Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Gross domestic product, preliminary estimate: Oct to Dec 2016

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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1 . Main points

- UK gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated to have increased by 0.6% during Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016, the same rate of growth as in the previous 2 quarters.

- Growth during Quarter 4 was dominated by services, with a strong contribution from consumer-focused industries such as retail sales and travel agency services.

- Following falls in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2016, construction and production provided negligible positive contributions to GDP growth in Quarter 4 2016.

- UK GDP was estimated to have increased by 2.0% during 2016, slowing slightly from 2.2% in 2015 and from 3.1% in 2014.

- GDP per head was estimated to have increased by 0.4% during Quarter 4 2016 and by 1.3% during 2016.

2 . What's changed in this release?

This is the first Preliminary GDP bulletin released as part of the new economic theme days. As such this bulletin now follows a more streamlined format and some tables such as revisions, previously found in the background notes, can now be found in the main datasets.

Monthly economic commentary has been published alongside this release, presenting new analysis on the latest economic data.

We welcome your feedback on this new style bulletin via our short survey.

3 . Things you need to know about this release

Change in 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 the methods and sources page of our website).

The preliminary estimate is the first of 3 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 3 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. In this release 44% of data that make up the output measure are included, 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 GDP, GDP per head and each of the main aggregates for Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016.

Table 1: GDP main figures UK

UK, Quarter 4 2016

		Percentage Change	
		Most recent	Most recent
	Weights[1] per	quarter on a	quarter on the
Description	1000	year earlier	previous quarter
GDP	1000	2.2	0.6
GDP per head	…	1.4	0.4
Agriculture	7	-1.6	0.4
Production	146	1.5	0.0
Manufacturing[2]	103	1.0	0.7
Construction	59	0.8	0.1
Services	788	3.0	0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

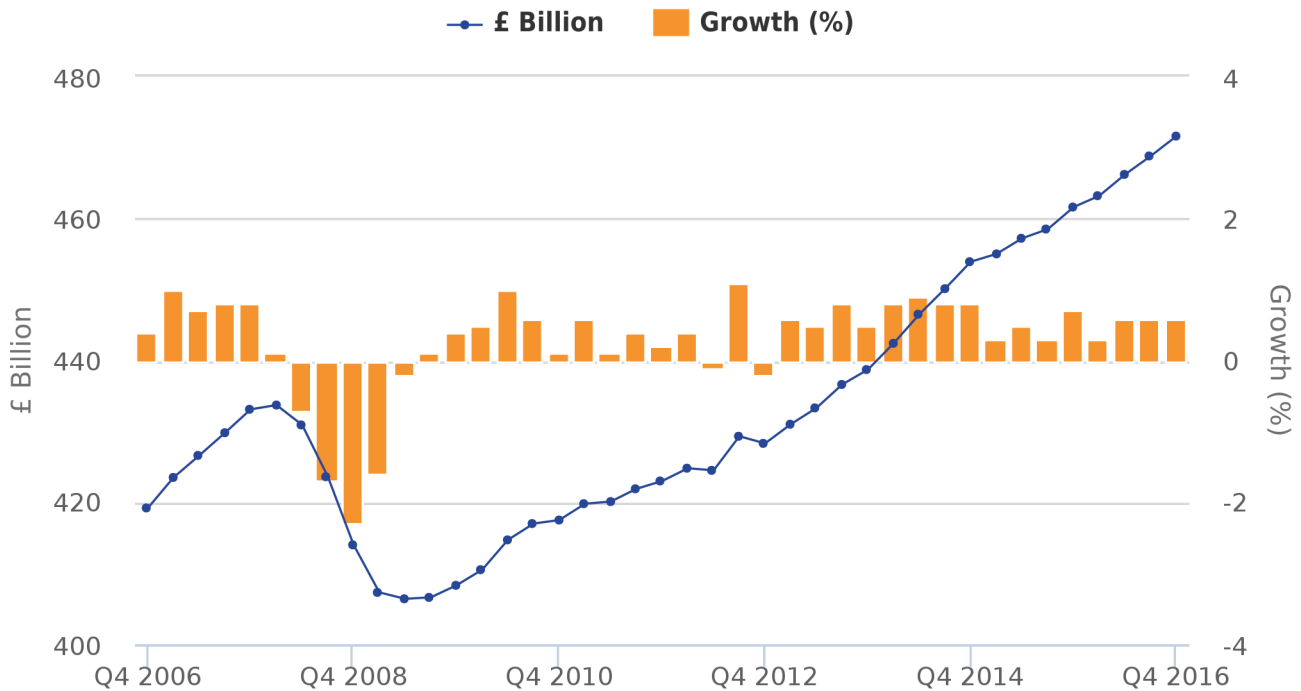Notes:

1. Components may not sum due to rounding.

2. Manufacturing is a component of the production aggregate.

3. No data represented by …

Figure 1 shows the seasonally adjusted volume series for GDP, along with quarter-on-quarter growths, over the past decade. In Quarter 4 2016, GDP has continued to grow in line with recent trends.

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

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2006 to Quarter 4 2016

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 average compound quarterly growth rate experienced over the 5 years prior to the economic downturn in 2008 to 2009, the average compound quarterly growth rate experienced between Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2009 and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2014 (5 years following the downturn), and the current quarterly growth rate observed in the most recent period (Quarter 4 2016). Compound average growth is the rate at which a series would have increased or decreased if it had grown or fallen at a steady rate over a number of periods. This allows the composition of growth in the recent economic recovery to be compared with the long run average.

The UK experienced slightly slower average compound GDP growth in the 5 years following the economic downturn compared with the 5 years prior: this is also true of the services industry. Figure 2 shows that in Quarter 4 2016 total GDP, manufacturing and services outperformed their post-downturn average, but the other components of GDP were more subdued.

Figure 2: GDP quarterly average compound growth by industry

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2003 to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2007, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2009 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2014, Quarter 4 2016
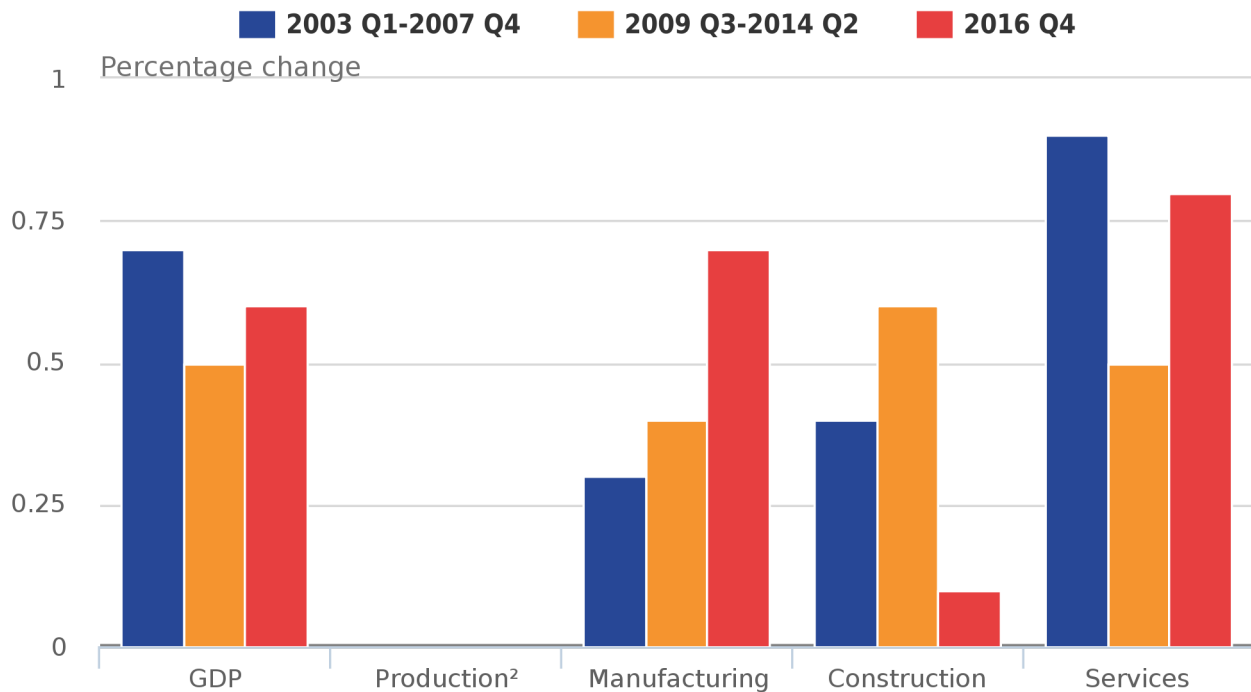
Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The third column, which shows the current quarterly growth rate, is based on only one data point. Consequently, users should use caution when making direct comparisons with the long run averages.

2. Production data points all equal 0 to 1 decimal place

5 . Services dominates GDP growth

During Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016, UK GDP was estimated to have increased by 0.6%, with growth driven by services. The services aggregate was the sole contributor to the quarter-on-quarter percentage change in GDP to 2 decimal places. Production, construction and agriculture each contributed 0.00 percentage points to the headline figure.

Services

Within the services aggregate, the distribution, hotels and restaurants industry performed strongly, increasing by 1.7%, which contributed 0.24 percentage points to quarter-on-quarter GDP growth. Retail trade, wholesale trade and the trade and repair of motor vehicles were all strong performers.

The business services and finance industries also performed strongly, increasing by 0.9% in Quarter 4 2016, which contributed 0.28 percentage points to quarter-on-quarter GDP growth. A particularly strong performer was the travel agency industry, which increased by 7.3%, contributing 0.05 percentage points to headline GDP growth.

Growth in transport, storage and communications slowed to 0.3% in Quarter 4 2016, following growth of 2.6% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2016. The slower rate of growth was mainly due to a fall back, following a particularly strong Quarter 3 2016 in the motion picture and computer programming and consultancy industries.

The government and other services industry growth remained at 0.4% in Quarter 4 2016, the same growth as Quarter 3 2016. Human health activities were the main contributor to growth in both periods, reflecting its large weight within GDP.

Figure 3 : Largest and smallest quarter-on-quarter contributions of industries to headline GDP growth

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016
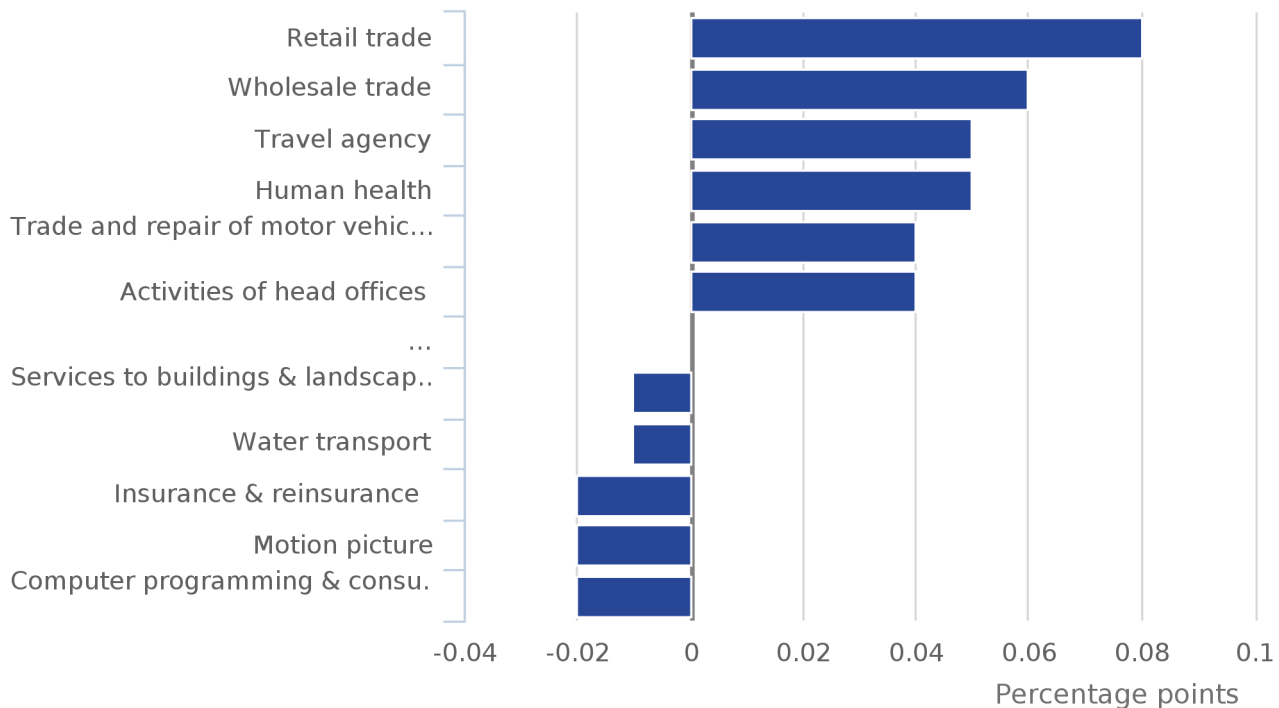
Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. ... represents other industries in the services aggregate.

2. Percentage points.

Many of the most significant contributions in the services industries during Quarter 4 2016 came from consumer-focused businesses. Industries such as retail trade; travel agencies; and the trade and repair of motor vehicles all performed strongly. This pattern of strength in consumer-focused industries is also apparent when comparing Quarter 4 2016 with Quarter 4 2015.

Production

Within the production aggregate: manufacturing increased by 0.7% in Quarter 4 2016, mainly due to a large rise in the erratically performing pharmaceuticals industry, after a fall of 0.8% in Quarter 3 2016; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply increased by 3.9%; and water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities increased by 1.7%.

However, these positive growths were offset by a 6.9% decrease in mining and quarrying. This was the largest fall since Quarter 4 2012, when it fell by 9.2%. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy advised the decrease can largely be attributed to continued maintenance to the Buzzard oil field in the North Sea. Further commentary can be found in the Index of Production publication for October 2016.

Construction

Construction output was estimated to have increased by 0.1% during Quarter 4 2016, following a fall of 0.8% during Quarter 3 2016.

Agriculture

Agriculture output returned to growth after 3 consecutive quarters of decline. Output was estimated to have increased by 0.4% during Quarter 4 2016, following a fall of 0.7% during Quarter 3 2016. Agriculture is the smallest of the main industrial groups with a weight of less than 1% in the output measure of GDP. Revised data will be available for the earlier quarters of 2016 from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs for inclusion in the second estimate of GDP due for publication on 22 February 2017; this may lead to revisions to the quarterly growth rates for agriculture.

6 . Data content and monthly path of components for Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016 preliminary estimate

Figure 4 contains information about the data content for each month in Quarter 4 2016 and Quarter 4 2016 as a whole. The data content for the Quarter 4 2016 preliminary estimate is 44% of total output data, which is broadly similar to previous preliminary estimates.

The approach to producing the preliminary GDP estimate uses monthly data for October and November and forecasts for estimating December. The forecasts are reinforced by early responses to our Monthly Business Survey. More information on creating the preliminary estimate of GDP is available on the methods and sources page.

Figure 4: Data content within the GDP estimate

UK, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2016
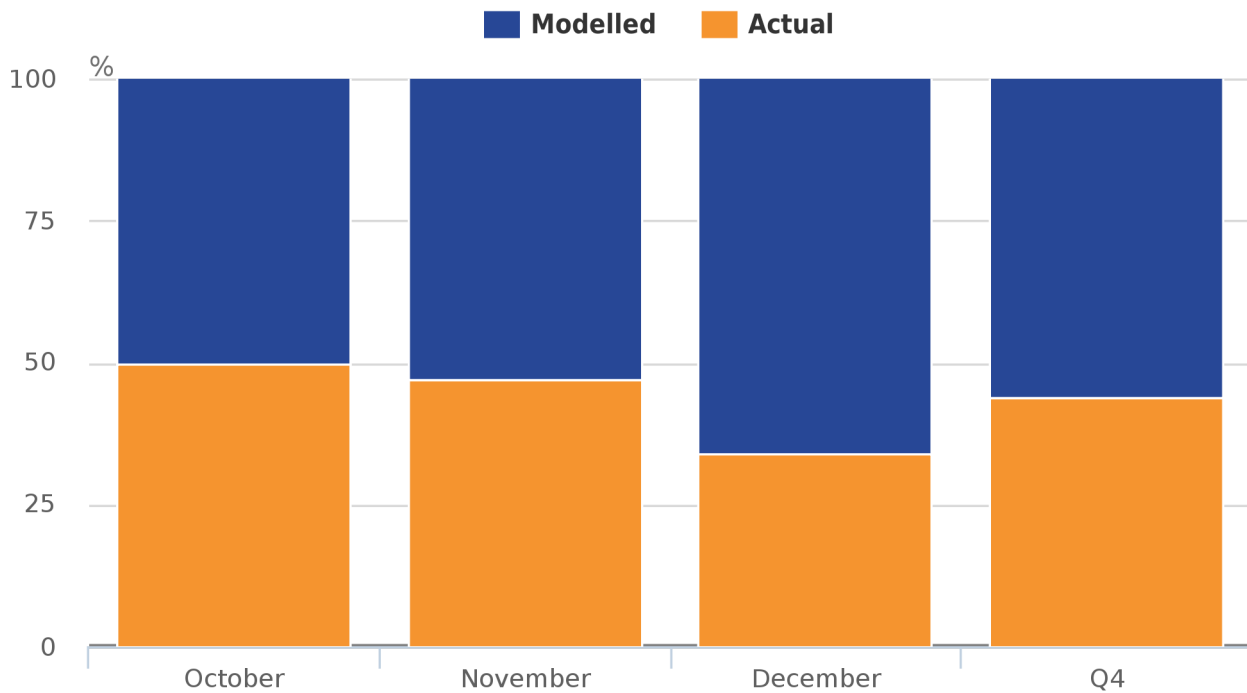
Source: Office for National Statistics

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 2.

Table 2: Previously published and current monthly growth rates in production, construction and services

UK, Quarter 4 2016

	Previously Published		Current		
	October	November	October	November	December[1]
Index of Production	-1.1	2.1	-1.2	2.1	0.6
Construction Output	-0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	1.0
Index of Services	0.3	…	0.3	0.3	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 . UK GDP grew by 2.0% during 2016

Figure 5 shows the year-on-year growths in GDP over the past decade. Annual GDP growth has slowed since 2014, with the 2016 figure continuing this trend. However, the figure is broadly in-line relative to figures after 2009, when the UK economy returned to positive growth after the economic downturn.

Figure 5: GDP year-on-year growths over 10 years

UK, UK, 2007 to 2016

Percentage change
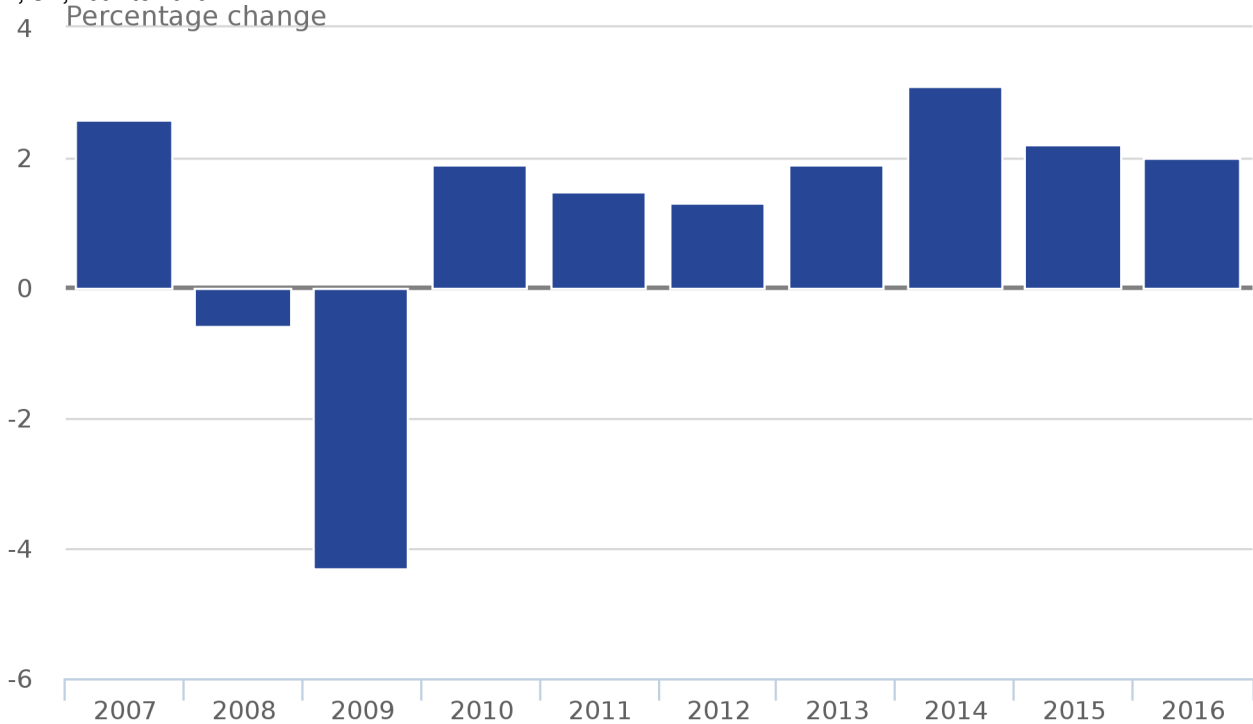
Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 6 shows year-on-year growths for GDP as a whole and at a more detailed aggregate level. Positive growth was observed in production, construction and services.

Figure 6: Year-on year growth of GDP and main aggregates

UK, 2016
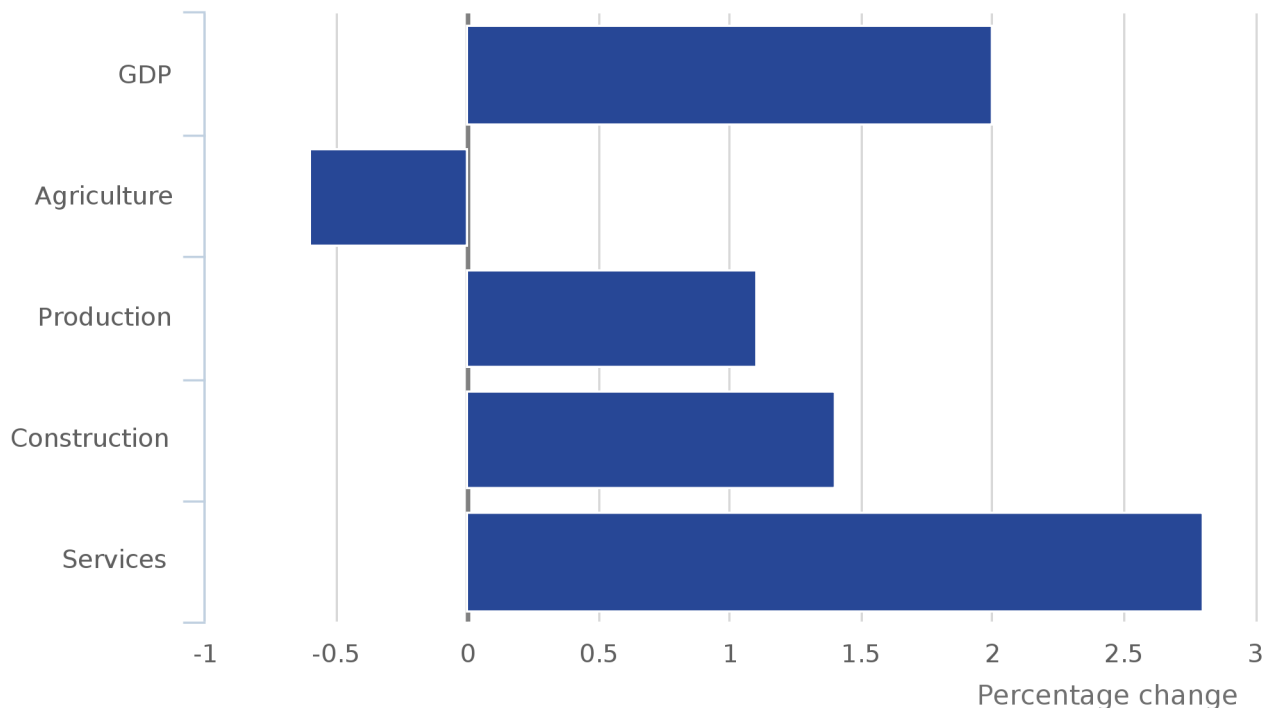
Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. GDP growth shown is based on the average headline measure of GDP. The industry groupings shown are components of the output measure of GDP which has been growing at a stronger rate through 2016 than the average headline measure of GDP.

During 2016, the services industries were estimated to have increased by 2.8%, up on the growth of 2.6% during 2015. The largest contributing services industry grouping was business services and finance, which grew by 2.8% during 2016. Growth was fairly broad-based, with only 2 of the 20 sub-industries contracting during 2016: legal activities decreased by 2.0% and accountancy, auditing and tax consultancy decreased by 0.9%. This is the first time since the economic downturn in 2009 that legal activities have decreased.

Notable industries by contribution within services during 2016 include: retail trade, which increased by 5.0%; computer programming and consultancy, which increased by 10.0%; and public administration and defence, which decreased by 1.8%.

The production industries grew by 1.1% during 2016, broadly in line with the 1.2% increase during 2015. All 4 of the main production aggregates increased during 2016: the largest increase was in the water supply and sewerage industries, which increased by 6.0%. The majority of the growth in the water supply and sewerage industries occurred during the first half of 2016. Manufacturing returned to positive growth during 2016: it was estimated manufacturing output grew by 0.3% compared with a decrease of 0.2% during 2015.

Growth in the construction industries was estimated to have slowed to an increase of 1.4% during 2016, down from an increase of 4.9% during 2015. Construction output contracted during 2012. Since then, construction output has grown every year, though the strength of growth has been variable: the year-on-year growth has ranged from a low of 1.4% (2016) to a high of 8.0% (2014) over this period.

8 . Links to related statistics

The preliminary estimate of 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.

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.

Additionally, national accounts articles were published on 23 January 2017, titled revisions to gross domestic product in Blue Book 2016 and the impact of methodological changes to chain-linking on gross domestic product.

9 . Quality and methodology

Some general information on the quality of the estimate of 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 the methods and sources page of our website.

The GDP Quality and Methodology Information document contains important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data

- the quality of the output: including the accuracy of the data and how it compares with related data

- uses and users

- how the output was created

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.

B1 Gross Domestic Product by Gross Value Added [1]
chained volume measures of industry output at basic prices

2013= 100

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu-facturing	Electricity gas, steam and air	Water supply, sewerage etc	Total IOP	Constru-ction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and commun-cation	Business services and finance	Govern-ment and other services	Total Services	Gross domestic product at market prices [4,5]	Gross value added exc oil & gas
2013 Weights [2]		7	18	103	15	11	146	59	136	106	317	229	788	1000	986
Index numbers															
		L2KL	L2KR	L2KX	L2MW	L2N2	L2KQ	L2N8	L2PZ	KI8M	KI80	KI8Q	L2NC	YBEZ	KLH7
2012		99.3	102.8	101.0	100.2	95.9	100.7	98.6	96.6	98.3	97.9	99.7	98.3	**98.1**	98.5
2013		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
2014		113.9	100.6	102.9	94.0	100.7	101.5	108.0	104.8	103.0	103.9	101.7	103.3	**103.1**	103.5
2015		115.3	109.1	102.7	94.4	104.1	102.7	113.4	109.5	106.8	106.9	102.2	106.0	**105.3**	105.8
2016		114.6	111.6	103.0	95.7	110.4	103.8	115.0	114.8	110.0	109.9	103.8	109.0	**107.5**	108.1
2013	Q2	98.8	99.3	99.9	102.1	98.1	99.9	98.7	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.7	**99.6**	99.7
	Q3	100.8	101.8	100.2	96.3	102.6	100.3	101.5	100.8	99.5	100.3	99.8	100.1	**100.4**	100.2
	Q4	102.2	101.1	100.6	97.8	103.1	100.6	102.8	101.1	99.7	101.0	100.1	100.6	**100.9**	100.7
2014	Q1	110.6	100.9	102.2	92.5	103.0	101.1	105.1	102.6	100.5	101.9	101.0	101.6	**101.7**	101.8
	Q2	112.6	101.3	102.8	93.1	99.9	101.4	107.1	104.2	102.3	103.2	101.7	102.8	**102.7**	103.0
	Q3	114.8	99.4	103.1	96.1	99.2	101.7	109.8	105.4	103.9	104.5	102.1	103.9	**103.5**	104.1
	Q4	117.8	100.8	103.4	94.1	100.5	101.9	110.1	107.0	105.2	106.0	102.1	104.9	**104.4**	105.0
2015	Q1	114.1	102.6	103.3	96.0	101.0	102.3	113.1	108.0	105.5	106.2	101.6	105.1	**104.6**	105.2
	Q2	115.2	110.8	102.8	93.7	105.0	102.9	113.8	109.0	106.4	106.4	102.0	105.6	**105.1**	105.6
	Q3	115.7	112.7	102.3	94.9	105.0	103.0	112.8	109.8	107.0	107.0	102.3	106.1	**105.4**	105.9
	Q4	116.1	110.2	102.5	92.9	105.5	102.6	113.8	111.1	108.3	108.0	103.0	107.1	**106.1**	106.7
2016	Q1	115.8	108.9	102.0	93.6	108.1	102.4	115.1	113.0	108.2	108.6	103.4	107.8	**106.5**	107.0
	Q2	114.5	111.9	103.7	98.0	110.6	104.6	115.6	114.0	108.7	109.4	103.5	108.4	**107.2**	107.8
	Q3	113.7	116.8	102.8	93.9	110.4	104.1	114.6	115.2	111.5	110.3	103.9	109.4	**107.8**	108.4
	Q4	114.2	108.7	103.5	97.5	112.3	104.2	114.7	117.2	111.8	111.2	104.3	110.3	**108.4**	109.2
Preliminary Estimate															
	Q4	114.2	108.7	103.5	97.5	112.3	104.2	114.7	117.2	111.8	111.2	104.3	110.3	**108.4**	109.2
Percentage changes: annual and latest quarter on previous quarter															
		L3BB	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3BG	L3DW	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P	L3E2	IHYP	KLH8
2012		-7.3	-10.9	-1.4	-0.9	-0.1	-2.7	-6.9	1.6	2.1	3.2	1.9	2.4	**1.3**	1.3
2013		0.7	-2.7	-1.0	-0.2	4.3	-0.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	2.1	0.3	1.8	**1.9**	1.5
2014		13.9	0.6	2.9	-6.0	0.7	1.5	8.0	4.8	3.0	3.9	1.7	3.3	**3.1**	3.5
2015		1.2	8.4	-0.2	0.5	3.4	1.2	4.9	4.5	3.7	2.9	0.5	2.6	**2.2**	2.3
2016		-0.6	2.3	0.3	1.4	6.0	1.1	1.4	4.9	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.8	**2.0**	2.1
														IHYQ	
2013	Q2	0.6	1.5	0.7	-1.6	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3
	Q3	2.0	2.6	0.3	-5.6	4.6	0.4	2.8	1.0	-0.5	0.8	-	0.4	0.8	0.5
	Q4	1.3	-0.7	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
2014	Q1	8.2	-0.2	1.6	-5.4	-0.1	0.5	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1
	Q2	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	-3.0	0.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.2
	Q3	2.0	-2.0	0.3	3.3	-0.7	0.2	2.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
	Q4	2.6	1.4	0.3	-2.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	-0.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
2015	Q1	-3.1	1.8	-0.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.2	-0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Q2	1.0	8.1	-0.5	-2.5	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
	Q3	0.5	1.7	-0.4	1.4	-	0.1	-0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
	Q4	0.3	-2.3	0.1	-2.2	0.5	-0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
2016	Q1	-0.2	-1.2	-0.4	0.8	2.5	-0.2	1.1	1.6	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
	Q2	-1.1	2.8	1.6	4.6	2.3	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Q3	-0.7	4.3	-0.8	-4.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6
	Q4	0.4	-6.9	0.7	3.9	1.7	-	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Preliminary Estimate															
	Q4	0.4	-6.9	0.7	3.9	1.7	-	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	**0.6**	0.7
Percentage changes: quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
		L3ZZ	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L426	L44M	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8	L44Q	IHYR	KLH9
2014	Q4	15.3	-0.3	2.8	-3.8	-2.5	1.3	7.1	5.9	5.5	4.9	1.9	4.3	**3.5**	4.2
2015	Q1	3.2	1.6	1.1	3.8	-1.9	1.2	7.5	5.3	5.0	4.2	0.6	3.4	**2.8**	3.3
	Q2	2.4	9.3	-0.1	0.6	5.1	1.5	6.2	4.5	4.1	3.1	0.3	2.7	**2.4**	2.5
	Q3	0.8	13.4	-0.8	-1.2	5.8	1.3	2.7	4.2	2.9	2.4	0.1	2.1	**1.8**	1.7
	Q4	-1.5	9.3	-0.9	-1.3	4.9	0.7	3.4	3.8	2.9	1.9	0.9	2.1	**1.7**	1.6
2016	Q1	1.5	6.2	-1.2	-2.5	7.1	0.1	1.8	4.6	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	**1.8**	1.8
	Q2	-0.6	1.0	0.9	4.6	5.3	1.6	1.6	4.6	2.1	2.8	1.4	2.7	**2.0**	2.1
	Q3	-1.7	3.6	0.5	-1.1	5.2	1.1	1.7	5.0	4.2	3.1	1.6	3.1	**2.2**	2.3
	Q4	-1.6	-1.3	1.0	5.0	6.4	1.5	0.8	5.4	3.3	3.0	1.2	3.0	**2.2**	2.3

Analysis by categories of output [3]; Production columns: Agriculture... to Total IOP; Services columns: Distribution... to Total Services.

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

Annex A -contributions to growth - output components

Contributions to growth[1], quarter-on-quarter, for the output components of GDP[2], CVM SA

Component	2015Q4	2016Q1	2016Q2	2016Q3	2016Q4
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Production	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.0
Mining & quarrying inc oil and gas extract	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Electricity, gas and air	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Water and Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Total Services	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
Distn, hotels and catering	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Transport, storage and comms	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Business services and Finance	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Government and other	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

1. Contributions are to output GVA and therefore may not
   sum to average GDP totals
2. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Contributions to growth[1], quarter on same quarter of previous year, for the output components of GDP[2], CVM SA

Component	2015Q4	2016Q1	2016Q2	2016Q3	2016Q4
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Production	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining & quarrying inc oil and gas extract	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Electricity, gas and air	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Water and Sewerage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Services	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4
Distn, hotels and catering	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Transport, storage and comms	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
Business services and Finance	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Government and other	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3

1. Contributions are to output GVA and therefore may not
   sum to average GDP totals
2. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Contributions to growth[1],year on year, for the output components of GDP[2], CVM SA

Component	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total Production	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining & quarrying inc oil and gas extract	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Electricity, gas and air	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Water and Sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
Total Services	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.2
Distn, hotels and catering	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Transport, storage and comms	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Business services and Finance	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
Government and other	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3

1. Contributions are to output GVA and therefore may not
   sum to average GDP totals
2. Components may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table P: GDP Per Head [1]
UK
£

	UK resident population mid year estimates (persons, thousands)[2]	Chained volume measure	(Reference year = 2013)
		Gross domestic product at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product per head
	EBAQ	**ABMI**	**IHXW**
2012	63 705	1 706 942	26 794
2013	64 106	1 739 563	27 136
2014	64 597	1 792 976	27 756
2015	65 110	1 832 318	28 142
2016	65 572	1 869 688	28 514

Seasonally adjusted

2011 Q4	63 495	422 965	6 661
2012 Q1	63 600	424 834	6 680
Q2	63 705	424 468	6 663
Q3	63 805	429 319	6 729
Q4	63 905	428 321	6 702
2013 Q1	64 005	431 025	6 734
Q2	64 106	433 271	6 759
Q3	64 228	436 560	6 797
Q4	64 351	438 707	6 817
2014 Q1	64 474	442 425	6 862
Q2	64 597	446 519	6 912
Q3	64 725	450 141	6 955
Q4	64 854	453 891	6 999
2015 Q1	64 982	455 026	7 002
Q2	65 110	457 214	7 022
Q3	65 226	458 456	7 029
Q4	65 341	461 622	7 065
2016 Q1	65 457	463 179	7 076
Q2	65 572	466 154	7 109
Q3	65 686	468 771	7 137
Q4	65 801	471 584	7 167

Percentage change, latest year on previous year

		IHYP	**N3Y6**
2012		1.3	0.6
2013		1.9	1.3
2014		3.1	2.3
2015		2.2	1.4
2016		2.0	1.3

Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter

		IHYQ	**N3Y7**
2011 Q4		0.2	0.1
2012 Q1		0.4	0.3
Q2		-0.1	-0.3
Q3		1.1	1.0
Q4		-0.2	-0.4
2013 Q1		0.6	0.5
Q2		0.5	0.4
Q3		0.8	0.6
Q4		0.5	0.3
2014 Q1		0.8	0.7
Q2		0.9	0.7
Q3		0.8	0.6
Q4		0.8	0.6
2015 Q1		0.3	0.0
Q2		0.5	0.3
Q3		0.3	0.1
Q4		0.7	0.5
2016 Q1		0.3	0.2
Q2		0.6	0.5
Q3		0.6	0.4
Q4		0.6	0.4

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.