FEATURE

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J. CH
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SUMMARY

200 (200)
2003, 200

lassi cation systems underpin the vast majority of statistical measures that are used in modern society. Presenting data by age, size, product, industry, or in any number of di ering classi cations, adds meaning and context to the bare facts and enables the user to pinpoint movements and identify trends.

 e Doomsday Book (1086) had elements of classi cation and, while categorising data by 'size of plough' or 'number of oxen' may be less relevant in the 21st century, many of the basic principles are still applied to the measurement of modern economies.

A Standard Industrial Classi cation (SIC) was rst introduced into the UK in 1948 for use in classifying businesses by

Notes

1 [illegible]e minor revision in 1997 was not accompanied by a visible change of title, so no reference is made to an SIC(97).

2 For further details see http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/nacecpacon/info/data/en/index.htm

3 For further details see www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=14012

CONTACT

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