

Statistical bulletin

GDP monthly estimate, UK: November 2024

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of goods and services produced in the UK. It estimates the size of and growth in the economy.

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Next release:
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1 . Main points

- Monthly real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in November 2024 largely because of a growth in services, following an unrevised fall of 0.1% in October 2024.
- Real GDP is estimated to have shown no growth in the three months to November 2024, compared with the three months to August 2024.
- Monthly services output grew by 0.1% in November 2024, after falling by 0.1% in October 2024 (revised down from no growth in our last release), but showed no growth in the three months to November 2024.
- Production output fell by 0.4% in November 2024, following an unrevised fall of 0.6% in October 2024; production fell by 0.7% in the three months to November 2024, driven by a decline in manufacturing.
- Construction output grew by 0.4% in November 2024, following a fall of 0.3% in October 2024 (revised up from a fall of 0.4% in our last release); construction also grew by 0.2% in the three months to November 2024.

2 . Monthly GDP

Monthly real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in November 2024, following an unrevised fall of 0.1% in October 2024.

Real GDP is estimated to have shown no growth in the three months to November 2024, compared with the three months to August 2024. Services showed no growth over this three-month period, while production fell by 0.7% and construction grew by 0.2%.

Note that early estimates of GDP are subject to revision (positive and negative). Please see our [Why GDP figures are revised article](#) for more information.

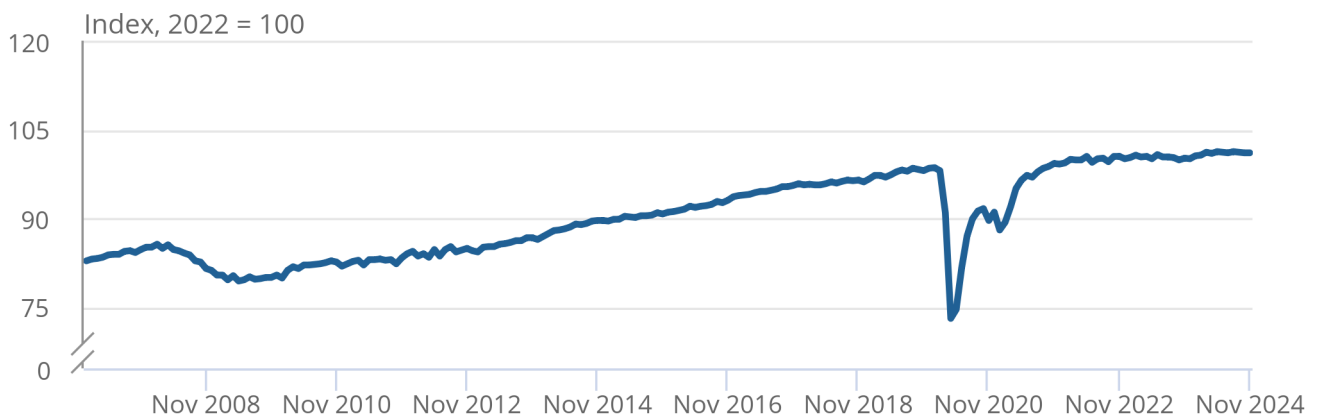
In this release, October 2024 is open for revision and January 2023 to September 2024 have been revised in line with our [Quarterly national accounts publication](#) on 23 December 2024.

Figure 1: UK GDP is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in November 2024, but showed no growth in the three months to November 2024

Monthly index, UK, January 2007 to November 2024

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Monthly index, UK, January 2007 to November 2024



Source: GDP monthly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

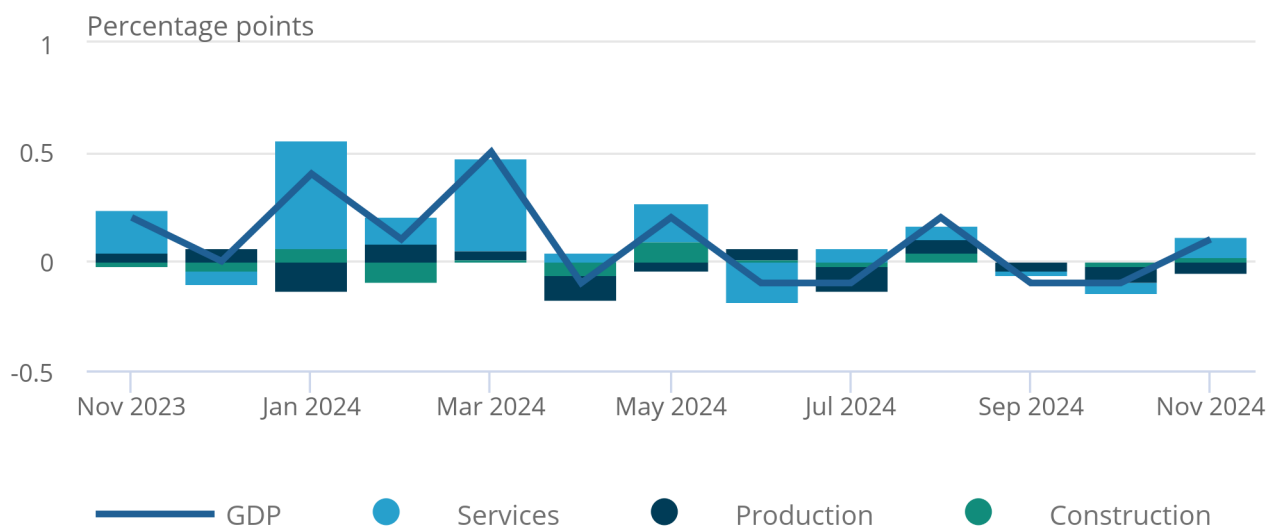
Services output grew by 0.1% in November 2024 and was the largest contributor to the growth in the month. Construction also grew, by 0.4%, while production fell by 0.4%.

Figure 2: The services sector was the main contributor to the 0.1% growth in GDP in November 2024

Contributions to monthly gross domestic product (GDP) growth, UK, November 2023 to November 2024

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Contributions to monthly gross domestic product (GDP) growth, UK, November 2023 to November 2024



Source: GDP monthly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Component contributions may not sum to total growth because of rounding.
2. GDP growth rates are rounded to one decimal place.

More about economy, business and jobs

- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [economy, business and jobs roundup](#).
- Explore the latest trends in employment, prices and trade in our [economic dashboard](#).
- View [all economic data](#).

Looking over the longer term, GDP is estimated to have grown by 1.0% in the three months to November 2024, compared with the three months to November 2023. Over this period, services grew by 1.5%, while production fell by 1.6% and construction fell by 0.2%.

Compared with the same month a year ago, GDP is estimated to be 1.0% higher in November 2024 than in November 2023.

3 . The services sector

On the month, services output is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in November 2024, after falling by 0.1% in October 2024 (revised down from no growth in our last release). Of the 14 subsectors, output increased in seven, two showed no growth and five saw output decline in November 2024.

Overall, the services sector is estimated to have shown no growth in the three months to November 2024, compared with the three months to August 2024. There was a rise in output in 7 of the 14 subsectors in this period.

Human health and social work activities was the largest positive contributor to the rise in services output in this three-month period, increasing by 1.3% in the three months to November 2024, compared with the three months to August 2024. NHS junior doctors held industrial action in the three months to August 2024 (27 June to 2 July 2024), with [NHS England reporting that 61,989 acute inpatient and outpatient appointments were cancelled as a result](#).

The next largest contributor was professional, scientific and technical activities where output increased by 0.6%. The largest negative contribution on the three months to November 2024 was administrative and support service activities, which fell by 1.3%.

Figure 3: Services output grew by 0.1% in November 2024, but showed no growth in the three months to November 2024

Monthly and three-month services contributions to gross domestic product (GDP), UK, November 2024

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Monthly and three-month services contributions to gross domestic product (GDP), UK, November 2024



Source: GDP monthly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Component contributions may not sum to total services growth because of rounding.

The largest positive contribution in the services sector in November 2024 came from the accommodation and food service activities subsector where output rose by 2.0% in the month, following a fall of 1.2% in October 2024. Both food and beverage service activities, and accommodation grew in November 2024, by 1.6% and 3.0%, respectively.

The next largest positive contribution at the subsector level in November 2024 came from a 0.9% growth in information and communication, which was mainly driven by computer programming, consultancy and related activities (up 1.0%) and telecommunications (up 1.2%).

There was also a growth of 0.5% in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles in November 2024, driven by increased output of 1.0% in wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

The largest negative contribution in November 2024 came from administrative and support service activities, which fell by 1.2%. This was mainly driven by falls in rental and leasing activities (down 2.4%), services to buildings and landscape activities (down 3.0%) and office administration, office support and other business support activities (down 1.3%).

Additionally, there was a fall of 0.5% in professional, scientific and technical support activities in November 2024. This fall in output can be mainly attributed to a 2.6% fall in accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy and a fall of 1.8% in scientific research and development.

An overview of data sources used in our estimates of services output can be found in our [GDP\(O\) data sources catalogue](#). The Monthly Business Survey (MBS) is used for 43.6% of the services sector by industry weight. In November 2024, the turnover response rate for the MBS element of the services sector was 86.2%. We would expect this to increase over time as more responses are received and any new data will be included in future monthly GDP releases. For context, the average turnover response rates for the services sector in 2022 and 2023 now stand at 97.0% and 97.5%, respectively.

Consumer-facing services

Output in consumer-facing services increased by 0.5% in November 2024, following a revised fall of 0.4% in October 2024 (this was a fall of 0.6% in our previous release).

Food and beverage service activities was the largest contributor to the increase at the industry level, with output growing by 1.6%, followed by other personal service activities, where output increased by 2.5%, and accommodation, which grew by 3.0%. There was a fall of 2.7% in sports activities and amusement and recreation activities in November 2024, which was the largest negative contributor to consumer-facing services in the month. More information on consumer-facing services data is available in our [Consumer-facing services November 2024 dataset](#).

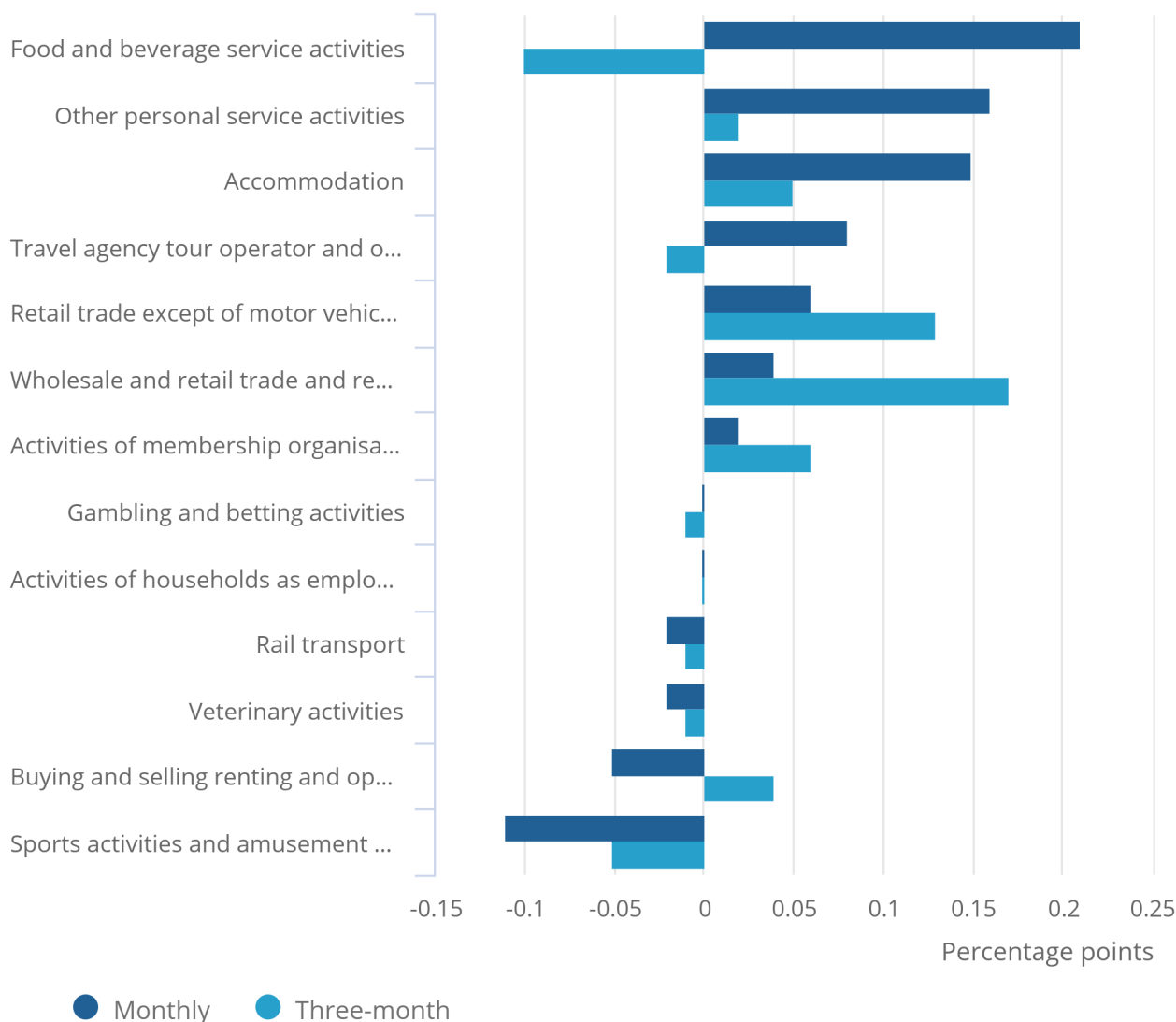
Consumer-facing services output rose by 0.3% in the three months to November 2024, compared with the three months to August 2024. The largest positive contributions in this period came from growth of 1.7% in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and 0.4% in retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles. This was partially offset by decreases of 0.7% in food and beverage service activities and 1.2% in sports activities and amusement and recreation activities in the three months to November 2024.

Figure 4: Food and beverage service activities was the largest contributor to the 0.5% growth in consumer-facing services output in November 2024

Monthly and three-month consumer-facing services industry contributions to consumer-facing services output, UK, November 2024

Figure 4: Food and beverage service activities was the largest contributor to the 0.5% growth in consumer-facing services output in November 2024

Monthly and three-month consumer-facing services industry contributions to consumer-facing services output, UK, November 2024



Source: GDP monthly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

More detailed breakdowns on services are available in our [Index of Services, UK: November 2024 release](#).

4 . The production sector

On the month, production output is estimated to have fallen by 0.4% in November 2024, following an unrevised fall of 0.6% in October 2024.

Three of the four sectors in production output saw a fall in November 2024, with the largest negative contribution coming from a 0.3% fall in manufacturing. There were also negative contributions from mining and quarrying, which fell by 1.5%, and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, which fell by 0.3% in November 2024. These were partially offset by a rise of 0.2% in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.

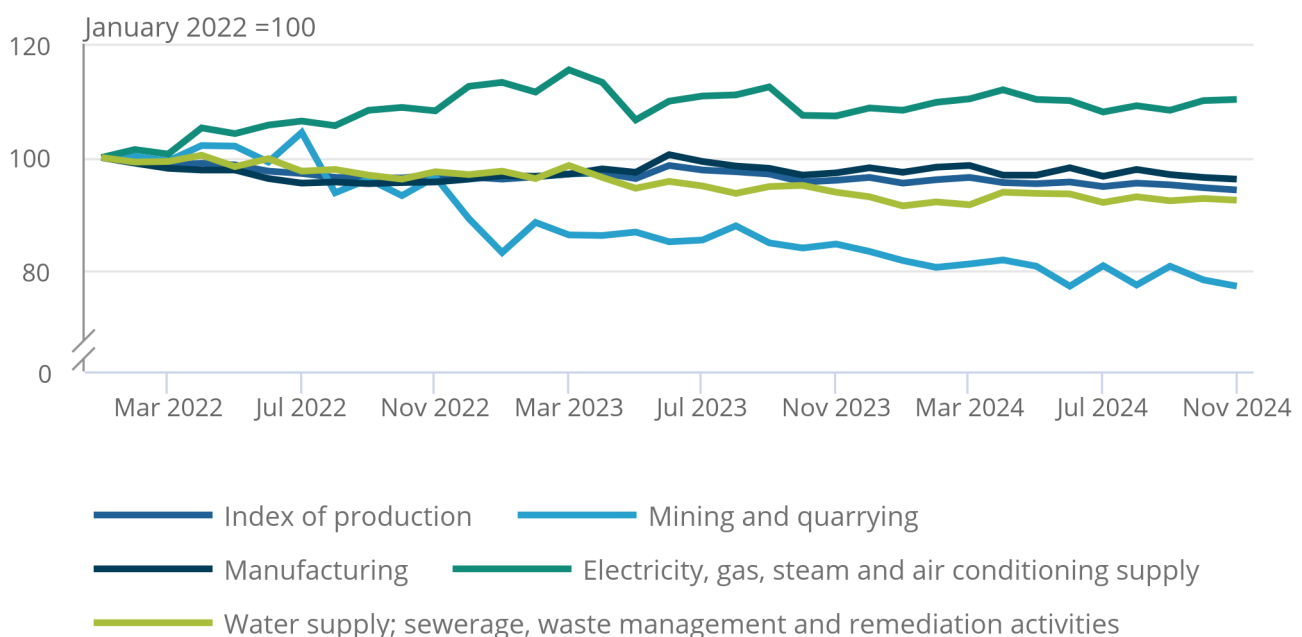
Production output is estimated to have fallen by 0.7% in the three months to November 2024 when compared with the three months to August 2024, mainly because of a 1.0% fall in manufacturing over this period. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities also decreased, by 0.4%, while mining and quarrying grew by 0.3% and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply output increased by 0.5% in the three months to November 2024.

Figure 5: Production output fell by 0.4% in November 2024 and by 0.7% in the three months to November 2024, largely because of declines in manufacturing

Monthly index, UK, January 2022 to November 2024

Figure 5: Production output fell by 0.4% in November 2024 and by 0.7% in the three months to November 2024, largely because of declines in manufacturing

Monthly index, UK, January 2022 to November 2024



Source: GDP monthly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Indexes are rounded to one decimal place.
2. Weights of these subsectors are available in the [GDP\(O\) data sources catalogue](#).

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply output grew by 0.2% in November 2024, following a growth of 1.5% in October 2024. The growth in November 2024 was driven by an increase of 4.9% in the manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains; steam and air conditioning supply. This was partially offset by a decrease of 0.9% in electric power generation, transmission and distribution.

Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities output fell by 0.3% in November 2024, following a rise of 0.5% in October 2024. A fall of 4.0% in sewerage in November 2024 was partially offset by growths in waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (up 1.4%), water collection, treatment and supply (up 0.7%) and remediation activities and other waste management services (up 1.8%).

Mining and quarrying output fell by 1.5% in November 2024, following a fall of 2.9% in October 2024, continuing its longer-term downward trend. The decrease in November 2024 was mainly driven by a 1.8% fall in extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas.

Manufacturing output fell by 0.3% in November 2024 and was the largest contributor to the reduction in production output in the month, following a fall of 0.6% in October 2024. Manufacturing output decreased in 7 of the 13 subsectors in November 2024. The largest negative contributions in November 2024 came from other manufacturing and repair (down 2.1%), and the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (down 1.9%). The largest positive contribution in November 2024 came from the manufacturing of computer electronic and optical products (up 2.6%).

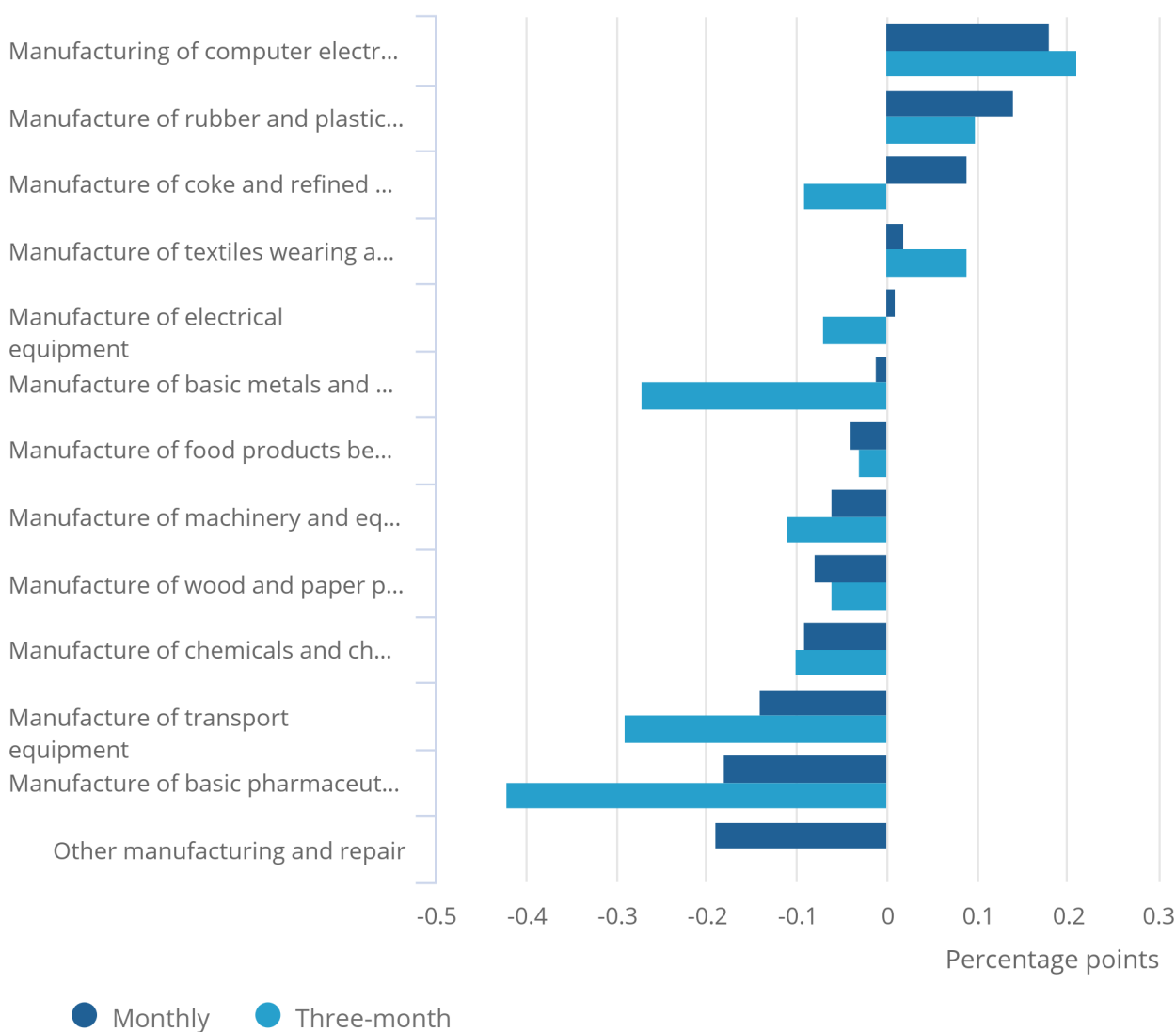
Figure 6 shows both the monthly and three-month contributions to manufacturing output from each of the manufacturing subsectors.

Figure 6: Other manufacturing and repair, and manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations were the largest contributors to the manufacturing fall in November 2024

Monthly and three-month manufacturing subsector contributions to manufacturing output, UK, November 2024

Figure 6: Other manufacturing and repair, and manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and preparations were the largest contributors to the manufacturing fall in November 2024

Monthly and three-month manufacturing subsector contributions to manufacturing output, UK, November 2024



Source: GDP monthly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Component contributions may not sum to total manufacturing growth because of rounding.

The Monthly Business Survey (MBS) is used for 72.9% of the production sector by industry weight. In November 2024, the turnover response rate for the MBS element of the production sector was 83.6%. We would expect this to increase over time as more responses from businesses are received and any new data will be included in future monthly gross domestic product (GDP) releases, in line with the [National Accounts Revisions Policy](#). For context, the average turnover response rates for the production sector in 2022 and 2023 now stand at 96.9% and 97.7%, respectively. A full set of data sources used in monthly GDP can be found in our [GDP\(O\) data sources catalogue](#).

More detailed breakdowns on production are available in our [Index of Production, UK: November 2024](#) release.

5 . The construction sector

Monthly construction output is estimated to have grown by 0.4% in November 2024, which follows a decrease of 0.3% in October 2024 (was a 0.4% decrease in our previous release). The rise in monthly output in November 2024 came from both new work, and repair and maintenance, which grew by 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively.

Five out of the nine sectors saw increases in November 2024. At the sector level, the main contributors to the monthly increase were private commercial new work, and non-housing repair and maintenance, which grew by 3.1% and 1.1%, respectively.

Construction output is estimated to have grown by 0.2% in the three months to November 2024 compared with the three months to August 2024. New work increased by 0.4% over the period, whereas repair and maintenance showed no growth (0.0%).

Within new work, the largest contributor to the increase came from private industrial new work, which grew by 5.8%. In repair and maintenance, the largest positive contributor came from public housing repair and maintenance, which grew by 2.9%, and the largest negative contributor came from private housing repair and maintenance, which fell by 1.3%.

Figure 7: Construction output increased by 0.4% in November 2024 and by 0.2% in the three months to November 2024

Monthly all-work index, chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted, Great Britain, January 2010 to November 2024

Figure 7: Construction output increased by 0.4% in November 2024 and by 0.2% in the three months to November 2024

Monthly all-work index, chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted, Great Britain, January 2010 to November 2024



Source: Output and employment from the Office for National Statistics

Construction data are sourced from our Monthly Business Survey. For November 2024, the survey turnover response rate for construction was 76.0%. We would expect this to increase over time as more responses are received and any new data will be included in future monthly gross domestic product (GDP) releases. For context, the average turnover response rates in 2022 and 2023 now stand at 94.8% and 95.2%, respectively.

Further detail on construction output growth rates can be found in our [Construction output in Great Britain: November 2024](#) release.

6 . Revisions to GDP

This release gives data for November 2024 for the first time and October 2024 is open for revision, taking on late and updated source data since our last publication on 13 December 2024.

January 2023 to September 2024 have also been revised in line with our [Quarterly national accounts](#) published on 23 December 2024.

Table 1: Revisions to month-on-month growth for GDP and its sectors
Percentage points, UK, January 2024 to October 2024

	Jan 2024	Feb 2024	Mar 2024	Apr 2024	May 2024	June 2024	July 2024	Aug 2024	Sept 2024	Oct 2024
GDP(O)	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Production	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1

Source: Monthly GDP estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Revisions are rounded to one decimal place and calculated based on the one decimal place indexes.
2. Further information on current and past revisions can be found in our Revision Triangles dataset.

7 . Data on monthly GDP

[Monthly gross domestic product by gross value added](#)

Dataset | Released 16 January 2025

The gross value added (GVA) tables showing the monthly and annual growths and indices as published within the monthly gross domestic product (GDP) statistical bulletin.

[Contributions to monthly GDP](#)

Dataset | Released 16 January 2025

Contributions to growth within monthly gross domestic product (GDP), UK.

[Monthly gross domestic product: time series](#)

Dataset MGDGP | Released 16 January 2025

Monthly estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) containing constant price gross value added (GVA) data for the UK.

[Monthly GDP and main sectors to four decimal places](#)

Dataset | Released 16 January 2025

Monthly index values for monthly gross domestic product (GDP) and the main sectors in the UK to four decimal places.

[Revisions triangles for monthly GDP](#)

Dataset | Released 16 January 2025

Comparison of gross domestic product (GDP) first estimates against estimates published later.

[Consumer-facing services dataset](#)

Dataset | Released 16 January 2025

Monthly index values for consumer-facing services, broken down by industry, to one decimal place.

[Monthly GDP low level industry data](#)

Dataset | Released 16 January 2025

Monthly chained volume measures of gross value added (GVA) by industry.

8 . Glossary

9 . Data sources and quality

The level of accuracy of growth rates in these statistics is one decimal place. While growth rates can be calculated to more than one decimal place using our monthly gross domestic product (GDP) and main sectors data, where a series is estimated to have shown no growth over a period, looking at further decimal places to gauge a direction is not recommended because of increasing levels of uncertainty.

Further information on measuring the data across our main data sources is available in the following releases:

- [Index of Services, UK: November 2024](#)
- [Index of Production, UK: November 2024](#)
- [Construction output in Great Britain: November 2024](#)

The main data source for these statistics is the Monthly Business Survey (MBS) and response rates for each can be found at:

- [Index of Services response rates](#)
- [Index of Production response rates](#)
- [Construction response rates](#)

The [Monthly GDP\(O\) data sources catalogue](#) provides a full breakdown of the data used in this release.

In the UK, we produce estimates of monthly and quarterly GDP. Monthly estimates of GDP are based on only the output measure of GDP, while quarterly estimates of GDP reflect the average of the three approaches (output, income and expenditure).

Estimates for the construction industry within monthly GDP will differ to those published in the Construction output release as they account for both the outputs produced and inputs consumed by the industry. There are also some coverage differences given the use of the Annual Business Survey in their compilation.

Consumer-facing services industry classification

The industry breakdown used for consumer-facing services is based on the [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\)](#).

The following list contains the full SIC names of industries included in consumer-facing services:

- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Rail transport
- Accommodation
- Food and beverage service activities
- Buying and selling, renting and operating of own or leased real estate, excluding imputed rental
- Veterinary activities
- Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities
- Gambling and betting services
- Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
- Activities of membership organisations
- Other personal service activities
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel

Intermediate consumption in early estimates of monthly GDP

Monthly GDP measures the gross value added (GVA) of each industry in the economy. GVA is derived as the industries output minus its intermediate consumption, where output is the value of goods and services produced and intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services purchased to be used in the production of goods and services.

Estimates of intermediate consumption are only collected annually. For most industries, our monthly estimates are based on deflated turnover or volume estimates of output as a proxy for GVA. Complete estimates of GVA are calculated as part of our annual Blue Book process, here both output and intermediate consumption are measured. The annual process for calculating estimates of GVA is described in our [Double deflation and the supply use framework in the UK National Accounts article](#).

The main assumption this proxy approach makes is that the relationship between output and intermediate consumption remains the same past the last year where annual GVA estimates are available. Therefore, the extent to which this proves not to be the case is one cause of revision between our early estimates of GVA and the fully balanced annual estimates. This relationship can be represented by the intermediate consumption ratio or IC ratio. This is the intermediate consumption of an industry divided by its output. The last year where annual GVA estimates are available is 2022 and the intermediate consumption ratios for each section are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Intermediate consumption ratios for each section-level industry in 2022

Section level industry	Intermediate consumption ratio (2022)
A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.61
B: Mining and quarrying	0.35
C: Manufacturing	0.67
D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.89
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5
F: Construction	0.64
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.45
H: Transportation and storage	0.6
I: Accommodation and food service activities	0.47
J: Information and communication	0.51
K: Financial and insurance activities	0.47
L: Real estate activities	0.19
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.46
N: Administrative and support service activities	0.47
O: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.45
P: Education	0.28
Q: Human health and social work activities	0.41
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.47
S: Other service activities	0.32

Source: Monthly GDP estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Section T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use is excluded because it has no intermediate consumption.

When the annual data for 2023 are available, if the observed IC ratio of an industry is higher, it requires more product inputs to create the same amount of output, and hence GVA (other things equal) will be lower. We therefore expect an increase in the IC ratio of an industry to be associated with a downward revision in GVA growth. Similarly, a lower IC ratio in the most recent year would be associated with an increase in the GVA growth rate.

Strengths and limitations

These [accredited official statistics](#) were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in March 2015. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

Quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [Gross domestic product \(GDP\) Quality and Methodology Information](#).

Monthly growth rates can be volatile. This indicator should therefore be used with caution and alongside other measures, such as the three-month growth rate, when looking for an indicator of the medium-term trend of the economy. However, it is useful in highlighting one-off changes that can be masked by three-month growth rates.

10 . Related links

[Index of Services, UK: November 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 January 2025

Monthly movements in output for the services industries.

[Index of Production, UK: November 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 January 2025

Movements in the volume of production for the UK production industries: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, energy supply, and water and waste management.

[Construction output in Great Britain: November 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 January 2025

Short-term measures of output by the construction industry in November 2024.

[GDP quarterly national accounts, UK: July to September 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 23 December 2024

Revised quarterly estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) for the UK. Uses additional data to provide a more precise indication of economic growth than the first estimate.

[GDP revisions in Blue Book: 2024](#)

Article | Released 31 October 2024

GDP revisions in annual and quarterly rounds, focusing on revisions in Blue Book 2024.

[Blue Book 2024: advanced aggregate estimates](#)

Article | Released 8 August 2024

Impact of methodological and data improvements on current price and chained volume measure of annual and quarterly gross domestic product (GDP), 1997 to 2022. Includes annual impacts on the services, production and construction sectors.

[Why GDP figures are revised](#)

Article | Released 12 February 2024

Learn more about how gross domestic product (GDP) figures are revised over time between the monthly, quarterly and annual estimates.

[Measuring monthly and quarterly UK gross domestic product during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic](#)

Article | Released 11 November 2021

How we produce monthly and quarterly estimates of UK gross domestic product and why this affects estimating where the economy is relative to its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level.

11 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 16 January 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [GDP monthly estimate, UK: November 2024](#)

Industry sections (SIC2007)

Section	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total production industries	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, steam and air	Water supply, sewerage etc	Construction ⁶	Total service industries	Wholesale and retail: motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services
	A-T	A	B-E	B	C	D	E	F	G-T	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
2022 weights	1000	7	131	18	90	11	12	61	800	101	36	29	62	88	129	83	50	50	60	81	14	16	1

Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago

	ED2R	ED2S	ED2T	ED2U	ED2V	ED2W	ED2X	ED2Y	ED2Z	ED32	ED33	ED34	ED35	ED36	ED37	ED38	ED39	ED3A	ED3B	ED3C	ED3D	ED3E	ED3F
2022 Nov	1.2	7.8	-4.7	-1.8	-6.8	9.8	-2.5	8.3	1.5	-1.7	17.1	-0.7	-0.5	-4.5	1.0	7.3	7.0	5.6	6.6	-4.3	1.6	-1.7	-22.1
Dec	0.9	5.3	-4.4	-7.6	-5.7	14.5	-2.9	8.7	1.1	-0.7	11.1	8.6	-2.1	-2.8	0.8	6.3	6.3	4.5	3.9	-6.6	-2.4	1.2	-28.1
2023 Jan	0.9	2.9	-3.8	-16.7	-3.2	13.2	-2.4	3.6	1.5	-2.3	7.8	3.5	-3.0	-1.5	1.1	5.2	9.5	3.4	4.0	-0.7	0.8	2.1	-25.8
Feb	0.7	0.8	-2.7	-11.6	-2.2	10.0	-2.9	6.1	0.9	-0.9	4.1	-7.2	-3.6	-0.7	0.9	5.0	9.5	1.9	4.1	-2.4	1.4	6.0	-26.0
Mar	0.5	-0.1	-1.5	-13.0	-1.1	14.7	-0.7	4.1	0.5	-1.6	1.1	-9.2	-2.0	-0.5	1.0	4.0	7.5	1.8	5.6	-4.4	5.2	4.3	-18.5
Apr	0.6	-0.4	-1.7	-15.5	0.1	7.6	-3.9	3.4	0.7	-1.6	-1.1	-5.6	-1.9	0.0	0.4	3.3	7.9	1.6	3.3	0.2	0.5	5.9	-19.8
May	-0.3	-0.2	-2.5	-14.8	-0.5	2.3	-3.8	0.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	-7.8	-1.5	-1.0	0.2	-0.2	5.1	1.5	1.8	-0.2	5.4	1.2	-18.1
Jun	1.3	0.0	1.0	-14.1	4.3	4.0	-4.0	6.0	1.1	0.4	-0.5	-6.1	0.8	-1.8	0.0	-0.3	9.5	1.2	2.2	3.9	2.7	4.3	-18.9
Jul	0.3	-0.1	0.6	-18.1	4.0	4.1	-2.7	2.7	0.0	-0.1	-7.0	-4.9	-1.7	-2.3	-0.3	1.2	7.6	0.5	0.1	2.0	3.7	4.7	-10.9
Aug	0.2	0.0	1.1	-6.2	2.9	5.1	-4.3	1.2	0.0	-0.1	-4.4	-4.2	-2.4	-1.5	-0.1	-1.4	6.3	0.0	3.7	1.5	1.3	3.2	-5.2
Sep	0.8	0.1	0.6	-11.6	2.9	3.8	-2.0	2.7	0.7	1.0	-6.1	-2.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	7.5	0.1	3.7	2.2	3.2	2.4	-6.6
Oct	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-9.8	1.3	-1.2	-1.1	0.8	-0.6	-1.9	-7.7	-3.4	-2.0	0.3	-0.4	-3.5	6.4	0.4	2.2	1.2	-4.2	2.0	-12.3
Nov	-0.3	0.4	-1.0	-12.2	1.7	-0.9	-3.7	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-4.1	-4.4	-2.1	0.3	0.1	-2.2	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.4	-15.2
Dec	0.1	0.8	-0.1	-6.4	2.1	-3.3	-4.0	-2.3	0.3	-2.9	-0.6	-1.8	-0.8	-0.5	0.3	-0.9	5.3	1.9	1.4	2.1	6.8	2.5	-10.5
2024 Jan	0.2	0.6	-0.8	-1.8	0.6	-4.3	-6.3	2.5	0.2	-0.8	-0.5	-2.5	-2.7	-0.9	0.2	0.1	3.8	1.8	0.4	2.2	4.5	1.0	-6.3
Feb	0.0	0.2	-0.5	-9.0	1.6	-1.6	-4.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.8	2.0	-3.4	-2.5	-1.6	0.4	0.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	0.8	-1.2	-2.8
Mar	0.8	0.3	-0.7	-5.9	1.6	-4.4	-6.9	-0.7	1.1	1.1	4.0	1.2	-1.0	-1.6	0.4	0.8	4.7	2.0	1.2	4.0	-3.0	-0.3	-4.0
Apr	0.5	0.4	-1.8	-4.9	-1.2	-1.1	-2.8	-1.5	1.1	-1.3	4.1	-3.9	1.9	-1.8	0.7	1.8	3.9	2.1	2.5	3.3	-2.7	3.1	-3.5
May	1.2	0.8	-1.0	-6.9	-0.5	3.4	-1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	6.1	0.8	0.2	-1.2	0.6	2.2	5.0	2.3	1.7	3.2	-4.3	1.7	-6.6
Jun	0.3	1.2	-2.9	-9.2	-2.3	0.0	-2.3	-1.6	1.0	-0.6	5.1	-0.9	0.3	-0.2	0.9	3.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.1	-2.7	-1.6	-7.0
Jul	0.7	1.4	-3.0	-5.2	-2.6	-2.5	-3.1	-1.2	1.5	0.4	6.6	0.2	2.9	-0.2	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.7	-7.8	-4.7	-7.0
Aug	0.9	1.6	-2.1	-11.8	-0.6	-1.7	-0.6	0.7	1.4	-0.3	5.3	0.9	3.3	-0.3	0.9	3.0	2.3	2.1	0.3	2.3	-3.0	0.2	-7.2
Sep	0.9	1.8	-1.9	-4.9	-1.1	-3.6	-2.7	-0.2	1.4	0.8	4.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.4	3.7	2.4	1.9	0.4	1.7	-4.4	-1.6	-5.8
Oct	1.1	1.8	-1.1	-6.6	-0.4	2.4	-2.4	-0.5	1.6	0.0	4.5	-0.4	3.9	0.2	1.3	4.7	0.8	1.6	1.1	2.7	-5.1	-0.6	-2.9
Nov	1.0	1.8	-1.8	-8.8	-1.2	2.7	-1.4	0.2	1.5	0.1	3.2	1.4	4.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.8	-7.6	0.1	-0.4

1 The GVA output is designated as an Accredited Official Statistic.

2 Indices reflect values measured at basic prices, which exclude "taxes less subsidies on products".

3 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

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

5 A complete run of data is available on the ONS website.

6. The construction growth rates calculated from this release may have small differences to those in [Construction Output in Great Britain](#) releases, due to rounding differences. For the most accurate figure, please refer to the Construction Output release.

Sources: For further information on these data please telephone 01633 582428 or E-mail gdp@ons.gov.uk



Section	Industry sections (SIC2007)																						
	Total GVA at basic prices	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total production industries	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas, steam and air	Water supply, sewerage etc	Construction ⁴	Total service industries	Wholesale and retail: motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services
	A-T	A	B-E	B	C	D	E	F	G-T	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
2022 weights	1000	7	131	18	90	11	12	61	800	101	36	29	62	88	129	83	50	50	60	81	14	16	1
Percentage change, latest month on previous month ^{3,5}																							
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
2022 Oct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2023 Jan	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1
2024 Jan	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-0.2	0.1

1 The GVA output is designated as an Accredited Official Statistic.

2 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

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

4 Monthly data from the construction survey are only available from January 2010, therefore the data prior to this period are derived using statistical methods from the available quarterly data, and should therefore be treated with some caution.

5 Revisions to periods highlighted in Grey are consistent with the Quarterly National Accounts published on 23 December 2024

Sources: For further information on these data please telephone 01633 582428 or E-mail gdp@ons.gov.uk



