Statistical bulletin

UK non-financial business economy: 2014 regional results (Annual Business Survey)

Size and growth of the UK non-financial sectors within the 12 NUTS 1 regions of the UK as estimated by the Annual Business Survey.

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1. Main points

In 2014, the income generated by local activity of businesses in the UK, less the cost of goods and services used to create this income, was estimated to be £1,091.5 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 2013 and 2014, aGVA increased by 9.0% (£89.7 billion). This increase is a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2013, and was due to an increase in turnover combined with a decrease in purchases. The increase in turnover was led by the East of England, while the decrease in purchases was mostly seen within London.

Out of the 12 UK regions, 10 saw growth in aGVA between 2013 and 2014, with the highest contribution to overall growth from London, the South East and the North West. The non-financial service sector has driven the growth in all 3 regions. Scotland and Wales are the only regions showing a decrease in aGVA, with the production sector contributing the most to the fall in both regions.

The region with the largest aGVA increase between 2013 and 2014 was London, with a rise of 23.0% (£52.1 billion), with growth in its non-financial service sector of 19.5% (£33.6 billion) contributing most. With 3 of the 5 industrial sectors showing a continuation of the recovery seen since 2009, aGVA in London is 30.2% (£64.7 billion) above the level seen in 2008.

The second largest aGVA increase of 6.1% (£9.7 billion) between 2013 and 2014 was in the South East where all industrial sectors contributed to growth. aGVA is now 20.6% (£28.5 billion) above its 2008 level, with the non-financial service sector the main contributor with an increase of 34.0% (£24.9 billion) between 2008 and 2014.

In 2014, the aGVA in 11 of the 12 UK regions is above that reported in 2008, with only Scotland again lower than its 2008 level. This followed a 6.0% (£5.5 billion) fall in Scotland’s aGVA between 2013 and 2014, due primarily to a decrease in the production sector.

Out of the 37 sub-regions of the UK, 25 showed growth in aGVA between 2013 and 2014, with Inner and Outer London and Cheshire dominating with a combined rise of £59.5 billion. Of the remaining 12 sub-regions showing a fall in aGVA, the largest were within North Eastern Scotland, Eastern Scotland and Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire with a combined fall of £7.1 billion.

2. Overview

Estimates of the size and growth of the UK non-financial business economy for 2014, based on the local activity of businesses as measured by the Annual Business Survey (ABS), are presented in this release. It is the main 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, energy generation and supply, and water and waste management)
- Construction (includes civil engineering, house building, property development and specialised construction trades such as plumbers, electricians and plasterers)
- parts of Agriculture (includes agricultural support services and hunting), 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, farming and households make up the rest of the whole UK economy and are not covered by this release.

Regional ABS estimates are produced by apportioning the survey return from each reporting unit to its individual sites, and then summing them 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 (e.g. wholesale) at the regional level. More information can be found under regional apportionment in background note 9 of this release.

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 and reinsurance industries (SIC2007 Groups 65.1 and 65.2) from the regional results after apportionment has taken place.

Insurance and reinsurance have been removed from this release since July 2014 due to ongoing volatility in the estimates. For more detail see background note 9.

As a result, an enterprise contributing wholly to insurance and 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 and 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 not removed). 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 onwards 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 on the 11 June 2015.

Where the economic downturn 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 and Regional 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 were also recently published in our Exporters and Importers, Great Britain, 2014 release and contributed to the adhoc release Four facts about trade and business links between the UK and the Commonwealth. 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 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: 2014 revised results (national level) release, published on 9 June 2016. 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.

It is sometimes necessary to suppress figures for certain items in order to avoid disclosing information about an individual business. The ABS Technical Report (1.68 Mb PDF) describes the methods used to safeguard the information provided to us in confidence. In the same way our commentary must also avoid disclosing information about individual businesses.

3. Your views matter

We constantly aim to improve this release and its associated commentary. We welcome any feedback you have, and are particularly interested to know how you make use of these data to inform your work. Please contact us using the contact information accompanying this release.

4. UK non-financial business economy, Sections A to S (part)

In 2014, 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 £1,091.5 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. Basic prices means 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).

Between 2013 and 2014, aGVA increased by 9.0% (£89.7 billion). This increase is a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2013 and takes aGVA to a level 20.1% (£182.6 billion) above that seen in 2008.

The main components of aGVA are:

1. Turnover (the main component of income).

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

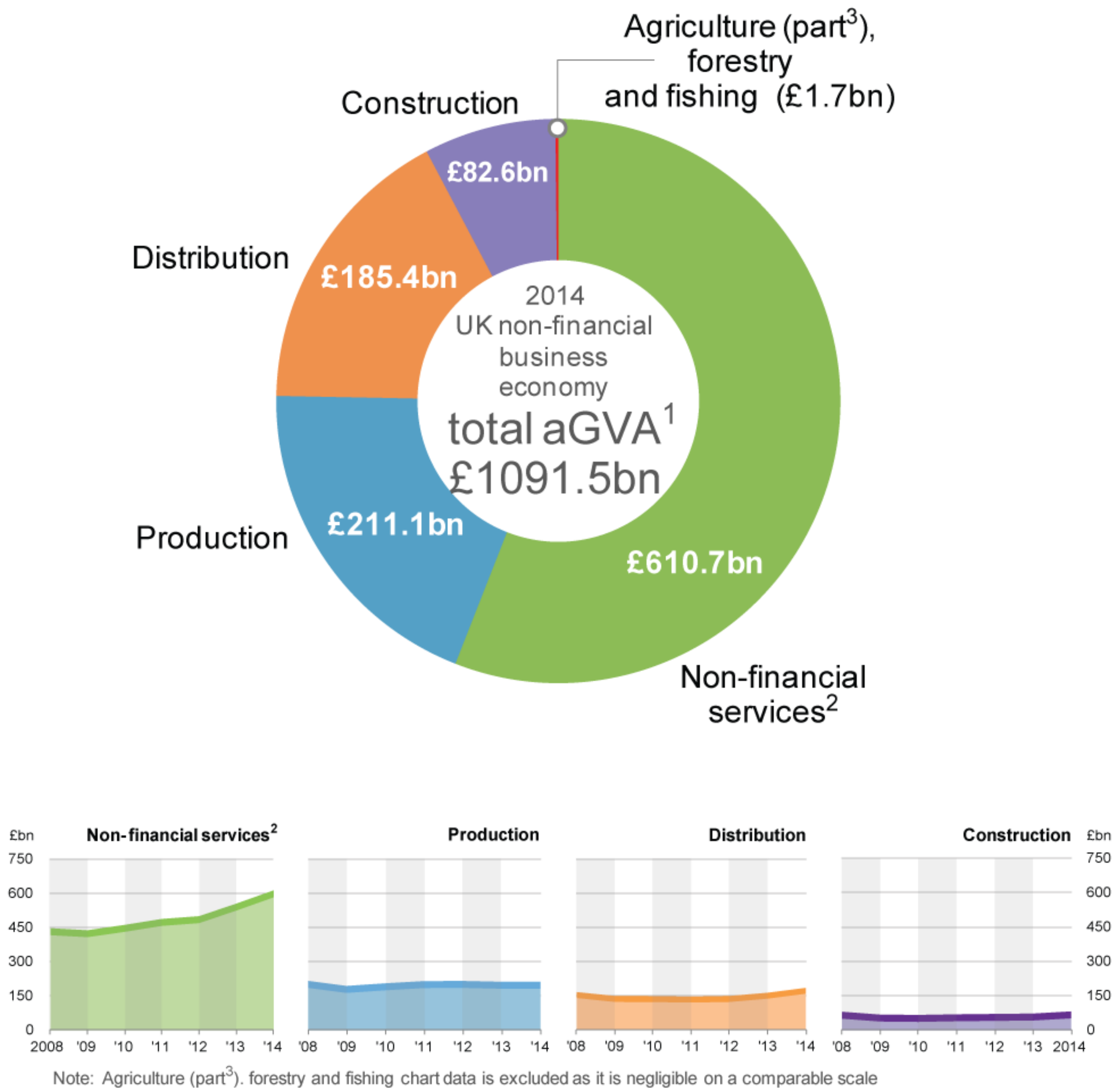
Between 2013 and 2014, turnover increased by 1.2% (£43.6 billion), while purchases of goods, materials and services decreased for the first time since 2009, by 1.3% (£33.4 billion). This has resulted in a 9.0% growth in aGVA. For further details on the components of aGVA see Calculation of gross value added estimates in background note 9.

All sectors of the UK non-financial business economy at a local activity level saw growth in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 (see Figure 1).

Non-financial services – the largest industry sector of the UK non-financial business economy – contributed most to the increase in aGVA, rising by 10.5% (£57.8 billion) between 2013 and 2014. This was the fifth consecutive annual increase, taking aGVA to £610.7 billion (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: UK non-financial business economy, local level aGVA by sector

2008 to 2014

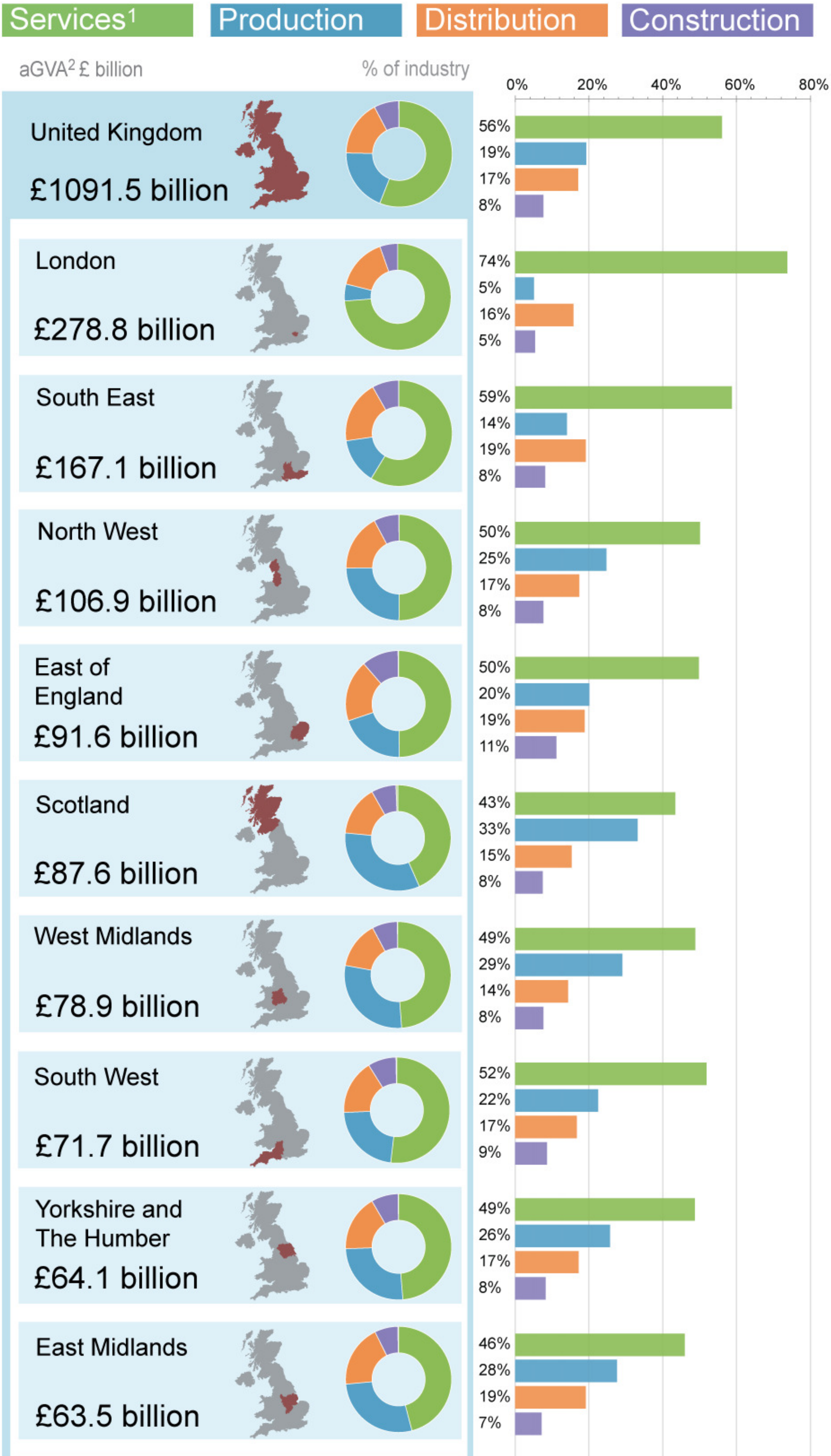


The regional picture

The industry composition of regions in the UK varies considerably. Wales and Scotland show similar contributions to their aGVA from both the Non-financial services (about a third) and Production sector (around two-fifths) in 2014, while other regions such as London have a dominant Non-financial services sector (around three-quarters of its aGVA in 2014) with a smaller share of value added being generated from all other sectors (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: UK non-financial business economy, local level aGVA, industry composition by NUTS 1 region

2014


Services1
Production
Distribution
Construction
aGVA2 £ billion
% of industry
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
United Kingdom
£1091.5 billion
56%
19%
17%
8%
London
£278.8 billion
74%
5%
16%
5%
South East
£167.1 billion
59%
14%
19%
8%
North West
£106.9 billion
50%
25%
17%
8%
East of England
£91.6 billion
50%
20%
19%
11%
Scotland
£87.6 billion
43%
33%
15%
8%
West Midlands
£78.9 billion
49%
29%
14%
8%
South West
£71.7 billion
52%
22%
17%
9%
Yorkshire and The Humber
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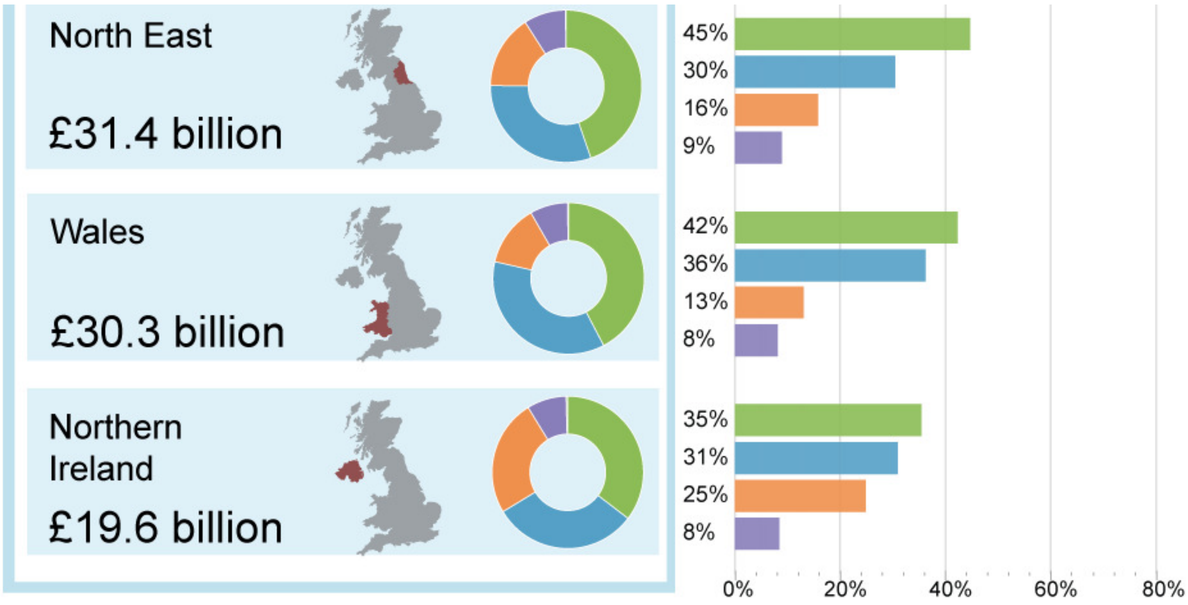
49%
26%
17%
8%
East Midlands
£63.5 billion
46%
28%
19%
7%



NUTS 1 Regions[2] order by largest approximate gross value added (aGVA) value.

1.Services: Data excludes Finance and insurance, Public administration and defence, and Publicly provided education and healthcare.

2. Nomenclature of (European) territorial units for statistics - level 1

note: Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is included in the aGVA £ billion values, but is not shown in the charts as it is negligible on comparible scales.

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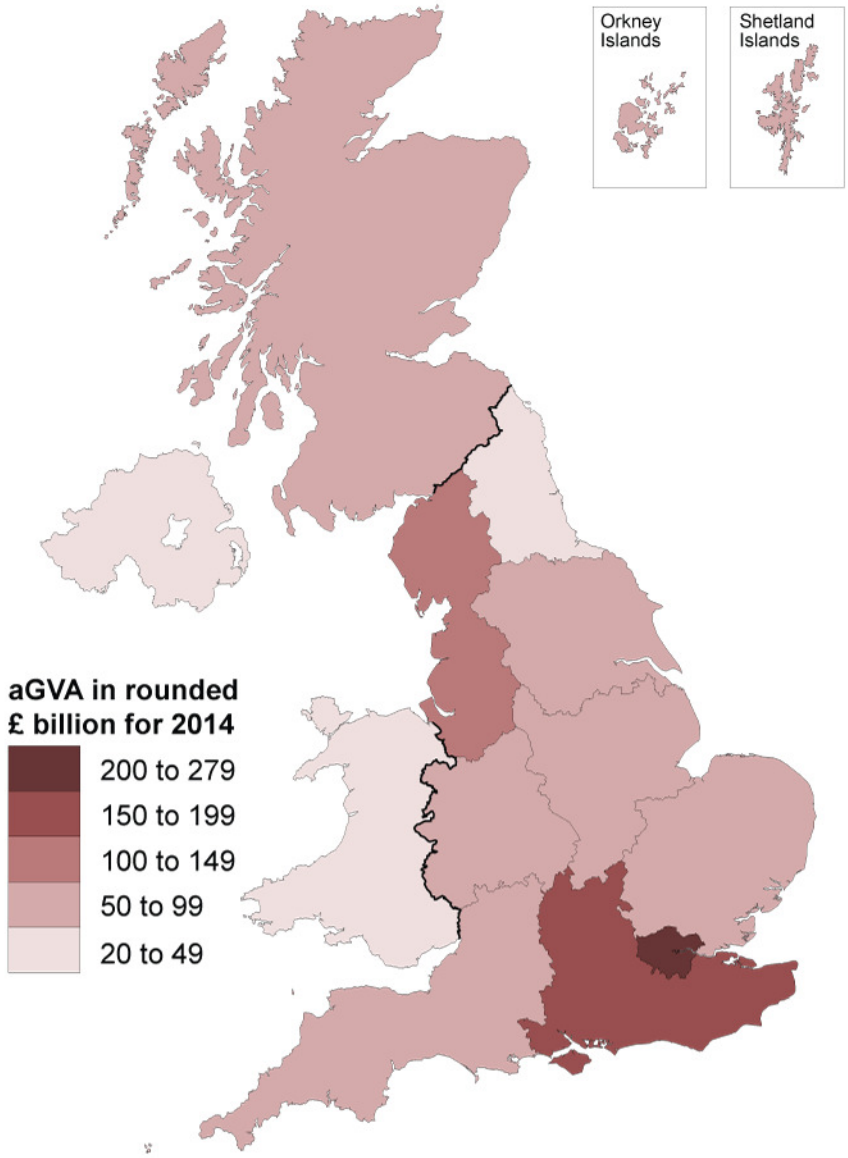
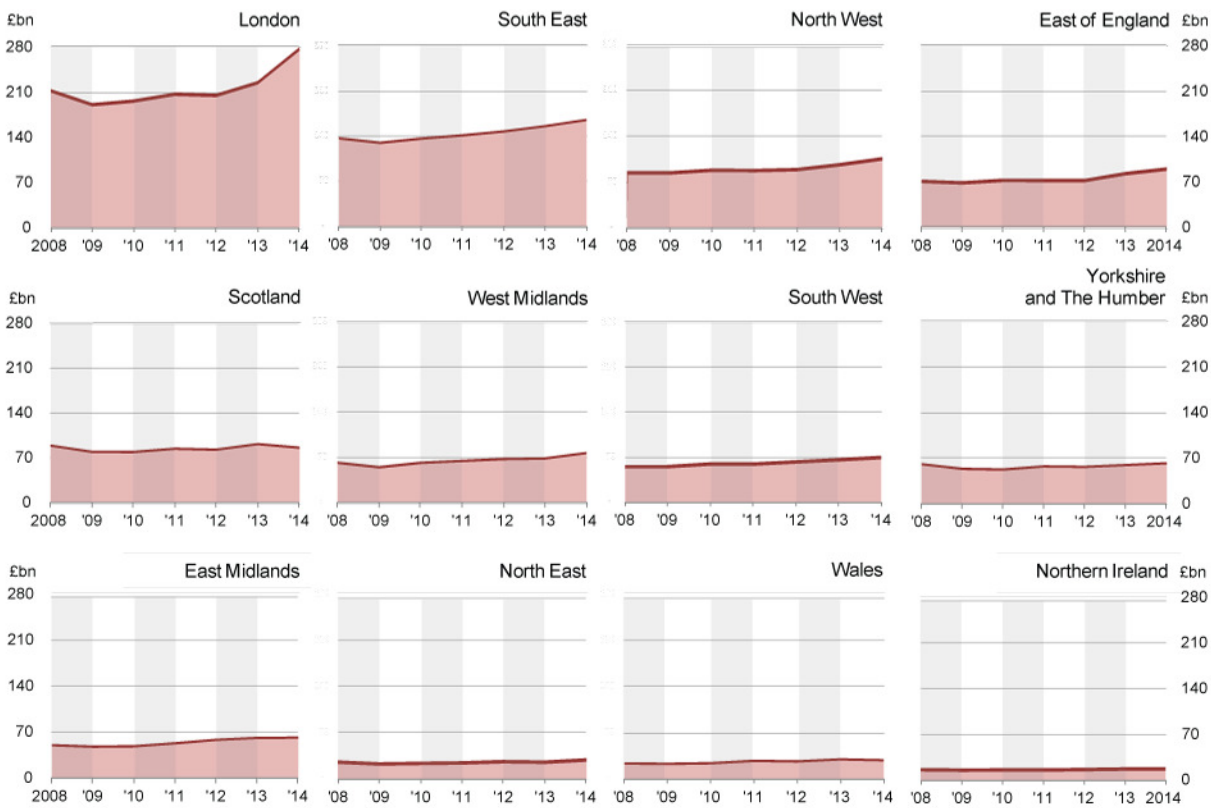
The largest 3 regions in terms of total aGVA were London, the South East and the North West, together contributing just over half of the total aGVA in the UK non-financial business economy (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: UK non-financial business economy, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014





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Of the 12 regions, 10 saw growth in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 with London, the South East and the North West having the largest growth. Scotland and Wales are the only 2 regions to show a fall in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 (see Figure 4).

The East Midlands, West Midlands and the South East all saw a fifth consecutive year of growth in 2014, following falls between 2008 and 2009. The sub-national picture now shows only Scotland's aGVA returning to a level marginally below that seen in 2008.

Selected regional summaries (in order of size of the value change in aGVA between 2013 and 2014)

London

London contributed the most to aGVA growth in the UK non-financial business economy between 2013 and 2014, increasing by 23.0% (£52.1 billion) (see Figure 4). Its growth was dominated by the Non-financial services sector (Sections H to S), the largest industry group in terms of aGVA, contributing £33.6 billion to the region's total aGVA growth (a rise of 19.5%). The 2 main contributors to growth within Non-financial services were Arts, entertainment and recreation (Section R) and Professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M).

Within Arts, entertainment and recreation the main increase was in Gambling and betting activities (Division 92). However, the data for Section R (and Division 92 in particular) should be treated with caution, as the introduction of additivity within the purchases apportionment methodology (PAM) for 2012 onwards, has meant an increase in the volatility of the estimates at this level. For further details on work to make improvements to the methodology and estimates, to reduce this impact while maintaining the additivity, see background note 1.

For Professional, scientific and technical activities the main increase was in Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (Division 70).

At the same time, the Production sector (Sections B to E) saw a decrease in aGVA of 11.6% (£1.9 billion) with the largest fall appearing within Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division 06). This is potentially linked to the sharp fall in commodity prices in the second half of 2014 as described in the chapter on Production.

South East

The South East made the second largest contribution to aGVA growth in the UK non-financial business economy between 2013 and 2014, increasing by 6.1% (£9.7 billion). All 5 industry sectors have contributed to the aGVA growth in the South East, with the largest contribution of 6.0% (£5.5 billion) from its Non-financial services sector (Sections H to S). The largest increase within this sector was in Professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M).

The Construction sector (Section F) made the next largest sector contribution to aGVA growth with a 13.6% (£1.6 billion) increase.

This is the fifth consecutive year of growth in aGVA for the South East, a growth of 20.6% (£28.5 billion) between 2008 and 2014.

North West

The aGVA in the North West grew by 9.2% (£9.0 billion) between 2013 and 2014. All sectors contributed to growth with the increase led by the Non-financial services sector (Sections H to S) which increased by 11.8% (£5.6 billion). The Production sector (Sections B to E), contributed a further £1.2 billion with the Construction (Section F) and Distribution (Section G) sectors each making a further £1.1 billion contribution to aGVA growth.

Within the region, it is only the Construction sector that has yet to return to a level above that recorded in 2008.

Scotland

The aGVA in Scotland fell between 2013 and 2014. Following a year of high growth in 2013, the region now shows a fall of 6.0% (£5.5 billion). The decrease in aGVA in 3 of the 5 sectors was led by the Production sector (Sections B to E) which fell by 12.6% (£4.2 billion). This is potentially linked to the sharp fall in commodity prices in the second half of 2014 as described in the chapter on Production.

The decrease brings the aGVA for Scotland back below the level recorded in 2008, with a fall of 3.5% (£3.2 billion) over the period.

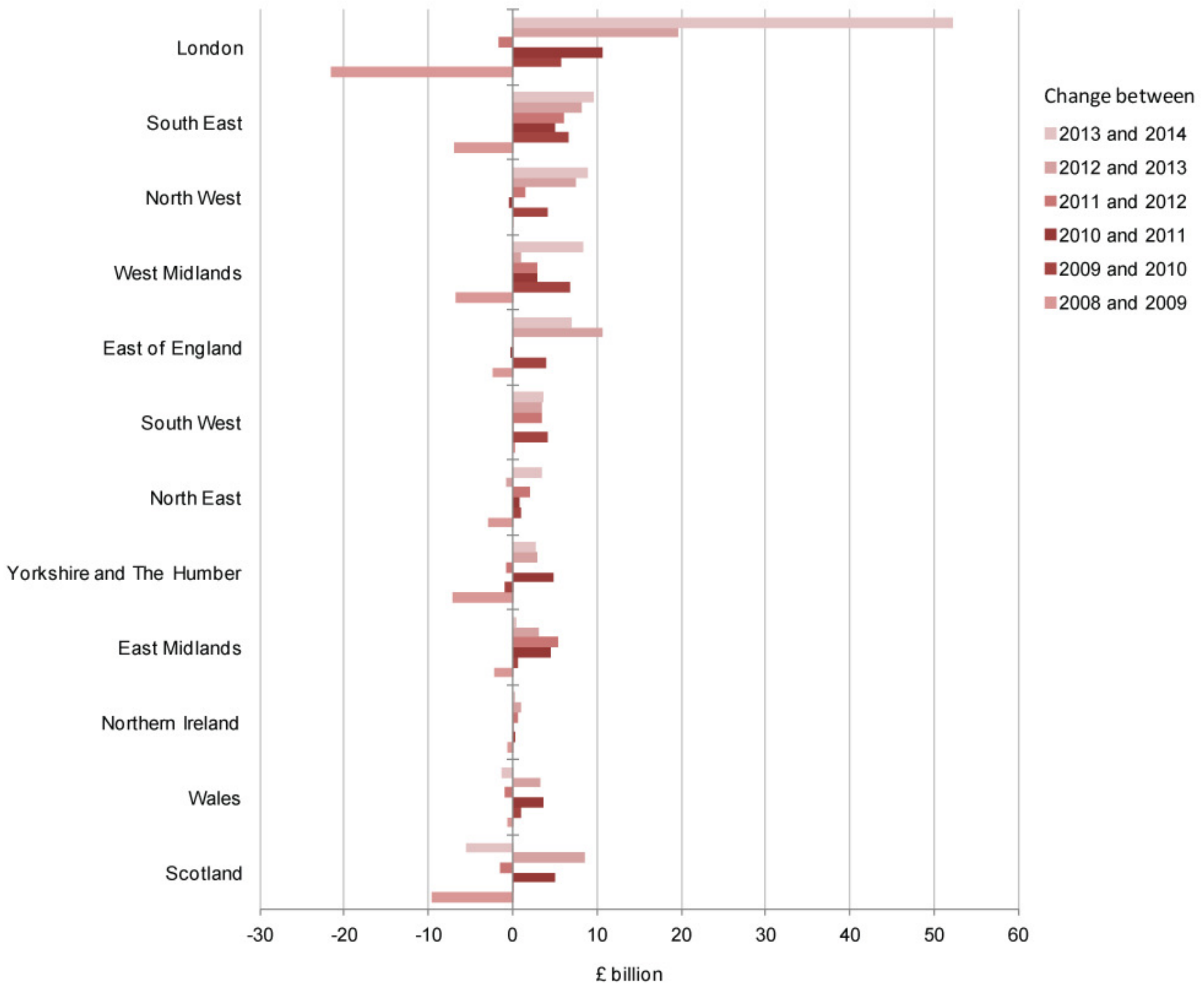
Wales

Wales is the only other region showing a fall in aGVA of 4.3% (£1.3 billion) between 2013 and 2014. The decrease in aGVA in 3 of the 5 sectors was led by the Production sector (Sections B to E) which fell by 6.7% (£0.8 billion), followed by the Distribution sector (Section G) which fell by 16.3% (£0.8 billion).

Despite this overall decline, the region’s aGVA still remains above the level recorded in 2008.

Figure 4: UK non-financial business economy, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014



NUTS 2 sub-regional distribution of aGVA in the UK

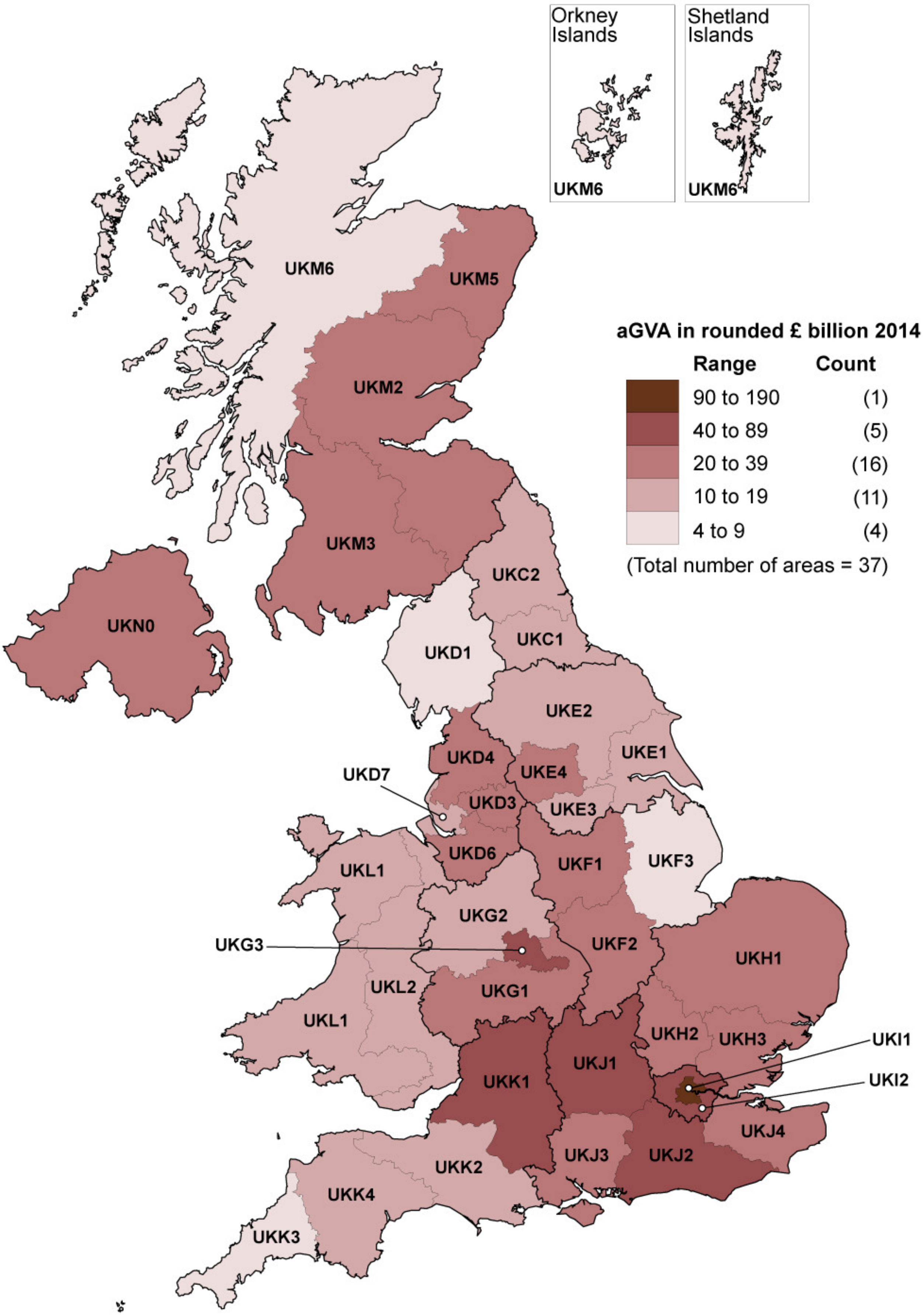
The 12 statistical regions of the UK as mentioned previously refer to the NUTS 1 European regions (Nomenclature for Territorial Units for Statistics, level 1). These regions can be further subdivided to NUTS level 2 which has 37 sub-regions in the UK.

This greater level of detail shows where the aGVA within the NUTS 1 regions is geographically concentrated (see Figure 5). The largest sub-regions in the UK non-financial business economy, in terms of total local aGVA, were predominantly in London and the South:

- Inner London (UKI1) with 17.5% of the UK total
- Outer London (UKI2) with 8.1% of the UK total
- Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire (UKJ1) with 5.9% of the UK total
- Surrey, East and West Sussex (UKJ2) with 4.4% of the UK total
- Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol and Bath (UKK1) with 3.8% of the UK total

Figure 5: UK non-financial business economy, local level aGVA by NUTS 2 region

2014



UKC1: Tees Valley and Durham
UKC2: Northumberland and Tyne and Wear
UKD1: Cumbria
UKD3: Greater Manchester
UKD4: Lancashire
UKD6: Cheshire
UKD7: Merseyside
UKE1: East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire
UKE2: North Yorkshire

UKH3: Essex
UKI1: Inner London
UKI2: Outer London
UKJ1: Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
UKJ2: Surrey, East and West Sussex
UKJ3: Hampshire and Isle of Wight
UKJ4: Kent
UKK1: Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol / Bath
UKK2: Dorset and Somerset

UKE3: South Yorkshire
UKE4: West Yorkshire
UKF1: Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
UKF2: Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire
UKF3: Lincolnshire
UKG1: Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
UKG2: Shropshire and Staffordshire
UKG3: West Midlands
UKH1: East Anglia
UKH2: Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
UKK3: Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
UKK4: Devon
UKL1: West Wales and The Valleys
UKL2: East Wales
UKM2: Eastern Scotland
UKM3: South Western Scotland
UKM5: North Eastern Scotland
UKM6: Highlands and Islands
UKN0: Northern Ireland

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In terms of the UK's £89.7 billion aGVA growth between 2013 and 2014, 25 sub-regions showed a combined increase of £100.0 billion, with just under two-thirds concentrated within 3 sub-regions (see Figure 6):

- Inner and Outer London (UKI1 and UKI2)
- Cheshire (UKD6)

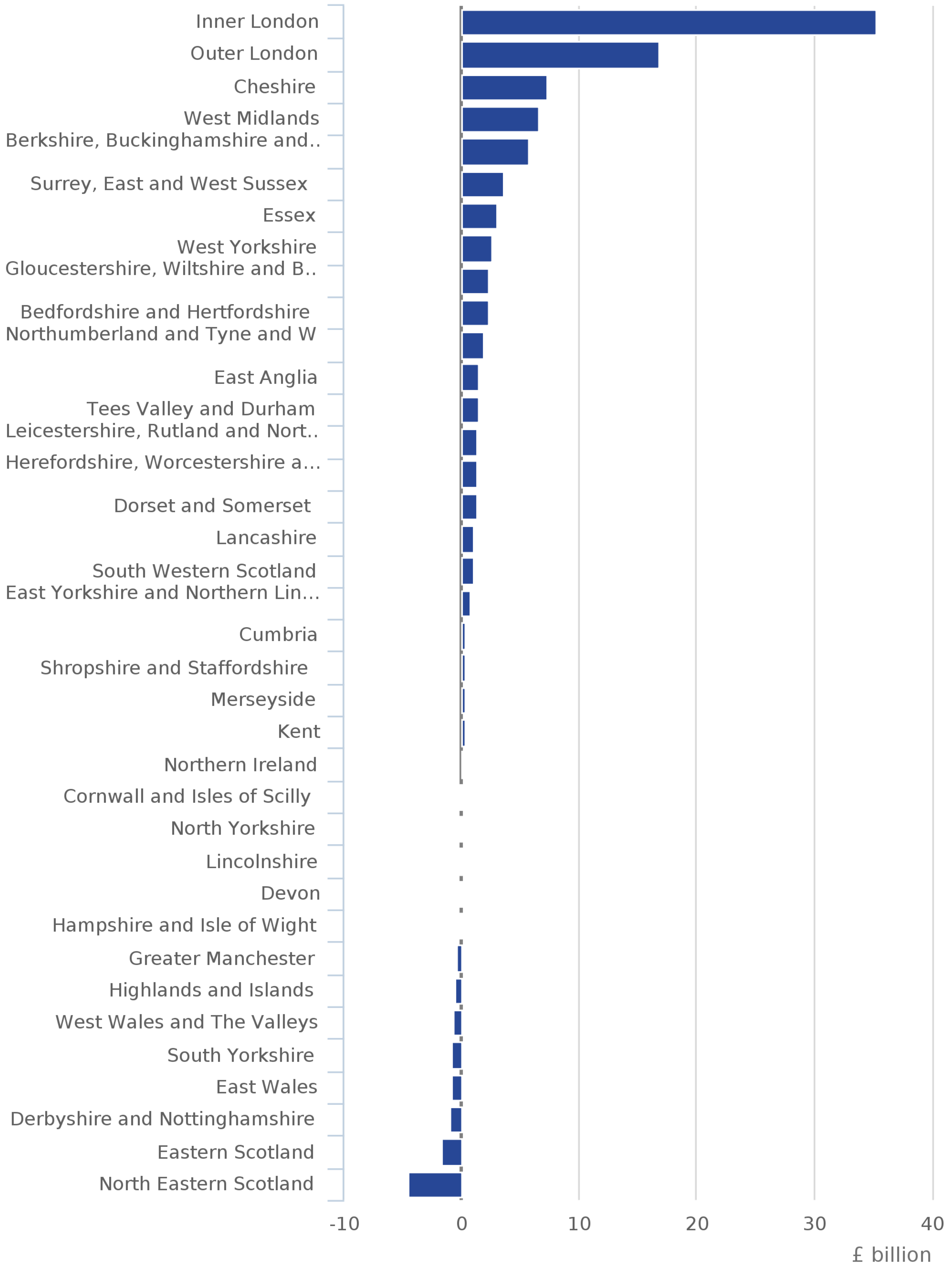
There were 12 sub-regions that showed a combined fall in aGVA of £10.3 billion, with the largest falls in:

- North Eastern Scotland (UKM5)
- Eastern Scotland (UKM2)
- Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (UKF1)

While Figure 4 shows there is a £5.5 billion fall in aGVA for Scotland as a whole between 2013 and 2014, Figure 6 shows it is concentrated in North Eastern and Eastern Scotland (and to a lesser extent in the Highlands and Islands), while there is small growth of £1.1 billion in aGVA for South Western Scotland.

Figure 6: UK non-financial business economy, local level aGVA change by NUTS 2 region

2013 to 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

To help identify the geography of each of the 37 NUTS 2 sub-regions, click on this [searchable PDF map (841.8 Kb Pdf)].

5. Non-financial services, Sections H to S (part)

Between 2013 and 2014, turnover in the Non-financial services sector has grown by 4.6% (£52.6 billion). With purchases decreasing by 0.1% (£0.8 billion), this resulted in an aGVA increase of 10.5% (£57.8 billion). For further details on the components of aGVA see Calculation of gross value added estimates in background note 9.

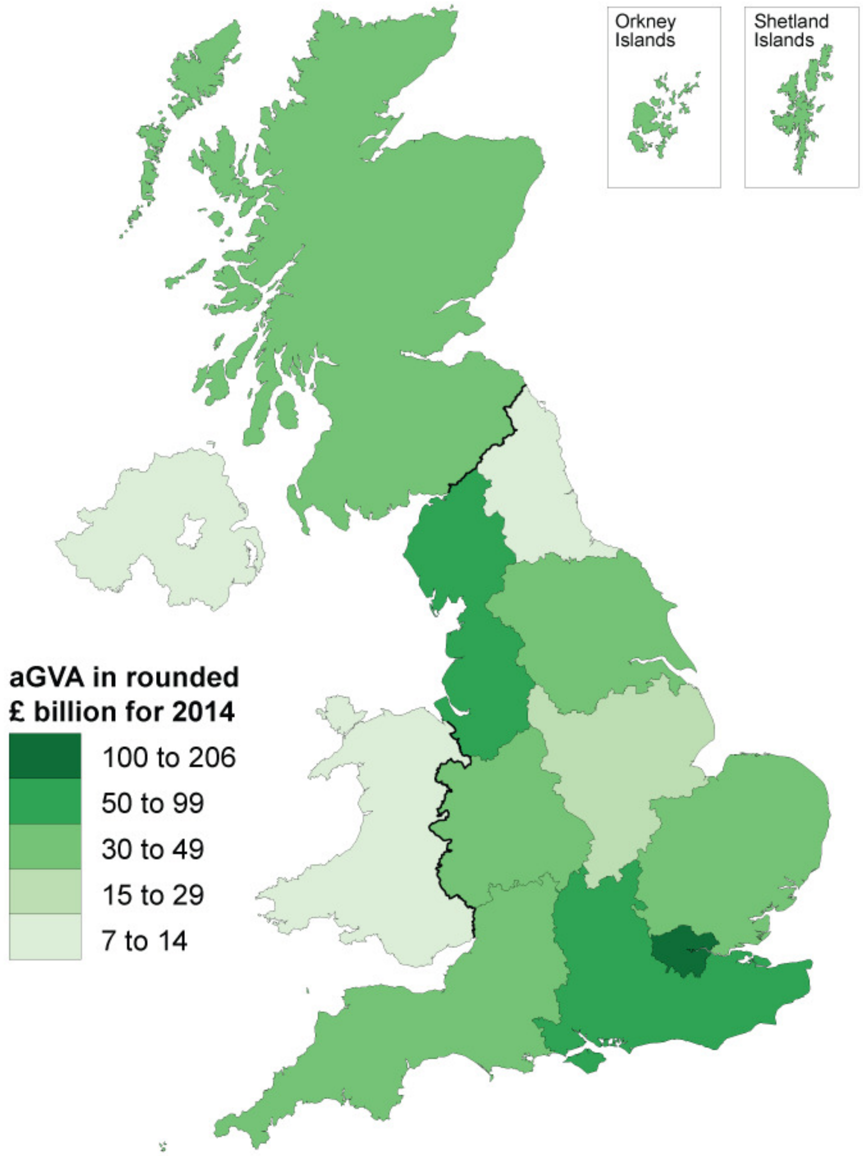
This was the fifth consecutive annual increase in aGVA, with the 10.5% growth rate between 2013 and 2014 the second largest since the start of the recession in 2008.

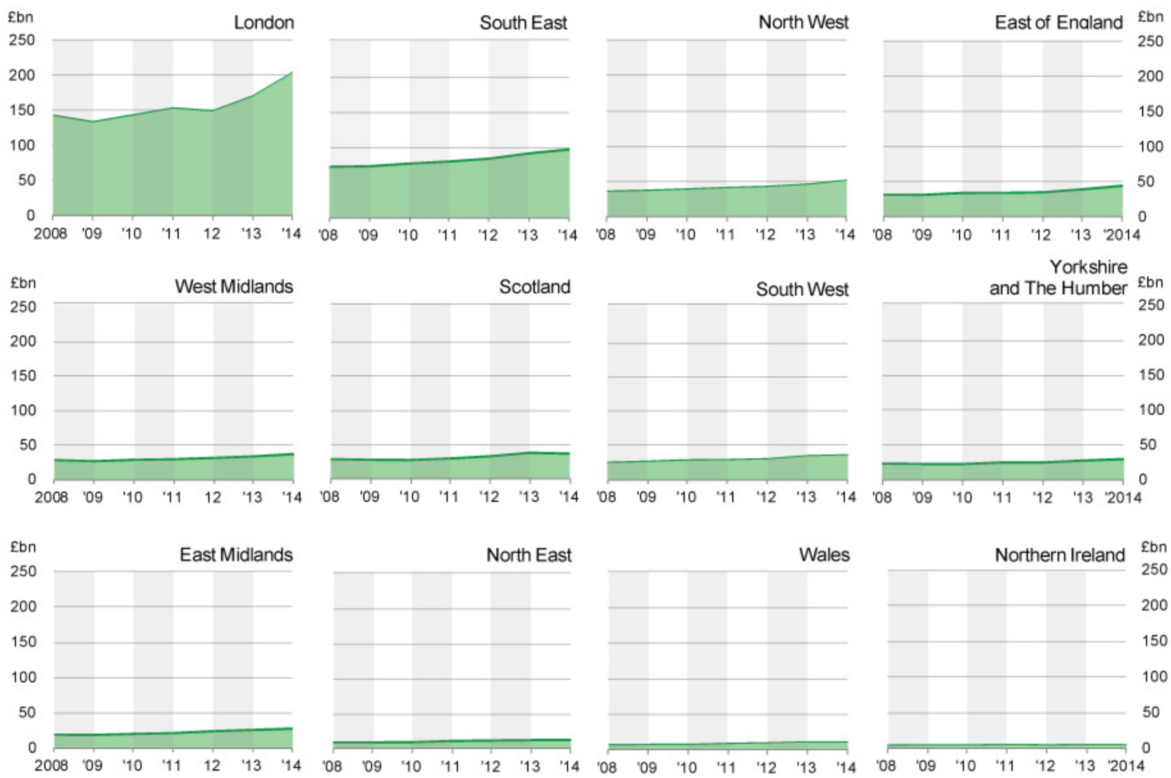
The largest contribution to the growth between 2013 and 2014 came from Professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M), which increased by 11.2% (£16.4 billion): a second consecutive year of growth following a small fall in aGVA between 2011 and 2012.

London (£205.6 billion) and the South East (£98.1 billion) made the largest contribution to aGVA in the Non-financial services sector in 2014 (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: UK non-financial services, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014





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Of the 12 regions, 10 have contributed to growth in the Non-financial services sector in 2014. London, the North West and the South East made the largest contributions to aGVA growth, with the only decreases in aGVA in Scotland and Wales. Despite the latter, the aGVA for all regions remains above the 2008 level (see Figure 8).

Arts, entertainment and recreation (Section R), contributes to the aGVA change in many of the regions between 2013 and 2014. However, the data for Section R (and Division 92 – Gambling and betting activities in particular) should be treated with caution, as the introduction of additivity within the purchases apportionment methodology (PAM) for 2012 onwards, has meant an increase in the volatility of the estimates at this level. For further details on work to make improvements to the methodology and estimates, to reduce this impact while maintaining the additivity, see background note 1.

London

London made the largest contribution to growth in Non-financial services' aGVA between 2013 and 2014, with a rise of 19.5% (£33.6 billion) for the region to £205.6 billion. This is a continuation of the recovery of aGVA seen between 2009 and 2013.

The 3 main sectors driving growth between 2013 and 2014 were Arts, entertainment and recreation (Section R); Professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M); and Information and communication (Section J), contributing £9.1, £7.0 and £6.5 billion respectively to the growth in London's Non-financial services sector aGVA.

The increase within the Arts, entertainment and recreation activities was driven by Gambling and betting activities (Division 92).

For the Professional, scientific and technical activities the increase was driven by Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (Division 70). The growth shown by the ABS links to the Management Consultancies Association summary report for 2015, which reported strong growth in 2014 with an 8.4% increase in fee income.

Within Information and communication, the increase was driven by Computer programming, consultancy and related activities (Division 62), where across the UK general increases in business activity were reported. The industry as a whole, which includes the development of mobile phone applications, has shown consistent growth of above 5.0% in each of the last 3 years. The addition of mobile phone applications to the CPI and RPI Basket of Goods and Services, 2011 and increase in internet use on mobile devices indicates this activity has been increasing in importance in recent years. The Bank of England's agents' summary of business conditions suggests that some of the increase in demand for IT services may have come "from the finance sector and increased interest in cloud services from most sectors".

North West

The North West made the second largest contribution to aGVA growth in the Non-financial services sector between 2013 and 2014, with a rise of 11.8% (£5.6 billion) for the region.

In the North West, Non-financial services recorded 6 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.

The 3 main sectors causing growth in the North West's Non-financial services were Professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M); Administrative and support service activities (Section N); and Arts, entertainment and recreation (Section R), contributing £1.7, £1.3 and £1.2 billion respectively to the increase in aGVA.

South East

The South East contributed £5.5 billion to total aGVA growth in Non-financial services between 2013 and 2014, a rise of 6.0% for the region. This is a continuation of the recovery seen between 2008 and 2013 and the sixth consecutive annual increase in the region.

The Non-financial services' growth in aGVA in the South East was driven by the increase in Professional, scientific and technical activities (Section M), which accounted for just over a third of the total growth in the sector.

The largest increase in aGVA within Professional, scientific and technical activities was seen in Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities (Division 70) which increased by £1.2 billion to £10.4 billion. The growth shown nationally in Division 70 by the Annual Business Survey (ABS) links to the Management Consultancies Association summary report for 2015, which reported strong growth in 2014 with an 8.4% increase in fee income.

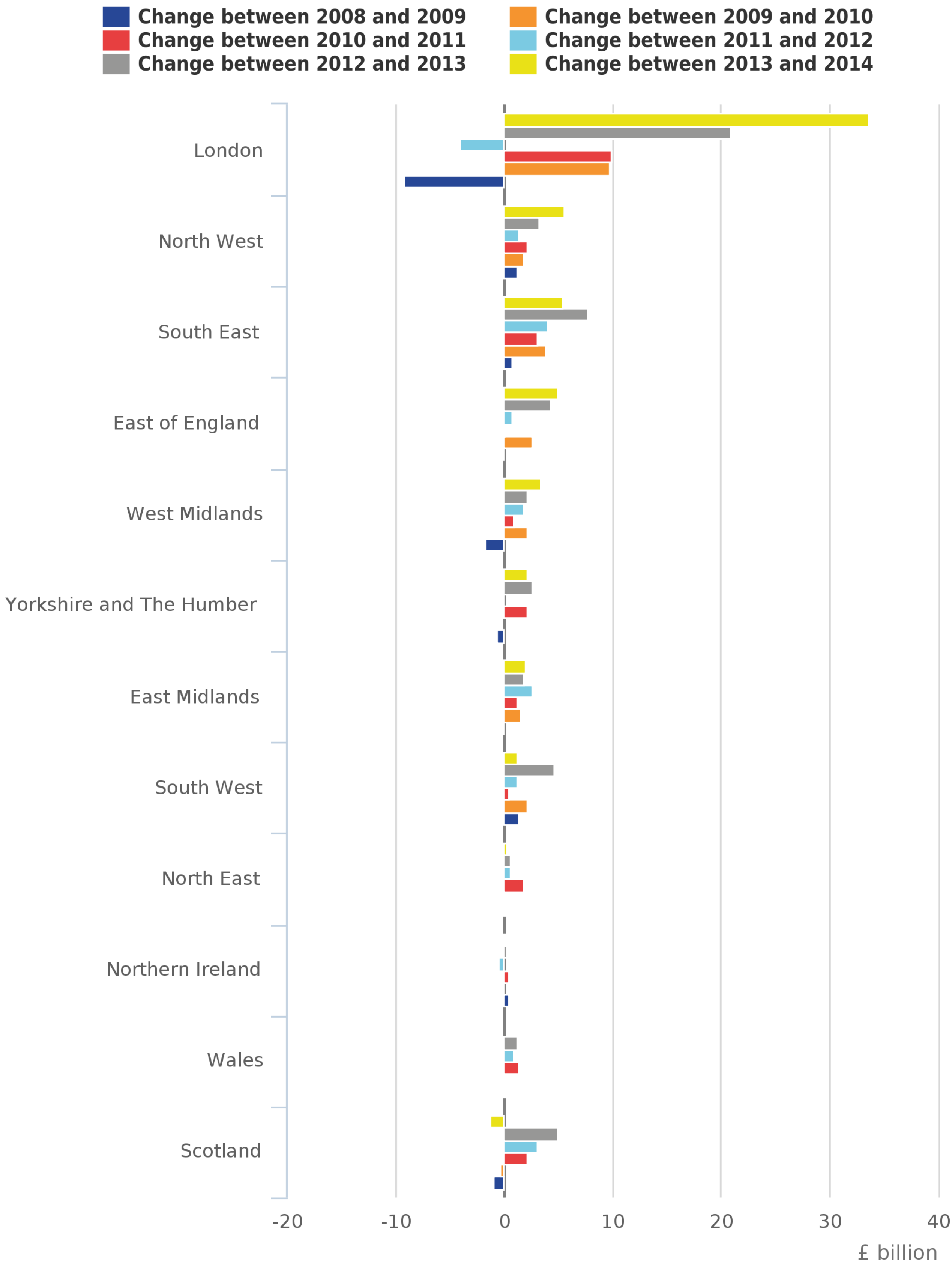
Scotland

Scotland's Non-financial services had a fall of £1.2 billion in aGVA between 2013 and 2014, a fall of 3.0% for the region. This follows 3 consecutive years of growth.

The Non-financial services' decline in aGVA in Scotland was led by Arts, entertainment and recreation (Section R). The largest decrease within the sector was seen in Gambling and betting activities (Division 92), which decreased by £2.7 billion to £0.6 billion.

Figure 8: UK non-financial services, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014



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.

6. Distribution, Section G

Turnover in the Distribution sector decreased between 2013 and 2014 by 1.9% (£28.9 billion). With purchases also decreasing by 3.7% (£48.7 billion), this resulted in an increase in aGVA of 13.4% (£21.9 billion). For further details on the components of aGVA see Calculation of gross value added estimates in background note 9.

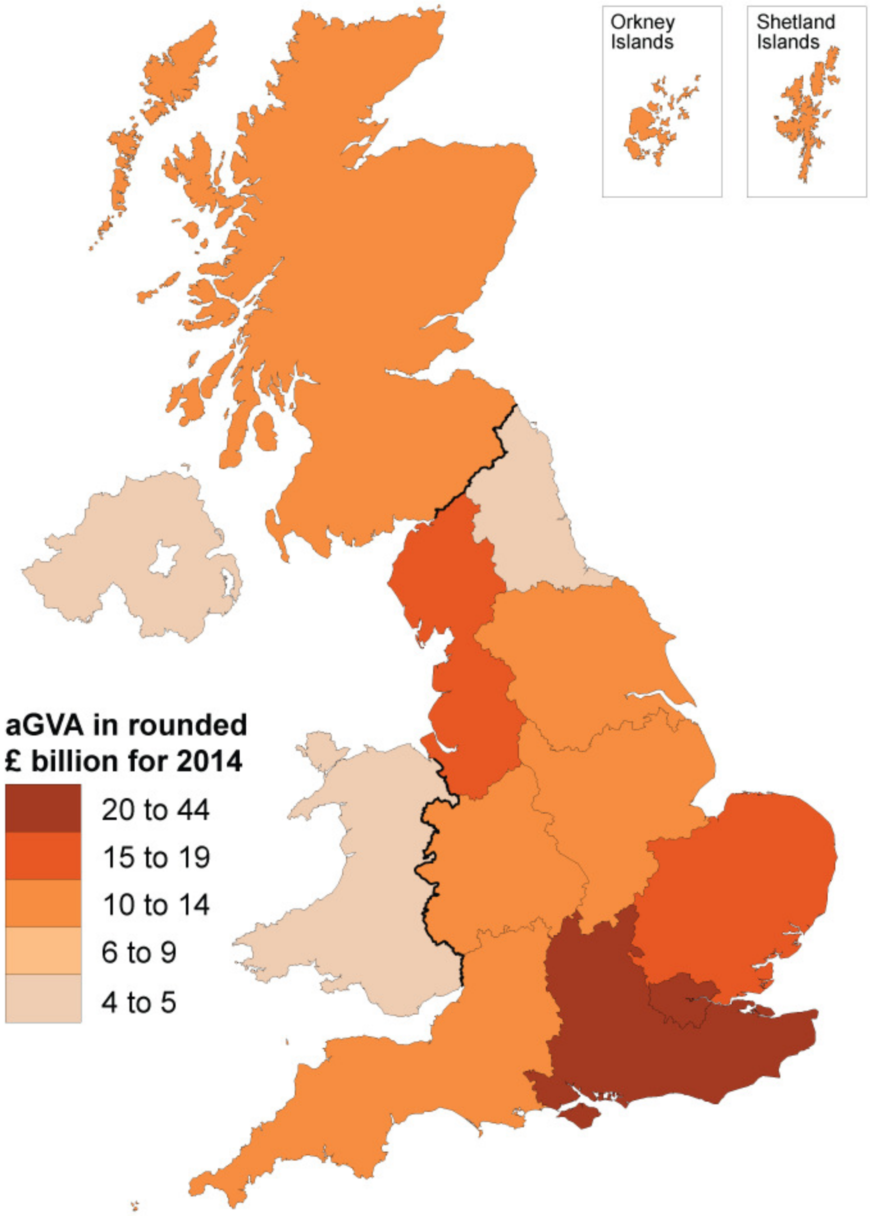
This is the third consecutive year of growth for the sector, with aGVA above the level seen in 2008 for the first time.

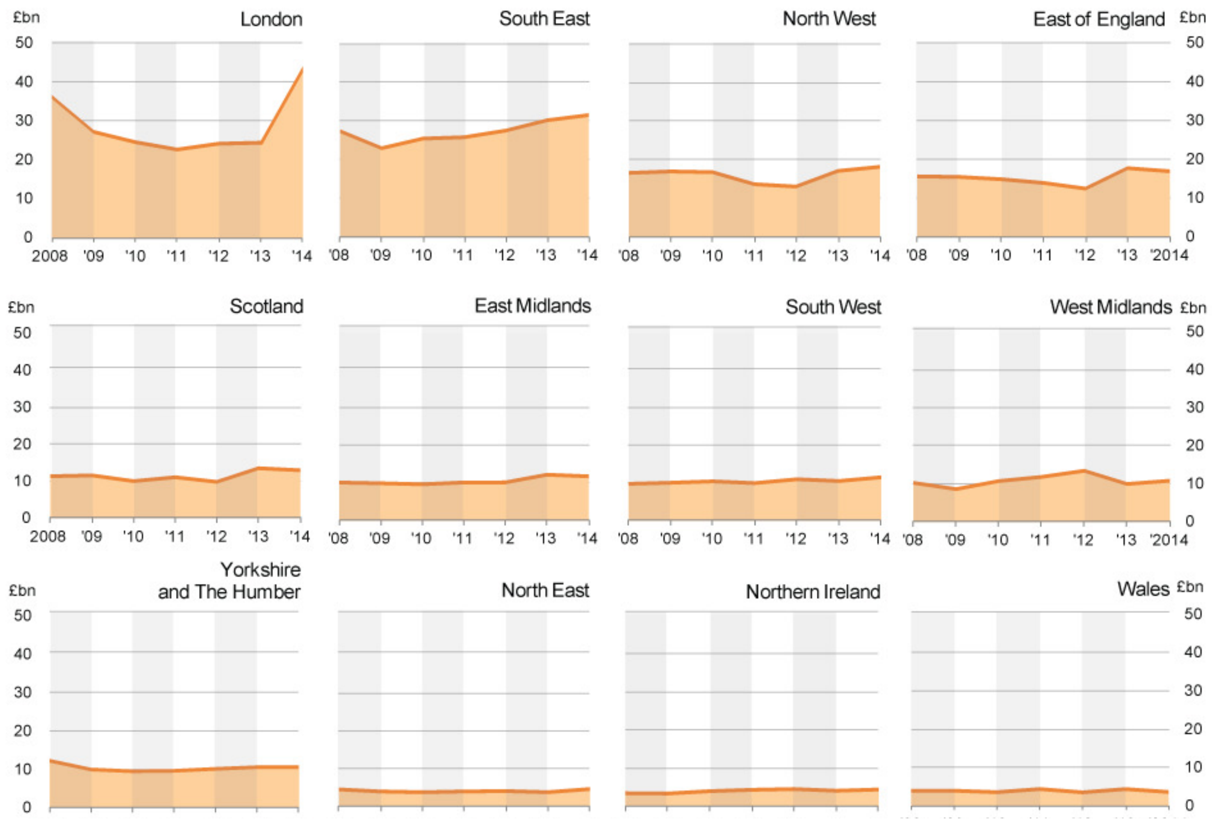
Out of the 3 divisions in the Distribution sector, 2 contributed to the aGVA growth between 2013 and 2014, with the largest contribution of 35.5% (£22.3 billion) from Wholesale trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles) (Division 46) followed by Motor Trades (Wholesale and Retail) (Division 45) with 8.9% (£2.3 billion). The only decrease in aGVA is within the Retail trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles) with a fall of 3.7% (£2.8 billion) between 2013 and 2014.

At the regional level, London (£43.9 billion) and the South East (£31.9 billion) continue to make the largest contribution to Distribution sector aGVA in 2014 (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: UK distribution, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014


Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
aGVA in rounded £ billion for 2014
20 to 44
15 to 19
10 to 14
6 to 9
4 to 5


£bn
London
South East
North West
East of England
Scotland
East Midlands
South West
West Midlands
Yorkshire and The Humber
North East
Northern Ireland
Wales
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2008
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'2014

2008 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '2014

Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.

Of the 12 regions, 8 saw a rise in Distribution sector aGVA between 2013 and 2014, with the largest contributions coming from London and the South East (see Figure 10). The Wholesale industry shows the largest contribution to growth in London while the Motor Trades industry had the largest growth in the South East.

London

London contributed £19.0 billion to the increase in aGVA in the Distribution sector between 2013 and 2014, a rise of 76.8% for the region. This is the third consecutive year of growth in aGVA for the Distribution sector within the region and brings aGVA above the level recorded in 2008 for the first time.

The largest increase was in Wholesale trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles) rising by 180.2% (£17.8 billion). Businesses across the UK cited the fall in oil prices during 2014 as the reason for their fall in turnover and purchases (and the resulting rise in aGVA).

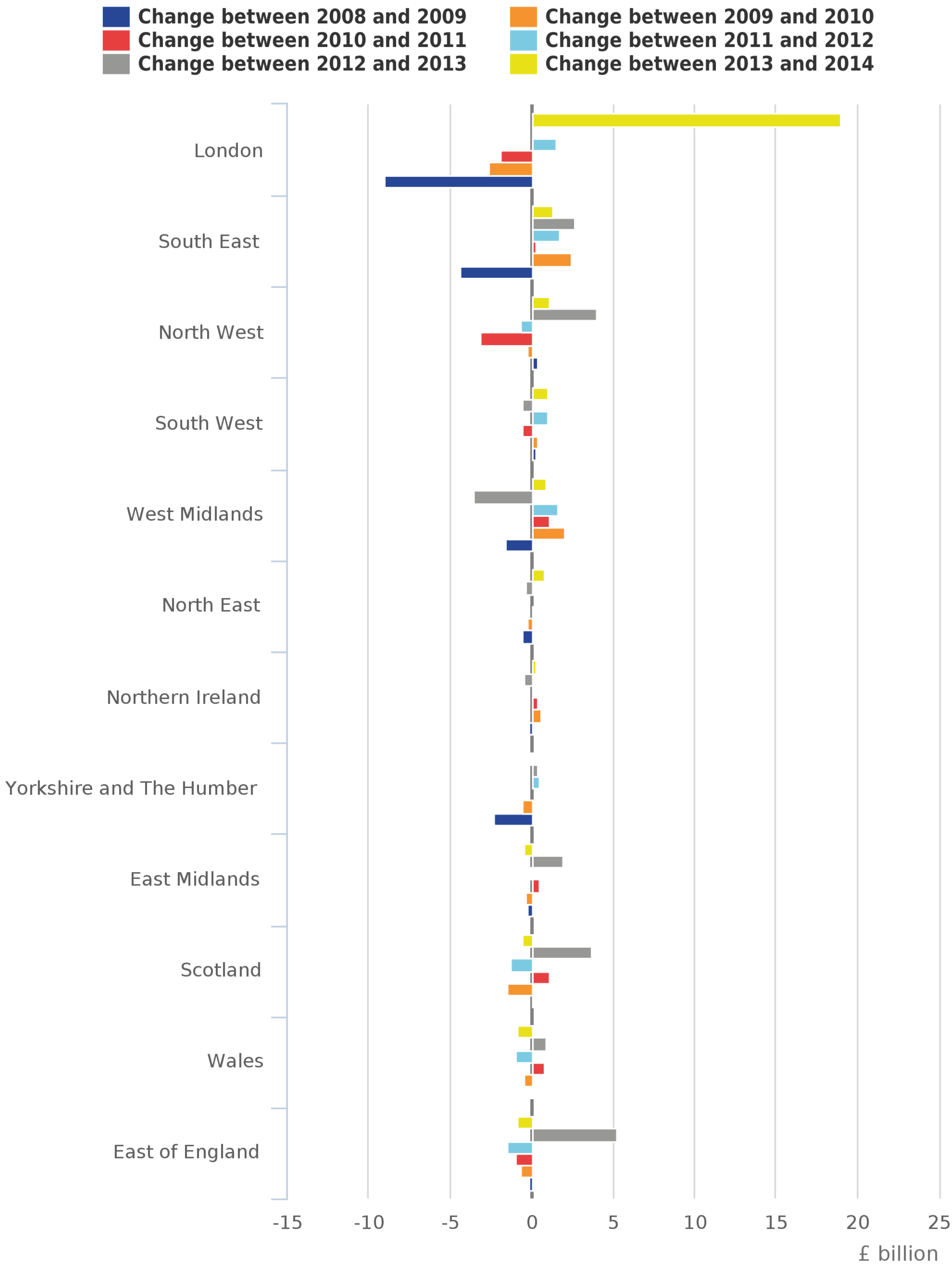
South East

The South East contributed £1.3 billion to the increase in UK Distribution aGVA between 2013 and 2014, a rise of 4.3% for the region. This is a continuation of recovery seen between 2009 and 2013 and the fifth consecutive annual increase in the region.

Out of the 3 Distribution divisions, 2 contributed to the regions aGVA growth. The largest contribution of 24.6% (£1.5 billion) to growth was from Motor Trades (Wholesale & Retail) followed by Wholesale trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles) contributing a further 0.9% (£0.1 billion).

Figure 10: UK distribution, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

7. Construction, Section F

Turnover in the Construction sector increased by 10.5% (£20.4 billion) between 2013 and 2014 and purchases increased by 11.1% (£13.6 billion) over the same period. Together with increases in stocks and taxes, these have combined to increase aGVA by 13.0% (£9.5 billion) over the period. For further details on the components of aGVA see Calculation of gross value added estimates in background note 9.

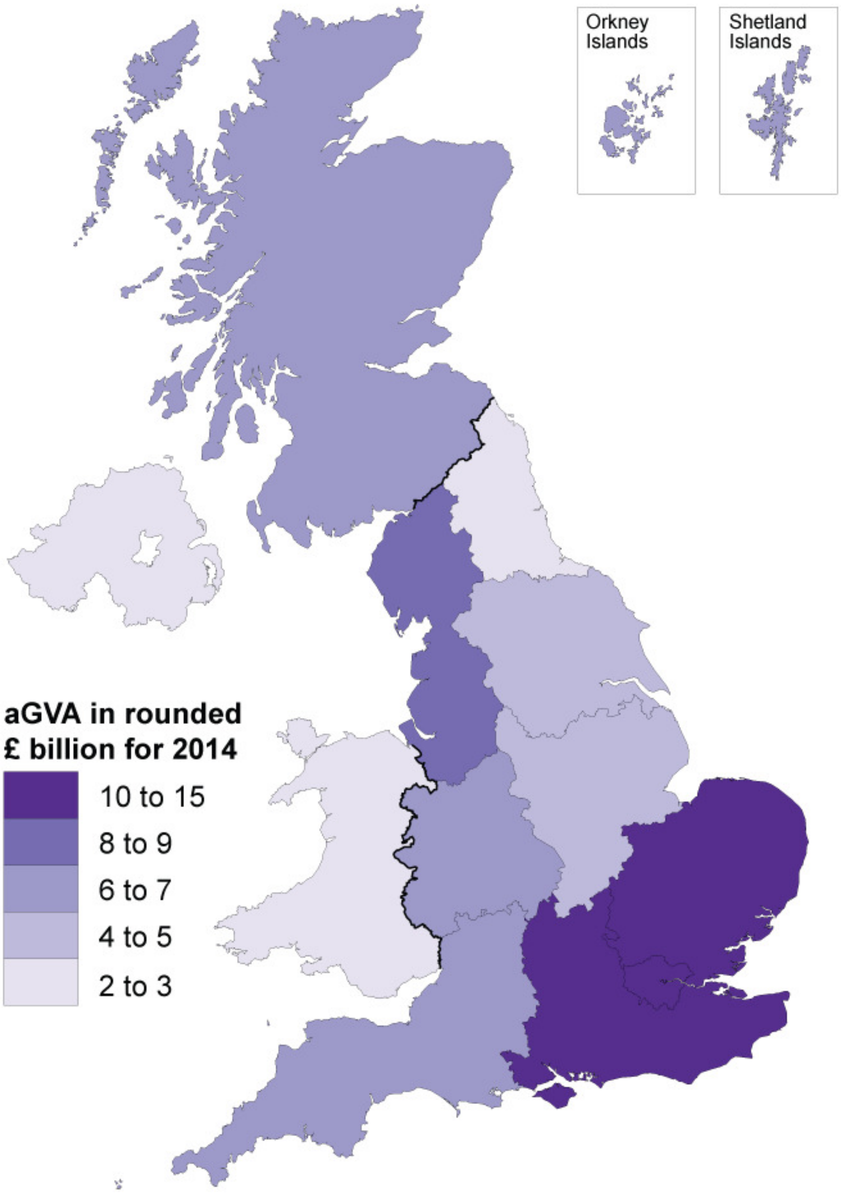
This is the fourth consecutive year of growth for the Construction sector and brings aGVA to a level above that recorded in 2008 for the first time.

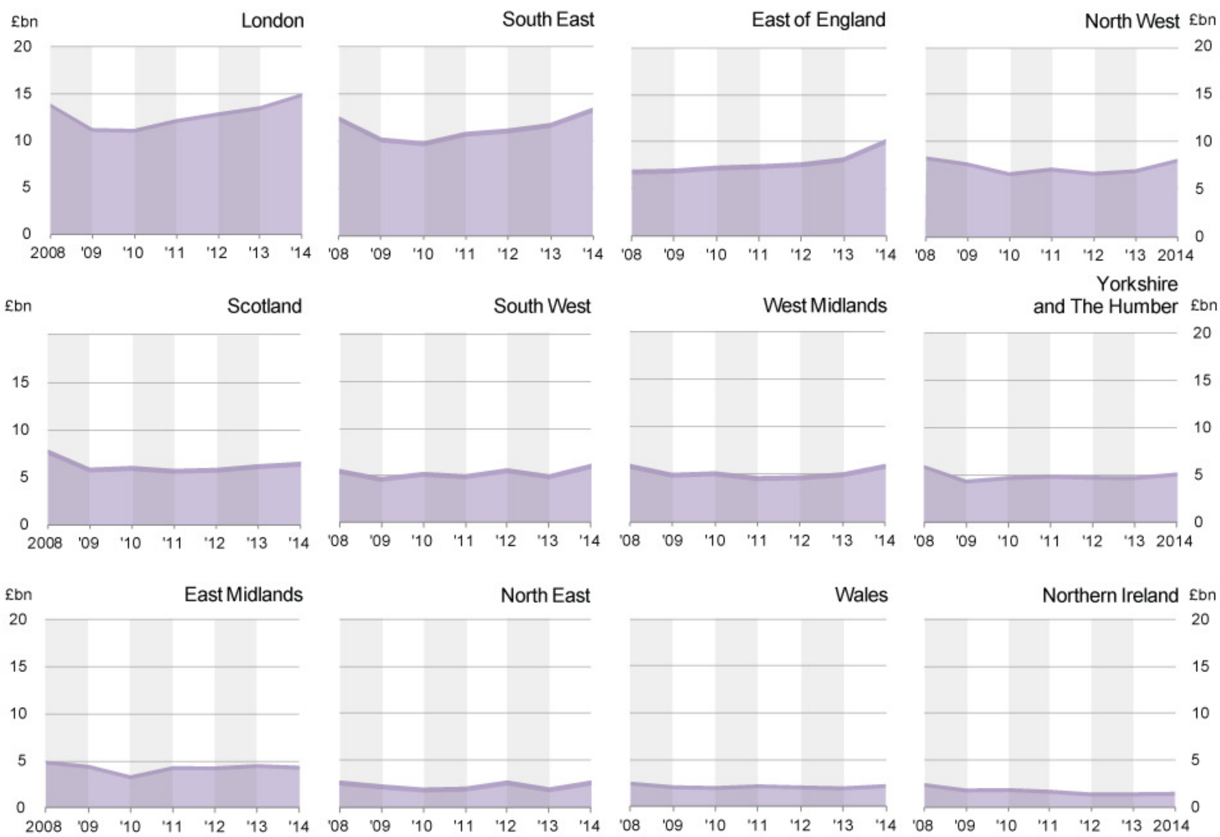
Of the 3 divisions within the Construction sector, 2 contributed to the aGVA growth between 2013 and 2014, with the largest contribution from Construction of building (Division 41) increasing by 22.5% (£6.0 billion). As was the case in the previous 2 years, the main reason for the growth in aGVA was in the Development of building projects across the UK. Specialised construction trades (Division 43) also contributed to the aGVA growth increasing by 11.2% (£3.8 billion).

At the regional level, London (£15.1 billion), the South East (£13.5 billion) and the East of England (£10.2 billion) made the largest contributions to aGVA in the Construction sector in 2014 (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: UK construction, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014


Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
aGVA in rounded £ billion for 2014
10 to 15
8 to 9
6 to 7
4 to 5
2 to 3


£bn
London
South East
East of England
North West
Scotland
South West
West Midlands
Yorkshire and The Humber
East Midlands
North East
Wales
Northern Ireland
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20
2008 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14
'08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 2014

Of the 12 regions, 11 saw increases in aGVA in the Construction sector between 2013 and 2014. The largest increases were in the East of England and the South East (see Figure 12). In the East of England the largest growth was spread throughout the 3 construction divisions, while in the South East the growth was dominated by an increase in Construction of buildings (Division 41).

East of England

The East of England contributed 23.1% (£1.9 billion) to the growth in UK aGVA between 2013 and 2014. The largest growth was within Construction of buildings (Division 41), which grew by 28.4% (£0.8 billion), and Specialised construction trades (Division 43), which grew by 18.1% (£0.7 billion).

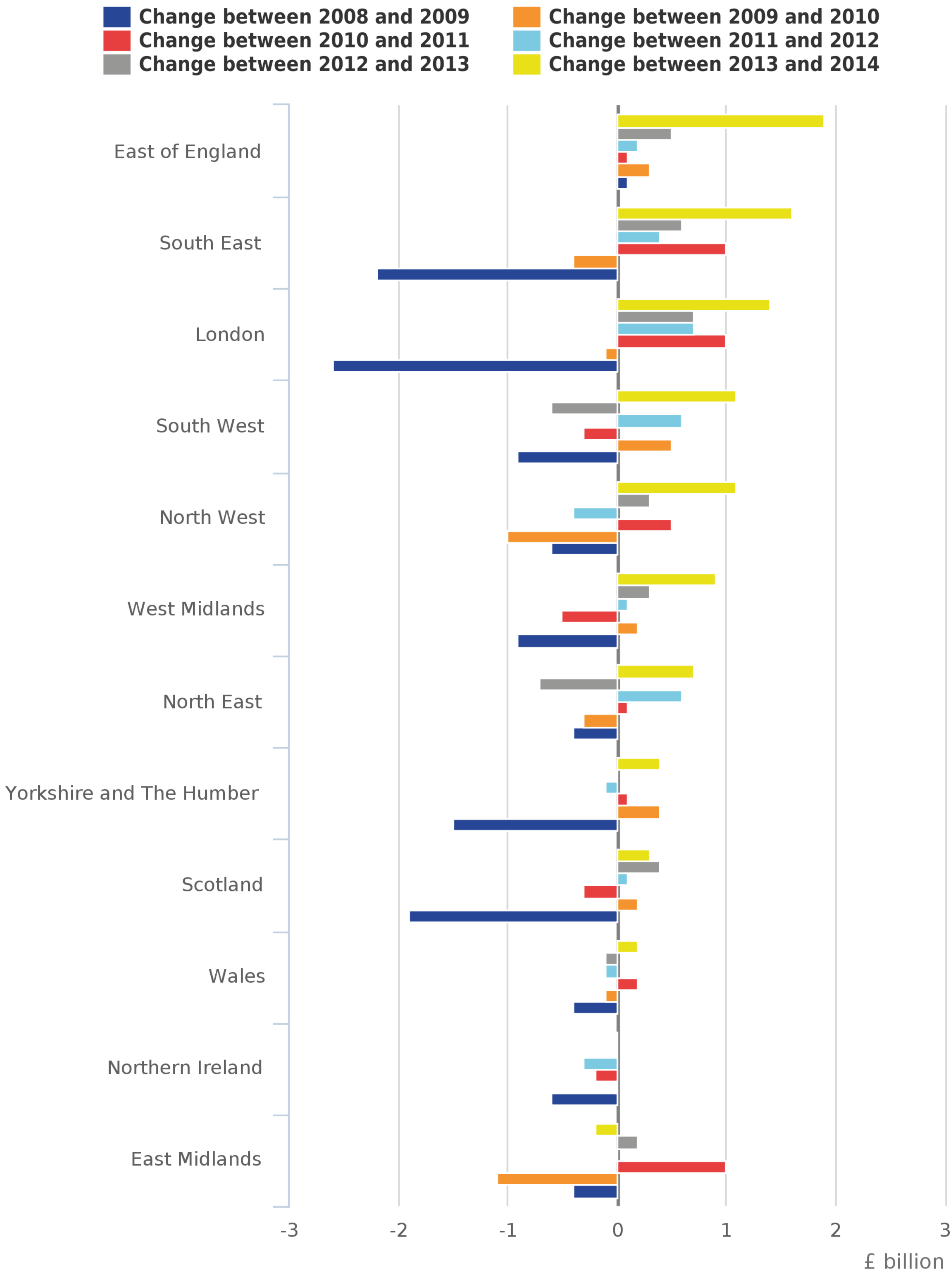
This is a continuation of recovery seen between 2008 and 2013 and the sixth consecutive annual increase in the region.

South East

The South East contributed 13.6% (£1.6 billion) to the growth in UK aGVA between 2013 and 2014, with the dominant increase in Construction of buildings (Division 41), which grew by 30.8% (£1.3 billion) and is the industry’s fourth consecutive year of increase within the region.

Figure 12: UK construction, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

8. Production, Sections B to E

Purchases in the Production sector increased between 2013 and 2014 by 0.5% (£2.3 billion) while turnover decreased by 0.1% (£0.8 billion), with taxes and stocks change also showing a decrease over this period. This has resulted in a small increase in aGVA of 0.2% (£0.4 billion). For further details on the components of aGVA see Calculation of gross value added estimates in background note 9.

Despite the rise in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 the aGVA for the Production sector remains below the level recorded in 2008.

Of the 4 industrial sections, 3 combined to increase Production aGVA by £6.6 billion with Manufacturing (Section C) providing the largest increase of 3.2% (£4.7 billion). This increase is offset by a decrease within Mining and quarrying (Section B) of 27.4% (£6.2 billion).

The rise in Manufacturing aGVA is predominantly within Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (Division 29), with a rise of 19.8% (£2.8 billion). Refer to manufacturing commentary for the West Midlands below for further detail.

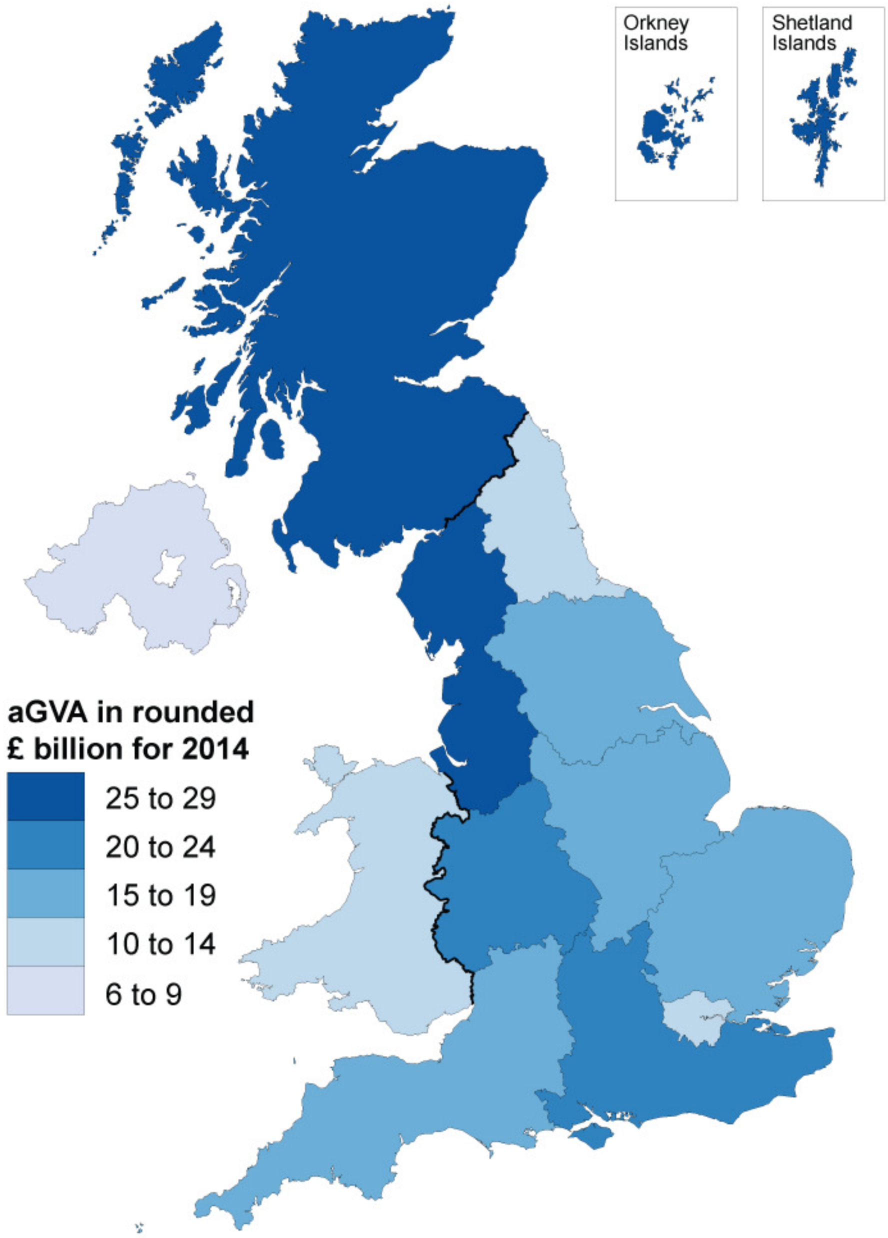
Both the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (Division 25); and Manufacture of food products (Division 10) contribute a further £1.2 billion each to the overall increase in aGVA.

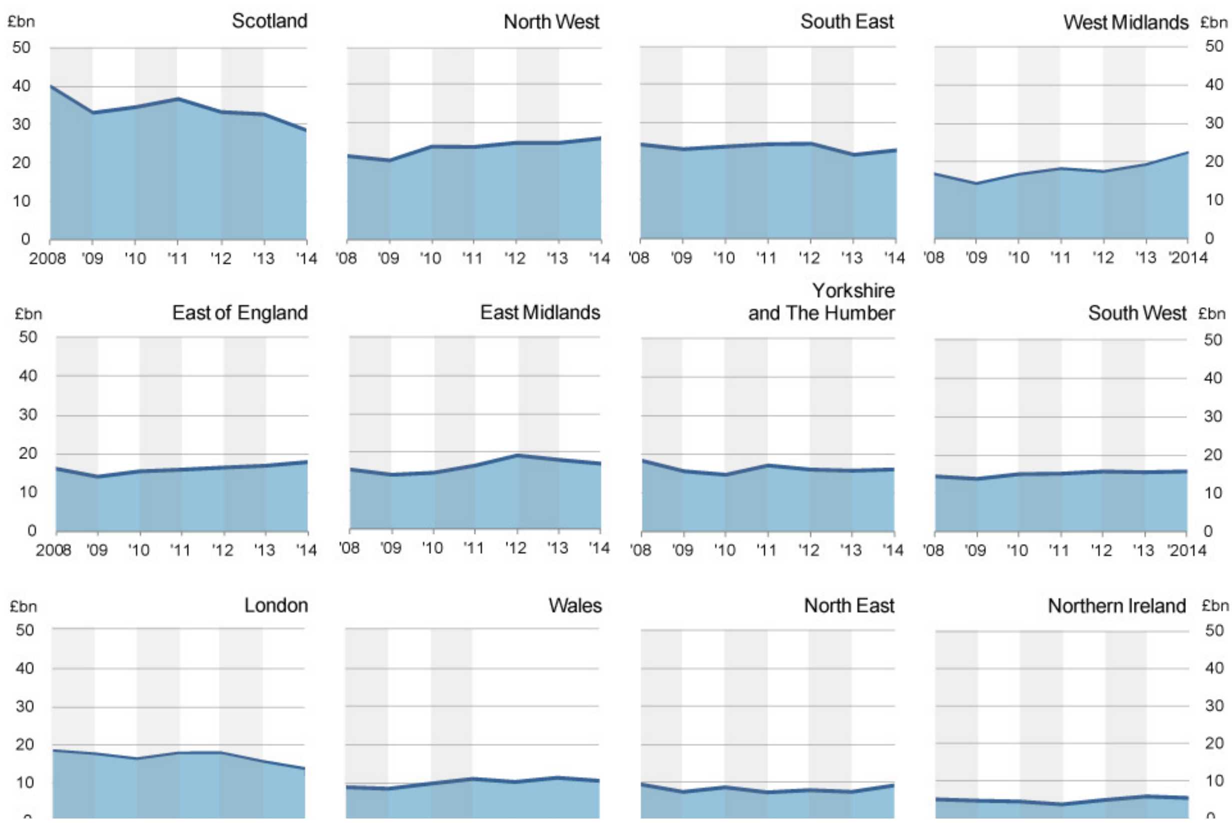
The fall in Mining and quarrying aGVA is being dominated by Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division 06) with a decrease of 33.3% (£6.1 billion).

At the regional level, Scotland (£29.0 billion), the North West (£26.5 billion) and the South East (£23.4 billion) made the largest contributions to Production sector aGVA in 2014, (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: UK production, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014


Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
aGVA in rounded £ billion for 2014
25 to 29
20 to 24
15 to 19
10 to 14
6 to 9


£bn
Scotland
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South East
West Midlands
East of England
East Midlands
Yorkshire and The Humber
South West
London
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Northern Ireland
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2008
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'13
'14
'08
2014

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(http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3).

Within the Production sector, 7 of the 12 regions showed a rise in aGVA between 2013 and 2014, with the largest increases in the West Midlands and the North East. The largest decrease was in Scotland, followed by London (see Figure 14).

West Midlands

The aGVA in the West Midlands has risen by £3.1 billion in the Production sector between 2013 and 2014, a rise of 15.8% for the region. This is a continuation of recovery after a slight fall between 2011 and 2012.

The aGVA increase is dominated by the rise in Manufacturing (Section C), mainly in Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (Division 29). This industry shows a rise of £1.8 billion in aGVA between 2013 and 2014, a rise of 43.1%, with an increase in the volume of cars being sold reported by some businesses contributing to the rise. (Refer to manufacturing industries commentary for further detail).

North East

Production sector aGVA in the North East has risen by £1.7 billion between 2013 and 2014, a rise of 21.5% for the region, but remains at a level lower than that recorded in 2008.

The aGVA increase is led by a rise in Manufacturing (Section C), mainly in Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (Division 25) which has increased by 58.2% (£0.4 billion). The second largest sector increase is within Mining and quarrying (Section B), where aGVA in Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division 06) has increased, with businesses reporting a positive outcome to new projects as contributing to the rise.

Scotland

Scotland's Production sector aGVA fell by £4.2 billion between 2013 and 2014, a fall of 12.6% for the region. This is the third consecutive year in decline in 2014, which means aGVA for the region has still not recovered to the level reported in 2008. This is despite growth of £1.3 billion in its Manufacturing (Section C) sector.

The aGVA decrease was mainly in Mining and quarrying (Section B), with Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (Division 06) falling by 42.0%: a decrease of £5.4 billion. Division 06 is an important industry in Scotland, representing 13.9% of Scotland's total aGVA in 2013, falling to 8.6% in 2014. A potential factor behind this decrease was the sharp fall in commodity prices in the second half of 2014. For example, as reported in Figure 6 of our Economic Review: September 2015, crude oil prices fell from an average of £69.72 per barrel between 2011 and 2013 to £31.78 at the start of 2015. This is also supported by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in Table 4.1.1 of their monthly release on fuel prices. Another contributing factor may be the slow-down in growth of emerging economies, which fell from 5.0% in 2013 to 4.6% in 2014 as reported by the International Monetary Fund in their July 2015 release of the World Economic Outlook.

Figure 14: UK production, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014

Source: Office for National Statistics

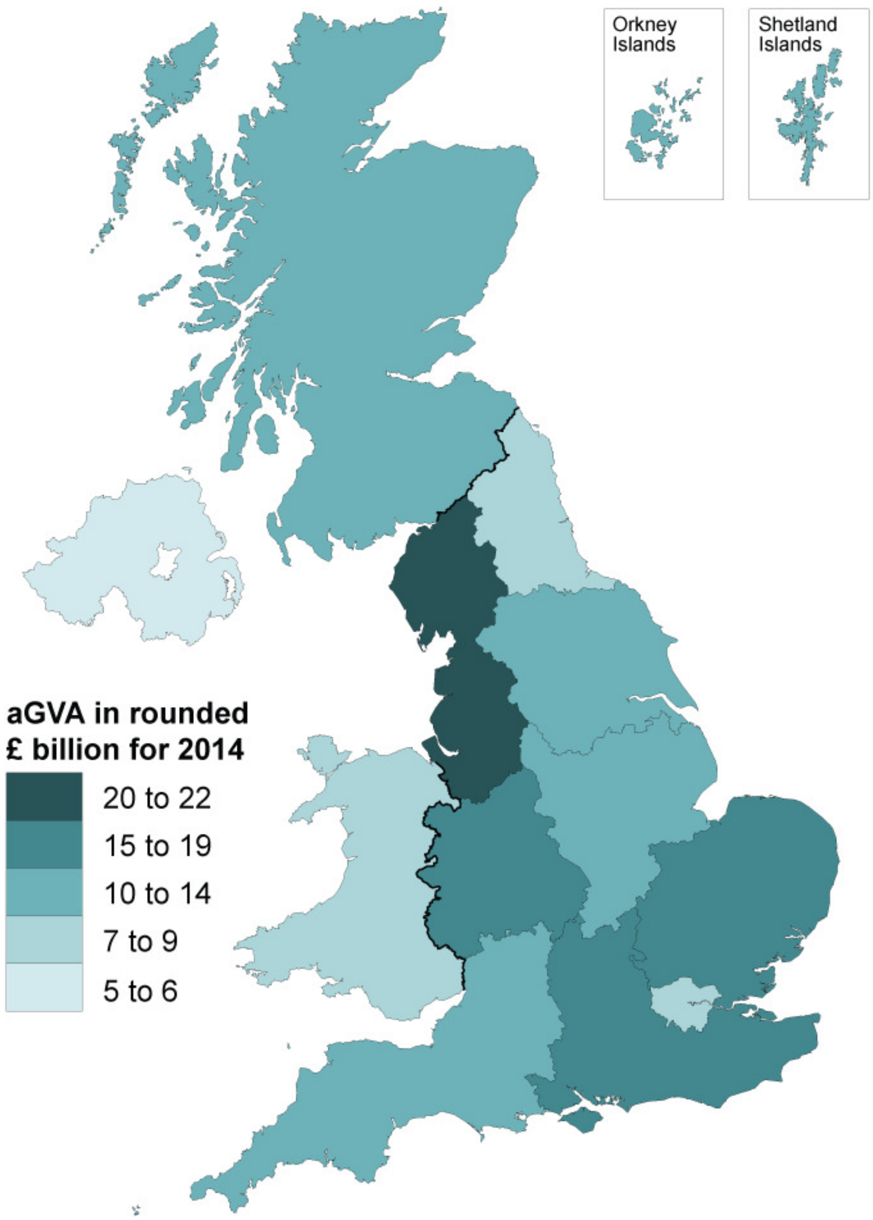
9. Manufacturing, Section C

Turnover in the Manufacturing sector increased between 2013 and 2014 by 1.3% (£6.8 billion). Purchases also increased, rising by 1.6% (£5.3 billion), which, when combined with decreases in both stocks and taxes of 43.8% (£0.7 billion) and 12.0% (£3.0 billion) respectively, has resulted in an increase in aGVA of 3.2% (£4.7 billion).

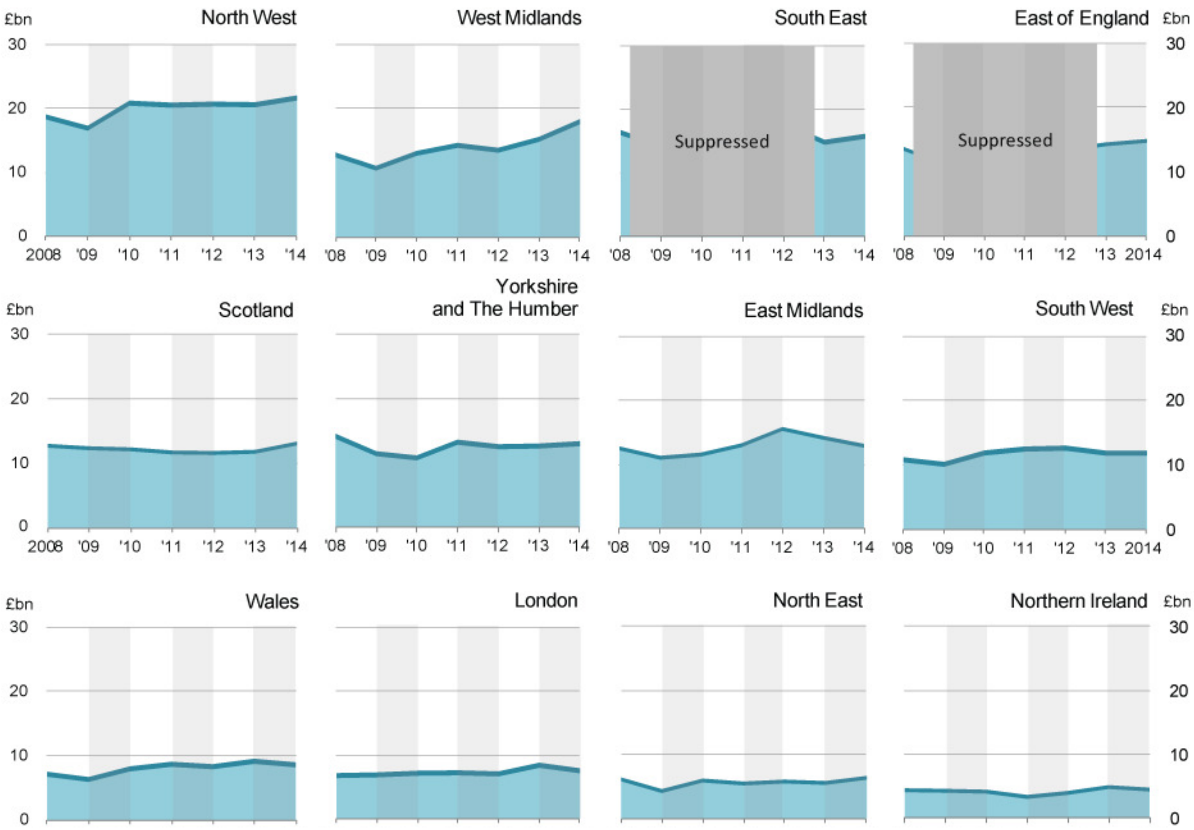
At the regional level, the North West (£22.0 billion), the West Midlands (£18.2 billion) and the South East (£16.1 billion) made the largest contributions to Manufacturing aGVA in 2014 (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: UK manufacturing, local level aGVA by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014



Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
aGVA in rounded £ billion for 2014
20 to 22
15 to 19
10 to 14
7 to 9
5 to 6



£bn
North West
West Midlands
South East
East of England
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Suppressed
Scotland
Yorkshire and The Humber
East Midlands
South West
Wales
London
North East
Northern Ireland
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'08
2014

2008 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '08 '09 '10 '11 '12 '13 2014

Within the Manufacturing sector, 8 of the 12 regions showed a rise in aGVA between 2013 and 2014, with the largest increase of £2.7 billion in the West Midlands, followed by £1.3 billion in Scotland (see Figure 16).

West Midlands

The West Midlands contributed £2.7 billion to the total aGVA increase in Manufacturing between 2013 and 2014, a rise of 17.7% for the region. This is the fifth consecutive year that Manufacturing aGVA in the region has been above the level reported in 2008, despite a small fall between 2011 and 2012.

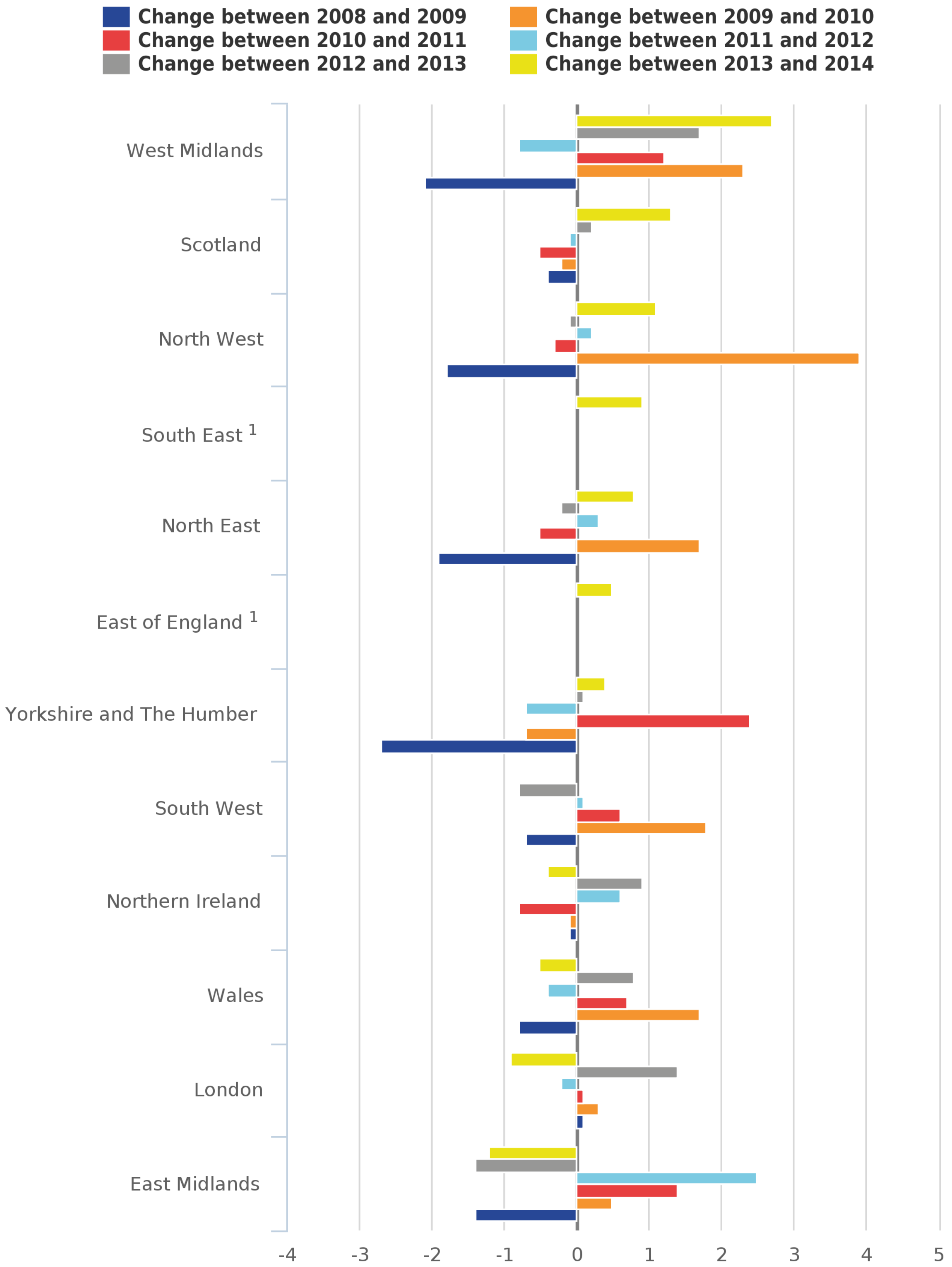
The aGVA increase is dominated by the rise seen in Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailer and semi trailers (Division 29). This industry shows an increase of 43.1% (£1.8 billion) in aGVA between 2013 and 2014.

Overall the increase in this industry for 2014 can again be attributed to the increase in production, sales and exports of cars, in particular high-end and luxury vehicles.

Our Economic Performance of the UK's Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry release says growth in this industry has been largely due to the continued growth in exports of motor vehicles to countries outside the EU. The non-EU export market has seen growth for the last 6 years. Exports to non-EU countries are growing at a faster rate than exports to EU countries; this strong demand for exported UK cars is confirmed by reports from the car manufacturing trade body, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT). The SMMT report covering 2014 shows that the number of vehicles produced in the UK fell rapidly during the economic downturn, from 1.8 million in 2007 to 1.1 million in 2009. The industry has now partially recovered with 1.6 million vehicles being produced in 2014. Car output, the largest component of Division 29, rose to 1.53 million units, its highest level since 2007.

Figure 16: UK manufacturing, local level aGVA change by NUTS 1 region

2008 to 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data in the South East and the East of England for the years 2008 to 2013 have been suppressed to avoid disclosure

10. 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 and purchases of 6.8% (£251 million) and 9.0% (£200 million) respectively between 2013 and 2014. Together with a rise in stocks and a decrease in taxes, these movements have combined to increase aGVA by 6.3% (£102 million) over the period. For further details on the components of aGVA see Calculation of gross value added estimates in background note 9.

The region contributing most to this growth between 2013 and 2014 was Scotland with an £88 million increase in aGVA. This was the largest contribution, with the next highest contributions from the West Midlands (£11 million) and the South West (£11 million).

11. Revisions to 2013 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 2013 were published in July 2015 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 2015, the revised 2013 data in this release shows minimal revision for the UK non-financial business economy.

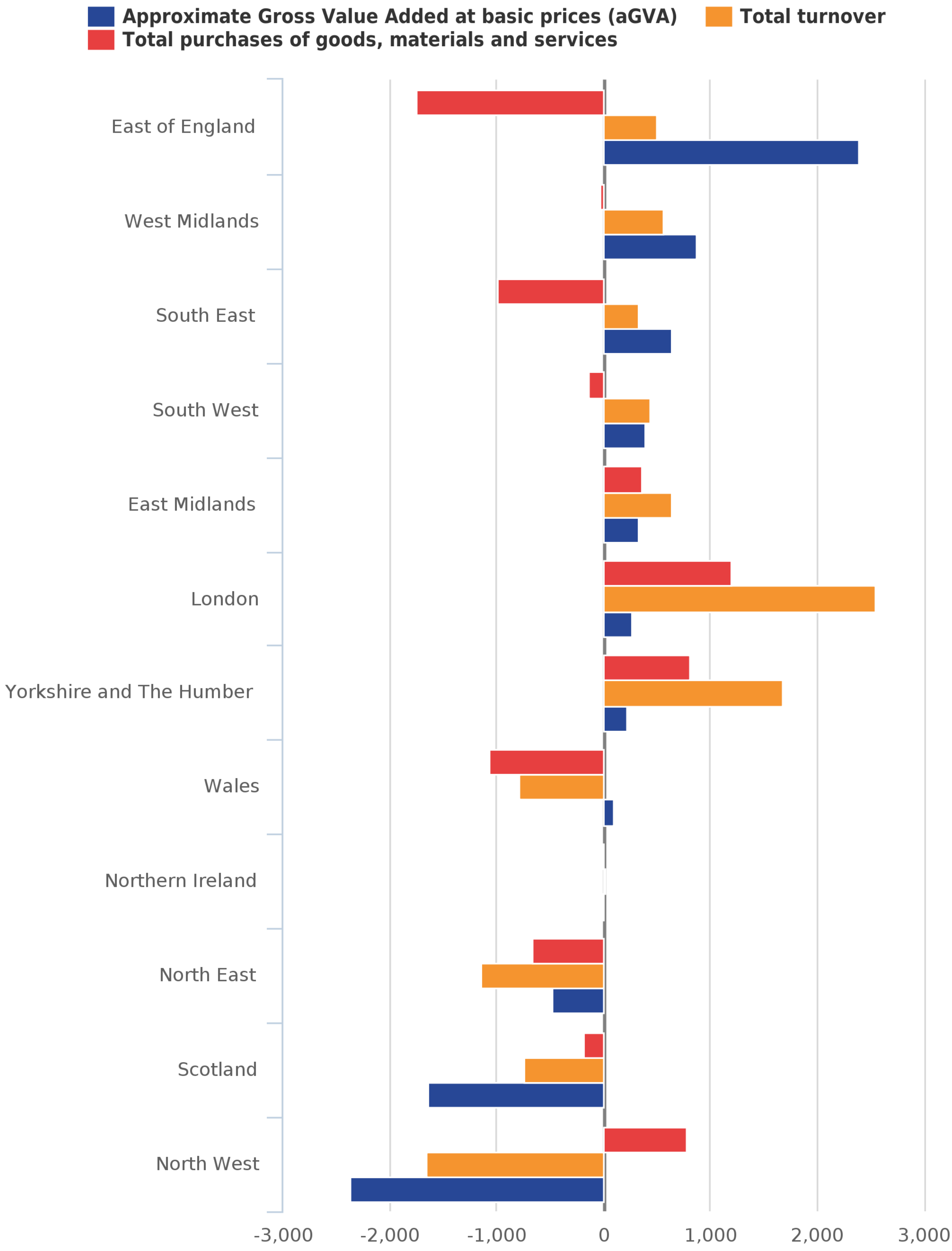
At the UK level, turnover generated by local activity of businesses for 2013 were revised upwards by 0.1% (£2.5 billion) and purchases revised downward by 0.1% (£1.6 billion). This resulted in aGVA upward revision of 0.1% (£0.8 billion).

Last year, the introduction of a change to the [purchases apportionment process] significantly contributed to the 2012 revised data. This year, with the methodology being consistent with the previous year, the 2013 revisions are greatly reduced. An [impact assessment] of this methodology change (at region and SIC division level) was also published.

Revisions to aGVA at the sub-national level are mixed, with 8 of the 12 regions showing upward revisions totalling £5.3 billion, with the largest revision in the East of England. This was offset by downward revisions totalling £4.5 billion in the 4 remaining regions (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: UK non-financial business economy, local level revisions by NUTS 1 region

2013



Source: Office for National Statistics

12. Quality and methodology

The Annual Business Survey Quality and Methodology Information document contains important information on:

- the strengths and limitations of the data
- the quality of the output: including the accuracy of the data, how it compares with related data
- uses and users
- how the output was created

13. Background notes

1. **What's changed?**

   Purchases apportionment methodology (PAM).

   In the Annual Business Survey (ABS) regional results, all multi-site businesses within the sample have their returned or imputed data at reporting unit level distributed across each of their sites using weighted apportionment (see Chapter 5.2.2 of the ABS Technical Report (1.68 Mb PDF) for further details). For the Regional ABS 2013 release (July 2015), we introduced a change in the purchases apportionment methodology (PAM) for the 2012 survey period onwards. This ensured additivity of the components of purchases at a site level. This was to meet key user requirements and further details of the exact change can be found in this information paper. While the introduction of this change to PAM has ensured consistency within the components of purchases to the total, an opposing impact has resulted in volatility of local aGVA for a small number of multi-site businesses in Division 92 – Gambling and betting activities. The sampled businesses within this Division provide details of the “amounts payable to winning customers” as part of their purchases. Investigations have identified that the new apportionment method has highlighted volatility in local estimates of payments to winning customers which then also affects other associated variables, like total purchases and aGVA. Additional work and analysis is required to identify further improvements to the methodology and estimates, to reduce this impact while maintaining the additivity, and we will detail any changes in a future methodology note. Until this is completed, regional aGVA figures for Division 92 (Gambling and betting activities) should be viewed with caution.

2. Annual Business Survey – ABS

Our Annual Business Survey (ABS), formerly the Annual Business Inquiry part 2 (ABI/2), 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 from a population of 49,000 by the Department of Finance Northern Ireland and contribute to the UK estimates.

Any reference to "businesses" relates to reporting units registered for VAT and/or PAYE on the IDBR. Some very small businesses (those without employees and with turnover below the tax threshold) will therefore be excluded. Data comparing registered and unregistered businesses in the UK are published by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS). An introduction to the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) can be found on our website.

In this 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 that highlights responses that 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.

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 1 industrial sector to another, and which industry groups, classes and 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?

ABS data was used in these recent ONS publications:

Exporters and Importers in Great Britain, 2014

Four facts about trade and business links between the UK and the Commonwealth

There are a wide range of users that view, download and utilise the ABS data. Main 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, The Blue Book). For the latest available comparison with national accounts GVA see the figures for 2013 in the Blue Book 2015 edition Tables 2.2 and 2.2_2.

Indices of Services and Production

ABS data is used to calculate the weights used to produce the indexes, and to calculate the deflation of turnover.

Regional economic statistics

ABS is a key data source used to regionalise components of regional gross value added, compiled using both the income and production approaches. The regional breakdown allows us to break down the UK National Accounts figures to geographical codes: NUTS 1, NUTS 2, and NUTS 3 regions.

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 main 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 and Welsh governments

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, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) formerly known as Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)

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

Other local and national government departments and bodies

These use ABS data on exporters and importers (produced as a separate release) to monitor the number of businesses that undertake trade.

Local Authorities

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

Business consultants

Data are used to understand trends in industry sectors and UK regions.

Marketing experts

Data are used to undertake demographic mapping and market segmentation.

Businesses, academics and the general public

Data are used 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 webpage.

5. Your views matter

A short ABS user survey asking for feedback on ABS releases closed in August 2015. We have analysed your comments and published our response. We aim to constantly improve this release and its associated commentary. We welcome any feedback you might have, and are particularly interested to know how you make use of these data to inform your work. Please contact us using the contact details accompanying this release.

6. International comparisons

International comparisons of structural business statistics up to 2013 are available from Eurostat (for the European Union), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

Eurostat: analysis of the European business economy

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.

Revisions to data provide 1 indication of the reliability of key indicators. A revisions dataset showing the size of revisions is published alongside the statistical bulletin released in July 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. Regional results for 2014 are based on a response rate of 80.2%. Response rates by different sectors can be found in the Quality Measures dataset accompanying the UK non-financial business economy, 2014 Revised Results, with a summary provided in Table 1.

Table 1: UK non-financial business economy (part)[1] – response rates by sector, 2010 to 2014

Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 2007) Sector	Description	2010 [2]	2011 [3]	2012 [4]	2013 [5]	2014 [6]
		%	%	%	%	%
A-S (Part) [1]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Production, Construction, Distribution and Non-financial services	78.2	77.9	77.8	76.2	80.2
A (Part) [1]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.3	76.4	80.2	77.6	80.4
B-E	Production	78.7	77.7	78.7	78.3	81.3
F	Construction	74.8	74.9	74.8	69.7	75.7
G	Distribution	77.1	77.6	77.5	74.7	78.8
H-S (Part) [1]	Non-financial services	79.5	79.0	78.4	77.9	81.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

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 01.7 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 and excluding SIC 86.2 - Medical and dental practice activities), 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
6. Response rate at June 2016

For an estimate of the cost to businesses in Great Britain for providing their data to the ABS (known as compliance cost) see appendix B of the our compliance plan.

9. General information

These points should be noted when using Annual Business Survey (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 and trapping 01.7 only), forestry and fishing – Section A
- Production industries – Sections B to E
- Construction industries – Section F
- Distribution industries – Section G
- Non-financial services industries – Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (SIC 87 and 88, 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 main 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 of our other financial statistics.

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.

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 and 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 and 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 and 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.

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 1 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, 2014

Revised 2014 United Kingdom data £ billion

	Non-financial services [1]	Production	Distribution	Construction	Agriculture, forestry and fishing [2]	UK non-financial business economy
Regional approach	610.7	211.1	185.4	82.6	1.7	1,091.5
National approach	602.8	215.1	188.2	85.3	2.0	1,093.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Human health and social work activities and all Medical and dental practice activities.

2. Excludes crop and animal production.

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

References in this release to “local level aGVA” are made to highlight that there will be differences in the resulting industry breakdowns of aGVA at the UK level in this regional release and the corresponding national release published in June. This is due to the method used to derive the regional results (see note on Regional apportionment).

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 2 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 3 approaches make use of different data sources, each with their own definitions and limitations. The 3 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 recently published by the ABS.

Department of Finance Northern Ireland (DFNI)

DFNI publish their own estimates of activity in Northern Ireland which differ from those in this release due to variations in methodology. DFNI estimates should be used where only Northern Ireland is of interest. Where comparisons with other UK regions or 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 our Disclosure control policy or in the ABS Technical Report (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 UK 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.

12. 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.

13. Discussing our 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.

14. Our theme pages

Statistics are available on our web pages categorised by themes, subject areas and 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, subject or topic.

For business-themed publications please visit the Business, industry and trade theme page.

15. Release policy

ABS UK regional results at the industry division level (2 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 regional 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 our web pages.

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

Release Date 21/07/2016

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	27,919	-835	-2.9	88,468	2,099	2.4	58,903	2,068	3.6
	2014	31,424	3,505	12.6	92,720	4,253	4.8	60,418	1,515	2.6
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	97,894	7,470	8.3	300,748	8,660	3.0	200,360	3,217	1.6
	2014	106,858	8,964	9.2	316,453	15,704	5.2	209,524	9,164	4.6
Yorkshire and The Humbe	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	61,316	2,820	4.8	214,340	9,906	4.8	149,193	5,022	3.5
	2014	64,119	2,803	4.6	217,316	2,976	1.4	149,533	340	0.2
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	63,097	3,026	5.0	191,859	10,517	5.8	124,954	5,064	4.2
	2014	63,482	385	0.6	192,171	312	0.2	126,805	1,852	1.5
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	70,563	921	1.3	269,004	25,499	10.5	192,569	19,650	11.4
	2014	78,875	8,312	11.8	279,616	10,612	3.9	197,288	4,719	2.5
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	84,599	10,615	14.3	266,527	6,125	2.4	180,840	-3,286	-1.8
	2014	91,587	6,988	8.3	287,479	20,952	7.9	196,215	15,376	8.5
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	226,724	19,677	9.5	1,088,381	111,419	11.4	854,612	97,277	12.8
	2014	278,845	52,121	23.0	1,076,487	-11,894	-1.1	790,306	-64,306	-7.5
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	157,423	8,145	5.5	513,331	25,458	5.2	351,206	19,022	5.7
	2014	167,090	9,667	6.1	526,614	13,284	2.6	356,464	5,258	1.5
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	68,102	3,357	5.2	202,115	5,600	2.8	130,481	3,463	2.7
	2014	71,739	3,638	5.3	193,828	-8,287	-4.1	121,292	-9,189	-7.0
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	857,639	55,196	6.9	3,134,773	205,283	7.0	2,243,119	151,497	7.2
	2014	954,019	96,381	11.2	3,182,685	47,911	1.5	2,207,847	-35,272	-1.6
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	31,695	3,189	11.2	103,124	-2,323	-2.2	71,206	-5,536	-7.2
	2014	30,346	-1,349	-4.3	101,300	-1,824	-1.8	70,659	-547	-0.8
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	93,120	8,556	10.1	239,203	7,231	3.1	148,882	646	0.4
	2014	87,572	-5,548	-6.0	236,656	-2,546	-1.1	151,311	2,429	1.6
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	3,266,909	77,374	2.4	2,316,600	53,551	2.4
	2013	982,454	66,940	7.3	3,477,100	210,191	6.4	2,463,207	146,607	6.3
	2014	1,071,937	89,484	9.1	3,520,641	43,541	1.3	2,429,818	-33,389	-1.4
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	19,403	872	4.7	65,167	2,564	4.1	42,794	2,049	5.0
	2014	19,597	194	1.0	65,224	56	0.1	42,800	7	0.0
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	1,001,857	67,812	7.3	3,542,268	212,755	6.4	2,506,001	148,656	6.3
	2014	1,091,534	89,677	9.0	3,585,864	43,597	1.2	2,472,618	-33,383	-1.3

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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) £ million	Change on previous year £ million	% change on previous year	Total turnover £ million	Change on previous year £ million	% change on previous year	Total purchases of goods, materials and services £ million	Change on previous year £ million	% change on previous year
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	36	8	27.0	82	6	8.3	51	0	-0.5
	2014	42	6	17.6	93	11	13.8	56	5	9.6
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	98	-3	-3.4	206	-22	-9.6	113	-24	-17.7
	2014	105	7	7.6	227	21	10.1	133	20	17.7
Yorkshire and The Humbe	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	88	19	27.3	200	6	3.3	116	-15	-11.7
	2014	94	6	6.8	216	16	7.8	129	13	11.3
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	135	51	60.9	328	125	61.8	199	71	56.1
	2014	138	3	1.9	307	-21	-6.5	180	-18	-9.2
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	46.1	167	10	6.1	87	-18	-17.5
	2014	97	11	13.3	196	29	17.4	108	21	23.7
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	199	49	32.6	425	51	13.7	233	0	0.0
	2014	160	-40	-19.9	406	-19	-4.5	272	39	16.7
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	38.9	63	11	21.6	32	3	8.5
	2014	31	-1	-4.6	62	-1	-1.5	33	1	3.2
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	48	38.1	375	20	5.8	215	-27	-11.3
	2014	174	2	1.2	388	12	3.3	230	15	6.9
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	167	35	26.6	378	48	14.6	223	6	2.8
	2014	178	11	6.7	410	32	8.5	247	24	10.6
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	1,013	242	31.3	2,226	257	13.1	1,269	-6	-0.5
	2014	1,019	6	0.5	2,306	80	3.6	1,388	119	9.4
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	11	19.0	159	-31	-16.2	92	-61	-40.0
	2014	69	2	3.0	153	-7	-4.1	85	-7	-7.2
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	470	125	36.2	1,193	113	10.5	792	-22	-2.6
	2014	558	88	18.8	1,363	170	14.3	869	78	9.8
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	1,551	378	32.2	3,578	339	10.5	2,153	-88	-3.9
	2014	1,647	96	6.2	3,822	244	6.8	2,342	190	8.8
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	61	15	31.9	114	21	22.5	54	5	9.7
	2014	66	6	9.6	121	7	6.0	64	10	18.3
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	1,611	392	32.2	3,693	360	10.8	2,207	-84	-3.6
	2014	1,713	102	6.3	3,943	251	6.8	2,406	200	9.0

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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	7,870	-454	-5.5	32,498	1,663	5.4	23,333	1,703	7.9
	2014	9,559	1,689	21.5	33,629	1,131	3.5	23,058	-275	-1.2
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	25,298	-21	-0.1	81,038	-769	-0.9	54,565	-188	-0.3
	2014	26,463	1,165	4.6	83,817	2,779	3.4	56,472	1,907	3.5
Yorkshire and The Humbe	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	16,159	-294	-1.8	70,892	1,825	2.6	50,876	161	0.3
	2014	16,480	321	2.0	72,114	1,222	1.7	51,699	823	1.6
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	18,514	-1,146	-5.8	62,932	5,120	8.9	40,793	3,021	8.0
	2014	17,539	-974	-5.3	61,208	-1,724	-2.7	41,713	920	2.3
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	19,780	1,801	10.0	63,700	1,573	2.5	43,113	-508	-1.2
	2014	22,914	3,133	15.8	69,812	6,112	9.6	46,876	3,764	8.7
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	17,430	481	2.8	51,167	417	0.8	33,299	-79	-0.2
	2014	18,373	943	5.4	53,796	2,629	5.1	35,299	2,000	6.0
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	16,144	-2,291	-12.4	39,297	-7,193	-15.5	22,922	-5,195	-18.5
	2014	14,269	-1,874	-11.6	36,005	-3,292	-8.4	21,808	-1,114	-4.9
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	22,176	-2,855	-11.4	92,666	669	0.7	66,320	2,358	3.7
	2014	23,358	1,182	5.3	91,044	-1,622	-1.8	63,671	-2,649	-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	15,896	-188	-1.2	44,128	1,254	2.9	27,534	460	1.7
	2014	16,109	212	1.3	44,725	597	1.4	28,313	779	2.8
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	159,267	-4,968	-3.0	538,316	4,559	0.9	362,755	1,733	0.5
	2014	165,064	5,797	3.6	546,150	7,834	1.5	368,909	6,153	1.7
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	11,783	1,084	10.1	48,558	-278	-0.6	36,363	-1,261	-3.4
	2014	10,996	-787	-6.7	44,057	-4,500	-9.3	32,606	-3,757	-10.3
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	33,179	-603	-1.8	86,850	1,284	1.5	55,872	2,158	4.0
	2014	28,996	-4,183	-12.6	83,175	-3,675	-4.2	55,981	109	0.2
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	204,229	-4,487	-2.1	673,724	5,565	0.8	454,990	2,630	0.6
	2014	205,055	826	0.4	673,383	-341	-0.1	457,496	2,506	0.6
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	6,470	976	17.8	21,795	371	1.7	12,090	-358	-2.9
	2014	6,063	-407	-6.3	21,333	-462	-2.1	11,879	-211	-1.7
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	210,698	-3,511	-1.6	695,519	5,936	0.9	467,081	2,273	0.5
	2014	211,118	420	0.2	694,716	-802	-0.1	469,375	2,294	0.5

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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	2,103	-702	-25.0	5,797	-332	-5.4	3,575	214	6.4
	2014	2,804	700	33.3	6,868	1,070	18.5	4,197	622	17.4
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	7,094	270	4.0	18,184	281	1.6	11,389	235	2.1
	2014	8,191	1,096	15.5	21,202	3,018	16.6	13,428	2,039	17.9
Yorkshire and The Humbe	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	4,907	-21	-0.4	13,837	1,546	12.6	8,861	1,168	15.2
	2014	5,289	381	7.8	14,849	1,013	7.3	9,422	561	6.3
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	4,701	242	5.4	13,028	1,033	8.6	8,048	379	4.9
	2014	4,524	-178	-3.8	12,970	-57	-0.4	8,465	417	5.2
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	5,165	315	6.5	14,985	1,560	11.6	9,996	1,385	16.1
	2014	6,051	886	17.2	16,893	1,908	12.7	11,232	1,236	12.4
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	8,325	513	6.6	22,384	2,044	10.1	14,197	1,697	13.6
	2014	10,244	1,919	23.1	27,288	4,904	21.9	17,545	3,348	23.6
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	13,671	666	5.1	34,531	570	1.7	21,566	193	0.9
	2014	15,060	1,389	10.2	36,278	1,748	5.1	22,340	774	3.6
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	11,890	584	5.2	31,845	143	0.5	20,167	-4	0.0
	2014	13,510	1,620	13.6	36,698	4,854	15.2	23,904	3,737	18.5
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	5,064	-648	-11.3	13,571	-409	-2.9	8,357	-192	-2.2
	2014	6,195	1,131	22.3	14,459	888	6.5	8,783	426	5.1
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	62,922	1,220	2.0	168,162	6,435	4.0	106,157	5,076	5.0
	2014	71,868	8,946	14.2	187,506	19,344	11.5	119,316	13,159	12.4
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	2,210	-101	-4.4	5,963	505	9.3	3,766	564	17.6
	2014	2,453	243	11.0	6,323	361	6.1	3,925	159	4.2
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	6,337	383	6.4	15,272	256	1.7	9,085	159	1.8
	2014	6,595	259	4.1	15,807	535	3.5	9,262	177	1.9
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	71,469	1,502	2.1	189,397	7,196	3.9	119,008	5,799	5.1
	2014	80,917	9,447	13.2	209,637	20,240	10.7	132,503	13,495	11.3
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	1,597	21	1.3	5,212	210	4.2	3,627	302	9.1
	2014	1,645	48	3.0	5,421	209	4.0	3,777	150	4.1
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	73,066	1,524	2.1	194,609	7,406	4.0	122,635	6,101	5.2
	2014	82,562	9,496	13.0	215,058	20,449	10.5	136,280	13,645	11.1

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

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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	4,166	-280	-6.3	23,346	-195	-0.8	19,072	-52	-0.3
	2014	4,972	806	19.4	23,983	638	2.7	19,021	-51	-0.3
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	17,544	4,005	29.6	105,334	3,508	3.4	85,840	197	0.2
	2014	18,596	1,052	6.0	107,150	1,815	1.7	88,014	2,175	2.5
Yorkshire and The Humbe	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	11,004	436	4.1	66,382	3,636	5.8	54,882	2,639	5.1
	2014	11,023	20	0.2	67,019	637	1.0	55,844	963	1.8
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	12,542	2,014	19.1	63,919	324	0.5	51,427	-1,071	-2.0
	2014	12,118	-424	-3.4	65,091	1,172	1.8	52,628	1,200	2.3
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	10,459	-3,461	-24.9	97,197	13,133	15.6	81,706	11,561	16.5
	2014	11,315	856	8.2	101,549	4,353	4.5	85,945	4,240	5.2
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	18,041	5,294	41.5	103,962	1,276	1.2	85,525	-3,701	-4.1
	2014	17,234	-807	-4.5	105,958	1,996	1.9	88,636	3,112	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	24,815	245	1.0	650,572	87,696	15.6	617,629	90,355	17.1
	2014	43,863	19,048	76.8	618,049	-32,523	-5.0	563,059	-54,570	-8.8
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	30,594	2,658	9.5	207,895	19,718	10.5	176,217	16,327	10.2
	2014	31,917	1,323	4.3	213,570	5,675	2.7	180,572	4,355	2.5
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	11,074	-469	-4.1	78,965	1,483	1.9	65,026	764	1.2
	2014	12,067	993	9.0	66,917	-12,049	-15.3	54,635	-10,391	-16.0
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	140,238	10,441	8.0	1,397,573	130,578	10.3	1,237,323	117,020	10.4
	2014	163,106	22,869	16.3	1,369,286	-28,287	-2.0	1,188,356	-48,967	-4.0
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	4,757	871	22.4	26,108	-2,388	-8.4	21,259	-3,471	-14.0
	2014	3,983	-774	-16.3	26,787	679	2.6	22,577	1,319	6.2
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	13,953	3,686	35.9	64,408	1,657	2.6	49,990	-1,131	-2.2
	2014	13,413	-541	-3.9	62,988	-1,420	-2.2	48,912	-1,077	-2.2
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	158,948	14,998	10.4	1,488,089	129,848	9.6	1,308,572	112,418	9.4
	2014	180,502	21,554	13.6	1,459,061	-29,028	-2.0	1,259,845	-48,726	-3.7
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	4,574	-438	-8.7	24,997	1,277	5.4	20,385	1,698	9.1
	2014	4,890	315	6.9	25,174	178	0.7	20,394	9	0.0
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	163,522	14,560	9.8	1,513,086	131,125	9.5	1,328,956	114,117	9.4
	2014	185,392	21,869	13.4	1,484,235	-28,850	-1.9	1,280,240	-48,717	-3.7

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

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SECTIONS H-S (Part) [2,3] 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	13,744	593	4.5	26,745	958	3.7	12,871	203	1.6
	2014	14,047	303	2.2	28,147	1,402	5.2	14,086	1,215	9.4
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	47,861	3,219	7.2	95,986	5,662	6.3	48,453	2,997	6.6
	2014	53,503	5,642	11.8	104,057	8,071	8.4	51,477	3,024	6.2
Yorkshire and The Humbe	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	29,158	2,681	10.1	63,029	2,892	4.8	34,458	1,069	3.2
	2014	31,233	2,074	7.1	63,118	89	0.1	32,439	-2,019	-5.9
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	27,205	1,864	7.4	51,651	3,915	8.2	24,487	2,663	12.2
	2014	29,163	1,958	7.2	52,594	943	1.8	23,820	-667	-2.7
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	35,073	2,240	6.8	92,955	9,224	11.0	57,669	7,230	14.3
	2014	38,497	3,425	9.8	91,166	-1,789	-1.9	53,128	-4,541	-7.9
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	40,603	4,278	11.8	88,589	2,337	2.7	47,585	-1,202	-2.5
	2014	45,576	4,973	12.2	100,030	11,441	12.9	54,463	6,877	14.5
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	172,063	21,048	13.9	363,919	30,335	9.1	192,463	11,920	6.6
	2014	205,622	33,559	19.5	386,093	22,174	6.1	183,066	-9,397	-4.9
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	92,592	7,710	9.1	180,549	4,907	2.8	88,287	369	0.4
	2014	98,131	5,539	6.0	184,914	4,365	2.4	88,086	-201	-0.2
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	35,900	4,627	14.8	65,073	3,224	5.2	29,341	2,425	9.0
	2014	37,190	1,290	3.6	67,318	2,244	3.4	29,315	-26	-0.1
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	494,199	48,260	10.8	1,028,496	63,454	6.6	535,615	27,674	5.4
	2014	552,962	58,764	11.9	1,077,436	48,940	4.8	529,879	-5,736	-1.1
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	12,878	1,324	11.5	22,336	-131	-0.6	9,726	-1,307	-11.8
	2014	12,845	-33	-0.3	23,979	1,643	7.4	11,466	1,740	17.9
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	39,181	4,964	14.5	71,480	3,920	5.8	33,144	-519	-1.5
	2014	38,010	-1,171	-3.0	73,323	1,843	2.6	36,287	3,143	9.5
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	546,257	54,549	11.1	1,122,312	67,242	6.4	578,485	25,848	4.7
	2014	603,817	57,560	10.5	1,174,738	52,426	4.7	577,631	-854	-0.1
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	6,702	299	4.7	13,049	685	5.5	6,637	402	6.4
	2014	6,933	231	3.4	13,174	124	1.0	6,686	49	0.7
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	552,959	54,847	11.0	1,135,361	67,927	6.4	585,122	26,249	4.7
	2014	610,750	57,791	10.5	1,187,912	52,550	4.6	584,317	-805	-0.1

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 from 2012 onwards 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:
   - Agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting and trapping SIC 0.17, only), forestry and fishing - Section A
   - Production industries - Sections B-E
   - Construction industries - Section F
   - Distribution industries - Section G
   - Non-financial services - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only and excluding SIC 86.2 - Medical and dental practice activities), R and S (Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Human health and social work activities and all Medical and dental practice activities).
3. The ABS has included results for the Insurance and Reinsurance industry in its 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.

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SECTIONS A-S (Part) [1 2 3] UK NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2013

Revision to 2013 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2015 and 21 July 2016[3]

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	28,387	27,919	-468	-1.6	89,602	88,468	-1,134	-1.3	59,556	58,903	-653	-1.1
North West	100,259	97,894	-2,365	-2.4	302,399	300,748	-1,651	-0.5	199,582	200,360	778	0.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	61,085	61,316	232	0.4	212,657	214,340	1,683	0.8	148,386	149,193	807	0.5
East Midlands	62,760	63,097	338	0.5	191,211	191,859	648	0.3	124,587	124,954	367	0.3
West Midlands	69,681	70,563	882	1.3	268,437	269,004	567	0.2	192,591	192,569	-22	0.0
East of England	82,206	84,599	2,393	2.9	266,022	266,527	506	0.2	182,583	180,840	-1,744	-1.0
London	226,450	226,724	275	0.1	1,085,824	1,088,381	2,557	0.2	853,411	854,612	1,201	0.1
South East	156,786	157,423	637	0.4	512,995	513,331	336	0.1	352,184	351,206	-977	-0.3
South West	67,703	68,102	399	0.6	201,673	202,115	442	0.2	130,609	130,481	-128	-0.1
England	855,317	857,639	2,322	0.3	3,130,820	3,134,773	3,953	0.1	2,243,489	2,243,119	-370	0.0
Wales	31,589	31,695	106	0.3	103,902	103,124	-778	-0.7	72,262	71,206	-1,056	-1.5
Scotland	94,758	93,120	-1,639	-1.7	239,932	239,203	-729	-0.3	149,062	148,882	-180	-0.1
Great Britain	981,664	982,454	789	0.1	3,474,654	3,477,100	2,446	0.1	2,464,812	2,463,207	-1,605	-0.1
Northern Ireland	19,408	19,403	-5	0.0	65,144	65,167	23	0.0	42,803	42,794	-9	0.0
United Kingdom	1,001,073	1,001,857	784	0.1	3,539,799	3,542,268	2,469	0.1	2,507,615	2,506,001	-1,614	-0.1

SECTION A (Part) [1] AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2013

Revision to 2013 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2015 and 21 July 2016[3]

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	35	36	1	1.8	81	82	1	0.9	51	51	0	0.3
North West	97	98	0	0.4	205	206	1	0.4	112	113	0	0.2
Yorkshire and The Humber	82	88	6	7.4	194	200	6	3.2	116	116	0	0.0
East Midlands	134	135	1	0.6	328	328	0	0.0	200	199	-1	-0.4
West Midlands	86	86	0	-0.3	168	167	0	-0.1	87	87	0	0.1
East of England	201	199	-2	-0.8	428	425	-3	-0.7	234	233	-1	-0.6
London	32	32	0	-0.2	63	63	0	0.2	32	32	0	0.4
South East	172	172	1	0.4	375	375	0	0.0	216	215	0	-0.2
South West	165	167	2	1.2	375	378	3	0.8	222	223	1	0.4
England	1,005	1,013	8	0.8	2,219	2,226	8	0.3	1,270	1,269	-1	-0.1
Wales	67	67	1	0.9	158	159	1	0.7	91	92	0	0.4
Scotland	459	470	11	2.3	1,173	1,193	19	1.7	782	792	10	1.2
Great Britain	1,531	1,551	20	1.3	3,550	3,578	28	0.8	2,144	2,153	9	0.4
Northern Ireland	63	61	-2	-2.9	113	114	1	1.1	51	54	3	6.8
United Kingdom	1,594	1,611	18	1.1	3,663	3,693	29	0.8	2,194	2,207	12	0.6

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SECTIONS B-E [1] PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2013

Revision to 2013 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2015 and 21 July 2016[3]

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	8,225	7,870	-355	-4.3	32,278	32,498	220	0.7	22,777	23,333	556	2.4
North West	25,451	25,298	-153	-0.6	82,321	81,038	-1,283	-1.6	55,060	54,565	-494	-0.9
Yorkshire and The Humber	16,289	16,159	-130	-0.8	69,744	70,892	1,147	1.6	50,266	50,876	610	1.2
East Midlands	18,484	18,514	30	0.2	62,539	62,932	394	0.6	40,388	40,793	405	1.0
West Midlands	19,782	19,780	-1	0.0	63,672	63,700	28	0.0	43,015	43,113	97	0.2
East of England	17,107	17,430	323	1.9	51,480	51,167	-313	-0.6	33,956	33,299	-656	-1.9
London	15,901	16,144	242	1.5	40,011	39,297	-715	-1.8	24,141	22,922	-1,219	-5.1
South East	22,367	22,176	-191	-0.9	93,047	92,666	-380	-0.4	66,500	66,320	-180	-0.3
South West	16,261	15,896	-364	-2.2	44,305	44,128	-178	-0.4	27,539	27,534	-5	0.0
England	159,867	159,267	-600	-0.4	539,397	538,316	-1,081	-0.2	363,642	362,755	-887	-0.2
Wales	11,848	11,783	-65	-0.6	48,611	48,558	-53	-0.1	36,523	36,363	-160	-0.4
Scotland	35,089	33,179	-1,910	-5.4	87,546	86,850	-696	-0.8	55,837	55,872	35	0.1
Great Britain	206,804	204,229	-2,575	-1.2	675,553	673,724	-1,829	-0.3	456,002	454,990	-1,012	-0.2
Northern Ireland	6,253	6,470	216	3.5	21,591	21,795	204	0.9	12,092	12,090	-1	0.0
United Kingdom	213,057	210,698	-2,359	-1.1	697,144	695,519	-1,625	-0.2	468,093	467,081	-1,013	-0.2

SECTION F [1] CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2013

Revision to 2013 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2015 and 21 July 2016[3]

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	2,131	2,103	-28	-1.3	5,797	5,797	0	0.0	3,543	3,575	33	0.9
North West	7,183	7,094	-88	-1.2	18,241	18,184	-57	-0.3	11,319	11,389	70	0.6
Yorkshire and The Humber	4,961	4,907	-54	-1.1	13,886	13,837	-49	-0.4	8,843	8,861	19	0.2
East Midlands	4,885	4,701	-184	-3.8	13,154	13,028	-127	-1.0	8,018	8,048	30	0.4
West Midlands	5,320	5,165	-154	-2.9	15,007	14,985	-21	-0.1	9,864	9,996	131	1.3
East of England	8,361	8,325	-36	-0.4	22,354	22,384	30	0.1	14,111	14,197	86	0.6
London	14,023	13,671	-353	-2.5	34,840	34,531	-310	-0.9	21,361	21,566	205	1.0
South East	12,023	11,890	-133	-1.1	31,757	31,845	88	0.3	19,871	20,167	296	1.5
South West	5,048	5,064	16	0.3	13,584	13,571	-13	-0.1	8,327	8,357	30	0.4
England	63,936	62,922	-1,014	-1.6	168,621	168,162	-458	-0.3	105,256	106,157	901	0.9
Wales	2,221	2,210	-11	-0.5	5,970	5,963	-7	-0.1	3,761	3,766	6	0.1
Scotland	6,206	6,337	131	2.1	15,581	15,272	-308	-2.0	9,437	9,085	-352	-3.7
Great Britain	72,363	71,469	-894	-1.2	190,171	189,397	-774	-0.4	118,454	119,008	554	0.5
Northern Ireland	1,552	1,597	44	2.9	5,254	5,212	-42	-0.8	3,727	3,627	-100	-2.7
United Kingdom	73,916	73,066	-850	-1.1	195,425	194,609	-815	-0.4	122,181	122,635	453	0.4

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SECTION G [1] DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2013

Revision to 2013 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2015 and 21 July 2016[3]

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	4,194	4,166	-28	-0.7	24,524	23,346	-1,179	-4.8	20,186	19,072	-1,114	-5.5
North West	18,973	17,544	-1,429	-7.5	105,558	105,334	-223	-0.2	85,236	85,840	603	0.7
Yorkshire and The Humber	10,564	11,004	439	4.2	65,986	66,382	396	0.6	54,885	54,882	-3	0.0
East Midlands	12,035	12,542	507	4.2	63,662	63,919	257	0.4	51,640	51,427	-213	-0.4
West Midlands	9,408	10,459	1,052	11.2	96,504	97,197	692	0.7	81,817	81,706	-111	-0.1
East of England	16,327	18,041	1,714	10.5	102,917	103,962	1,045	1.0	85,977	85,525	-452	-0.5
London	23,527	24,815	1,287	5.5	644,786	650,572	5,786	0.9	613,198	617,629	4,431	0.7
South East	29,899	30,594	695	2.3	208,151	207,895	-256	-0.1	177,923	176,217	-1,706	-1.0
South West	10,819	11,074	255	2.4	78,942	78,965	23	0.0	65,261	65,026	-235	-0.4
England	135,747	140,238	4,490	3.3	1,391,030	1,397,573	6,543	0.5	1,236,123	1,237,323	1,200	0.1
Wales	4,580	4,757	177	3.9	26,223	26,108	-115	-0.4	21,552	21,259	-294	-1.4
Scotland	13,358	13,953	595	4.5	64,072	64,408	336	0.5	50,239	49,990	-249	-0.5
Great Britain	153,685	158,948	5,263	3.4	1,481,325	1,488,089	6,764	0.5	1,307,914	1,308,572	657	0.1
Northern Ireland	4,748	4,574	-173	-3.6	25,162	24,997	-165	-0.7	20,400	20,385	-15	-0.1
United Kingdom	158,433	163,522	5,090	3.2	1,506,487	1,513,086	6,599	0.4	1,328,314	1,328,956	643	0.0

SECTIONS H-S (Part) [1 2 3] NON-FINANCIAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES BY COUNTRY AND REGION, REVISIONS TO DATA FOR 2013

Revision to 2013 data between ABS regional releases of 23 July 2015 and 21 July 2016[3]

Country and Region	Approximate gross value added at basic prices (aGVA)				Total turnover				Total purchases of goods, materials and services			
	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision	Release 23/07/2015	Release 21/07/2016	Revision	% Revision
	£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million		£ million	£ million	£ million	
North East	13,802	13,744	-58	-0.4	26,921	26,745	-176	-0.7	12,999	12,871	-128	-1.0
North West	48,555	47,861	-694	-1.4	96,075	95,986	-89	-0.1	47,854	48,453	599	1.3
Yorkshire and The Humber	29,188	29,158	-30	-0.1	62,846	63,029	183	0.3	34,276	34,458	182	0.5
East Midlands	27,221	27,205	-16	-0.1	51,528	51,651	124	0.2	24,341	24,487	146	0.6
West Midlands	35,086	35,073	-13	0.0	93,087	92,955	-132	-0.1	57,808	57,669	-139	-0.2
East of England	40,209	40,603	394	1.0	88,842	88,589	-254	-0.3	48,306	47,585	-720	-1.5
London	172,966	172,063	-903	-0.5	366,123	363,919	-2,205	-0.6	194,679	192,463	-2,217	-1.1
South East	92,326	92,592	266	0.3	179,665	180,549	884	0.5	87,673	88,287	613	0.7
South West	35,410	35,900	490	1.4	64,467	65,073	606	0.9	29,260	29,341	82	0.3
England	494,762	494,199	-563	-0.1	1,029,554	1,028,496	-1,058	-0.1	537,197	535,615	-1,582	-0.3
Wales	12,873	12,878	5	0.0	22,940	22,336	-604	-2.6	10,334	9,726	-608	-5.9
Scotland	39,646	39,181	-465	-1.2	71,560	71,480	-80	-0.1	32,767	33,144	377	1.2
Great Britain	547,281	546,257	-1,024	-0.2	1,124,054	1,122,312	-1,742	-0.2	580,298	578,485	-1,814	-0.3
Northern Ireland	6,792	6,702	-90	-1.3	13,025	13,049	24	0.2	6,533	6,637	104	1.6
United Kingdom	554,073	552,959	-1,114	-0.2	1,137,080	1,135,361	-1,718	-0.2	586,832	585,122	-1,710	-0.3

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. 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 and hunting and trapping SIC 0.17, only), forestry and fishing - Section A
   - Production industries - Sections B-E
   - Construction industries - Section F
   - Distribution industries - Section G
   - Non-financial services - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (private provision only and excluding SIC 86.2 - Medical and dental practice activities), R and S (Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Human health and social work activities and all Medical and dental practice activities).
2. The ABS has included results for the Insurance and Reinsurance industry in its 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.
3. See ABS revisions policy.