

SIC code definitions for key sectors in the pan Dorset economy

Report prepared by Buckman Associates on behalf of Dorset LEP, December 2024



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Introduction

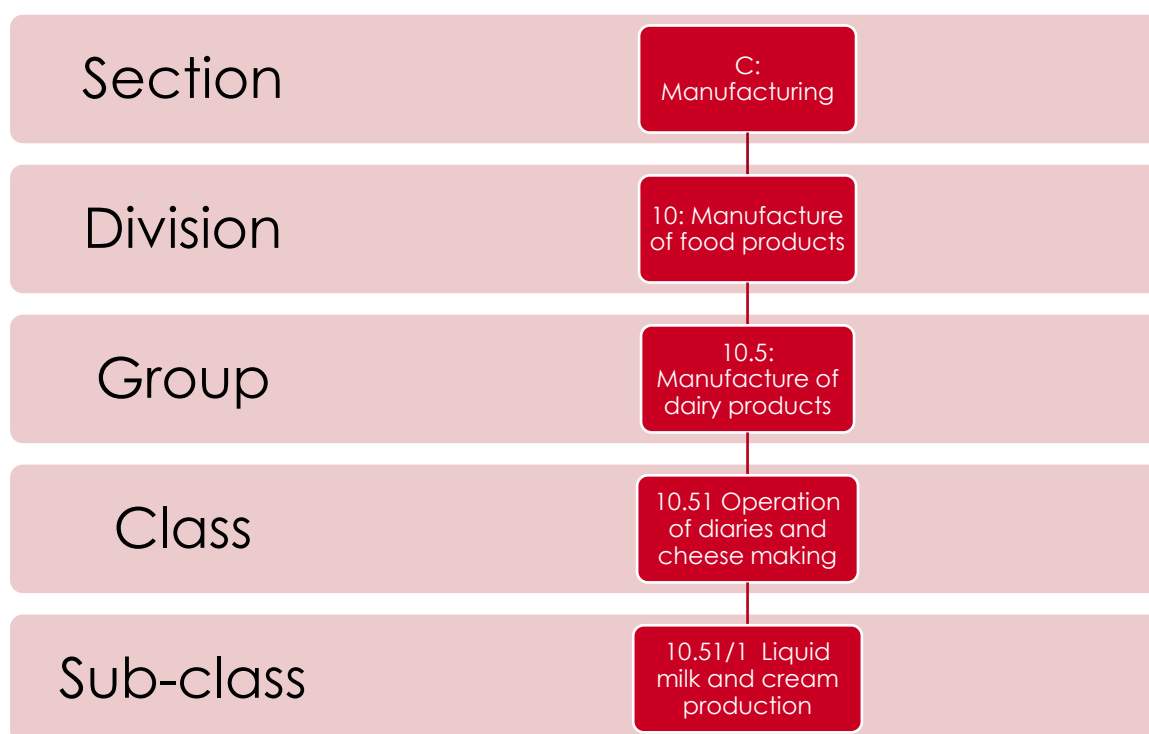
Partners in the pan-Dorset area routinely need to produce data and statistics relating to specific sectors of interest within the economy. These have not always been defined on a consistent or clear basis, which can create confusion over how key sectors are defined. It can also create confusion when attempting to work with others outside the area.

This paper therefore attempts to provide a common set of definitions for sectors which are commonly referred to by partners in the Pan Dorset economy. It is intended to be a research tool to help planning and economic development teams quantify the size/value of a range of sectors. It is not intended to represent a list of 'priority sectors', which may vary according to the policy agenda.

The SIC code system

The sector definitions are based on Standard Industrial Classification codes (2007). Whilst this system has limitations, it is the primary classification system used to access national statistics relating to the number of businesses, employees and economic value of sectors.

SIC codes are a hierarchical classification system which gets progressively more detailed as you move down the hierarchy. The diagram below shows an example of how a business producing liquid milk and cheese would fit into the hierarchy (as an illustration).



Wherever possible, the definitions used in this guide will select codes at the highest level possible. i.e. if all of the classes in a group are to be included in the sector, the definition will list the group, rather than individual classes. In practice, this should allow users to access more rigorous data.

Sectors commonly referred to in the Pan-Dorset area

Economic development strategies across the area were reviewed to identify sectors and sub-sectors that are frequently mentioned. This identified a range of different sectoral groupings, with varying definitions. The table below sets out a proposed two-tier system, with

high level 'major groups' and a second tier of 'sub-sectors/specialisms' associated with those major groups. These sub-sectors sometimes include elements that reach beyond the 'major group'. For example, the marine sector is a specialism of manufacturing and advanced engineering, but it also includes elements that are not strictly manufacturing or engineering, such as water transport. Similarly, the agri-tech sector is aligned with food, drink and agriculture, but includes elements that reach into engineering.

This is intended to allow the user maximum flexibility, although **care should be taken when combining sub-sectors to avoid duplication, as many SIC code classes/groups are associated with more than one sub-sector.**

Major groups	Sub-sectors/specialisms
Manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing
Advanced engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine • Aerospace • Defence and security
Digital and Creative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital • Creative
Finance and Insurance (including Fintech)	
Construction	
Food, drink and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and drink manufacturing • Agriculture • Fishing • Aquaculture • Agri-tech
Retail, tourism, leisure and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail • Tourism, Hospitality and Leisure • Culture
Health and social care (including health tech)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and social care • Health tech
Low carbon/ environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy
Transport and Logistics	
Business and professional services	
Public services	

Method

The exercise started with a review of existing definitions used by:

- BCP Council in their Economic Development Strategy;
- Dorset Council in its Economic Growth Strategy;
- Dorset Chamber in the Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP);
- The LEP in the production of the Invest in Dorset (IID) fact sheets;
- The sector definitions used by the Heart of the South West (HotSW) in its Economic model (on the basis that Great SW partners were invited to comment on the suitability of these for use in the independent economic review); and

- Hardisty Jones Associates (HJA) in their review of High Value Manufacturing in the South West.

Jayne Dale from BCP started this process by bringing together and comparing definitions used by DC, BCP, LSIP and HotSW. This identified areas of commonality and differences across the sectors.

The next stage included the definitions used by IID and HJA as well as identifying any nationally recognised definitions to develop a set of proposals in the form of a draft set of proposed definitions and questions for partners to consider. This draft was shared with the two local authorities for comment and the sector definitions iterated through a series of meetings and consultation.

Methodological Challenges

There are a number of methodological challenges with this approach, which are highlighted below.

The SIC code system

The SIC code system has a number of challenges which include:

- **Vague categories** – Whilst the hierarchical system above includes some very specific individual classes, the system also uses 'not elsewhere classified' (nec) codes to cover businesses that do not fit into defined sub-classes. These do not necessarily provide an insight into what a company does.
- **Inconsistent application** – Companies choose their own SIC code (and can choose up to four), so there is no guarantee that they have been applied consistently. Equally, companies are not required to update their codes if their business changes direction.
- **Outdated** – the latest version of SIC codes was developed in 2007, which means that some new economic industries are not covered – for instance there are no codes which explicitly cover the renewable energy sector or fintech for example.

These issues mean that using SIC codes to quantify the economic contribution of a given sector needs to be done with some caution and recognition that the results will have inherent inaccuracies.

SIC codes that relate to more than one sector

The hierarchical nature of the SIC code system means that to obtain statistics for a particular sector, we have to identify the specific SIC codes that relate to that sector. This is relatively straight forward for some sectors and some of their codes. For instance, SIC code 301, 'building of boats and ships' is clearly part of the marine sector. However, if the ship is a warship, then it is also part of the defence sector and all boat and shipbuilding activities fall within the wider definitions of manufacturing and advanced engineering.

There are also many codes which serve a range of sectors/markets. For instance, code 7112 'engineering related activities and related consultancy' sits within Section M Professional, scientific and technical activities, but is clearly an important part of the advanced engineering sector and businesses in this code could sit within or supply the marine, defence, aerospace, agri-tech or environmental sectors.

Similarly, codes within the digital sector are also likely to cut across other sectors. For instance, SIC code 26 'Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products' is considered to be part of the digital, manufacturing and advanced engineering sectors.

It is our view, that it is not possible to eliminate duplication/overlap from this process altogether. However, wherever possible, duplication has been minimised through a sense checking process which has asked the question 'are businesses in this code mainly operating in this sector'? This means that for 7112 'engineering related activities and related consultancy' the code has been included within the definition of advanced engineering, but excluded from marine, aerospace and defence sectors. The diagram overleaf attempts to illustrate the most significant areas of overlap and areas of overlap are highlighted in the tables.

Alternative approaches

Given the challenges associated with using the SIC code system, there are potentially two alternative approaches:

- 1) Proprietary data systems; and
- 2) Fieldwork.

Several commercial database suppliers have been developing alternative, proprietary approaches to the SIC code system, which use web-scraped data/AI to classify businesses using alternative (and potentially more up to date) classification systems. Key providers in this space include Datacity and Beauhurst, both of which claim to offer a more intuitive up to date approach to classifying businesses based on what they actually do. However, as commercial providers, the data is not freely available to all.

Alternatively, fieldwork can be used to survey businesses to establish if they operate in a given sector. This approach is currently used by the ONS to identify businesses operating in the Low Carbon Renewable Energy Economy (LCREE)¹ and was also utilised by BIS to better understand the Agri-tech sector.² However, whilst this approach can be effective, it is resource intensive.

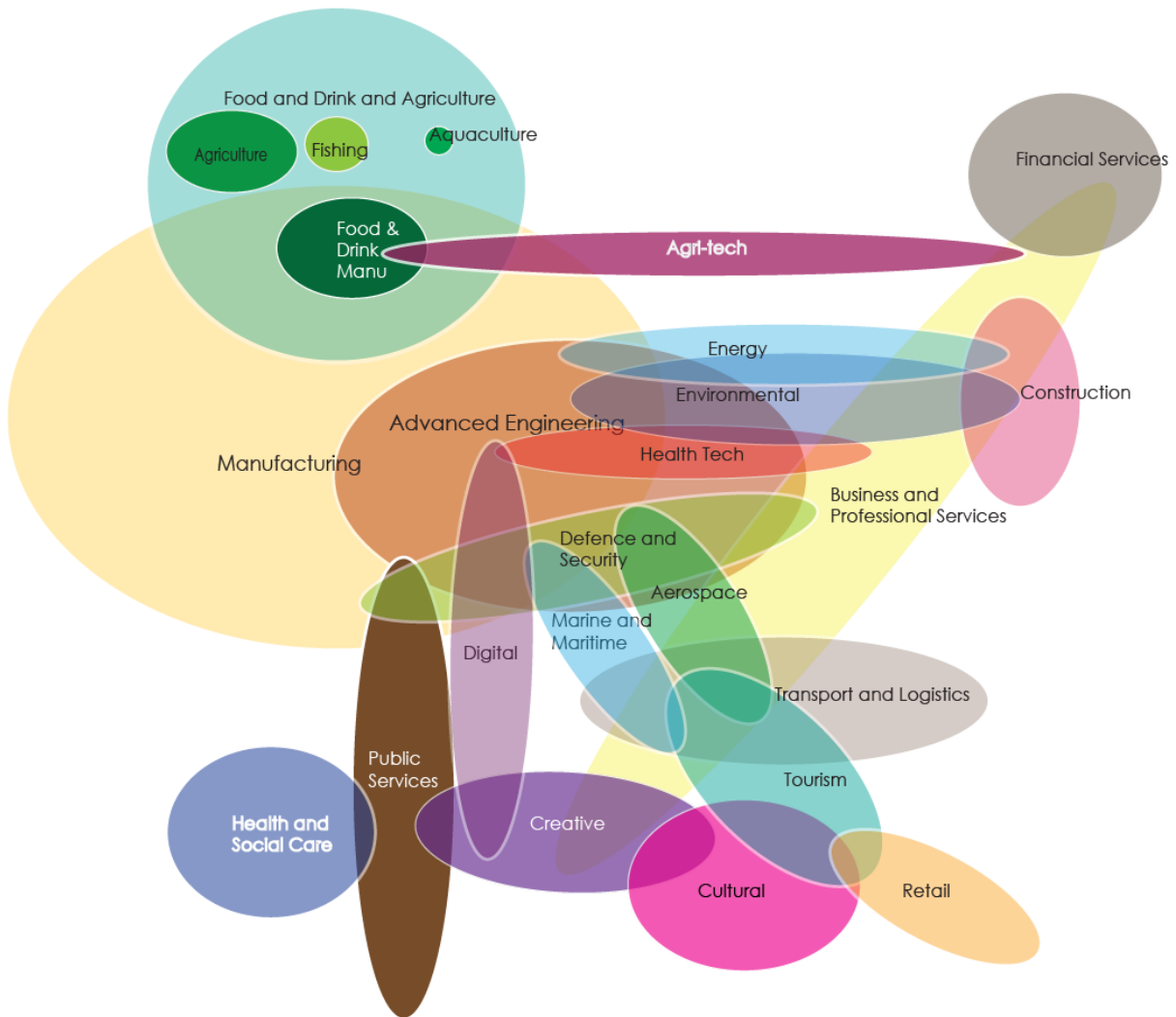
¹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/methodologies/lowcarbonandrenewableenergyeconomy/lcreeurveyqmi>

² chrome-

extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgglefindmkaj/https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7ff7b7e5274a2e87db7116/bis-16-18-agri-tech-industrial-strategy-evaluation-and-baseline.pdf

Figure 1: Illustration of overlaps



Note: For illustrative purposes only, sectors not drawn to scale

Definitions

This part of the paper sets out proposed SIC codes for each of the sectors regularly referred to in the pan Dorset area.

Manufacturing (M)

The table below shows the proposed definition:

Code	Definition	Overlaps
Section C	Manufacturing	AE, MM, A, DS, D, F&DM, AT, Cu, HT

Advanced Engineering (AE)

There is no widely accepted definition of sectors which comprise advanced engineering or high value manufacturing. UKRI described 'high value manufacturing' as the application of leading-edge technical knowledge and expertise to the creation of products, production

processes, and associated services which have strong potential to bring sustainable growth and high economic value to the UK³. Such potential is characterised by a combination of high R&D intensity and high growth". Similarly, Advanced Manufacturing has been described as manufacturing that is 'intensive in its use of capital and knowledge and requires a high level of technology utilisation and R&D'⁴. The advanced manufacturing sector is not defined with reference to industry codes, but rather it is part of the manufacturing sector which is characterised by⁵:

- Intensive use of capital and knowledge;
- Long term investment decisions to develop processes and buy equipment (that can take more than a year to manufacture);
- High levels of technology utilisation and R&D and tangible investments to support innovation; and
- A flexible workforce with strong specialist skills in the areas of STEM and design; competing in international and domestic markets.

Neither of these definitions are particularly suited to the identification of SIC codes, as any business in the manufacturing sector could meet these definitions. Therefore, the SIC code list below has been informed by BCP and DC definitions, the LSIP, IID, HotSW and HJA.

³ The Technology Strategy Board. High Value Manufacturing Strategy 2012 – 2015. <https://www.ukri.org/wpcontent/uploads/2021/12/IUK-081221-HighValueManufacturingStrategy2012To2015.pdf>

⁴ UKCES (2015). Sector insights: skills and performance challenges in the advanced manufacturing sector.

⁵ UKCES (2012). Sector skills insights: advanced manufacturing.

Code	Definition	Notes	Overlaps
2219	Manufacture of other rubber products	Only included in HJA work	M
2229	Manufacture of other plastic products	Only included in HJA work	M
251	Manufacture of structured metal products	Only included in HJA work	M
252	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	Only included in HJA work	M
253	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	Only included in HJA work	M, Env
254	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	Only included in HJA work	M, DS
255	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; power metallurgy	Only included in HJA work	M
256	Treatment and coating of metals; machining	Only included in HJA work	M
259	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products	Only included in HJA work	M, MM
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	Included in all	M, MM, D
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	Included in all	M, A, Env, En
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Included in all	M, MM, DS, AT
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Not included in LCIP or HotSW definitions	M
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	Not included in LCIP or HotSW definitions which only include 3030 (manufacture of air and space craft). The broader code has been selected to include building of boats and ships and military fighting vehicles	M, MM, A, DS
3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	Included in all	M, HT
331	Repair of machinery and equipment	Not currently listed at 3 digit level in existing local definitions, with selected 4 digit codes listed instead. The broader code has been selected to include a broader list of equipment	M, MM, A, DS
7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	Not currently listed in BCP	Env, En, BPS
712	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	Not currently listed in local definitions, but do feature in	Env, En, BPS
7219	Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	HJA and IID	Env, En, BPS, HT
8422	Defence activities	Only included in HJA work	DS, PS

Within the pan Dorset area, there are also several advanced manufacturing sub-sectors which are regularly referred to. These include⁶:

- Marine;
- Aerospace; and
- Defence and security.

These have a high degree of overlap and supply chain integration. Some supply chain businesses provide inputs into a number of sub-sectors or indeed operate across more than one (for instance marine and defence). Therefore, several SIC codes feature in more than

⁶ Note, Agri-tech and health tech definitions are listed under agriculture, fishing and food and health and social care respectively

one sub-sector. In addition, these advanced engineering sub-sectors also include some elements which do not relate to engineering per se, such as SIC codes relating to water or air transport.

Marine and Maritime (MM)

The table below shows the proposed definition, which was informed from BCP and DC strategies, Invest in Dorset (IID), the HotSW sector codes and the HJA work. Please note, that the LSIP did not include marine. Whilst the marine and maritime sector is part of the advanced engineering sector, it also includes non-engineering elements.

Code	Definition	Notes	Overlaps
2651	Manufacture of non-electronic instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation, except industrial process control equipment	Not included in local definitions, but is included by HotSW	M, AE, D
2811	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	Not included in HJA	M, AE, DS
301	Building of boats and ships	Included in all	M, AE, DS
3315	Repair and maintenance of ships and boats	Included in all	M, AE, DS
4291	Construction of water projects	Not included in HotSW or HJA definition	Con
50	Water transport	HotSW and IID definition is focused on sea and coastal water transport. Not included in HJA	Tour, TL
5222	Service activities incidental to water transportation	Not included in HJA	TL
52101	Operation of warehousing and storage facilities for water transport activities	Not included in HotSW or HJA definition	TL
52241	Cargo handling for water transport activities	Not included in HotSW or HJA definition	TL
7734	Renting and leasing water transport equipment	Not included in HotSW or HJA definition	Tour, BPS

Aerospace (A)

The aerospace sub-sector was not referred to in either BCP or DC economic development strategies however, the area is known to have a significant supply chain, and the aerospace maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO) sector is highlighted in the Invest in Dorset website. Therefore, a definition has been included for completeness. The table below shows the proposed definition, which was informed by the HotSW definition and the HJA work.

Code	Definition	Notes	Overlaps
303	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	Included in HotSW and HJA	M, AE, DS
3316	Repair and maintenance of aircraft and spacecraft	Included in HotSW definition and HJA	M, AE, DS
51	Air transport services	Included in HotSW only	Tour, TL
52102	Operation of warehousing and storage facilities for air transport activities	Not included in HotSW or HJA, but included to	TL
5223	Service activities incidental to air transportation	be consistent with approach used on	TL
52242	Cargo handling for air transport activities	marine	TL
7735	Renting and leasing of air traffic equipment		Tour, EPS

Defence and Security (DS)

This list has been informed by a combination of the sector codes used to produce the Invest in Dorset (IID) factsheets and the HJA report into high value manufacturing which included defence and security as a sub-sector.

Code	Definition	Advanced Engineering	Notes	Overlaps
2051	Manufacture of explosives	No	Included in IID only	M
254	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	Yes	IDD and HJA	M, AE
26309	Manufacture of communication equipment other than telegraph, and telephone apparatus and equipment	Yes	Included in IID only	M, AE, D
2811	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	Yes	Included in IID only	M, AE, MM
3011	Building of ships and floating structures	Yes	IDD and HJA	M, AE, MM
303	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	Yes	IID and HJA	M, AE, A
304	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	Yes	IID and HJA	M, AE
3315	Repair and maintenance of ships and boats	Yes	IID and HJA	M, AE, MM
3316	Repair and maintenance of aircraft and spacecraft	Yes	IID and HJA	M, AE, A
801	Private security activities	No	Included in IID only	BPS
802	Security systems service activities	No	Included in IID only	BPS
803	Investigation activities	No	Included in IID only	BPS
8422	Defence activities	Yes	Included in IID only	AE, PS
8424	Public order and safety activities	No	Included in IID only	PS

Digital and Creative

The creative and digital sector has been defined differently by all the various sources. It is therefore proposed to utilise the DCMS definition for the creative industries and digital sector.⁷ This aligns closely with the BCP and Invest in Dorset definition, but less so the LCIP, DC and HotSW. Note, the cultural sector has been included under retail, tourism and leisure and culture.

Code	Name	Notes	Overlaps
26	Manufacture of computer, electronics and optical products	Not included in DC or HotSW definition. LSIP only includes 2620	M, AE, MM, HT
3212	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	Not included in LSIP or HotSW	M, Cu
465	Wholesale of Information and Communication Equipment	Not included in DC, LSIP or HotSW	
58	Publishing activities	Included in all	
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	Included in all	Cu
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	Included in all	Cu
61	Telecommunications	Not included in DC	
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	6203 and 6209 not included in DC	
63	Information service activities	Not included in DC, some codes included in LSIP and HotSW	
7021	Public relations and communication activities	Not included in HotSW	BPS
7111	Architectural activities	Not included in HotSW	Con, BPS
73	Advertising and market research	Not included in HotSW	BPS
741	Specialised design activities	Not included in HotSW	BPS
742	Photographic activities	Not included in HotSW	Cu, BPS
743	Translation and interpretation activities	Not included in HotSW	BPS
8552	Cultural education	Included in all	Cu, PS,
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	Not included in HotSW	Cu, Tour
9101	Library and archive activities	Not included in HotSW	Cu, Tour
9102	Museum activities	Not included in HotSW	Cu, Tour
951	Repair of computers and telecommunications equipment	Not included in DC, 9512 not included in LSIP	

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dcms-sectors-economic-estimates-methodology>

The following tables show the SIC codes for the Digital and Creative sub-sectors based on the DCMS definition.

Digital (D)

Code	Name	Overlaps
26	Manufacture of computer, electronics and optical products	M, AE, MM, HT
465	Wholesale of Information and Communication Equipment	
58	Publishing activities	Cr
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	Cr, Cu
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	Cr, Cu
61	Telecommunications	
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	Cr
63	Information service activities	
951	Repair of computers and telecommunications equipment	

Creative (Cr)

Code	Name	Overlaps
3212	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	M, Cu
58	Publishing activities	D
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	D, Cu
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	D, Cu
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	D
7021	Public relations and communication activities	BPS
7111	Architectural activities	Con, BPS
73	Advertising and market research	BPS
741	Specialised design activities	BPS
742	Photographic activities	Cu, BPS
743	Translation and interpretation activities	BPS
8552	Cultural education	Cu, PS
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	Cu, Tour
9101	Library and archive activities	Cu, Tour
9102	Museum activities	Cu, Tour

Financial Services (FS)

Only BCP and the Invest in Dorset factsheets included Finance and Insurance. This is covered by section K – Finance and Insurance and includes codes 64, 65 and 66. It should be noted that the BCP area has a 'Fintech' sector⁸, which is not easily defined with SIC codes.

Research conducted as part of the Kalifa Review of the Fintech sector found that over 50% of fintech firms were unable to classify themselves using the current SIC codes and therefore repeatable, accurate analysis on the fintech industry by the ONS, government and other interested parties is not currently possible.

Code	Name	Overlaps
64	Financial Service Activities, Except Insurance and Pension Funding	
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	
66	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	
692	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	BPS
7022	Financial management	BPS

Construction (Con)

Construction was included in both Dorset Council's and BCP Council's strategies and their current definitions are based on Section F: Construction, which includes codes 41, 42 and 43. In addition, professional service codes related to the construction sector have also been included such as architectural activities and other professional, scientific and technical activities, which includes environmental consultancy and quantity surveying.

Code	Name	Overlaps
41	Construction of buildings	
42	Civil engineering	MM, Env
43	Specialised construction activities	
7111	Architectural activities	Cr, BPS
7490	Other professional, scientific and technical activities nec	Env, BPS

⁸ Fintech is technology-enabled financial innovation
<https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/research/fintech>

Food, drink and agriculture

Only the Dorset Council has included food and drink in its plan and the codes below are based on their definition.

Code	Name	Overlaps
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	
03	Fishing and aquaculture	
10	Manufacture of food products	M, AT
11	Manufacture of beverages	M

The following tables show how this could be broken down into subsectors.

Food and drink manufacturing (FDM)

Code	Name	Overlaps
10	Manufacture of food products	M, AT
11	Manufacture of beverages	M

Agriculture (Ag)

Code	Name
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities

Fishing (Fi)

Code	Name
031	Fishing

Aquaculture (Aq)

Code	Name
032	Aquaculture

Agri-tech (AT)

South West Agri-tech defines the industry as 'any technology on the farm or that crosses the threshold of the farm for use in agriculture, horticulture or aquaculture which increases productivity and sustainability'. A more recent definition by the UK Agri-tech Centre defines Agri-tech as follows:

Agri-tech (agri-food industries technology) uses research, innovation and technology to develop new tools and solutions that aim to boost growth, sustainability and food security in agriculture and food industries across the entire supply chain. Small and large businesses alike benefit from agri-tech systems, tools and technologies, spanning biotechnologies, nutrition, robotics and automation, sensors, satellites, and much more.

Given its role in the application of technology, it is notoriously difficult to define with SIC codes and therefore the UK Agri-tech Centre utilised research from Datacity which mapped the UK's Agri-tech industry using its 'Real-Time Industrial Classification System' to estimate the size of the sector in the UK, rather than data derived through SIC codes.⁹

The table below shows the proposed definition, which was informed by the definitions used by the LSIP, the Invest in Dorset factsheet and the HJA research into high value manufacturing (which also included an agri-tech subsector). These codes were sense checked using research conducted by BIS which sought to estimate for each SIC code, the share of activity within the Agri-tech sector.¹⁰ Those codes which had a low proportion of activity in the agri-tech sector were removed.

Code	Name	Notes	Overlaps
109	Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals	Not included in HJA	M, FDM
2015	Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	Included in all	M
2020	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	Included in all	M
283	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	Included in all	M
2893	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	Not included in LSIP	M
4611	Agents involved in the sale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished goods	Not included in HJA	
4661	Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies	Not included in HJA	
75	Veterinary activities	IID only	
7731	Renting and leasing of agricultural machinery and equipment	IID only	

⁹ [chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://ukagritechcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/British-Agri-Industries-Role-of-Agri-Tech-White-Paper-V8-double.pdf](https://ukagritechcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/British-Agri-Industries-Role-of-Agri-Tech-White-Paper-V8-double.pdf)

¹⁰ [chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7ff7b7e5274a2e87db7116/bis-16-18-agri-tech-industrial-strategy-evaluation-and-baseline.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7ff7b7e5274a2e87db7116/bis-16-18-agri-tech-industrial-strategy-evaluation-and-baseline.pdf)

Retail, Tourism, Leisure and Culture

There were significant differences in how this group was defined across the area. The proposed definition brings together retail sector code with the tourism, leisure and culture SIC codes identified by DCMS¹¹.

Code	Name	Notes	Overlaps
1820	Reproduction of recorded media	Only listed by DCMS (culture)	M
3212	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	Only listed by DCMS (culture)	M, Cr
3220	Manufacture of musical instruments	Only listed by DCMS (culture)	M
47	Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	Only listed by BCP	Cu
4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban		TL
4932	Taxi operation	Only listed by DCMS	TL
4939	Other passenger land transport n.e.c.	Only listed by DCMS	TL
501	Sea and coastal passenger water transport	Not listed by BCP	MM, TL
503	Inland passenger water transport	Not listed by BCP	MM, TL
511	Passenger air transport	Not listed by BCP	A, TL
55	Accommodation	Included in all	
56	Food and beverage services	DC only includes 56101 (licenced restaurants)	
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	Only listed by DCMS (culture)	D, Cr
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	Only listed by DCMS (culture)	D, Cr
6820	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	Only listed by DCMS	
7420	Photographic activities	Only listed by DCMS (culture)	Cr, BPS
7711	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles	Only listed by DCMS and HotSW	BPS
7721	Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods	Not listed by BCP	BPS
7734	Renting and leasing of water transport equipment	DC only includes 77341	BPS, MM
7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment	DC only includes 77351	BPS, A
79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	Not listed by BCP. HotSW just listed 791	BPS
823	Organisation of conventions and trade shows	Not listed by BCP or HotSW	BPS
8552	Cultural education		Cr, PS
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	Included in all	Cr
91	Libraries, Archives, Museums and other cultural activities	DC excludes 9101 (libraries and archive activities)	Cr
92	Gambling and betting activities	Not listed by DC or HotSW	
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	DCMS excludes 9313 (activities of sports clubs) and 9319 (other sports activities) from their tourism definition, but they are included under their sport definition	

The following tables show how this could be broken down into sub-sectors.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dcms-sectors-economic-estimates-methodology>

Retail (R)

Code	Name	Overlaps
47	Retail trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles	Cu

Tourism and Leisure (Tour)

Code	Name	Overlaps
4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban	TL
4932	Taxi operation	TL
4939	Other passenger land transport n.e.c.	TL
501	Sea and coastal passenger water transport	MM, TL
503	Inland passenger water transport	MM, TL
511	Passenger air transport	A, TL
55	Accommodation	
56	Food and beverage services	
6820	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	BPS
7711	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles	BPS
7721	Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods	BPS
7734	Renting and leasing of water transport equipment	BPS, MM
7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment	BPS, A
79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	BPS
823	Organisation of conventions and trade shows	BPS
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	Cr, Cu
91	Libraries, Archives, Museums and other cultural activities	Cr, Cu
92	Gambling and betting activities	
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	

Cultural (Cu)

Code	Name	Overlaps
1820	Reproduction of recorded media	M
3212	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	M, CR
3220	Manufacture of musical instruments	M
4763	Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialised stores	R
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	D, Cr
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	D, Cr
7420	Photographic activities	Cr, BPS
8552	Cultural education	Cr, PS
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	Cr, Tour
9101	Library and archive activities	Cr, Tour
9102	Museum activities	Cr, Tour
9103	Operation of historical sites and buildings and similar visitor attractions	Tour

Health and Social Care (HS)

Both DC and BCP define health and social care with the following codes.

Code	Name	Notes	Overlaps
86	Human health activities		PS
87	Residential care activities		PS
88	Social work activities without accommodation		PS

Health tech (HT)

Nationally, the Office for Life Sciences produces statistics to cover the Bioscience and health technology sector in the UK on an annual basis.¹² This focuses on statistics covering the following four sub-sectors:

- **Core biopharmaceutical:** includes all businesses involved in developing and/or producing their own pharmaceutical products - from small, research and development (R&D) focused biotechs to multinational Big Pharma
- **Biopharmaceutical service and supply:** comprises businesses that offer goods and services to core biopharmaceutical businesses including, for example, contract research and manufacturing organisations (CROs), and suppliers of consumables and reagents for research and development (R&D) facilities
- **Core medical technology:** includes all businesses whose primary business involves developing and producing medical technology products, ranging from single-use consumables to complex hospital equipment, including digital health products
- **Medical technology service and supply chain:** comprises businesses that offer services to core medical technology businesses including, for example, CROs, and suppliers of consumables and reagents for R&D facilities

However, this national data set does not use SIC codes because they do not align with the full breadth of the life sciences industry, meaning that it is not possible to achieve complete data coverage of the life sciences industry using SIC codes. Instead, data is gathered from a range of businesses operating in the life sciences sector from a range of data partners and compiled into a database for further analysis. It is therefore not possible to replicate this process using secondary data sources.

Locally, the definitions for health and social care have sometimes included elements of health technology and sometimes not. The LSIP included health technology alongside health and social care, but BCP and DC strategies did not include the technology elements. It is therefore proposed that health tech is defined separately from the wider health and social care sector to allow flexibility in use.

The table below shows the proposed definition, which is informed by the health technology elements of the LCIP health and social care definition.

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/bioscience-and-health-technology-sector-statistics-2021/bioscience-and-health-technology-sector-statistics-2021-background-quality-and-user-guide>

Code	Name	Notes	Overlaps
2110	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products		M
2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations		M
2660	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment		M, AE, D
2670	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment		M, AE, D
2680	Manufacture of magnetic and optical media		M, AE, D
3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies		M, AE
7211	Research and experimental development on biotechnology		Env, En, BPS
7219	Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering		AE, Env, En, BPS

Low Carbon/Environmental (Env)

The sector has been defined nationally using the Environmental Goods and Services Sector framework, adopted by the UN System of Environmental Economic accounting.¹³ The environmental goods and services sector is made up of areas of the economy engaged in producing goods and services for environmental protection purposes, as well as those engaged in conserving and maintaining natural resources. Excluded from the scope of EGSS are goods and services produced for purposes that, while beneficial to the environment, primarily satisfy technical, human and economic needs or that are requirements for health and safety. Goods and services related to minimising the impact of natural hazards and those related to the extraction, mobilisation and exploitation of natural resources are also excluded. This includes 17 different types of activity in the UK which include:

- Energy saving and sustainable energy systems;
- Environmental charities;
- Environmental consultancy and engineering;
- Environmental low emission vehicles, carbon capture and storage, and inspection and control;
- Environmental related construction;
- Environmental related education;
- In-house environmental activities;
- Insulation activities;
- Management of forest ecosystems;
- Managerial activities of government;
- Organic agriculture;
- Production of industrial environmental equipment;
- Production of renewable energy;
- Recycling;
- Waste;
- Wastewater; and
- Water quantity management.

Nationally, work to value these sectors has been based on a combination of primary and secondary sources as SIC codes represent such a poor alignment.

Locally, the DC strategy and HotSW sources included a SIC code-based definition which have been used to inform the proposed definition overleaf.

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/datasets/ukenvironmentalgoodsandserviceestimates>

Code	Name	Notes	Overlap
0610	Extraction of crude petroleum		En
0620	Extraction of natural gas		En
0910	Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction		En
253	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers		M, AE, En
2711	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers		M, AE, En
2712	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus	Included in DC only	M, AE, En
2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators		M, AE, En
351	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	Included in HotSW only	En
352	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains		En
36	Water collection, treatment and supply	Included in HotSW and DC	
37	Sewerage	Included in HotSW and DC	
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	The DC definition excludes 382 waste treatment and disposal, but it is included here.	
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services. This division includes the provision of remediation services, i.e. the cleanup of contaminated buildings and sites, soil, surface or ground water	Included in HotSW and DC	
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications		Con, En
4950	Transport via pipeline		TL, En
7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	Included in DC only	AE, En, BPS
712	Technical testing and analysis	Included in HotSW and DC	AE, En, BPS
721	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	The DC definition excludes 7211 research and experimental development on biotechnology	AE, HT, En, BPS
749	Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	Included in DC only	Con, BPS

Energy (En)

Whilst the energy sector has not previously been identified as a key sector in the pan Dorset economy, a definition has been included for completeness, given the inclusion of 'clean energy' within the industrial strategy green paper. Like several other sectors, this is a difficult sector to measure using SIC codes. Nationally, the ONS measures the size and value of the low carbon and renewable energy economy (LCREE) using a business survey to estimate activity in the following LCREE sectors:

- Offshore wind
- Onshore wind
- Solar
- Hydropower
- Other renewable electricity
- Bioenergy
- Alternative fuels
- Renewable heat
- Renewable combined heat and power
- Energy efficient lighting
- Energy efficient products
- Energy monitoring, saving and control systems
- Low carbon consultancy, advisory and offsetting services
- Low emission vehicles and infrastructure
- Carbon capture and storage
- Nuclear power
- Fuel cells and energy storage systems¹⁴

However, as this data is derived by surveying the business population, the methodology is not replicable at a local level without considerable resources. The SIC codes below have therefore been selected as the best fit with the above list but recognising the limitations of the approach.

Code	Name	Overlaps
0610	Extraction of crude petroleum	Env
0620	Extraction of natural gas	Env
0910	Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	Env,
253	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	M, AE, Env
2711	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	M, AE, Env
2712	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus	M, AE, Env
2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	M, AE, Env
351	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	Env
352	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	Env
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	Con, Env
4950	Transport via pipeline	TL, BPS
7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	AE, BPS
7219	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	AE, HT, BPS

¹⁴

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/methodologies/lowcarbonandrenewableenergyeconomy/lcreesurveyqmi>

Transport and Logistics (TL)

If required, this could be defined using Section H: Transportation and Storage which includes the following SIC codes. Again, care should be taken to avoid duplication with the marine and maritime and aerospace sub-sectors.

Code	Name	Notes	Overlaps
49	Land Transport and Transport via pipelines		Tour, Env, En
50	Water transport		MM, Tour
51	Air transport		A, Tour
52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation		MM, A
53	Postal and courier activities		

Business and professional services (BPS)

If required, this could be defined using Section N (administrative and support service activities) and Section M (professional scientific and technical activities), which would align with the definition used in the DC plan. This would include the following codes. Again, care should be taken to avoid duplication with other sub-sectors.

Code	Name	Overlaps
69	Legal and accounting activities	FS
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	FS, Cr
71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	AE, Cr, Con, Env, En
72	Scientific research and development	AE, HT, Env, En
73	Advertising and market research	Cr
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	Cr, Cons, Cu, Env
75	Veterinary activities	AT
77	Rental and leasing activities	MM, A, AT, Tour,
78	Employment activities	
79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service and related activities	Tour
80	Security and investigation activities	DS
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	Tour

Public services (PS)

If required, this could be defined using the following codes.

Code	Name	Overlaps
84	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	AE, DS
85	Education	Cr, Cu
86	Human health activities	HS
87	Residential care activities	HS
88	Social work activities without accommodation	HS