Statistical bulletin

GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2026

First quarterly estimate of gross domestic product (GDP). Contains current and constant price data on the value of goods and services to indicate the economic performance of the UK.

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30 September 2026

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1 . Main points

- UK real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026, following growth of 0.6% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2026.

- In output terms, growth in the latest quarter was mainly caused by an increase of 0.5% in the services sector; the construction sector increased by 0.3% and production output showed no growth.

- Real GDP per head is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 2026 and is up 1.0% compared with the same quarter a year ago.

- There are no revisions to previously published GDP data in this quarterly release, in line with the National Accounts Revisions Policy.

- We will release data revisions from 1997 to 2024 in our upcoming Blue Book 2026: GDP impacts and expenditure components article, publishing on 20 August 2026; any additional updates to data from 2025 onwards will be released in our upcoming Quarterly national accounts bulletin, publishing on 30 September 2026.

2 . Headline GDP figures

UK real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026, following growth of 0.6% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2026 (Figure 1). GDP is estimated to be 1.2% higher in Quarter 2 2026, compared with the same quarter a year ago.

Our monthly GDP figures published today also show that GDP grew by 0.3% in June 2026, after showing no growth in May 2026 (revised down from a growth of 0.1% in our previous publication) and following an unrevised fall of 0.1% in April 2026.

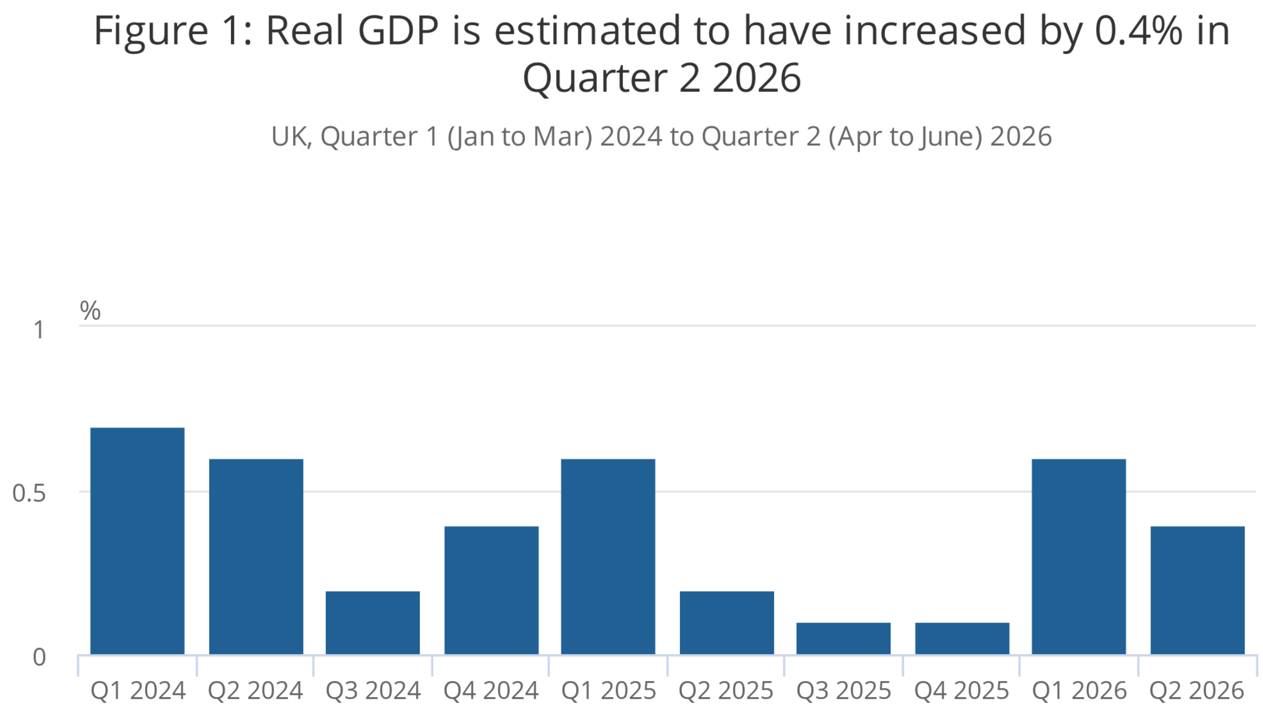
Early estimates of GDP are subject to revision (positive or negative). Our recently published analysis shows that since Quarter 1 2000 there is a mean revision of positive 0.08 percentage points between the first estimate and the final estimate, which is published three years later. The mean absolute revision between the first and final estimates is 0.27 percentage points.

We make revisions when more detailed information becomes available through the comprehensive annual supply and use balancing process, as the data content increases. For more information, please see our GDP revisions in Blue Book: 2025 article and our Managing the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy in producing our best estimates of GDP blog.

The GDP growth vintages from 2025 onwards are shown in Table 4. We give more information on uncertainty in Section 11: Data sources and quality.

Figure 1: Real GDP is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 2026

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2024 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Chart shows the quarter-on-previous-quarter growth rounded to 1 decimal place (%).

Real GDP per head is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 2026, and is up 1.0% compared with the same quarter a year ago. For more information, see Section 6: Real GDP per head.

Table 1: Headline national accounts indicators for the UK
% growth

	GDP (Chained volume measures)	GDP per head (Chained volume measures) [Note 3]	GDP (Current market prices)	GDP implied deflator
Seasonally adjusted				
2025	1.3	1.0	5.0	3.6
Q1 2025	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.8
Q2 2025	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.0
Q3 2025	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.8
Q4 2025	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
Q1 2026	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.1
Q2 2026	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4

Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Percentage change on previous period rounded to one decimal place.
2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
3. Population figures are a combination of mid-year estimates and projections, especially for later periods. For more information on the vintages used, please see our UK resident population mid-year estimates - real-time database dataset.

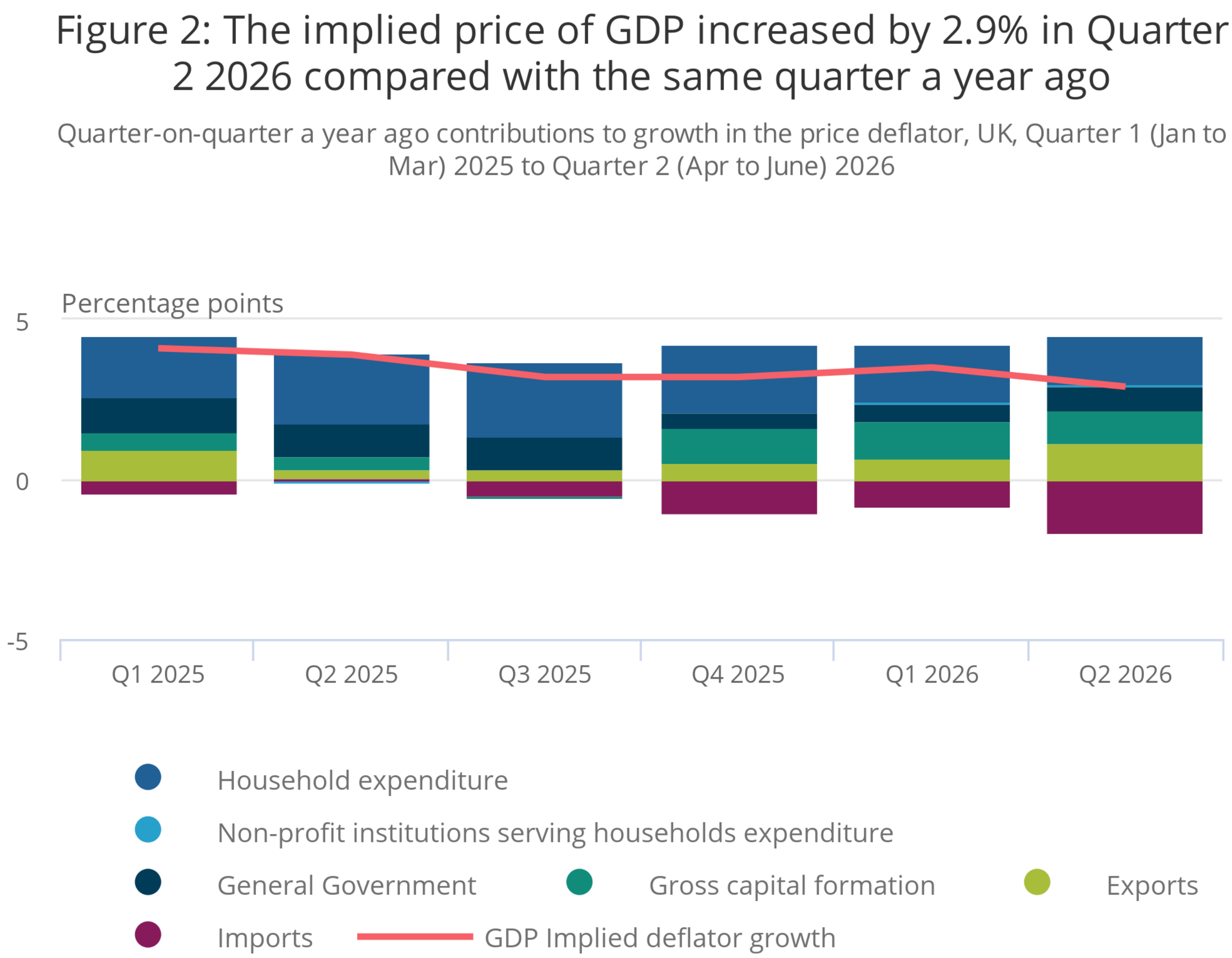
Nominal GDP is estimated to have increased by 0.8% in Quarter 2 2026 and is now 4.1% higher than it was in the same quarter a year ago.

The implied GDP deflator is the broadest measure of inflation in the domestic economy, reflecting changes in the price of all goods and services that make up GDP. The GDP deflator covers the whole of the domestic economy, not just consumer spending. It also reflects the change in the relative price of exports to imports. For more information on the implied GDP deflator, see our [Measuring price changes of the UK national accounts: February 2023 article].

Compared with the same quarter a year ago, the GDP implied deflator increased by 2.9% in Quarter 2 2026, mainly caused by household expenditure, exports, and gross capital formation (Figure 2).

Figure 2: The implied price of GDP increased by 2.9% in Quarter 2 2026 compared with the same quarter a year ago

Quarter-on-quarter a year ago contributions to growth in the price deflator, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2025 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Component contributions do not sum to total because of rounding.

3. An increase in import prices contributes negatively to the implied GDP deflator, while a decrease in import prices contributes positively to the implied GDP deflator.

3 . Output

Output is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026, following an increase of 0.6% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2026. Overall, there were increases in 15 out of 20 subsectors of GDP in the latest quarter.

In Quarter 2 2026, the services sector increased by 0.5%, while the construction sector increased by 0.3% and the production sector showed no growth.

Our monthly GDP figures published today also show that GDP grew by 0.3% in June 2026, after showing no growth in May 2026 (revised down from a growth of 0.1% in our previous publication) and following an unrevised fall of 0.1% in April 2026.

Services

Services output increased by 0.5% in Quarter 2 2026, following an increase of 0.8% in Quarter 1 2026. Services output is estimated to be 1.5% higher than it was in the same quarter a year ago.

In Quarter 2 2026, non-consumer-facing services (business-facing services) grew by 0.5%, while consumer-facing services grew by 0.3%.

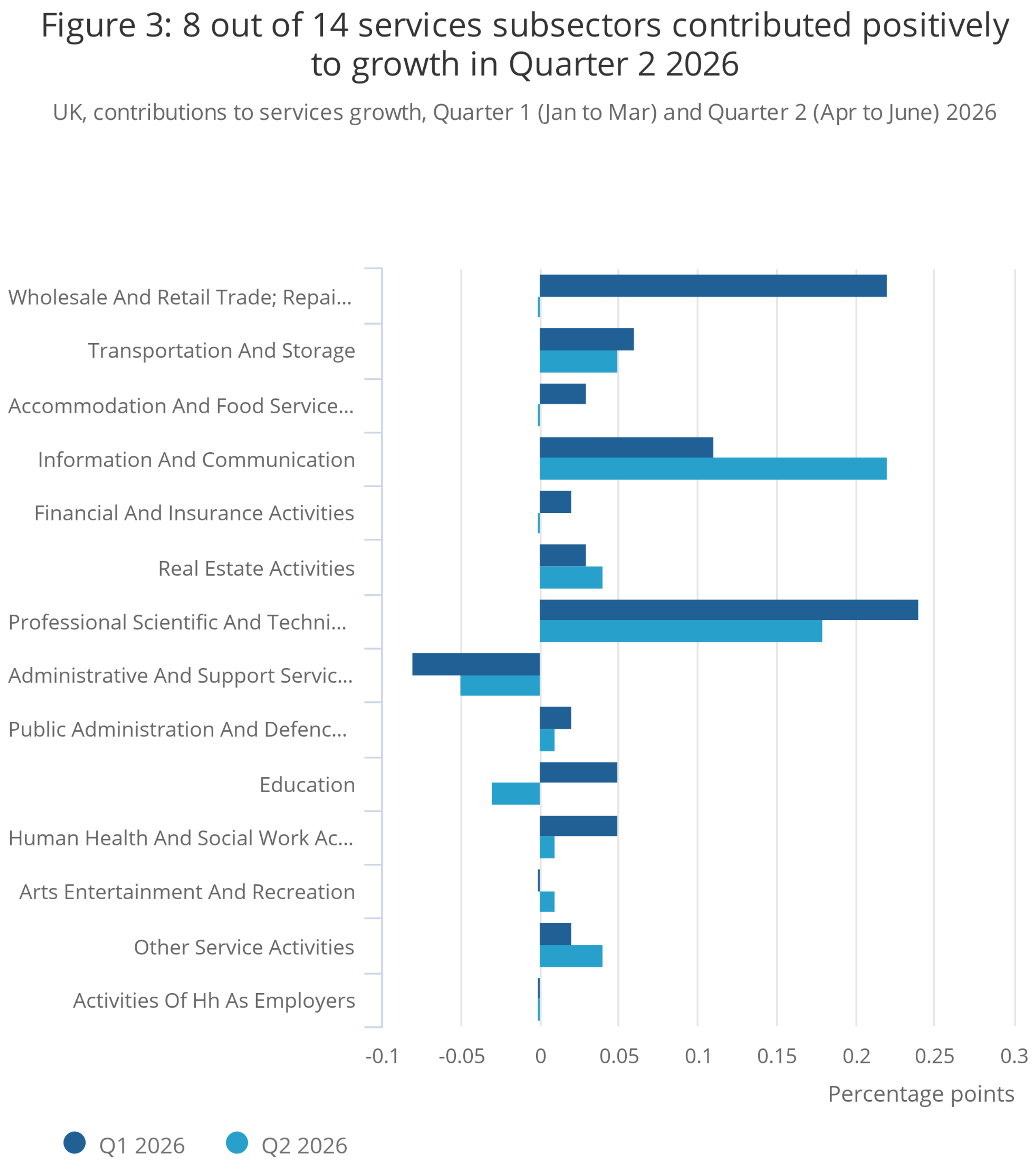
Figure 3 shows that 8 of the 14 services subsectors contributed positively to services growth in Quarter 2 2026. The largest positive contributors to growth were information and communication, and professional, scientific and technical activities.

In Quarter 2 2026, information and communication was up 2.7%, mainly driven by a growth of 3.7% in computer programming, consultancy and related activities. Professional, scientific and technical activities was up 1.7%, driven by growths in advertising and market research (up 4.3%), scientific research and development (up 3.9%), and legal activities (up 2.5%).

The largest negative contributor to growth in Quarter 2 2026 was administrative and support service activities, which fell by 0.9%, mainly because of falls of 2.8% in office administrative, office support, and other business support activities, as well as falls of 7.9% in security and investigation activities.

Figure 3: 8 out of 14 services subsectors contributed positively to growth in Quarter 2 2026

UK, contributions to services growth, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Components contribution may not sum to total because of rounding.

Production

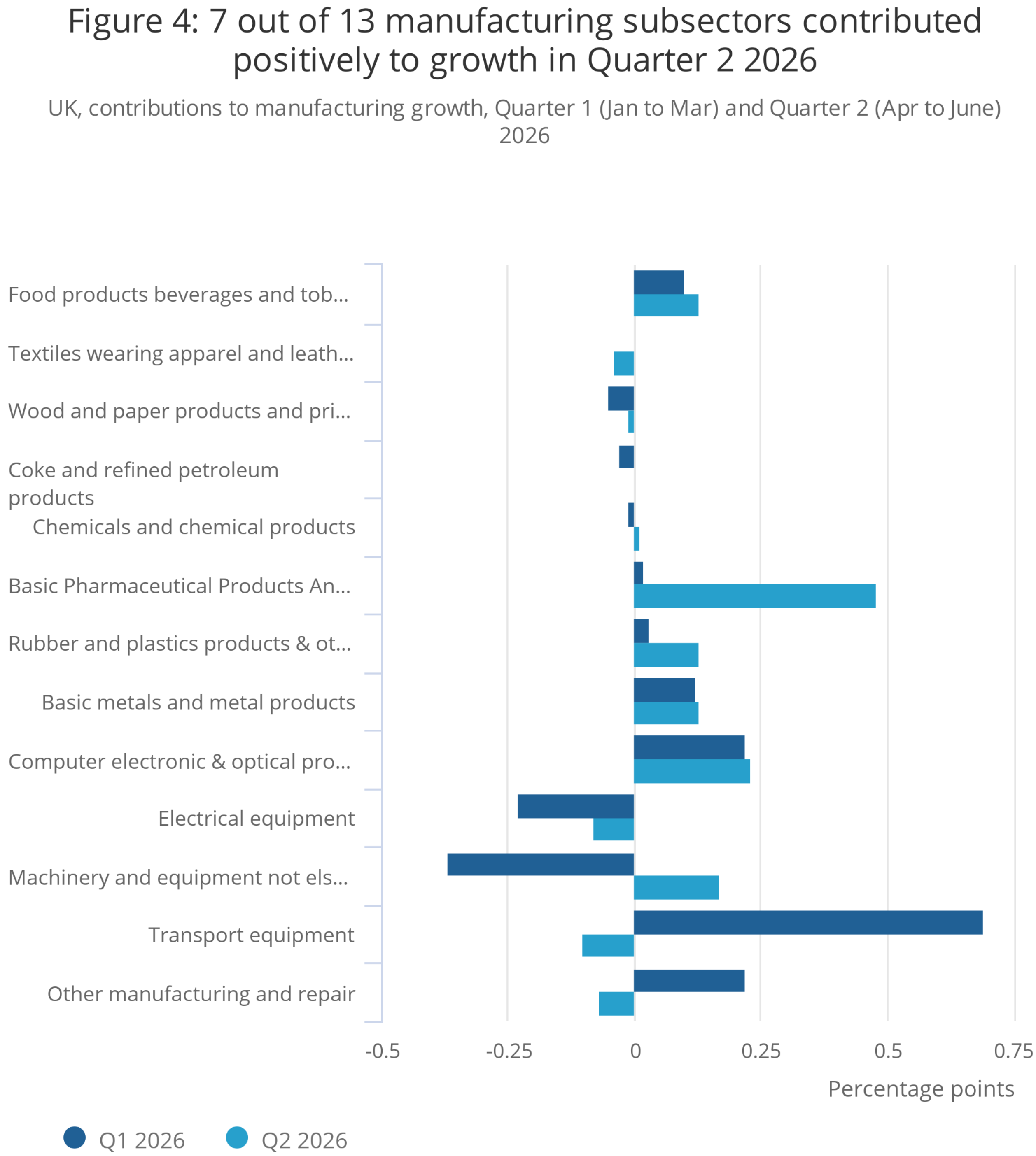
The production sector is estimated to have shown no growth in Quarter 2 2026, following a 0.2% increase in the previous quarter. Production output is estimated to be 0.3% higher than it was in the same quarter a year ago.

Within production, there were increases of 1.0% and 0.2% in manufacturing and mining and quarrying, respectively. These were offset by falls in electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, which fell by 2.3%, and in water supply; sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities, which fell by 3.7% in Quarter 2 2026.

Looking at the manufacturing sector in more detail, 7 out of 13 manufacturing subsectors contributed positively to manufacturing growth in the latest quarter (Figure 4). The largest positive contribution to the growth was the manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (up 4.2%).

Figure 4: 7 out of 13 manufacturing subsectors contributed positively to growth in Quarter 2 2026

UK, contributions to manufacturing growth, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Components contribution may not sum to total because of rounding.

Construction

Construction output is estimated to haveincreased by 0.3% inQuarter 2 2026, but remains 2.0% lower compared with the same quarter a year ago. Both new work and repair and maintenance grew over the period, increasing by 0.4% and 0.2%, respectively. Within new work, the largest positive contribution came from infrastructure new work, which grew by 1.9%. In repair and maintenance, the largest positive contribution came from public housing repair and maintenance, which grew by 2.5%.

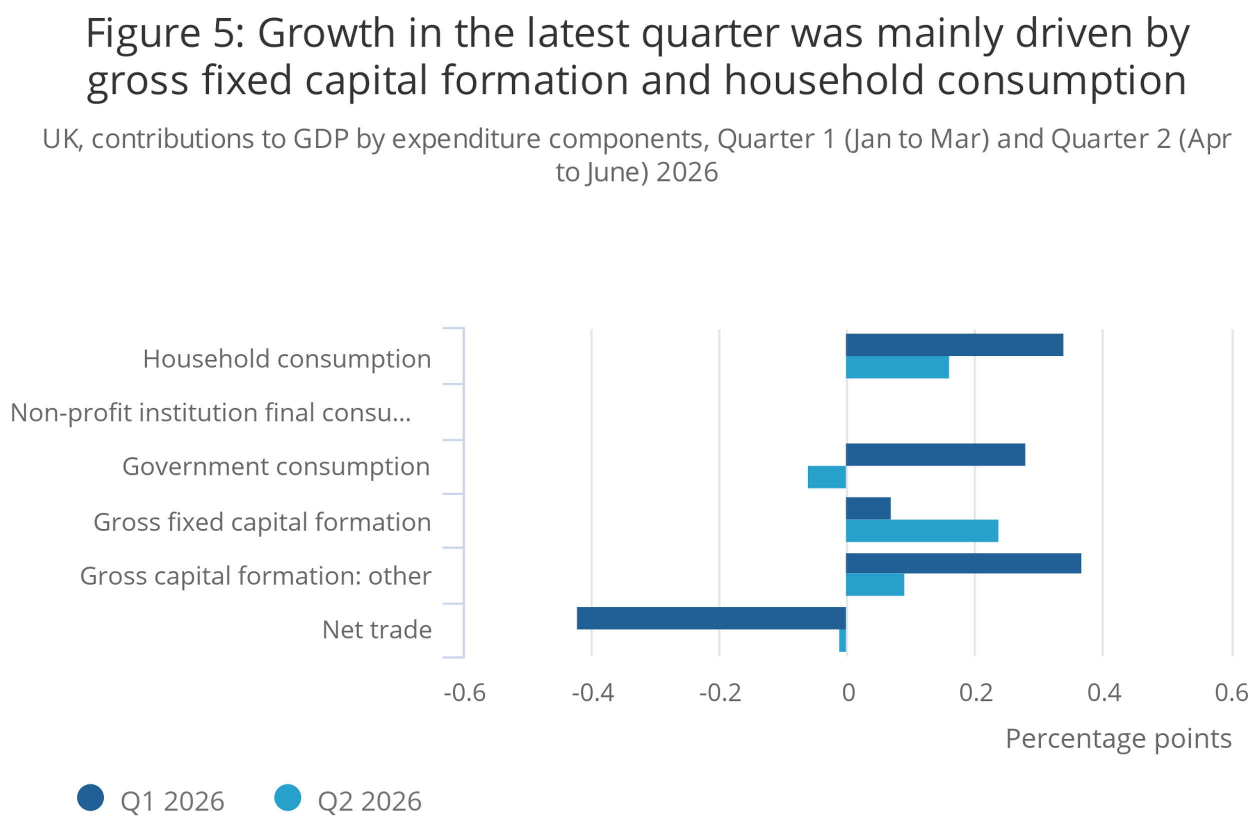
Further detail on construction output growth rates can be found in our [Construction output in Great Britain: June 2026, new orders and Construction Output Price Indices, April to June 2026 bulletin].

4 . Expenditure

Expenditure is estimated to have grown by 0.4% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026, mainly because of increases in gross fixed capital formation and household consumption (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Growth in the latest quarter was mainly driven by gross fixed capital formation and household consumption

UK, contributions to GDP by expenditure components, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. “Gross capital formation: other” will include changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables, as well as the expenditure alignment adjustment.

2. Contributions may not sum to total because of rounding.

Household final consumption expenditure

There was a 0.3% increase in real household final consumption expenditure in Quarter 2 2026, and it is now estimated to be up by 1.0% compared with the same quarter a year ago.

Within household consumption in the latest quarter, growth was caused by increases in nearly all main categories, with the largest contributions coming from recreation and culture, and household goods and services.

Net tourism made a negative contribution to growth in household consumption in the latest quarter. Net tourism is offset within trade, so there is no effect on the gross domestic product (GDP) aggregate. Information on how we measure net tourism is provided in our National Accounts articles: Treatment of tourism in the UK National Accounts article. Excluding net tourism, domestic consumption grew by 0.4% in the latest quarter.

Consumption of government goods and services

Real government consumption expenditure fell by 0.3% in Quarter 2 2026, and is now estimated to be 1.4% higher than it was in the same quarter a year ago.

The fall in government consumption in the latest quarter mainly reflects declines in health and education. The decline in education may be because of the closure of some schools during the heatwave conditions seen across much of the UK in June.

Gross capital formation

Within gross capital formation, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is now estimated to have increased by 1.2% in Quarter 2 2026, and to be 2.7% higher than it was in the same quarter a year ago. The main drivers of the growth are increases in information and communication technology, and other machinery and equipment, especially hardware investment.

Within GFCF, business investment is estimated to have increased by 1.7% in the latest quarter and is now estimated to be 0.8% higher than it was in the same quarter a year ago.

Excluding the alignment adjustments, early estimates show that chained volume inventories fell by £1,382 million in Quarter 2 2026 (Table 2), mainly because of a reduction in manufacturing inventories.

Table 2: Change in inventories, including and excluding balancing and alignment adjustments
UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2025 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026

		Change in Inventories	Of which alignment	Of which balancing	Change in Inventories excluding alignment and balancing
Q1 2025	**Current price**	1529	-562	0	2091
Q1 2025	**Chained volume measure**	1279	-537	0	1816
Q2 2025	**Current price**	1575	1876	0	-301
Q2 2025	**Chained volume measure**	2886	1744	0	1142
Q3 2025	**Current price**	958	750	0	208
Q3 2025	**Chained volume measure**	1050	691	0	359
Q4 2025	**Current price**	-2228	-2064	500	-664
Q4 2025	**Chained volume measure**	-1589	-1898	0	309
Q1 2026	**Current price**	3675	-2113	0	5788
Q1 2026	**Chained volume measure**	1680	-1921	-1000	4601
Q2 2026	**Current price**	1641	3049	500	-1908
Q2 2026	**Chained volume measure**	1880	2762	500	-1382

Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Data are in £ millions where chained volume measures are referenced to 2023.
2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
3. Alignment adjustments typically have a target limit of plus or minus £3,000 million on any quarter. However, in periods where the data sources are particularly difficult to balance or have greater uncertainty, larger alignment adjustments are sometimes needed.

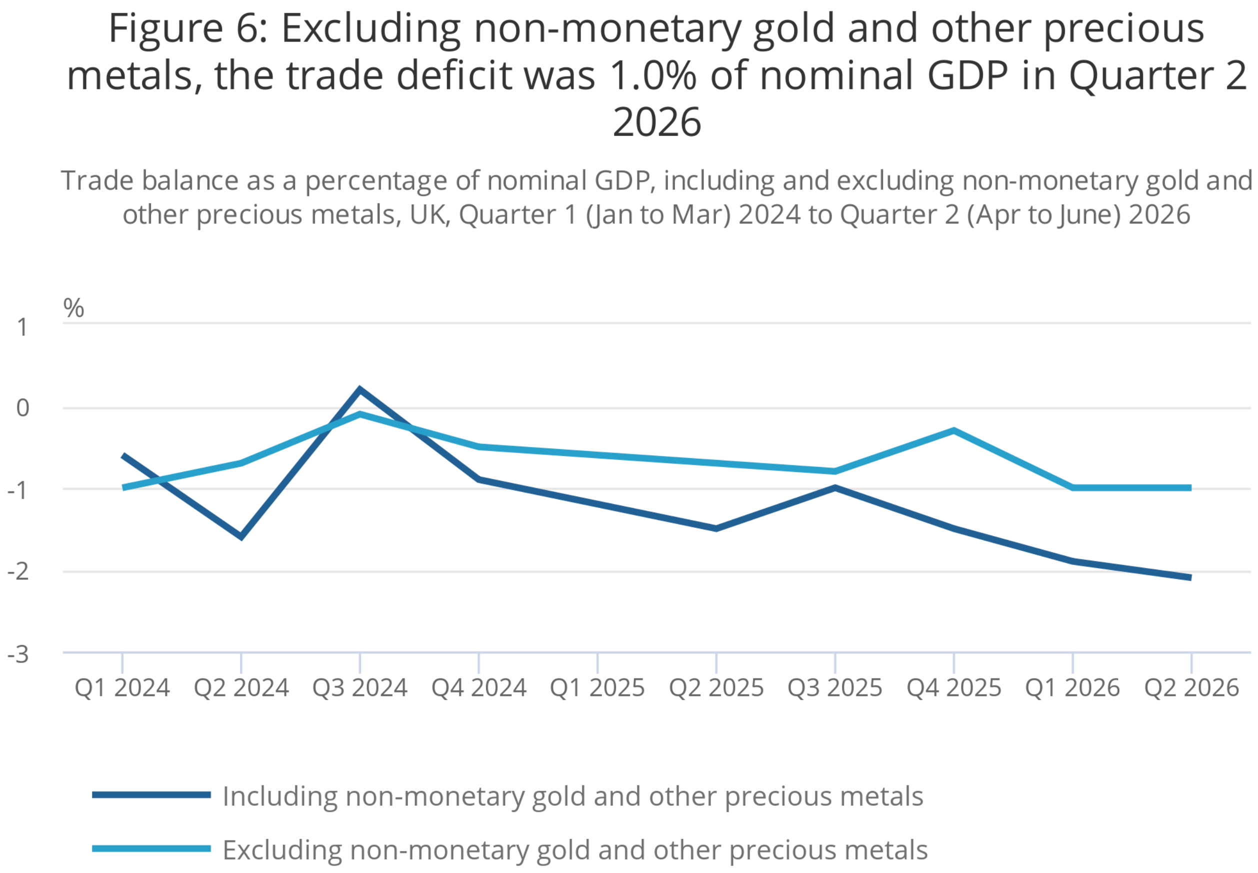
Net trade

The UK's trade deficit for goods and services is now estimated at 2.1% of nominal GDP in Quarter 2 2026. However, this includes non-monetary gold and other precious metals, which is an erratic series. It can be useful to exclude this from the trade balance.

Excluding non-monetary gold and other precious metals, the trade deficit is now estimated at 1.0% of nominal GDP in Quarter 2 2026 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Excluding non-monetary gold and other precious metals, the trade deficit was 1.0% of nominal GDP in Quarter 2 2026

Trade balance as a percentage of nominal GDP, including and excluding non-monetary gold and other precious metals, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2024 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. Non-monetary gold(NMG) is an erratic series and so it can be useful to consider this excluded from the trade balance.

Export volumes increased by 0.5% in the latest quarter and are now 2.4% higher than they were in the same quarter a year ago.

The increase in the latest quarter was mainly caused by a 0.1% growth in goods exports, and a 0.8% increase in services exports. Within goods exports, the growth was mainly caused by increases in chemicals. The growth in services exports was mainly because of other business service activities and transport.

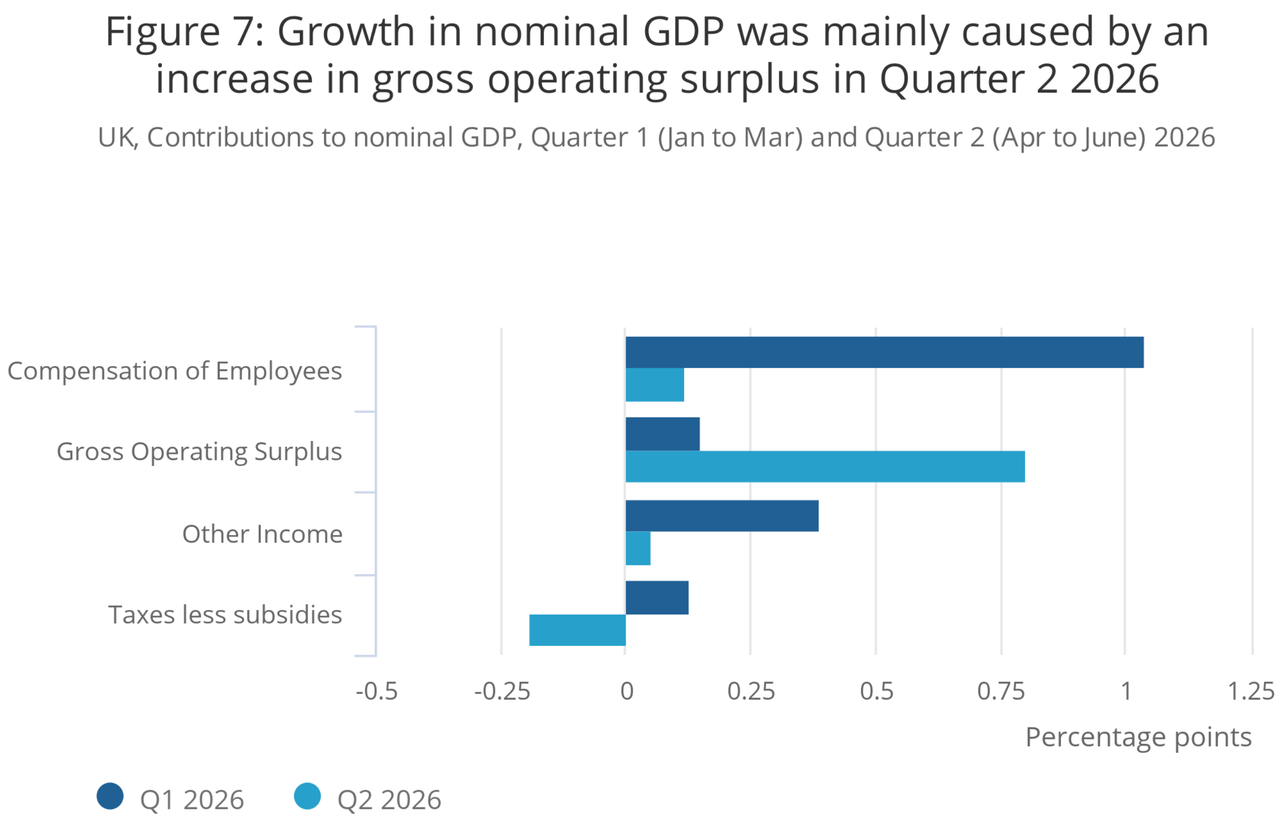
Import volumes are estimated to have increased by 0.5% in the latest quarter and are now 2.9% higher than they were in the same quarter a year ago. Goods imports increased by 0.6%, mainly because of increases in fuels. Services imports increased by 0.3%, mainly because of transportation and intellectual property.

5 . Income

Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 0.8% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026 and is up 4.1% compared with the same quarter a year ago. Growth in nominal GDP in the latest quarter was mainly driven by an increase in gross operating surplus (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Growth in nominal GDP was mainly caused by an increase in gross operating surplus in Quarter 2 2026

UK, Contributions to nominal GDP, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) and Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
2. Components contributions may not sum to total because of rounding.
3. Please note, the alignment adjustment is included in the Gross Operating Surplus of nominal GDP.

Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees increased by 0.2% in the latest quarter and is up 5.3% compared with the same quarter a year ago. Growth in Quarter 2 2026 was caused by an increase of 0.7% in wages and salaries, which offset a 1.7% fall in employers' social contributions.

Early estimates of private sector wages and salaries are based on estimates of the number of employees in the economy, from our Labour Force Survey (LFS), and average earnings from our average weekly earnings statistics.

However, we continue to use additional information, including from our Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information UK bulletin. This helps us improve both the accuracy of the income measure of GDP and its coherence with related statistics, such as those in the Sector Accounts.

Other income

Other income is now estimated to have increased by 0.2% in the latest quarter and is 3.8% higher than it was in the same quarter a year ago. Growth in the latest quarter was caused by an increase in household gross operating surplus.

Taxes less subsidies

Taxes less subsidies are estimated to have fallen by 1.8% in Quarter 2 2026 and are now 4.0% higher than they were in the same quarter a year ago.

There was a 0.1% fall in taxes and a 15.6% increase in subsidies, which contribute negatively to GDP. The 15.6% increase in subsidies was mainly because of other economic and service subsidies (energy) and housing equity injection.

Gross operating surplus

Total gross operating surplus (GOS) of corporations, excluding the alignment adjustment, increased by 1.9% in Quarter 2 2026 (Table 3). This is mainly because of an increase in private non-financial corporations (PNFC).

Estimates of non-financial corporations within the GOS of corporations remains subject to uncertainty. This is because we do not have up-to-date quarterly information on the gross trading profits of businesses. These data are collected from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and are available with a lag of approximately two years. We rely on contextual data from other sources to inform these quarterly estimates, as outlined in our [Profitability of UK companies quality and methodology information (QMI)].

Table 3: Gross operating surplus of corporations, including and excluding alignment adjustments
UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2025 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026

	Gross operating surplus of corporations	Of which alignment	Gross operating surplus of corporations excluding alignment	Gross operating surplus of corporations excluding alignment
				Quarter-on-quarter growth
Q1 2025	160239	-1104	161343	-0.7
Q2 2025	167734	2823	164911	2.2
Q3 2025	165079	1163	163916	-0.6
Q4 2025	163310	-2882	166192	1.4
Q1 2026	164459	-2762	167221	0.6
Q2 2026	170760	366	170394	1.9

Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Data are in £ millions unless labelled otherwise. Growth rates are percentage movements.
2. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
3. Alignment adjustments typically have a target limit of plus or minus £3,000 million on any quarter. However, in periods where the data sources are particularly difficult to balance or have greater uncertainty, larger alignment adjustments are sometimes needed.

6 . Real GDP per head

We produce estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) per head (or per capita), which divides UK GDP by the total UK population. This is one proxy indicator of welfare, rather than production, which reflects a country's living standards. It captures the volume of goods and services available to the average person. Further information on this is available in our [Trends in UK real GDP per head: 2022 to 2024 article].

Real GDP per head is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 2026 and is up 1.0% compared with the same quarter a year ago. There have been some small revisions to GDP per head figures from 2021 onwards, reflecting revisions to population estimates.

Population figures for up to mid-2021 are based on our [mid-year UK population estimates], published on 26 September 2025. Population figures for mid-2021 to mid-2025 are based on:

- Population estimates for England and Wales: mid-2025, published on 29 July 2026

- Population estimates for mid-2022 to mid-2025 for Scotland, published on 14 July 2026

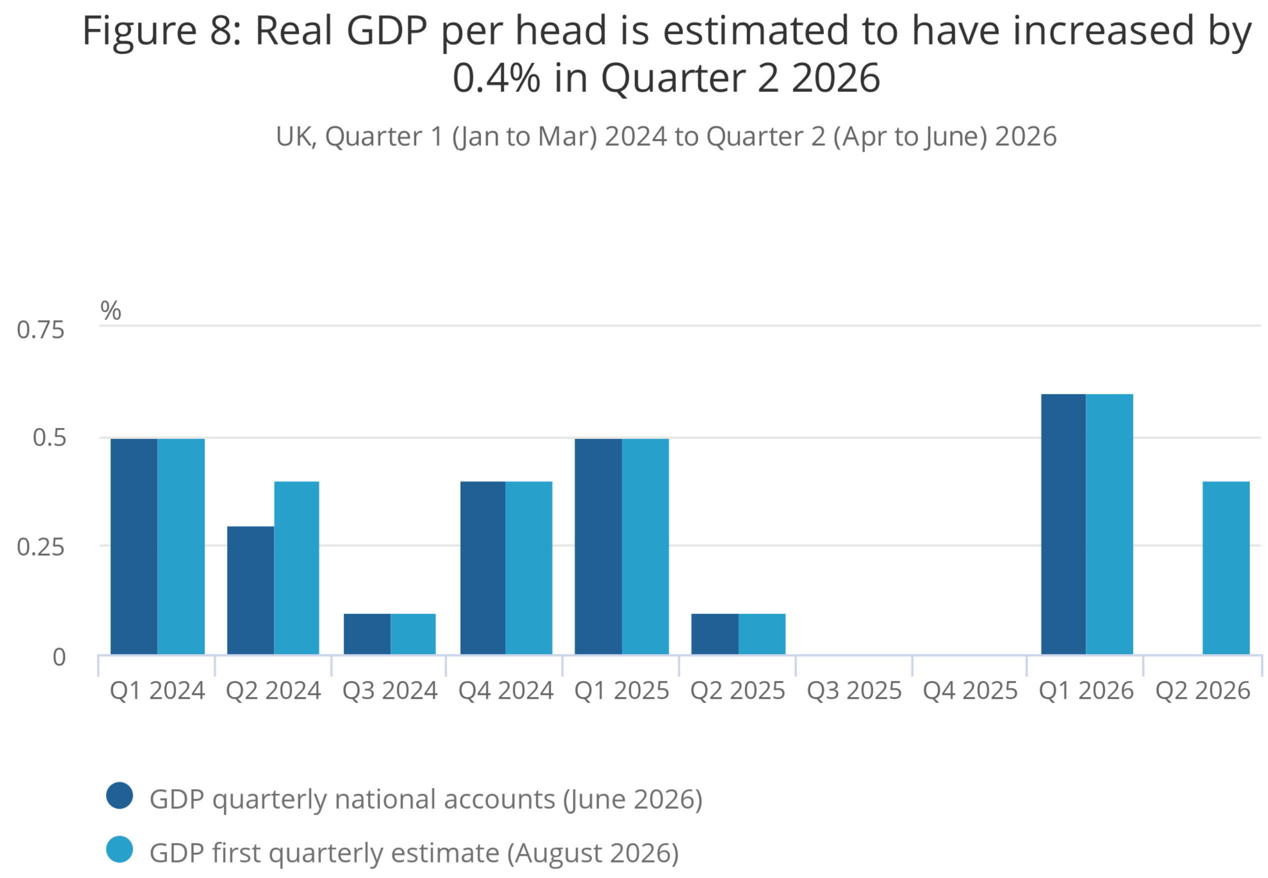
- Population estimates for mid-2022 to mid-2024 for Northern Ireland, published on 11 September 2025

- National population projections: 2024-based, published on 28 April 2026

Population figures for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2025 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2026 are based on an interpolation between mid-year estimates (projection for Northern Ireland) and our 2024-based national population projections, published on 28 April 2026, using the principal variant. Figures for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026 are based on our 2024-based national population projections.

Figure 8: Real GDP per head is estimated to have increased by 0.4% in Quarter 2 2026

UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2024 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026



Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. This is the first estimate of GDP per head in Quarter 2 2026. There was no estimate produced as part of the previous Quarterly National Accounts.

3. Chart shows the quarter-on-previous-quarter growth (%), rounded to one decimal place.

4. Population figures are a combination of mid-year estimates and projections, especially for later periods. For more information on the vintages used, please see our UK resident population mid-year estimates - real-time database dataset.

7 . Revisions to GDP

There are no revisions to previously published gross domestic product (GDP) data in this quarterly release, in line with our National Accounts Revisions Policy. Data revisions from 1997 to 2024 will be published in our upcoming Blue Book 2026: GDP impacts and expenditure components article, on 20 August 2026. Any additional updates to data from 2025 onwards will be published in our upcoming Quarterly national accounts bulletin, publishing on 30 September 2026.

Early estimates of GDP are subject to positive or negative revision, as described in our Why GDP figures are revised article. For more information, please refer to our GDP revisions in Blue Book: 2025 article, published on 31 October 2025. The GDP growth vintages to 1 decimal place are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Quarter-on-quarter growth for real GDP at different publication vintages
Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2025 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026

Relating to Period	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026
May 2025	0.7					
Jun 2025	0.7					
Aug 2025	0.7	0.3				
Sept 2025	0.7	0.3				
Nov 2025	0.7	0.3	0.1			
Dec 2025	0.7	0.2	0.1			
Feb 2026	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1		
Mar 2026	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1		
May 2026	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	
Jun 2026	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	
Latest estimate: Aug 2026	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4
Total revision between first and latest estimate	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..

Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

8 . International comparisons

Table 5: Real GDP growth for the G7 economies
Percentage change, quarter-on-quarter and annual growth, real gross domestic product (GDP) for 2025 and 2026

	Quarter on previous quarter (%)						Annual (%)
Country	**Q1 2025**	**Q2 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2025**	**Q1 2026**	**Q2 2026**	**2025**
Canada	0.7	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.8	1.9
France	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.9
Germany	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Italy	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
Japan	0.5	0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.5	..	1.1
UK	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.3
United States	-0.2	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.1

Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics, and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Notes

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

2. The Group of Seven (G7) is an intergovernmental organisation that consists of the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, and Japan.

3. Data accessed and retrieved from OECD website on 12 August 2026 , where revision policies for published estimates can differ between countries.

Table 6: Real GDP per head growth for the G7 economies
Percentage change, quarter-on-quarter and annual growth, real gross domestic product (GDP) per head for 2025 and 2026

	Quarter on previous quarter (%)						Annual (%)
Country	**2025 Q1**	**2025 Q2**	**2025 Q3**	**2025 Q4**	**2026 Q1**	**Q2 2026**	**2025**
Canada	0.5	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.2	..	0.7
France	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	..	0.6
Germany	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	..	0.3
Italy	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.7
Japan	0.6	0.3	-0.5	0.4	..	..	1.6
UK	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.0
United States	-0.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.6

Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics, and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Notes

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
2. The Group of Seven (G7) is an intergovernmental organisation that consists of the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, and Japan.
3. Data accessed and retrieved from OECD website on 12 August 2026, where revision policies for published estimates can differ between countries and be available on a lag compared with GDP estimates.

9 . Data on GDP first quarterly estimate

[GDP — data tables]
Dataset | Released 13 August 2026
Annual and quarterly data for UK gross domestic product (GDP) estimates, in chained volume measures and current market prices.

[GDP in chained volume measures — real-time database (ABMI)]
Dataset | Released 13 August 2026
Quarterly levels for UK gross domestic product (GDP), in chained volume measures at market prices.

[GDP at current prices — real-time database (YBHA)]
Dataset | Released 13 August 2026
Quarterly levels for UK gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices.

10 . Glossary

11 . Data sources and quality

Reaching the GDP balance

Quarterly GDP is a balanced measure of three approaches. The GDP monthly estimate focuses on gross value added (GVA) and output as a proxy for GDP. This results in data differences, in both levels and growth terms, between our quarterly bulletins (average GDP) and our GDP monthly estimate bulletins (output approach to GDP). Quarterly GDP is the lead measure of GDP because of its higher data content and inclusion of variables that enable the conversion from a GVA concept to a GDP basis.

Information on the methods we use is in our Balancing the output, income and expenditure approaches to measuring GDP report.

Alignment adjustments, found in Table M of our GDP data tables, have a target limit of plus or minus £3,000 million on any quarter. However, in periods where the data sources are particularly difficult to balance, larger alignment adjustments are sometimes needed. This is explained in more detail in our Recent challenges of balancing the three approaches of GDP article.

As a standard, we prefer the alignment adjustment to be out of tolerance, rather than to over-adjust individual GDP components to achieve a balance. This is most likely to occur in the latest quarter, where the constraints are larger, and where we must align to the output estimate for the change in GDP, and where the data content is at its lowest.

To achieve a balanced GDP dataset through alignment, we apply balancing adjustments to the components of GDP where data content is particularly weak in each quarter because of a higher level of forecast content. Table 7 shows the balancing adjustments applied to our GDP quarterly dataset.

Table 7: Balancing adjustments applied to the GDP first quarterly estimate dataset
Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026

GDP measurement approach and component adjustment applied to		Q2 2026
Expenditure		
Inventories	Current price	500
	Chained volume measures	500
Trade in services exports	Current price	250
	Chained volume measures	250
Trade in services imports	Current price	-250
	Chained volume measures	-250
Income		
Private non-financial corporation gross operating surplus	Current price	-8000

Source: GDP first quarterly estimate from the Office for National Statistics

Net trade

Since the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020, arrangements for how the UK trades with the EU changed. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) implemented some data collection changes following Brexit, which affected statistics on UK trade in goods with the EU.

We have made adjustments to our estimates of goods imports from the EU in 2021 and 2022 to account for these changes. However, a structural break remains in the full time series for goods imports from, and exports to, the EU from January 2021. Therefore, we advise caution when interpreting and drawing conclusions from these statistics. More detail is provided in our Impact of trade in goods data collection changes on UK trade statistics: summary of adjustments and the structural break from 2021 article.

International Trade in Services estimates

From September 2025 until early 2027, International Trade in Services (ITIS) data (which account for approximately 50% of total Trade in Services) will be processed once each quarterly period. During this period, the data will be based on a robust survey response rate of between approximately 60% and 70%. This will facilitate more focus on improving processing systems and ensuring methods and quality in the future.

ITIS-based data in Trade in Services estimates at first quarterly estimate will be forecast until early 2027.

The International Passenger Survey (IPS), which is the source of travel services estimates (accounting for approximately 8% of total trade), is being transformed as part of our Improving our travel and tourism statistics project. Travel services estimates have been forecast since Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2024. Estimates will be forecast during the period of the travel and tourism transformation.

Our Financial Services Survey (FSS) is undergoing transformation to improve the quality of our financial sector statistics. During the period of transformation, starting from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2024, financial services trade statistics in this publication are based on forecasts.

The three approaches to measuring GDP

There are three approaches to measuring gross domestic product (GDP):

- the output approach
- the expenditure approach
- the income approach

The data and data quality are different for each approach, and this dictates the approach taken in balancing quarterly data. There are more data available on output in the UK in the short term than in the other two approaches. To get the best estimate of GDP, our published figure, estimates from all three approaches are balanced to produce an average, except in the latest two quarters, where the output data take the lead because of the larger data content.

The three approaches to measuring GDP allow us to confront our data sources within the national accounts framework. Figure 3 in our GDP quarterly national accounts, UK: January to March 2026 bulletin showed that there are differences in the three approaches at this stage in the production cycle for 2025, with real growth estimated in a range of 1.2% to 1.5%. There will be uncertainty at the component level at this stage in the production cycle for 2024 onwards, until these data have been confronted through the supply and use tables framework (SUTs). This uncertainty may be for various reasons and is further discussed ahead in this section.

Output approach

In the output approach, we do not currently have final estimates for intermediate consumption (the value of goods and services purchased to be used up in the production of goods and services). This is outlined in our Blue Book 2025: advanced aggregate estimates article. Initially, we use turnover and output as a proxy for changes in gross value added. We assume that the intermediate consumption ratio by industry, calculated in 2023, holds constant into 2024 onwards. More information on this is provided in Section 11: Data sources and quality of our GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2024 bulletin.

Expenditure approach

In the expenditure approach, we currently have lower response rates for areas such as the Living Costs and Food Survey, which is one of many data sources that inform our estimates of household consumption. Therefore, we rely on additional indicators, such as our Monthly Business Survey, to quality-adjust some of our estimates in the short term.

Income approach

In the income approach, we do not have up-to-date quarterly information on the gross trading profits of businesses. These data are collected from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and are available with a lag of approximately two years.

We rely on contextual data from other sources to inform these quarterly estimates, as outlined in our Profitability of UK companies quality and methodology information (QMI). There is currently more uncertainty around the compensation of employees figures in this release because of lower response rates in our Labour Force Survey (LFS), as described in our LFS: planned improvements and its reintroduction methodology. We have used additional information from our Earnings and employment Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2025 bulletin to help inform the estimates.

Strengths and limitations

The UK National Accounts are drawn together using data from many different sources. This ensures that they are comprehensive and provide different perspectives on the economy, such as sales by retailers and purchases by households. Further information on measuring GDP can be found in our Guide to the UK National Accounts. More quality and methodology information is available in our GDP QMI.

Seasonal adjustment

The headline estimates of quarterly GDP are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is the process of removing the variations associated with the time of year, or the arrangement of the calendar, from a data time series.

GDP estimates, as for many data time series, are difficult to analyse using raw data because seasonal effects dominate short-term movements. Identifying and removing the seasonal component leaves the trend and irregular components.

We use the X-13-ARIMA-SEATS approach to seasonal adjustment. Seasonal adjustment parameters are monitored closely and regularly reviewed. For more information, please see our seasonal adjustment methodology .

In our quarterly GDP estimates, seasonal adjustment is applied at a low level, and the seasonally adjusted series are aggregated to create estimates by sector and total output. As part of our quality assurance approach, residual seasonality checks are regularly completed by our time series analysis team on both the directly seasonally adjusted series, and the indirectly derived aggregate time series.

There are conceptual differences between indirect and direct seasonal adjustment. Indirect seasonal adjustment is the aggregation of the directly seasonally adjusted component series, typically chosen at an optimal level and depending on user needs. For the National Accounts, GDP aggregates are created with indirect seasonal adjustment. Because of processing, including benchmarking and chain-linking, direct seasonal adjustment of the non-seasonally adjusted GDP aggregate will not give the same results as the indirect seasonally adjusted output.

Based on our combined assessment from the suite of statistical tests, there is no statistically significant residual seasonality in our aggregate outputs from Quarter 1 1955 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2026, although we continue to monitor this closely.

This topic is explored further in our How the ONS assesses statistical outputs for residual seasonality methodology , last revised on 12 May 2026.

More details can also be found in the Office for Statistics Regulation's Compliance review of Treatment of Seasonality in Quarterly GDP statistics, and in our response to this review.

Important quality information

There are common pitfalls in interpreting data series:

- expectations of accuracy and reliability in early estimates are often too high
- revisions are an inevitable consequence of the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy
- early estimates are often based on incomplete data

Very few statistical revisions arise because of "errors" in the popular sense of the word. All estimates, by definition, are subject to statistical "error".

Many different approaches can be used to summarise revisions. The section on Accuracy and reliability in our GDP QMI analyses the mean average revision and the mean absolute revision for GDP estimates over data publication iterations. For more information, please see our GDP revisions in Blue Book: 2025 article, published on 31 October 2025.

Accredited official statistics

These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in October 2016. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

12 . Related links

GDP monthly estimate, UK: June 2026
Bulletin | Released 13 August 2026
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.

GDP revisions in Blue Book: 2025
Article | Released 31 October 2025
Gross domestic product (GDP) revisions in annual and quarterly national accounts rounds, focusing on revisions in Blue Book 2025.

Measuring monthly and quarterly gross domestic product in 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.

Communicating the UK Economic Cycle
Methodology | Released 11 November 2022
Explanation of movement in gross domestic product (GDP) and wider considerations around technical recessions in the UK.

UK Input-output analysis tool: 2019 to 2023
Interactive tool | Released 5 March 2025
This tool shows which industries are the most notable users of a selected product, and which products are required to make other goods and services in the UK economy.

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 13 August 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2026

A1 Gross domestic product and gross value added[1,2]

2023 = 100

	Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices			Implied deflators[3]		
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	Market sector gross value added	Gross national expenditure	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices
	YBEU	YBEX	YBEZ	CGCE	L48H	YBFV	YBGB	CGBV
2023	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2024	105.0	104.4	101.0	101.1	100.5	103.0	103.9	103.3
2025	110.2	109.6	102.4	102.5	101.5	106.6	107.7	106.9
Seasonally adjusted								
2024 Q1	102.5	101.9	100.4	100.4	100.0	101.8	102.1	101.5
Q2	104.3	103.6	101.0	101.1	100.6	102.6	103.3	102.5
Q3	106.1	105.5	101.2	101.3	100.5	103.5	104.9	104.2
Q4	107.2	106.6	101.6	101.7	100.8	104.1	105.5	104.8
2025 Q1	108.7	107.9	102.2	102.3	101.5	105.4	106.3	105.5
Q2	109.9	109.4	102.4	102.5	101.5	106.2	107.3	106.8
Q3	110.9	110.3	102.4	102.5	101.5	106.9	108.2	107.6
Q4	111.5	110.7	102.5	102.6	101.5	107.8	108.8	107.9
2026 Q1	113.5	112.7	103.1	103.2	102.2	109.0	110.0	109.1
Q2	114.3	113.9	103.6	103.7	102.8	109.6	110.4	109.9
Percentage change, latest year on previous year								
	IHYM	KGL6	IHYP	KGM7	L489	KH7D	IHYS	KGM4
2023	6.6	7.5	0.3	0.4	–0.3	6.2	6.3	7.1
2024	5.0	4.4	1.0	1.1	0.5	3.0	3.9	3.3
2025	5.0	4.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.5	3.6	3.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter								
	IHYN	KGL8	IHYQ	KGM9		KH7E	IHYT	KGM5
2024 Q1	2.1	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.6
Q2	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.0
Q3	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.2	–0.1	0.9	1.5	1.6
Q4	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
2025 Q1	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6
Q2	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	–	0.8	1.0	1.2
Q3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	–	0.7	0.8	0.7
Q4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	–	0.9	0.6	0.4
2026 Q1	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Q2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
	IHYO	KGM2	IHYR	KGN3	L48D	KH7F	IHYU	KGM6
2024 Q1	3.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	–0.5	2.9	3.6	0.9
Q2	4.1	3.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	2.5	3.3	2.8
Q3	5.4	5.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	2.8	4.1	4.3
Q4	6.8	7.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	3.8	4.7	5.0
2025 Q1	6.0	5.9	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.5	4.1	4.0
Q2	5.3	5.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.5	3.9	4.1
Q3	4.5	4.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Q4	4.1	3.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	3.6	3.2	3.0
2026 Q1	4.4	4.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Q2	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.9	2.9

1 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 The growth rates are calculated from the £m series and due to the rounded nature of the index series the growth rates cannot be replicated.
3 Based on the sum of expenditure components of GDP at current prices and in chained volume terms.

A2 Gross domestic product and gross value added[1]

£ million

	At current prices			Chained volume measures (Reference year 2023)				
	Gross domestic product at market prices	less Basic price adjustment[3]	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	less Basic price adjustment[3]	Gross value added at basic prices	Gross domestic product at market prices: Non-seasonally adjusted	Gross value added excluding oil & gas[4]
	YBHA	NTAP	ABML	ABMI	NTAO	ABMM	BKVT	KLS2
2023	2 752 164	254 774	2 497 390	2 752 164	254 774	2 497 390	2 752 164	2 470 714
2024	2 890 254	282 449	2 607 805	2 780 853	255 364	2 525 489	2 780 853	2 501 963
2025	3 033 866	297 454	2 736 412	2 817 414	258 290	2 559 124	2 817 414	2 535 826
Seasonally adjusted								
2024 Q1	705 040	68 809	636 231	690 620	63 523	627 097	692 564	621 054
Q2	717 844	70 892	646 952	694 910	63 871	631 039	682 501	625 104
Q3	730 062	71 212	658 850	696 154	63 866	632 288	696 138	626 450
Q4	737 308	71 536	665 772	699 169	64 104	635 065	709 650	629 355
2025 Q1	747 609	73 941	673 668	703 178	64 478	638 700	708 093	632 887
Q2	755 947	73 080	682 867	704 274	64 601	639 673	689 987	633 814
Q3	762 832	74 299	688 533	704 802	64 605	640 197	703 852	634 411
Q4	767 478	76 134	691 344	705 160	64 606	640 554	715 482	634 714
2026 Q1	780 594	77 066	703 528	709 598	64 986	644 612	714 018	639 120
Q2	786 629	75 511	711 118	712 545	65 299	647 246	698 225	641 724
Percentage change,latest year on previous year								
	IHYM		KGL6	IHYP		KGM7		KLH8
2023	6.6		7.5	0.3		0.4		0.8
2024	5.0		4.4	1.0		1.1		1.3
2025	5.0		4.9	1.3		1.3		1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter								
	IHYN		KGL8	IHYQ		KGM9	BFDW	
2024 Q1	2.1		2.4	0.7		0.7	–1.3	0.8
Q2	1.8		1.7	0.6		0.6	–1.5	0.7
Q3	1.7		1.8	0.2		0.2	2.0	0.2
Q4	1.0		1.1	0.4		0.4	1.9	0.5
2025 Q1	1.4		1.2	0.6		0.6	–0.2	0.6
Q2	1.1		1.4	0.2		0.2	–2.6	0.1
Q3	0.9		0.8	0.1		0.1	2.0	0.1
Q4	0.6		0.4	0.1		0.1	1.7	–
2026 Q1	1.7		1.8	0.6		0.6	–0.2	0.7
Q2	0.8		1.1	0.4		0.4	–2.2	0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
	IHYO		KGM2	IHYR		KGN3	BFDY	KLH9
2024 Q1	3.8		1.2	0.2		0.3	1.6	0.5
Q2	4.1		3.7	0.8		0.9	0.3	1.1
Q3	5.4		5.6	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.4
Q4	6.8		7.1	2.0		2.0	1.1	2.1
2025 Q1	6.0		5.9	1.8		1.9	2.2	1.9
Q2	5.3		5.6	1.3		1.4	1.1	1.4
Q3	4.5		4.5	1.2		1.3	1.1	1.3
Q4	4.1		3.8	0.9		0.9	0.8	0.9
2026 Q1	4.4		4.4	0.9		0.9	0.8	1.0
Q2	4.1		4.1	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.2

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Includes employment, entrepreneurial and property income.
3 Taxes on products less subsidies.
4 Calculated by using gross value added at basic prices minus extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas.
5 Annual growth rates of seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted data are equal, therefore for presentational and accessibility purposes we have decided not to duplicate the series.

B1 Gross value added at chained volume measures basic prices, by category of output[1,2]

2023 = 100

	Production							Service industries						
	Agri-culture, forestry, and fishing	Mining & quarrying inc oil & gas extract	Manu-facturing	Electric, gas, steam & air	Water supply, sewerage	Total	Constr-uction	Distri-bution, hotels & restaura-nts	Transport storage and commu-nications	Business services and finance	Govern-ment and other services	Total	Gross value added[4]	Gross value added excluding oil & gas
2023 Weights[3]	7	13	91	20	12	135	59	127	95	357	219	798	1000	989
	L2KL	L2KR	L2KX	L2MW	L2N2	L2KQ	L2N8	L2PZ	KI8M	KI8O	KI8Q	L2NC	CGCE	KLH7
2023	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2024	100.3	90.0	100.3	94.3	99.7	98.4	100.0	99.4	104.7	100.7	102.1	101.4	101.1	101.3
2025	102.8	88.8	99.4	95.2	104.3	98.2	100.1	100.1	109.4	101.4	103.9	102.8	102.5	102.6
Seasonally adjusted														
2024 Q1	100.1	91.8	101.0	92.7	97.8	98.6	100.0	99.4	102.3	100.3	101.3	100.7	100.4	100.6
Q2	99.8	90.4	100.1	96.2	99.8	98.6	100.3	99.4	105.1	100.7	101.8	101.3	101.1	101.2
Q3	100.5	89.6	100.6	94.9	99.2	98.6	99.8	99.1	105.2	100.7	102.4	101.4	101.3	101.4
Q4	101.0	88.0	99.7	93.5	101.9	97.9	100.0	99.9	106.1	101.1	103.0	102.0	101.7	101.9
2025 Q1	102.5	88.9	99.7	98.0	103.1	98.7	100.2	100.6	108.0	101.4	103.3	102.6	102.3	102.5
Q2	103.5	89.6	99.8	93.1	104.7	98.3	100.8	99.9	109.0	101.4	103.9	102.8	102.5	102.6
Q3	103.1	88.2	98.6	92.9	104.3	97.3	100.9	100.0	109.9	101.5	104.1	103.0	102.5	102.7
Q4	102.2	88.4	99.3	96.7	105.2	98.4	98.4	99.9	110.8	101.3	104.2	103.0	102.6	102.7
2026 Q1	98.2	84.3	100.0	97.9	104.5	98.6	98.6	101.5	112.3	101.8	104.7	103.8	103.2	103.5
Q2	98.0	84.5	101.0	95.6	100.6	98.6	98.8	101.6	114.8	102.2	104.9	104.3	103.7	103.9
Percentage change, latest year on previous year														
	L3BB	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3BG	L3DW	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P	L3E2	KGM7	KLH8
2023	–5.6	–20.3	1.8	–12.9	0.6	–2.6	0.8	–2.3	5.7	–0.9	3.5	0.9	0.4	0.8
2024	0.3	–10.0	0.3	–5.7	–0.3	–1.6	–	–0.6	4.7	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3
2025	2.5	–1.3	–1.0	0.9	4.7	–0.2	0.1	0.7	4.5	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter														
													KGM9	
2024 Q1	0.2	–3.9	0.8	–1.9	–1.7	–0.4	–	–0.1	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Q2	–0.3	–1.5	–0.9	3.7	2.1	–	0.4	–	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Q3	0.7	–0.9	0.5	–1.3	–0.6	–	–0.5	–0.2	0.1	–	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2
Q4	0.5	–1.8	–0.9	–1.5	2.7	–0.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
2025 Q1	1.4	1.1	–	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Q2	1.0	0.7	0.1	–5.0	1.5	–0.4	0.7	–0.6	0.9	–	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Q3	–0.4	–1.5	–1.3	–0.2	–0.4	–1.1	0.1	–	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Q4	–0.9	0.2	0.8	4.1	0.9	1.2	–2.6	–	0.8	–0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	–
2026 Q1	–3.9	–4.7	0.7	1.2	–0.7	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Q2	–0.2	0.2	1.0	–2.3	–3.7	–	0.3	–	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year														
	L3ZZ	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L426	L44M	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8	L44Q	KGN3	KLH9
2024 Q1	–0.2	–12.1	2.4	–12.4	–3.4	–1.7	0.6	–1.0	3.3	–0.9	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Q2	–0.5	–10.3	–0.1	–3.9	–0.1	–1.7	–0.1	–0.9	4.4	0.5	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
Q3	0.9	–9.8	–0.4	–4.7	–0.1	–1.8	–0.5	–0.7	5.2	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.4
Q4	1.2	–7.8	–0.5	–1.1	2.4	–1.1	–	0.4	5.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
2025 Q1	2.4	–3.1	–1.3	5.7	5.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	5.6	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Q2	3.8	–1.0	–0.3	–3.2	4.9	–0.3	0.5	0.6	3.6	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Q3	2.6	–1.6	–2.0	–2.1	5.1	–1.3	1.1	0.8	4.5	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3
Q4	1.2	0.4	–0.3	3.5	3.3	0.6	–1.6	–	4.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
2026 Q1	–4.2	–5.2	0.3	–0.1	1.3	–0.1	–1.6	0.9	4.0	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0
Q2	–5.3	–5.7	1.2	2.6	–3.9	0.3	–2.0	1.6	5.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2

1 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 Components of output are valued at basic prices, which excludes taxes and includes subsidies on products.
3 Weights may not sum to the total due to rounding.
4 This is a balanced index of UK GVA, taking into account data from the income and expenditure approaches. Thus it will not necessarily be the weighted sum of the industrial indices.

B2 Gross value added at chained volume measures basic prices, by category of output[1,2]

2023 = 100

	Service industries										
	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport, storage and communications	Accommodation & food services	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate	Professional scientific admin & support	Public admin, defence, social security	Education	Health and social work	Other services[4]	Total services
2023 Weights[3]	99	95	28	82	139	136	50	58	82	30	798
	L2NE	KI8M	L2NQ	L2O6	L2OC	L2OH	L2P8	L2PA	L2PC	L2Q5	L2NC
2023	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2024	99.7	104.7	98.5	97.8	100.8	102.3	104.0	99.4	104.4	97.9	101.4
2025	100.0	109.4	100.3	97.8	101.2	103.8	106.8	98.5	107.6	99.1	102.8
Seasonally adjusted											
2024 Q1	99.5	102.3	98.9	98.5	100.7	101.0	103.1	99.3	102.7	98.3	100.7
Q2	99.7	105.1	98.4	97.8	100.7	102.3	103.6	99.1	103.9	98.1	101.3
Q3	99.8	105.2	96.7	97.4	100.7	102.6	104.3	100.1	104.9	96.9	101.4
Q4	99.9	106.1	99.8	97.4	101.0	103.3	105.2	99.1	106.2	98.2	102.0
2025 Q1	100.7	108.0	100.2	97.6	101.0	104.0	106.2	98.5	106.4	99.2	102.6
Q2	99.6	109.0	101.2	97.0	100.9	104.6	106.5	98.6	107.7	99.1	102.8
Q3	99.9	109.9	100.1	98.2	101.4	103.6	107.1	98.6	107.8	99.4	103.0
Q4	99.9	110.8	99.8	98.4	101.5	102.9	107.5	98.6	108.3	98.6	103.0
2026 Q1	101.8	112.3	100.7	98.5	101.7	103.9	107.8	99.2	108.8	99.1	103.8
Q2	101.8	114.8	100.8	98.5	102.0	104.7	108.0	98.8	108.9	100.6	104.3
Percentage change, latest year on previous year											
	L3E4	KI8L	L3EG	L3EU	L3F2	L3F7	L3FW	L3FY	L3G2	L3GT	L3E2
2023	–2.1	5.7	–3.0	–6.2	–0.2	1.9	5.6	–0.9	5.7	3.1	0.9
2024	–0.3	4.7	–1.5	–2.2	0.8	2.3	4.0	–0.6	4.4	–2.1	1.4
2025	0.3	4.5	1.9	–	0.4	1.4	2.7	–0.9	3.0	1.2	1.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter											
2024 Q1	0.2	2.1	–0.9	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	–0.1	0.9
Q2	0.1	2.7	–0.5	–0.7	–	1.3	0.5	–0.2	1.2	–0.2	0.6
Q3	0.1	0.1	–1.7	–0.5	–	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	–1.3	0.1
Q4	–	0.9	3.2	–	0.3	0.7	0.9	–1.1	1.2	1.4	0.5
2025 Q1	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.2	–	0.6	1.0	–0.6	0.2	1.0	0.6
Q2	–1.1	0.9	1.0	–0.6	–0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	–0.1	0.2
Q3	0.3	0.9	–1.1	1.2	0.4	–0.9	0.5	–	0.1	0.3	0.2
Q4	–	0.8	–0.3	0.2	0.2	–0.7	0.4	–	0.4	–0.8	0.1
2026 Q1	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Q2	–	2.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.8	0.2	–0.4	0.1	1.5	0.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of the previous year											
	L44S	KII2	L456	L45K	L45Q	L45V	L46M	L46O	L46Q	L47J	L44Q
2024 Q1	–1.0	3.3	–1.1	–4.8	0.7	–0.1	5.8	–1.4	5.4	–2.6	0.5
Q2	–0.4	4.4	–2.5	–2.7	0.7	2.1	4.6	–0.8	4.4	–2.1	1.2
Q3	–0.2	5.2	–2.5	–0.9	0.8	2.8	3.3	–0.1	3.8	–3.5	1.5
Q4	0.5	5.8	–	–0.4	0.9	4.4	2.6	–0.1	4.1	–0.2	2.2
2025 Q1	1.2	5.6	1.3	–0.9	0.3	3.0	3.1	–0.8	3.6	0.9	1.9
Q2	–0.1	3.6	2.9	–0.8	0.2	2.2	2.9	–0.5	3.7	1.0	1.4
Q3	0.1	4.5	3.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.7	–1.6	2.8	2.6	1.5
Q4	0.1	4.5	–0.1	1.0	0.5	–0.4	2.2	–0.5	2.0	0.4	1.0
2026 Q1	1.0	4.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	–0.1	1.5	0.8	2.3	–0.2	1.2
Q2	2.2	5.3	–0.4	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.5

1 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
2 Components of outputs are valued at basic prices, which excludes taxes and includes subsidies on products.
3 Weights may not sum to the total due to rounding.
4 Comprising sections R, S and T of SIC(2007).

C1 Gross domestic product: expenditure at current market prices[1]

£ million

	National expenditure on goods and services at market prices														
	Final consumption expenditure			Gross capital formation											
	Households	Non-profit institutions[2]	General government	Gross fixed capital formation	Of which business investment[3]	Change in inventories[4]	Of which alignment adjustment	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables[5]	Total	Total exports	Gross final expenditure	less Total imports	Trade balance[6]	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	**Gross domestic product at market prices**
	ABJQ	HAYE	NMRP	NPQS	NPEK	CAEX	DMUN	NPJQ	YBIL	IKBH	ABMF	IKBI	IKBJ	GIXM	YBHA
2023	1 652 281	56 622	567 369	520 091	290 587	1 284	–	–13 342	2 784 305	878 278	3 662 583	910 419	–32 141	–	2 752 164
2024	1 699 387	56 855	604 413	539 836	303 031	9 012	–	6 517	2 916 020	896 971	3 812 991	917 735	–20 764	–5 002	2 890 254
2025	1 776 550	60 489	641 714	572 709	320 849	1 834	–	23 478	3 076 774	929 823	4 006 597	969 288	–39 465	–3 443	3 033 866
Seasonally adjusted															
2024 Q1	419 731	13 772	146 164	131 596	72 597	1 329	618	–2 378	710 214	217 273	927 487	221 794	–4 521	–653	705 040
Q2	421 670	14 040	149 477	133 903	75 765	4 124	2 235	6 938	730 152	224 558	954 710	235 844	–11 286	–1 022	717 844
Q3	426 596	14 337	151 565	137 017	77 783	1 700	–1 001	–1 186	730 029	226 887	956 916	225 395	1 492	–1 459	730 062
Q4	431 390	14 706	157 207	137 320	76 886	1 859	–1 852	3 143	745 625	228 253	973 878	234 702	–6 449	–1 868	737 308
2025 Q1	437 721	14 909	157 177	140 983	79 921	1 529	–562	5 538	757 857	232 547	990 404	241 575	–9 028	–1 220	747 609
Q2	442 990	15 038	159 890	142 091	80 158	1 575	1 876	6 382	767 966	229 194	997 160	240 478	–11 284	–735	755 947
Q3	446 796	15 198	161 880	144 111	81 096	958	750	2 316	771 259	232 866	1 004 125	240 551	–7 685	–742	762 832
Q4	449 043	15 344	162 767	145 524	79 674	–2 228	–2 064	9 242	779 692	235 216	1 014 908	246 684	–11 468	–746	767 478
2026 Q1	455 277	15 371	165 801	147 661	82 094	3 675	–2 113	8 293	796 078	239 322	1 035 400	254 048	–14 726	–758	780 594
Q2	459 101	15 508	167 880	150 269	84 056	1 641	3 049	9 534	803 933	243 451	1 047 384	259 991	–16 540	–764	786 629
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	KGY7	KGZ8	KH2C	KG6O	KG6N				KGX3	KH2O	KGV7	KH3H			IHYM
2023	6.6	3.0	6.9	6.0	7.8				6.7	–0.1	5.0	0.4			6.6
2024	2.9	0.4	6.5	3.8	4.3				4.7	2.1	4.1	0.8			5.0
2025	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9				5.5	3.7	5.1	5.6			5.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
	KGY8	KGZ9	KH2D	KG6W	KG6V				KGX4	KH2P	KGV8	KH3I			IHYN
2024 Q1	1.7	–3.0	0.2	1.7	0.8				1.1	1.5	1.2	–2.1			2.1
Q2	0.5	1.9	2.3	1.8	4.4				2.8	3.4	2.9	6.3			1.8
Q3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.3	2.7				–	1.0	0.2	–4.4			1.7
Q4	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.2	–1.2				2.1	0.6	1.8	4.1			1.0
2025 Q1	1.5	1.4	–	2.7	3.9				1.6	1.9	1.7	2.9			1.4
Q2	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.3				1.3	–1.4	0.7	–0.5			1.1
Q3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2				0.4	1.6	0.7	–			0.9
Q4	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	–1.8				1.1	1.0	1.1	2.5			0.6
2026 Q1	1.4	0.2	1.9	1.5	3.0				2.1	1.7	2.0	3.0			1.7
Q2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.4				1.0	1.7	1.2	2.3			0.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
	KGY9	KH22	KH2E	KG76	KG75				KGX5	KH2Q	KGV9	KH3J			IHYO
2024 Q1	2.1	–2.4	8.1	–0.3	–0.9				3.9	–4.4	1.8	–4.2			3.8
Q2	1.4	–0.8	4.8	2.8	2.5				4.5	1.5	3.8	2.4			4.1
Q3	3.4	1.2	5.5	6.6	8.9				4.3	5.3	4.6	1.5			5.4
Q4	4.5	3.6	7.8	6.2	6.8				6.1	6.6	6.2	3.6			6.8
2025 Q1	4.3	8.3	7.5	7.1	10.1				6.7	7.0	6.8	8.9			6.0
Q2	5.1	7.1	7.0	6.1	5.8				5.2	2.1	4.4	2.0			5.3
Q3	4.7	6.0	6.8	5.2	4.3				5.6	2.6	4.9	6.7			4.5
Q4	4.1	4.3	3.5	6.0	3.6				4.6	3.1	4.2	5.1			4.1
2026 Q1	4.0	3.1	5.5	4.7	2.7				5.0	2.9	4.5	5.2			4.4
Q2	3.6	3.1	5.0	5.8	4.9				4.7	6.2	5.0	8.1			4.1

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million, but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Non-profit institutions serving households.
3 A further breakdown of business investment can be found in the 'Business investment in the UK' bulletin.
4 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.
5 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables can be a volatile series due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold, but any volatility is likely to be GDP neutral as this is offset in UK trade figures.
6 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services.

C2 Gross domestic product by category of expenditure: chained volume measures[1]

Reference year 2023, £ million

	National expenditure on goods and services at market prices: Final consumption expenditure: Households	Non-profit institutions[2]	General government	Gross capital formation: Gross fixed capital formation	Of which business investment[3]	Change in inventories[4]	Of which alignment adjustment	Acquisitions less disposals of valuables[5]	Total	Total exports	Gross final expenditure	less Total imports	Trade balance[6]	Statistical discrepancy (expenditure)	**Gross domestic product at market prices**
	ABJR	HAYO	NMRY	NPQT	NPEL	CAFU	DMUM	NPJR	YBIM	IKBK	ABMG	IKBL	IKBM	GIXS	ABMI
2023	1 652 281	56 622	567 369	520 091	290 587	1 284	–	–13 342	2 784 305	878 278	3 662 583	910 419	–32 141	–	2 752 164
2024	1 650 339	54 645	583 952	529 317	298 181	6 935	–	5 822	2 831 010	889 500	3 720 510	934 866	–45 366	–4 791	2 780 853
2025	1 664 778	59 165	593 637	550 706	311 104	3 626	–	15 519	2 887 431	906 449	3 793 880	973 263	–66 814	–3 203	2 817 414
Seasonally adjusted															
2024 Q1	411 391	13 248	144 112	131 413	72 788	–219	597	–2 340	697 605	218 594	916 199	224 939	–6 345	–640	690 620
Q2	410 856	13 348	145 731	131 548	74 776	3 960	2 148	6 179	711 622	221 696	933 318	237 419	–15 723	–989	694 910
Q3	413 352	13 829	146 474	133 067	75 589	–679	–973	–741	705 302	224 110	929 412	231 867	–7 757	–1 391	696 154
Q4	414 740	14 220	147 635	133 289	75 028	3 873	–1 772	2 724	716 481	225 100	941 581	240 641	–15 541	–1 771	699 169
2025 Q1	415 480	14 477	147 050	136 764	78 155	1 279	–537	4 294	719 344	226 881	946 225	241 900	–15 019	–1 147	703 178
Q2	416 028	14 871	148 522	136 924	77 770	2 886	1 744	4 213	723 444	224 153	947 597	242 638	–18 485	–685	704 274
Q3	416 439	14 932	148 955	138 579	78 767	1 050	691	1 686	721 641	227 568	949 209	243 721	–16 153	–686	704 802
Q4	416 831	14 885	149 110	138 439	76 412	–1 589	–1 898	5 326	723 002	227 847	950 849	245 004	–17 157	–685	705 160
2026 Q1	419 235	14 862	151 058	138 967	77 134	1 680	–1 921	4 618	730 420	228 228	958 648	248 361	–20 133	–689	709 598
Q2	420 380	14 829	150 653	140 682	78 413	1 880	2 762	5 018	733 442	229 423	962 865	249 628	–20 205	–692	712 545
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	KGZ5	KH26	KH2I	KG7N	KG7M				KGX9	KH2U	KGW5	KH3N			IHYP
2023	–0.3	–2.4	2.1	0.5	2.2				0.5	–2.3	–0.2	–1.6			0.3
2024	–0.1	–3.5	2.9	1.8	2.6				1.7	1.3	1.6	2.7			1.0
2025	0.9	8.3	1.7	4.0	4.3				2.0	1.9	2.0	4.1			1.3
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter															
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	KG7Q	KG7P				KGY2	KH2V	KGW6	KH3O			IHYQ
2024 Q1	0.3	–3.3	0.3	1.3	–0.2				–0.4	2.7	0.3	–1.3			0.7
Q2	–0.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	2.7				2.0	1.4	1.9	5.5			0.6
Q3	0.6	3.6	0.5	1.2	1.1				–0.9	1.1	–0.4	–2.3			0.2
Q4	0.3	2.8	0.8	0.2	–0.7				1.6	0.4	1.3	3.8			0.4
2025 Q1	0.2	1.8	–0.4	2.6	4.2				0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5			0.6
Q2	0.1	2.7	1.0	0.1	–0.5				0.6	–1.2	0.1	0.3			0.2
Q3	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.3				–0.2	1.5	0.2	0.4			0.1
Q4	0.1	–0.3	0.1	–0.1	–3.0				0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5			0.1
2026 Q1	0.6	–0.2	1.3	0.4	0.9				1.0	0.2	0.8	1.4			0.6
Q2	0.3	–0.2	–0.3	1.2	1.7				0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5			0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	KG7T	KG7S				KGY3	KH2W	KGW7	KH3P			IHYR
2024 Q1	–0.9	–10.0	4.2	–0.6	–0.3				1.0	–3.2	–	–1.0			0.2
Q2	–1.2	–5.8	2.8	1.3	2.1				2.0	–	1.5	3.2			0.8
Q3	0.6	–1.4	2.1	3.8	5.8				1.5	2.9	1.8	2.9			1.2
Q4	1.1	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9				2.3	5.7	3.1	5.6			2.0
2025 Q1	1.0	9.3	2.0	4.1	7.4				3.1	3.8	3.3	7.5			1.8
Q2	1.3	11.4	1.9	4.1	4.0				1.7	1.1	1.5	2.2			1.3
Q3	0.7	8.0	1.7	4.1	4.2				2.3	1.5	2.1	5.1			1.2
Q4	0.5	4.7	1.0	3.9	1.8				0.9	1.2	1.0	1.8			0.9
2026 Q1	0.9	2.7	2.7	1.6	–1.3				1.5	0.6	1.3	2.7			0.9
Q2	1.0	–0.3	1.4	2.7	0.8				1.4	2.4	1.6	2.9			1.2

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Non-profit institutions serving households.
3 A further breakdown of business investment can be found in the 'Business investment in the UK' bulletin.
4 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.
5 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables can be a volatile series due to the inclusion of non-monetary gold, but any volatility is likely to be GDP neutral as this is offset in UK trade figures.
6 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services.

D Gross domestic product by category of income: current prices[1]

£ million

	Compensation of employees							Taxes on production *less* subsidies				
	Wages and Salaries	Employers social contributi-ons	Total	Gross operating surplus of corporatio-ns[2,3]	Of which alignment adjustment	Other income[4]	Gross value added at factor cost	Taxes	*less* Subsidies	Total	Statistical discrepancy (income)	**Gross domestic product at market prices**
	DTWL	DTWP	DTWM	CGBZ	DMUQ	CGBX	CGCB	NTAB	AAXW	CMVL	GIXQ	YBHA
2023	1 095 207	234 571	1 329 778	637 557	–	503 827	2 471 162	336 032	55 030	281 002	–	2 752 164
2024	1 162 188	249 300	1 411 488	637 956	–	533 194	2 582 638	345 331	36 129	309 202	–1 586	2 890 254
2025	1 230 479	281 050	1 511 529	656 362	–	550 833	2 718 724	361 149	37 771	323 378	–8 236	3 033 866
Seasonally adjusted												
2024 Q1	282 325	61 461	343 786	153 590	–2 009	131 919	629 295	84 875	9 174	75 701	44	705 040
Q2	286 982	61 526	348 508	160 751	2 723	131 283	640 542	86 366	8 753	77 613	–311	717 844
Q3	292 959	61 972	354 931	163 945	2 015	134 022	652 898	86 821	9 087	77 734	–570	730 062
Q4	299 922	64 341	364 263	159 670	–2 729	135 970	659 903	87 269	9 115	78 154	–749	737 308
2025 Q1	304 000	66 365	370 365	160 239	–1 104	137 341	667 945	90 286	9 249	81 037	–1 373	747 609
Q2	304 995	69 238	374 233	167 734	2 823	137 042	679 009	88 717	9 763	78 954	–2 016	755 947
Q3	309 458	72 372	381 830	165 079	1 163	137 558	684 467	90 157	9 376	80 781	–2 416	762 832
Q4	312 026	73 075	385 101	163 310	–2 882	138 892	687 303	91 989	9 383	82 606	–2 431	767 478
2026 Q1	317 104	76 011	393 115	164 459	–2 762	141 877	699 451	92 852	9 235	83 617	–2 474	780 594
Q2	319 267	74 756	394 023	170 760	366	142 230	707 013	92 784	10 674	82 110	–2 494	786 629
Percentage change, latest year on previous year												
	CWNH	CWNE	KGI3	KH4V		KH6T	KH6N	JJDC	JJDU	KH65		IHYM
2023	7.2	4.4	6.7	7.1		10.0	7.5	3.9	30.3	–0.1		6.6
2024	6.1	6.3	6.1	0.1		5.8	4.5	2.8	–34.3	10.0		5.0
2025	5.9	12.7	7.1	2.9		3.3	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.6		5.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
	CWNI	CWNF	KGI4	KH4W		KH6U	KH6O	JJDH	JJDZ	KH66		IHYN
2024 Q1	2.3	3.2	2.5	1.8		3.0	2.4	0.1	4.2	–0.3		2.1
Q2	1.6	0.1	1.4	4.7		–0.5	1.8	1.8	–4.6	2.5		1.8
Q3	2.1	0.7	1.8	2.0		2.1	1.9	0.5	3.8	0.2		1.7
Q4	2.4	3.8	2.6	–2.6		1.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.5		1.0
2025 Q1	1.4	3.1	1.7	0.4		1.0	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.7		1.4
Q2	0.3	4.3	1.0	4.7		–0.2	1.7	–1.7	5.6	–2.6		1.1
Q3	1.5	4.5	2.0	–1.6		0.4	0.8	1.6	–4.0	2.3		0.9
Q4	0.8	1.0	0.9	–1.1		1.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	2.3		0.6
2026 Q1	1.6	4.0	2.1	0.7		2.1	1.8	0.9	–1.6	1.2		1.7
Q2	0.7	–1.7	0.2	3.8		0.2	1.1	–0.1	15.6	–1.8		0.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
	CWNJ	CWNG	KGI5	KH4X		KH6V	KH6P	JJDS	JJG4	KH67		IHYO
2024 Q1	4.9	6.5	5.2	–10.2		6.4	1.2	2.8	–63.6	32.1		3.8
Q2	5.2	2.8	4.8	0.3		5.2	3.7	2.3	–29.6	7.8		4.1
Q3	5.6	7.9	6.0	5.5		5.5	5.8	3.0	6.0	2.6		5.4
Q4	8.7	8.1	8.6	5.8		6.2	7.4	2.9	3.5	2.9		6.8
2025 Q1	7.7	8.0	7.7	4.3		4.1	6.1	6.4	0.8	7.0		6.0
Q2	6.3	12.5	7.4	4.3		4.4	6.0	2.7	11.5	1.7		5.3
Q3	5.6	16.8	7.6	0.7		2.6	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.9		4.5
Q4	4.0	13.6	5.7	2.3		2.1	4.2	5.4	2.9	5.7		4.1
2026 Q1	4.3	14.5	6.1	2.6		3.3	4.7	2.8	–0.2	3.2		4.4
Q2	4.7	8.0	5.3	1.8		3.8	4.1	4.6	9.3	4.0		4.1

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree.
2 Quarterly alignment adjustment included in this series.
3 Includes the operating surplus of financial corporations, private non-financial corporations and public corporations.
4 Includes mixed income and the operating surplus of the non-corporate sector.

E3 Household final consumption expenditure by purpose
Chained volume measures

Reference year 2023, £ million

	UK NATIONAL[2]														
			UK DOMESTIC[3]												
	Total	Net tourism	Total	Food & drink	Alcohol & tobacco	Clothing & footwear	Housing	Household goods & services	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation & culture	Education	Restaurants & hotels	Miscellaneous
COICOP[1]	-	-	0	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
	ABJR	ABTH	ZAKW	ZWUN	ZAKY	ZALA	ZAVO	ZAVW	ZAWC	ZAWM	ZAWW	ZAXA	ZWUT	ZAXS	ZAYG
2023	1 652 281	21 984	1 630 297	139 909	50 348	79 913	431 667	77 105	31 659	210 930	29 321	156 163	39 455	175 197	208 630
2024	1 650 339	17 879	1 632 460	138 371	48 392	76 388	435 092	76 587	31 318	213 250	30 777	158 675	40 437	173 420	209 753
2025	1 664 778	15 201	1 649 577	138 400	48 154	79 577	440 712	76 235	32 608	216 014	30 562	161 865	40 400	176 203	208 847
Seasonally adjusted															
2024 Q1	411 391	4 942	406 449	34 602	12 074	18 859	108 124	19 113	7 694	53 144	7 776	39 336	10 064	43 144	52 519
Q2	410 856	3 672	407 184	34 643	12 129	18 984	108 398	19 127	7 774	53 572	7 700	39 410	10 098	43 151	52 198
Q3	413 352	4 432	408 920	34 730	12 144	19 270	108 996	19 139	7 913	53 296	7 666	39 726	10 139	43 411	52 490
Q4	414 740	4 833	409 907	34 396	12 045	19 275	109 574	19 208	7 937	53 238	7 635	40 203	10 136	43 714	52 546
2025 Q1	415 480	4 812	410 668	34 429	12 056	19 488	109 797	19 049	7 925	54 000	7 512	40 420	10 066	43 874	52 052
Q2	416 028	3 784	412 244	34 546	12 022	19 747	110 047	19 049	8 081	54 262	7 557	40 549	10 115	43 989	52 280
Q3	416 439	3 353	413 086	34 761	12 002	20 118	110 454	18 998	8 244	53 783	7 698	40 590	10 131	44 141	52 166
Q4	416 831	3 252	413 579	34 664	12 074	20 224	110 414	19 139	8 358	53 969	7 795	40 306	10 088	44 199	52 349
2026 Q1	419 235	3 911	415 324	34 627	11 891	20 430	110 567	19 456	8 440	54 054	7 826	40 564	10 191	44 542	52 736
Q2	420 380	3 501	416 879	34 806	12 053	20 577	110 727	19 675	8 610	54 164	7 816	40 830	10 201	44 637	52 783
Percentage change, latest year on previous year															
	KGZ5		KG7O	KG9Y	KGF6	KGG4	KGH2	KGH8	KGI9	KGJ7	KGK5	KGL3	KGB8	KGD4	KGE8
2023	–0.3		–0.9	–4.5	–2.4	–3.0	–	–9.4	–3.8	7.9	4.3	–2.8	6.0	–1.9	–4.0
2024	–0.1		0.1	–1.1	–3.9	–4.4	0.8	–0.7	–1.1	1.1	5.0	1.6	2.5	–1.0	0.5
2025	0.9		1.0	–	–0.5	4.2	1.3	–0.5	4.1	1.3	–0.7	2.0	–0.1	1.6	–0.4
Percentage change, quarter on previous quarter															
	KGZ6		KG7R	KGA3	KGF7	KGG5	KGH3	KGH9	KGJ2	KGJ8	KGK6	KGL4	KGB9	KGD5	KGE9
2024 Q1	0.3		0.6	0.9	–1.5	–2.1	–0.1	1.4	0.2	0.9	3.4	2.1	1.9	–0.1	1.3
Q2	–0.1		0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.8	–1.0	0.2	0.3	–	–0.6
Q3	0.6		0.4	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	1.8	–0.5	–0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Q4	0.3		0.2	–1.0	–0.8	–	0.5	0.4	0.3	–0.1	–0.4	1.2	–	0.7	0.1
2025 Q1	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	–0.8	–0.2	1.4	–1.6	0.5	–0.7	0.4	–0.9
Q2	0.1		0.4	0.3	–0.3	1.3	0.2	–	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Q3	0.1		0.2	0.6	–0.2	1.9	0.4	–0.3	2.0	–0.9	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	–0.2
Q4	0.1		0.1	–0.3	0.6	0.5	–	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.3	–0.7	–0.4	0.1	0.4
2026 Q1	0.6		0.4	–0.1	–1.5	1.0	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7
Q2	0.3		0.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	2.0	0.2	–0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year															
	KGZ7		KG7U	KGA6	KGF8	KGG6	KGH4	KGI2	KGJ3	KGJ9	KGK7	KGL5	KGC2	KGD6	KGF2
2024 Q1	–0.9		–1.1	–4.2	–5.7	–9.8	0.1	–1.9	–5.0	2.4	6.9	–1.4	4.0	–3.0	–0.3
Q2	–1.2		–0.7	–2.0	–5.8	–5.8	0.5	–1.4	–2.6	0.5	6.6	0.9	1.9	–2.2	–1.4
Q3	0.6		1.0	1.8	–2.2	–1.7	1.4	–1.2	0.1	0.4	4.9	2.7	1.4	–	2.5
Q4	1.1		1.4	0.3	–1.7	0.1	1.2	1.9	3.4	1.1	1.6	4.3	2.7	1.2	1.4
2025 Q1	1.0		1.0	–0.5	–0.1	3.3	1.5	–0.3	3.0	1.6	–3.4	2.8	–	1.7	–0.9
Q2	1.3		1.2	–0.3	–0.9	4.0	1.5	–0.4	3.9	1.3	–1.9	2.9	0.2	1.9	0.2
Q3	0.7		1.0	0.1	–1.2	4.4	1.3	–0.7	4.2	0.9	0.4	2.2	–0.1	1.7	–0.6
Q4	0.5		0.9	0.8	0.2	4.9	0.8	–0.4	5.3	1.4	2.1	0.3	–0.5	1.1	–0.4
2026 Q1	0.9		1.1	0.6	–1.4	4.8	0.7	2.1	6.5	0.1	4.2	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.3
Q2	1.0		1.1	0.8	0.3	4.2	0.6	3.3	6.5	–0.2	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0

1 ESA 10 Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose.
2 Final consumption expenditure by UK households in the UK & abroad.
3 Final consumption expenditure in the UK by UK & foreign households.

F1 Gross fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset Current prices

£ million

	Analysis by sector		Public corporations[2]		Private Sector			Analysis by asset					
	Business investment[1]	General government	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Total	Transport equipment	ICT equipment and other machinery and equipment[3]	Dwellings[4]	Other buildings and structures[5]	Intellectual Property Products	**Total**
	NPEK	RPZG	L62R	L62S	L62T	L62U	NPQS	TLPX	TLPW	GGAE	EQED	TLPK	NPQS
2023	290 587	88 233	7 219	647	102 183	31 221	520 091	30 781	76 930	109 488	160 372	142 518	520 091
2024	303 031	93 906	7 994	737	103 641	30 527	539 836	32 261	76 395	111 523	175 294	144 362	539 836
2025	320 849	100 394	8 009	817	108 033	34 607	572 709	25 086	82 555	116 094	195 870	153 103	572 709
Seasonally adjusted													
2024 Q1	72 597	23 144	2 113	166	26 023	7 553	131 596	7 906	18 766	27 942	42 190	34 793	131 596
Q2	75 765	22 456	1 778	178	25 974	7 752	133 903	9 113	18 978	27 761	42 016	36 034	133 903
Q3	77 783	24 142	2 022	188	25 589	7 293	137 017	7 721	19 469	27 688	45 518	36 620	137 017
Q4	76 886	24 164	2 081	205	26 055	7 929	137 320	7 521	19 182	28 132	45 570	36 915	137 320
2025 Q1	79 921	24 297	2 108	210	26 172	8 275	140 983	7 251	20 256	28 306	47 823	37 346	140 983
Q2	80 158	24 583	2 117	211	26 968	8 056	142 091	6 504	20 006	29 101	48 811	37 670	142 091
Q3	81 096	24 215	1 906	199	27 703	8 990	144 111	6 151	21 320	29 610	49 344	37 685	144 111
Q4	79 674	27 299	1 878	197	27 190	9 286	145 524	5 180	20 973	29 077	49 892	40 402	145 524
2026 Q1	82 094	27 087	1 825	172	27 179	9 304	147 661	6 747	21 434	29 054	52 305	38 121	147 661
Q2	84 056	27 443	2 013	203	27 315	9 240	150 269	6 970	23 453	29 334	52 644	37 867	150 269
Percentage change, latest year on previous year													
	KG6N	KH7N	L64E	L64H	L64K	L64N	KG6O	KG6T	KG6S	KH7X	KH7W	KG6R	KG6O
2023	7.8	11.8	13.8	–11.1	–0.6	–2.8	6.0	31.7	3.2	0.2	5.8	8.2	6.0
2024	4.3	6.4	10.7	13.9	1.4	–2.2	3.8	4.8	–0.7	1.9	9.3	1.3	3.8
2025	5.9	6.9	0.2	10.9	4.2	13.4	6.1	–22.2	8.1	4.1	11.7	6.1	6.1
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
	KG6V	KH7P	L64F	L64I	L64L	L64O	KG6W	KG73	KG72	KH83	KH82	KG6Z	KG6W
2024 Q1	0.8	2.1	10.2	1.2	3.9	0.3	1.7	0.9	–1.2	3.8	6.1	–2.9	1.7
Q2	4.4	–3.0	–15.9	7.2	–0.2	2.6	1.8	15.3	1.1	–0.6	–0.4	3.6	1.8
Q3	2.7	7.5	13.7	5.6	–1.5	–5.9	2.3	–15.3	2.6	–0.3	8.3	1.6	2.3
Q4	–1.2	0.1	2.9	9.0	1.8	8.7	0.2	–2.6	–1.5	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.2
2025 Q1	3.9	0.6	1.3	2.4	0.4	4.4	2.7	–3.6	5.6	0.6	4.9	1.2	2.7
Q2	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.5	3.0	–2.6	0.8	–10.3	–1.2	2.8	2.1	0.9	0.8
Q3	1.2	–1.5	–10.0	–5.7	2.7	11.6	1.4	–5.4	6.6	1.7	1.1	–	1.4
Q4	–1.8	12.7	–1.5	–1.0	–1.9	3.3	1.0	–15.8	–1.6	–1.8	1.1	7.2	1.0
2026 Q1	3.0	–0.8	–2.8	–12.7	–	0.2	1.5	30.3	2.2	–0.1	4.8	–5.6	1.5
Q2	2.4	1.3	10.3	18.0	0.5	–0.7	1.8	3.3	9.4	1.0	0.6	–0.7	1.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
	KG75	KH7R	L64G	L64J	L64M	L64P	KG76	KG7B	KG7A	KH87	KH86	KG79	KG76
2024 Q1	–0.9	1.7	25.0	12.9	–0.5	–6.0	–0.3	6.2	–6.5	0.2	1.6	–0.8	–0.3
Q2	2.5	7.7	1.3	10.6	1.0	–1.1	2.8	15.7	–	1.0	4.4	1.0	2.8
Q3	8.9	9.9	9.0	7.4	1.2	–6.7	6.6	1.3	3.1	1.7	17.2	1.8	6.6
Q4	6.8	6.6	8.5	25.0	4.1	5.3	6.2	–4.0	1.0	4.5	14.6	3.1	6.2
2025 Q1	10.1	5.0	–0.2	26.5	0.6	9.6	7.1	–8.3	7.9	1.3	13.4	7.3	7.1
Q2	5.8	9.5	19.1	18.5	3.8	3.9	6.1	–28.6	5.4	4.8	16.2	4.5	6.1
Q3	4.3	0.3	–5.7	5.9	8.3	23.3	5.2	–20.3	9.5	6.9	8.4	2.9	5.2
Q4	3.6	13.0	–9.8	–3.9	4.4	17.1	6.0	–31.1	9.3	3.4	9.5	9.4	6.0
2026 Q1	2.7	11.5	–13.4	–18.1	3.8	12.4	4.7	–7.0	5.8	2.6	9.4	2.1	4.7
Q2	4.9	11.6	–4.9	–3.8	1.3	14.7	5.8	7.2	17.2	0.8	7.9	0.5	5.8

1 Not including expenditure on dwellings, land and existing buildings and costs associated with the transfer of ownership of non-produced assets.
2 Remaining investment by public non-financial corporations included within business investment.
3 Includes cultivated biological resources (AN.115) and weapons (AN.114).
4 Includes new dwellings and improvements to dwellings.
5 Including costs associated with the transfer of ownership of buildings, dwellings and non-produced assets.

F2 Gross fixed capital formation by sector and type of asset
Chained volume measures

Reference year 2023, £ million

	Analysis by sector							Analysis by asset					
			Public corporations[2]		Private Sector								
	Business investment[1]	General government	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Dwellings[4]	Costs of transfer of ownership of non-produced assets	Total	Transport equipment	ICT equipment and other machinery and equipment[3]	Dwellings[4]	Other buildings and structures[5]	Intellectual Property Products	**Total**
	NPEL	DLWF	L634	L635	L636	L637	NPQT	DLWL	DLWO	DFEG	DLWT	EQDO	NPQT
2023	290 587	88 233	7 220	647	102 182	31 222	520 091	30 782	76 931	109 488	160 374	142 517	520 091
2024	298 181	92 014	7 800	692	101 051	29 579	529 317	31 151	75 715	108 738	171 411	142 301	529 317
2025	311 104	95 852	7 629	733	102 655	32 733	550 706	24 769	80 997	110 334	185 677	148 929	550 706
Seasonally adjusted													
2024 Q1	72 788	23 295	2 073	160	25 707	7 389	131 413	7 393	18 824	27 588	43 040	34 567	131 413
Q2	74 776	21 843	1 769	170	25 432	7 558	131 548	8 738	18 742	27 211	41 141	35 716	131 548
Q3	75 589	23 525	1 957	175	24 783	7 039	133 067	7 612	19 243	26 813	43 365	36 034	133 067
Q4	75 028	23 351	2 001	187	25 129	7 593	133 289	7 408	18 906	27 126	43 865	35 984	133 289
2025 Q1	78 155	23 316	2 011	194	25 166	7 922	136 764	7 238	20 133	27 201	45 696	36 494	136 764
Q2	77 770	23 600	2 055	190	25 676	7 632	136 924	6 547	19 443	27 747	46 431	36 756	136 924
Q3	78 767	23 083	1 802	178	26 256	8 494	138 579	6 031	21 044	28 059	46 735	36 711	138 579
Q4	76 412	25 853	1 761	171	25 557	8 685	138 439	4 953	20 377	27 327	46 815	38 968	138 439
2026 Q1	77 134	25 758	1 692	149	25 511	8 723	138 967	6 183	20 534	27 250	48 390	36 610	138 967
Q2	78 413	26 102	1 912	173	25 512	8 570	140 682	6 427	22 051	27 430	48 418	36 357	140 682
Percentage change, latest year on previous year													
	KG7M	KH92	L64T	L64W	L654	L64Z	KG7N	KH95	KH96	KH8Y	KH97	KH98	KG7N
2023	2.2	4.8	6.6	–17.2	–6.1	–4.4	0.5	21.3	–1.6	–5.5	–0.5	4.1	0.5
2024	2.6	4.3	8.0	7.0	–1.1	–5.3	1.8	1.2	–1.6	–0.7	6.9	–0.2	1.8
2025	4.3	4.2	–2.2	5.9	1.6	10.7	4.0	–20.5	7.0	1.5	8.3	4.7	4.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter													
	KG7P	KH9C	L64U	L64X	L655	L652	KG7Q	KH9F	KH9G	KH9A	KH9H	KH9I	KG7Q
2024 Q1	–0.2	3.2	10.2	1.3	3.6	–0.3	1.3	–8.8	–3.3	3.4	7.6	–2.8	1.3
Q2	2.7	–6.2	–14.7	6.2	–1.1	2.3	0.1	18.2	–0.4	–1.4	–4.4	3.3	0.1
Q3	1.1	7.7	10.6	2.9	–2.6	–6.9	1.2	–12.9	2.7	–1.5	5.4	0.9	1.2
Q4	–0.7	–0.7	2.2	6.9	1.4	7.9	0.2	–2.7	–1.8	1.2	1.2	–0.1	0.2
2025 Q1	4.2	–0.1	0.5	3.7	0.1	4.3	2.6	–2.3	6.5	0.3	4.2	1.4	2.6
Q2	–0.5	1.2	2.2	–2.1	2.0	–3.7	0.1	–9.5	–3.4	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.1
Q3	1.3	–2.2	–12.3	–6.3	2.3	11.3	1.2	–7.9	8.2	1.1	0.7	–0.1	1.2
Q4	–3.0	12.0	–2.3	–3.9	–2.7	2.2	–0.1	–17.9	–3.2	–2.6	0.2	6.1	–0.1
2026 Q1	0.9	–0.4	–3.9	–12.9	–0.2	0.4	0.4	24.8	0.8	–0.3	3.4	–6.1	0.4
Q2	1.7	1.3	13.0	16.1	–	–1.8	1.2	3.9	7.4	0.7	0.1	–0.7	1.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year													
	KG7S	KH9M	L64V	L64Y	L656	L653	KG7T	KH9P	KH9Q	KH9K	KH9R	KH9S	KG7T
2024 Q1	–0.3	2.5	21.2	6.0	–3.1	–8.9	–0.6	1.6	–5.5	–2.5	4.0	–2.1	–0.6
Q2	2.1	4.4	–0.6	4.3	–1.7	–4.3	1.3	13.7	–1.1	–1.6	4.2	–1.0	1.3
Q3	5.8	6.9	5.8	–	–0.7	–9.8	3.8	–1.3	3.4	–0.2	9.8	1.4	3.8
Q4	2.9	3.4	6.4	18.4	1.2	2.5	2.7	–8.7	–2.8	1.7	9.7	1.2	2.7
2025 Q1	7.4	0.1	–3.0	21.2	–2.1	7.2	4.1	–2.1	7.0	–1.4	6.2	5.6	4.1
Q2	4.0	8.0	16.2	11.8	1.0	1.0	4.1	–25.1	3.7	2.0	12.9	2.9	4.1
Q3	4.2	–1.9	–7.9	1.7	5.9	20.7	4.1	–20.8	9.4	4.6	7.8	1.9	4.1
Q4	1.8	10.7	–12.0	–8.6	1.7	14.4	3.9	–33.1	7.8	0.7	6.7	8.3	3.9
2026 Q1	–1.3	10.5	–15.9	–23.2	1.4	10.1	1.6	–14.6	2.0	0.2	5.9	0.3	1.6
Q2	0.8	10.6	–7.0	–8.9	–0.6	12.3	2.7	–1.8	13.4	–1.1	4.3	–1.1	2.7

1 Not including expenditure on dwellings, land and existing buildings and costs associated with the transfer of ownership of non-produced assets.
2 Remaining investment by public non-financial corporations included within business investment.
3 Includes cultivated biological resources (AN.115) and weapons (AN.114)
4 Includes new dwellings and improvements to dwellings.
5 Including costs associated with the transfer of ownership of buildings, dwellings and non-produced assets.

H1 Exports and imports of goods and services Current market prices

£ million

	Exports			Imports			Balance		
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total[1]
	BOKG	IKBB	IKBH	BOKH	IKBC	IKBI	BOKI	IKBD	IKBJ
2023	417 331	460 947	878 278	609 467	300 952	910 419	–192 136	159 995	–32 141
2024	391 540	505 431	896 971	596 562	321 173	917 735	–205 022	184 258	–20 764
2025	384 553	545 270	929 823	626 869	342 419	969 288	–242 316	202 851	–39 465
Seasonally adjusted									
2024 Q1	98 762	118 511	217 273	142 646	79 148	221 794	–43 884	39 363	–4 521
Q2	98 716	125 842	224 558	156 831	79 013	235 844	–58 115	46 829	–11 286
Q3	100 060	126 827	226 887	145 859	79 536	225 395	–45 799	47 291	1 492
Q4	94 002	134 251	228 253	151 226	83 476	234 702	–57 224	50 775	–6 449
2025 Q1	101 370	131 177	232 547	156 228	85 347	241 575	–54 858	45 830	–9 028
Q2	93 138	136 056	229 194	155 917	84 561	240 478	–62 779	51 495	–11 284
Q3	95 424	137 442	232 866	155 607	84 944	240 551	–60 183	52 498	–7 685
Q4	94 621	140 595	235 216	159 117	87 567	246 684	–64 496	53 028	–11 468
2026 Q1	99 024	140 298	239 322	165 595	88 453	254 048	–66 571	51 845	–14 726
Q2	101 691	141 760	243 451	170 957	89 034	259 991	–69 266	52 726	–16 540
Percentage change, latest year on previous year									
	KG9K	KH35	KH2O	KG9L	KH3W	KH3H			
2023	–7.2	7.4	–0.1	–5.6	15.1	0.4			
2024	–6.2	9.7	2.1	–2.1	6.7	0.8			
2025	–1.8	7.9	3.7	5.1	6.6	5.6			
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
	KG9O	KH36	KH2P	KG9P	KH3X	KH3I			
2024 Q1	–1.5	4.1	1.5	–4.3	2.4	–2.1			
Q2	–	6.2	3.4	9.9	–0.2	6.3			
Q3	1.4	0.8	1.0	–7.0	0.7	–4.4			
Q4	–6.1	5.9	0.6	3.7	5.0	4.1			
2025 Q1	7.8	–2.3	1.9	3.3	2.2	2.9			
Q2	–8.1	3.7	–1.4	–0.2	–0.9	–0.5			
Q3	2.5	1.0	1.6	–0.2	0.5	–			
Q4	–0.8	2.3	1.0	2.3	3.1	2.5			
2026 Q1	4.7	–0.2	1.7	4.1	1.0	3.0			
Q2	2.7	1.0	1.7	3.2	0.7	2.3			
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
	KG9S	KH37	KH2Q	KG9T	KH3Y	KH3J			
2024 Q1	–9.8	0.6	–4.4	–10.3	9.3	–4.2			
Q2	–6.9	9.1	1.5	1.2	4.8	2.4			
Q3	–1.4	11.3	5.3	–0.3	4.9	1.5			
Q4	–6.3	17.9	6.6	1.4	7.9	3.6			
2025 Q1	2.6	10.7	7.0	9.5	7.8	8.9			
Q2	–5.7	8.1	2.1	–0.6	7.0	2.0			
Q3	–4.6	8.4	2.6	6.7	6.8	6.7			
Q4	0.7	4.7	3.1	5.2	4.9	5.1			
2026 Q1	–2.3	7.0	2.9	6.0	3.6	5.2			
Q2	9.2	4.2	6.2	9.6	5.3	8.1			

1 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services

H2 Exports and imports of goods and services Chained volume measures

Reference year 2023, £ million

	Exports			Imports			Balance
	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Total[1]
	BQKQ	IKBE	IKBK	BQKO	IKBF	IKBL	IKBM
2023	417 331	460 947	878 278	609 467	300 952	910 419	–32 141
2024	395 132	494 368	889 500	615 042	319 824	934 866	–45 366
2025	389 129	517 320	906 449	643 703	329 560	973 263	–66 814
Seasonally adjusted							
2024 Q1	99 970	118 624	218 594	145 919	79 020	224 939	–6 345
Q2	99 034	122 662	221 696	159 117	78 302	237 419	–15 723
Q3	101 031	123 079	224 110	151 885	79 982	231 867	–7 757
Q4	95 097	130 003	225 100	158 121	82 520	240 641	–15 541
2025 Q1	101 906	124 975	226 881	158 810	83 090	241 900	–15 019
Q2	94 659	129 494	224 153	161 311	81 327	242 638	–18 485
Q3	96 959	130 609	227 568	162 161	81 560	243 721	–16 153
Q4	95 605	132 242	227 847	161 421	83 583	245 004	–17 157
2026 Q1	96 796	131 432	228 228	163 837	84 524	248 361	–20 133
Q2	96 888	132 535	229 423	164 828	84 800	249 628	–20 205
Percentage change, latest year on previous year							
	KG9X	KH3B	KH2U	KG9W	KH44	KH3N	
2023	–7.0	2.5	–2.3	–5.6	8.2	–1.6	
2024	–5.3	7.3	1.3	0.9	6.3	2.7	
2025	–1.5	4.6	1.9	4.7	3.0	4.1	
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	KGA2	KH3C	KH2V	KG9Z	KH45	KH3O	
2024 Q1	–	5.0	2.7	–3.3	2.5	–1.3	
Q2	–0.9	3.4	1.4	9.0	–0.9	5.5	
Q3	2.0	0.3	1.1	–4.5	2.1	–2.3	
Q4	–5.9	5.6	0.4	4.1	3.2	3.8	
2025 Q1	7.2	–3.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	
Q2	–7.1	3.6	–1.2	1.6	–2.1	0.3	
Q3	2.4	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	
Q4	–1.4	1.3	0.1	–0.5	2.5	0.5	
2026 Q1	1.2	–0.6	0.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	
Q2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	KGA5	KH3D	KH2W	KGA4	KH46	KH3P	
2024 Q1	–7.6	0.9	–3.2	–5.4	8.7	–1.0	
Q2	–6.5	5.9	–	2.8	3.9	3.2	
Q3	–2.1	7.4	2.9	1.5	5.5	2.9	
Q4	–4.9	15.1	5.7	4.8	7.1	5.6	
2025 Q1	1.9	5.4	3.8	8.8	5.2	7.5	
Q2	–4.4	5.6	1.1	1.4	3.9	2.2	
Q3	–4.0	6.1	1.5	6.8	2.0	5.1	
Q4	0.5	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.3	1.8	
2026 Q1	–5.0	5.2	0.6	3.2	1.7	2.7	
Q2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.3	2.9	

1 Trade balance is calculated by using exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services

H3 Breakdown of exports and imports of goods

£ million

	Trade in goods											
	Exports	Imports	Balance	excluding precious metals: Exports	excluding precious metals: Imports	excluding precious metals: Balance	Non-EU Exports	Non-EU Imports	Non-EU Balance	excluding precious metals: Non-EU: Exports	excluding precious metals: Non-EU: Imports	excluding preciouss metals: Non-EU: Balance
	BOKG	BOKH	BOKI	FSIK	FSIH	FSIE	L87M	L87O	L87K	FSL7	FSL8	FSL9
2023	417 331	609 467	–192 136	400 413	607 628	–207 215	225 538	285 328	–59 790	208 846	283 820	–74 974
2024	391 540	596 562	–205 022	385 900	587 007	–201 107	207 704	281 443	–73 739	202 137	273 701	–71 564
2025	384 553	626 869	–242 316	381 609	602 763	–221 154	203 174	307 184	–104 010	200 319	284 799	–84 480
2024 Q1	98 762	142 646	–43 884	95 395	142 157	–46 762	53 214	64 564	–11 350	49 856	64 280	–14 424
Q2	98 716	156 831	–58 115	98 696	150 568	–51 872	51 556	75 914	–24 358	51 539	70 800	–19 261
Q3	100 060	145 859	–45 799	97 992	145 653	–47 661	53 895	68 094	–14 199	51 850	67 954	–16 104
Q4	94 002	151 226	–57 224	93 817	148 629	–54 812	49 039	72 871	–23 832	48 892	70 667	–21 775
2025 Q1	101 370	156 228	–54 858	100 945	150 994	–50 049	54 267	77 157	–22 890	53 847	72 434	–18 587
Q2	93 138	155 917	–62 779	92 247	149 359	–57 112	48 702	76 105	–27 403	47 887	70 000	–22 113
Q3	95 424	155 607	–60 183	94 526	152 978	–58 452	50 138	74 881	–24 743	49 244	72 561	–23 317
Q4	94 621	159 117	–64 496	93 891	149 432	–55 541	50 067	79 041	–28 974	49 341	69 804	–20 463
2026 Q1	99 024	165 595	–66 571	96 137	155 643	–59 506	51 786	83 048	–31 262	48 914	73 897	–24 983
Q2	101 691	170 957	–69 266	101 620	162 346	–60 726	51 973	84 796	–32 823	51 908	76 540	–24 632

H3 Breakdown of exports and imports of goods

continued

£ million

	Trade in goods					
	EU Exports	EU Imports	EU Balance	excluding precious metals: EU: Exports	excluding precious metals: EU: Imports	excluding precious metals: EU: Balance
	L87S	L87U	L87Q	FSL4	FSL5	FSL6
2023	191 793	324 139	–132 346	191 567	323 808	–132 241
2024	183 836	315 119	–131 283	183 763	313 306	–129 543
2025	181 379	319 685	–138 306	181 290	317 964	–136 674
2024 Q1	45 548	78 082	–32 534	45 539	77 877	–32 338
Q2	47 160	80 917	–33 757	47 157	79 768	–32 611
Q3	46 165	77 765	–31 600	46 142	77 699	–31 557
Q4	44 963	78 355	–33 392	44 925	77 962	–33 037
2025 Q1	47 103	79 071	–31 968	47 098	78 560	–31 462
Q2	44 436	79 812	–35 376	44 360	79 359	–34 999
Q3	45 286	80 726	–35 440	45 282	80 417	–35 135
Q4	44 554	80 076	–35 522	44 550	79 628	–35 078
2026 Q1	47 238	82 547	–35 309	47 223	81 746	–34 523
Q2	49 718	86 161	–36 443	49 712	85 806	–36 094

H4 Breakdown of exports and imports of goods Chained Volume Measures SA

Reference year 2023, £ million

	Trade in Goods											
	Exports	Imports	Balance	excluding precious metals: Exports	excluding precious metals: Imports	excluding precious metals: Balance	Non-EU Exports	Non-EU Imports	Non-EU Balance	excluding precious metals: Non-EU: Exports	excluding precious metals: Non-EU: Imports	excluding precious metals: Non-EU: Balance
	BQKQ	BQKO	CTVS	JIM5	JIM4	JIM3	LGEB	LGEU	CTVU	JIN3	JIN2	JIM9
2023	417 331	609 467	–192 136	400 413	607 628	–207 215	225 538	285 328	–59 790	208 846	283 820	–74 974
2024	395 132	615 042	–219 910	389 816	606 956	–217 140	208 954	293 073	–84 119	203 712	286 529	–82 817
2025	389 129	643 703	–254 574	386 942	629 193	–242 251	204 582	319 358	–114 776	202 461	305 920	–103 459
2024 Q1	99 970	145 919	–45 949	96 688	145 439	–48 751	53 712	67 232	–13 520	50 440	66 955	–16 515
Q2	99 034	159 117	–60 083	99 012	153 661	–54 649	51 823	77 043	–25 220	51 804	72 571	–20 767
Q3	101 031	151 885	–50 854	99 222	151 695	–52 473	54 160	72 249	–18 089	52 370	72 114	–19 744
Q4	95 097	158 121	–63 024	94 894	156 161	–61 267	49 259	76 549	–27 290	49 098	74 889	–25 791
2025 Q1	101 906	158 810	–56 904	101 560	155 212	–53 652	54 018	77 555	–23 537	53 676	74 308	–20 632
Q2	94 659	161 311	–66 652	93 905	157 189	–63 284	49 266	79 918	–30 652	48 570	76 087	–27 517
Q3	96 959	162 161	–65 202	96 252	160 500	–64 248	50 847	80 588	–29 741	50 142	79 123	–28 981
Q4	95 605	161 421	–65 816	95 225	156 292	–61 067	50 451	81 297	–30 846	50 073	76 402	–26 329
2026 Q1	96 796	163 837	–67 041	95 681	159 598	–63 917	49 835	81 959	–32 124	48 727	78 071	–29 344
Q2	96 888	164 828	–67 940	96 840	161 013	–64 173	50 673	81 062	–30 389	50 630	77 396	–26 766

H4 Breakdown of exports and imports of goods
Chained Volume Measures SA

continued

Reference year 2023, £ million

	Trade in Goods					
	EU Exports	EU Imports	EU Balance	excluding precious metals: EU: Exports	excluding precious metals: EU: Imports	excluding precious metals: EU: Balance
	LGCN	LGDF	CTVT	JIM8	JIM7	JIM6
2023	191 793	324 139	–132 346	191 567	323 808	–132 241
2024	186 178	321 969	–135 791	186 104	320 427	–134 323
2025	184 547	324 345	–139 798	184 481	323 273	–138 792
2024 Q1	46 258	78 687	–32 429	46 248	78 484	–32 236
Q2	47 211	82 074	–34 863	47 208	81 090	–33 882
Q3	46 871	79 636	–32 765	46 852	79 581	–32 729
Q4	45 838	81 572	–35 734	45 796	81 272	–35 476
2025 Q1	47 888	81 255	–33 367	47 884	80 904	–33 020
Q2	45 393	81 393	–36 000	45 335	81 102	–35 767
Q3	46 112	81 573	–35 461	46 110	81 377	–35 267
Q4	45 154	80 124	–34 970	45 152	79 890	–34 738
2026 Q1	46 961	81 878	–34 917	46 954	81 527	–34 573
Q2	46 215	83 766	–37 551	46 210	83 617	–37 407

K1 General government Final Consumption: Current Prices SA Summary by Function

£ million

	Health	Education	Social Protection	Justice and Fire	Military Defence	Central Government Other	Local Government Other	Total
	KSP4	KSP3	KSP7	KSP6	KSP5	KSQ2	KSQ3	NMRP
2023	218 486	92 358	63 707	13 284	51 389	71 776	56 369	567 369
2024	234 735	99 326	66 881	14 275	54 220	75 329	59 647	604 413
2025	250 809	107 844	70 200	15 054	57 761	77 027	63 019	641 714
2024 Q1	56 444	23 978	16 641	3 528	12 420	18 553	14 600	146 164
Q2	57 591	24 649	16 460	3 583	13 702	18 689	14 803	149 477
Q3	58 611	24 914	16 814	3 580	13 670	18 949	15 027	151 565
Q4	62 089	25 785	16 966	3 584	14 428	19 138	15 217	157 207
2025 Q1	60 854	26 831	17 221	3 643	14 167	19 028	15 433	157 177
Q2	62 728	27 100	17 173	3 655	14 361	19 244	15 629	159 890
Q3	63 378	26 982	17 709	3 871	14 715	19 364	15 861	161 880
Q4	63 849	26 931	18 097	3 885	14 518	19 391	16 096	162 767
2026 Q1	64 757	27 016	18 261	3 811	15 575	20 052	16 329	165 801
Q2	65 810	27 282	18 557	4 008	15 284	20 981	15 958	167 880

K2 General government Final Consumption: Chained Volume Measures SA Summary by Function

Referece year 2023, £ million

	Health	Education	Social Protection	Justice and Fire	Military Defence	Central Government Other	Local Government Other	Total
	KSR6	KSR5	KSR9	KSR8	KSR7	KSS4	KSS5	NMRY
2023	218 486	92 358	63 707	13 284	51 389	71 776	56 369	567 369
2024	227 059	93 430	66 770	13 335	53 120	72 631	57 607	583 952
2025	231 967	93 025	69 859	13 705	55 099	71 474	58 508	593 637
2024 Q1	56 178	23 537	16 373	3 353	12 310	18 226	14 135	144 112
Q2	56 394	23 118	16 643	3 281	13 473	18 103	14 719	145 731
Q3	56 761	23 369	16 775	3 333	13 350	18 164	14 722	146 474
Q4	57 726	23 406	16 979	3 368	13 987	18 138	14 031	147 635
2025 Q1	57 149	23 382	17 137	3 386	13 568	18 146	14 282	147 050
Q2	57 994	23 270	17 378	3 476	13 764	17 731	14 909	148 522
Q3	58 347	23 222	17 560	3 445	14 023	17 696	14 662	148 955
Q4	58 477	23 151	17 784	3 398	13 744	17 901	14 655	149 110
2026 Q1	58 803	23 287	17 961	3 401	14 656	18 364	14 586	151 058
Q2	58 505	22 856	18 245	3 381	14 236	18 911	14 519	150 653

L Gross value added at basic prices: individual measures

	£ million				Index numbers (2023 = 100)[3]				
	Expenditure-based estimate at chained volume measures	At current prices			Value indices at current prices		Chained volume indices		
		Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Residual error [1]	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate	Expenditure-based estimate	Income-based estimate[2]	Output-based estimate
	CAGR	CAGQ	CAGS	DJDS	IHYA	IHYB	IHYC	IHYD	YBFR
2023	2 497 390	2 497 390	2 497 390	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2024	2 530 280	2 612 807	2 609 391	3 416	104.6	104.5	101.3	101.2	100.9
2025	2 562 327	2 739 855	2 744 648	–4 793	109.7	109.9	102.6	102.8	102.0
Seasonally adjusted									
2024 Q1	627 737	636 884	636 187	697	102.0	101.9	100.5	100.4	100.3
Q2	632 028	647 974	647 263	711	103.8	103.7	101.2	101.1	100.9
Q3	633 679	660 309	659 420	889	105.8	105.6	101.5	101.4	101.0
Q4	636 836	667 640	666 521	1 119	106.9	106.8	102.0	101.8	101.3
2025 Q1	639 847	674 888	675 041	–153	108.1	108.1	102.5	102.5	101.9
Q2	640 358	683 602	684 883	–1 281	109.5	109.7	102.6	102.8	102.0
Q3	640 883	689 275	690 949	–1 674	110.4	110.7	102.6	102.9	102.1
Q4	641 239	692 090	693 775	–1 685	110.9	111.1	102.7	103.0	102.1
2026 Q1	645 301	704 286	706 002	–1 716	112.8	113.1	103.4	103.6	102.8
Q2	647 938	711 882	713 612	–1 730	114.0	114.3	103.8	104.0	103.2
Percentage change, latest year on previous year									
	KH4D	KH47	KH68		KH47	KH68	KH4D	KH6E	GDPQ
2023	0.4	7.5	7.5		7.5	7.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
2024	1.3	4.6	4.5		4.6	4.5	1.3	1.2	0.9
2025	1.3	4.9	5.2		4.9	5.2	1.3	1.6	1.2
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
	KH4F	KH49	KH6A		KH49	KH6A	KH4F	KH6G	
2024 Q1	0.8	2.5	2.4		2.5	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.6
Q2	0.7	1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Q3	0.3	1.9	1.9		1.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.1
Q4	0.5	1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.4
2025 Q1	0.5	1.1	1.3		1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6
Q2	0.1	1.3	1.5		1.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Q3	0.1	0.8	0.9		0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	–
Q4	0.1	0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
2026 Q1	0.6	1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Q2	0.4	1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
	KH4H	KH4B	KH6C		KH4B	KH6C	KH4H	KH6I	GDPR
2024 Q1	0.4	1.3	1.2		1.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Q2	1.1	3.9	3.8		3.9	3.8	1.1	1.0	0.7
Q3	1.5	5.9	5.7		5.9	5.7	1.5	1.3	0.9
Q4	2.3	7.4	7.3		7.4	7.3	2.3	2.1	1.6
2025 Q1	1.9	6.0	6.1		6.0	6.1	1.9	2.1	1.6
Q2	1.3	5.5	5.8		5.5	5.8	1.3	1.6	1.2
Q3	1.1	4.4	4.8		4.4	4.8	1.1	1.5	1.1
Q4	0.7	3.7	4.1		3.7	4.1	0.7	1.1	0.8
2026 Q1	0.9	4.4	4.6		4.4	4.6	0.9	1.1	0.8
Q2	1.2	4.1	4.2		4.1	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.1

1 The residual error is, by convention, the amount by which the expenditure-based approach to measuring GDP exceeds the income-based estimate. It is also the sum of two components: the statistical discrepancy (expenditure) with sign reversed, and the statistical discrepancy (income) with natural sign.

2 Income data deflated by the implied GDP deflator, based on expenditure data.

3 The growth rates of index numbers are calculated using unrounded data.

M Alignment adjustments [1]

£ million

	Changes in inventories: At current prices	Changes in inventories: Chained volume measures (Reference year 2023)	Gross operating surplus of non-financial corporations at current prices
Seasonally adjusted			
	DMUN	DMUM	DMUQ
2024 Q1	618	597	–2 009
Q2	2 235	2 148	2 723
Q3	–1 001	–973	2 015
Q4	–1 852	–1 772	–2 729
2025 Q1	–562	–537	–1 104
Q2	1 876	1 744	2 823
Q3	750	691	1 163
Q4	–2 064	–1 898	–2 882
2026 Q1	–2 113	–1 921	–2 762
Q2	3 049	2 762	366

1 Estimates are given to the nearest £ million but cannot be regarded as accurate to this degree

N Selected financial year variables [1,2]

£ millions except deflator index which is 2025/2026 = 100

	Current prices					Chained Volume Measures (reference year 2023)				
	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross domestic product at market prices non seasonally adjusted	Gross value added at basic prices	General government final consumption expenditure	General government gross fixed capital formation	Gross domestic product at market prices	Gross value added at basic prices	General government final consumption expenditure	General government gross fixed capital formation	Implied GDP deflator at market prices[3 4]
	YBHA	BKTL	ABML	NMRP	RPZG	ABMI	ABMM	NMRY	DLWF	L8GG
2023/24	2 778 010	2 789 505	2 505 211	578 301	88 622	2 753 578	2 499 354	573 138	88 801	92.8945
2024/25	2 932 823	2 933 954	2 645 242	615 426	95 059	2 793 411	2 537 092	586 890	92 035	96.6694
2025/26	3 066 851	3 069 799	2 766 272	650 338	103 184	2 823 834	2 565 036	597 645	98 294	100.0000
Seasonally adjusted										
2024 Q1	705 040	710 150	636 231	146 164	23 144	690 620	627 097	144 112	23 295	94.0008
Q2	717 844	709 939	646 952	149 477	22 456	694 910	631 039	145 731	21 843	95.1171
Q3	730 062	727 388	658 850	151 565	24 142	696 154	632 288	146 474	23 525	96.5632
Q4	737 308	742 777	665 772	157 207	24 164	699 169	635 065	147 635	23 351	97.1010
2025 Q1	747 609	753 850	673 668	157 177	24 297	703 178	638 700	147 050	23 316	97.8963
Q2	755 947	746 788	682 867	159 890	24 583	704 274	639 673	148 522	23 600	98.8341
Q3	762 832	760 095	688 533	161 880	24 215	704 802	640 197	148 955	23 083	99.6595
Q4	767 478	773 133	691 344	162 767	27 299	705 160	640 554	149 110	25 853	100.2156
2026 Q1	780 594	789 783	703 528	165 801	27 087	709 598	644 612	151 058	25 758	101.2908
Q2	786 629	780 013	711 118	167 880	27 443	712 545	647 246	150 653	26 102	101.6517
Percentage change, latest financial year on previous financial year										
2023/24	*5.3*	*5.9*	*4.7*	*8.7*	*7.5*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*5.3*
2024/25	*5.6*	*5.2*	*5.6*	*6.4*	*7.3*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*2.4*	*3.6*	*4.1*
2025/26	*4.6*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*5.7*	*8.5*	*1.1*	*1.1*	*1.8*	*6.8*	*3.4*
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter										
	IHYN	A8L9	KGL8	KH2D	KH7P	IHYQ	KGM9	KH2J	KH9C	L8GH
2024 Q1	2.1	0.8	2.4	0.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	3.2	1.4
Q2	1.8	–	1.7	2.3	–3.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	–6.2	1.2
Q3	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.4	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.7	1.5
Q4	1.0	2.1	1.1	3.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	–0.7	0.6
2025 Q1	1.4	1.5	1.2	–	0.6	0.6	0.6	–0.4	–0.1	0.8
Q2	1.1	–0.9	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.0
Q3	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.2	–1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	–2.2	0.8
Q4	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.5	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.0	0.6
2026 Q1	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.9	–0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	–0.4	1.1
Q2	0.8	–1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	–0.3	1.3	0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year										
	IHYO	A8LA	KGM2	KH2E	KH7R	IHYR	KGN3	KH2K	KH9M	L8GI
2024 Q1	3.8	5.6	1.2	8.1	1.7	0.2	0.3	4.2	2.5	3.6
Q2	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.8	7.7	0.8	0.9	2.8	4.4	3.3
Q3	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.5	9.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	6.9	4.1
Q4	6.8	5.4	7.1	7.8	6.6	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.7
2025 Q1	6.0	6.2	5.9	7.5	5.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.1	4.1
Q2	5.3	5.2	5.6	7.0	9.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	8.0	3.9
Q3	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.8	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	–1.9	3.2
Q4	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	13.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	10.7	3.2
2026 Q1	4.4	4.8	4.4	5.5	11.5	0.9	0.9	2.7	10.5	3.5
Q2	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.0	11.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	10.6	2.9

1 Financial year £ millions estimates are the sum of the 4 quarters which make up that financial year.
2 All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.
3 Implied deflator is expressed in terms of 2025/2026 = 100 for presentational purposes, whereas in table A1 it is expressed as 2023 = 100.
4 Implied deflator is displayed with 4 decimal places to replace a GDP deflator in index form series previously calculated by HM Treasury. Data are only considered accurate to 1 decimal place.

O Selected implied deflators[1]

2025 = 100

	Implied deflators [2]		
	Gross national expenditure	Gross domestic product at market prices [3]	Gross value added at basic prices
	MNE2	MNF2	MNX5
2023	93.8449	92.8675	93.5219
2024	96.6591	96.5146	96.5649
2025	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000
Seasonally adjusted			
2024 Q1	95.5435	94.8054	94.8843
Q2	96.2909	95.9312	95.8804
Q3	97.1374	97.3896	97.4509
Q4	97.6646	97.9321	98.0441
2025 Q1	98.8717	98.7342	98.6423
Q2	99.6227	99.6800	99.8371
Q3	100.2999	100.5125	100.5831
Q4	101.2057	101.0733	100.9375
2026 Q1	102.2832	102.1577	102.0697
Q2	102.8669	102.5217	102.7511
Percentage change, latest year on previous year			
	MNE3	MNF3	MNX6
2023	6.1	6.4	7.1
2024	3.0	3.9	3.3
2025	3.5	3.6	3.6
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter			
	MNE4	MNF4	MNX7
2024 Q1	1.5	1.4	1.6
Q2	0.8	1.2	1.0
Q3	0.9	1.5	1.6
Q4	0.5	0.6	0.6
2025 Q1	1.2	0.8	0.6
Q2	0.8	1.0	1.2
Q3	0.7	0.8	0.7
Q4	0.9	0.6	0.4
2026 Q1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Q2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year			
	MNE5	MNF5	MNX8
2024 Q1	2.9	3.6	0.9
Q2	2.5	3.3	2.8
Q3	2.8	4.1	4.3
Q4	3.8	4.7	5.0
2025 Q1	3.5	4.1	4.0
Q2	3.5	3.9	4.1
Q3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Q4	3.6	3.2	3.0
2026 Q1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Q2	3.3	2.9	2.9

1 Implied deflator is expressed in terms of 2025 = 100, whereas in table A1 it is expressed as 2023 = 100.
2 Data are only considered accurate to 1 decimal place.
3 Implied deflator is displayed with 4 decimal places to replace a GDP deflator in index form series previously calculated by HM Treasury.

P GDP Per Head[1]

£

	UK resident population mid-year estimates (persons thousands)[2]	Current Prices		Chained volume measures (Reference year 2023)	
		Gross domestic product at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product per head	Gross domestic product at market prices[3]	Gross domestic product per head
	EBAQ	YBHA	IHXT	ABMI	IHXW
2023	68 588	2 752 164	40 126	2 752 164	40 126
2024	69 256	2 890 254	41 733	2 780 853	40 153
2025	69 487	3 033 866	43 661	2 817 414	40 546
Seasonally adjusted					
2024 Q1	69 089	705 040	10 205	690 620	9 996
Q2	69 256	717 844	10 365	694 910	10 034
Q3	69 314	730 062	10 533	696 154	10 043
Q4	69 372	737 308	10 628	699 169	10 079
2025 Q1	69 429	747 609	10 768	703 178	10 128
Q2	69 487	755 947	10 879	704 274	10 135
Q3	69 522	762 832	10 973	704 802	10 138
Q4	69 557	767 478	11 034	705 160	10 138
2026 Q1	69 592	780 594	11 217	709 598	10 197
Q2	69 628	786 629	11 298	712 545	10 234
Percentage change, latest year on previous year					
		IHYM	N3Y3	IHYP	N3Y6
2023		6.6	5.2	0.3	–1.1
2024		5.0	4.0	1.0	0.1
2025		5.0	4.6	1.3	1.0
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter					
		IHYN	N3Y4	IHYQ	N3Y7
2024 Q1		2.1	1.9	0.7	0.5
Q2		1.8	1.6	0.6	0.4
Q3		1.7	1.6	0.2	0.1
Q4		1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4
2025 Q1		1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Q2		1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1
Q3		0.9	0.9	0.1	–
Q4		0.6	0.6	0.1	–
2026 Q1		1.7	1.7	0.6	0.6
Q2		0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
		IHYO	N3Y5	IHYR	N3Y8
2024 Q1		3.8	2.7	0.2	–0.9
Q2		4.1	3.1	0.8	–0.2
Q3		5.4	4.5	1.2	0.4
Q4		6.8	6.1	2.0	1.3
2025 Q1		6.0	5.5	1.8	1.3
Q2		5.3	5.0	1.3	1.0
Q3		4.5	4.2	1.2	0.9
Q4		4.1	3.8	0.9	0.6
2026 Q1		4.4	4.2	0.9	0.7
Q2		4.1	3.9	1.2	1.0

1 This data uses the latest population estimates with the exception of the latest year where populations projections are used. The quarterly data in this table does not sum to annuals (excluding GDP at market prices)
2 Population figures are a combination of mid-year estimates and projections, in particular for later periods. For more information on the vintages used, please refer to section 6 of our GDP bulletin or our dataset: http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/ datasets/ukresidentpopulationmidyearestimatesrealtimedatabase.
3 GDP is presented in £ million; also published in table A2

AA Annex A - Growth and contributions to growth - output components of GDP[1,2] Chained Volume Measures

Seasonally adjusted data — Reference year 2023

	Agri-culture, forestry, and fishing	Total Production	Mining & quarrying inc oil & gas extract	Manu-facturing	Electric, gas, steam & air	Water supply, sewerage	Constr uction[3]	Total Services	Distri-bution, hotels & restaurants	Transport storage and commu-nications	Business services and finance	Govern-ment and other services
Percentage change, latest year on previous year												
Growth	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2023	–5.6	–2.6	–20.3	1.8	–12.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	–2.3	5.7	–0.9	3.5
2024	0.3	–1.6	–10.0	0.3	–5.7	–0.3	–	1.4	–0.6	4.7	0.7	2.1
2025	2.5	–0.2	–1.3	–1.0	0.9	4.7	0.1	1.5	0.7	4.5	0.7	1.7
Contributions to growth	ZZ3V	ZZ3W	ZZ3Y	ZZ3X	ZZ3Z	ZZ42	ZZ43	ZZ44	ZZ45	ZZ46	ZZ47	ZZ48
2023	–0.04	–0.33	–0.36	0.16	–0.14	0.01	0.05	0.71	–0.30	0.55	–0.31	0.77
2024	–	–0.21	–0.13	0.03	–0.12	–	–	1.08	–0.07	0.45	0.24	0.47
2025	0.02	–0.03	–0.01	–0.09	0.02	0.05	–	1.16	0.08	0.45	0.26	0.38
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter												
Growth	L3BB	L3BG	L3BH	L3BN	L3DM	L3DQ	L3DW	L3E2	L3GP	KI8L	KI8N	KI8P
2023 Q4	0.2	–1.4	–3.9	–0.7	–5.1	0.1	–0.4	–0.1	–0.4	0.2	–0.3	0.1
2024 Q1	0.2	–0.4	–3.9	0.8	–1.9	–1.7	–	0.9	–0.1	2.1	1.2	0.4
Q2	–0.3	–	–1.5	–0.9	3.7	2.1	0.4	0.6	–	2.7	0.4	0.5
Q3	0.7	–	–0.9	0.5	–1.3	–0.6	–0.5	0.1	–0.2	0.1	–	0.6
Q4	0.5	–0.7	–1.8	–0.9	–1.5	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
2025 Q1	1.4	0.9	1.1	–	4.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.3
Q2	1.0	–0.4	0.7	0.1	–5.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	–0.6	0.9	–	0.6
Q3	–0.4	–1.1	–1.5	–1.3	–0.2	–0.4	0.1	0.2	–	0.9	0.1	0.2
Q4	–0.9	1.2	0.2	0.8	4.1	0.9	–2.6	0.1	–	0.8	–0.2	0.1
2026 Q1	–3.9	0.2	–4.7	0.7	1.2	–0.7	0.2	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.5
Q2	–0.2	–	0.2	1.0	–2.3	–3.7	0.3	0.5	–	2.1	0.4	0.2
Contributions to growth	ZZ2F	ZZ2G	ZZ2I	ZZ2H	ZZ2J	ZZ2K	ZZ2L	ZZ2M	ZZ2N	ZZ2O	ZZ2P	ZZ2Q
2023 Q4	–	–0.18	–0.06	–0.06	–0.05	–	–0.02	–0.12	–0.05	0.02	–0.12	0.03
2024 Q1	–	–0.05	–0.05	0.07	–0.04	–0.02	–	0.70	–0.01	0.20	0.42	0.09
Q2	–	–	–0.02	–0.08	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.50	–	0.26	0.13	0.11
Q3	0.01	–	–0.01	0.04	–0.03	–0.01	–0.03	0.12	–0.03	0.01	–	0.14
Q4	–	–0.10	–0.02	–0.08	–0.03	0.03	0.01	0.44	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.12
2025 Q1	0.01	0.12	0.01	–	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.44	0.09	0.18	0.11	0.06
Q2	0.01	–0.06	0.01	0.01	–0.10	0.02	0.04	0.15	–0.08	0.09	0.02	0.12
Q3	–	–0.14	–0.02	–0.11	–	–	0.01	0.16	–	0.09	0.03	0.04
Q4	–0.01	0.16	–	0.07	0.08	0.01	–0.15	0.05	–0.01	0.08	–0.06	0.03
2026 Q1	–0.03	0.03	–0.05	0.06	0.02	–0.01	0.01	0.62	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.11
Q2	–	–	–	0.09	–0.05	–0.04	0.02	0.40	–	0.22	0.14	0.04
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year												
Growth	L3ZZ	L426	L427	L42D	L44C	L44G	L44M	L44Q	L47F	KII2	KIH9	KIH8
2023 Q4	–8.4	–2.4	–18.5	2.1	–10.9	0.5	–0.8	0.1	–2.0	3.6	–2.0	3.4
2024 Q1	–0.2	–1.7	–12.1	2.4	–12.4	–3.4	0.6	0.5	–1.0	3.3	–0.9	2.6
Q2	–0.5	–1.7	–10.3	–0.1	–3.9	–0.1	–0.1	1.2	–0.9	4.4	0.5	2.2
Q3	0.9	–1.8	–9.8	–0.4	–4.7	–0.1	–0.5	1.5	–0.7	5.2	1.2	1.7
Q4	1.2	–1.1	–7.8	–0.5	–1.1	2.4	–	2.2	0.4	5.8	2.0	2.1
2025 Q1	2.4	0.1	–3.1	–1.3	5.7	5.5	0.2	1.9	1.2	5.6	1.1	2.0
Q2	3.8	–0.3	–1.0	–0.3	–3.2	4.9	0.5	1.4	0.6	3.6	0.7	2.1
Q3	2.6	–1.3	–1.6	–2.0	–2.1	5.1	1.1	1.5	0.8	4.5	0.8	1.6
Q4	1.2	0.6	0.4	–0.3	3.5	3.3	–1.6	1.0	–	4.5	0.3	1.2
2026 Q1	–4.2	–0.1	–5.2	0.3	–0.1	1.3	–1.6	1.2	0.9	4.0	0.5	1.4
Q2	–5.3	0.3	–5.7	1.2	2.6	–3.9	–2.0	1.5	1.6	5.3	0.8	1.0
Contributions to growth	ZZ36	ZZ37	ZZ39	ZZ38	ZZ3A	ZZ3B	ZZ3C	ZZ3D	ZZ3E	ZZ3F	ZZ3G	ZZ3H
2023 Q4	–0.07	–0.31	–0.31	0.19	–0.11	0.01	–0.05	0.12	–0.26	0.35	–0.71	0.75
2024 Q1	–	–0.23	–0.16	0.21	–0.27	–0.04	0.04	0.41	–0.13	0.31	–0.34	0.55
Q2	–	–0.23	–0.13	–0.01	–0.08	–	–	0.95	–0.11	0.42	0.17	0.47
Q3	0.01	–0.25	–0.12	–0.03	–0.10	–	–0.03	1.20	–0.09	0.49	0.43	0.37
Q4	0.01	–0.15	–0.09	–0.05	–0.02	0.03	–	1.76	0.05	0.56	0.70	0.47
2025 Q1	0.02	0.02	–0.04	–0.12	0.11	0.06	0.01	1.51	0.15	0.54	0.38	0.44
Q2	0.03	–0.04	–0.01	–0.02	–0.06	0.06	0.03	1.15	0.07	0.36	0.27	0.45
Q3	0.02	–0.18	–0.02	–0.18	–0.04	0.06	0.07	1.19	0.10	0.44	0.29	0.35
Q4	0.01	0.08	–	–0.03	0.06	0.04	–0.09	0.80	–	0.44	0.10	0.26
2026 Q1	–0.03	–0.01	–0.06	0.03	–	0.02	–0.09	0.98	0.12	0.40	0.16	0.31
Q2	–0.04	0.04	–0.06	0.10	0.05	–0.05	–0.12	1.24	0.20	0.54	0.28	0.22

1 Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and contributions are available from 1997. Output data are available from 1990 in table B1.

2 Contribution are to output gross value added and therefore may not sum to the percentage change in average GDP. More information on the difference between the 3 measures can be found in the Short Guide to National Accounts.

3 For the most accurate figures on construction, please refer to the Construction output in Great Britain release.

AB Annex B - Growth and contributions to growth - expenditure components of GDP[1,2]
Chained Volume Measures

Seasonally adjusted data — Reference year 2023

	Final consumption expenditure								
	House-holds	Non-profit instit-utions[3]	General govern-ment	Gross capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation	Business investme-nt	Total exports	less Total imports	Net trade
Percentage change, latest year on previous year									
Growth									
	KGZ5	KH26	KH2I	ZZ6H	KG7N	KG7M	KH2U	KH3N	
2023	–0.3	–2.4	2.1	1.8	0.5	2.2	–2.3	–1.6	
2024	–0.1	–3.5	2.9	6.7	1.8	2.6	1.3	2.7	
2025	0.9	8.3	1.7	5.1	4.0	4.3	1.9	4.1	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ6M	ZZ6N	ZZ6O	ZZ6P	ZZ6Q	ZZ6R	ZZ6S	ZZ6T	ZZ6U
2023	–0.19	–0.05	0.42	0.33	0.10	0.23	–0.80	–0.56	–0.24
2024	–0.07	–0.07	0.60	1.24	0.34	0.28	0.41	0.89	–0.48
2025	0.52	0.16	0.35	1.00	0.77	0.46	0.61	1.38	–0.77
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter									
Growth									
	KGZ6	KH27	KH2J	ZZ5H	KG7Q	KG7P	KH2V	KH3O	
2023 Q4	–0.2	–2.3	0.2	4.7	1.2	2.1	–2.3	1.1	
2024 Q1	0.3	–3.3	0.3	–2.9	1.3	–0.2	2.7	–1.3	
Q2	–0.1	0.8	1.1	10.0	0.1	2.7	1.4	5.5	
Q3	0.6	3.6	0.5	–7.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	–2.3	
Q4	0.3	2.8	0.8	6.3	0.2	–0.7	0.4	3.8	
2025 Q1	0.2	1.8	–0.4	1.8	2.6	4.2	0.8	0.5	
Q2	0.1	2.7	1.0	1.2	0.1	–0.5	–1.2	0.3	
Q3	0.1	0.4	0.3	–1.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.4	
Q4	0.1	–0.3	0.1	0.6	–0.1	–3.0	0.1	0.5	
2026 Q1	0.6	–0.2	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	
Q2	0.3	–0.2	–0.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.5	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ5M	ZZ5N	ZZ5O	ZZ5P	ZZ5Q	ZZ5R	ZZ5S	ZZ5T	ZZ5U
2023 Q4	–0.10	–0.05	0.04	0.88	0.23	0.22	–0.74	0.38	–1.13
2024 Q1	0.17	–0.07	0.05	–0.56	0.24	–0.02	0.83	–0.42	1.25
Q2	–0.08	0.01	0.23	1.86	0.02	0.29	0.45	1.81	–1.36
Q3	0.36	0.07	0.11	–1.44	0.22	0.12	0.35	–0.80	1.15
Q4	0.20	0.06	0.17	1.18	0.03	–0.08	0.14	1.26	–1.12
2025 Q1	0.11	0.04	–0.08	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.25	0.18	0.07
Q2	0.08	0.06	0.21	0.24	0.02	–0.05	–0.39	0.11	–0.49
Q3	0.06	0.01	0.06	–0.38	0.24	0.14	0.48	0.15	0.33
Q4	0.06	–0.01	0.02	0.12	–0.02	–0.33	0.04	0.18	–0.14
2026 Q1	0.34	–	0.28	0.44	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.48	–0.42
Q2	0.16	–	–0.06	0.33	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.18	–0.01
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
Growth									
	KGZ7	KH28	KH2K	ZZ5Y	KG7T	KG7S	KH2W	KH3P	
2023 Q4	–1.8	–7.5	4.0	24.4	1.1	4.1	–12.5	–1.5	
2024 Q1	–0.9	–10.0	4.2	5.1	–0.6	–0.3	–3.2	–1.0	
Q2	–1.2	–5.8	2.8	12.4	1.3	2.1	–	3.2	
Q3	0.6	–1.4	2.1	3.9	3.8	5.8	2.9	2.9	
Q4	1.1	3.8	2.7	5.4	2.7	2.9	5.7	5.6	
2025 Q1	1.0	9.3	2.0	10.5	4.1	7.4	3.8	7.5	
Q2	1.3	11.4	1.9	1.6	4.1	4.0	1.1	2.2	
Q3	0.7	8.0	1.7	7.3	4.1	4.2	1.5	5.1	
Q4	0.5	4.7	1.0	1.6	3.9	1.8	1.2	1.8	
2026 Q1	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.6	–1.3	0.6	2.7	
Q2	1.0	–0.3	1.4	2.5	2.7	0.8	2.4	2.9	
Contributions to growth									
	ZZ65	ZZ66	ZZ67	ZZ68	ZZ69	ZZ6A	ZZ6B	ZZ6C	ZZ6D
2023 Q4	–1.09	–0.16	0.82	3.81	0.20	0.42	–4.59	–0.53	–4.06
2024 Q1	–0.55	–0.21	0.84	0.90	–0.12	–0.03	–1.05	–0.33	–0.72
Q2	–0.75	–0.12	0.57	2.27	0.24	0.22	–	1.05	–1.06
Q3	0.36	–0.03	0.44	0.72	0.71	0.60	0.91	0.96	–0.04
Q4	0.66	0.08	0.57	1.05	0.51	0.31	1.78	1.87	–0.09
2025 Q1	0.59	0.18	0.43	1.95	0.77	0.78	1.20	2.46	–1.26
Q2	0.74	0.22	0.40	0.34	0.77	0.43	0.35	0.75	–0.40
Q3	0.44	0.16	0.36	1.39	0.79	0.46	0.50	1.70	–1.21
Q4	0.30	0.10	0.21	0.33	0.74	0.20	0.39	0.62	–0.23
2026 Q1	0.53	0.05	0.57	0.42	0.31	–0.15	0.19	0.92	–0.73
Q2	0.62	–0.01	0.30	0.51	0.53	0.09	0.75	0.99	–0.24

1 Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and contributions are available from 1997. Expenditure data are available from 1948 annually and 1955 quarterly in table C2

2 This table does not include contribution from the statistical discrepancy and components may not sum to the percentage change in average GDP. Chained volume measure data for this component are available in table C2

3 Non-profit institutions serving households

AC Annex C - Growth and contributions to growth - income components of GDP[1,2] Current Prices

Seasonally adjusted data

	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus of corporations[3]	Other income[4]	Taxes on products & production less subsidies
Percentage change, latest year on previous year				
Growth				
	KGI3	KH4V	KH6T	KH65
2023	6.7	7.1	10.0	–0.1
2024	6.1	0.1	5.8	10.0
2025	7.1	2.9	3.3	4.6
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ7H	ZZ7I	ZZ7J	ZZ7K
2023	3.20	1.64	1.77	–0.01
2024	2.96	0.01	1.06	1.02
2025	3.48	0.64	0.61	0.49
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter				
Growth				
	KGI4	KH4W	KH6U	KH66
2023 Q4	0.2	–2.9	0.8	0.3
2024 Q1	2.5	1.8	3.0	–0.3
Q2	1.4	4.7	–0.5	2.5
Q3	1.8	2.0	2.1	0.2
Q4	2.6	–2.6	1.5	0.5
2025 Q1	1.7	0.4	1.0	3.7
Q2	1.0	4.7	–0.2	–2.6
Q3	2.0	–1.6	0.4	2.3
Q4	0.9	–1.1	1.0	2.3
2026 Q1	2.1	0.7	2.1	1.2
Q2	0.2	3.8	0.2	–1.8
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ6Z	ZZ72	ZZ73	ZZ74
2023 Q4	0.11	–0.66	0.14	0.03
2024 Q1	1.20	0.39	0.56	–0.04
Q2	0.67	1.02	–0.09	0.27
Q3	0.89	0.44	0.38	0.02
Q4	1.28	–0.58	0.27	0.06
2025 Q1	0.83	0.08	0.19	0.39
Q2	0.52	1.01	–0.04	–0.28
Q3	1.00	–0.35	0.07	0.24
Q4	0.43	–0.23	0.18	0.24
2026 Q1	1.04	0.15	0.39	0.13
Q2	0.12	0.80	0.05	–0.19
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
Growth				
	KGI5	KH4X	KH6V	KH67
2023 Q4	4.4	–6.8	6.6	16.6
2024 Q1	5.2	–10.2	6.4	32.1
Q2	4.8	0.3	5.2	7.8
Q3	6.0	5.5	5.5	2.6
Q4	8.6	5.8	6.2	2.9
2025 Q1	7.7	4.3	4.1	7.0
Q2	7.4	4.3	4.4	1.7
Q3	7.6	0.7	2.6	3.9
Q4	5.7	2.3	2.1	5.7
2026 Q1	6.1	2.6	3.3	3.2
Q2	5.3	1.8	3.8	4.0
Contributions to growth				
	ZZ79	ZZ7A	ZZ7B	ZZ7C
2023 Q4	2.13	–1.65	1.18	1.62
2024 Q1	2.49	–2.58	1.18	2.71
Q2	2.29	0.08	0.95	0.81
Q3	2.91	1.23	1.00	0.29
Q4	4.17	1.28	1.15	0.32
2025 Q1	3.77	0.94	0.77	0.76
Q2	3.59	0.97	0.80	0.19
Q3	3.69	0.16	0.48	0.42
Q4	2.82	0.49	0.40	0.60
2026 Q1	3.04	0.56	0.61	0.34
Q2	2.62	0.40	0.69	0.42

1 Estimates are accurate to 1 decimal place and contributions are available from 1997. Income data are available from 1948 annually and 1955 quarterly in table D.

2 This table does not include the contribution from the statistical discrepancy and components may not sum to the percentage change in average GDP. Current price data for this component are available in table D

3 Includes the operating surplus of financial corporations, private non-financial corporations and public corporations

4 Includes mixed income and the operating surplus of the non-corporate sector

AD Annex D - Implied GDP deflator growths- Expenditure components of GDP[1]

Seasonally adjusted data

Reference year 2023

	Final consumption expenditure						
	House-holds	Non-prof-it instit-utions[2]	General govern-ment	Gross capital formation	Gross fixed capital formation	Total exports	less Total imports
Percentage change, latest year on previous year							
	ZZ93	ZZ94	ZZ95	ZZ96	ZZ97	ZZ98	ZZ99
2023	7.0	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.5	2.3	2.0
2024	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.5	2.0	0.8	–1.8
2025	3.6	–1.7	4.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.5
Percentage change, latest quarter on previous quarter							
	ZZ8N	ZZ8O	ZZ8P	ZZ8Q	ZZ8R	ZZ8S	ZZ8T
2023 Q4	0.2	2.5	1.3	–4.0	–0.6	1.7	0.8
2024 Q1	1.4	0.4	–0.1	3.6	0.5	–1.2	–0.8
Q2	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.7
Q3	0.6	–1.4	0.9	2.1	1.2	–0.1	–2.1
Q4	0.8	–0.2	2.9	–2.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
2025 Q1	1.3	–0.4	0.4	2.2	0.1	1.1	2.4
Q2	1.1	–1.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	–0.2	–0.8
Q3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	–0.4
Q4	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.9	1.1	0.9	2.0
2026 Q1	0.8	0.3	0.6	2.4	1.1	1.6	1.6
Q2	0.6	1.1	1.5	–0.4	0.5	1.2	1.8
Percentage change, latest quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year							
	ZZ8U	ZZ8V	ZZ8W	ZZ8X	ZZ8Y	ZZ8Z	ZZ92
2023 Q4	3.7	9.1	4.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	–1.3
2024 Q1	3.1	8.4	3.8	1.0	0.3	–1.3	–3.2
Q2	2.7	5.4	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	–0.7
Q3	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	–1.4
Q4	3.4	–0.1	4.9	4.0	3.4	0.8	–1.9
2025 Q1	3.3	–0.9	5.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.3
Q2	3.7	–3.9	5.0	1.8	1.9	0.9	–0.2
Q3	4.0	–1.8	5.0	–0.2	1.0	1.1	1.5
Q4	3.6	–0.3	2.5	5.5	2.0	1.8	3.2
2026 Q1	3.1	0.4	2.7	5.6	3.1	2.3	2.4
Q2	2.6	3.4	3.5	5.0	2.9	3.8	5.1

1 Estimates accurate to 1 decimal place and are available from 1997. Current price and chained volume measure data are available from 1948 annually and 1955 quarterly in tables C1 and C2 respectively.
2 Non-profit institutions serving households