

GDP, UK regions and countries: July to September 2022

Quarterly economic activity within the countries of the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) and the nine English regions (North East, North West, Yorkshire and The Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East and South West).

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Notice

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We will be introducing substantial methods and data changes to our existing quarterly regional gross domestic product (GDP) outputs. We will introduce the changes in our [Update on reinstating quarterly regional GDP estimates for England and Wales article series](#). When we fully reinstate the output we will start a new series for statistical articles, datasets, and a quality and methodology guide.

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1 . Main points

- In Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022, Wales and Scotland showed negative quarter-on-quarter growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of 2.0% and 0.3% respectively, while growth in England and Northern Ireland was flat at 0.0%.
- Of the nine English regions, London, the North East and the South West showed positive quarter-on-quarter growth in Quarter 3 2022; all other regions in England showed negative growth.
- The region with the largest positive quarter-on-quarter growth in Quarter 3 2022 was London, at 0.9%, while the largest negative growth was in the East Midlands, at 1.6%.
- In Quarter 3 2022, compared with the same quarter a year ago, Scotland, England and Northern Ireland showed positive growth in GDP of 2.6%, 2.5% and 0.8%, respectively; growth in Wales was negative when compared with the same quarter a year ago, at 2.1%.
- Of the nine English regions, London showed the largest increase in growth in GDP in Quarter 3 2022 when compared with the same quarter a year earlier, at 6.7%; this was followed by the North West with growth of 2.7%.
- Estimates in this release have taken on revisions back to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2012; the revisions are caused by constraining to the latest regional economic activity by gross domestic product produced by regional accounts, please see Section 4 for further information.

These estimates are designated as [experimental statistics](#) while they are still in development, and should be interpreted with some caution. Subnational data can be volatile and quarterly movements should be considered alongside the long-term trend. To assist with this, quarter on same quarter a year earlier data are published alongside the latest quarter on quarter estimates.

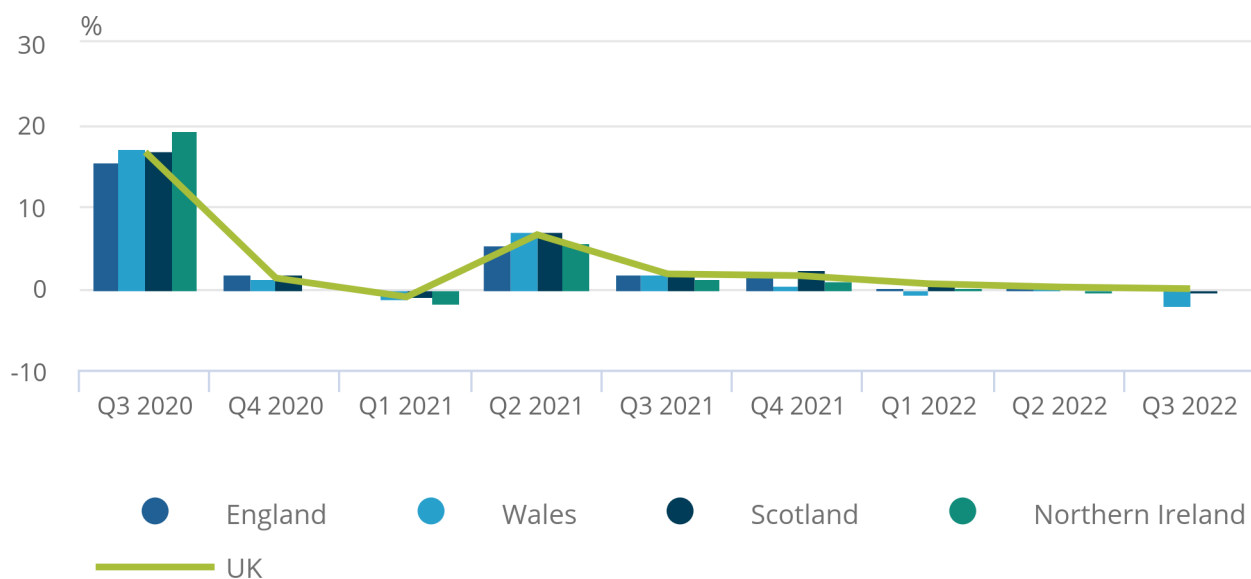
2 . Analysis of regional gross domestic product (GDP) growth

Figure 1: Wales and Scotland had negative gross domestic product (GDP) growth in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022

Seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) growth for the UK and its countries, Quarter 3 2020 to Quarter 3 2022

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Seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) growth for the UK and its countries, Quarter 3 2020 to Quarter 3 2022



Source: Regional GDP estimate and Quarterly National Accounts GDP estimate from the Office for National Statistics, GDP Quarterly National Accounts from Scottish Government, and the Northern Ireland Composite Economics Index from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

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), Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
2. Because of rounding, estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last decimal shown.

Our [GDP quarterly national accounts, UK: October to December 2022 bulletin](#) estimated UK GDP quarter-on-quarter growth at negative 0.1% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022. This followed positive growth of 0.1% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2022.

Wales and Scotland were estimated to have had negative growth in Quarter 3 2022 of 2.0% and 0.3%, respectively. Growth in England and Northern Ireland in Quarter 3 2022 was flat at 0.0%.

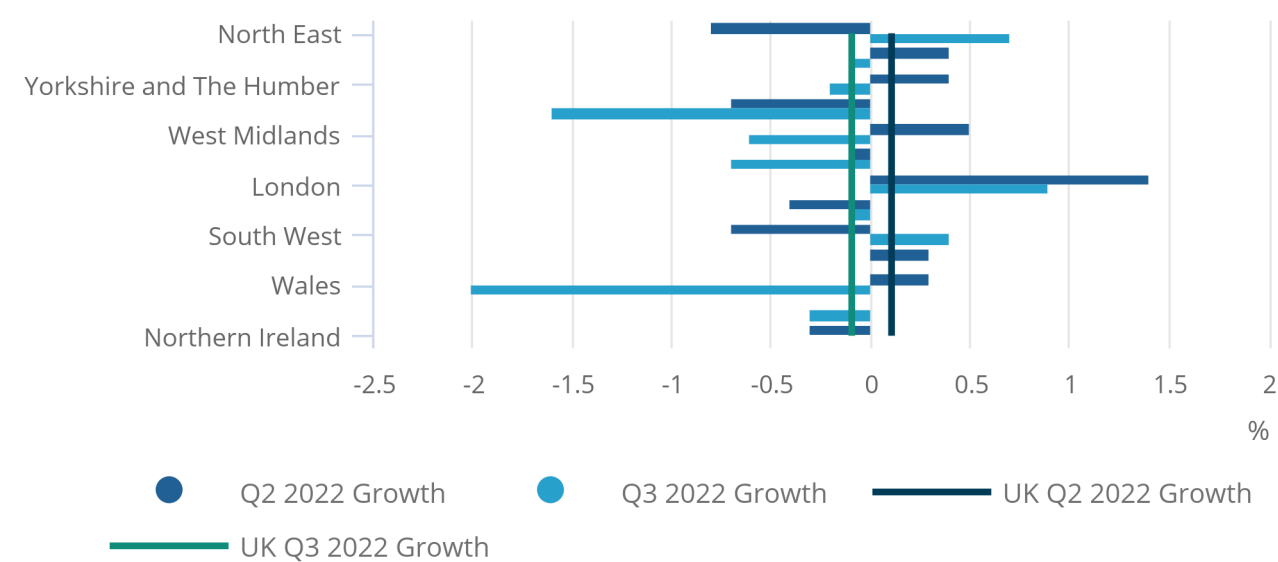
Estimates reported in this release for Scotland and Northern Ireland are published by the [Scottish Government](#) and [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\)](#). More information about our compilation methods can be found in Section 6 of our latest [Gross domestic product \(GDP\), UK regions and countries QMI](#).

Figure 2: Of the nine English regions, London saw the largest increase in growth in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022, at 0.9%

Seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) growth for the regions of England and countries of the UK for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2022 and Quarter 3 2022

Figure 2: Of the nine English regions, London saw the largest increase in growth in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022, at 0.9%

Seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) growth for the regions of England and countries of the UK for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2022 and Quarter 3 2022



Source: Regional GDP estimate and Quarterly National Accounts GDP estimate from the Office for National Statistics, GDP Quarterly National Accounts from Scottish Government, and the Northern Ireland Composite Economics Index from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to September).

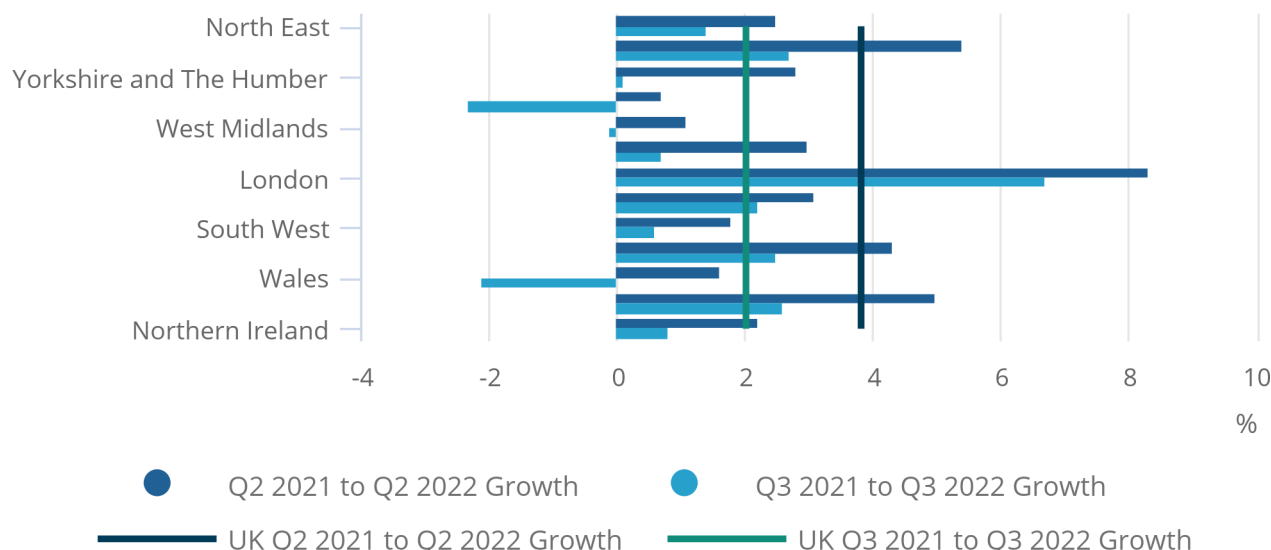
Of the nine English regions, London, the North East and the South West are estimated to have shown positive growth in Quarter 3 2022, with all other regions showing negative growth. London had the largest percentage growth at 0.9%; the region with the largest negative growth was the East Midlands at 1.6%. Of the UK countries, Wales is estimated to have shown the largest negative growth in Quarter 3 2022 at 2.0%, this is being driven by a negative growth of 8% in the production sector for Wales.

Figure 3: England, Scotland and Northern Ireland showed positive growth in gross domestic product (GDP) in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022 when compared with the same quarter a year earlier

Seasonally adjusted quarter on same quarter a year earlier GDP growth in the regions of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2022 and Quarter 3 2022

Figure 3: England, Scotland and Northern Ireland showed positive growth in gross domestic product (GDP) in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022 when compared with the same quarter a year earlier

Seasonally adjusted quarter on same quarter a year earlier GDP growth in the regions of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland for Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2022 and Quarter 3 2022



Source: Regional GDP estimate and Quarterly National Accounts GDP estimate from the Office for National Statistics, GDP Quarterly National Accounts from Scottish Government, and the Northern Ireland Composite Economics Index from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Notes:

1. Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept).

In Quarter 3 2022, when compared with the same quarter a year ago, UK growth was estimated to be 2.0%. England and Scotland were estimated to have shown growth above the UK, at 2.5% and 2.6%, respectively. London, the North West and the South East were the only regions of England showing growth above the UK, at 6.7%, 2.7% and 2.2%, respectively.

When compared with the same quarter a year earlier, all regions and countries of the UK showed smaller growth in Quarter 3 2022 than in Quarter 2 2022.

3 . GDP growth by main industrial sector for the English regions and Wales

The interactive charts in this section allow users to explore gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate estimates by industry and sector, within individual regions. Data for Scotland and Northern Ireland are not shown here as they are published by the [Scottish Government](#) and the [Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\)](#).

Figure 4: Interactive maps by main industrial sector for the English regions and Wales

Interactive maps by main industrial sector for the English regions and Wales, showing seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter GDP growth for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Figure 5: Interactive chart by area for the English regions and Wales

Interactive chart by area for the English regions and Wales, showing seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter GDP growth for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Figure 6: Time series charts by main sectors for the English regions and Wales

Interactive time series charts by main sectors for the English regions and Wales, showing seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter GDP growth, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2020 to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

These estimates are calculated based on site-level (local unit) activity. Industry movements may differ to those at the national level, which are based on overall (reporting unit) business activity.

4 . Revisions

Together with the latest Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2022 estimate, this release contains planned revisions, as set out in Section 4 of our [GDP, English regions and Wales revisions: February 2023 article](#). For further information on the methodology, please refer to our [Gross domestic product \(GDP\), UK regions and countries Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\) report](#). As Scotland and Northern Ireland estimates in this release are produced by Scottish Government and Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) they are not affected by the revisions outlined in this section.

Revisions to previous quarters back to 2012 are because of the following two reasons: constraining to the latest [Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK bulletin published 25 April 2023](#), and updated seasonal adjustment factors because of the latest benchmarked annual estimates.

Please refer to Section 7 of our [Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2021 bulletin](#) for details on several refinements improving these annual statistics.

In the previous release of these estimates (February 2023) they were only benchmarked to regional accounts up until 2019. This release is now benchmarked up until 2021. These two further years of benchmarking have particularly affected the levels seen in the indices for 2020 onwards in some industries and regions. Given this is the period affected by the uncertainty surrounding the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, it has resulted in more substantial data revisions than would usually be expected. Table 1 gives the revisions seen in the annual index for 2020 and 2021 at the total industry level because of benchmarking to latest regional accounts. This provides an indication of the impact of the benchmarking to the annual regional estimates.

Table 1: Revisions to annual indices for 2020 and 2021 for English regions and Wales as a result of benchmarking to latest annual regional accounts (2019 equals 100)

	Index value for 2020 released in February 2023	Index value for 2020 released in May 2023	Revision in index value for 2020	Index value for 2021 released in February 2023	Index value for 2021 released in May 2023	Revision in index value for 2021
England	88.6	89.4	0.8	95.4	96.6	1.2
North East	87.9	87.7	-0.2	96.2	95.2	-1
North West	93	88.9	-4.1	100.1	97.1	-3
Yorkshire and The Humber	88.2	89.4	1.2	95.8	97.4	1.6
East Midlands	88.4	90.6	2.2	94	98.6	4.6
West Midlands	87.1	89.6	2.5	93.7	96.1	2.4
East of England	89.1	88.3	-0.8	96.7	96.2	-0.5
London	87.7	89.4	1.7	95.3	96.4	1.1
South East	87.3	90	2.7	90.9	96.6	5.7
South West	90.5	89.3	-1.2	98.9	96.2	-2.7
Wales	89.5	89.6	0.1	96.5	97	0.5
Extra-Regio	90.2	94.3	4.1	77	81.2	4.2

Source: Revisions to annual indices from the Office for National Statistics

For more information on how to compare our estimates of regional activity please refer to our [Subnational economic activity statistics: user guide](#).

5 . GDP, UK regions and countries data

[Quarterly country and regional GDP](#)

Dataset | Released 18 May 2023

Quarterly economic activity within Wales and the nine English regions (North East, North West, Yorkshire and The Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, London, South East, and South West).

[Quarterly country and regional GDP - data source catalogue 2022](#)

Dataset | Released 18 May 2023

A breakdown of all the data sources that feed into the measure of quarterly country and regional GDP.

[Revisions triangles for quarterly country and regional GDP](#)

Dataset | Released 18 May 2023

Comparison of quarterly country and regional GDP estimates from our last published timeseries against estimates published in this release.

6 . Glossary

GDP

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

Production

Production is the process of combining various materials or other inputs in order to generate a product for consumption. It includes output in the manufacturing (the largest component of production), mining and quarrying, energy supply, and water supply and waste management industries.

Services

Services are activities that people or businesses provide for a consumer or other businesses. The main components of the service industries are: wholesale and retail; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; business services and finance; and government and other services.

7 . Measuring the data

The main data for these estimates are turnover data from approximately 1.9 million Value Added Tax (VAT) returns. Information from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) on workplace employment allows us to apportion the VAT turnover for each business based on their employment share within a region. Our [Quality assurance of administrative data \(QAAD\) report for Value Added Tax turnover data methodology](#) is available.

Other data sources are used where appropriate, or where VAT data has insufficient coverage. A full list of other data sources is included in our [Quarterly country and regional GDP - data source catalogue 2022](#).

We recently improved our methods, and details on these changes can be found in our [Gross domestic product \(GDP\), UK regions and countries QMI](#).

The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) published their [interim findings of their assessment of these regional GDP statistics on 30 January 2023](#).

While our statistics are still in development, estimates for Scotland are taken from the most recent release of [GDP in Scotland published by the Scottish Government](#), and estimates for Northern Ireland are taken from the most recent release of the [Northern Ireland Composite Economic Index \(NICEI\) published by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency \(NISRA\)](#).

Data presented in this release are for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2012 onwards.

We welcome feedback and comments on this publication, including on presentation and further development of other data sources at regionalgdp@ons.gov.uk.

8 . Strengths and limitations

These data are designated as [experimental statistics](#). These are statistics that are in the testing phase. Future releases will continue to develop these statistics and seek users' views on their uses and needs for these data.

While the data sources and methods used in both our regional and national estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) are broadly similar, there are some clear differences. For example, in the extent to which Value Added Tax (VAT) data is used in the compilation of these estimates.

We monitor seasonal trends and use these to adjust the data. With significant shocks to the economy, such as those seen during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, seasonal trends may be affected, although it is too soon to know if this is the case. With updates to data sources, and real-world impacts on the data, we will review and monitor the outputs as more information becomes available.

These estimates aim to produce the best estimates at a subnational level. However, the sum of the UK regions may not equal the national total and there may be some discrepancies at industry level, reflecting that there are some differences in data sources and methods. We have constrained our regional GDP estimates in such a way that minimises the changes to the region by industry quarterly growth rates. Future releases will continue to examine the impact of this method, ensuring the methodologies we use are fit for purpose. Future releases will also address the recommendations highlighted in the [interim findings from the Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\) assessment](#) in advance of restarting the OSR assessment into becoming [National Statistics](#).

9 . Related links

[GDP, English regions and Wales revisions: February 2023](#)

Article | Released 6 February 2023

Revisions to the quarterly gross domestic product (GDP) estimates for the nine English regions and Wales following methodological improvements in these Experimental Statistics.

[Gross domestic product \(GDP\), UK regions and countries QMI](#)

Methodology | Released 3 February 2023

Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) for quarterly regional and countries gross domestic product (GDP). Includes strengths and limitations, methods and uses.

[GDP monthly estimate, UK: March 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 May 2023

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of goods and services produced in the UK.

[Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 25 April 2023

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)).

[GDP Quarterly National Accounts: 2022 Quarter 4 \(October to December\)](#)

Article | Released 26 April 2023

This publication includes gross domestic product (GDP) for Scotland produced by the Scottish Government.

[NI Composite Economic Index](#)

Article | Released 30 March 2023

The NICEI is an experimental quarterly measure of the performance of the NI economy based on available official statistics.

[Short-term output indicators: October to December 2022](#)

Article | Released 11 May 2023

Data produced by the Welsh Government showing the short-term movements in the output of industries in the production, construction and market services sectors in Wales.

10 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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