

Article

Commentary on supply and use balanced estimates of annual GDP: 1997 to 2014

This article explains the revisions from 1997 to 2014, between the estimates of gross value added (GVA) and gross domestic product (GDP) published in the 2016 supply and use tables.

Contact:
Lee Birt
lee.birt@ons.gov.uk

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1. Introduction

This article explains the revisions from 1997 to 2014, between the estimates of gross value added (GVA) and gross domestic product (GDP) published in the 2016 supply and use tables (SUTs) and those previously published in 2015. It also covers the revisions to the GVA and GDP estimates for 2014 derived in the [Quarterly National Accounts](#), which have now been replaced by the first supply and use balanced estimates for that year.

The Quarterly National Accounts use a variety of short-term indicators to form estimates of GDP. Annual supply and use balancing uses more detailed indicators, which only become available after 1 to 2 years. In annual supply and use balancing, the 3 approaches to GDP (income, output and expenditure) are fully reconciled using a matrix of industries and products.

Further information on the latest estimates can be found in a recent article “[Impact of changes in the national accounts and economic commentary for 2016 Quarter 1 \(Apr to June\)](#)”. This article highlights the impacts of the improved methods introduced in Blue Book 2016 and examined the revisions that have occurred to the headline aggregates within the national accounts. In addition, Chapter 1 of [Blue Book, 2016 Edition](#) presents a more detailed analysis of the main trends emerging from the newly available annual data across the main published sectors.

2. Summary

Annual current price supply and use balanced estimates of GDP have been published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), with the exception of 2007, in every year since 1992. For the [2016 edition of the Supply and use Tables \(SUTs\)](#), annual estimates of current price GDP have been revised from 1997 to 2013 and first estimates have been published for 2014, which replace earlier estimates for that year published in the Quarterly National Accounts (Tables 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d).

Table 1a: Supply and use balanced estimated of Gross Value Added: total revisions

1997 to 2014

£ million, current prices

Year	GVA at basic prices, 2015 ¹ SUTs		GVA at basic prices, 2016 SUTs		Level diffs	Percentage point diffs
	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)		
1997	791,979	-	847,346	-	55,367	-
1998	829,932	4.8	882,137	4.1	52,205	-0.7
1999	861,179	3.8	914,805	3.7	53,626	-0.1
2000	915,051	6.3	968,346	5.9	53,295	-0.4
2001	952,815	4.1	1,006,371	3.9	53,556	-0.2
2002	1,002,770	5.2	1,054,355	4.8	51,585	-0.4
2003	1,065,713	6.3	1,118,059	6.0	52,346	-0.3
2004	1,123,006	5.4	1,172,773	4.9	49,767	-0.5
2005	1,192,787	6.2	1,241,819	5.9	49,032	-0.3
2006	1,261,841	5.8	1,310,789	5.6	48,948	-0.2
2007	1,331,120	5.5	1,377,734	5.1	46,614	-0.4
2008	1,369,505	2.9	1,414,107	2.6	44,602	-0.3
2009	1,348,507	-1.5	1,382,229	-2.3	33,722	-0.8
2010	1,397,744	3.7	1,414,635	2.3	16,891	-1.4
2011	1,443,281	3.3	1,452,075	2.6	8,794	-0.7
2012	1,485,776	2.9	1,495,576	3.0	9,800	0.1
2013	1,546,914	4.1	1,551,553	3.7	4,639	-0.4
2014	1,619,204	4.7	1,624,276	4.7	5,072	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data for 2014 taken from the last published Quarterly National Accounts for Q4 (Oct to Dec) 2015 (published March 2016), as supply and use balanced estimates only covered 1997 to 2013.

Table 1b: Supply and use balanced estimated of gross domestic product: total revisions

1997 to 2014

£ million, current prices

Year	GDP at basic prices, 2015 ¹ SUTs		GDP at basic prices, 2016 SUTs		Level diffs	Percentage point diffs
	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)		
1997	883,488	-	938,855	-	55,367	-
1998	928,103	5.0	980,308	4.4	52,205	-0.6
1999	967,579	4.3	1,021,205	4.2	53,626	-0.1
2000	1,027,568	6.2	1,080,863	5.8	53,295	-0.4
2001	1,067,019	3.8	1,120,575	3.7	53,556	-0.1
2002	1,121,067	5.1	1,172,652	4.6	51,585	-0.5
2003	1,190,103	6.2	1,242,449	6.0	52,346	-0.2
2004	1,255,107	5.5	1,304,874	5.0	49,767	-0.5
2005	1,330,418	6.0	1,379,457	5.7	49,039	-0.3
2006	1,406,620	5.7	1,455,644	5.5	49,024	-0.2
2007	1,484,273	5.5	1,530,890	5.2	46,617	-0.3
2008	1,519,597	2.4	1,564,252	2.2	44,655	-0.2
2009	1,485,727	-2.2	1,519,459	-2.9	33,732	-0.7
2010	1,555,548	4.7	1,572,439	3.5	16,891	-1.2
2011	1,619,480	4.1	1,628,274	3.6	8,794	-0.5
2012	1,665,213	2.8	1,675,044	2.9	9,831	0.1
2013	1,734,949	4.2	1,739,563	3.9	4,614	-0.3
2014	1,817,234	4.7	1,822,480	4.8	5,246	0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data for 2014 taken from the last published Quarterly National Accounts for Q4 (Oct to Dec) 2015 (published March 2016), as supply and use balanced estimates only covered 1997 to 2013.

Two layers of revisions have been applied to the 2015 Blue Book supply and use estimates to produce the 2016 Blue Book estimates:

- Layer 1 – various methodological improvements, including those introduced to bring about compliance with new international standards and guidelines, changes from ensuring comparability and other changes to meet user needs
- Layer 2 – fully open revisions from 2012 to 2013, including those methodological improvements introduced in Layer 1 but also any revised data

Revisions to 2014 data as shown represent differences between annual data previously estimated in the Quarterly National Accounts and supply and use balanced estimates that have been produced for the first time. These differences therefore include both methodological changes and data differences.

Table 1c: Supply and use balanced estimates of Gross Value Added: revisions by layer

1997 to 2014		£ million, current prices			
	GVA at basic prices, 2015¹ SUTs	Layer 1 revisions	Layer 2 revisions	2014 revisions	Total GVA revisions for 2016 SUTs
Year	Levels				
1997	791,979	55,367	-	-	55,367
1998	829,932	52,205	-	-	52,205
1999	861,179	53,626	-	-	53,626
2000	915,051	53,295	-	-	53,295
2001	952,815	53,556	-	-	53,556
2002	1,002,770	51,585	-	-	51,585
2003	1,065,713	52,346	-	-	52,346
2004	1,123,006	49,767	-	-	49,767
2005	1,192,787	49,032	-	-	49,032
2006	1,261,841	48,948	-	-	48,948
2007	1,331,120	46,614	-	-	46,614
2008	1,369,505	44,602	-	-	44,602
2009	1,348,507	33,722	-	-	33,722
2010	1,397,744	16,891	-	-	16,891
2011	1,443,281	8,794	-	-	8,794
2012	1,485,776	-	9,800	-	9,800
2013	1,546,914	-	4,639	-	4,639
2014	1,619,204	-	-	5,072	5,072

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data for 2014 taken from the last published Quarterly National Accounts for Q4 (Oct to Dec) 2015 (published March 2016), as supply and use balanced estimates only covered 1997 to 2013.

Table 1d: Supply and use balanced estimated of gross domestic product: total revisions by layer

1997 to 2014

£ million, current prices

	GDP at basic prices, 2015¹ SUTs	Layer 1 revisions	Layer 2 revisions	2014 revisions	Total GDP revisions for 2016 SUTs
Year	Levels				
1997	883,488	55,367	-	-	55,367
1998	928,103	52,205	-	-	52,205
1999	967,579	53,626	-	-	53,626
2000	1,027,568	53,295	-	-	53,295
2001	1,067,019	53,556	-	-	53,556
2002	1,121,067	51,585	-	-	51,585
2003	1,190,103	52,346	-	-	52,346
2004	1,255,107	49,767	-	-	49,767
2005	1,330,418	49,039	-	-	49,039
2006	1,406,620	49,024	-	-	49,024
2007	1,484,273	46,617	-	-	46,617
2008	1,519,597	44,655	-	-	44,655
2009	1,485,727	33,732	-	-	33,732
2010	1,555,548	16,891	-	-	16,891
2011	1,619,480	8,794	-	-	8,794
2012	1,665,213	-	9,831	-	9,831
2013	1,734,949	-	4,614	-	4,614
2014	1,817,234	-	-	5,246	5,246

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data for 2014 taken from the last published Quarterly National Accounts for Q4 (Oct to Dec) 2015 (published March 2016), as supply and use balanced estimates only covered 1997 to 2013.

Tables A1.1a and A1.1b present the revisions by main GDP component from 1997 to 2014. Compared with the 2015 vintage, annual growth in GVA at basic prices has been revised down by an average of -0.39 percentage points and in absolute terms (disregarding the sign) by an average of 0.40 percentage points. The revisions to annual growth in GDP at market prices are -0.35 percentage points and 0.36 percentage points respectively.

The first supply and use balanced estimates of annual current price GDP in 2014 indicate GVA growth of 4.7% and GDP growth of 4.8%. These compare with the previously published 2014 growth estimates derived from quarterly balancing of 4.7% for both GVA and GDP growth (Table 1a).

As highlighted in the article "[Impact of changes in the national accounts and economic commentary for 2016 Quarter 1 \(Apr to June\)](#)" the majority of the current price revisions over the period since 1997 comes from improvements to the methods used to estimate imputed rentals, which is the value to home owners of their dwellings. The impact of these (along with other) changes is generally to increase the level of current price GDP, although the growth rate revisions vary for individual years. The upward revisions to levels, from the imputed rental changes, reduce towards the more recent periods but nevertheless this remains a key contributor to the revisions in annual current price GDP growth rates. The broad timing and depth of the downturn in 2008 to 2009 stays the same, and the overall magnitude of the recovery immediately following the downturn remains the weakest of the past half century. The 2008 to 2009 downturn is a little deeper than previously estimated. The fall in output between the peak and trough (Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008 to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2009), is estimated to have been 6.3%. The overall strength of the recovery is largely unrevised, but the timing has shifted slightly. This resulted in UK output regaining its pre-downturn peak in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2013, one quarter later than previously estimated.

The remainder of this article is structured as follows:

- Section 3 provides background on the supply and use balancing approach
- Section 4 gives a detailed breakdown of the revisions in each layer
- Section 5 discusses future improvements in the production of supply and use estimates
- Tables A1 and A2 provide supporting information and data tables

3. Background to supply and use balanced estimates of annual current price GDP

Why do we use supply and use balancing for annual GDP estimates?

Supply and use balancing fully reconciles production, income and expenditure data at a very detailed level to produce balanced estimates of gross value added (GVA) and gross domestic product (GDP) in line with [European System of Accounts 2010 \(ESA 2010\)](#). The estimates underpin all but the most recent estimates of GDP, which are based solely on the quarterly approach to balancing. It differs from quarterly balancing in several ways.

Quarterly balancing uses a variety of short-term indicators of economic activity to form estimates of GDP by the production, income and expenditure approaches. Annual supply and use balancing uses a separate, more detailed set of indicators which only becomes available after lags of around 1 to 2 years. In particular, the supply and use process uses the Annual Business Survey which includes estimates of turnover and business purchases that form part of the basis of estimates of output and intermediate consumption. The Monthly Business Survey used in the quarterly process only provides estimates of turnover.

In quarterly balancing, the production information is considered to be the strongest, so income and expenditure levels and growth are mathematically aligned to this via an annual "statistical discrepancy" and a quarterly "alignment adjustment". In annual supply and use balancing, the 3 approaches to GDP are fully reconciled using a matrix of 114 industries and 114 products, so no constraining adjustments are required.

Quarterly estimates across the 3 GDP approaches are produced rapidly, at 60 days (T+60) and 90 days (T+90) after the reference quarter, but the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy limits their data content and detail. Annual supply and use estimates, though more accurate and detailed, are first published at the earliest 18 months after the last reference year.

Quarterly balanced GVA and GDP are produced in both current prices and chained volume terms and with and without seasonal adjustment. Annual supply and use balanced GVA and GDP are only produced in current prices and as they are annual, no seasonal adjustment is required.

For each Blue Book, the quarterly production, income and expenditure estimates are brought into line with the latest annual supply and use balanced estimates up to the latest supply and use reference year, while the quarterly estimates beyond that are led by the newly-aligned production estimate.

Further detail on the annual and quarterly balancing methods and their interaction can be found in “[Balancing the Three Approaches to Measuring Gross Domestic Product, 2012](#)”

How is supply and use balancing carried out?

The supply and use approach, or to give it its full title, the input-output supply and use approach to balancing annual current price GDP ensures that all the components of GDP are fully reconciled, to the nearest £ million, by ensuring that:

- The supply of products – the goods and services produced by the domestic market and non-market sectors plus any imports equals the demand for products by domestic producers and consumers plus any exports
- The inputs to industries – goods and services used up during production plus the primary inputs of labour and entrepreneurship equals the outputs from industries

The approach also takes account of the fact that supply is measured at basic prices while demand is measured at purchasers’ prices. This is done by making adjustments to supply accounting for taxes and subsidies on products and production as well as trade and transport margins.

From the point at which source data becomes available for processing, to the point at which final balanced estimates are signed-off, takes around 6 months. The final estimates must be reached in time for the subsequent benchmarking of the quarterly GDP path and the derivation of the Sector and Financial Accounts for each annual Blue Book, by the end of Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) for a June or July publication or by Quarter 2 (Apr to June) for a September or October publication.

Large amounts of data are used and produced by the balancing process so a rigorous framework must be adopted to make the process both efficient and robust. There are various different ways of achieving balanced current price outcomes, each with its own merits and issues. A discussion of these can be found in “[Input-Output Supply and use Tables – Balanced Estimates of GDP using a Supply and use approach](#)” but the essential differences are whether balancing is carried out sequentially or iteratively and manually or automatically.

The sequential approach aims to establish the strongest elements of GDP first and balance the remaining elements around those levels. For example, GDP by the income approach might be set initially, after which the levels for GDP expenditure and GDP production would be brought into line. Alternatively, the strongest elements of each approach to measuring GDP can be established first for example, the levels of industrial output (production), compensation of employees (income) and household final consumption (expenditure) – and the remaining elements can be balanced in around these afterwards.

In contrast, the iterative approach uses alternating rounds of manual product supply and demand and industry input and output balancing to arrive at final estimates of the three approaches to GDP only at the end of the process. The basis of this approach is that the supply and use of products and industry inputs and outputs are intertwined through the output and intermediate consumption of products, so each product balance unbalances the industry picture and vice-versa. As the number of iterations rises, the product and industry imbalances gradually reduce towards zero. This approach is used by ONS and is described in further detail below.

Before balancing begins, time is spent assessing the raw inputs in their own right and making any necessary quality adjustments. Where necessary, further specific quality adjustments are also made in the preliminary iterations before the general reconciliation process begins.

For each iteration, Supply and Use Production Branch co-ordinates trained staff, each of whom is allotted a specific tranche of the 114 industries or products to balance based on their area knowledge. Balancers are given specific guidance after each product and industry phase from a senior steering group and Supply and Use Production Branch, as well as access to supporting sources of evidence. At the end of each iteration, rebalanced industry and/or product data are collated, quality assured and processed through central systems to be recorded and to produce the next iteration.

Once the annual imbalances are economically insignificant – for example, at less than 0.1% of Total Supply – a “raking and scaling” algorithm is applied to apportion these across the economy and reach the final balanced position. The use of an automatic balancing algorithm as a primary tool has significant drawbacks, in that a given mathematical solution may not account for economic evidence. However, used as a final tool, it is superior to manual balancing as it removes any small discrepancies for which there is no economic justification, both impartially and efficiently.

How are the data published?

Supply and use data are primarily published in extensive, cross-sectional tables to enable the large amount of detail to be seen in the clearest context. Summary tables are also published in Chapter 2 of the Blue Book which combines the 114 industry/product groups into ten sections.

Since 2011, the UK National Accounts have been produced using the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007 \(SIC 2007\)](#) and the [Classification of Products by Activity 2008 \(CPA 2008\)](#), which are consistent with the European standard reference framework for the classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.2). The supply and use industry/product groups are fully consistent with SIC 2007 and CPA 2008 in terms of their coverage, numerical codes and descriptions.

4. Revisions to annual current price GDP, 1997 to 2013

Methodological revisions from 1997 to 2011 (Layer 1)

The UK National Accounts adhere to international standards, set out in the [European System of Accounts 2010 \(ESA 2010\)](#) and the UK Balance of Payments consistent with the International Monetary Fund’s [Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual sixth edition \(BPM6\)](#), which ensure comparability across EU member states. These manuals are updated periodically to reflect economic and technological developments in domestic and global economies as well as changes in user needs. In 2014 the UK was required to publish the UK National Accounts consistent with the European System of Accounts and Balance of Payments Manual. These manuals replaced the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95) and the Balance of Payments Manual fifth edition (BPM5). The updated standards are in line with the [UN System of National Accounts 2008 \(SNA2008\)](#), which covers all countries on a voluntary basis.

Work focused on implementing improved methods to address gross national income (GNI) reservations currently in place on the National Accounts on an ESA95 basis and the transition to the new standards in ESA 2010 and BPM6.

Gross National Income (GNI) is an important statistic within the National Accounts, and it is used in the calculation of a member state's contribution to the EU budget. GNI or, as it was previously known, Gross National Product (GNP), describes the total primary income received by residents of a country and links the economic activity described by GDP with the destination of the income so generated. To give a full definition, GNI is equal to GDP plus net property income from abroad. Property income is not (as might be suggested by the name) the income generated by the ownership of buildings (rental). It is in fact made up of interest, the distributed income of corporations (dividends, repatriated profits and so on) and rent on land. This means that countries can have very high levels of GDP, but GNI would be significantly lower if, for example, many of the production units were owned by multi-national corporations with their headquarters in other countries.

Due to the administrative importance of the GNI statistic, the EU statistical office (Eurostat) carries out regular audits of the methods and data used to estimate GNI. In 2012, following a comprehensive audit of the methods used across EU countries, a number of areas for improvement were identified which all member states needed to address. These improvements are known as "reservations". The UK National Accounts addressed a number of these reservations in Blue Book 2014, and all the remaining outstanding UK reservations were addressed in Blue Book 2015.

This article provides a summary of each of the revisions (ESA10 and other methodological revisions) being implemented in Blue Book 2016.

Tables 2a and 2b show the revisions to GVA and GDP Layer 1 estimates. Tables A1.2a and A1.2b summarise the revisions to the main aggregates applied in Layer 1 from 1997 to 2011.

Table 2a: Supply and use balanced estimates of Gross Value Added: Layer 1 revisions

1997 to 2011						£ million, current prices	
GVA at basic prices, 2015 SUTs			GVA at basic prices after Layer 1				
Year	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)	Level diffs	Percentage point diffs	
1997	791,979	-	847,346	-	55,367	-	
1998	829,932	4.8	882,137	4.1	52,205	-0.7	
1999	861,179	3.8	914,805	3.7	53,626	-0.1	
2000	915,051	6.3	968,346	5.9	53,295	-0.4	
2001	952,815	4.1	1,006,371	3.9	53,556	-0.2	
2002	1,002,770	5.2	1,054,355	4.8	51,585	-0.5	
2003	1,065,713	6.3	1,118,059	6.0	52,346	-0.2	
2004	1,123,006	5.4	1,172,773	4.9	49,767	-0.5	
2005	1,192,787	6.2	1,241,819	5.9	49,032	-0.3	
2006	1,261,841	5.8	1,310,789	5.6	48,948	-0.2	
2007	1,331,120	5.5	1,377,734	5.1	46,614	-0.4	
2008	1,369,505	2.9	1,414,107	2.6	44,602	-0.2	
2009	1,348,507	-1.5	1,382,229	-2.3	33,722	-0.7	
2010	1,397,744	3.7	1,414,635	2.3	16,891	-1.3	
2011	1,443,281	3.3	1,452,075	2.6	8,794	-0.6	

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 2b: Supply and use balanced estimated of gross domestic product: Layer 1 revisions

1997 to 2011

£ million, current prices

Year	GDP at market prices, 2015 SUTs		GDP at market prices after Layer 1		Level diffs	Percentage point diffs
	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)		
1997	883,488	-	938,855	-	55,367	-
1998	928,103	5.0	980,308	4.4	52,205	-0.6
1999	967,579	4.3	1,021,205	4.2	53,626	-0.1
2000	1,027,568	6.2	1,080,863	5.8	53,295	-0.4
2001	1,067,019	3.8	1,120,575	3.7	53,556	-0.2
2002	1,121,067	5.1	1,172,652	4.6	51,585	-0.4
2003	1,190,103	6.2	1,242,449	6.0	52,346	-0.2
2004	1,255,107	5.5	1,304,874	5.0	49,767	-0.4
2005	1,330,418	6.0	1,379,457	5.7	49,039	-0.3
2006	1,406,620	5.7	1,455,644	5.5	49,024	-0.2
2007	1,484,273	5.5	1,530,890	5.2	46,617	-0.4
2008	1,519,597	2.4	1,564,252	2.2	44,655	-0.2
2009	1,485,727	-2.2	1,519,459	-2.9	33,732	-0.6
2010	1,555,548	4.7	1,572,439	3.5	16,891	-1.2
2011	1,619,480	4.1	1,628,274	3.6	8,794	-0.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

Methodological changes that have been introduced which have an impact on GDP for 1997 to 2011. Imputed rental is an estimate of the housing services consumed by households who are not actually renting their residence. Conceptually it is the amount that non-renters pay themselves for the housing services that they are producing. This is a legitimate and important component of GDP since the value represented by housing services should not depend upon whether they are consumed by an owner occupier or otherwise. Improvements to the data sources and methods used to estimate imputed rental have been included in the Blue Book 2016 dataset. This includes the use of new data sources (Valuation Office Agency data and similar data from the devolved nations) replacing existing Living Costs and Food Survey data. Further detail can be found in the article [Methodological improvements to National Accounts for Blue Book 2016: Imputed Rental](#).

Exhaustiveness

As part of a GNI ESA 1995 reservation, improvements were implemented to the exhaustiveness adjustment for concealed income in Blue Book 2015, as described in the article [Methodological improvements to National Accounts for Blue Book 2015: Exhaustiveness](#). The revisions for 2008 onwards in Blue Book 2016 are as a result of the annual reassessment of the tax gaps analysis by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), which in turn leads to revisions in our estimates of concealed income. There are also some smaller revisions pre 2008 as a result of a reassessment of how best to include concealed income adjustments within the Supply and Use tables, which required a small rebalancing.

Estimates of Value Added Tax fraud

Scrutiny of estimates of non-complicit Value Added Tax (VAT fraud) has led to improvements which are now being implemented. VAT fraud is thought to occur when individuals or corporations who under- or non-report their respective salaries and profits to the tax authorities ("Tax Evasion") also choose to hold onto the VAT that they charge to non-complicit customers on their underreported or unreported activity. It is thought that by paying VAT on these transactions they would reveal the wider evasion. Because current estimates of tax evasion are at basic prices, meaning before the inclusion of taxes on products, this form of VAT fraud is not currently captured in the National Accounts.

Insurance claims by non-profit institutes serving households

As part of addressing a GNI ESA 1995 reservation, improvements were implemented to the measurement of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) in Blue Book 2015. Further scrutiny has identified a small inconsistency in the treatment of insurance within the NPISH sector. Previous treatment included the insurance premiums and supplements paid by NPISH within the National Accounts, but not the claims received by the NPISH sector. This has now been completed with minimal impact on current price GDP.

Illegal activities

Again, as part of addressing a GNI ESA 1995 reservation, improvements were implemented to the measurement of illegal activities in Blue Book 2014, as described in the article [Inclusion of illegal drugs and prostitution in the UK National Accounts](#). As a further refinement, allowance has been made to reduce the estimates made for prostitution in household final consumption expenditure by a factor to reflect the holiday taken by prostitutes. The Dutch have estimated the total holidays to be 12 weeks per year, and we have applied the same factor to the UK estimates.

Correction to gross fixed capital formation for improvements made to dwellings

During quality assurance of the gross fixed capital formation system, an error in processing was identified. An adjustment factor was incorrectly applied to the VAT rate in all years, and this is now being corrected at the first open period opportunity.

Correction to gross fixed capital formation for agricultural data

Discussions with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) have identified a processing error in the calculation of gross fixed capital formation for the agricultural sector. Disposals were not being deducted correctly, leaving a net figure which was being artificially inflated. This has now been corrected at the first open period opportunity.

Improvements to own account construction

During Blue Book 2014, a GNI ESA 1995 reservation for own account construction (within gross fixed capital formation) was addressed as described in the article [Changes stemming from improved comparability of Gross National Income measurement](#). At the time of implementation, the data up to 2010 in the reservation used a benchmark for self builds data which had a base year of 2006. AMA Research Ltd has now provided us with information which allows us to produce a more timely annual benchmark figure for self-build homes for all years from 2007 to 2013.

Transport for London capital stock changes

As part of Blue Book 2015 changes, some of the subsidiaries of Transport for London previously recorded as public non-financial corporations were reclassified as local government bodies. This was explained in the article [Classification changes to National Accounts for Blue Book 2015](#). To complete the required actions within National Accounts, adjustments have now been made to the capital stocks series back to 2008 to incorporate this reclassification.

Natural gas imports from Norway

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) have amended the method for collecting data for the compilation of natural gas traded with non-EU partners. This change only affects non-EU imports of natural gas and has already been applied in the UK Trade statistical release for 2014 onwards. At Blue Book 2016 this change is being taken back to 2011 and so, for the purposes of the period being presented in this article, only 2011 is impacted.

Further detail for the above changes can be found in [Impact on GDP Current Price annual estimates 1997 to 2011](#).

Open period revisions from 2011 to 2013 (Layer 2)

Every year the UK National Accounts sets an open period for the latest few years into which any agreed revisions to data and/or methods can feed in. For the 2016 accounts, the open period was set to 2012 to 2014. Supply and use balanced estimates for 2014 were produced for the first time in the 2016 supply and use tables (SUTs), but 2012 to 2013 estimates were published in the 2015 SUTs so can be compared in detail.

The revisions in this period reflect both the continuation of the methods changes introduced from 1997 to 2011 described in Layer 1, plus any new or revised production, income and expenditure source data. Notwithstanding the methods changes, revised data were provided for various of the GDP components, including:

- Output and intermediate consumption, via revised 2013 estimates from the Annual Business Survey and the PRODCOM survey (The PRODCOM survey collects the value and volumes of manufacturers' product sales in the UK. It provides estimates of manufacturers' sales by product, from businesses based in the UK.)
- Profits, via the new quarterly private non financial corporations (PNFC) data provided by HMRC.

Tables 3a and 3b show the revisions to GVA and GDP between the 2014 SUTs and the Layer 2 estimates. Tables A1.3a and A1.3b summarise the revisions to the main aggregates applied in Layer 2 from 2012 to 2013.

Table 3a: Supply and use balanced estimates of Gross Value Added: Layer 2 revisions

2012 to 2013						£ million, current prices	
GVA at basic prices, 2015 SUTs			GVA at basic prices after Layer 2				
Year	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)	Level diffs	Percentage point diffs	
2012	1,485,776	2.9	1,495,576	3.0	9,800	0.1	
2013	1,546,914	4.1	1,551,553	3.7	4,639	-0.4	

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 3b: Supply and use balanced estimates of gross domestic product: Layer 2 revisions

2012 to 2013

£ million, current prices

Year	GDP at market prices, 2015 SUTs		GDP at market prices after Layer 2		Level diffs	Percentage point diffs
	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)		
2012	1,665,213	2.8	1,675,044	2.9	9,831	0.0
2013	1,734,949	4.2	1,739,563	3.9	4,614	-0.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

Revisions to 2014

The 2016 National Accounts include the first supply and use balanced estimates of current price GVA and GDP for 2014. They replace previously published figures for 2014 produced via the quarterly GDP estimation process. As such, revisions can only be derived at the main aggregate level and with the exclusion of intermediate consumption, which isn't available from the short-run source data, therefore GVA is proxied by assuming that intermediate consumption changes at the same rate as output.

Tables 4a and 4b show the revisions to GVA and GDP between the last unbalanced set of Quarterly National Accounts estimates for 2014 (for reference period Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2015, published March 2016) against those balanced via the supply and use process in 2016.

Table 4a: Supply and use balanced estimates of Gross Value Added: Layer 2 revisions

2014

£ million, current prices

Year	GVA at basic prices, Quarterly National Accounts for 2015 Q4 (March 2016)		GVA at basic prices, 2016 SUTs		Level diffs	Percentage point diffs
	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)		
2014	1,619,204	4.7	1,624,276	4.7	5,072	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table 4b: Supply and use balanced estimates of gross domestic product: Layer 2 revisions

2014

£ million, current prices

Year	GDP at basic prices, Quarterly National Accounts for 2015 Q4 (March 2016)		GDP at basic prices, 2016 SUTs		Level diffs	Percentage point diffs
	Levels	Growth (%)	Levels	Growth (%)		
2014	1,817,234	4.7	1,822,480	4.8	5,246	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

5. Future improvements in the production of supply and use estimates

Measuring industries' intermediate consumption by product

The UK supply and use tables (SUTs) make use of a vast array of information on production, income and expenditure, collected both by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and other government departments, as well as other sources. With such a large number of data feeds, from time to time demands and priorities change the nature and timing of some of these sources. In the majority of instances, source changes can be dealt with by adjustments to production schedules and data treatments, but in a minority of cases, source data can become unusable or unavailable.

One of the main examples of missing data comes from the ONS Purchases Inquiry, which last collected data for reference year 2005, on an SIC 2003 and CPA 2002 basis. The results were used to provide detailed breakdowns of industries intermediate consumption by product, in conjunction with expenditure information gathered by the Annual Business Survey. Preliminary work to reinstate this complex survey began in 2012 and a major project is now underway to produce new results for use by 2017.

Implementation of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010)

The 2014 UK National Accounts introduced the first of a wave of updates to bring them into line with the new ESA 2010 framework for measuring national accounts across the EU. The UK programme is set to continue until 2019, during which time significant extra resource is planned to implement the changes.

The single largest change to the SUTs required under ESA 2010 is that EU member states must provide balanced data both in current prices and in volume terms by 2018. This will require significant changes to the ONS's existing compilation systems, as well as amendments to the fundamental approaches to defining and revising source information. A major work programme is already underway.

Commentary on Supply and Use balanced estimates of annual GDP, 1997 to 2014

Table A1.1a	Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 versus 2016 SUTs
Table A1.1b	Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 versus 2016 SUTs
Table A1.2a	Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 versus Layer 1
Table A1.2b	Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2014 versus Layer 1
Table A1.3a	Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 SUTs versus Layer 2
Table A1.3b	Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 SUTs versus Layer 2
Table A2.1	Supply and use balanced main components, change 2015 SUTs versus 2016 SUTs by methodological change

Table A1.1a: Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 versus 2016 SUTs

1997 to 2014

£ million, current price levels and differences

Year	Supply				Use					Income			GVA and GDP		
	Domestic output	Imports of goods and services	Basic price adj.	Total supply	Interm. Cons.	Household and NPIHS final consumption	Government final consumption	Gross Capital Formation	Exports of goods and services	Total demand	Gross operating surplus/mixed income	Comp. of employees	Taxes less subsidies on production	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices
	1	2	3	4=(1+2+3)	5	6	7	8	9	10=(5+6+7+8+9)	11	12	13	14=(1-5) or (11+12+13)	15=(14+3) or (6+7+8+9-2)
2015 SUTs															
1997	1,554,180	235,295	91,509	1,880,984	762,201	555,802	150,171	173,375	239,435	1,880,984	345,607	432,631	13,741	791,979	883,488
1998	1,636,147	241,883	98,171	1,976,201	806,215	592,040	156,261	187,362	234,323	1,976,201	347,616	468,142	14,174	829,932	928,103
1999	1,711,724	258,320	106,400	2,076,444	850,545	626,365	167,724	189,362	242,448	2,076,444	345,560	500,542	15,077	861,179	967,579
2000	1,816,291	290,009	112,517	2,218,817	901,240	664,099	179,299	204,356	269,823	2,218,817	361,646	537,141	16,264	915,051	1,027,568
2001	1,898,246	304,001	114,204	2,316,451	945,431	692,560	193,163	207,257	278,040	2,316,451	363,560	573,107	16,148	952,815	1,067,019
2002	1,986,539	312,756	118,297	2,417,592	983,769	726,440	211,501	215,884	279,998	2,417,592	393,297	592,564	16,909	1,002,770	1,121,067
2003	2,084,696	323,294	124,390	2,532,380	1,018,983	764,765	232,195	223,299	293,138	2,532,380	427,297	621,845	16,571	1,065,713	1,190,103
2004	2,198,377	341,549	132,101	2,672,027	1,075,371	808,471	251,905	229,899	306,291	2,672,027	447,895	658,157	16,954	1,123,006	1,255,107
2005	2,294,410	377,704	137,631	2,809,745	1,101,623	852,675	268,823	245,306	341,318	2,809,745	489,107	689,528	14,152	1,192,787	1,330,418
2006	2,483,425	425,917	144,779	3,054,121	1,221,584	892,715	285,859	264,169	389,794	3,054,121	510,951	736,073	14,817	1,261,841	1,406,620
2007	2,642,580	420,350	153,153	3,216,083	1,311,460	942,196	297,146	284,664	380,617	3,216,083	534,831	780,920	15,369	1,331,120	1,484,273
2008	2,718,493	467,252	150,092	3,335,837	1,348,988	975,158	316,957	273,912	420,822	3,335,837	561,223	791,731	16,551	1,369,505	1,519,597
2009	2,677,153	433,325	137,220	3,247,698	1,328,646	961,870	331,401	227,167	398,614	3,247,698	535,765	795,137	17,605	1,348,507	1,485,727
2010	2,765,628	487,417	157,804	3,410,849	1,367,884	1,005,666	338,367	254,560	444,372	3,410,849	555,991	819,177	22,576	1,397,744	1,555,548
2011	2,866,919	523,289	176,199	3,566,407	1,423,638	1,044,087	339,923	261,680	497,079	3,566,407	591,721	830,888	20,672	1,443,281	1,619,480
2012	2,939,024	535,617	179,437	3,654,078	1,453,248	1,082,564	345,950	270,582	501,734	3,654,078	613,389	850,054	22,333	1,485,776	1,665,213
2013	3,073,339	555,272	188,035	3,816,646	1,526,425	1,128,084	348,044	293,054	521,039	3,816,646	650,409	873,202	23,303	1,546,914	1,739,949
2014 ¹	3,216,962	547,830	198,030	3,962,822	1,597,758	1,175,151	358,523	317,701	513,428	3,962,561	697,706	888,805	23,728	1,619,204	1,817,234
2016 SUTs															
1997	1,595,803	235,659	91,509	1,922,971	748,457	612,885	150,171	171,971	239,487	1,922,971	400,122	433,483	13,741	847,346	938,855
1998	1,673,006	242,282	98,171	2,013,459	790,869	645,870	156,261	186,087	234,372	2,013,459	399,082	468,881	14,174	882,137	980,308
1999	1,746,996	258,668	106,400	2,112,064	832,191	681,448	167,723	188,203	242,499	2,112,064	398,442	501,286	15,077	914,805	1,021,205
2000	1,849,703	290,308	112,517	2,252,528	881,357	718,782	179,299	203,221	269,869	2,252,528	414,372	537,710	16,264	968,346	1,080,863
2001	1,930,142	304,176	114,204	2,348,522	923,771	747,533	193,163	205,987	278,068	2,348,522	416,473	573,750	16,148	1,006,371	1,120,575
2002	2,013,428	312,976	118,297	2,444,701	959,073	779,653	211,500	214,444	280,031	2,444,701	444,554	592,892	16,909	1,054,355	1,172,652
2003	2,110,077	323,567	124,390	2,558,034	992,018	818,930	232,194	221,711	293,181	2,558,034	478,858	622,630	16,571	1,118,059	1,244,449
2004	2,217,898	341,716	132,101	2,691,715	1,045,125	860,107	251,905	228,259	306,319	2,691,715	496,987	658,832	16,954	1,172,773	1,304,874
2005	2,311,301	377,840	137,638	2,826,779	1,069,482	903,570	268,822	243,567	341,338	2,826,779	537,804	689,863	14,152	1,241,819	1,379,457
2006	2,497,023	425,906	144,855	3,067,784	1,186,234	943,468	285,839	262,450	389,793	3,067,784	559,402	736,570	14,817	1,310,789	1,455,644
2007	2,653,283	420,585	153,156	3,227,024	1,275,549	990,466	297,143	283,223	380,643	3,227,024	580,899	781,466	15,369	1,377,734	1,530,890
2008	2,726,505	466,989	150,145	3,343,639	1,312,398	1,022,124	316,942	271,375	420,800	3,343,639	605,138	792,367	16,602	1,414,107	1,564,252
2009	2,672,874	432,935	137,230	3,243,039	1,290,645	998,439	331,500	223,875	398,580	3,243,039	569,061	785,449	17,719	1,382,229	1,519,459
2010	2,742,824	486,910	157,804	3,387,538	1,328,189	1,025,426	338,388	251,218	444,317	3,387,538	572,241	819,664	22,730	1,414,635	1,572,439
2011	2,835,130	524,047	176,199	3,535,376	1,383,055	1,057,138	339,974	258,222	496,987	3,535,376	600,058	831,143	20,874	1,452,075	1,628,274
2012	2,917,373	536,475	179,468	3,633,316	1,421,797	1,095,763	347,125	269,490	499,141	3,633,316	622,495	850,503	22,578	1,495,576	1,675,044
2013	3,041,257	556,880	188,010	3,786,147	1,489,704	1,138,546	349,615	290,640	517,642	3,786,147	648,904	879,055	23,594	1,551,553	1,739,563
2014	3,143,890	547,877	198,204	3,889,971	1,519,614	1,182,902	358,529	317,272	511,654	3,889,971	700,923	899,342	24,011	1,624,276	1,822,480
Differences															
1997	41,623	364	0	41,987	-13,744	57,083	0	-1,404	52	41,987	54,515	852	0	55,367	55,367
1998	36,859	399	0	37,258	-15,346	53,830	0	-1,275	49	37,258	51,466	739	0	52,205	52,205
1999	35,272	348	0	35,620	-18,354	55,083	-1	-1,159	51	35,620	52,882	744	0	53,626	53,626
2000	33,412	299	0	33,711	-19,883	54,683	0	-1,135	46	33,711	52,726	569	0	53,295	53,295
2001	31,896	175	0	32,071	-21,660	54,973	0	-1,270	28	32,071	52,913	643	0	53,556	53,556
2002	26,889	220	0	27,109	-24,696	53,213	-1	-1,440	33	27,109	51,257	328	0	51,585	51,585
2003	25,381	273	0	25,654	-26,955	54,165	-1	-1,588	43	25,654	51,561	785	0	52,346	52,346
2004	19,521	167	0	19,688	-30,246	51,636	0	-1,730	28	19,688	49,092	675	0	49,767	49,767
2005	16,891	136	7	17,034	-32,141	50,895	-1	-1,739	20	17,034	48,697	335	0	49,032	49,032
2006	13,598	-11	76	13,663	-35,350	50,753	-20	-1,719	-1	13,663	48,451	497	0	48,948	49,024
2007	10,703	235	3	10,941	-35,911	48,270	-3	-1,441	26	10,941	46,068	546	0	46,614	46,617
2008	8,012	-263	53	7,802	-36,590	46,966	-15	-2,537	-22	7,802	43,915	636	51	44,602	44,655
2009	-4,279	-390	10	-4,659	-38,001	36,569	99	-3,292	-34	-4,659	33,296	312	114	33,722	33,732
2010	-22,804	-507	0	-23,311	-39,695	19,760	21	-3,342	-55	-23,311	16,250	487	154	16,891	16,891
2011	-31,789	758	0	-31,031	-40,583	13,051	51	-3,458	-92	-31,031	8,337	255	202	8,794	8,794
2012	-21,651	858	31	-20,762	-41,451	13,199	1,175	-1,092	-2,593	-20,762	9,106	449	245	9,800	9,831
2013	-32,082	1,608	-25	-30,499	-36,721	10,462	1,571	-2,414	-3,397	-30,499	-1,505	5,853	291	4,639	4,614
2014	-73,072	47	174	-72,851	-78,144	7,751	6	-429	-1,774	-72,590	3,217	10,537	283	5,072	5,246

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data for 2014 taken from the last published quarterly national accounts for Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2015 (published March 2016), as supply and use balanced estimates only covered 1997 to 2013.

Table A1.1b: Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 versus 2016 SUTs

1997 to 2014

Percentages; percentage point difference
GVA and GDP

Year	Supply				Use						Income			GVA and GDP	
	Domestic output 1	Imports of goods and services 2	Basic price adj. 3	Total supply 4	Intern. Cons. 5	Household and NPISH final consumption 6	Government final consumption 7	Gross Capital Formation 8	Exports of goods and services 9	Total demand 10	Gross operating surplus/mixed income 11	Comp. of employees 12	Taxes less subsidies on production 13	GVA at basic prices 14	GDP at market prices 15
2015 SUTs															
1998	5.3%	2.8%	7.3%	5.1%	5.8%	6.5%	4.1%	8.1%	-2.1%	5.1%	0.6%	8.2%	3.2%	4.8%	5.0%
1999	4.6%	6.8%	8.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	7.3%	1.1%	3.5%	5.1%	-0.6%	6.9%	6.4%	3.8%	4.3%
2000	6.1%	12.3%	5.7%	6.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.9%	7.9%	11.3%	6.9%	4.7%	7.3%	7.9%	6.3%	6.2%
2001	4.5%	4.8%	1.5%	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%	7.7%	1.4%	3.0%	4.4%	0.5%	6.7%	-0.7%	4.1%	3.8%
2002	4.7%	2.9%	3.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.9%	9.5%	4.2%	0.7%	4.4%	8.2%	3.4%	4.7%	5.2%	5.1%
2003	4.9%	3.4%	5.2%	4.7%	3.6%	5.3%	9.8%	3.4%	4.7%	4.7%	8.6%	4.9%	-2.0%	6.3%	6.2%
2004	5.5%	5.6%	6.2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	8.5%	3.0%	4.5%	5.5%	4.8%	5.8%	2.3%	5.4%	5.5%
2005	4.4%	10.6%	4.2%	5.2%	2.4%	5.5%	6.7%	6.7%	11.4%	5.2%	9.2%	4.8%	-16.5%	6.2%	6.0%
2006	8.2%	12.8%	5.2%	8.7%	10.9%	4.7%	6.3%	7.7%	14.2%	8.7%	4.5%	6.8%	4.7%	5.8%	5.7%
2007	6.4%	-1.3%	5.8%	5.3%	7.4%	5.5%	3.9%	7.8%	-2.4%	5.3%	4.7%	6.1%	3.7%	5.5%	5.5%
2008	2.9%	11.2%	-2.0%	3.7%	2.9%	3.5%	6.7%	-3.8%	10.6%	3.7%	4.9%	1.4%	7.7%	2.9%	2.4%
2009	-1.5%	-7.3%	-8.6%	-2.6%	-1.5%	-1.4%	4.6%	-17.1%	-5.3%	-2.6%	-4.5%	0.4%	6.4%	-1.5%	-2.2%
2010	3.3%	12.5%	15.0%	5.0%	3.0%	4.6%	2.1%	12.1%	11.5%	5.0%	3.8%	3.0%	28.2%	3.7%	4.7%
2011	3.7%	7.4%	11.7%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	0.5%	2.8%	11.9%	4.6%	6.4%	1.4%	-8.4%	3.3%	4.1%
2012	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	2.1%	3.7%	1.8%	3.4%	0.9%	2.5%	3.7%	2.3%	8.0%	2.9%	2.8%
2013	4.6%	3.7%	4.8%	4.4%	5.0%	4.2%	0.6%	8.3%	3.8%	4.4%	6.0%	2.7%	4.3%	4.1%	4.2%
2014 ¹	4.7%	-1.3%	5.3%	3.8%	4.7%	4.2%	3.0%	8.4%	-1.5%	3.8%	7.3%	1.8%	1.8%	4.7%	4.7%
2016 SUTs															
1998	4.8%	2.8%	7.3%	4.7%	5.7%	5.4%	4.1%	8.2%	-2.1%	4.7%	-0.3%	8.2%	3.2%	4.1%	4.4%
1999	4.4%	6.8%	8.4%	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%	7.3%	1.1%	3.5%	4.9%	-0.2%	6.9%	6.4%	3.7%	4.2%
2000	5.9%	12.2%	5.7%	6.7%	5.9%	5.5%	6.9%	8.0%	11.3%	6.7%	4.0%	7.3%	7.9%	5.9%	5.8%
2001	4.3%	4.8%	1.5%	4.3%	4.8%	4.0%	7.7%	1.4%	3.0%	4.3%	0.5%	6.7%	-0.7%	3.9%	3.7%
2002	4.3%	2.9%	3.6%	4.1%	3.8%	4.3%	9.5%	4.1%	0.7%	4.1%	6.7%	3.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%
2003	4.8%	3.4%	5.2%	4.6%	3.4%	5.0%	9.8%	3.4%	4.7%	4.6%	7.7%	5.0%	-2.0%	6.0%	6.0%
2004	5.1%	5.6%	6.2%	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	8.5%	3.0%	4.5%	5.2%	3.8%	5.8%	2.3%	4.9%	5.0%
2005	4.2%	10.6%	4.2%	5.0%	2.3%	5.1%	6.7%	6.7%	11.4%	5.0%	8.2%	4.7%	-16.5%	5.9%	5.7%
2006	8.0%	12.7%	5.2%	8.5%	10.9%	4.4%	6.3%	7.8%	14.2%	8.5%	4.0%	6.8%	4.7%	5.6%	5.5%
2007	6.3%	-1.2%	5.7%	5.2%	7.5%	5.0%	4.0%	7.9%	-2.3%	5.2%	3.8%	6.1%	3.7%	5.1%	5.2%
2008	2.8%	11.0%	-2.0%	3.6%	2.9%	3.2%	6.7%	-4.2%	10.5%	3.6%	4.2%	1.4%	8.0%	2.6%	2.2%
2009	-2.0%	-7.3%	-8.6%	-3.0%	-1.7%	-2.3%	4.6%	-17.5%	-5.3%	-3.0%	-6.0%	0.4%	6.7%	-2.3%	-2.9%
2010	2.6%	12.5%	15.0%	4.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.1%	12.2%	11.5%	4.5%	0.6%	3.0%	28.3%	2.3%	3.5%
2011	3.4%	7.6%	11.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.1%	0.5%	2.8%	11.9%	4.4%	4.9%	1.4%	-8.2%	2.6%	3.6%
2012	2.9%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%	3.7%	2.1%	4.4%	0.4%	2.8%	3.7%	2.3%	8.2%	3.0%	2.9%
2013	4.2%	3.8%	4.8%	4.2%	4.8%	3.9%	0.7%	7.8%	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.4%	4.5%	3.7%	3.9%
2014	3.4%	-1.6%	5.4%	2.7%	2.0%	3.9%	2.5%	9.2%	-1.2%	2.7%	8.0%	2.3%	1.6%	4.7%	4.8%
Differences²															
1998	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.6%
1999	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
2000	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
2001	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2002	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%
2003	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2004	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%
2005	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-1.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%
2006	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2007	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
2008	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2009	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	-1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.6%
2010	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	-1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.6%	-3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.3%	-1.2%
2011	-0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%
2012	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	-0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
2013	-0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-1.8%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%
2014	-1.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	-1.1%	-2.7%	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	-1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Data for 2014 taken from the last published quarterly national accounts for Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2015 (published March 2016), as supply and use balanced estimates only covered 1997 to 2013.
2. Percentage point differences based on unrounded growth rates.

Table A1.2a: Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 versus Layer 1
1997 to 2011

Year	Supply				Use					Income			GVA and GDP		
	Domestic output	Imports of goods and services	Basic price adj.	Total supply	Intern. Cons.	Household and NPISH final consumption	Government final consumption	Gross Capital Formation	Exports of goods and services	Total demand	Gross operating surplus/mixed income	Comp. of employees	Taxes less subsidies on production	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices
	1	2	3	4=(1+2+3)	5	6	7	8	9	10=(5+6+7+8+9)	11	12	13	14=(1-5) or (11+12+13)	15=(14+3) or (6+7+8+9+2)
2015 SUTs															
1997	1,554,180	235,295	91,509	1,880,984	762,201	555,802	150,171	173,375	239,435	1,880,984	345,607	432,631	13,741	791,979	883,488
1998	1,636,147	241,883	98,171	1,976,201	806,215	592,040	156,261	187,362	234,323	1,976,201	347,616	468,142	14,174	829,932	928,103
1999	1,711,724	258,320	106,400	2,076,444	850,545	626,365	167,724	189,362	242,448	2,076,444	345,560	500,542	15,077	861,179	967,579
2000	1,816,291	290,009	112,517	2,218,817	901,240	664,099	179,299	204,356	269,823	2,218,817	361,646	537,141	16,264	915,051	1,027,568
2001	1,898,246	304,001	114,204	2,316,451	945,431	692,560	193,163	207,257	278,040	2,316,451	363,560	573,107	16,148	952,815	1,067,019
2002	1,986,539	312,756	118,297	2,417,592	983,769	726,440	211,501	215,884	279,998	2,417,592	393,297	592,564	16,909	1,002,770	1,121,067
2003	2,084,696	323,294	124,390	2,532,380	1,018,983	764,765	232,195	223,299	293,138	2,532,380	427,297	621,845	16,571	1,065,713	1,190,103
2004	2,198,377	341,549	132,101	2,672,027	1,075,371	808,471	251,905	229,989	306,291	2,672,027	447,895	658,157	16,954	1,123,006	1,255,107
2005	2,294,410	377,704	137,631	2,809,745	1,101,823	852,675	268,823	245,306	341,318	2,809,745	489,107	689,528	14,152	1,192,787	1,330,418
2006	2,493,425	425,917	144,779	3,064,121	1,221,694	892,715	285,659	264,169	369,794	3,064,121	510,951	736,075	14,817	1,261,841	1,406,620
2007	2,642,580	420,350	153,153	3,216,083	1,311,460	942,196	297,146	284,664	380,617	3,216,083	534,831	780,920	15,369	1,331,120	1,484,273
2008	2,718,493	467,252	150,092	3,335,837	1,348,988	975,158	316,957	273,912	420,822	3,335,837	561,223	791,731	16,551	1,369,505	1,519,597
2009	2,677,153	433,325	137,220	3,247,698	1,328,646	961,870	331,401	227,167	398,614	3,247,698	535,765	795,137	17,605	1,348,507	1,485,727
2010	2,765,628	487,417	157,804	3,410,849	1,367,884	1,005,666	338,367	254,560	444,372	3,410,849	555,991	819,177	22,576	1,397,744	1,555,548
2011	2,866,919	523,289	176,199	3,566,407	1,423,638	1,044,087	339,923	261,680	497,079	3,566,407	591,721	830,888	20,672	1,443,281	1,619,480
Layer 1 SUTs															
1997	1,595,803	235,659	91,509	1,922,971	748,457	612,885	150,171	171,971	239,487	1,922,971	400,122	433,483	13,741	847,346	938,855
1998	1,673,006	242,282	98,171	2,013,459	790,869	645,870	156,261	186,087	234,372	2,013,459	399,082	468,881	14,174	882,137	980,308
1999	1,746,996	258,668	106,400	2,112,064	832,191	681,448	167,723	188,203	242,499	2,112,064	398,442	501,286	15,077	914,805	1,021,205
2000	1,849,703	290,308	112,517	2,252,528	881,357	718,782	179,299	203,221	269,869	2,252,528	414,372	537,710	16,264	968,346	1,080,863
2001	1,930,142	304,176	114,204	2,348,522	923,771	747,533	193,163	205,987	278,068	2,348,522	416,473	573,750	16,148	1,006,371	1,120,575
2002	2,013,428	312,976	118,297	2,444,701	959,073	779,653	211,500	214,444	280,031	2,444,701	444,554	592,892	16,909	1,054,355	1,172,652
2003	2,110,077	323,567	124,390	2,558,034	992,018	818,930	232,194	221,711	293,181	2,558,034	478,858	622,630	16,571	1,118,059	1,242,449
2004	2,217,898	341,716	132,101	2,691,715	1,045,125	860,107	251,905	228,259	306,319	2,691,715	496,987	658,832	16,954	1,172,773	1,304,874
2005	2,311,301	377,840	137,631	2,826,779	1,069,482	903,570	268,822	243,567	341,338	2,826,779	537,804	689,863	14,152	1,241,819	1,379,457
2006	2,497,023	425,906	144,855	3,067,784	1,186,234	943,468	285,839	262,450	389,793	3,067,784	559,402	736,570	14,817	1,310,789	1,455,644
2007	2,653,283	420,585	153,156	3,227,024	1,275,549	990,466	297,144	283,223	380,643	3,227,024	580,899	781,466	15,369	1,377,734	1,564,890
2008	2,726,505	466,989	150,145	3,343,639	1,312,398	1,022,124	316,942	271,375	420,800	3,343,639	605,138	792,367	16,602	1,414,107	1,564,252
2009	2,672,874	432,935	137,230	3,243,039	1,290,645	998,439	331,500	223,875	398,580	3,243,039	569,061	795,449	17,719	1,382,229	1,519,459
2010	2,742,824	486,910	157,804	3,387,538	1,328,189	1,025,426	338,388	251,218	444,317	3,387,538	572,241	819,664	22,730	1,414,635	1,572,439
2011	2,835,130	524,047	176,199	3,535,376	1,383,055	1,057,138	339,974	258,222	496,987	3,535,376	600,058	831,143	20,874	1,452,075	1,628,274
Differences															
1997	41,623	364	0	41,987	-13,744	57,083	0	-1,404	52	41,987	54,515	852	0	55,367	55,367
1998	36,859	399	0	37,258	-15,346	53,830	0	-1,275	49	37,258	51,466	739	0	52,205	52,205
1999	35,272	348	0	35,620	-18,354	55,083	-1	-1,159	51	35,620	52,882	744	0	53,626	53,626
2000	33,412	299	0	33,711	-19,883	54,683	0	-1,135	46	33,711	52,726	569	0	53,295	53,295
2001	31,996	175	0	32,071	-21,660	54,973	0	-1,270	28	32,071	52,913	643	0	53,556	53,556
2002	26,889	220	0	27,109	-24,696	53,213	-1	-1,440	33	27,109	51,257	328	0	51,585	51,585
2003	25,381	273	0	25,654	-26,965	54,165	-1	-1,588	43	25,654	51,561	785	0	52,346	52,346
2004	19,521	167	0	19,688	-30,246	51,636	0	-1,730	28	19,688	49,092	675	0	49,767	49,767
2005	16,891	136	7	17,034	-32,141	50,895	-1	-1,739	20	17,034	48,697	335	0	49,032	49,039
2006	13,598	-11	76	13,663	-35,350	50,753	-20	-1,719	-1	13,663	48,451	497	0	48,948	49,024
2007	10,703	235	3	10,941	-35,911	48,270	-3	-1,441	26	10,941	46,068	546	0	46,614	46,617
2008	8,012	-263	53	7,802	-36,590	46,966	-15	-2,537	-22	7,802	43,915	636	51	44,602	44,655
2009	-4,279	-390	10	-4,659	-38,001	36,569	99	-3,292	-34	-4,659	33,296	312	114	33,722	33,732
2010	-22,804	-507	0	-23,311	-39,695	19,760	21	-3,342	-55	-23,311	16,250	487	154	16,891	16,891
2011	-31,789	758	0	-31,031	-40,583	13,051	51	-3,458	-92	-31,031	8,337	255	202	8,794	8,794

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table A1.2b: Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2014 versus Layer 1
1997 to 2011

Year	Supply				Use						Income			Percentages; percentage point differer GVA and GDP	
	Domestic output	Imports of goods and services	Basic price adj.	Total supply	Intern. Cons.	Household and NPISH final consumption	Government final consumption	Gross Capital Formation	Exports of goods and services	Total demand	Gross operating surplus/mixed income	Comp. of employees	Taxes less subsidies on production	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2014 SUTs															
1998	5.3%	2.8%	7.3%	5.1%	5.8%	6.5%	4.1%	8.1%	-2.1%	5.1%	0.6%	8.2%	3.2%	4.8%	5.0%
1999	4.6%	6.8%	8.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	7.3%	1.1%	3.5%	5.1%	-0.6%	6.9%	6.4%	3.8%	4.3%
2000	6.1%	12.3%	5.7%	6.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.9%	7.9%	11.3%	6.9%	4.7%	7.3%	7.9%	6.3%	6.2%
2001	4.5%	4.8%	1.5%	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%	7.7%	1.4%	3.0%	4.4%	0.5%	6.7%	-0.7%	4.1%	3.8%
2002	4.7%	2.9%	3.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.9%	9.5%	4.2%	0.7%	4.4%	8.2%	3.4%	4.7%	5.2%	5.1%
2003	4.9%	3.4%	5.2%	4.7%	3.6%	5.3%	9.8%	3.4%	4.7%	4.7%	8.6%	4.9%	-2.0%	6.3%	6.2%
2004	5.5%	5.6%	6.2%	5.5%	5.5%	5.7%	8.5%	3.0%	4.5%	5.5%	4.8%	5.8%	2.3%	5.4%	5.5%
2005	4.4%	10.6%	4.2%	5.2%	2.4%	5.5%	6.7%	6.7%	11.4%	5.2%	9.2%	4.8%	-16.5%	6.2%	6.0%
2006	8.2%	12.8%	5.2%	8.7%	10.9%	4.7%	6.3%	7.7%	14.2%	8.7%	4.5%	6.8%	4.7%	5.8%	5.7%
2007	6.4%	-1.3%	5.8%	5.3%	7.4%	5.5%	9.9%	7.8%	-2.4%	5.3%	4.7%	6.1%	-3.7%	5.5%	5.5%
2008	2.9%	11.2%	-2.0%	3.7%	2.9%	3.5%	6.7%	-3.8%	10.6%	3.7%	4.9%	1.4%	7.7%	2.9%	2.4%
2009	-1.5%	-7.3%	-8.6%	-2.6%	-1.5%	-1.4%	4.6%	-17.1%	-5.3%	-2.6%	-4.5%	0.4%	6.4%	-1.5%	-2.2%
2010	3.3%	12.5%	15.0%	5.0%	3.0%	4.6%	2.1%	12.1%	11.5%	5.0%	3.8%	3.0%	28.2%	3.7%	4.7%
2011	3.7%	7.4%	11.7%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	0.5%	2.8%	11.9%	4.6%	6.4%	1.4%	-8.4%	3.3%	4.1%
Layer 1 SUTs															
1998	4.8%	2.8%	7.3%	4.7%	5.7%	5.4%	4.1%	8.2%	-2.1%	4.7%	-0.3%	8.2%	3.2%	4.1%	4.4%
1999	4.4%	6.8%	8.4%	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%	7.3%	1.1%	3.5%	4.9%	-0.2%	6.9%	6.4%	3.7%	4.2%
2000	5.9%	12.2%	5.7%	6.7%	5.9%	5.5%	6.9%	8.0%	11.3%	6.7%	4.0%	7.3%	7.9%	5.9%	5.8%
2001	4.3%	4.8%	1.5%	4.3%	4.8%	4.0%	7.7%	1.4%	3.0%	4.3%	0.5%	6.7%	-0.7%	3.9%	3.7%
2002	4.3%	2.9%	3.6%	4.1%	3.8%	4.3%	9.5%	4.1%	0.7%	4.1%	6.7%	3.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%
2003	4.8%	3.4%	5.2%	4.6%	3.4%	5.0%	9.8%	3.4%	4.7%	4.6%	7.7%	5.0%	-2.0%	6.0%	6.0%
2004	5.1%	5.6%	6.2%	5.2%	2.4%	5.0%	8.5%	3.0%	4.5%	5.2%	3.8%	5.8%	2.3%	4.9%	5.0%
2005	4.2%	10.6%	4.2%	5.0%	2.3%	5.1%	6.7%	6.7%	11.4%	5.0%	8.2%	4.7%	-16.5%	5.9%	5.7%
2006	8.0%	12.7%	5.2%	8.5%	10.9%	4.4%	6.3%	7.8%	14.2%	8.5%	4.0%	6.8%	4.7%	5.6%	5.5%
2007	6.3%	-1.2%	5.7%	5.2%	7.5%	5.0%	4.0%	7.9%	-2.3%	5.2%	3.8%	6.1%	3.7%	5.1%	5.2%
2008	2.8%	11.0%	-2.0%	3.6%	2.9%	3.2%	6.7%	-4.2%	10.5%	3.6%	4.2%	1.4%	8.0%	2.6%	2.2%
2009	-2.0%	-7.3%	-8.6%	-3.0%	-1.7%	-2.3%	4.6%	-17.5%	-5.3%	-3.0%	-6.0%	0.4%	6.7%	-2.3%	-2.9%
2010	2.6%	12.5%	15.0%	4.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.1%	12.2%	11.5%	4.5%	0.6%	3.0%	28.3%	2.3%	3.5%
2011	3.4%	7.6%	11.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.1%	0.5%	2.8%	11.9%	4.4%	4.9%	1.4%	-8.2%	2.6%	3.6%
Differences¹															
1998	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.6%
1999	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
2000	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
2001	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2002	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%
2003	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2004	-0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%
2005	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%	-1.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%
2006	-0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2007	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.4%
2008	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
2009	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-1.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.4%	-1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.7%	-0.6%
2010	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	-1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.6%	-3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.3%	-1.2%
2011	-0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Percentage point differences based on unrounded growth rates.

Table A1.3a: Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 SUTs versus Layer 2

2012 to 2013

€ million, current price levels and difference

Year	Supply				Use					Income			GVA and GDP		
	Domestic output	Imports of goods and services	Basic price adj.	Total supply	Intern. Cons.	Household and NPISH final consumption	Government final consumption	Gross Capital Formation	Exports of goods and services	Total demand	Gross operating surplus/mixed income	Comp. of employees	Taxes less subsidies on production	14=(1-5) or (11+12+13)	GDP at market prices
	1	2	3	4=(1+2+3)	5	6	7	8	9	10=(5+6+7+8+9)	11	12	13	14=(1-5) or (10+11+12-3)	15=(14+3) or (6+7+8+9-2)
2015 SUTs															
2012	2,939,024	535,617	179,437	3,654,078	1,453,248	1,082,564	345,950	270,582	501,734	3,654,078	613,389	850,054	22,333	1,485,776	1,665,213
2013	3,073,339	555,272	188,035	3,816,646	1,526,425	1,128,084	348,044	293,054	521,039	3,816,646	650,409	873,202	23,303	1,546,914	1,734,949
Layer 2 SUTs															
2012	2,917,373	536,475	179,468	3,633,316	1,421,797	1,095,763	347,125	269,490	499,141	3,633,316	622,495	850,503	22,578	1,495,576	1,675,044
2013	3,041,257	556,880	188,010	3,786,147	1,489,704	1,138,546	349,615	290,640	517,642	3,786,147	648,904	879,055	23,594	1,551,553	1,739,563
Differences															
2012	-21,651	858	31	-20,762	-31,451	13,199	1,175	-1,092	-2,593	-20,762	9,106	449	245	9,800	9,831
2013	-32,082	1,608	-25	-30,499	-36,721	10,462	1,571	-2,414	-3,397	-30,499	-1,505	5,853	291	4,639	4,614

Source: Office for National Statistics

Table A1.3b: Supply and use balanced main GDP components, 2015 SUTs versus Layer 2

2012 to 2013

Year	Supply				Use						Income			Percentages: percentage point differences GVA and GDP	
	Domestic output	Imports of goods and services	Basic price adj.	Total supply	Interm. Cons.	Household and NPISH final consumption	Government final consumption	Gross Capital Formation	Exports of goods and services	Total demand	Gross operating surplus/mixed income	Comp. of employees	Taxes less subsidies on production	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2015 SUTs															
2013	4.6%	3.7%	4.8%	4.4%	5.0%	4.2%	0.6%	8.3%	3.8%	4.4%	6.0%	2.7%	4.3%	4.1%	4.2%
Layer 2 SUTs															
2013	4.2%	3.8%	4.8%	4.2%	4.8%	3.9%	0.7%	7.8%	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.4%	4.5%	3.7%	3.9%
Differences¹															
2013	-0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-1.8%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Percentage point differences based on unrounded growth rates.

Table A2.1: Supply and use balanced main components, change 2015 SUTs versus 2016 SUTs by methodological change

1997 to 2013
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€ million, current price levels and differences

Government alignment																						
Year	Supply					Use																
	Domestic output P.1	Imports of goods P.71	Imports of services P.72	Taxes and subsidies on products D.21-D.31	Distributors' Trading Margins DTM	Total Supply TS	Intermediate Consumption P.2	Final Consumption Expenditure			Local Government P.3 (S.13.13)	Gross Capital Formation	Exports		Total Demand TD	Gross Operating Surplus	Compensation of employees D.1	Taxes D.2	Subsidies D.3	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices	
								Households P.3 (S.14)	NPISH P.3 (S.15)	Government P.3 (S.13.11)	Central Government P.3 (S.13.13)	GFCF P.5.1	Changes in Inventories P.5.2	Valuables P.5.3	Exports of Goods P.6.1	Exports of Services P.6.2						
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	76	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	-7	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	-76	0	0	76	0	0	0	20	0	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	-6	0	0	3	0	-3	-3	-3	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	0	0	-3	0
2008	-67	0	0	53	0	-14	-14	27	0	-13	-14	0	0	0	0	0	-14	-53	0	53	0	-53
2009	65	0	0	110	0	75	75	72	0	4	76	0	0	0	0	0	76	41	0	41	0	-10
2010	-21	0	0	0	0	-21	-21	21	0	0	-21	0	0	0	0	0	-21	87	0	-87	0	0
2011	-4	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	4	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	53	0	-53	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Changes (including Statistical Discrepancy)

Year	Supply					Use																	
	Domestic output P.1	Imports of goods P.71	Imports of services P.72	Taxes and subsidies on products D.21-D.31	Distributors' Trading Margins DTM	Total Supply TS	Intermediate Consumption P.2	Final Consumption Expenditure			Local Government P.3 (S.13.13)	Gross Capital Formation	Exports		Total Demand TD	Gross Operating Surplus	Compensation of employees D.1	Taxes D.2	Subsidies D.3	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices		
								Households P.3 (S.14)	NPISH P.3 (S.15)	Government P.3 (S.13.11)	Central Government P.3 (S.13.13)	GFCF P.5.1	Changes in Inventories P.5.2	Valuables P.5.3	Exports of Goods P.6.1	Exports of Services P.6.2							
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	10,322	-784	-236	31	0	9,333	8,838	-710	47	30	1,096	2,170	367	1	-2,681	175	9,333	2,527	-1,055	-21	-64	1,484	1,515
2013	352	-728	-97	-25	0	-498	3,337	-3,221	-58	341	1,176	3,367	-1,101	-17	-3,079	-243	-498	-8,467	5,408	-128	-177	-2,985	-3,010

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Year	Supply					Use																	
	Domestic output P.1	Imports of goods P.71	Imports of services P.72	Taxes and subsidies on products D.21-D.31	Distributors' Trading Margins DTM	Total Supply TS	Intermediate Consumption P.2	Final Consumption Expenditure			Local Government P.3 (S.13.13)	Gross Capital Formation	Exports		Total Demand TD	Gross Operating Surplus	Compensation of employees D.1	Taxes D.2	Subsidies D.3	GVA at basic prices	GDP at market prices		
								Households P.3 (S.14)	NPISH P.3 (S.15)	Government P.3 (S.13.11)	Central Government P.3 (S.13.13)	GFCF P.5.1	Changes in Inventories P.5.2	Valuables P.5.3	Exports of Goods P.6.1	Exports of Services P.6.2							
1997	1,595,803	185,002	50,657	91,509	0	1,922,971	748,457	592,032	20,853	91,535	58,636	166,150	5,667	154	172,110	67,377	1,922,971	400,122	433,483	112,611	7,361	847,346	888,655
1998	1,673,006	186,340	55,342	96,171	0	2,013,459	790,869	623,894	21,986	94,900	61,361	178,465	7,418	204	163,997	70,375	2,013,459	399,882	468,881	118,890	6,545	882,137	980,308
1999	1,746,996	186,857	62,711	100,400	0	2,112,964	832,191	698,272	23,176	100,800	69,903	185,960	2,054	189	165,909	75,960	2,112,964	398,442	501,286	129,254	6,777	914,806	1,021,205
2000	1,849,703	221,602	68,708	112,517	0	2,252,528	881,357	694,401	24,381	107,536	71,763	196,404	7,070	253	188,130	81,739	2,252,528	414,372	537,710	135,521	6,840	968,346	1,080,563
2001	1,593,142	201,557	72,639	114,204	0	2,348,522	923,771	720,234	27,199	115,824	77,239	199,205	6,290	492	189,624	88,444	2,348,522	416,478	573,750	137,578	7,228	1,008,371	1,120,575
2002	2,013,428	235,729	77,247	118,297	0	2,444,701	959,073	749,425	30,228	127,532	83,968	209,213	4,034	1,197	186,776	90,255	2,444,701	444,554	592,892	143,805	8,599	1,054,355	1,172,652
2003	2,110,677	239,505	84,062	124,390	0	2,558,034	992,018	796,231	32,699	139,973	92,221	214,801	3,624	1,256	188,546	104,639	2,558,034	476,868	622,630	150,893	9,932	1,118,999	1,242,449
2004	2,217,898	253,549	88,167	132,101	0	2,691,715	1,045,125	824,063	36,014	150,536	101,269	224,300	4,298	339	191,608	114,711	2,691,715	496,367	658,832	158,896	9,841	1,172,772	1,294,674
2005	2,311,301	282,213	95,627	137,838	0	2,826,779	1,069,482	864,747	38,823	159,913	108,909	239,919	3,546	102	212,053	129,285	2,826,779	537,804	689,863	162,551	10,761	1,241,819	1,379,457
2006	2,497,023	322,620	102,866	144,855	0	3,067,384	1,186,234	952,459	41,009	171,230	114,639	256,156	3,309	386	242,957	145,636	3,067,384	559,402	736,570	171,747	12,075	1,310,789	1,455,644
2007	2,653,283	313,504	107,681	153,156	0	3,227,024	1,275,549	947,054	43,412	176,817	120,326	276,323	7,530	630	222,964	157,679	3,227,024	580,899	781,466	180,543	12,018	1,377,734	1,530,890
2008	2,726,505	349,033	117,386	150,145	0	3,343,639	1,312,398	975,508	46,616	189,962	126,930	271,132	535	-312	254,577	166,223	3,343,639	605,138	796,467	179,899	12,062	1,414,107	1,564,252
2009	2,678,874	315,731	117,204	137,250	0	3,249,059	1,256,845	948,481	49,956	189,154	132,346	236,093	-14,441	1,723	229,107	169,474	3,249,059	565,041	796,449	167,914	12,965	1,386,229	1,519,459
2010	2,742,824	367,580	119,320	157,894	0	3,387,538	1,328,189	974,938	50,488	204,393	133,995	245,887	5,458	73	270,196	174,121	3,387,538	572,241	819,664	192,758	12,224	1,414,628	1,572,429
2011	2,835,130	402,136	120,621	176,199	0	3,535,276	1,380,055	1,004,216	52,862	209,441	130,533	255,221	2,695	305	208,171	188,816	3,535,276	600,058	831,143	204,227	11,154	1,452,979	1,628,274
2012	2,917,373	412,528	123,947	179,468	0	3,633,316	1,421,797	1,042,914	52,849	219,740	127,385	266,761	1,900	829	301,621	197,520	3,633,316	622,495	850,203	213,722	11,678	1,495,576	1,675,044
2013	3,041,257	423,811	133,069	188,010	0	3,796,147	1,489,704	1,084,011	54,535	222,787	126,828	280,224	5,074	5,342	303,147	214,495	3,796,147	648,904	879,055	223,142	11,338	1,551,553	1,739,563

Source: Office for National Statistics