Labour Productivity, Q1 2014

Coverage: **UK**
Date: **01 July 2014**
Geographical Area: **Region**
Theme: **Economy**

Labour Productivity, Q1 2014

- UK labour productivity was little changed in the first quarter of 2014, as growth of labour inputs broadly matched the expansion of economic output.
- Output per hour grew by 0.2% in the first quarter in service industries, and by 0.5% in production industries.
- Whole economy unit labour costs increased by 0.1% in Q1 2014 and were 1.4% higher than a year ago, continuing the slow rate of growth of recent quarters. Manufacturing unit wage costs decreased by 1.8% in the first quarter of 2014 and were 0.3% lower than a year earlier. This is the first quarter since Q1 2012 where there has been a year on year fall in manufacturing unit wage costs.
- New analysis of industry contributions to productivity movements since the economic downturn shows large negative contributions from production industries other than manufacturers and from the financial services industry.

About this release

Labour productivity statistics for the first quarter of 2014 for the whole economy and a range of industries, together with selected data on unit labour costs. Labour productivity measures the amount of real (inflation-adjusted) economic output that is produced by a unit of labour input (in terms of workers, jobs and hours worked) and is a key indicator of economic performance. Since labour costs account for around two-thirds of the cost of production of UK economic output, unit labour costs provide an indication of inflationary pressures in the economy.

Output statistics in this release are consistent with the latest Quarterly National Accounts published on 27 June 2014. Labour input measures are consistent with the latest Labour Market Statistics published on 11 June 2014.

What's new?

Reflecting the ONS continuous improvement programme there are a number of changes in this release, including new analysis of industry contributions to productivity movements and improved charts. Tables at the back of the PDF version of the statistical bulletin now include annual averages of indices for recent years and annual estimates of productivity in the construction industry have been added to Table 8. The corresponding Excel tables now contain full sets of data, corresponding to the length of time series available within the time series dataset, which have been extended backwards in some cases.

An Excel table (117.5 Kb Excel sheet) containing longer runs of historical data back to 1948 for some of the key series and a summary infographic are published alongside this statistical bulletin.

For the first time, new and improved estimates of unit labour costs are published as a component (211.5 Kb Excel sheet) alongside the statistical bulletin, rather than some time afterwards. The new estimates are summarised and compared with existing estimates in the 'Unit labour costs' section below.

Interpreting these statistics

Whole economy output (gross value added – GVA) increased by 0.8% in the first quarter of 2014, while the Labour Force Survey (LFS) shows that the number of workers, jobs and hours all increased by 0.9% over this period[1]. Since growth of labour productivity can be decomposed as growth of GVA minus growth of labour input, this combination of movements in output, workers, jobs and hours implies that UK labour productivity fell slightly over this period[2].

Differences between growth of output per worker and output per job reflect changes in the ratio of jobs to workers. This ratio was little changed in Q1. Differences between these measures and output per hour reflect movements in average hours which, though typically not large from quarter to quarter, can be material over a period of time. For example, a shift towards part-time employment will tend to reduce average hours. For this reason, output per hour is a more comprehensive indicator of labour productivity and is the main focus of the commentary in this release.

Unit labour costs (ULCs) reflect the full labour costs, including social security and employers' pension contributions, incurred in the production of a unit of economic output, while unit wage costs (UWCs) are a narrower measure, excluding non-wage labour costs[3]. Growth rates of these series can be decomposed as growth of labour costs per unit of labour input (e.g. earnings per hour) minus growth of labour productivity. With labour productivity decreasing by 0.1% on an output per hour basis in the first quarter, the 0.1% increase in ULCs implies that labour costs per hour were essentially unchanged across the economy as a whole. In the manufacturing sector, the combination of output per hour growth of 1.5% and a decrease of 1.8% in unit wage costs implies a fall in wage costs per hour of around 0.3% over the quarter.

Most of the series in this release are designated as National Statistics, meaning their production has been subject to rigorous quality assurance and methodological scrutiny. However, some service industry estimates use component series from the Index of Services (IOS) which are designated as experimental statistics (that is, not yet accredited as National Statistics, for example because the methodology is under development or reflecting concerns over data sources). Labour

productivity estimates that use these series as their numerators are also labelled as experimental statistics. Market sector productivity estimates are also experimental series. More information on the experimental IOS series is available on the Guidance and methodology section of the ONS website.

Notes for Interpreting these statistics

1. The growth rate for whole economy workers shown in Table 10 (1.0%) differs slightly from growth rates based on LFS aggregate data due to different methods of seasonal adjustment.

2. The growth of output per job (unchanged in Q1) differs slightly from that implied by growth of GVA and jobs. This is due to rounding.

3. Both measures include labour costs of the self-employed.

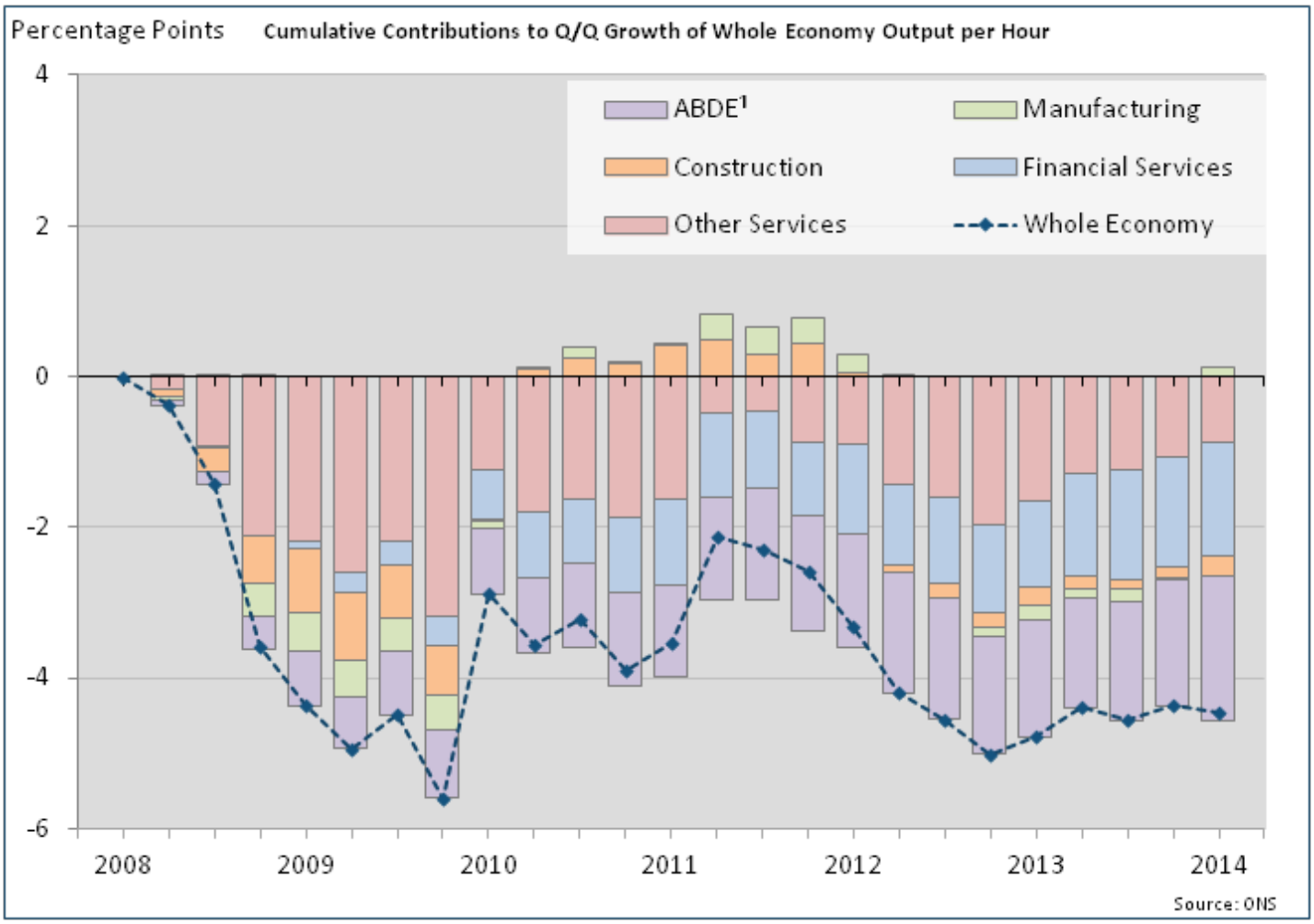
General commentary

Figure 1 shows cumulative contributions to productivity growth since 2008 by broad industry. Overall output per hour was 4.3 percentage points lower in Q1 2014 than in Q1 2008 (before the economic downturn). The largest negative contributions to productivity growth have come from industries ABDE (a composite of agriculture and the production industries other than manufacturing), largely reflecting oil and gas extraction, and from financial services.

The height of each bar reflects labour productivity movements in that industry and the weight of the industry, which in turn is a function of its weight in hours worked and output[1]. In Q1 2014, agriculture contributed minus 0.2 percentage points to the overall movement in output per hour, and construction contributed minus 0.1 percentage points.

Figure 1: Cumulative contributions to quarter on quarter growth of whole economy output per hour

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. ABDE refers to Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (section A), Mining and Quarrying (section B) Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply (section D) and Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (section E)

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Notes for General commentary

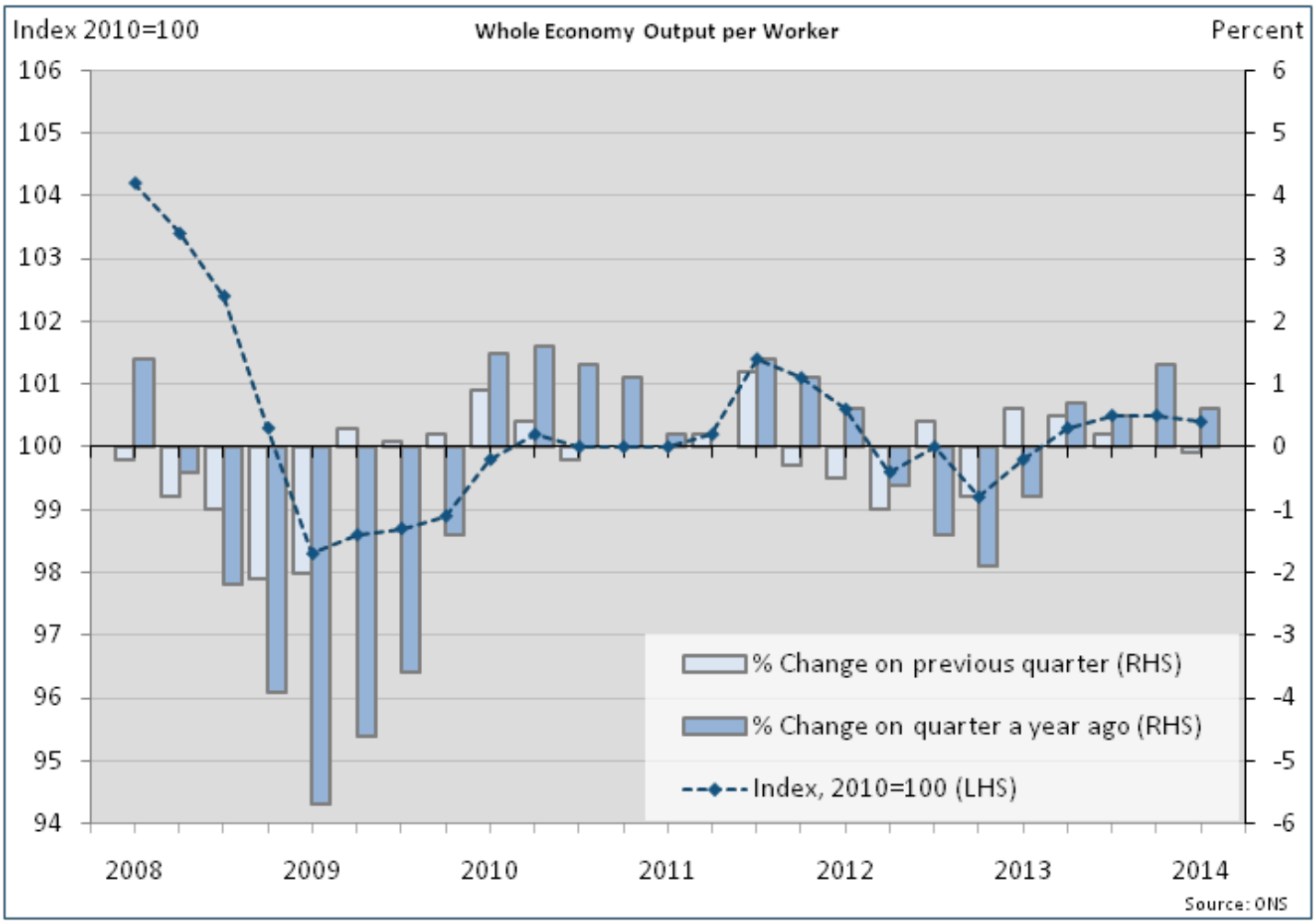
1. The decomposition is exact for periods over which the National Accounts have been balanced through the supply-use framework, that is to 2011. Small inconsistencies arise from Q1 2012 because the GVA weights are currently fixed for these periods.

Whole economy labour productivity

Figure 2 shows whole economy output per worker in terms of index levels and percentage changes. Figure 3 shows whole economy output per hour, and Figure 4 provides a breakdown of the components of labour productivity over recent quarters. More information is available in the Reference Tables section of this release, and in the tables at the end of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin.

Figure 2: Whole economy output per worker

Seasonally adjusted



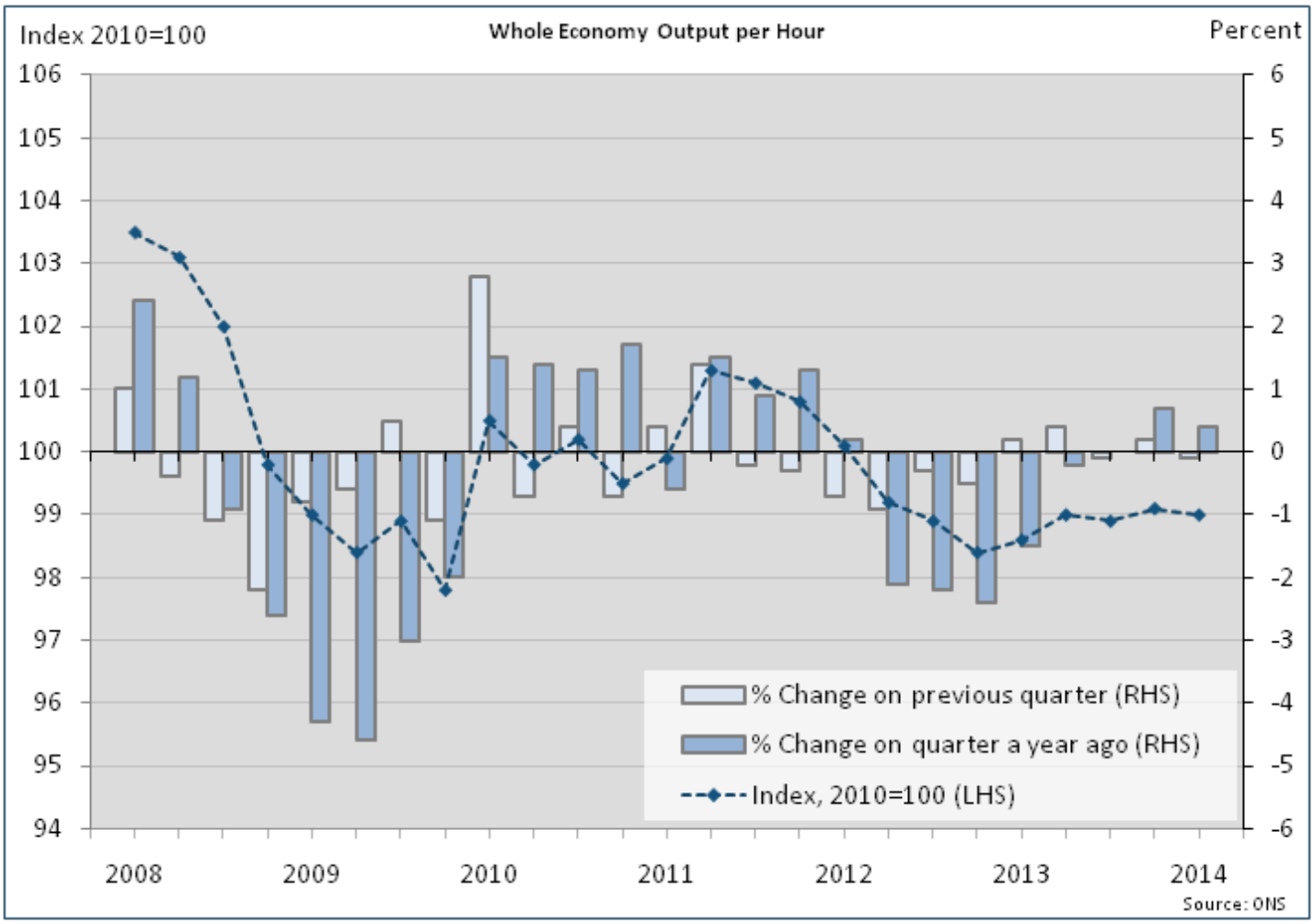
Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 3: Whole economy output per hour

Seasonally adjusted



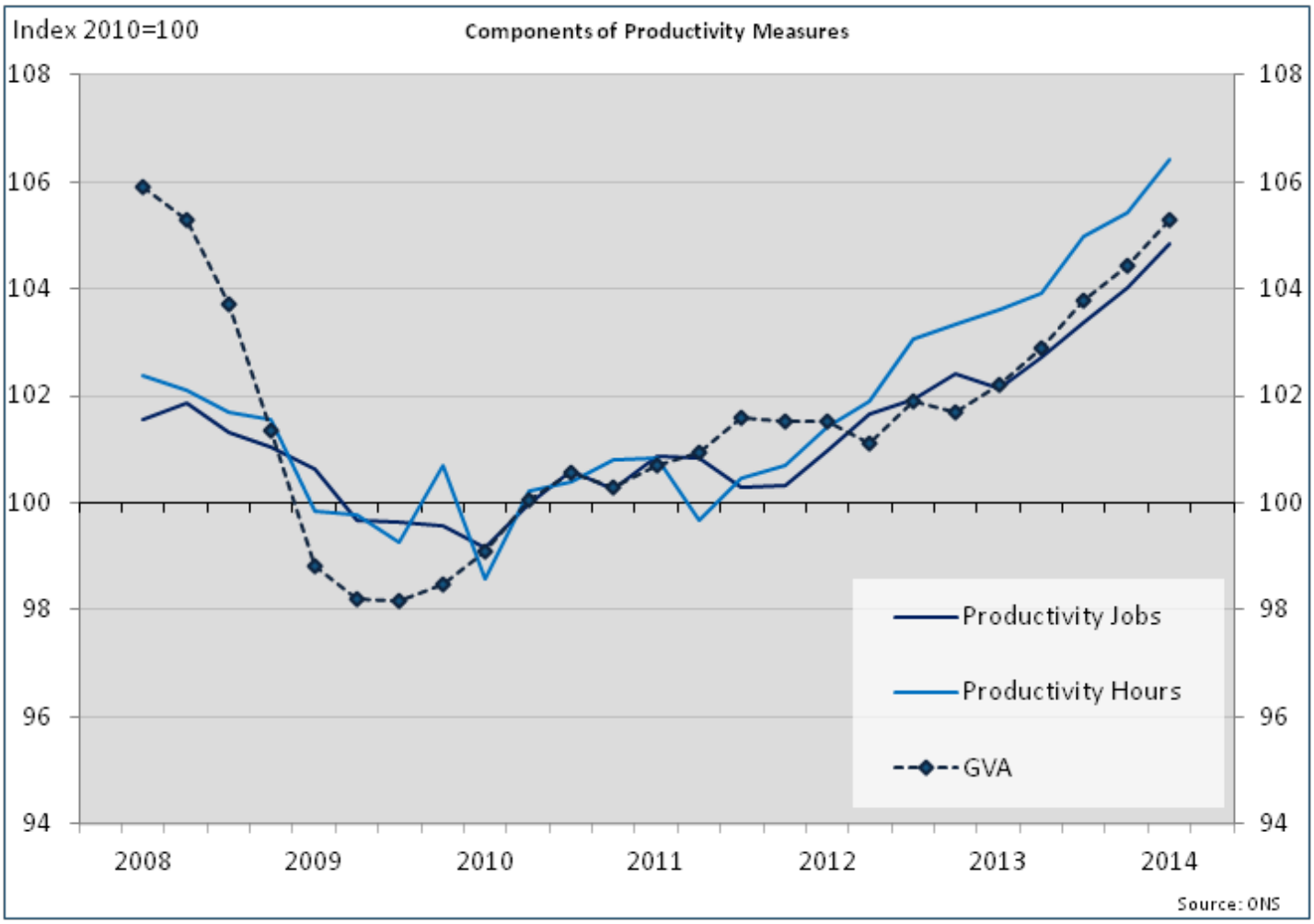
Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS [XLS format](#)
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 4: Whole economy labour productivity components

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

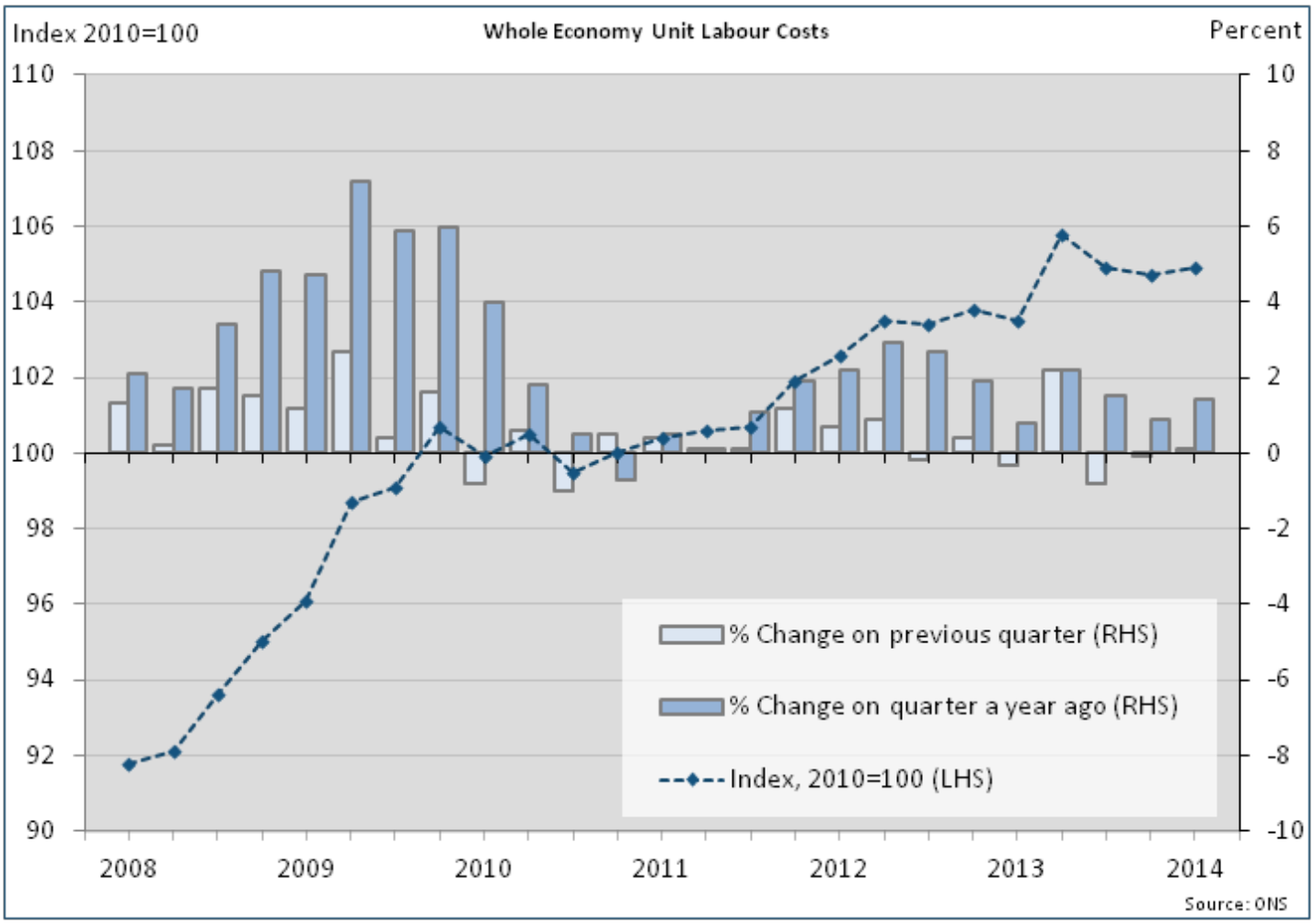
XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Unit labour costs

Figure 5 shows whole economy ULCs in terms of index levels and percentage changes on the previous quarter and on the previous year. New and improved estimates of unit labour costs are published as a table component (211.5 Kb Excel sheet) alongside this statistical release include some minor methodological changes at the whole economy level. However, the overall time series is very similar between the two series.

Figure 5: Whole economy unit labour costs

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

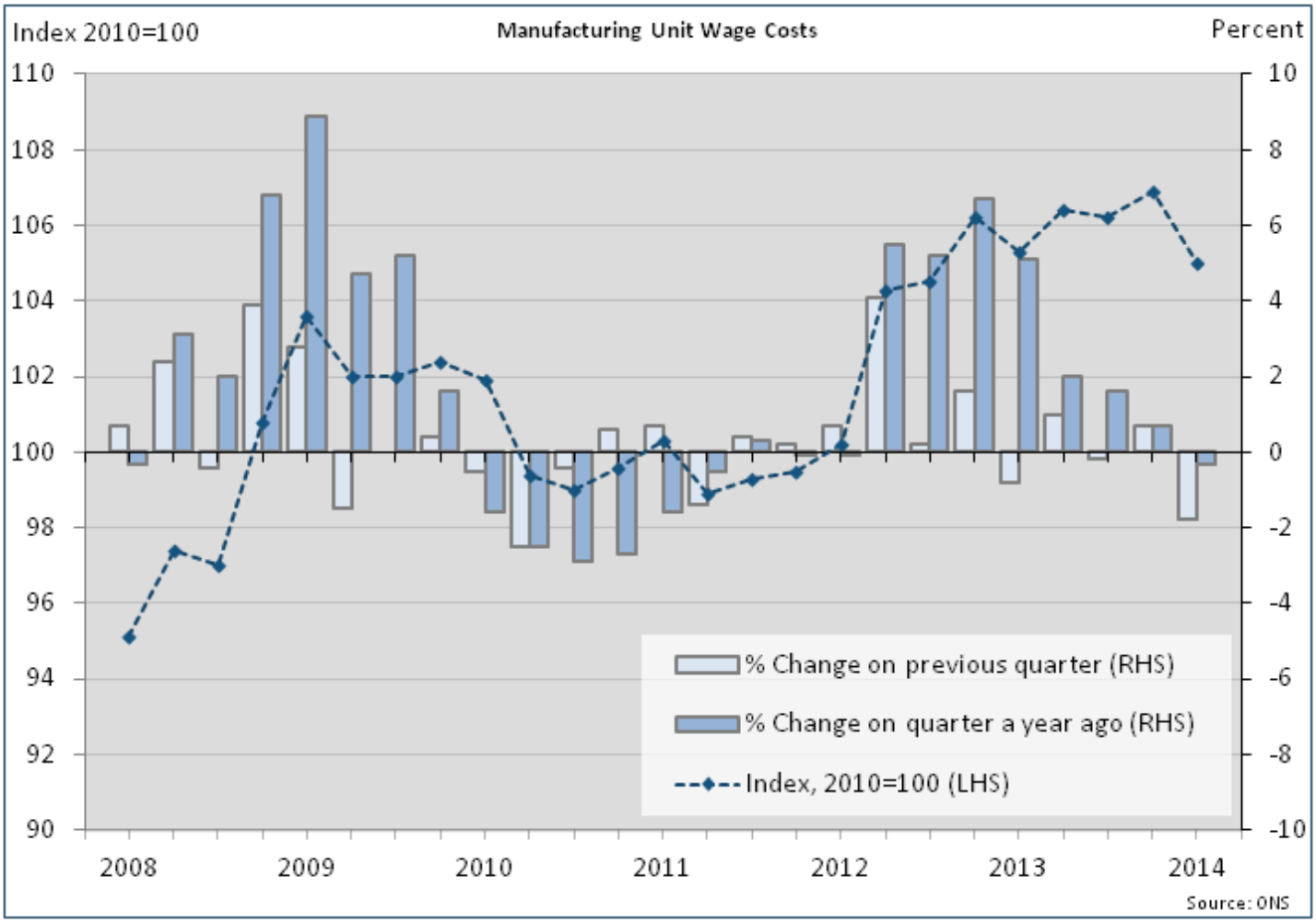
Manufacturing unit wage costs (Figure 6) decreased by 1.8% in the first quarter and were 0.3% lower than a year earlier. As well as being a narrower measure than unit labour costs, the manufacturing unit wage cost series currently uses average weekly earnings in manufacturing (a measure of employee earnings) to proxy the earnings of self-employed workers in manufacturing, which is inconsistent with other ONS data on incomes of the self employed.

ONS published proposals for replacing manufacturing UWCs with a broader and more consistently derived measure of manufacturing ULCs in an article 'Sectional unit labour costs' on 28 November 2012. Estimates of manufacturing ULCs are published as a table component (211.5 Kb Excel sheet) alongside this release. The overall pattern of the time series is broadly similar to that of the existing UWC series DIX4. However, in the latest period, manufacturing ULCs are unchanged from the

previous quarter (compared with -1.8% for the existing UWC series) and 1.9% lower than Q1 2013 (-0.3% for the existing UWC series).

Figure 6: Manufacturing unit wage costs

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

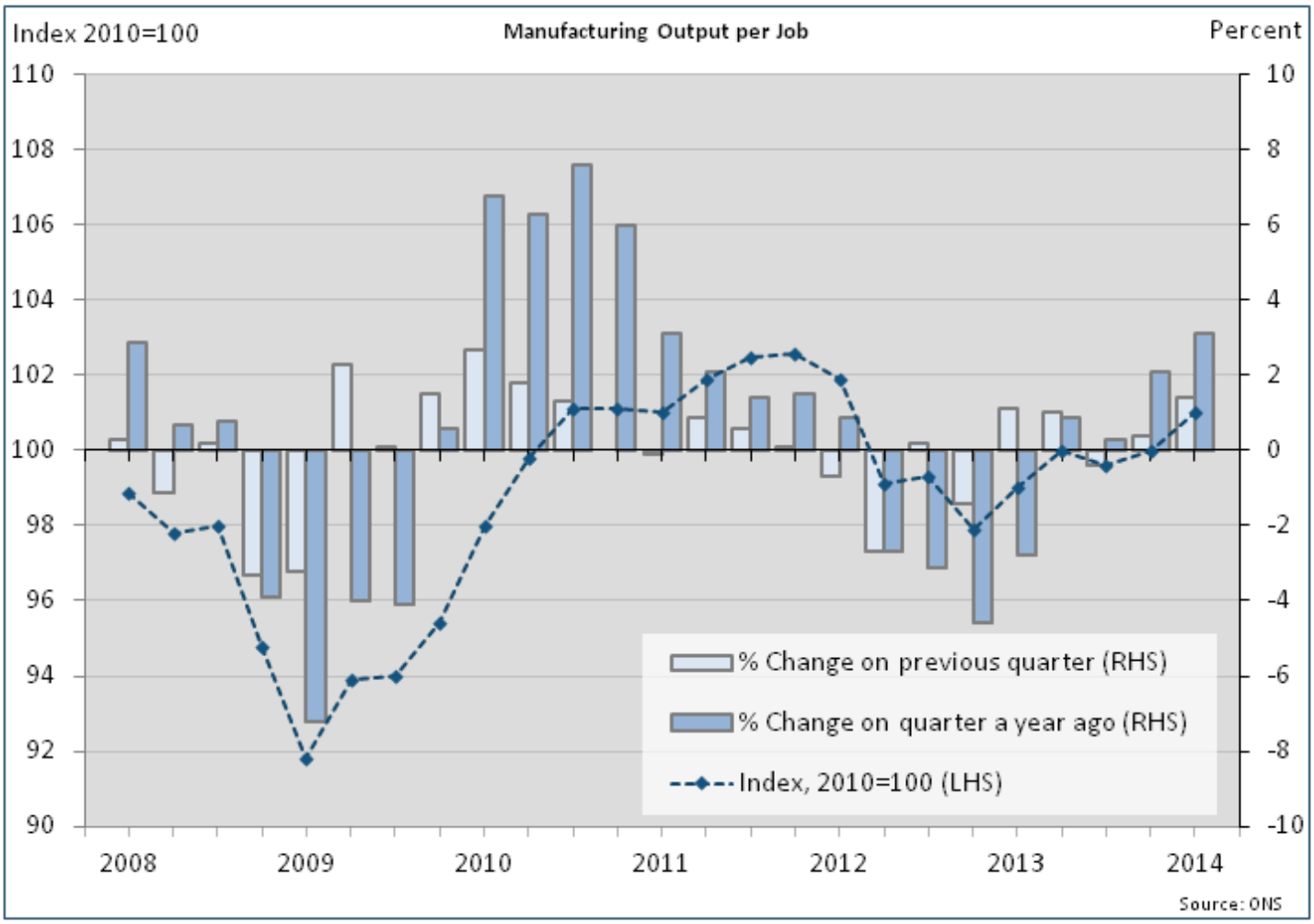
More information on unit labour costs and unit wage costs is available in Table 2 in the Reference Tables section of this release, and in the tables at the end of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin.

Manufacturing labour productivity

Figures 7 and 8 show movements in labour productivity in manufacturing in terms of levels and percentage changes on the previous quarter and on the previous year. Figure 9 provides information on the component movements in manufacturing output and labour inputs.

Figure 7: Manufacturing output per job

Seasonally adjusted



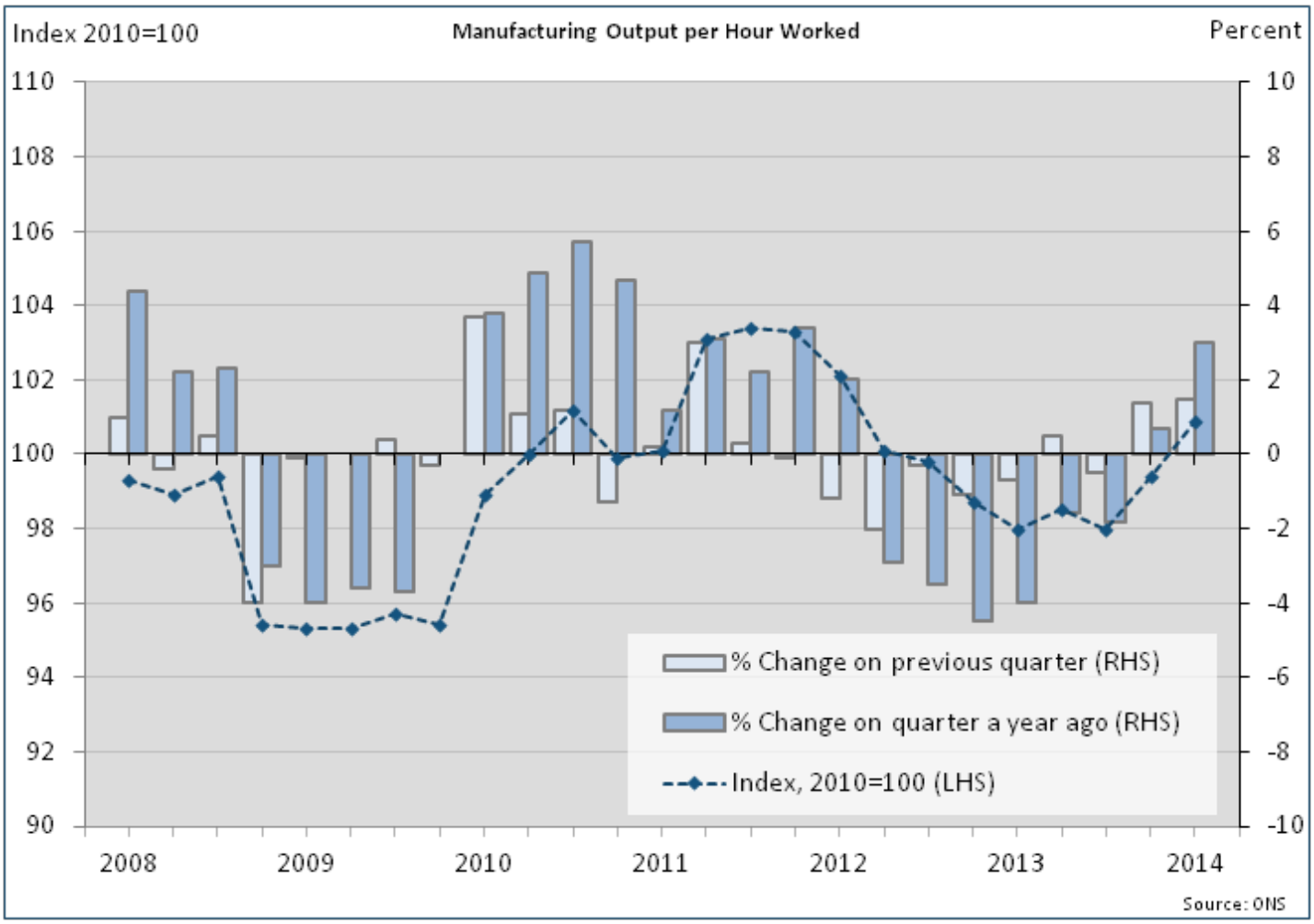
Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 8: Manufacturing output per hour worked

Seasonally adjusted



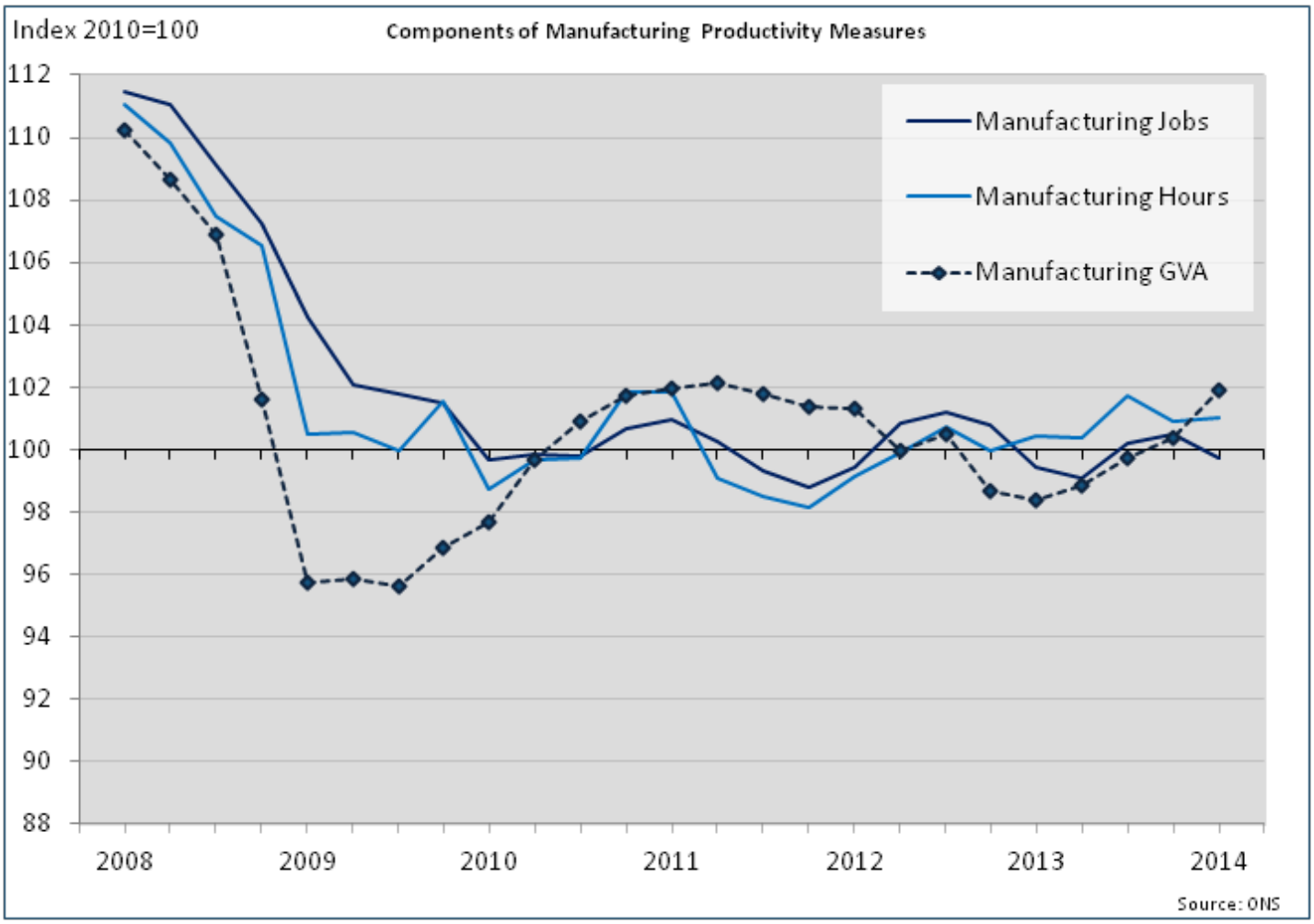
Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 9: Components of manufacturing productivity measures

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

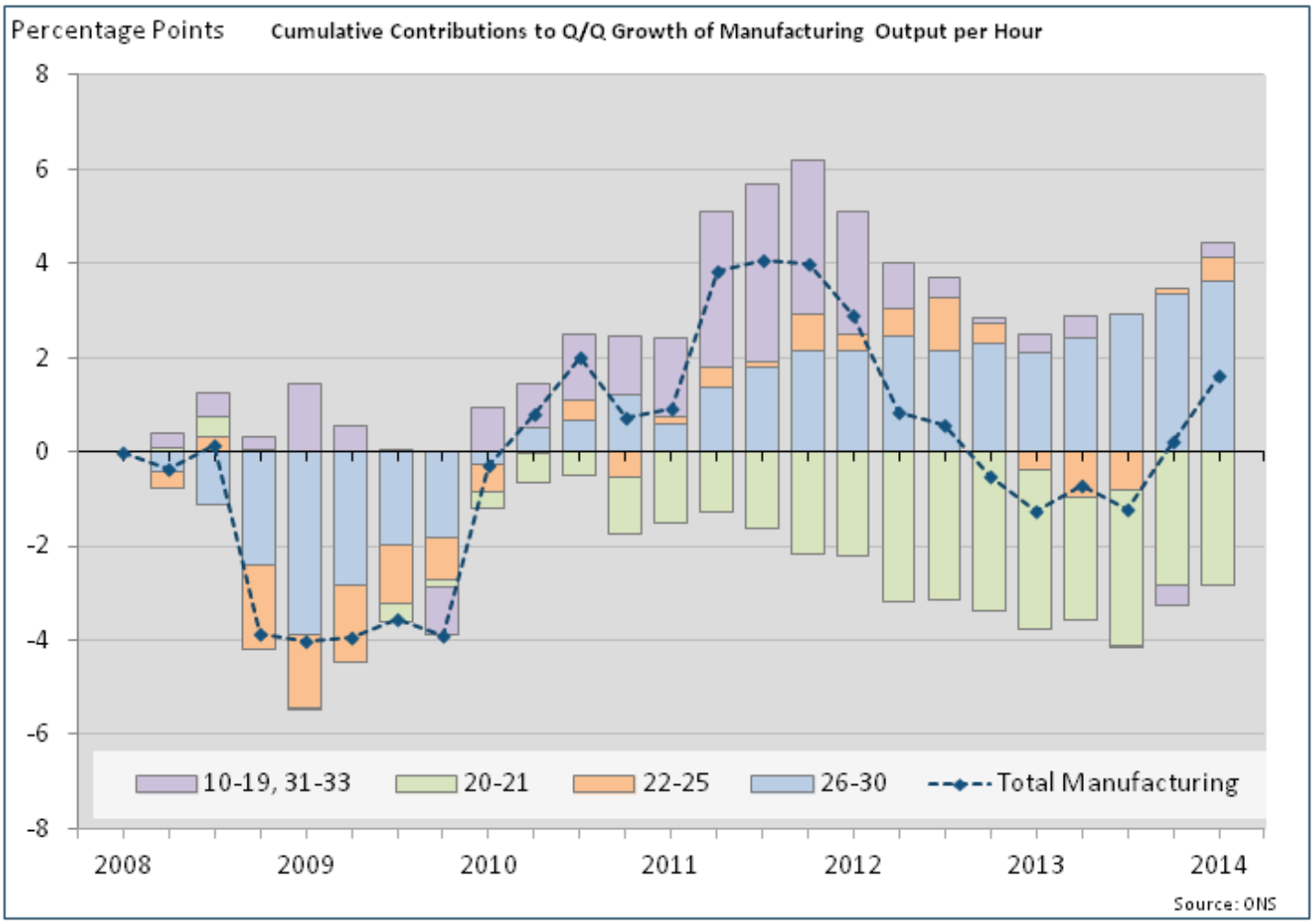
Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 10 shows the cumulative contributions to growth of manufacturing output per hour since 2008. This analysis highlights the large negative contribution to productivity of industries 20-21 (Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals), particularly since 2010. By contrast, industries 26-30 (Equipment industries) have made positive contributions to productivity growth since 2010.

Figure 10: Cumulative contributions to quarter on quarter growth of manufacturing output per hour

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. 10-19 refers to Food products, beverages and tobacco (10-12), Textiles, wearing apparel & leather (13-15), Wood & paper products & printing (16-18) and Coke & refined petroleum products (19). 31-33 refers to Other Manufacturing
2. 20-21 refers to Chemical and Pharmaceutical products
3. 22-25 refers to Rubber, plastics & other non-metallic minerals (22-23), Basic metals and metal products (24-25)
4. 26-30 refers to Computer products, Electrical equipment (26-27), Machinery & equipment (28) and Transport equipment (29-30)

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

More information on labour productivity of sub-divisions of manufacturing is available in the Reference Tables (330 Kb Excel sheet) section of this release (Tables 3 and 4), and in the tables at the end of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin. Care should be taken in interpreting quarter on

quarter movements in productivity estimates for individual sub-divisions, as small sample sizes of the source data can cause volatility.

Tables 3 and 4 now include estimates for the level of productivity in £ terms for the National Accounts base year of 2010. These are estimates of GVA per unit of labour input and are not necessarily related to pay rates. Output per job (Table 3) varied from £36.7k in Textiles and clothing (divisions 13-15) to £140.8k in Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals (divisions 20-21). The average for the whole of manufacturing was £54.6k and the average for the whole economy was £44.1k in 2010.

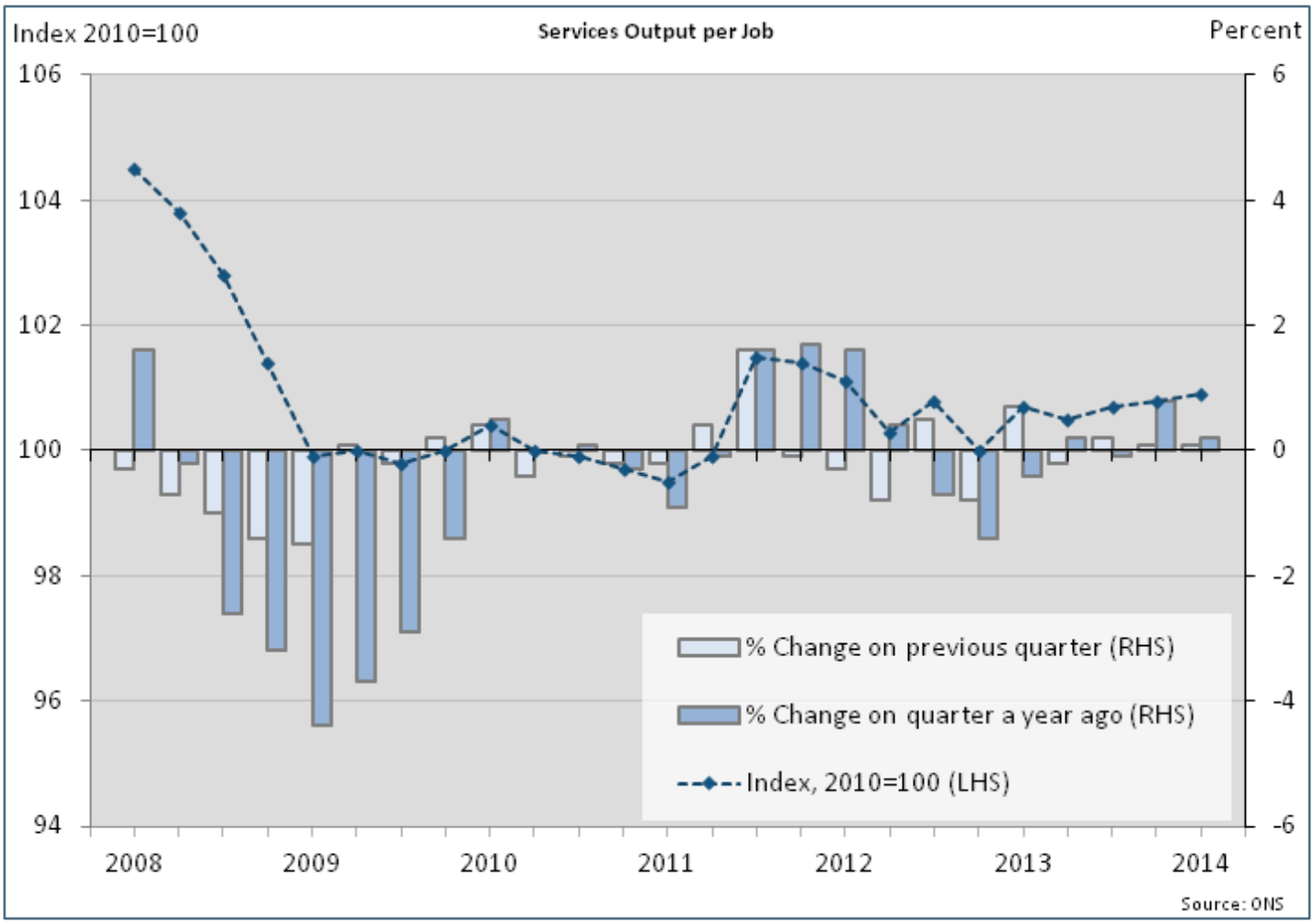
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals was also top of the distribution for output per hour in 2010 (£77.7), with Wood, paper products, & printing (divisions 16-18) and Basic metals & metal products (divisions 24-25) at the bottom of the distribution. On this basis the average for manufacturing as a whole was £29.4 and the average for the whole economy was £27.9 per hour.

Services labour productivity

Figures 11 and 12 show movements in labour productivity in services in terms of index levels and percentage changes on the previous quarter and on the previous year. Figure 13 provides information on the component movements in services output and labour inputs.

Figure 11: Services output per job

Seasonally adjusted



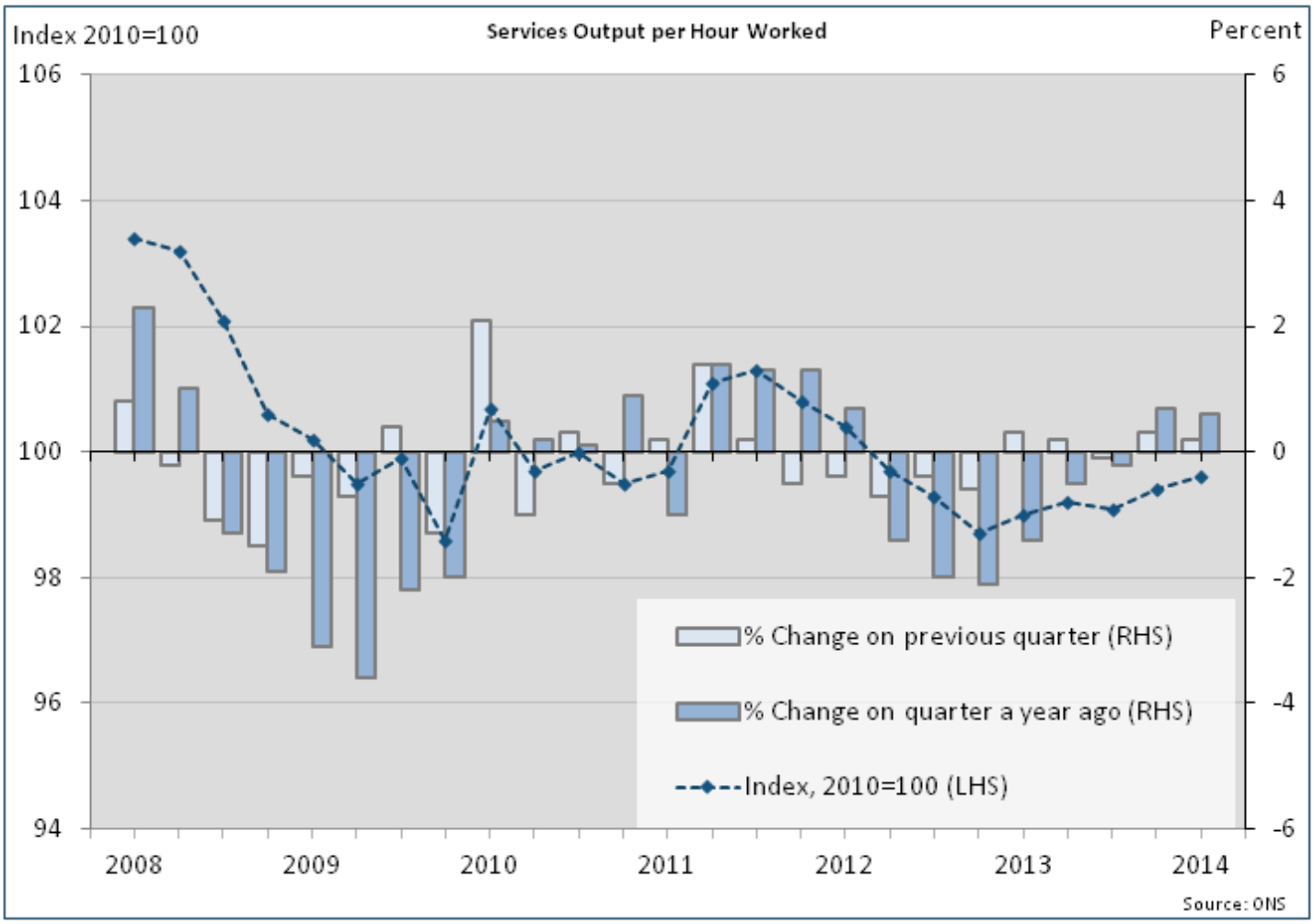
Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 12: Services output per hour

Seasonally adjusted



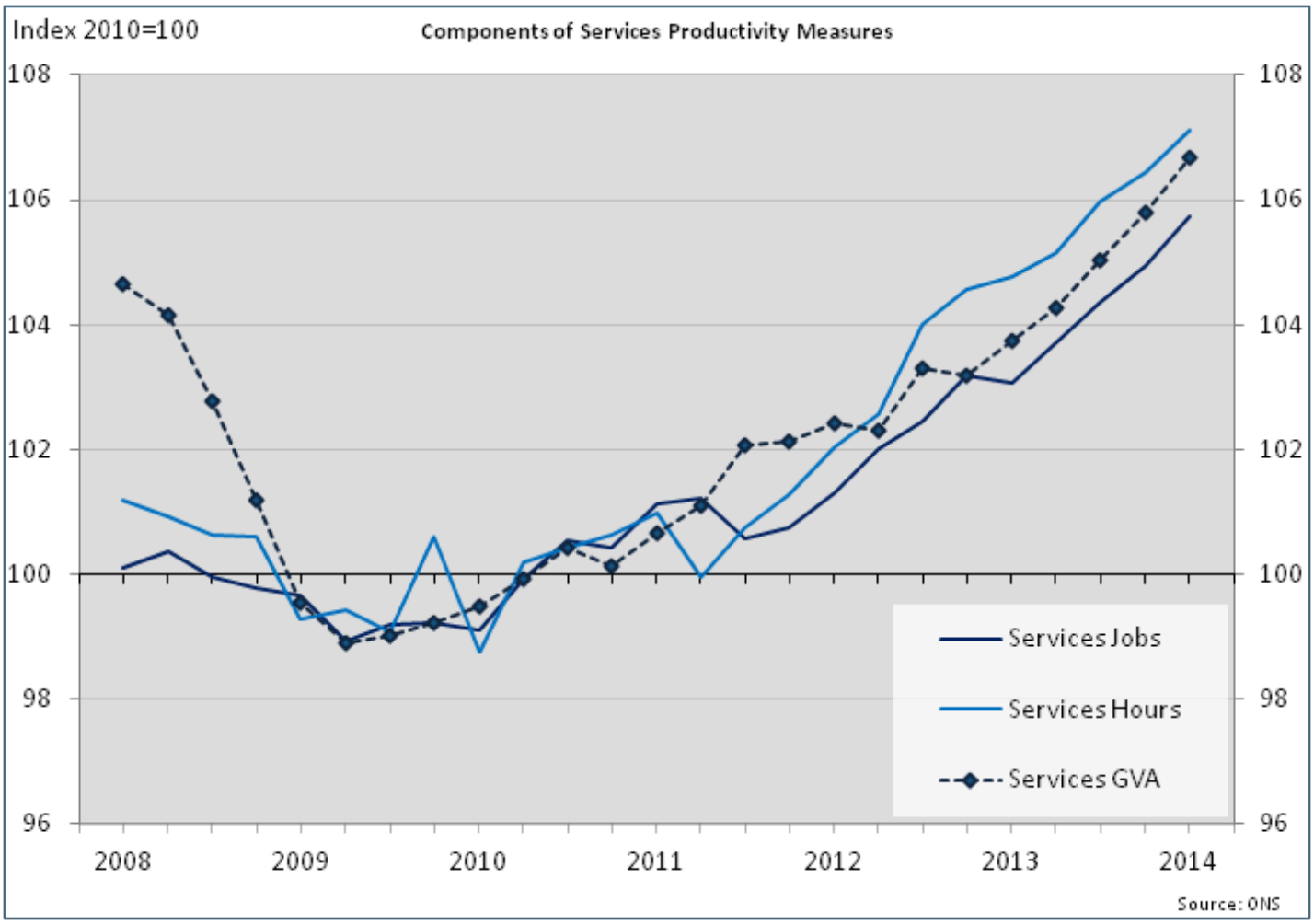
Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 13: Components of services productivity measures

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

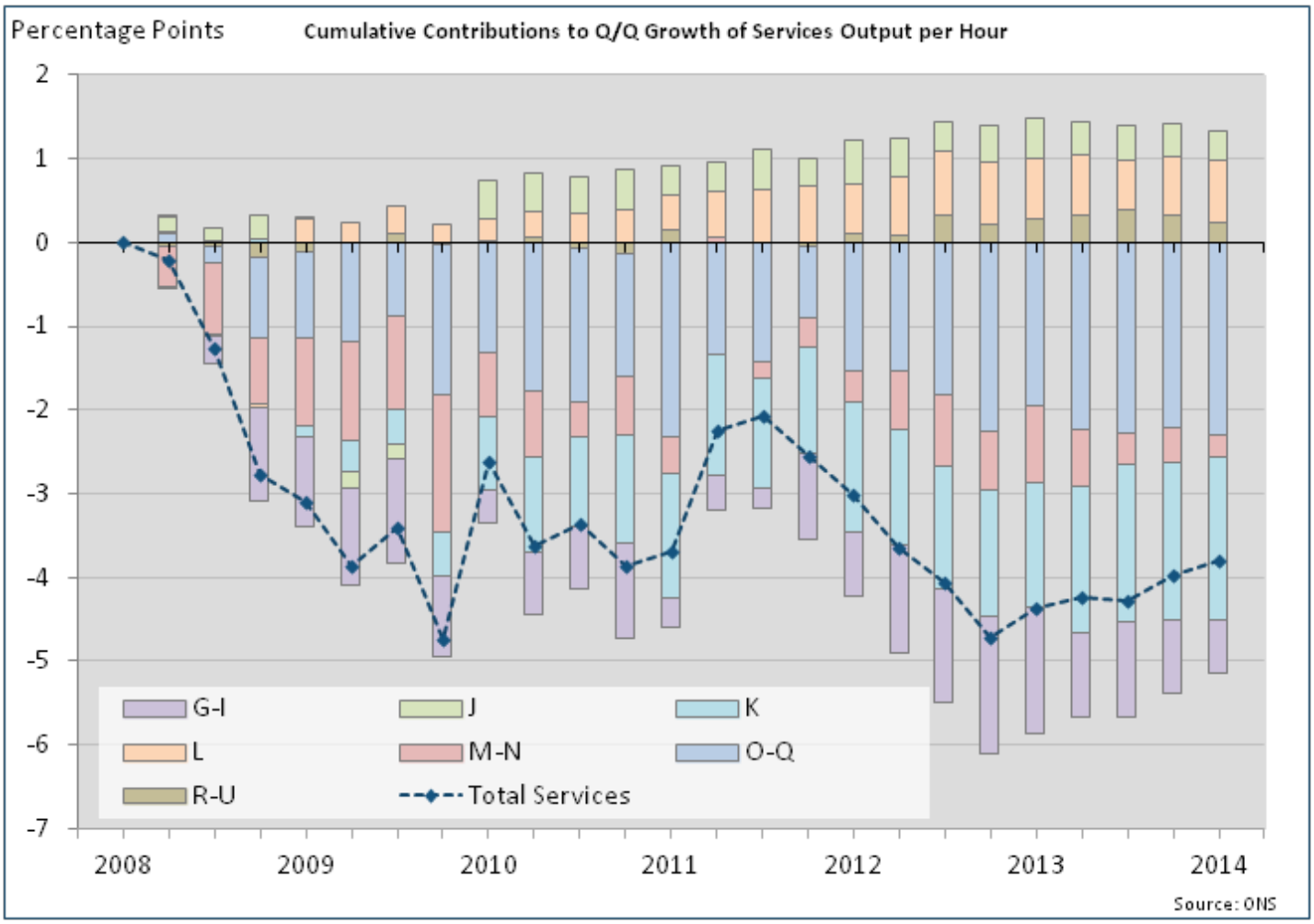
XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Figure 14 shows the cumulative contributions to growth of services output per hour since the economic downturn. From the beginning of 2008 to the first quarter of 2014, industries O-Q (Government services) and industry K (Financial and insurance activities) have made the largest negative contributions to services output per hour. In the case of O-Q the negative contribution mainly reflects hours rising faster than output, particularly over the period 2008-11. In the case of K, the negative contribution mainly reflects falling output over the whole period since 2008, not matched by falls in hours worked.

Industry L (Real estate activities) has made the largest positive contribution to services output per hour since 2008.

Figure 14: Cumulative contributions to quarter on quarter growth of services output per hour

Seasonally adjusted



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. G,H,I refers to Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G), Transportation and storage (H) and Accommodation and food service activities (I)
2. J refers to Information and communication
3. K refers to Financial and insurance activities
4. L refers to Real Estate activities
5. M,N refers to Professional, scientific and technical activities (M), Administrative and support service activities (N)
6. O,P,Q refers to Government Services
7. R,S,T,U refers to Other Services

Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

More information on labour productivity of services industries is available in Tables 5 and 6 in the Reference Tables section of this release, and in the tables at the end of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin.

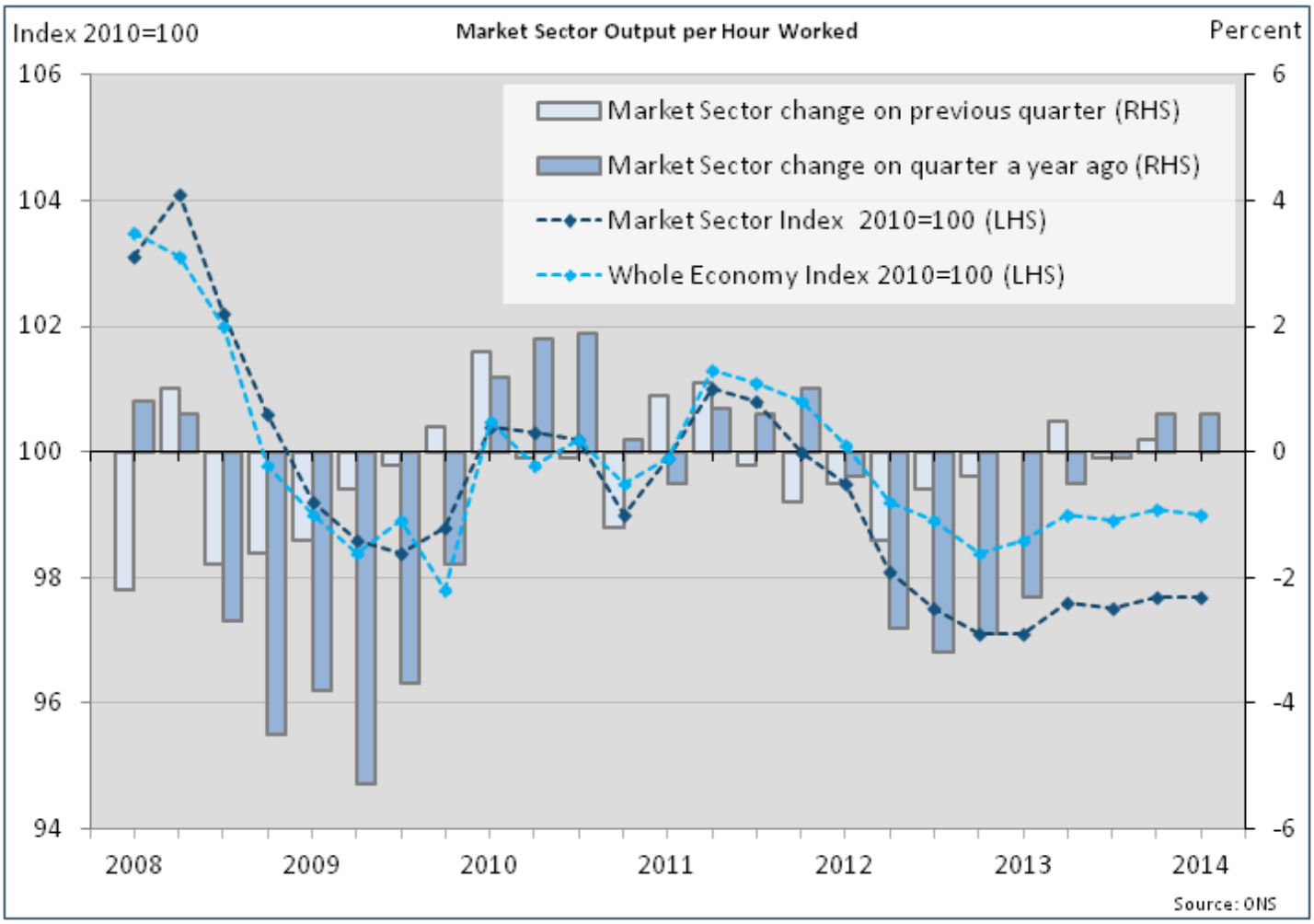
In general, the dispersion of labour productivity growth rates across service industries is less pronounced than within manufacturing. At face value, the dispersion of productivity *levels* is more pronounced. However, it should be borne in mind that labour productivity in industry L is affected by the National Accounts concept of output from owner-occupied housing, which adds to the numerator but without a corresponding component in the denominator. Excluding this industry, output per job (Table 5) varied from £19.1k in Accommodation & food services (section I) to £116.6k in Finance & insurance (section K) in 2010. These industries were also at the bottom and top of the productivity distribution in terms of output per hour (Table 6).

Market sector (experimental statistics) labour productivity

Figure 15 shows movements in labour productivity in the market sector with the whole economy series plotted for comparison purposes. Market sector output per hour followed a similar path to whole economy output per hour between 2008 and the middle of 2011, since when market sector productivity growth has been about one percentage point lower than that of the whole economy.

Figure 15: Market sector output per hour

Seasonally adjusted



Download chart

XLS XLS format
(3.44 Mb)

Longer time series on market sector labour productivity are available in Table 7 of the Reference Tables section of this release, and in the tables at the end of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin.

Revisions

Table R1 in the Reference Tables section of this release (and in the tables at the end of the PDF version of this statistical bulletin) shows revisions to growth rates of the main productivity variables for the whole economy, manufacturing and services between this release and the previous release on 1 April 2014. Revisions arise from a combination of revisions to GVA (from Q1 2013) and revisions to jobs and hours from Q4 2013. In all cases revisions principally affect the distribution across industries and sectors rather than the whole economy aggregates; there are no revisions to whole economy labour inputs.

A research note on sources of revisions (145.4 Kb Pdf) to labour productivity estimates is available on the ONS website.

Table A below summarises differences between first published estimates for each of the statistics in the first column with the estimates for the same statistics published three years later. This summary is based on five years of data, that is, for first estimates of quarters between Q2 2006 and Q1 2011, which is the last quarter for which a three-year revision history is available. The averages of these differences with and without regard to sign are shown in the right hand columns of the table, and these can be compared with the value of the estimates in the latest quarter, shown in the second column. Additional information on revisions to these and other statistics published in this release is available in the Revisions triangles (1.17 Mb Excel sheet) component of this release.

This revisions analysis shows that whole economy labour productivity growth estimates have tended to be revised down over time, by 0.2-0.3 percentage points (on a year-on-year basis), while unit labour cost growth estimates have tended to be revised up by 0.4-0.5 percentage points. Absolute revisions have been larger for unit labour costs than for productivity. Were the average revisions to apply to the current release, growth of output per hour in the year to the first quarter of 2014 would be revised down from 0.4% to 0.1% over the next three years, and growth of unit labour costs would be revised up from 1.4% to 1.9% over the same period.

Table A: Revisions analysis

Whole economy

		Revisions between first publication and estimates five years later (2006Q2 - 2011Q1)	
Change on quarter a year ago	Value in latest period (per cent)	Average over 5 years (bias)	Average over 5 years without regard to sign (average absolute revision)
Output per worker	0.6	-0.2	0.7
Output per job	0.3	-0.2	0.7
Output per hour	0.4	-0.3	0.6
Unit labour costs	1.4	0.5	1.0
Unit wage costs	0.6	0.4	0.8

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Download table

XLS XLS format
(19.5 Kb)

Notes on sources

The measure of output used in these statistics is the chain volume (real) measure of Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices, with the exception of the regional analysis in Table 9 (in the Reference Tables and the PDF version of this statistical bulletin), where the output measure is nominal GVA (NGVA). These measures differ because NGVA is not adjusted to account for price changes; this means that if prices were to rise more quickly in one region than the others, then this would be reflected in apparent improved measured productivity performance in that region relative to the others. At the whole economy level, real GVA is balanced to other estimates of economic activity, primarily from the expenditure approach. Below the whole economy level, real GVA is generally estimated by deflating measures of turnover; these estimates are not balanced through the supply-use framework and the deflation method is likely to produce biased estimates. This should be borne in mind in interpreting labour productivity estimates below the whole economy level.

Labour input measures used in this bulletin are known as 'productivity jobs' and 'productivity hours'. Productivity jobs differ from the workforce jobs (WFJ) estimates published in Table 6 of the ONS Labour Market Statistics Bulletin, in three ways:

- To achieve consistency with the measurement of GVA, the employee component of productivity jobs is derived on a reporting unit (RU) basis, whereas the employee component of the WFJ estimates is on a local unit (LU) basis. This is explained further below.
- Productivity jobs are scaled so industries sum to total LFS jobs. Note that this constraint is applied in non-seasonally adjusted terms. The nature of the seasonal adjustment process means that the sum of seasonally adjusted productivity jobs and hours by industry can differ slightly from the seasonally adjusted LFS totals.
- Productivity jobs are calendar quarter average estimates whereas WFJ estimates are provided for the last month of each quarter.

Productivity hours are derived by multiplying employee and self-employed jobs at an industry level (before seasonal adjustment) by average actual hours worked from the LFS at an industry level. Results are scaled so industries sum to total unadjusted LFS hours, and then seasonally adjusted.

Industry estimates of average hours derived in this process differ from published estimates (found in Table HOUR03 in the Labour Market Statistics release) as the HOUR03 estimates are calculated by allocating all hours worked to the industry of main employment, whereas the productivity hours system takes account of hours worked in first and second jobs by industry.

Whole economy unit labour costs are calculated as the ratio of total labour costs (that is, the product of labour input and costs per unit of labour) to GVA. Further detail on the methodology can be found in Revised methodology for unit wage costs and unit labour costs: explanation and impact.

Manufacturing unit wage costs are calculated as the ratio of manufacturing average weekly earnings (AWE) to manufacturing output per filled job. On 28 November 2012 ONS published Productivity Measures: Sectional Unit Labour Costs describing new measures of unit labour costs below the whole economy level, and proposing to replace the currently published series for manufacturing unit wage costs with a broader and more consistent measure of unit labour costs. As noted earlier,

estimates on the new methodology are published as a table component (211.5 Kb Excel sheet) of this statistical release.

What is a reporting unit?

The term 'enterprise' is used by ONS to describe the structure of a company. Individual workplaces are known as 'local units' and a group of local units under common ownership is called the 'enterprise'. Reporting units are the parts of enterprises that return data to ONS. While the majority of reporting units and enterprises are the same, larger enterprises have been split into reporting units to make the reporting easier.

For most business surveys run by ONS, forms are sent to the reporting unit rather than local units, in other words, to the head office rather than individual workplaces. This enables ONS to gather information on a greater proportion of total business activity than would be possible by sending forms to a selection of local units. But it has the disadvantage that it is difficult to make regional estimates – for instance all the employment of, say, a chain of shops would be reported as being concentrated at the site of the head office.

Further differences between reporting unit and local unit data can be seen in the industry coding. Take, for example, a reporting unit with three cake shops and one bakery, each employing five people. The local unit analysis would put 15 employees in the retail industry and five employees in the manufacturing industry. But the reporting unit series puts all 20 people into the industry with the majority activity, in this case, retailing. Detailed industry figures compiled using the local unit approach will therefore be different from industry figures using the reporting unit approach, although the totals will be the same at the whole economy level.

Background notes

1. **This statistical bulletin**

   This statistical bulletin presents Labour Productivity estimates for the UK. More detail can be found on the Productivity Measures Topic page on the ONS website.

   Index numbers are referenced to 2010=100, are classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and are seasonally adjusted.

   Quarter on previous quarter changes in output per job and output per hour worked for some of the manufacturing sub-divisions and services sections should be interpreted with caution as the small sample sizes used can cause volatility.

2. **Quality and Methodology**

   A revised and updated Quality and Methodology Information paper for Labour Productivity was published in March 2012. This paper describes the intended uses of the statistics presented in this publication, their quality and methods used to produce them. It also includes more information on the uses and limitations of labour productivity estimates.

3. Future developments

ONS has recently developed new and improved measures of labour input as part of ongoing work to comply with EU regulations. Specifically, these new measures provide an industry breakdown of employment (i.e. on a headcount basis rather than a job basis), and provide a split between employees and the self-employed. For methodological consistency, this work has also made some changes to the computation of corresponding hours series. These series are currently available on the Eurostat website and ONS has published an article entitled Introducing New Labour Productivity Statistics which describes these new series.

In response to user requests, ONS has now published selected estimates of labour productivity using the new and improved estimates of labour inputs, together with comparisons against the corresponding estimates from the existing productivity system. These are available as an additional reference table component (table NEWLPROD01) of the already published article Introducing New Labour Productivity Statistics.

ONS intends to publish a further article later in 2014 setting out the full impact of methodological changes and including a full set of productivity estimates under the proposed methodology. A user event will also be organised prior to implementation of the new methodology in this statistical release.

4. Other data on productivity

ONS has published Labour Productivity Measures from the ABS, 2008-2012. This article uses published estimates from the Annual Business Survey (ABS) to provided more detailed information on recent trends in labour productivity by industry than those available from other sources.

ONS publishes International comparisons of labour productivity in levels and growth rates for the G7 countries.

More international data on productivity are available from the OECD, Eurostat, and the Conference Board.

ONS publishes experimental estimates of Multi-factor productivity (MFP), which decompose output growth into the contributions that can be accounted for by labour and capital inputs. In these estimates, the contribution of labour is further decomposed into quantity (hours worked) and quality dimensions.

ONS also publishes experimental indices of labour costs per hour. These differ from the concept of labour costs used in the unit labour cost estimates in this release. The main difference is that experimental indices of labour costs per hour relate to employees only, whereas unit labour costs also include the labour remuneration of the self-employed.

Lastly, ONS publishes a range of Public sector productivity measures and related articles. These measures define productivity differently from that used in the ONS labour productivity and MFP estimates. Further information can be found in Phelps (2010) (252.5 Kb Pdf).

More information on the range of ONS productivity estimates can be found in the ONS Productivity Handbook.

5. **User engagement**

A note of the latest Productivity Statistics User Group Workshop held on 28 January 2014 is available here. If you are interested in attending future workshops or if you have any comments on this release please email Productivity@ons.gsi.gov.uk.

You can follow ONS on Twitter: www.twitter.com/ons and Facebook: www.facebook.com/statisticsons and watch our videos at www.youtube.com/onsstats

6. **Publication policy**

Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the UK Statistics Authority or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk. A list of the names of those given pre-publication access to the contents of this bulletin is also available.

7. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Copyright

This document is also available on our website at www.ons.gov.uk.

Statistical contacts

Name	Phone	Department	Email
John Allen	+44 (0)1633 456086	ONS	productivity@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Next Publication Date:
01 October 2014

Issuing Body:
Office for National Statistics

Media Contact Details:
Telephone: 0845 604 1858
(8.30am-5.30pm Weekdays)

Emergency out of hours (limited service): 07867 906553

Email:
media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

1 Labour productivity key measures
United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Whole economy			Production		Manufacturing		Services	
	Output per worker	Output per job	Output per hour	Output per job	Output per hour	Output per job	Output per hour	Output per job	Output per hour
Section	A-U	A-U	A-U	B-E	B-E	C	C	G-U	G-U
Indices									
	A4YM	LNNN	LZVB	DJ4M	DJK3	DJ4P	DJK6	DJE3	DJP9
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	100.7	100.6	100.8	98.3	98.5	102.0	102.5	100.6	100.7
2012	99.9	99.8	99.2	94.9	95.5	99.6	100.2	100.6	99.5
2013	100.3†	100.3†	98.9	94.9†	93.6†	99.5†	98.5†	100.7†	99.2
2010 Q2	100.2	100.0	99.8	100.4	100.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7
Q3	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.3	100.3	101.1	101.2	99.9	100.0
Q4	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.1	99.0	101.1	99.9	99.7	99.5
2011 Q1	100.0	99.8	99.9	98.3	97.6	101.0	100.1	99.5	99.7
Q2	100.2	100.1	101.3	97.9	98.8	101.9	103.1	99.9	101.1
Q3	101.4	101.3	101.1	98.6	99.1	102.5	103.4	101.5	101.3
Q4	101.1	101.2	100.8	98.4	98.4	102.6	103.3	101.4	100.8
2012 Q1	100.6	100.5	100.1	97.3	97.6	101.9	102.1	101.1	100.4
Q2	99.6	99.5	99.2	94.7	95.6	99.1	100.1	100.3	99.7
Q3	100.0	100.0	98.9	94.4	94.6	99.3	99.8	100.8	99.3
Q4	99.2	99.3	98.4	93.2	94.0	97.9	98.7	100.0	98.7
2013 Q1	99.8†	100.1†	98.6†	94.3†	92.9†	98.9†	98.0†	100.7†	99.0
Q2	100.3	100.2	99.0	95.4	94.0	99.8	98.5	100.5	99.2†
Q3	100.5	100.4	98.9	94.9	93.1	99.5	98.0	100.7	99.1
Q4	100.5	100.4	99.1	94.8	94.2	99.9	99.4	100.8	99.4
2014 Q1	100.4	100.4	99.0	96.3	94.7	102.2	100.9	100.9	99.6
Per cent change on quarter a year ago									
	A4YN	LNNP	LZVD	DJ4O	DJK5	DJ4R	DJK8	DJE5	DJQ3
2010 Q2	1.6	1.5	1.4	4.0	2.3	6.3	4.9	–	0.2
Q3	1.3	1.5	1.3	4.7	2.7	7.6	5.7	0.1	0.1
Q4	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.5	2.3	6.0	4.7	–0.3	0.9
2011 Q1	0.2	–0.1	–0.6	–1.0	–2.8	3.1	1.2	–0.9	–1.0
Q2	–	0.1	1.5	–2.5	–1.5	2.1	3.1	–0.1	1.4
Q3	1.4	1.3	0.9	–1.7	–1.2	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.3
Q4	1.1	1.2	1.3	–1.7	–0.6	1.5	3.4	1.7	1.3
2012 Q1	0.6	0.7	0.2	–1.0	–	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.7
Q2	–0.6	–0.6	–2.1	–3.3	–3.2	–2.7	–2.9	0.4	–1.4
Q3	–1.4	–1.3	–2.2	–4.3	–4.5	–3.1	–3.5	–0.7	–2.0
Q4	–1.9	–1.9	–2.4	–5.3	–4.5	–4.6	–4.5	–1.4	–2.1
2013 Q1	–0.8†	–0.4†	–1.5†	–3.1†	–4.8†	–2.9†	–4.0†	–0.4†	–1.4
Q2	0.7	0.7	–0.2	0.7	–1.7	0.7	–1.6	0.2	–0.5†
Q3	0.5	0.4	–	0.5	–1.6	0.2	–1.8	–0.1	–0.2
Q4	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
2014 Q1	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.9	3.3	3.0	0.2	0.6
Per cent change on previous quarter									
	A4YO	DMWR	TXBB	DJ4N	DJK4	DJ4Q	DJK7	DJE4	DJQ2
2010 Q2	0.4	0.1	–0.7	1.1	–0.1	1.8	1.1	–0.4	–1.0
Q3	–0.2	–	0.4	–0.1	–	1.3	1.2	–0.1	0.3
Q4	–	–	–0.7	–0.2	–1.3	–	–1.3	–0.2	–0.5
2011 Q1	–	–0.2	0.4	–1.8	–1.4	–0.1	0.2	–0.2	0.2
Q2	0.2	0.3	1.4	–0.4	1.2	0.9	3.0	0.4	1.4
Q3	1.2	1.2	–0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.2
Q4	–0.3	–0.1	–0.3	–0.2	–0.7	0.1	–0.1	–0.1	–0.5
2012 Q1	–0.5	–0.7	–0.7	–1.1	–0.8	–0.7	–1.2	–0.3	–0.4
Q2	–1.0	–1.0	–0.9	–2.7	–2.0	–2.7	–2.0	–0.8	–0.7
Q3	0.4	0.5	–0.3	–0.3	–1.0	0.2	–0.3	0.5	–0.4
Q4	–0.8	–0.7	–0.5	–1.3	–0.6	–1.4	–1.1	–0.8	–0.6
2013 Q1	0.6†	0.8†	0.2†	1.2†	–1.2†	1.0†	–0.7†	0.7†	0.3
Q2	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	–0.2	0.2†
Q3	0.2	0.2	–0.1	–0.5	–1.0	–0.3	–0.5	0.2	–0.1
Q4	–	–	0.2	–0.1	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.3
2014 Q1	–0.1	–	–0.1	1.6	0.5	2.3	1.5	0.1	0.2

†indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

2 Unit labour costs and unit wage costs
United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Whole economy		Manufacturing
	Unit labour costs	Unit wage costs	Unit wage costs
Section	A-U	A-U	C
Indices			
	LNNL	LNNK	DIX4
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	100.9	101.0	99.5
2012	103.3	103.6	103.8
2013	104.7†	104.9	106.2†
2010 Q2	100.5	100.4	99.4
Q3	99.5	99.7	99.0
Q4	100.0	100.3	99.6
2011 Q1	100.4	100.6	100.3
Q2	100.6	100.6	98.9
Q3	100.7	100.9	99.3
Q4	101.9	101.9	99.5
2012 Q1	102.6	102.2	100.2
Q2	103.5	104.1	104.3
Q3	103.4	103.8	104.5
Q4	103.8	104.3	106.2
2013 Q1	103.5†	103.6†	105.3†
Q2	105.8	106.0	106.4
Q3	104.9	105.1	106.2
Q4	104.7	104.7	106.9
2014 Q1	104.9	104.2	105.0
Per cent change on quarter a year ago			
	DMWN	LOJE	DJ4J
2010 Q2	1.8	0.3	–2.5
Q3	0.5	–0.6	–2.9
Q4	–0.7	–0.9	–2.7
2011 Q1	0.5	1.0	–1.6
Q2	0.1	0.2	–0.5
Q3	1.1	1.3	0.3
Q4	1.9	1.6	–0.1
2012 Q1	2.2	1.5	–0.1
Q2	2.9	3.4	5.5
Q3	2.7	2.8	5.2
Q4	1.9	2.4	6.7
2013 Q1	0.8†	1.4†	5.1†
Q2	2.2	1.8	2.0
Q3	1.5	1.2	1.6
Q4	0.9	0.3	0.7
2014 Q1	1.4	0.6	–0.3
Per cent change on previous quarter			
	DMWO	DMWL	DJ4I
2010 Q2	0.6	0.8	–2.5
Q3	–1.0	–0.8	–0.4
Q4	0.5	0.6	0.6
2011 Q1	0.4	0.4	0.7
Q2	0.1	–	–1.4
Q3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Q4	1.2	1.0	0.2
2012 Q1	0.7	0.3	0.7
Q2	0.9	1.9	4.1
Q3	–0.2	–0.3	0.2
Q4	0.4	0.5	1.6
2013 Q1	–0.3†	–0.8†	–0.8†
Q2	2.2	2.3	1.0
Q3	–0.8	–0.9	–0.2
Q4	–0.1	–0.4	0.7
2014 Q1	0.1	–0.5	–1.8

† indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

3 Output per job: Manufacturing subsections
United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Food, beverages & tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel & leather	Wood & paper products, & printing	Chemicals, Pharmaceutic-als	Rubber, plastics & non-metallic minerals	Basic metals & metal products	Computer etc products, Electrical equipment	Machinery & equipment	Transport equipment	Coke & refined petroleum, Other manufacturing
Divisions	10-12	13-15	16-18	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28	29-30	19,31-33
Level (£k)										
2010	53.2	36.7	41.6	140.8	45.5	42.3	61.5	53.0	57.5	47.3
Indices										
	DJ54	DJ57	DJ5F	DJ5I	DJ5L	DJB2	DJB7	DJC2	DJC5	DJD3
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	104.7	111.8	95.2	92.1†	99.8	101.2	95.4	103.9	111.3	109.2†
2012	102.8	100.2	95.0	83.7	96.4	103.4	100.7†	101.3	115.2	94.9
2013	100.8†	99.4†	97.0†	83.4	98.8†	101.7†	108.4	89.4†	123.8†	92.8
2010 Q2	97.6	100.0	102.8	99.8†	101.9	99.3	101.5	100.0	98.4	98.9†
Q3	99.6	101.4	96.6	102.4	102.2	103.5	100.0	102.8	101.2	102.1
Q4	103.0	99.4	94.4	98.0	98.7	104.4	95.5	107.1	106.2	101.5
2011 Q1	104.9	106.0	90.3	95.0	100.0	102.5	97.6	101.6	107.9	105.4
Q2	105.5	112.1	93.9	94.9	98.5	101.0	96.4	101.6	108.5	110.5
Q3	104.5	115.9	98.6	90.5	100.3	100.5	94.5	105.6	111.9	109.7
Q4	103.8	113.3	97.9	87.8	100.4	100.9	92.9	106.7	117.0	111.2
2012 Q1	103.3	103.3	101.1	87.2	95.8	103.5	99.0†	103.7	115.9	103.4
Q2	103.0	98.0	92.7	82.3	97.7	103.2	99.9	102.3	113.8	95.9
Q3	103.6	97.7	92.7	84.1	96.3	105.7	101.5	100.2	115.2	92.2
Q4	101.3	101.6	93.6	81.3	95.9	101.2	102.2	99.0	115.8	88.1
2013 Q1	100.9†	103.3†	95.2†	81.1	98.3†	100.9	106.8	87.9†	122.3†	94.2
Q2	101.7	100.2	98.2	87.6	95.5	100.1†	111.4	88.1	122.1	92.2
Q3	100.2	98.5	98.4	81.4	98.8	101.8	108.4	90.3	125.2	93.4
Q4	100.4	95.6	96.3	83.4	102.4	104.1	106.9	91.4	125.5	91.4
2014 Q1	104.4	100.7	96.6	85.2	108.7	105.4	110.3	95.3	126.4	92.5
Per cent change on quarter a year ago										
	DJ56	DJ5E	DJ5H	DJ5K	DJ5N	DJB6	DJB9	DJC4	DJD2	DJD7
2010 Q2	–0.8	–1.1	–0.4	–1.7†	10.0	14.8	–2.0†	20.3	25.4	7.3†
Q3	2.6	3.0	–6.4	3.5	5.1	20.2	–3.9	26.8	20.2	11.0
Q4	6.0	4.0	–7.7	–5.2	0.8	17.7	–10.7	30.9	23.2	8.7
2011 Q1	5.1	6.9	–14.9	–4.7	2.9	10.5	–5.2	12.9	14.5	8.1
Q2	8.1	12.1	–8.7	–4.9	–3.3	1.7	–5.0	1.6	10.3	11.7
Q3	4.9	14.3	2.1	–11.6	–1.9	–2.9	–5.5	2.7	10.6	7.4
Q4	0.8	14.0	3.7	–10.4	1.7	–3.4	–2.7	–0.4	10.2	9.6
2012 Q1	–1.5	–2.5	12.0	–8.2	–4.2	1.0	1.4	2.1	7.4	–1.9
Q2	–2.4	–12.6	–1.3	–13.3	–0.8	2.2	3.6	0.7	4.9	–13.2
Q3	–0.9	–15.7	–6.0	–7.1	–4.0	5.2	7.4	–5.1	2.9	–16.0
Q4	–2.4	–10.3	–4.4	–7.4	–4.5	0.3	10.0	–7.2	–1.0	–20.8
2013 Q1	–2.3†	–†	–5.8†	–7.0	2.6†	–2.5	7.9	–15.2†	5.5†	–8.9
Q2	–1.3	2.2	5.9	6.4	–2.3	–3.0†	11.5	–13.9	7.3	–3.9
Q3	–3.3	0.8	6.1	–3.2	2.6	–3.7	6.8	–9.9	8.7	1.3
Q4	–0.9	–5.9	2.9	2.6	6.8	2.9	4.6	–7.7	8.4	3.7
2014 Q1	3.5	–2.5	1.5	5.1	10.6	4.5	3.3	8.4	3.4	–1.8
Per cent change on previous quarter										
	DJ55	DJ58	DJ5G	DJ5J	DJ5M	DJB3	DJB8	DJC3	DJC6	DJD4
2010 Q2	–2.2	0.8	–3.1	0.1†	4.8	7.0	–1.4	11.1	4.5	1.4†
Q3	2.0	1.4	–6.0	2.6	0.3	4.2	–1.5	2.8	2.8	3.2
Q4	3.4	–2.0	–2.3	–4.3	–3.4	0.9	–4.5	4.2	4.9	–0.6
2011 Q1	1.8	6.6	–4.3	–3.1	1.3	–1.8	2.2	–5.1	1.6	3.8
Q2	0.6	5.8	4.0	–0.1	–1.5	–1.5	–1.2	–	0.6	4.8
Q3	–0.9	3.4	5.0	–4.6	1.8	–0.5	–2.0	3.9	3.1	–0.7
Q4	–0.7	–2.2	–0.7	–3.0	0.1	0.4	–1.7	1.0	4.6	1.4
2012 Q1	–0.5	–8.8	3.3	–0.7	–4.6	2.6	6.6†	–2.8	–0.9	–7.0
Q2	–0.3	–5.1	–8.3	–5.6	2.0	–0.3	0.9	–1.4	–1.8	–7.3
Q3	0.6	–0.3	–	2.2	–1.4	2.4	1.6	–2.1	1.2	–3.9
Q4	–2.2	4.0	1.0	–3.3	–0.4	–4.3	0.7	–1.2	0.5	–4.4
2013 Q1	–0.4†	1.7†	1.7†	–0.2	2.5†	–0.3	4.5	–11.2†	5.6†	6.9
Q2	0.8	–3.0	3.2	8.0	–2.8	–0.8†	4.3	0.2	–0.2	–2.1
Q3	–1.5	–1.7	0.2	–7.1	3.5	1.7	–2.7	2.5	2.5	1.3
Q4	0.2	–2.9	–2.1	2.5	3.6	2.3	–1.4	1.2	0.2	–2.1
2014 Q1	4.0	5.3	0.3	2.2	6.2	1.2	3.2	4.3	0.7	1.2

† indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

4 Output per hour worked: Manufacturing subsections
United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Food, beverages & tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel & leather	Wood & paper products, & printing	Chemicals, Pharmaceutic-als	Rubber, plastics & non-metallic minerals	Basic metals & metal products	Computer etc products, Electrical equipment	Machinery & equipment	Transport equipment	Coke & refined petroleum, Other manufacturing
Divisions	10-12	13-15	16-18	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28	29-30	19,31-33
Level (£)										
2010	29.0	22.8	22.3	77.7	23.9	22.4	33.3	28.3	30.5	25.5
Indices										
	DJK9	DJL4	DJL7	DJM4	DJM7	DJN4	DJN7	DJO5	DJO8	DJP3
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	105.6	107.3	98.0	93.2†	100.6	104.0	93.5	103.5	113.3	106.5†
2012	103.3	96.2	97.3	81.6	100.3	105.9	100.0†	102.0	115.8	93.8
2013	100.3†	95.8	96.9†	82.6	97.9	99.0†	107.8	88.8†	124.8†	91.1
2010 Q2	96.9	101.2	102.9	100.8†	101.9	99.6	101.0	99.1	99.1	100.0†
Q3	101.2	100.9	96.1	101.5	103.2	102.4	99.7†	100.4	101.1	103.8
Q4	103.9	95.6	94.0	94.9	95.0	101.9	94.3	107.2	106.6	100.7
2011 Q1	106.7	96.5	92.0	93.6	98.3	104.3	94.6	99.9	105.5	102.4
Q2	106.9	104.6	98.3	96.4	98.4	106.0	96.5	101.5	110.9	108.3
Q3	104.3	119.5	101.8	93.5	99.4	103.2	91.8	106.0	116.3	108.1
Q4	104.4	108.4	99.8	89.1	106.3	102.5	90.9	106.5	120.4	107.2
2012 Q1	106.1	97.2	99.7	86.3	100.7	103.9	96.6	105.1	115.1	102.7
Q2	103.0	95.7	96.5	80.8	101.9	104.5	98.9	105.1	116.3	93.9
Q3	103.5	93.9	96.7	79.7	99.0	110.9	101.8	99.7	114.7	89.8
Q4	100.6	98.0	96.2	79.6	99.5	104.3	102.6	98.0	116.9	88.6
2013 Q1	99.8†	95.0†	99.3†	80.6	95.5†	100.9†	105.7	85.5†	122.7†	92.1
Q2	102.1	95.7	98.3	85.2	94.2	97.5	108.4	87.8	121.8	90.6
Q3	100.1	95.9	95.6	80.8	99.3	96.2	106.2	90.3	127.1	91.2
Q4	99.3	96.6	94.4	83.7	102.7	101.2	110.7	91.4	127.7	90.3
2014 Q1	102.5	101.7	95.2	86.6	104.9	102.6	110.0	94.3	128.4	90.5
Per cent change on quarter a year ago										
	DJL3	DJL6	DJM3	DJM6	DJM9	DJN6	DJN9	DJO7	DJP2	DJP5
2010 Q2	–0.3	1.0	–2.7	0.7†	2.2	11.3	–1.2†	18.0	23.6	7.3†
Q3	4.9	1.9	–10.1	2.4	0.8	13.3	–4.7	20.8	18.1	13.9
Q4	9.8	–1.3	–6.3	–5.0	–9.5	11.9	–13.3	32.8	24.4	10.7
2011 Q1	8.9	–5.6	–14.1	–8.9	–1.5	8.5	–9.9	7.1	13.2	7.1
Q2	10.3	3.4	–4.5	–4.4	–3.4	6.4	–4.5	2.4	11.9	8.3
Q3	3.1	18.4	5.9	–7.9	–3.7	0.8	–7.9	5.6	15.0	4.1
Q4	0.5	13.4	6.2	–6.1	11.9	0.6	–3.6	–0.7	12.9	6.5
2012 Q1	–0.6	0.7	8.4	–7.8	2.4	–0.4	2.1	5.2	9.1	0.3
Q2	–3.6	–8.5	–1.8	–16.2	3.6	–1.4	2.5	3.5	4.9	–13.3
Q3	–0.8	–21.4	–5.0	–14.8	–0.4	7.5	10.9	–5.9	–1.4	–16.9
Q4	–3.6	–9.6	–3.6	–10.7	–6.4	1.8	12.9	–8.0	–2.9	–17.4
2013 Q1	–5.9†	–2.3†	–0.4†	–6.6	–5.2†	–2.9†	9.4	–18.6†	6.6†	–10.3
Q2	–0.9	–	1.9	5.4	–7.6	–6.7	9.6	–16.5	4.7	–3.5
Q3	–3.3	2.1	–1.1	1.4	0.3	–13.3	4.3	–9.4	10.8	1.6
Q4	–1.3	–1.4	–1.9	5.2	3.2	–3.0	7.9	–6.7	9.2	1.9
2014 Q1	2.7	7.1	–4.1	7.4	9.8	1.7	4.1	10.3	4.6	–1.7
Per cent change on previous quarter										
	DJL2	DJL5	DJM2	DJM5	DJM8	DJN5	DJN8	DJO6	DJO9	DJP4
2010 Q2	–1.1	–1.0	–3.9	–1.9†	2.1	3.6	–3.8†	6.2	6.3	4.6†
Q3	4.4	–0.3	–6.6	0.7	1.3	2.8	–1.3	1.3	2.0	3.8
Q4	2.7	–5.3	–2.2	–6.5	–7.9	–0.5	–5.4	6.8	5.4	–3.0
2011 Q1	2.7	0.9	–2.1	–1.4	3.5	2.4	0.3	–6.8	–1.0	1.7
Q2	0.2	8.4	6.8	3.0	0.1	1.6	2.0	1.6	5.1	5.8
Q3	–2.4	14.2	3.6	–3.0	1.0	–2.6	–4.9	4.4	4.9	–0.2
Q4	0.1	–9.3	–2.0	–4.7	6.9	–0.7	–1.0	0.5	3.5	–0.8
2012 Q1	1.6	–10.3	–0.1	–3.1	–5.3	1.4	6.3	–1.3	–4.4	–4.2
Q2	–2.9	–1.5	–3.2	–6.4	1.2	0.6	2.4	–	1.0	–8.6
Q3	0.5	–1.9	0.2	–1.4	–2.8	6.1	2.9	–5.1	–1.4	–4.4
Q4	–2.8	4.4	–0.5	–0.1	0.5	–6.0	0.8	–1.7	1.9	–1.3
2013 Q1	–0.8†	–3.1†	3.2†	1.3	–4.0†	–3.3†	3.0	–12.8†	5.0†	4.0
Q2	2.3	0.7	–1.0	5.7	–1.4	–3.4	2.6	2.7	–0.7	–1.6
Q3	–2.0	0.2	–2.7	–5.2	5.4	–1.3	–2.0	2.8	4.4	0.7
Q4	–0.8	0.7	–1.3	3.6	3.4	5.2	4.2	1.2	0.5	–1.0
2014 Q1	3.2	5.3	0.8	3.5	2.1	1.4	–0.6	3.2	0.5	0.2

† indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

5 Output per job: Services sections[1]

United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Wholesale & retail trade, motor vehicle repair	Transport & storage	Accommo-dation & food services	Information & commu-nication	Finance & insurance	Real estate activities	Profes-sional, scientific & technical activities	Admin & support services	Government services	Arts, enter-tainment & recreation	Other services
Section	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O-Q	R	S
Level (£k)											
2010	31.3	42.8	19.1	72.7	116.6	280.0	42.0	27.4	31.2	24.5	24.8
Indices											
	DJE6	DJE9	DJF4	DJF7	DJG5	DJH4	DJH7	DJI2	DJI5	DJJ3	DJJ6
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	99.9	101.1	99.9	98.2	97.1	102.2	107.0	102.4	99.8	102.9	106.7
2012	99.3	97.4	100.2	98.8	95.4	99.9	105.0	106.2	101.0	105.5	103.6
2013	103.5†	98.0†	98.3†	98.8†	93.4†	88.9†	106.0†	109.7†	100.1†	103.6†	99.2†
2010 Q2	100.4	99.5	100.7	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.3	99.9	100.0	102.1	98.3
Q3	99.7	100.6	101.6	99.4	99.8	97.9	99.8	101.0	99.9	98.6	100.0
Q4	98.7	100.2	98.0	102.8	97.4	103.1	102.3	99.9	99.4	99.7	103.8
2011 Q1	99.0	100.2	98.5	97.4	96.9	102.3	103.6	102.4	98.5	103.8	107.3
Q2	100.1	101.5	99.2	96.9	95.0	102.0	105.9	102.8	98.9	102.5	104.7
Q3	100.6	102.3	101.1	99.4	97.5	102.8	109.5	103.1	100.5	103.4	107.2
Q4	99.7	100.3	100.9	99.1	99.1	101.7	109.1	101.4	101.2	101.7	107.7
2012 Q1	99.3	99.6	100.2	101.2	96.2	100.4	107.5	105.2	101.3	102.0	104.7
Q2	98.3	97.6	100.8	99.2	95.1	102.5	103.7	104.7	100.8	102.6	104.2
Q3	99.9	96.6	100.9	97.5	95.6	99.4	104.5	106.6	101.5	112.8	105.7
Q4	99.6	95.8	99.0	97.2	94.8	97.4	104.2	108.3	100.2	104.5	99.8
2013 Q1	101.3†	98.4†	99.2†	98.7†	94.8†	95.5†	105.0†	106.3†	100.2	103.6†	101.4
Q2	103.1	98.4	99.1	98.8	93.1	88.5	106.0	109.2	99.7	104.0	101.0†
Q3	104.2	97.4	98.7	98.9	92.8	85.8	106.8	110.6	100.2	102.8	97.6
Q4	105.4	97.9	96.0	98.6	92.7	85.6	106.2	112.6	100.3†	104.1	96.7
2014 Q1	107.6	99.2	95.9	97.5	92.8	86.4	104.8	114.2	100.2	99.7	99.5
Per cent change on quarter a year ago											
	DJE8	DJF3	DJF6	DJF9	DJG8	DJH6	DJH9	DJI4	DJI7	DJJ5	DJJ8
2010 Q2	1.6	1.6	2.1	8.5	–1.9	–2.5	–1.0	8.9	–2.5	2.4	–3.7
Q3	0.5	1.7	5.2	8.4	–2.0	–0.2	0.9	9.3	–2.5	–4.9	–4.8
Q4	–2.9	0.4	0.2	9.5	–6.6	4.0	4.8	6.6	–1.8	–1.1	3.5
2011 Q1	–2.3	0.4	–1.3	–1.0	–5.7	2.9	5.2	3.3	–2.2	4.2	9.6
Q2	–0.3	2.0	–1.5	–2.6	–5.0	2.5	6.6	2.9	–1.1	0.4	6.5
Q3	0.9	1.7	–0.5	–	–2.3	5.0	9.7	2.1	0.6	4.9	7.2
Q4	1.0	0.1	3.0	–3.6	1.7	–1.4	6.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.8
2012 Q1	0.3	–0.6	1.7	3.9	–0.7	–1.9	3.8	2.7	2.8	–1.7	–2.4
Q2	–1.8	–3.8	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.5	–2.1	1.8	1.9	0.1	–0.5
Q3	–0.7	–5.6	–0.2	–1.9	–1.9	–3.3	–4.6	3.4	1.0	9.1	–1.4
Q4	–0.1	–4.5	–1.9	–1.9	–4.3	–4.2	–4.5	6.8	–1.0	2.8	–7.3
2013 Q1	2.0†	–1.2†	–1.0†	–2.5†	–1.5†	–4.9†	–2.3†	1.0	–1.1	1.6†	–3.2
Q2	4.9	0.8	–1.7	–0.4	–2.1	–13.7	2.2	4.3†	–1.1	1.4	–3.1†
Q3	4.3	0.8	–2.2	1.4	–2.9	–13.7	2.2	3.8	–1.3	–8.9	–7.7
Q4	5.8	2.2	–3.0	1.4	–2.2	–12.1	1.9	4.0	0.1†	–0.4	–3.1
2014 Q1	6.2	0.8	–3.3	–1.2	–2.1	–9.5	–0.2	7.4	–	–3.8	–1.9
Per cent change on previous quarter											
	DJE7	DJF2	DJF5	DJF8	DJG6	DJH5	DJH8	DJI3	DJI6	DJJ4	DJJ7
2010 Q2	–0.9	–0.3	0.9	1.1	–2.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	–0.7	2.5	0.4
Q3	–0.7	1.1	0.9	–0.1	–0.2	–1.6	0.5	1.1	–0.1	–3.4	1.7
Q4	–1.0	–0.4	–3.5	3.4	–2.4	5.3	2.5	–1.1	–0.5	1.1	3.8
2011 Q1	0.3	–	0.5	–5.3	–0.5	–0.8	1.3	2.5	–0.9	4.1	3.4
Q2	1.1	1.3	0.7	–0.5	–2.0	–0.3	2.2	0.4	0.4	–1.3	–2.4
Q3	0.5	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	0.8	3.4	0.3	1.6	0.9	2.4
Q4	–0.9	–2.0	–0.2	–0.3	1.6	–1.1	–0.4	–1.6	0.7	–1.6	0.5
2012 Q1	–0.4	–0.7	–0.7	2.1	–2.9	–1.3	–1.5	3.7	0.1	0.3	–2.8
Q2	–1.0	–2.0	0.6	–2.0	–1.1	2.1	–3.5	–0.5	–0.5	0.6	–0.5
Q3	1.6	–1.0	0.1	–1.7	0.5	–3.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	9.9	1.4
Q4	–0.3	–0.8	–1.9	–0.3	–0.8	–2.0	–0.3	1.6	–1.3	–7.4	–5.6
2013 Q1	1.7†	2.7†	0.2†	1.5†	–†	–2.0†	0.8†	–1.8†	–	–0.9†	1.6
Q2	1.8	–	–0.1	0.1	–1.8	–7.3	1.0	2.7	–0.5	0.4	–0.4†
Q3	1.1	–1.0	–0.4	0.1	–0.3	–3.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	–1.2	–3.4
Q4	1.2	0.5	–2.7	–0.3	–0.1	–0.2	–0.6	1.8	0.1†	1.3	–0.9
2014 Q1	2.1	1.3	–0.1	–1.1	0.1	0.9	–1.3	1.4	–0.1	–4.2	2.9

1 productivity figures for industry K are experimental

† indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

6 Output per hour worked: Services sections[1]

United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Wholesale & retail trade, motor vehicle repair	Transport & storage	Accommo-dation & food services	Information & commu-nication	Finance & insurance	Real estate activities	Profes-sional, scientific & technical activities	Admin & support services	Government services	Arts, enter-tainment & recreation	Other services
Section	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O-Q	R	S
Level (£)											
2010	21.1	23.6	14.3	40.6	66.2	177.3	25.1	17.8	22.0	19.0	17.4
Indices											
	DJQ4	DJQ7	DJR2	DJR5	DJS3	DJS6	DJS9	DJT7	DJU2	DJV6	DJV9
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	100.4	102.0	101.8	97.4	95.9	104.8	104.4	103.0	100.4	102.0	105.2†
2012	99.0	96.6	101.3	98.0	94.5	100.3	100.6	105.4	99.6	103.8	102.4
2013	101.9	97.0	96.8†	96.7†	92.2†	92.0†	100.8	108.7†	98.5	104.1†	98.2
2010 Q2	100.4	99.9	99.5	100.5	99.5	97.7	98.6	100.0	99.5	103.1	100.5†
Q3	99.0	100.2	103.7	99.3	99.9	100.8	100.9	102.4	99.3	98.5	99.9
Q4	98.7	100.3	96.7	99.4	97.6	101.4	101.1	99.1	100.4	100.5	99.2
2011 Q1	101.5	101.4	100.6	97.7	94.2	103.7	99.5	104.8	97.6	106.5	107.6
Q2	100.6	103.3	101.5	97.1	96.0	107.0	106.4	103.8	100.9	102.8	103.8
Q3	101.2	103.2	103.5	98.6	96.5	105.5	106.3	102.1	100.6	101.4	104.8
Q4	98.4	100.1	101.6	96.3	96.9	103.1	105.5	101.4	102.6	97.4	104.5
2012 Q1	99.9	98.5	103.6	98.6	94.2	98.1	102.5	105.6	100.4	101.2	102.7
Q2	98.4	96.4	102.1	98.5	95.8	101.6	100.7	103.9	100.4	100.3	103.1
Q3	99.2	96.2	100.7	96.7	94.0	101.5	99.4	104.9	99.5	109.4	108.2
Q4	98.3	95.4	98.6	98.0	94.0	100.0	99.7	107.0	98.1	104.3	95.4
2013 Q1	99.4†	96.2†	96.9†	97.9†	94.5†	97.6†	100.7†	103.1†	99.1†	102.0†	99.6
Q2	101.6	97.5	98.5	96.4	92.3	94.4	99.9	108.2	98.2	104.5	100.3
Q3	102.3	97.0	96.6	96.4	90.9	87.7	101.8	110.8	98.1	105.5	97.9
Q4	104.2	97.2	95.0	96.0	91.2	88.4	100.8	112.8	98.4	104.4	94.8
2014 Q1	105.5	98.0	96.3	95.5	90.2	87.4	100.7	116.1	98.2	99.9	97.2
Per cent change on quarter a year ago											
	DJQ6	DJQ9	DJR4	DJR7	DJS5	DJS8	DJT6	DJT9	DJU7	DJV8	DJW3
2010 Q2	2.3	1.0	0.3	8.6	–4.1	–5.7	–1.4	9.6	–1.7	4.5	–4.2†
Q3	–	2.2	8.1	6.7	–4.9	–2.7	1.2	11.5	–3.1	–4.6	–8.1
Q4	–1.1	1.3	–1.5	5.5	–6.5	1.5	6.3	8.2	1.0	–0.8	–2.8
2011 Q1	–0.4	1.8	0.5	–3.1	–8.5	3.6	–	6.3	–3.2	8.8	7.2
Q2	0.2	3.4	2.0	–3.4	–3.5	9.5	7.9	3.8	1.4	–0.3	3.3
Q3	2.2	3.0	–0.2	–0.7	–3.4	4.7	5.4	–0.3	1.3	2.9	4.9
Q4	–0.3	–0.2	5.1	–3.1	–0.7	1.7	4.4	2.3	2.2	–3.1	5.3
2012 Q1	–1.6	–2.9	3.0	0.9	–	–5.4	3.0	0.8	2.9	–5.0	–4.6
Q2	–2.2	–6.7	0.6	1.4	–0.2	–5.0	–5.4	0.1	–0.5	–2.4	–0.7
Q3	–2.0	–6.8	–2.7	–1.9	–2.6	–3.8	–6.5	2.7	–1.1	7.9	3.2
Q4	–0.1	–4.7	–3.0	1.8	–3.0	–3.0	–5.5	5.5	–4.4	7.1	–8.7
2013 Q1	–0.5†	–2.3†	–6.5†	–0.7†	0.3†	–0.5†	–1.8†	–2.4†	–1.3†	0.8†	–3.0
Q2	3.3	1.1	–3.5	–2.1	–3.7	–7.1	–0.8	4.1	–2.2	4.2	–2.7
Q3	3.1	0.8	–4.1	–0.3	–3.3	–13.6	2.4	5.6	–1.4	–3.6	–9.5
Q4	6.0	1.9	–3.7	–2.0	–3.0	–11.6	1.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	–0.6
2014 Q1	6.1	1.9	–0.6	–2.5	–4.6	–10.5	–	12.6	–0.9	–2.1	–2.4
Per cent change on previous quarter											
	DJQ5	DJQ8	DJR3	DJR6	DJS4	DJS7	DJT2	DJT8	DJU6	DJV7	DJW2
2010 Q2	–1.5	0.3	–0.6	–0.3	–3.4	–2.4	–0.9	1.4	–1.3	5.3	0.1†
Q3	–1.4	0.3	4.2	–1.2	0.4	3.2	2.3	2.4	–0.2	–4.5	–0.6
Q4	–0.3	0.1	–6.8	0.1	–2.3	0.6	0.2	–3.2	1.1	2.0	–0.7
2011 Q1	2.8	1.1	4.0	–1.7	–3.5	2.3	–1.6	5.8	–2.8	6.0	8.5
Q2	–0.9	1.9	0.9	–0.6	1.9	3.2	6.9	–1.0	3.4	–3.5	–3.5
Q3	0.6	–0.1	2.0	1.5	0.5	–1.4	–0.1	–1.6	–0.3	–1.4	1.0
Q4	–2.8	–3.0	–1.8	–2.3	0.4	–2.3	–0.8	–0.7	2.0	–3.9	–0.3
2012 Q1	1.5	–1.6	2.0	2.4	–2.8	–4.8	–2.8	4.1	–2.1	3.9	–1.7
Q2	–1.5	–2.1	–1.4	–0.1	1.7	3.6	–1.8	–1.6	–	–0.9	0.4
Q3	0.8	–0.2	–1.4	–1.8	–1.9	–0.1	–1.3	1.0	–0.9	9.1	4.9
Q4	–0.9	–0.8	–2.1	1.3	–	–1.5	0.3	2.0	–1.4	–4.7	–11.8
2013 Q1	1.1†	0.8†	–1.7†	–0.1†	0.5†	–2.4†	1.0†	–3.6	1.0†	–2.2†	4.4
Q2	2.2	1.4	1.7	–1.5	–2.3	–3.3	–0.8	4.9†	–0.9	2.5	0.7
Q3	0.7	–0.5	–1.9	–	–1.5	–7.1	1.9	2.4	–0.1	1.0	–2.4
Q4	1.9	0.2	–1.7	–0.4	0.3	0.8	–1.0	1.8	0.3	–1.0	–3.2
2014 Q1	1.2	0.8	1.4	–0.5	–1.1	–1.1	–0.1	2.9	–0.2	–4.3	2.5

1 productivity figures for industry K are experimental

† indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

7 Market sector productivity[1]

United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Output per worker			Output per hour worked		
	Index	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter	Index	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter
	GYY4	GYY5	GYY6	GYY7	GYY8	GYY9
2010	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..
2011	100.2	..	..	100.4	..	..
2012	98.2	..	..	98.1	..	..
2013	98.3	..	..	97.5	..	..
2010 Q2	100.4	2.2	0.4	100.3	1.8	–0.1
Q3	99.9	2.0	–0.5	100.2	1.9	–0.1
Q4	99.7	1.1	–0.2	99.0	0.2	–1.2
2011 Q1	99.6	–0.4	–0.1	99.9	–0.5	0.9
Q2	99.9	–0.5	0.3	101.0	0.7	1.1
Q3	100.9	1.0	1.0	100.8	0.6	–0.2
Q4	100.4	0.6	–0.5	100.0	1.0	–0.8
2012 Q1	99.4	–0.2	–1.0	99.5	–0.4	–0.5
Q2	98.0	–1.9	–1.4	98.1	–2.8	–1.4
Q3	98.1	–2.8	0.1	97.5	–3.2	–0.6
Q4	97.3	–3.0	–0.8	97.1	–2.9	–0.4
2013 Q1	97.8†	–1.6†	0.5†	97.1†	–2.3†	–†
Q2	98.3	0.3	0.5	97.6	–0.5	0.5
Q3	98.4	0.3	0.1	97.5	–0.1	–0.1
Q4	98.5	1.3	0.1	97.7	0.6	0.2
2014 Q1	98.4	0.7	–0.1	97.7	0.6	–

1 Market sector productivity figures are experimental

†indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

8 Output per job and hour worked: Other industries*
United Kingdom

(2010=100)

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Construction	
	Output per job	Output per hour worked	Output per job	Output per hour worked
Section	A	A	A	A
Indices				
	DJ4K	DJJ9	DJD8	DJP6
1997	81.2	83.6	97.6	93.5
1998	87.9†	91.2	96.8	91.6
1999	100.5	104.4	96.9	92.1
2000	107.1	110.1	97.2	91.5
2001	107.3	114.0	96.9	91.8
2002	123.4	132.7	100.5	96.3
2003	118.8	126.2	102.9	100.2
2004	115.6	122.8	105.5	103.9
2005	114.7	125.0	100.0	98.1
2006	112.8	120.0	99.7	97.6
2007	109.5	119.1	98.7	96.9
2008	115.7	126.8	95.9	96.5
2009	106.1	108.0	86.7	88.1
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	113.0	114.5	105.4	104.2
2012	108.7	115.5†	97.3	95.7
2013	114.3	118.4†	99.0	95.2
per cent change on previous year				
	DJ4L	DJK2	DJE2	DJP8
1997	1.2	2.0	3.8	3.8
1998	8.3†	9.1	–0.8	–2.1
1999	14.3	14.4	0.1	0.6
2000	6.6	5.4	0.3	–0.7
2001	0.2	3.6	–0.3	0.3
2002	15.0	16.4	3.7	4.9
2003	–3.7	–4.9	2.4	4.0
2004	–2.7	–2.7	2.5	3.6
2005	–0.8	1.8	–5.2	–5.6
2006	–1.7	–3.9	–0.3	–0.5
2007	–2.9	–0.8	–1.0	–0.7
2008	5.7	6.5	–2.8	–0.4
2009	–8.3	–14.8	–9.6	–8.7
2010	–5.7	–7.4	15.3	13.5
2011	13.0	14.5	5.4	4.2
2012	–3.8	0.9	–7.7	–8.1
2013	5.2	2.5†	1.7	–0.5

†indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised *Productivity figures for industry F are experimental

9 Productivity measures by region

(UK=100)

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Kingdom		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nominal GVA per filled job								
North East	DJDO	87.2	84.4	85.1	82.9	84.1	85.3	87.0
North West	DJDP	92.0	91.2	90.5	91.9	91.0	89.7	91.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	DMBC	88.7	90.7	89.1	88.0	87.1	86.7	87.2
East Midlands	DMBE	87.6	86.4	86.2	85.8	86.5	85.9	85.5
West Midlands	DMDN	89.4	88.3	86.5	86.8	88.4	88.6	87.5
East of England	DMDQ	98.1	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.7	96.6	95.6
London	DMGH	137.8	142.0	144.2	142.7	143.6	144.5	140.9
South East	DMGJ	106.2	104.9	104.9	105.4	105.2	104.3	105.4
South West	DMGK	88.8	89.4	88.3	88.6	88.7	86.8	87.9
England	DMGL	101.7	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	101.8	101.8
Wales	DMGM	82.4	82.2	80.0	79.7	78.4	81.5	82.0
Scotland	DMGX	96.1	93.4	94.5	97.1	95.5	95.8	95.5
Northern Ireland	DMOA	87.7	89.8	86.7	85.6	83.9	83.6	85.0
Nominal GVA per hour worked								
North East	DMOB	88.6	86.0	86.0	84.4	85.7	87.9	89.3
North West	DMOH	92.7	92.6	91.6	93.3	91.6	91.3	91.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	DMOK	90.1	92.2	91.4	89.2	88.4	87.5	87.8
East Midlands	DMOL	88.1	86.3	86.4	85.8	86.0	86.7	86.1
West Midlands	DMON	89.8	88.3	87.3	86.6	87.6	89.1	87.1
East of England	DMOO	99.2	98.6	97.3	97.6	97.9	97.9	96.4
London	DMOR	131.2	133.6	136.2	134.4	134.3	134.5	131.2
South East	DMOS	108.6	107.1	106.1	107.5	108.3	106.4	107.7
South West	DMOT	90.9	92.7	91.3	91.7	92.0	89.4	91.6
England	DMOV	101.9	102.1	102.1	101.8	101.9	101.8	101.5
Wales	DMOW	82.3	82.3	81.4	81.0	80.7	82.5	85.2
Scotland	DMOY	96.2	93.4	94.4	97.3	96.5	96.9	97.4
Northern Ireland	DMWA	82.4	84.3	82.5	81.4	81.3	81.1	82.8
Nominal GVA per head								
North East	DDBE	..	..	..	..	..	75.3†	75.6
North West	DDBF	..	..	..	..	..	86.0†	86.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	DDBG	..	..	..	..	..	83.0†	82.4
East Midlands	DDBH	..	..	..	..	..	83.3†	81.9
West Midlands	DDBI	..	..	..	..	..	82.1†	81.8
East of England	DGPO	..	..	..	..	..	92.5†	92.3
London	DGPP	..	..	..	..	..	175.4†	174.8
South East	DGPQ	..	..	..	..	..	107.5†	109.0
South West	DDBM	..	..	..	..	..	89.9†	89.3
England	DDBN	..	..	..	..	..	103.0†	103.0
Wales	DDBO	..	..	..	..	..	71.9†	72.3
Scotland	DDBP	..	..	..	..	..	94.8†	94.0
Northern Ireland	DDBQ	..	..	..	..	..	76.0†	75.7

†indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

10 Labour input indices: Workers, productivity jobs and productivity hours

United Kingdom

Seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

	Whole economy				Production		Manufacturing		Services	
	Workers	Jobs	Hours	Ratio of jobs to workers	Productivity jobs	Productivity hours	Productivity jobs	Productivity hours	Productivity jobs	Productivity hours
Section	A-U	A-U	A-U	A-U	B-E	B-E	C	C	G-U	G-U
Indices										
	TXEL	LNNM	LZVA	TXET	DJW6	DK3S	DJW9	DK3V	DK2G	DK56
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	100.5	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.5	100.3	99.8	99.4	100.9	100.7
2012	101.7	101.8	102.4	100.1	101.6	101.1	100.6	99.9	102.2	103.3
2013	103.0†	103.1†	104.5	100.0	101.3	102.7	99.8	100.9†	104.0	105.6
2010 Q2	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.2
Q3	100.5	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.5	100.4
Q4	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.0	100.9	102.0	100.7	101.8	100.4	100.6
2011 Q1	100.7	100.9	100.8	100.2	101.6	102.4	100.9	101.8	101.1	101.0
Q2	100.7	100.8	99.7	100.1	100.9	100.0	100.2	99.1	101.2	99.9
Q3	100.2	100.3	100.5	100.1	100.0	99.4	99.3	98.5	100.6	100.8
Q4	100.4	100.3	100.7	99.9	99.5	99.5	98.8	98.1	100.7	101.3
2012 Q1	100.9	101.0	101.4	100.1	100.3	100.0	99.4	99.2	101.3	102.0
Q2	101.6	101.7	101.9	100.1	102.0	101.1	100.8	99.9	102.0	102.6
Q3	101.9	102.0	103.1	100.1	102.6	102.3	101.2	100.7	102.4	104.0
Q4	102.5	102.4	103.3	99.9	101.7	100.9	100.8	100.0	103.2	104.6
2013 Q1	102.4	102.1†	103.6	99.7†	100.9	102.5†	99.4†	100.4†	103.1	104.8†
Q2	102.6	102.7	103.9	100.1	100.5	101.9	99.1	100.4	103.7	105.2
Q3	103.2	103.4	105.0	100.2	101.6	103.6	100.2	101.7	104.4	106.0
Q4	103.9	104.0	105.4	100.1	102.2†	102.9	100.5	100.9	104.9	106.4
2014 Q1	104.9	104.9	106.4	100.0	101.3	102.9	99.7	101.0	105.7	107.1
Per cent change on quarter a year ago										
	DIW9	LNNO	LZVC		DJW8	DK3U	DJX3	DK44	DK2I	DK58
2010 Q2	0.2	0.3	0.4		–1.2	0.4	–2.2	–0.8	1.0	0.8
Q3	1.0	1.0	1.1		–0.8	1.1	–2.0	–0.2	1.3	1.3
Q4	0.7	0.7	0.1		0.3	1.5	–0.8	0.3	1.2	–
2011 Q1	1.4	1.8	2.2		2.4	4.4	1.2	3.1	2.0	2.2
Q2	0.9	0.8	–0.5		1.1	0.1	0.3	–0.6	1.3	–0.3
Q3	–0.3	–0.3	0.1		–	–0.6	–0.5	–1.2	0.1	0.4
Q4	0.1	–	–0.1		–1.4	–2.5	–1.9	–3.6	0.3	0.7
2012 Q1	0.2	0.1	0.6		–1.3	–2.3	–1.5	–2.6	0.2	1.0
Q2	0.9	0.9	2.2		1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.7
Q3	1.7	1.7	2.6		2.6	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	3.2
Q4	2.1	2.1	2.6		2.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.3
2013 Q1	1.5	1.1†	2.2		0.6	2.5†	–†	1.2†	1.8	2.7†
Q2	1.0	1.0	2.0		–1.5	0.8	–1.7	0.5	1.7	2.5
Q3	1.3	1.4	1.8		–1.0	1.3	–1.0	1.0	2.0	1.9
Q4	1.4	1.6	2.0		0.5†	2.0	–0.3	0.9	1.6	1.7
2014 Q1	2.4	2.7	2.7		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	2.5	2.2
Per cent change on previous quarter										
	DIW8	TXAJ	TXBU		DJW7	DK3T	DJX2	DK3Y	DK2H	DK57
2010 Q2	0.5	0.9	1.6		0.6	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.4
Q3	0.7	0.6	0.2		0.2	0.1	–0.1	–	0.6	0.2
Q4	–0.2	–0.3	0.4		0.9	2.0	0.9	2.1	–0.1	0.2
2011 Q1	0.4	0.6	–		0.7	0.4	0.2	–	0.7	0.4
Q2	–	–0.1	–1.1		–0.7	–2.3	–0.7	–2.7	0.1	–1.1
Q3	–0.5	–0.5	0.8		–0.9	–0.6	–0.9	–0.6	–0.6	0.9
Q4	0.2	–	0.2		–0.5	0.1	–0.5	–0.4	0.1	0.5
2012 Q1	0.5	0.7	0.7		0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7
Q2	0.7	0.7	0.5		1.7	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Q3	0.3	0.3	1.2		0.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.4
Q4	0.6	0.4	0.2		–0.9	–1.4	–0.4	–0.7	0.8	0.6
2013 Q1	–0.1	–0.3†	0.3		–0.8	1.6†	–1.4†	0.4†	–0.1	0.2†
Q2	0.2	0.6	0.3		–0.4	–0.6	–0.3	–	0.6	0.4
Q3	0.6	0.7	1.1		1.1	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.8
Q4	0.7	0.6	0.4		0.6†	–0.7	0.3	–0.8	0.5	0.4
2014 Q1	1.0	0.9	0.9		–0.9	–	–0.8	0.1	0.8	0.7

†indicates that estimates are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

R1 REVISIONS ANALYSIS
Revisions since previously published estimates

	Whole economy							
	Output per worker		Output per job		Output per hour worked		Unit labour costs	
	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter
	A4YN	A4YO	LNNP	DMWR	LZVD	TXBB	DMWN	DMWO
2009 Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2010 Q1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2011 Q1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012 Q1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2013 Q1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	–0.2	–0.1
Q2	0.1	–	0.1	–0.1	–	–0.1	–0.1	0.1
Q3	–	–0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–0.1	–
Q4	–	–	–0.1	–0.2	–	–0.1	–	0.1

	Manufacturing					
	Output per job		Output per hour worked		Unit wage costs	
	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter
	DJ4R	DJ4Q	DJK8	DJK7	DJ4J	DJ4I
2009 Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–
2010 Q1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–
2011 Q1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012 Q1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–	–	–
2013 Q1	–0.1	–0.1	–0.2	–0.2	0.1	0.1
Q2	–0.2	–0.1	–0.2	–	0.3	0.1
Q3	–0.1	0.1	–0.1	0.1	0.1	–0.2
Q4	–0.1	–	–0.1	–	0.2	0.1

	Services			
	Output per job		Output per hour worked	
	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter	Per cent change on quarter a year ago	Per cent change on previous quarter
	DJE5	DJE4	DJQ3	DJQ2
2009 Q4	–	–	–	–
2010 Q1	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–
2011 Q1	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–
2012 Q1	–	–	–	–
Q2	–	–	–	–
Q3	–	–	–	–
Q4	–	–	–	–
2013 Q1	0.1	0.1	–	–
Q2	–	–0.1	0.1	0.1
Q3	0.1	0.1	–	–0.1
Q4	–0.1	–0.2	–	–