

Statistical bulletin

Non-financial business economy, UK (Annual Business Survey): 2014 provisional results

Size and growth within the UK's non-financial business sectors: non-financial services, distribution, production, construction and agriculture.



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1 . Main points

- In 2014, the approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy was estimated to be £1,104.6 billion. This amount represents the income of UK businesses, less the cost of goods and services consumed in its creation
- Between 2013 and 2014, aGVA increased by 10.3% (£103.5 billion), the largest annual percentage increase since 1997 and a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2013. This was due to an increase in turnover combined with a small decrease in purchases. The decrease in purchases was mostly seen within Wholesale
- With the exception of Production, all other sectors of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy saw growth in aGVA between 2013 and 2014
- The Production sector, which accounts for just under a fifth (19.7%) of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, saw a decrease in aGVA of 0.4% (£0.9 billion) between 2013 and 2014, due to the Mining & quarrying section
- Mining & quarrying turnover decreased by a greater amount than its purchases due to the fall in oil prices during 2014. This resulted in a fall of 30.7% (£7.3 billion) in its aGVA between 2013 and 2014 and was the reason for the fall in Production sector aGVA
- The Non-Financial Service sector, which accounts for over half (55.2%) of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, contributed most to the increase in aGVA. The sector's increase of 10.7% (£58.9 billion) between 2013 and 2014 was the fifth consecutive annual increase. The section making the largest contribution to growth was Professional, scientific & technical activities with a 14.7% (£18.9 billion) increase
- The Distribution sector, which accounts for 17.1% of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, saw an increase in aGVA of 24.8% (£37.5 billion) between 2013 and 2014. This took aGVA to 19.7% (£31.0 billion) above the level seen in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn, for the first time. The division making the largest contribution to growth was Wholesale
- The Construction sector, which accounts for 7.8% of aGVA in the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, saw an increase in aGVA of 9.8% (£7.7 billion) between 2013 and 2014. This is the fourth consecutive year of growth, taking the sector above the level seen in 2008 for the first time, by 1.8% (£1.5 billion)

2 . Overview

Estimates of the size and growth of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy for 2014 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. The release covers the following sectors:

- Non-Financial Services (includes professional, scientific, communication, administrative, transport, accommodation and food, private health and education, entertainment services)
- Distribution (includes retail, wholesale and motor trades)
- Production (includes manufacturing, oil and gas extraction, energy generation and supply, water and waste management)
- Construction (includes civil engineering, house building, property development and specialised construction trades such as plumbers, electricians and plasterers)
- part 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.

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).

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

The ABS has a wide range of uses: for example, ABS statistics are essential contributors to the [UK National Accounts \(174.2 Kb Pdf\)](#), 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.

The ABS also recently published its [Exporters and Importers, Great Britain, 2014](#) and [Business Ownership in the UK, 2013](#) releases and contributed to an adhoc release [The Economic Performance of the UK's Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry, Car Production](#). For other uses see background note 4.

Questions often asked of the ABS release are “What is aGVA?” and “How does the measure of aGVA differ from the GVA measure in the National Accounts?”. For an overview of aGVA please see our infographic “[What is aGVA?](#)”. National Accounts carry out coverage adjustments, conceptual adjustments and coherence adjustments. The National Accounts estimate of GVA uses input from a number of sources, and covers the whole UK economy, whereas ABS does not include farming, financial or public sectors and households. 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 the 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, in some places it can prove difficult to elicit detailed reasons for movements, for example, businesses may state a “change in the nature of business activity”. Consequently, it is not possible for all data movements to be fully explained.

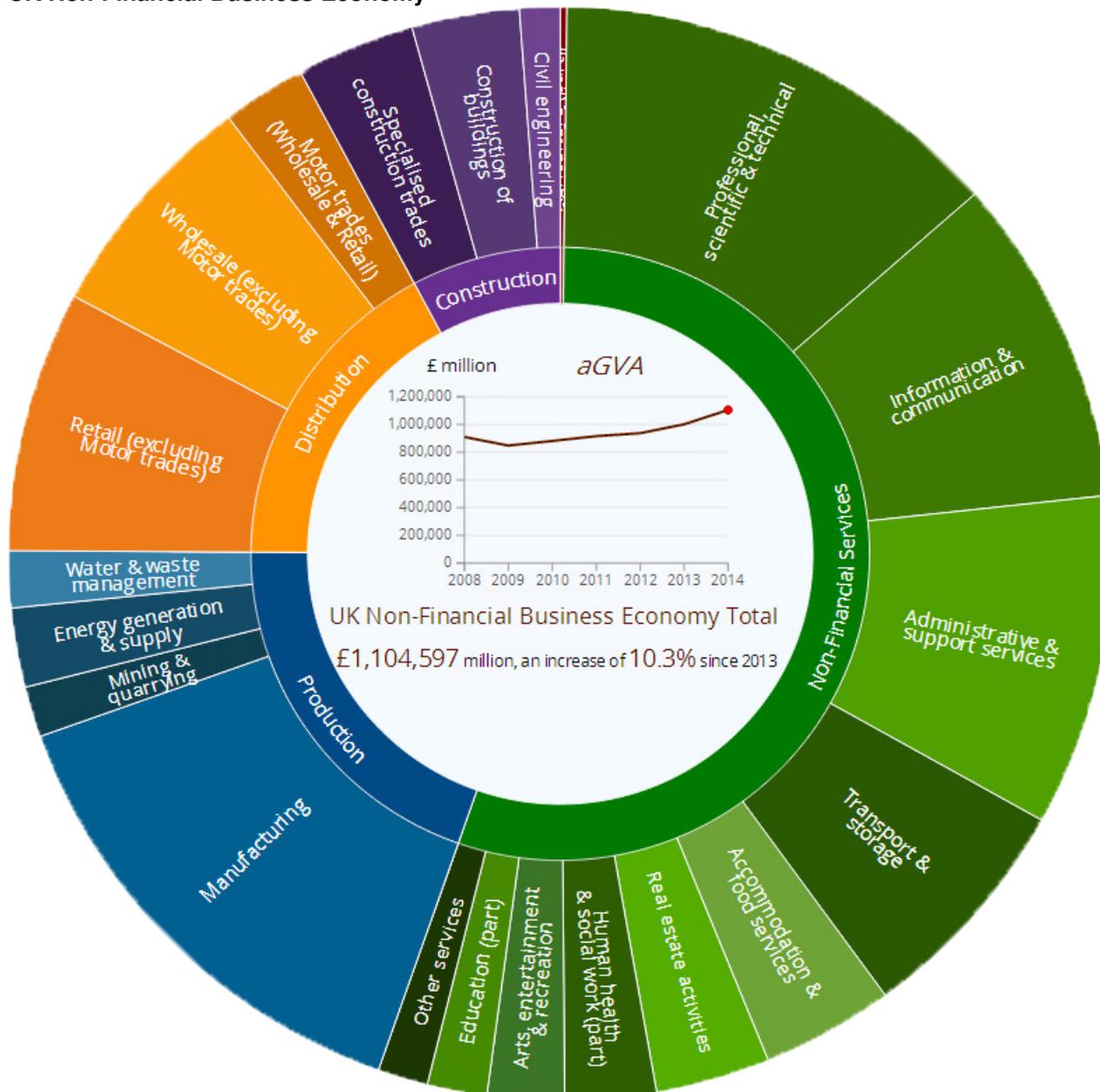
3 . Your views matter

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

4 . Interactive wheel for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy

Use the [Interactive wheel](#) updated with the latest figures for 2014 to investigate which sectors contribute most to the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. Focus on the Business Economy as a whole or each sector and switch between aGVA, Turnover and Purchases. A non-functional screenshot of the wheel follows for illustration.

UK Non-Financial Business Economy



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

In 2014, the income generated by businesses in the UK, less the cost of goods and services used to create this income was estimated to be £1,104.6 billion. This amount represents the approximate Gross Value Added at basic prices (aGVA) of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy. Between 2013 and 2014, aGVA increased by 10.3% (£103.5 billion), the largest annual percentage growth since 1997. This increase is a continuation of the recovery seen between 2009 and 2013 and takes aGVA to a level 21.4% (£194.9 billion) above that seen in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn.

The [main components of aGVA](#) are:

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

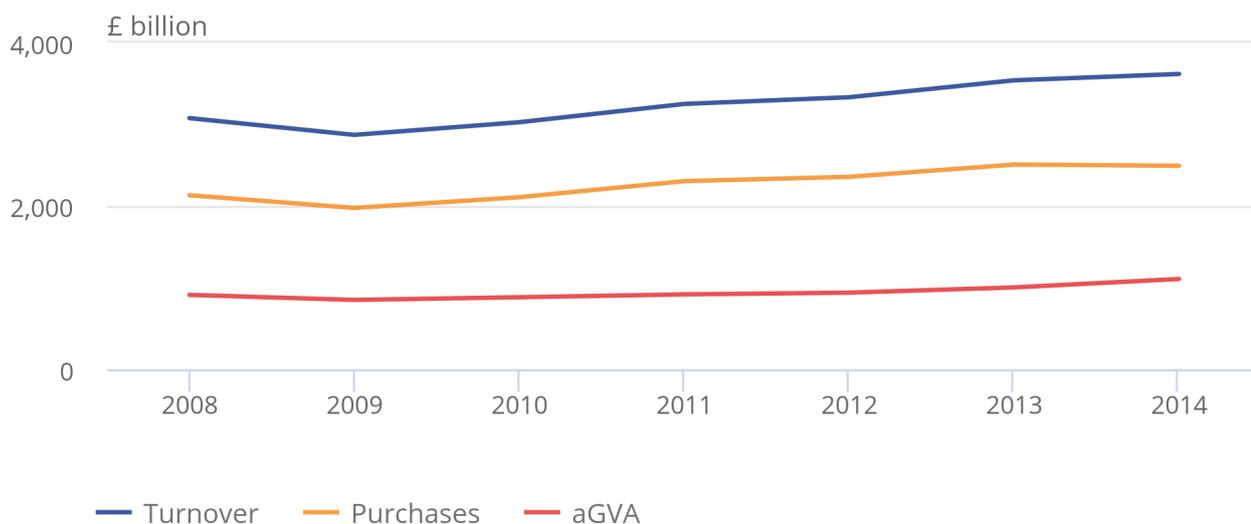
The consecutive annual increases seen in aGVA follow a similar pattern of increases in both turnover and purchases. Turnover increased by 2.2% (£77.7 billion) between 2013 and 2014, while purchases of goods, materials and services decreased by 0.6% (£14.8 billion), resulting in a 10.3% growth in aGVA. As with aGVA, turnover and purchases were above levels seen in 2008 at the start of the economic downturn for the fourth consecutive year (see Figure 1).

The economic downturn and recovery described by the ABS between 2008 and 2014 is broadly in line with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures published in the National Accounts. Both the ABS aGVA estimates and the latest National Accounts GDP estimates (taken from the [Quarterly National Accounts, Quarter 2 \(Apr to June\) 2015](#)) show a fall between 2008 and 2009 and now 5 consecutive annual increases from 2009 to 2014 led by the Service sector.

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

Figure 1: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014

Figure 1: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

With the exception of Production all other sectors of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy, as measured by the Annual Business Survey (ABS), saw growth in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 (see Figures 2 and 3).

Non-Financial Services, the largest industry sector of the UK Non-Financial Business Economy contributed most to the increase in aGVA. The Non-Financial Service sector aGVA rose by 10.7% (£58.9 billion) between 2013 and 2014, the fifth consecutive annual increase, taking aGVA to £609.2 billion.

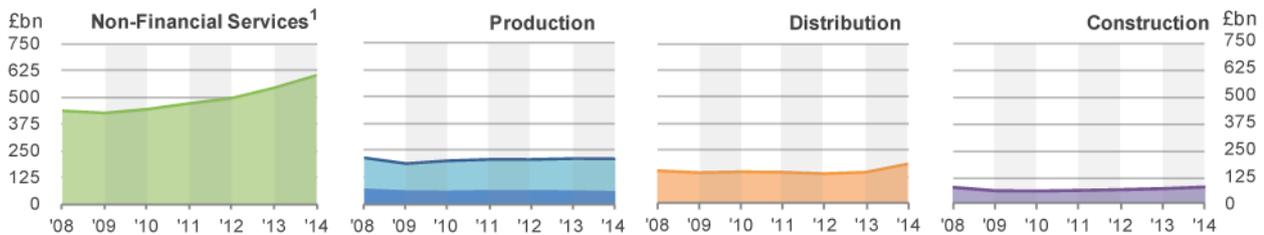
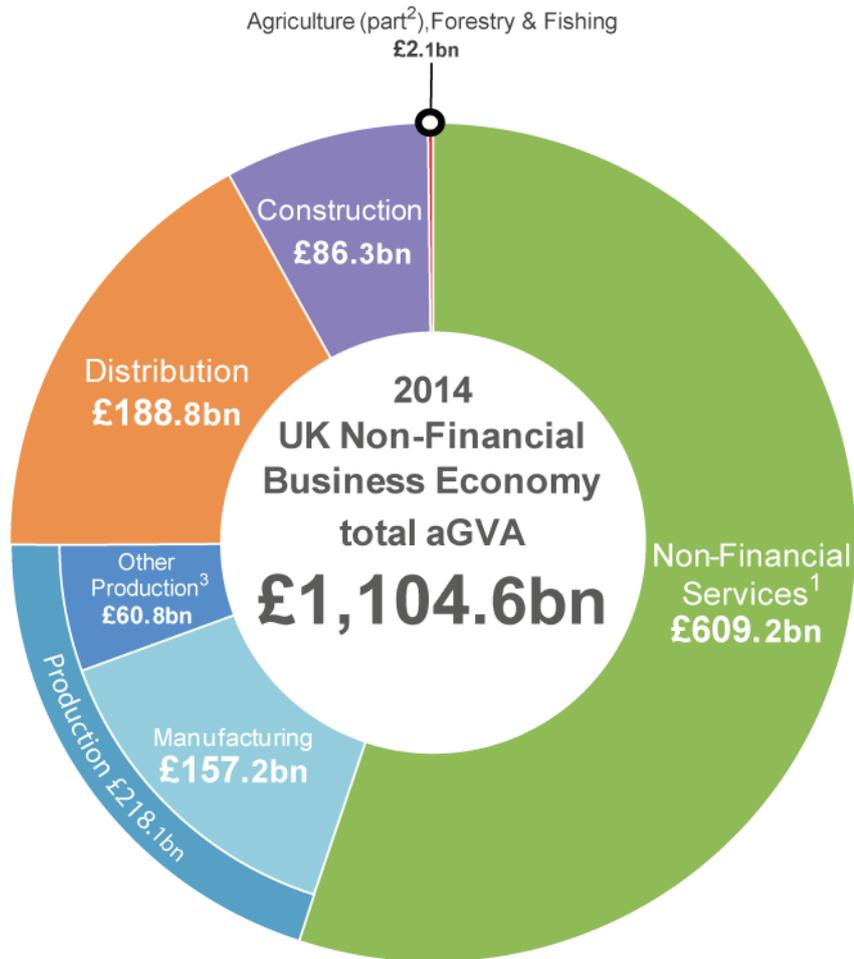
The Production sector saw a decrease of 0.4% (£0.9 billion) in aGVA following a slight rise between 2012 and 2013. This decrease sees aGVA for the Production sector at £218.1 billion, just below the £222.5 billion seen in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn.

The Distribution sector aGVA rose by 24.8% (£37.5 billion) between 2013 and 2014. This increase took aGVA to £188.8 billion, which is above the level of £157.8 billion seen in 2008 for the first time.

The Construction sector experienced growth in aGVA for the fourth consecutive year, increasing by 9.8% (£7.7 billion) to £86.3 billion in 2014, which, like the Distribution sector is now above the level of £84.8 billion seen in 2008 for the first time.

The Agriculture (part), Forestry & Fishing sector experienced the largest percentage rise in aGVA of all the sectors, with a 15.7% (£0.3 billion) increase between 2013 and 2014. This second consecutive annual increase takes aGVA to £2.1 billion.

Figure 2: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA by sector, 2008 to 2014



Note: Agriculture (part²), Forestry & Fishing data are excluded from the line charts as the values are negligible on a comparable scale.

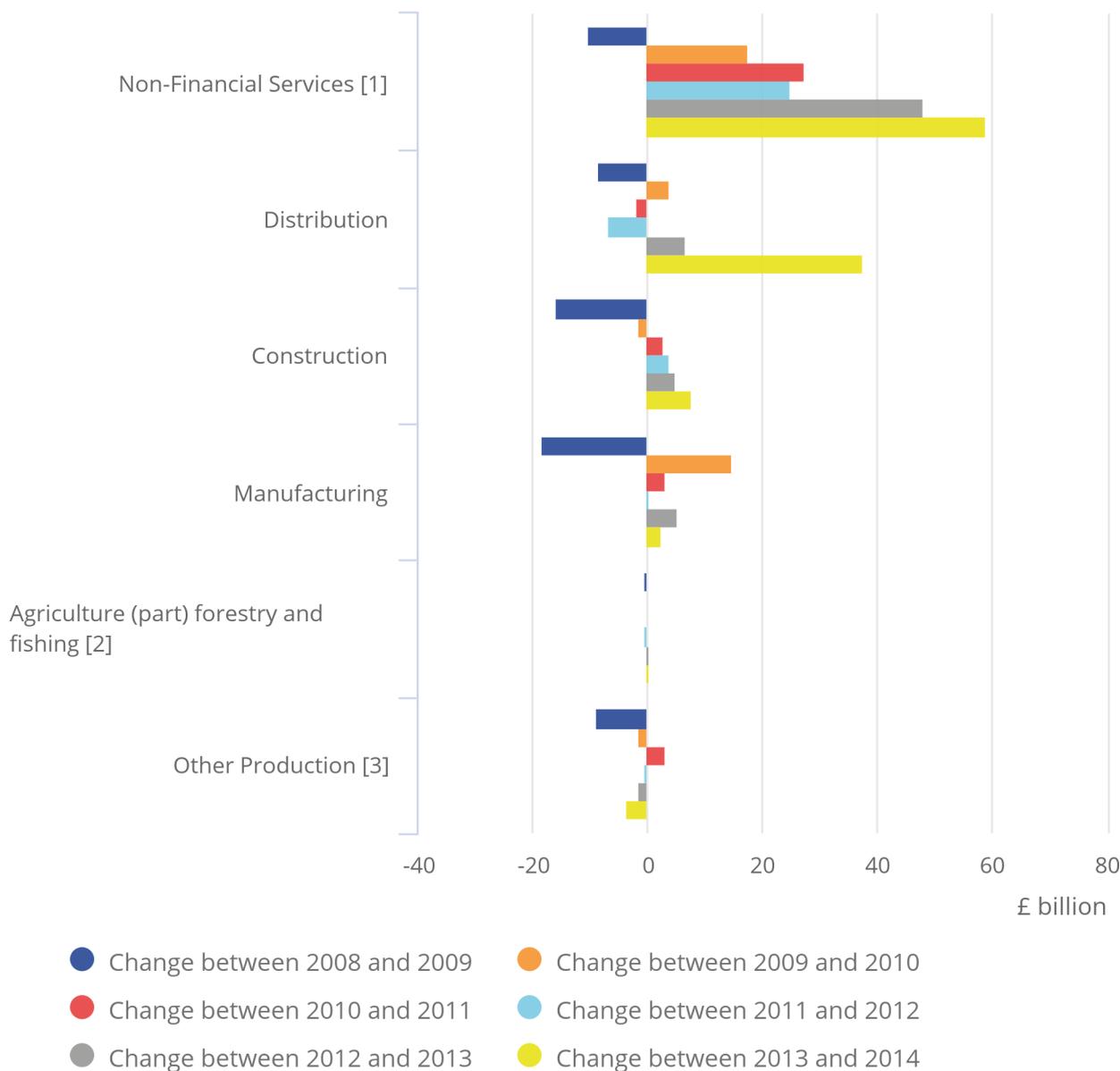
Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Health and all medical and dental practice activities
2. Excludes crop and animal production
3. Includes Mining & quarrying, Energy generation & supply, Water & waste management

Figure 3: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA change by sector, 2008 to 2014

Figure 3: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA change by sector, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

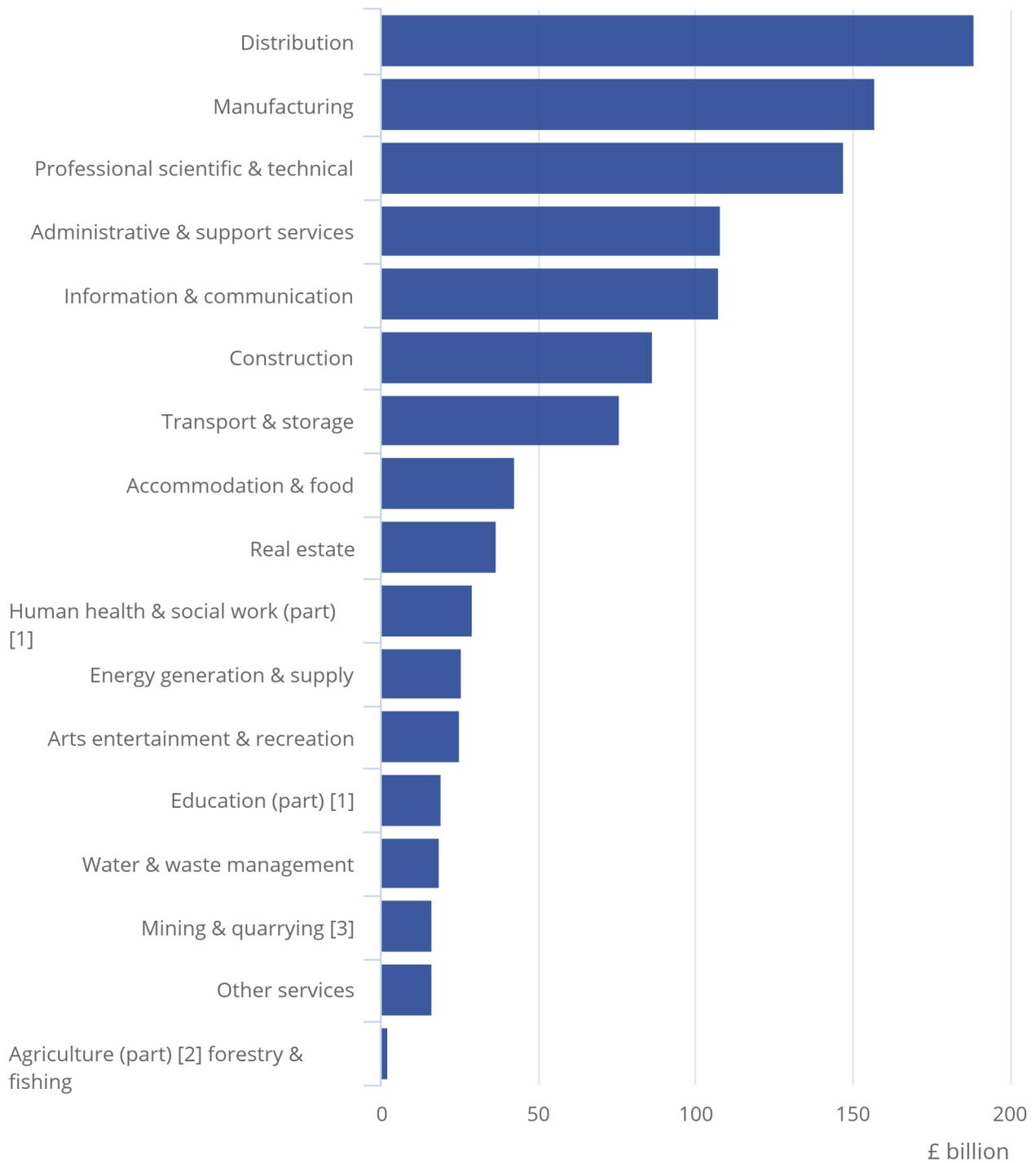
Notes:

1. Excludes Financial and insurance; Public administration and defence; Public provision of Education; Public provision of Health and all medical and dental practice activities
2. Excludes crop and animal production
3. Includes Mining & quarrying, Energy generation & supply, Water & waste management

Non-Financial Services as a whole (Sections H to S) dominates the UK Non-Financial Business Economy in terms of aGVA. However, at the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) section level, Distribution (Section G) and Manufacturing (Section C within the Production sector) are the largest specific contributors followed by Professional, scientific & technical (Section M within the Non-Financial Services sector). Construction (Section F) also contributes more to aGVA than 7 of the 10 sections within Non-Financial Services (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA by section, 2014

Figure 4: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA by section, 2014



Notes:

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

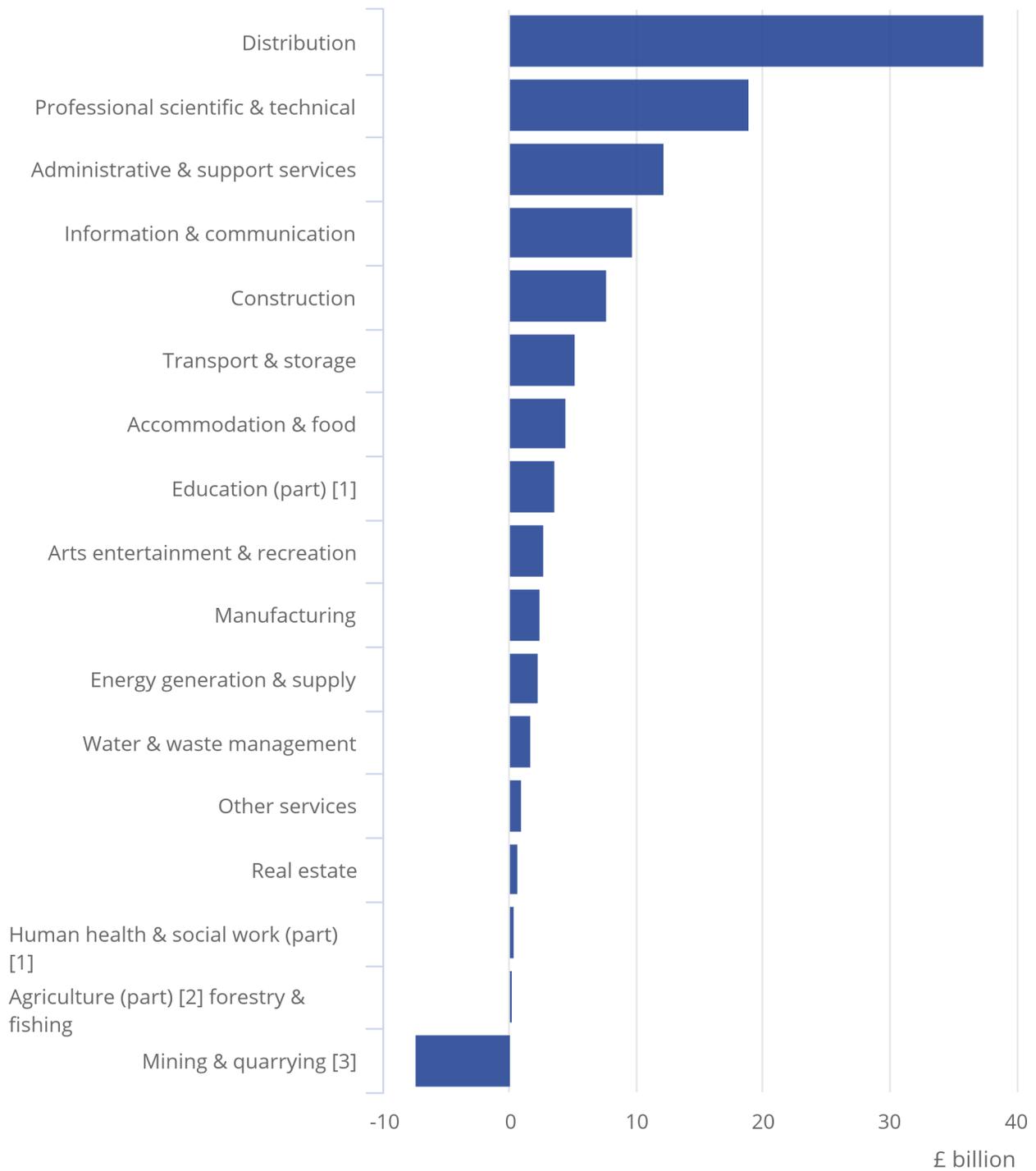
When analysing those sections which have made the largest contributions to aGVA growth between 2013 and 2014 (see Figure 5), Distribution (Section G) is the largest, contributing 36.3% of the total aGVA growth. This is followed by 2 sections in the Non-Financial Service sector with a combined contribution of 30.1%:

- professional, scientific & technical (Section M)
- administrative & support services (Section N)

Only Mining & quarrying (Section B) in the Production sector is showing a fall in aGVA for 2014, decreasing by 30.7% (£7.3 billion) compared with 2013.

Figure 5: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA change by section, 2013 to 2014

Figure 5: UK Non-Financial Business Economy, aGVA change by section, 2013 to 2014



Notes:

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

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

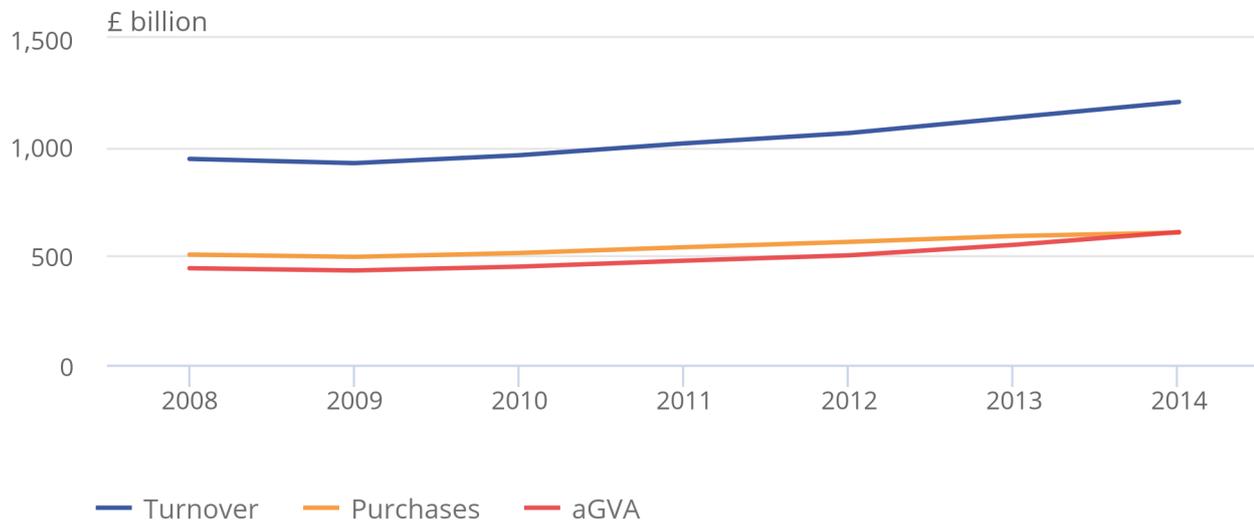
6 . Non-Financial Service Industries, Sections H to S (part)

The Non-Financial Service sector contributed £609.2 billion, over a half (55.2%) of the estimated aGVA total of £1,104.6 billion in 2014 for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.

Between 2013 and 2014, Non-Financial Service's turnover increased at a higher rate than purchases, 6.3% (£71.0 billion) compared with 2.6% (£15.5 billion). Together with a rise in work of a capital nature this resulted in aGVA rising by 10.7% (£58.9 billion). This is the fifth consecutive year of growth in aGVA for the sector, following the fall between 2008 and 2009, (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: UK Non-Financial Services, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014

Figure 6: UK Non-Financial Services, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - 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

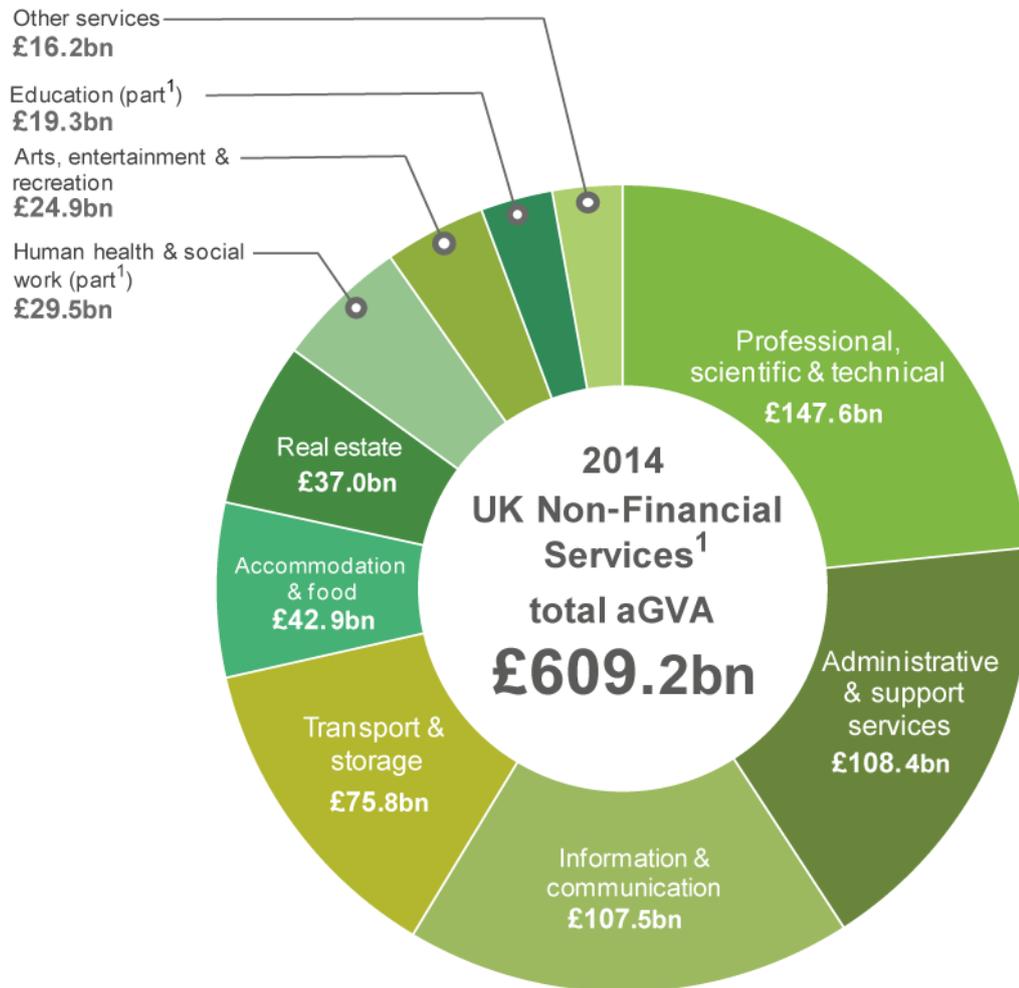
All of the sections within the Non-Financial Service sector continued to see increases in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 (see Figures 7 and 8).

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

- professional, scientific & technical (Section M)
- administrative & support services (Section N)
- information & communication (Section J)

These sections, which together accounted for 69.5% (£40.9 billion) of the increase in Non-Financial Service sector aGVA, are described, together with some of the other prominent sections, in more detail after Figure 7b.

Figure 7a: UK Non-Financial Services, aGVA by section, 2014

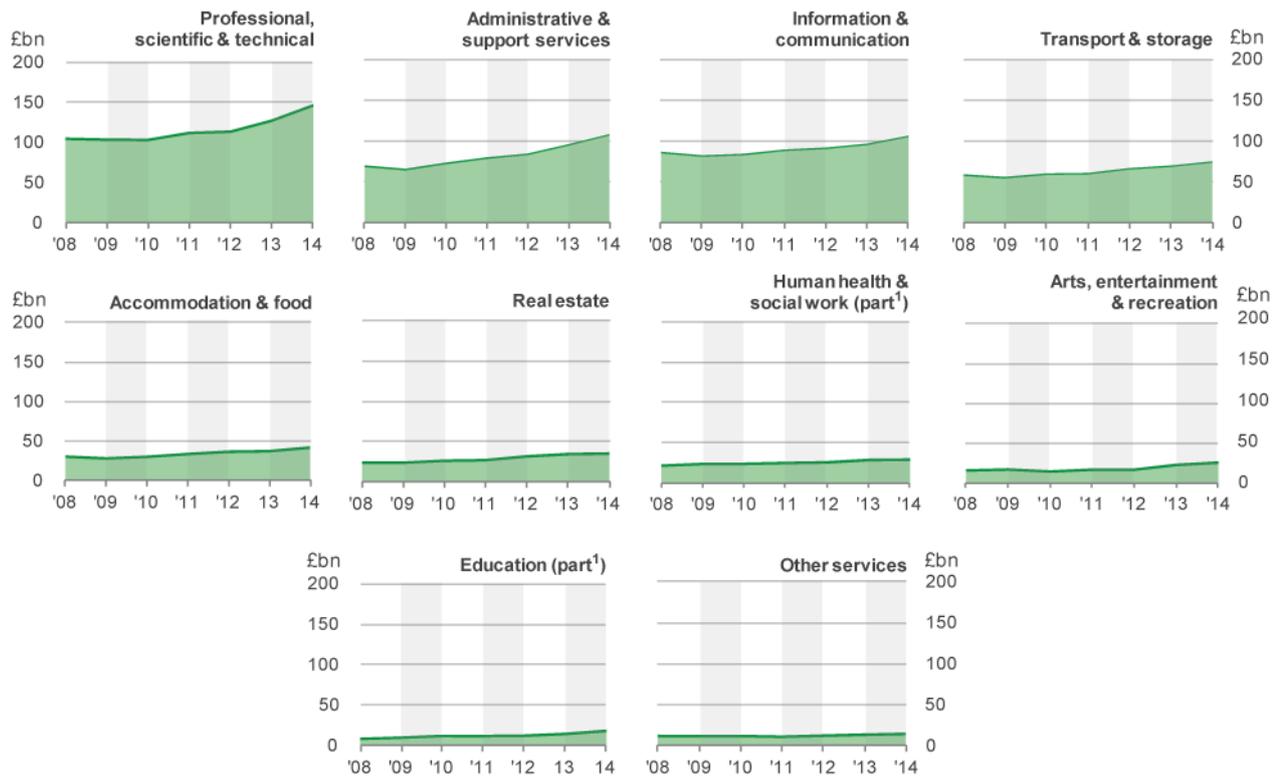


Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

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

Figure 7b: UK Non-Financial Services, aGVA by section, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - 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

Professional, Scientific & Technical, Section M

Turnover in Professional, scientific & technical increased by 8.8% (£20.1 billion) between 2013 and 2014, with purchases increasing by 0.6% (£0.6 billion). The resulting growth in aGVA of 14.7% (£18.9 billion), meant aGVA remained above the level reported in 2008 for the fourth consecutive year.

This broad section, which covers a range of industries from Legal & accounting activities to Advertising & market research and Veterinary activities, saw increases in aGVA in all its divisions between 2013 and 2014. Those divisions within the section, having the largest impact on aGVA growth (with a combined 56.1% (£10.6 billion) contribution) between 2013 and 2014 were:

- activities of head offices; management consultancy (Division 70)
- other professional, scientific & technical activities (Division 74)

The growth shown within 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.

Administrative & Support Services, Section N

Between 2013 and 2014, Administrative & support services saw turnover rise by 8.8% (£16.4 billion), while purchases increased by 5.2% (£4.8 billion) leading to an aGVA increase of 12.7% (£12.2 billion).

Two divisions contributed to over three-fifths (61.5%) of the growth within Administrative & support services:

- employment activities (Division 78) with an aGVA increase of 14.0% (£3.9 billion)
- office administrative, office support & other business support activities (Division 82) with an aGVA increase of 15.4% (£3.6 billion)

A growth in this sector was supported by the [Recruitment and Employment Confederation report for 2013 to 2014](#) which indicated a strong increase in employment activities, along with our Workforce Jobs figures which showed a growth of 2.4% in 2014.

Information & Communication , Section J

Turnover in Information & communication increased by 5.2% (£10.2 billion) between 2013 and 2014 which, coupled with a smaller 2.8% (£2.8 billion) increase in purchases, resulted in an increase in aGVA of 10.0% (£9.8 billion) between 2013 and 2014.

Those divisions having the largest impact on aGVA growth, with a combined 76.7% (£7.5 billion) contribution between 2013 and 2014 were:

- telecommunications (Division 61), with an aGVA increase of 17.2% (£4.4 billion)
- computer programming, consultancy & related activities (Division 62), with an aGVA increase of 7.1% (£3.1 billion)

Division 62, which includes the development of mobile phone applications, has shown consistent growth of above 7.0% in each of the last 3 years. The addition of mobile phone applications to the [CPI basket in 2011](#) and increase in [internet use \(2014\)](#) 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".

Transport & Storage, Section H

Turnover in Transport & storage increased by 5.5% (£8.6 billion) between 2013 and 2014, with purchases rising by 3.3% (£3.0 billion) resulting in a 7.3% (£5.2 billion) increase in aGVA.

Two divisions contributed 87.9% (£4.5 billion) of the growth within Transport & storage:

- land transport & transport via pipelines (Division 49)
- water transport (Division 50)

The growth in Division 49 was potentially influenced by the fall in oil prices towards the end of 2014, as reported in our [Economic Review September 2014](#) and also supported by the [Department of Energy and Climate Change \(DECC\) in Table 4.1.2 of their monthly release on fuel prices](#).

Accommodation & Food, Section I

Turnover in Accommodation & Food increased by 6.6% (£5.0 billion) between 2013 and 2014, with purchases rising by 3.0% (£1.1 billion) resulting in an 11.7% (£4.5 billion) increase in aGVA.

The division having the largest impact on aGVA growth was Accommodation (Division 55) with 24.4% (£2.7 billion) growth between 2013 and 2014.

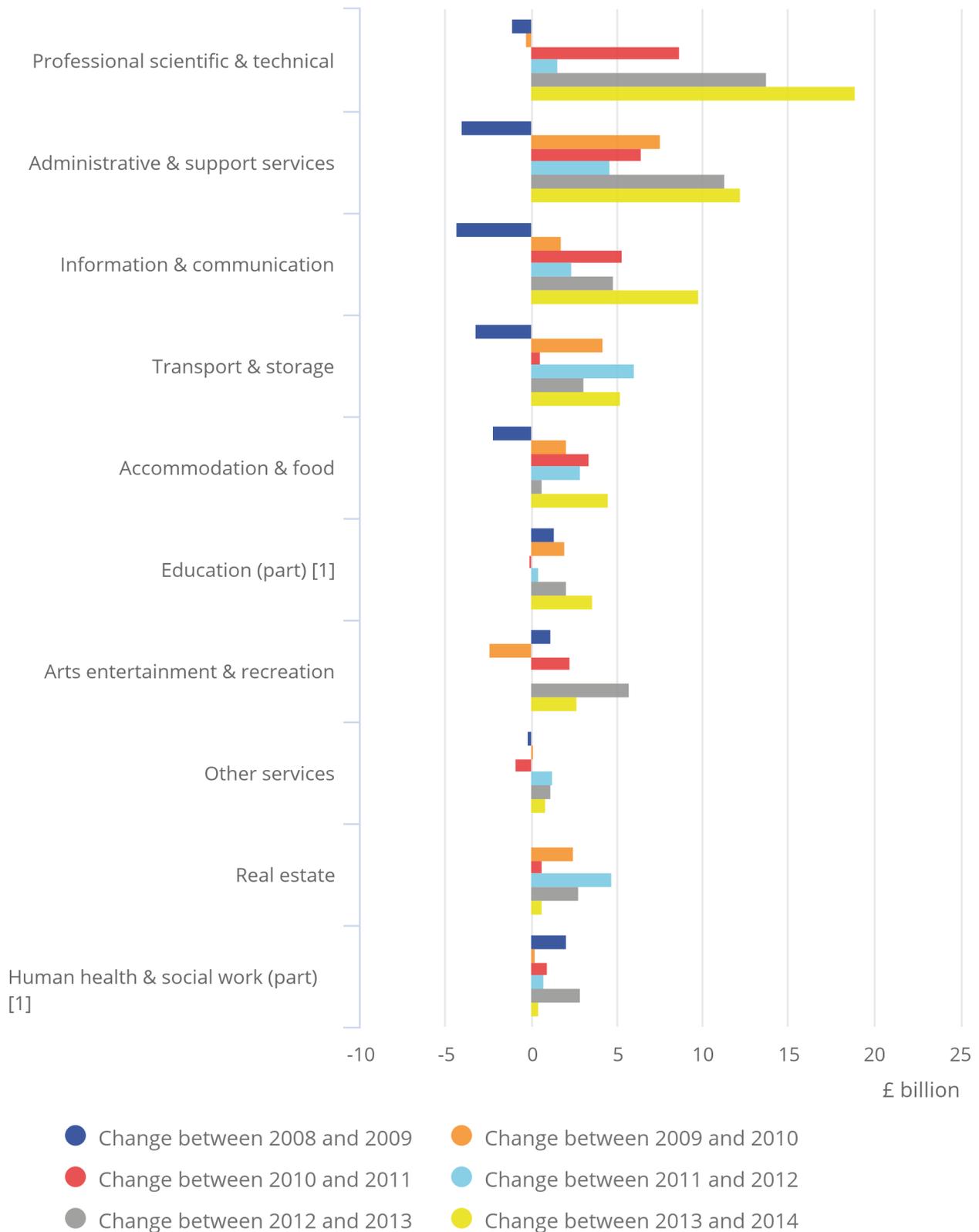
Education, Section P – private provision only

Turnover in Education increased by 11.3% (£4.0 billion) between 2013 and 2014, with purchases rising by 3.8% (£0.8 billion) resulting in a 22.7% (£3.6 billion) increase in aGVA.

The part of private education having the largest impact on aGVA growth was Tertiary education (Class 85.42) with a 32.5% (£1.8 billion) increase.

Figure 8: UK Non-Financial Services, aGVA change by section 2008 to 2014

Figure 8: UK Non-Financial Services, aGVA change by section 2008 to 2014



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

7. Production Industries, Sections B to E

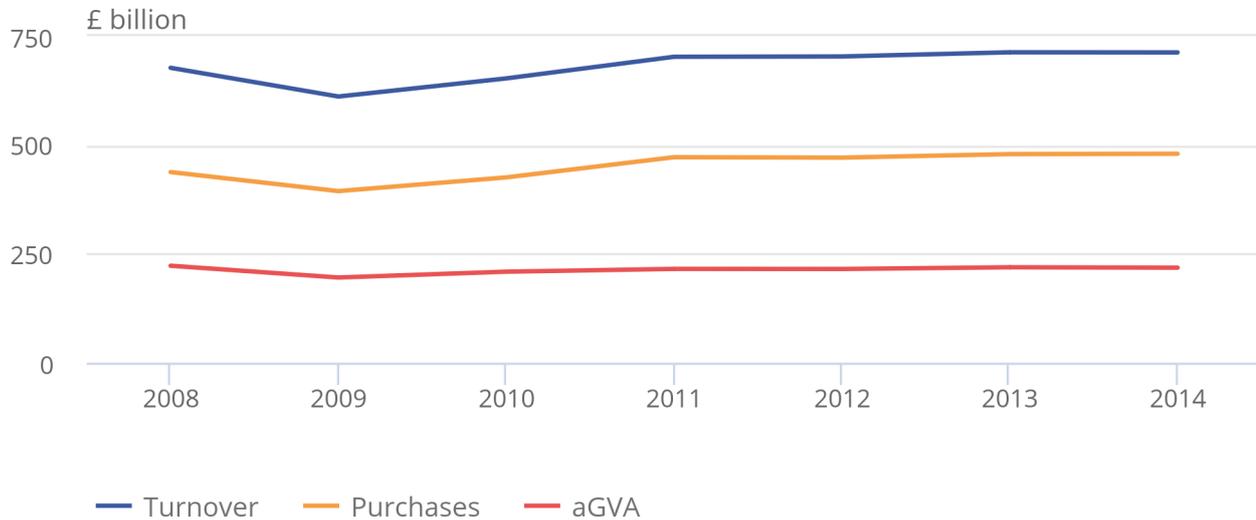
The Production sector in 2014 provided £218.1 billion, just under a fifth (19.7%) of the estimated aGVA total of £1,014.6 billion for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.

Between 2013 and 2014, Production sector turnover remained relatively unchanged (a small decrease of £0.3 billion), while purchases increased by 0.2% (£0.9 billion). Together with increases in stock levels and changes in taxes, this led to a decrease in aGVA of 0.4% (£0.9 billion), which followed a 1.8% rise between 2012 and 2013. The decrease in 2014 sees Production sector aGVA just £4.4 billion below the level in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn (see Figure 9).

Production is the only sector within the UK Non-Financial Business Economy showing a fall in aGVA between 2013 and 2014. This is primarily due to the impact of Mining & quarrying (Section B) which saw aGVA fall by 30.7% (£7.3 billion), see Figure 11. All other sections within the Production sector (Manufacturing, Energy generation & supply and Water & waste management), saw a combined rise in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 of 3.3% (£6.4 billion). The levels of aGVA, turnover and purchases for these sections, both combined and individually in 2014, are above the levels seen in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn.

Figure 9: UK Production, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014

Figure 9: UK Production, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014

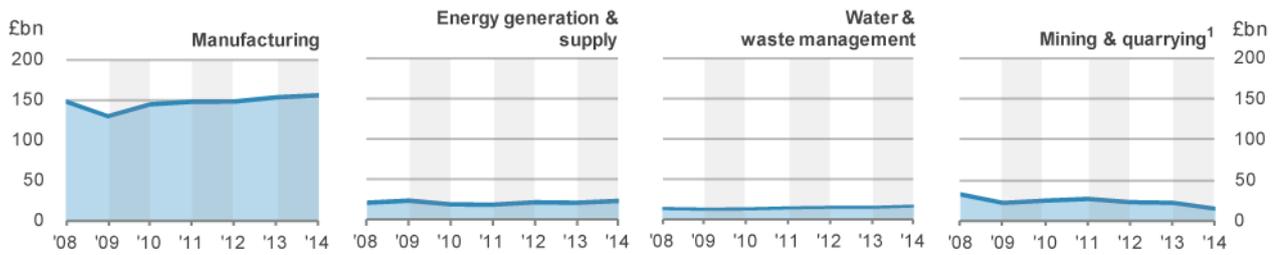
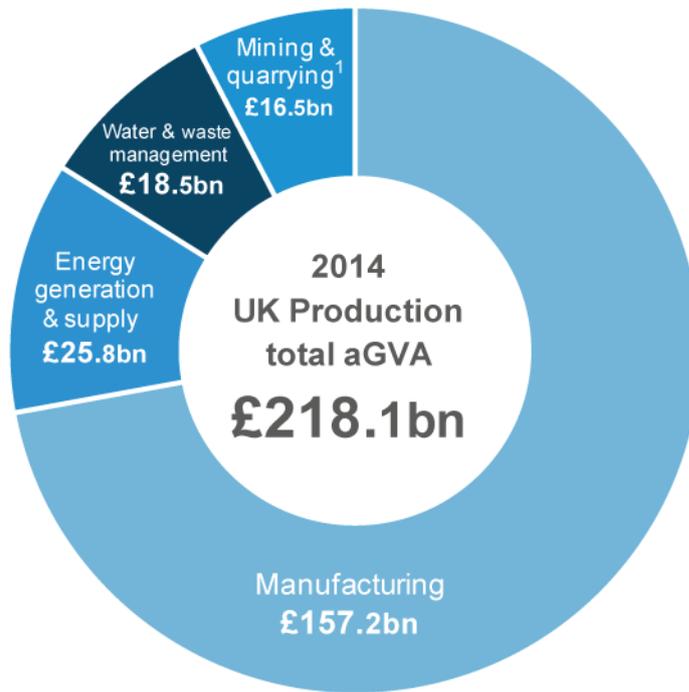


Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Manufacturing (Section C), which contributes 72.1% of Production sector aGVA, saw a rise in aGVA of 1.6% (£2.5 billion) between 2013 and 2014.

Over the same period Energy generation & supply (Section D) and Water & waste management (Section E) also saw increases in aGVA of 9.6% (£2.3 billion) and 9.8% (£1.7 billion) respectively while Mining & quarrying (Section B) saw a decrease of 30.7% (£7.3 billion), see Figures 10 and 11.

Figure 10: UK Production, aGVA by section, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Includes oil and gas extraction

Figure 11: UK Production, aGVA change by section, 2008 to 2014

Figure 11: UK Production, aGVA change by section, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Includes oil and gas extraction

Manufacturing, Section C

Between 2013 and 2014, Manufacturing saw increases of 0.5% (£2.5 billion) in turnover and 0.3% (£1.1 billion) in purchases which, together with rises in stock levels and changes in taxes, contributed to an increase in aGVA of 1.6% (£2.5 billion).

Those divisions contributing most to the growth in Manufacturing aGVA were:

- manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers (Division 29) with an aGVA increase of 30.7% (£4.1 billion)
- manufacture of Machinery & equipment n.e.c. (Division 28) with an aGVA increase of 14.2% (£1.8 billion)
- manufacture of Fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (Division 25) with an aGVA increase of 9.6% (£1.4 billion)

These 3 divisions saw a combined increase in aGVA of £7.3 billion, which was offset by the £3.8 billion aGVA decrease in Manufacture of other transport equipment (Division 30).

As was the case in 2013, the increase in Division 29 for this year 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 in large due to the continued growth 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.

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

Across Manufacturing, almost 60% (14 out of 24) of the divisions contributing to this sector experienced decreases in aGVA between 2013 and 2014.

The 22.3% (£0.2 billion) decrease in aGVA for Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (Division 19) is caused by a reduction in turnover and purchases due to the drop in the price of crude oil and a decrease in stocks reported by businesses within the division. Due to the small size of this division in terms of Manufacturing aGVA, annual changes should be viewed with care.

The economic downturn and recovery in the Manufacturing sector described by the ABS, between 2008 and 2014, is broadly in line with movements in comparable industries of our "UK Manufacturers' sales by product (PRODCOM)" figures. Both the ABS turnover estimates and the PRODCOM industry total sales estimates show a fall between 2008 and 2009 and then annual increases from 2009 to 2014, with ABS showing a slight fall in 2012.

Other Production, Sections B, D to E

This sector consists of Mining & quarrying (Section B, which includes oil and gas extraction), Energy generation & supply (Section D) and Water & waste management (Section E). The sector saw decreases in turnover and purchases of 1.4% (£2.8 billion) and 0.2% (£0.3 billion) respectively, which resulted in a decrease in aGVA of 5.3% (£3.4 billion).

The section contributing the most to the fall in aGVA was Mining & quarrying with a large decrease of 30.7% (£7.3 billion), offset by Sections D and E which saw increases of 9.6% (£2.3 billion) and 9.8% (£1.7 billion) respectively.

Mining & Quarrying, Section B, which includes Oil and Gas Extraction

Turnover in Mining & quarrying decreased by a greater amount of 16.0% (£7.9 billion) than purchases, which decreased by 5.1% (£1.5 billion). Together with decreases in work of a capital nature, this resulted in a decrease of 30.7% (£7.3 billion) in aGVA.

The main contributor to the fall in aGVA was Extraction of crude petroleum & natural gas (Division 06), where turnover decreased by 22.1% (£7.7 billion) and purchases by 10.5% (£2.1 billion). Together with a £0.9 billion decrease in work of a capital nature, this resulted in a fall in aGVA of 35.8% (£6.6 billion) in Division 06.

One potential factor behind this was the sharp fall in commodity prices in the second half of 2014. For example, as reported in our [Economic Review](#), 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 4.1.2 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 IMF in their July 2015 release of the [World Economic Outlook](#).

Energy Generation & Supply, Section D

Energy generation & supply also saw an increase between 2013 and 2014. Turnover increased by 4.0% (£4.5 billion) and purchases by 2.2% (£1.9 billion), which resulted in an aGVA increase of 9.6% (£2.3 billion).

The continuing population rise of micro-businesses (those with less than 10 employees) in this sector is thought to be due to the growth of small producers of renewable energy encouraged by various green grants, subsidies and "feed in tariffs". Between 2013 and 2014, the number of micro-businesses in this section increased by 27.0% (to over 2,997 businesses).

Notes for Manufacturing Industries, Section C

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

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

8 . Distribution Industries, Section G

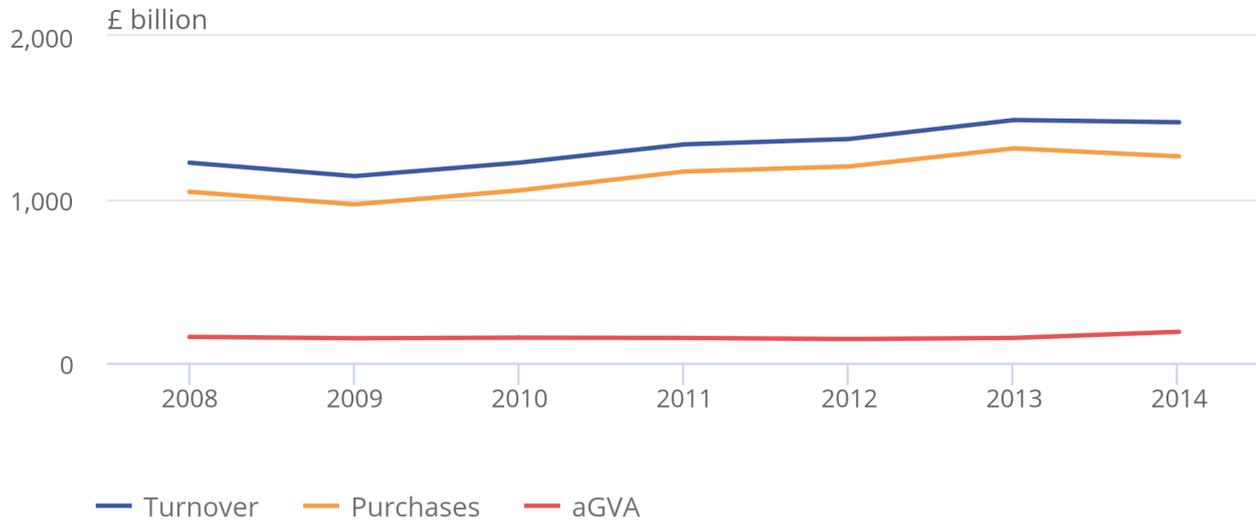
The Distribution industries in 2014 contributed £188.8 billion, 17.1% of the estimated aGVA total of £1,104.6 billion for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy.

The large rise in Distribution aGVA of 24.8% (£37.5 billion) between 2013 and 2014 was a result of a fall in purchases, for the first time since 2009, by a greater proportion of 3.7% (£48.8 billion) than the fall in turnover of 0.9% (£13.8 billion), see Figure 12.

This second consecutive annual increase in aGVA takes it above the level seen in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn, for the first time by 19.7% (£31.0 billion).

Figure 12: UK Distribution, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014

Figure 12: UK Distribution, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014

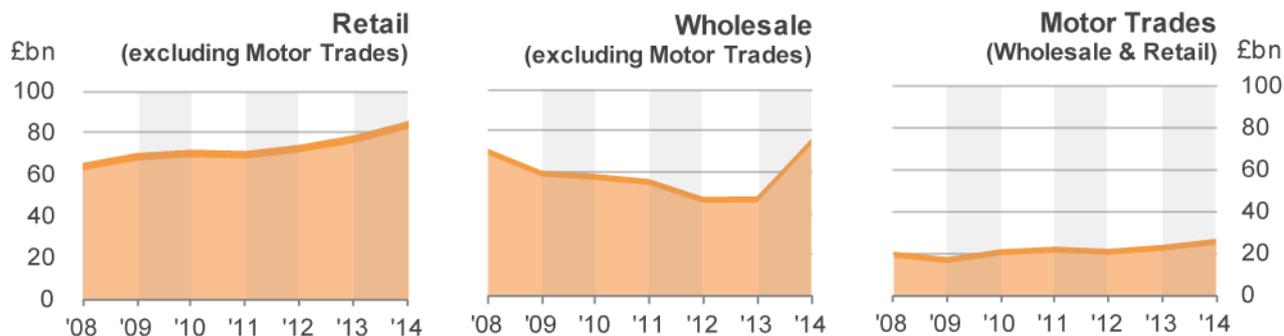
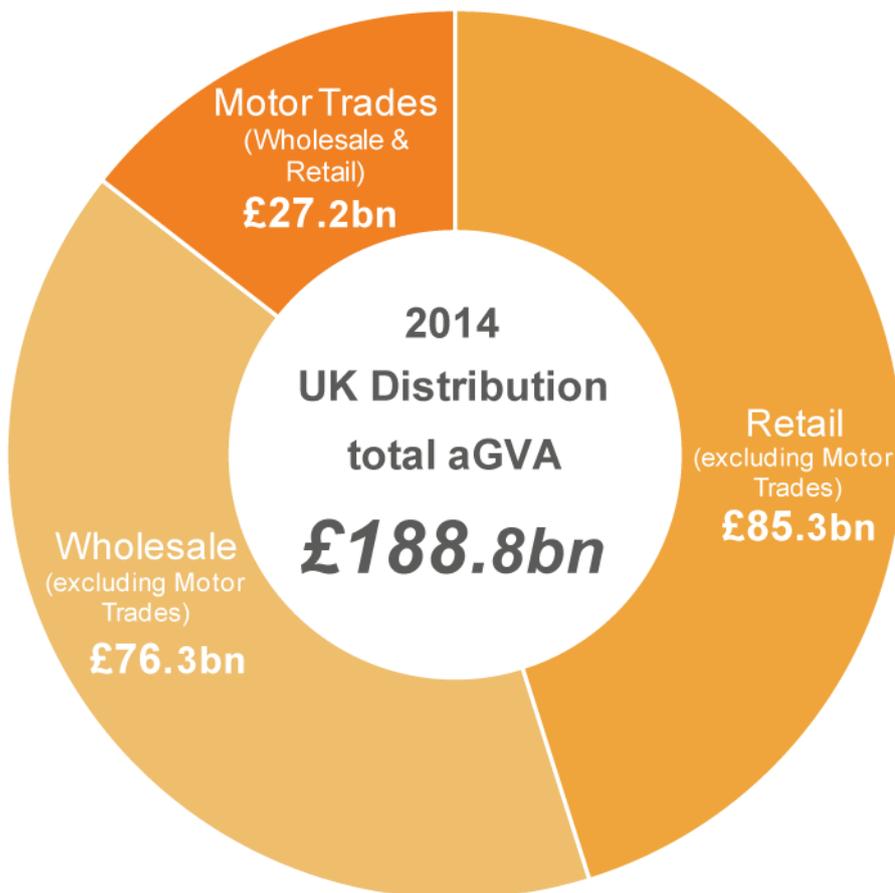


Source: Office for National Statistics

The division contributing most to the growth in Distribution aGVA was Wholesale with a 73.9% (£27.7 billion) contribution, as a result of purchases falling by a greater amount than turnover (see Figures 13 and 14).

The remaining increases in aGVA which were contributed by Retail and Motor Trades, resulted from increases in both turnover and purchases.

Figure 13: UK Distribution, aGVA by division, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Wholesale (Excluding Motor Trades), Division 46

Wholesale experienced greater decreases in purchases of 8.0% (£71.9 billion) than turnover of 4.6% (£44.7 billion) between 2013 and 2014, which resulted in an increase in aGVA of 57.1% (£27.7 billion).

The rise in aGVA between 2013 and 2014 was driven by Other specialised wholesale (Group 46.7), which showed an increase of £25.0 billion. This group includes Wholesale of solid, liquid & gaseous fuels & related products, where reasons cited by businesses for their fall in turnover and purchases (and the resulting rise in aGVA) over this period were the fall in oil prices during 2014. A potential factor behind this was the sharp fall in commodity prices in the second half of 2014, which is described in the earlier chapter on Mining & quarrying (Section B) within the Production sector.

Retail (Excluding Motor Trades), Division 47

Retail aGVA saw an increase of 8.7% (£6.8 billion) between 2013 and 2014. This growth in aGVA was a result of a 3.9% (£14.0 billion) increase in turnover and a smaller 3.0% (£8.4 billion) increase in purchases.

The increase in aGVA was mainly caused by an 8.7% (£2.9 billion) rise in Retail sale in non-specialised stores (Group 47.1) which includes retail sales in super-stores and department stores.

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

Retail sale of automotive fuel (Group 47.3) saw decreases in turnover of 4.7% (£0.8 billion) and purchases of 5.8% (£0.9 billion). Reports from businesses indicate that the decrease in turnover and purchases were linked to the drop in crude oil prices.

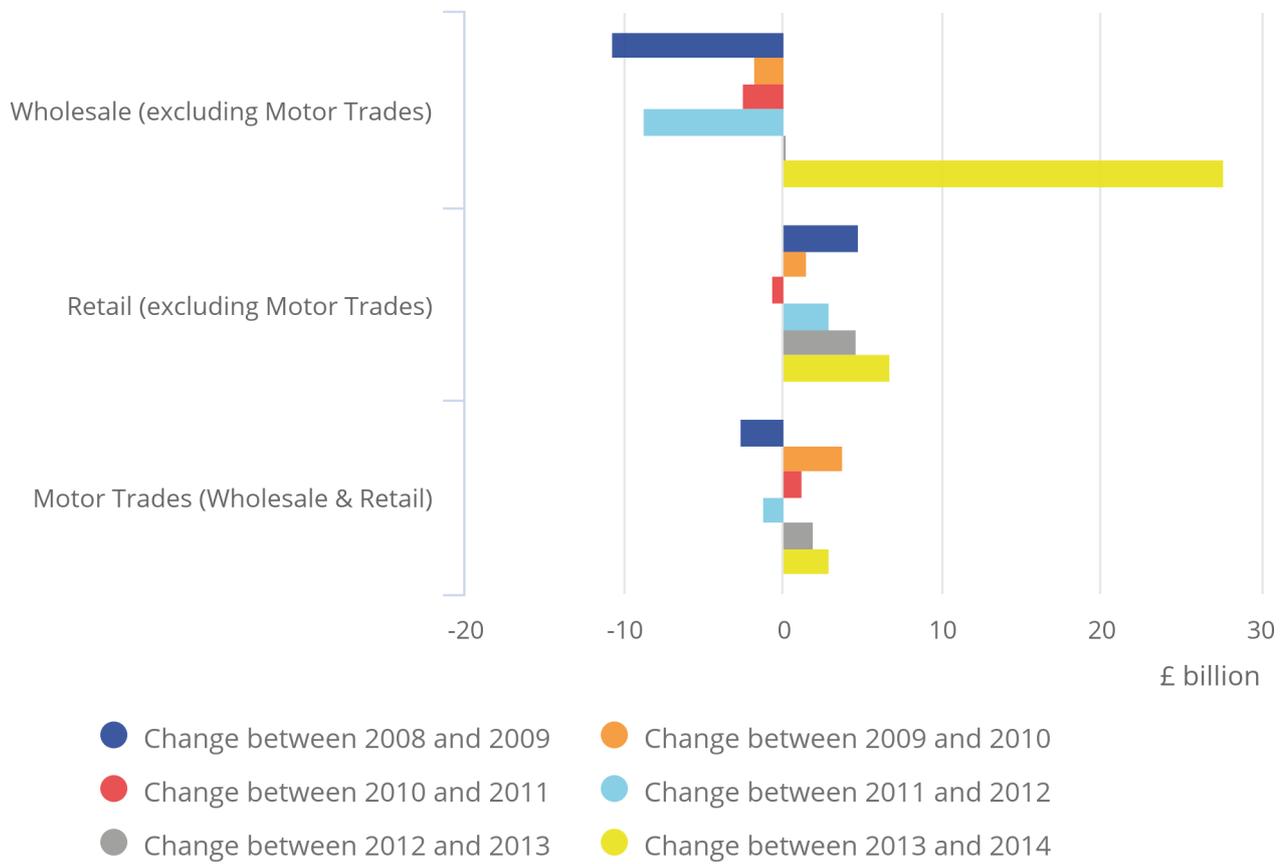
Motor Trades (Wholesale and Retail), Division 45

Between 2013 and 2014, both purchases and turnover increased, by 11.3% (£14.6 billion) and 11.1% (£16.9 billion) respectively. This resulted in aGVA increasing by 12.1% (£2.9 billion), a second consecutive increase.

Within Motor Trades, Sale of motor vehicles (Group 45.1) contributed most to the growth with a 20.6% (£2.6 billion) increase in aGVA between 2013 and 2014. This is the second consecutive annual increase for this group.

Figure 14: UK Distribution, aGVA change by division, 2008 to 2014

Figure 14: UK Distribution, aGVA change by division, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Notes for Distribution Industries, Section G

Retail (Excluding Motor Trades), Division 47

1. Please note that the ABS figures for the Retail industry should not be compared directly with the annual “value non seasonally adjusted” figures in the monthly “Retail Sales Inquiry” release because:
 - the ABS figures cover the United Kingdom, while the “Retail Sales Inquiry” covers Great Britain only
 - the ABS “total” turnover figures in the main results tables represent sales to both business and the public and are published excluding VAT, while those in the “Retail Sales Inquiry” represent sales to the public only and are published including VAT
2. The ABS does publish “retail” turnover figures (for sales to the public only) in its Retail Commodities tables in the June release which are inclusive of VAT and will be closer to “Retail Sales Inquiry” figures, however;
 - the ABS “retail” turnover figures includes data for National Health Service receipts and commissions whereas the “Retail Sales Inquiry” do not
 - Retail Sales Inquiry does not cover household spending on services bought from the retail sector as it is designed to only cover goods
 - although both outputs quote figures for a calendar year, the “Retail Sales Inquiry” produce monthly output measures which include average weekly value and volume estimates. The value estimates reflect the average total turnover that businesses have collected over a standard reporting period, while the volume estimates are calculated by taking the value estimates and adjusting to remove the impact of price changes. ABS figures are based on annual responses from businesses covering a range of financial years

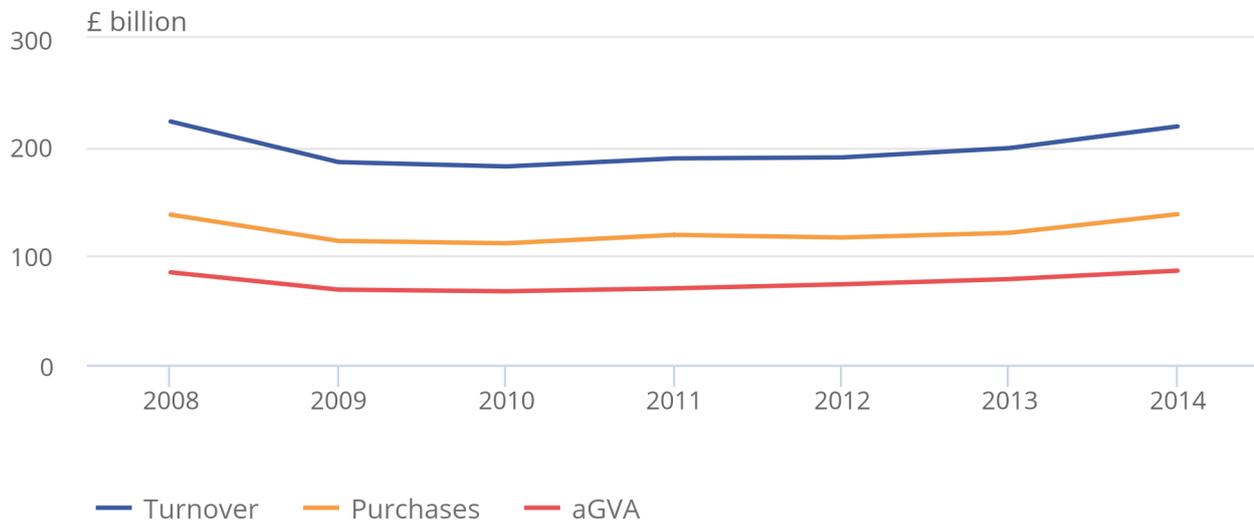
9 . Construction Industries, Section F

The Construction industries contributed £86.3 billion, 7.8% of the estimated aGVA total of £1,014.6 billion for the UK Non-Financial Business Economy in 2014.

Construction turnover increased by 10.0% (£19.9 billion) between 2013 and 2014, with purchases increasing by 14.1% (£17.0 billion). Together with a rise in stock levels, this resulted in a growth in aGVA of 9.8% (£7.7 billion). This is the fourth consecutive year of growth, taking it 1.8% (£1.5 billion) above the level seen in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn, for the first time, see Figure 15.

Figure 15: UK Construction, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014

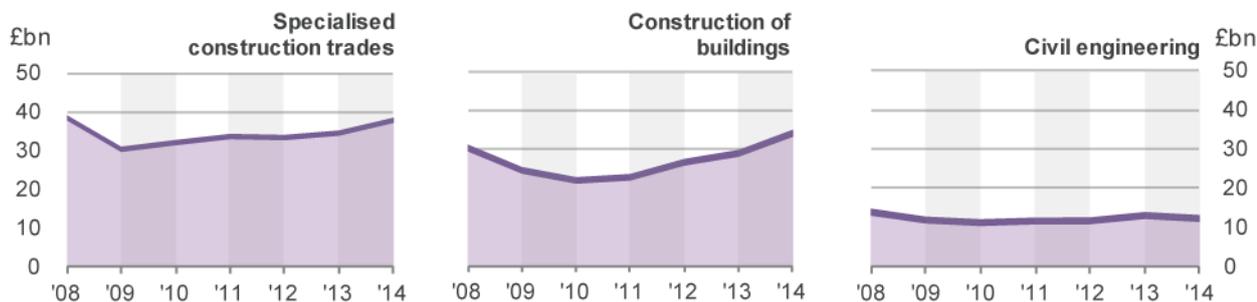
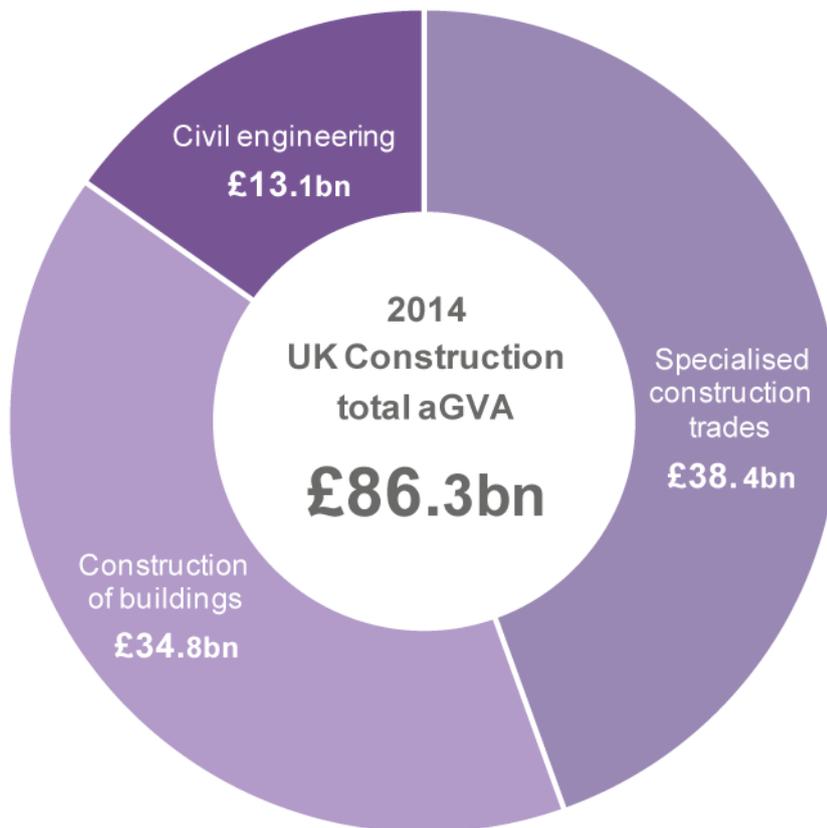
Figure 15: UK Construction, turnover and purchases and resulting aGVA, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

As in the previous couple of years, the growth in Construction was mainly in Construction of buildings (Division 41) with a rise of 17.5% (£5.2 billion), see Figures 16 and 17. Specialised construction trades (Division 43) also contributed, with an increase in aGVA of 9.3% (£3.3 billion), but Civil engineering (Division 42) experienced a decrease in aGVA of 5.5% (£0.8 billion).

Figure 16: UK Construction, aGVA by division, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Construction of Buildings (Division 41)

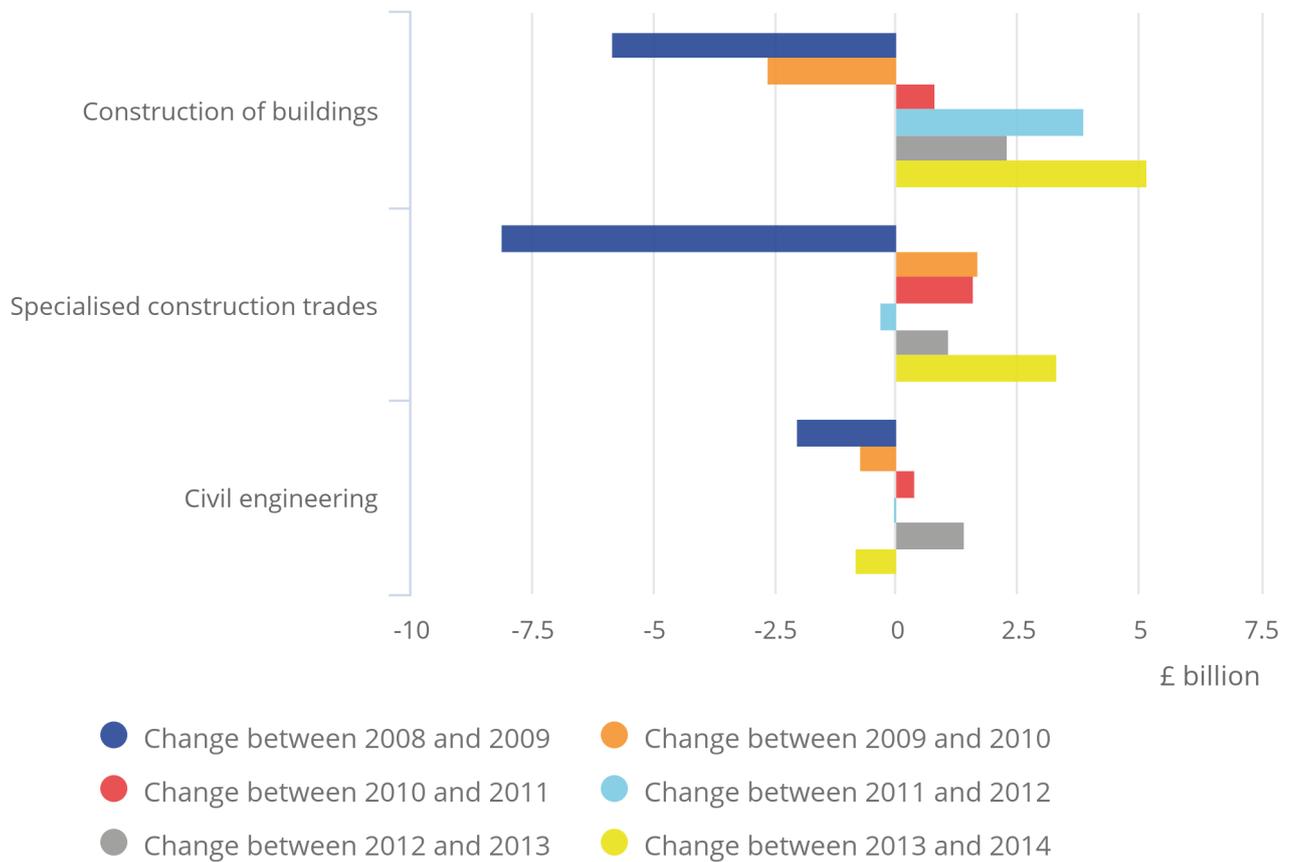
Construction of buildings, which was the main contributor for the growth in the Construction sector, experienced an increase in aGVA of 17.5% (£5.2 billion) between 2013 and 2014. This was a result of a 12.9% (£10.3 billion) increase in turnover and an 18.5% (£9.4 billion) increase in purchases, coupled with a £4.5 billion rise in stock levels. As was the case in the previous 2 years, the main reason for the growth in aGVA was in the Development of building projects (Group 41.1).

The growth in Construction may be due to several factors such as [rising house prices as reported in our Economic Review, July 2015](#) and [improving credit conditions as reported by the Bank of England](#).

Our House Price Index (HPI) shows that house prices grew by 3.5% in 2013 and by 10.0% in 2014. The increase in the demand for housing is also reflected by data from the [Bank of England which show that mortgage approvals were 5.2% higher in 2014 than in 2013](#).

Figure 17: UK Construction, aGVA change by division, 2008 to 2014

Figure 17: UK Construction, aGVA change by division, 2008 to 2014



Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS) - Office for National Statistics

Notes for Construction Industries, Section F

Please note that the ABS figures for the Construction industries should not be compared directly with annual figures in the monthly [“Output in the Construction Industry”](#) release because:

- the ABS figures cover the United Kingdom, while the “Output in the Construction Industry” covers Great Britain only
- the 2 surveys measure different concepts of this industry
- while both quote figures for a calendar year, the “Output in the Construction Industry” are based on the aggregate of the responses to 12 monthly surveys, whereas ABS figures are based on annual responses covering a range of business years
- the ABS figures will always be larger than those in the “Output in the Construction Industry” because the latter excludes: Property developers (SIC 41.1); Payment on purchased services (architects, technical engineering, etc.); Payment to subcontractors, unless the subcontractors are not classified to construction and therefore are not part of the survey; Value of land; Value of materials sold (which are not part of a structure); and Fixtures, equipment and tools that are sold
- the ABS figures include secondary activities related to businesses classified within the construction sector, while the “Output in the Construction Industry” covers only the construction activity of the businesses

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.

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

The part of Section A covered by ABS showed rises in turnover of 20.9% (£927 million) between 2013 and 2014 and in purchases of 23.7% (£650 million) which led to an increase of 15.7% (£291 million) in aGVA between 2013 and 2014. The main contributor to this increase was Silviculture and other forestry activities (Group 02.1) which covers the cultivation of trees for timber and pulp.

This rise means that for the second consecutive year at £2,147 million, aGVA is higher than the level in 2008, at the start of the economic downturn.

Comparable GVA figures for the rest of Agriculture (which includes crop and animal production) are available in Chapter 3 (Table 3.2) of the [Agriculture in the United Kingdom](#) release published annually by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and shows a value of £9,922 million for 2014.

11. Background notes

1. What’s New?

Report on a feasibility study into [Capturing Regional Capex on the ABS \(69.7 Kb Pdf\)](#).

For the first time our [Exporters and Importers, GB, 2014](#) and [Business Ownership in the UK](#), 2013 releases include regional breakdowns.

2. Annual Business Survey – ABS

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

The ABS survey samples approximately 63,000 businesses in Great Britain from a population of over 1.8 million businesses in the sample frame on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The

responding businesses provide information such as their turnover, purchases, employment costs, capital expenditure and stocks.

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

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 the ONS website.

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

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

An ABS [Glossary \(405.2 Kb Pdf\)](#) 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 \(149.3 Kb Pdf\)](#) for the ABS can be found on the ONS website. The aims of the QMI report are to provide users with a greater understanding of ONS's statistics, their uses and the methods that are used to produce them.

The ABS is a sample survey. As with all estimates obtained from sample surveys, ABS estimates are subject to various sources of error. The total error in a survey estimate is the difference between the estimate derived from the data collected and the true (unknown) value for the population. The total error consists of two main elements; the sampling error and the non-sampling error. The ABS was designed to minimise both these errors. The standard error is the estimated value of the sampling error. The estimate for a variable, plus and minus the standard error for the variable, gives a range in which the true unknown value for the population should 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, employment costs and capital expenditure are available in the quality measures table published with this release.

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

Selective editing

When ABS responses are received, checks are undertaken to ensure the information is correct. This is known as editing and validation. Selective editing was used to validate responses for the first time for the 2011 results using software called SELEKT. SELEKT is a generic selective editing tool which highlights responses which appear to be in error if they fall outside the range of what is expected and have a large influence on key estimates. Those responses with the highest score are prioritised for editing and validation. This increases the efficiency of the editing process by focussing 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 one industrial sector to another, and which industry groups /classes/subclasses are driving the change?
- are any industries particularly dominant in specific regions or countries of the UK and are there structural changes over time?
- how productive is a particular industry, such as the chemicals sector, and what is its operating profitability?

ABS data was used in these recent ONS publications:

[Exporters and Importers, Great Britain, 2014](#)

[Business Ownership in the UK, 2013](#)

[The Economic Performance of the UK's Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Industry, Car Production](#)

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

National Accounts: The statistics produced help to improve the overall quality of the UK National Accounts and the measurement of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The ABS forms a major data input to the production of [Input-Output Annual Supply and Use Tables](#) used to set the annual level of UK GDP. The Supply and Use tables show the sales and purchases relationships between consumers and producers by industry (see chapter 2 of [UK National Accounts, Blue Book 2011 edition \(5.31 Mb Pdf\)](#)). For the latest available comparison with National Accounts GVA see the figures for 2013 in the Blue Book 2015 edition [Table 2.2](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Your views matter

An ABS short user survey asking for feedback on ABS releases closed in August 2015. We are currently analysing the responses and will publish an analysis shortly.

We are constantly aiming to improve this release and its associated commentary. We would welcome any feedback you might have, and would be particularly interested in knowing how you make use of these data

to inform your work. Please contact us via email: abs@ons.gov.uk or telephone Jon Gough on +44 (0)1633 456720.

The How E-commerce is changing the shape of business event, coordinated jointly with the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), took place in October 2015. The event featured a range of talks from users, producers and suppliers of e-commerce statistics, not just from central government and the devolved administrations, but also local government, media, business representatives and researchers. To view the content of the day, please visit the [event page](#).

6. International comparisons

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

[Eurostat](#): analysis of 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 results can be expected at the following times in the normal course of operation of the ABS:

- national figures for the current reference year will usually be revised between the provisional and revised data releases
- national figures for the previous reference year will be revised at the current survey year's revised data release

There are no revisions to the 2013 previous reference year's data in this provisional 2014 release.

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

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

8. Response Rates and Compliance Costs

The figures in this release are based on an annual survey of businesses. Provisional 2014 results are based on a response rate of 78.6%. Response rates by different sectors can be found in the Quality Measures spreadsheet accompanying this release.

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

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 Service Industries	78.2	77.9	77.8	76.2	78.6
A (Part) ¹	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.3	76.4	80.2	77.6	79.2
B-E	Production Industries	78.7	77.7	78.7	78.3	79.9
F	Construction Industries	74.8	74.9	74.8	69.7	73.8
G	Distribution Industries	77.1	77.6	77.5	74.7	77.3
H-S (Part) ¹	Non-Financial Service Industries	79.5	79.0	78.4	77.9	80.1

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: - Agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting and trapping SIC 01.7 only), forestry and fishing - Section A - Production - Sections B-E - Construction - Section F - Distribution - Section G - Non-Financial Services - 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

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 November 2015

For an estimate of the cost to GB businesses for providing their data to the ABS (known as compliance cost) see appendix B of the ONS Compliance Plan.

9. General Information

These points should be noted when using ABS results:

ABS coverage

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

The industries covered are:

- agriculture (support activities SIC 01.6 and hunting & trapping 01.7 only), forestry and fishing - Section A
- production industries - Sections B-E

- construction industries - Section F
- distribution industries - Section G
- Non-Financial Service 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 (crop and animal production SIC 01.1, 01.2, 01.3, 01.4 and 01.5 in Section A)
- financial and insurance (Section K)
- public administration and defence (Section O)
- education (public provision in Section P)
- health (SIC 86.2, public provision in SIC 86.1 and 86.9 in Section Q)

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

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

Standard Industrial Classification

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

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

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

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

Structural Changes to Businesses

The business economy is constantly evolving as businesses merge, are taken over, or simply change the main focus of their business. These changes can result in the industry classification of a business changing over time. For example, if a business undertakes both manufacturing and wholesale activities, but most of its employment is within manufacturing, it will be classified to manufacturing. If the employment were to change substantially so that the majority worked in wholesale then the industry classification would change

and the whole of the businesses turnover, for example, would move from manufacturing to wholesale. In industries where movements are common, or where large businesses are involved, these changes can themselves sometimes cause large changes in ABS estimates. This should be taken into consideration when changes over time are being assessed.

Calculation of Gross Value Added estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Register and Employment Survey

The reference tables that support this release include estimates of employment. The ABS does not collect employment level information so instead this key information is taken from another source. In the past, employment data were collected via the Annual Business Inquiry / Part 1 (ABI/1), however, in 2009, ABI/1 was replaced with the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES). The ABS and BRES are both optimal for their respective purposes, however caution should be taken when combining the financial data from the ABS and employment information from BRES to calculate estimates due to differences in methodology. More information on the differences between ABS and BRES is available in the [ABS Technical Report \(1.68 Mb Pdf\)](#) published on the [ABS webpages](#).

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

Employment figures are still available at an industry breakdown.

10. Disclosure Control and Symbols Used

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

The following symbols are used throughout the ABS releases:

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

11. National Statistics

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

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

12. Social Media

Follow ONS on [Twitter](#) and receive up to date information about our statistics.

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

13. Government Statistical Service (GSS) Business Statistics

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

14. Discussing ONS Business Statistics Online

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

15. ONS Theme Pages

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

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

16. Special events

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

17. Release Policy

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

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

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

18. Copyright

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This document is also available on our website at www.ons.gov.uk.

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

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

ANNUAL BUSINESS SURVEY

UK NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS ECONOMY¹ - CHANGE ON PREVIOUS YEAR

Release Date 12 November 2015

Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 2007) Section Division	Description	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	
A-S (Part) ¹	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Production, Construction, Distribution and Non-Financial Service Industries	2008	909,662			3,075,145			2,130,612		
		2009	847,761	-61,901	-6.8	2,869,816	-205,328	-6.7	1,974,771	-155,841	-7.3
		2010	880,920	33,159	3.9	3,025,220	155,404	5.4	2,106,683	131,912	6.7
		2011	915,655	34,735	3.9	3,249,106	223,886	7.4	2,303,190	196,506	9.3
		2012	937,039	21,385	2.3	3,331,193	82,087	2.5	2,356,039	52,850	2.3
		2013	1,001,124	64,085	6.8	3,538,442	207,249	6.2	2,506,251	150,212	6.4
2014	1,104,597	103,473	10.3	3,616,200	77,757	2.2	2,491,458	-14,793	-0.6		
A (Part) ¹	Agriculture (excludes crop and animal production), forestry and fishing	2008	1,723			4,761			3,240		
		2009	1,536	-187	-10.9	4,079	-682	-14.3	2,682	-558	-17.2
		2010	1,487	-49	-3.2	3,150	-929	-22.8	1,845	-837	-31.2
		2011	1,585	98	6.6	3,558	408	13.0	2,129	284	15.4
		2012	1,402	-183	-11.5	3,566	8	0.2	2,355	226	10.6
		2013	1,856	454	32.4	4,428	862	24.2	2,744	390	16.6
2014	2,147	291	15.7	5,355	927	20.9	3,394	650	23.7		
B-E	Production industries	2008	222,540			677,230			437,677		
		2009	195,543	-26,997	-12.1	611,347	-65,884	-9.7	394,009	-43,668	-10.0
		2010	208,870	13,327	6.8	652,941	41,594	6.8	425,519	31,510	8.0
		2011	215,261	6,391	3.1	702,639	49,698	7.6	471,926	46,406	10.9
		2012	215,117	-143	-0.1	703,277	639	0.1	470,931	-995	-0.2
		2013	218,988	3,871	1.8	712,910	9,633	1.4	478,960	8,029	1.7
2014	218,090	-898	-0.4	712,625	-285	-	479,814	854	0.2		
B	Mining and quarrying	2008	34,159			61,172			27,122		
		2009	23,663	-10,496	-30.7	45,940	-15,233	-24.9	22,413	-4,709	-17.4
		2010	26,488	2,825	11.9	47,785	1,845	4.0	21,882	532	2.4
		2011	28,597	2,109	8.0	53,951	6,166	12.9	26,469	4,588	21.0
		2012	24,581	-4,016	-14.0	51,173	-2,778	-5.1	27,945	1,476	5.6
		2013	23,813	-769	-3.1	49,626	-1,547	-3.0	28,682	737	2.6
2014	16,509	-7,304	-30.7	41,693	-7,933	-16.0	27,218	-1,464	-5.1		
C	Manufacturing	2008	149,441			500,246			332,630		
		2009	131,202	-18,239	-12.2	449,873	-50,373	-10.1	294,215	-38,415	-11.5
		2010	145,997	14,795	11.3	482,086	32,214	7.2	317,333	23,118	7.9
		2011	149,313	3,315	2.3	516,408	34,322	7.1	349,623	32,290	10.2
		2012	149,498	185	0.1	513,437	-2,971	-0.6	344,634	-4,989	-1.4
		2013	154,758	5,260	3.5	518,867	5,429	1.1	345,526	892	0.3
2014	157,248	2,490	1.6	521,366	2,499	0.5	346,630	1,104	0.3		
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2008	23,627			86,790			63,763		
		2009	26,149	2,522	10.7	87,539	749	0.9	63,599	-164	-0.3
		2010	21,561	-4,588	-17.5	94,424	6,885	7.9	72,362	8,763	13.8
		2011	21,206	-355	-1.6	100,735	6,311	6.7	80,139	7,776	10.7
		2012	24,151	2,946	13.9	106,916	6,182	6.1	82,879	2,740	3.4
		2013	23,582	-570	-2.4	111,087	4,171	3.9	87,950	5,071	6.1
2014	25,840	2,259	9.6	115,544	4,457	4.0	89,858	1,909	2.2		
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2008	15,314			29,022			14,163		
		2009	14,529	-785	-5.1	27,995	-1,026	-3.5	13,782	-381	-2.7
		2010	14,824	295	2.0	28,646	650	2.3	13,942	160	1.2
		2011	16,145	1,321	8.9	31,544	2,899	10.1	15,695	1,753	12.6
		2012	16,887	742	4.6	31,751	206	0.7	15,473	-222	-1.4
		2013	16,836	-51	-0.3	33,330	1,580	5.0	16,803	1,330	8.6
2014	18,493	1,657	9.8	34,022	692	2.1	16,107	-695	-4.1		
F	Construction	2008	84,812			223,399			137,768		
		2009	68,885	-15,927	-18.8	186,137	-37,262	-16.7	113,660	-24,108	-17.5
		2010	67,359	-1,526	-2.2	182,093	-4,044	-2.2	111,511	-2,149	-1.9
		2011	70,150	2,791	4.1	189,467	7,374	4.0	119,168	7,657	6.9
		2012	73,807	3,657	5.2	190,413	946	0.5	116,829	-2,339	-2.0
		2013	78,597	4,790	6.5	199,033	8,620	4.5	121,129	4,300	3.7
2014	86,308	7,711	9.8	218,918	19,885	10.0	138,168	17,039	14.1		
41	Construction of buildings	2008	30,994			91,608			59,926		
		2009	25,221	-5,773	-18.6	76,254	-15,355	-16.8	48,097	-11,829	-19.7
		2010	22,624	-2,597	-10.3	71,933	-4,320	-5.7	46,489	-1,608	-3.3
		2011	23,440	816	3.6	71,561	-373	-0.5	47,483	994	2.1
		2012	27,312	3,873	16.5	75,292	3,732	5.2	47,548	65	0.1
		2013	29,606	2,294	8.4	79,935	4,643	6.2	50,655	3,107	6.5
2014	34,797	5,191	17.5	90,224	10,289	12.9	60,037	9,382	18.5		
42	Civil engineering	2008	14,701			47,644			32,974		
		2009	12,686	-2,015	-13.7	41,529	-6,115	-12.8	28,641	-4,333	-13.1
		2010	12,033	-653	-5.1	36,935	-4,594	-11.1	24,691	-3,950	-13.8
		2011	12,446	413	3.4	39,332	2,397	6.5	27,322	2,631	10.7
		2012	12,485	39	0.3	37,025	-2,306	-5.9	24,794	-2,528	-9.3
		2013	13,836	1,351	10.8	38,897	1,872	5.1	25,275	481	1.9
2014	13,079	-758	-5.5	42,049	3,152	8.1	28,940	3,665	14.5		
43	Specialised construction activities	2008	39,117			84,147			44,867		
		2009	30,978	-8,139	-20.8	68,355	-15,792	-18.8	36,922	-7,946	-17.7
		2010	32,702	1,724	5.6	73,225	4,871	7.1	40,331	3,409	9.2
		2011	34,264	1,562	4.8	78,575	5,350	7.3	44,362	4,032	10.0
		2012	34,010	-254	-0.7	78,095	-480	-0.6	44,487	124	0.3
		2013	35,154	1,144	3.4	80,201	2,106	2.7	45,199	712	1.6
2014	38,432	3,278	9.3	86,645	6,445	8.0	49,191	3,992	8.8		
G-S ¹	Distribution and Non-Financial Service industries	2008	600,586			2,169,755			1,551,927		
		2009	581,797	-18,789	-3.1	2,068,254	-101,501	-4.7	1,464,420	-87,507	-5.6
		2010	603,204	21,407	3.7	2,187,037	118,783	5.7	1,567,807	103,387	7.1
		2011	628,660	25,455	4.2	2,353,442	166,405	7.6	1,709,967	142,160	9.1
		2012	646,713	18,053	2.9	2,433,936	80,495	3.4	1,765,925	55,958	3.3
		2013	701,684	54,971	8.5	2,622,071	188,135	7.7	1,903,418	137,492	7.8
2014	798,053	96,369	13.7	2,679,301	57,230	2.2	1,870,082	-33,336	-1.8		
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2008	157,794			1,224,568			1,046,323		
		2009	149,315	-8,478	-5.4	1,142,521	-82,047	-6.7	969,322	-77,002	-7.4
		2010	153,019	3,703	2.5	1,224,949	82,428	7.2	1,054,983	85,661	8.8
		2011	151,202	-1,817	-1.2	1,336,934	111,985	9.1	1,170,596	115,613	11.0
		2012	144,492	-6,709	-4.4	1,369,933	32,999	2.5	1,201,991	31,395	2.7
		2013	151,312	6,820	4.7	1,486,170	116,237	8.5	1,312,457	110,467	9.2
2014	188,823	37,511	24.8	1,472,395	-13,775	-0.9	1,263,612	-48,845	-3.7		

45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2008	20,957			135,669			115,372		
		2009	18,348	-2,609	-12.5	125,764	-9,905	-7.3	105,457	-9,915	-8.6
		2010	22,150	3,802	20.7	132,077	6,313	5.0	111,243	5,786	5.5
		2011	23,419	1,269	5.7	137,364	5,287	4.0	115,292	4,049	3.6
		2012	22,347	-1,072	-4.6	142,461	5,098	3.7	120,649	5,356	4.6
		2013	24,290	1,943	8.7	152,053	9,591	6.7	129,330	8,681	7.2
		2014	27,235	2,944	12.1	168,990	16,937	11.1	143,980	14,650	11.3
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2008	71,714			777,154			684,714		
		2009	61,044	-10,670	-14.9	697,439	-79,715	-10.3	614,806	-69,908	-10.2
		2010	59,369	-1,675	-2.7	760,741	63,302	9.1	682,063	67,256	10.9
		2011	56,912	-2,457	-4.1	857,423	96,682	12.7	784,100	102,037	15.0
		2012	48,270	-8,642	-15.2	878,145	20,721	2.4	806,290	22,190	2.8
		2013	48,573	304	0.6	974,962	96,817	11.0	901,905	95,614	11.9
		2014	76,311	27,738	57.1	930,248	-44,714	-4.6	829,968	-71,937	-8.0
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2008	65,123			311,745			246,237		
		2009	69,924	4,801	7.4	319,318	7,573	2.4	249,058	2,821	1.1
		2010	71,500	1,576	2.3	332,131	12,813	4.0	261,676	12,618	5.1
		2011	70,871	-629	-0.9	342,147	10,016	3.0	271,203	9,527	3.6
		2012	73,876	3,005	4.2	349,327	7,179	2.1	275,052	3,848	1.4
		2013	78,448	4,573	6.2	359,156	9,829	2.8	281,223	6,171	2.2
		2014	85,277	6,829	8.7	373,157	14,001	3.9	289,665	8,442	3.0
H-S ¹	Non-Financial Service industries	2008	442,792			945,187			505,604		
		2009	432,481	-10,311	-2.3	925,733	-19,454	-2.1	495,098	-10,505	-2.1
		2010	450,185	17,704	4.1	962,088	36,355	3.9	512,825	17,726	3.6
		2011	477,458	27,272	6.1	1,016,508	54,420	5.7	539,372	26,547	5.2
		2012	502,220	24,763	5.2	1,064,004	47,496	4.7	563,934	24,563	4.6
		2013	550,371	48,151	9.6	1,135,901	71,897	6.8	590,960	27,026	4.8
		2014	609,230	58,858	10.7	1,206,907	71,006	6.3	606,470	15,509	2.6
H	Transportation and storage	2008	59,866			136,874			79,942		
		2009	56,708	-3,159	-5.3	127,100	-9,774	-7.1	73,093	-6,850	-8.6
		2010	60,953	4,245	7.5	135,706	8,606	6.8	77,095	4,003	5.5
		2011	61,522	570	0.9	142,830	7,124	5.2	82,791	5,695	7.4
		2012	67,486	5,964	9.7	152,079	9,249	6.5	86,471	3,680	4.4
		2013	70,620	3,134	4.6	157,391	5,312	3.5	88,758	2,287	2.6
		2014	75,776	5,156	7.3	166,011	8,619	5.5	91,729	2,971	3.3
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2008	31,620			67,674			36,047		
		2009	29,375	-2,245	-7.1	66,195	-1,478	-2.2	36,745	699	1.9
		2010	31,435	2,060	7.0	68,346	2,151	3.2	36,883	138	0.4
		2011	34,826	3,390	10.8	72,322	3,976	5.8	37,563	679	1.8
		2012	37,764	2,938	8.4	74,355	2,034	2.8	37,272	-291	-0.8
		2013	38,421	657	1.7	77,087	2,732	3.7	38,620	1,348	3.6
		2014	42,905	4,483	11.7	82,137	5,050	6.6	39,763	1,143	3.0
J	Information and communication	2008	87,751			179,890			94,003		
		2009	83,494	-4,257	-4.9	175,001	-4,890	-2.7	92,945	-1,058	-1.1
		2010	85,309	1,815	2.2	183,565	8,565	4.9	98,864	5,919	6.4
		2011	90,579	5,270	6.2	189,027	5,461	3.0	98,303	-560	-0.6
		2012	92,999	2,420	2.7	190,120	1,093	0.6	97,235	-1,068	-1.1
		2013	97,761	4,762	5.1	197,412	7,292	3.8	100,912	3,677	3.8
		2014	107,541	9,780	10.0	207,618	10,206	5.2	103,727	2,816	2.8
L	Real estate activities	2008	25,720			42,098			17,128		
		2009	25,720	-	-	42,379	282	0.7	16,830	-298	-1.7
		2010	28,242	2,522	9.8	44,933	2,554	6.0	17,070	240	1.4
		2011	28,935	693	2.5	46,246	1,313	2.9	17,652	582	3.4
		2012	33,634	4,699	16.2	53,358	7,112	15.4	19,636	1,984	11.2
		2013	36,386	2,752	8.2	56,046	2,689	5.0	20,195	560	2.8
		2014	37,045	659	1.8	55,550	-497	-0.9	19,792	-403	-2.0
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2008	106,191			190,833			84,624		
		2009	105,093	-1,098	-1.0	187,858	-2,975	-1.6	82,875	-1,749	-2.1
		2010	104,765	-328	-0.3	189,136	1,278	0.7	84,501	1,626	2.0
		2011	113,416	8,652	8.3	201,506	12,370	6.5	89,331	4,830	5.7
		2012	115,022	1,606	1.4	207,472	5,965	3.0	93,204	3,873	4.3
		2013	128,695	13,673	11.9	227,638	20,166	9.7	101,234	8,031	8.6
		2014	147,593	18,898	14.7	247,765	20,128	8.8	101,792	558	0.6
N	Administrative and support service activities	2008	70,361			150,219			79,932		
		2009	66,314	-4,047	-5.8	143,945	-6,274	-4.2	77,623	-2,309	-2.9
		2010	73,872	7,557	11.4	152,459	8,514	5.9	78,866	1,243	1.6
		2011	80,243	6,372	8.6	167,102	14,643	9.6	87,168	8,303	10.5
		2012	84,846	4,602	5.7	171,893	4,791	2.9	87,246	78	0.1
		2013	96,171	11,325	13.3	187,066	15,173	8.8	91,815	4,569	5.2
		2014	108,392	12,221	12.7	203,510	16,444	8.8	96,586	4,771	5.2
P (Part) ¹	Education - (private provision only)	2008	9,955			26,060			16,192		
		2009	11,395	1,440	14.5	28,519	2,459	9.4	17,149	957	5.9
		2010	13,355	1,959	17.2	28,395	-124	-0.4	15,100	-2,049	-11.9
		2011	13,243	-111	-0.8	29,160	765	2.7	15,902	802	5.3
		2012	13,703	460	3.5	32,009	2,849	9.8	18,248	2,346	14.8
		2013	15,754	2,051	15.0	35,484	3,475	10.9	19,772	1,524	8.4
		2014	19,335	3,581	22.7	39,479	3,995	11.3	20,522	750	3.8
Q (Part) ¹	Human health and social work activities - (SIC 87 and 88, private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9)	2008	22,015			34,078			12,143		
		2009	24,098	2,083	9.5	37,504	3,426	10.1	13,356	1,213	10.0
		2010	24,278	179	0.7	39,544	2,039	5.4	15,186	1,831	13.7
		2011	25,319	1,041	4.3	41,198	1,655	4.2	15,907	721	4.7
		2012	26,117	798	3.2	42,447	1,249	3.0	16,372	465	2.9
		2013	29,037	2,920	11.2	46,534	4,087	9.6	17,509	1,137	6.9
		2014	29,485	448	1.5	48,242	1,708	3.7	19,091	1,582	9.0
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	2008	15,588			87,649			69,521		
		2009	16,750	1,162	7.5	88,677	1,028	1.2	69,419	-101	-0.1
		2010	14,300	-2,450	-14.6	90,604	1,927	2.2	73,495	4,076	5.9
		2011	16,554	2,254	15.8	98,962	8,358	9.2	79,454	5,959	8.1
		2012	16,520	-34	-0.2	111,013	12,052	12.2	93,062	13,609	17.1
		2013	22,212	5,692	34.5	119,913	8,900	8.0	96,032	2,970	3.2
		2014	24,914	2,702	12.2	123,832	3,919	3.3	96,743	711	0.7
S	Other service activities	2008	13,725			29,812			16,073		
		2009	13,534	-191	-1.4	28,554	-1,259	-4.2	15,065	-1,008	-6.3
		2010	13,678	144	1.1	29,400	846	3.0	15,765	700	4.6
		2011	12,819	-858	-6.3	28,155	-1,245	-4.2	15,302	-463	-2.9
		2012	14,130	1,311	10.2	29,258	1,103	3.9	15,190	-112	-0.7
		2013	15,314	1,184	8.4	31,330	2,072	7.1	16,113	923	6.1
		2014	16,244	930	6.1	32,763	1,433	4.6	16,724	611	3.8

Source: Annual Business Survey (ABS)

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

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 industries - Sections B-E
- o Construction industries - Section F
- o Distribution industries - Section G
- o Non-Financial Service industries - Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, P (private provision only), Q (SIC 87 and 88, private provision only in SIC 86.1 and 86.9), R and S