

Statistical bulletin

Gross domestic product, preliminary estimate: October to December 2017

Preliminary estimate for gross domestic product (GDP) containing constant price gross value added (GVA) data for the UK. Data are available by industrial sector.



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Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [New model for publishing GDP](#)
3. [Things you need to know about this release](#)
4. [Gross domestic product \(GDP\) main figures](#)
5. [Services and production grew while construction continued to contract slowly](#)
6. [Data content and monthly path of components for Quarter 4 2017 preliminary estimate](#)
7. [Links to related statistics](#)
8. [Quality and methodology](#)

1 . Main points

- UK gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to have increased by 0.5% in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017, compared with 0.4% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2017.
- The dominant services sector, driven by business services and finance, increased by 0.6% compared with the previous quarter, although the longer-term trend continues to show a weakening in services growth.
- Production industries grew by 0.6%, boosted by the second consecutive quarter of strong growth in manufacturing.
- Growth in manufacturing was partially offset in total production by a significant fall in oil and gas extraction, caused by the well-publicised repair work made to the Forties pipeline.
- Construction contracted for the third quarter in a row, although annual growth between 2016 and 2017 was very strong at 5.1%, due to a strong start to 2017.
- GDP was estimated to have increased by 1.8% between 2016 and 2017, slightly below the 1.9% growth seen between 2015 and 2016.

2 . New model for publishing GDP

We published a response to the consultation on proposed changes to the Gross domestic product (GDP) release schedule on 19 October 2017. [Further details on this response](#) are available on our Consultation Hub.

In summary, an estimate of monthly GDP will be published on 10 July 2018 (for the reference period of May) and there will be two quarterly estimates of GDP per quarter rather than the current three; the preliminary estimate of GDP will be deferred by around two weeks and the second estimate of GDP will be brought forward by two weeks to form the new first estimate, meaning the income and expenditure approaches to GDP will be made available earlier than presently. The first estimate of quarterly GDP (for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2018) under this new model will be published on 10 August 2018.

3 . Things you need to know about this release

Change in gross domestic product (GDP) is the main indicator of economic growth. The preliminary estimate of GDP is based solely on the output approach to measuring GDP.

The output approach measures gross value added (GVA) at a detailed industry level before aggregating to produce an estimate for the whole economy. GDP (as measured by the output approach) can then be calculated by adding taxes and subtracting subsidies (both only available at whole economy level) to this estimate of total GVA. However, as there is no information available on taxes and subsidies at this stage, the quarterly growth for output GVA is taken as a proxy for GDP growth (more information on creating the preliminary estimate of GDP is available on our [methodology](#) page).

The preliminary estimate is the first of three estimates of GDP published by the Office for National Statistics, followed by the [second estimate](#) and the [quarterly national accounts](#). In the second estimate of GDP and the quarterly national accounts, the output GVA and GDP estimates are balanced with the equivalent income and expenditure approaches to produce headline estimates of GVA and GDP. Further information on all three approaches to measuring GDP can be found in the [national accounts](#).

All data in this bulletin are seasonally adjusted, chained volume estimates and have had the effect of price changes removed (in other words, the data are deflated).

The growth estimates within this release are created from short-term measures of output and should be considered alongside medium- and long-term patterns in the series to give a more comprehensive picture. At this stage, data content is less than half of the total required for the final output estimate. The estimate is subject to revision as more data become available, but these revisions are typically small between the preliminary and third estimates of GDP, with no upward or downward bias to these revisions. More information on the data content and the monthly path of the components of the output measure of GDP are included in section 6.

In accordance with [National Accounts Revisions Policy](#), there are no periods open for revision in this release.

4 . Gross domestic product (GDP) main figures

Table 1 shows data for gross domestic product (GDP), GDP per head and each of the main industry aggregates for Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017.

Table 1: Gross domestic product (GDP) main figures

UK, Quarter 4 2017

Description	Percentage Change		
	Most recent		Most recent
	Weights per quarter on a	year earlier	quarter on the
	1000 ¹		previous quarter
GDP	1000	1.5	0.5
GDP per head	...	0.9	0.4
Agriculture	7	-0.6	-0.4
Production	140	2.3	0.6
Manufacturing ²	101	3.1	1.3
Construction	61	0.6	-1.0
Services	793	1.4	0.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Components may not sum due to rounding.
2. Manufacturing is a component of the production aggregate.
3. No data represented by ...

Table 2 shows the annual growths for GDP and each of the main industry aggregates for 2016 and 2017.

Table 2: Annual growths for gross domestic product (GDP)

UK, 2016 and 2017

Description	Percentage Change	
	2016	2017
	Annual growth	Annual growth
GDP	1.9	1.8
GDP per head	1.1	1.2
Agriculture	-5.6	-0.4
Production	1.3	2
Manufacturing ¹	0.9	2.7
Construction	3.9	5.1
Services	2.5	1.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Manufacturing is a component of the production aggregate.

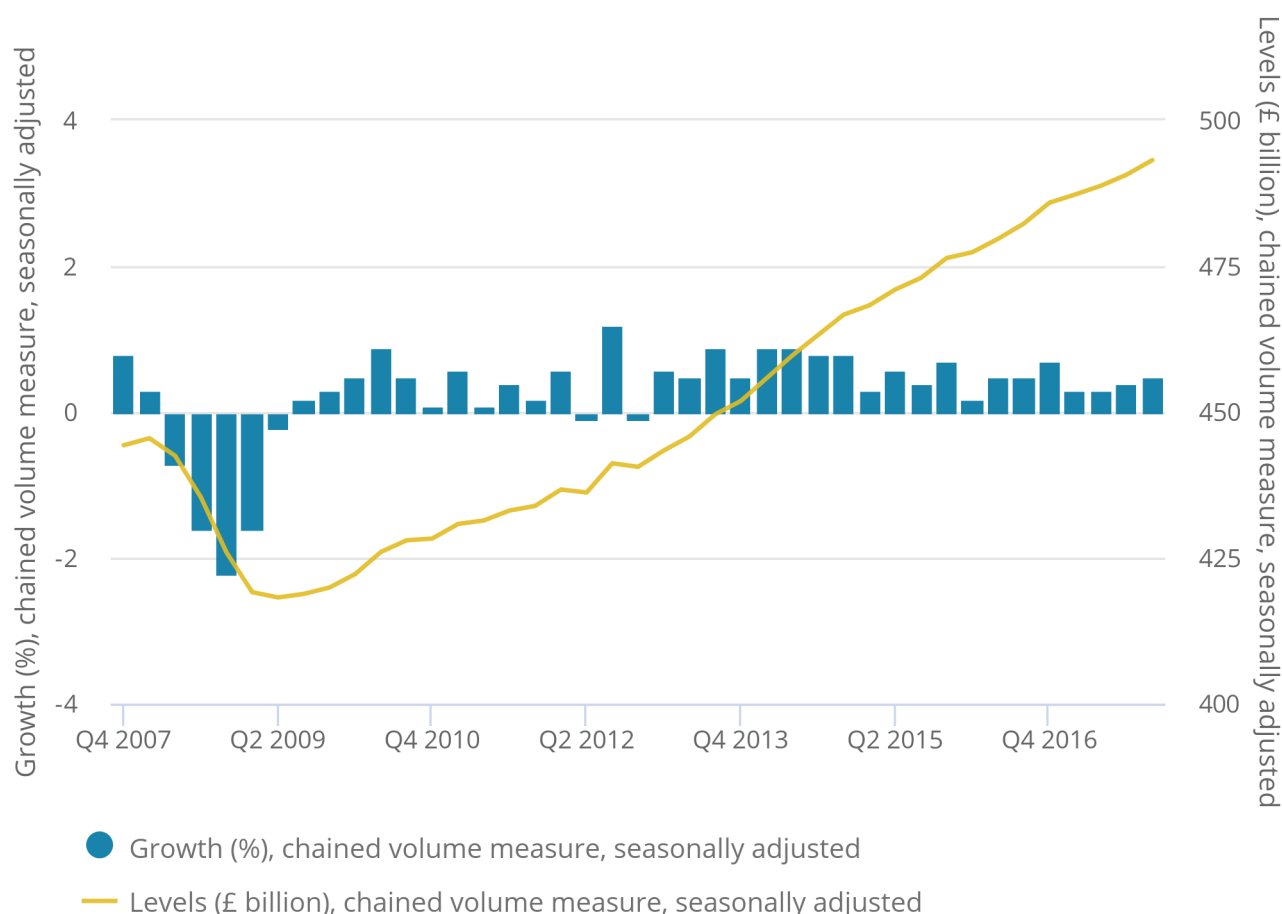
Figure 1 shows the seasonally adjusted volume series for GDP, along with quarter-on-quarter growths, over the past decade. Following growth of 0.5% in Quarter 4 2017, GDP has grown for 20 consecutive quarters.

Figure 1: Seasonally adjusted GDP (£ billions) and quarter on quarter growths

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2007 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017

Figure 1: Seasonally adjusted GDP (£ billions) and quarter on quarter growths

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2007 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Growth rates are calculated using unrounded data.
2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept), Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

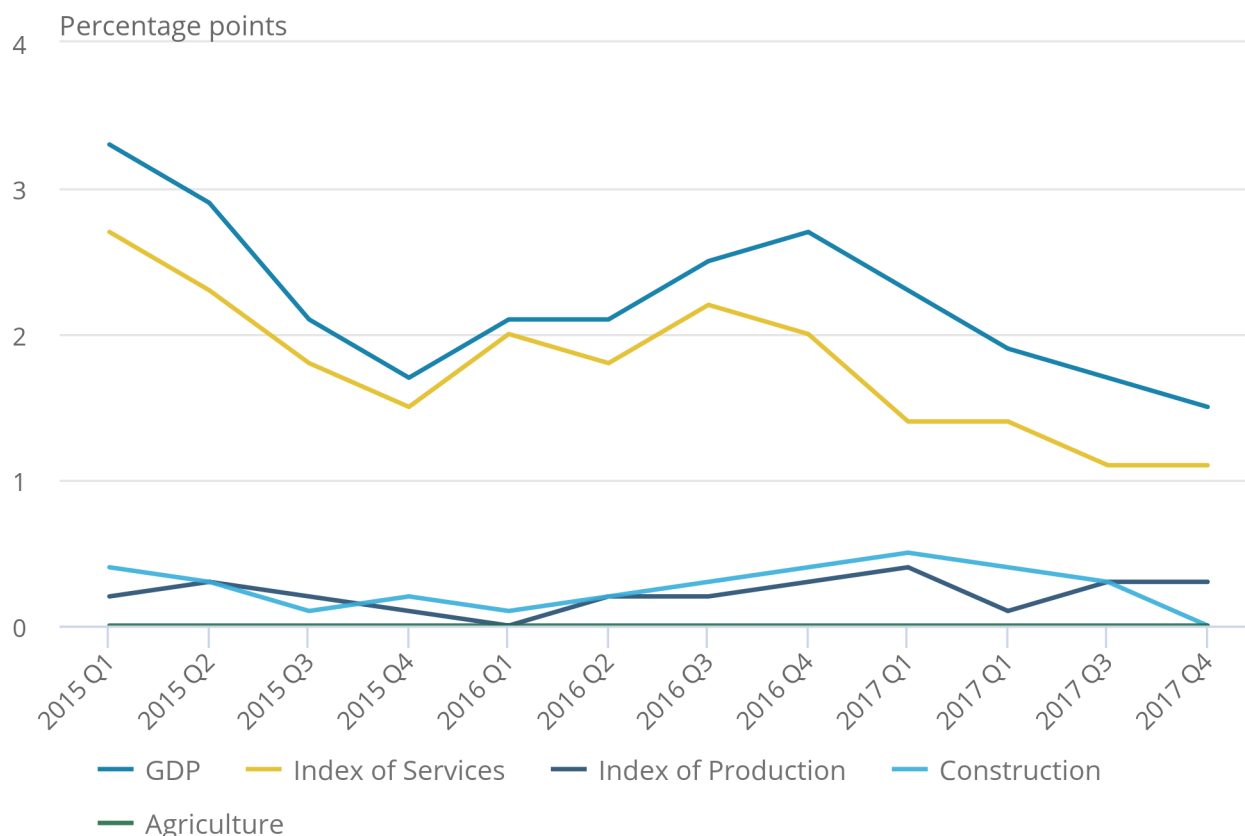
Figure 2 shows the contributions of the main industry aggregates to GDP quarter on the same quarter a year ago growth, along with GDP growth itself. This highlights how the underlying picture, over the period shown, has been broadly one of slowing growth of total GDP, as well as the services and construction industries. However, production growth, largely driven by manufacturing, has remained more stable.

Figure 2: Contribution to output gross domestic product¹, quarter on quarter a year earlier

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017

Figure 2: Contribution to output gross domestic product¹, quarter on quarter a year earlier

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Estimates are based on output GDP (based on market prices) to ensure additivity is consistent between GDP and its components.

5 . Services and production grew while construction continued to contract slowly

In Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017, UK gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to have increased by 0.5%. The services aggregate was the main driver of the growth in GDP, growing by 0.6% and contributing 0.45 percentage points.

Production continued to grow, driven mainly by rising manufacturing, with a rise of 0.6% in Quarter 4 2017, contributing 0.09 percentage points to GDP. However, construction contracted by 1.0%, contributing negative 0.06 percentage points. Agriculture also contracted by 0.4% and contributed 0.00 percentage points due to its low industry weight.

Services

Services grew by 0.6% in Quarter 4 2017, up from 0.4% growth in the previous quarter. All four sectors within services experienced growth this quarter.

Despite services growth in the most recent quarter, quarterly growth compared with the same quarter a year ago showed a weakening, particularly in the more domestic consumer-facing type sectors. Here, domestic consumer-facing industries are broadly considered to be those in distribution, hotels and catering, and transport, storage and communications (Figure 3).

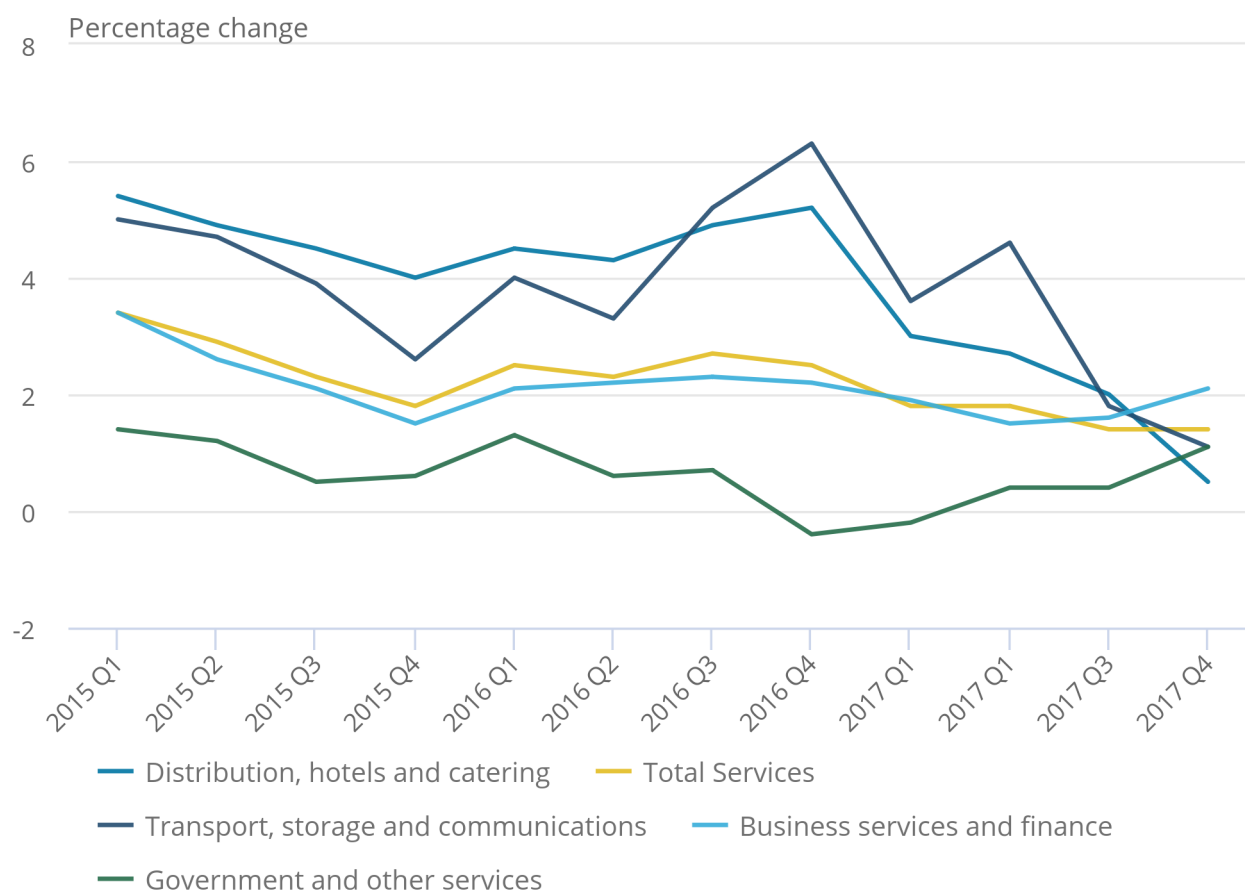
There has been weakening in a number of industries within these broader sectors, but most notably within accommodation, motor trades and motion pictures. However, in the case of motion pictures, this apparent weakening in growth between Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 and Quarter 4 2017 can be largely attributed to changes in Film Tax Relief in 2014, which resulted in very strong quarter on quarter a year ago growth throughout 2015. This industry has continued to show [strong growth across 2016 and 2017](#).

Figure 3: Growth rates of the services sector and its components, quarter on quarter a year earlier

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017

Figure 3: Growth rates of the services sector and its components, quarter on quarter a year earlier

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017



Source: Office for National Statistics

The business services and finance sector continued to be the main driver of growth in services in the latest quarter, increasing by 0.8% and contributing 0.28 percentage points. There was broad-based growth within this sector, with the largest contributor to GDP growth being employment activities, which increased by 3.6% and contributed 0.04 percentage points.

Transportation, storage and communication experienced growth of 0.8% in Quarter 4 2017, contributing 0.09 percentage points to GDP growth. Within this sector, warehousing and support activities for transportation was the main driver of growth, with growth of 3.6% and contributing 0.04 percentage points. This follows a weak Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2017 for this industry.

Distribution, hotels and catering grew by 0.1% (contributing 0.01 percentage points) in Quarter 4 2017. Wholesale trade and retail trade were the largest contributors to growth, increasing by 0.7% and 0.4% respectively.

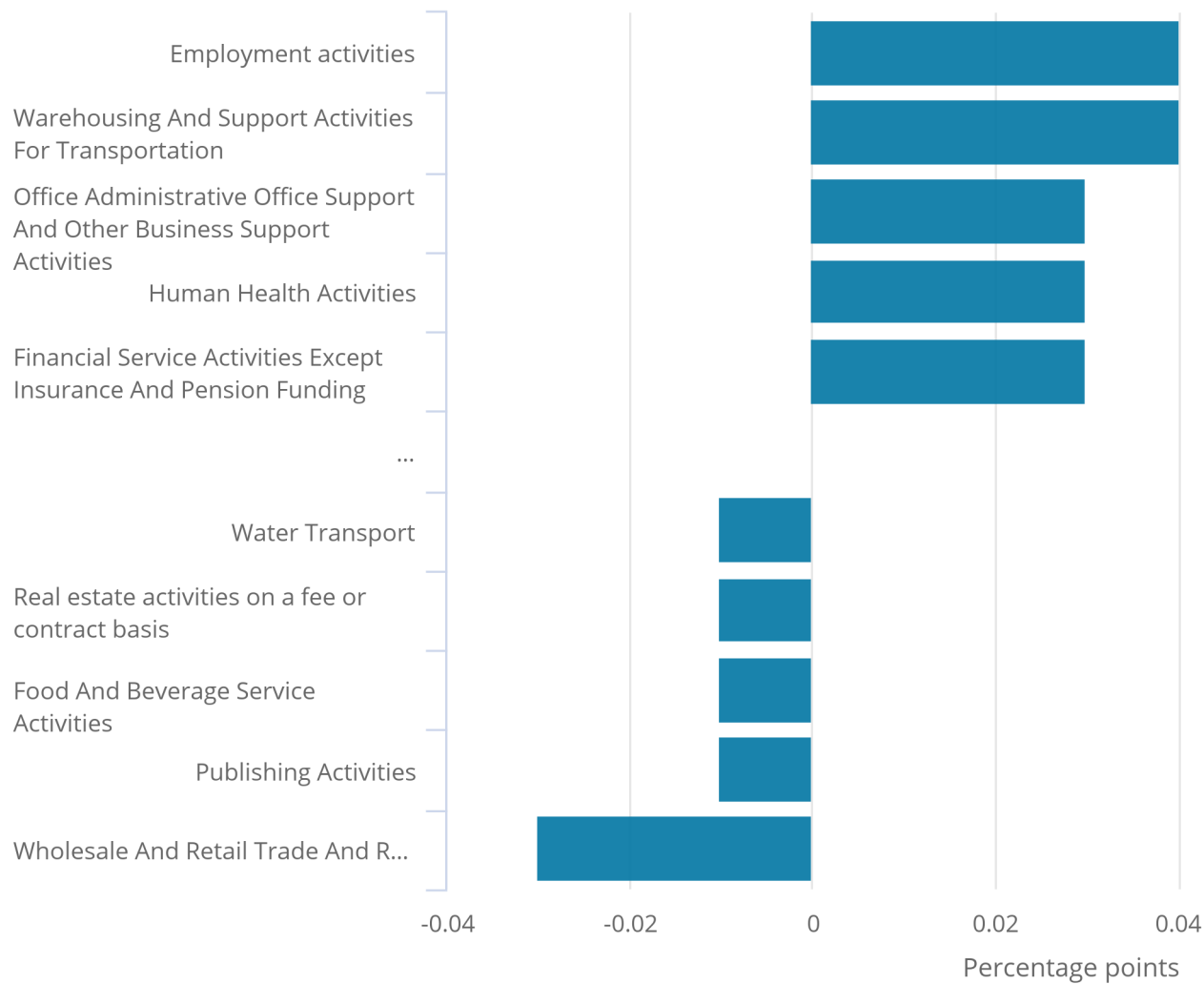
Government and other services grew by 0.4%, contributing 0.08 percentage points to GDP growth. The largest contributor to this sector was human health activities with growth of 0.6% and contributing 0.03 percentage points to GDP growth. This industry has a high weight within GDP.

Figure 4: Largest and smallest quarter-on-quarter contributions of services industries to headline gross domestic product growth

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017

Figure 4: Largest and smallest quarter-on-quarter contributions of services industries to headline gross domestic product growth

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. ... represents other industries in the services aggregate.
2. Percentage points.

Production

Within production, there was growth in three out of the four sectors in Quarter 4 2017. However, mining and quarrying fell by 3.9%, due to the well-publicised shut down of the Forties oil pipeline for a large part of December 2017. This sector contributed negative 0.05 percentage points to GDP growth.

Manufacturing was the largest contributor to growth within production, at 1.3% and contributing 0.13 percentage points. Meanwhile, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply increased by 0.4% and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities increased by 0.3%.

Construction

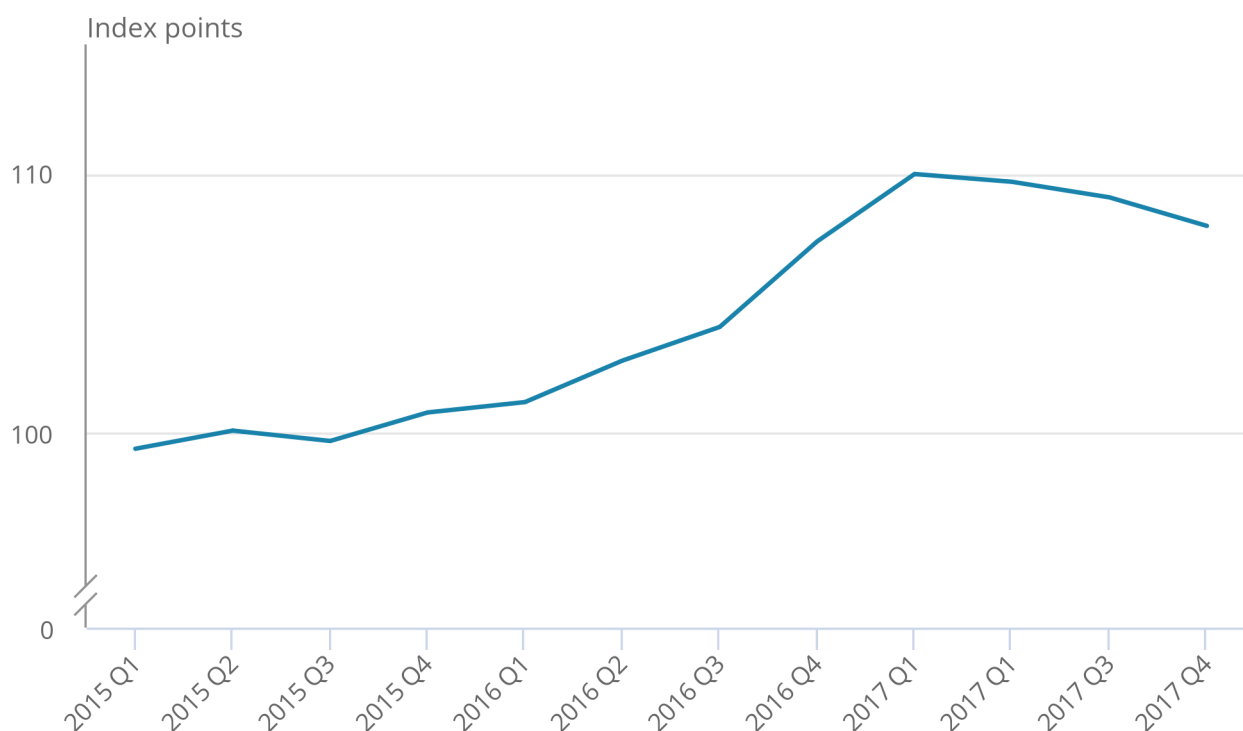
Construction output was estimated to have decreased by 1.0% during Quarter 4 2017, following contraction in the previous two quarters. However, annual growth was 5.1% between 2016 and 2017, demonstrating that the most recent contractions are relatively small compared with the large growth throughout 2016 and into the first quarter of 2017. Figure 5 highlights how the recent contraction is relatively minor compared with the growth since 2015.

Figure 5: Construction index from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017

UK

Figure 5: Construction index from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017

UK



Source: Office for National Statistics

Agriculture

Agriculture decreased by 0.4% in Quarter 4 2017, after an increase of 0.8% last quarter. Agriculture is the smallest of the main industrial groups with a weight of less than 1% in the output measure of GDP.

6 . Data content and monthly path of components for Quarter 4 2017 preliminary estimate

Figure 6 contains information about the data content for each month in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017 and the quarter as a whole. The data content for the Quarter 4 2017 preliminary estimate is 45% of total output data, which is broadly the same as previous preliminary estimates.

The approach to producing the preliminary GDP estimate uses monthly output data for October and November and forecasts for estimating December. The forecasts are informed by early responses to our Monthly Business Survey.

Analysis of early survey returns from businesses that feed into our construction estimates has shown that these tend to be lower than returns that are made at a later point in the data collection period. As a result, a quality adjustment is applied to the quarterly estimates for construction to account for any bias introduced from the lower data content available for December. These adjustments are calculated by assessing the revisions performance of quarterly construction estimates between the preliminary estimate of GDP and the second estimate over a number of periods. The adjustments are removed in the second estimate of GDP, when a fuller quarter of construction data are available.

The preliminary estimate of GDP does not revise quarters prior to the most recent quarter. Instead, these revisions are made when additional information is available from the income and expenditure measures of GDP. However, to ensure that we achieve the best estimate of growth for GDP in the latest quarter, in some cases we may take into account these stored revisions. As a result, it may not always be possible to derive the growth rate for the most recent quarter by applying the monthly growth rates published as part of this statistical bulletin, to the unrevised previous quarter.

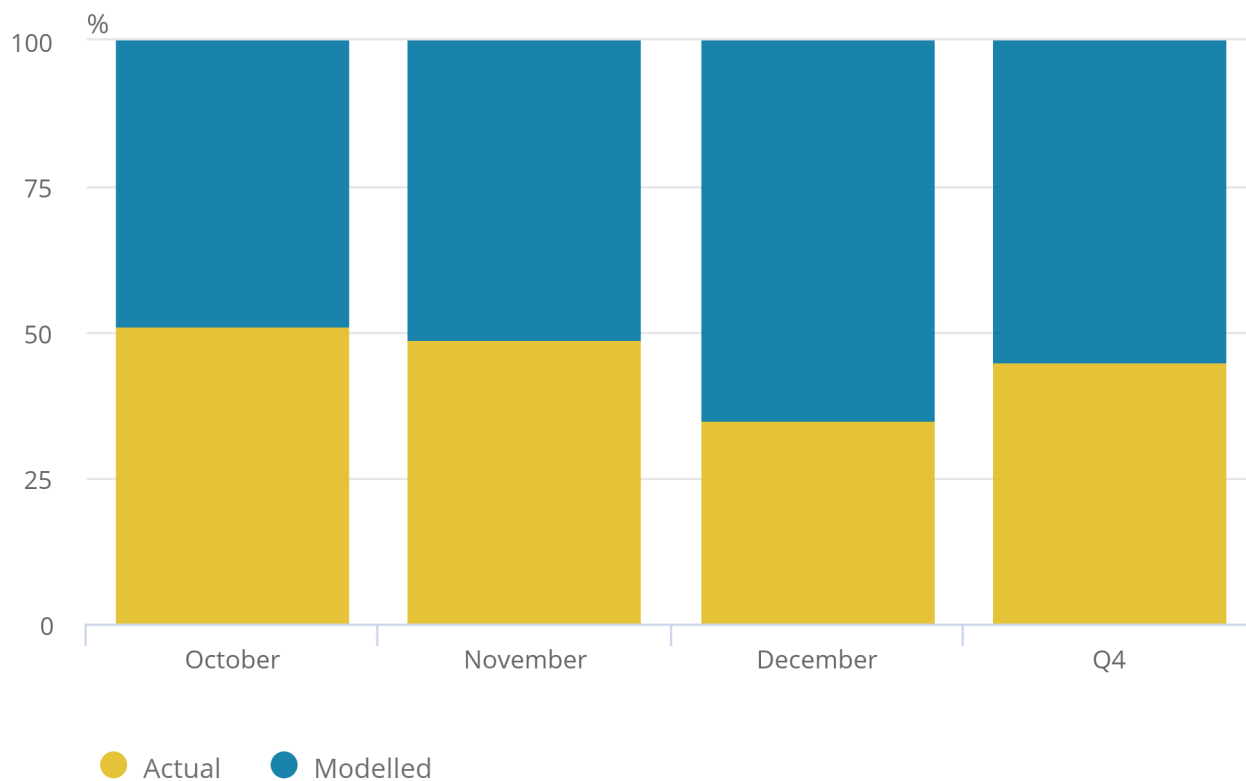
More information on creating the preliminary estimate of GDP is available on the [methodology page](#).

Figure 6: Data content within the gross domestic product estimate

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017

Figure 6: Data content within the gross domestic product estimate

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2017



Source: Office for National Statistics

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), Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

The Index of Production, construction output and Index of Services all feed into the headline GDP estimate. Some small revisions have taken place to previously published estimates, as seen in Table 3. Additional detail for sectors within production and services can be found in the [Monthly Path dataset](#), published alongside this bulletin.

Table 3: Previously published and current monthly growth rates in production, construction and services

UK, Quarter 3 2017

	Previously Published		Current		
	October	November	October	November	December ¹
Index of Production	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.9
Construction Output	-1.1	0.4	-1.1	0.6	-0.1
Index of Services	0.2	..	0.2	0.4	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Based on forecasts and early responses to the December Monthly Business Survey
2. No Data represented by ...
3. Percentage change.

7 . Links to related statistics

The preliminary estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) is based solely on the output approach to measuring GDP and uses the same data that feed into the [Index of Services](#), the [Index of Production](#) and [Output in the Construction Industry](#) datasets.

Data for the retail industry are broadly comparable with [Retail sales in Great Britain: December 2017](#), published on 19 January 2018, but as the two series operate under different revisions policies, there can be timing differences in the updating of the two series. Therefore, inconsistencies between the two series are not unusual but tend to be small. There are also conceptual and coverage differences between retail sales and retail output, which can lead to apparent inconsistencies.

In the [second estimate of GDP](#) and the [quarterly national accounts](#), the output gross value added (GVA) and GDP estimates are balanced with the equivalent income and expenditure approaches to produce headline estimates of GVA and GDP.

8 . Quality and methodology

Some general information on the quality of the estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) can be found in the “Things you need to know about this release” section in the main part of this statistical bulletin. Further information is available on our [methodology page](#).

The [GDP Quality and Methodology Information report](#) contains important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data and how it compares with related data
- uses and users of the data
- how the output was created
- the quality of the output including the accuracy of the data

The national accounts provide an integrated description of all economic activity within the economic territory of the UK, including activity involving both domestic units (that is, individuals and institutions resident in the UK) and external units (those resident in other countries). In addition to being comprehensive, the accounts are fully integrated and internally consistent. More information can be found in the [UK National Accounts: A Short Guide](#).

Analysis by categories of output ³														
Production										Services				
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, steam and air	Water supply, sewerage etc	Total IOP	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Business services and finance	Government and other services	Total Services	Gross domestic product at market prices ^{4,5}	Gross value added exc oil & gas
2015 Weights ²	7	12	101	17	10	140	61	137	104	329	222	793	1000	991
Index numbers														
	L2KL	L2KR	L2KX	L2MW	L2N2	L2KQ	L2N8	L2PZ	KI8M	KI8O	KI8Q	L2NC	YBEZ	KLH7
2013	88.0	91.9	97.2	105.1	96.1	97.3	87.9	91.2	93.6	94.1	96.7	94.3	94.8	94.3
2014	98.8	92.5	100.0	99.0	96.7	98.8	95.7	95.5	96.2	97.7	99.1	97.5	97.7	97.6
2015	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
2016	94.4	100.0	100.9	102.6	105.2	101.3	103.9	104.7	104.7	102.2	100.6	102.5	101.9	101.7
2017	94.0	100.6	103.6	101.1	108.4	103.4	109.2	106.9	107.6	104.0	101.0	104.1	101.8	103.5
Preliminary Estimate														
Q4	94.1	99.3	105.3	102.0	108.1	104.5	108.0	107.3	108.6	105.1	101.4	104.9	102.5	104.2
Percentage changes: annual and latest quarter on previous quarter														
	L3BB	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3BG	L3DW	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P	L3E2	IHYQ	KLH8
2013	0.5	-2.8	-1.0	-0.2	4.2	-0.7	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.4	0.4	1.9	2.1	1.5
2014	12.2	0.6	2.9	-5.8	0.6	1.5	9.0	4.7	2.7	3.8	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.6
2015	1.2	8.1	-	1.0	3.4	1.2	4.4	4.7	4.0	2.4	0.9	2.6	2.3	2.4
2016	-5.6	-	0.9	2.6	5.2	1.3	3.9	4.7	4.7	2.2	0.6	2.5	1.9	1.7
2017	-0.4	0.6	2.7	-1.5	3.1	2.0	5.1	2.1	2.7	1.8	0.4	1.6	1.8	
Preliminary Estimate														
Q4	-0.4	-3.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	-1.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Percentage changes: quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
	L3ZZ	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L426	L44M	L47F	KI12	KI19	KI18	L44Q	IHYR	KLH9
2016	Q4	-2.8	7.9	-0.9	-0.9	5.0	0.4	3.0	4.0	2.6	1.5	0.6	1.8	2.1
	Q1	-5.0	4.2	-0.8	-1.9	5.9	0.1	1.8	4.5	4.0	2.1	1.3	2.5	1.9
	Q2	-6.5	-2.0	1.2	5.9	4.5	1.7	2.8	4.3	3.3	2.2	0.6	2.3	1.8
	Q3	-6.4	1.8	0.9	0.7	4.9	1.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	2.3	0.7	2.7	2.0
	Q4	-4.4	-3.8	2.3	5.7	5.6	2.4	6.5	5.2	6.3	2.2	-0.4	2.5	2.0
2017	Q1	-1.3	1.6	2.9	0.6	6.5	2.8	8.6	3.0	3.6	1.9	-0.2	1.8	2.1
	Q2	-0.4	0.2	1.4	-5.0	2.8	0.6	6.6	2.7	4.6	1.5	0.4	1.8	1.9
	Q3	0.6	-2.1	3.3	0.6	2.0	2.4	4.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.7
	Q4	-0.6	2.9	3.1	-2.0	1.1	2.3	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.5

1. Estimates are not accurate to the last digit shown

2. Weights may not sum to the totals due to rounding

3. Components of output are valued at basic prices which excludes subsidies on products, whereas GDP is valued at market prices

4. Includes an implicit discrepancy compared with the sum of the previous columns, because the GDP aggregate takes account of other information based on income and expenditure

5. In this, the preliminary estimate of GDP, series YBEZ (GDP chained volume indices) appears alongside GVA industry components as output is the sole contributor to GDP change for the latest quarter at this stage

6. A complete run of data is available on our website as a [Time series dataset](#)

NB: Q1 is Jan-Mar, Q2 is Apr-June, Q3 is July-Sept, Q4 is Oct-Dec

AA

Annex A - Growth and contributions to growth - output components of GDP¹

Chained Volume Measures

Seasonally adjusted data												Reference year 2015
	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Total production	Mining & quarrying including oil and gas extraction	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air	Water supply, sewerage, etc.	Construction	Total services	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communications	Business services and finance	Government & other services
Percentage change, latest year on previous year												
Growth												
	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2014	12.2	1.5	0.6	2.9	-5.8	0.6	9.0	3.4	4.7	2.7	3.8	2.4
2015	1.2	1.2	8.1	0.0	1.0	3.4	4.4	2.6	4.7	4.0	2.4	0.9
2016	-5.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	2.6	5.2	3.9	2.5	4.7	4.7	2.2	0.6
2017	-0.4	2.0	0.6	2.7	-1.5	3.1	5.1	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	0.4
Contribution to growth^{2,3}												
	ZZ3V	ZZ3W	ZZ3Y	ZZ3X	ZZ3Z	ZZ42	ZZ43	ZZ44	ZZ45	ZZ46	ZZ47	ZZ48
2014	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5
2015	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2
2016	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1
2017	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
Growth												
	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2015 Q1	-1.8	0.3	1.0	-0.1	2.4	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	-0.4
Q2	0.6	0.6	8.8	-0.6	-2.2	4.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4
Q3	-0.4	-0.1	1.4	-0.4	0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	-0.1
Q4	-1.3	-0.4	-3.2	0.1	-1.8	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
2016 Q1	-4.0	0.0	-2.5	0.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.3
Q2	-1.0	2.1	2.4	1.4	5.6	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	-0.3
Q3	-0.2	-0.5	5.3	-0.6	-4.2	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.8	0.6	0.0
Q4	0.7	0.8	-8.5	1.5	3.1	1.2	3.2	0.6	1.6	1.5	0.4	-0.3
2017 Q1	-0.8	0.4	2.9	0.6	-3.5	2.3	2.4	0.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.4	0.5
Q2	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.3
Q3	0.8	1.3	2.9	1.3	1.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
Q4	-0.4	0.6	-3.9	1.3	0.4	0.3	-1.0	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4
Contribution to growth^{2,3}												
	ZZ2F	ZZ2G	ZZ2I	ZZ2H	ZZ2J	ZZ2K	ZZ2L	ZZ2M	ZZ2N	ZZ2O	ZZ2P	ZZ2Q
2015 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Q2	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Q4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
2016 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Q2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.1
Q3	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Q4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1
2017 Q1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Q2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Q3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Q4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
Growth												
	L3ZZ	L426	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L44M	L44Q	L47F	KI12	KI19	KI18
2015 Q1	4.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	4.4	-1.9	7.0	3.4	5.4	5.0	3.4	1.4
Q2	2.8	1.8	10.4	0.2	1.5	5.1	5.7	2.9	4.9	4.7	2.6	1.2
Q3	0.7	1.2	13.1	-0.7	-1.0	5.7	2.2	2.3	4.5	3.9	2.1	0.5
Q4	-2.8	0.4	7.9	-0.9	-0.9	5.0	3.0	1.8	4.0	2.6	1.5	0.6
2016 Q1	-5.0	0.1	4.2	-0.8	-1.9	5.9	1.8	2.5	4.5	4.0	2.1	1.3
Q2	-6.5	1.7	-2.0	1.2	5.9	4.5	2.8	2.3	4.3	3.3	2.2	0.6
Q3	-6.4	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.5	2.7	4.9	5.2	2.3	0.7
Q4	-4.4	2.4	-3.8	2.3	5.7	5.6	6.5	2.5	5.2	6.3	2.2	-0.4
2017 Q1	-1.3	2.8	1.6	2.9	0.6	6.5	8.6	1.8	3.0	3.6	1.9	-0.2
Q2	-0.4	0.6	0.2	1.4	-5.0	2.8	6.6	1.8	2.7	4.6	1.5	0.4
Q3	0.6	2.4	-2.1	3.3	0.6	2.0	4.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.4
Q4	-0.6	2.3	2.9	3.1	-2.0	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.1
Contribution to growth^{2,3}												
	ZZ36	ZZ37	ZZ39	ZZ38	ZZ3A	ZZ3B	ZZ3C	ZZ3D	ZZ3E	ZZ3F	ZZ3G	ZZ3H
2015 Q1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.3
Q2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3
Q3	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1
Q4	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1
2016 Q1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3
Q2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1
Q3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2
Q4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	-0.1
2017 Q1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0
Q2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Q3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
Q4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2

1 Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and are available from 2013 annually, Q1 2014 quarterly

2 Contribution estimates are estimated using average GVA. This approach takes into account income, expenditure and output data, therefore these contributions will not necessarily sum to output GVA.

3 Contributions may not sum due to rounding

Table P: GDP Per Head ¹

UK

£

	UK resident population mid-year estimates (persons, thousands) ²	Chained volume measure	
		Gross domestic product at market prices ³	Gross domestic product per head

(Reference year = 2015)

	EBAQ	ABMI	IHXW
2014	64 597	1 845 444	28 569
2015	65 110	1 888 737	29 008
2016	65 648	1 925 299	29 328
2017	66 051	1 960 012	29 674

Seasonally adjusted

2013 Q4	64 351	451 932	7 023
2014 Q1	64 474	455 814	7 070
Q2	64 597	459 702	7 116
Q3	64 725	463 201	7 156
Q4	64 854	466 727	7 197
2015 Q1	64 982	468 326	7 207
Q2	65 110	471 018	7 234
Q3	65 226	472 980	7 251
Q4	65 341	476 413	7 291
2016 Q1	65 514	477 421	7 287
Q2	65 648	479 693	7 307
Q3	65 749	482 288	7 335
Q4	65 850	485 897	7 379
2017 Q1	65 951	487 333	7 389
Q2	66 051	488 817	7 401
Q3	66 155	490 704	7 417
Q4	66 258	493 158	7 443

Percentage change, latest year on previous year

	IHYP	N3Y6
2014	3.1	2.3
2015	2.3	1.5
2016	1.9	1.1
2017	1.8	1.2

Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter

	IHYQ	N3Y7
2013 Q4	0.5	0.3
2014 Q1	0.9	0.7
Q2	0.9	0.7
Q3	0.8	0.6
Q4	0.8	0.6
2015 Q1	0.3	0.1
Q2	0.6	0.4
Q3	0.4	0.2
Q4	0.7	0.6
2016 Q1	0.2	-0.1
Q2	0.5	0.3
Q3	0.5	0.4
Q4	0.7	0.6
2017 Q1	0.3	0.1
Q2	0.3	0.2
Q3	0.4	0.2
Q4	0.5	0.4

Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year

	IHYR	N3Y8
2013 Q4	2.6	1.9
2014 Q1	2.8	2.0
Q2	3.1	2.3
Q3	3.0	2.2
Q4	3.3	2.5
2015 Q1	2.7	1.9
Q2	2.5	1.7
Q3	2.1	1.3
Q4	2.1	1.3
2016 Q1	1.9	1.1
Q2	1.8	1.0
Q3	2.0	1.2
Q4	2.0	1.2
2017 Q1	2.1	1.4
Q2	1.9	1.3
Q3	1.7	1.1
Q4	1.5	0.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

2. This data uses the UK resident population mid-year estimates published 22 June 2017.

3. GDP is presented in £ million.