Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Services turnover in the UK: 2016

Annual statistics on the value of turnover from services provided by the UK service economy.

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1 . Main points

- This article provides detailed product-by-industry proportion estimates using Annual Survey of Goods and Services (ASGS) data for the first time.

- The majority of turnover generated by the UK service economy came from businesses in the wholesale and retail trade industrial section (45.3%).

- The gambling and betting industrial division was the least diverse, with most of the products provided being from the gambling and betting industry itself (96.2%).

- 20.0% of all service industry turnover was generated by businesses providing products outside their main industrial classification.

2 . Introduction

The primary aim of the Annual Survey of Goods and Services (ASGS) is to provide a comprehensive picture of the services provided by the UK service economy. This level of detail is required to feed into the supply and use tables (SUTs) and ultimately the compilation of gross domestic product (GDP). The data collected will also feed into the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI); an important measure of inflation used by the Bank of England during their monetary policy-making process.

The ASGS will help Office for National Statistics (ONS) to meet a main recommendation from Professor Sir Charles Bean's review of economic statistics. Specifically, the ASGS collects businesses' turnover, broken down into the goods and services that a business provides.

This publication follows on from the Development of the Annual Survey of Goods and Services, which is a detailed methods article outlining how the statistics were produced.

This publication will highlight the estimates produced from the ASGS 2016, released for the first time. This will include high-level product by industry group turnover estimates (15 product groups by 14 industry groups). A breakdown at the more detailed product and industry level is also provided. This more detailed level is consistent in structure, but not concept, with the combined use matrix within the SUT publication, although it does not map exactly as the ASGS only covers the services industries.

We are keen to seek views and would welcome your feedback on the contents of this report. If you have any comments, please email at asgs@ons.gov.uk.

3 . Things you need to know about this release

At present, the estimates produced from the Annual Survey of Goods and Services are still regarded as preliminary as the survey is still in development. This will be the case until we go through a formal assessment with the UK Statistics Authority to ensure compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics. We will make further improvements to the survey, for example, to the questionnaire design, which is currently being reviewed. Data from further survey periods will be also be processed and validated.

The estimates provided are for the 2016 calendar year. Their primary purpose is to measure product- level information from businesses classified to the service economy, to estimate the proportion of turnover generated for each product.

ASGS measures the turnover generated by the service industries, whereas national accounts, and supply and use tables measure output. Output is defined as the total of products created during the accounting period (European System of Accounts 2010 (PDF, 6.4MB) , page 55). We plan to use the estimated proportions from the ASGS to inform the distribution of output to products within the supply and use tables from UK National Accounts, The Blue Book 2019 onwards. This is currently done based on estimates from the International Trade in Services (ITIS) survey along with administrative sources.

The main source for the total value of output used within SUT is from the well-established Annual Business Survey (ABS). As the breakdown of products provided within the industry is required from the ASGS estimates, they will be constrained to the ABS industry totals. As a result, it is appropriate to present the ASGS data product proportions within the industries. There are additional sources included within the full supply and use tables, such as public sector data and financial corporations together with balancing adjustments so estimates will differ.

The ASGS covers a large element of the service economy, with some exceptions such as public administration and certain elements of the financial sector. The exact inclusions and exclusions of industries are detailed in Annex B and based on the Standard Industrial Classification: UK SIC 2007; Annex A , which is used to classify business establishments by their economic activity.

The ASGS collects turnover data at the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (CPA code) three-digit (for wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles), five-digit (for retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles and waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery) or six-digit level (for all remaining industries). The CPA is the classification of products at the level of the European Union (EU) and is designed to categorise products that have common characteristics. They provide the basis for collecting and calculating statistics on such products. The CPA is consistent with SIC at four-digit level and provides further detail at five- and six-digit level.

The ASGS has a sample size of approximately 40,000.

An overall response rate of 78.1% was achieved for the 2016 ASGS. The response for each UK country was:

- England – 78.6%

- Scotland – 74.5%

- Northern Ireland – 71.7%

- Wales – 77.5%

4 . High-level turnover proportions by industry

Results from the Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016 have been aggregated to a broad industry section level using Standard Industrial Classification: UK SIC 2007 . Using these values, the proportion of industry section total turnover within the total turnover value across all industries has been calculated.
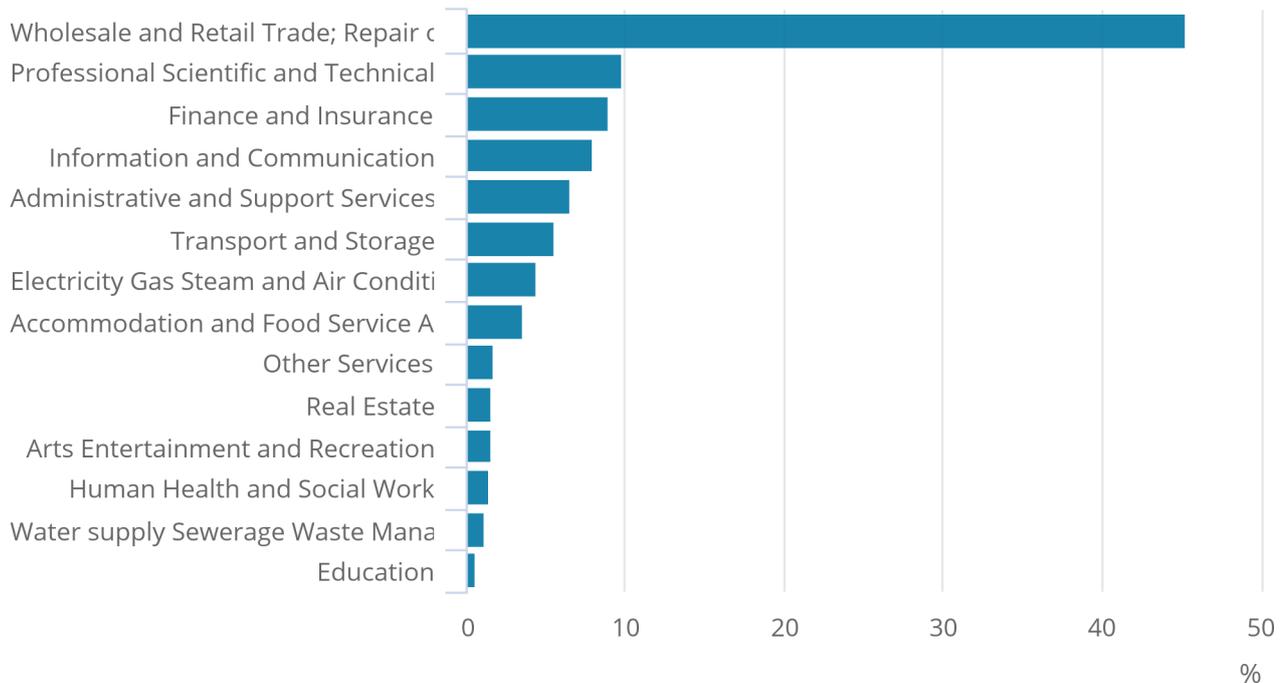
Figure 1 shows that the majority of turnover generated by the UK service economy in 2016 came from businesses in the wholesale and retail trade industrial section (45.3%). This was followed by businesses in the professional, scientific and technical industry section (9.8%) and the financial and insurance industrial section (8.9%).

Figure 1: Percentage of total turnover by industrial section in 2016

UK

Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair
Professional Scientific and Technical
Finance and Insurance
Information and Communication
Administrative and Support Services
Transport and Storage
Electricity Gas Steam and Air Conditi
Accommodation and Food Service A
Other Services
Real Estate
Arts Entertainment and Recreation
Human Health and Social Work
Water supply Sewerage Waste Mana
Education

0   10   20   30   40   50

%

Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016, Office for National Statistics

5 . High-level product proportions by industry group

Results from the Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016 have been aggregated to a broad industry and product section level. Using these values, the proportion of each product group within the total value for the industry has been calculated. The sum of the product proportions will sum to 100 within each industrial sector. These proportions are detailed within Figures 3 and 4.

The analysis of this data will refer to both on-diagonal and off-diagonal. On-diagonal turnover means businesses classified to an industry, providing a product mapped to the same industry. Industry classifications are determined using Standard Industrial Classification: SIC and products are classified using Classification of Products by Activity: CPA. An example of on-diagonal turnover within sections is a business in the accommodation industry (industry 55) providing food and beverage-serving services (CPA 56); both industry and product are within the accommodation and food service activities section.

On the other hand, an example of off-diagonal turnover within sections are businesses in education (industry 85) providing a service product belonging to accommodation services (CPA 55); the industry is in the education section while the products provided are within the accommodation and food service activities section.

Figure 2 demonstrates the concept of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover.

Figure 2: Example matrix demonstrating on-diagonal and off- diagonal turnover

UK
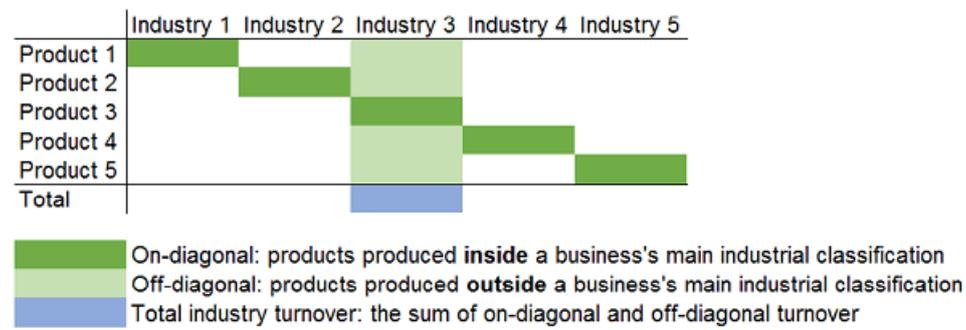
Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services, Office for National Statistics
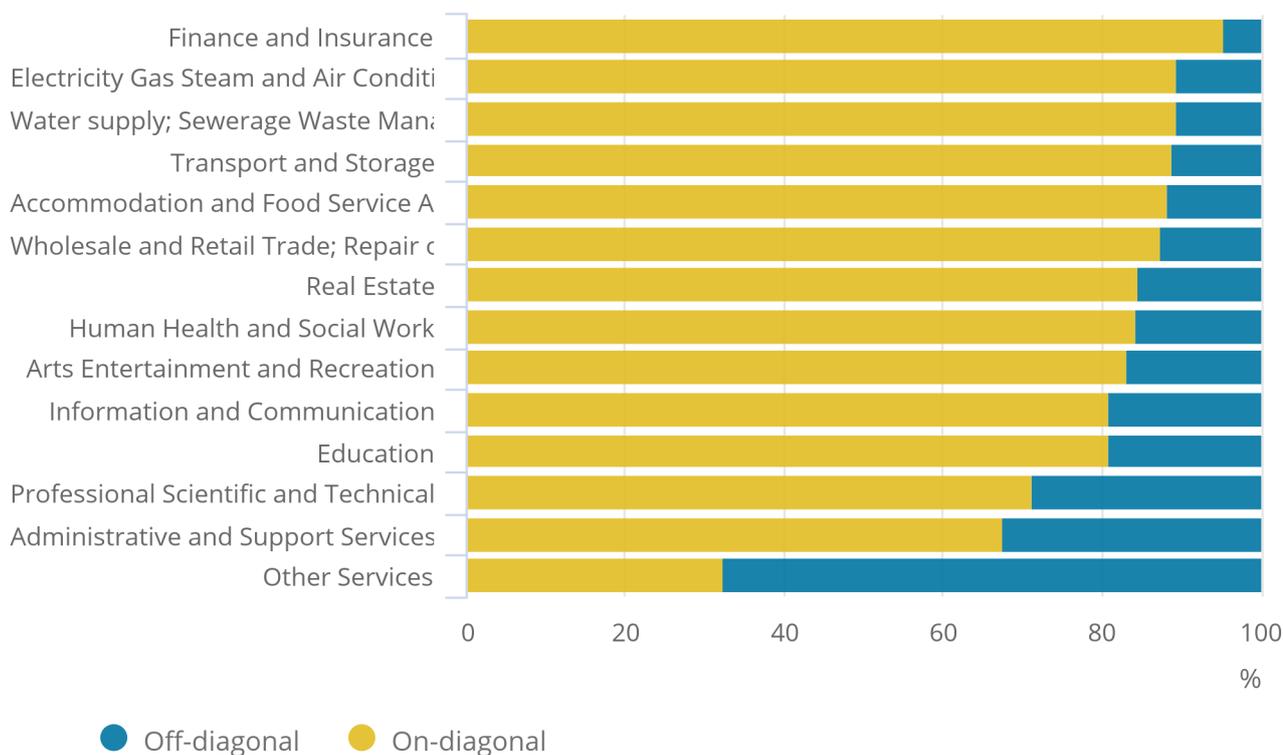
Notes:

1. Please note that this figure has been amended to highlight the concept of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover.

Figure 3: Percentage of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover in 2016, section products

UK

Figure 3: Percentage of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover in 2016, section products

UK

Finance and Insurance
Electricity Gas Steam and Air Conditi
Water supply; Sewerage Waste Mana
Transport and Storage
Accommodation and Food Service A
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair c
Real Estate
Human Health and Social Work
Arts Entertainment and Recreation
Information and Communication
Education
Professional Scientific and Technical
Administrative and Support Services
Other Services

● Off-diagonal ● On-diagonal

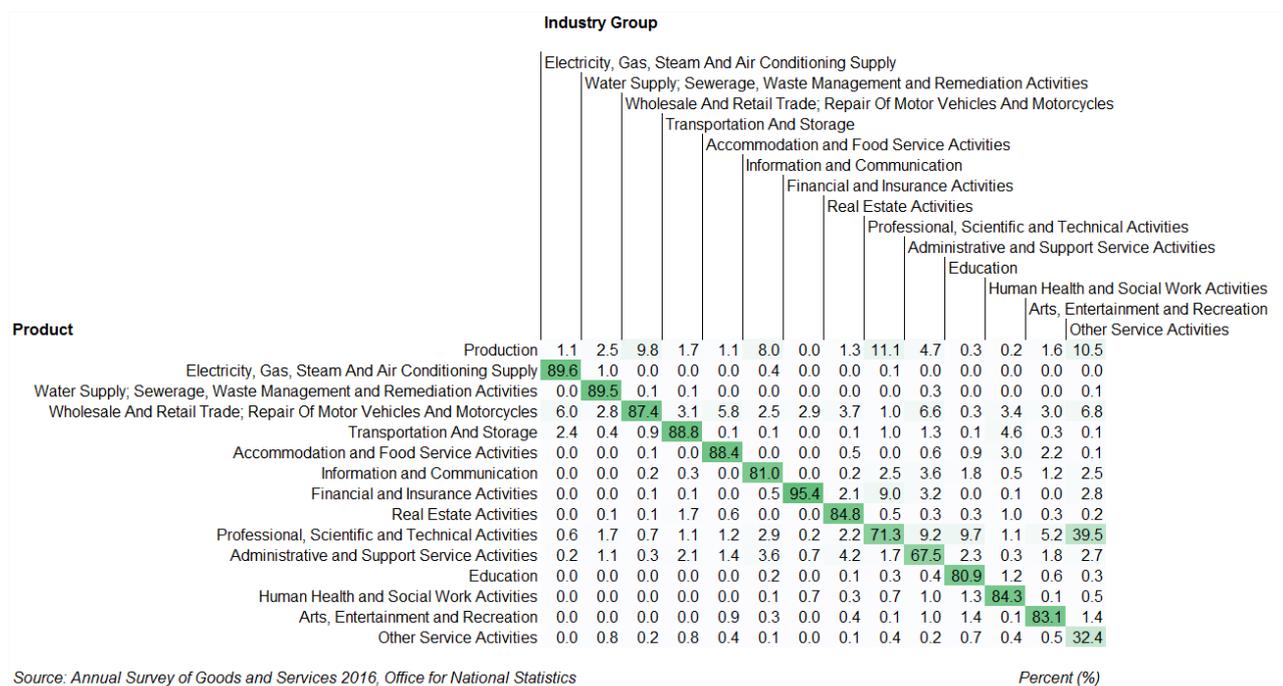**Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016, Office for National Statistics**

Looking across the 14 industrial sections, the majority of turnover was generated by providing services within the same industrial section (on-diagonal). The highest proportion of on-diagonal turnover came from the financial and insurance activities section, with 95.4% of its turnover being generated from finance and insurance services. This was followed by the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section, with 89.6% of turnover being generated from electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply services.

Notably, other service activities had the largest percentage of off-diagonal turnover with 67.6% of turnover being generated from activities outside the section.

Figure 4 shows in greater detail the spread of turnover across the sections. It shows the percentage of total turnover on products within a section. The darker the colour, the higher the percentage.

UK

Product	Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	Transportation And Storage	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Information and Communication	Financial and Insurance Activities	Real Estate Activities	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	Administrative and Support Service Activities	Education	Human Health and Social Work Activities	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	Other Service Activities
Production	1.1	2.5	9.8	1.7	1.1	8.0	0.0	1.3	11.1	4.7	0.3	0.2	1.6	10.5
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	89.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.0	89.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	6.0	2.8	87.4	3.1	5.8	2.5	2.9	3.7	1.0	6.6	0.3	3.4	3.0	6.8
Transportation And Storage	2.4	0.4	0.9	88.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.1	4.6	0.3	0.1
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	88.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	3.0	2.2	0.1
Information and Communication	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	81.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	3.6	1.8	0.5	1.2	2.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	95.4	2.1	9.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.8
Real Estate Activities	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	84.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.9	0.2	2.2	71.3	9.2	9.7	1.1	5.2	39.5
Administrative and Support Service Activities	0.2	1.1	0.3	2.1	1.4	3.6	0.7	4.2	1.7	67.5	2.3	0.3	1.8	2.7
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	80.9	1.2	0.6	0.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	84.3	0.1	0.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.1	83.1	1.4
Other Service Activities	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	32.4

Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016, Office for National Statistics   Percent (%)

Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016, Office for National Statistics

Note: there is not a Production industry group, because only businesses classified to services industries were sampled. Therefore, only production carried out by the services industries was measured.

Of turnover generated by the other service activities section, 39.5% was generated by providing professional, scientific and technical services, a greater proportion than by providing on-diagonal services (32.4%). The other services section includes a broad range of industries:

- activities of membership organisations

- repair of computers and personal and household goods

- other personal service activities

The broad range of industries classified within the other service activities section may explain why there is a greater level of diversity in the products provided. Further analysis is being undertaken to understand why this is the case.

6 . Detailed product proportions by industry

The Annual Survey of Goods and Services (ASGS) collects information at a much more detailed level than data shown in Figure 4. One requirement for the ASGS is to replicate the "combined use" matrix used in the supply and use tables (SUTs) (excluding certain industries detailed in previous sections). The size of the table is 53 industries by 58 products. This is smaller than the 114 by 114 SUTs, because the ASGS only samples the services industries, whereas SUTs measure the whole economy, including the production industries. Due to the size of the table, it is not possible to show it in its entirety in the article, but it can be found in a supplementary dataset accompanying this release.

The following section will detail the turnover trends of the UK service economy, based on the main findings from the detailed table. In particular, the spread of data, the top 15 products across all sections and a focus on specific industries.

Spread of data

To look more in-depth at the data, the concept of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover is considered within two-digit industrial divisions. This is slightly different to the approach of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover at industrial section level mentioned in Section 5.

In this context, on-diagonal turnover refers to businesses providing a service product mapped to the industry based on both the [Standard Industrial Classification: SIC and Classification of Products by Activity: CPA](#) at a two-digit industrial division level. Off-diagonal turnover refers to businesses providing a product not directly mapped to their industry at a two-digit industrial division level.

An example of on-diagonal turnover is where a business in the accommodation industry (industry 55) provides a service product within accommodation services (CPA 55). An example of off-diagonal turnover is where a business in the accommodation industry (industry 55) provides food and beverage serving services (CPA 56). Although both industry and product are within the accommodation and food service activities section, they are not in the same industry at the two-digit level.

Overall, 20.0% of all services industries turnover was off-diagonal at the two-digit level.

Figure 5: Percentage of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover in each 2-digit industrial division in 2016

UK

Figure 5: Percentage of on-diagonal and off-diagonal turnover in each 2-digit industrial division in 2016

UK

Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016, Office for National Statistics
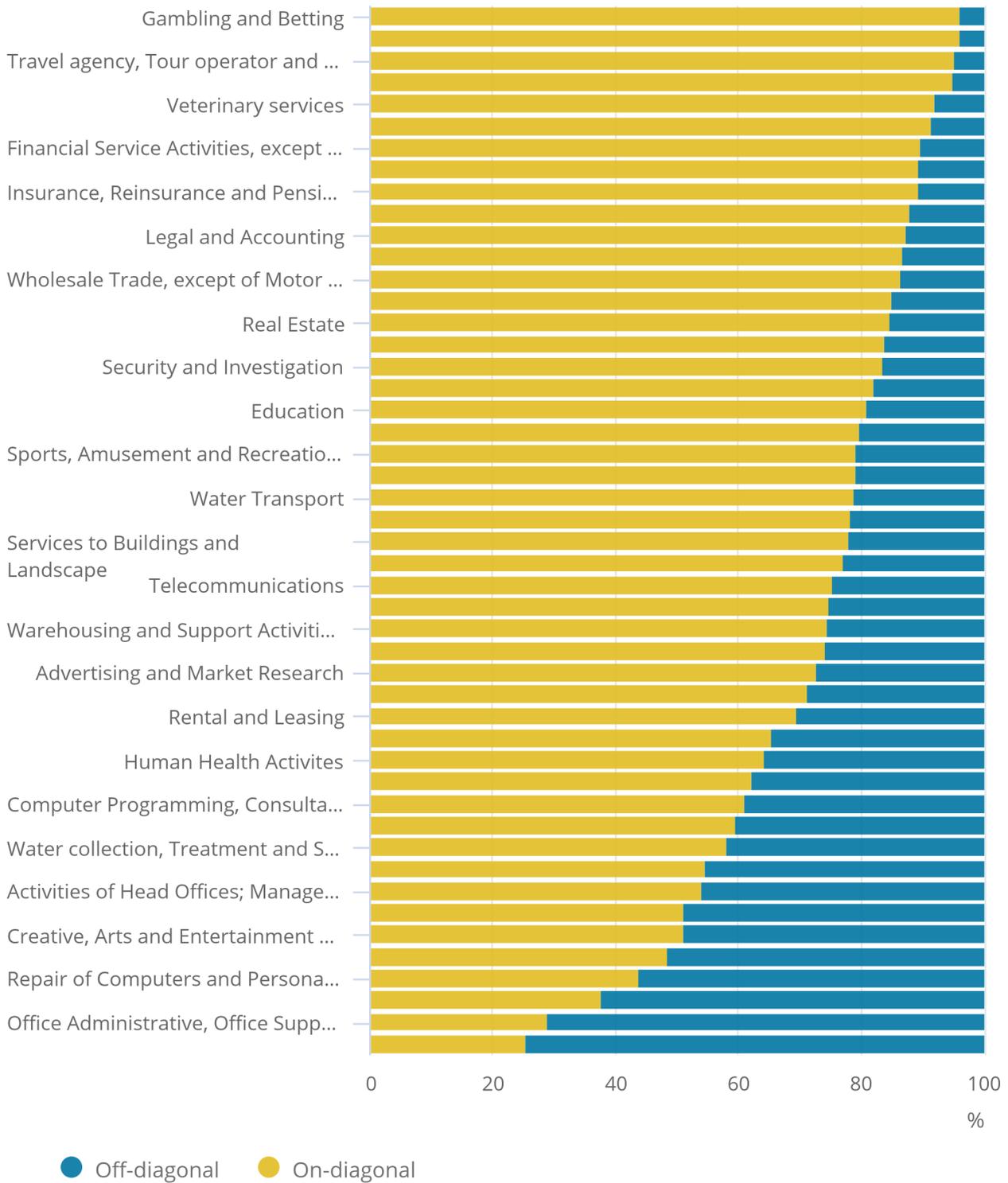
Industry with the most off-diagonal

The industry with the most off-diagonal turnover was the other personal services industry, with 74.6% of turnover generated by providing products outside the industry (Figure 5). This industry includes businesses classified to washing and dry cleaning, hairdressing and other beauty treatments, funeral activities and physical well-being activities.

Figure 6 shows the top ranked products provided by this industry. Of the off-diagonal turnover, 41.7% was generated by providing products in the activities of head offices and management consultancy activities industry. This is the only industry where the top-ranked product was off-diagonal, with the on-diagonal product the next largest at 25.4%. In contrast, in all remaining industries the top-ranked product provided was the on-diagonal product.

One reason for a large amount of off-diagonal turnover in this industry is the potential for industrial misclassification. This is where a business may have been assigned an industrial classification that does not accurately represent their business activity. Whilst business classifications are constantly under review, the ASGS is an additional important source of data for ensuring that businesses are classified as accurately as possible.

Figure 6: Top five ranked products produced by the other personal services industry in 2016

UK

Figure 6: Top five ranked products produced by the other personal services industry in 2016

UK
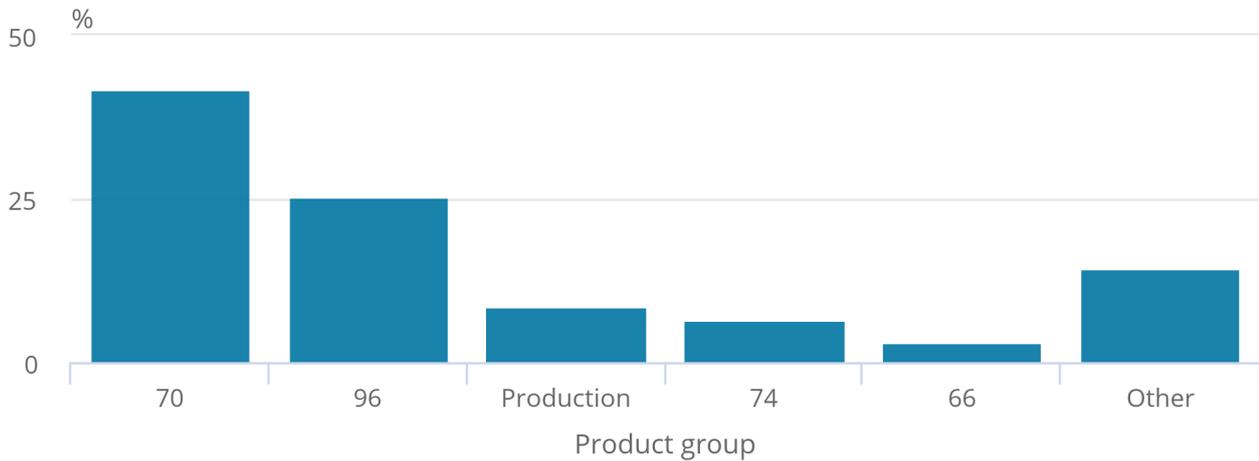
Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services 2016, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Product 70: Services of head offices; management consulting services.

2. Product 96: Other personal services.

3. Production: Includes agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing and construction.

4. Product 74: Other professional, scientific and technical services.

5. Product 66: Services auxiliary to financial services and insurance services.

6. Other: All other products.

Industries with the most on-diagonal

The least diverse industry was the Gambling and betting industry, with 96.2% of all turnover generated from the provision of gambling and betting services. The next least diverse industry was the Air Transport industry, with 96.1% of all turnover generated from the provision of air transport services. These are both tightly regulated industries so a high level of on-diagonal turnover is expected.

Top 15 services

The ASGS collects a detailed breakdown of the different services provided by the UK services industries. Table 1 shows the top 15 services provided, as a proportion of all turnover generated. Production data are also collected, but at present this is not broken down into the individual goods produced, therefore are not included in Table 1. Of all turnover generated by the UK service economy, 6.7% was generated by producing goods [1]. Production data for all industries are available in the data accompanying this release.

Table 1: Top 15 services provided by the UK service economy, as a proportion of total turnover

2016

	Product Group	Percentage of total service industry turnover (%)
46	Wholesale trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21.1
47	Retail trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.5
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.9
64	Financial services, except insurance and pension funding	5.6
70	Services of head offices; management consulting services	3.4
35.1	Electricity, transmission and distribution	3.0
56	Food and beverage serving services	2.7
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related services	2.5
65.1-2	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security	2.5
49.3-5	Land transport services and transport services via pipelines, excluding rail transport	1.8
61	Telecommunications services	1.8
52	Warehousing and support services for transportation	1.6
77	Rental and leasing services	1.4
71	Architectural and engineering services; technical testing and analysis services	1.3
79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation services and related services	1.3

Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services, 2016, Office for National Statistics

The top three services provided were wholesale and retail trade products, which represented 41.5% of all turnover generated by the services industries. However, of all turnover generated by providing retail and wholesale trade, 95.4% was generated by the retail and wholesale trade industries themselves.

The ASGS also collects a breakdown of services provided to customers located inside the UK and exported to customers outside the UK. Quality assurance of this data is currently ongoing and is planned to be published later in the year.

Focus on specific industries

This section focuses on some specific industries to highlight the diversity of their product patterns.

Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

The majority of turnover generated by the retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry was generated by providing on-diagonal products (79.8%), see Figure 7. However, other products were also provided, with the next-largest products provided being production (15.9%), land transport services and transport services via pipelines, excluding rail transport (1.6%) and wholesale trade (0.7%).

In addition, businesses in the retail industry also generated turnover from a number of other diverse service products summing to 1.6% (see the detailed matrix accompanying this release for further details). This would suggest that whilst the majority of turnover in the retail trade industry was generated from the retail trade of products, businesses in this industry also generate a proportion of turnover from manufacturing their own products before selling them.

Figure 7: Turnover within the retail trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles) industry, 2016

Top five products in the Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles Industry, UK

Figure 7: Turnover within the retail trade (except of motor vehicles and motorcycles) industry, 2016

Top five products in the Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles Industry, UK
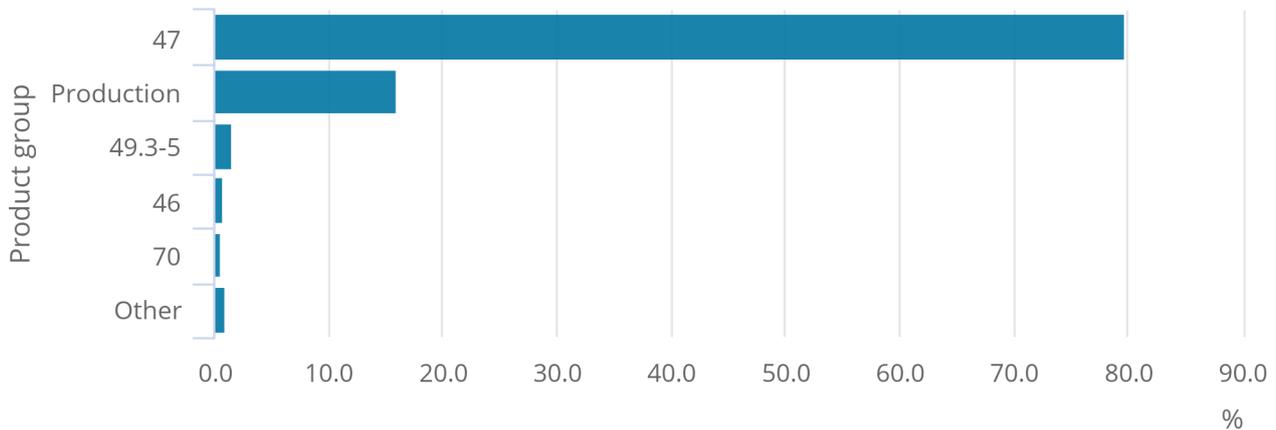
Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Product 47: Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

2. Production: Includes agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing and construction.

3. Product 49.3-5: Land transport services and transport services via pipelines, excluding rail transport.

4. Product 46: Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

5. Product 70: Activities of head offices; management consultant activities.

6. Other: All other products.

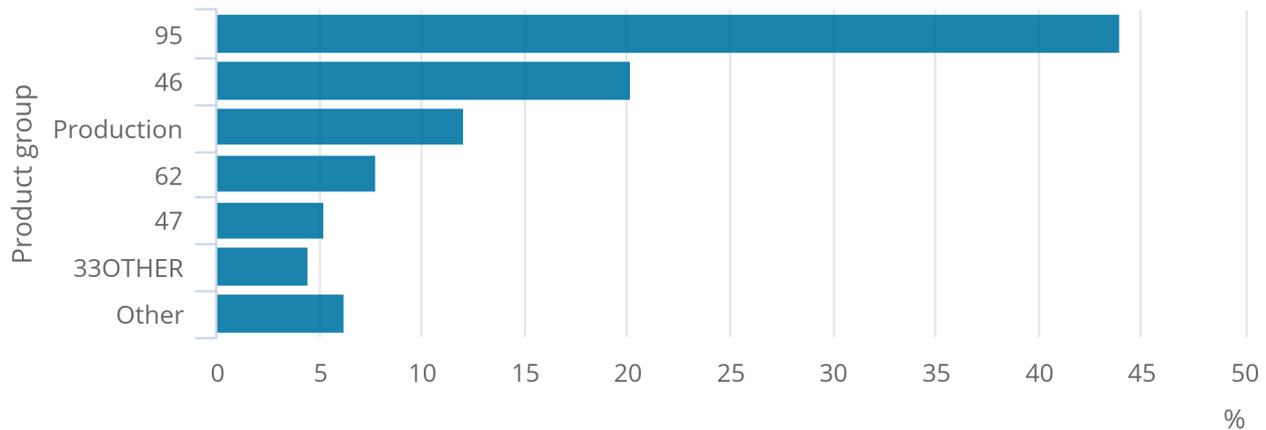## Repair of computers and personal and household goods

The majority of turnover generated by the repair of computers and personal and household goods industry came from on-diagonal products (44.0%), see Figure 8. However, a breadth of other products were also provided, with the next-largest products provided being wholesale trade services (20.2%) and production (12.1%). This would suggest that businesses classified to this industry are diversifying, manufacturing and selling products as well as repairing them. In addition, 7.8% of turnover was generated by providing computer programming and consultancy.

Figure 8: Turnover within the repair of computers and personal and household goods industry, 2016

Top six products in the Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods Industry, UK

Figure 8: Turnover within the repair of computers and personal and household goods industry, 2016

Top six products in the Repair of Computers and Personal and Household Goods Industry, UK

Source: Annual Survey of Goods and Services, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Product 95: Repair services of computers and personal and household goods.

2. Product 46: Wholesale trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

3. Production: Includes agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing and construction.

4. Product 62: Computer programming, consultancy and related services.

5. Product 47: Retail trade services, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

6. Product 33 other : Installation, repair and maintenance, excluding of ships, boats, aircraft and spacecraft.

7. Other: All other products.

Notes for: Detailed product proportions by industry

1. Goods are classified as products appearing in sections A, B, C and F in the CPA classification.

7 . Next steps

A number of actions are planned to develop the survey as part of our continuous development and improvement approach. The main next steps are detailed in this section with indicative timescales. Note that this could be subject to change.

Dissemination

Data for the 2017 Annual Survey of Goods and Services (ASGS) are currently being collected and will then be used to retrospectively quality-assure the 2016 ASGS data, with the current plan to publish the 2017 data in summer 2019.

A detailed Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) report will be produced (as is done for other Office for National Statistics surveys) detailing the methodology and associated metadata. As part of all this work, we will be working towards achieving National Statistics status and more information on this will be made available when appropriate.

The ASGS data is being considered for use in Blue Book 2019 to help inform the product distributions in the supply use tables.Further details of plans for Blue Book 2019 will be disseminated through the usual national accounts updates.

Questionnaire review

The electronic questionnaire was improved for the ASGS 2017 to make it more user-friendly for respondents and to further improve question wording, particularly around the definition of goods and services. This has continued to ensure the collection of high-quality data whilst minimising respondent burden. Further changes will be made to the ASGS 2018 following additional user testing and cognitive testing, which will be undertaken in early 2019.

The 2019 survey will be dispatched to businesses in June 2019 with estimates likely to be available towards the end of the same calendar year.

For more detail on how the questionnaire has been developed, see the Development of the Annual Survey of Goods and Services article.

Feedback

We are keen to get your views on the methods, data and work to date to help inform and make improvements to the ASGS. If you have any comments, please email us at ASGS@ons.gov.uk.

8 . Annex A: Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) and Standard Industrial Classification 2007: SIC 2007 mapping

Table 2: Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) and Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 2007

CPA /SIC Code	Product/Industry Group	Description
1	Production	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
2	Production	Forestry and logging
3	Production	Fishing and aquaculture
5	Production	Mining of coal and lignite
6	Production	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
7	Production	Mining of metal ores
8	Production	Other mining and quarrying
9	Production	Mining support service activities
10.1	Production	Mining support service activities
10.2 to 3	Production	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, fruit and vegetables
10.4	Production	Vegetable and animal oils and fats
10.5	Production	Dairy products
10.6	Production	Grain mill products, starches and starch products
10.7	Production	Bakery and farinaceous products
10.8	Production	Other food products
10.9	Production	Prepared animal feeds
11.01 to 6	Production	Alcoholic beverages
11.07	Production	Soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters
12	Production	Tobacco products
13	Production	Textiles
14	Production	Wearing apparel
15	Production	Leather and related products
16	Production	Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; articles of straw and plaiting materials
17	Production	Paper and paper products
18	Production	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
19	Production	Coke and refined petroleum products
20.3	Production	Paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
20.4	Production	Soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
20.5	Production	Other chemical products
20A	Production	Industrial gases, inorganics and fertilisers (all inorganic chemicals)- 20.11. 20.13 and 20.15

20B	Production	Petrochemicals - 20.14, 20.16, 20.17 and 20.60
20C	Production	Dyestuffs, agro to chemicals- 20.12 and 20.20
21	Production	Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
22	Production	Rubber and plastic products
23.5 to 6	Production	Cement, lime, plaster and articles of concrete, cement and plaster
23 OTHER	Production	Glass, refractory, clay, porcelain, ceramic, stone products - 23.1 to 23.4 and 23.7 to 23.9
24.1 to 3	Production	Basic iron and steel
24.4 to 5	Production	Other basic metals and casting
25.4	Production	Weapons and ammunition
25 OTHER	Production	Fabricated metal products, excluding weapons and ammunition- 25.1 to 25.3 and 25.5 to 25.9
26	Production	Computer, electronic and optical products
27	Production	Electrical equipment
28	Production	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
29	Production	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi to trailers
30.1	Production	Building of ships and boats
30.3	Production	Air and spacecraft and related machinery
30 OTHER	Production	Other transport equipment to 30.2/4/9
31	Production	Furniture
32	Production	Other manufacturing
33.15	Production	Repair and maintenance of ships and boats
33.16	Production	Repair and maintenance of aircraft and spacecraft
33 OTHER	Production	Rest of repair; installation - 30.2, 30.4 and 30.9
35.1	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution
35.2 to 3	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains; steam and air conditioning supply
36	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Water collection, treatment and supply
37	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Sewerage
38	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Remediation activities and other waste management services
41	Production	Construction of buildings
42	Production	Civil engineering

43	Production	Specialised construction activities
45	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
46	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
49.1 to 2	Transportation and storage	Rail transport
49.3 to 5	Transportation and storage	Land transport services and transport services via pipelines, excluding rail transport
50	Transportation and storage	Water transport
51	Transportation and storage	Air transport
52	Transportation and storage	Warehousing and support activities for transportation
53	Transportation and storage	Postal and courier activities
55	Accommodation and food service activities	Accommodation
56	Accommodation and food service activities	Food and beverage service activities
58	Information and communication	Publishing activities
59	Information and communication	Motion picture, video and TV programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
60	Information and communication	Programming and broadcasting activities
61	Information and communication	Telecommunications
62	Information and communication	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
63	Information and communication	Information service activities
64	Finance and insurance	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
65.1 to 2	Finance and insurance	Insurance and reinsurance, except compulsory social security
65.3	Finance and insurance	Pension funding
66	Finance and insurance	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
68.1 to 2	Real estate	Buying and selling, renting and operating of own or leased real estate, excluding imputed rental
68.3	Real estate	Real estate services on a fee or contract basis
69.1	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Legal activities
69.2	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
70	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
71	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

72	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Scientific research and development
73	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Advertising and market research
74	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Other professional, scientific and technical activities
75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Veterinary activities
77	Administrative and support service activities	Rental and leasing activities
78	Administrative and support service activities	Employment activities
79	Administrative and support service activities	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities
80	Administrative and support service activities	Security and investigation activities
81	Administrative and support service activities	Services to buildings and landscape activities
82	Administrative and support service activities	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
85	Education	Education
86	Human health and social work activities	Human health activities
87	Human health and social work activities	Residential care activities
88	Human health and social work activities	Social work activities without accommodation
90	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
91	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
92	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Gambling and betting activities
93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
94	Other services	Activities of membership organisations
95	Other services	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
96	Other services	Other personal service activities

Source: Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 2007) and Classification of Products by Activity (CPA)

Notes:

1. For the purposes of this bulletin, production is defined as sections A, B, C and F from SIC2007

9 . Annex B: Survey coverage

The list in this section provides details of the services industries included and excluded from the Annual Survey of Goods and Services (ASGS). Inclusions:

- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (section D)

- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (section E)

- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (section G)

- Transportation and storage (section H)

- Accommodation and food service activities (section I)

- Information and communication (section J)

- Financial and insurance activities (section K) (64.3, 64.9, 65.1, 65.2, 65.3)

- Real estate activities (section L)

- Professional, scientific and technical activities (section M)

- Administrative and support service activities (section N)

- Education (section P)

- Human health and social work activities (section Q)

- Arts, entertainment and recreation (section R)

- Other service activities (section S)

Exclusions:

- Financial and insurance activities (section K) (64.1, 64.2, 66.1, 66.2, 66.3)

- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (section O)

- Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of households for own use (section T) Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (section U)

10 . Acknowledgements