

Statistical bulletin

# Labour market in the regions of the UK: September 2023

Regional, local authority and parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other related statistics.



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Next release:

To be announced

## Notice

### 27 September 2023

The reweighting of the Labour Force Survey originally planned for October 2023 will now not happen. Instead, we will be updating the weighting when the Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) is introduced in March 2024 to ensure that the most consistent and up-to-date population estimates are used. We intend to use the next population estimates (for mid-year 2022) which will be released on 23 November 2023, in weighting the TLFS.

### 13 November 2023

We have not published a new edition of this bulletin since September 2023 because of Labour Force Survey data quality issues. The latest data are still available in the associated datasets.

# Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Latest headline estimate](#)
4. [Regional labour market data](#)
5. [Glossary](#)
6. [Measuring the data](#)
7. [Strengths and limitations](#)
8. [Related links](#)
9. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

# 1 . Other pages in this release

Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on the following pages:

- [Labour market overview](#)
- [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
- [Vacancies and jobs in the UK](#)

## 2 . Main points

- For the three months ending July 2023, the highest employment rate estimate in the UK was for the South East (79.6%) and the lowest was for Northern Ireland (71.1%).
- The North East saw the largest increase in the employment rate compared with the same period last year, increasing by 2.7 percentage points, with the East of England seeing the largest decrease of 1.4 percentage points.
- For the three months ending July 2023, the highest unemployment rate estimate in the UK was for the North West (5.3%) and the lowest was for Northern Ireland (2.7%).
- The North West had the largest increase in the unemployment rate compared with the same period last year, increasing by 1.8 percentage points, with Yorkshire and The Humber seeing the largest decrease of 1.5 percentage points.
- For the three months ending July 2023, the highest economic inactivity rate estimate in the UK was for Northern Ireland (26.9%) and the lowest was for the South East (17.1%).
- London saw the largest increase in the economic inactivity rate compared with the same period last year, up 1.0 percentage point, with the North East seeing the largest decrease of 3.4 percentage points.
- Between March and June 2023, workforce jobs decreased in 9 out of 12 regions of the UK, with London seeing the largest decrease of 72,000, while the South East increased by 71,000, Scotland by 35,000 and the North East by 12,000; London had the highest proportion of service-based jobs (92.8%), while the East Midlands had the highest proportion of production sector jobs (12.5%).
- Comparing August 2023 with the same period last year, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 1.7% increase in London to a 1.1% increase in Yorkshire and The Humber.

### **3 . Latest headline estimate**

Table 1: Summary of latest headline estimates, and quarterly changes, for regions of the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2023 [Notes 4 and 5]

	<b>Employment rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 1]</b>	<b>Change on February to April 2023</b>	<b>Unemployment rate (%) aged 16 years and over [Note 2]</b>	<b>Change on February to April 2023</b>	<b>Inactivity rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 3]</b>	<b>Change on February to April 2023</b>
<b>UK</b>	75.5	-0.5	4.3	0.5	21.1	0.1
<b>Great Britain</b>	75.6	-0.5	4.3	0.5	20.9	0.1
<b>England</b>	75.8	-0.7	4.3	0.5	20.7	0.3
<b>North East</b>	74.1	-0.3	5.2	1.6	21.9	-0.8
<b>North West</b>	73.6	-1.7	5.3	2.3	22.2	-0.3
<b>Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	74.3	-0.1	2.9	-0.9	23.5	0.8
<b>East Midlands</b>	76.0	0.2	4.1	0.7	20.6	-0.8
<b>West Midlands</b>	75.1	-0.4	5.0	0.1	20.8	0.3
<b>East of England</b>	77.2	-1.2	4.3	0.0	19.2	1.3
<b>London</b>	73.5	-2.1	4.8	0.3	22.7	2.0
<b>South East</b>	79.6	1.0	3.9	0.2	17.1	-1.2
<b>South West</b>	77.5	-0.9	3.6	0.5	19.5	0.6
<b>Wales</b>	74.0	2.1	3.8	-1.1	23.2	-1.2
<b>Scotland</b>	75.1	0.5	4.3	1.2	21.4	-1.5
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	71.1	-1.3	2.7	0.3	26.9	1.1

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

#### Notes

1. Calculation of headline employment rate: number of employed people aged 16 to 64 years divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
2. Calculation of headline unemployment rate: number of unemployed people aged 16 years and over divided by the sum of employed people aged 16 years and over plus unemployed people aged 16 years and over.
3. Calculation of headline economic inactivity rate: number of economically inactive people aged 16 to 64 years divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
4. The estimates in this table come from a survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability.
5. More information on the quality of these estimates is available in Table A11 of the labour market overview and Dataset S02 from this release.

Table 2: Summary of latest headline estimates, and annual changes, for regions of the UK, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2023 [Notes 4 and 5]

	<b>Employment rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 1]</b>	<b>Change on May to July 2022</b>	<b>Unemployment rate (%) aged 16 years and over [Note 2]</b>	<b>Change on May to July 2022</b>	<b>Inactivity rate (%) aged 16 to 64 years [Note 3]</b>	<b>Change on May to July 2022</b>
<b>UK</b>	75.5	0.1	4.3	0.7	21.1	-0.6
<b>Great Britain</b>	75.6	0.0	4.3	0.7	20.9	-0.6
<b>England</b>	75.8	-0.1	4.3	0.6	20.7	-0.5
<b>North East</b>	74.1	2.7	5.2	0.5	21.9	-3.4
<b>North West</b>	73.6	-0.4	5.3	1.8	22.2	-1.1
<b>Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	74.3	0.4	2.9	-1.5	23.5	0.9
<b>East Midlands</b>	76.0	0.1	4.1	1.4	20.6	-1.3
<b>West Midlands</b>	75.1	-0.2	5.0	0.4	20.8	-0.1
<b>East London</b>	77.2	-1.4	4.3	1.2	19.2	0.3
<b>London</b>	73.5	-1.3	4.8	0.5	22.7	1.0
<b>South East</b>	79.6	1.8	3.9	0.4	17.1	-2.2
<b>South West</b>	77.5	-0.7	3.6	0.9	19.5	0.0
<b>Wales</b>	74.0	1.9	3.8	0.5	23.2	-2.4
<b>Scotland</b>	75.1	-0.1	4.3	1.3	21.4	-0.9
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	71.1	1.5	2.7	-0.2	26.9	-1.3

Source: Labour Force Survey from the Office for National Statistics

#### Notes

1. Calculation of headline employment rate: number of employed people aged 16 to 64 years divided by the population aged 16 to 64 years. Population is the sum of employed plus unemployed plus inactive.
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4. The estimates in this table come from a survey and are therefore subject to sampling variability.
5. More information on the quality of these estimates is available in Table A11 of the labour market overview and Dataset S02 from this release.

## 4 . Regional labour market data

### [Headline Labour Force Survey indicators for all regions](#)

Dataset HI00 | Released 12 September 2023

Labour market indicators for UK constituent countries and English regions, including employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, workers' hours, jobs and Claimant Count, published monthly.

### [Claimant Count by unitary and local authority \(experimental\)](#)

Dataset CC01 | Released 12 September 2023

Claimant Count by sex for local and unitary authorities, counties and regions in the UK, published monthly. Experimental Statistics.

### [Regional labour market summary](#)

Dataset S01 | Released 12 September 2023

Labour market indicators for UK countries and regions, including employment, unemployment and economic inactivity, rolling three-monthly figures published monthly, seasonally adjusted. Labour Force Survey.

### [Local indicators for counties and local and unitary authorities](#)

Dataset LI01 | Released 15 August 2023

Labour market indicators for local authorities, unitary authorities, counties and regions in Great Britain for a 12-month period, published quarterly.

### [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 12 September 2023

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, seasonally adjusted. Experimental Statistics.

All regional labour market datasets used in this bulletin are available on the [Related data page](#).

## 5 . Glossary

### Actual and usual hours worked

Statistics for [usual hours worked](#) measure how many hours people usually work per week. Compared with actual hours worked, they are not affected by absences and so can provide a better measure of normal working patterns. For example, a person who usually works 37 hours a week but who was on holiday for a week would be recorded as working zero actual hours for that week, while usual hours would be recorded as 37 hours.

### Economic inactivity

People not in the labour force (also known as [economically inactive](#)) are not in employment, but do not meet the internationally accepted definition of unemployment because they have not been seeking work within the last four weeks, or they are unable to start work in the next two weeks. The economic inactivity rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are not in the labour force.

### Employment

[Employment](#) measures the number of people in paid work or who had a job that they were temporarily away from (for example, because they were on holiday or off sick). This differs from the number of jobs because some people have more than one job. The employment rate is the proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment. A more detailed explanation is available in our [Guide to labour market statistics](#).

## Unemployment

[Unemployment](#) measures people without a job who have been actively seeking work within the last four weeks and are available to start work within the next two weeks. The unemployment rate is not the proportion of the total population who are unemployed. It is the proportion of the economically active population (those in work plus those seeking and available to work) who are unemployed.

## Local labour market indicators

Local labour market indicators cover employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and jobs density for subregional geographical areas such as local and unitary authorities, counties and regions in the UK for the most recent 12-month period available of the Annual Population Survey (APS). The jobs density of an area is the number of jobs per head, of resident population, aged 16 to 64 years.

## Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI)

These data come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. The release is classed as [experimental statistics](#) because the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. As a result, the series are subject to revisions.

PAYE is the system employers and pension providers use to take Income Tax and National Insurance contributions before they pay wages or pensions to employees and pensioners. This publication relates to employees only and not pensioners.

For more terms relating to the labour market, a [more detailed glossary](#) is available.



## 6 . Measuring the data

This bulletin relies on data collected from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is the largest household survey in the UK, and the Annual Population Survey (APS) derived from it.

Quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations and appropriate uses is available in our [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\) Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#). Our [LFS performance and quality monitoring reports](#) provide data on response rates and quality-related issues.

Data for Northern Ireland are available in full in the [Northern Ireland Labour Market Report on the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\) website](#). You can [view local area statistics on the Nomis website](#).

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#), last revised on 27 April 2022, compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences.

The population totals used for the latest LFS estimates use projected growth rates from Real Time Information (RTI) data for EU and non-EU populations based on 2021 patterns. The total population used for the LFS therefore does not take into account any changes in migration, birth rates, death rates, and so on, since June 2021. This means that levels estimates may be under or over-estimating the true values and should be used with caution.

In response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) increased the wave 1 Labour Force Survey (LFS) issued sample size to mitigate the drop in response rates. In July 2023, it reverted to pre-pandemic wave 1 LFS sample sizes.

Because of ongoing challenges in maintaining response rates, the LFS is experiencing higher sampling variability than in the past, especially for estimates for smaller subgroups of the population. As a result, estimates especially for smaller groups should be used with caution.

To improve response rates, we are bringing in improvements to the Labour Force Survey through [transformation](#). We are also reweighting the existing Labour Force Survey to take account of more up-to-date population information. More details of the latter will be published on 3 October 2023.

Further information can be found in our quarterly [Labour Force Survey performance and quality monitoring reports](#) and in our [blog on the ongoing data collection challenges with the Labour Force Survey](#) published in August 2023.

### **Making our published spreadsheets accessible**

Following the Government Statistical Service (GSS) guidance on [releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, and where practical, initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email us at [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk).

### **Reweighting of the Labour Force Survey**

We are planning to reweight the Labour Force Survey (LFS) published data using more up-to-date population estimates, drawing on the latest census data alongside our labour market release in October 2023. We intend to publish indicative estimates of the reweighted LFS in an article on 3rd October 2023.

## 7 . Strengths and limitations

The estimates presented in this bulletin contain uncertainty, as defined in our article, [Uncertainty and how we measure for it in our surveys](#). The Labour Force Survey (LFS) gathers information from a [sample of households](#) across the UK. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible, given practical limitations. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample gets larger. Estimates for small groups, which are based on small subsets of the sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups.

In general, changes in the numbers (and especially the rates) reported between three-month periods are small and are not usually greater than the level that is explained by sampling variability. For a fuller picture, short-term movements in reported rates should be considered alongside longer-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in other sources.

Reliability of the main indicators in this bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. These measures are available in our [Regional sampling variability and revisions summary dataset](#).

The data in this bulletin follow internationally accepted definitions specified by the International Labour Organization (ILO). This ensures that the estimates for the UK are comparable with those for other countries. For more information, the [Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization publication](#) is available to download from the ILO website.

Our annual [Reconciliation of estimates of jobs, UK article](#) compares the latest Workforce Jobs series estimates with the equivalent estimates of jobs from the LFS. It is usually published following the benchmarking of Workforce Jobs.

Reliability of the main indicators in this bulletin can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. These measures are available in our [Regional sampling variability and revisions summary dataset](#).

## 8 . Related links

### [Labour market overview, UK: September 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 September 2023

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

### [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 September 2023

Experimental monthly estimates of payrolled employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

### [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 September 2023

Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.

### [Working and workless households in the UK: April to June 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 30 August 2023

The economic status of households in the UK and the people living in them, where at least one person is aged 16 to 64 years. Taken from the Labour Force Survey.

### [Young people not in education, employment or training \(NEET\), UK: August 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 24 August 2023

Estimates of young people (aged 16 to 24 years) who are not in education, employment or training, by age and sex.

## 9 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), published 12 September 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Labour market in the regions of the UK: September 2023](#)



- [Page 1](#) Output by Broad industry groups and Main industrial groupings  
Percentage change, latest year on previous year  
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago
- [Page 2](#) Percentage change, latest month on previous month  
Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago
- [Page 3](#) Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months
- [Page 4](#) Output by Manufacturing sub-sectors part 1  
Percentage change, latest year on previous year  
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago
- [Page 5](#) Output by Manufacturing sub-sectors part 2  
Percentage change, latest year on previous year  
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago
- [Page 6](#) Percentage change, latest month on previous month part 1  
Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago
- [Page 7](#) Percentage change, latest month on previous month part 2  
Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago
- [Page 8](#) Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months part 1
- [Page 9](#) Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months part 2
- [Enquiries](#)

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

Section	Broad industry groups					Main industrial groupings					
	Production industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Oil and gas extraction	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Energy
	B+C+D+E	B	C	D	E	06	MIG-CD	MIG-CND	MIG-CAG	MIG-IG	MIG-NRG
Latest weight	1 000.0	78.4	724.6	109.7	87.4	65.8	66.6	193.8	269.3	243.0	220.1
	K222	K224	K22A	K248	K24C	K226	K24Q	K24R	K24S	K24O	K24T
2018	97.7	97.9	98.9	87.7	100.3	98.8	100.8	96.3	104.3	95.9	92.8
2019	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2020	101.3	96.8	100.1	109.1	104.8	96.5	96.0	103.8	95.9	103.1	102.1
2021	108.6	85.5	109.8	114.6	112.9	81.4	104.7	109.0	107.8	113.5	99.8
2022	105.6	87.2	105.7	110.5	115.2	83.0	104.5	109.5	101.1	107.4	98.2
2022 Q2	106.3	87.5	106.3	112.0	116.3	83.4	103.0	109.6	100.7	109.2	99.8
Q3	104.4	86.6	104.3	110.4	113.8	82.0	105.8	108.3	99.7	106.0	97.3
Q4	104.5	84.5	104.8	108.0	114.6	81.1	103.5	111.6	101.2	103.4	95.2
2023 Q1	104.6	79.9	105.5	108.1	115.0	76.0	105.2	110.8	102.6	104.3	94.1
Q2	105.4	76.5	107.2	108.1	112.9	72.1	106.2	111.5	106.5	104.2	93.1
2022 May	106.7	88.5	106.9	112.5	114.6	84.0	102.9	110.1	100.9	110.5	100.1
Jun	105.6	86.2	105.5	111.5	116.4	82.7	104.1	109.4	100.7	107.0	98.9
Jul	105.2	91.3	104.9	110.9	113.4	87.7	104.6	108.8	99.8	106.8	99.0
Aug	103.9	83.8	104.0	110.2	113.7	78.4	108.0	106.8	99.7	106.1	96.5
Sep	104.0	84.6	104.0	110.0	114.2	79.9	104.6	109.1	99.6	105.2	96.4
Oct	104.4	84.4	105.2	106.7	112.8	80.3	103.4	113.2	100.3	104.3	94.7
Nov	104.4	86.7	104.6	106.7	115.1	83.9	104.4	110.4	101.2	103.3	95.1
Dec	104.6	82.3	104.7	110.7	115.9	79.2	102.7	111.3	102.1	102.6	95.9
2023 Jan	104.4	79.5	105.2	108.6	115.2	75.6	101.8	110.7	101.6	104.5	94.4
Feb	104.3	81.3	105.3	106.4	113.8	77.1	105.8	110.0	102.5	104.5	93.5
Mar	105.1	78.9	106.1	109.2	116.1	75.4	107.9	111.6	103.7	103.8	94.4
Apr	105.2	76.8	106.5	110.2	113.8	72.6	103.5	110.1	105.3	104.1	94.1
May	104.5	77.1	106.3	107.0	111.3	73.0	106.5	110.3	105.9	103.2	93.1
Jun	106.4	75.5	108.8	107.0	113.5	70.8	108.6	114.2	108.2	105.4	92.2
Jul	105.7	76.9	108.0	105.4	112.9	72.8	104.5	113.6	107.9	103.9	91.6
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>											
2018	3.3	6.3	4.3	-3.2	1.1	6.7	2.3	8.6	2.7	3.7	0.1
2019	2.3	2.2	1.2	14.0	-0.3	1.2	-0.7	3.9	-4.1	4.2	7.8
2020	1.2	-3.2	0.1	9.1	4.8	-3.5	-4.0	3.8	-4.1	3.1	2.1
2021	7.3	-11.7	9.7	5.1	7.8	-15.7	9.1	5.0	12.5	10.1	-2.2
2022	-2.8	2.1	-3.7	-3.6	2.0	2.0	-0.2	0.5	-6.3	-5.4	-1.6
<b>Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago</b>											
2021 May	26.4	-22.5	35.2	25.3	13.2	-29.4	21.6	12.9	52.4	38.1	3.8
Jun	11.5	-33.0	17.3	10.9	8.8	-40.6	21.2	4.2	23.9	18.5	-5.7
Jul	5.8	-19.7	9.0	2.0	8.3	-24.7	10.0	1.4	13.5	8.7	-5.5
Aug	4.3	2.7	5.6	-3.3	5.3	1.1	4.8	2.6	7.9	4.9	-1.2
Sep	1.7	1.2	2.4	-5.5	5.7	-0.4	4.5	3.1	2.7	0.6	-2.6
Oct	-0.4	-5.3	0.2	-7.3	7.3	-8.0	0.6	6.0	-2.5	-1.9	-6.1
Nov	-1.7	-4.6	-2.5	-1.5	6.7	-8.0	-1.0	6.5	-6.8	-4.9	-2.5
Dec	-2.4	-11.6	-2.2	-3.4	4.5	-16.4	6.9	12.6	-9.0	-6.2	-6.3
2022 Jan	-0.9	-4.0	-0.8	-4.6	5.1	-7.6	3.8	3.4	-4.7	-1.3	-2.8
Feb	-1.5	3.3	-2.0	-5.3	3.6	1.6	-0.1	5.2	-7.5	-3.9	-1.3
Mar	-2.4	2.0	-3.1	-5.1	3.6	-1.0	2.8	1.8	-9.0	-3.3	-1.4
Apr	-2.0	19.4	-3.9	-6.7	6.0	22.8	1.0	2.9	-9.6	-5.6	2.8
May	-3.3	15.2	-4.0	-12.0	3.1	17.9	1.0	-1.9	-5.9	-5.3	-3.5
Jun	-2.8	25.4	-4.7	-7.4	2.4	35.5	-2.5	2.1	-7.2	-7.6	1.8
Jul	-3.3	11.4	-4.9	-3.3	-0.9	14.6	-2.9	-0.8	-6.9	-6.1	0.3
Aug	-5.0	-13.7	-5.6	-0.1	0.4	-17.1	1.4	-2.7	-8.0	-5.9	-5.2
Sep	-4.0	-9.6	-5.1	1.5	2.6	-12.0	-2.1	0.4	-8.0	-6.1	-3.8
Oct	-2.6	-6.3	-3.3	3.8	-1.9	-7.4	-0.9	1.5	-4.0	-6.8	-0.9
Nov	-2.9	-1.2	-3.6	-2.1	0.1	0.9	-1.6	-0.7	-3.0	-7.3	-3.0
Dec	-2.7	-3.9	-3.5	0.9	0.2	-2.5	-2.3	-4.4	-0.6	-5.8	-1.8
2023 Jan	-2.9	-11.8	-2.3	-3.1	-0.7	-11.1	-4.3	3.1	-2.0	-7.0	-6.3
Feb	-2.7	-9.7	-1.8	-5.2	-1.7	-10.2	0.7	0.4	-	-4.6	-7.1
Mar	-1.9	-12.8	-1.1	-1.2	-0.2	-11.9	2.2	2.9	1.7	-6.4	-6.0
Apr	-1.4	-12.6	-0.1	-1.5	-3.3	-13.0	1.5	0.8	4.9	-5.4	-6.3
May	-2.1	-12.9	-0.6	-4.9	-2.8	-13.0	3.4	0.2	5.0	-6.6	-6.9
Jun	0.7	-12.5	3.1	-4.0	-2.5	-14.4	4.3	4.4	7.5	-1.5	-6.7
Jul	0.4	-15.7	3.0	-5.0	-0.4	-17.0	-0.2	4.4	8.2	-2.7	-7.5

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

		Broad industry groups					Main industrial groupings					
		Production industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Oil and gas extraction	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Energy
Section		B+C+D+E	B	C	D	E	06	MIG-CD	MIG-CND	MIG-CAG	MIG-IG	MIG-NRG
Latest weight		1 000.0	78.4	724.6	109.7	87.4	65.8	66.6	193.8	269.3	243.0	220.1
		K222	K224	K22A	K248	K24C	K226	K24Q	K24R	K24S	K24O	K24T
<b>Percentage change, latest month on previous month</b>												
2021	May	1.4	4.3	0.6	6.6	-	5.0	1.0	5.7	-3.6	0.1	6.2
	Jun	-1.6	-10.5	-0.7	-5.8	2.4	-14.3	4.8	-4.4	1.2	-0.7	-6.2
	Jul	0.2	19.1	-0.4	-4.7	0.6	25.4	0.9	2.3	-1.2	-1.8	1.5
	Aug	0.5	18.6	-0.1	-3.9	-1.0	23.6	-1.1	0.1	1.1	-0.9	3.2
	Sep	-1.0	-3.5	-0.5	-1.8	-1.7	-4.0	0.2	-1.1	-	-0.6	-1.5
	Oct	-1.0	-3.9	-0.7	-5.0	3.3	-4.5	-2.3	2.5	-3.6	-0.1	-4.7
	Nov	0.2	-2.6	-0.3	5.8	-	-4.1	1.7	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	2.5
	Dec	-	-2.4	-	0.7	0.7	-2.3	-0.9	4.8	-1.6	-2.2	-0.3
2022	Jan	-	5.3	-0.8	2.1	0.2	4.6	1.2	-7.7	0.9	3.1	3.1
	Feb	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	1.1	-1.2	2.0	-1.1	-2.5	-0.1
	Mar	-0.1	0.5	0.1	-1.6	0.4	-0.3	0.5	-1.0	-0.5	1.3	-0.1
	Apr	-0.4	-2.9	-0.7	1.3	1.3	-2.6	-3.4	0.6	-1.6	-0.8	-
	May	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	-2.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.4
	Jun	-1.1	-2.6	-1.3	-0.8	1.6	-1.5	1.2	-0.6	-0.2	-3.2	-1.1
	Jul	-0.4	5.8	-0.6	-0.6	-2.6	6.1	0.5	-0.6	-0.9	-0.2	0.1
	Aug	-1.2	-8.2	-0.8	-0.7	0.3	-10.7	3.3	-1.8	-0.1	-0.7	-2.5
	Sep	0.1	1.1	-	-0.2	0.5	1.9	-3.1	2.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1
	Oct	0.3	-0.3	1.1	-2.9	-1.2	0.5	-1.2	3.7	0.7	-0.9	-1.8
	Nov	-	2.7	-0.5	-0.1	2.0	4.4	0.9	-2.5	0.9	-0.9	0.4
	Dec	0.2	-5.1	0.1	3.8	0.7	-5.6	-1.6	0.9	0.9	-0.7	0.9
2023	Jan	-0.2	-3.3	0.4	-1.9	-0.7	-4.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	1.8	-1.6
	Feb	-0.1	2.3	0.1	-2.0	-1.2	2.1	4.0	-0.6	0.9	-	-0.9
	Mar	0.8	-3.0	0.7	2.6	2.0	-2.2	2.0	1.4	1.2	-0.7	1.0
	Apr	-	-2.7	0.4	1.0	-1.9	-3.8	-4.1	-1.4	1.5	0.3	-0.4
	May	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	-3.0	-2.2	0.6	2.9	0.2	0.6	-0.9	-1.0
	Jun	1.8	-2.1	2.4	-	2.0	-3.1	2.0	3.6	2.1	2.1	-0.9
	Jul	-0.7	1.9	-0.8	-1.5	-0.5	2.9	-3.8	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4	-0.7
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago<sup>2</sup></b>												
2021	May	22.8	-16.9	30.6	17.4	11.1	-22.7	24.1	7.4	49.1	34.3	1.3
	Jun	23.3	-26.4	32.4	18.5	11.9	-34.1	29.1	9.3	49.0	35.8	-1.0
	Jul	14.0	-25.1	19.6	12.3	10.1	-31.6	17.3	6.0	28.0	20.7	-2.6
	Aug	7.1	-17.2	10.4	3.1	7.5	-22.1	11.6	2.7	14.7	10.5	-4.2
	Sep	3.9	-5.7	5.6	-2.3	6.4	-8.5	6.4	2.3	7.8	4.6	-3.1
	Oct	1.9	-0.5	2.7	-5.3	6.1	-2.5	3.3	3.9	2.6	1.2	-3.3
	Nov	-0.1	-2.9	-	-4.7	6.6	-5.5	1.3	5.2	-2.3	-2.1	-3.7
	Dec	-1.5	-7.2	-1.5	-4.1	6.2	-10.9	2.0	8.3	-6.2	-4.3	-5.0
2022	Jan	-1.7	-6.8	-1.8	-3.2	5.4	-10.8	3.1	7.5	-6.8	-4.1	-3.9
	Feb	-1.6	-4.4	-1.7	-4.5	4.4	-7.9	3.5	7.0	-7.1	-3.8	-3.5
	Mar	-1.6	0.3	-2.0	-5.0	4.1	-2.5	2.2	3.5	-7.1	-2.8	-1.8
	Apr	-2.0	7.6	-3.0	-5.7	4.4	6.7	1.2	3.3	-8.7	-4.3	-
	May	-2.6	11.6	-3.7	-8.0	4.3	12.1	1.6	0.9	-8.2	-4.7	-0.7
	Jun	-2.7	19.8	-4.2	-8.7	3.8	24.9	-0.2	1.0	-7.6	-6.2	0.3
	Jul	-3.1	16.9	-4.5	-7.7	1.5	21.8	-1.5	-0.2	-6.6	-6.3	-0.5
	Aug	-3.7	5.4	-5.0	-3.7	0.6	7.2	-1.4	-0.5	-7.4	-6.5	-1.1
	Sep	-4.1	-4.8	-5.2	-0.7	0.7	-6.1	-1.2	-1.1	-7.7	-6.0	-2.9
	Oct	-3.9	-10.0	-4.7	1.7	0.3	-12.3	-0.5	-0.3	-6.7	-6.2	-3.4
	Nov	-3.2	-5.8	-4.0	1.0	0.3	-6.3	-1.5	0.4	-5.1	-6.7	-2.6
	Dec	-2.7	-3.8	-3.5	0.8	-0.5	-3.1	-1.6	-1.2	-2.6	-6.6	-1.9
2023	Jan	-2.8	-5.7	-3.1	-1.4	-0.1	-4.3	-2.7	-0.8	-1.9	-6.7	-3.7
	Feb	-2.8	-8.6	-2.5	-2.5	-0.8	-8.0	-2.0	-0.4	-0.9	-5.8	-5.1
	Mar	-2.5	-11.5	-1.8	-3.2	-0.9	-11.1	-0.5	2.1	-0.1	-6.0	-6.4
	Apr	-2.0	-11.7	-1.0	-2.7	-1.8	-11.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	-5.5	-6.4
	May	-1.8	-12.8	-0.6	-2.5	-2.1	-12.6	2.4	1.3	3.8	-6.1	-6.4
	Jun	-0.9	-12.7	0.8	-3.5	-2.9	-13.5	3.1	1.8	5.8	-4.5	-6.7
	Jul	-0.3	-13.7	1.8	-4.6	-1.9	-14.8	2.5	3.0	6.9	-3.6	-7.1

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between these tables and the latest GDP estimate are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

		Broad industry groups					Main industrial groupings					
		Production industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply, sewerage and waste management	Oil and gas extraction	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Energy
Section		B+C+D+E	B	C	D	E	06	MIG-CD	MIG-CND	MIG-CAG	MIG-IG	MIG-NRG
Latest weight		1 000.0	78.4	724.6	109.7	87.4	65.8	66.6	193.8	269.3	243.0	220.1
		K222	K224	K22A	K248	K24C	K226	K24Q	K24R	K24S	K24O	K24T
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months<sup>2</sup></b>												
2021	May	0.5	-14.0	1.2	4.2	0.5	-17.5	-0.2	4.2	-0.6	1.1	-2.1
	Jun	0.3	-18.8	1.3	4.4	0.5	-23.9	-0.2	3.5	-1.5	1.9	-2.9
	Jul	0.2	-8.9	0.4	2.2	1.2	-12.6	2.5	3.9	-3.4	0.3	-0.6
	Aug	-0.6	3.6	-0.6	-5.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	0.6	-1.9	-1.6	-1.8
	Sep	-0.4	24.4	-0.9	-9.5	0.9	30.8	3.7	0.9	-0.9	-3.0	0.8
	Oct	-0.9	23.4	-1.2	-11.4	0.1	30.3	0.4	0.3	-0.5	-2.8	-0.6
	Nov	-1.2	9.6	-1.3	-7.3	-	12.2	-1.2	1.4	-2.1	-2.1	-1.3
	Dec	-1.4	-3.4	-1.3	-3.5	2.0	-4.2	-1.8	3.3	-3.8	-1.8	-3.2
2022	Jan	-0.8	-6.2	-1.2	2.8	2.1	-8.4	-0.1	1.5	-3.2	-1.1	-0.5
	Feb	-0.3	-2.1	-1.1	4.4	1.8	-3.3	-0.2	0.7	-2.6	-1.3	1.7
	Mar	-0.1	2.8	-1.1	4.1	0.7	2.2	0.5	-4.0	-1.1	0.2	3.6
	Apr	-0.5	1.9	-1.1	1.3	0.9	2.2	-1.5	-2.3	-1.9	-0.7	1.7
	May	-0.5	0.4	-0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	-1.9	-1.7	-1.8	0.2	0.7
	Jun	-0.9	-3.0	-1.0	0.3	0.2	-2.5	-2.5	1.0	-2.0	-1.6	-0.8
	Jul	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-	-1.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	-1.2	-1.9	-1.1
	Aug	-1.8	-2.1	-2.0	-0.7	-1.5	-1.6	2.0	-0.8	-1.1	-3.5	-2.1
	Sep	-1.8	-1.1	-1.9	-1.5	-2.1	-1.6	2.7	-1.2	-1.0	-2.9	-2.5
	Oct	-1.6	-5.0	-1.3	-2.4	-1.1	-6.2	1.4	0.2	-0.6	-2.7	-3.5
	Nov	-0.6	-2.1	-0.2	-2.8	-0.4	-1.9	-1.4	2.3	0.4	-2.2	-2.8
	Dec	-	-2.4	0.5	-2.1	0.7	-1.1	-2.1	3.1	1.5	-2.5	-2.2
2023	Jan	0.3	-1.7	0.4	-0.3	1.6	-	-2.3	1.0	1.8	-1.6	-0.8
	Feb	0.2	-4.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	-5.0	-0.7	-0.2	1.7	-0.3	-0.9
	Mar	0.1	-5.4	0.6	-	0.3	-6.3	1.6	-0.8	1.4	0.9	-1.2
	Apr	0.4	-4.6	1.0	-	-0.7	-5.6	2.7	-0.2	2.2	0.6	-1.2
	May	0.5	-4.2	1.2	0.2	-1.1	-4.7	2.5	-	2.9	-0.2	-0.7
	Jun	0.7	-4.3	1.6	-	-1.8	-5.1	1.0	0.7	3.7	-	-1.0
	Jul	0.6	-3.2	1.7	-2.0	-1.7	-3.7	0.7	1.9	3.3	-	-1.8

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between these tables and the latest GDP estimate are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.



# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

continued

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

Section	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Wood and paper products and printing	Coke and refined petroleum products	Chemicals and chemical products	Basic pharmaceutical products and preparations
	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF
Latest weight	110.8	25.5	48.0	14.2	44.3	49.0
	K22B	K22P	K22T	K22X	K22Z	K239
2018	98.5	92.9	95.0	73.6	87.7	92.8
2019	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2020	103.4	72.3	92.4	81.2	105.3	118.4
2021	108.7	78.8	101.0	79.6	109.3	122.9
2022	110.9	79.0	98.2	86.8	104.1	118.2
2022 Q2	111.7	78.8	98.7	93.7	106.0	115.6
Q3	110.3	79.6	97.6	80.4	102.0	113.5
Q4	110.0	79.9	95.0	81.1	97.4	129.6
2023 Q1	110.2	78.4	92.7	83.0	98.7	123.5
Q2	110.6	77.3	91.7	86.9	98.0	127.3
2022 May	112.5	78.7	99.5	96.5	108.3	116.1
Jun	111.0	77.0	96.8	89.2	101.9	117.5
Jul	110.8	78.7	99.6	80.2	101.6	114.1
Aug	110.5	79.7	97.2	81.2	103.8	106.7
Sep	109.7	80.3	96.1	79.8	100.7	119.8
Oct	109.9	79.2	96.3	81.2	99.2	134.6
Nov	110.6	80.1	94.7	81.6	97.1	124.8
Dec	109.4	80.4	93.9	80.5	95.9	129.3
2023 Jan	110.3	80.3	93.5	81.2	100.3	122.3
Feb	110.4	78.0	92.8	82.3	97.3	121.5
Mar	110.0	76.8	91.7	85.4	98.5	126.8
Apr	109.6	74.7	92.7	87.5	98.2	124.5
May	110.5	76.5	90.5	88.5	97.4	123.8
Jun	111.6	80.6	91.8	84.7	98.4	133.5
Jul	111.3	77.5	93.0	82.6	99.9	130.9
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>						
2018	13.4	4.3	3.9	-15.4	8.9	1.2
2019	1.5	7.6	5.3	35.8	14.1	7.8
2020	3.3	-27.7	-7.6	-18.8	5.3	18.4
2021	5.2	8.9	9.4	-2.0	3.7	3.8
2022	2.0	0.3	-2.8	9.0	-4.7	-3.8
<b>Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago</b>						
2021 May	14.7	58.1	40.8	17.2	8.0	3.8
Jun	9.7	14.9	19.3	28.9	12.0	-9.4
Jul	3.6	1.1	7.2	21.7	6.5	-3.0
Aug	3.5	1.3	4.8	22.8	3.1	0.7
Sep	2.3	7.7	4.7	-	2.2	1.4
Oct	2.3	7.5	2.7	3.9	-0.3	12.3
Nov	2.9	3.6	-0.8	9.0	-2.9	12.3
Dec	4.9	0.9	-0.4	12.7	-1.5	27.9
2022 Jan	8.1	5.1	0.8	32.1	6.4	-6.7
Feb	6.9	5.3	1.4	39.2	1.9	-0.2
Mar	6.7	1.3	0.9	44.0	3.3	-7.6
Apr	1.8	1.3	-3.5	32.2	-3.0	4.7
May	2.1	-3.2	-3.5	16.8	-0.2	-11.7
Jun	1.2	-6.5	-3.8	-0.8	-8.4	2.4
Jul	-	-0.4	-2.0	-8.3	-7.1	-6.5
Aug	0.2	0.2	-2.2	-7.5	-4.6	-13.2
Sep	-0.2	0.4	-5.4	-4.6	-6.7	1.2
Oct	-0.8	-0.4	-4.8	-1.3	-10.2	5.3
Nov	-0.4	1.1	-5.7	-3.3	-12.6	-0.3
Dec	-0.8	0.6	-6.2	-6.5	-14.2	-10.2
2023 Jan	-1.1	2.4	-7.3	-8.2	-12.4	10.9
Feb	-0.7	2.5	-8.6	-9.9	-11.1	2.5
Mar	-1.7	-2.6	-10.0	-10.5	-9.8	12.0
Apr	-1.8	-7.3	-7.1	-8.4	-9.0	10.0
May	-1.7	-2.9	-9.0	-8.3	-10.1	6.6
Jun	0.6	4.7	-5.2	-5.1	-3.4	13.6
Jul	0.4	-1.5	-6.6	3.0	-1.7	14.7

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

Section	Rubber and plastic products and non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and metal products	Computer, electronic and optical products	Electrical equipment	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	Transport equipment	Other manufacturing and repair
	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM
Latest weight	52.8	81.3	50.5	18.0	54.6	108.3	67.4
	K23B	K23G	K23N	K23P	K23R	K23T	K23Z
2018	97.5	102.8	101.3	91.7	109.7	103.6	102.5
2019	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2020	97.1	107.5	97.1	125.8	99.1	91.9	98.8
2021	111.7	117.9	101.6	140.6	126.9	99.0	114.2
2022	108.6	110.1	100.3	124.9	113.9	91.1	114.6
2022 Q2	114.0	111.5	97.6	124.4	114.4	91.9	113.5
Q3	107.2	108.8	101.7	123.7	111.6	88.3	114.6
Q4	104.0	106.8	101.4	122.0	111.3	91.6	114.6
2023 Q1	106.6	111.1	104.7	121.1	111.2	92.3	116.5
Q2	104.4	112.9	107.2	125.8	111.1	99.1	118.4
2022 May	116.6	111.4	97.3	123.5	115.9	91.4	113.8
Jun	111.7	109.9	99.1	124.4	114.8	90.7	114.3
Jul	109.4	110.1	100.3	122.5	113.0	89.1	114.4
Aug	107.7	108.1	103.6	124.9	111.4	87.6	115.6
Sep	104.6	108.3	101.3	123.7	110.5	88.3	113.7
Oct	104.7	107.0	100.3	123.2	110.1	90.6	114.7
Nov	103.1	107.2	101.6	122.0	110.9	92.0	114.9
Dec	104.3	106.3	102.3	120.8	113.0	92.2	114.1
2023 Jan	106.5	110.1	101.2	125.6	111.2	91.3	115.7
Feb	107.8	110.6	104.7	117.9	111.4	92.3	117.0
Mar	105.5	112.6	108.1	119.9	110.9	93.3	116.7
Apr	104.8	112.1	103.2	125.6	112.2	97.6	119.4
May	103.0	112.2	108.1	122.7	110.5	97.5	117.8
Jun	105.4	114.5	110.2	129.0	110.5	102.2	118.0
Jul	99.5	114.3	106.6	130.6	113.5	101.7	116.6
<b>Percentage change, latest year on previous year</b>							
2018	4.8	1.1	1.7	1.7	10.5	-2.1	4.6
2019	2.5	-2.7	-1.2	9.1	-8.9	-3.5	-2.4
2020	-2.9	7.5	-2.9	25.7	-0.9	-8.1	-1.2
2021	15.0	9.6	4.5	11.8	28.1	7.8	15.7
2022	-2.8	-6.6	-1.2	-11.2	-10.3	-8.0	0.3
<b>Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago</b>							
2021 May	53.2	39.7	7.9	53.1	83.8	93.3	40.5
Jun	21.0	18.2	10.2	24.4	31.4	31.1	30.9
Jul	10.2	10.3	4.3	9.3	26.0	10.5	18.0
Aug	5.4	6.7	-	-3.1	26.8	0.5	11.3
Sep	4.6	-1.3	0.9	-7.4	23.5	-10.4	11.4
Oct	2.3	-4.7	-1.9	-9.9	5.3	-12.6	9.5
Nov	0.9	-7.6	-3.4	-15.0	-0.3	-18.6	6.7
Dec	-3.0	-11.7	7.0	-1.4	-11.8	-19.7	3.3
2022 Jan	-0.1	-5.9	1.9	-7.9	-1.3	-11.7	2.7
Feb	-3.1	-5.5	-6.3	-13.3	-7.2	-12.8	4.4
Mar	-5.5	-6.5	-2.0	-9.3	-13.9	-12.0	3.8
Apr	-2.3	-6.6	-2.9	-15.5	-15.3	-10.4	0.3
May	3.8	-10.0	-3.2	-19.9	-12.9	-2.0	0.1
Jun	-0.2	-9.3	-2.9	-12.3	-13.6	-6.8	-2.2
Jul	-1.4	-6.7	-2.0	-13.2	-11.4	-8.0	-1.8
Aug	-2.2	-8.0	2.2	-8.8	-13.9	-11.2	-0.9
Sep	-6.3	-6.0	-0.1	-8.5	-16.7	-9.1	-2.0
Oct	-5.4	-6.1	0.6	-7.6	-5.7	-6.1	-0.9
Nov	-7.6	-4.5	-0.1	-7.3	-6.8	-2.8	-0.5
Dec	-3.2	-3.3	0.1	-8.4	-1.9	-0.8	1.1
2023 Jan	-3.0	-3.3	-1.4	-4.0	-9.3	-1.0	1.6
Feb	0.4	-1.8	5.9	-7.2	-4.9	-0.3	-0.3
Mar	-4.0	-0.5	8.7	-8.4	-3.3	-	0.6
Apr	-8.0	-0.9	7.0	0.2	-0.4	4.2	6.3
May	-11.7	0.8	11.1	-0.6	-4.7	6.7	3.5
Jun	-5.7	4.2	11.1	3.7	-3.8	12.7	3.2
Jul	-9.1	3.8	6.3	6.7	0.4	14.1	2.0

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Wood and paper products and printing	Coke and refined petroleum products	Chemicals and chemical products	Basic pharmaceutical products and preparations	
Section	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	
Latest weight	110.8	25.5	48.0	18.5	44.3	49.0	
	K22B	K22P	K22T	K22X	K22Z	K239	
<b>Percentage change, latest month on previous month</b>							
2021	May	0.4	2.2	-0.3	14.4	-2.4	21.6
	Jun	-0.4	1.3	-2.3	8.8	2.6	-12.7
	Jul	1.1	-4.0	0.9	-2.7	-1.7	6.3
	Aug	-0.5	0.7	-2.2	0.4	-0.5	0.8
	Sep	-0.4	0.4	2.2	-4.7	-0.8	-3.7
	Oct	0.8	-0.4	-0.5	-1.7	2.4	8.0
	Nov	0.2	-0.4	-0.7	2.5	0.5	-2.0
	Dec	-0.6	0.9	-0.3	2.1	0.6	14.9
2022	Jan	1.1	-1.9	0.7	2.8	2.4	-23.3
	Feb	-0.3	-2.9	0.6	3.1	-4.5	7.3
	Mar	0.5	3.6	0.4	4.6	-0.1	-4.4
	Apr	-0.1	2.2	-2.1	-	-1.3	-
	May	0.7	-2.4	-0.3	1.1	0.4	2.6
	Jun	-1.3	-2.2	-2.7	-7.6	-5.9	1.2
	Jul	-0.1	2.2	2.8	-10.1	-0.3	-2.9
	Aug	-0.3	1.3	-2.4	1.3	2.1	-6.5
	Sep	-0.7	0.6	-1.1	-1.7	-3.0	12.4
	Oct	0.2	-1.3	0.2	1.7	-1.4	12.3
	Nov	0.6	1.1	-1.6	0.4	-2.1	-7.2
	Dec	-1.1	0.4	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	3.6
2023	Jan	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.9	4.5	-5.4
	Feb	0.1	-2.8	-0.8	1.3	-3.0	-0.7
	Mar	-0.4	-1.5	-1.2	3.8	1.3	4.4
	Apr	-0.3	-2.7	1.1	2.4	-0.4	-1.8
	May	0.8	2.3	-2.4	1.2	-0.8	-0.6
	Jun	1.0	5.4	1.4	-4.3	1.1	7.9
	Jul	-0.3	-3.9	1.3	-2.5	1.5	-2.0
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago</b>							
2021	May	10.6	50.3	30.2	-7.3	6.6	-4.2
	Jun	14.1	54.8	36.2	14.4	10.8	-7.0
	Jul	9.1	20.6	21.0	22.6	8.8	-2.9
	Aug	5.5	5.5	10.1	24.4	7.1	-4.0
	Sep	3.1	3.3	5.6	14.1	3.9	-0.4
	Oct	2.7	5.4	4.1	8.3	1.6	4.7
	Nov	2.5	6.2	2.2	4.2	-0.4	8.6
	Dec	3.4	3.9	0.5	8.5	-1.6	17.5
2022	Jan	5.3	3.1	-0.1	17.3	0.6	10.8
	Feb	6.6	3.7	0.6	27.2	2.2	6.6
	Mar	7.2	3.8	1.0	38.4	3.9	-4.9
	Apr	5.1	2.6	-0.4	38.3	0.7	-1.3
	May	3.5	-0.2	-2.0	30.0	-	-5.4
	Jun	1.7	-2.8	-3.6	14.9	-3.9	-2.1
	Jul	1.1	-3.4	-3.1	2.3	-5.3	-5.6
	Aug	0.4	-2.3	-2.7	-5.5	-6.7	-6.0
	Sep	-	0.1	-3.2	-6.8	-6.1	-6.3
	Oct	-0.3	0.1	-4.2	-4.5	-7.2	-2.2
	Nov	-0.4	0.4	-5.3	-3.1	-9.9	2.1
	Dec	-0.7	0.4	-5.6	-3.7	-12.4	-2.1
2023	Jan	-0.8	1.4	-6.4	-6.0	-13.1	-0.8
	Feb	-0.9	1.8	-7.4	-8.2	-12.6	0.1
	Mar	-1.2	0.7	-8.6	-9.6	-11.1	8.4
	Apr	-1.4	-2.6	-8.6	-9.6	-10.0	8.1
	May	-1.7	-4.3	-8.7	-9.1	-9.6	9.5
	Jun	-1.0	-1.9	-7.1	-7.3	-7.6	10.1
	Jul	-0.2	0.1	-7.0	-3.8	-5.2	11.6

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

continued

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

Section	Rubber and plastic products and non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and metal products	Computer, electronic and optical products	Electrical equipment	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	Transport equipment	Other manufacturing and repair	
	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	
Latest weight	52.8	81.3	50.5	18.0	54.6	108.3	67.4	
	K23B	K23G	K23N	K23P	K23R	K23T	K23Z	
<b>Percentage change, latest month on previous month</b>								
2021	May	-3.6	2.2	1.1	3.9	0.1	-10.8	1.5
	Jun	-0.5	-2.1	1.6	-7.9	-0.1	4.2	2.8
	Jul	-0.8	-2.7	0.3	-0.5	-4.0	-0.3	-0.3
	Aug	-0.9	-0.4	-1.0	-3.1	1.4	1.8	0.1
	Sep	1.5	-1.9	-	-1.2	2.5	-1.4	-0.5
	Oct	-0.8	-1.1	-1.7	-1.4	-12.0	-0.7	-0.3
	Nov	0.8	-1.4	2.0	-1.3	1.9	-2.0	-0.2
	Dec	-3.3	-2.2	0.4	0.2	-3.3	-1.8	-2.2
2022	Jan	1.8	3.7	0.4	-0.7	6.4	-0.8	0.9
	Feb	-2.2	-1.1	-3.7	-2.9	-4.4	0.4	3.0
	Mar	2.4	0.5	0.7	3.0	-2.2	0.7	-1.1
	Apr	3.5	-0.1	-3.0	-4.2	-1.8	0.4	-3.2
	May	2.5	-1.5	0.8	-1.5	3.0	-2.3	1.4
	Jun	-4.2	-1.3	1.9	0.8	-0.9	-0.9	0.5
	Jul	-2.0	0.2	1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	0.1
	Aug	-1.6	-1.9	3.3	2.0	-1.4	-1.7	1.0
	Sep	-2.8	0.3	-2.2	-1.0	-0.9	0.8	-1.6
	Oct	0.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	2.6	0.8
	Nov	-1.5	0.3	1.3	-1.0	0.7	1.5	0.2
	Dec	1.2	-0.9	0.6	-1.0	1.8	0.2	-0.7
2023	Jan	2.0	3.6	-1.0	4.0	-1.6	-0.9	1.4
	Feb	1.3	0.4	3.4	-6.1	0.2	1.1	1.1
	Mar	-2.1	1.8	3.3	1.6	-0.5	1.0	-0.2
	Apr	-0.7	-0.5	-4.5	4.8	1.2	4.6	2.3
	May	-1.7	0.1	4.7	-2.3	-1.5	-	-1.3
	Jun	2.3	2.1	1.9	5.1	-	4.8	0.2
	Jul	-5.5	-0.2	-3.2	1.3	2.8	-0.5	-1.1
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago</b>								
2021	May	55.1	35.4	13.2	45.3	87.1	72.6	32.9
	Jun	54.3	35.5	14.5	44.2	75.7	77.5	39.9
	Jul	25.8	21.7	7.4	27.1	43.2	36.8	29.0
	Aug	11.9	11.6	4.7	9.2	28.1	12.6	19.5
	Sep	6.7	5.1	1.7	-0.7	25.4	-0.5	13.5
	Oct	4.1	0.1	-0.4	-6.8	18.2	-7.8	10.7
	Nov	2.6	-4.5	-1.5	-10.8	9.1	-13.9	9.2
	Dec	0.1	-8.0	0.4	-9.1	-2.8	-17.0	6.5
2022	Jan	-0.7	-8.4	1.6	-8.5	-4.7	-16.8	4.2
	Feb	-2.0	-7.8	0.6	-7.7	-6.8	-14.9	3.5
	Mar	-2.9	-6.0	-2.2	-10.2	-7.6	-12.1	3.7
	Apr	-3.6	-6.2	-3.8	-12.7	-12.2	-11.7	2.8
	May	-1.4	-7.7	-2.7	-15.0	-14.0	-8.4	1.4
	Jun	0.4	-8.7	-3.0	-16.0	-13.9	-6.5	-0.6
	Jul	0.7	-8.7	-2.7	-15.3	-12.6	-5.6	-1.3
	Aug	-1.2	-8.0	-0.9	-11.5	-13.0	-8.7	-1.6
	Sep	-3.3	-6.9	-	-10.2	-14.1	-9.5	-1.6
	Oct	-4.6	-6.7	0.9	-8.3	-12.4	-8.8	-1.3
	Nov	-6.4	-5.5	0.1	-7.8	-10.0	-6.0	-1.1
	Dec	-5.4	-4.6	0.2	-7.7	-4.8	-3.3	-0.1
2023	Jan	-4.6	-3.7	-0.5	-6.6	-6.1	-1.5	0.7
	Feb	-2.0	-2.8	1.5	-6.5	-5.4	-0.7	0.8
	Mar	-2.2	-1.9	4.3	-6.5	-5.9	-0.4	0.6
	Apr	-3.9	-1.1	7.2	-5.2	-2.9	1.3	2.1
	May	-8.0	-0.2	8.9	-3.0	-2.8	3.6	3.4
	Jun	-8.5	1.3	9.8	1.1	-3.0	7.8	4.3
	Jul	-8.9	2.9	9.5	3.2	-2.7	11.1	2.9

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

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

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

Section	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	Wood and paper products and printing	Coke and refined petroleum products	Chemicals and chemical products	Basic pharmaceutical products and preparations		
	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF		
Latest weight	110.8	25.5	48.0	18.5	44.3	49.0		
	K22B	K22P	K22T	K22X	K22Z	K239		
<b>Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months</b>								
2021	May	3.9	5.6	2.2	5.8	-0.9	3.6	
	Jun	5.6	8.2	2.0	23.0	3.2	-1.4	
	Jul	3.8	5.6	0.3	27.4	1.5	5.4	
	Aug	1.9	0.9	-1.9	19.9	1.2	-0.7	
	Sep	0.5	-1.9	-1.5	5.8	-1.5	2.5	
	Oct	0.1	-1.5	-1.1	-2.4	-0.6	0.3	
	Nov	0.2	-0.9	0.5	-5.6	-	3.3	
	Dec	0.3	0.1	-0.3	-2.4	2.3	9.3	
	2022	Jan	0.6	-0.6	-0.2	2.1	3.1	2.8
		Feb	0.4	-1.8	-0.2	6.2	1.9	0.3
		Mar	0.7	-2.2	0.9	8.9	-0.1	-13.9
		Apr	0.5	-0.8	0.6	9.0	-3.2	-9.1
May		0.9	1.6	-0.5	8.1	-3.1	-8.1	
Jun		0.2	1.3	-2.7	2.1	-4.5	1.4	
Jul		-0.1	-0.5	-2.4	-5.8	-4.5	0.8	
Aug		-1.1	-1.2	-2.5	-12.8	-5.6	-1.3	
Sep		-1.2	1.0	-1.1	-14.2	-3.8	-1.8	
Oct		-1.3	2.1	-2.1	-8.9	-2.6	3.8	
Nov		-0.6	1.8	-2.2	-3.2	-3.4	12.1	
Dec		-0.3	0.4	-2.7	0.9	-4.5	14.1	
2023	Jan	-	0.6	-2.6	0.4	-3.4	4.3	
	Feb	-	-0.4	-2.4	0.6	-1.2	-1.6	
	Mar	0.2	-1.9	-2.4	2.3	1.3	-4.7	
	Apr	-0.1	-4.7	-1.8	4.9	0.2	-1.0	
	May	-	-4.5	-1.9	7.1	0.2	0.5	
	Jun	0.3	-1.4	-1.1	4.7	-0.7	3.0	
	Jul	1.0	2.2	-0.7	0.3	0.6	4.1	

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# IOP5 Output of the Production Industries

continued

Chained volume indices of gross value added<sup>1</sup>

Seasonally adjusted 2019 = 100

Section	Rubber and plastic products and non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals and metal products	Computer, electronic and optical products	Electrical equipment	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	Transport equipment	Other manufacturing and repair
	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM
Latest weight	52.8	81.3	50.5	18.0	54.6	108.3	67.4
	K23B	K23G	K23N	K23P	K23R	K23T	K23Z

## Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months

2021	May	4.1	0.3	-0.1	5.8	4.7	-6.9	1.5	
	Jun	1.2	1.3	-1.9	2.7	4.0	-6.8	2.2	
	Jul	-2.4	0.4	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	-9.2	3.2	
	Aug	-3.6	-2.5	1.4	-6.0	-2.3	-3.6	3.7	
	Sep	-2.4	-4.2	1.0	-7.0	-2.3	-0.8	2.0	
	Oct	-0.9	-4.5	-0.8	-7.3	-3.7	1.7	0.4	
	Nov	0.3	-4.3	-1.0	-4.7	-5.5	-1.5	-0.8	
	Dec	-0.8	-4.2	-0.5	-4.0	-9.9	-3.0	-1.5	
	2022	Jan	-1.0	-3.0	1.4	-2.7	-5.8	-4.3	-1.7
		Feb	-2.7	-1.5	0.3	-2.6	-3.7	-3.7	-0.9
		Mar	-0.9	1.1	-0.9	-2.0	0.9	-2.1	0.9
		Apr	0.6	0.9	-3.8	-2.8	-3.5	-0.1	1.0
May		4.7	0.4	-3.4	-2.6	-3.3	0.2	-0.6	
Jun		4.6	-1.6	-2.7	-4.0	-3.1	-0.9	-2.0	
Jul		2.0	-2.2	0.7	-3.4	-0.2	-3.0	-0.9	
Aug		-3.4	-2.8	3.3	-2.1	-1.1	-3.9	0.6	
Sep		-6.0	-2.3	4.2	-0.6	-2.4	-3.9	1.0	
Oct		-6.2	-2.4	2.8	0.4	-3.4	-1.7	0.4	
Nov		-5.0	-1.7	0.1	-0.8	-2.3	1.3	-0.3	
Dec		-3.0	-1.8	-0.3	-1.4	-0.3	3.7	-	
2023	Jan	-1.0	0.1	-	-0.9	0.9	3.3	0.2	
	Feb	2.0	1.4	1.6	-1.2	1.2	1.8	1.0	
	Mar	2.5	4.0	3.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.8	1.7	
	Apr	1.3	3.6	3.6	-1.4	-0.2	2.8	2.4	
	May	-1.7	3.0	3.7	1.1	-0.6	4.6	2.0	
	Jun	-2.1	1.7	2.4	3.8	-0.1	7.4	1.6	
	Jul	-3.2	1.7	2.8	5.2	-	6.4	-0.2	

<sup>1</sup> Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marker is the earliest in the table to have been revised.



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