

Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2024

Annual estimates of economic activity by UK country, region and local area using gross domestic product (GDP). Estimates are available in current market prices and in chained volume measures and include a full industry breakdown of balanced regional gross value added (GVA(B)).

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To be announced

Notice

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We have identified an issue in the process used to convert from the old International Territorial Level (ITL) 2 subregions to the new subregions introduced in the ITL25 update. The issue affects ITL2 subregions K5 (West of England), K6 (North Somerset, Somerset and Dorset), K7 (Gloucestershire and Wiltshire), L3 (North Wales), L4 (Mid and South West Wales), L5 (South East Wales), M2 (Highlands and Islands), and M3 (West Central Scotland). All lower-level areas within these subregions are also affected, as are any city and enterprise regions containing parts of these subregions. ITL1 countries and regions are unaffected.

We have suppressed any estimates for these areas to avoid releasing potentially misleading information. We expect to release a complete dataset within four to six weeks. We apologise for this issue and thank you for your patience while we work to resolve it.

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1 . Main points

- In 2024, real gross domestic product (GDP) for the UK increased by 1.1%; of the four countries, England (1.3%) and Scotland (1.2%) grew by more than the average, while Northern Ireland (0.7%) and Wales (0.5%) grew by less than the average.
- Of the International Territorial Level (ITL) 1 regions, the North East and North West experienced the largest increase in real GDP in 2024, both at 1.6%; the smallest increase was seen in Wales, at 0.5%.
- At the ITL1 level, London had the highest GDP per head in current market prices in 2024, at £72,201, while the North East had the lowest GDP per head, at £29,957.
- In real terms, all combined authority areas covered in this bulletin saw an increase in GDP between 2023 and 2024, except Hull and East Yorkshire, which decreased by 1.2%.

2 . Gross domestic product by UK country and region

UK gross domestic product (GDP), in chained volume measures, was estimated to have increased by 1.1% in 2024.

Out of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, the largest increase in real GDP in 2024 was in England, at 1.3% (Table 1), followed by Scotland, at 1.2%. The smallest increase in real GDP between 2023 and 2024 was in Wales, at 0.5%.

Table 1: Summary of gross domestic product statistics for selected countries and regions, 2024

	Population (million)	GDP at current market prices (£ million)	GDP per head at current market prices (£)	Annual growth in 'real' GDP (percentage)	Annual growth in 'real' GDP per head (percentage)
UK	69.3	2,884,006	41,627	1.1	0.0
England	58.6	2,472,078	42,171	1.3	0.1
North East	2.8	82,703	29,957	1.6	0.3
North West	7.7	285,709	36,926	1.6	0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	5.7	193,115	34,041	0.8	-0.3
East Midlands	5.1	162,343	32,064	0.9	-0.2
West Midlands	6.2	210,173	33,969	1.4	0.1
East	6.6	242,942	36,942	0.9	-0.4
London	9.1	656,291	72,201	1.3	0.3
South East	9.6	416,359	43,178	1.4	0.2
South West	5.9	222,445	37,769	1.3	0.2
Wales	3.2	100,327	31,484	0.5	-0.1
Scotland	5.5	218,777	39,441	1.2	0.5
Northern Ireland	1.9	67,683	35,108	0.7	0.3
Extra-Regio	n/a	25,140	n/a	-8.5	n/a

Source: Regional economic activity by gross domestic product from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Figures may not sum because of rounding in totals; per head (British pounds) figures are rounded to the nearest pound.
2. 2024 data are provisional.
3. Population estimates are sourced from our Population estimates for the UK, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2024 bulletin.
4. "Real GDP" is GDP in chained volume measures.
5. Per head figures exclude Extra-Regio, as it comprises activity that cannot be assigned to regions.
6. n/a stands for not applicable.

At the International Territorial Level (ITL) 1, the largest increase in real GDP in 2024 was in the North East and the North West, both at 1.6%. The smallest increase in 2024 was in Wales, at 0.5%, followed by Northern Ireland, at 0.7%.

Figure 1: All UK countries and regions saw positive growth in real GDP between 2023 and 2024

Notes:

1. GDP in chained volume measures.
2. This chart shows annual growth rates to one decimal place. There may be instances where growth in a region is showing no change to one decimal place. However, there may be movements in the underlying data.

3 . Combined authorities

The 2025 update to the International Territorial Levels (ITL) geography framework realigned the ITL2 level to match as far as possible the emerging combined authorities with elected mayors, also known as Mayoral Strategic Authorities (MSA). This makes ITL2 more relevant to current areas of economic interest.

In a change to our usual commentary, this year we include a focus on the 15 currently agreed combined authorities, 12 of which match ITL2 subregions. The other three are included in our supplementary tables for city and enterprise regions (CER).

Table 2: Combined authorities ranked by annual growth in "real" gross domestic product, 2024

	Geocode	ITL code	GDP at current market prices (£ million)	GDP per head at current market prices (£)	Annual growth in 'real' GDP (percentage)	Annual growth in 'real' GDP per head (percentage)
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	E47000008	TLH4	42,747	45,769	2.7	1.3
North East	E47000014	TLC4	63,221	30,872	2.0	0.8
Liverpool City Region	E47000004	TLD7	52,525	32,683	1.9	0.7
Greater Manchester	E47000001	TLD3	114,543	38,059	1.8	0.3
West Midlands	E47000007	TLG3	99,497	32,766	1.6	0.2
Lancashire	E47000018	TLD4	51,569	32,197	1.4	-0.1
South Yorkshire	E47000002	TLE3	42,420	29,652	1.3	0.1
West Yorkshire	E47000003	TLE4	86,456	35,502	1.0	-0.1
East Midlands	E47000013	TLF1	71,115	31,128	0.8	-0.4
Greater Lincolnshire	E47000017	CER	35,698	31,852	0.6	0.0
Devon and Torbay	E47000015	CER	31,997	32,569	0.4	-0.5
Tees Valley	E47000006	TLC3	19,482	27,330	0.3	-1.2
York and North Yorkshire	E47000012	TLE2	31,872	37,737	0.2	-0.9
Hull and East Yorkshire	E47000016	CER	19,731	31,255	-1.2	-2.3

Source: Regional economic activity by gross domestic product from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. West of England estimates are suppressed from this release because of an issue we identified in the processing of geographic boundary changes.
2. Data for all ITL2 subregions are included in our Regional gross domestic product: all ITL regions dataset; data for CER areas are included in our Regional gross domestic product: city and enterprise regions dataset.
3. GDP at current market prices is on a workplace basis.
4. Figures may not sum because of rounding in totals; per head (British pounds) figures are rounded to the nearest pound.
5. 2024 data are provisional.
6. Per head figures exclude Extra-Regio, as it comprises activity that cannot be assigned to regions.
7. "Real GDP" is GDP in chained volume measures.

In real terms, all combined authority areas covered in this bulletin saw an increase in gross domestic product (GDP) between 2023 and 2024, except Hull and East Yorkshire, which decreased by 1.2%.

Estimates for the West of England are suppressed from this bulletin because of an issue we identified in the processing of ITL2 geographic boundary changes. We will update this section of the bulletin when the full set of data are available.

While GDP per head can be a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes, comparisons can be affected by commuting flows into or out of the region. Therefore, our figures should be used with caution. For such areas, it is advisable to refer to our regional and subregional labour productivity articles for a direct measure of economic performance.

4 . Data on regional economic activity

[Regional gross domestic product: all ITL regions](#)

Dataset | Released 23 September 2026

Annual estimates of balanced UK regional gross domestic product (GDP). Current price estimates and chained volume measures for UK countries, ITL1, ITL2 and ITL3 regions.

[Regional gross domestic product: city and enterprise regions](#)

Dataset | Released 23 September 2026

Annual estimates of balanced UK regional gross domestic product (GDP). Current price estimates and chained volume measures for combined authorities, city regions and other economic and enterprise regions that do not match International Territorial Levels (ITL) areas.

[Regional gross domestic product: local authorities](#)

Dataset | Released 23 September 2026

Annual estimates of balanced UK regional gross domestic product (GDP). Current price estimates and chained volume measures for local authority districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and Scottish Council areas.

[Regional gross value added \(balanced\) by industry: all ITL regions](#)

Dataset | Released 23 September 2026

Annual estimates of balanced UK regional gross value added (GVA(B)). Current price estimates, chained volume measures and implied deflators for UK countries, ITL1, ITL2 and ITL3 regions, with a detailed industry breakdown.

[Regional gross value added \(balanced\) by industry: local authorities by ITL region](#)

Dataset | Released 23 September 2026

Annual estimates of balanced UK regional gross value added (GVA(B)). Current price estimates, chained volume measures and implied deflators for local authority districts, London boroughs, unitary authorities and Scottish Council areas, with a detailed industry breakdown.

5 . Glossary

Chained volume measures (CVM)

These time series have the effects of inflation removed by considering changes in quantity between consecutive periods, holding prices from previous periods constant.

Constant price (KP) series

These series have the effects of inflation removed by holding prices throughout the series at the level in a chosen base year (also known as "real terms" series).

Current price (CP) series

These series include the effects of inflation.

GDP

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.

Gross value added (GVA)

The value generated by any unit engaged in production and the contributions of individual sectors or industries to gross domestic product.

ITL

The [International Territorial Levels](#) (ITL) are part of the new UK geographies classification system. This has superseded the Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) classification system.

6 . Data sources and quality

Methodology information

Various [guidance and methodology publications relating to regional gross value added](#): balanced (GVA(B)), income (GVA(I)) and production (GVA(P)) are available. Our [Regional accounts methodology guide: June 2019](#) provides an overview of the methodology used to compile regional accounts outputs.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [Regional economic activity by gross domestic product quality and methodology information](#).

Other historical guidance, methodology and update documents are also available in Section 7: Measuring the data of our [Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2018 bulletin](#).

Revisions

Gross regional product (GDP) and GVA estimates show revisions for the period 1998 to 2023.

All estimates, by definition, are subject to statistical error. However, in this context the word refers to the uncertainty in any process or calculation that uses sampling, estimation or modelling. Most revisions reflect either the adoption of new statistical techniques or the incorporation of new information, which allows the statistical error of previous estimates to be reduced.

Since the previous edition of our bulletin, we have introduced some changes to our data and methods. We have improved the method used to deflate estimates of regional GDP to remove the effect of price inflation. Previously, we used regional GVA implied deflators to deflate GDP at subnational levels, but this has been found to result in a divergence from UK GDP when GVA and GDP are moving at different rates of growth.

Our new method uses GVA implied deflators to deflate total GVA but separately deflates taxes (less subsidies) on products using a UK-level implied deflator. It then chain-links the two parts together to create a chained volume measure of regional GDP that is consistent with UK estimates.

We have also carried out a review of the data and methods used to measure the agriculture industry. With the help of colleagues in the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the devolved governments of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, we have identified the best and most consistent data to measure each component of GVA across all countries and regions of the UK. These changes have been implemented in all years of our published data, resulting in long-term revisions.

We have also introduced a refinement to the apportionment of GVA for human healthcare, to better reflect the subsidising of NHS prescription charges in the countries of the UK. Free prescriptions were introduced in Wales in 2007, followed by Northern Ireland in 2010, and Scotland in 2011. In England, prescriptions are only free for people qualifying for exemption from charges.

We have published revisions triangles for GVA:

- [Revisions triangles: regional gross value added \(balanced\) in current basic prices](#)
- [Revisions triangles: regional gross value added \(balanced\) in chained volume measures](#)

Accredited official statistics

Data included in this release are designated as [accredited official statistics](#), which means they have been independently assessed by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) and confirmed to comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Quality information

Figures for 2024 are provisional, as national estimates have not been through supply, and use balancing at the time of this publication. Regional industry estimates for the components of income and production in 2024 have been calculated by applying growth in gross domestic product (output) industry figures and then constraining these to sum to the income and production component totals. The figures used in this process are consistent with those published in our [UK National Accounts, The Blue Book: 2025 compendium](#).

To maintain consistency with our regional gross disposable household income data, published in August 2026, we have not taken on the latest revisions to population estimates for areas of Great Britain, which were published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the National Registers Scotland (NRS) in July 2026. We have updated population estimates with all other published revisions since the release of the Blue Book 2025, as this has allowed us to fill gaps in the data.

7 . Related links

[Small area gross value added estimates, UK: 1998 to 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 22 September 2025

Breaking down local authority level gross value added to lower levels of geography. These are official statistics in development.

[Regional gross disposable household income, UK: 1997 to 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 19 August 2026

Annual estimates of regional gross disposable household income (GDHI) for the UK International Territorial Level (ITL) regions, local and combined authorities, and other economic regions.

[Disaggregating UK subnational gross disposable household income to lower levels of geography: 2010 to 2023](#)

Article | Released 28 May 2026

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) statistics at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and equivalent geographies. These are official statistics in development.

[Regional household final consumption expenditure, UK: 2009 to 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 February 2026

Estimates of household spending and saving in the countries, regions and subregions of the UK. These are official statistics in development.

[Country and regional public sector finances, UK: financial year ending 2023](#)

Article | Released 7 June 2024

Public sector revenue, expenditure and net fiscal balance on a country and regional basis.

[Regional and subregional labour productivity, UK: 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 19 June 2025

Regional and subregional output per hour worked and output per job performance levels. These are official statistics in development.

8 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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