.10	0.09	0.02
Q2	0.37	-0.02	-0.01	0.43	-0.04	-0.08	-0.08	0.18	-0.26
Q3	0.27	-	0.11	-0.36	0.05	-0.09	0.70	0.25	0.44
Q4	0.10	-	0.24	0.73	-0.02	-0.05	-0.08	0.92	-1.00
2019 Q1	0.13	-	0.10	3.23	0.20	0.11	0.58	3.12	-2.54
Q2	0.25	-0.03	0.34	-3.47	-0.11	0.06	-0.80	-3.76	2.96
Q3	0.09	0.01	0.04	-0.89	0.10	0.08	1.84	0.67	1.17
Q4	-0.04	-0.02	0.11	-1.47	-0.24	-0.03	1.42	-0.04	1.46
2020 Q1	-1.84	-0.06	-0.78	1.93	-0.18	-0.03	-4.48	-3.01	-1.47
Q2	-14.32	-0.53	-2.60	-6.43	-4.35	-3.07	-3.33	-6.92	3.59
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>									
<b>Growth</b>									
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	ZZ5Y	KG7T	KG7S	KH2W	KH3P	
2017 Q4	1.5	1.6	0.4	3.2	2.2	3.9	2.4	1.3	
2018 Q1	1.4	1.2	0.1	-0.1	1.0	0.7	2.3	2.2	
Q2	1.7	-0.2	-	2.0	-0.7	-1.2	-0.4	0.5	
Q3	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	-	-2.4	0.9	0.7	
Q4	1.6	-0.4	1.4	3.4	-1.2	-3.1	2.1	4.6	
2019 Q1	1.4	-0.8	2.4	23.9	1.2	-1.2	3.7	14.3	
Q2	1.2	-1.1	4.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.6	
Q3	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-2.7	1.0	2.0	5.0	2.9	
Q4	0.7	-1.6	3.1	-15.1	-0.3	2.3	10.0	-0.1	
2020 Q1	-2.5	-4.3	-1.6	-19.0	-2.5	0.8	-6.6	-17.4	
Q2	-25.2	-27.4	-16.9	-39.1	-27.0	-31.3	-15.0	-29.2	
<b>Contributions to growth</b>									
	ZZ65	ZZ66	ZZ67	ZZ68	ZZ69	ZZ6A	ZZ6B	ZZ6C	ZZ6D
2017 Q4	0.54	0.04	0.09	0.53	0.38	0.38	0.70	0.38	0.31
2018 Q1	0.88	0.03	0.02	-0.03	0.17	0.07	0.68	0.69	-0.01
Q2	1.08	-	-0.01	0.36	-0.12	-0.12	-0.11	0.16	-0.27
Q3	1.11	-	0.05	0.08	0.01	-0.23	0.27	0.21	0.06
Q4	1.01	-0.01	0.26	0.60	-0.21	-0.31	0.64	1.45	-0.81
2019 Q1	0.88	-0.02	0.44	4.07	0.20	-0.11	1.13	4.54	-3.41
Q2	0.76	-0.02	0.79	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.39	0.52	-0.13
Q3	0.57	-0.02	0.71	-0.45	0.17	0.19	1.54	0.93	0.61
Q4	0.44	-0.04	0.58	-2.65	-0.05	0.21	3.06	-0.04	3.10
2020 Q1	-1.55	-0.09	-0.31	-3.94	-0.44	0.08	-2.05	-6.13	4.09
Q2	-15.87	-0.59	-3.20	-6.77	-4.60	-2.99	-4.53	-9.21	4.68

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<sup>1,2</sup>

## Current Prices

Seasonally adjusted data

	Compen- sation of employees	Gross operating surplus of corporations <sup>3</sup>	Other income <sup>4</sup>	Taxes on products & production less subsidies
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>				
<b>Growth</b>				
	KGI3	KH4V	KH6T	KH65
2017	4.3	4.0	2.4	3.8
2018	4.4	0.9	4.3	2.7
2019	4.5	1.6	3.4	1.5
<b>Contributions to growth</b>				
	ZZ7H	ZZ7I	ZZ7J	ZZ7K
2017	2.07	0.84	0.42	0.46
2018	2.15	0.20	0.76	0.32
2019	2.22	0.35	0.61	0.19
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter</b>				
<b>Growth</b>				
	KGI4	KH4W	KH6U	KH66
2017 Q4	0.7	4.4	1.0	-0.3
2018 Q1	1.2	0.7	1.1	-2.3
Q2	0.8	-1.8	1.5	5.8
Q3	1.5	1.8	0.9	-1.0
Q4	1.5	-2.9	1.6	0.5
2019 Q1	0.5	3.2	1.8	-0.2
Q2	1.5	-1.6	-0.6	1.2
Q3	1.0	4.0	-0.6	-0.4
Q4	0.8	-2.2	1.3	-0.9
2020 Q1	1.1	-3.4	-0.4	-8.6
Q2	-2.2	-24.1	-2.6	-83.7
<b>Contributions to growth</b>				
	ZZ6Z	ZZ72	ZZ73	ZZ74
2017 Q4	0.33	0.94	0.19	-0.04
2018 Q1	0.56	0.16	0.19	-0.28
Q2	0.40	-0.39	0.27	0.68
Q3	0.73	0.37	0.16	-0.13
Q4	0.74	-0.62	0.29	0.06
2019 Q1	0.23	0.63	0.31	-0.02
Q2	0.79	-0.33	-0.12	0.15
Q3	0.47	0.81	-0.10	-0.05
Q4	0.47	-0.52	0.25	-0.12
2020 Q1	0.54	-0.67	-0.07	-0.97
Q2	-1.11	-4.80	-0.46	-9.08
<b>Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year</b>				
<b>Growth</b>				
	KGI5	KH4X	KH6V	KH67
2017 Q4	4.2	2.8	2.1	3.5
2018 Q1	4.6	-0.2	3.1	1.2
Q2	3.8	1.2	4.3	4.8
Q3	4.2	5.1	4.7	1.9
Q4	5.1	-2.2	5.3	2.7
2019 Q1	4.3	0.2	6.0	4.9
Q2	5.1	0.4	3.7	0.5
Q3	4.5	2.6	2.2	1.1
Q4	3.9	3.4	1.8	-0.2
2020 Q1	4.6	-3.2	-0.3	-8.7
Q2	0.7	-25.4	-2.3	-85.3
<b>Contributions to growth</b>				
	ZZ79	ZZ7A	ZZ7B	ZZ7C
2017 Q4	2.06	0.62	0.38	0.44
2018 Q1	2.19	-0.04	0.53	0.15
Q2	1.86	0.27	0.77	0.59
Q3	2.09	1.08	0.83	0.24
Q4	2.50	-0.48	0.94	0.33
2019 Q1	2.13	0.04	1.05	0.58
Q2	2.52	0.09	0.67	0.06
Q3	2.25	0.56	0.39	0.14
Q4	1.90	0.68	0.32	-0.03
2020 Q1	2.10	-0.62	-0.06	-0.97
Q2	0.36	-5.15	-0.40	-10.28

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<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted data

Reference year 2016

	Final consumption expenditure						
	House- holds	Non-prof- it instit- utions <sup>2</sup>	General govern- ment	Gross capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation	Total exports	less Total imports
Percentage change, latest year on previous year							
	ZZ93	ZZ94	ZZ95	ZZ96	ZZ97	ZZ98	ZZ99
2017	1.4	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.2	4.5	5.4
2018	2.7	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.8	3.1	2.8
2019	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.6	3.5	1.6	0.9
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	ZZ8N	ZZ8O	ZZ8P	ZZ8Q	ZZ8R	ZZ8S	ZZ8T
2017 Q4	0.9	–	0.8	0.6	–0.2	1.5	1.0
2018 Q1	1.3	–	0.8	–1.7	0.3	–0.2	–0.1
Q2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.2	1.9
Q3	0.6	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.3	1.3
Q4	0.3	–	–0.4	–0.5	0.4	1.2	0.6
2019 Q1	0.3	0.3	1.0	–0.8	1.2	–1.2	–2.4
Q2	0.2	1.4	–0.1	4.5	0.9	1.4	2.5
Q3	0.6	–0.4	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.8
Q4	–0.1	0.8	1.8	–4.1	0.8	–	–1.5
2020 Q1	0.2	2.9	4.9	0.7	–0.5	–0.8	–
Q2	–0.8	30.7	32.7	–8.5	1.3	–0.3	–0.7
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	ZZ8U	ZZ8V	ZZ8W	ZZ8X	ZZ8Y	ZZ8Z	ZZ92
2017 Q4	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.7
2018 Q1	2.3	1.3	1.5	–1.0	1.2	1.5	0.5
Q2	2.5	2.0	2.6	–	2.4	3.4	3.1
Q3	3.2	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.4	3.8	4.1
Q4	2.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	2.1	3.6	3.7
2019 Q1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.1	2.5	1.3
Q2	1.4	1.9	1.1	5.4	2.7	1.7	1.9
Q3	1.4	1.4	1.3	4.1	4.0	1.7	1.4
Q4	0.9	2.2	3.5	0.3	4.4	0.5	–0.7
2020 Q1	0.8	4.8	7.5	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.8
Q2	–0.1	35.1	42.8	–10.8	3.1	–0.8	–1.4

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