

List of abbreviations

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry
AES	Annual Employment Survey
APS	Annual Population Survey
ARI	Annual Register Inquiry
ARO	Association of Regional Observatories
BHPS	British Household Panel Survey
BTI	British Trade International
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBI	Confederation of British Industry
CO	Cabinet Office
CoE	Compensation of Employees
CPA	Comprehensive Performance Assessment
CPS	Continuous Population Survey
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSPI	Corporate Services Price Index
CVM	Chained-volume measure
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media, and Sport
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEL	Departmental Expenditure Limit
DETI	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
DfES	Department for Education and Skills
DfT	Department for Transport
DoH	Department of Health
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EFS	Expenditure and Food Survey

EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
ESA	European System of Accounts
EU	European Union
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FRESA	Framework for Regional Skills and Employment Action
FRS	Family Resources Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFC	Government Final Consumption
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHS	General Household Survey
GLA	Greater London Authority
GO	Government Office
GOR	Government Office Regions
GOS	Gross Operating Surplus
GSS	Government Statistical Service
GTP	Gross Trading Profit
GVA	Gross Value Added
HHFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
HO	Home Office
ICE	Individual Consumption Expenditure
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDBR	Inter-Departmental Business Register
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPS	International Passenger Survey
IoP	Index of Production
IoS	Index of Services
IR	Inland Revenue
IT	Information Technology
ITIS	International Trade in Services
LA	Local Authority

LDA	London Development Agency
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Association
LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
MIDDS	Monthly Inquiry into the Distribution and Service Sectors
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPI	Monthly Production Inquiry
NACE	General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with the European Communities (the acronym relates to the French language version)
NAW	National Assembly of Wales
NES	New Earnings Survey
NeSS	Neighbourhood Statistics Service
NIC	National Insurance Contribution
NIRS	National Insurance Recording System
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information System
NUTS	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics ¹
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PBR	Pre-Budget Report
PESA	Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity

¹ *Annex A1 describes the NUTS classification, and the meaning of terms such as NUTS 1.*

PRODCOM	Products of the European Community
PSA	Public Service Agreement
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RDA	Regional Development Agency
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RPI	Retail Prices Index
SBS	Small Business Service
SE	Scottish Executive
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOEC	Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat)
SPI	Survey of Personal Incomes
SR	Spending Review
SRA	Strategic Rail Authority
STOIR	Short-Term Output Indicators Review
TUC	Trade Union Congress
VAT	Value Added Tax

Glossary of Statistical Terms

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI): annual survey of business employment and accounting information, such as turnover and investment.

Apportionment: the allocation between regions of the activity of a company that has units in more than one region (see local unit, regional multiple, reporting unit).

Benchmarking: bringing initial estimates in line with later, more robust data; usually in the context of bringing quarterly estimates in line with new annual figures based on larger and more comprehensive surveys.

Blue Book: the common name for the annual *UK National Accounts* that has a blue cover in the shops but not on the internet.

Compensation of Employees (CoE): wages and salaries, national insurance contributions, pension contributions and redundancy payments paid by firms.

Continuous Population Survey (CPS): an ONS initiative to integrate existing household surveys (including, for example, the Labour Force Survey and Expenditure and Food Survey).

Corporate Services Price Index (CSPI): an experimental ONS quarterly index of producer prices for business services.

Chain-linking: technique now adopted by the ONS to construct volume data. Under previous methods volume data was constructed by measuring activity in the price of a specific year (the price reference base) that was updated about every five years. Under chain-linking the price reference base is updated annually. The technique better reflects changing patterns of output and expenditure.

Chained-volume measure (CVM): the terminology used to refer to the volume data obtained via chain-linking (see above).

Countries: in the context of this report, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Devolved administrations: Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Deflation: the technique used to change figures from nominal terms (current prices) into real terms (constant prices or volume terms), expressing the production (or consumption) of goods and services in the prices of a common year.

Double deflation: a specific approach to the deflation of the production measure of GDP, involving deflating gross output and intermediate demand separately.

European System of Accounts (ESA 1995): international framework for National Accounts measurement to which the UK National Accounts adhere, currently ESA 1995 (see also SNA).

Expenditure and Food Survey: a quarterly survey of household purchases of goods and services.

Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM): a component of the National Accounts that reflects the exclusion of interest payments from GDP, but their inclusion in the output of the financial services sector.

Family Resources Survey (FRS): annual survey collecting information on income, saving and assets of private households.

General Household Survey (GHS): annual survey collecting information on a range of economic and social questions, such as employment, income, education, smoking and drinking.

Government Office Regions (GOR): the English regions covered by the nine Government Offices, equivalent to NUTS1 regions and the domains of Regional Development Agencies (see NUTS, Region).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): headline measure of economic activity.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF): investment in capital equipment (by households, government or business).

Gross Operating Surplus (GOS): Gross Trading Profits of companies (and surpluses of public sector/government bodies) plus rental income on buildings.

Gross Trading Profit (GTP): Profits of companies.

Gross Value Added (GVA): Gross Domestic Product excluding taxes (less subsidies) on products; the headline measure of regional economic activity.

Government Statistical Service (GSS): the professional body of statisticians operating in a wide range of UK Government departments and the devolved administrations.

Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HHFCE): the measure of households' expenditure on consumer goods and services.

Individual Consumption Expenditure (ICE): the Regional Accounts terminology for HHFCE (the measures are equivalent).

Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR): a register of all UK companies maintained by the ONS (apart from small self-employed businesses below the VAT threshold).

International Passenger Survey (IPS): Survey of passengers leaving and entering the UK.

Index of Production (IoP): a monthly short-term indicator of the activity of the production industries (mining and quarrying, manufacturing and energy).

Index of Services (IoS): an experimental monthly indicator of the activity of the service industries.

Input-Output Supply and Use Tables: these provide a framework through which the three measures of GDP (production, income and expenditure) and their components can be fully reconciled. The tables are used to benchmark the annual level of UK GDP.

International Trade in Services (ITIS): quarterly and annual survey providing estimates of UK exports and imports of services.

Local unit: a single, distinct unit of a company that operates in more than one location (see apportionment, reporting unit).

Labour Force Survey (LFS): a monthly survey of households that is the primary source of labour market information, including employment, unemployment and inactivity.

Monthly Inquiry into the Distribution and Service Sectors (MIDSS): a survey collecting monthly turnover and quarterly employment data from the distribution and service sectors, used for GDP and the experimental Index of Services.

Monthly Production Inquiry (MPI): a monthly survey collecting turnover and employment for the production industries, used for the Index of Production and GDP.

NACE: General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities with the European Communities, the industrial classification adopted by countries in the EU.

New Earnings Survey (NES): annual survey of the earnings of employees.

Neighbourhood Statistics Service (NeSS): a database on the ONS website containing small-area data, including the 2001 Census, down to electoral ward level. The ONS Service covers England and Wales, similar projects have been developed in Northern Ireland and Scotland.

NOMIS (National Online Manpower Information System): an on-line platform through which the ONS gives access to labour market statistics at national, regional and sub-regional levels.

NUTS (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics): standard classification adopted for the regions of the European Union. There are various levels of which NUTS 1 is the nine English Regions and Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Annex A1 explains these in greater more detail (see also Government Office Region, Region).

Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses (PESA): an annual publication by HM Treasury giving detailed breakdown of public expenditure outturns and plans, including an estimate of spending for the regions and devolved administrations.

Producer Price Indices (PPI): monthly estimates of the prices of goods bought and sold by UK manufacturers.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP): measures of relative price levels usually between countries or regions of a single country.

PRODCOM (Products of the European Community): a quarterly and annual survey, required by EU regulation, of the products sold by the manufacturing industries.

Public Service Agreement: an agreement between a government department and HM Treasury, as part of the Spending Review, including objectives and targets.

Region: a distinct geographical area, which can vary depending on the context but often refers to the Government Office Regions of England or the NUTS 1 regions of the UK (see Government Office Regions, NUTS).

Regional multiple: an enterprise that operates or has local units in more than one region (see apportionment, local unit, reporting unit).

Reporting unit: an enterprise taken as a whole, including all local units (see apportionment, local unit).

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1992): the UK industrial classification, equivalent to NACE except at the most detailed level.

System of National Accounts (SNA 1993): International framework for measurement of National Accounts from which the ESA is derived (see ESA).

VAT threshold: The level of annual turnover below which you do not need to be registered for Value Added Tax.

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