

Gross Domestic Product in the 2nd quarter of 2019

Preliminary estimate

30.08.2019


104.5

 GDP growth in the 2nd quarter of 2019

Gross domestic product (GDP) in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was higher by 4.5% on year-on-year comparison against 5.3% in the corresponding quarter of 2018 (constant average prices of the previous year)

In the 2nd quarter of 2019 the Polish economy grew at 4.5%

In the 2nd quarter of 2019 seasonally adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) (constant prices, reference year 2010) was higher by **0.8%** than in the previous quarter and **4.2%** higher than in the 2nd quarter of the previous year.

Seasonally unadjusted GDP (constant average prices of the previous year) was higher by **4.5%** than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Table 1. Seasonally adjusted GDP; constant prices, reference year 2010

Specification	2017				2018				2019	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	previous quarter = 100									
GDP growth rate of 14 August 2019	101.1	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.4	100.4	101.4	100.8
GDP growth rate of 30 August 2019	101.1	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.4	100.4	101.4	100.8
Differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	corresponding quarter of the previous year = 100									
GDP growth rate of 14 August 2019	104.9	104.5	105.6	104.8	105.1	105.4	105.6	104.6	104.6	104.1
GDP growth rate of 30 August 2019	104.9	104.5	105.6	104.8	105.1	105.4	105.6	104.6	104.6	104.2
Differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1

Table 2. Seasonally unadjusted GDP; constant average prices of the previous year

Specification	2017				2018				2019	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
	corresponding quarter of the previous year = 100									
GDP growth rate of 14 August 2019	104.8	104.3	105.5	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.2	104.9	104.7	104.4
GDP growth rate of 30 August 2019	104.8	104.3	105.5	105.1	105.2	105.3	105.2	104.9	104.7	104.5
Differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1

The revision is caused by the inclusion of more complete quarterly information for the preliminary GDP estimate in relation to the flash estimate of GDP for the second quarter of 2019 published on 14 August this year

In the 2nd quarter of 2019 the economic growth came from domestic uses which growth was 4.8% compared to the previous year and it was higher than in the 1st quarter of 2019 (the growth 4.2%). It resulted from a higher than in the 1st quarter of 2019 increase in gross capital formation by 7.5% (against 3.2% in the 1st quarter of 2019). Final consumption expenditure grew at a weaker rate than in the 1st quarter of 2019. In the 2nd quarter of 2019 it increased by 4.1% (against 4.4% in the 1st quarter of 2019). Consumption expenditure in the households sector rose by 4.4% and was higher than in the 1st quarter of 2019 (the growth of 3.9%). The growth rate of gross fixed capital formation was lower than in the 1st quarter of 2019 and amounted to 9.0% (against 12.6%).

As a result the contribution of domestic uses to economic growth was +4.5 percentage points (against +4.0 percentage points in the 1st quarter of 2019). It came from the positive influence of final consumption expenditure which was +3.1 percentage points (against +3.5 percentage points in the 1st quarter of 2019), of which the impact of the consumption expenditure in households sector +2.5 percentage points and public consumption expenditure +0.6 percentage points (+2.4 and +1.1 percentage points in the 1st quarter of 2019 respectively). The impact of gross fixed capital formation amounted to +1.5 percentage points (in the 1st quarter of 2019 it was +1.6 percentage points). Changes in inventories had a negative effect on economic growth however, on a smaller scale than in the 1st quarter and amounted to -0.1 percentage points (in the 1st quarter of 2019 it was -1.1 percentage points). As a consequence, the positive influence of gross capital formation on economic growth was +1.4 percentage points (against +0.5 percentage points in the 1st quarter of 2019). In the 2nd quarter of 2019 the neutral impact of the net exports to economic growth was recorded (against +0.7 percentage points in the 1st quarter of 2019).

In the 2nd quarter of 2019 domestic uses were the factor of economic growth

Net exports had a neutral effect on the economic growth

Chart 1. Gross domestic product volume growth rate; corresponding period of the previous year = 100

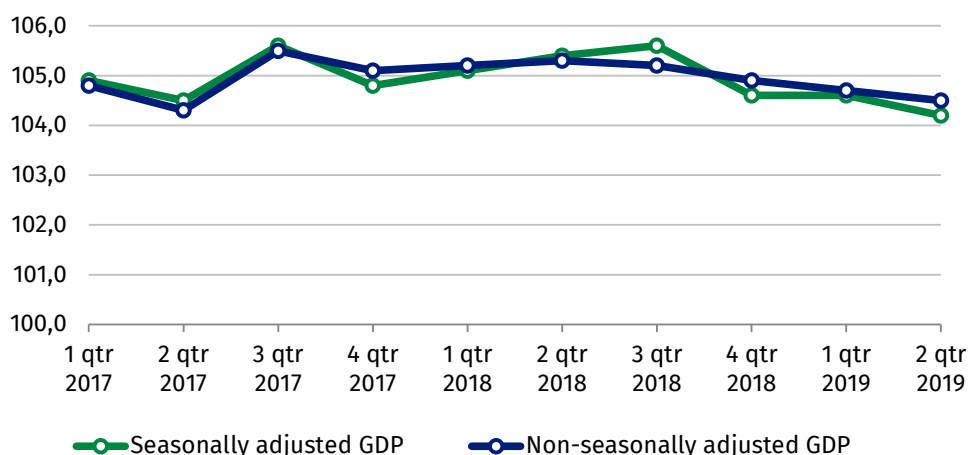
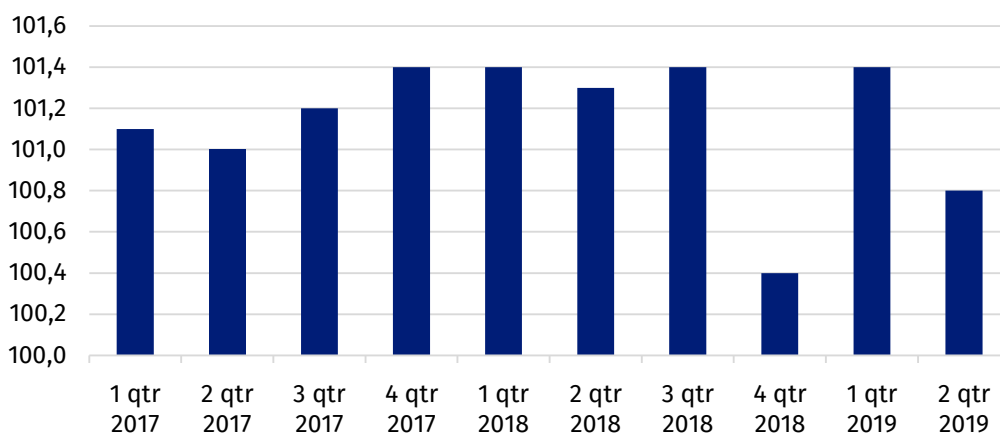


Chart 2. Gross domestic product; seasonally adjusted volume growth rate, the previous quarter = 100



Seasonally adjusted GDP (previous quarter = 100, constant prices, reference year 2010)

In the 2nd quarter of 2019 compared to the previous quarter seasonally adjusted GDP was 0.8% higher.

Gross value added in national economy in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 1.0% higher.

Gross value added in industry in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 0.4% higher.

Gross value added in construction in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 0.3% higher.

Gross value added in trade and repair was 1.3% higher, in transportation and storage was 0.4% lower, while in financial and insurance activities were 0.7% higher.

Gross value added in public administration and defense, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities altogether in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 0.7% higher.

Domestic uses in the 2nd quarter of 2019 were 0.9% higher.

In the 2nd quarter of 2019 total consumption expenditure increased by 1.0%, consumption expenditure in the households sector increased by 1.2%.

Gross capital formation in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 2.2% higher.

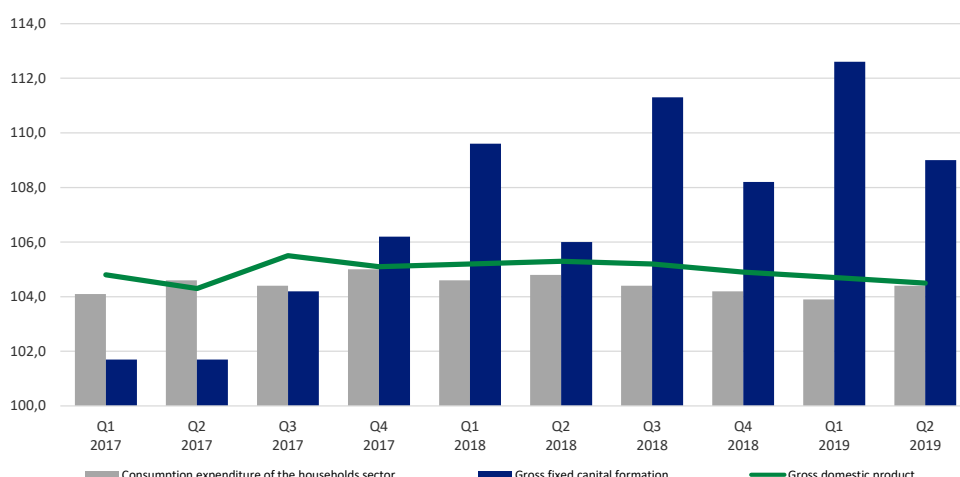
Gross fixed capital formation in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was up by 1.1%.

Tables 1 and 2 present indices in constant prices with reference to the year 2010 for GDP time series and its main aggregates for seasonally unadjusted data, seasonally adjusted data as well as the trend. Table 1 presents indices on the previous quarter and table 2 presents indices on the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Seasonally unadjusted GDP (constant average prices of the previous year)

According to the preliminary estimate gross domestic product (GDP) in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 4.5% higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Chart 3. GDP volume growth rate; corresponding period of the previous year = 100, constant prices of the previous year



Gross value added in national economy in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 4.4% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2018.

Gross value added in industry was 4.3% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2018, while in construction was 4.0% higher respectively.

Gross value added in trade and repair rose by 6.9% and in transportation and storage increased by 5.1% than in corresponding quarter of 2018.

Gross value added in financial and insurance activities in the 2nd quarter of 2019 increased by 17.9% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2018.

Gross value added in public administration and defense, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities altogether in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was 3.0% higher.

Domestic uses in the 2nd quarter of 2019 were 4.8% higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Final consumption expenditure in the 2nd quarter of 2019 in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year was 4.1% higher, of which consumption expenditure in the households sector grew by 4.4% and the growth of public consumption expenditure amounted to 3.4%.

Gross capital formation in the 2nd quarter of 2019 was higher by 7.5% compared to the corresponding quarter of 2018 of which gross fixed capital formation grew by 9.0%. Investment ratio (relation of gross fixed capital formation to gross domestic product at current prices) amounted to 16.8% against 16.2% in the previous year.

Detailed data for GDP time series and its aggregates at current prices as well as volume growth rates (corresponding quarter of the previous year = 100, constant average prices of the previous year) is presented in tables 3 and 4. Table 5 includes information on contribution to GDP volume growth rate.

Seasonal adjustment procedure can cause revisions to historical GDP growth rates and GDP components when later quarterly observations become available or the past unadjusted data are revised.

The faster growth than the average in the national economy was recorded in trade and repair, transportation and storage, financial and insurance activities; weaker - in industry, construction

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