

Statistical bulletin

GDP monthly estimate, UK : October 2021

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of goods and services produced in the UK. It estimates the size of and growth in the economy.



Contact:
Ellis Best
gdp@ons.gov.uk
+44 1633 455284

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1 . Main points

- Gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in October 2021 and is 0.5% below its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level (February 2020).
- Services output grew by 0.4% in October 2021, with the most significant contribution coming from human health activities, which grew by 3.5%, mainly because of a continued rise in face-to-face appointments at GP surgeries in England.
- Services output overall has now reached its pre-coronavirus pandemic level (February 2020); consumer-facing services are 5.2% below their pre-pandemic levels, while all other services are 1.4% above.
- Output in consumer-facing services grew by 0.3% on the month mainly because of an 8.1% increase in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, while all other services rose by 0.4%.
- Production output decreased by 0.6% in October 2021, with electricity and gas down by 2.9%, and mining and quarrying down by 5.0%.
- Construction contracted, with output down by 1.8% in October 2021, the largest fall since April 2020; the sector is now 2.8% below its pre-pandemic level.

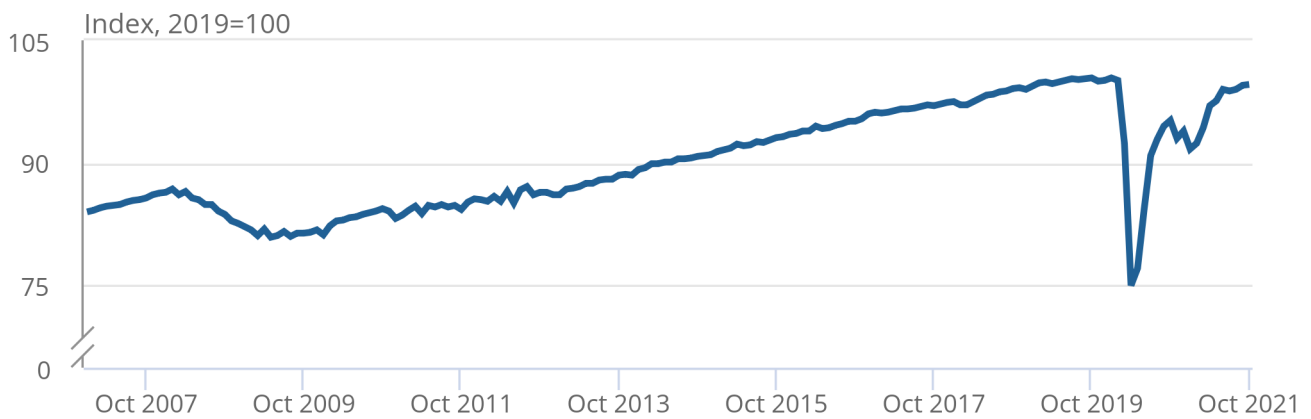
2 . Monthly GDP

Figure 1: UK GDP is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in October 2021, but remains 0.5% below its pre-pandemic level (February 2020)

Monthly index, January 2007 to October 2021

Figure 1: UK GDP is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in October 2021, but remains 0.5% below its pre-pandemic level (February 2020)

Monthly index, January 2007 to October 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP monthly estimate

Monthly real gross domestic product (GDP) slowed in October 2021, growing by 0.1% compared with 0.6% growth in September 2021.

Table 1: UK GDP in October 2021 was 0.5% below its pre-pandemic level, however services has now returned to its pre-pandemic level

Change in output	Change in output, percentage change, February 2020 to October 2021, UK			
	July to August 2021	August to September 2021	September to October 2021	February 2020 to October 2021
GDP	0.2	0.6	0.1	-0.5
Services	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0
Production	1.0	-0.4	-0.6	-2.1
Manufacturing	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-2.5
Construction	-0.7	1.3	-1.8	-2.8

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP monthly estimate

Notes

1. This table uses data from the output measure of GDP. Figures from this approach may differ from those calculated from the average measure of GDP which reflects balanced estimates from the expenditure, income and output approaches.

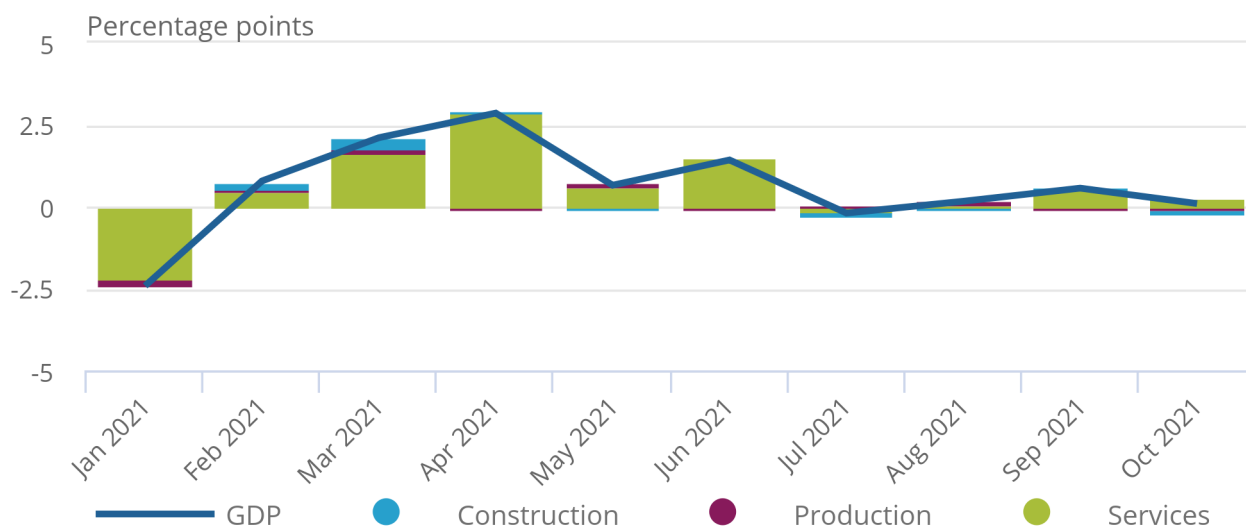
Table 1 shows an increase in services output in October 2021 and falls in both production and construction. Overall, GDP remains 0.5% below its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level (February 2020) in October 2021, with services output reaching its pre-coronavirus pandemic level.

Figure 2: Services were the main contributor to GDP's 0.1% growth in October 2021

Contributions to monthly GDP growth, January to October 2021, UK

Figure 2: Services were the main contributor to GDP's 0.1% growth in October 2021

Contributions to monthly GDP growth, January to October 2021, UK



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP monthly estimate

Notes:

1. Sum of component contributions may not sum to total growth because of rounding.

Overall, GDP grew by 0.9% in the three months to October 2021, mainly reflecting the strong performance of the services sector in September 2021. This growth largely reflects the gradual easing of coronavirus restrictions to varying degrees in [England](#), [Scotland](#) and [Wales](#), including the reopening of accommodation and food service activities and arts, entertainment and recreation services compared with the previous three months (May to July 2021).

More about economy, business and jobs

- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [economy, business and jobs roundup](#).
- Explore the latest trends in employment, prices and trade in our [economic dashboard](#).
- View [all economic data](#).

3 . The services sector

Services output grew by 0.4% in October 2021 and has reached its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level (February 2020). This follows strong growth of 0.7% in September 2021.

Human health and social work activities grew by 2.6% in October 2021 and was the main contributor to October's growth in services (Figure 3). Human health activities reached a record high level in October 2021, increasing by 3.5%, with growth from a continued rise in face-to-face appointments at GP surgeries in England. The NHS Test and Trace and vaccine programmes had a positive 0.1 percentage point impact on October's gross domestic product (GDP) growth.

Administrative and support activities grew by 3.3% and was the second largest contributor to October's growth in services. The main contributor to growth was employment activities (growing by 6.7%) particularly within temporary employment agency activities. Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities also saw strong growth of 30.4% but remained 50.1% below its pre-coronavirus pandemic level.

Wholesale and retail trade grew by 1.4% and was the third largest contributor to October's growth in services. Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles was the main contributor to growth in this industry, growing by 8.1%. This follows a large fall of 13.3% in September 2021.

Figure 3: Human health and social work was the main contributor to growth in services output in October 2021, with a continued rise in face-to-face appointments at GP surgeries in England

Monthly services contributions to GDP, October 2021, UK

Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP monthly estimate

Notes:

1. Sum of component contributions may not sum to total services growth because of rounding.

Downward contributions to services growth included a 5.5% fall in accommodation and food service activities, driven by a 7.5% fall in food and beverage service activities particularly within restaurants. Even with the fall, food and beverage service activities grew by 8.9% in the 3 months to October 2021, following strong growth in September 2021.

There was also a downward contribution from a 1.8% fall in professional, scientific and technical activities. Within this, falls were seen in scientific research and development (7.3%); architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (4.2%), accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy (3.7%) and in advertising and market research (2.2%).

Elsewhere, air transport continued to expand as coronavirus-related travel restrictions eased, growing by 26.6% in October 2021, but remaining 66.2% below its pre-pandemic level.

Consumer-facing services

Output in consumer-facing services grew by 0.3% in October 2021. This was mainly driven by an 8.1% increase in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and a 30.4% increase in travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities. These increases were partially offset by a fall in food and beverage service activities (down by 7.5%).

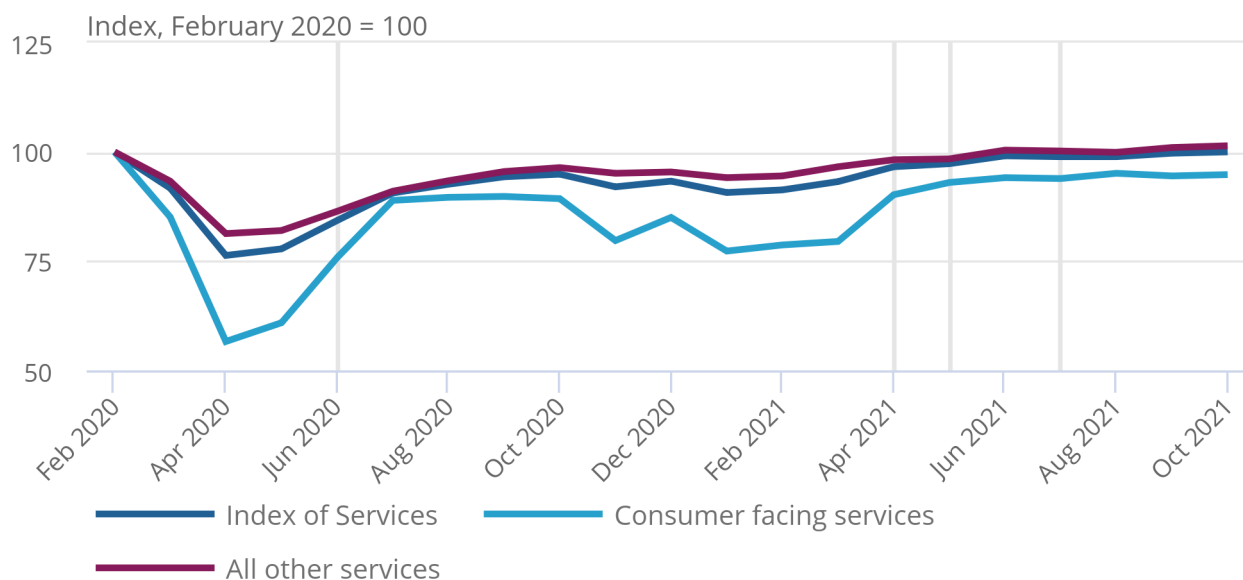
Consumer-facing services are 5.2% below their pre-pandemic levels (February 2020) in October 2021, while all other services are 1.4% above them.

Figure 4: Output in consumer-facing services grew by 0.3% in October 2021, but remains 5.2% below its pre-pandemic levels

Monthly index of services, February 2020 to October 2021, UK

Figure 4: Output in consumer-facing services grew by 0.3% in October 2021, but remains 5.2% below its pre-pandemic levels

Monthly index of services, February 2020 to October 2021, UK



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP monthly estimate

Notes:

1. Consumer-facing services refer to retail trade, food and beverage serving activities, travel and transport, and entertainment and recreation (Standard Industrial Classification 2007 codes 45, 47, 49.1-2, 56, 68.1-2, 75, 79, 92, 93, 94, 96 and 97).
2. Vertical grey lines represent (from left to right): Hospitality reopening on 1 June 2020, outdoor hospitality reopening on 12 April 2021, indoor hospitality reopening on 17 May 2021, and social distancing restrictions easing on 19 July 2021.

Overall, services grew by 1.1% in the three months to October 2021, mainly reflecting the gradual reopening of accommodation and food service activities and arts, entertainment and recreation services compared with the previous three months (May to July 2021).

More detailed breakdowns on services are available in the [Index of Services, UK: October 2021](#).

NHS Test and Trace services and vaccine programmes

Coverage adjustments have been applied to the volume data to estimate the impact on GDP from the NHS Test and Trace services and COVID-19 vaccine programmes, by incorporating new cost-weighted activity indicators.

The NHS Test and Trace adjustment for October 2021 was £1,300 million, down from £1,400 million in September as the number of [coronavirus tests](#) fell by approximately 10%. The vaccine programme's adjustment for October 2021 was £500 million, up from £200 million in September as the number of [coronavirus vaccinations](#) increased by approximately 130%. October 2021 was the first full month when the NHS delivered coronavirus booster jabs. Note that published adjustments are rounded to the nearest £100 million.

Overall, the total adjustment increased by £200 million in October 2021, to £1,800 million, and had a positive 0.1 percentage point impact on GDP growth.

For further information on the methodology behind these adjustments, please refer to [Measuring the economic output of COVID-19 testing, tracing and vaccinations](#) and a full record of Health volume adjustments and their contribution to GDP growth can be found in the [accompanying dataset](#).

4 . The production sector

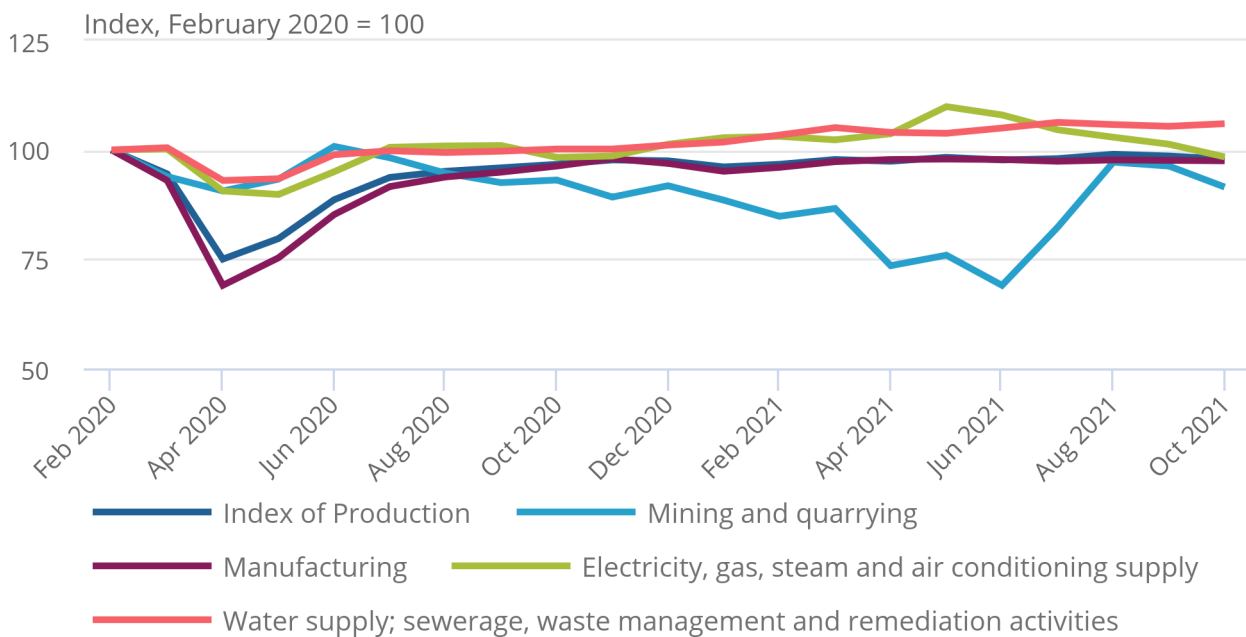
Production output decreased by 0.6% in October 2021, with water supply the only sector showing growth (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Production output decreased by 0.6% in October 2021, with the largest fall in mining and quarrying

Monthly index, February 2020 to October 2021

Figure 5: Production output decreased by 0.6% in October 2021, with the largest fall in mining and quarrying

Monthly index, February 2020 to October 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP monthly estimate

Notes:

1. Indexes are rounded to one decimal place.

Mining and quarrying fell by 5.0% in October 2021 due to planned maintenance of oil fields taking place earlier in the summer this year, with extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas falling for the second consecutive month.

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply fell by 2.9% in October 2021. The distribution of gas fell for the fifth consecutive month, following exceptionally high levels in May 2021 (the highest since December 2001), mainly resulting from adverse weather conditions boosting demand for energy.

Manufacturing remained flat in October 2021. Water supply was the only sector to increase in October 2021, by 0.6%.

Overall, production grew by 0.5% in the three months to October 2021, with a 25.5% growth in mining and quarrying and a 0.7% increase in water supply. These increases were partially offset by a fall of 6.2% in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and a fall of 0.1% in manufacturing.

More detailed breakdowns on production are available in [Index of Production, UK: October 2021](#).

5 . The construction sector

Construction output decreased by 1.8% in October 2021 following an increase of 1.3% in September 2021. This is the largest fall seen in construction since April 2020.

The decline in monthly construction output in October 2021 was driven by a decrease in new work (2.8%) with repair and maintenance remaining flat this month (0.0%). At the sector level, the main contributors were infrastructure and private new housing which decreased by 7.1% and 4.4% respectively. These decreases were partially offset by increases in private industrial and public other new work by 8.8% and 7.0% respectively.

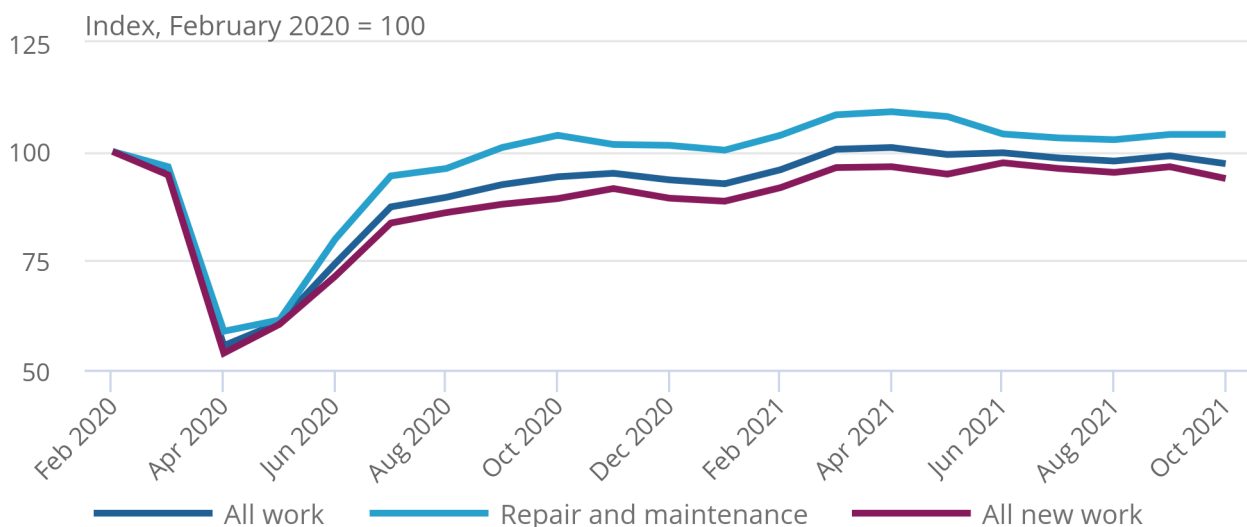
Construction output peaked at 0.9% above its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level in April 2021 but as of October 2021 is now 2.8% below its pre-pandemic level (February 2020). This reflects recent challenges faced by the construction industry from rising input prices and delays to the availability of some construction products (notably steel, concrete, timber and glass) over recent months.

Figure 6: Construction output decreased by 1.8% in October 2021 and is 2.8% below its pre-pandemic level (February 2020)

Monthly index, February 2020 to October 2021

Figure 6: Construction output decreased by 1.8% in October 2021 and is 2.8% below its pre-pandemic level (February 2020)

Monthly index, February 2020 to October 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – GDP monthly estimate

Notes:

1. Indexes are rounded to one decimal place.
2. Construction indexes in this release are aligned to those published in [Construction output in Great Britain: October 2021](#) but may differ slightly to because of rounding.

In line with the monthly fall, construction output fell by 1.2% in the three months to October 2021. This was because of a 1.5% fall in repair and maintenance, mainly because of a 3.5% fall in non-housing repair and maintenance. It was also because of a fall of 1.0% in new work, with housing (both public and private), public other new work, and private commercial new work all falling.

Further detail on the contributions to construction growth can be found in [Construction output in Great Britain: October 2021](#).

6 . Cross-industry themes

There were some common themes that were anecdotally reported to have played a part in performance across different industries, however, it is often difficult to quantify these effects.

Supply chain

Previously, in [Coronavirus and the impact on output in the UK economy](#) and the [September 2021 GDP monthly estimate](#), we reported that some businesses involved in the wholesale and retail of new and used cars were reporting supply issues.

In October, car retailers reported supply issues as a result of the ongoing semi-conductor shortage. The supply chain issue initially caused by the semi-conductor shortage is now affecting other industries. For example, renting and leasing activities, which has seen a decrease in new car leases and lease renewals that would be typical of this time of year as a result of limited availability and price increases. A [report published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders](#) states that new car registrations in October 2021 fell by 24.6% on last year, the weakest October since 1991.

Other industries have also reported difficulties in sourcing supplies which have led to them producing less, even though orders have increased. These industries include the manufacture of machinery and equipment and the manufacture of rubber and plastic products.

Food and beverage service activities

Food and beverage service activities saw strong growth in September 2021, with a rise of 3.8% between August and September 2021, where output was 5.8% above its February 2020 level. The growth was driven by restaurants and take away food shops in September which fell back to normal levels in October.

Employment activities

In October 2021, employment activities increased by 6.7% when compared with September 2021. Anecdotal evidence suggests that there were increases in temporary staff from schools and short-term contracts to cover the Christmas period and coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreaks.

7 . Monthly GDP data

[Monthly gross domestic product by gross value added](#)

Dataset | Released 10 December 2021

The gross value added (GVA) tables showing the monthly and annual growths and indices as published within the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) statistical bulletin.

[Contributions to monthly GDP](#)

Dataset | Released 10 December 2021

Contributions to growth within monthly gross domestic product (GDP), UK.

[Monthly gross domestic product: time series](#)

Dataset | Dataset ID: MGDGP | Released 10 December 2021

Monthly estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) containing constant price gross value added (GVA) data for the UK.

[Monthly GDP and main sectors to four decimal places](#)

Dataset | Released 10 December 2021

Monthly index values for monthly gross domestic product (GDP) and the main sectors in the UK to four decimal places.

[Revisions triangles for monthly GDP](#)

Dataset | Released 10 December 2021

Comparison of gross domestic product (GDP) first estimates against estimates published later.

8 . Glossary

Contribution to growth

Contribution to growth indicates how many percentage points a sector or industry is adding or removing from a given growth rate, usually headline gross domestic product (GDP) growth.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

A measure of the economic activity produced by a country or region. 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

Index numbers

Data relative to a given base value, which typically refers to a year.

Rolling three-month growth

Rolling three-month growth takes the average level of three consecutive months (for example, April, May and June), and compares it with the average level of the previous three months (for example, January, February and March). The rolling three-month growth rate is often used alongside the monthly growth rate, as the latter can be more volatile.

For further definitions, please see the [Glossary of economic terms](#).

9 . Measuring the data

This release captures the direct effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the government measures taken to reduce transmission of the virus.

Early in the pandemic, we faced some challenges in receiving timely responses to the Monthly Business Survey (MBS) as businesses adapted to new conditions. In recent months, response rates have improved and further information on measuring the data across our main data sources is available in the following releases:

- [Construction output in Great Britain: October 2021](#)
- [Index of Services, UK: October 2021](#)
- [Index of Production, UK: October 2021](#)

There have been large movements in UK gross domestic product (GDP) over the course of the coronavirus pandemic. This is primarily in response to public health restrictions and voluntary social distancing that have been in place over this period. Given the size of these effects, there has been a focus on where the economy is relative to its pre-coronavirus pandemic levels.

In the UK, we produce estimates of monthly and quarterly GDP. However, there are reasons as to why these would not provide the same estimate as to where the economy is relative to its pre-pandemic levels. This primarily reflects that monthly estimates of GDP are based on only the output measure of GDP, while quarterly estimates of GDP reflect the average of the three approaches (output, income and expenditure).

However, the coronavirus pandemic has brought many [measurement challenges](#) that have created more uncertainty around our three approaches. This has led to an initial divergence between the output and average estimate, which is then reflected in how we compare monthly and quarterly estimates of GDP. Further information is available in [Measuring monthly and quarterly UK gross domestic product during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic](#).

The [UK National Accounts, The Blue Book: 2021](#) was published on 29 October 2021 introducing various improvements to how we produce volume estimates of GDP, and these changes were enacted for the first time in the GDP monthly release published on 13 October 2021.

Note that estimates for the construction industry from this new approach (double deflation) will differ to those published in the construction output release as they account for both the outputs produced and inputs consumed by the industry. There are also some coverage differences given the use of the Annual Business Survey in their compilation.

The next monthly GDP release on 14 January 2022 will see revisions to the periods January 2020 to September 2021 in line with the [National Accounts Revision Policy](#). These revisions will be consistent with the Quarterly National Accounts release published on 22 December, which will cover the period from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2021.

Consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics

On behalf of the UK Statistics Authority, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) is conducting a consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics, proposing changes to the 9:30am release practice. Please send comments by 21 December 2021 to regulation@statistics.gov.uk.

Update to the System of National Accounts

As part of an update to the System of National Accounts, the United Nations (UN) are in the process of consulting on several areas being considered for improvement. Previous and live consultations can be found on [the UN Statistics Division website](#). If you would like to discuss any of these consultations with the Office for National Statistics (ONS), please contact us at sna.consultations@ons.gov.uk. Bodies outside the UK National Statistical System are also free to respond to the consultations themselves.

Economic statistics governance after EU exit

Following the UK's exit from the EU, new governance arrangements are being put in place that will support the adoption and implementation of high-quality standards for UK economic statistics. These governance arrangements will promote international comparability and add to the credibility and independence of the UK's statistical system.

At the centre of this new governance framework will be the new National Statistician's Committee for Advice on Standards for Economic Statistics (NSCASE). NSCASE will support the UK by ensuring its processes for influencing and adopting international statistical standards are world-leading. The advice NSCASE provides to the National Statistician will span the full range of economic statistics, including the National Accounts, fiscal statistics, prices, trade and the balance of payments and labour market statistics.

Further information about [NSCASE is available](#).

10 . Strengths and limitations

This release gives data for October 2021 for the first time and there are no revisions in this release.

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 monthly growth rate for GDP is volatile. It should therefore be used with caution and alongside other measures, such as the three-month growth rate, when looking for an indicator of the medium-term trend of the economy. However, it is useful in highlighting one-off changes that can be masked by three-month growth rates.

The latest comparisons of month on same month a year ago should be treated with caution given the impact of [base effects](#) on growth rates because of the economic impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic throughout 2020. Such comparisons and growth rates can nonetheless be found in our [accompanying dataset](#).

Communicating GDP

Recent analysis explains our latest position on [how we are looking to communicate GDP](#), including how we will continue to acknowledge that "technical" recessions comprised 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 following the coronavirus pandemic. It is clear that the contraction in GDP in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 was the largest recession on record. Our latest estimates show that the UK economy is now 0.5% smaller than it was in February 2020, the effects of which have been most pronounced in those industries that are most exposed to public health restrictions and the effects of social distancing.

11 . Related links

[Construction output in Great Britain: October 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 10 December 2021

Short-term measures of output by the construction industry in Great Britain and contracts awarded for new construction work in Great Britain.

[Index of Production, UK: October 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 10 December 2021

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

[Index of Services, UK: October 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 10 December 2021

Monthly movements in output for the services industries.

[GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: July to September 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 November 2021

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.

[Coronavirus and the effects on GDP](#)

Article | Released 6 May 2020

How the global coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the wider containment efforts are expected to impact on UK gross domestic product (GDP) as well as some of the challenges that national statistical institutes are likely to face.

[Measuring monthly and quarterly UK gross domestic product during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic](#)

Article | Released 11 November 2021

How we produce monthly and quarterly estimates of UK gross domestic product and why this affects estimating where the economy is relative to its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level.

Section	Industry sections (SIC2007)																						
	Total GVA at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total production industries	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, steam and air	Water supply, sewerage etc	Construction ⁶	Total service industries	Wholesale and retail: motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services
	A-T	A	B-E	B	C	D	E	F	G-T	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
2019 weights	1000	7	137	11	99	15	12	64	792	105	40	29	62	82	131	74	51	48	59	76	16	17	2
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago																							
	ED2R	ED2S	ED2T	ED2U	ED2V	ED2W	ED2X	ED2Y	ED2Z	ED32	ED33	ED34	ED35	ED36	ED37	ED38	ED39	ED3A	ED3B	ED3C	ED3D	ED3E	ED3F
2019 Oct	1.3	31.0	0.5	-36.5	3.9	15.4	-1.5	-4.5	1.7	0.6	0.9	1.6	6.3	-0.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	4.1	5.0	1.3	0.3	2.2	-2.1
Nov	0.8	29.4	-0.8	-36.8	1.7	17.7	-0.3	-2.9	1.2	-1.2	-0.3	2.3	3.3	-1.5	0.5	0.1	1.7	4.1	5.4	1.8	3.4	3.7	1.8
Dec	1.1	19.7	-1.3	-37.9	1.6	14.7	-0.6	-1.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.7	-1.5	1.1	1.1	3.3	4.2	5.0	1.9	2.1	4.7	3.0
2020 Jan	1.0	16.1	-2.1	-32.4	0.3	6.0	1.2	-2.3	1.7	0.6	1.0	2.7	-0.4	-1.8	0.8	3.1	2.1	3.1	5.3	4.0	2.7	3.3	7.4
Feb	0.3	10.7	-2.2	-29.5	-0.3	7.3	-0.2	-4.6	1.1	-0.2	-2.3	2.9	0.6	-1.2	0.8	2.2	-0.2	2.7	2.7	5.1	0.2	1.5	1.2
Mar	-7.5	3.1	-8.7	-32.2	-8.9	6.2	-0.1	-7.3	-7.3	-11.4	-14.7	-30.0	-0.3	-1.6	0.4	1.0	-11.5	2.5	-30.3	-3.7	-17.3	-16.5	-23.8
Apr	-24.8	-10.8	-25.3	-24.8	-30.0	-9.1	-8.1	-48.1	-22.8	-36.1	-37.1	-90.3	-11.2	-6.6	-1.5	-15.0	-34.4	2.7	-47.5	-20.4	-46.2	-48.7	-51.2
May	-22.8	-11.9	-21.4	-20.2	-24.7	-11.4	-8.3	-42.9	-21.5	-27.6	-32.1	-88.8	-12.4	-6.2	-2.2	-15.6	-34.6	2.8	-47.8	-18.4	-49.4	-46.2	-56.5
Jun	-15.7	-12.3	-12.1	-5.0	-14.7	-7.4	-3.2	-29.5	-15.3	-5.3	-22.1	-76.8	-9.3	-5.1	-2.1	-11.3	-23.6	2.9	-41.3	-16.6	-41.1	-41.9	-50.0
Jul	-9.3	-14.3	-7.2	-11.1	-8.6	-0.2	-1.4	-15.8	-9.1	1.6	-19.0	-38.8	-5.7	-5.1	-1.5	-8.3	-21.6	2.7	-21.7	-11.4	-30.7	-12.3	-32.0
Aug	-7.3	-15.9	-5.0	-13.8	-5.5	2.2	-1.9	-12.5	-7.2	-0.8	-17.2	-11.7	-5.5	-5.8	-1.3	-8.4	-20.1	2.6	-9.9	-6.8	-32.6	-22.0	-17.7
Sep	-5.8	-17.1	-5.0	-18.2	-4.7	-0.3	-0.9	-9.0	-5.5	0.5	-15.0	-22.8	-6.7	-3.7	-1.2	-4.7	-18.4	2.4	-2.2	-2.0	-27.1	-21.4	-16.8
Oct	-5.2	-17.5	-4.7	-11.4	-4.3	-6.5	0.4	-5.7	-5.1	1.4	-15.0	-33.2	-3.3	-3.1	-1.1	-4.5	-16.6	2.0	-1.2	-1.0	-25.5	-21.0	-23.8
Nov	-7.0	-16.8	-2.8	-13.9	-1.4	-7.2	0.3	-5.9	-7.7	-3.3	-7.7	-61.1	-3.2	-1.4	-1.2	-3.8	-19.1	1.9	-5.0	-1.5	-37.6	-38.4	-29.9
Dec	-6.2	-13.8	-2.6	-8.1	-2.5	-2.8	1.4	-7.2	-6.6	-0.8	-11.0	-52.1	-5.0	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	-17.1	1.8	-10.5	-1.0	-33.5	-25.8	-25.7
2021 Jan	-8.7	-14.4	-3.9	-11.7	-4.6	1.1	0.8	-8.2	-9.5	-10.6	-15.6	-59.4	-1.4	0.0	-0.3	-4.4	-18.1	1.9	-25.9	0.7	-32.7	-38.2	-22.8
Feb	-7.7	-12.4	-3.4	-15.3	-4.1	3.1	3.5	-4.2	-8.7	-6.6	-12.6	-58.8	-4.3	1.5	-1.2	-2.9	-16.9	1.8	-23.7	-1.5	-30.0	-38.2	-17.2
Mar	2.1	-7.2	3.4	-7.8	4.5	2.1	4.6	5.5	1.6	7.8	2.0	-39.9	-2.2	2.1	-1.0	1.9	-4.1	1.9	29.7	8.6	-13.4	-27.0	2.0
Apr	29.4	8.5	29.9	-18.8	41.7	14.6	11.8	81.5	26.5	64.8	38.3	534.2	10.0	6.4	0.8	18.9	31.9	1.7	90.2	35.6	43.2	57.4	87.6
May	26.6	9.1	23.3	-18.7	30.0	22.4	11.2	63.5	25.1	44.8	28.4	640.9	11.6	4.2	1.1	19.7	32.0	1.5	85.5	35.8	62.2	49.8	111.2
Jun	17.4	8.5	10.3	-31.5	14.8	13.7	6.2	34.1	17.6	11.1	16.2	293.3	4.5	3.3	1.3	15.9	16.0	1.4	64.3	42.9	39.4	37.7	78.4
Jul	8.7	5.9	4.5	-16.1	6.4	4.0	6.6	12.8	9.1	2.2	9.2	53.9	2.6	3.2	0.3	9.1	11.4	1.5	23.9	31.4	31.0	-7.2	32.6
Aug	6.6	2.8	4.0	2.6	4.1	2.0	6.4	9.3	6.9	3.7	8.4	18.0	3.9	3.0	0.3	8.5	10.7	1.4	8.4	19.0	41.5	3.7	11.3
Sep	5.3	0.3	2.9	4.2	2.8	0.3	5.8	7.2	5.7	0.5	7.8	38.8	1.7	1.2	0.1	6.6	11.5	1.0	-0.3	18.5	36.7	2.7	11.9
Oct	4.6	-0.1	1.4	-1.6	1.3	0.1	5.8	3.2	5.4	0.7	9.5	52.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4	3.7	12.6	0.5	-2.6	20.6	38.6	2.1	22.8

1 The GVA output is designated as a National Statistic.
 2 Indices reflect values measured at basic prices, which exclude "taxes less subsidies on products".
 3 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
 4 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.
 5 A complete run of data is available on the ONS website.
 6. The construction growth rates calculated from this release may have small differences to those in [Construction Output in Great Britain](#) releases, due to rounding differences. For the most accurate figure, please refer to the Construction Output release.

Sources: For further information on these data please telephone 01633 582428 or E-mail gdp@ons.gov.uk

REV1 Monthly GDP based on GVA (Gross Value Added) ¹
Revisions to growth of gross value added at basic prices ²

seasonally adjusted 2019=100

Periods open for revision: No periods open

Section	Industry sections (SIC2007)																						
	Total GVA at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total production industries	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, steam and air	Water supply, sewerage etc	Construction ⁴	Total service industries	Wholesale and retail: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services
	A-T	A	B-E	B	C	D	E	F	G-T	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
2019 weights	1000	7	137	11	99	15	12	64	792	105	40	29	62	82	131	74	51	48	59	76	16	17	2

Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months ³

2019 Sep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nov	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dec	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020 Jan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Feb	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

2019 Sep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nov	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dec	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020 Jan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Feb	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jun	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jul	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ The GVA output is designated as a National Statistic.

² Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

³ Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

⁴ Monthly data from the construction survey are only available from January 2010, therefore the data prior to this period are derived using statistical methods from the available quarterly data, and should therefore be treated with some caution.

Sources: For further information on these data please telephone 01633 582428 or E-mail gdp@ons.gov.uk

