

Median value added for registered business, 2013

The median approximate Gross Value Added for registered business in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy was £58,000 in 2013

This analysis looks at median approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA, or value added) per business and value added as a percentage of turnover among businesses registered for VAT and/or PAYE in the UK in 2013, using Annual Business Survey (ABS) data.

Total value added in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy was £1,012.6 billion in 2013. This was generated by 2.0 million registered businesses, with a median value added of around £58,000.

Businesses in the Production sector had the largest median value added per business

Median value added in the Production sector (including Agriculture (part), Forestry and Fishing) was around £72,000 in 2013 (as shown in Figure 1). This reflects the Mining and Quarrying industry having a higher median value added than any other section in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy at around £137,000.

Median value added was lowest in the Distribution (Wholesale and Retail) sector, at around £49,000. Businesses in the Construction and Service (excluding Finance) sectors generated a similar median amount of value added (approximately £57,000 and £59,000, respectively). It should be noted that the Service sector dominates the Non-Financial economy (62% of all businesses), which explains why the median value added for that sector is very close to the median for all sectors. The lowest median value added is found in the part of the Agriculture section (support activities only) within Production, which has a median value added of £39,000.

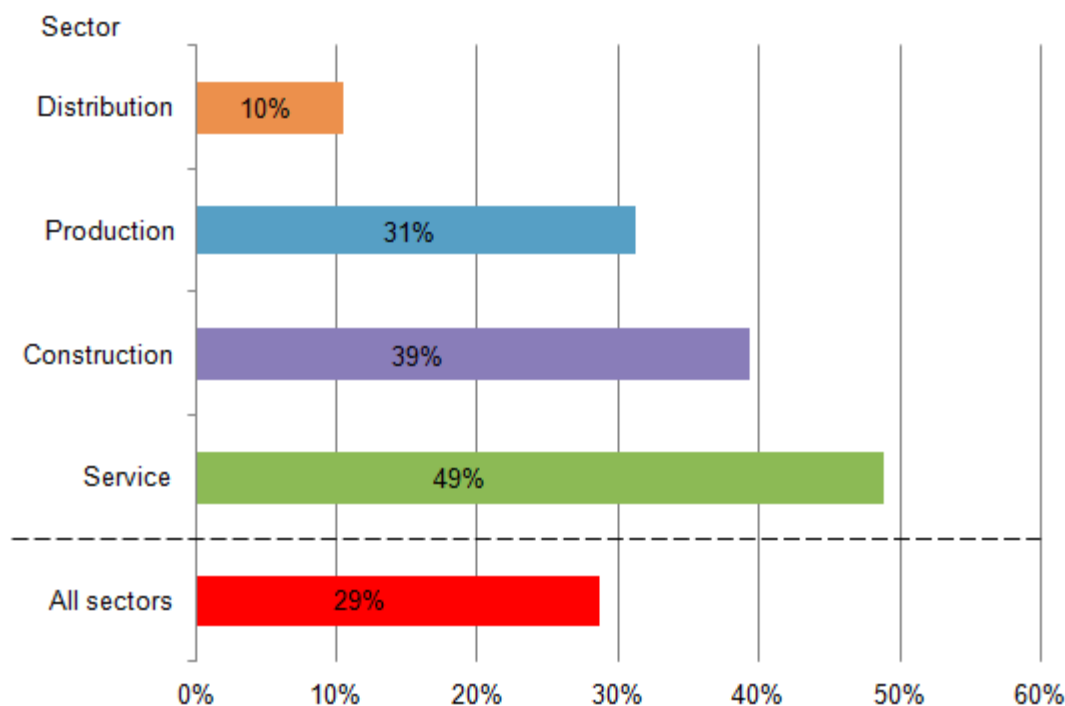
Figure 1: Median value added per business by sector, 2013



Although businesses in the Production sector had the largest median value added, those in the Service sector had the highest value added as a percentage of turnover. Total value added was nearly half of total turnover for this sector (as shown in Figure 2). A lack of tangible inputs and outputs means that businesses in the Service sector spend relatively little on purchases (the largest component of intermediate consumption) in order to generate their turnover (the largest component of output), leading to relatively high levels of value added. The relationship between intermediate consumption, output and value added is explained more fully in the 2012 Revised ABS Results Release.

Businesses in the Distribution sector had the lowest value added as a percentage of turnover, as value added was just 10% of turnover. This could be the result of low profit margins in this sector, particularly the Retail industry.

Figure 2: Value added as a percentage of turnover by sector, 2013

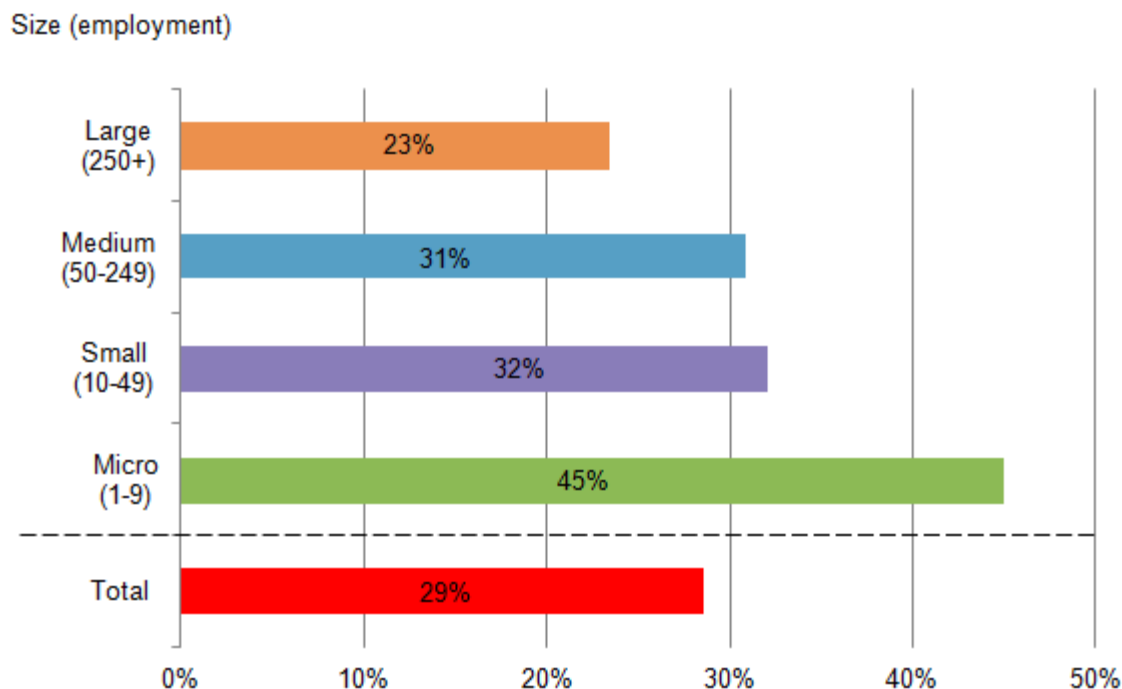


Median value added per business increased with business size

Large businesses (those with an employment of 250 or more) had the largest median value added in 2013 (£17.8 million). This fell to £2.6 million for medium-sized businesses (50-249 employment), £0.4 million for small businesses (10-49 employment), and £51,000 for micro businesses (1-9 employment). This reflects the fact that larger businesses typically have a higher value added than smaller businesses.

By contrast, median value added as a percentage of turnover fell as business size increased (as shown in Figure 3). Total value added was 45% of total turnover for micro businesses compared with 23% for large businesses.

Figure 3: Value added as a percentage of turnover by employment size, 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

This pattern holds for the majority industries contributing to the overall UK non-financial business total, where as the business size increases the median value added as a percentage of turnover decreases. The exceptions to this are Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management, Health and Social Work (part) and Accommodation and Catering.

One of the main reasons for the high value added as a percentage of turnover in micro businesses, compared to other business sizes, is the Service sector. As was shown in Figure 2, the Service sector has the highest value added as a proportion of turnover. Accompany this with the very high proportion of micro business in the services section (65% of all micro businesses are in the Service sector), then this considerably inflates the contribution within the micro businesses.

The Professional, Scientific and Technical activities industry, which is part of the Service sector, has the largest proportion of micro businesses of all industries, accounting for 18% of all businesses in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. The micro businesses sizeband within this section also has one of the largest proportions of value added compared to turnover at 69% (in comparison to all other industries and sizebands). This percentage falls to 57% for both small and medium businesses and 47% for large businesses. This industry has a particularly high value added due to large output compared with relatively small intermediate consumption. Businesses in this industry tend to produce intangible outputs from intangible inputs, ie the product they produce is knowledge or expertise, rather than a physical product. This output can command a high price, but potentially requires little or no physical materials to produce.

The Distribution and Construction industries also had a high proportion of micro businesses accounting for 16% and 12% of all businesses within the UK non-financial economy. In addition, the micro businesses in these industries also had a larger value added as a percentage of turnover (21% and 47%) compared to the other sizebands (9% and 35% respectively for all other businesses combined).

Across all industries and sizebands micro businesses within the Mining and Quarrying section had the largest value added as a percentage of turnover at 75%, followed by micro businesses within Real Estate activities at 72%.

Where can I find out more about these statistics?

All the estimates in this release are experimental. Users are asked to take this into account when interpreting the data. If you would like to find out more about these estimates, you can read the background notes or visit the ABS web pages. If you have any comments or suggestions for analyses in the future, please email us at abs@ons.gov.uk.

Background Notes

1. All the estimates in this release are experimental. Users are asked to take this into account when interpreting the data.
2. The median is the middle value when data are arranged in ascending order. If the number of items is even the median is the average of the middle pair of values. The median is preferred to the mean for this analysis as it is less affected by extreme values and the skewed distribution of earnings data.
3. The relationships between characteristics reported in this short story have been assessed individually, but it is important to remember that characteristics such as employment size and industry are likely to be interlinked. For example, businesses in the Production sector are more likely to be large than those in the other sectors.
4. Gross Value Added (GVA) represents the amount that individual businesses, industries or sectors contribute to the economy. It is the difference between the value of goods and services produced by businesses (called the output) and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used up in production of those goods and services (called the intermediate consumption). The ABS measure of approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) is an approximation to the National Accounts measure of GVA at basic prices due to differences in coverage, concepts and data sources.
5. aGVA at basic prices is the difference between approximate output at basic prices and approximate intermediate consumption at purchaser's prices, and can be calculated as:
$$\text{aGVA} = \text{total turnover} - \text{VAT included in total turnover} + \text{changes in total stocks and work in progress} + \text{work of a capital nature carried out by own staff for own use} - \text{total net taxes (or just total taxes for service industries)} + \text{net taxes on production (business rates + vehicle excise duty - subsidies received through the Work Programme)} - \text{total purchases (including insurance premiums purchases)} + \text{the value of insurance claims received}$$
6. More information on the differences between GVA and aGVA can be found in the papers 'A comparison between ABS and National Accounts Measures of Value Added' (462.3 Kb Pdf) , and 'What is approximate gross value added (aGVA)?'
7. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, the ABS covers only hunting, forestry, fishing and agricultural support activities, so the size of the sector in terms of measured economic activity is small in comparison with other sectors of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. This sector has therefore been combined with the Production sector for the purpose of this analysis.
8. Businesses have been grouped into size bands on the basis of their employment registered on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).
9. Any reference to "businesses" relates to Reporting Units registered for VAT and/or PAYE on the IDBR. Data comparing registered and unregistered businesses in the UK are published by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS). An introduction to the IDBR can be found on

the ONS website.

10. The ABS covers only the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, which accounts for approximately two thirds of the UK economy in terms of Gross Value Added. The industries covered are:
- Agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 only), forestry and fishing - Section A;
 - Production industries - Sections B-E;
 - Construction industries - Section F;
 - Distribution industries - Section G;
 - Service industries - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S.

The main industries excluded are:

- Agriculture (SIC 01.1, 01.2, 01.3, 01.4 and 01.5 in Section A);
- Financial services (Section K);
- Public administration and defence (Section O);
- Education (public provision in Section P);
- Health (SIC 86.2, public provision in SIC 86.1 and 86.9 in Section Q).

Categories: Business and Energy, Production Industries, Primary Production, Manufacturing, Energy Production and Consumption, Water and Sewage, Building and Construction, Services, Retail and Distribution, Business Services, Creative and Leisure Activities, Personal Services

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UK Non-Financial Business Economy, 2013 Regional Results (Annual Business Survey)



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **23 July 2015**

Geographical Area: **Region**

Theme: **Business and Energy**

Main points

- In 2013, the income generated by local activity of businesses in the UK, less the cost of goods and services used to create this income, reached £1 trillion for the first time and was estimated to be £1,001.1 billion. This amount represents the approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) by local activity of the businesses in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.
- Between 2012 and 2013, aGVA increased by 7.2% (£67.0 billion), the largest annual percentage increase following the recession. This increase is a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2012 and takes aGVA 10.1% (£92.2 billion) above the level seen in 2008.
- Of the 12 UK regions 11 saw growth in aGVA between 2012 and 2013, with the highest contribution to overall growth from London, Scotland and the North West. The North East was the only region that saw a fall in aGVA (£0.4 billion).
- The region with the largest aGVA increase of £19.4 billion (9.4%) between 2012 and 2013 was London, with growth in its Non-Financial Service sector of 14.5% (£22.0 billion) contributing most. With 3 of the 5 industrial sectors showing growth, aGVA has increased 5.7% (£12.3 billion) above the level seen in London in 2008 for the first time.
- The second largest aGVA increase of £10.2 billion (12.1%) between 2012 and 2013 was for Scotland where all industrial sectors contributed to growth. aGVA is now 4.4% (£4.0 billion) above its 2008 level, with the Non-Financial Service sector the main contributor with an increase of 31.5% (£9.5 billion) between 2008 and 2013.
- The level of aGVA in 11 out of the 12 UK regions in 2013 is now above that seen in 2008, with only Yorkshire and The Humber 2.4% (£1.5 billion) lower than its 2008 level.

Overview

Estimates of the size and growth of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, based on the local activity of businesses as measured by the Annual Business Survey (ABS), are presented in this release. It is the key resource for understanding the detailed structure, conduct and performance of businesses across the UK at a regional level. The release covers the following sectors:

- non-financial services (includes professional, scientific, communication, administrative, transport, accommodation and food, private health and education, and entertainment services)
- distribution (includes retail, wholesale and motor trades)
- production (includes manufacturing, oil and gas extraction, and energy generation and supply)
- construction
- parts of agriculture (includes agricultural support services, forestry and fishing)

Together these industries represent the UK Non-Financial Business Economy and account for around two-thirds of the whole economy of the UK in terms of Gross Value Added. Public administration and defence, public sector health and education, finance and parts of agriculture make up the difference between the UK Non-Financial Business Economy and the whole economy.

Regional ABS estimates are produced by apportioning the survey return from each reporting unit to its individual sites, with these then being summed to the regional level. For the national ABS results, industry breakdowns are obtained by classifying enterprises to industries. For the regional ABS results, this classification is done for individual sites, so industry breakdowns at the UK level in the national release will not necessarily match those in the corresponding regional release. For example, an enterprise contributing wholly to Production at the national level may have local units contributing to other sectors (for example Wholesale) at the regional level. More information can be found under Regional apportionment in background note 9 of this release.

Due to ongoing volatility in the estimates for the Insurance & reinsurance industries (SIC 2007 Groups 65.1 and 65.2 respectively) they have been removed from this release since July 2014. For more detail see background note 9.

Although the estimated total for the UK Business Economy in the regional ABS results is constrained to equal that in the corresponding national ABS results, the published totals for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy will not necessarily be the same following the removal of data for the Insurance & reinsurance industries (Groups 65.1 and 65.2) from the regional results after apportionment has taken place.

As a result, an enterprise contributing wholly to Insurance & reinsurance at the national level (and therefore removed from the national totals) may have local sites in other industries which will still contribute to the regional totals. Likewise, an enterprise contributing wholly to the Distribution sector (and therefore included in the national totals) may have a local site in Insurance & reinsurance whose contribution will be removed from the regional totals.

Estimates published in this release include turnover, purchases, approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) and employment costs. All data are reported at current prices (effect of price

changes included). Therefore, users should note that unlike the constant prices published in the National Accounts, ABS figures do not remove the effect of inflation on prices.

Data on purchases for 2012 and 2013 has been produced using a new methodology for apportioning reporting unit purchases to the local unit level. This has introduced a small discontinuity in the purchases and aGVA data series, with 2008 to 2011 still calculated using the original method. Advance notification describing the change was published in an [information paper \(226.4 Kb Pdf\)](#) on 11 June 2015.

Where the recession is mentioned, it refers to the contraction of GDP that started in 2008, the year from which a consistent ABS time series is available. For more information about the survey see the background notes.

The ABS has a wide range of uses: for example, ABS statistics are essential contributors to the [UK National and Regional Accounts](#), including the measurement of [Gross Domestic Product \(GDP\)](#), they are supplied to Eurostat to meet the requirements of the European Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Regulation, and are used by the devolved administrations and central and local government to monitor and inform policy development. For other uses see background note 4.

The ABS is also publishing an analysis on [Who owns businesses in the UK? \(2013\)](#), which for the first time contains regional breakdowns of the ownership counts.

Questions often asked of the ABS release are "What is aGVA?" and "How does the measure of aGVA differ from the GVA measure in the National and Regional Accounts?" For an overview of aGVA please see our infographic "[What is aGVA?](#)". National Accounts carry out coverage adjustments, conceptual adjustments and coherence adjustments, in turn these estimates are used in the Regional Accounts. The National and Regional Accounts estimate of GVA uses input from a number of sources, and covers the whole UK economy, whereas ABS does not include farming, financial or public sectors. ABS total aGVA is around two-thirds of the National Accounts whole economy GVA because of these differences. For further information on aGVA, see background note 9. There is also a recently published article '[A Comparison between ABS and National Accounts Measures of Value Added](#)' ([462.3 Kb Pdf](#)) which provides more detail.

We make every effort to provide informative commentary on the data in this release. Where possible, the commentary draws on evidence from businesses or other sources of information to help explain possible reasons behind the observed changes. However, it is difficult for businesses to provide detailed reasons for movements which are specific to a region, for example, businesses may state a "change in the nature of business activity across all sites". Consequently, it is not possible for all data movements to be fully explained at a regional level. Users may benefit from reading the commentary in this release in conjunction with that in the [UK Non-Financial Business Economy, 2013 Revised Results](#) (national level) release, published on 11 June 2015. As the ABS regional estimates are produced by apportionment of the national results to a local level, all industry information noted in the National release will apply.

Your Views Matter

We are interested in your views of our data and publication. Please take time to complete a [short survey](#) before 14 August 2015.

We constantly aim to improve this release and its associated commentary. We would welcome any feedback you might have, and would be particularly interested in knowing how you make use of these data to inform your work. Please contact us via email: abs@ons.gsi.gov.uk or telephone Jon Gough on +44 (0)1633 456720.

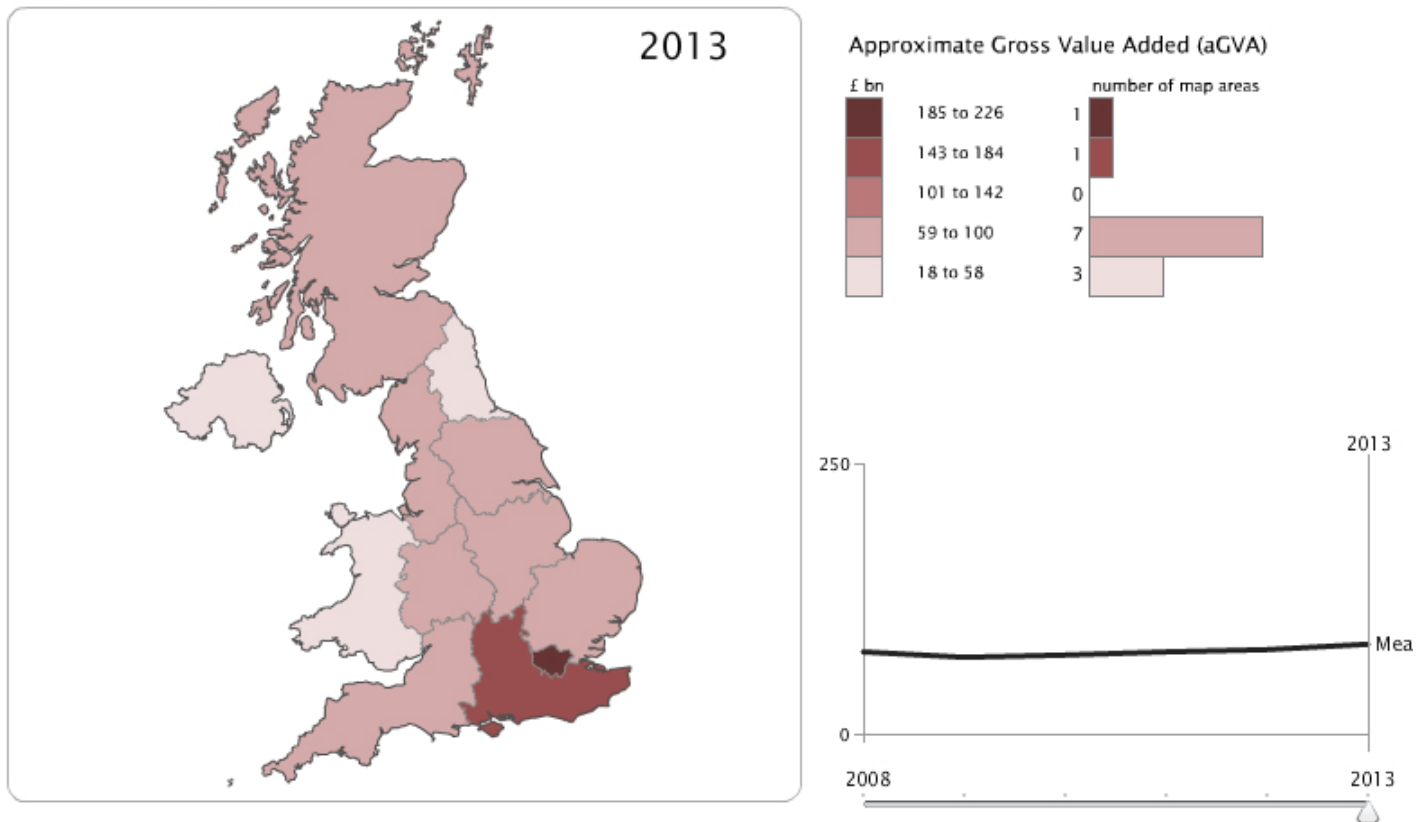
Interactive Map for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy by NUTS 1 Region

A [mapping tool](#) is available for viewing these results, by [NUTS 1 region](#) and the UK as a whole. The mapping tool can be used to illustrate how aGVA, turnover, purchases and employment costs have changed across the regions from 2008 to 2013, as well as enabling comparisons with other regions. In addition to maps for the Non-Financial Services, Production, Distribution and Construction sectors, the tool has been enhanced this year to include a map for the Manufacturing sector.

Annual Business Survey – UK Business Economy (Sections A-N,P-S) 2008–2013

Approximate Gross Value Added (aGVA)

UK by NUTS 1 Region in rounded £ billion



Note: Part coverage for Sections A,K,P and Q. see ABS technical report for more detail
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Graphic by: ONS Data Visualisation Centre
 Source: Office for National Statistics, UK

UK Non-Financial Business Economy, Sections A to S (part)

In 2013, the income generated by local activity of Non-Financial businesses in the UK, less the cost of goods and services used to create this income, was estimated to be £1,001 billion. This amount represents the approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy at a local activity level. Between 2012 and 2013 aGVA increased by 7.2% (£67.0 billion); a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2012. This increase resulted in aGVA for 2013 reaching £1 trillion for the first time, and was above the level seen in 2008, at the start of the recession, for the third consecutive year.

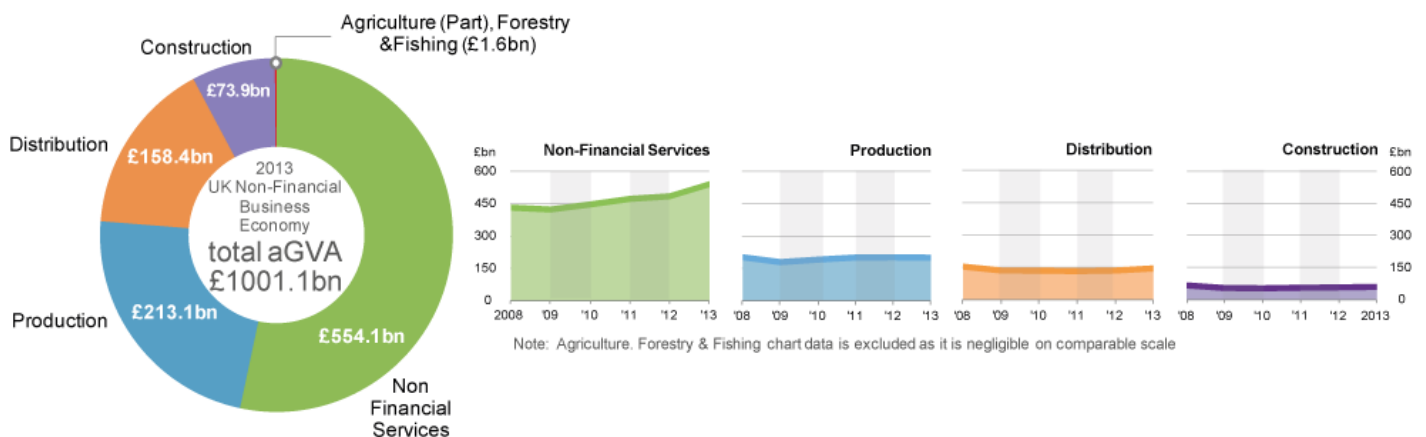
The main drivers of aGVA are:

1. turnover (the main component of income)
2. purchases (the main component of the consumed goods and services)

The consecutive annual increases seen in aGVA are a result of similar consecutive increases in both turnover and purchases. Turnover increased by 6.3% (£210.3 billion) between 2012 and 2013, while purchases of goods, materials and services increased at a similar rate of 6.4% (£150.3 billion), resulting in an aGVA growth rate that was higher than that for turnover. As with aGVA, turnover and purchases were above levels seen in 2008, at the start of the recession, for the third consecutive year. For further details on the components of aGVA see Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates in background note 9.

The Non-Financial Service sector, the largest broad industry group, contributed most to overall growth. Non-Financial Service sector aGVA rose by 11.2% (£56.0 billion) between 2012 and 2013, the fourth consecutive annual increase taking it to its highest level of £554.1 billion since the series began (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, local level aGVA by sector, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Approximate GVA for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy in the regional release is different to that published in the national release (June 2015). More information can be found in background note 9.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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The recession and recovery described by the ABS between 2008 and 2013 is broadly in line with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures published in the National Accounts. Both the ABS aGVA estimates and the latest National Accounts GDP estimates (taken from the Second Estimate for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015) show a fall between 2008 and 2009 and then 4 consecutive annual increases from 2009 to 2013 led by the Service sector.

Due to the need to balance timeliness of the data with the accuracy, in-line with the ABS Revisions Policy, the ABS regional results for 2012 that were published in July 2014 have been subjected to further quality assurance leading to planned revisions to the data included in this release.

These revisions usually arise from the receipt of additional data and the correction of existing data by businesses responding to the ABS, which may include restructures that can result in data being reallocated to a different industry.

At the UK level, aGVA generated by local activity of businesses in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy for 2012 was revised downwards by 0.2% (£1.6 billion). Revisions at the sub-national level following continued quality assurance of the data are mixed, with 5 of the 12 regions showing downward revisions totalling £9.5 billion, offset by upward revisions totalling £7.9 billion in the 7 remaining regions.

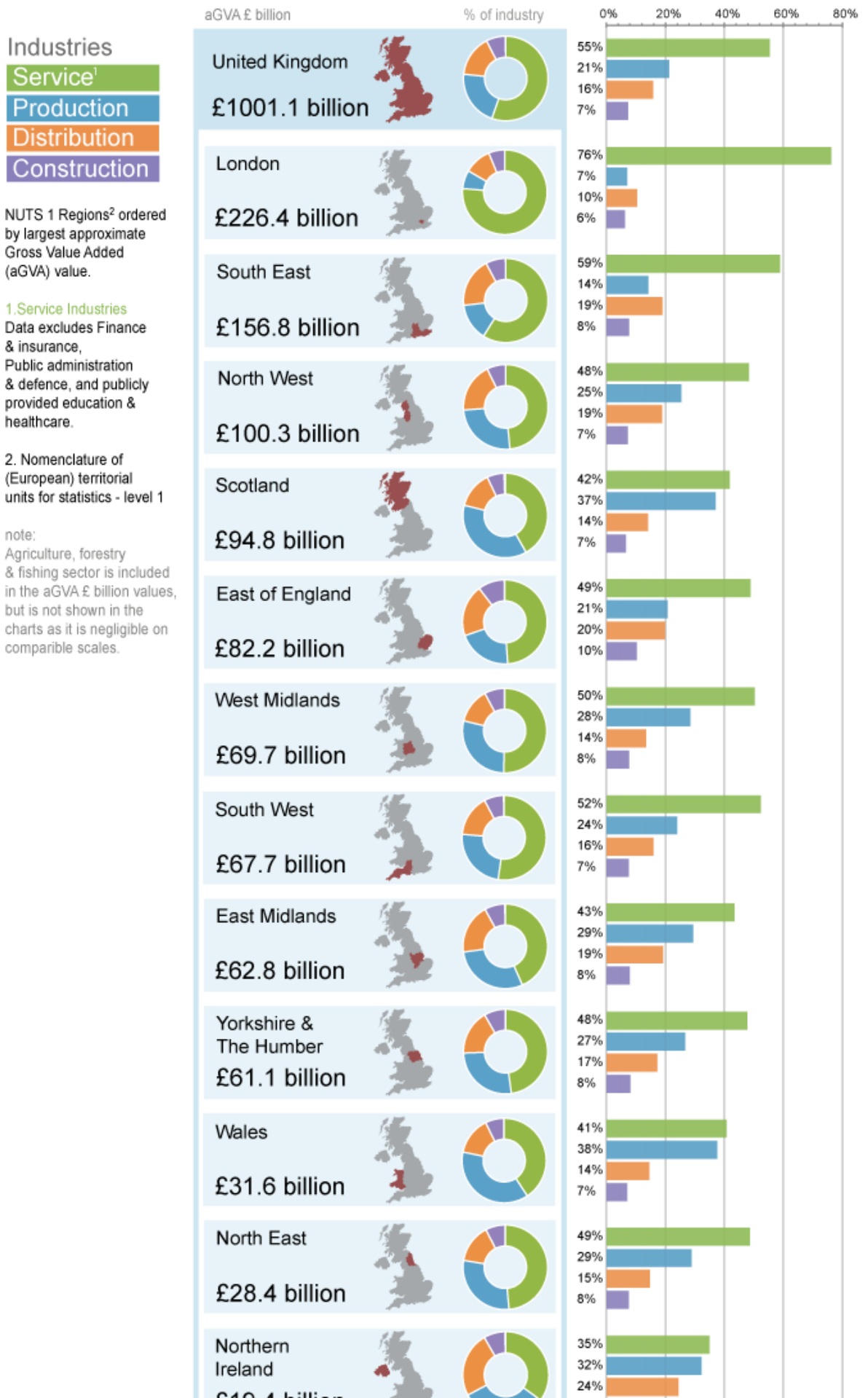
This year, the introduction of a new purchases apportionment process contributed £2.0 billion of the £8.6 billion upward revision to purchases, in turn contributing to the downward revision of aGVA. An [impact analysis \(129.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) of this methodology change (at region and SIC division level) can be found in the data section of this publication.

A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

The Regional Picture

The industrial composition of regions in the UK varies considerably (see Figure 2). Wales and Scotland show a similar contribution to their aGVA from both the Non-Financial Service and Production sectors (each around two-fifths of their respective aGVAs in 2013) while other regions such as London have a dominant Non-Financial Service sector (around three-quarters of its aGVA in 2013) with a smaller share of value added being generated from Production and other sectors.

Figure 2: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, local level aGVA, industrial composition by NUTS 1 region, 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

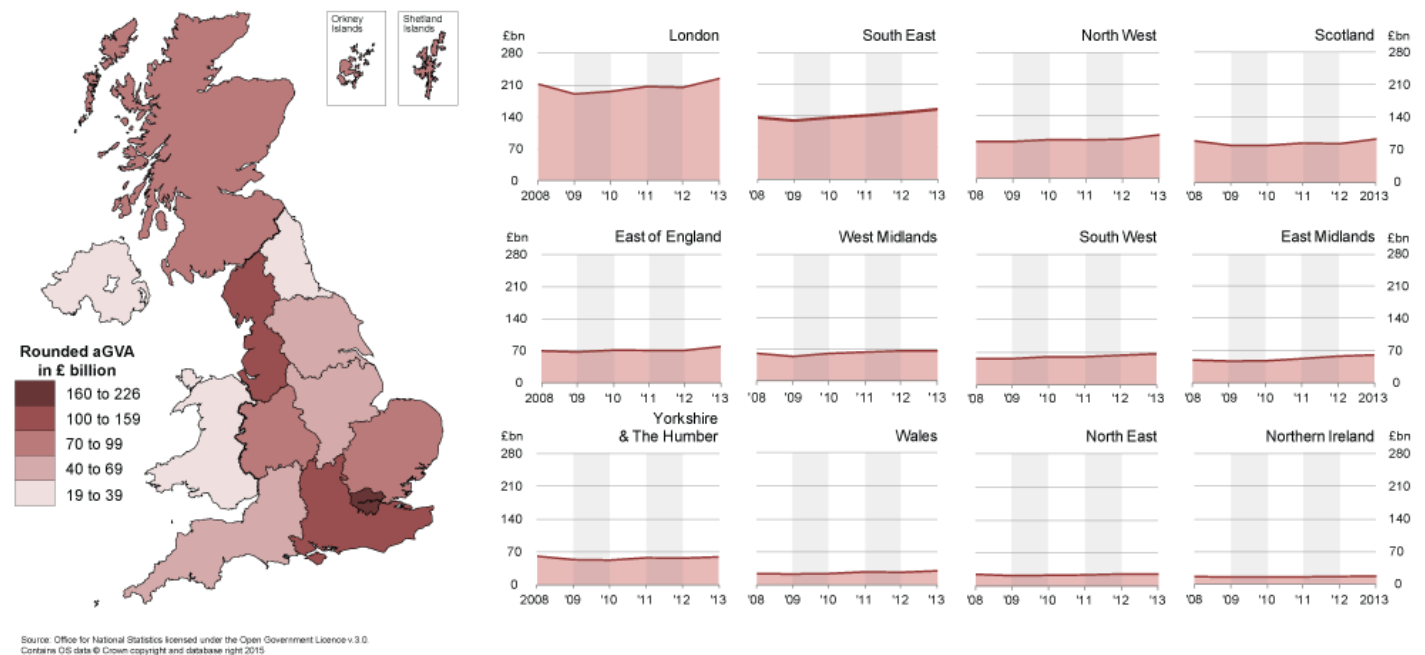
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(29.5 Kb)

The largest 3 regions in terms of total aGVA were London, the South East and the North West together contributing just under half of the total aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Of the 12 regions, all saw growth in aGVA between 2012 and 2013 except for the North East. London, Scotland and the North West contributed most to the overall growth (see Figure 4).

The East Midlands, West Midlands and the South East all saw a fourth consecutive year of growth in 2013, following falls between 2008 and 2009. The sub-national picture now shows just 1 region,

Yorkshire and The Humber with aGVA marginally below the level seen in 2008, at the start of the recession.

Selected Regional Summaries (in Order of Size of the Value Change in aGVA between 2012 and 2013)

London

London contributed the most to aGVA growth in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy between 2012 and 2013, increasing by 9.4% (£19.4 billion) (see Figure 4). Its growth was dominated by the Non-Financial Service sector (Sections H-S), the largest industry group in terms of aGVA contributing £22.0 billion to the region's total aGVA growth, (a rise of 14.5%). A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

The 2 main contributors to growth within the Non-Financial Service sector were Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M) and Arts, entertainment & recreation (Section R).

Within Professional, scientific & technical activities, the main increases were in Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (Division 70) and Advertising & market research (Division 73). For Arts, entertainment and recreation activities, the main increase was in Gambling & betting activities (Division 92).

At the same time the Production sector (Sections B-E) saw a decrease in aGVA of 13.7% (£2.5 billion).

The overall growth puts the aGVA for London above its 2008 level for the first time, with a growth between 2008 and 2013 of 5.7% (£12.3 billion).

Scotland

Scotland made the second largest contribution to aGVA growth in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy between 2012 and 2013, increasing by 12.1% (£10.2 billion). All 5 industry sectors have contributed to the aGVA growth in Scotland, with the largest contribution of 15.9% (£5.4 billion) from its Non-Financial Service sector (Sections H-S). The largest increase within this sector was in Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M).

The Distribution sector (Section G) made the next largest sector contribution to aGVA growth, with a 30.1% (£3.1 billion) increase.

This overall growth puts the aGVA for Scotland above its 2008 level for the first time, with a growth of 4.4% (£4.0 billion) between 2008 and 2013.

North West

The aGVA in the North West grew by 10.9% (£9.8 billion) between 2012 and 2013. This was led by the Distribution sector (Section G) which increased by 40.1% (£5.4 billion) and the Non-Financial Service sector (Sections H-S) increasing by 8.8% (£3.9 billion).

The growth in aGVA for the Distribution sector (Section G) in this region follows 3 consecutive years in decline and shows aGVA above the level recorded in 2008, at the start of the recession.

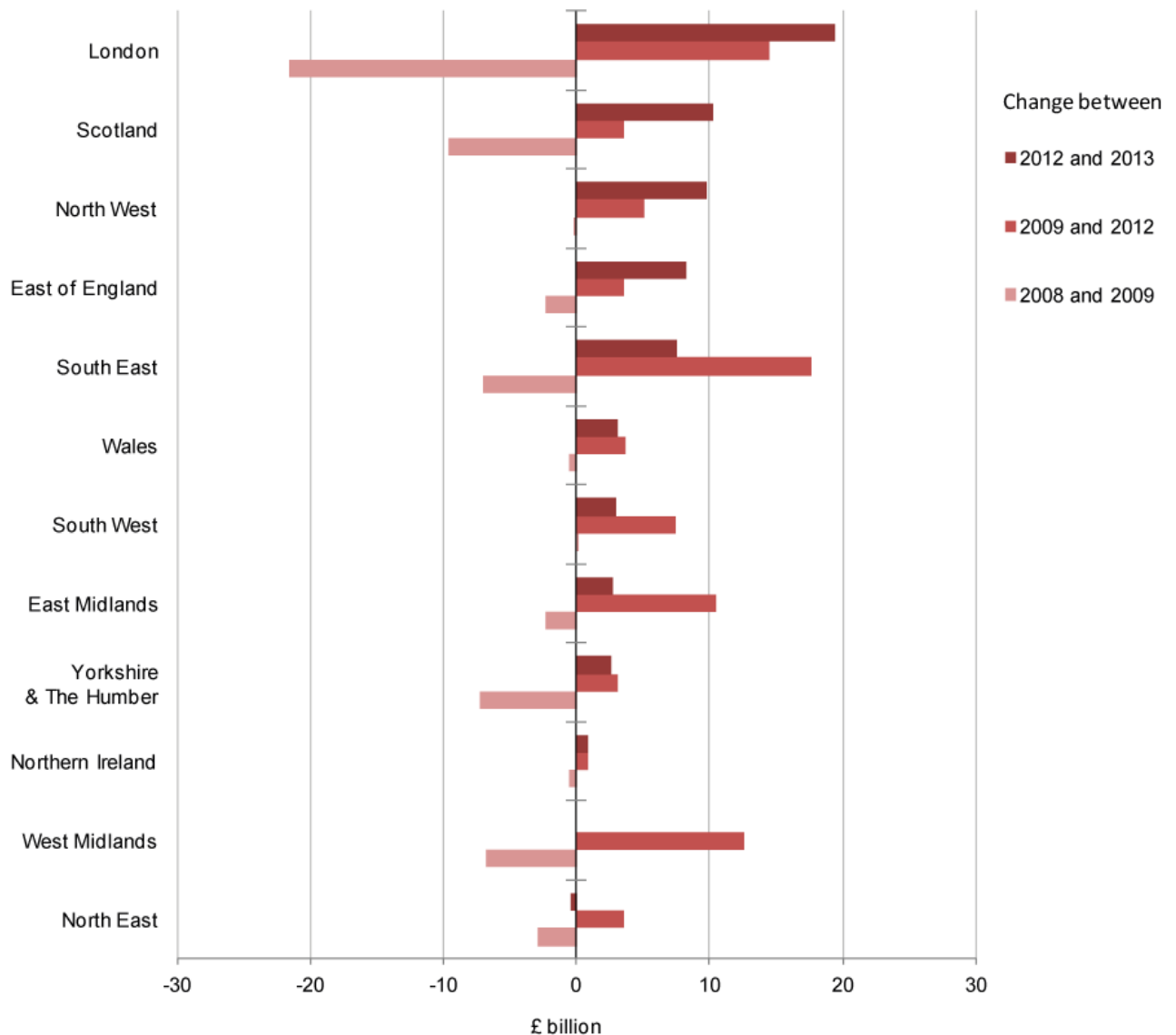
In contrast, aGVA for the Non-Financial Service sector (Sections H-S) shows a fifth consecutive year of growth with an overall rise of 27.8% (£10.6 billion) since 2008.

North East

The North East is the only region to show a fall in aGVA between 2012 and 2013. Following 3 consecutive years of growth, there was a fall of 1.3% (£0.4 billion). The decrease in aGVA in 3 of the 5 sectors was led by the Construction sector (Section F) which fell by 24.0% (£0.7 billion).

Despite this overall decline, the region's aGVA still remains above the level recorded in 2008, at the start of the recession.

Figure 4: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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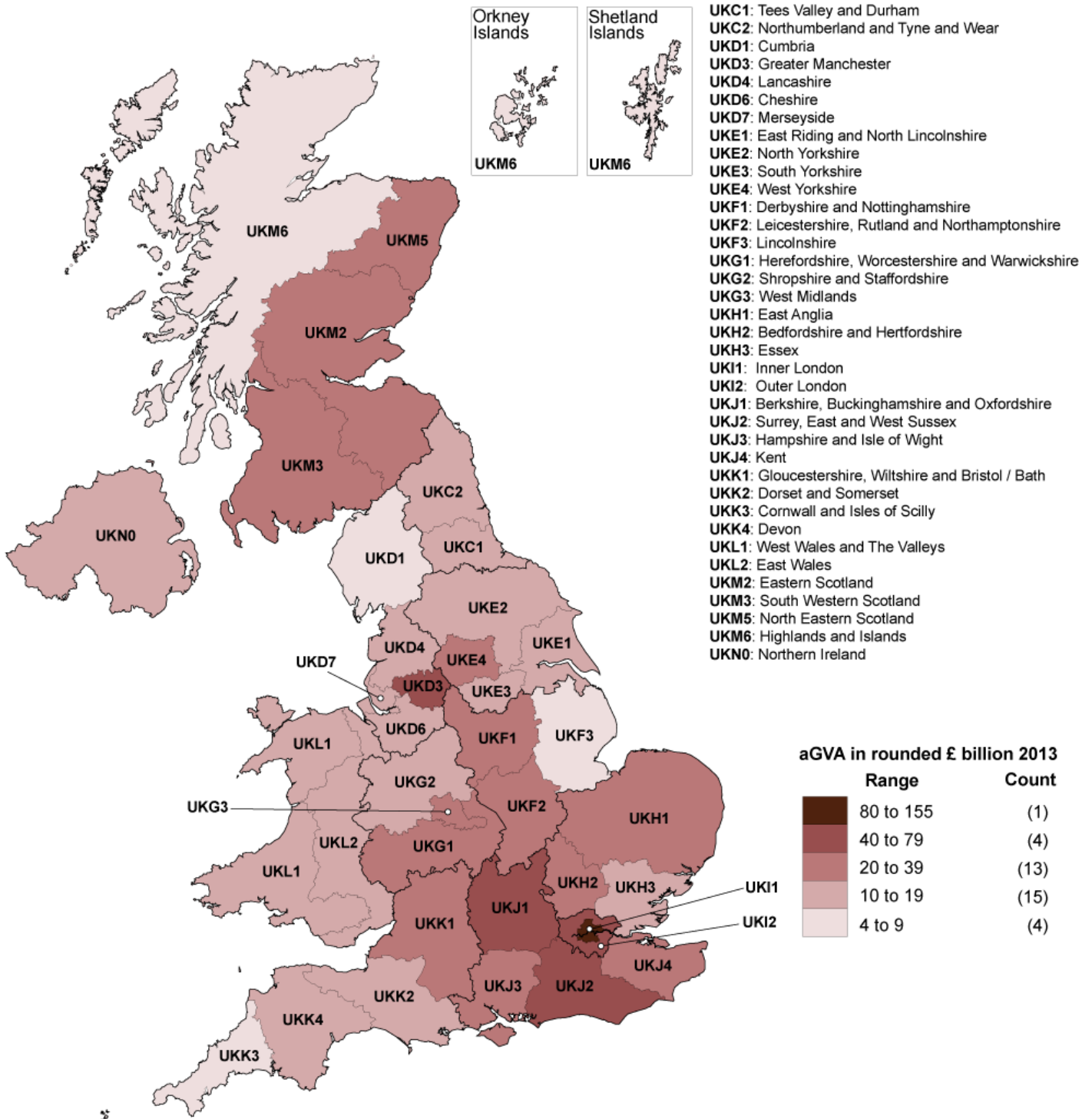
NUTS 2 Sub-regional distribution of aGVA in the UK

The 12 statistical regions of the UK described above refer to the [NUTS 1 European regions](#) (Nomenclature for Territorial Units for Statistics, level 1). These regions can be further subdivided to NUTS level 2 which has 37 sub-regions in the UK.

This greater level of detail shows where the aGVA within the NUTS 1 regions is geographically concentrated (see Map 1). The largest sub-regions in the Non-Financial Business Economy in terms of total aGVA were:

- Inner London (UKI1) with 15.5% of the UK total
- Outer London (UKI2) with 7.2% of the UK total
- Berkshire, Buckinghamshire & Oxfordshire (UKJ1) with 5.8% of the UK total
- Surrey, East & West Sussex (UKJ2) with 4.4% of the UK total
- Greater Manchester (UKD3) with 4.0% of the UK total

Map 1: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, local level aGVA by NUTS 2 region, 2013



NUTS 2 is an abbreviation for 'nomenclature of territorial units for statistics', level 2.
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Source: Office for National Statistics

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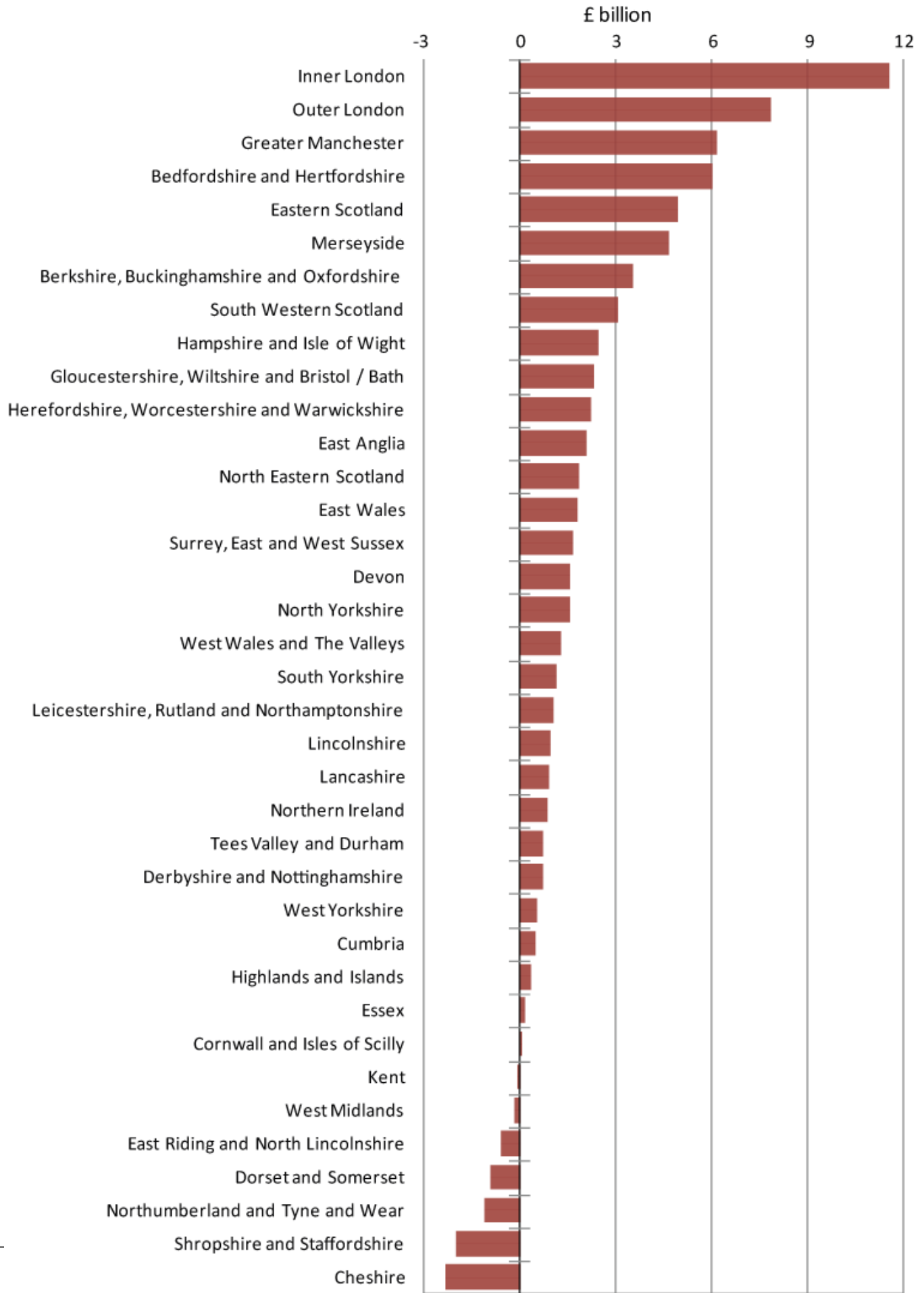
In terms of aGVA growth between 2012 and 2013, 30 sub-regions showed an increase, with just under half concentrated within 4 sub-regions (see Figure 5):

- Inner and Outer London (UKI1 and UKI2)
- Greater Manchester (UKD3)
- Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire (UKH2)

There were 7 sub-regions that showed a fall in aGVA with the largest falls in:

- Cheshire (UKD6)
- Shropshire and Staffordshire (UKG2)

Figure 5: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, local level aGVA change by NUTS 2 region, 2012 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

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Non-Financial Service Industries, Sections H to S (part)

Between 2012 and 2013, turnover in the UK Non-Financial Service sector has grown by 6.5% (£69.6 billion). With purchases also increasing by 5.0% (£28.0 billion), this resulted in an aGVA increase of 11.2% (£56.0 billion). For further details on the components of aGVA, see Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates in background note 9.

This was the fourth consecutive annual increase in aGVA, with the 11.2% growth rate between 2012 and 2013 the largest since the start of the recession in 2008.

The largest contribution to the growth between 2012 and 2013 came from Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M) which increased by 17.4% (£21.4 billion) and followed a small fall in aGVA in the previous year.

London (£173.0 billion) and the South East (£92.3 billion) made the largest contribution to aGVA in the Non-Financial Service sector in 2013 (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Non-Financial Services, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Health and all medical and dental practice activities.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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All regions have contributed to growth in the Non-Financial Service sector in 2013 and are above the levels seen at the start of the recession. London, the South East and Scotland made the largest contributions to aGVA growth (see Figure 7).

London

London made the largest contribution to growth in aGVA in the Non-Financial Service sector between 2012 and 2013, a rise of 14.5% (£22.0 billion) for the region to £173.0 billion. Although this follows a fall in aGVA for the previous year, Non-Financial Service sector aGVA for London has, since 2010, been above the level recorded in 2008 at the start of the recession.

The 3 main industries driving growth between 2012 and 2013 were Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M), Arts, entertainment & recreation (Section R) and Administrative & support service activities (Section N), contributing £9.6, £4.1 and £4.0 billion respectively to the increase in London's Non-Financial Service sector aGVA.

The increase within Professional, scientific & technical activities was driven by Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (Division 70) and Advertising & market research (Division 73).

For Arts, entertainment and recreation activities, the main driver was Gambling & betting activities (Division 92), where some businesses noted that restructuring had impacted on their reported data. The growth in this industry could in part be attributed to the increase in internet usage of the interactive entertainment industry in recent years.

Within Administrative & support service activities, the increase was driven by Travel agency, tour operator & other reservation service & related activities (Division 79), where general increases in business activity were reported.

South East

The South East made the second largest contribution to aGVA growth in the Non-Financial Service sector between 2012 and 2013, with a rise of 8.8% (£7.4 billion) for the region.

In the South East, the Non-Financial Service sector has recorded 5 consecutive years of annual growth above the level recorded in 2008, and continues to be both the dominant sector in terms of total aGVA contribution and growth in the region.

As in London, the 3 main sectors causing growth in the South East's Non-Financial Service sector were Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M), Arts, entertainment & recreation (Section R) and Administrative & support service activities (Section N), contributing £2.4, £2.0 and £0.8 billion respectively to the increase in aGVA.

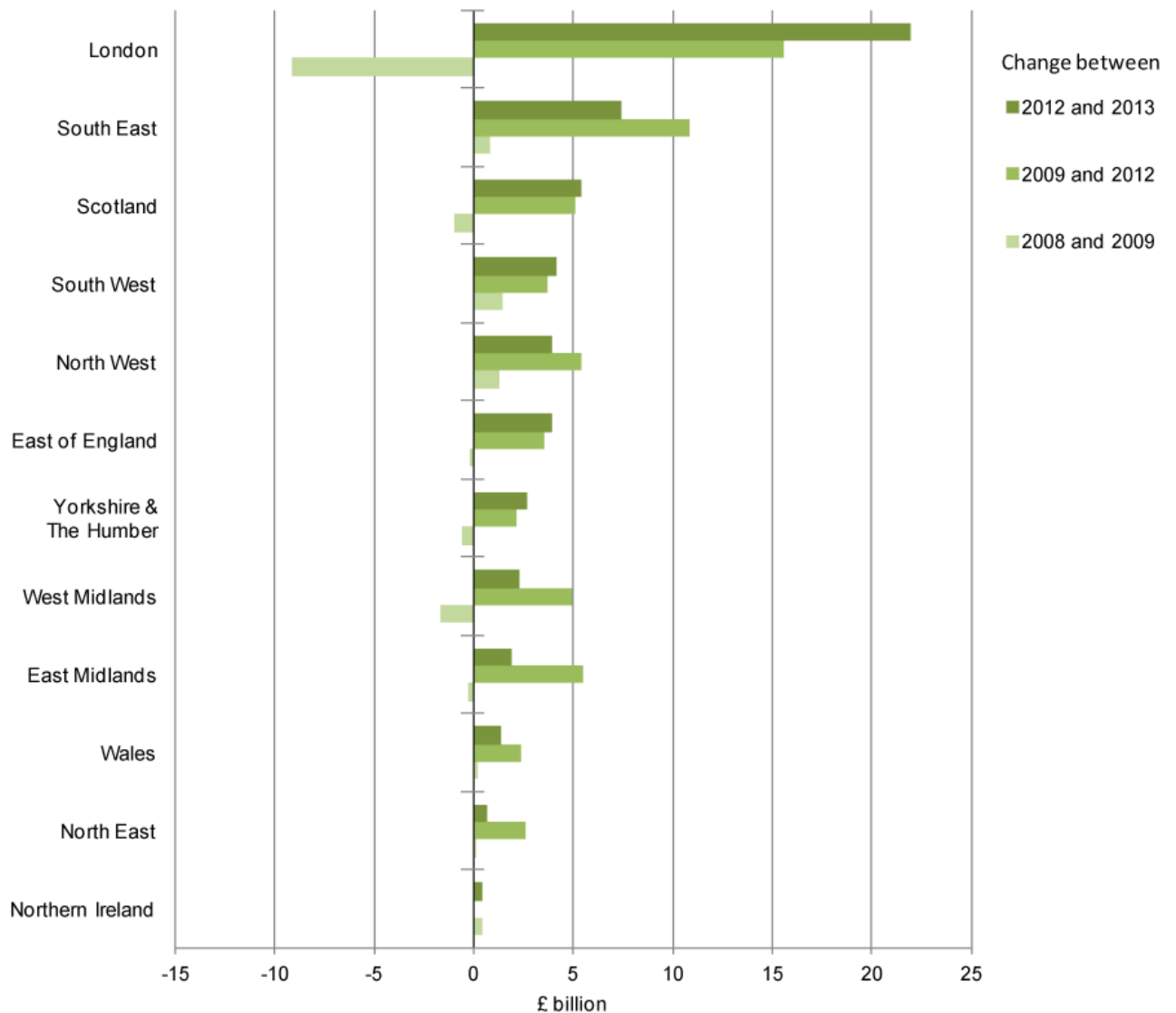
Scotland

Scotland contributed £5.4 billion to total aGVA growth in the Non-Financial Service sector between 2012 and 2013, a rise of 15.9% for the region. This is the third consecutive annual increase in Scotland's aGVA for this sector, with aGVA above the level recorded for 2008, at the start of the recession, since 2011.

The Non-Financial Service sector's growth in aGVA in Scotland was reported for all industrial sections, but was driven by the increase in Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M), which accounted for just under a third of the total growth in the sector.

The largest increase in aGVA within Professional, scientific & technical activities was seen in Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (Division 70) which increased by £1.1 billion to £2.0 billion following a fall in the previous 2 periods.

Figure 7: Non-Financial Services, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Health and all medical and dental practice activities.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Production Industries, Sections B to E

Turnover in the Production sector increased between 2012 and 2013 by 1.1% (£7.6 billion). However, purchases and taxes also increased by 0.7% (£3.3 billion) and 34.0% (£7.2 billion)

respectively, which resulted in a decrease in aGVA by 0.5% (£1.2 billion). For further details on the components of aGVA, see Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates in background note 9.

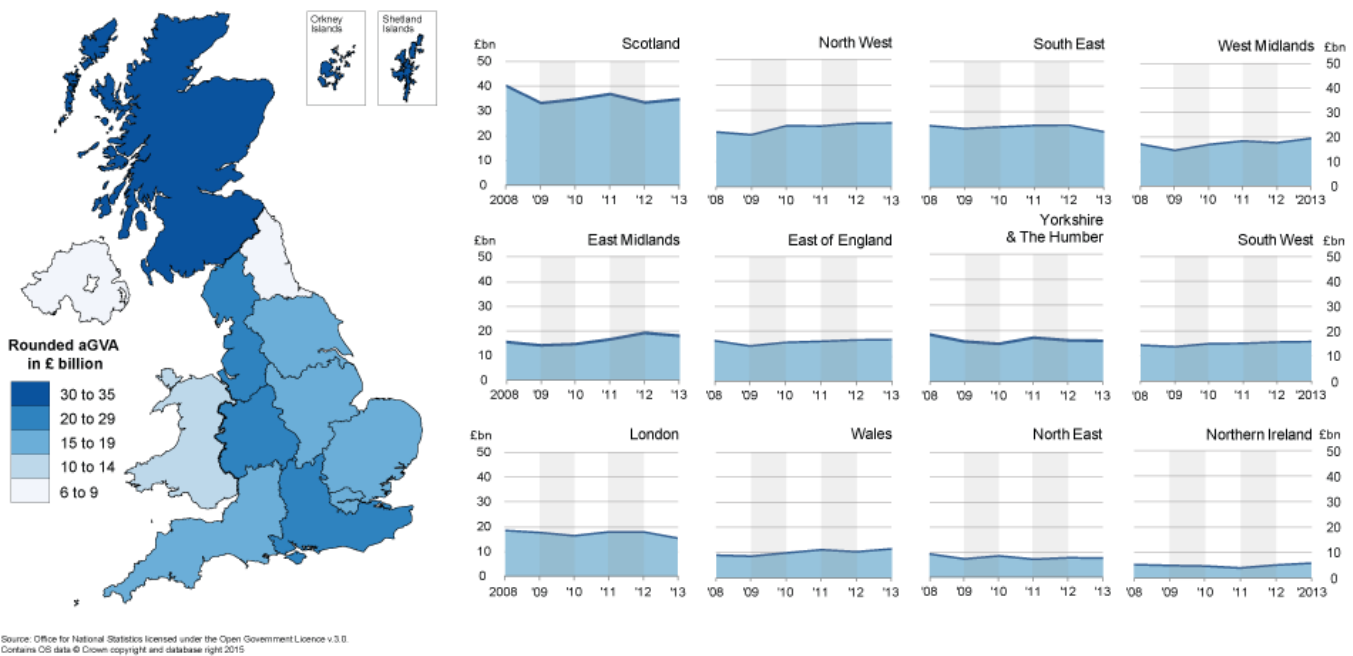
This is the first recorded fall in aGVA for the sector since 2009 and keeps Production aGVA below the level recorded at the start of the recession in 2008.

The decline in aGVA between 2012 and 2013 was mainly a result of decreases in Energy generation & supply (Section D) by 7.7% (£2.0 billion) and Mining & quarrying (Section B) by 5.8% (£1.5 billion).

A possible reason for the fall in aGVA for the Mining & quarrying industry is the reduction in oil extraction. North Sea oil and gas reserves are becoming increasingly difficult to extract, in part due to ageing extraction equipment which has required extensive repair and maintenance. Also natural declines in the reserves in older fields were further exacerbated in 2013 by an increased amount of time lost to unplanned shutdowns. Despite increased levels of investment, production efficiency has declined, as there is expected to be a lag in the investment being reflected in increased production.

At the regional level Scotland (£35.1 billion), the North West (£25.5 billion) and the South East (£22.4 billion) made the largest contributions to Production sector aGVA in 2013, see Figure 8.

Figure 8: Production, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Within the production sector, 5 of the 12 regions showed a fall in aGVA between 2012 and 2013 with the largest decreases in the South East and London. The largest increase was in the West Midlands followed by Scotland (see Figure 9). The Production sector overall has yet to return to the levels recorded in 2008, at the start of the recession.

South East

The aGVA in the South East fell by £2.7 billion in the Production sector between 2012 and 2013, a fall of 10.6% for the region. Following 3 consecutive years of growth, the decline in 2013 means aGVA for the region is below the level reported in 2008 at the start of the recession.

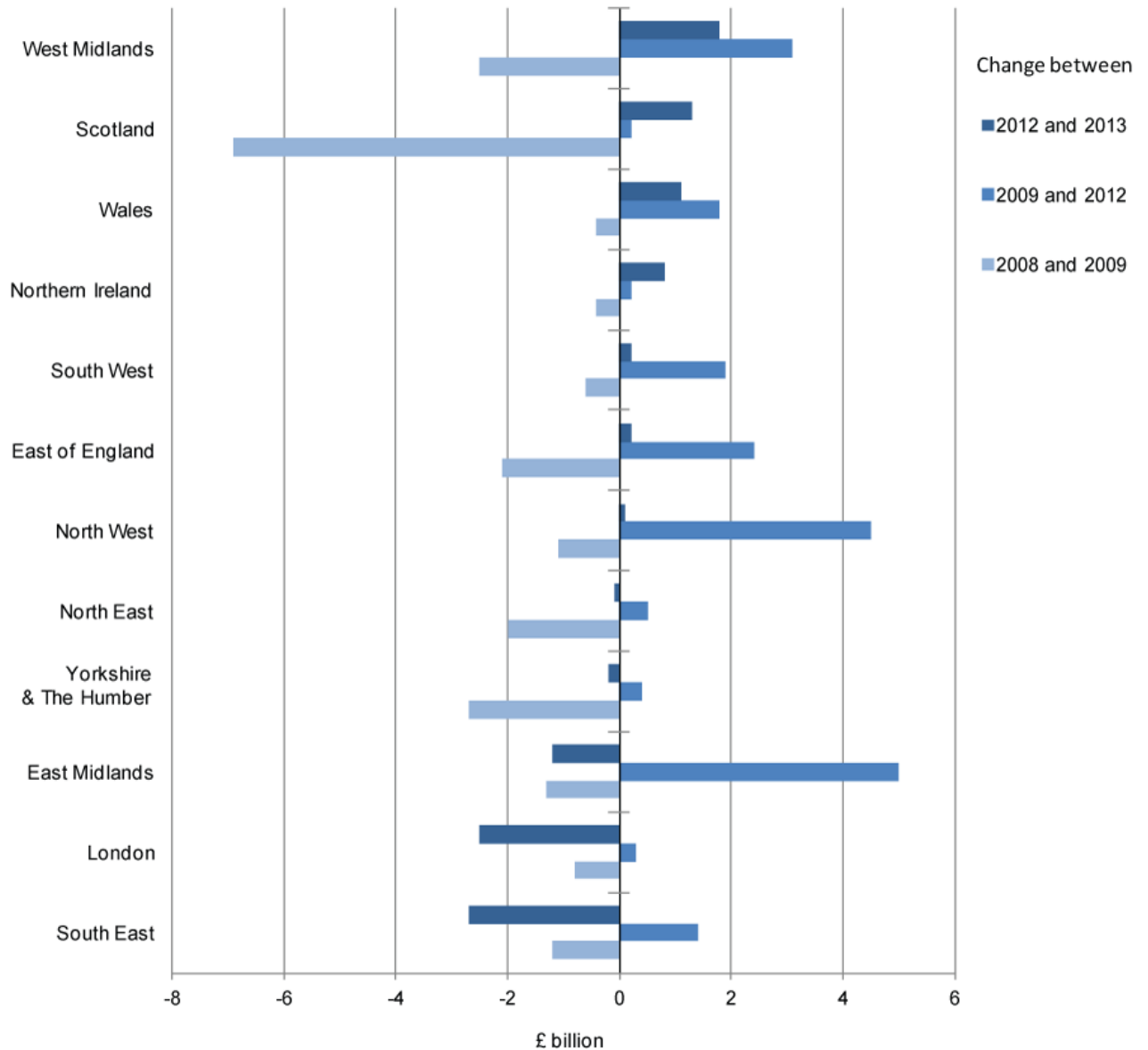
The aGVA decrease is dominated by the fall seen in Manufacturing (Section C), mainly in Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (Division 19). This industry shows a decrease of £1.0 billion in aGVA between 2012 and 2013, with increases in taxes reported by some businesses contributing to the decline.

London

London's aGVA fell by £2.5 billion in the Production sector between 2012 and 2013, a fall of 13.7% for the region. After 2 consecutive years of growth, the decline in 2013 means aGVA for the region has still not recovered to the level reported in 2008.

The aGVA decrease was mainly in Energy Generation & Supply (Section D) which had a 61.4% decrease of £2.7 billion, and where businesses reported structure changes.

Figure 9: Production, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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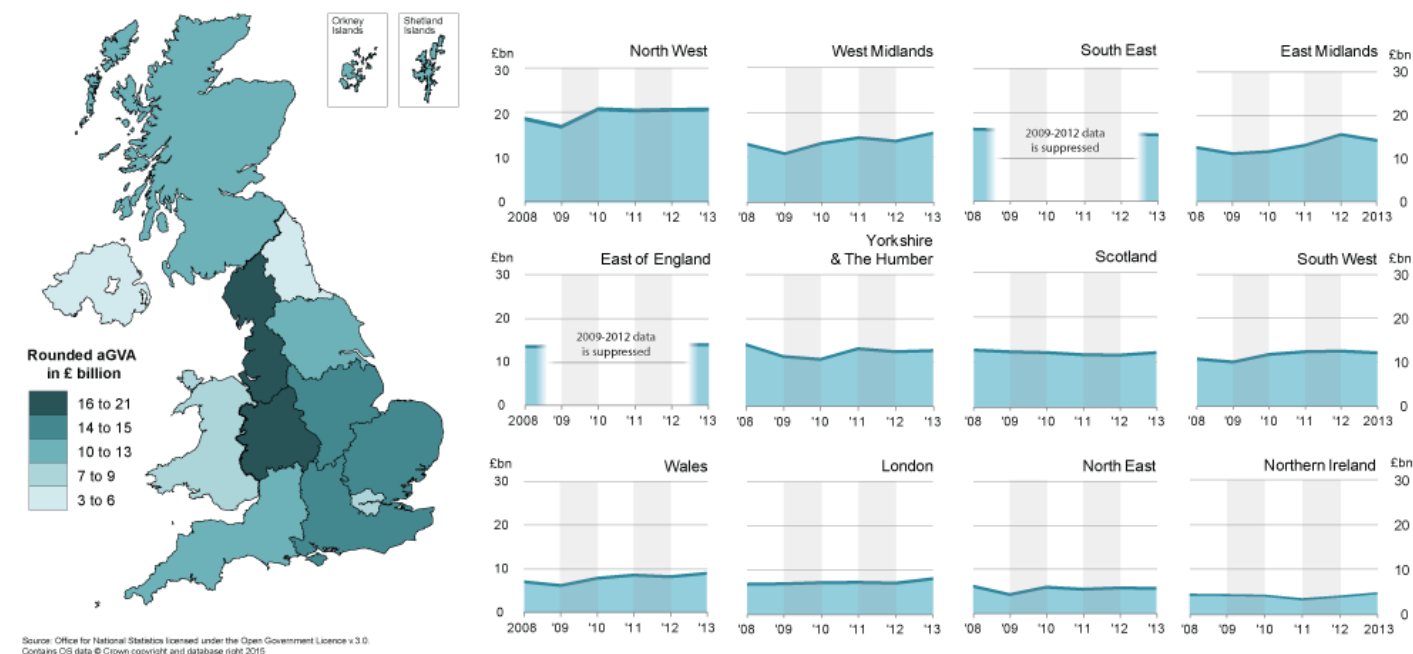
Manufacturing Industries, Section C

Turnover in the Manufacturing sector increased between 2012 and 2013 by 2.0% (£9.6 billion). However, purchases and taxes also increased by 0.5% (£1.7 billion) and 38.1% (£6.9 billion)

respectively, which resulted in an increase in aGVA of 0.9% (£1.3 billion). For further details on the components of aGVA, see Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates in background note 9.

At the regional level the North West, the West Midlands and the South East made the largest contributions to Manufacturing aGVA in 2013 (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Manufacturing, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. 2009 to 2012 data for the South East and the East of England are suppressed to avoid disclosure.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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(32.5 Kb)

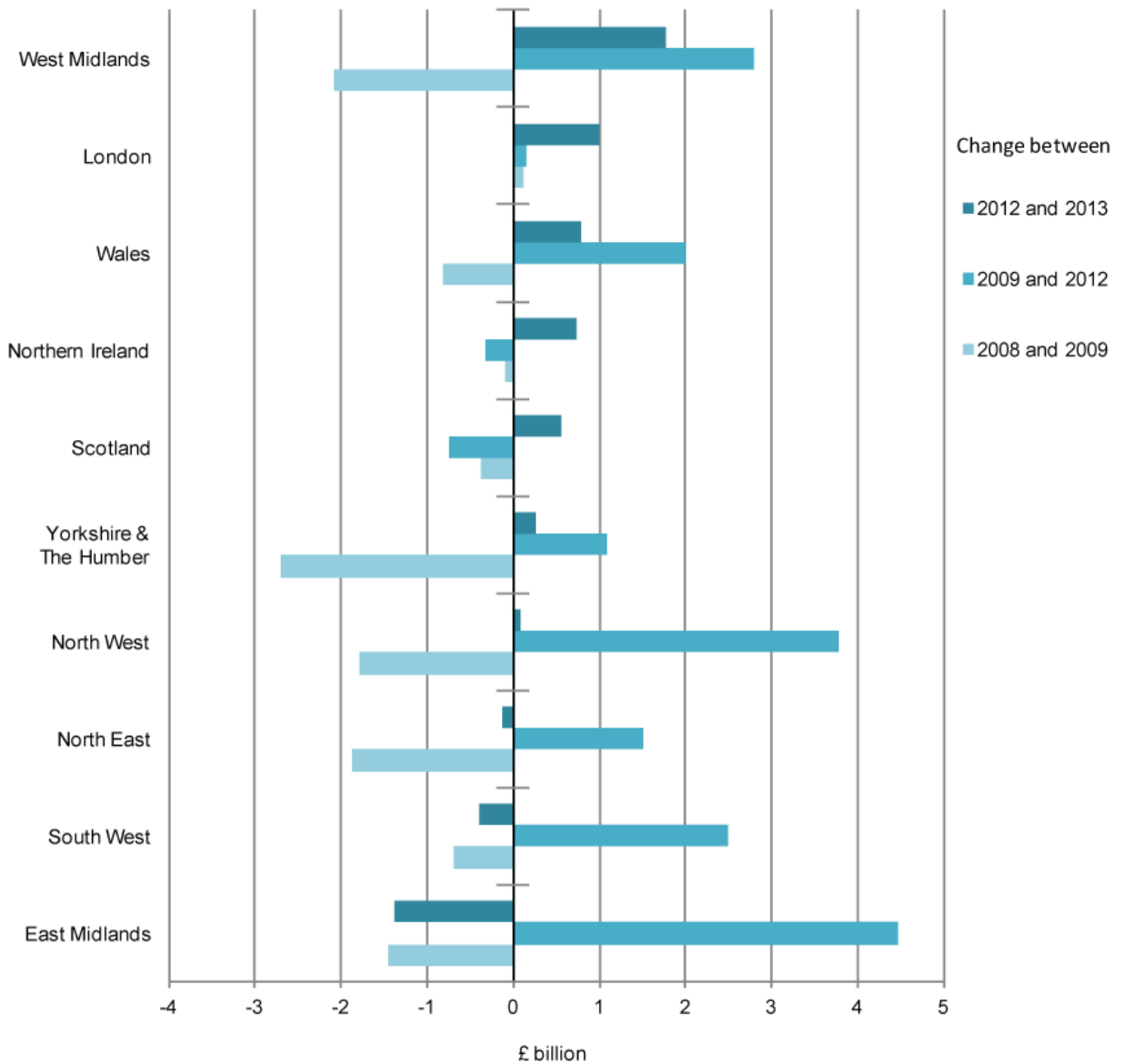
Within the manufacturing sector, 8 of the 12 regions showed a rise in aGVA between 2012 and 2013, with the largest increase in the West Midlands (see Figure 11). This is the fourth consecutive year of growth for the Manufacturing sector and aGVA continues to increase above the recorded levels in 2008, at the start of the recession.

West Midlands

The West Midlands contributed £1.8 billion to the total aGVA increase in Manufacturing between 2012 and 2013, a rise of 12.8% for the region. This is the fourth consecutive year that Manufacturing aGVA in the region has been above the level reported in 2008, at the start of the recession, despite a small fall between 2011 and 2012.

The aGVA increase is dominated by the rise seen in Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailer and semi trailers (Division 29). This industry shows an increase of 40.8% (£1.2 billion) in aGVA between 2012 and 2013, with some businesses confirming they were making a good margin on their sales over the period.

Figure 11: Manufacturing, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. The South East and the East of England are excluded to avoid disclosure.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

Download chart

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Notes for Production Industries, Sections B to E

1. Across the Production sector many divisions have been affected by a trend amongst multinational companies towards restructuring on an international basis. This type of restructuring has caused companies to be classified under different sectors to those they have historically occupied, with movements from traditional production industries towards wholesalers and toll processors. Therefore care should be taken when making comparisons over time.

2. Manufacturing (Section C)

Please note that the ABS figures for the Manufacturing industries should not be compared directly with PRODCOM 's 'Total Sales of Businesses Classified to this Industry' figure because:

- PRODCOM publish a calendar year figure whereas ABS figures are based on annual responses from businesses cover a range of financial years,
- PRODCOM focuses on products whilst ABS focuses on activities. The total value of production, in a particular industry, may differ from the turnover reported by ABS as an enterprise might carry out other activities, in addition to production, that contribute to its turnover,
- PRODCOM and ABS produce estimates using different sampling and statistical methodologies,
- PRODCOM publish industrial classes excluding HMRC Duty, while ABS publishes turnover inclusive of Duty.

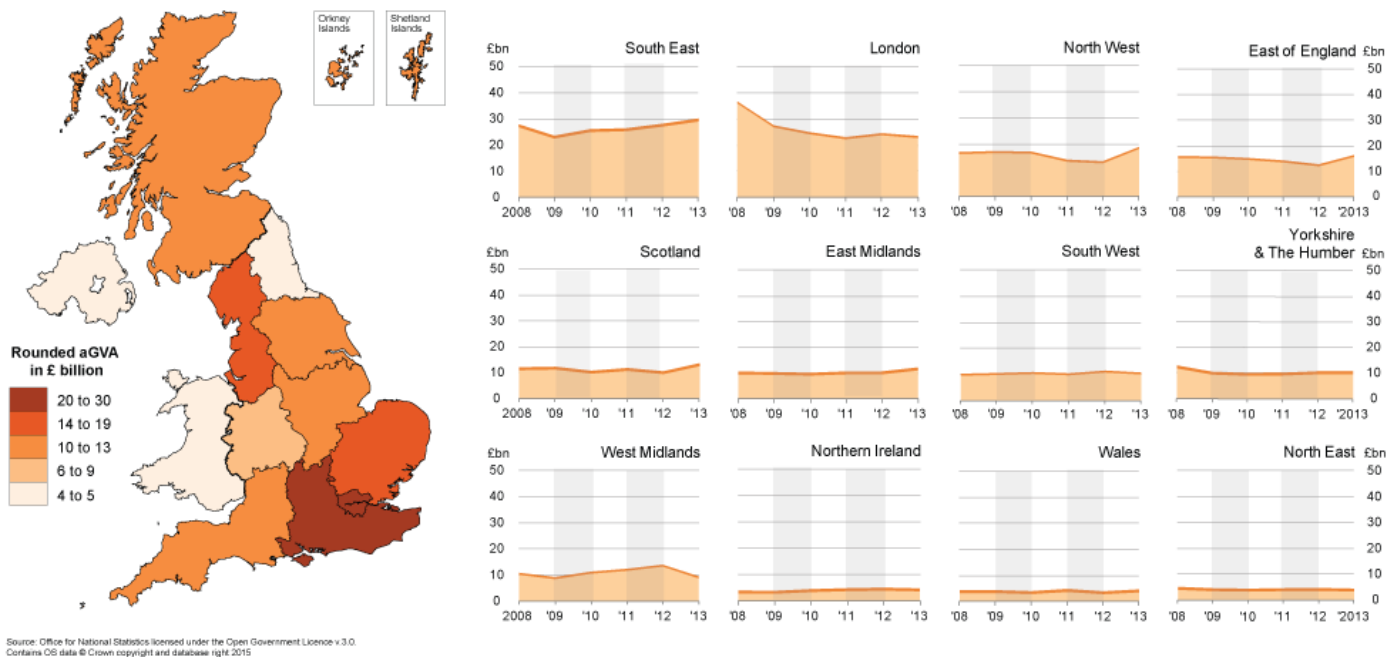
Distribution Industries, Section G

Turnover in the Distribution sector increased between 2012 and 2013 by 9.0% (£124.5 billion). With purchases also increasing by 9.3% (£113.5 billion), this resulted in an increase in aGVA by 6.4% (£9.5 billion). For further details on the components of aGVA, see Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates in background note 9.

This is the second consecutive year of growth for the sector, but aGVA has still to return to a level above that reported in 2008, at the start of the recession.

All 3 divisions in the Distribution sector contributed to the aGVA growth between 2012 and 2013, with the largest contribution of 8.0% (£4.4 billion) from Wholesale (excluding motor trades) (Division 46) followed by Motor Trades (Wholesale & Retail) (Division 45) with 17.1% (£3.9 billion).

At the regional level, the South East (£29.9 billion) and London (£23.5 billion) continue to make the largest contribution to Distribution sector aGVA in 2013 (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Distribution, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Of the 12 regions, 6 saw a rise in Distribution sector aGVA between 2012 and 2013, with the largest contribution coming from the North West and the East of England (see Figure 13). The largest contributor to the increase in aGVA within both these regions was the wholesale industry.

North West

The North West contributed £5.4 billion to the increase in aGVA in the Distribution sector between 2012 and 2013, a rise of 40.1% for the region. This follows 3 consecutive years of decline in this sector and for the first time since 2010 brings Distribution aGVA above the level recorded in 2008.

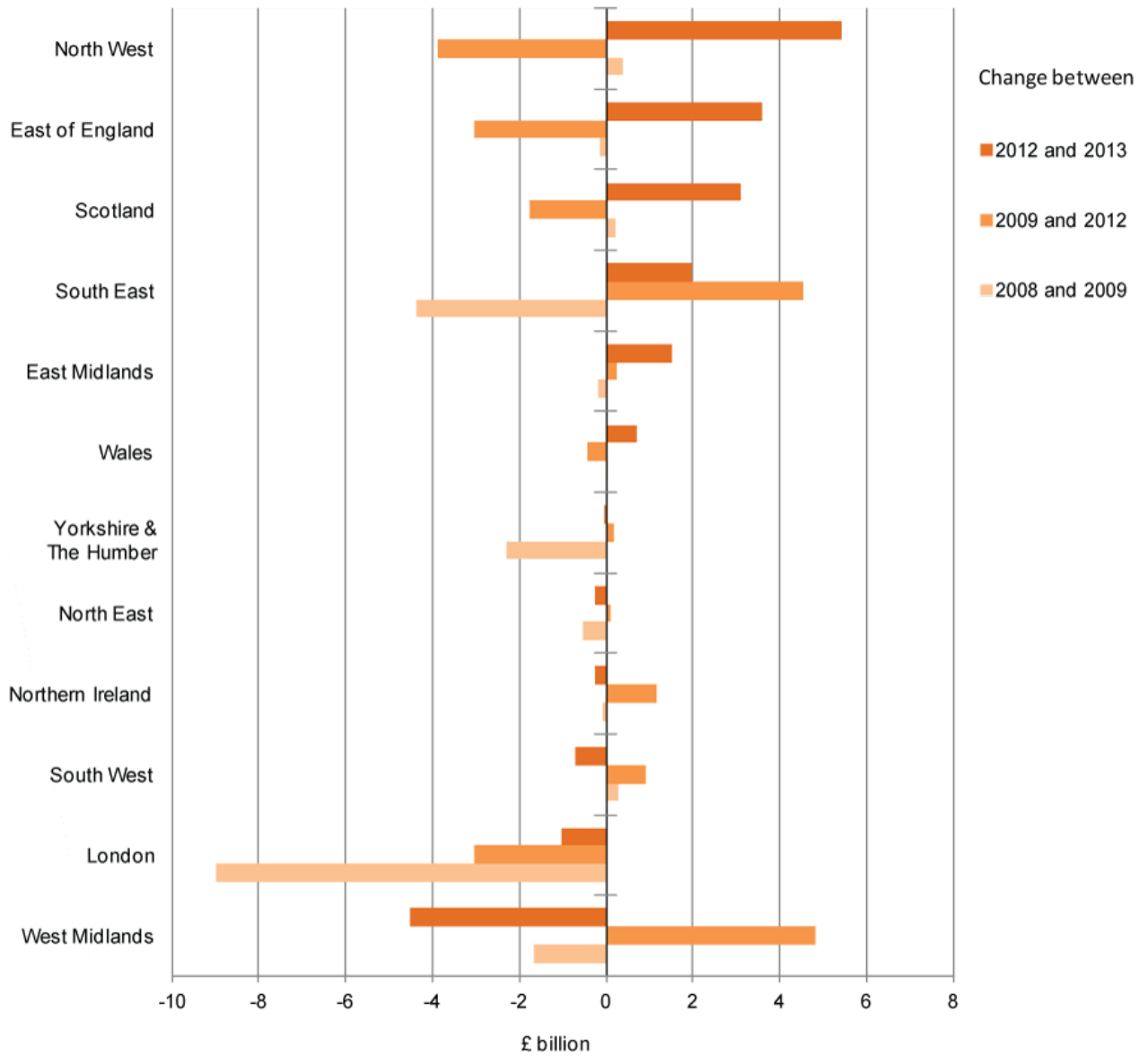
The largest increase was in Wholesale (excluding motor trades) rising by 119.7% (£4.1 billion), although without accounting practice changes and continued business restructuring, the rise may have been less pronounced (see Notes for Distribution Industries).

East of England

The East of England contributed £3.6 billion to the increase in Distribution aGVA between 2012 and 2013, a rise of 28.1% for the region. The increase follows 4 consecutive years of decline and brings Distribution aGVA for the region to a level above that recorded in 2008 for the first time.

All 3 Distribution divisions contributed to the sectors aGVA growth in this region. The largest contribution to growth of 41.3% (£1.8 billion) was from Wholesale (excluding motor trades) with industry restructuring again playing a part in the change.

Figure 13: Distribution, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Notes for Distribution Industries, Section G

1. Across the Distribution sector some divisions continue to be affected by a trend amongst multinational companies towards restructuring on an international basis. Such restructuring has caused companies to be classified under different sectors to those they have historically occupied, with movements from traditional production industries towards wholesalers and toll processors. Therefore care should be taken when making comparisons over time.

2. Retail (Excluding Motor Trades) (Division 47)

Please note that the ABS figures for the Retail industry should not be compared directly with the annual 'value non seasonally adjusted' figures in the monthly [Retail Sales Inquiry](#) release because:

- the ABS figures cover the United Kingdom, while the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' covers Great Britain only,
- the ABS 'total' turnover figures in the main results tables represent sales to both business and the public and are published excluding VAT, while those in the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' represent sales to the public only and are published including VAT.

3. The ABS does publish 'retail' turnover figures (for sales to the public only) in its Retail Commodities tables in the June release which are inclusive of VAT and will be closer to 'Retail Sales Inquiry' figures, however;

- the ABS 'retail' turnover figures includes data for National Health Service receipts and commissions whereas the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' do not,
- Retail Sales Inquiry does not cover household spending on services bought from the retail sector as it is designed to only cover goods,
- although both quote figures for a calendar year, the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' produce monthly output measures which include average weekly value and volume estimates. The value estimates reflect the average total turnover that businesses have collected over a standard reporting period, while the volume estimates are calculated by taking the value estimates and adjusting to remove the impact of price changes. ABS figures are based on annual responses from businesses covering a range of financial years.

Construction Industries, Section F

Turnover in the Construction sector increased by 4.4% (£8.2 billion) between 2012 and 2013, and purchases by 4.8% (£5.6 billion) over the same period. Together with changes in stocks and taxes, these have combined to increase aGVA by 3.3% (£2.4 billion) over the period. For further details on the components of aGVA, see Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates in background note 9.

Although this is the third consecutive year of Construction aGVA growth following 2 years of decline, aGVA has yet to return to its 2008 level of £81.0 billion at the start of the recession.

All 3 divisions in the Construction sector contributed to the aGVA growth between 2012 and 2013, with the largest contribution from Civil engineering (Division 42) increasing by 8.3% (£1.0 billion) and Specialised construction activities (Division 43) increasing by 2.9% (£1.0 billion).

At the regional level, London (£14.0 billion), the South East (£12.0 billion), the East of England (£8.4 billion) and the North West (£7.2 billion) made the largest contributions to aGVA in the Construction sector in 2013 (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Construction, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Of the 12 regions, 8 saw increases in aGVA in the Construction sector between 2012 and 2013. The largest increases were in London and the South East (see Figure 15). In London the growth was dominated by increases in Construction of buildings (Division 41) whilst in the South East the growth was more evenly spread throughout the 3 Construction divisions.

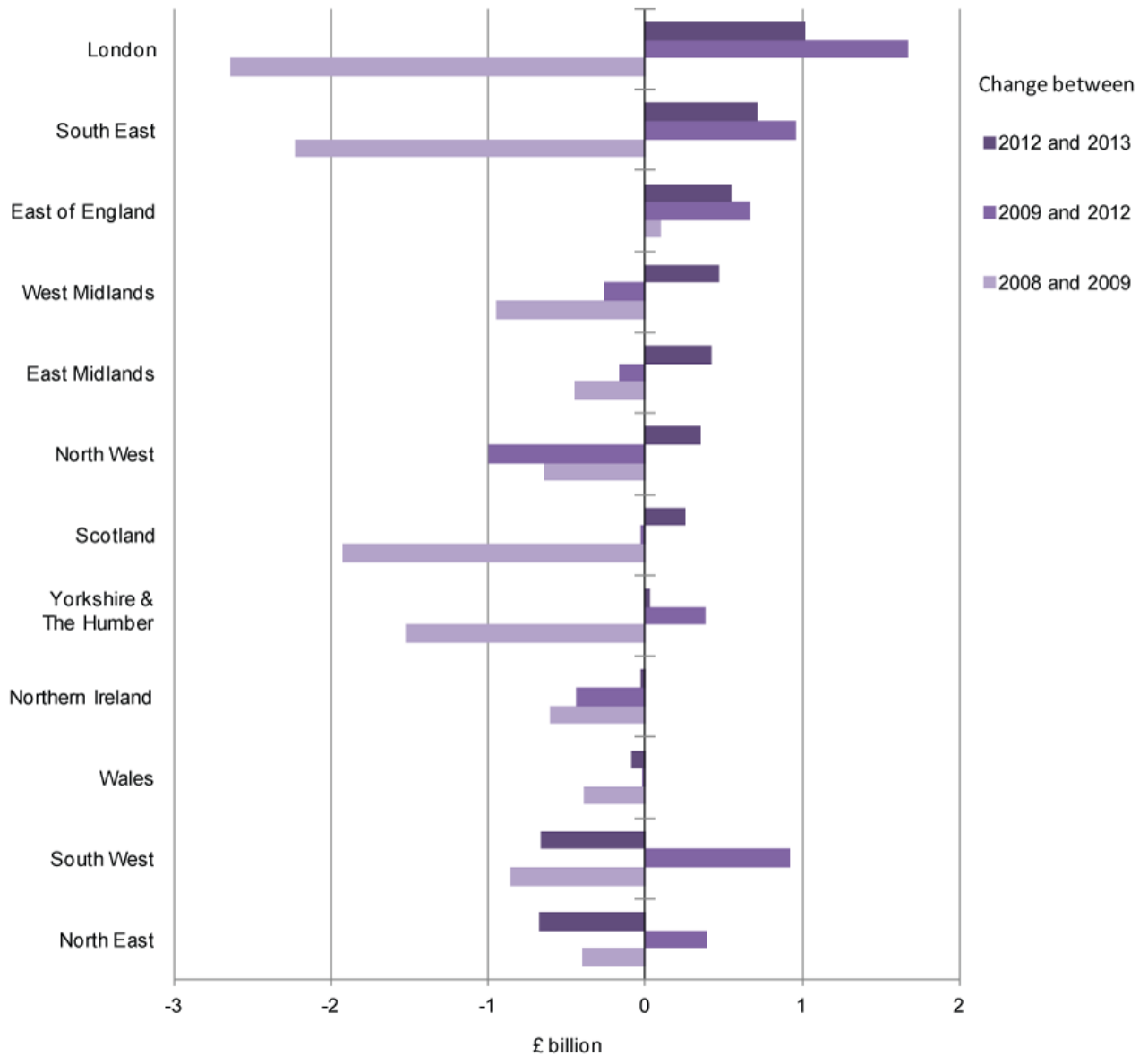
London

London contributed 7.8% (£1.0 billion) to the growth in aGVA between 2012 and 2013. The largest contribution to growth was from Construction of buildings (Division 41) which grew by 12.5% (£0.8 billion). This was the third consecutive year of growth for the industry and the second year where aGVA has been above the level seen at the start of the recession.

South East

The South East contributed 6.3% (£0.7 billion) to the growth in aGVA between 2012 and 2013 with increases more evenly spread throughout the 3 Construction divisions. Of these 3 divisions it is only Specialised construction activities (Division 43) which has yet to return to a level above that reported in 2008, at the start of the recession.

Figure 15: Construction, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Notes for Construction Industries, Section F

1. Please note that the ABS figures for the Construction industries should not be compared directly with annual figures in the monthly '[Output in the Construction Industry](#)' release because:
 - the ABS figures cover the United Kingdom, while the 'Output in the Construction Industry' covers Great Britain only,
 - the two surveys measure different concepts of this industry,
 - while both quote figures for a calendar year, the 'Output in the Construction Industry' are based on the aggregate of the responses to 12 monthly surveys, whereas ABS figures are based on annual responses covering a range of business years,
 - the ABS figures will always be larger than those in the 'Output in the Construction Industry' because the latter excludes: Property developers (SIC 41.1); Payment on purchased services (architects, technical engineering, etc.); Payment to subcontractors, unless the subcontractors are not classified to construction and therefore are not part of the survey; Value of land; Value of materials sold (which are not part of a structure); and Fixtures, equipment and tools that are sold,
 - the ABS figures include secondary activities related to businesses classified within the construction sector, while the 'Output in the Construction Industry' covers only the construction activity of the businesses.

Agriculture (Part), Forestry and Fishing, Section A

The ABS covers only hunting, forestry, fishing and the support activities to agriculture. Commentary is therefore limited because the sector's size in terms of economic output, as measured by the ABS, is small in comparison to the other sectors of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. However, data for these parts of Section A can be found in the reference tables linked to this bulletin.

The other parts of agriculture, which include crop and animal production, are covered in the "[Agriculture in the United Kingdom](#)" release published annually by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).

Note that the values quoted here for Section A are in **£ millions**.

The part of Section A covered at ABS local level showed a rise in turnover of 9.9% (£331 million) between 2012 and 2013 and a purchases fall of 4.2% (£96 million). This has led to an increase in aGVA of 30.7% (£375 million), with aGVA now £160 million above the level in 2008, at the start of the recession.

The region contributing most to this growth between 2012 and 2013 was Scotland with a £115 million increase in aGVA. This was more than double the next highest contributions from the East of England (£51 million) and the East Midlands (£50 million).

Revisions to 2012 ABS regional data

Due to the need to balance timeliness of the data with the accuracy, in-line with the ABS Revisions Policy, ABS Regional results for 2012 were published in July 2014 with further quality assurance then leading to planned revisions to the data in this release.

These revisions usually arise from the receipt of additional data and the further validation and revision of existing data by businesses responding to the ABS, which may include restructures that can result in data being reallocated to a different industry.

When compared with the ABS Regional results published on 23 July 2014, the revised 2012 data in this release shows minimal revision for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.

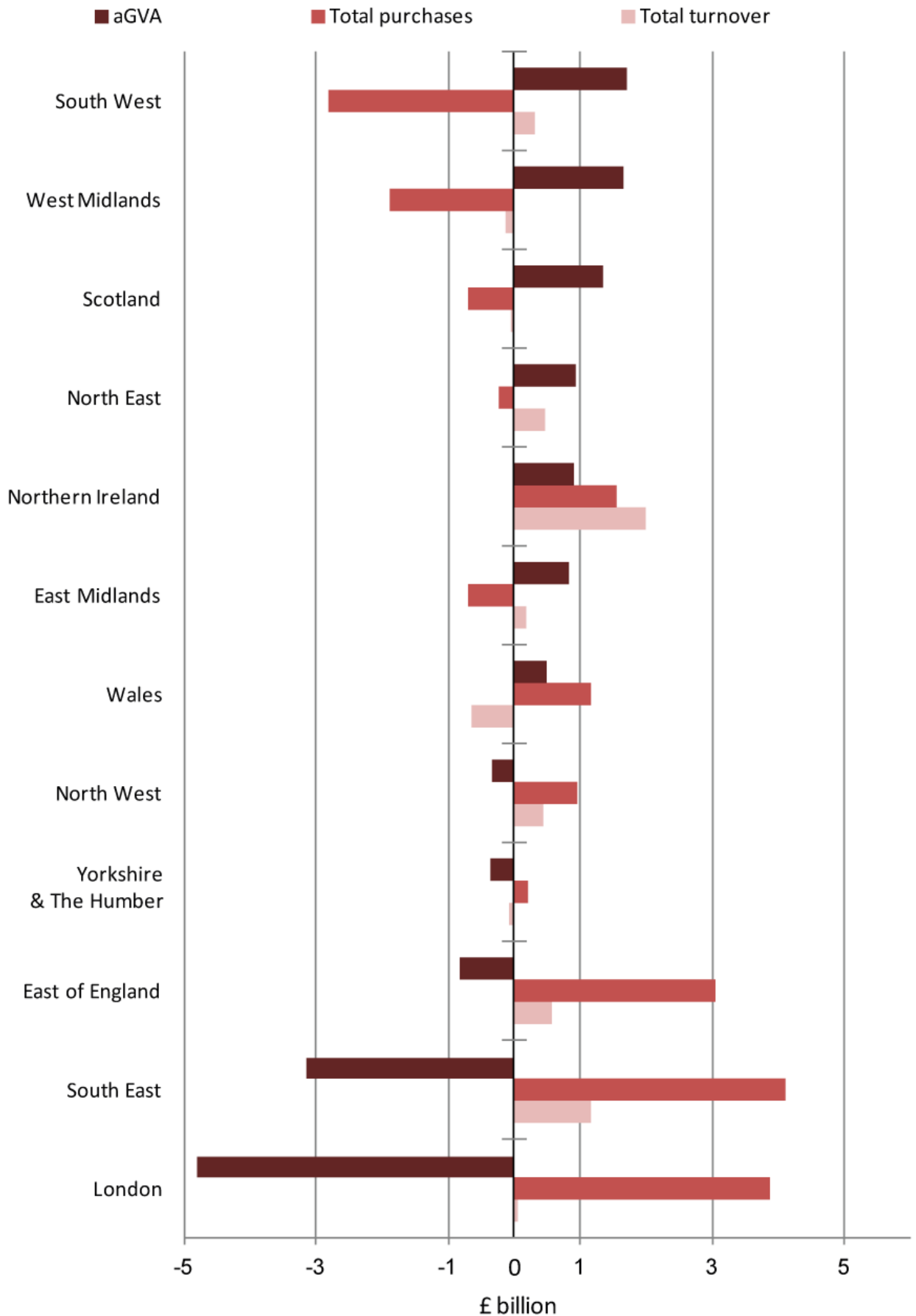
At the UK level, turnover and purchases generated by local activity of businesses for 2012 were revised upwards by 0.1% (£4.3 billion) and 0.4% (£8.6 billion) respectively. This resulted in aGVA being revised downwards by 0.2% (£1.6 billion).

This year, the introduction of a new purchases apportionment process contributed £2.0 billion of the £8.6 billion upward revision to purchases. The impact on aGVA was an increased downward revision.

An impact analysis of this methodology change (at region and SIC division level) can be found in the data section of this publication.

Revisions to aGVA at the sub-national level are mixed, with 5 of the 12 regions showing downward revisions totalling £9.5 billion, particularly in London and the South East. This was offset by upward revisions totalling £7.9 billion in the 7 remaining regions (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, local level aGVA revisions by NUTS 1 region, 2012



Source: Office for National Statistics

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Background notes

1. What's New?

Change in Purchases apportionment methodology – Data on purchases for 2012 and 2013 has been produced using a new method for the apportionment from the reporting unit purchases to the local unit level. This new method was introduced to preserve the additivity of purchases components values to the total purchases. This has introduced a discontinuity in the purchases and aGVA data series with 2008 to 2011 still calculated using the original method. Advance notification of the change, the reason for it and the impact at regional level was included in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, 2013 Revised Results on 11 June 2015. More detail of this change can be found in this [Information Paper](#) and the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#). A detailed region by industry [impact assessment \(129.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) is included in this release.

A map and chart showing the NUTS 2 sub-regional distribution and growth of aGVA across the UK.

A [searchable map](#) (which shows the spread of aGVA across the UK in 2013) to aid identifying the geography of each of the 12 NUTS 1 regions and 37 NUTS 2 sub-regions in the UK.

A section on Manufacturing including regional contribution and growth charts.

The Interactive Map for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy by UK NUTS 1 Region contains a new Manufacturing option.

Chapter on revisions to the 2012 ABS regional data.

A short story on [Who owns businesses in the UK? \(2013\)](#), using the ABS contains regional breakdowns of the ownership counts for the first time.

2. Annual Business Survey – ABS

The Annual Business Survey (ABS), formerly the Annual Business Inquiry part 2 (ABI/2), produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), is the key resource for understanding the detailed structure, conduct and performance of businesses across the UK.

The ABS survey samples approximately 63,000 businesses in Great Britain from a population of over 1.8 million businesses in the sample frame on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The responding businesses provide information such as their turnover, purchases, employment costs, capital expenditure and stocks.

Approximately 11,000 businesses in Northern Ireland are sampled by the Department of Finance and Personnel Northern Ireland and contribute to the UK estimates.

In this National Statistics publication, a range of estimates are published including turnover, purchases, approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) and employment costs for industry sectors and the UK Non-Financial Business Economy and its regions. All data are reported at current prices (effect of price changes included).

Visit the [ABS webpages](#) for more in-depth information about the ABS, plus the latest news on survey changes and developments.

An [ABS Glossary of terms](#) is available to help interpret the technical descriptions and abbreviations used throughout this bulletin.

3. ABS Quality Information

A [Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#) report for the ABS can be found on our website. The aims of the QMI report are to provide users with a greater understanding of our statistics, their uses and the methods that are used to produce them.

The ABS is a sample survey. As with all estimates obtained from sample surveys, ABS estimates are subject to various sources of error. The total error in a survey estimate is the difference between the estimate derived from the data collected and the true (unknown) value for the population. The total error consists of 2 main elements; the sampling error and the non-sampling error. The ABS was designed to minimise both these errors. The standard error is the estimated value of the sampling error. The estimate for a variable, plus and minus the standard error for the variable, gives a range in which the true unknown value for the population might lie. The closer the standard error is to 0, the more reliable the estimate.

The coefficient of variation is the standard error of a variable divided by the survey estimate, and it is used to compare the relative precision across surveys or variables. The closer the coefficient of variation is to 0, the more reliable the estimate. Standard errors and coefficients of variation for turnover, aGVA, purchases and employment costs are available in the quality measures table published with this release.

More detailed information on these and other quality and methodology issues is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#) published on the [ABS webpages](#).

Selective Editing

When ABS responses are received, checks are undertaken to ensure the information is correct. This is known as editing and validation. Selective editing was used to validate responses for the first time for the 2011 results using software called SELEKT. SELEKT is a generic selective editing tool which highlights responses which appear to be in error if they fall outside the range of what is expected and have a large influence on key estimates. Those responses with the

highest score are prioritised for editing and validation. This increases the efficiency of the editing process by focusing on the responses with the highest impact and importance.

The introduction of selective editing should at least maintain, if not improve the quality of the ABS results as it should: minimise the bias introduced by processing (removing over-editing); remove non-value adding activities from the process; and focus resources to errors that impact on the results.

However, the full impact on quality is not yet known. This will continue to be monitored and any updates will be included with future ABS releases. For more information on SELEKT, see Chapter 5 of the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#).

4. Uses and Users of ABS Statistics

ABS outputs may be used to answer questions such as:

- how much wealth has been created in a particular industry?
- has there been a shift in activity from one industrial sector to another, and which industry groups, classes, subclasses are driving the change?
- are any industries particularly dominant in specific regions or countries of the UK and are there structural changes over time?
- how productive is a particular industry, such as the chemicals sector, and what is its operating profitability?

There are a wide range of users that view, download and utilise the ABS data. Key users of the output include:

National Accounts: The statistics produced help to improve the overall quality of the UK National Accounts and the measurement of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The ABS forms a major data input to the production of [Input-Output Annual Supply and Use Tables](#) used to set the annual level of UK GDP. The Supply and Use tables show the sales and purchases relationships between consumers and producers by industry (see chapter 2 of [UK National Accounts, Blue Book 2011 edition](#)). For the latest available comparison with National Accounts GVA see the figures for 2012 in the [Blue Book 2014 edition table 2.3](#).

Indices of Services and Production: Use ABS data to calculate the weights used to produce the indexes, and to calculate the deflation of turnover.

Eurostat: ABS is the main source of data supplied to Eurostat to meet the requirements of the European Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Regulation. This regulation ensures that key statistics on the structure of businesses are composed in a way which is comparable across Europe. Eurostat use SBS data to inform and monitor European Union policy.

Scottish Government and the **Welsh Government:** The financial information is also used by the Scottish Government and the Welsh Government in the compilation of regional and country specific Input-Output tables (For example [Scottish Input-Output](#)) and Indices of Production (For example [Welsh Indices of Production](#)). The resulting outputs are used to inform and monitor policy.

[Department for Business, Innovation & Skills \(BIS\)](#): Use ABS data to assess the structure and performance of UK industries.

Local Authorities: Data are used for economic research, planning purposes, lobbying and economic strategy development.

Business consultants: Use these data to understand trends in industry sectors and UK regions.

Marketing experts: Use these data to undertake demographic mapping and market segmentation.

Other local and national government departments and bodies, businesses, academics and the general public use these data for research, modelling or forecasting and to track industry trends.

More detailed information on the uses and users of ABS is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.61 Mb Pdf\)](#) published on the [ABS webpages](#).

5. Your Views Matter

We are interested in your views of our data and publication. Please take time to complete a [short survey](#) before 14 August 2015.

We are constantly aiming to improve this release and its associated commentary. We would welcome any feedback you might have, and would be particularly interested in knowing how you make use of these data to inform your work. Please contact us via email: abs@ons.gsi.gov.uk or telephone Jon Gough on +44 (0)1633 456720.

The Changing Shape of UK Manufacturing, an event coordinated jointly with the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), took place in October 2014. The event featured a range of talks from users, producers and suppliers of manufacturing statistics, not just from central government and the devolved administrations, but also local government, media, business representatives and researchers. To view the content of the day, please visit [Storify](#).

The next event planned for 8 October 2015 is on 'How e-commerce is changing the shape of business'.

6. International Comparisons

International comparisons of structural business statistics are available from Eurostat (for the European Union), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

[Eurostat](#): analysis of Structural Business Statistics.

[OECD](#): follow the link to the structural analysis database, under the industry and services theme.

7. ABS Revisions

ABS estimates are revised in line with the ABS Revisions Policy. The revisions policy is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#) to assist users with their understanding of the cycle and frequency of data revisions. Users of this release are strongly advised to read this policy before using the data for research or policy related purposes.

Planned revisions usually arise from either the receipt of additional data or the correction of errors to existing data by businesses responding to the ABS. Those of notable magnitude will be highlighted and explained.

Revisions to published ABS regional results for the previous reference year can be expected in the latest reference year's data release.

When compared with the ABS Regional results published on 23 July 2014, the revised 2012 data in this release shows minimal revision for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.

At the UK level, turnover and purchases generated by local activity of businesses for 2012 were revised upwards by 0.1% (£4.3 billion) and 0.4% (£8.6 billion) respectively. This resulted in aGVA being revised downwards by 0.2% (£1.6 billion).

This year, the introduction of a [new purchases apportionment process](#) contributed £2.0 billion of the £8.6 billion upward revision to purchases. The impact on aGVA was an increased downward revision.

A region by industry [impact assessment \(129.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) of this methodology change (at region/SIC division level) can be found in the data section of this publication.

Revisions to data provide one indication of the reliability of key indicators. A table showing the size of revisions is published alongside the statistical bulletin released in June each year.

All other revisions will be regarded as unplanned and will be dealt with by non-standard releases. All revisions will be released in compliance with the same principles as other new information.

8. Response Rates and Compliance Costs

The figures in this release are based on an annual survey of businesses. Revised 2013 results are based on a response rate of 76.2%. Response rates by different sectors can be found in the [Quality Measures \(857.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) accompanying the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, 2013 Revised Results, with a summary provided in Table 1.

Table 1: UK Non-Financial Business Economy (Part) 1 - Response rates by sector

2010 to 2013

						Percentage
Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 2007) Sector	Description	2010 ²	2011 ³	2012 ⁴	2013 ⁵	
A-S (Part) ¹	Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Production, Construction, Distribution and Non-Financial Service Industries	78.2	77.9	77.8	76.2	
A (Part) ¹	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.3	76.4	80.2	77.6	
B-E	Production Industries	78.7	77.7	78.7	78.3	
F	Construction Industries	74.8	74.9	74.8	69.7	
G	Distribution Industries	77.1	77.6	77.5	74.7	
H-S (Part) ¹	Non-Financial Service Industries	79.5	79.0	78.4	77.9	

Table source: Office for National Statistics**Table notes:**

1. The ABS covers only the UK Non-Financial Business Economy which accounts for approximately two thirds of the UK economy in terms of Gross Value Added.

The industries covered are:

- o agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting and trapping SIC 0.17 only), forestry and fishing - Section A
- o production - Sections B-E
- o construction - Section F
- o distribution - Section G
- o non-financial services - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S

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For an estimate of the cost to GB businesses for providing their data to the ABS (known as compliance cost) see appendix B of the [ONS Compliance Plan \(215.7 Kb Pdf\)](#).

9. General Information

These points should be noted when using ABS results:

ABS Coverage

The results in this Statistical Bulletin represent approximately two-thirds of the UK economy in terms of Gross Value Added. In previous releases the UK Business Economy has been referred to as the Whole Economy.

The industries covered are:

- agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting & trapping 01.7 only), forestry and fishing - Section A
- production - Sections B to E
- construction - Section F
- distribution - Section G
- non-financial services - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S.

The main industries excluded are:

- agriculture (SIC 01.1, 01.2, 01.3, 01.4 and 01.5 in Section A)
- financial and insurance (Section K)
- public administration and defence (Section O)
- education (public provision in Section P)

- health (SIC 86.2, public provision in SIC 86.1 and 86.9 in Section Q).

Data for a small part of the Financial and insurance sector (Insurance and reinsurance only (SIC 65.1 and 65.2)) has been collected by the ABS since 2008 and was previously included in the results. This was the only part of Financial and Insurance Activities (Section K) covered by the survey. As with any new time-series, estimates for these industries have remained experimental while ongoing quality assurance has taken place. This quality assurance has led the figures to be revised substantially in recent years with a resulting break in the series between 2009 and 2010. Following discussions with key users, we decided to remove this experimental series from ABS releases for the reference year 2012 onwards due to the continued volatility of the data. The estimates for this series have been removed from releases since November 2013 to allow for a more detailed quality assessment to be undertaken. The removal of these series does not affect other industries published as part of this release and has no impact on any other financial statistics that we publish.

A review of the questionnaire for Insurance and Reinsurance businesses will be undertaken, alongside continued validation of returns to the survey, with the aim of reintroducing them to the ABS publications when the quality of the data has improved. Updates on progress will be available on the [ABS News Pages](#).

Although the estimated total for the UK Business Economy in the regional ABS results is constrained to equal that in the corresponding national ABS results, the published totals for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy will not necessarily be the same following the removal of data for the Insurance & reinsurance industries (Groups 65.1 and 65.2) from the regional results after apportionment has taken place (see note on Regional apportionment below). For example an enterprise contributing wholly to Insurance & reinsurance at a national level (and therefore removed from the national totals) may have local sites in other industries which will still contribute to the regional totals. Likewise, an enterprise contributing wholly to the Distribution sector (and therefore included in the national totals) may have a local site in Insurance & reinsurance whose contribution will be removed from the regional totals. The difference between the national and regional UK totals can be seen in Table 2.

Standard Industrial Classification

ABS results are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities \(SIC\) system](#). The UK is required by European legislation to have a system of classification consistent with the European Union's industrial classification system. The system underwent a major review in 2007. ABS data have been collected and published on the SIC 2007 system since the reference year 2008. Other revisions to the system occurred in 1958, 1968, 1980, 1992, 1997, and 2003.

UK SIC 2007 is divided into 21 sections, each denoted by a single letter from A to U. Each section can be uniquely defined by the next breakdown, the divisions (denoted by 2 digits). The divisions are then broken down into groups (3 digits), then into classes (4 digits) and, in several cases, again into subclasses (5 digits). So for example we have:

section C manufacturing (comprising divisions 10 to 33)

division	13	manufacture of textiles
group	13.9	manufacture of other textiles
class	13.93	manufacture of carpets and rugs
subclass	13.93/1	manufacture of woven or tufted carpets and rugs

The full structure of SIC 2007 consists of 21 sections, 88 divisions, 272 groups, 615 classes and 191 subclasses in SIC 2007.

Structural Changes to Businesses

The business economy is constantly evolving as businesses merge, are taken over, or simply change the main focus of their business. These changes can result in the industry classification of a business changing over time. For example, if a business undertakes both manufacturing and wholesale activities, but most of its employment is within manufacturing, it will be classified to manufacturing. If the employment were to change substantially so that the majority worked in wholesale then the industry classification would change and the whole of the businesses turnover, for example, would move from manufacturing to wholesale. In industries where movements are common, or where large businesses are involved, these changes can themselves sometimes cause large changes in ABS estimates. This should be taken into consideration when changes over time are being assessed.

Regional Apportionment

The business unit to which ABS questionnaires are sent is called the reporting unit. For ABS, the reporting unit represents an enterprise, which may consist of one or more sub-units (called local units). For example, an enterprise might be the head office for a group of shops. An enterprise may therefore have local units at different locations, and may carry out more than one type of economic activity.

To produce the regional estimates, the reporting unit data returned by each business is divided amongst its local units, largely in proportion to the employment in each local unit. Local unit employment is obtained from the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES), which collects data from local units. Results are then aggregated for each UK [NUTS 1 region](#) and industry, using the industry classification of the local units.

Each local unit is assigned a single SIC code, which corresponds to the unit's principal activity. Where more than one type of economic activity is carried out by a local unit or enterprise, its principal activity is the activity in which most of the workforce is employed.

The resulting industry breakdowns at the UK level in the national release will not necessarily match those in the corresponding regional release. For example, an enterprise contributing wholly to Production at the national level may have local unit contributing to other sectors (for example Wholesale) at the regional level.

Table 2: UK Non-Financial Business Economy (Sections A-S), Comparison of Regional and National aGVA by Sector, 2013

	£ billion					
	Non-Financial Service Industries	Production Industries	Distribution Industries	Construction Industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	UK Non-Financial Business Economy
Regional approach	554.1	213.1	158.4	73.9	1.6	1,001.1
National approach	550.4	219.0	151.3	78.6	1.9	1,001.1

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Download table

 [XLS format](#)

(27.5 Kb)

Changes to the regional weighting methodology were introduced in 2012 and have been used for all estimates from 2009 onwards. Analysis of the impact of the new weighting method showed that differences in the figures were generally small, particularly at high levels of aggregation. Further information on the methodology of the approach and analysis of the impact can be found in *Weighting in the Regional System*.

As BRES is not carried out at the same time as ABS, differences in the timing of responses from ABS and BRES can lead to some reduction in the quality of the apportionment method.

Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates

Approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) is derived from the responses of businesses to questions asked on the ABS. It is a measure of the income generated by businesses, industries or sectors, less the cost of goods and services used to create the income. The main component of income is turnover, while purchases is the main component of the consumed goods and services. Stock levels which may rise or fall can also have an impact on aGVA, as can the values of subsidies received or duty paid. Businesses' labour costs (for example, wages and salaries) are paid from the value of aGVA, leaving a gross operating surplus (or loss) which is a good approximation for profit (or loss). The cost of capital investment, financial charges and dividends to shareholders are met from the gross operating surplus.

aGVA is calculated in basic prices. That is, the valuation of output includes net taxes (taxes minus subsidies) on production, such as business rates, but not net taxes on individual products that result from the production process, such as Value Added Tax (VAT).

Estimates of turnover and purchases from the ABS are used to produce estimates of output and intermediate consumption (and therefore GVA) in the National Accounts. However, many other sources (including surveys and administrative sources) are also used to produce National Accounts estimates. These include sources of data on taxation and inventories (which are preferred to the ABS as they are used consistently throughout all parts of the National Accounts), as well as own-use output and non-market output (as these activities are only partially covered by the ABS).

There are differences between the two measures of gross value added in terms of coverage. For example, GVA covers the whole of the UK economy while aGVA covers the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, a subset of the whole economy that excludes large parts of agriculture, all of public administration and defence, publicly provided healthcare and education, and the financial sector.

There are conceptual differences between the 2 measures of gross value added. For example, some production activities such as illegal smuggling of goods must be included in the National Accounts but are outside the scope of the ABS.

There are 3 approaches to measuring GDP; 1 based on production activity, 1 based on expenditure, and 1 based on income. In theory, the 3 approaches should produce the same estimate of GDP. However, in practice this is never the case because the three approaches make use of different data sources, each with their own definitions and limitations. The three different estimates are therefore reconciled in a process known as Supply and Use balancing. The balancing process is informed by a variety of data sources, and results in adjustments to estimates of output and intermediate consumption. For many industries, the balancing adjustment is the greatest source of difference between estimates from the ABS and the National Accounts.

More detailed information of the differences between aGVA and GVA is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#) published on the [ABS webpages](#). There is also a more detailed article '[A Comparison between ABS and National Accounts Measures of Value Added](#)' (462.3 Kb Pdf) recently published by the ABS.

Department of Finance and Personnel Northern Ireland (DFPNI)

DFPNI publish their own estimates of activity in Northern Ireland which differ from those in this release due to variations in methodology. DFPNI estimates should be used where only Northern Ireland is of interest. Where comparisons with other UK regions and countries are required, estimates in this release should be used.

10. Disclosure Control and Symbols Used

It is sometimes necessary to suppress figures for certain items in order to avoid disclosing information about an individual business. Further information on why data are suppressed is available in the [ONS Disclosure Control Policy \(337 Kb Word document\)](#) or in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#).

The following symbols are used throughout the ABS releases:

- * information suppressed to avoid disclosure
- .. not available
- nil or less than half the level of rounding

11. National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority reviewed ABS outputs in their report "[Assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics: Statistics from the Annual Business Survey – Assessment Report 180](#)".

Following the ABS response to the report the UK Statistics Authority have since designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs,
- are well explained and readily accessible,
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

12. Social Media

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Like ONS on [Facebook](#)

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to receive our updates in your newsfeed and to post comments on our page.

Watch our videos on [YouTube](#).

13. Government Statistical Service (GSS) Business Statistics

To find out about other official business statistics, and choose the right data for your needs, use the [GSS Business Statistics Interactive User Guide](#). By selecting your topics of interest, the tool will pinpoint publications that should be of interest to you, and provide you with links to more detailed information and the relevant statistical releases. It also offers guidance on which statistics are appropriate for different uses.

14. Discussing Business Statistics Online

There is a [Business and Trade Statistics](#) community on the [StatsUserNet](#) website. StatsUserNet is the Royal Statistical Society's interactive site for users of official statistics. The community objectives are to promote dialogue and share information between users and producers of official business and trade statistics about the structure, content and performance of businesses within the UK. Anyone can join the discussions by registering via either of the links.

15. ONS Theme Pages

Statistics are available on our web pages categorised by themes, subject areas, topics and sub-topics. If you are interested in statistics on a particular issue, navigating through the categories will identify all the statistics available that relate to the selected theme, topic or sub-topic.

For Business themed short stories and articles please visit the [Business and Energy](#) theme page.

16. Special Events

We have published commentary, analysis and policy on "Special Events" which may affect statistical outputs. For full details visit the [Special Events](#) page on our website.

17. Release Policy

ABS UK national results at the industry class level (4 digit Standard Industrial Classification 2007) are available free of charge via the "Data in this release" button at the top of this publication, or from the [ABS webpages](#) on our website. The published variables include turnover, purchases, aGVA and employment costs.

Additional standard extracts containing more detail are available on request. Bespoke analyses are also available but there will be a charge for these. For more information about either of these services please email abs@ons.gsi.gov.uk, or telephone +44 (0)1633 456592 for standard extracts, or +44 (0)1633 456606 for bespoke special analyses

Any bespoke analysis carried out for ABS customers will be available free of charge on the [Published ad hoc data and analysis: Business and Energy](#) web pages.

18. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

These National Statistics are produced to high professional standards and released according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.

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ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTIONS A-S (Part) ^{1 2 3} UK NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY BY COUNTRY AND REGION - CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Country and Region	Year	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total turnover	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total purchases of goods, materials and services	Change on previous year	% change on previous year
		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	
North East	2008	28,037			84,408			55,883		
	2009	25,178	-2,859	-10.2	79,257	-5,150	-6.1	53,179	-2,704	-4.8
	2010	26,081	902	3.6	84,482	5,225	6.6	57,799	4,620	8.7
	2011	26,812	732	2.8	86,327	1,845	2.2	59,668	1,869	3.2
	2012	28,755	1,942	7.2	86,368	41	0.0	56,835	-2,832	-4.7
2013	28,387	-367	-1.3	89,602	3,234	3.7	59,556	2,721	4.8	
North West	2008	85,513			274,641			185,197		
	2009	85,363	-150	-0.2	269,795	-4,846	-1.8	173,442	-11,755	-6.3
	2010	89,509	4,146	4.9	274,659	4,864	1.8	178,303	4,861	2.8
	2011	88,992	-517	-0.6	293,512	18,852	6.9	200,675	22,372	12.5
	2012	90,424	1,433	1.6	292,088	-1,423	-0.5	197,143	-3,532	-1.8
2013	100,259	9,835	10.9	302,399	10,311	3.5	199,582	2,439	1.2	
Yorkshire and The Humber	2008	62,561			194,611			131,375		
	2009	55,371	-7,190	-11.5	178,962	-15,649	-8.0	121,608	-9,766	-7.4
	2010	54,334	-1,037	-1.9	185,708	6,746	3.8	130,813	9,205	7.6
	2011	59,255	4,921	9.1	194,418	8,710	4.7	134,222	3,409	2.6
	2012	58,496	-759	-1.3	204,434	10,016	5.2	144,172	9,950	7.4
2013	61,085	2,588	4.4	212,657	8,222	4.0	148,386	4,214	2.9	
East Midlands	2008	51,843			167,107			112,898		
	2009	49,586	-2,256	-4.4	157,185	-9,922	-5.9	103,965	-8,934	-7.9
	2010	50,168	582	1.2	159,465	2,280	1.5	105,978	2,014	1.9
	2011	54,732	4,564	9.1	175,602	16,137	10.1	117,815	11,837	11.2
	2012	60,071	5,339	9.8	181,343	5,741	3.3	119,890	2,074	1.8
2013	62,760	2,688	4.5	191,211	9,868	5.4	124,587	4,697	3.9	
West Midlands	2008	63,888			222,793			155,825		
	2009	57,074	-6,814	-10.7	204,748	-18,045	-8.1	143,543	-12,282	-7.9
	2010	63,826	6,752	11.8	222,241	17,493	8.5	157,163	13,620	9.5
	2011	66,766	2,940	4.6	240,259	18,018	8.1	172,834	15,671	10.0
	2012	69,642	2,876	4.3	243,505	3,245	1.4	172,920	86	0.0
2013	69,681	39	0.1	268,437	24,933	10.2	192,591	19,671	11.4	
East of England	2008	72,743			234,594			155,633		
	2009	70,421	-2,322	-3.2	223,894	-10,700	-4.6	148,934	-6,699	-4.3
	2010	74,339	3,918	5.6	241,897	18,002	8.0	162,989	14,055	9.4
	2011	74,001	-339	-0.5	255,856	13,960	5.8	178,889	15,900	9.8
	2012	73,983	-17	0.0	260,402	4,546	1.8	184,125	5,236	2.9
2013	82,206	8,223	11.1	266,022	5,619	2.2	182,583	-1,542	-0.8	
London	2008	214,162			874,095			651,442		
	2009	192,524	-21,638	-10.1	781,700	-92,395	-10.6	584,428	-67,014	-10.3
	2010	198,177	5,652	2.9	835,030	53,330	6.8	628,338	43,911	7.5
	2011	208,778	10,601	5.3	938,008	102,978	12.3	718,948	90,609	14.4
	2012	207,047	-1,731	-0.8	976,962	38,955	4.2	757,336	38,388	5.3
2013	226,450	19,403	9.4	1,085,824	108,862	11.1	853,411	96,076	12.7	
South East	2008	138,576			456,117			313,110		
	2009	131,570	-7,006	-5.1	438,058	-18,058	-4.0	298,725	-14,385	-4.6
	2010	138,131	6,561	5.0	456,805	18,747	4.3	314,637	15,912	5.3
	2011	143,171	5,040	3.6	470,603	13,797	3.0	323,903	9,266	2.9
	2012	149,279	6,108	4.3	487,873	17,270	3.7	332,184	8,281	2.6
2013	156,786	7,508	5.0	512,995	25,122	5.1	352,184	19,999	6.0	
South West	2008	57,106			183,126			125,232		
	2009	57,328	222	0.4	176,622	-6,504	-3.6	117,313	-7,918	-6.3
	2010	61,511	4,183	7.3	187,847	11,226	6.4	124,130	6,816	5.8
	2011	61,354	-157	-0.3	191,689	3,842	2.0	129,738	5,609	4.5
	2012	64,745	3,391	5.5	196,515	4,826	2.5	127,018	-2,720	-2.1
2013	67,703	2,958	4.6	201,673	5,158	2.6	130,609	3,591	2.8	
England	2008	774,429			2,691,492			1,886,594		
	2009	724,415	-50,013	-6.5	2,510,222	-181,270	-6.7	1,745,137	-141,457	-7.5
	2010	756,076	31,660	4.4	2,648,135	137,913	5.5	1,860,151	115,014	6.6
	2011	783,861	27,785	3.7	2,846,273	198,138	7.5	2,036,692	176,541	9.5
	2012	802,443	18,582	2.4	2,929,491	83,217	2.9	2,091,623	54,931	2.7
2013	855,317	52,874	6.6	3,130,820	201,330	6.9	2,243,489	151,866	7.3	
Wales	2008	25,444			91,767			63,550		
	2009	24,836	-607	-2.4	88,008	-3,759	-4.1	60,471	-3,079	-4.8
	2010	25,770	934	3.8	98,725	10,717	12.2	70,757	10,286	17.0
	2011	29,400	3,630	14.1	106,868	8,143	8.2	74,852	4,095	5.8
	2012	28,507	-894	-3.0	105,447	-1,422	-1.3	76,742	1,890	2.5
2013	31,589	3,083	10.8	103,902	-1,545	-1.5	72,262	-4,480	-5.8	
Scotland	2008	90,739			231,116			140,815		
	2009	81,096	-9,643	-10.6	214,251	-16,865	-7.3	132,108	-8,707	-6.2
	2010	80,957	-139	-0.2	222,451	8,201	3.8	140,933	8,826	6.7
	2011	86,008	5,051	6.2	236,394	13,942	6.3	151,505	10,572	7.5
	2012	84,564	-1,444	-1.7	231,972	-4,421	-1.9	148,236	-3,269	-2.2
2013	94,758	10,194	12.1	239,932	7,960	3.4	149,062	826	0.6	
Great Britain	2008	890,611			3,014,375			2,090,959		
	2009	830,348	-60,263	-6.8	2,812,481	-201,894	-6.7	1,937,716	-153,243	-7.3
	2010	862,803	32,455	3.9	2,969,312	156,831	5.6	2,071,841	134,126	6.9
	2011	899,269	36,466	4.2	3,189,535	220,223	7.4	2,263,049	191,207	9.2
	2012	915,514	16,244	1.8	3,268,909	77,374	2.4	2,316,600	53,551	2.4
2013	981,664	66,151	7.2	3,474,654	207,745	6.4	2,464,812	148,212	6.4	
Northern Ireland	2008	18,287			60,076			39,709		
	2009	17,646	-641	-3.5	57,214	-2,862	-4.8	36,674	-3,034	-7.6
	2010	17,918	272	1.5	56,462	-752	-1.3	35,575	-1,099	-3.0
	2011	17,889	-28	-0.2	61,779	5,317	9.4	40,811	5,236	14.7
	2012	18,531	642	3.6	62,604	825	1.3	40,744	-66	-0.2
2013	19,408	877	4.7	65,144	2,541	4.1	42,803	2,058	5.1	
United Kingdom	2008	908,898			3,074,451			2,130,668		
	2009	847,994	-60,904	-6.7	2,869,695	-204,756	-6.7	1,974,390	-156,277	-7.3
	2010	880,721	32,727	3.9	3,025,773	156,079	5.4	2,107,417	133,026	6.7
	2011	917,159	36,438	4.1	3,251,314	225,540	7.5	2,303,860	196,443	9.3
	2012	934,045	16,886	1.8	3,329,513	78,199	2.4	2,357,345	53,485	2.3
2013	1,001,073	67,028	7.2	3,539,799	210,286	6.3	2,507,615	150,270	6.4	

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTION A (Part) ² AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY COUNTRY AND REGION - CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Country and Region	Year	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total turnover	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total purchases of goods, materials and services	Change on previous year	% change on previous year
		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	
North East	2008	35			67			40		
	2009	28	-7	-19.1	56	-11	-16.5	33	-7	-17.7
	2010	30	1	4.9	64	8	13.4	40	7	21.3
	2011	27	-3	-10.6	55	-8	-13.2	34	-5	-13.1
	2012	28	2	5.9	76	20	37.0	52	17	49.7
2013	35	7	24.8	81	6	7.4	51	0	-0.9	
North West	2008	104			216			124		
	2009	90	-13	-12.7	173	-43	-19.8	90	-34	-27.2
	2010	93	3	3.4	179	6	3.3	95	4	4.9
	2011	89	-4	-4.5	179	0	0.1	98	3	3.6
	2012	101	12	13.4	228	49	27.6	137	39	39.9
2013	97	-4	-3.8	205	-23	-9.9	112	-25	-17.9	
Yorkshire and The Humber	2008	77			166			95		
	2009	58	-19	-25.3	122	-44	-26.5	69	-27	-28.0
	2010	60	2	4.2	136	14	11.9	80	12	17.2
	2011	66	6	10.2	152	16	11.5	90	10	12.0
	2012	69	3	4.7	194	42	27.7	131	41	45.9
2013	82	13	18.6	194	0	0.1	116	-15	-11.7	
East Midlands	2008	134			332			203		
	2009	104	-30	-22.4	241	-91	-27.3	142	-61	-30.0
	2010	77	-27	-26.0	146	-95	-39.3	76	-66	-46.7
	2011	90	13	17.2	181	34	23.5	97	21	28.1
	2012	84	-6	-6.8	203	22	12.2	127	30	31.1
2013	134	50	59.9	328	125	61.8	200	72	56.7	
West Midlands	2008	80			182			109		
	2009	61	-19	-24.1	123	-59	-32.6	68	-41	-38.0
	2010	59	-2	-2.9	126	4	2.9	74	6	9.6
	2011	63	4	6.8	129	3	2.2	74	0	-0.3
	2012	59	-4	-6.9	158	29	22.1	105	31	42.5
2013	86	27	46.5	168	10	6.3	87	-19	-17.6	
East of England	2008	151			365			222		
	2009	146	-5	-3.4	324	-42	-11.4	185	-37	-16.6
	2010	192	47	31.9	373	49	15.2	190	5	2.7
	2011	138	-54	-28.2	342	-31	-8.4	200	10	5.4
	2012	150	12	8.8	374	32	9.5	233	33	16.3
2013	201	51	33.7	428	54	14.5	234	1	0.6	
London	2008	25			53			29		
	2009	20	-5	-21.8	36	-17	-32.9	17	-12	-42.3
	2010	16	-3	-16.6	31	-5	-12.8	15	-1	-8.0
	2011	22	6	35.6	43	12	37.0	22	6	41.0
	2012	23	1	3.3	52	10	22.4	30	8	39.0
2013	32	9	39.1	63	11	21.4	32	2	8.1	
South East	2008	160			339			197		
	2009	134	-26	-16.4	271	-67	-19.9	150	-48	-24.1
	2010	140	6	4.1	300	29	10.7	176	26	17.4
	2011	136	-3	-2.5	364	64	21.2	241	65	36.9
	2012	125	-11	-8.4	355	-10	-2.6	243	2	0.9
2013	172	47	37.6	375	20	5.7	216	-27	-11.1	
South West	2008	151			317			180		
	2009	139	-12	-7.9	252	-65	-20.6	134	-47	-25.9
	2010	140	1	0.8	285	33	13.0	158	25	18.4
	2011	127	-13	-9.3	271	-13	-4.7	156	-2	-1.1
	2012	132	5	4.0	330	58	21.5	217	61	38.9
2013	165	33	25.1	375	45	13.7	222	5	2.4	
England	2008	917			2,038			1,199		
	2009	780	-137	-15.0	1,598	-440	-21.6	886	-313	-26.1
	2010	808	28	3.6	1,641	43	2.7	904	18	2.0
	2011	759	-49	-6.0	1,716	75	4.6	1,012	108	12.0
	2012	772	13	1.7	1,969	253	14.8	1,275	263	26.0
2013	1,005	233	30.2	2,219	249	12.7	1,270	-5	-0.4	
Wales	2008	77			164			102		
	2009	63	-14	-18.1	122	-42	-25.6	77	-25	-24.5
	2010	64	1	1.4	143	21	17.4	94	17	22.1
	2011	57	-7	-10.6	151	7	5.2	112	18	19.1
	2012	57	-1	-1.5	190	40	26.3	152	41	36.4
2013	67	10	18.0	158	-32	-16.7	91	-61	-40.2	
Scotland	2008	392			830			518		
	2009	363	-29	-7.5	772	-58	-7.0	475	-43	-8.3
	2010	432	69	19.0	979	207	26.9	602	127	26.7
	2011	363	-69	-16.0	848	-131	-13.4	526	-76	-12.7
	2012	345	-18	-4.9	1,080	231	27.3	813	288	54.7
2013	459	115	33.2	1,173	94	8.7	782	-31	-3.8	
Great Britain	2008	1,387			3,031			1,819		
	2009	1,206	-181	-13.0	2,492	-539	-17.8	1,438	-381	-21.0
	2010	1,304	98	8.1	2,763	272	10.9	1,599	162	11.2
	2011	1,179	-125	-9.6	2,715	-48	-1.8	1,649	50	3.1
	2012	1,173	-6	-0.5	3,239	524	19.3	2,241	592	35.9
2013	1,531	358	30.5	3,550	311	9.6	2,144	-97	-4.3	
Northern Ireland	2008	46			115			68		
	2009	35	-11	-23.6	94	-21	-18.3	60	-8	-12.5
	2010	35	-1	-1.9	73	-22	-22.9	38	-22	-36.7
	2011	69	34	98.5	167	94	129.6	99	61	160.8
	2012	46	-23	-33.2	93	-73	-44.0	49	-49	-49.9
2013	63	17	35.9	113	20	21.1	51	1	2.8	
United Kingdom	2008	1,433			3,146			1,887		
	2009	1,241	-192	-13.4	2,586	-560	-17.8	1,497	-390	-20.6
	2010	1,338	97	7.8	2,836	250	9.7	1,637	140	9.3
	2011	1,248	-91	-6.8	2,882	46	1.6	1,748	111	6.8
	2012	1,219	-29	-2.3	3,332	451	15.6	2,290	542	31.0
2013	1,594	375	30.7	3,663	331	9.9	2,194	-96	-4.2	

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTIONS B-E PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES COUNTRY AND REGION - CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Country and Region	Year	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total turnover	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total purchases of goods, materials and services	Change on previous year	% change on previous year
		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	
North East	2008	9,823			29,794			19,475		
	2009	7,855	-1,968	-20.0	28,000	-1,794	-6.0	19,338	-136	-0.7
	2010	9,052	1,197	15.2	31,300	3,300	11.8	21,860	2,522	13.0
	2011	7,734	-1,318	-14.6	29,550	-1,750	-5.6	21,798	-63	-0.3
	2012	8,324	591	7.6	30,835	1,285	4.3	21,630	-168	-0.8
	2013	8,225	-99	-1.2	32,278	1,443	4.7	22,777	1,147	5.3
North West	2008	21,898			74,069			48,439		
	2009	20,779	-1,119	-5.1	71,135	-2,933	-4.0	45,709	-2,731	-5.6
	2010	24,350	3,572	17.2	78,629	7,494	10.5	49,843	4,134	9.0
	2011	24,260	-90	-0.4	79,994	1,365	1.7	54,578	4,735	9.5
	2012	25,319	1,058	4.4	81,806	1,812	2.3	54,753	175	0.3
	2013	25,451	132	0.5	82,321	514	0.6	55,060	306	0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	2008	18,747			61,807			41,770		
	2009	16,006	-2,741	-14.6	56,400	-5,408	-8.7	38,657	-3,113	-7.5
	2010	15,094	-912	-5.7	57,979	1,579	2.8	41,527	2,870	7.4
	2011	17,518	2,424	16.1	64,419	6,441	11.1	45,838	4,311	10.4
	2012	16,453	-1,065	-6.1	69,066	4,647	7.2	50,715	4,877	10.6
	2013	16,289	-165	-1.0	69,744	678	1.0	50,266	-449	-0.9
East Midlands	2008	16,003			53,629			35,461		
	2009	14,654	-1,349	-8.4	50,611	-3,019	-5.6	32,998	-2,463	-6.9
	2010	15,175	521	3.6	52,101	1,491	2.9	33,939	941	2.9
	2011	17,060	1,885	12.4	56,453	4,351	8.4	36,122	2,184	6.4
	2012	19,660	2,600	15.2	57,813	1,360	2.4	37,771	1,649	4.6
	2013	18,484	-1,176	-6.0	62,539	4,726	8.2	40,388	2,617	6.9
West Midlands	2008	17,363			54,950			37,146		
	2009	14,853	-2,510	-14.5	47,995	-6,954	-12.7	32,030	-5,116	-13.8
	2010	17,254	2,401	16.2	55,938	7,943	16.5	38,283	6,253	19.5
	2011	18,726	1,472	8.5	60,563	4,625	8.3	41,795	3,512	9.2
	2012	17,980	-747	-4.0	62,126	1,564	2.6	43,621	1,825	4.4
	2013	19,782	1,802	10.0	63,672	1,545	2.5	43,015	-605	-1.4
East of England	2008	16,652			48,310			31,012		
	2009	14,561	-2,091	-12.6	43,594	-4,716	-9.8	28,339	-2,673	-8.6
	2010	15,963	1,402	9.6	47,044	3,450	7.9	30,515	2,176	7.7
	2011	16,404	441	2.8	49,650	2,606	5.5	32,950	2,435	8.0
	2012	16,949	545	3.3	50,750	1,100	2.2	33,379	428	1.3
	2013	17,107	158	0.9	51,480	730	1.4	33,956	577	1.7
London	2008	18,991			51,137			31,268		
	2009	18,161	-830	-4.4	46,441	-4,696	-9.2	28,800	-2,468	-7.9
	2010	16,861	-1,300	-7.2	44,303	-2,137	-4.6	27,336	-1,465	-5.1
	2011	18,398	1,536	9.1	48,535	4,232	9.6	30,236	2,901	10.6
	2012	18,434	37	0.2	46,489	-2,046	-4.2	28,117	-2,119	-7.0
	2013	15,901	-2,533	-13.7	40,011	-6,478	-13.9	24,141	-3,976	-14.1
South East	2008	24,826			88,719			60,798		
	2009	23,637	-1,189	-4.8	81,174	-7,546	-8.5	54,153	-6,645	-10.9
	2010	24,302	665	2.8	87,557	6,384	7.9	60,084	5,931	11.0
	2011	24,919	617	2.5	94,816	7,259	8.3	66,839	6,755	11.2
	2012	25,031	112	0.4	91,997	-2,819	-3.0	63,963	-2,877	-4.3
	2013	22,367	-2,664	-10.6	93,047	1,050	1.1	66,500	2,538	4.0
South West	2008	14,815			42,089			26,478		
	2009	14,188	-627	-4.2	38,976	-3,113	-7.4	23,731	-2,747	-10.4
	2010	15,407	1,218	8.6	42,181	3,205	8.2	25,138	1,406	5.9
	2011	15,538	131	0.9	42,449	268	0.6	26,163	1,025	4.1
	2012	16,085	547	3.5	42,874	425	1.0	27,074	911	3.5
	2013	16,261	176	1.1	44,305	1,432	3.3	27,539	466	1.7
England	2008	159,118			504,504			331,848		
	2009	144,694	-14,423	-9.1	464,325	-40,180	-8.0	303,756	-28,092	-8.5
	2010	153,459	8,765	6.1	497,033	32,708	7.0	328,524	24,768	8.2
	2011	160,556	7,097	4.6	526,429	29,396	5.9	356,320	27,796	8.5
	2012	164,235	3,678	2.3	533,757	7,328	1.4	361,022	4,702	1.3
	2013	159,867	-4,368	-2.7	539,397	5,639	1.1	363,642	2,620	0.7
Wales	2008	9,320			40,132			28,241		
	2009	8,940	-380	-4.1	40,081	-51	-0.1	28,250	9	0.0
	2010	10,254	1,314	14.7	45,265	5,184	12.9	32,588	4,338	15.4
	2011	11,488	1,234	12.0	50,598	5,334	11.8	36,430	3,841	11.8
	2012	10,699	-789	-6.9	48,835	-1,763	-3.5	37,624	1,194	3.3
	2013	11,848	1,149	10.7	48,611	-225	-0.5	36,523	-1,101	-2.9
Scotland	2008	40,479			96,056			56,295		
	2009	33,573	-6,907	-17.1	81,362	-14,694	-15.3	48,280	-8,015	-14.2
	2010	35,053	1,480	4.4	86,913	5,550	6.8	52,461	4,180	8.7
	2011	37,190	2,137	6.1	94,636	7,724	8.9	59,116	6,655	12.7
	2012	33,782	-3,408	-9.2	85,566	-9,070	-9.6	53,714	-5,402	-9.1
	2013	35,089	1,307	3.9	87,546	1,980	2.3	55,837	2,123	4.0
Great Britain	2008	208,917			640,692			416,384		
	2009	187,207	-21,709	-10.4	585,768	-54,925	-8.6	380,287	-36,098	-8.7
	2010	198,766	11,559	6.2	629,210	43,443	7.4	413,573	33,287	8.8
	2011	209,234	10,468	5.3	671,664	42,453	6.7	451,866	38,292	9.3
	2012	208,715	-519	-0.2	668,159	-3,505	-0.5	452,360	494	0.1
	2013	206,804	-1,911	-0.9	675,553	7,395	1.1	456,002	3,642	0.8
Northern Ireland	2008	5,689			18,790			10,553		
	2009	5,317	-372	-6.5	17,648	-1,142	-6.1	9,126	-1,427	-13.5
	2010	5,087	-230	-4.3	18,255	607	3.4	9,779	653	7.2
	2011	4,315	-772	-15.2	18,678	423	2.3	10,782	1,002	10.2
	2012	5,494	1,179	27.3	21,424	2,746	14.7	12,448	1,666	15.5
	2013	6,253	759	13.8	21,591	167	0.8	12,092	-356	-2.9
United Kingdom	2008	214,606			659,483			426,937		
	2009	192,524	-22,081	-10.3	603,416	-56,067	-8.5	389,413	-37,524	-8.8
	2010	203,853	11,329	5.9	647,466	44,050	7.3	423,353	33,940	8.7
	2011	213,549	9,696	4.8	690,341	42,876	6.6	462,647	39,295	9.3
	2012	214,209	660	0.3	689,583	-759	-0.1	464,808	2,160	0.5
	2013	213,057	-1,152	-0.5	697,144	7,561	1.1	468,093	3,286	0.7

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTION F CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION - CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Country and Region	Year	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total turnover	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total purchases of goods, materials and services	Change on previous year	% change on previous year
		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	
North East	2008	2,809			6,372			3,585		
	2009	2,408	-402	-14.3	6,251	-121	-1.9	3,740	155	4.3
	2010	2,083	-325	-13.5	5,728	-522	-8.4	3,515	-225	-6.0
	2011	2,173	91	4.4	5,910	182	3.2	3,803	288	8.2
	2012	2,805	632	29.1	6,130	220	3.7	3,362	-441	-11.6
2013	2,131	-674	-24.0	5,797	-332	-5.4	3,543	181	5.4	
North West	2008	8,467			21,482			13,193		
	2009	7,821	-647	-7.6	19,118	-2,364	-11.0	11,170	-2,023	-15.3
	2010	6,776	-1,045	-13.4	18,467	-652	-3.4	11,411	241	2.2
	2011	7,271	495	7.3	18,805	339	1.8	11,535	124	1.1
	2012	6,824	-447	-6.1	17,903	-902	-4.8	11,153	-382	-3.3
2013	7,183	359	5.3	18,241	338	1.9	11,319	166	1.5	
Yorkshire and The Humber	2008	6,072			15,869			9,856		
	2009	4,545	-1,528	-25.2	13,584	-2,285	-14.4	8,739	-1,117	-11.3
	2010	4,911	366	8.1	12,363	-1,221	-9.0	7,537	-1,202	-13.8
	2011	5,049	138	2.8	12,598	236	1.9	7,367	-170	-2.3
	2012	4,929	-120	-2.4	12,291	-307	-2.4	7,693	326	4.4
2013	4,961	32	0.7	13,886	1,595	13.0	8,843	1,150	14.9	
East Midlands	2008	5,069			13,958			8,720		
	2009	4,625	-444	-8.8	11,492	-2,465	-17.7	6,560	-2,160	-24.8
	2010	3,501	-1,125	-24.3	10,406	-1,087	-9.5	6,359	-200	-3.1
	2011	4,478	977	27.9	11,266	860	8.3	7,037	678	10.7
	2012	4,459	-19	-0.4	11,995	729	6.5	7,669	632	9.0
2013	4,885	426	9.6	13,154	1,159	9.7	8,018	349	4.6	
West Midlands	2008	6,059			17,148			10,401		
	2009	5,113	-945	-15.6	14,965	-2,183	-12.7	9,298	-1,103	-10.6
	2010	5,269	156	3.0	14,041	-924	-6.2	8,493	-805	-8.7
	2011	4,769	-500	-9.5	13,695	-346	-2.5	8,946	453	5.3
	2012	4,850	81	1.7	13,425	-270	-2.0	8,611	-335	-3.7
2013	5,320	469	9.7	15,007	1,582	11.8	9,864	1,254	14.6	
East of England	2008	7,045			19,007			11,900		
	2009	7,143	99	1.4	19,370	363	1.9	11,758	-142	-1.2
	2010	7,465	322	4.5	19,916	547	2.8	11,963	205	1.7
	2011	7,606	141	1.9	20,855	939	4.7	13,251	1,288	10.8
	2012	7,812	206	2.7	20,340	-515	-2.5	12,500	-751	-5.7
2013	8,361	549	7.0	22,354	2,014	9.9	14,111	1,611	12.9	
London	2008	13,974			35,969			21,757		
	2009	11,334	-2,640	-18.9	30,249	-5,720	-15.9	18,621	-3,136	-14.4
	2010	11,241	-94	-0.8	31,348	1,099	3.6	19,779	1,158	6.2
	2011	12,281	1,040	9.3	33,223	1,874	6.0	20,995	1,216	6.1
	2012	13,005	723	5.9	33,961	738	2.2	21,373	378	1.8
2013	14,023	1,019	7.8	34,840	879	2.6	21,361	-12	-0.1	
South East	2008	12,574			32,787			20,090		
	2009	10,343	-2,231	-17.7	29,531	-3,256	-9.9	18,232	-1,858	-9.2
	2010	9,941	-402	-3.9	29,315	-217	-0.7	18,582	350	1.9
	2011	10,952	1,012	10.2	29,250	-64	-0.2	18,388	-195	-1.0
	2012	11,306	354	3.2	31,702	2,451	8.4	20,171	1,783	9.7
2013	12,023	717	6.3	31,757	55	0.2	19,871	-300	-1.5	
South West	2008	5,650			15,040			9,295		
	2009	4,786	-863	-15.3	13,280	-1,760	-11.7	8,221	-1,074	-11.6
	2010	5,324	538	11.2	13,646	366	2.8	8,046	-176	-2.1
	2011	5,072	-252	-4.7	13,341	-305	-2.2	8,378	332	4.1
	2012	5,712	640	12.6	13,980	639	4.8	8,549	172	2.1
2013	5,048	-664	-11.6	13,584	-396	-2.8	8,327	-222	-2.6	
England	2008	67,720			177,632			108,796		
	2009	58,119	-9,601	-14.2	157,840	-19,792	-11.1	96,340	-12,457	-11.4
	2010	56,510	-1,609	-2.8	155,230	-2,611	-1.7	95,686	-654	-0.7
	2011	59,651	3,141	5.6	158,944	3,714	2.4	99,700	4,014	4.2
	2012	61,702	2,051	3.4	161,727	2,783	1.8	101,081	1,381	1.4
2013	63,936	2,234	3.6	168,621	6,894	4.3	105,256	4,175	4.1	
Wales	2008	2,718			7,302			4,319		
	2009	2,327	-391	-14.4	5,522	-1,780	-24.4	3,317	-1,002	-23.2
	2010	2,246	-81	-3.5	5,793	271	4.9	3,528	210	6.3
	2011	2,428	181	8.1	6,023	230	4.0	3,511	-17	-0.5
	2012	2,311	-116	-4.8	5,457	-566	-9.4	3,202	-309	-8.8
2013	2,221	-90	-3.9	5,970	512	9.4	3,761	558	17.4	
Scotland	2008	7,909			18,095			10,535		
	2009	5,979	-1,930	-24.4	15,323	-2,772	-15.3	9,032	-1,503	-14.3
	2010	6,154	174	2.9	15,923	601	3.9	9,346	314	3.5
	2011	5,841	-312	-5.1	15,017	-906	-5.7	8,866	-480	-5.1
	2012	5,954	112	1.9	15,016	-1	0.0	8,926	60	0.7
2013	6,206	253	4.2	15,581	564	3.8	9,437	511	5.7	
Great Britain	2008	78,347			203,029			123,651		
	2009	66,425	-11,922	-15.2	178,685	-24,344	-12.0	108,689	-14,962	-12.1
	2010	64,910	-1,515	-2.3	176,946	-1,739	-1.0	108,560	-129	-0.1
	2011	67,920	3,010	4.6	179,984	3,038	1.7	112,077	3,517	3.2
	2012	69,967	2,047	3.0	182,201	2,217	1.2	113,209	1,132	1.0
2013	72,363	2,396	3.4	190,171	7,970	4.4	118,454	5,245	4.6	
Northern Ireland	2008	2,623			7,558			5,179		
	2009	2,018	-605	-23.1	6,032	-1,526	-20.2	3,947	-1,232	-23.8
	2010	2,061	43	2.1	5,596	-436	-7.2	3,409	-538	-13.6
	2011	1,880	-182	-8.8	5,888	292	5.2	3,955	546	16.0
	2012	1,576	-304	-16.2	5,002	-886	-15.0	3,325	-630	-15.9
2013	1,552	-23	-1.5	5,254	251	5.0	3,727	402	12.1	
United Kingdom	2008	80,971			210,587			128,830		
	2009	68,443	-12,528	-15.5	184,717	-25,871	-12.3	112,636	-16,194	-12.6
	2010	66,971	-1,472	-2.2	182,542	-2,175	-1.2	111,969	-667	-0.6
	2011	69,799	2,829	4.2	185,872	3,330	1.8	116,032	4,063	3.6
	2012	71,542	1,743	2.5	187,203	1,331	0.7	116,534	502	0.4
2013	73,916	2,373	3.3	195,425	8,222	4.4	122,181	5,647	4.8	

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTION G DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION - CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Country and Region	Year	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total turnover	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total purchases of goods, materials and services	Change on previous year	% change on previous year
		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	
North East	2008	4,880			25,193			20,232		
	2009	4,340	-540	-11.1	21,188	-4,005	-15.9	16,724	-3,508	-17.3
	2010	4,160	-180	-4.1	22,619	1,431	6.8	18,247	1,524	9.1
	2011	4,354	194	4.7	24,339	1,719	7.6	19,983	1,736	9.5
	2012	4,446	92	2.1	23,541	-797	-3.3	19,124	-859	-4.3
2013	4,194	-252	-5.7	24,524	983	4.2	20,186	1,062	5.6	
North West	2008	17,045			95,151			77,494		
	2009	17,415	370	2.2	96,132	981	1.0	72,438	-5,056	-6.5
	2010	17,231	-184	-1.1	95,242	-890	-0.9	75,409	2,970	4.1
	2011	14,134	-3,097	-18.0	107,831	12,589	13.2	91,042	15,634	20.7
	2012	13,539	-595	-4.2	101,827	-6,005	-5.6	85,642	-5,400	-5.9
2013	18,973	5,434	40.1	105,558	3,731	3.7	85,236	-406	-0.5	
Yorkshire and The Humber	2008	12,690			64,041			51,264		
	2009	10,405	-2,284	-18.0	56,999	-7,042	-11.0	46,053	-5,211	-10.2
	2010	9,948	-457	-4.4	63,274	6,275	11.0	53,480	7,427	16.1
	2011	10,058	110	1.1	61,461	-1,812	-2.9	51,408	-2,072	-3.9
	2012	10,567	510	5.1	62,746	1,285	2.1	52,243	834	1.6
2013	10,564	-3	0.0	65,986	3,240	5.2	54,885	2,642	5.1	
East Midlands	2008	10,497			58,330			47,916		
	2009	10,301	-195	-1.9	54,571	-3,760	-6.4	44,061	-3,855	-8.0
	2010	10,037	-264	-2.6	54,672	101	0.2	44,673	612	1.4
	2011	10,511	474	4.7	61,387	6,715	12.3	51,209	6,536	14.6
	2012	10,528	17	0.2	63,596	2,209	3.6	52,498	1,289	2.5
2013	12,035	1,508	14.3	63,662	66	0.1	51,640	-858	-1.6	
West Midlands	2008	10,759			85,254			72,359		
	2009	9,111	-1,648	-15.3	76,076	-9,178	-10.8	64,374	-7,985	-11.0
	2010	11,232	2,121	23.3	82,179	6,102	8.0	70,164	5,790	9.0
	2011	12,319	1,087	9.7	88,572	6,393	7.8	75,804	5,640	8.0
	2012	13,921	1,601	13.0	84,064	-4,508	-5.1	70,144	-5,659	-7.5
2013	9,408	-4,513	-32.4	96,504	12,441	14.8	81,817	11,673	16.6	
East of England	2008	15,915			91,445			71,523		
	2009	15,769	-146	-0.9	87,636	-3,809	-4.2	70,035	-1,487	-2.1
	2010	15,174	-595	-3.8	95,385	7,749	8.8	78,206	8,171	11.7
	2011	14,224	-950	-6.3	102,417	7,032	7.4	87,779	9,573	12.2
	2012	12,747	-1,477	-10.4	102,686	269	0.3	89,226	1,447	1.6
2013	16,327	3,580	28.1	102,917	231	0.2	85,977	-3,249	-3.6	
London	2008	36,586			489,554			444,407		
	2009	27,587	-8,999	-24.6	422,963	-66,591	-13.6	389,245	-55,162	-12.4
	2010	24,951	-2,636	-9.6	461,918	38,956	9.2	427,348	38,103	9.8
	2011	23,055	-1,896	-7.6	537,976	76,058	16.5	504,446	77,098	18.0
	2012	24,570	1,515	6.6	562,876	24,900	4.6	527,274	22,828	4.5
2013	23,527	-1,043	-4.2	644,786	81,910	14.6	613,198	85,924	16.3	
South East	2008	27,759			182,416			153,830		
	2009	23,403	-4,356	-15.7	172,505	-9,911	-5.4	145,691	-8,139	-5.3
	2010	25,887	2,485	10.6	179,545	7,040	4.1	152,234	6,542	4.5
	2011	26,233	346	1.3	178,570	-976	-0.5	152,142	-91	-0.1
	2012	27,936	1,703	6.5	188,177	9,607	5.4	159,890	7,748	5.1
2013	29,899	1,963	7.0	208,151	19,974	10.6	177,923	18,033	11.3	
South West	2008	10,325			71,861			61,464		
	2009	10,620	295	2.9	67,735	-4,126	-5.7	56,778	-4,686	-7.6
	2010	10,986	366	3.4	74,079	6,344	9.4	62,641	5,863	10.3
	2011	10,516	-470	-4.3	76,956	2,876	3.9	66,328	3,687	5.9
	2012	11,543	1,027	9.8	77,482	527	0.7	64,261	-2,066	-3.1
2013	10,819	-724	-6.3	78,942	1,460	1.9	65,261	1,000	1.6	
England	2008	146,455			1,163,246			1,000,489		
	2009	128,952	-17,504	-12.0	1,055,805	-107,441	-9.2	905,399	-95,090	-9.5
	2010	129,607	655	0.5	1,128,913	73,108	6.9	982,402	77,003	8.5
	2011	125,404	-4,202	-3.2	1,239,509	110,596	9.8	1,100,142	117,740	12.0
	2012	129,797	4,393	3.5	1,266,995	27,486	2.2	1,120,303	20,161	1.8
2013	135,747	5,951	4.6	1,391,030	124,035	9.8	1,236,123	115,820	10.3	
Wales	2008	4,313			25,892			21,491		
	2009	4,314	1	0.0	23,947	-1,945	-7.5	19,525	-1,966	-9.1
	2010	3,940	-375	-8.7	28,011	4,063	17.0	24,019	4,494	23.0
	2011	4,764	825	20.9	28,662	651	2.3	23,928	-91	-0.4
	2012	3,886	-878	-18.4	28,496	-165	-0.6	24,729	802	3.4
2013	4,580	694	17.8	26,223	-2,273	-8.0	21,552	-3,177	-12.8	
Scotland	2008	11,799			56,075			42,801		
	2009	12,020	221	1.9	56,740	665	1.2	43,103	302	0.7
	2010	10,471	-1,549	-12.9	58,279	1,539	2.7	46,323	3,221	7.5
	2011	11,523	1,052	10.0	61,349	3,070	5.3	49,101	2,778	6.0
	2012	10,267	-1,256	-10.9	62,750	1,401	2.3	51,120	2,019	4.1
2013	13,358	3,091	30.1	64,072	1,322	2.1	50,239	-881	-1.7	
Great Britain	2008	162,567			1,245,213			1,064,781		
	2009	145,286	-17,281	-10.6	1,136,492	-108,721	-8.7	968,026	-96,755	-9.1
	2010	144,017	-1,269	-0.9	1,215,202	78,711	6.9	1,052,744	84,718	8.8
	2011	141,692	-2,325	-1.6	1,329,519	114,317	9.4	1,173,171	120,426	11.4
	2012	143,950	2,258	1.6	1,358,241	28,722	2.2	1,196,153	22,982	2.0
2013	153,685	9,735	6.8	1,481,325	123,084	9.1	1,307,914	111,761	9.3	
Northern Ireland	2008	3,937			21,874			17,961		
	2009	3,846	-91	-2.3	21,415	-459	-2.1	17,641	-319	-1.8
	2010	4,457	611	15.9	21,047	-367	-1.7	16,773	-868	-4.9
	2011	4,816	359	8.1	23,925	2,878	13.7	19,246	2,473	14.7
	2012	5,013	197	4.1	23,719	-206	-0.9	18,686	-560	-2.9
2013	4,748	-265	-5.3	25,162	1,442	6.1	20,400	1,713	9.2	
United Kingdom	2008	166,505			1,267,087			1,082,742		
	2009	149,132	-17,373	-10.4	1,157,906	-109,181	-8.6	985,668	-97,074	-9.0
	2010	148,474	-658	-0.4	1,236,250	78,343	6.8	1,069,518	83,850	8.5
	2011	146,507	-1,967	-1.3	1,353,444	117,195	9.5	1,192,417	122,899	11.5
	2012	148,962	2,455	1.7	1,381,961	28,516	2.1	1,214,840	22,423	1.9
2013	158,433	9,470	6.4	1,506,487	124,526	9.0	1,328,314	113,474	9.3	

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTIONS H-S (Part) ²³ NON-FINANCIAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION - CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Country and Region	Year	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total turnover	Change on previous year	% change on previous year	Total purchases of goods, materials and services	Change on previous year	% change on previous year
		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	
North East	2008	10,490			22,981			12,552		
	2009	10,547	57	0.5	23,762	781	3.4	13,345	793	6.3
	2010	10,756	209	2.0	24,771	1,008	4.2	14,137	792	5.9
	2011	12,525	1,768	16.4	26,473	1,702	6.9	14,050	-87	-0.6
	2012	13,151	626	5.0	25,787	-686	-2.6	12,668	-1,382	-9.8
2013	13,802	651	4.9	26,921	1,134	4.4	12,999	331	2.6	
North West	2008	37,999			83,723			45,947		
	2009	39,258	1,259	3.3	83,236	-487	-0.6	44,034	-1,912	-4.2
	2010	41,059	1,801	4.6	82,143	-1,093	-1.3	41,546	-2,488	-5.7
	2011	43,237	2,179	5.3	86,702	4,559	5.6	43,421	1,875	4.5
	2012	44,642	1,404	3.2	90,324	3,622	4.2	45,457	2,035	4.7
2013	48,555	3,913	8.8	96,075	5,751	6.4	47,854	2,398	5.3	
Yorkshire and The Humber	2008	24,975			52,728			28,389		
	2009	24,357	-618	-2.5	51,858	-870	-1.7	28,090	-299	-1.1
	2010	24,320	-36	-0.1	51,957	99	0.2	28,188	98	0.3
	2011	26,564	2,244	9.2	55,787	3,830	7.4	29,518	1,330	4.7
	2012	26,478	-87	-0.3	60,137	4,350	7.8	33,389	3,872	13.1
2013	29,188	2,711	10.2	62,846	2,709	4.5	34,276	887	2.7	
East Midlands	2008	20,139			40,858			20,598		
	2009	19,901	-238	-1.2	40,271	-587	-1.4	20,204	-394	-1.9
	2010	21,378	1,477	7.4	42,140	1,869	4.6	20,932	728	3.6
	2011	22,594	1,216	5.7	46,315	4,175	9.9	23,350	2,418	11.6
	2012	25,341	2,747	12.2	47,736	1,421	3.1	21,824	-1,526	-6.5
2013	27,221	1,880	7.4	51,528	3,791	7.9	24,341	2,517	11.5	
West Midlands	2008	29,627			65,259			35,810		
	2009	27,936	-1,691	-5.7	65,588	330	0.5	37,774	1,963	5.5
	2010	30,012	2,076	7.4	69,956	4,368	6.7	40,149	2,376	6.3
	2011	30,889	877	2.9	77,300	7,344	10.5	46,215	6,066	15.1
	2012	32,833	1,944	6.3	83,731	6,431	8.3	50,439	4,224	9.1
2013	35,086	2,253	6.9	93,087	9,355	11.2	57,808	7,369	14.6	
East of England	2008	32,981			75,468			40,976		
	2009	32,803	-178	-0.5	72,971	-2,496	-3.3	38,616	-2,360	-5.8
	2010	35,545	2,743	8.4	79,179	6,207	8.5	42,114	3,498	9.1
	2011	35,629	84	0.2	82,592	3,414	4.3	44,708	2,594	6.2
	2012	36,325	696	2.0	86,252	3,659	4.4	48,787	4,079	9.1
2013	40,209	3,884	10.7	88,842	2,591	3.0	48,306	-481	-1.0	
London	2008	144,585			297,383			153,981		
	2009	135,422	-9,163	-6.3	282,013	-15,370	-5.2	147,745	-6,237	-4.1
	2010	145,107	9,685	7.2	297,429	15,417	5.5	153,860	6,116	4.1
	2011	155,022	9,915	6.8	318,232	20,802	7.0	163,249	9,388	6.1
	2012	151,015	-4,007	-2.6	333,584	15,352	4.8	180,542	17,293	10.6
2013	172,966	21,951	14.5	366,123	32,539	9.8	194,679	14,137	7.8	
South East	2008	73,257			151,855			78,194		
	2009	74,053	797	1.1	154,577	2,722	1.8	80,499	2,305	2.9
	2010	77,861	3,808	5.1	160,088	5,511	3.6	83,562	3,063	3.8
	2011	80,930	3,069	3.9	167,602	7,514	4.7	86,294	2,733	3.3
	2012	84,881	3,951	4.9	175,642	8,040	4.8	87,918	1,624	1.9
2013	92,326	7,444	8.8	179,665	4,023	2.3	87,673	-245	-0.3	
South West	2008	26,165			53,817			27,814		
	2009	27,594	1,429	5.5	56,379	2,561	4.8	28,450	636	2.3
	2010	29,654	2,060	7.5	57,657	1,278	2.3	28,147	-302	-1.1
	2011	30,101	447	1.5	58,673	1,016	1.8	28,713	566	2.0
	2012	31,273	1,172	3.9	61,849	3,177	5.4	26,917	-1,797	-6.3
2013	35,410	4,136	13.2	64,467	2,618	4.2	29,260	2,343	8.7	
England	2008	400,219			844,072			444,261		
	2009	391,871	-8,348	-2.1	830,654	-13,417	-1.6	438,756	-5,505	-1.2
	2010	415,693	23,821	6.1	865,319	34,665	4.2	452,635	13,879	3.2
	2011	437,491	21,798	5.2	919,676	54,357	6.3	479,518	26,882	5.9
	2012	445,938	8,447	1.9	965,042	45,367	4.9	507,941	28,423	5.9
2013	494,762	48,824	10.9	1,029,554	64,512	6.7	537,197	29,256	5.8	
Wales	2008	9,015			18,277			9,397		
	2009	9,192	177	2.0	18,336	59	0.3	9,302	-95	-1.0
	2010	9,266	75	0.8	19,513	1,178	6.4	10,528	1,226	13.2
	2011	10,663	1,396	15.1	21,435	1,921	9.8	10,872	344	3.3
	2012	11,554	891	8.4	22,467	1,033	4.8	11,034	162	1.5
2013	12,873	1,320	11.4	22,940	473	2.1	10,334	-699	-6.3	
Scotland	2008	30,159			60,061			30,666		
	2009	29,161	-998	-3.3	60,055	-6	0.0	31,218	552	1.8
	2010	28,848	-314	-1.1	60,357	303	0.5	32,201	983	3.1
	2011	31,091	2,244	7.8	64,543	4,185	6.9	33,896	1,695	5.3
	2012	34,217	3,125	10.1	67,560	3,017	4.7	33,663	-234	-0.7
2013	39,646	5,429	15.9	71,560	4,000	5.9	32,767	-896	-2.7	
Great Britain	2008	439,393			922,409			484,324		
	2009	430,224	-9,169	-2.1	909,045	-13,365	-1.4	479,276	-5,048	-1.0
	2010	453,807	23,582	5.5	945,190	36,145	4.0	495,364	16,088	3.4
	2011	479,245	25,438	5.6	1,005,653	60,463	6.4	524,286	28,922	5.8
	2012	491,709	12,464	2.6	1,055,070	49,416	4.9	552,637	28,351	5.4
2013	547,281	55,572	11.3	1,124,054	68,985	6.5	580,298	27,661	5.0	
Northern Ireland	2008	5,991			11,738			5,947		
	2009	6,429	439	7.3	12,025	286	2.4	5,900	-47	-0.8
	2010	6,278	-151	-2.3	11,491	-534	-4.4	5,575	-325	-5.5
	2011	6,810	532	8.5	13,121	1,630	14.2	6,729	1,154	20.7
	2012	6,403	-407	-6.0	12,365	-756	-5.8	6,235	-494	-7.3
2013	6,792	389	6.1	13,025	661	5.3	6,533	298	4.8	
United Kingdom	2008	445,384			934,148			490,271		
	2009	436,654	-8,731	-2.0	921,069	-13,078	-1.4	485,176	-5,095	-1.0
	2010	460,085	23,431	5.4	956,680	35,611	3.9	500,940	15,764	3.2
	2011	486,055	25,970	5.6	1,018,774	62,094	6.5	531,016	30,076	6.0
	2012	498,112	12,057	2.5	1,067,434	48,660	4.8	558,872	27,857	5.2
2013	554,073	55,962	11.2	1,137,080	69,646	6.5	586,832	27,959	5.0	

Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS)

The sum of constituent items in tables may not always agree exactly with the totals shown due to rounding.

Notes:

1. Data on purchases for 2012 and 2013 has been produced using a new methodology for apportioning reporting unit purchases to the local unit level. This has introduced a small discontinuity in the purchases and aGVA data series with 2008 to 2011 still calculated using the original method. A detailed region by industry impact assessment can be found in the data section of this release. More detail of this change can be found in the ABS Technical Report and this [information paper](#).
2. The ABS covers only the UK Non-Financial Business Economy which accounts for approximately two thirds of the UK economy in terms of Gross Value Added. The industries covered are:
 - o Agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting and trapping 01.7 only), forestry and fishing - Section A
 - o Production industries - Sections B-E
 - o Construction industries - Section F
 - o Distribution industries - Section G
 - o Non-Financial Service industries - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S
3. The ABS has included results for the Insurance and Reinsurance industry in its UK National releases since 2008. Data for this industry has remained experimental since its first release while ongoing quality assurance of the developing time series has taken place. This quality assurance has led the figures to be revised substantially in recent years with a resulting break in the series between 2009 and 2010. Due to ongoing volatility in the data for 2012, and following discussions with key users, results for Insurance and Reinsurance have been removed from ABS releases while a more detailed quality assessment is undertaken. This does not affect other Industries. While the experimental results for Insurance and Reinsurance will not appear in ABS releases from reference year 2012, the data will be available on request, but users should take into account the issues concerning quality. A review of the questionnaire for Insurance and Reinsurance businesses will be undertaken alongside continued validation of returns to the survey, with the aim of reintroducing them to the ABS publications when the quality of the data has improved. Updates on progress will be available on the ABS News Page.

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTIONS A-S (Part) ^{1 2 3} UK NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2012

Revision to 2012 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2014 and 23 July 2015⁽⁴⁾

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	27,817	28,755	937	3.4	85,890	86,368	478	0.6	57,074	56,835	-238	-0.4
North West	90,770	90,424	-345	-0.4	291,638	292,088	450	0.2	196,184	197,143	958	0.5
Yorkshire and The Humber	58,852	58,496	-356	-0.6	204,502	204,434	-68	0.0	143,967	144,172	205	0.1
East Midlands	59,249	60,071	822	1.4	181,169	181,343	174	0.1	120,598	119,890	-708	-0.6
West Midlands	67,989	69,642	1,653	2.4	243,643	243,505	-138	-0.1	174,813	172,920	-1,893	-1.1
East of England	74,810	73,983	-826	-1.1	259,829	260,402	573	0.2	181,070	184,125	3,056	1.7
London	211,852	207,047	-4,805	-2.3	976,916	976,962	47	0.0	753,451	757,336	3,885	0.5
South East	152,414	149,279	-3,135	-2.1	486,715	487,873	1,157	0.2	328,070	332,184	4,114	1.3
South West	63,036	64,745	1,709	2.7	196,209	196,515	306	0.2	129,831	127,018	-2,813	-2.2
England	806,789	802,443	-4,346	-0.5	2,926,512	2,929,491	2,978	0.1	2,085,057	2,091,623	6,565	0.3
Wales	28,010	28,507	497	1.8	106,090	105,447	-643	-0.6	75,579	76,742	1,163	1.5
Scotland	83,229	84,564	1,335	1.6	232,014	231,972	-42	0.0	148,931	148,236	-695	-0.5
Great Britain	918,028	915,514	-2,515	-0.3	3,264,616	3,266,909	2,294	0.1	2,309,567	2,316,600	7,033	0.3
Northern Ireland	17,632	18,531	899	5.1	60,612	62,604	1,991	3.3	39,182	40,744	1,562	4.0
United Kingdom	935,661	934,045	-1,616	-0.2	3,325,228	3,329,513	4,285	0.1	2,348,750	2,357,345	8,595	0.4

SECTION A (Part) ^{1 2} AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2012

Revision to 2012 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2014 and 23 July 2015⁽⁴⁾

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	28	28	0	-1.1	76	76	0	-0.3	51	52	0	0.4
North West	104	101	-2	-2.4	229	228	-1	-0.3	135	137	2	1.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	69	69	0	-0.1	194	194	-1	-0.3	132	131	0	-0.1
East Midlands	87	84	-3	-3.2	204	203	-1	-0.6	126	127	2	1.4
West Midlands	61	59	-2	-3.6	158	158	-1	-0.5	104	105	2	1.5
East of England	156	150	-5	-3.3	377	374	-3	-0.7	230	233	3	1.2
London	24	23	-1	-2.7	52	52	0	-0.4	29	30	0	1.4
South East	127	125	-2	-1.9	356	355	-1	-0.4	241	243	1	0.5
South West	136	132	-4	-2.6	331	330	-1	-0.4	214	217	3	1.5
England	791	772	-20	-2.5	1,978	1,969	-9	-0.5	1,262	1,275	13	1.0
Wales	56	57	1	1.7	191	190	0	-0.3	154	152	-1	-0.8
Scotland	346	345	-1	-0.3	1,081	1,080	-2	-0.1	799	813	14	1.7
Great Britain	1,193	1,173	-20	-1.7	3,250	3,239	-11	-0.3	2,215	2,241	26	1.2
Northern Ireland	47	46	-2	-3.2	105	93	-12	-11.4	59	49	-9	-15.8
United Kingdom	1,240	1,219	-21	-1.7	3,355	3,332	-23	-0.7	2,274	2,290	16	0.7

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTIONS B-E ¹ PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2012

Revision to 2012 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2014 and 23 July 2015⁽⁴⁾

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	8,192	8,324	132	1.6	30,344	30,835	491	1.6	21,123	21,630	507	2.4
North West	25,351	25,319	-32	-0.1	81,189	81,806	618	0.8	54,087	54,753	667	1.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	16,656	16,453	-202	-1.2	68,901	69,066	165	0.2	50,280	50,715	436	0.9
East Midlands	19,716	19,660	-56	-0.3	57,730	57,813	82	0.1	37,619	37,771	153	0.4
West Midlands	18,103	17,980	-123	-0.7	61,802	62,126	325	0.5	43,133	43,621	488	1.1
East of England	16,752	16,949	197	1.2	50,527	50,750	223	0.4	33,186	33,379	192	0.6
London	17,664	18,434	771	4.4	46,753	46,489	-264	-0.6	29,075	28,117	-958	-3.3
South East	24,157	25,031	874	3.6	90,558	91,997	1,439	1.6	63,150	63,963	813	1.3
South West	15,983	16,085	102	0.6	42,854	42,874	20	0.0	27,073	27,074	0	0.0
England	162,573	164,235	1,661	1.0	530,658	533,757	3,099	0.6	358,725	361,022	2,297	0.6
Wales	10,926	10,699	-227	-2.1	49,376	48,835	-541	-1.1	35,656	37,624	1,968	5.5
Scotland	33,986	33,782	-204	-0.6	85,110	85,566	456	0.5	52,963	53,714	751	1.4
Great Britain	207,485	208,715	1,230	0.6	665,145	668,159	3,013	0.5	447,344	452,360	5,016	1.1
Northern Ireland	4,669	5,494	825	17.7	19,469	21,424	1,955	10.0	10,983	12,448	1,465	13.3
United Kingdom	212,154	214,209	2,055	1.0	684,614	689,583	4,968	0.7	458,327	464,808	6,481	1.4

SECTION F ¹ CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2012

Revision to 2012 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2014 and 23 July 2015⁽⁴⁾

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	2,780	2,805	25	0.9	6,094	6,130	36	0.6	3,329	3,362	33	1.0
North West	7,075	6,824	-251	-3.5	18,176	17,903	-273	-1.5	11,165	11,153	-11	-0.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	4,907	4,929	22	0.4	12,271	12,291	20	0.2	7,651	7,693	42	0.6
East Midlands	4,489	4,459	-30	-0.7	12,016	11,995	-21	-0.2	7,629	7,669	39	0.5
West Midlands	4,990	4,850	-140	-2.8	13,426	13,425	-1	0.0	8,477	8,611	134	1.6
East of England	7,933	7,812	-121	-1.5	20,507	20,340	-167	-0.8	12,393	12,500	108	0.9
London	13,092	13,005	-87	-0.7	33,966	33,961	-5	0.0	21,221	21,373	152	0.7
South East	11,369	11,306	-63	-0.6	32,090	31,702	-389	-1.2	20,027	20,171	144	0.7
South West	5,508	5,712	204	3.7	13,952	13,980	28	0.2	8,569	8,549	-20	-0.2
England	62,144	61,702	-442	-0.7	162,499	161,727	-772	-0.5	100,460	101,081	621	0.6
Wales	2,289	2,311	22	1.0	5,423	5,457	35	0.6	3,166	3,202	37	1.2
Scotland	5,772	5,954	182	3.2	15,248	15,016	-232	-1.5	8,787	8,926	139	1.6
Great Britain	70,204	69,967	-238	-0.3	183,169	182,201	-969	-0.5	112,412	113,209	797	0.7
Northern Ireland	1,423	1,576	153	10.7	4,829	5,002	173	3.6	3,228	3,325	97	3.0
United Kingdom	71,627	71,542	-85	-0.1	187,999	187,203	-796	-0.4	115,640	116,534	895	0.8

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 23/07/2015

SECTION G¹ DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2012

Revision to 2012 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2014 and 23 July 2015⁽⁴⁾

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	4,107	4,446	340	8.3	23,388	23,541	154	0.7	19,212	19,124	-87	-0.5
North West	12,622	13,539	917	7.3	102,351	101,827	-524	-0.5	86,752	85,642	-1,110	-1.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	9,877	10,567	690	7.0	63,070	62,746	-324	-0.5	53,043	52,243	-800	-1.5
East Midlands	10,327	10,528	200	1.9	63,666	63,596	-70	-0.1	52,733	52,498	-234	-0.4
West Midlands	12,585	13,921	1,336	10.6	84,238	84,064	-174	-0.2	71,570	70,144	-1,425	-2.0
East of England	12,576	12,747	171	1.4	102,566	102,686	120	0.1	89,167	89,226	59	0.1
London	19,521	24,570	5,049	25.9	564,526	562,876	-1,650	-0.3	533,847	527,274	-6,573	-1.2
South East	27,107	27,936	828	3.1	186,867	188,177	1,310	0.7	158,880	159,890	1,010	0.6
South West	10,392	11,543	1,151	11.1	77,307	77,482	176	0.2	66,710	64,261	-2,448	-3.7
England	119,114	129,797	10,683	9.0	1,267,978	1,266,995	-983	-0.1	1,131,913	1,120,303	-11,609	-1.0
Wales	3,693	3,886	193	5.2	28,652	28,496	-156	-0.5	24,967	24,729	-237	-1.0
Scotland	9,339	10,267	928	9.9	62,654	62,750	96	0.2	51,732	51,120	-612	-1.2
Great Britain	132,145	143,950	11,804	8.9	1,359,284	1,358,241	-1,043	-0.1	1,208,611	1,196,153	-12,458	-1.0
Northern Ireland	5,007	5,013	6	0.1	23,543	23,719	176	0.7	18,464	18,686	222	1.2
United Kingdom	137,152	148,962	11,810	8.6	1,382,827	1,381,961	-866	-0.1	1,227,076	1,214,840	-12,236	-1.0

SECTIONS H-S (Part)^{1 2 3} NON-FINANCIAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2012

Revision to 2012 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2014 and 23 July 2015⁽⁴⁾

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2014	Release 23/07/2015	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	12,710	13,151	441	3.5	25,989	25,787	-202	-0.8	13,359	12,668	-692	-5.2
North West	45,618	44,642	-977	-2.1	89,694	90,324	630	0.7	44,045	45,457	1,411	3.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	27,343	26,478	-866	-3.2	60,065	60,137	72	0.1	32,862	33,389	527	1.6
East Midlands	24,630	25,341	711	2.9	47,552	47,736	184	0.4	22,491	21,824	-667	-3.0
West Midlands	32,251	32,833	582	1.8	84,019	83,731	-287	-0.3	51,530	50,439	-1,091	-2.1
East of England	37,392	36,325	-1,068	-2.9	85,853	86,252	399	0.5	46,094	48,787	2,693	5.8
London	161,552	151,015	-10,538	-6.5	331,618	333,584	1,966	0.6	169,279	180,542	11,264	6.7
South East	89,653	84,881	-4,771	-5.3	176,844	175,642	-1,202	-0.7	85,772	87,918	2,146	2.5
South West	31,017	31,273	256	0.8	61,766	61,849	84	0.1	27,265	26,917	-348	-1.3
England	462,167	445,938	-16,229	-3.5	963,399	965,042	1,643	0.2	492,698	507,941	15,243	3.1
Wales	11,046	11,554	507	4.6	22,448	22,467	19	0.1	11,637	11,034	-604	-5.2
Scotland	33,787	34,217	430	1.3	67,920	67,560	-360	-0.5	34,650	33,663	-987	-2.8
Great Britain	507,000	491,709	-15,292	-3.0	1,053,767	1,055,070	1,303	0.1	538,985	552,637	13,653	2.5
Northern Ireland	6,487	6,403	-84	-1.3	12,666	12,365	-301	-2.4	6,449	6,235	-213	-3.3
United Kingdom	513,487	498,112	-15,376	-3.0	1,066,433	1,067,434	1,001	0.1	545,433	558,872	13,439	2.5

Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS)

The sum of constituent items in tables may not always agree exactly with the totals shown due to rounding.

Notes:

1. Revision to 2012 data will in part be due to the introduction of a new purchases apportionment process. Details of this change and its impact can be found in the data section of this release.
2. The ABS covers only the UK Non-Financial Business Economy which accounts for approximately two thirds of the UK economy in terms of Gross Value Added.
The industries covered are:
 - o Agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting and trapping 01.7 only), forestry and fishing - Section A
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 - o Construction industries - Section F
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 - o Non-Financial Service industries - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S
3. The ABS has included results for the Insurance and Reinsurance industry in its UK National releases since 2008.
Data for this industry has remained experimental since its first release while ongoing quality assurance of the developing time series has taken place.
This quality assurance has led the figures to be revised substantially in recent years with a resulting break in the series between 2009 and 2010.
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While the experimental results for Insurance and Reinsurance will not appear in ABS releases from reference year 2012, the data will be available on request, but users should take into account the issues concerning quality.
A review of the questionnaire for Insurance and Reinsurance businesses will be undertaken alongside continued validation of returns to the survey, with the aim of reintroducing them to the ABS publications when the quality of the data has improved. Updates on progress will be available on the ABS News Page.
4. See ABS revisions policy.

UK Non-Financial Business Economy, 2013 Revised Results (Annual Business Survey)



Coverage: **UK**

Date: **11 June 2015**

Geographical Area: **UK**

Theme: **Business and Energy**

Main points

- In 2013 the approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy reached £1 trillion for the first time, with an estimated value of £1,001.1 billion. This amount represents the income generated by businesses in the UK, less the cost of goods and services used to create this income.
- Between 2012 and 2013, aGVA increased by 6.8% (£64.1 billion), the largest annual percentage increase following the recession in 2008. This increase is a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2012 and takes aGVA to a level 10.1% (£91.5 billion) above that seen in 2008, at the start of the recession.
- For the first year since the start of the recession in 2008 all sectors of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, as measured by the Annual Business Survey (ABS), saw growth in aGVA between 2012 and 2013.
- The Non-Financial Service sector, which accounts for over half (55.0%) of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, contributed most to the increase in aGVA. The sector's increase of 9.6% (£48.2 billion) between 2012 and 2013 was the fourth consecutive annual increase, taking it 24.3% (£107.6 billion) above the level seen in 2008.
- The Production sector, which accounts for just over a fifth (21.9%) of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, saw an increase in aGVA of 1.8% (£3.9 billion) between 2012 and 2013. The increase sees Production sector aGVA just £3.6 billion below the level in 2008.
- The Distribution sector, which accounts for 15.1% of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, also saw an increase in aGVA of 4.7% (£6.8 billion) between 2012 and 2013.

Following two consecutive annual decreases between 2010 and 2012, aGVA in 2013 remains £6.5 billion below the level seen in 2008.

- The Construction sector, which accounts for 7.9% of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, saw an increase in aGVA of 6.5% (£4.8 billion) between 2012 and 2013. This is the third consecutive year of growth, which leaves Construction aGVA £6.2 billion lower than the level in 2008.
- The revised results show small revisions for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy compared with the previous estimate published on 13 November 2014. There were downward revisions of 0.4% (£13.7 billion) in turnover, 0.2% (£4.3 billion) in purchases and 1.1% (£11.5 billion) in aGVA. aGVA for 2012 was revised up by 0.1% (£0.7 billion).

Overview

Estimates of the size and growth of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy for 2013 as measured by the Annual Business Survey (ABS), are presented in this release. It is the key resource for understanding the detailed structure, conduct and performance of businesses across the UK. These figures are revised from those published as part of the [November 2014](#) release as more data has become available. Revisions are an inevitable consequence of the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy. The release covers the following sectors:

- Non-Financial Services (includes professional, scientific, communication, administrative, transport, accommodation and food, private health and education, entertainment services)
- Distribution (includes retail, wholesale and motor trades)
- Production (includes manufacturing, oil and gas extraction, energy generation and supply)
- Construction
- Parts of Agriculture (includes agricultural support services, forestry and fishing)

Together these industries represent the UK Non-Financial Business Economy and account for around two thirds of the whole economy of the UK in terms of Gross Value Added. Public administration and defence, public sector health and education, finance and farming make up the difference between the UK Non-Financial Business Economy and the whole economy.

Estimates published in this release include turnover, purchases, approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) and employment costs. All data are reported at current prices (effect of price changes included).

Where the recession is mentioned it refers to the contraction of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that started in 2008, the year from which a consistent ABS time series is available. For more information about the survey see the background notes.

The ABS has a wide range of uses: for example, ABS statistics are essential contributors to the [UK National Accounts](#), including the measurement of [GDP](#), they are supplied to Eurostat to meet the requirements of the European Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Regulation, and are used by the devolved administrations and central and local government to monitor and inform policy development.

ABS data are also used to produce adhoc analyses such as the recently published [Median Value Added Per Registered Business](#), 2013 release. For other uses see background note 4.

Questions often asked of the ABS release are 'What is aGVA?' and 'How does the measure of aGVA differ from the GVA measure in the National Accounts?'. For an overview of aGVA please see our new infographic '[What is aGVA?](#)'. National Accounts carry out coverage adjustments, conceptual adjustments and coherence adjustments. The National Accounts estimate of GVA uses input from a number of sources, and covers the whole UK economy, whereas ABS does not include farming, financial or public sectors. ABS total aGVA is around two thirds of the National Accounts whole economy GVA because of these differences. For further information on aGVA, see background note 9. There is also a recently published article '[A Comparison between ABS and National Accounts Measures of Value Added](#)' ([462.3 Kb Pdf](#)) which provides more detail.

ONS makes every effort to provide informative commentary on the data in this release. Where possible, the commentary draws on evidence from businesses or other sources of information to help explain possible reasons behind the observed changes. However, in some places it can prove difficult to elicit detailed reasons for movements, for example, businesses may state a 'change in the nature of business activity'. Consequently, it is not possible for all data movements to be fully explained.

Your Views Matter

We are interested in your views of our data and publication. Please take time to complete a [short survey](#) before 14 August 2015.

We constantly aim to improve this release and its associated commentary. We would welcome any feedback you might have, and would be particularly interested in knowing how you make use of these data to inform your work. Please contact us via email: abs@ons.gsi.gov.uk or telephone Jon Gough on +44 (0)1633 456720.

Interactive Wheel for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy

Use the [Interactive Wheel](#) updated with the latest figures for 2012 and 2013 to investigate which sectors contribute most to the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. Focus on the Business Economy as a whole or each sector and switch between aGVA, Turnover and Purchases.



UK Non-Financial Business Economy, Sections A to S (part)

In 2013, the income generated by businesses in the UK, less the cost of goods and services used to create this income was estimated to be £1,001.1 billion. This amount represents the approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. Between 2012 and 2013 aGVA increased by 6.8% (£64.1 billion); a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2012. This increase resulted in aGVA for 2013 reaching £1 trillion for the first time, at a level 10.1% (£91.5 billion) above that seen in 2008, at the start of the recession.

The main components of aGVA are:

1. Turnover (the main component of income)
2. Purchases (the main component of the consumed goods and services)

The consecutive annual increases seen in aGVA follow a similar pattern of increases in both turnover and purchases. Turnover increased by 6.2% (£207.2 billion) between 2012 and 2013, while purchases of goods, materials and services increased at a similar rate of 6.4% (£150.2 billion), resulting in a 6.8% growth in aGVA. As with aGVA, turnover and purchases were above levels seen in 2008 at the start of the recession for the third consecutive year (see Figure 1).

The recession and recovery described by the ABS between 2008 and 2013 is broadly in line with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures published in the National Accounts. Both the ABS aGVA estimates and the latest National Accounts GDP estimates (taken from the Second Estimate for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2015) show a fall between 2008 and 2009 and now four consecutive annual increases from 2009 to 2013 led by the Service sector.

Due to the need to balance timeliness of the data with the accuracy, in-line with the ABS Revisions Policy, ABS Provisional results are published in November with further quality assurance then leading to planned revisions to the data in subsequent releases.

These revisions usually arise from the receipt of additional data and the revision of existing data by businesses responding to the ABS, which may include restructures that can result in data being reallocated to a different industry.

When compared with the ABS Provisional results published on 13 November 2014, the revised 2013 results show minimal revision for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. There were downward revisions to the 2013 estimates of 0.4% (£13.7 billion) in turnover, 0.2% (£4.3 billion) in purchases and 1.1% (£11.5 billion) in aGVA. The majority of the aGVA downward revisions were in Production and Non-financial services, which together accounted for 71% of the overall revision.

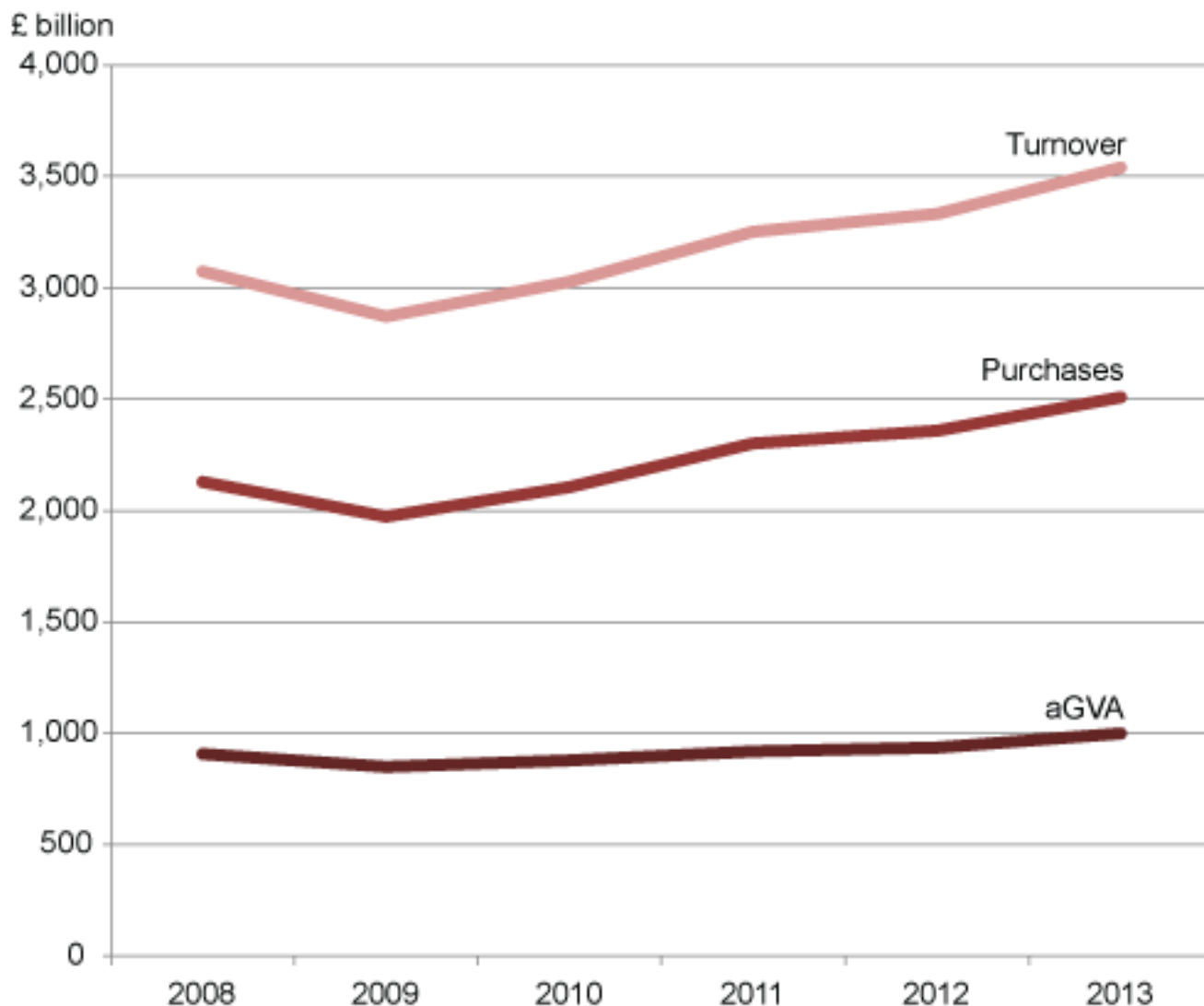
Estimates of aGVA in 2012 have been revised up by 0.1% (£0.7 billion), as a result of upward revisions in Construction, Production and Distribution, with a balancing downwards revision in Non-financial services.

Despite the revisions, the direction of movements of aGVA between 2012 and 2013 for the broad industry groups remains unchanged to that published in November 2013.

For details of the revisions to each sector see the later chapter on Revisions.

A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

Figure 1: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

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(31 Kb)

For the first year since the start of the recession in 2008 all sectors of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, as measured by ABS, saw growth in aGVA between 2012 and 2013 (see Figures 2 and 3).

Non-Financial Services, the largest industry sector of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy contributed most to the increase in aGVA. The Non-Financial Service sector aGVA rose by 9.6%

(£48.2 billion) between 2012 and 2013, the fourth consecutive annual increase, taking aGVA to £550.4 billion.

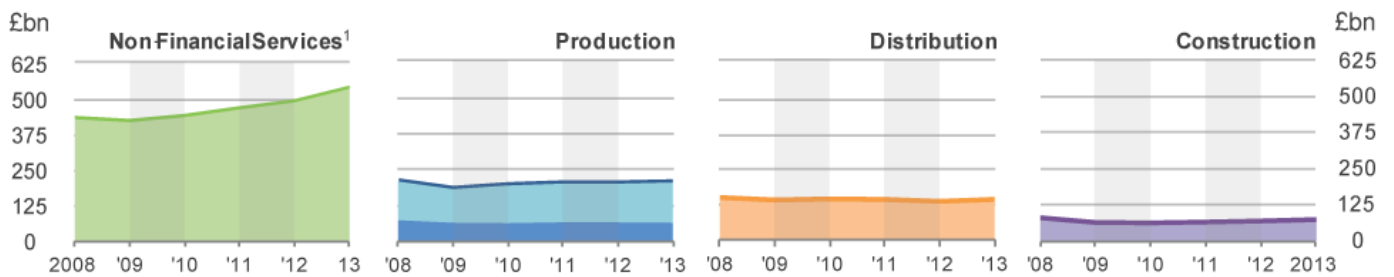
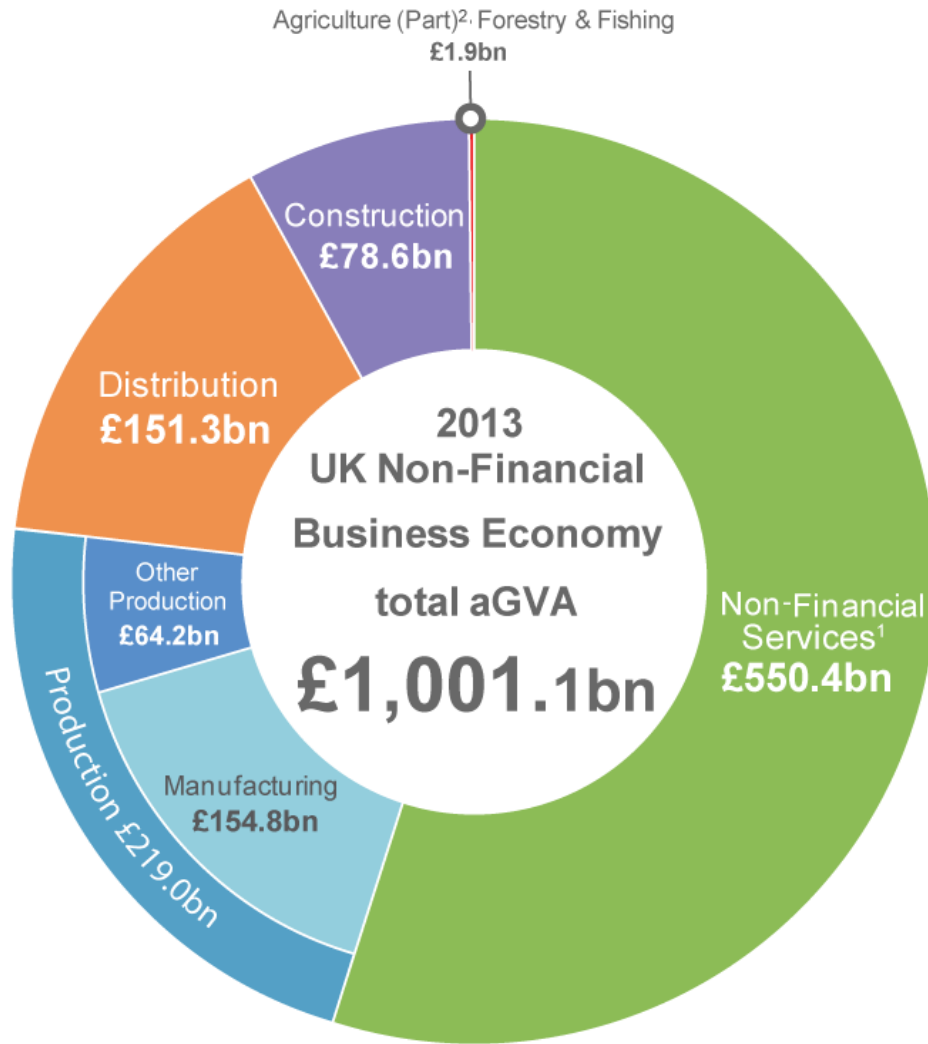
The Production sector saw an increase of 1.8% (£3.9 billion) in aGVA following a slight fall between 2011 and 2012. This increase sees aGVA for the Production sector at £219.0 billion, just below the £222.5 billion seen in 2008, at the start of the recession.

The Distribution sector experienced an increase in aGVA for the first time since 2010, with a rise of 4.7% (£6.8 billion) between 2012 and 2013. This increase took aGVA to £151.3 billion, which is still below the £157.8 billion seen in 2008.

The Construction sector experienced growth in aGVA for the third consecutive year, increasing by 6.5% (£4.8 billion) from £73.8 billion in 2012 to £78.6 billion in 2013. However, as with the Distribution sector, aGVA still remains below the level seen in 2008 (£84.8 billion).

The Agriculture (part), Forestry & Fishing sector experienced the largest percentage rise in aGVA of all the sectors, with a 32.4% (£0.5 billion) increase between 2012 and 2013. At £1.9 billion, aGVA for the industry is now above the level seen in 2008 for the first time.

Figure 2: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA by sector, 2008 to 2013



Note: Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing data is not shown as it is negligible on a comparable scale.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

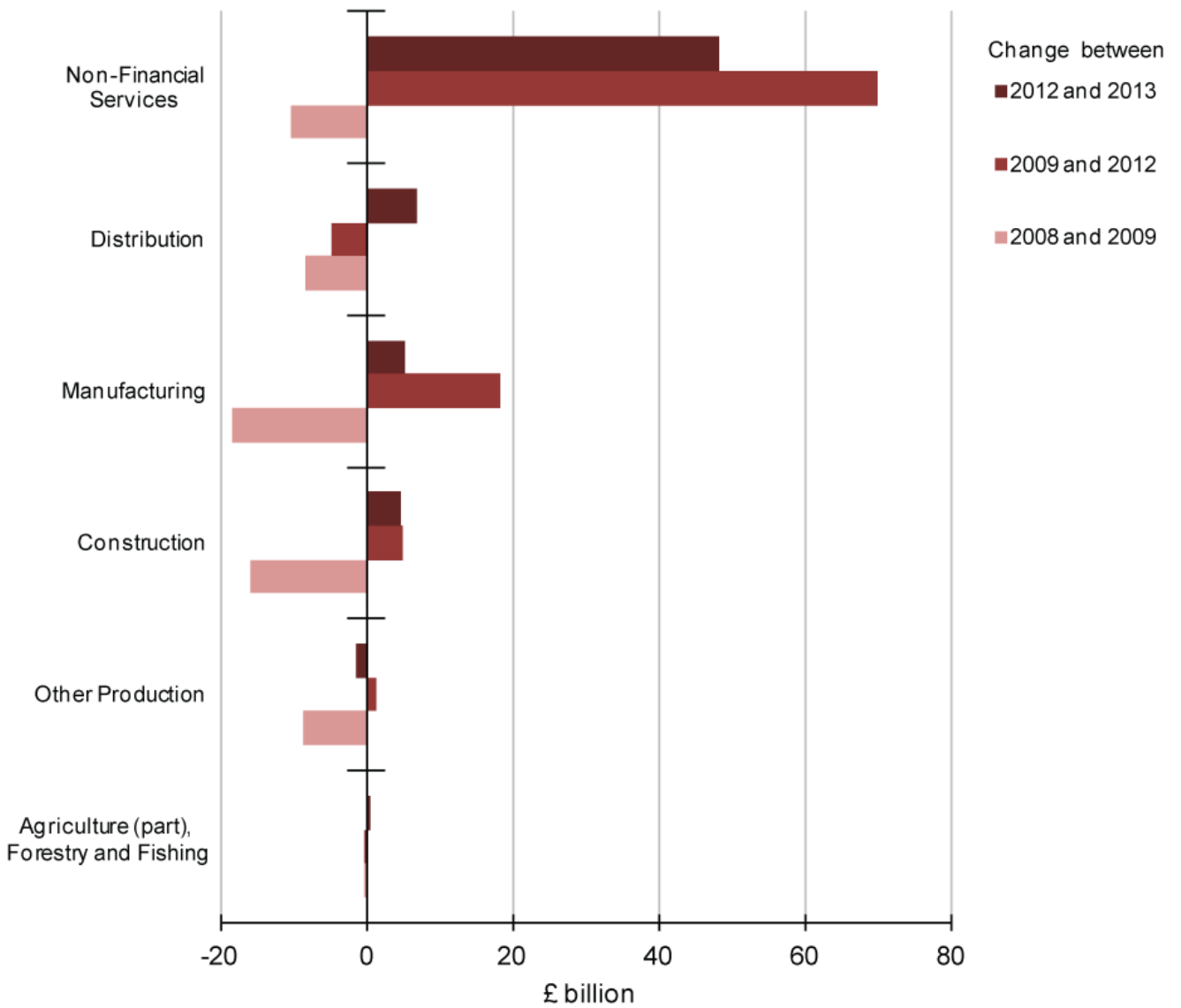
1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Health and all medical and dental practice activities.
2. Excludes crop and animal production.

3. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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(34.5 Kb)

Figure 3: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA change by sector, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

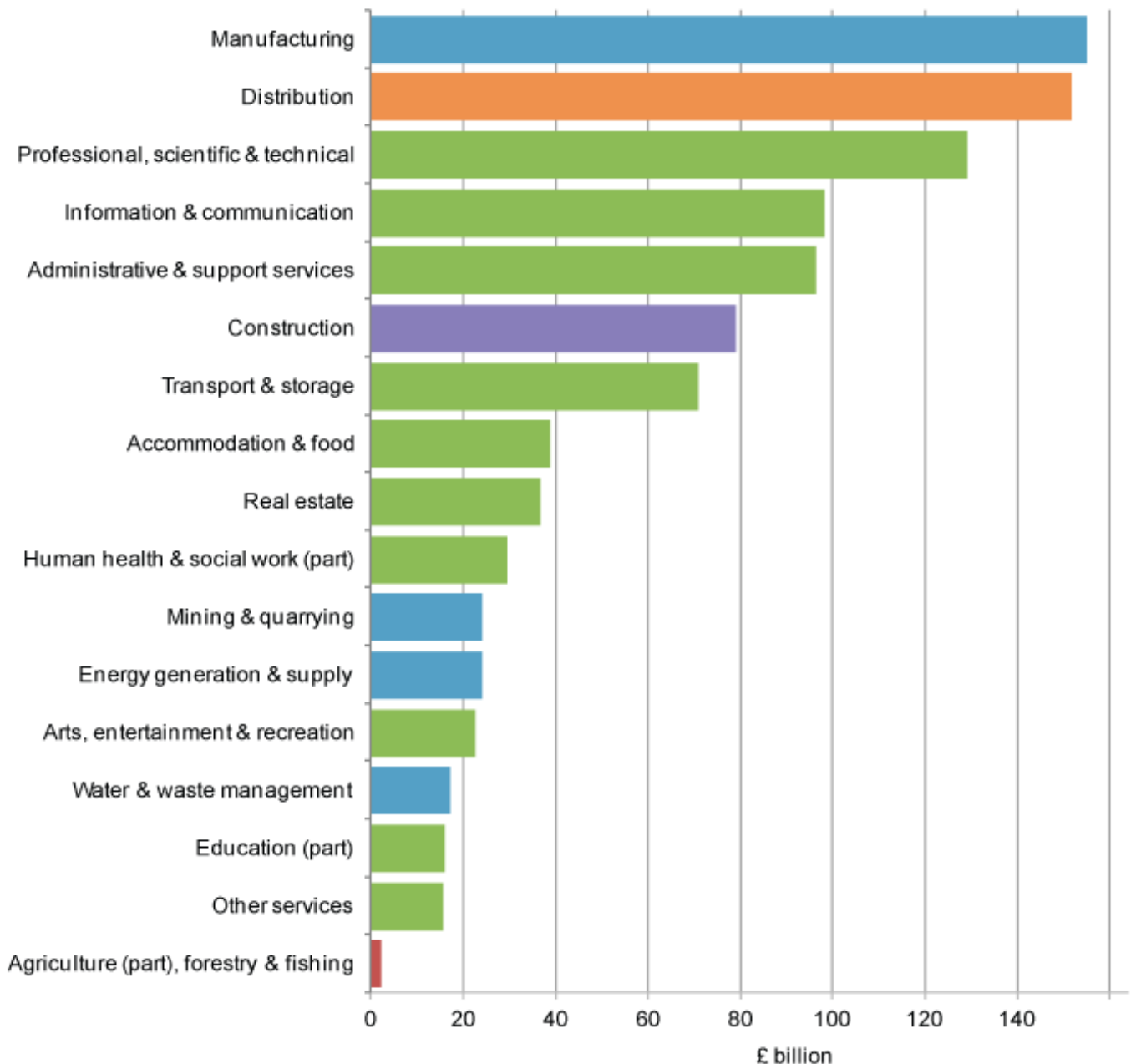
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(33 Kb)

Non-Financial Services as a whole (Sections H-S) dominates the UK Non-Financial Business Economy in terms of aGVA. However, at the SIC section level Manufacturing (Section C in the Production sector) and Distribution (Section G) are the largest specific contributors followed by Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M) from the Non-Financial Service sector. Construction (Section F) also contributes more to aGVA than seven of the ten sections within Non-Financial Services (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA by section, 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

Download chart

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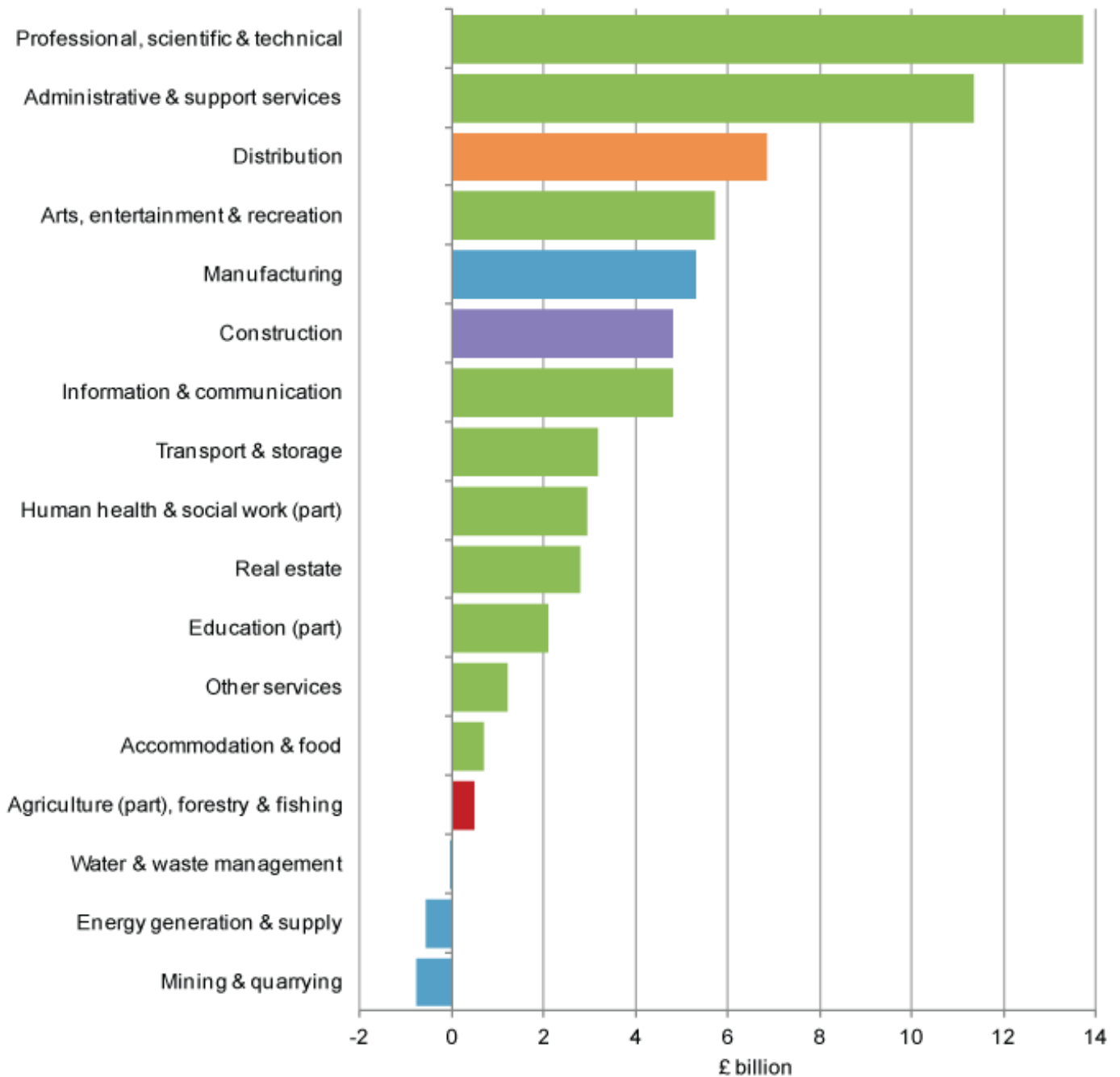
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When analysing those sections which have made the largest contributions to aGVA growth between 2012 and 2013 (see Figure 5), two sections stand out, with a combined contribution of nearly 40% of the aGVA growth:

- Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M)
- Administrative & support service activities (Section N)

Only 3 sections (all in the Production sector) are showing a fall in aGVA for 2013, compared with 2012.

Figure 5: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA change by section, 2012 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

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(26 Kb)

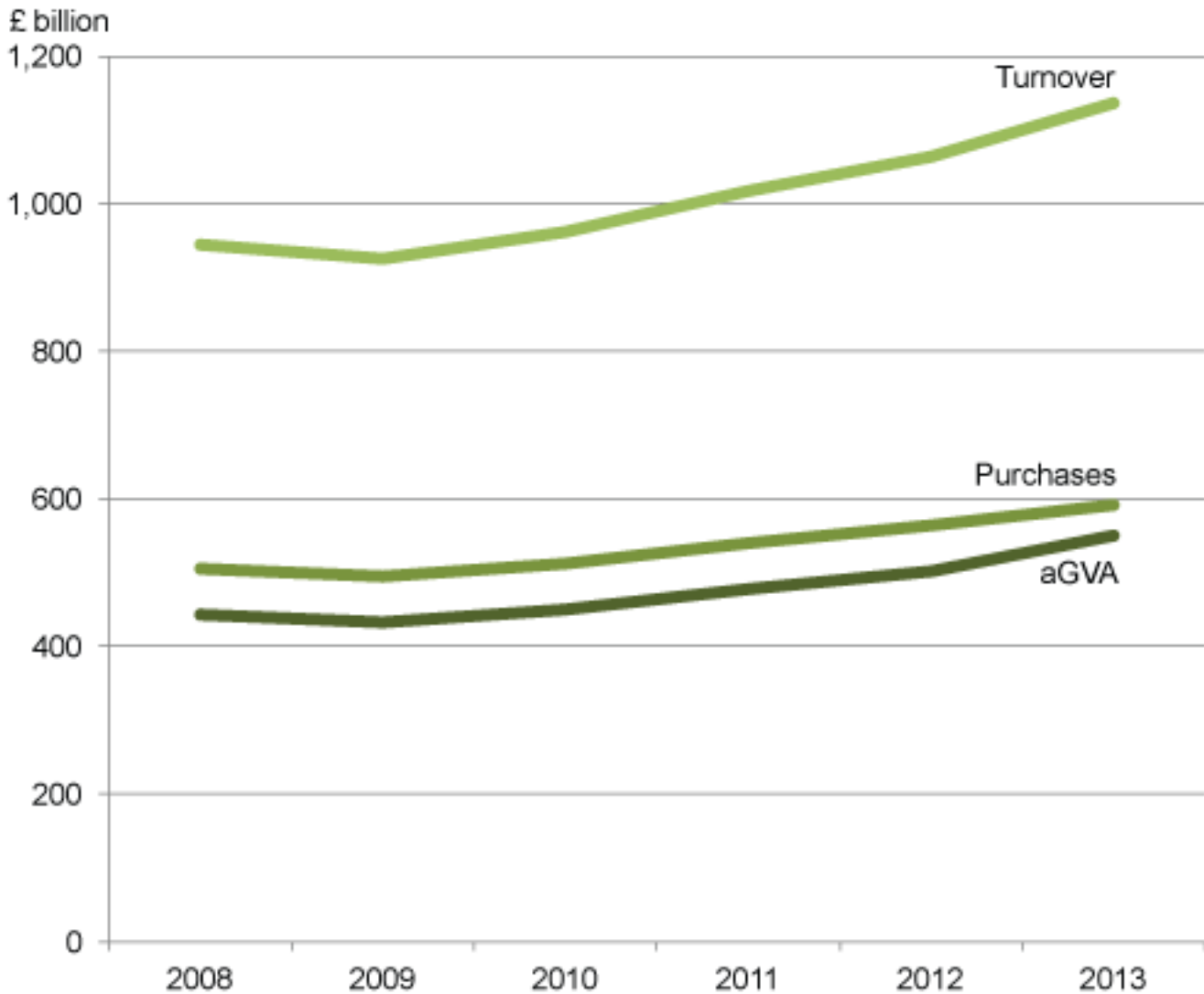
Further detail on these industry sections can be found in the subsequent chapters which describe the Non-Financial Services sector (Sections H to S), the Production sector (Sections B to E including Manufacturing), the Distribution sector (Section G), the Construction sector (Section F) and the Agriculture (part), Forestry & Fishing sector (Section A).

Non-Financial Service Industries, Sections H to S (part)

Non-Financial Services sector contributed £550.4 billion, over a half (55.0%) of the estimated aGVA total of £1,001.1 billion in 2013 for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.

Between 2012 and 2013 Non-Financial Service turnover increased at a higher rate than purchases, 6.8% (£71.9 billion) compared with 4.8% (£27.0 billion). Together with a rise in stock levels and changes in subsidies and taxes, this resulted in aGVA rising by 9.6% (£48.2 billion). This is the fourth consecutive year of growth in aGVA for the sector, following the fall between 2008 and 2009. Turnover, purchases and aGVA are now well above the level seen in 2008 at the start of the recession (see Figure 6).

For details of revisions to 2012 and 2013 Non-Financial Service data see the later chapter on Revisions.

Figure 6: Non-Financial Services, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2013

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

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(30.5 Kb)

All of the industry sections within the Non-Financial Service sector continued to see increases in aGVA between 2012 and 2013 (see Figures 7 and 8).

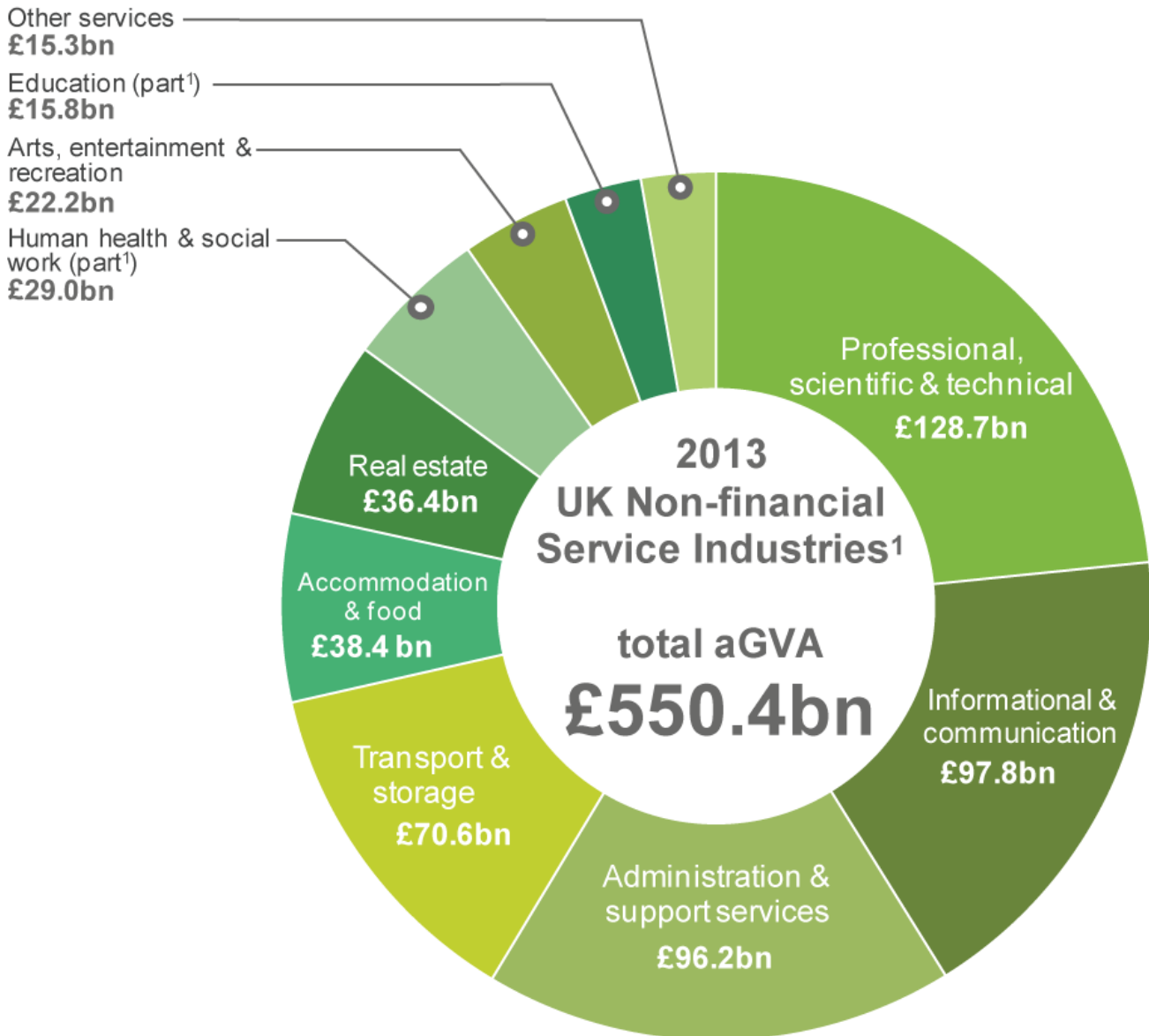
Those industries which have made the largest contributions to growth are:

- Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M)
- Administrative & support service activities (Section N)

- Arts, entertainment & recreation (Section R)
- Information & communication (Section J), and
- Transport & storage (Section H)

These industries, which together accounted for an increase in aGVA of £38.6 billion, are described in more detail after Figure 7b.

Figure 7a: Non-Financial Services, aGVA by section, 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

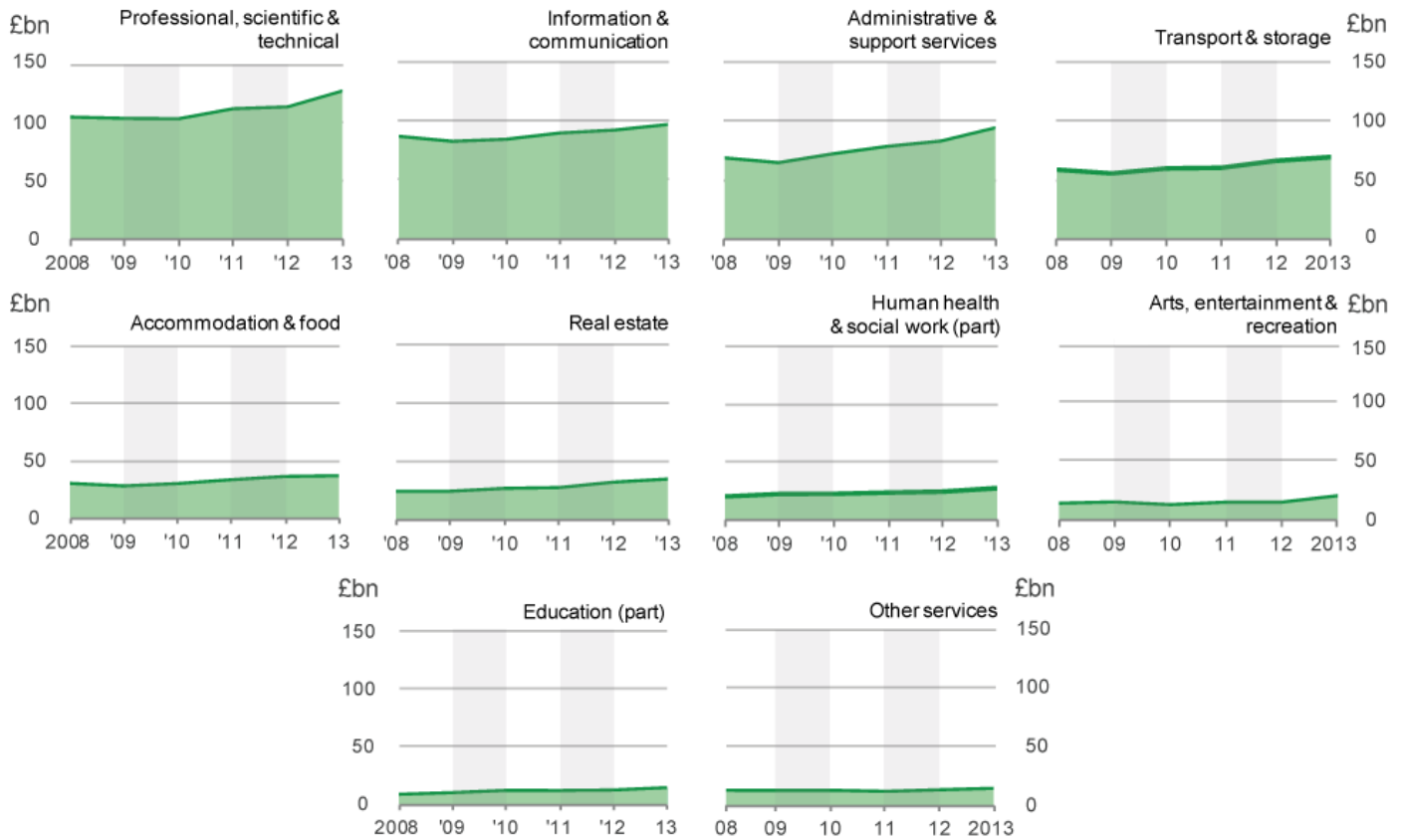
Notes:

1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Health and all medical and dental practice activities.

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Figure 7b: Non-Financial Services, aGVA by section, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Health and all medical and dental practice activities.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities (Section M)

Turnover in Professional, scientific & technical activities increased by 9.7% (£20.2 billion) between 2012 and 2013, with purchases increasing by 8.6% (£8.0 billion). The resulting growth in aGVA of 11.9% (£13.7 billion), meant aGVA remained above the level reported in 2008 for the third consecutive year.

This broad section, which covers a range of industries from Legal & accounting activities to Advertising & market research and Veterinary activities, saw increases in aGVA in almost all its divisions between 2012 and 2013. Those having the largest impact on aGVA growth were Activities of head offices; management consultancy (Division 70) and Architectural & engineering activities; technical testing & analysis (Division 71) which between them contributed £8.5 billion to the increase in aGVA. However, Scientific Research & Development (Division 72) showed a decrease of £1.3 billion in aGVA over this period.

Administrative & Support Services (Section N)

Between 2012 and 2013 Administrative & support services saw turnover rise by 8.8% (£15.2 billion), while purchases increased by 5.2% (£4.6 billion) leading to an aGVA increase of 13.3% (£11.3 billion).

The main industries contributing to growth within Administrative & support services were Employment activities (Division 78) where aGVA increased by 16.4% (£4.0 billion). Office administrative, office support & other business support activities (Division 82) also made a substantial contribution with a 15.7% (£3.2 billion) increase in aGVA.

Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (Section R)

Turnover in Arts, entertainment & recreation increased by 8.0% (£8.9 billion) between 2012 and 2013, while purchases increased by 3.2% (£3.0 billion) leading to a 34.5% (£5.7 billion) rise in aGVA. This growth was driven by Gambling & betting (Division 92) where aGVA increased by 67.4% (£3.5 billion). The growth in this industry could in part be attributed to the types and geographical spread of the interactive entertainment industry and increase in internet usage in recent years.

Information & Communication (Section J)

Turnover in Information & communication increased by 3.8% (£7.3 billion) between 2012 and 2013 which, coupled with a smaller 3.8% (£3.7 billion) increase in purchases, resulted in an increase in aGVA of 5.1% (£4.8 billion) between 2012 and 2013.

The main division causing the growth in aGVA within this section was Computer programming, consultancy & related activities (Division 62), with an increase of 7.7% (£3.1 billion) between 2012 and 2013. The development of mobile phone applications are included in this division. The addition of mobile phone applications to the [CPI basket in 2011](#) and increase in [internet use](#) on mobile devices indicates this activity has been increasing in importance in recent years.

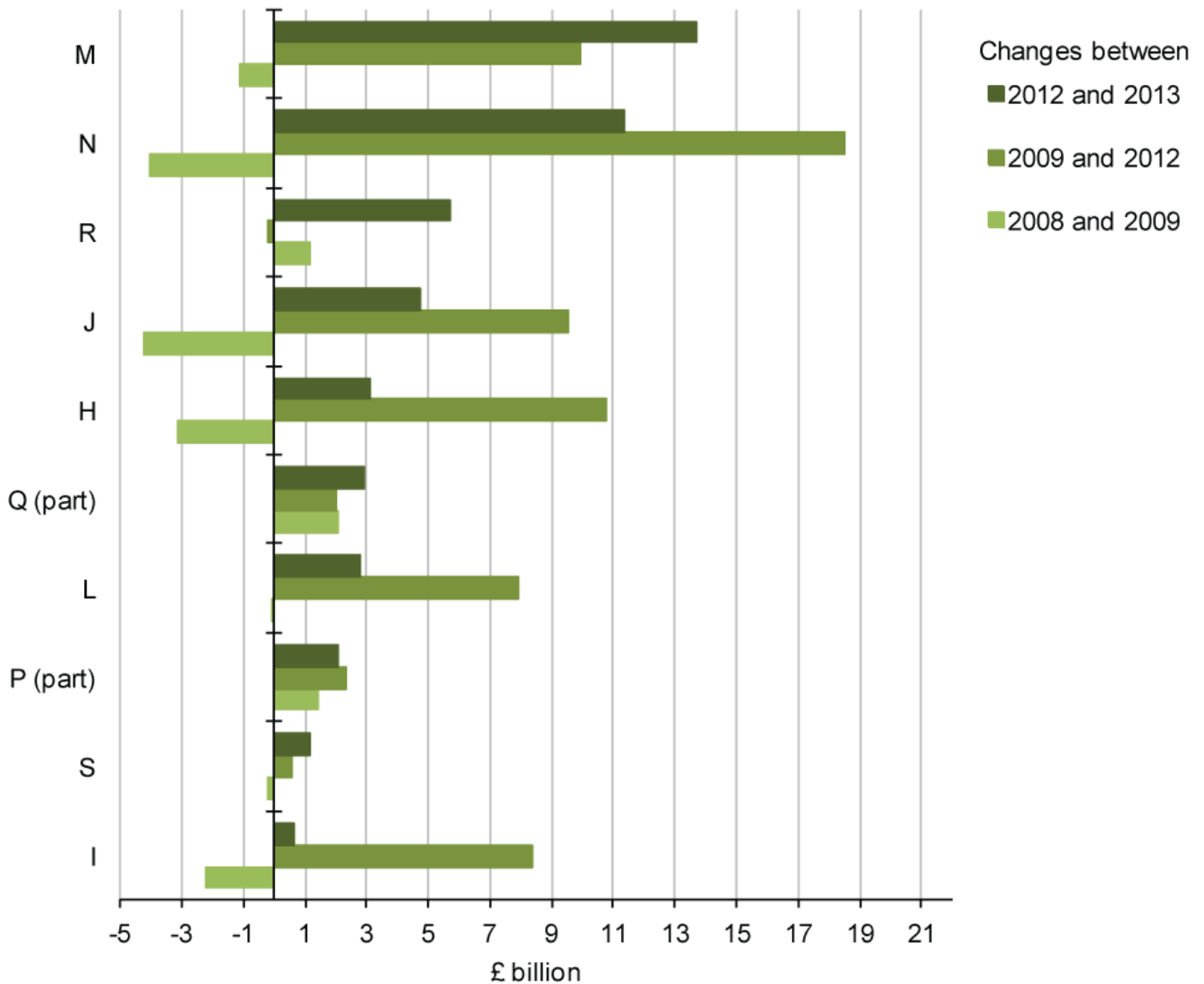
Transport & Storage (Section H)

Turnover in Transport & storage increased by 3.5% (£5.3 billion) between 2012 and 2013, with purchases rising by 2.6% (£2.3 billion) resulting in a 4.6% (£3.1 billion) increase in aGVA.

The main divisions contributing to aGVA growth within Transport & storage were Warehousing & support activities for transportation (Division 52) and Air transport (Division 51). Increases in this sector may be related to the effect of the internet economy. Data on the retail sector indicates that turnover from mail order and via the internet continued to increase at a higher rate than turnover

from shops. An increase seen in Warehousing & support activities for transportation is likely to partly result from the storage of items ordered from the internet.

Figure 8: Non-Financial Services, aGVA growth by section 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.

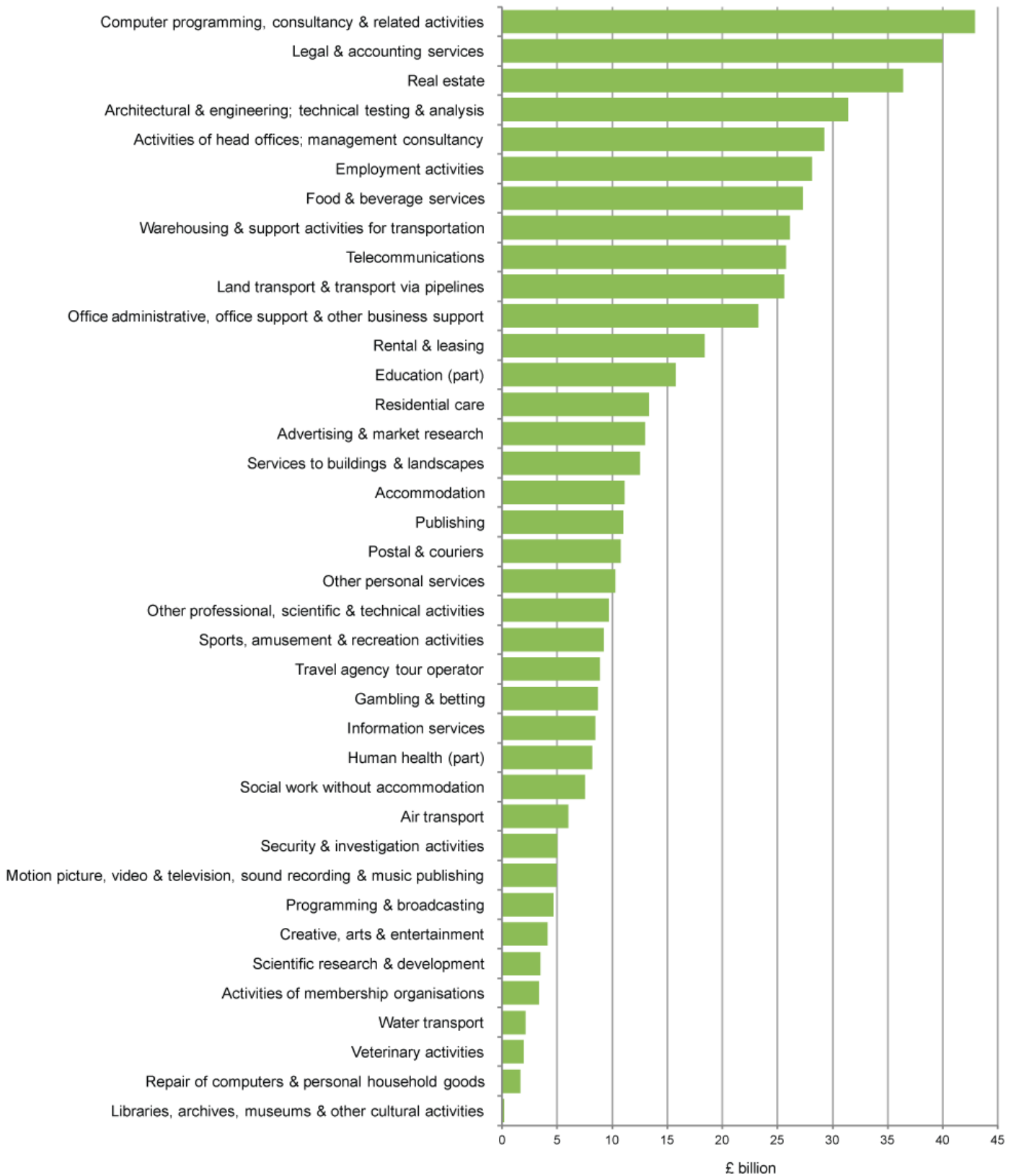
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Within these sections, at a division level, Computer programming, consultancy & related activities (Division 62) made the largest contribution to Non-Financial Services aGVA with £42.9 billion in 2013, followed by Legal & accounting services (Division 69) with £40.0 billion (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Non-Financial Services, aGVA by division, 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Activities of head offices, management consultancy (Division 70) showed the largest aGVA growth at 20.3% (£4.9 billion) between 2012 and 2013, followed by Employment activities (Division 78) with 16.4% (£4.0 billion) increase in aGVA (see Figure 10).

Computer programming (which made the largest overall divisional contribution to Non-financial services in Figure 9) also showed the sixth largest growth in aGVA of 7.7% (£3.1 billion) in 2013. This division includes the development of mobile phone applications which has been increasing in importance in recent years.

The largest fall in aGVA during 2013 was in Scientific research & development (Division 72) which showed a decrease of 27.3% (£1.3 billion).

Figure 10: Non-Financial Services, aGVA change by division, 2012 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. A list of industries which are included in the ABS measure of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, can be found in background note 9.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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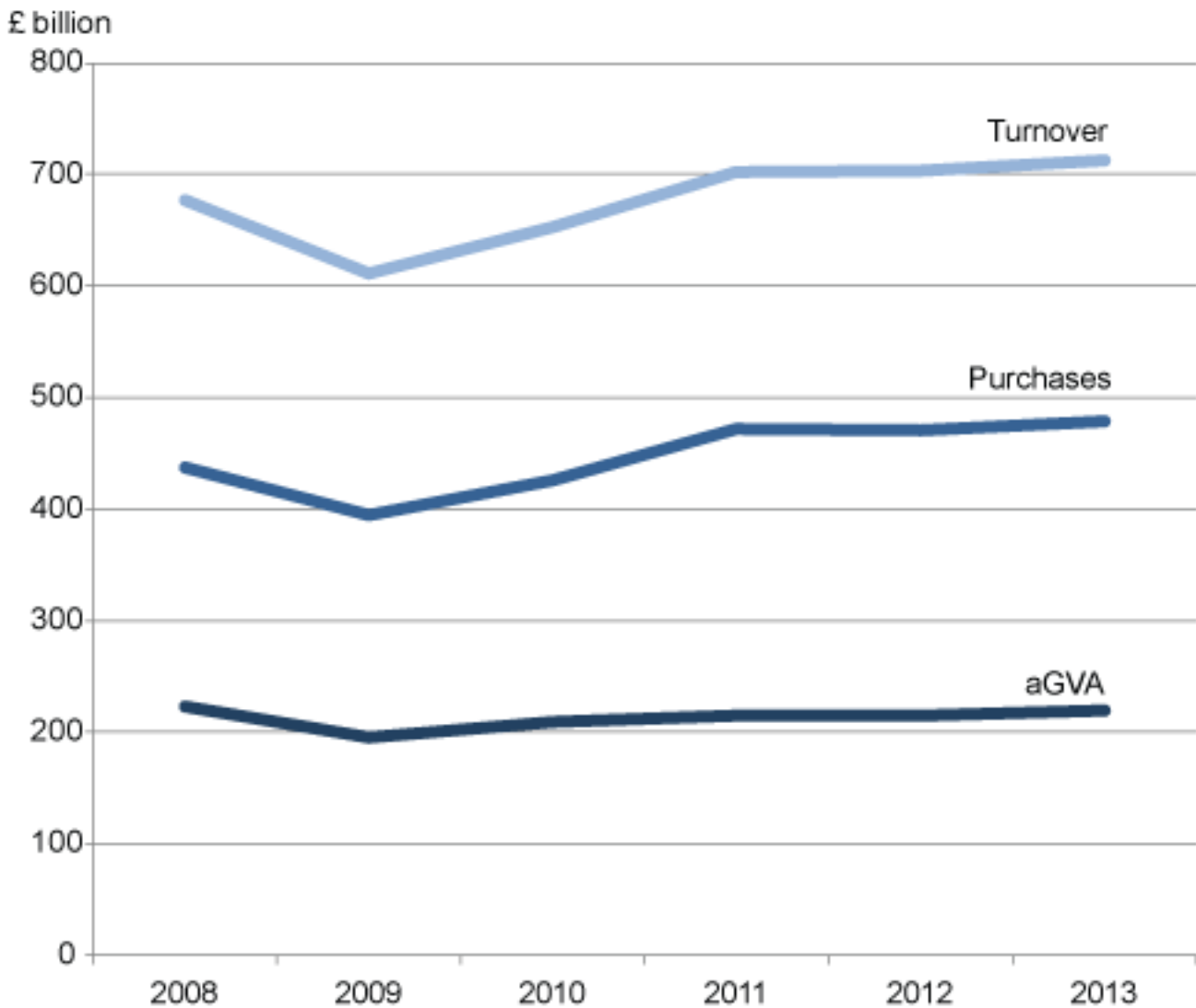
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Production Industries, Sections B to E

The Production sector in 2013 provided £219.0 billion, just over a fifth (21.9%) of the estimated aGVA total of £1,001.1 billion for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.

Between 2012 and 2013 Production sector turnover and purchases increased by 1.4% (£9.6 billion) and 1.7% (£8.0 billion) respectively. Together with rises in stock levels and changes in taxes, this led to an increase in aGVA of 1.8% (£3.9 billion), which followed a slight fall between 2011 and 2012. The increase sees Production sector aGVA just £3.6 billion below the level in 2008, at the start of the recession (see Figure 11).

For details of revisions to 2012 and 2013 Production data see the later chapter on Revisions.

Figure 11: Production, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2013

Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

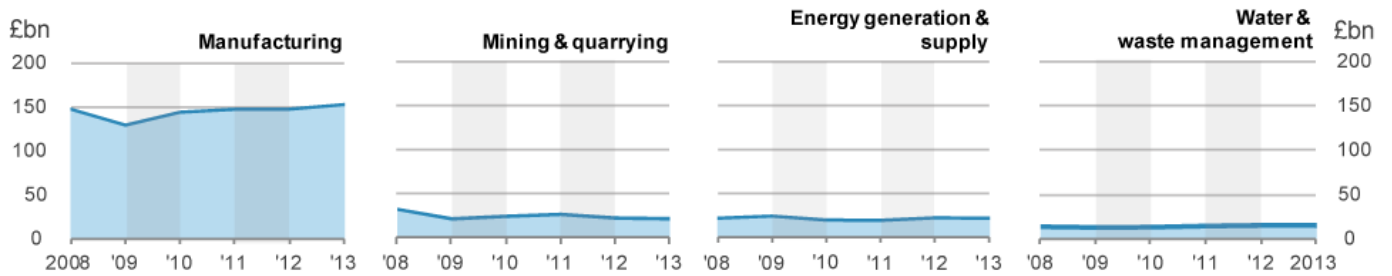
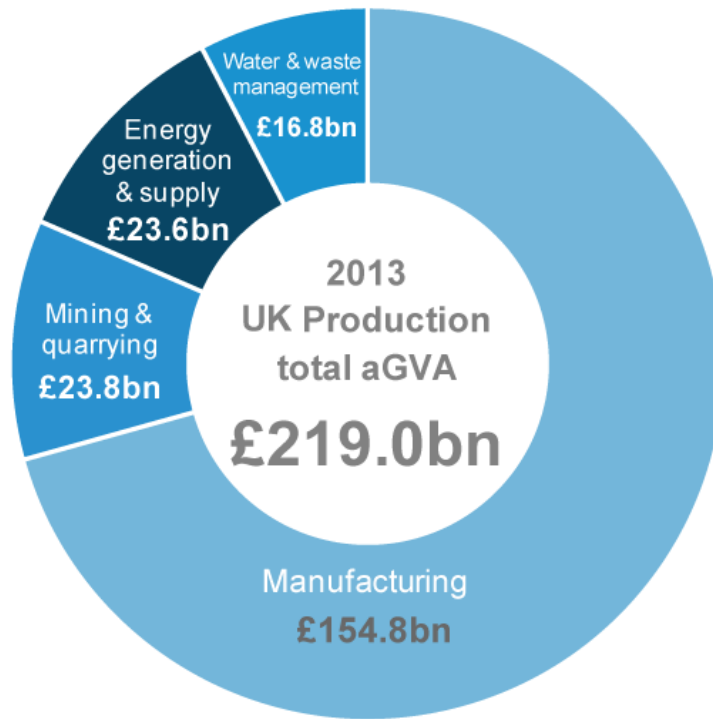
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(31 Kb)

Manufacturing (Section C), which contributes 70.7% of Production sector aGVA, saw a rise in aGVA of 3.5% (£5.3 billion) between 2012 and 2013, and was the reason for overall growth.

Over the same period the other sections in the Production sector: B (Mining & quarrying), E (Water & waste management) and D (Energy generation & supply), saw decreases in aGVA of 3.1% (£0.8 billion), 0.3% (£0.1 billion) and 2.4% (£0.6 billion) respectively (see Figures 12 and 13).

Figure 12: Production, aGVA by section, 2008 to 2013



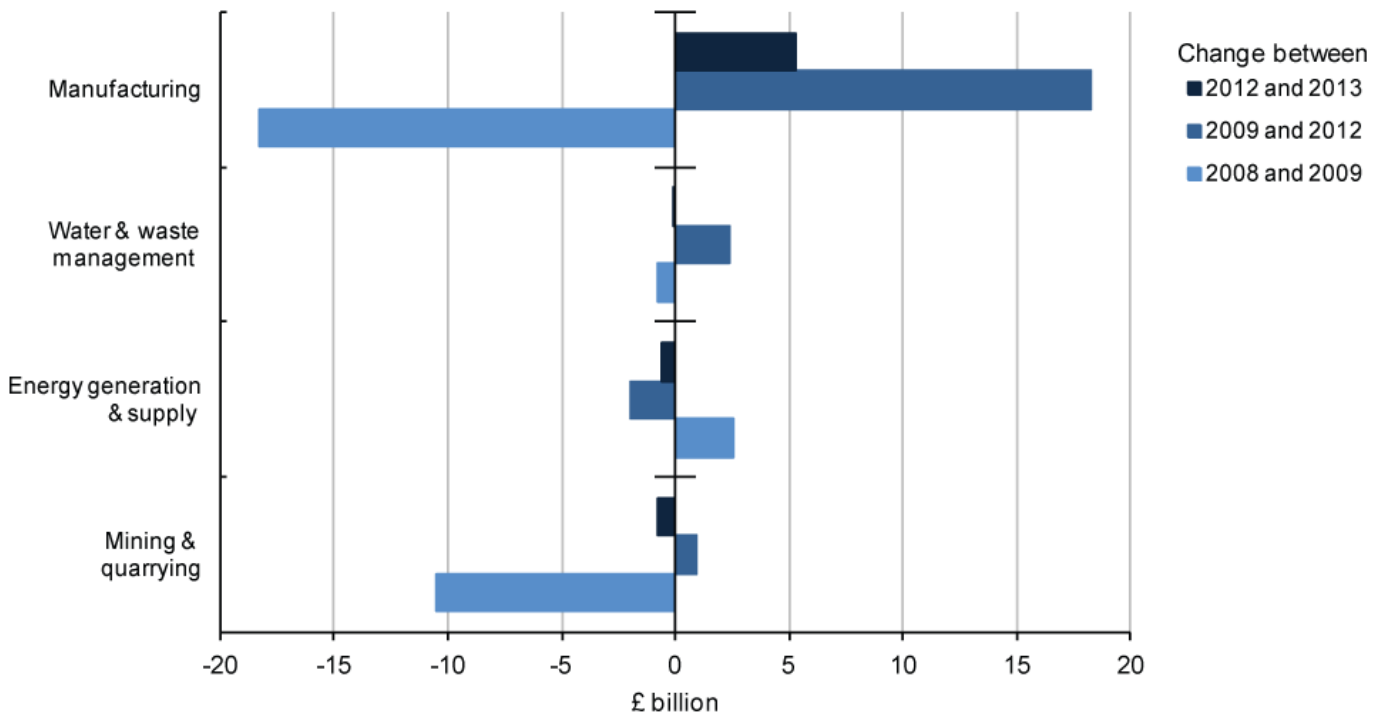
Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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Figure 13: Production, aGVA change by section, 2008 to 2013

Source: Office for National Statistics

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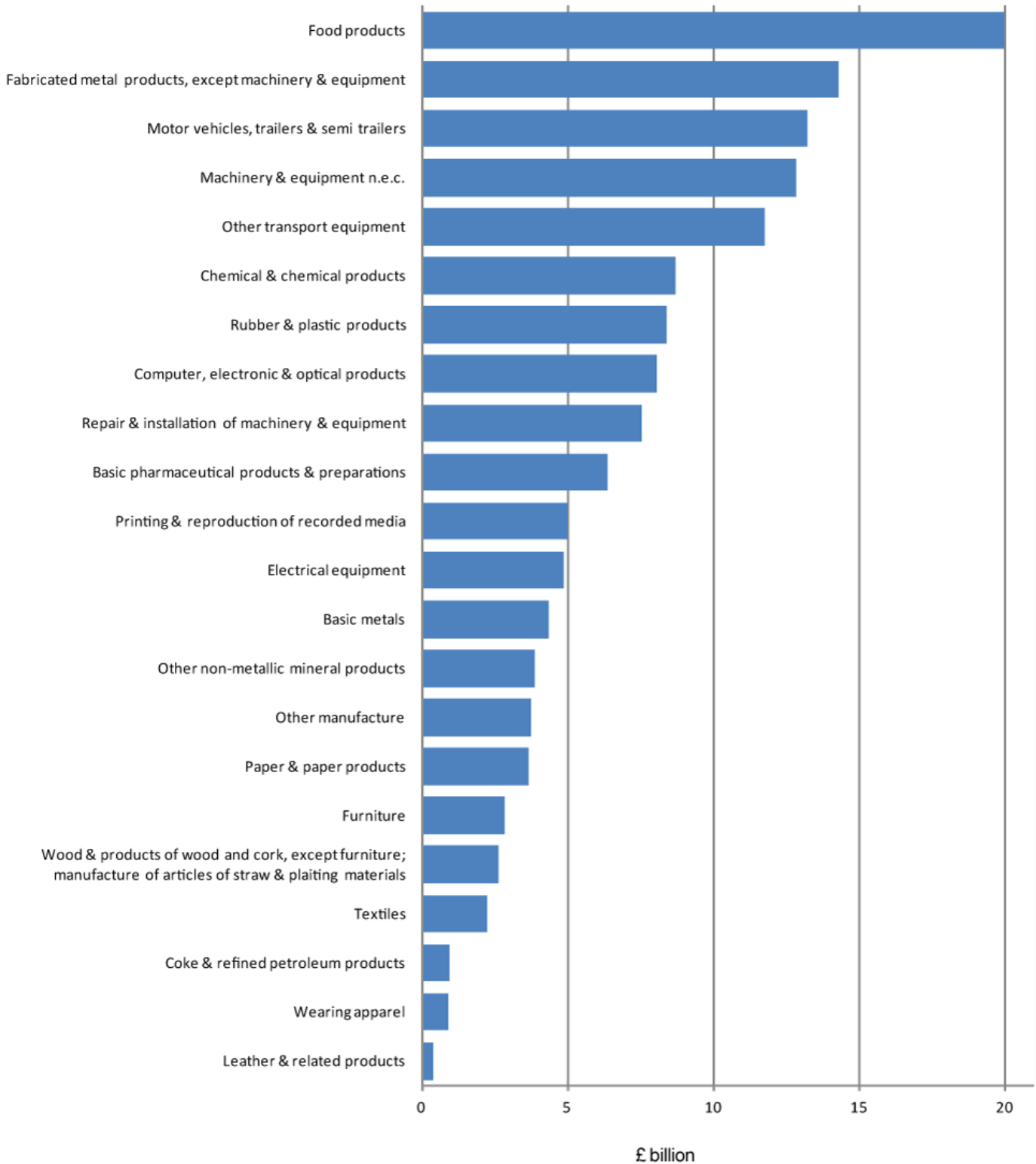
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Manufacturing (Section C)

There are five divisions that contribute almost a half (46.6%) of the overall Manufacturing aGVA in 2013 which are (see Figure 14):

- Manufacture of food products (Division 10)
- Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (Division 25)
- Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers (Division 29)
- Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c. (Division 28), and
- Manufacture of other transport equipment (Division 30)

Figure 14: Manufacturing, aGVA by division, 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Information for Beverages and Tobacco products, suppressed to avoid disclosure.

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(26.5 Kb)

Between 2012 and 2013 Manufacturing saw increases of 1.1% (£5.4 billion) in turnover and 0.3% (£0.9 billion) in purchases which, together with rises in stock levels and changes in taxes, contributed to an increase in aGVA of 3.5% (£5.3 billion).

The increase in Manufacturing aGVA was mainly in:

- Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers (Division 29)
- Manufacture of other transport equipment (Division 30)

Together these two divisions contributed £4.5 billion to the overall £5.3 billion increase in Manufacturing aGVA (see Figure 15).

Accounting for 45.3% of the overall manufacturing aGVA growth in 2013 was Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers (Division 29), where the aGVA increase of £2.4 billion can be largely attributed to the increase in sales and, in particular, export of high-end vehicles. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT) reported in 2013 that the number of vehicles produced in the UK fell rapidly during the recession, from 1.8 million in 2007 to 1.1 million in 2009. The industry has now partially recovered with 1.5 million vehicles being produced in 2013.

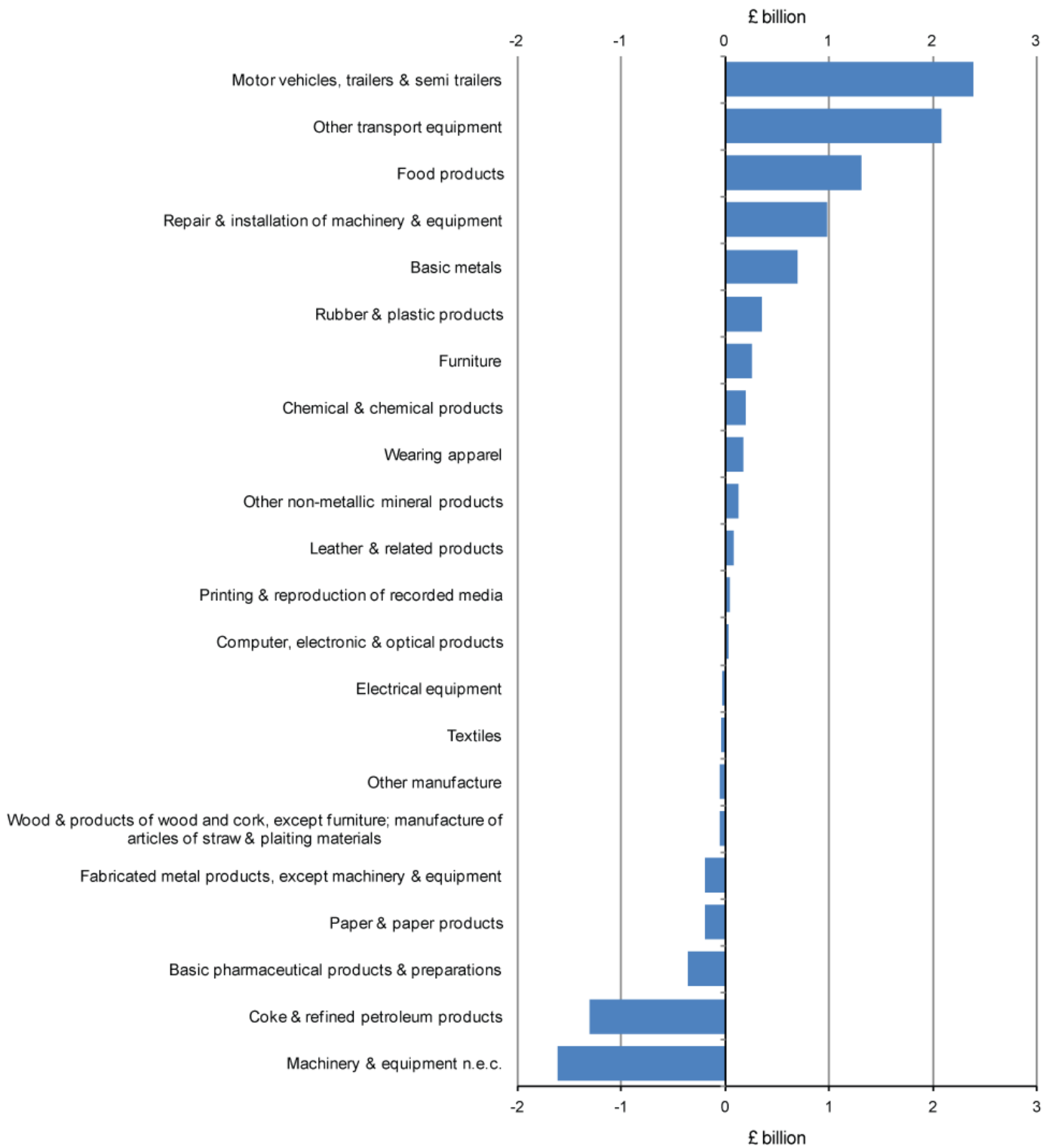
New overseas contracts awarded to businesses in Manufacture of other transport equipment (Division 30), which includes manufacture of air and space craft, contributed to the aGVA increase of £2.1 billion. As detailed in a short story released by ONS ([What does the UK aerospace industry look like today?](#)), the importance of Aerospace to the UK economy has been increasing for a number of years. A House of Commons economic and statistics policy paper ([The aerospace industry: statistics and policy](#)) states “The UK Government consider the aerospace industry a “phenomenal success story” and a sector that offers “tremendous opportunities for growth”.

Across Manufacturing almost 60% (14 out of 24) of the divisions contributing to this sector experienced increases in aGVA between 2012 and 2013.

Other reasons cited by businesses as contributing to the rise in Manufacturing aGVA were businesses restructuring, the take-over of a similar business, the gaining of new contracts and reduction in purchases.

The 58.5% (£1.3 billion) decrease in aGVA for Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (Division 19) is caused by decreases in both turnover and purchases resulting from restructuring of businesses within the Industry. There is also an 11.2% (£1.6 billion) decrease in aGVA for Manufacture of machinery and equipment (Division 28). Due to the small size of these divisions in terms of Manufacturing aGVA, annual changes should be viewed with care.

Figure 15: Manufacturing, aGVA change by division, 2012 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Information for Beverages and Tobacco products, suppressed to avoid disclosure.
2. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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(26.5 Kb)

The recession and recovery in the Manufacturing sector described by the ABS, between 2008 and 2013, is broadly in line with movements in comparable industries of 'UK Manufacturers' sales by product (PRODCOM)' figures published by ONS. PRODCOM 's 'Total Sales of Businesses Classified to this Industry' figure is broadly comparable with the ABS total turnover figures. Both the ABS turnover estimates and the PRODCOM industry total sales estimates show a fall between 2008 and 2009 and then annual increases from 2009 to 2013, with ABS showing a slight fall in 2012.

Other Production (Sections B, D to E)

This sector consists of Mining & quarrying (Section B, which includes oil and gas extraction), Energy generation & supply (Section D) and Water & waste managements (Section E). The sector saw larger increases in purchases than turnover, 1.4% (£7.1 billion) and 0.3% (£4.2 billion) respectively, which resulted in a decrease in aGVA of 1.7% (£1.4 billion).

The industry contributing the most to this decrease was Mining & quarrying.

Mining & Quarrying (Section B, Which Includes Oil and Gas Extraction)

Turnover in Mining & quarrying decreased by 3.0% (£1.5 billion) while purchases increased by 2.6% (£0.7 billion). The main contributor was Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division 06). A possible reason for these changes is the reduction in oil extraction. North Sea oil and gas reserves are becoming increasingly difficult to extract, in part due to ageing extraction equipment which has required extensive repairs and maintenance. Also natural declines in the reserves in older fields were further exacerbated in 2013 by an increased amount of time lost to unplanned shutdowns. Despite increased levels of investment, production efficiency has declined, as there is expected to be a time lag in the investment being reflected in increased production. This has resulted in a 3.1% (£0.8 billion) decrease in aGVA.

Energy Generation & Supply (Section D)

Electricity generation & supply also saw an increase between 2012 and 2013. Turnover increased by 3.9% (£4.2 billion) and purchases by 6.1% (£5.1 billion), which resulted in an aGVA decrease of 2.4% (£0.6 billion).

The continuing population rise of micro-businesses (those with less than 10 employees) in this sector is thought to be due to the growth of small producers of renewable energy encouraged by various green grants, subsidies and "feed in tariffs". Between 2012 and 2013 the number of micro-businesses in this area increased by 42.8% (to over 2,300).

Notes for Production Industries, Sections B to E

1. Manufacturing (Section C)

Please note that the ABS figures for the Manufacturing industries should not be compared directly with PRODCOM 's 'Total Sales of Businesses Classified to this Industry' figure because:

- PRODCOM publish a calendar year figure whereas ABS figures are based on annual responses from businesses cover a range of financial years,
- PRODCOM focuses on products whilst ABS focuses on activities. The total value of production, in a particular industry, may differ from the turnover reported by ABS as an enterprise might carry out other activities, in addition to production, that contribute to its turnover,
- PRODCOM and ABS produce estimates using different sampling and statistical methodologies,
- PRODCOM publish industrial classes excluding HMRC Duty, while ABS publishes turnover inclusive of Duty.

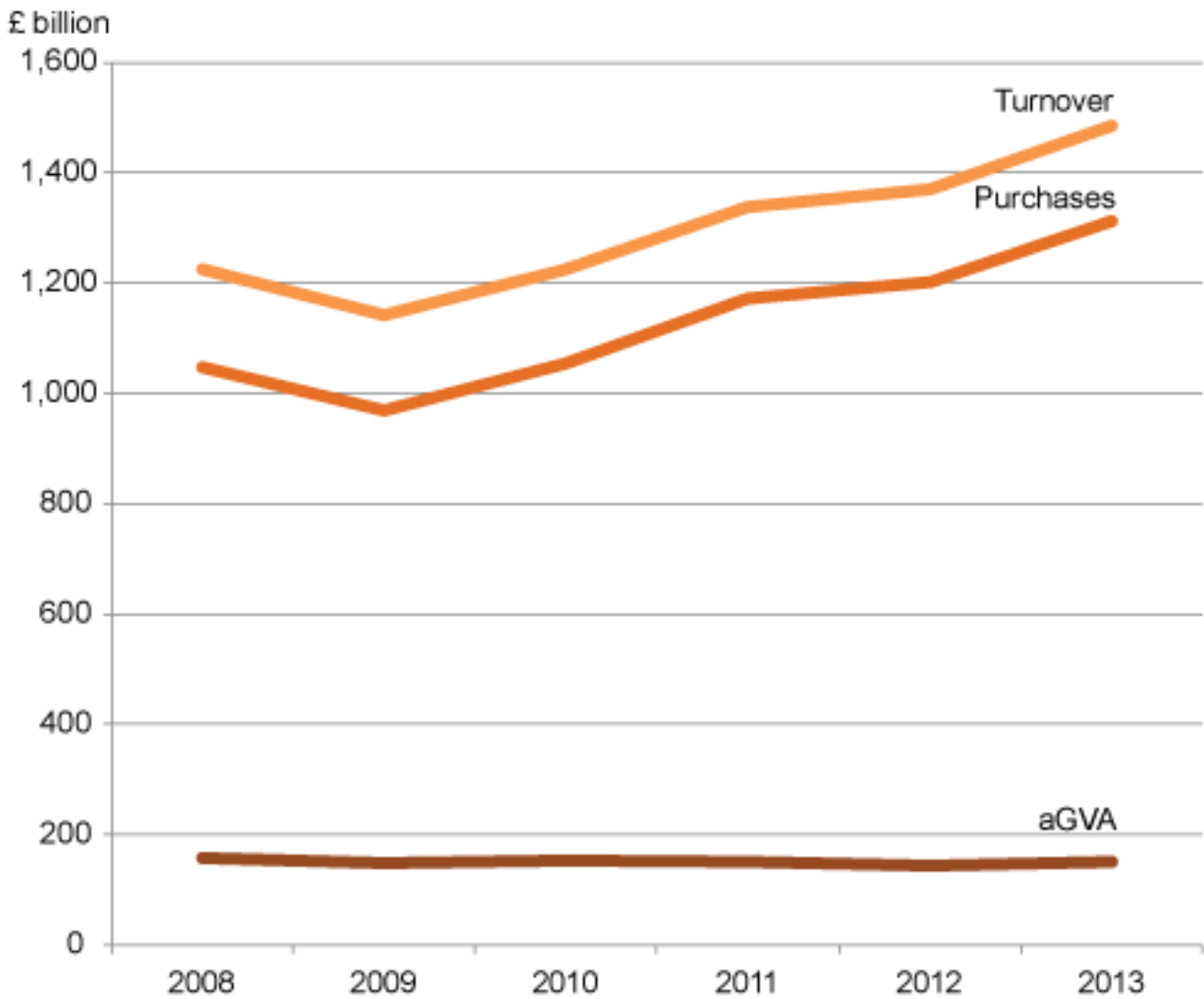
Distribution Industries, Section G

The Distribution industries in 2013 contributed £151.3 billion, 15.1% of the estimated aGVA total of £1,001.1 billion for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy in 2013.

This sector saw an 8.5% (£116.2 billion) rise in turnover and a 9.2% (£110.5 billion) increase in purchases between 2012 and 2013 (see Figure 16). This contributed to the increase in aGVA of 4.7% (£6.8 billion). This is the first annual increase in aGVA since 2010.

For details of revisions to 2012 and 2013 Distribution data see the later chapter on Revisions.

Figure 16: Distribution, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2013



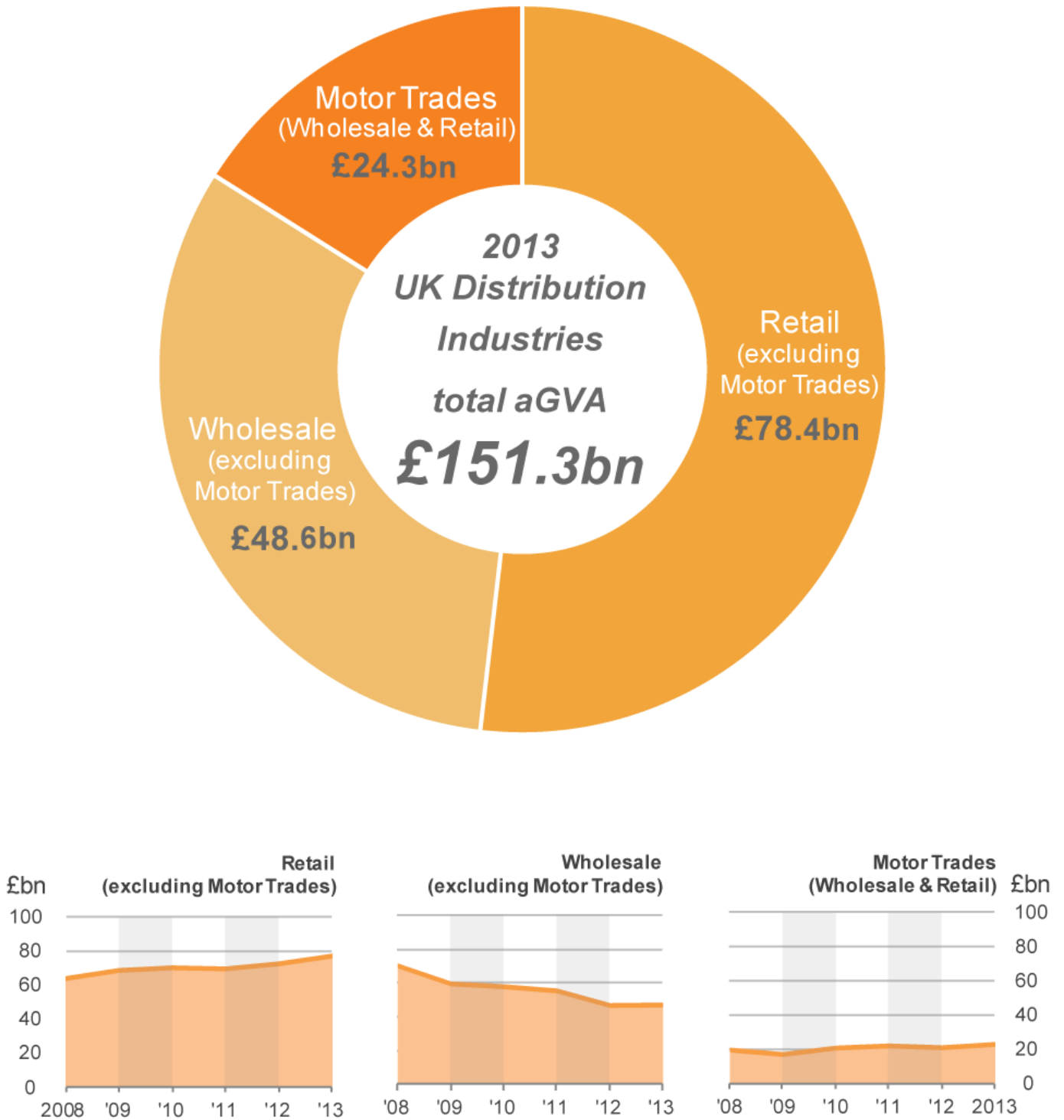
Source: Office for National Statistics

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(30 Kb)

Increases in aGVA were seen in all three divisions within Distribution (see Figures 17 and 18), with the largest increase between 2012 and 2013 seen in Retail (excluding Motor Trades - Division 47).

Figure 17: Distribution, aGVA by division, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Download chart

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Retail (Excluding Motor Trades) (Division 47)

Retail aGVA saw an increase of 6.2% (£4.6 billion) between 2012 and 2013. This growth in aGVA was a result of a 2.8% (£9.8 billion) increase in turnover and a smaller 2.2% (£6.2 billion) increase in purchases.

The increases in aGVA were driven by a 7.4% (£2.3 billion) rise in Retail sale in non-specialised stores (Group 47.1) which includes retail sales in super-stores and department stores.

Reports from businesses continued to indicate that turnover from mail orders and via the internet increased at a higher rate than turnover from shops. Although increasing, retail sales from mail order and the internet remains a small share of total turnover.

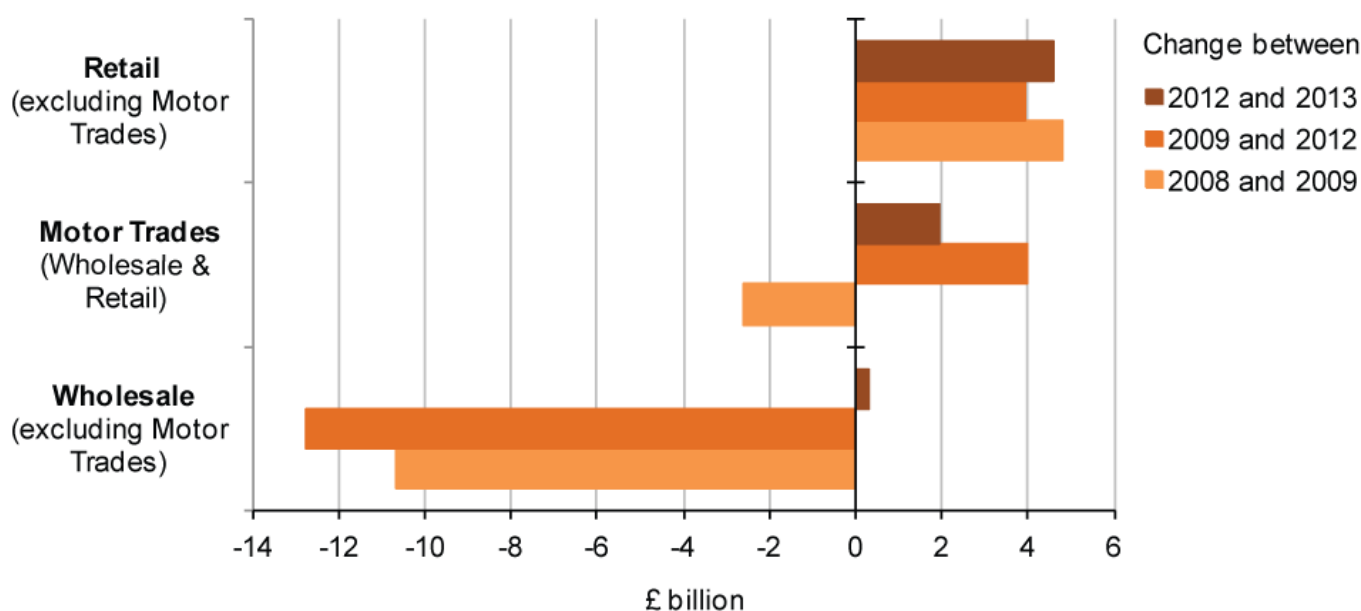
Motor Trades (Wholesale and Retail) (Division 45)

Between 2012 and 2013 both purchases and turnover increased, by 7.2% (£8.7 billion) and 6.7% (£9.6 billion) respectively. This resulted in aGVA increasing by 8.7% (£1.9 billion), following a decrease last year.

Within Motor Trades, Sale of motor vehicles (Group 45.1) contributed most to the growth with an 11.8% (£1.4 billion) increase in aGVA between 2012 and 2013. This increase comes after a slight fall of 1.6% (£0.2 billion) in aGVA between 2011 and 2012.

Wholesale (Excluding Motor Trades) (Division 46)

Wholesale experienced similar increases in both turnover of 11.0% (£96.8 billion) and purchases of 11.9% (£95.6 billion) between 2012 and 2013 which resulted in a small increase in aGVA of 0.6% (£0.3 billion).

Figure 18: Distribution, aGVA change by division, 2008 to 2013

Source: Office for National Statistics

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(30 Kb)

Notes for Distribution Industries, Section G

1. Retail (Excluding Motor Trades) (Division 47)

Please note that the ABS figures for the Retail industry should not be compared directly with the annual 'value non seasonally adjusted' figures in the monthly '[Retail Sales Inquiry](#)' release because:

- the ABS figures cover the United Kingdom, while the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' covers Great Britain only,
 - the ABS 'total' turnover figures in the main results tables represent sales to both business and the public and are published excluding VAT, while those in the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' represent sales to the public only and are published including VAT.
2. The ABS does publish 'retail' turnover figures (for sales to the public only) in its Retail Commodities tables in the June release which are inclusive of VAT and will be closer to 'Retail Sales Inquiry' figures, however;
- the ABS 'retail' turnover figures includes data for National Health Service receipts and commissions whereas the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' do not,
 - Retail Sales Inquiry does not cover household spending on services bought from the retail sector as it is designed to only cover goods,

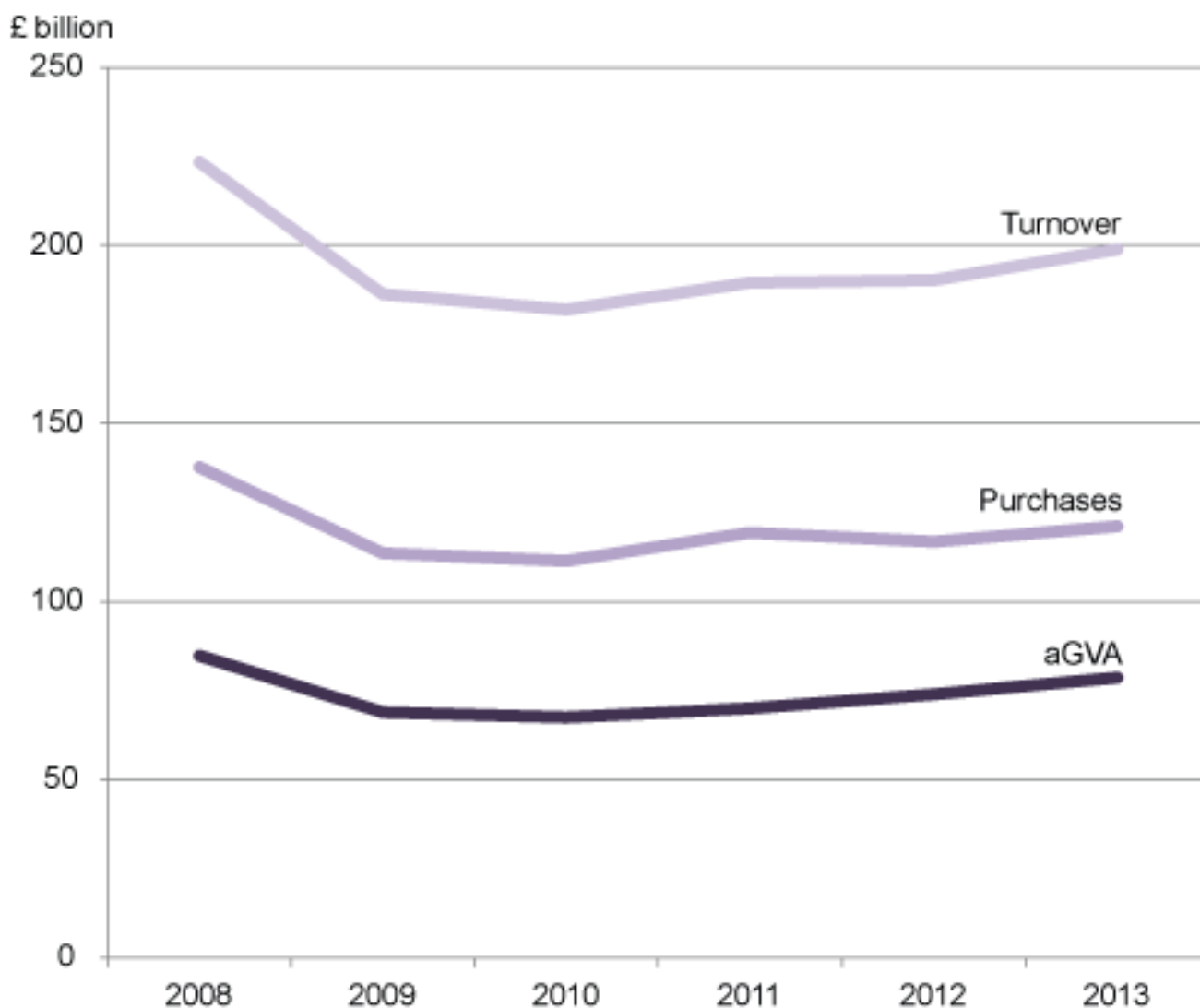
- although both quote figures for a calendar year, the 'Retail Sales Inquiry' produce monthly output measures which include average weekly value and volume estimates. The value estimates reflect the average total turnover that businesses have collected over a standard reporting period, while the volume estimates are calculated by taking the value estimates and adjusting to remove the impact of price changes. ABS figures are based on annual responses from businesses covering a range of financial years.

Construction Industries, Section F

The Construction industries contributed £78.6 billion, 7.9% of the estimated aGVA total of £1,001.1 for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy in 2013.

Construction turnover increased by 4.5% (£8.6 billion) between 2012 and 2013 with purchases increasing by 3.7% (£4.3 billion) to give overall growth in aGVA of 6.5% (£4.8 billion). This is the third consecutive year of growth and, which leaves Construction aGVA £6.2 billion lower than the level in 2008, at the start of the recession (see Figure 19).

For details of revisions to 2012 and 2013 Construction data see the later chapter on Revisions.

Figure 19: Construction, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2013

Source: Office for National Statistics

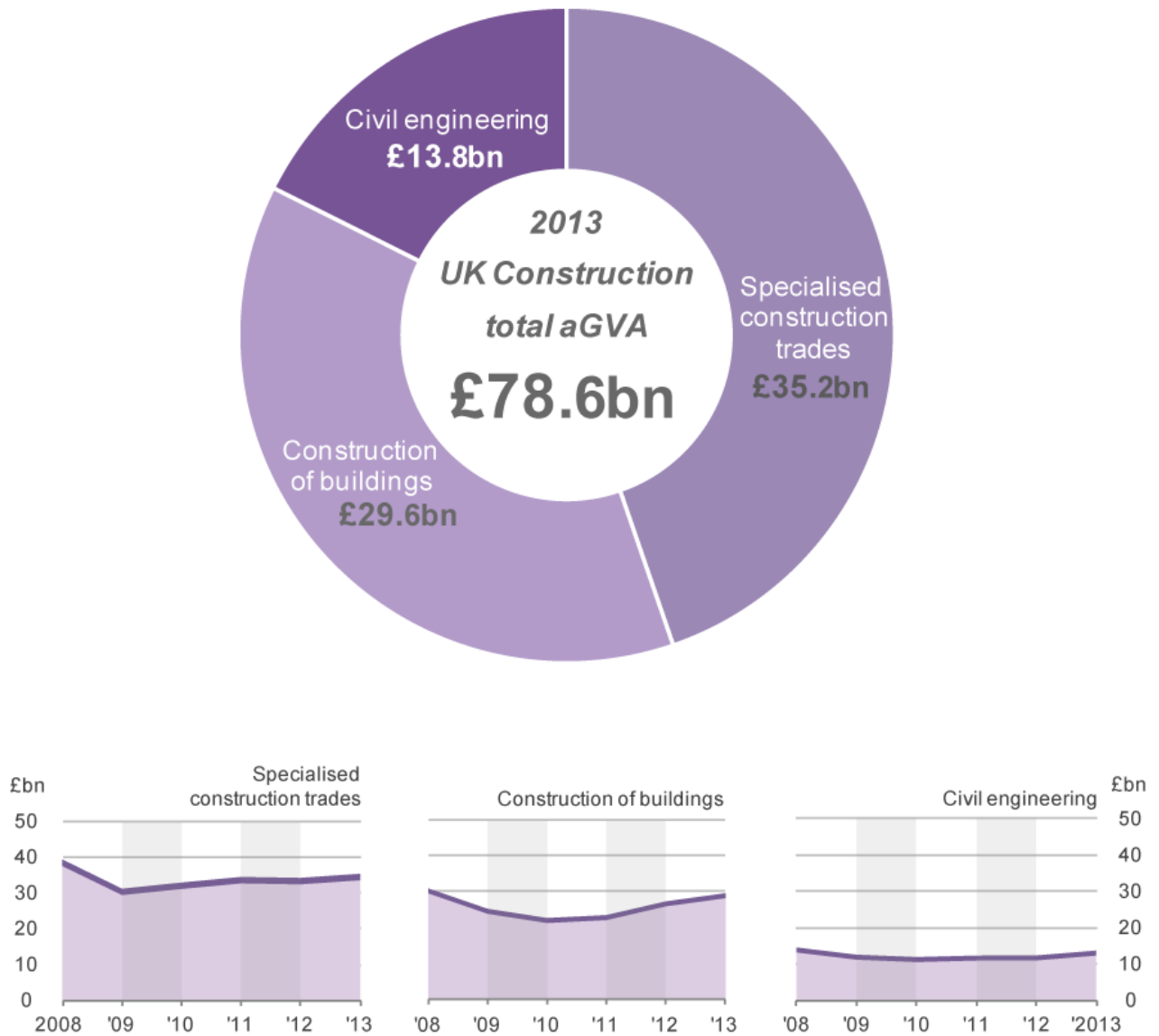
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(30 Kb)

As in the previous year, the growth in Construction was mainly in Construction of buildings (Division 41), see Figures 20 and 21. However, the other two divisions which make up the Construction sector also contributed to the rise for 2013; aGVA in Civil engineering (Division 42) rose by 10.8% (£1.4 billion) and Specialised construction activities (Division 43) increased by 3.4% (£1.1 billion).

Figure 20: Construction, aGVA by section, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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(29.5 Kb)

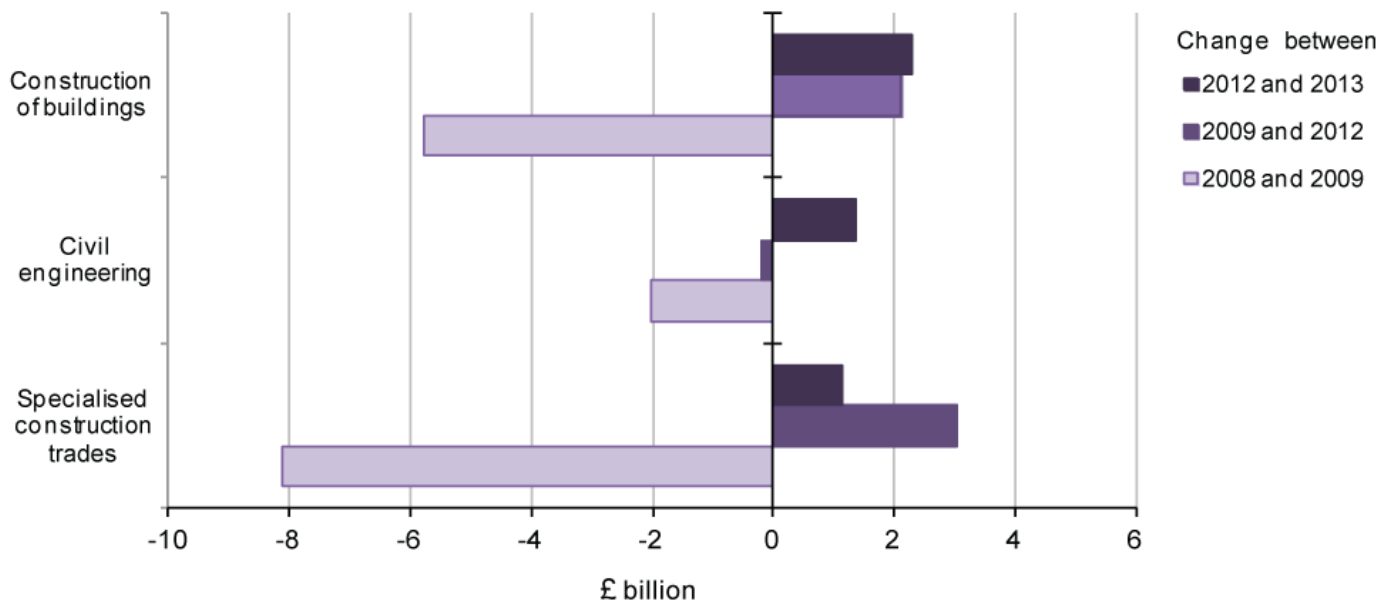
Construction of Buildings (Division 41)

Construction of buildings, contributed most to the growth in the Construction sector, with an increase in aGVA of 8.4% (£2.3 billion) between 2012 and 2013. This was a result of a 6.2% (£4.6 billion) increase in turnover and a 6.5% (£3.1 billion) increase in purchases, coupled with a rise in stock levels.

The aGVA growth between 2012 and 2013 for this division has fallen from the 19.1% (£4.9 billion) increase reported in the Provisional Results in November 2014, to 8.4% (£2.3 billion) in these Revised Results. This is due mainly to a number of quality improvements to the data, because of further survey responses and validation including some reclassifications.

As was the case in 2012, the main reason for the increase in aGVA was in Development of building projects (Group 41.1).

Figure 21: Construction, aGVA change by division, 2008 to 2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

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(30 Kb)

Notes for Construction Industries, Section F

- Please note that the ABS figures for the Construction industries should not be compared directly with annual figures in the monthly [‘Output in the Construction Industry’](#) release because:
 - the ABS figures cover the United Kingdom, while the 'Output in the Construction Industry' covers Great Britain only,
 - the two surveys measure different concepts of this industry,

- while both quote figures for a calendar year, the 'Output in the Construction Industry' are based on the aggregate of the responses to 12 monthly surveys, whereas ABS figures are based on annual responses covering a range of business years,
- the ABS figures will always be larger than those in the 'Output in the Construction Industry' because the latter excludes: Property developers (SIC 41.1); Payment on purchased services (architects, technical engineering, etc.); Payment to subcontractors, unless the subcontractors are not classified to construction and therefore are not part of the survey; Value of land; Value of materials sold (which are not part of a structure); and Fixtures, equipment and tools that are sold,
- the ABS figures include secondary activities related to businesses classified within the construction sector, while the 'Output in the Construction Industry' covers only the construction activity of the businesses.

Agriculture (part), Forestry and Fishing, Section A

The ABS covers only hunting, forestry, fishing and the support activities to agriculture. Commentary is therefore limited because the sector's size in terms of economic output, as measured by the ABS, is small in comparison to the other sectors of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. However, data for these parts of Section A can be found in the reference tables linked to this bulletin.

Note that the values quoted below for Section A are in **£ millions**.

The part of Section A covered by ABS showed rises in turnover of 24.2% (£862 million) between 2012 and 2013 and in purchases of 16.5% (£389 million) which led to an increase of 32.4% (£454 million) in aGVA between 2012 and 2013. The main contributor to this increase was Silviculture and other forestry activities (Group 02.1) which covers the cultivation of trees for timber and pulp.

This rise means that, at £1,856 million, aGVA is now higher than the level in 2008, at the start of the recession.

Comparable GVA figures for the rest of Agriculture (which includes crop and animal production) are available in Chapter 3 (Table 3.2) of the '[Agriculture in the United Kingdom](#)' release published annually by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and shows a value of £9,222 million for 2013.

Revisions to 2012 and 2013 ABS data

Due to the need to balance timeliness of the data with the accuracy, in-line with the ABS Revisions Policy, ABS Provisional results are published in November with further quality assurance then leading to planned revisions to the data in subsequent releases.

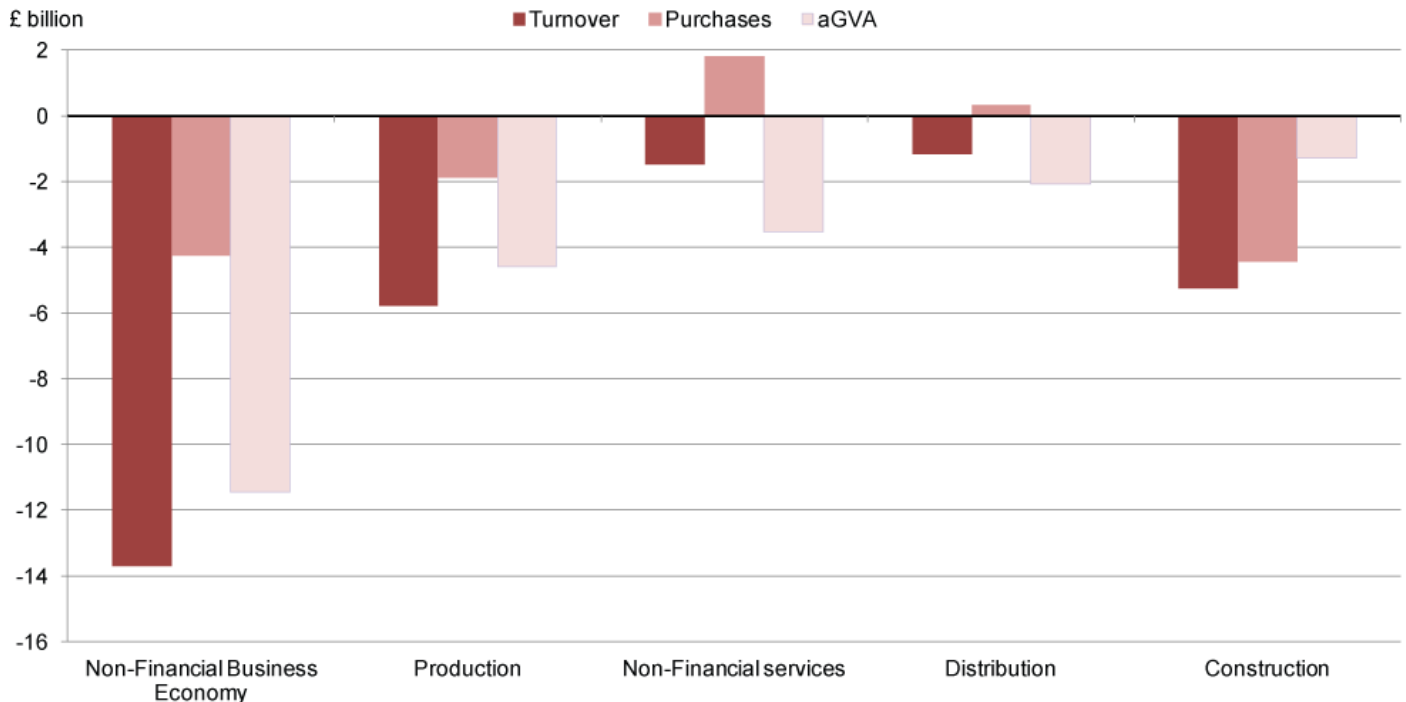
These revisions usually arise from the receipt of additional data and the further validation and revision of existing data by businesses responding to the ABS, which may include restructures that can result in data being reallocated to a different industry.

When compared with the ABS Provisional results published on 13 November 2014, the revised 2013 results show minimal revision for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. There were downward revisions to the 2013 estimates of 0.4% (£13.7 billion) in turnover, 0.2% (£4.3 billion) in purchases and 1.1% (£11.5 billion) in aGVA. The majority of the aGVA downward revisions were in Production and Non-financial services, which together accounted for 71% of the overall revision.

Estimates of aGVA in 2012 have been revised up by 0.1% (£0.7 billion), as a result of upward revisions in Construction, Production and Distribution, with a balancing downwards revision in Non-financial services.

Despite the revisions, the direction of movements of aGVA between 2012 and 2013 for the broad industry groups remains unchanged to that published in November 2013.

Figure 22: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA revisions, 2013



Note: Agriculture (part), Forestry & Fishing data are excluded as it is negligible on comparable scales.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Please click on the image to view a larger version.

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(42.5 Kb)

In the Production sector the final 2012 results show an upward revision to aGVA of £1.5 billion, while the revised 2013 results show a downward revision of £4.6 billion. These revisions were driven by Manufacturing (Section C) and Energy generation & supply (Section D).

The Non-Financial Service sector showed downward revisions to aGVA for the final 2012 and revised 2013 results of £2.8 billion and £3.5 billion respectively. These revisions were driven by downward revisions to Professional, scientific & technical activities (Section M) in 2012 and Information and Communication (Section J) in 2013.

In the Distribution sector the final 2012 results show an upward revision of £0.4 billion in aGVA, driven by an upward revision within Retail (excluding Motor Trades) (Division 47). The revised 2013 results show a downward revision in aGVA of £2.1 billion. These revisions were driven by a downward revision within Wholesale (excluding Motor Trades) (Division 46).

The Construction sector showed an upward revision to aGVA of £1.6 billion in the final 2012 results, while the revised 2013 results show a downward revision of £1.3 billion.

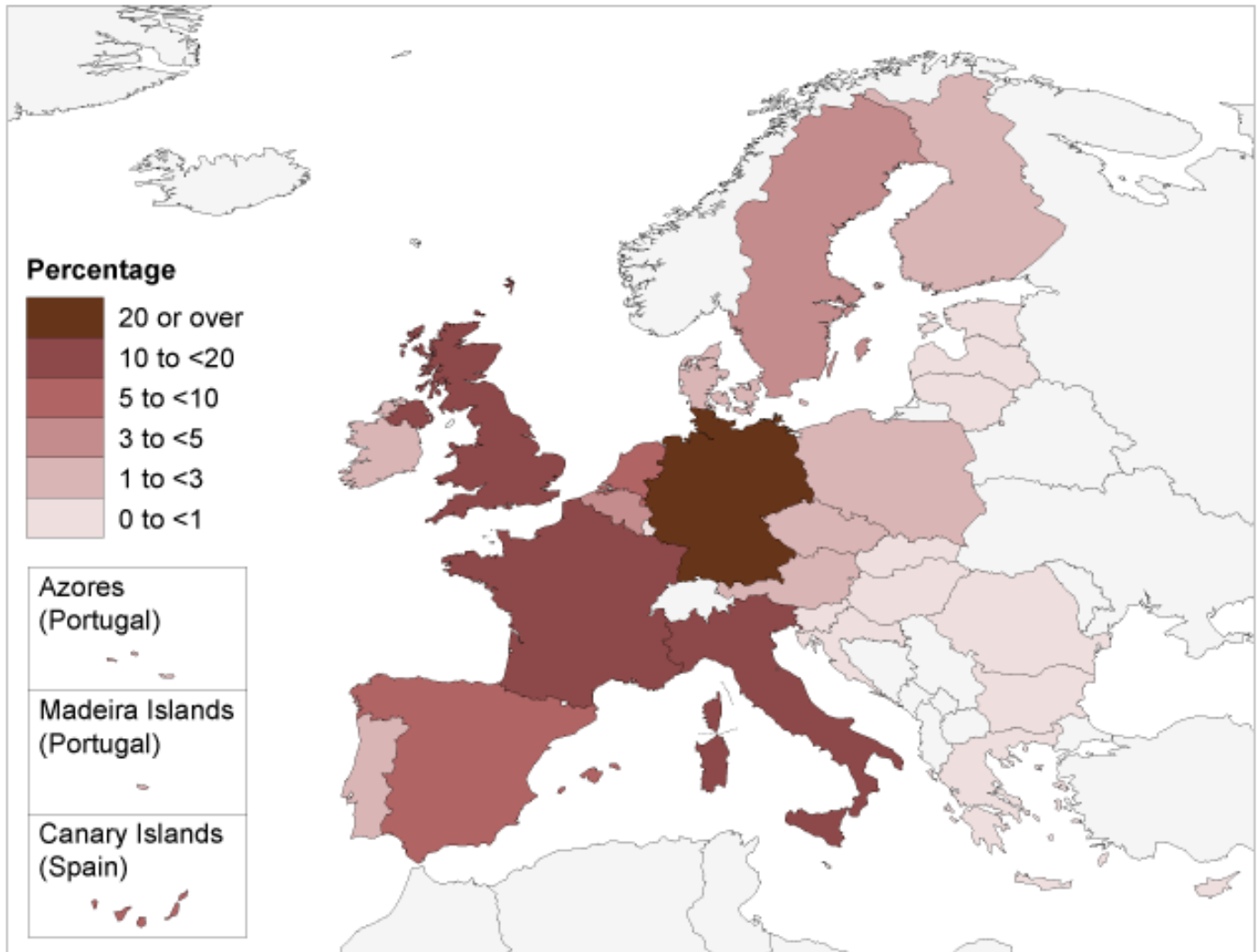
In the Agriculture (part), Forestry and Fishing sector showed downward revisions to aGVA for the final 2012 of £2 million and an upward revision to 2013 results of £52 million.

All of the above revisions were the result of different combinations of the receipt of additional data, the further validation and revision of existing data, and the restructuring of businesses responding to the ABS that can result in data being reallocated to a different industry. The magnitude of the revisions is in line with revisions made in previous years.

European Comparison

Map 1 shows the share of the total value of EU-28 aGVA in the business economy of each member state in 2012 (the latest figures available). The UK makes the second largest contribution with 16.8% of total EU aGVA. Germany accounts for 22.4% of EU aGVA. France and Italy are the only other member states that contribute more than 10% of EU business economy aGVA.

Map 1: Percentage share of the aGVA for the business economy in the EU-28, 2012



Source of data: Eurostat

Source of boundaries: UNEP (2015): UNEP Environmental Data Explorer. United Nations Environment Programme. <http://geodata.grid.unep.ch>.

Source: Eurostat

Notes:

1. aGVA presented here is at [factor costs, not at basic prices](#).
2. Industry coverage for the European comparisons is SIC Sections B–N, excluding Section K. This is the business economy excluding ‘Agriculture, Education, Human health and social work activities, Arts, entertainment and recreation, Other service activities’.
3. Data are included for all of the EU-28 countries. Croatia joined the European Union on 1 July 2013.
4. Data for Ireland have been estimated and data provided for Macedonia are provisional.

Download map

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(169.9 Kb)

Background notes

1. What's New?

UK Non-Financial Business Economy aGVA by Section charts (Figures 4 and 5) compare the 2013 contribution and amount of aGVA growth for each section in the Economy.

Non-Financial Services aGVA by Division charts (Figures 9 and 10) compare the 2013 contribution and amount of aGVA growth for each division in Non-Financial Services.

Chapter on revisions to the 2012 and 2013 ABS data.

Our next publication is the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, 2013 Regional Results on 23 July 2015. This release will see the implementation of a new methodology for the additivity of purchases component values to the total purchases. The impact of this change is described in this [Information Paper](#).

2. Annual Business Survey – ABS

The Annual Business Survey (ABS), formerly the Annual Business Inquiry part 2 (ABI/2), produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), is the key resource for understanding the detailed structure, conduct and performance of businesses across the UK.

The ABS survey samples approximately 63,000 businesses in Great Britain from a population of over 1.8 million businesses in the sample frame on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The responding businesses provide information such as their turnover, purchases, employment costs, capital expenditure and stocks.

Approximately 11,000 businesses in Northern Ireland are sampled by the Department of Finance and Personnel Northern Ireland and contribute to the UK estimates.

In this National Statistics publication, a range of estimates are published including turnover, purchases, approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) and employment costs for industry sectors and the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. All data are reported at current prices (effect of price changes included).

Visit the [ABS webpages](#) for more in-depth information about the ABS, plus the latest news on survey changes and developments.

An [ABS Glossary of terms \(405.2 Kb Pdf\)](#) is available to help interpret the technical descriptions and abbreviations used throughout this bulletin.

3. ABS Quality Information

A [Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#) report for the ABS can be found on the ONS website. The aims of the QMI report are to provide users with a greater understanding of ONS's statistics, their uses and the methods that are used to produce them.

The ABS is a sample survey. As with all estimates obtained from sample surveys, ABS estimates are subject to various sources of error. The total error in a survey estimate is the difference between the estimate derived from the data collected and the true (unknown) value for the population. The total error consists of two main elements; the sampling error and the non-sampling error. The ABS was designed to minimise both these errors. The standard error is the estimated value of the sampling error. The estimate for a variable, plus and minus the standard error for the variable, gives a range in which the true unknown value for the population might lie. The closer the standard error is to 0, the more reliable the estimate.

The coefficient of variation is the standard error of a variable divided by the survey estimate, and it is used to compare the relative precision across surveys or variables. The closer the coefficient of variation is to 0, the more reliable the estimate. Standard errors and coefficients of variation for turnover, aGVA, purchases and employment costs are available in the quality measures table published with this release.

More detailed information on these and other quality and methodology issues is available in the ABS Technical Report published on the [ABS webpages](#).

Selective Editing

When ABS responses are received, checks are undertaken to ensure the information is correct. This is known as editing and validation. Selective editing was used to validate responses for the first time for the 2011 results using software called SELEKT. SELEKT is a generic selective editing tool which highlights responses which appear to be in error if they fall outside the range of what is expected and have a large influence on key estimates. Those responses with the highest score are prioritised for editing and validation. This increases the efficiency of the editing process by focusing on the responses with the highest impact and importance.

The introduction of selective editing should at least maintain, if not improve the quality of the ABS results as it should: minimise the bias introduced by processing (removing over-editing); remove non-value adding activities from the process; and focus resources to errors that impact on the results.

However, the full impact on quality is not yet known. This will continue to be monitored and any updates will be included with future ABS releases. For more information on SELEKT, see Chapter 5 of the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#).

4. Uses and Users of ABS Statistics

ABS outputs may be used to answer questions such as:

- how much wealth has been created in a particular industry?

- has there been a shift in activity from one industrial sector to another, and which industry groups/classes/subclasses are driving the change?
- are any industries particularly dominant in specific regions or countries of the UK and are there structural changes over time?
- how productive is a particular industry, such as the chemicals sector, and what is its operating profitability?

There are a wide range of users that view, download and utilise the ABS data. Key users of the output include:

National Accounts: The statistics produced help to improve the overall quality of the UK National Accounts and the measurement of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The ABS forms a major data input to the production of [Input-Output Annual Supply and Use Tables](#) used to set the annual level of UK GDP. The Supply and Use tables show the sales and purchases relationships between consumers and producers by industry (see chapter 2 of [UK National Accounts, Blue Book 2011 edition](#)). For the latest available comparison with National Accounts GVA see the figures for 2012 in the [Blue Book 2014 edition table 2.3](#).

Indices of Services and Production: Use ABS data to calculate the weights used to produce the indexes, and to calculate the deflation of turnover.

Eurostat: ABS is the main source of data supplied to Eurostat to meet the requirements of the European Structural Business Statistics (SBS) Regulation. This regulation ensures that key statistics on the structure of businesses are composed in a way which is comparable across Europe. Eurostat use SBS data to inform and monitor European Union policy.

Scottish Government and the **Welsh Government:** The financial information is also used by the Scottish Government and the Welsh Government in the compilation of regional and country specific Input-Output tables (For example [Scottish Input-Output](#)) and Indices of Production (For example [Welsh Indices of Production](#)). The resulting outputs are used to inform and monitor policy.

Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS): Use ABS data to assess the structure and performance of UK industries.

Local Authorities: Data are used for economic research, planning purposes, lobbying and economic strategy development.

Business consultants: Use these data to understand trends in industry sectors and UK regions.

Marketing experts: Use these data to undertake demographic mapping and market segmentation.

Other local and national government departments and bodies, businesses, academics and the general public use these data for research, modelling or forecasting and to track industry trends.

More detailed information on the uses and users of ABS is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#) published on the [ABS webpages](#).

5. Your Views Matter

We are interested in your views of our data and publication. Please take time to complete a [short survey](#) before 14 August 2015.

We are constantly aiming to improve this release and its associated commentary. We would welcome any feedback you might have, and would be particularly interested in knowing how you make use of these data to inform your work. Please contact us via email: abs@ons.gsi.gov.uk or telephone Jon Gough on +44 (0)1633 456720.

The Changing Shape of UK Manufacturing, an event coordinated jointly with the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), took place in October 2014. The event featured a range of talks from users, producers and suppliers of manufacturing statistics, not just from central government and the devolved administrations, but also local government, media, business representatives and researchers. To view the content of the day, please visit [Storify](#).

6. ABS Revisions

ABS estimates are revised in line with the ABS Revisions Policy. The revisions policy is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#) to assist users with their understanding of the cycle and frequency of data revisions. Users of this release are strongly advised to read this policy before using the data for research or policy related purposes.

Planned revisions usually arise from either the receipt of additional data or the correction of errors to existing data by businesses responding to the ABS. Those of notable magnitude will be highlighted and explained.

Revisions to published ABS regional results for the previous reference year can be expected in the latest reference year's data release.

As an example of the timing and scale of revisions, provisional regional data for 2011 were first published in July 2013 and included Insurance & reinsurance industries (part of Section K). The revised results for 2011 in this July 2014 release exclude Insurance & reinsurance industries. The revision to aGVA between these two regional releases, comparing the UK Business Economy to the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, is -6.2% (-£60.3 billion). If Insurance & reinsurance industries are removed from the July 2013 release, the revision to aGVA falls to -2.2% (-£20.7 billion).

Revisions to data provide one indication of the reliability of key indicators. A table showing the size of revisions is published alongside the statistical bulletin released in June each year.

All other revisions will be regarded as unplanned and will be dealt with by non-standard releases. All revisions will be released in compliance with the same principles as other new information.

7. International Comparisons

International comparisons of structural business statistics are available from Eurostat (for the European Union), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

[Eurostat](#): analysis of Structural Business Statistics.

[OECD](#): follow the link to the structural analysis database, under the industry and services theme.

8. Response Rates and Compliance Costs

The figures in this release are based on an annual survey of businesses. Revised 2013 results are based on a response rate of 76.2%. Response rates by different sectors can be found in the [Quality Measures \(794.5 Kb Excel sheet\)](#) accompanying this release, with a summary provided in Table 1.

Table 1: UK Non-Financial Business Economy (Part) 1 - Response rates by sector

Percentage

Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 2007) Sector	Description	2010 ²	2011 ³	2012 ⁴	2013 ⁵
A-S (Part) 1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Production, Construction, Distribution and Non-Financial Service Industries	78.2	77.9	77.8	76.2
A (Part) ¹	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.3	76.4	80.2	77.6
B-E	Production Industries	78.7	77.7	78.7	78.3
F	Construction Industries	74.8	74.9	74.8	69.7
G	Distribution Industries	77.1	77.6	77.5	74.7
H-S (Part) 1	Non-Financial Service Industries	79.5	79.0	78.4	77.9


Table source: Office for National Statistics**Table notes:**

1. The ABS covers only the UK Non-Financial Business Economy which accounts for approximately two thirds of the UK economy in terms of Gross Value Added.

The industries covered are:

- o Agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting and trapping SIC 0.17 only), forestry and fishing - Section A
 - o Production - Sections B-E
 - o Construction - Section F
 - o Distribution - Section G
 - o Non-Financial Services - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S
2. Response rate at June 2012.
 3. Response rate at June 2013.
 4. Response rate at June 2014.
 5. Response rate at June 2015.

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(27 Kb)

For an estimate of the cost to GB businesses for providing their data to the ABS (known as compliance cost) see appendix B of the [ONS Compliance Plan \(215.7 Kb Pdf\)](#).

9. General Information

These points should be noted when using ABS results:

ABS Coverage

The results in this Statistical Bulletin represent approximately two-thirds of the UK economy in terms of Gross Value Added. In previous releases the UK Business Economy has been referred to as the Whole Economy.

The industries covered are:

- Agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting & trapping 01.7 only), forestry and fishing - Section A
- Production - Sections B to E
- Construction - Section F
- Distribution - Section G
- Non-Financial Services - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S.

The main industries excluded are:

- Agriculture (SIC 01.1, 01.2, 01.3, 01.4 and 01.5 in Section A)
- Financial and insurance (Section K)

- Public administration and defence (Section O)
- Education (public provision in Section P)
- Health (SIC 86.2, public provision in SIC 86.1 and 86.9 in Section Q).

Data for a small part of the Financial and insurance sector (Insurance and reinsurance only (SIC 65.1 and 65.2)) has been collected by the ABS since 2008 and was previously included in the results. This was the only part of Financial and Insurance Activities (Section K) covered by the survey. As with any new time-series, estimates for these industries have remained experimental while ongoing quality assurance has taken place. This quality assurance has led the figures to be revised substantially in recent years with a resulting break in the series between 2009 and 2010. Following discussions with key users, ONS decided to remove this experimental series from ABS releases for the reference year 2012 onwards due to the continued volatility of the data. The estimates for this series have been removed from releases since November 2013 to allow for a more detailed quality assessment to be undertaken. The removal of these series does not affect other industries published as part of this release and has no impact on any other financial statistics published by ONS.

A review of the questionnaire for Insurance and Reinsurance businesses will be undertaken, alongside continued validation of returns to the survey, with the aim of reintroducing them to the ABS publications when the quality of the data has improved. Updates on progress will be available on the [ABS News Pages](#).

Standard Industrial Classification

ABS results are classified according to the [Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities \(SIC\) system](#). The UK is required by European legislation to have a system of classification consistent with the European Union's industrial classification system. The system underwent a major review in 2007. ABS data have been collected and published on the SIC 2007 system since the reference year 2008. Other revisions to the system occurred in 1958, 1968, 1980, 1992, 1997, and 2003.

UK SIC 2007 is divided into 21 sections, each denoted by a single letter from A to U. Each section can be uniquely defined by the next breakdown, the divisions (denoted by two digits). The divisions are then broken down into groups (three digits), then into classes (four digits) and, in several cases, again into subclasses (five digits). So for example we have:

section	C	manufacturing (comprising divisions 10 to 33)
division	13	manufacture of textiles
group	13.9	manufacture of other textiles
class	13.93	manufacture of carpets and rugs
subclass	13.93/1	manufacture of woven or tufted carpets and rugs

The full structure of SIC 2007 consists of 21 sections, 88 divisions, 272 groups, 615 classes and 191 subclasses in SIC 2007.

Structural Changes to Businesses

The business economy is constantly evolving as businesses merge, are taken over, or simply change the main focus of their business. These changes can result in the industry classification of a business changing over time. For example, if a business undertakes both manufacturing and wholesale activities, but most of its employment is within manufacturing, it will be classified to manufacturing. If the employment were to change substantially so that the majority worked in wholesale then the industry classification would change and the whole of the businesses turnover, for example, would move from manufacturing to wholesale. In industries where movements are common, or where large businesses are involved, these changes can themselves sometimes cause large changes in ABS estimates. This should be taken into consideration when changes over time are being assessed.

Calculation of Gross Value Added Estimates

Approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) is derived from the responses of businesses to questions asked on the ABS. It is a measure of the income generated by businesses, industries or sectors, less the cost of goods and services used to create the income. The main component of income is turnover, while purchases is the main component of the consumed goods and services. Stock levels which may rise or fall can also have an impact on aGVA, as can the values of subsidies received or duty paid. Businesses' labour costs (for example, wages and salaries) are paid from the value of aGVA, leaving a gross operating surplus (or loss) which is a good approximation for profit (or loss). The cost of capital investment, financial charges and dividends to shareholders are met from the gross operating surplus.

aGVA is calculated in basic prices. That is, the valuation of output includes net taxes (taxes minus subsidies) on production, such as business rates, but not net taxes on individual products that result from the production process, such as Value Added Tax (VAT).

Estimates of turnover and purchases from the ABS are used to produce estimates of output and intermediate consumption (and therefore GVA) in the National Accounts. However, many other sources (including surveys and administrative sources) are also used to produce National Accounts estimates. These include sources of data on taxation and inventories (which are preferred to the ABS as they are used consistently throughout all parts of the National Accounts), as well as own-use output and non-market output (as these activities are only partially covered by the ABS).

There are differences between the two measures of gross value added in terms of coverage. For example, GVA covers the whole of the UK economy while aGVA covers the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, a subset of the whole economy that excludes large parts of agriculture, all of public administration and defence, publicly provided healthcare and education, and the financial sector.

There are conceptual differences between the 2 measures of gross value added. For example, some production activities such as illegal smuggling of goods must be included in the National Accounts but are outside the scope of the ABS.

There are 3 approaches to measuring GDP; 1 based on production activity, 1 based on expenditure, and 1 based on income. In theory, the 3 approaches should produce the same estimate of GDP. However, in practice this is never the case because the three approaches make use of different data sources, each with their own definitions and limitations. The three different estimates are therefore reconciled in a process known as Supply and Use balancing. The balancing process is informed by a variety of data sources, and results in adjustments to estimates of output and intermediate consumption. For many industries, the balancing adjustment is the greatest source of difference between estimates from the ABS and the National Accounts.

More detailed information of the differences between aGVA and GVA is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#) published on the [ABS webpages](#). There is also a more detailed article 'A Comparison between ABS and National Accounts Measures of Value Added' ([462.3 Kb Pdf](#)) recently published by the ABS.

Business Register and Employment Survey

The reference tables that support this release include estimates of employment. The ABS does not collect employment level information so instead this key information is taken from another source. In the past, employment data were collected via the Annual Business Inquiry / Part 1 (ABI/1), however, in 2009, ABI/1 was replaced with the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). The ABS and BRES are both optimal for their respective purposes, however caution should be taken when combining the financial data from the ABS and employment information from BRES to calculate estimates due to differences in methodology. More information on the differences between ABS and BRES is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.61 Mb Pdf\)](#) published on the [ABS webpages](#).

Employment estimates by employment sizeband from BRES are not available in this release due to ongoing quality concerns about this information. ONS aim to resolve this issue in time for the 2015 BRES results published in September 2016. This will mean that employment sizeband estimates for all years back to 2009 will be reinstated within the ABS release in November 2016. Employment figures are still available at an industry breakdown.

10. Disclosure Control and Symbols Used

It is sometimes necessary to suppress figures for certain items in order to avoid disclosing information about an individual business. Further information on why data are suppressed is available in the [ONS Disclosure Control Policy \(337 Kb Word document\)](#) or in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#).

The following symbols are used throughout the ABS releases:

- * information suppressed to avoid disclosure
- .. not available
- nil or less than half the level of rounding

11. National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority reviewed ABS outputs in their report "[Assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics: Statistics from the Annual Business Survey – Assessment Report 180](#)".

Following the ABS response to the report the UK Statistics Authority have since designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs,
- are well explained and readily accessible,
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

12. Social Media

Follow ONS on [Twitter](#)
icon_twitter



and receive up to date information about our statistics.

Like ONS on [Facebook](#)
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to receive our updates in your newsfeed and to post comments on our page.

Watch our videos on [YouTube](#).

13. Government Statistical Service (GSS) Business Statistics

To find out about other official business statistics, and choose the right data for your needs, use the [GSS Business Statistics Interactive User Guide](#). By selecting your topics of interest, the tool will pinpoint publications that should be of interest to you, and provide you with links to more detailed information and the relevant statistical releases. It also offers guidance on which statistics are appropriate for different uses.

14. Discussing ONS Business Statistics Online

There is a [Business and Trade Statistics](#) community on the [StatsUserNet](#) website. StatsUserNet is the Royal Statistical Society's interactive site for users of official statistics. The community objectives are to promote dialogue and share information between users and producers of official business and trade statistics about the structure, content and performance of businesses within the UK. Anyone can join the discussions by registering via either of the links.

15. ONS Theme Pages

Statistics are available on the ONS web pages categorised by themes, subject areas, topics and sub-topics. If you are interested in statistics on a particular issue, navigating through the categories will identify all the statistics available that relate to the selected theme, topic or sub-topic.

For Business themed short stories and articles please visit the [Business and Energy](#) theme page.

16. Special Events

ONS has published commentary, analysis and policy on 'Special Events' which may affect statistical outputs. For full details visit the [Special Events](#) page on the ONS website.

17. Release Policy

ABS UK national results at the industry class level (4 digit Standard Industrial Classification 2007) are available free of charge via the 'Data in this release' button at the top of this publication, or from the [ABS webpages](#) on the ONS website. The published variables include turnover, purchases, aGVA and employment costs.

Additional standard extracts containing more detail are available on request. Bespoke analyses are also available but there will be a charge for these. For more information about either of these services please email abs@ons.gsi.gov.uk, or telephone +44 (0)1633 456592 for standard extracts, or +44 (0)1633 456606 for bespoke special analyses

Any bespoke analysis carried out for ABS customers will be available free of charge on the [Published ad hoc data and analysis: Business and Energy](#) web pages.

18. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

These National Statistics are produced to high professional standards and released according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority.

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