

16 December 2004

Coverage
United Kingdom
Theme
Commerce, Energy
and Industry

Annual Business Inquiry 2003 provisional results

Provisional results from the 2003 Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) covering agriculture (part), fishing, production, construction, distribution and service industries are now available.

A comparison of 2003 results with those for 2002 shows that:

- Production industries turnover decreased from £531.1 billion to £528.4 billion.
- Construction industries turnover increased from £142.5 billion to £149.0 billion.
- Distribution industries turnover increased from £768.8 billion to £823.5 billion.
- Service industries turnover increased from £633.7 billion to £694.3 billion.

Estimates of turnover	(£ bn)		
	2002	2003	Per cent change
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3.1	3.2	2.7
Fishing	1.0	0.9	-5.3
Production industries	531.1	528.4	-0.5
Construction industries	142.5	149.0	4.6
Distribution industries	768.8	823.5	7.1
Service industries (see Note 4)	633.7	694.3	9.6

Estimates of approximate gross value added* at basic prices	(£ bn)		
	2002	2003	Per cent change
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1.5	1.7	11.1
Fishing	0.3	0.3	-6.5
Production industries	179.1	178.6	-0.3
Construction industries	50.6	51.9	2.6
Distribution industries	128.1	132.4	3.4
Service industries (see Note 4)	282.4	302.6	7.2

* See note 5

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Next publication date
To be announced



Agriculture, hunting and forestry

For this sector, turnover and gross value added rose by 2.7 per cent and 11.1 per cent respectively between 2002 and 2003.

Fishing

For this sector, turnover and gross value added fell by 5.3 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively between 2002 and 2003.

Production and construction industries

In the mining and quarrying sector, turnover decreased by 1.5 per cent and gross value added by 3.2 per cent between 2002 and 2003.

Manufacturing industries showed overall decreases in both turnover and gross value added between 2002 and 2003.

The largest percentage decreases in turnover occurred in the leather and leather products (25.9 per cent) and electrical and optical equipment (11.5 per cent) industries. The largest percentage increases occurred in the coke refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel (5.3 per cent) and non-metallic mineral products (3.7 per cent) industries.

The largest percentage decreases in gross value added were recorded in the leather and leather products (21.3 per cent) and textile and textile products (6.7 per cent) industries. The largest percentage increases were shown in the wood and wood products (7.5 per cent) and non-metallic mineral products (7.3 per cent) industries.

In the construction sector, turnover increased by 4.6 per cent and gross value added by 2.6 per cent between 2002 and 2003.

Distribution industries

Increases in turnover were recorded in all sectors between 2002 and 2003, increases in gross value added in wholesale trades and commission trades and retail trade and repair of personal and household goods were offset by a decrease in motor trades. For the sector as a whole this resulted in increases of 7.1 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively in turnover and gross value added between 2002 and 2003.

Services industries

All sectors highlight increases between 2002 and 2003 for turnover, for gross value added the only decreases were shown in health and social work (1.9 per cent) and other services (0.8 per cent). The largest percentage increases in turnover occurred in other



services (15.9 per cent) and renting and business activities (11.5 per cent). The largest percentage increases in gross value added occurred in education (16.9 per cent) and renting and business activities (10.0 per cent).

BACKGROUND NOTES

ABI

This first release covers information collected as part of the Annual Business Inquiry. The ABI collects both employment and accounting information. This more efficient use of the sample helps to reduce the compliance burden on businesses whilst at the same time ensuring that these two sets of data are consistent. This inquiry replaced the various annual inquiries sent to industry for 1997 and earlier.

ABI Updates

1. Further releases of ABI data will be;

Summer 2005

- Revised data for ABI 2003 in spreadsheet format
- Regional data for ABI 2003 in spreadsheet format

December 2005

- Provisional data for ABI 2004 in spreadsheet format

Discontinuities

2. From 2002 data onwards, the Northern Ireland element of the ABI data has been collected and processed by the Northern Ireland Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment. However this has not produced any obvious discontinuities in the 2003 UK national results when the NI results are combined with those for GB. For further information on the NI results please see <http://www.statistics.detini.gov.uk>.
3. The data for 2003 is aggregated on the Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2003 (SIC(2003)). This is a minor revision of the United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification 92 (UKSIC(92)), in line with the latest revision of the European Community classification system NACE Rev.1.1, and in response to the UK user demand for more detail at the 5 digit subclass level. Further information on the UK Standard Industrial Classification 2003 can be found at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/contents.asp.

Coverage

4. The results in this first release represent approximately two thirds of the UK economy and cover agriculture (part), fishing, production, construction, distribution and service industries. The presentation is in line with the Standard Industrial Classification SIC(2003). The sectors covered are:

Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Section A (Groups 01.4 and 01.5 and Division 02) only
Fishing	Section B



Production Industries	Sections C-E
Construction Industry	Section F
Distribution Industries	Section G
Service Industries	Section H, Section I, Section K, Section M, Section N (except industries 85.111, 85.12, 85.13, 85.311 and 85.321) and Section O.

The main areas excluded are agriculture (Groups 01.1, 01.2 and 01.3), financial intermediation, public administration and defence.

Definitions

5. Approximate gross value added at basic prices represents the wealth created by businesses and is essentially the difference between income and expenditure on goods and services. Adjustments are made, where data is available, for changes in stock levels, own account capital expenditure, local authority and excise duties.

Further information

6. Provisional 2003 UK results at SIC(2003) 4 digit class level, together with results for 1995-2002 at SIC(92) 4 digit class level, giving both analysis and tabular detail, will be available free of charge from the ONS website at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/> from the 16 December 2004.

Additional standard extracts are available on request, bespoke analyses are also available but there will be a charge for these. For more information about either of these services please e-mail us at abi2@ons.gov.uk or telephone +44(0)1633 812435 for standard extracts or +44(0)1633 812674 for bespoke analyses.

Further information on SIC(92) is contained in the October 1992 and February 1993 editions of Economic Trends (nos 468, 472). Articles describing the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) which provides the sampling frame, appeared in the November 1995 and February 1998 editions of Economic Trends, explaining the move of business surveys to the IDBR in more detail. The November 2000 edition of Economic Trends (no 564) contained an article detailing the development of the Annual Business Inquiry, together with methodological information. Further information on SIC(92) and SIC(2003) can be found at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/contents.asp, further information on the IDBR can be found at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/idbr>

7. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the press office.
8. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. © Crown copyright 2004.

1 Details of income and expenditure by industry (Sections A-O) 2002 and 2003

Standard Industrial Classification Revised 2003 Industry	Year		Turnover £ million	Purchases £ million	Approximate Gross Value Added £ million
A-O (see note 4)	2002	Agriculture, Fishing, Production,	2,080,066	1,393,642	641,978
	2003	Construction, Distribution and Services	2,199,312	1,487,763	667,524
A	2002	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	3,067	1,724	1,506
	2003		3,151	1,671	1,674
B	2002	Fishing	993	699	331
	2003		941	623	310
C-E	2002	Production industries	531,081	333,853	179,061
	2003		528,356	333,256	178,554
C	2002	Mining and quarrying	34,346	15,228	19,097
	2003		33,834	15,398	18,485
CA	2002	Mining and quarrying of	29,759	12,228	17,634
	2003	Energy producing materials	28,984	12,217	16,968
CB	2002	Mining and quarrying except	4,587	2,999	1,463
	2003	Energy producing materials	4,849	3,181	1,516
D	2002	Manufacturing	450,137	287,042	144,227
	2003		447,547	286,488	143,313
DA	2002	Food products; beverages	76,699	46,784	20,799
	2003	And tobacco	78,245	47,830	21,502
DB	2002	Textiles and textile products	12,147	7,649	4,496
	2003		11,461	7,241	4,195
DC	2002	Leather and leather products	1,541	962	571
	2003		1,142	686	449
DD	2002	Wood and wood products	7,048	4,623	2,471
	2003		7,130	4,522	2,657
DE	2002	Pulp, paper and paper products;	45,436	26,276	19,308
	2003	Publishing and printing	43,749	24,820	19,054
DF	2002	Coke, refined petroleum	24,153	12,521	2,649
	2003	Products and nuclear fuel	25,438	14,164	2,621
DG	2002	Chemicals, chemical products	48,675	32,372	16,401
	2003	And man made fibres	49,770	34,350	15,375

DH	2002	Rubber and plastic products	19,631	12,230	7,466
	2003		19,948	12,342	7,714
DI	2002	Non-metallic mineral products	12,185	7,209	4,986
	2003		12,639	7,295	5,352
DJ	2002	Basic metals and fabricated	38,506	23,960	14,716
	2003	Metal products	38,282	23,830	14,755
DK	2002	Manufacture of other	31,455	20,001	11,373
	2003	Machinery and equipment	32,015	20,498	11,668
DL	2002	Electrical and optical	53,148	36,353	16,133
	2003	Equipment	47,056	30,567	15,832
DM	2002	Manufacture of transport	62,280	45,086	16,505
	2003	Equipment	63,606	47,312	16,001
DN	2002	Manufacture not elsewhere	17,231	11,016	6,354
	2003	Classified	17,065	11,031	6,139
E	2002	Electricity, gas and water supply	46,598	31,582	15,737
	2003		46,975	31,370	16,756
F	2002	Construction	142,463	93,273	50,611
	2003		148,974	99,300	51,912
G-O (see note 4)	2002	Distribution and service industries	1,402,462	964,093	410,468
	2003		1,517,890	1,052,913	435,074
G	2002	Distribution industries	768,785	630,519	128,063
	2003		823,544	680,251	132,430
50	2002	Motor trades	141,582	120,420	22,235
	2003		152,017	131,485	21,427
51	2002	Wholesale trades and Commission	388,989	324,334	52,643
	2003	Trade	418,552	353,343	53,017
52	2002	Retail trade and Repair of personal	238,214	185,765	53,185
	2003	And household goods	252,974	195,423	57,987
H-O (see note 4)	2002	Service industries	633,677	333,575	282,406
	2003		694,347	372,663	302,644
H	2002	Hotels and restaurants	52,361	27,524	24,895
	2003		54,467	29,533	24,979
I	2002	Transport, Storage and	186,029	120,466	68,268
	2003	Communication	196,197	124,987	74,459
K	2002	Renting and Business activities	270,368	116,143	136,470
	2003		301,585	131,630	150,083

M	2002	Education	15,828	10,737	5,184
	2003	(excludes some public sector)	17,126	11,186	6,062
N (see note 4)	2002	Health and social work	17,654	6,235	11,379
	2003	(excludes some public sector)	18,964	7,813	11,158
O	2002	Other services	91,435	52,469	36,210
	2003		106,008	67,514	35,904
