

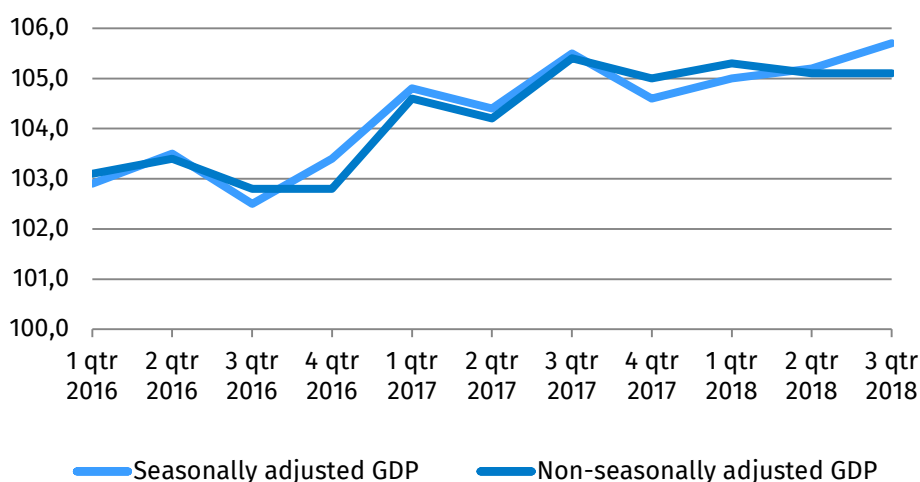
In the 3rd quarter of 2018 the economic growth came from domestic uses which growth was 6.2% compared with a year earlier and it was higher than in 2nd quarter of 2018 (the growth 4.4%). It resulted from significantly better than in the 2nd quarter 2018 increase in gross capital formation by 14.6% (against 4.2% in the 2nd quarter of 2018). Final consumption expenditure grew slower than in the 2nd quarter 2018. In the 3rd quarter of 2018 it increased by 4.2% (against 4.5% in the 2nd quarter of 2018). Consumption expenditure in the households sector rose by 4.5% than a year earlier and it was weaker than in the 2nd quarter of 2018 (the growth of 4.9%). The growth rate of gross fixed capital formation amounted to 9.9%. As a result, the contribution of domestic uses to economic growth was +6.0 percentage points (against +4.2 percentage points in the 2nd quarter of 2018). It came from the positive influence of final consumption expenditure which was +3.3 percentage points (against +3.4 percentage points in the 2nd quarter of 2018), of which the impact of the consumption expenditure in households sector +2.7 percentage points and public consumption expenditure +0.6 percentage points (+2.8 and +0.6 percentage points in the 2nd quarter of 2018 respectively). The impact of gross fixed capital formation amounted to +1.7 percentage points which with the positive contribution of changes in inventories (+1.0 percentage points) made positive influence of gross capital formation on economic growth approaching +2.7 percentage points (against +0.8 percentage points in the 2nd quarter of 2018). In the 3rd quarter of 2018 the negative impact of the net exports to economic growth was noted which amounted to -0.9 percentage points (against +0.9 percentage points in the 2nd quarter of 2018).

In the 3rd quarter of 2018 domestic uses continued to be contributor to economic growth

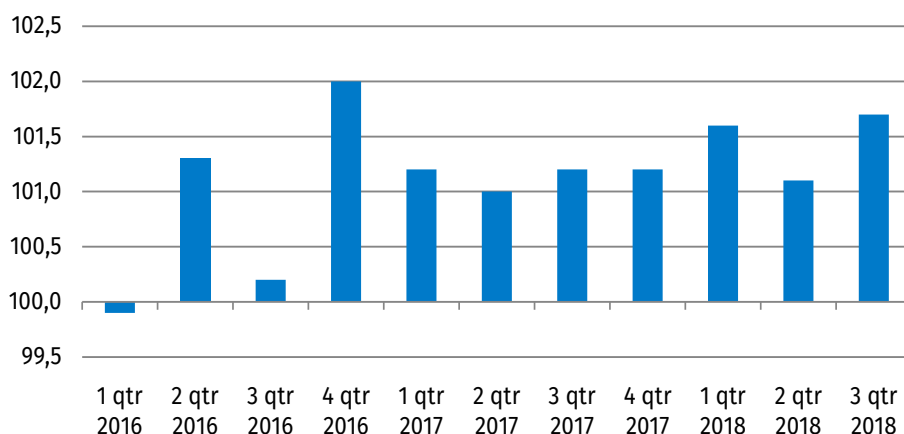
Investment growth rate in the 3rd quarter was the biggest from the 1st quarter of 2015, when 12.7% year-on-year comparison was noted

The net exports had a negative effect on economic growth

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



Graph 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 third quarter of 2018 compared with the previous quarter seasonally adjusted GDP was **1.7%** higher.

Gross value added in national economy in the third quarter of 2018 was 1.4% higher.

Gross value added in industry in the third quarter of 2018 was 1.8% higher.

Gross value added in construction in the third quarter of 2018 was 1.6% higher.

Gross value added in trade and repair was 1.3% higher, in transportation and storage was 2.1% higher, while in financial and insurance activities was 2.1% lower.

Gross value added in public administration and defense, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities altogether in the third quarter of 2018 was 0.3% higher.

Domestic uses in the third quarter of 2018 were 2.0% higher.

Total consumption expenditure and consumption expenditure in the households sector in the third quarter of 2018 increased by 1.1%

Gross capital formation in the third quarter of 2018 was 5.6% higher.

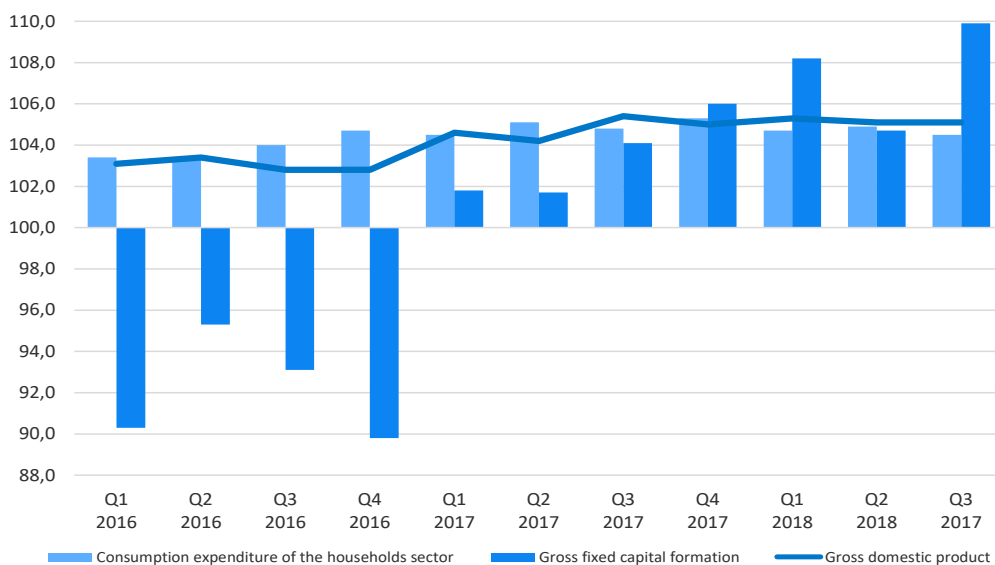
Gross fixed capital formation in the third quarter of 2018 was up by 3.0%.

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 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 third quarter of 2018 was 5.1 % higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Graph 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 third quarter of 2018 was 5.0 % higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2017.

Gross value added in industry was 5.1% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 2017, while in construction was 13.8% higher respectively.

Gross value added in trade and repair rose by 4.0% and in transportation and storage increased by 11.9%.

Gross value added in financial and insurance activities in the third quarter of 2018 increased by 14.2 % compared with the corresponding quarter of 2017.

Gross value added in public administration and defense, compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities altogether in the third quarter of 2018 was 1.2 % higher.

Domestic uses in the third quarter of 2018 were 6.2% higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Final consumption expenditure in the third quarter of 2018 in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year was 4.2% higher, of which consumption expenditure in the households sector grew by 4.5% and the growth of public consumption expenditure amounted to 3.6%.

Gross capital formation in the third quarter of 2018 was higher by 14.6% compared with the corresponding quarter of 2017 of which gross fixed capital formation grew by 9.9%. Investment ratio (relation of gross fixed capital formation to gross domestic product at current prices) amounted to 17.8% against 17.0% in the previous year.

Detailed data for GDP time series and its aggregates at current prices as well as volume growth rate (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 national economy was recorded in construction, transportation and storage, financial and insurance activities; in industry was equal the average; weaker - in trade and repair

Within a year (4th quarter of 2017 – 3rd quarter 2018) investment ratio amounted to 17.9%

Prepared by :

National Accounts Department

Ms Irmina Cerling Tel: 22 608 38 32

e-mail: i.cerling@stat.gov.pl

Dissemination :

**The Spokesperson for the President of the
Statistics Poland**

Ms Karolina Dawidziuk

Tel: 22 608 3475. 22 608 3009

e-mail: rzecznik@stat.gov.pl

Press Office

tel.: +48 22 608 34 91. +48 22 608 38 04

fax: +48 22 608 38 86

e-mail: obslugaprasowa@stat.gov.pl



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