

London's Economy Today

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UK inflation holds steady in May

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[The latest Consumer Price Inflation \(CPI\)](#) from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) showed that CPI inflation held steady at 2.8% in the 12 months to May 2026, unchanged from April after falling from 3.3% in March (Figure 1). CPIH inflation, a broader measure that includes owner occupiers' housing costs, also remained unchanged at 3.0% year-on-year.

The ONS reports that transport made the largest upward contribution to the monthly change in both CPIH and CPI annual rates, while food and non-alcoholic beverages made the largest partially offsetting downward contribution. Transport inflation rose to 6.8% in the 12 months to May, its highest rate since December 2022, reflecting continued pressure from motor fuel prices. By contrast, food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation fell from 3.0% in April to 2.2% in May, its lowest rate since January 2025.

Core CPI rose slightly from 2.5% to 2.6%. Services inflation picked up from 3.2% to 3.7% and remained above goods inflation, which slowed from 2.4% to 2.0%, highlighting persistent domestic price pressures despite weaker goods inflation.

Although CPI inflation remains above the Bank of England's 2% target, it is now within the Bank's $\pm 1\%$ percentage point tolerance band. However, with services inflation rising and global energy markets remaining volatile, the latest data are unlikely to be seen as clear evidence that inflationary pressures are continuing to ease.

At its June meeting, the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee voted 7–2 to maintain Bank Rate at 3.75%, with two members voting to raise rates by 0.25 percentage points to 4.0%. The Committee noted that



Also in this issue

US and Iran moving towards a peace deal	2
UK economy continues with mild, steady growth	2
OECD nudges up its UK growth forecast, while the World Bank flags a weaker global backdrop .	3
London's labour market shows signs of improvement.....	4
London remained a net fiscal contributor to UK public finances in 2024-25	4
Economic indicators	5
The State of London Report 2026.....	11
Our latest publications	18

Datastore

The main economic indicators for London are available to download from the [London Datastore](#).

global energy prices had fallen since the previous meeting but remained higher than before the Middle East conflict and continued to be volatile. With the impact of the energy shock on the UK economy still uncertain, the Bank is likely to remain cautious in the coming months, particularly if higher energy prices begin to feed through into broader wage- and price-setting behaviour.

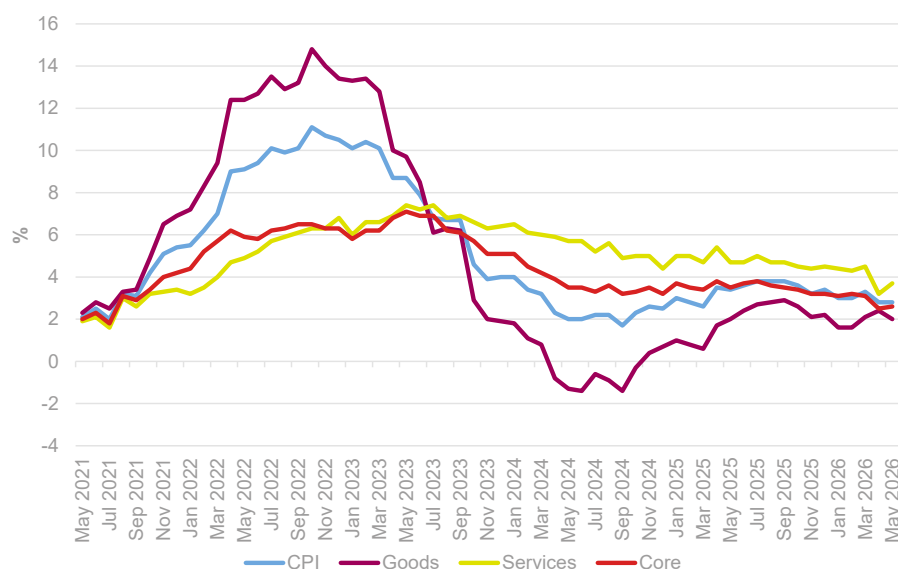


Figure 1: CPI, goods, services and core annual inflation rates, UK, May 2021 to May 2026

Source: ONS, GLA Economics

US and Iran moving towards a peace deal

In some more positive news for future inflation after nearly four months of conflict that disrupted global commodity markets, the US and Iran stated they had reached an agreement to end their war and reopen the Strait of Hormuz during the middle of this month. However, the formal signing ceremony which was scheduled for 19 June in Switzerland was postponed due to stated logistical reasons, although there are signs that an agreement is being progressed towards. The details of the deal are still being finalised but it is believed it will extend the existing ceasefire and commit both sides to negotiating a permanent settlement, over a 60-day period.

Prior to its closure the Strait carried around 20% of the world's oil and liquefied natural gas, and its closure since the end of February drove sharp price rises. Following the mid-June announcement, oil prices fell back although they still remain elevated compared to their pre-war levels. And analysts warn that a full return to pre-war supply could take time given the scale of disruption.

Therefore, risks remain for energy prices and inflation in the UK. Sustained high oil and gas prices since February have weighed on UK inflation. Should the de-escalation hold, this points to some relief for household energy bills and business input costs. However, considerable uncertainty remains, and previous ceasefires have proven fragile.

UK economy continues with mild, steady growth

The latest data from the [ONS](#) show that UK real GDP grew by 0.7% in the three months to April 2026 – a slight improvement compared to the 0.6% and 0.5% recorded in the three months to March and February respectively (see Figure 2). On a monthly basis, however, output fell by 0.1% in April, after monthly growth of 0.3% in March and 0.4% in February.

Over the three months to April, the services sector (an important sector for London) made the largest contribution to growth, expanding by 0.8%. Within services, information and communication (up 1.7%), professional, scientific and technical activities (up 1.3%) and wholesale and retail (up 1.2%) were the strongest contributors – while arts, entertainment and recreation fell by 0.5%. The Production sector

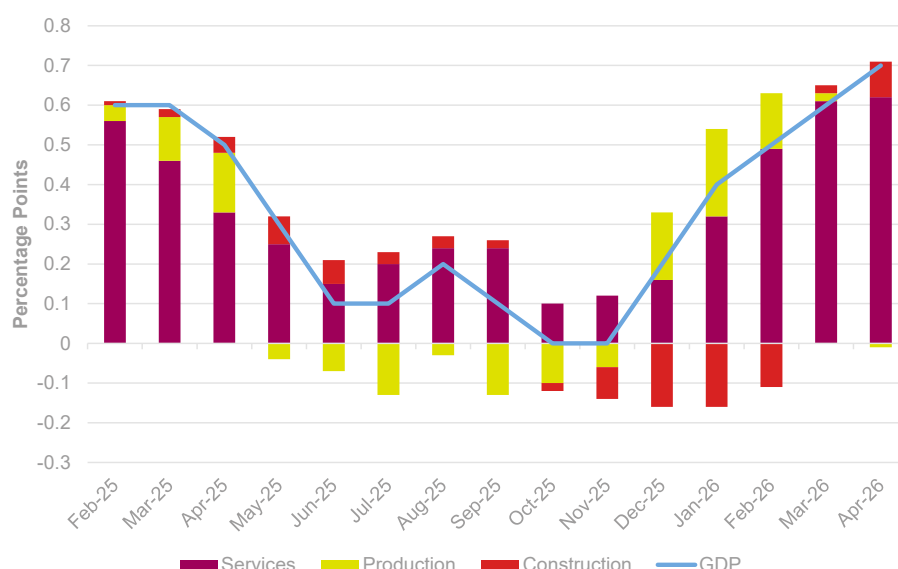


Figure 2: UK real three-month GDP growth, April 2025 to April 2026

Source: ONS

contracted by 0.1% over the three months to April, though manufacturing grew by 0.6%, and construction rose by 1.6%.

However, the decline in the monthly measure was led by the services sector which fell by 0.2%. The ONS linked much of the weakness to the conflict in the Middle East, noting that “the cancellation of multiple sporting events in the Middle East had affected the output of UK-based businesses; sports, amusement and recreation activities fell by 9.1%”. Production was flat over the month, though manufacturing grew by 0.4%.

Looking beyond the monthly volatility, the broader picture remained one of mild expansion. GDP was 1.1% higher than in the same three months a year earlier, and real GDP per capita (which strips out population growth) rose by 0.6% in the first quarter of 2026 (0.9% above its level a year before). While the three-month trend still points to continued (if subdued) growth, the continued drag from the Middle East conflict and higher energy costs suggests momentum may be harder to sustain in the coming months.

OECD nudges up its UK growth forecast, while the World Bank flags a weaker global backdrop

In its [June 2026 Economic Outlook](#), the OECD raised its forecast for UK GDP growth to 0.9% in 2026 and 1.1% in 2027 – an upward revision from the 0.7% it had penciled in for 2026 in its March interim outlook. It also trimmed its UK inflation forecast to 3.7% in 2026 (from the roughly 4% it projected in March), easing to 2.4% in 2027, though that still leaves prices running above the Bank of England’s 2% target. The OECD expects unemployment to drift up to 5.5% in 2026 and 5.3% in 2027 as the labour market loosens. It judged that growth would stay restrained in the near term, as higher energy prices following the Middle East conflict squeeze real household incomes, and again highlighted the UK’s “thin fiscal buffers” as a constraint on the government’s room to respond.

The World Bank, in its [June Global Economic Prospects](#), struck a more cautious note on the world economy as a whole, cutting its global growth forecast to 2.5% in 2026 (the weakest pace since the pandemic) before an uptick to 2.8% in 2027. It does not publish a separate UK forecast but flagged the possibility of interest-rate rises in the Eurozone and the UK in the near term, as earlier expectations of monetary-policy easing have faded.

These forecast updates sit alongside the [IMF’s May Article IV statement](#), reported in last month’s LET, which raised its 2026 UK forecast to 1.0%. Taken together, the major international institutions now cluster around UK growth of roughly 0.9 to 1.0% in 2026.

London's labour market shows signs of improvement

The latest labour market data from the ONS suggests that labour market conditions in London have continued to improve in recent months, although some indicators remain weaker than a year ago. London's unemployment rate was estimated at 6.6%, a decrease on the quarter but an increase of 0.2 percentage points (pp) from a year earlier. The UK average was 4.9%. The more timely estimate of payrolled employees (which is subject to revision) showed a decrease of 1,560 (less than 0.1 pp) in the number of payrolled employees in London between April and May 2026, and a decrease of 1.0% on the year. And London's inactivity rate (the measure of those not looking and/or not available to work) was estimated at 20.3%. This was a decrease of 0.3pp on the previous year but an increase on the quarter. It is lower than the UK-wide estimate of 21.0%.

London remained a net fiscal contributor to UK public finances in 2024-25

The [ONS published data last month](#) looking at the fiscal contributions of the various UK nations and English regions to the public finances. This data showed that London and the South East were the only areas that provided a net fiscal contribution to the UK's finances. In particular it showed that London contributed £48.8bn more in tax receipts than it received in expenditure in the tax year 2024-25, up from £45.2bn in 2023-24. London has contributed more in terms of tax revenue than it receives in expenditure for every tax year for which data is available except for 2009-10 following the Global Financial Crisis and 2020-2021 during the Covid pandemic. For comparison the South East region (the only other region to run a surplus) had a positive fiscal contribution of £15.7bn in 2024-25 and the UK had a fiscal deficit of £151.8bn.

Elsewhere the Government has raised concerns with Ofwat about a proposed £10bn rescue package for Thames Water. The environment secretary, Emma Reynolds, has said that the plans could place "undue burden" on consumers adding "I am not convinced the current proposal is good enough for consumers or the environment". This comes as lenders to the firm are in discussions with Ofwat to take formal ownership of the firm. Ofwat said that it will be evaluating the plan "carefully to assess whether they deliver a turnaround plan in the company's operational performance and strengthen its financial resilience to the benefit of customers and the environment".

GLA Economics will continue to monitor these (and other) aspects of London's economy over the coming months in our analysis and publications, which can be found on [our publications page](#) and on the [London Datastore](#).

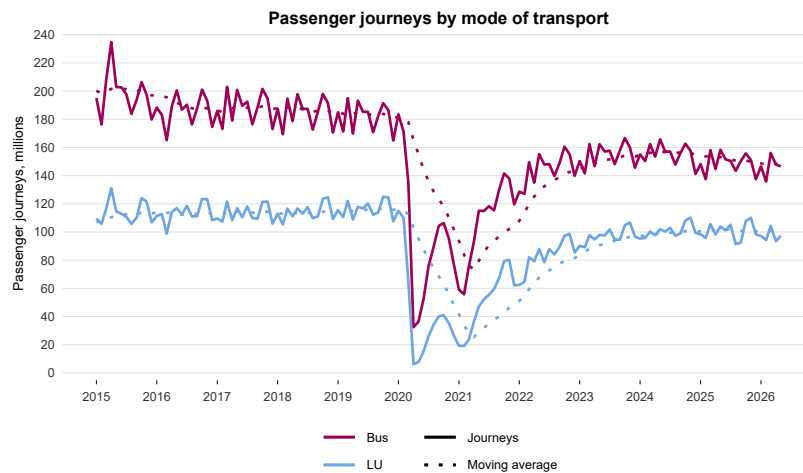
Economic indicators

The underlying trend in passenger journeys on London public transport increased in May 2026

- In May 2026, 243.8 million passenger journeys were registered, 2.4 million more than in April.
- In the latest period, 97.3 million of all journeys were underground journeys and 146.5 million were bus journeys.
- The 13-period moving average in the total number of passenger journeys rose marginally from 248.2 million in the previous period to 248.3 million in the latest period.

Source: Transport for London

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

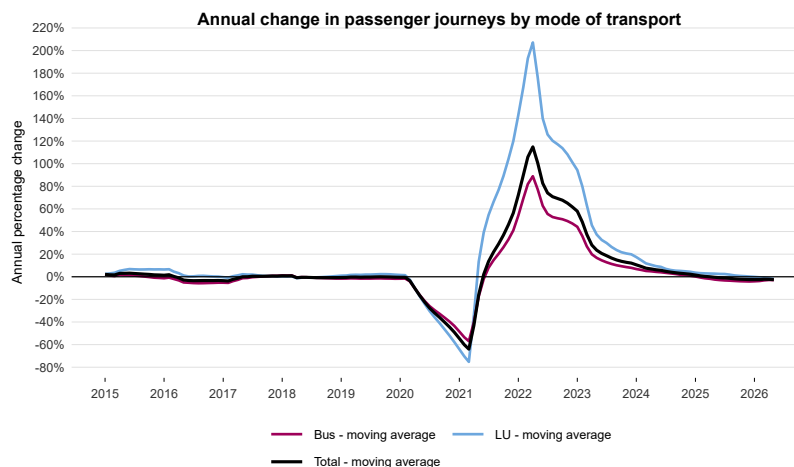


Annual growth in passenger journeys weakened

- In 2026, the 13-period moving average annual growth rate in the total number of passenger journeys weakened further, from a decline of 2.3% in April to a decline of 2.5% in May.
- The moving average annual growth rate of bus journeys weakened from a decline of 2.8% in April to a decline of 3% in May.
- The moving annual average growth rate of underground passenger journeys weakened from a decline of 1.3% in April to a decline of 1.9% in May.

Source: Transport for London

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

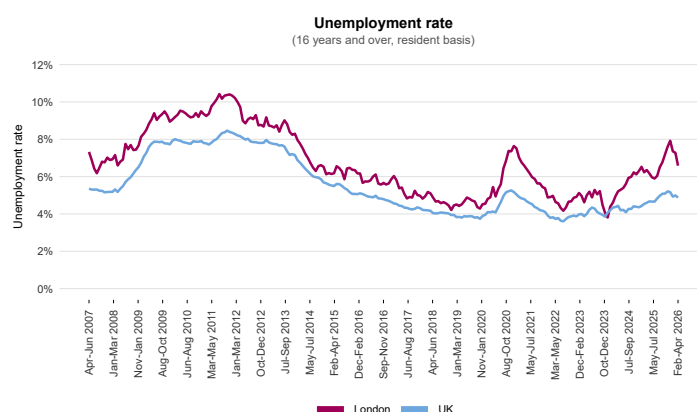


London's unemployment rate decreased over the last quarter

- Around 346,000 residents aged 16 and over were unemployed in London in the period from February to April 2026.
- The unemployment rate in London for that period was 6.6%, a decrease from 7.9% in the previous quarter November 2025 - January 2026.
- The UK's unemployment rate decreased slightly to 4.9% in February - April 2026, from 5.2% in November 2025 - January 2026.
- The Office for National Statistics cautions that significant volatility has been observed in recent periods, and short-term changes should be treated with vigilance and used in conjunction with other indicators.

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

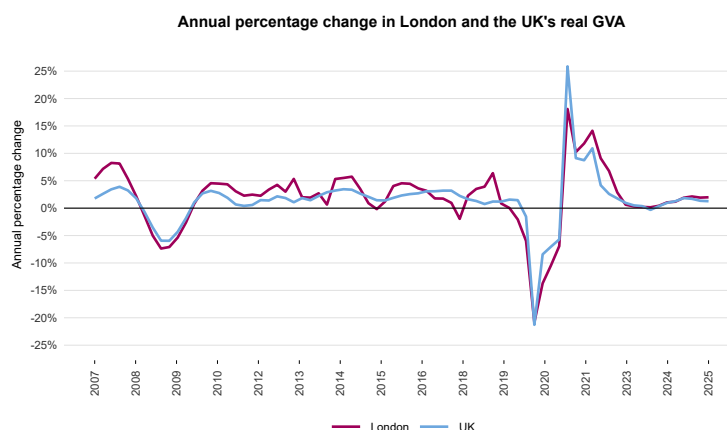


London's economy continues to expand through Q3 2025

- The ONS has published annual real GVA data for London for 2023, alongside revised figures for 1998 to 2022. Based on these revisions, GLA Economics has updated its quarterly GVA estimates for 1998 Q1 to 2023 Q4, and produced nowcasts for 2024 Q1 to 2025 Q3.
- According to the latest data, London's real GVA grew by 0.3% in 2023, matching the UK-wide growth rate. This followed a significant upward revision to 2022, with growth now estimated at 8.1%, up from the previously reported 4.8%.
- GLA Economics nowcasts that London's output rose by 1.1% in 2024.
- GLAE estimates indicate that London's economy expanded by 0.8% in Q1 2025, followed by growth of 0.4% in Q2 and 0.3% in Q3. Growth in each quarter exceeded that of the UK as a whole, which recorded increases of 0.7%, 0.3% and 0.1% respectively. By Q3 2025, London's GVA stood 6.7% above its pre-pandemic level (Q4 2019), continuing to outperform the UK overall, where output was 5.5% above its pre-pandemic level.

Source: ONS and GLA Economics calculations

Latest release: December 2025, Next release: July 2026

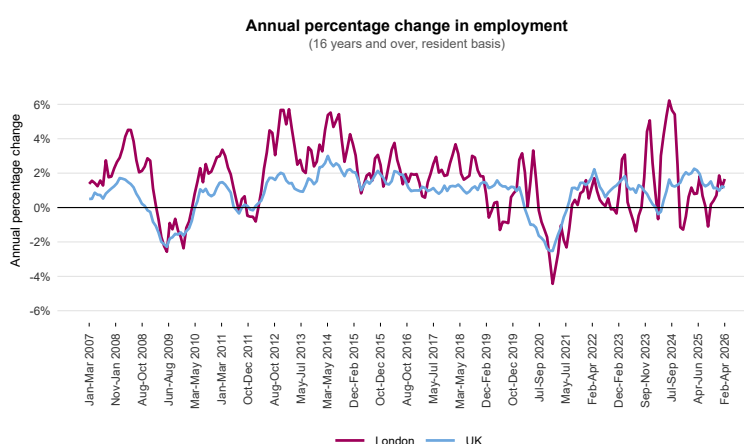


London's year-on-year employment growth rate rose in the quarter to April 2026

- Around 4.9 million London residents aged 16 and over were in employment during the three-month period from February to April 2026.
- London's annual change in employment rose by 1.7% in the year to this quarter, compared with a 0.7% growth in the quarter leading up to January 2026.
- Employment in the UK as a whole grew by 1.2% in the year to this quarter, an increase from the 1.1% growth in the previous quarter.
- The Office for National Statistics cautions that significant volatility has been observed in recent periods, and short-term changes should be treated with vigilance and used in conjunction with other indicators.

Source: ONS Labour Force Survey

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

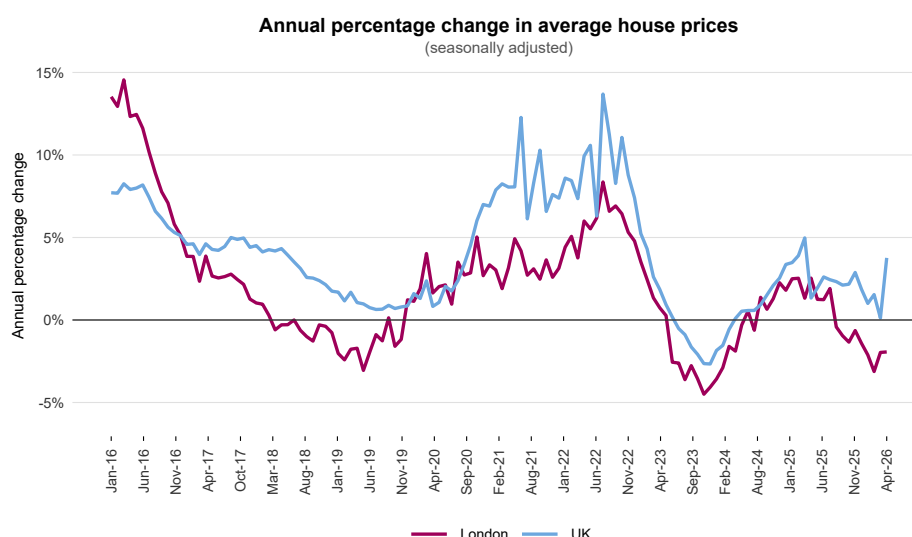


On an annual basis house prices fell in London in April 2026

- In April 2026, the average house price in London was £558,000 while in the UK it was £272,000.
- Average house prices in London fell by 1.9% year-on-year in April 2026, a smaller drop than the 2.0% decrease in March.
- Average house prices in the UK rose by 3.8% on an annual basis in April, a larger change than the increase of 0.1% in the year to March.

Source: Land Registry and ONS

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

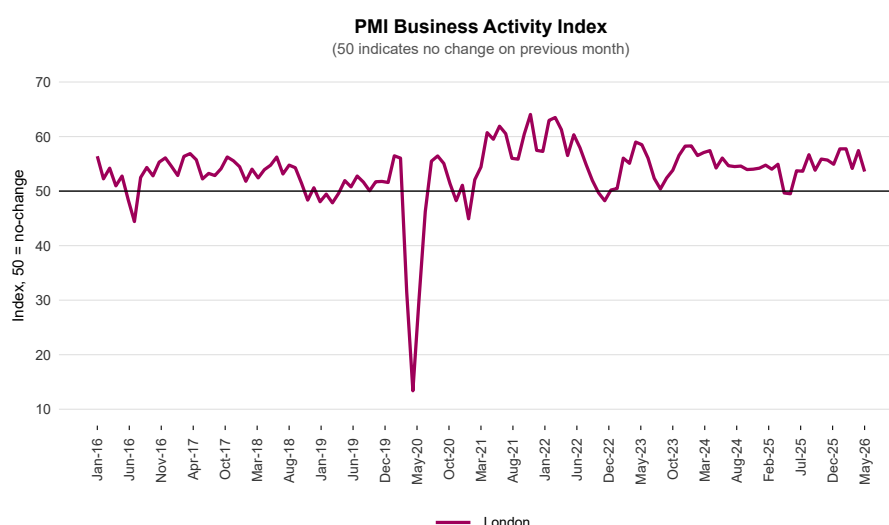


In May 2026, the sentiment of London's PMI business activity index slowed

- The business activity PMI index for London private firms decreased from 57.4 in April to 53.6 in May.
- The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) survey shows the monthly business trends at private sector firms. Index readings above 50 suggest a month-on-month increase in activity on average across firms, while readings below 50 indicate a decrease.

Source: IHS Markit for NatWest

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

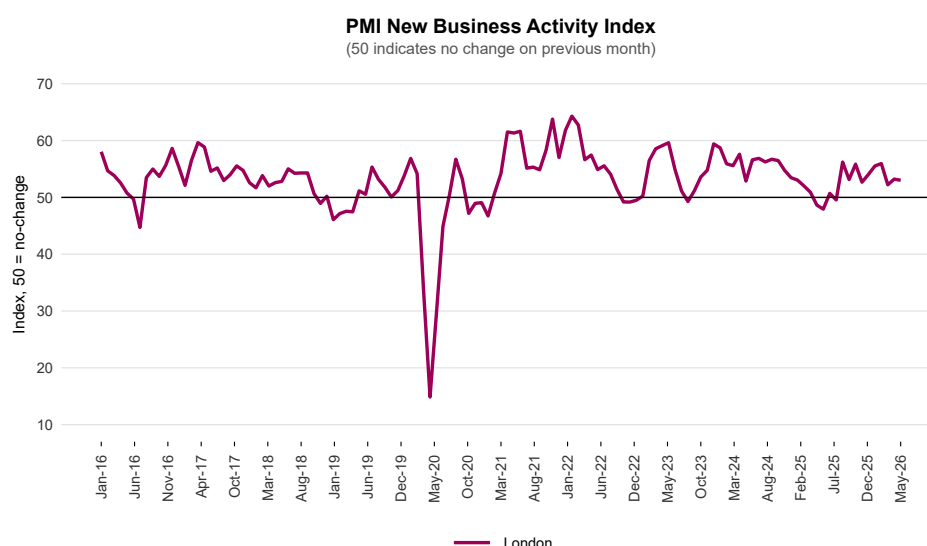


In May 2026, the sentiment of London's PMI new business activity moderated

- The PMI new business index in London decreased slightly from 53.2 in April to 53.0 in May.
- An index reading above 50.0 indicates an increase in new orders on average across firms from the previous month.

Source: IHS Markit for NatWest

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

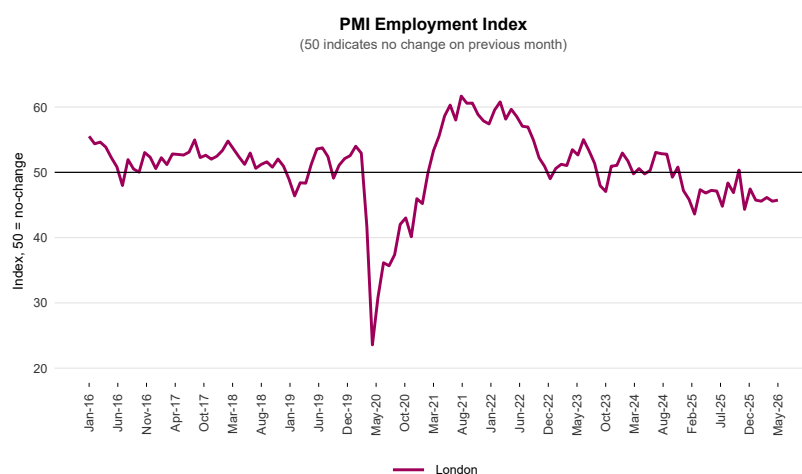


In May 2026, the sentiment of the PMI employment index in London improved

- The Employment Index for London increased marginally from 45.6 in April to 45.7 in May.
- The PMI Employment Index shows the net balance of private sector firms of the monthly change in employment prospects. Readings above 50.0 suggests an increase, whereas a reading below 50.0 indicates a decrease in employment prospects from the previous month.

Source: IHS Markit for NatWest

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

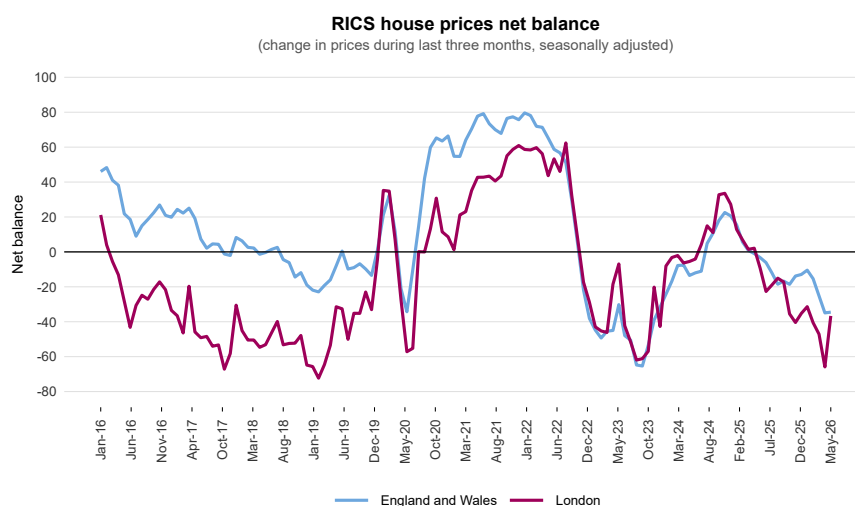


More than half of all property surveyors in London reported house price decreases in May 2026

- In May, more property surveyors in London reported falling prices than rising prices. The net balance index was -37, and it was -66 in April.
- For England and Wales, the RICS house price net balance index remained unchanged at -35 in May, the same as in April.
- The net balance index measures the proportion of property surveyors reporting a rise in prices minus those reporting a decline.

Source: Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

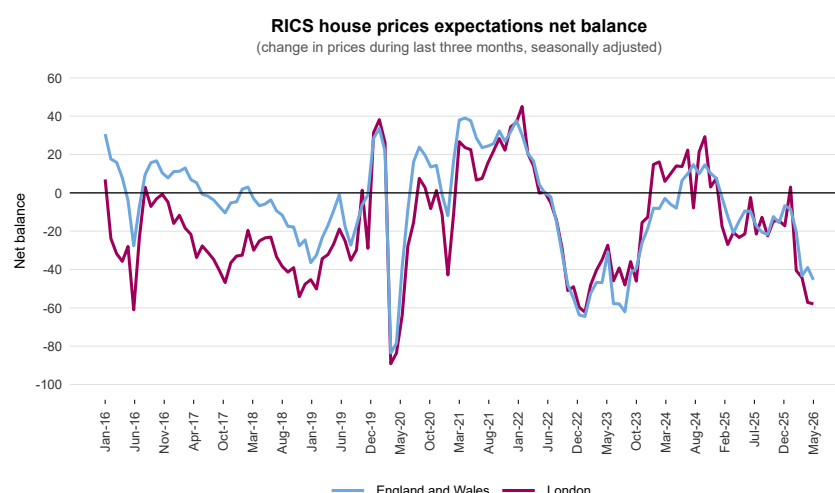


In May 2026, over half of all property surveyors expressed negative expectations for house prices in London over the next three months

- The net balance of house prices expectations in London was -58 in May, worsening slightly from -57 in April.
- The index for England and Wales was -45 in May, and was -39 in April.
- The net balance index measures the proportion of property surveyors reporting a rise in prices minus those reporting a decline.

Source: Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026

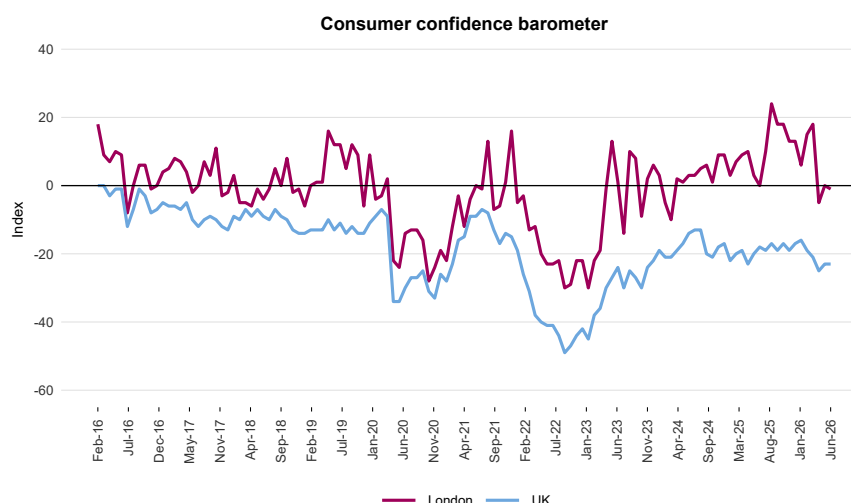


Consumer confidence in London dropped in June 2026

- The consumer confidence index in London was -1 in June 2026, and it was 0 in May.
- UK sentiment was unchanged at -23 between April and May. The UK has not seen a positive index score since January 2016.
- The GfK index of consumer confidence reflects people's views on their financial position and the general economy over the past year and in the next 12 months. A score above zero suggests positive opinions; a score below zero indicates negative sentiment.

Source: GfK

Latest release: June 2026, Next release: July 2026



The State of London Report 2026

By **Simon Webster**, Economist



Introduction

In June 2026, the GLA's City Intelligence Unit published the latest edition of its State of London report. The report provides over 100 datasets about London's economy, society and environment giving a broad picture about how the capital is performing. The data are structured around what are called "London-level outcomes" – statements that describe the broad outcomes the Mayor of London is aiming to achieve for the benefit of the city and its residents.

The report is published for the first time as a digital-first edition, with interactive charts and data available to download as well as links to related analysis. This is intended to improve the accessibility, timeliness and transparency of the data, and to make it easier for users to explore.

This supplement draws out the main economic messages from the report in summary format. Readers are encouraged to explore the [full digital report](#) for the most current data.

London in Figures

This section gives a sense of London's scale and national economic significance. London is home to 9.1 million people, 15.5% of the UK population. The economy is worth an estimated £618 billion at current market prices, 22.7% of national GDP, it supports 6.4 million jobs and hosts some 538,000 VAT- or PAYE-registered businesses, almost a fifth of the UK total.

Output per head, at £69,100, is well above the figure for England as a whole (£40,400).

London's local economy contributed £255 billion worth of exports (around 31% of the UK total). It also made a net fiscal contribution (taxes raised less public spending), of £48.8 billion according to the latest estimate for 2024-25 – the only region other than the South East to make a net contribution to the Exchequer¹.

¹ ONS (2026), [Country and regional public sector finances net fiscal balance tables](#).

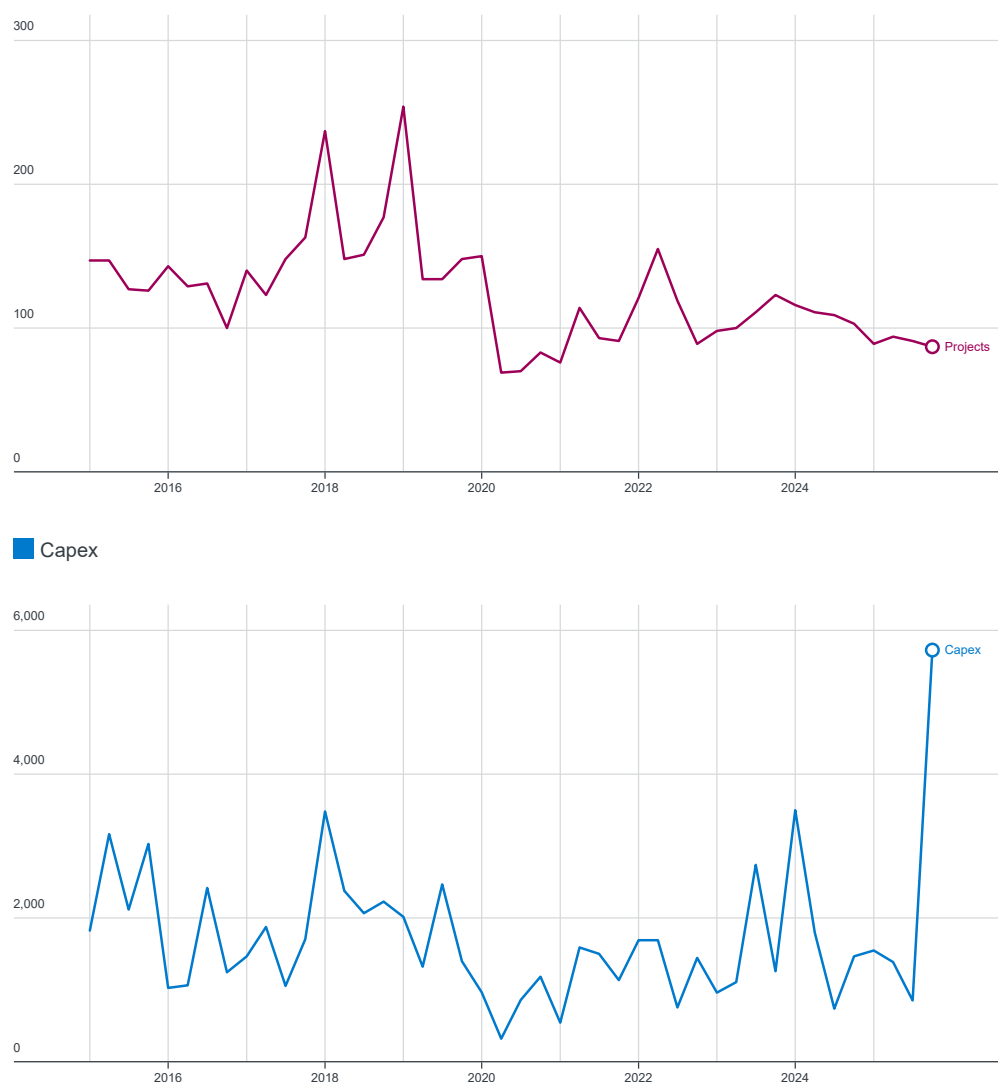
Global competitiveness and investment

Despite a turbulent decade, London remains a globally competitive metropolis demonstrating its resilience to global shocks including the pandemic and the UK's departure from the European Union. Across four widely cited global city indices, the capital ranks either first or second behind only New York.

Global city index	London ranking 2025
Global Power City Index	1st
Kearney	2nd
Schroders	2nd
Oxford Economics	2nd

London also retains a strong investment position, attracting more inward FDI than any other major European city in 2024, ahead of Dublin and Warsaw². The capital attracted 361 foreign direct investment projects in 2025, with associated capital expenditure of £9.5 billion (Figure A1). This included a spike to £5.7 billion in the final quarter, driven in part by some large investments in data centres. Demand for data centres is something to be monitored closely, as sustained growth will have implications for utilities infrastructure.

Figure A1: Foreign Direct Investment in London



Source: London & Partners, fDi Markets. Interactive version available online.

² fDi Intelligence (2025), 'European Cities and Regions of the Future 2025'.

Growth, productivity and business conditions

The latest ONS data show real Gross Value Added (GVA) grew by 0.3% in 2023, and GLA Economics estimates point to a modest strengthening since, with growth of around 1.1% in 2024 and 1.9% in 2025 (Figure A2). The 2024 and 2025 figures are estimates and nowcasts rather than ONS outturns, and should be treated as provisional.

Figure A2: Economic Growth

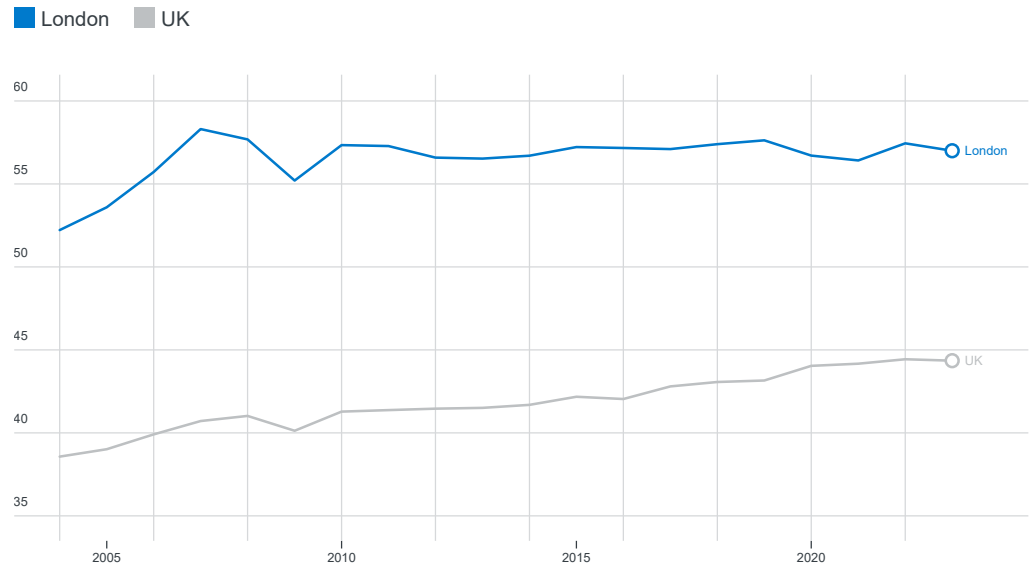


Source: GLA Economics, ONS. Interactive version available online.

The cumulative recovery picture is less strong than the annual growth figures alone suggest. London's GVA in 2025 was an estimated 5.1% above its 2019 level, compared with 5.9% for the UK as a whole. This largely reflects the severity of London's initial pandemic shock. The city was more exposed to the sectors hit hardest by lockdowns and mobility restrictions, including hospitality, retail, tourism and other face-to-face services, as well as international travel and commuting. The strong rebound of 2021 and 2022 was therefore partly recovery from a deeper contraction, rather than evidence of a sustained acceleration.

Productivity is the more persistent structural concern. London is still the UK's most productive region, with real GVA per hour worked of £57 in 2023, around 29% above the UK average of £44 (Figure A3). But productivity growth has been weak by historical standards, continuing a pattern of relative stagnation that predates the pandemic and stretches back to the period after the financial crisis in 2008. The most recent productivity data carry ONS methodological caveats and a reporting lag and should be read with some caution, though they do not overturn the underlying picture of weak growth.

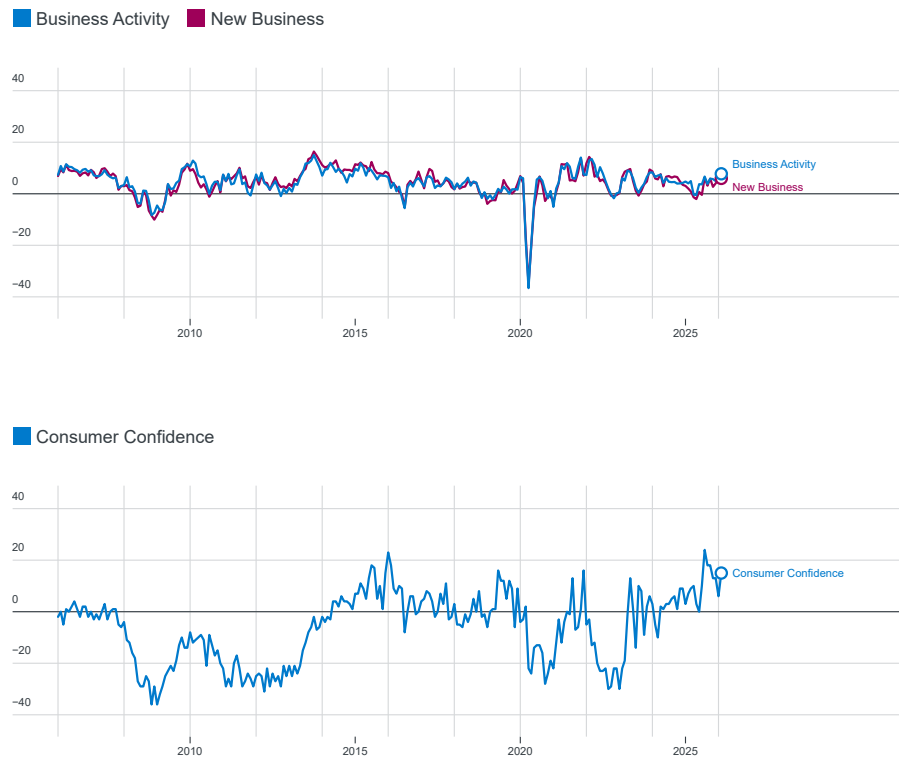
Figure A3: Productivity



Source: ONS regional productivity. Interactive version available online.

Other, more timely, indicators related to economic performance are more encouraging. Consumer confidence in London has been positive almost continuously since early 2024, reaching +15 in February 2026, against –19 for the UK as a whole, which has not recorded a positive reading since 2016 (Figure A4). Business sentiment has been similarly resilient, with the PMI measures of business activity (+7.8) and new orders (+6) both signalling expansion in early 2026.

Figure A4: Consumer and business sentiment in London



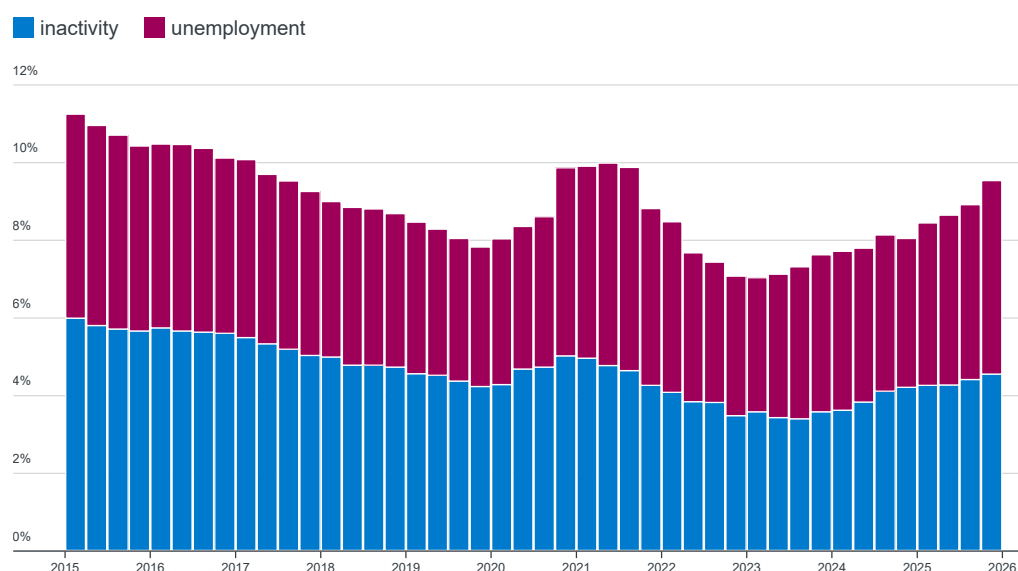
Source: GfK NOP, S&P Global PMI. PMI rebased to a zero centre. Interactive version available online.

Labour market, skills and job quality

London remains a high-skill, high-wage labour market, but signs of softening became clearer through 2025. The employment rate stood at 74.3% in the three months to February 2026, just below the UK rate of 75%. This series should be read with care: the Labour Force Survey is currently classed as an “Official Statistic in Development”, and with a margin of error of around ± 1.4 percentage points, recent movements between roughly 74% and 76% are unlikely to reflect a genuine change in the underlying trend.

A clearer signal comes from involuntary worklessness, which combines the unemployed with those who are economically inactive but would like to work. On this measure, some 310,400 unemployed Londoners and a further 282,600 inactive Londoners who wanted a job together accounted for 9.5% of the working-age population in the year to December 2025, up from a low of 7.0% on the same combined measure in March 2023 (Figure A5). With the unemployment component rising fastest, and the headline unemployment rate reaching 7.4% in March 2026, the recent increase points to weaker labour demand rather than rising inactivity. More on the dynamics of London's labour market can be accessed in the GLA Economics '[London Labour Market Update](#)'.

Figure A5: Involuntary worklessness



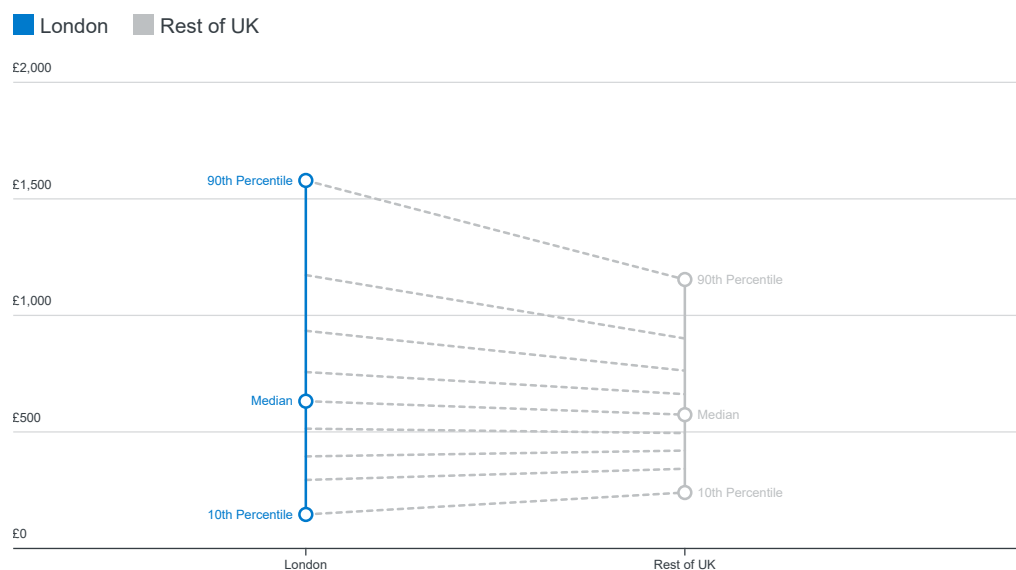
Source: ONS Labour Force Survey. Interactive version available online.

London's skills base remains a strength and continues to improve. The capital has the most qualified workforce in the country, with 77% of working-age residents holding a Level 3 qualification or above, against 69% across the UK.

Inequality, poverty and the cost of living

The capital supports many high-paying jobs, but the gap between its richest and poorest households is wide. The latest DWP data put London's 90:10 income ratio, after housing costs, at 11. This means that the top tenth of households receive around eleven times the income of the bottom tenth, up from 9 a year earlier and more than double the figure of 4.8 for the rest of the UK. Londoners in the lowest income decile have incomes 39% below their counterparts elsewhere in the UK after housing costs, while those in the top decile are 36% better off (Figure A 6).

Figure A6: Household income inequality



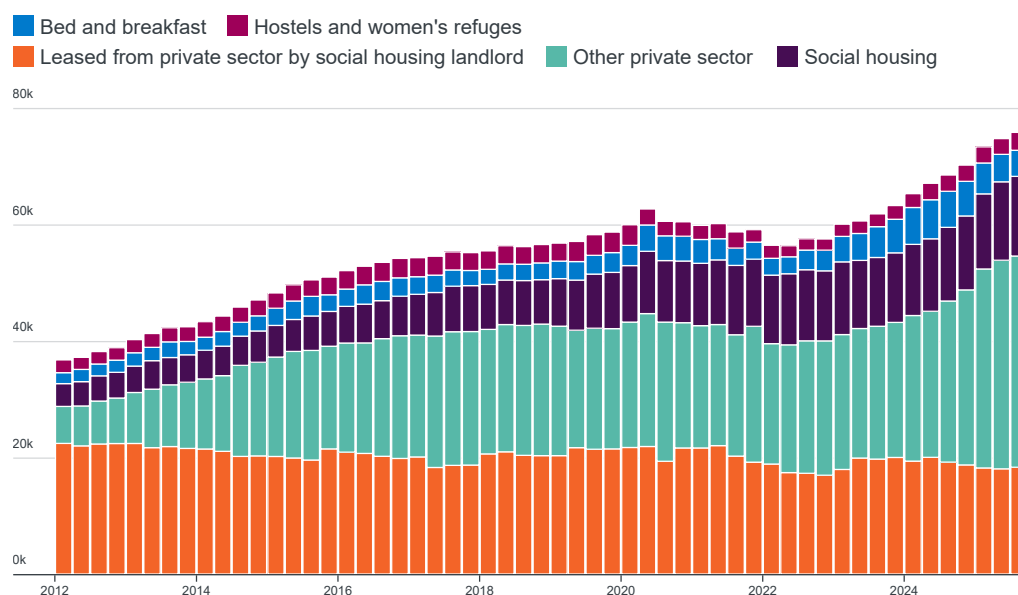
Source: GLA analysis of DWP HBAI data. Interactive version available online.

High inequality is accompanied by high rates of relative poverty. Around 19% of Londoners, some 1.7 million people, live in relative poverty after housing costs, the highest rate of any UK region and rising for a second consecutive year to a level now above its pre-pandemic benchmark. Inner London's rate, at 23%, is particularly elevated. These estimates carry some uncertainty owing to pandemic-related survey disruption and are best read as a trend rather than a precise annual figure.

Cost-of-living pressures persist beneath the headline numbers: around 15% of Londoners reported struggling financially in January 2026, down from a peak of about 23% in mid-2023 but still above early-2022 levels, and roughly one in nine households were behind on at least some of their bills.

Housing pressure and homelessness

Housing remains one of the clearest constraints to shared prosperity in London. GLA polling found that 34% of Londoners had either fallen behind, or struggled to keep up, with rent or mortgage payments in April 2026. The sharpest measure of unmet housing need is the number of households in temporary accommodation arranged by London boroughs, which reached 75,800 at the end of September 2025, up from 68,480 a year earlier and the highest level since the series began in 1988 (Figure A7). London now has more households in temporary accommodation than the rest of England's regions combined; just over 50,000 of these households included children, affecting close to 99,200 children. Rough sleeping has also continued to rise, reaching 22.9 people per 100,000 residents in December 2025, around 7% higher than a year earlier.

Figure A7: Households in temporary accommodation

Source: MHCLG Homelessness statistics. Interactive version available online.

Final considerations

The 2026 State of London report describes a city that remains globally competitive and economically resilient. London continues to be the UK's largest and most productive regional economy, with positive indicators/data on investment and the skills of the workforce. At the same time, it shows that London's prosperity is not evenly shared: productivity growth remains weak, the labour market softened over the course of 2025, and high housing costs, poverty and inequality continue to impact living standards.

The pressing question is no longer recovery from the pandemic, but whether London can lift its productivity and convert its economic strength into more broadly shared gains in living standards, against persistent pressures from housing costs, poverty and inequality.

The full picture, across economy, society and environment, can be explored in the [digital State of London report](#).

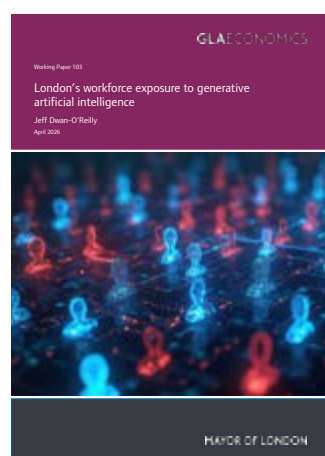
Our latest publications

We publish regularly on the state of London's economy, providing the latest economic data for London and interpret how this may affect policy. This includes analysis of recent developments in London's economy and forecasts for the next couple of years.

We provide analysis on sectors of the economy including tourism, retail, housing, health, science, technology and more.

We analyse recent developments in London's labour market, by sector and borough.

View all the GLA Economics publications on our [website](#).



London's workforce exposure to generative artificial intelligence

This report examines London's exposure to generative AI (GenAI) across its different occupations, industries and communities. While it does not offer a definitive view on where jobs are going to be lost or gained, it does provide a rigorous, evidence-based picture of where change is most likely to be felt first.

[Download](#) the full publication.



London labour market projections - 2024-based update

Our latest look at how London's labour market is expected to evolve from 2025 all the way to 2050. This update forms part of the evidence base for the forthcoming London Plan.

Workforce jobs in London are projected to grow from 6.4 million in 2024 to 7.3 million in 2050, an increase of 869,000 jobs (13.6%). This represents a higher level of projected employment than in previous projection rounds, largely reflecting a higher post-pandemic starting point rather than faster long-run growth

[Download](#) the full publication.



London's Economic Outlook: Autumn 2025

London's real Gross Value Added (GVA) is forecast to grow by 1.9% in 2025, 1.7% in 2026, and 2.1% in 2027.

London's Workforce jobs (WFJ) are projected to increase by 0.9% in 2025, 1.1% in 2026, and 1.2% in 2027.

Household spending is expected to rise by 0.6% in 2025, 2.0% in 2026, then 1.9% in 2027.

Household income is expected to grow by 2.1% in 2025, 1.5% in 2026, and 1.3% in 2027.

[Download](#) the full publication.

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London's Economy Today is published towards the end of every month. It provides an overview of the current state of the London economy, and a selection of the most up-to-date data available. It tracks cyclical economic conditions to ensure they are not moving outside the parameters of the underlying assumptions of the GLA group.

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About GLA Economics

GLA Economics provides expert advice and analysis on London's economy and the economic issues facing the capital. Data and analysis from GLA Economics provide a sound basis for the policy and investment decisions facing the Mayor of London and the GLA group. The unit was set up in May 2002.

Amendment

GLA Economics edited the following text on page 4 to correct the year to 2023-24.

"... London contributed £48.8bn more in tax receipts than it received in expenditure in the tax year 2024-25, up from £45.2bn in 2023-24." A revised pdf was uploaded on 10 July 2026.