Accredited Official Statistics

GDP Quarterly National Accounts, Scotland: 2025 Quarter 2 (April to June)

Release date: 29 October 2025

Key Points

- In 2025 Quarter 2 (April to June), Scotland's onshore GDP is estimated to have grown by 0.2% in real terms, unrevised from the first estimate published on 27 August. Compared to the same quarter last year, GDP has grown by 1.0%.
- In the latest quarter, output grew by 0.5% in the services sector, grew by 1.0% in the construction sector, and fell by 1.9% in the production sector.
- In the services sector there was growth in eight of the fourteen subsectors. The largest positive contributions to growth were seen in professional, scientific and technical services, which grew by 2.6% in the quarter, and accommodation and food services, which grew by 3.7%. The largest negative contribution in services was seen in information and communication services, which fell by 2.4%.
- In the production sector there was growth in one of the four subsectors. This was an increase of 1.9% in mining and quarrying. The largest negative contribution to growth in the production sector was from manufacturing, which fell by 2.4%.
- Real GDP per head is estimated to have had zero growth in the latest quarter, and has grown by 0.4% compared to the same quarter last year.
- The household saving ratio, which represents the proportion of disposable income which is available for saving or paying off debt, is estimated at 8.3% in the latest quarter, down from 8.7% at the same point last year.
- Estimates in this release have been open for revision in all quarters from 2023 Quarter 1 (January to March) onwards.

Scottish Government
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Introduction

This publication includes updated estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) for Scotland, along with a range of additional statistics which are used for economic forecasting and modelling.

These statistics continue to be affected by the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on both data collection and on the structure of the economy itself. As a result, estimates for the years 2020 to 2022, in particular, are subject to more uncertainty than for other years and may continue to be more prone to revision over time.

International comparisons, and comparisons within the UK, should be made with appropriate caution for the levels of uncertainty and variations in methods in use by different statistical institutes around the world. The estimates of GDP from 2020 onwards are still continuing to evolve as more data becomes available, and it is likely that these results, including comparative positions relative to pre-pandemic levels, will continue to change in the coming years.

An Accredited Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

These statistics are accredited official statistics**.** The Office for Statistics Regulation has independently reviewed and accredited these statistics as complying with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

Quarterly National Accounts Scotland was accredited in January 2014, as detailed in Assessment Report 272.

Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

Scottish Government statistics are regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

GDP growth in volume terms

Headline GDP figures

Scotland's onshore GDP (i.e. excluding offshore oil and gas) is estimated to have grown by 0.2% in real terms during 2025 quarter 2 (April to June). This is unrevised from the first estimate published on 27 August.

The statistics have been open to revision in all quarters back to the start of 2023 and have taken on new and updated input data for a number of subseries. While there is little change to the general trend in GDP growth over the last two and half years, the results for individual quarters have been revised, as shown in Figure 1. Over the last year, growth in 2025 quarter 1 (January to March) has been revised up to 0.5%, growth in 2024 quarter 4 (October to December) has been revised down to 0.0%, and growth in 2024 quarter 3 (July to September) has been revised up to 0.4%. Further information on the revisions can be found in the revisions section of the publication.

Figure 1: Real GDP is estimated to have grown by 0.2% in 2025 quarter 2, unrevised from the first estimate publication.

Percentage change, quarter on quarter growth rates, 2023 Quarter 2 to 2025 Quarter 2

Real annual GDP is now estimated to have grown by a downwardly revised 1.0% in 2024 and an unrevised 0.5% in 2023.

We also produce estimates of GDP per head (or per capita) which divides Scotland's GDP by the total population. This is often used as a proxy indicator for living standards.

Real GDP per head is estimated to have had zero growth during 2025 quarter 2, unrevised from the first estimate. Annual real GDP per head is now estimated to have grown by 0.1% in 2024, revised down from 0.3% in the first estimate.

Taken over the last 12 months, compared 2024 quarter 2, Scotland's GDP has grown by 1.0% in total, and by 0.4% per person. Meanwhile, in current prices (or nominal terms), without adjusting for inflation, the value of onshore GDP has increased by 4.4% compared to the same quarter a year ago.

The implied GDP deflator is the broadest estimate of inflation in the domestic economy and is calculated by dividing nominal GDP by real GDP. The GDP deflator covers the whole economy and not just consumer spending and also reflects the relative price of exports to imports. Compared to the same quarter a year ago, the implied GDP deflator has increased by 3.3%.

Output growth by industry groups

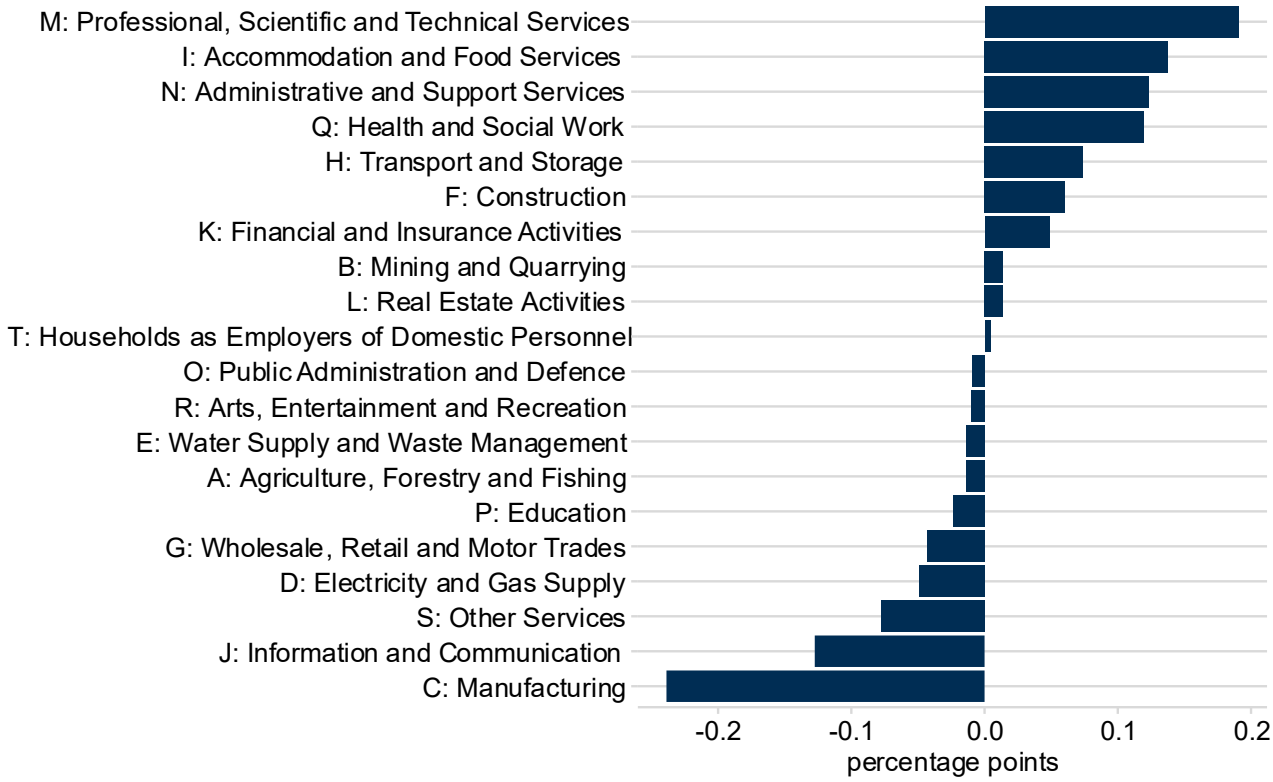
In 2025 quarter 2, output in the services sector grew by 0.5%, revised down from 0.6% in the first estimate. Output grew in eight of the fourteen subsectors and fell in six. The largest positive contributions to growth in the latest quarter were from professional, scientific and technical services (+2.6% growth) and accommodation and food services (+3.7% growth), with the largest negative contributions to growth in information and communication (-2.4% growth) and other services (-4.6% growth).

Output in the production sector fell by 1.9% in the latest quarter, revised up from the first estimate of a 2.3% fall. The largest negative contributions to the contraction in the latest quarter was from manufacturing (-2.4% growth), offset by a growth of mining and quarrying (+1.9% growth). Within manufacturing, the largest negative contribution was from manufacturing of chemical, pharmaceutical and refined petroleum products (-10.8%), followed by food, beverages and tobacco (-1.8%). The only positive contributions within manufacturing came from computer and electrical equipment (+1.0%) and transport equipment (+2.5%).

Output in the construction sector is estimated to have grown by 1.0% in the latest quarter, revised down from 1.2% growth in first estimate.

Figure 2: In 2025 quarter 2, the largest positive contributions to growth came from within the services sector, while the largest negative contribution came from manufacturing

Weighted contributions to the headline quarterly growth rate of 0.2% by industry section (SIC 2007)



The weighted industry contributions to percentage change relate to how much a particular industry adds to the overall output growth of Scotland within a time period. This accounts for the size of the industry, defined by it's share of the total economy, as well its growth rate. The growth rate of an industry is the percentage change within a specific industry, within that time period.

The downloadable GDP in volume terms tables include more detailed breakdowns of the services and manufacturing sectors, as well as estimates of GDP per head and annual GDP growth back to 1963.

Estimates of GDP growth in volume terms based on the expenditure approach to GDP (consumption, government expenditure, investment and trade) are also available in the downloadable summary tables. These figures are currently designated as official statistics in development and are not processed with the same level of quality assurance as the industry statistics. The expenditure components are principally published for use by analysts, for example as inputs to economic forecasts.

The Monthly GDP estimates give a more detailed indication of the trends for each industry sector, and include results up to August 2025 at the time of release.

GDP in nominal terms

In 2024 as a whole, annual onshore GDP is estimated to have been £210.2 billion in total in current prices (or nominal terms), or £37,945 per person. This increased by £9.1 billion, or 4.5%, compared to 2023 due to the combination of real terms growth of 1.0% and an increase in the GDP deflator by 3.5% which reflects the overall levels of price inflation which persisted throughout the year.

Including oil and gas extraction in Scottish waters, Scotland's GDP in 2024 is estimated to be £224.1 billion in total in current prices, or £40,450 per person. While the value of GDP in the onshore economy increased during the 2024, the additional gross value added from oil and gas extraction in Scottish adjacent waters decreased during 2024, as it did in 2023, due to falling production volumes and a further fall in oil and gas prices from the peak price levels seen in 2022.

Table 1: GDP in current prices, including extra-regio economic activity

Year	Onshore GDP: £ million	Onshore GDP: £ per head of population	GDP including a geographical share of extra regio: £ million	GDP including a geographical share of extra regio: £ per head of population
2019	167,639	30,980	184,268	34,053
2020	156,785	28,986	167,160	30,905
2021	169,460	31,307	189,235	34,960
2022	189,843	34,853	218,291	40,075
2023	201,121	36,633	219,336	39,951
2024	210,175	37,945	224,051	40,450

Although GDP statistics in real terms are available for the onshore economy only, estimates of GDP in nominal terms are produced for both the onshore and wider economy including oil and gas extraction. These are widely used for international comparisons and fiscal analysis.

Gross disposable household income (GDHI)

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is a measure of how much money the population has for spending or saving after earnings and transfers such as pensions, taxes and benefits are accounted for. GDHI includes income earned in other areas of the UK or from abroad (for example, offshore workers' income or income from overseas investments) which are not part of onshore GDP.

In 2025 quarter 2, gross disposable household income is estimated to have increased by 4.8% over the year compared to 2024 quarter 2 in nominal terms (current prices without adjusting for inflation). The largest part of GDHI is income from employment, compensation of employees, which is up by 8.5% over the year.

Household Saving Ratio

The household saving ratio is estimated at 8.3% in the latest quarter, down slightly from 8.7% at the same point last year. This reflects disposable income adjusted for changes in pension equity increasing by slightly less (4.5%) than household spending, which has increased by 4.9% over the last 12 months.

The household saving ratio represents funds which are available for adding to savings, including into pension funds, or paying off debt. It is not a measure of actual deposits made to savings accounts, or of savings accounts balances, but is a useful indicator of trends in overall household sector finances.

Revisions

In this release, Scotland's GDP has been open for revision back to 2023 Quarter 1. All estimates from 2021 onwards remain provisional, while annual estimates for earlier years are constrained to the Supply and Use Tables for 1998-2021, published on 11 December 2025. Details of revisions to GDP growth of each industry can be found in the downloadable standalone GDP volume tables, while revisions to the nominal value of other key statistics are detailed in the downloadable summary tables.

Revisions to GDP growth and the nominal value of other components have been made in line with our revisions policy for economic statistics, and are due to updated source data and re-estimation of outputs. The main sources of revisions in this release are updates to the equivalent UK national accounts which provide key inputs for the output of many industries – including mining support services, construction, financial services and health and social work – along with other components of income and expenditure. There are also revisions to the components of gross disposable household income due to the inclusion of annual benchmark data up to 2023 from the latest regional GDHI statistics produced by ONS. There are also small revisions in other industries are due to routine updates of source data, and late or revised returns to the monthly business survey.

For GDP in volume terms, the overall trend since the beginning of 2023 is broadly unchanged in the latest estimates, but with upward and downward revisions from quarter to quarter.

For other components of GDP, estimates of household and NPISH final consumption expenditure have been revised down, reflecting the changes in the latest UK statistics, while estimates government final consumption expenditure have been revised up. Revisions to estimates of changes in inventories have also been revised up, largely due to residual balancing adjustments for supply to meet the upwardly revised components of demand.

Further revisions to GDP growth can be expected in the next quarterly national accounts when estimates will be reweighted and constrained to the annual Supply and Use Tables for 1998-2022.

Measurement of GDP and consistency with results for the UK as a whole

There are some differences between the estimates for Scotland and the UK after 2019 due to the faster timescales for updates at UK level and differences between methodologies used. While the level of output in some industries and in total GDP are still broadly comparable to the UK as a whole, for many industries those comparisons should be made with caution. Specifically, whilst the UK statistics for real terms GDP growth are based on double deflated gross value added (GVA) up to 2022 (that is, the prices of both outputs and inputs are separately accounted for) and more recent periods are based on weights from 2022, the estimates for Scotland are only double deflated up to 2021 and weighted based on 2019.

On current timescales, we are likely to introduce double deflated GDP and weights for 2022 in the release for 2025 Quarter 3, following the production of Supply and Use tables for 1998-2022 based on the ONS Regional GDP statistics for the same period (April 2025) which are derived from the ONS Blue Book 2024 statistics released in October 2024. At that time our weights will still be a year behind the equivalent UK figures, but both will then be based on economic activity after the Covid-19 pandemic and should be more comparable than they have been in recent years.

Users should continue to be cautious about drawing conclusions based on comparisons between Scotland and the UK or other countries for the periods when the economy was most severely impacted by the coronavirus pandemic, or comparisons of relative levels of GDP compared to the pre-pandemic level. The estimates of GDP from 2020 onwards are continuing to evolve as more data becomes available, and it is likely that these results will change again in future releases.

About the GDP Quarterly National Accounts

This publication includes the second estimate of onshore GDP growth for the latest quarter, which uses additional data which has become available since the Quarterly GDP First Estimate was published two months ago. The results in this release are broadly comparable to, and make extensive use of data derived from, the latest UK Quarterly National Accounts which were published one month ago.

In addition to the second estimate of onshore growth in real terms, the GDP Quarterly National Accounts also includes:

- Total GDP in nominal (cash) terms for the onshore economy and also the wider economy including offshore activities
- Onshore GDP in nominal terms broken down using all three of the output, expenditure and income approaches
- Statistics in development of the expenditure approach to GDP in real terms
- Household Sector income and expenditure accounts for Scotland, including Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) and the Household Savings Ratio

There is a quality and methodology information report for the GDP quarterly national accounts available online.

Next publications

GDP Monthly Estimate, September 2025	26 November 2025
GDP Quarterly First Estimate, 2025 Quarter 3	26 November 2025
GDP Monthly Estimate, October 2025	17 December 2025
GDP Monthly Estimate, November 2025	28 January 2026
GDP Quarterly National Accounts, 2025 Quarter 3	28 January 2026

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