

# Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin

1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016

Published 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016



## Introduction

The Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin is produced each quarter by the Analytical Services Unit of the Department for Communities (formerly the Department for Social Development). The Bulletin contains information on starts and completions, homelessness, the House Price Index and NHBC registered new dwelling sales and prices.

Key Facts include:

- The total number of new dwelling starts in Northern Ireland recorded by Building Control for April – June 2016 was 1,993, an increase of 9% on the same quarter in 2015 (1,826). The total number of new dwelling completions for April – June 2016 was 1,637, an increase of 27% on the same quarter in 2015 (1,289).
- In 2015/16, there were a total of 1,568 Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) new social housing dwelling starts and 1,209 SHDP new social housing dwelling completions. The SHDP figures are sourced from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive, and not Building Control. More detail on the definitions of starts and completions used by the two organisations is available in Appendix 1.
- In total, 4,655 households presented as homeless to the Northern Ireland Housing Executive during April - June 2016, an increase of 305 (7%) from the previous quarter (4,350). The most common reason reported by those presenting as homeless was that their accommodation was not reasonable (1,066). This was followed by those who reported a sharing breakdown or family dispute (953).
- The number of households accepted by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive as full duty applicants for the quarter April - June 2016 was 2,677, a slight decrease (2%) on the previous quarter (2,721). The most common reasons reported by full duty applicants for their current situation was that their accommodation was not reasonable (855) or they were experiencing a sharing breakdown or family dispute (479). Of those households accepted as full duty applicants during the quarter, 205 were discharged. Whilst these figures are quite volatile quarter on quarter, this is one of the lowest levels of discharge in a quarter since the beginning of the time series presented here. A full duty applicant is an applicant considered by the Housing Executive to be eligible, homeless (or threatened with homelessness), in priority need and unintentionally homeless, to whom the Housing Executive owes full housing duty.
- The Northern Ireland House Price Index in Quarter 2 (April – June) 2016 stands at 111.1.
- Between Quarter 2 2015 and Quarter 2 2016, the House Price Index increased by 7.8%. Following revisions to the House Price Index series (published by Land and Property Services on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2016) the reference base period has been updated to Quarter 1 2015 and the index is set to 100 for that period.

## INTRODUCTION

- During the quarter ending March 2016, 331 new National House Building Council (NHBC) registered dwellings were sold, an increase of 50% compared with the same period in 2015 (221).
- The average price of NHBC-registered new dwellings for the quarter ending March 2016 was £151,600, a decrease of 8% on the previous quarter (£163,900).

### Symbols and Conventions

The following symbols are used throughout the publication:

- .. Not available
- \* Suppressed
- (P) Provisional
- (R) Revised
- N/A Not Applicable

### Review of New Dwelling Starts and Completions

Following a review of new dwelling starts and completions data in 2014/15, and subsequent user consultation carried out in March 2015, the information included in section 1 of the bulletin was revised in the April - June 2015 edition to incorporate revisions to the relevant time series. Further information on the changes is included in Appendix 2.

### Housing Publications

If you have any queries or comments relating to this issue of the Housing Bulletin, please contact:

Analytical Services Unit  
Department for Communities  
Level 1, Lighthouse Building  
1 Cromac Place  
Gasworks Business Park  
Ormeau Road  
Belfast  
BT7 2JB

Telephone (028) 9082 9457 e-mail [asu@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:asu@communities-ni.gov.uk)

Website <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/dfc-statistics-and-research>

Quarterly Housing Bulletins, along with the more comprehensive annual 'Housing Statistics' reports can be found at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/dfc-statistics-and-research-housing/housing-statistics>

If you wish to receive notification of the publications by email, please contact the above address.

Comprehensive government statistics on Northern Ireland can be found on the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency website ([www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk)).

The next edition of this bulletin will be published in January/February 2017.

## INTRODUCTION

Analytical Services Unit (ASU), Department for Communities receives data for the Housing Bulletin from a number of data providers. ASU carries out a number of validation checks to quality assure all data received however responsibility for accuracy of the data supplied lies primarily with the source.

The Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin was assessed by the United Kingdom Statistics Authority against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics in 2012-2013.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics.

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value. All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

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## SECTION 1 – SUPPLY

The presentation of Starts and Completions data included in this section of the bulletin was revised in the April – June 2015 edition. A review of the reporting on starts and completions data carried out in 2014/15 concluded that an adjustment factor previously applied to completions data was no longer required. This is due to improvement over the years in terms of data quality as well as the availability of a longer time series where completions eventually make their way into the series. Further details of the review are included in Appendix 2 and on the following webpage:

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/review-new-dwelling-starts-and-completions>

The bulletin now includes starts and completions data sourced from Building Control via Land and Property Services (LPS) as well as starts and completions data sourced from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) for the Social Housing Development Programme. Information on the way starts and completions data are recorded by LPS (tables 1.1 and 1.2) and the NIHE (tables 1.3 and 1.4) is available in Appendix 1.

### **Building Control Starts**

- 1.1 The total number of new dwelling starts in Northern Ireland recorded by Building Control for April – June 2016 was 1,993, an increase of 9% on the same quarter in 2015 (1,826).
- 1.2 The number of private owner/speculative development new dwelling starts recorded by Building Control for April – June 2016 was 1,755, an increase of 25% on the same quarter in 2015 (1,406). The corresponding number recorded for social housing development new dwelling starts was 238, a decrease of 43% on the number recorded for the same quarter in 2015 (420).

### **Building Control Completions**

- 1.3 The total number of new dwelling completions in Northern Ireland recorded by Building Control for April – June 2016 was 1,637, an increase of 27% on the same quarter in 2015 (1,289).
- 1.4 The number of private owner/speculative development new dwelling completions recorded by Building Control for April – June 2016 was 1317, an increase of 10% on the same quarter in 2015 (1,194). The corresponding number recorded for social housing development new dwelling completions was 320, more than three times the number recorded for the same quarter in 2015 (95).

### **Social Housing Development Programme Starts**

- 1.5 There were a total of 1,568 Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) new social housing dwelling starts in 2015/16; 1,498 of the new starts were Self-Contained dwellings and 70 were Shared accommodation. Table 1.3 also presents quarterly figures for new dwelling starts 2016/17. Between April – June 2016 there has been a total of 114 SHDP social housing dwelling starts.
- 1.6 The majority of SHDP new social housing dwelling starts in 2015/16 were New Build (74%). A further 8% were Off-the-Shelf, 10% were Existing Satisfactory Purchase, 2% were Rehabilitation and 5% were Re-improvement. The definition of all scheme types can be found in the Housing Association Guide at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/scheme-types>.

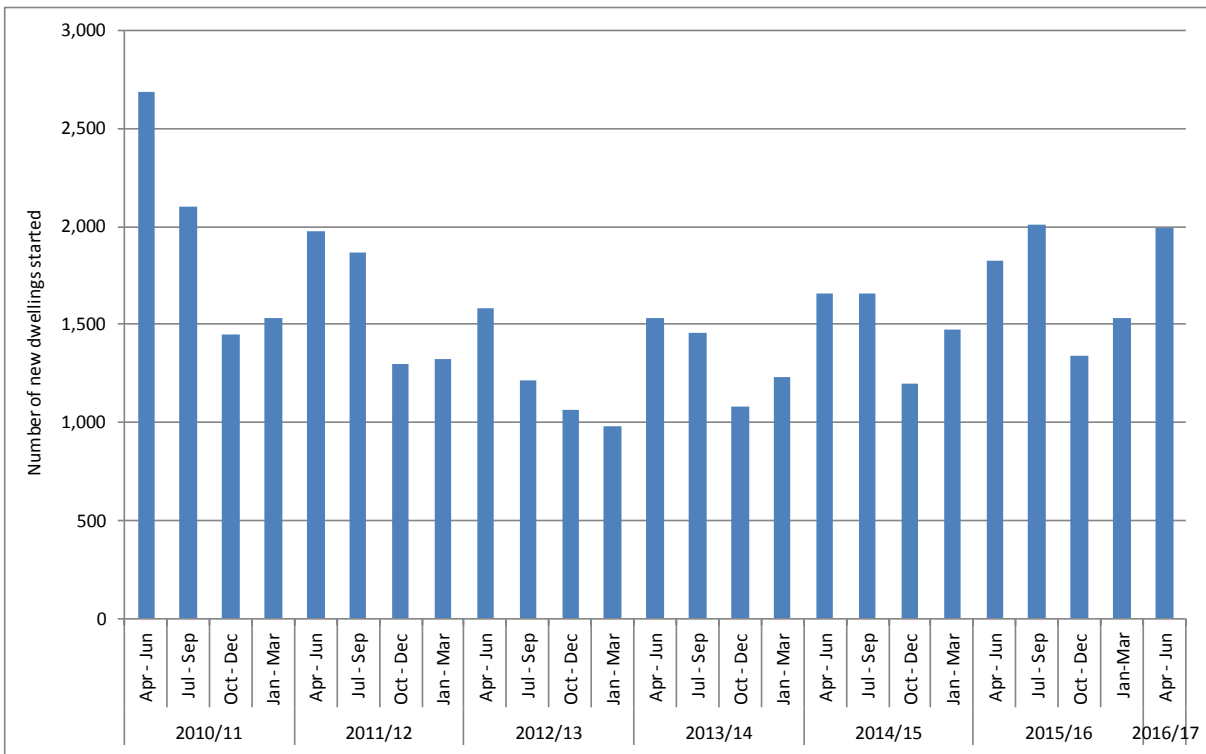
## SECTION 1 – SUPPLY

### **Social Housing Development Programme Completions**

- 1.7 There were a total of 1,209 Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) new social housing dwelling completions in 2015/16; 1,145 of the new completions were Self-Contained and 64 were Shared accommodation. Table 1.4 also presents quarterly figures for new dwelling completions. In April – June there has been a total of 239 SHDP social housing dwelling completions.
- 1.8 The majority of SHDP new social housing dwelling completions in 2015/16 were New Build (68%). A further 13% were Off-the-Shelf, 9% were Existing Satisfactory Purchase, 6% were Rehabilitation, and 4% were Re-improvement. The definition of all scheme types can be found in the Housing Association Guide at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/scheme-types>.

# SECTION 1 – SUPPLY

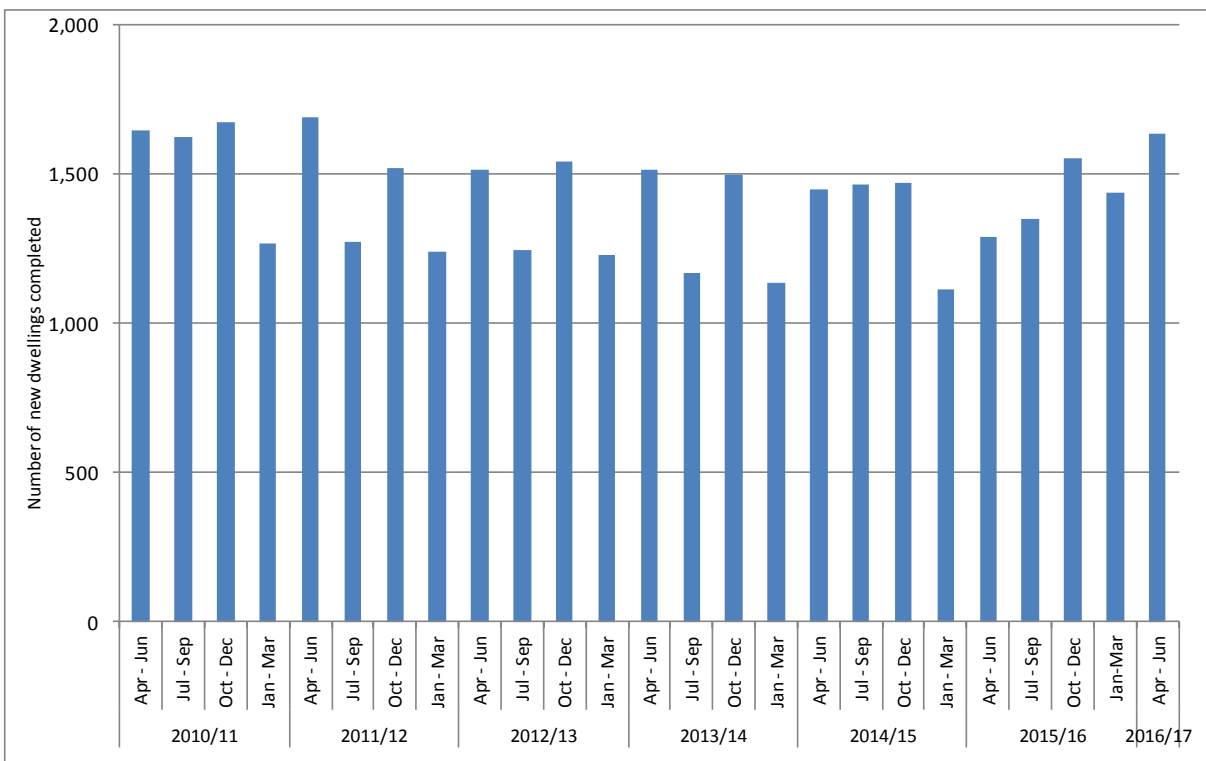
**Figure 1.1: Building Control New Dwelling Starts Q1 2010/11 – Q1 2016/17**



Source: Land and Property Services

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>

**Figure 1.2: Building Control New Dwelling Completions Q1 2010/11 – Q1 2016/17**



Source: Land and Property Services

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>



## SECTION 1 – SUPPLY

**Table 1.1 Building Control New Dwelling Starts by development type<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>**

Quarter / Year	Development Type		
	Private owner/ speculative development	Social Housing Development	Total New Dwelling Starts
Apr - Jun 2010	2,159	527	<b>2,686</b>
Jul - Sep 2010	1,784	319	<b>2,103</b>
Oct - Dec 2010	1,316	137	<b>1,453</b>
Jan - Mar 2011	1,392	141	<b>1,533</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>6,651</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>7,775</b>
Apr - Jun 2011	1,422	552	<b>1,974</b>
Jul - Sep 2011	1,434	432	<b>1,866</b>
Oct - Dec 2011	1,042	253	<b>1,295</b>
Jan - Mar 2012	1,115	206	<b>1,321</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>6,456</b>
Apr - Jun 2012	1,124	457	<b>1,581</b>
Jul - Sep 2012	983	231	<b>1,214</b>
Oct - Dec 2012	925	140	<b>1,065</b>
Jan - Mar 2013	869	108	<b>977</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>4,837</b>
Apr - Jun 2013	1,186	351	<b>1,537</b>
Jul - Sep 2013	1,160	298	<b>1,458</b>
Oct - Dec 2013	925	157	<b>1,082</b>
Jan - Mar 2014	1,133	97	<b>1,230</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>5,307</b>
Apr - Jun 2014	1,441	216	<b>1,657</b>
Jul - Sep 2014	1,461	196	<b>1,657</b>
Oct - Dec 2014	1,119	83	<b>1,202</b>
Jan - Mar 2015	1,237	237	<b>1,474</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	<b>5,258</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>5,990</b>
Apr - Jun 2015	1,406	420	<b>1,826</b>
Jul-Sep2015	1,556	454	<b>2,010</b>
Oct-Dec 2015	1,246	99	<b>1,345</b>
Jan-Mar 2016	1,349	184	<b>1,533</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	<b>5,557</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>6,714</b>
Apr-Jun 2016	1,755	238	<b>1,993</b>

Source: Land and Property Services

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>

1. The date of a new dwelling start is the date on which the first building control inspection takes place.
2. The figures only include applications for new dwellings received by Building Control in NI.
3. The figures include domestic apartments and dwellings as defined by Building Control purpose group.
4. Figures will be revised on an annual basis to capture Building Control applications received outside of the quarter.

[Download Table](#)

## SECTION 1 – SUPPLY

**Table 1.2 Building Control New Dwelling Completions by development type<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>**

Quarter / Year	Development Type		
	Private owner/ speculative development	Social Housing Development	Total New Dwelling Completions
Apr - Jun 2010	1,461	187	<b>1,648</b>
Jul - Sep 2010	1,445	179	<b>1,624</b>
Oct - Dec 2010	1,454	221	<b>1,675</b>
Jan - Mar 2011	1,118	148	<b>1,266</b>
<b>2010-11</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>6,213</b>
Apr - Jun 2011	1,467	223	<b>1,690</b>
Jul - Sep 2011	1,159	113	<b>1,272</b>
Oct - Dec 2011	1,155	363	<b>1,518</b>
Jan - Mar 2012	1,048	191	<b>1,239</b>
<b>2011-12</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>5,719</b>
Apr - Jun 2012	1,061	451	<b>1,512</b>
Jul - Sep 2012	997	247	<b>1,244</b>
Oct - Dec 2012	1,052	489	<b>1,541</b>
Jan - Mar 2013	963	266	<b>1,229</b>
<b>2012-13</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>5,526</b>
Apr - Jun 2013	1,031	485	<b>1,516</b>
Jul - Sep 2013	990	176	<b>1,166</b>
Oct - Dec 2013	1,168	331	<b>1,499</b>
Jan - Mar 2014	1,015	119	<b>1,134</b>
<b>2013-14</b>	<b>4,204</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>5,315</b>
Apr - Jun 2014	1,136	314	<b>1,450</b>
Jul - Sep 2014	1,120	345	<b>1,465</b>
Oct - Dec 2014	1,257	213	<b>1,470</b>
Jan - Mar 2015	1,024	92	<b>1,116</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>5,501</b>
Apr - Jun 2015	1,194	95	<b>1,289</b>
Jul - Sep 2015	1,199	150	<b>1,349</b>
Oct - Dec 2015	1,271	282	<b>1,553</b>
Jan - Mar 2016	1,260	178	<b>1,438</b>
<b>2015 - 16</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>5,629</b>
Apr - Jun 2016	1,317	320	<b>1,637</b>

Source: Land and Property Services

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>

1. The date of a new dwelling completion is the date on which the building control completion inspection takes place.
2. The figures only include applications for new dwellings received by Building Control in NI.
3. The figures include domestic apartments and dwellings as defined by Building Control purpose group.
4. Figures will be revised on an annual basis to capture Building Control applications received outside of the quarter.

[Download Table](#)

## SECTION 1 – SUPPLY

**Table 1.3 Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) New Social Housing Dwelling Starts 2010/11 – 2016/17<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

Type of Housing		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
								Apr-Jun
<b>Shared</b>	New Build	48	38	46	6	4	14	0
	Off-the-Shelf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Existing Satisfactory Purchase	0	19	4	22	4	0	0
	Rehabilitation	0	25	24	20	9	0	0
	Reimprovement	0	0	39	18	38	56	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Self-Contained</b>	New Build	1,704	946	990	787	1,599	1,152	110
	Off-the-Shelf	400	275	130	295	141	124	0
	Existing Satisfactory Purchase	93	90	107	90	119	163	4
	Rehabilitation	169	9	39	53	39	30	0
	Reimprovement	4	8	0	8	60	29	0
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>114</b>
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>114</b>

Source: NIHE

1. The Housing Executive no longer builds new dwellings. This has been the case since 2001-02. Occasionally it may still replace an isolated rural dwelling as part of its cottage improvement programme. Given the rarity of this occurrence, however, information on Housing Executive new builds will no longer be available.
2. Housing Association new social housing dwelling starts are recorded when housing associations confirm the start on-site of new build/rehabilitation/re-improvement units, or the purchase of Off-the-Shelf units, for social housing.
3. The formal definitions of all scheme types can be found in the Housing Association Guide at:

<https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/scheme-types>

[Download Table](#)

## SECTION 1 – SUPPLY

**Table 1.4 Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) New Social Housing Dwelling Completions 2010/11 – 2016/17<sup>1,2,3</sup>**

Type of Housing		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
								Apr-Jun
<b>Shared</b>	New Build	38	12	28	51	49	22	4
	Off-the-Shelf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Existing Satisfactory Purchase	0	0	19	0	26	4	0
	Rehabilitation	0	8	17	4	24	22	0
	Reimprovement	0	0	0	31	26	16	7
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Self-Contained</b>	New Build	947	874	925	1,411	1,143	800	148
	Off-the-Shelf	320	250	185	324	133	160	28
	Existing Satisfactory Purchase	66	79	28	102	190	100	11
	Rehabilitation	14	81	49	44	54	50	21
	Reimprovement	24	6	3	0	13	35	20
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>228</b>
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>239</b>

Source: NIHE

1. The Housing Executive no longer builds new dwellings. This has been the case since 2001-02. Occasionally it may still replace an isolated rural dwelling as part of its cottage improvement programme. Given the rarity of this occurrence, however, information on Housing Executive new builds will no longer be available.
2. Housing Association new social housing dwelling completions are recorded when housing associations confirm the completion of new build/rehabilitation/re-improvement units, or the purchase of Off-the-Shelf units, for social housing.
3. The formal definitions of all scheme types can be found in the Housing Association Guide at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/scheme-types>

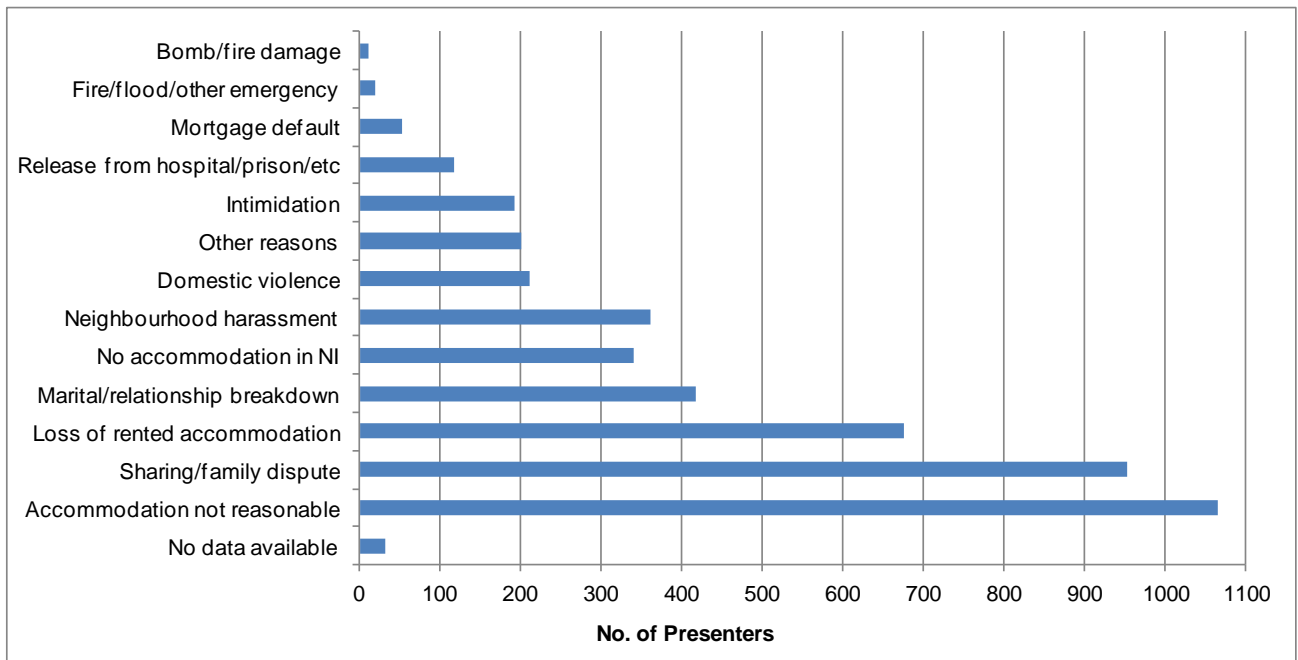
[Download Table](#)

## SECTION 2 – SOCIAL RENTING DEMAND

- 2.1 In total, 4,655 households presented as homeless to the Northern Ireland Housing Executive during April – June 2016. This is an increase of 305 (7%) from the previous quarter. The most common reason reported by those presenting as homeless was that their accommodation was not reasonable (1,066), followed by a sharing breakdown or family dispute (953). Note that for 33 cases, no data on reason for presentation is available; refer to Appendix 1 for further information.
- 2.2 The household types with the highest number of homeless presenters during April - June 2016 were single males (33%) and families (32%). The age group with the highest number of presenters for both single males and single females was the 26 to 59 age group with 1,090 and 459 presenters respectively.
- 2.3 The number of households accepted by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive as full duty applicants for the quarter April - June 2016 was 2,677, a slight decrease (2%) on the previous quarter (2,721). The most common reasons reported by full duty applicants for their current situation was that their accommodation was not reasonable (855) or they were experiencing a sharing breakdown or family dispute (479). Of those households accepted as full duty applicants during the quarter, 205 were discharged. Whilst these figures are quite volatile quarter on quarter, this is one of the lowest levels of discharge in a quarter since the beginning of the time series presented here. A full duty applicant is an applicant considered by the Housing Executive to be eligible, homeless (or threatened with homelessness), in priority need and unintentionally homeless, to whom the Housing Executive owes full housing duty.

## SECTION 2 – SOCIAL RENTING DEMAND

**Figure 2.1: Households Presenting As Homeless By Reason April - June 2016**



Source: NIHE

## SECTION 2 – SOCIAL RENTING DEMAND

**Table 2.1 Households Presenting As Homeless By Reason<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>**

Reason	Sharing breakdown/ family dispute	Marital /relationship breakdown	Domestic violence	Loss of rented accommodation	No accommodation in Northern Ireland	Intimidation <sup>4</sup>	Accommodation not reasonable	Release from hospital/prison /other institution	Fire/flood /other emergency	Mortgage default	Bomb/fire damage (civil disturbance)	Neighbourhood harassment	Other reasons	No Data on reason for presentation	Total
<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,158</b>
<b>2011-2012</b>															
Apr - Jun	1,012	480	211	611	337	139	615	84	25	135	10	327	183	0	4,169
Jul - Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct - Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan - Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>3,731</b>	<b>19,737</b>
<b>2012-2013</b>															
Apr - Jun	919	410	213	708	344	140	799	99	18	121	10	248	184	835	5,048
Jul - Sep	1,017	504	235	657	406	149	730	110	25	107	8	358	194	612	5,112
Oct - Dec	791	478	193	540	351	136	718	103	19	121	9	273	187	352	4,271
Jan - Mar	1,006	529	214	712	412	159	822	103	19	160	10	261	167	349	4,923
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>19,354</b>
<b>2013-2014</b>															
Apr - Jun	849	428	205	687	363	154	786	116	17	114	10	274	172	448	4,623
Jul - Sep	927	452	232	645	352	180	778	116	17	113	8	357	171	484	4,832
Oct - Dec	861	449	180	548	346	177	764	115	12	93	4	285	190	643	4,667
Jan - Mar	912	460	214	688	338	155	845	102	16	101	7	226	168	508	4,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>18,862</b>
<b>2014-2015</b>															
Apr - Jun	940	438	240	784	345	160	809	121	14	105	8	365	191	388	4,908
Jul - Sep	1,043	539	270	765	448	187	979	129	23	116	8	461	213	139	5,320
Oct - Dec	893	394	216	561	329	121	873	116	25	79	7	311	193	235	4,353
Jan - Mar	1,015	478	230	731	336	122	1,002	105	22	87	4	379	194	335	5,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>19,621</b>
<b>2015-2016</b>															
Apr - Jun	948	379	200	663	277	135	976	130	25	58	8	338	148	491	4,776
Jul - Sep	991	418	226	656	279	162	999	98	19	52	10	430	173	343	4,856
Oct - Dec	937	403	201	525	344	127	981	107	31	60	14	336	150	430	4,646
Jan-Mar	795	331	218	636	312	120	966	96	18	46	4	253	167	388	4,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>18,628</b>
<b>2016-2017</b>															
Apr - Jun	953	417	211	677	341	193	1066	118	19	53	12	362	200	33	4,655

Source: NIHE

- Jul - Sep 2011, Oct - Dec 2011 and Jan - Mar 2012 homeless figures are not available on a quarterly basis due to the introduction of a new Housing Management System in July 2011.
- Following the introduction of the new Housing Management System, no data on reason for presentation is available for 3,731 cases during the period Jul 2011 - Mar 2012 and 835 cases during the period Apr - Jun 2012. This is due to the merging of two systems, involving data migration and keying variations.
- For the period Jul - Sep 2012 onwards data migration is no longer an issue. Keying variations will account for a few of the no data on reason for presentation, but the majority relate to three possible outcomes, where the case has been rejected (applicant does not meet the statutory homeless criteria), cancelled (homelessness application registered in error) or concluded (applicant withdraws their homelessness application or where there has been no further contact from the applicant).
- The intimidation category includes those intimidated due to anti-social behaviour, paramilitarism, sectarianism, racial abuse or sexual orientation. The category has been renamed from 'intimidation (civil disturbance)' to 'intimidation' however the data definition has not changed.

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## SECTION 2 – SOCIAL RENTING DEMAND

**Table 2.2 Households Presenting As Homeless By Household Type<sup>1</sup>**

Household Type	Single males				Single females				Couples	Families	Pensioner Households	Undefined	Total
	16-17 yrs	18-25 yrs	26-59 yrs	Total	16-17 yrs	18-25 yrs	26-59 yrs	Total					
<b>2010-2011</b>	201	2,295	4,690	<b>7,186</b>	219	1,666	1,643	<b>3,528</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>6,454</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,158</b>
<b>2011-2012</b>													
Apr - Jun	45	456	929	<b>1,430</b>	46	377	334	<b>757</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,169</b>
Jul - Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oct - Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jan - Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>6,804</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,737</b>
<b>2012-2013</b>													
Apr - Jun	50	527	1,164	<b>1,741</b>	66	438	474	<b>978</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,048</b>
Jul - Sep	45	608	1,239	<b>1,892</b>	57	444	485	<b>986</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,112</b>
Oct - Dec	51	468	1,084	<b>1,603</b>	55	344	374	<b>773</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,271</b>
Jan - Mar	50	519	1,163	<b>1,732</b>	40	427	456	<b>923</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,923</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19,354</b>
<b>2013-2014</b>													
Apr - Jun	43	507	1,070	<b>1,620</b>	32	340	418	<b>790</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,623</b>
Jul - Sep	37	516	1,186	<b>1,739</b>	51	355	495	<b>901</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,832</b>
Oct - Dec	45	528	1,229	<b>1,802</b>	48	342	441	<b>831</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,667</b>
Jan - Mar	37	476	1,103	<b>1,616</b>	48	371	438	<b>857</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,740</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,862</b>
<b>2014-2015</b>													
Apr - Jun	52	473	1,180	<b>1,705</b>	57	367	497	<b>921</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,908</b>
Jul - Sep	39	532	1,231	<b>1,802</b>	36	388	505	<b>929</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,320</b>
Oct - Dec	47	503	1,080	<b>1,630</b>	40	332	406	<b>778</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,353</b>
Jan - Mar	47	505	1,172	<b>1,724</b>	43	349	526	<b>918</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,040</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>6,194</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,621</b>
<b>2015-2016</b>													
Apr - Jun	46	509	1,087	<b>1,642</b>	41	357	476	<b>874</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,776</b>
Jul - Sep	32	487	1,114	<b>1,633</b>	34	366	480	<b>880</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,856</b>
Oct - Dec	34	458	1,127	<b>1,619</b>	54	360	460	<b>874</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,646</b>
Jan-Mar	27	414	1,008	<b>1,449</b>	31	305	406	<b>742</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,350</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>4,336</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,628</b>
<b>2016-2017</b>													
Apr - Jun	29	414	1,090	<b>1,533</b>	33	331	459	<b>823</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,655</b>

Source: NIHE

1. Jul - Sep 2011, Oct - Dec 2011 and Jan - Mar 2012 homeless figures are not available on a quarterly basis due to the introduction of a new computer-based Housing Management System in July 2011.

[Download Table](#)



## SECTION 2 – SOCIAL RENTING DEMAND

**Table 2.3 Homeless Households Accepted As Full Duty Applicants By Reason<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7</sup>**

Reason	Sharing breakdown/ family dispute	Marital /relationship breakdown	Domestic violence	Loss of rented accommodation	No accommodation in Northern Ireland	Intimidation <sup>5</sup>	Accommodation not reasonable	Release from hospital/prison /other institution	Fire /flood /other emergency	Mortgage default	Bomb /fire damage (civil disturbance)	Neighbourhood harassment	Other reasons	Total	End of Quarter status of households accepted during the Quarter	
															Live Full Duty Applicants <sup>6</sup>	Discharged Full Duty Applicants
<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>10,444</b>		
<b>2011-2012</b>																
Apr - Jun	532	190	196	310	139	55	581	39	25	61	5	213	68	2,414		
Jul - Sep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Oct - Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Jan - Mar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>9,021</b>		
<b>2012-2013</b>																
Apr - Jun	479	205	193	412	146	109	710	68	11	69	7	184	118	2,711	2,001	710
Jul - Sep	520	211	213	335	174	114	640	69	18	52	7	242	113	2,708	2,271	437
Oct - Dec	389	201	170	257	175	93	630	60	16	68	6	169	97	2,331	1,713	618
Jan - Mar	395	177	144	295	125	95	576	47	12	63	5	128	66	2,128	1,923	205
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>9,878</b>	<b>7,908</b>	<b>1,970</b>
<b>2013-2014</b>																
Apr - Jun	415	202	178	366	140	92	691	70	5	60	9	165	82	2,475	2,170	305
Jul - Sep	451	185	194	319	146	98	691	66	12	53	5	192	81	2,493	2,187	306
Oct - Dec	367	170	157	271	115	105	676	66	8	46	4	173	85	2,243	1,965	278
Jan - Mar	440	197	192	351	123	85	724	54	8	49	3	137	75	2,438	2,210	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>9,649</b>	<b>8,532</b>	<b>1,117</b>
<b>2014-2015</b>																
Apr - Jun	451	171	195	387	123	97	669	73	11	48	4	205	84	2,518	1,704	814
Jul - Sep	542	252	250	416	189	125	851	87	16	66	6	306	105	3,211	2,119	1,092
Oct - Dec	393	160	188	284	128	100	753	65	14	41	5	204	104	2,439	1,610	829
Jan - Mar	526	195	199	392	144	83	844	63	18	44	3	237	100	2,848	2,015	833
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3,117</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>11,016</b>	<b>7,448</b>	<b>3,568</b>
<b>2015-2016</b>																
Apr - Jun <sup>(R)</sup>	526	163	174	388	111	89	829	84	19	31	7	228	86	2,735	1,957	778
Jul - Sep <sup>(R)</sup>	547	204	200	402	128	129	908	60	11	28	7	287	115	3,026	2,134	892
Oct - Dec <sup>(R)</sup>	525	180	171	288	180	106	830	78	21	30	13	214	84	2,720	1,879	841
Jan - Mar	486	159	205	382	163	90	846	71	14	33	3	173	96	2,721	1,929	792
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2084</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>3413</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>11,202</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>3,303</b>
<b>2016-2017</b>																
Apr - Jun	479	174	167	344	139	114	855	72	12	24	10	191	96	2,677	2,472	205

Source: NIHE

1. Jul - Sep 2011, Oct - Dec 2011 and Jan - Mar 2012 homeless figures are not available on a quarterly basis due to the introduction of a new computer-based Housing Management System in July 2011.
2. Until the final quarter 2011, the table was entitled "Homeless Households Awarded Priority Status by Reason". The name of the table has been changed to "Homeless Households Accepted as Full Duty Applicants by Reason" to better reflect the terminology used in the new Housing Management System (HMS). The two terms are essentially the same, but because of changes in management procedures and the greater range of outcome decision options (e.g. 'prevention') recorded by the new HMS, data from July 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with previous figures. See Appendix 1 for further details.
3. Figures for the period Apr 2010 to Jun 2011 include those Homeless Households accepted as Full Duty Applicants who were subsequently discharged. The Housing Executive can discharge its duty in one of three ways: by rehousing of the applicant in the social or private sector, by offering the applicant three reasonable offers of accommodation which are all refused or if the applicant rehuses him/herself and is no longer interested. Note that it is not possible to provide a breakdown of discharged Full Duty Applicants into these three subgroups.
4. Following the introduction of the new Housing Management System discharged Full Duty Applicants were not included in figures for July 2011 onwards in reports published prior to the Jan - Mar 2013 bulletin. Figures for 2012-13 onwards now include those Full Duty Applicants who were subsequently discharged. It has not been possible to revise figures for the last 3 quarters of 2011-12 and the overall total for that year due to the introduction of the new HMS and keying variations. See Appendix 1 for further details.
5. The intimidation category includes those intimidated due to anti-social behaviour, paramilitarism, sectarianism, racial abuse or sexual orientation. The category has been renamed from 'intimidation (civil disturbance)' to 'intimidation' however the data definition has not changed.
6. Figures for Live Full Duty Applicants are based on the status of households accepted during the quarter only; they do not represent the overall total of the Live Full Duty Applicant cases.
7. At the end of each financial year, figures are updated due to end of year reporting. Those applicants who applied for FDA status in one quarter but were not accepted until a subsequent quarter are picked up in the end of year report. This can result in an update to figures for the entire financial year due to the redistribution of those not accepted as FDA in the same quarter they presented.

[Download Table](#)

## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

### Northern Ireland House Price Index

3.1 The House Price Index has been designed by Land and Property Services to provide a measure of change in the price of a standardised residential property sold in Northern Ireland. The index uses information on all verified residential property sales as recorded by Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC).

The NI House Price Index series between Q1 2005 and Q4 2015 has been revised due to the enhancements made to the methodology in the most recent edition of the House Price Index report (published 16<sup>th</sup> August 2016).

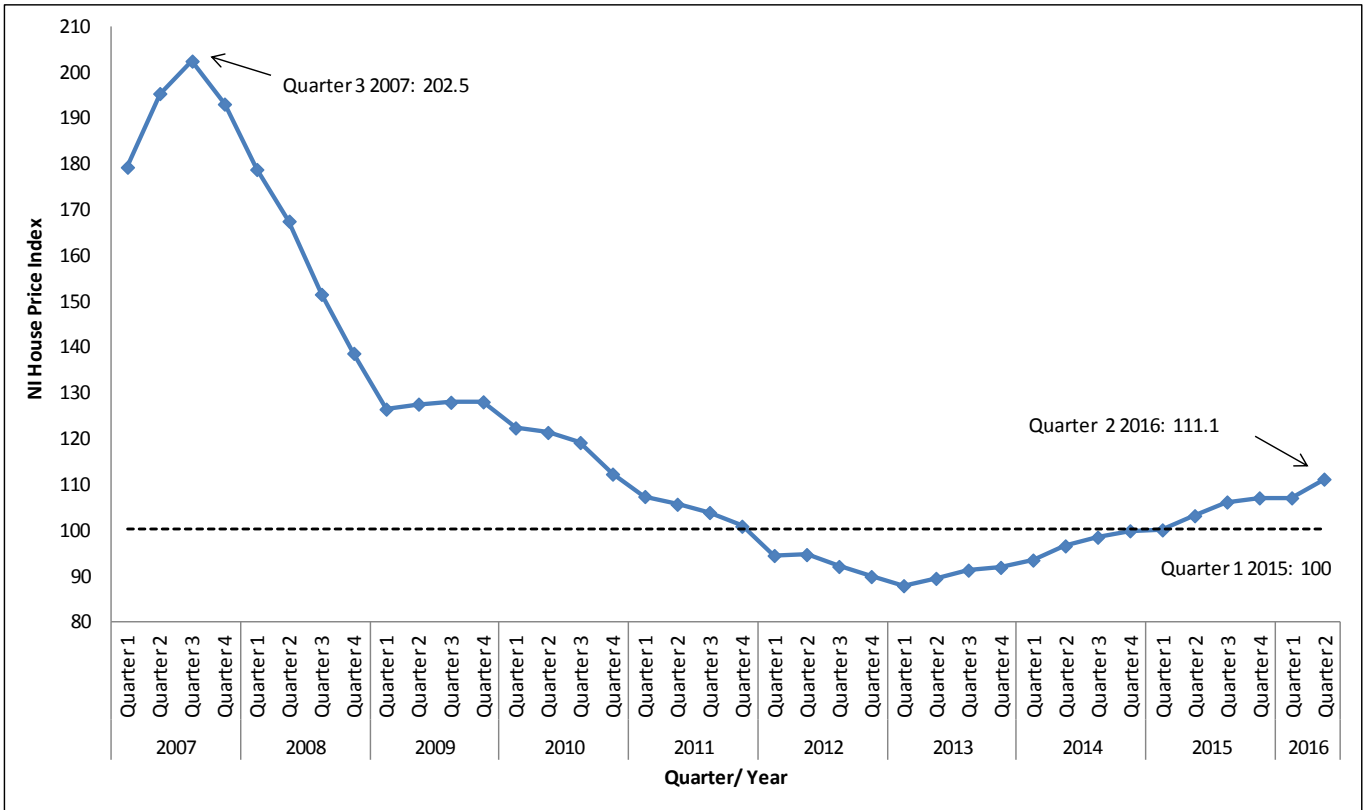
Note that the reference base period has been updated to Quarter 1 2015 and the index is set to 100 for that period. Results for the most recent quarter are provisional and subject to revision. For more information refer to the following link: <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-house-price-index>

- 3.2 Table 3.1 shows the Northern Ireland House Price Index series since Quarter 1 (January – March) 2007.
- 3.4 The overall index showed an increase of 3.8% between the first and second quarters of 2016. Between Q2 2015 and Q2 2016 the House price index increased by 7.8%.
- 3.5 The NI House Price Index currently stands at 111.1 in the second quarter of 2016. This means that house prices in Quarter 2 2016 were 11.1% higher than in the base period Quarter 1 2015.
- 3.6 Table 3.2 shows the number of verified sales of each residential property type in Northern Ireland during each quarter between Q1 2007 and Q2 2016. Verified residential property sales are defined as sales recorded by HM Revenue & Customs which could be matched to a domestic property in the NI Valuation List.
- 3.7 The annual number of sales stood at just over 29,000 in 2007. Between 2008 and 2011 the annual number of sales was approximately 11 to 12 thousand. Between 2012 and 2014, the number of sales increased each year to 21,217 by 2014. In 2015 there were 21,482 verified residential property sales.
- 3.8 In Quarter 2 (April - June) 2016 there were 4,075 verified residential property sales in Northern Ireland. This is a decrease of 28% from the first quarter January – March 2016 (5,679).
- 3.9 In 2015, semi-detached sales represented the largest proportion of dwellings sold (33%).
- 3.10 Table 3.3 shows the index and standardised price of different types of residential property for the second quarter 2016 as compared to the first quarter in 2016 and the second quarter in 2015.

## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

3.11 The standardised price across all property types for Quarter 2 2016 stands at £123,241. The index for all property types increased in Q2 2016. Detached, semi-detached and terrace properties increased by 1.8%, 5.0%, and 5.1% respectively in comparison to the previous quarter whilst apartments increased by 2.9%.

**Figure 3.1: Northern Ireland House Price Index<sup>1</sup>**



SOURCE: LPS <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-house-price-index>

1. Detailed explanatory notes, statistics and contact details are available at the link in the source above.

## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

**Table 3.1 Northern Ireland House Price and Index Values<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>**

Year	Quarter	NI House Price Index	NI Standardised House Price	Quarterly Change	Annual Change
2007	Quarter 1	179.3	£198,950	10.6%	51.5%
	Quarter 2	195.4	£216,751	8.9%	50.6%
	Quarter 3	202.5	£224,670	3.7%	40.0%
	Quarter 4	193.1	£214,269	-4.6%	19.1%
2008	Quarter 1	178.8	£198,362	-7.4%	-0.3%
	Quarter 2	167.5	£185,845	-6.3%	-14.3%
	Quarter 3	151.5	£168,076	-9.6%	-25.2%
	Quarter 4	138.6	£153,774	-8.5%	-28.2%
2009	Quarter 1	126.4	£140,190	-8.8%	-29.3%
	Quarter 2	127.5	£141,489	0.9%	-23.9%
	Quarter 3	127.9	£141,864	0.3%	-15.6%
	Quarter 4	128.0	£141,994	0.1%	-7.7%
2010	Quarter 1	122.3	£135,701	-4.4%	-3.2%
	Quarter 2	121.3	£134,515	-0.9%	-4.9%
	Quarter 3	119.1	£132,164	-1.7%	-6.8%
	Quarter 4	112.2	£124,515	-5.8%	-12.3%
2011	Quarter 1	107.3	£119,024	-4.4%	-12.3%
	Quarter 2	105.6	£117,142	-1.6%	-12.9%
	Quarter 3	103.8	£115,108	-1.7%	-12.9%
	Quarter 4	100.8	£111,871	-2.8%	-10.2%
2012	Quarter 1	94.4	£104,712	-6.4%	-12.0%
	Quarter 2	94.6	£104,987	0.3%	-10.4%
	Quarter 3	92.0	£102,086	-2.8%	-11.3%
	Quarter 4	89.8	£99,647	-2.4%	-10.9%
2013	Quarter 1	87.8	£97,428	-2.2%	-7.0%
	Quarter 2	89.4	£99,229	1.8%	-5.5%
	Quarter 3	91.2	£101,165	2.0%	-0.9%
	Quarter 4	91.8	£101,879	0.7%	2.2%
2014	Quarter 1	93.4	£103,570	1.7%	6.3%
	Quarter 2	96.5	£107,031	3.3%	7.9%
	Quarter 3	98.4	£109,116	1.9%	7.9%
	Quarter 4	99.8	£110,750	1.5%	8.7%
2015	Quarter 1	100.0	£110,940	0.2%	7.1%
	Quarter 2	103.1	£114,340	3.1%	6.8%
	Quarter 3	106.1	£117,716	3.0%	7.9%
	Quarter 4	107.0	£118,721	0.9%	7.2%
2016	Quarter 1	107.0	£118,702	0.0%	7.0%
	Quarter 2	111.1	£123,421	3.8%	7.8%

SOURCE: LPS <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-house-price-index>

1. See Appendix 1 : Data Sources - Owner Occupied Housing Demand
2. Note - Percentage change figures are calculated using unrounded figures
3. Results for the most recent quarter are provisional and subject to revision as more up-to-date data become available.
4. Figures can also change as a result of planned methodological changes, human error or system failures. As a result users should use the most recent full time series rather than appending new data to any previous back series.
5. Detailed explanatory notes, statistics and contact details are available at the link in the source above.

[Download Table](#)

## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

**Table 3.2 Number of Verified Residential Property Sales in Northern Ireland<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>**

Year	Quarter	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terrace	Apartment	Total
2007	Quarter 1	2,191	2,464	3,344	691	<b>8,690</b>
	Quarter 2	2,317	2,693	3,568	741	<b>9,319</b>
	Quarter 3	1,905	1,875	2,457	526	<b>6,763</b>
	Quarter 4	1,146	1,209	1,503	420	<b>4,278</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>8,241</b>	<b>10,872</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>29,050</b>
2008	Quarter 1	775	877	1,109	239	<b>3,000</b>
	Quarter 2	814	1,028	1,151	321	<b>3,314</b>
	Quarter 3	608	684	785	176	<b>2,253</b>
	Quarter 4	614	729	740	166	<b>2,249</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>10,816</b>
2009	Quarter 1	528	669	624	174	<b>1,995</b>
	Quarter 2	729	1,018	847	233	<b>2,827</b>
	Quarter 3	860	1,114	1,032	229	<b>3,235</b>
	Quarter 4	989	1,238	1,103	254	<b>3,584</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>11,641</b>
2010	Quarter 1	639	796	848	221	<b>2,504</b>
	Quarter 2	738	924	849	185	<b>2,696</b>
	Quarter 3	705	906	961	134	<b>2,706</b>
	Quarter 4	824	844	936	208	<b>2,812</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>10,718</b>
2011	Quarter 1	654	770	817	159	<b>2,400</b>
	Quarter 2	761	810	814	233	<b>2,618</b>
	Quarter 3	961	1,025	949	272	<b>3,207</b>
	Quarter 4	900	987	927	264	<b>3,078</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>3,592</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>11,303</b>
2012	Quarter 1	937	971	1,017	250	<b>3,175</b>
	Quarter 2	901	975	990	261	<b>3,127</b>
	Quarter 3	1,120	1,130	1,033	274	<b>3,557</b>
	Quarter 4	1,175	1,147	1,178	267	<b>3,767</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,133</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>13,626</b>
2013	Quarter 1	1,025	1,072	1,064	274	<b>3,435</b>
	Quarter 2	1,193	1,196	1,227	259	<b>3,875</b>
	Quarter 3	1,335	1,277	1,274	323	<b>4,209</b>
	Quarter 4	1,602	1,572	1,455	426	<b>5,055</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>16,574</b>
2014	Quarter 1	1,481	1,406	1,378	363	<b>4,628</b>
	Quarter 2	1,664	1,655	1,530	413	<b>5,262</b>
	Quarter 3	1,742	1,742	1,571	428	<b>5,483</b>
	Quarter 4	1,851	1,829	1,673	491	<b>5,844</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>6,152</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>21,217</b>
2015	Quarter 1	1,406	1,444	1,369	341	<b>4,560</b>
	Quarter 2	1,612	1,667	1,472	473	<b>5,224</b>
	Quarter 3	1,827	1,909	1,544	431	<b>5,711</b>
	Quarter 4	1,807	1,953	1,734	493	<b>5,987</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,652</b>	<b>6,973</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>21,482</b>
2016	Quarter 1	1,633	1,639	1,820	587	<b>5,679</b>
	Quarter 2	1,273	1,328	1,200	274	<b>4,075</b>

SOURCE: LPS <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-house-price-index>

1. See Appendix 1: Data Sources - Owner Occupied Housing Demand
2. Results for the most recent quarter are provisional and subject to revision as more up-to-date data become available.
3. Figures can also change as a result of planned methodological changes, human error or system failures. As a result users should use the most recent full time series rather than appending new data to any previous back series.
4. Detailed explanatory notes, statistics and contact details are available at the link in the source above.

[Download Table](#)

## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

**Table 3.3 Northern Ireland House Price Index by Property Type<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>**

Property Type	Index (Quarter 2 2016)	Percentage Change on Previous Quarter	Percentage Change over 12 months	Standardised Price (£) (Quarter 2 2016)
Detached	109.4	1.8%	6.2%	£183,812
Semi-Detached	109.5	5.0%	5.9%	£119,615
Terrace	113.6	5.1%	11.0%	£85,686
Apartment	115.1	2.9%	10.2%	£100,613
<b>All</b>	111.1	3.8%	7.8%	£123,241

SOURCE: LPS <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-house-price-index>

1. See Appendix 1: Data Sources - Owner Occupied Housing Demand
2. Note - Percentage change figures are calculated using unrounded figures
3. Results for the most recent quarter are provisional and subject to revision as more up-to-date data become available.
4. Figures can also change as a result of planned methodological changes, human error or system failures. As a result users should use the most recent full time series rather than appending new data to any previous back series.
5. Detailed explanatory notes, statistics and contact details are available at the link in the source above.

[Download Table](#)

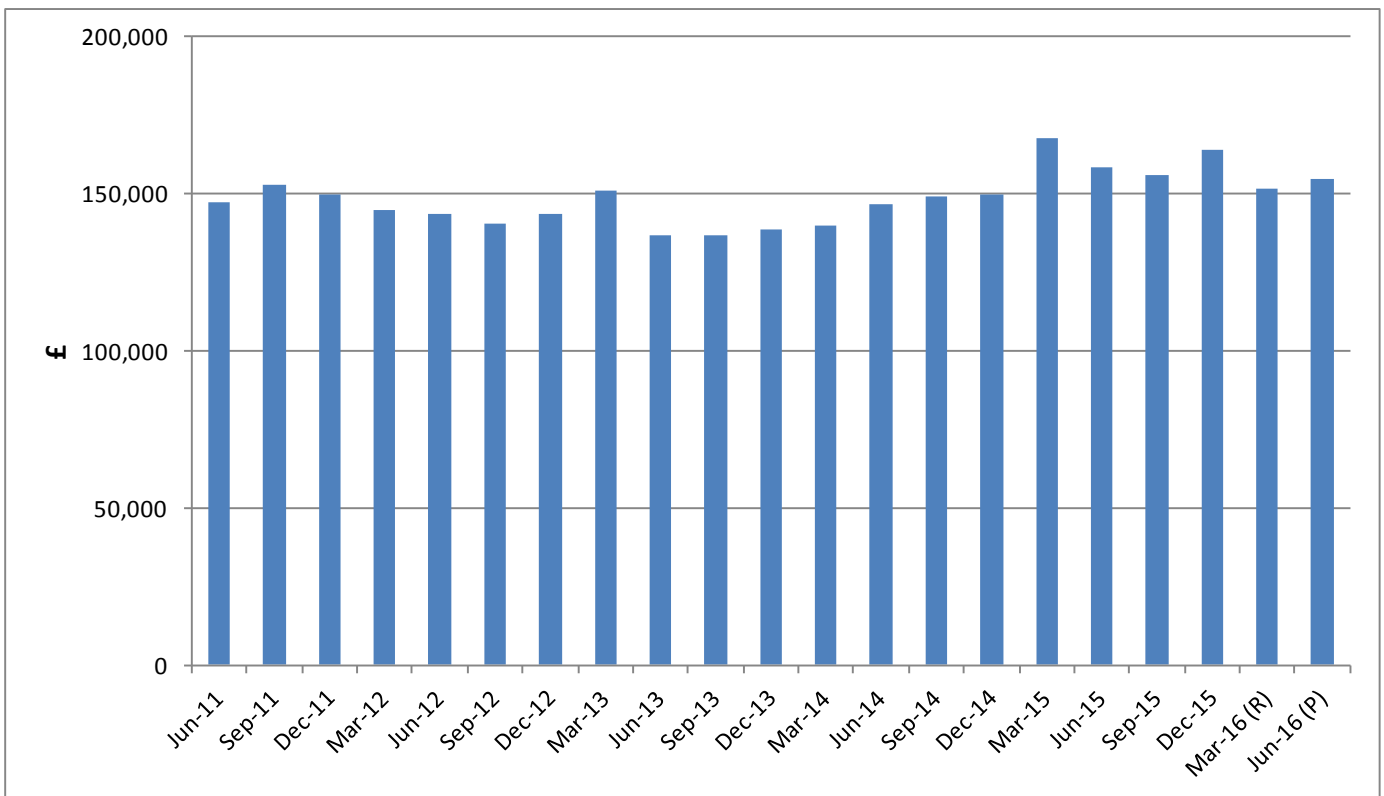
## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

### New Dwelling Sales and Prices

The new dwelling sales and prices information in this section is presented by the 11 new LGDs which came into operation on 1 April 2015.

- 3.9 During the quarter ending March 2016, 331 (revised figures) new National House Building Council (NHBC) registered dwellings were sold, an increase of 6% on the previous quarter (October- December 2015) and an increase of 50% on the same quarter in 2015 (221).
- 3.10 The average price stood at £151,600 for January - March 2016 (revised figures), which is a decrease of 8% from the previous quarter (£163,900), and a decrease of 10% on the same quarter in 2015 (£167,700).
- 3.11 The largest number of new dwelling sales during the quarter ending March 2016 was in Lisburn and Castlereagh Local Government District (56) with an average price of £195,000.

**Figure 3.2: Average Price of New Dwellings Sold Quarters Ending June 2011 - June 2016**



SOURCE: NHBC

## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

**Table 3.4 Northern Ireland New Dwelling Sales And Prices**<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

Quarter / Year	Number Of Sales	Average Price (£)
<b>Year 2005-06</b>	<b>6,969</b>	<b>133,900</b>
<b>Year 2006-07</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>164,700</b>
<b>Year 2007-08</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>210,700</b>
<b>Year 2008-09</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>180,900</b>
<b>Year 2009-10</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>164,700</b>
Apr - Jun 2010	491	165,200
Jul - Sep 2010	387	168,500
Oct - Dec 2010	453	166,500
Jan - Mar 2011	315	152,200
<b>Year 2010-11</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>163,900</b>
Apr - Jun 2011	387	147,000
Jul - Sep 2011	343	152,800
Oct - Dec 2011	406	149,700
Jan - Mar 2012	356	145,000
<b>Year 2011-12</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>148,600</b>
Apr - Jun 2012	331	143,500
Jul - Sep 2012	318	140,200
Oct - Dec 2012	321	143,800
Jan - Mar 2013	231	150,700
<b>Year 2012-13</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>144,100</b>
Apr - Jun 2013	297	136,900
Jul - Sep 2013	271	136,500
Oct - Dec 2013	308	138,900
Jan - Mar 2014	266	140,100
<b>Year 2013-14</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>138,100</b>
Apr - Jun 2014	332	146,900
Jul - Sep 2014	328	149,000
Oct - Dec 2014	331	149,900
Jan - Mar 2015	221	167,700
<b>Year 2014-15</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>152,100</b>
Apr - Jun 2015	280	158,400
Jul - Sep 2015	316	156,100
Oct - Dec 2015	312	163,900
Jan - Mar 2016 <sup>(R)</sup>	331	151,600
<b>Year 2015-16<sup>(R)</sup></b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>157,500</b>
Apr-Jun 2016 (P)	239	155,000

Source: NHBC

Note:

1. Prices rounded to nearest £ hundred.
2. Figures relate to those notified to NHBC by purchasers' solicitors.
3. New Dwelling Sales and Prices include houses, bungalows, flats and maisonettes.
4. The figures are sourced from information held on NHBC's Fusion system as at 31st August 2016.
5. Changes can occur between figures published at different times owing to changes in policies and cancellations.

[Download Table](#)



## SECTION 3 – OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

**Table 3.5 Northern Ireland New Dwelling Sales And Prices<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6</sup> By Local Government District Quarter Ending March 2016 (Revised)**

Local Government District	Private Sector Jan- Mar <sup>(R)</sup>		Public Sector Jan- Mar <sup>(R)</sup>		All Sectors Jan- Mar <sup>(R)</sup>	
	Sales	Average Price (£'000)	Sales	Average Price (£'000)	Sales	Average Price (£'000)
Antrim and Newtownabbey	22	135.9	0	N/A	22	135.9
Ards and North Down	32	166.7	0	N/A	32	166.7
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	50	150.3	0	N/A	50	150.3
Belfast	24	188.2	0	N/A	24	188.2
Causeway Coast and Glens	35	131.7	0	N/A	35	131.7
Derry City and Strabane	24	102.8	0	N/A	24	102.8
Fermanagh and Omagh	6	134.5	0	N/A	6	134.5
Lisburn and Castlereagh	56	195.0	0	N/A	56	195.0
Mid and East Antrim	22	141.8	0	N/A	22	141.8
Mid Ulster	40	132.2	0	N/A	40	132.2
Newry, Mourne and Down	20	130.9	0	N/A	20	130.9
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>151.6</b>

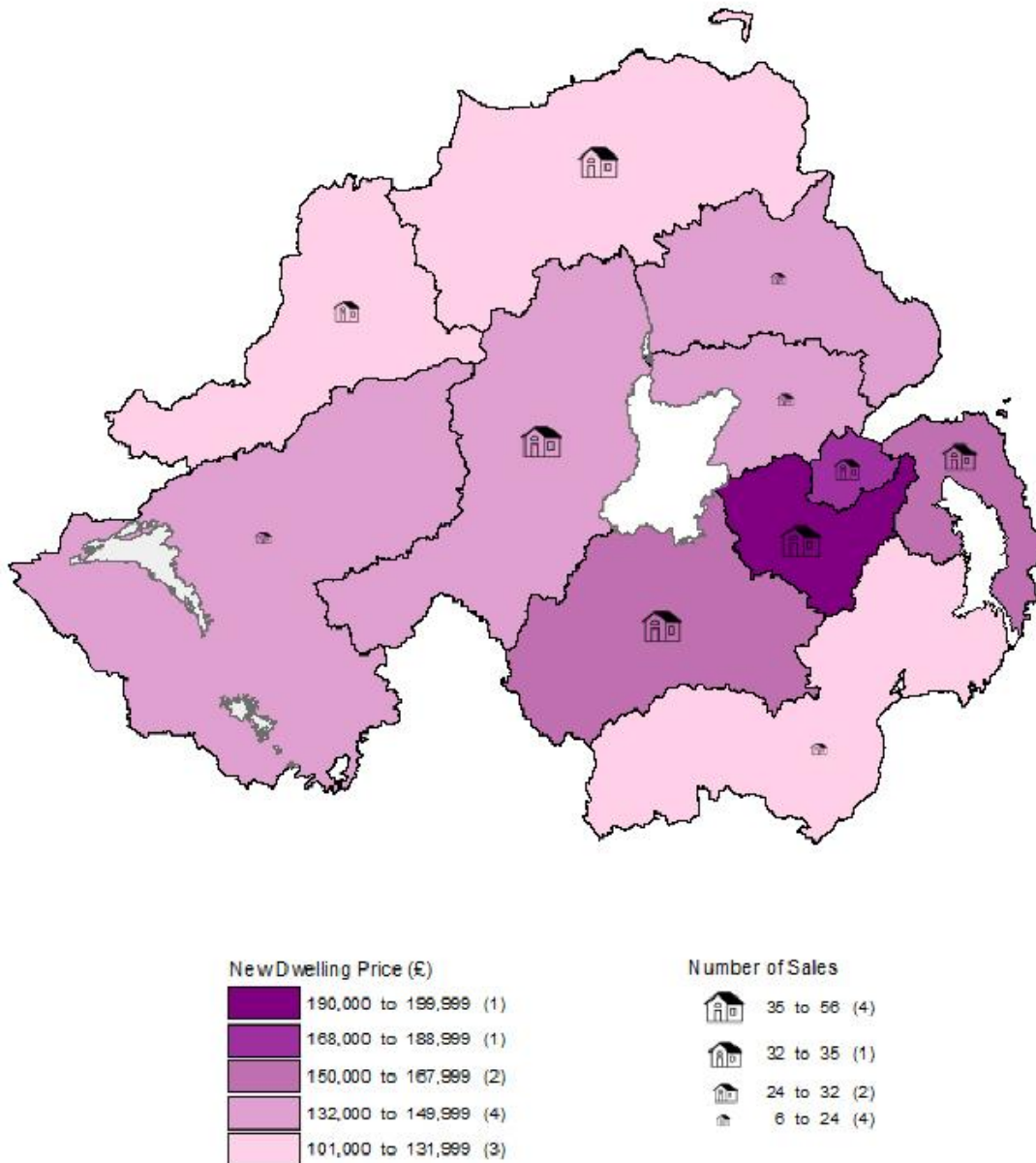
Source: NHBC

Note:

- Prices rounded to nearest £ hundred.
- Average prices for areas with a small number of sales have been suppressed.
- New Dwelling Sales and Prices include houses, bungalows, flats and maisonettes.
- From April – June 2014 Local Government Districts (LGD) have been assigned to new dwellings by matching the dwelling postcode with the Northern Ireland Central Postcode Directory. In previous quarters the LGD stored on the NHBC database was used. These LGDs were either provided by builders or determined manually by NHBC staff referencing maps on the internet. Matching with the Central Postcode Directory is considered to provide a more accurate breakdown by LGD.
- The figures are sourced from information held on NHBC's Fusion system as at 30th April 2016.
- Changes can occur between figures published at different times owing to changes in policies and cancellations.

[Download Table](#)

# New Dwelling Sales and Prices January - March 2016



Map produced by Analytical Services Unit (DFC) using National Building Council Sales and Prices data and LPS boundary data with the permission of the Controller of HMSO (c) Crown copyright and database rights MOU209

## Appendix 1: Data Sources

### 1. SUPPLY

#### **Building Control Starts and Completions**

Land & Property Services (LPS) receive information from Building Control in each council in Northern Ireland. This information contains the number of new domestic dwellings recorded as started and completed.

Each office extracts information from the applications for building approval. This information is then validated and input into a building control database provided by either Tascomi or Northgate. A reporting tool is then used to interrogate the database and extract the relevant information.

For further details see: <http://www.buildingcontrol-ni.com/>.

The date of a new dwelling start is the date on which the first building control inspection takes place. The date of a new dwelling completion is the date on which the building control completion inspection takes place.

Building control defines a property as complete when, further to final inspection being carried out, as far as can be ascertained, the property is in compliance with NI Building Regulations and a certificate is issued.

#### **Data Quality**

##### *Relevance*

Information on building control new dwellings starts and completions, covering the whole of Northern Ireland, are of interest to anyone with an interest in the housing market. The data are used by government policy makers, economic commentators, business organisations, academics and others.

##### *Accessibility and clarity*

Since March 2015 LPS have published New Dwelling Starts and Completions data on a quarterly basis, including breakdowns by the 11 District Councils. The time series goes back to 2010. Further information is available on their website:

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>

Building control starts and completions data are available quarterly within the Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin and annually within the Northern Ireland Housing Statistics publication. Relevant footnotes are included with each table, as necessary, and the published data are available in electronic format on DfC's website.

##### *Accuracy*

The statistics cover the whole of Northern Ireland. The only measurable source of error arises from data inputting. Missing values are not an issue. Quality control and validation is carried out by the building control office before sending to LPS. This includes validation of key fields (e.g. purpose group) and other internal consistency checks (e.g. that the description of works aligns with fees and costs of works). When the data are received by LPS additional checks are carried out on the data (e.g. that Purpose Groups and dates are correct). Figures are revised on

an annual basis to capture Building Control applications received outside of the quarter.

### *Timeliness*

Building control starts and completions data are received from councils, collated by LPS, and published quarterly in February, May, August and November.

### *Coherence and Comparability*

Building Control Offices are the sole source of information on private sector new dwelling starts and completions. All 11 District Councils make returns; therefore there is complete coverage of Northern Ireland.

Building Control starts and completions data published by LPS from March 2015 onwards differ from those previously published in the Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin and Housing Statistics reports due to quality improvements made by LPS which addressed historical difficulties with regard to late returns by councils and duplicate records.

ASU previously adjusted the private sector completions on receipt of the data due to the perceived under recording of completions data. The adjustment resulted in private sector completions being increased by a factor of 1.32 which was based on the best information available at that time. A review of reporting of starts and completions data in 2014/15, concluded that this adjustment was no longer required, due to improvement over the years in terms of data quality as well as the availability of a longer time series where completions eventually make their way into the series.

## **Social Housing Development Programme Starts and Completions**

### **Data Quality**

#### *Data Source and Validation*

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) manages the delivery of the Social Housing Development Programme and maintains a database which records all information relating to social rented sector starts and completions. Data is populated on the database, in part, based on paper returns received from all Housing Associations. Prior to input onto the system the returns are checked and verified. Downloads from the database are also validated to ensure consistency over time and reliability of results.

The majority of social housing starts are confirmed in the final quarter of the programme year (i.e. January to March), as it often takes 6-9 months to secure Planning Permission for a new housing scheme.

For accuracy, a social sector start on-site or completion is only confirmed when appropriate levels of paperwork are received from housing associations. In the case of social sector new build starts on-site, this will include:

- A solicitor's letter confirming that the site is in the ownership of the housing association;
- Proof of Planning Permission;
- An extract of the Works Contract confirming contractor's date of possession of the site.

This differs from Building Control Starts and Completions which are recorded as the date of first and last building control inspection.

### Accessibility/Timeliness

Annual social housing starts and completions data are available within DfC's quarterly Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin and annually within the Northern Ireland Housing Statistics publication.

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive publishes a three year Social Housing Development Programme at the following link:

[http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/services/housing\\_need.htm](http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/services/housing_need.htm).

Historical information is available indicating where social housing has been provided over the last 5 years.

In addition, the Housing Executive publishes annual Housing Investment Plans for each of the 11 District Council areas. Housing Investment Plans describe Housing Executive strategies within the respective District Council areas and in particular provide details of Housing Executive performance over the past year and the programmes planned for the following year. Housing Investment Plans are published on the Housing Executive's website at the following link:

[http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/plans/district\\_housing\\_plans.htm](http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/plans/district_housing_plans.htm).

*Coherence & Comparability* - The time series of social housing starts and completions data in this bulletin are coherent and are directly comparable over time.

### Links to other parts of UK

Starts and completions data from other parts of the UK can be accessed using the following link:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housebuilding/livatables/>

## 2. SOCIAL RENTING DEMAND

### Homelessness

Statistics on Homelessness are sourced from the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE). Under the Housing (NI) Order 1988, NIHE has a statutory responsibility to secure permanent accommodation for persons who are unintentionally homeless and in priority need, to secure temporary accommodation in a variety of circumstances and to provide advice and assistance to those who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. For further details see:

[http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/about/Reg\\_issues/homelessness\\_information.htm](http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/about/Reg_issues/homelessness_information.htm)

Information on the NIHE Homelessness Strategy can be found at the following link:

[http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/strategies/homelessness\\_strategy.htm](http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/strategies/homelessness_strategy.htm)

### Definition of Full Duty Applicant

The Housing (NI) Order 1988 (as amended) imposes a statutory duty on the Housing Executive to respond to homelessness. Where the Housing Executive has reason to believe an applicant may be homeless or threatened with homelessness it makes enquiries to confirm whether the applicant is eligible for assistance, and whether they are homeless or threatened with homelessness. If homeless or threatened with homelessness, the Housing Executive will need to assess whether

the applicant has a priority need for accommodation and whether they became homeless or threatened with homelessness intentionally.

Where the Housing Executive concludes that an applicant is eligible, homeless (or threatened with homelessness), in priority need and unintentionally homeless it owes them the full housing duty in line with the provisions of the 1988 Order. An applicant to whom this full housing duty is owed is operationally referred to as a “Full Duty Applicant” – FDA. Where an applicant is owed the full housing duty, the Executive shall ensure that accommodation becomes available for their occupation.

The Housing Executive can discharge its housing duty in one of three ways: by re-housing of the applicant in the social or private sector, by offering the applicant three reasonable offers of accommodation which are all refused by the applicant or if the applicant re-houses him/herself and is no longer interested.

### **Data Quality**

The following quality information relates to the homelessness tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3. Information relating to specific tables is noted as such.

#### *Relevance*

Table 2.1 reports on all households presenting as homeless in Northern Ireland, according to the reason for their application. At the end of each financial year, figures are updated due to end of year reporting to include those who presented as homeless who were not on the system at the time the quarterly figures were produced. This can result in an update to figures for the entire financial year.

Table 2.2 reports quarterly statistics on households presenting as homeless in Northern Ireland, by household type. At the end of each financial year, figures are updated due to end of year reporting to include presenters who were not on the system at the time the quarterly figures were produced. This can result in an update to figures for the entire financial year.

Table 2.3 reports on all those who presented as homeless and who were accepted as Full Duty Applicants (FDA) in Northern Ireland, according to the reason for their application. At the end of each financial year, figures are updated due to end of year reporting. Those applicants who applied for FDA status in one quarter but were not accepted until a subsequent quarter are picked up in the end of year report. This can result in an update to figures for the entire financial year due to the redistribution of those not accepted as FDA in the same quarter they presented.

Data are recorded by the Housing Executive in its Housing Management System (HMS), on a daily basis.

The information provided in the tables allows users to assess the level of homelessness in Northern Ireland, the reason for homelessness and those affected. Users include the Department for Communities in Northern Ireland (DfC) and other government departments, the Housing Executive, elected representatives, councils, agencies, charities, voluntary sector organisations and the private sector.



### *Accessibility and clarity*

Tables are published each quarter in the *Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin*, where it is available in PDF, Excel and Word format. Requests for the information in different formats can be made by contacting the Department for Communities. Supporting and/or additional information may be available on request from the Housing Executive.

### *Accuracy*

Reports on the status of homelessness presentations are extracted from the Housing Management System for specified date parameters through Crystal Reports. The Housing Executive acknowledges that some errors may occur due to the inputting of incorrect data, but carefully checks all data that are to be published, to provide a high level of quality assurance. Users should be aware that figures are extracted from a live database on a specific date.

### *Timeliness*

Homelessness statistics are published on a quarterly basis in the Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin. A wider range of homelessness statistics are published on an annual basis in the Northern Ireland Housing Statistics publication. The change to a new operational Housing Management System in July 2011 meant that homelessness statistics were not available for the last three quarters in 2011-12.

### *Coherence & comparability*

#### Table 2.1

Data from July 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with previous figures. Data migration issues and coding variations following the introduction of a new operational Housing Management System (HMS) meant that no data on reason for presentation was recorded for 3731 cases in 2011-12 and 835 cases during April-June 2012. For the period July-September 2012 onwards data migration is no longer an issue. Keying variations accounted for some of the missing data, but the majority related to three possible outcomes – where the case was rejected, cancelled or concluded. While the data captured through the HMS are essentially the same as those captured by the PRAWL system, data migration and coding variations in the period following the change of systems have had a small impact on the comparability of homelessness statistics. Hence figures from July 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with those reported in previous years.

Users should note that the intimidation category has been renamed from 'intimidation (civil disturbance)'. However, the data definition has not changed. The intimidation category includes those intimidated due to anti-social behaviour, paramilitarism, sectarianism, racial abuse or sexual orientation.

#### Table 2.2

Data from July 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with previous figures. The Housing Management System (HMS) went live in July 2011, replacing the previous 'PRAWL' information management system. While the data captured through the HMS are essentially the same as those captured by the PRAWL system, data migration and coding variations in the period following the change of systems have had a small impact on the comparability of homelessness statistics. Hence figures

from July 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with those reported in previous years.

### Table 2.3

Data from July 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with previous figures due to the introduction of the new computer-based Housing Management System and the change in outcomes of homeless applications. Prior to the introduction of the new system three outcomes for homeless applications were recorded: 'awarded priority status', 'not homeless', and 'homeless but not awarded priority status'. The new system allows a fuller range of potential outcomes – eight in total – to be recorded of which 'accepted as full duty applicant' is one. Table 2.3 previously included a breakdown of the 'awarded priority status' outcome and now includes a breakdown of the 'accepted as full duty applicant' outcome.

While the strict meaning of 'accepted as full duty applicant' is essentially the same as 'awarded priority status', the greater range of potential outcomes means that it may be misleading to make direct comparisons between the published figures from July 2011 onwards and those for previous years/quarters.

Homeless figures for the period April 2010 to June 2011 include those Homeless Households accepted as Full Duty Applicants who were subsequently discharged. Following the introduction of the new Housing Management System (HMS) however discharged cases were not included in figures for July 2011 onwards in reports prior to the January – March 2013 bulletin. Figures for 2012-13 onwards include those Full Duty Applicants who were subsequently discharged.

It has not been possible to revise figures for the last 3 quarters of 2011-12 and hence the overall total for that year due to the introduction of the new HMS and keying variations. Due to this inconsistency in the time series, figures for 2011-12 are not directly comparable with other years.

Users should note that the intimidation category has been renamed from 'intimidation (civil disturbance)'. However, the data definition has not changed. The intimidation category includes those intimidated due to anti-social behaviour, paramilitarism, sectarianism, racial abuse or sexual orientation.

Homelessness data from other parts of the UK can be accessed using the following links:

England: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics>.

Scotland:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Housing-Regeneration/RefTables>.

Wales:

<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/homelessness/?lang=en>



## 3. OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING DEMAND

### Northern Ireland House Price Index

The detailed methodology behind the NI House Price Index is given in the following report: <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications/lpsnisra-ni-house-price-index-methodology-report>

Quality information for the NI House Price Index is available at: <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications/ni-house-price-index-data-quality-report/>

The Northern Ireland House Price Index is the NI component of the single official UK House Price Index (HPI) (launched in June 2016). The UK HPI is published by Land Registry (England & Wales) on behalf of the four producers of official statistics (Office for National Statistics, Land Registry, Registers of Scotland and Land & Property Services NI). Official statistics on property prices are now comparable across the UK.

### [Single Official UK House Price Index](#)

There are a number of other UK and Northern Ireland house price indices. They are not comparable to the Northern Ireland House Price Index or the official UK House Price Index due to differences in data sources and methodology, but are given below for reference.

- [Halifax House Price Index \(UK\)](#)
- [Nationwide House Price Index \(UK\)](#)
- [Ulster University House Price Index](#)

### NHBC New Dwelling Sales and Prices

Data for new house sales and prices is derived from information provided by solicitors to the National House Building Council (NHBC).

NHBC's primary purpose is to help raise standards to protect homeowners. NHBC is an independent non-profit distributing company, reinvesting all resources in further research and work to improve the construction standard of new UK houses for the benefit of homeowners. For more information refer to the following link: <http://www.nhbc.co.uk/>.

NHBC data relating to other parts of the UK is available in the Housing Market Report which is produced by the NHBC and the Home Builders Federation. It is available by subscription using the following link: <http://www.nhbc.co.uk/Builders/ProductsandServices/InformationProducts/HousingMarketReport/>.

## **Data Quality**

The following quality information relates to tables 3.4 and 3.5.

### *Data*

NHBC collects information on all new-build properties registered for NHBC's New-Build and Self-Build warranty products. NHBC provides the warranty on approximately 80% of new homes built in the UK.

### *Data Source*

Builders, on registering their intention to build a property, state the anticipated selling price of the property, which is entered on NHBC's computer system.

Once the property is sold, the purchaser's solicitor notifies NHBC of the sale and states the actual selling price by completing an 'Acceptance of Cover' form; either entering the information on-line or by completing and returning a paper form, which will then be entered on the system by NHBC staff. Reports are run on a quarterly basis to bring back the information on selling price of properties sold in Northern Ireland within the time period.

### *Data Downloads*

Reports are run against the database to identify all properties sold in Northern Ireland during the relevant time period that have a purchase price entered on the system. The following checks are carried out on the data returned: (i) reliability of data using logic checks; (ii) checking that variables fall within accepted ranges; and (iii) querying any large discrepancies between anticipated and actual selling price.

### *Data Validation*

NHBC acknowledges that some errors may occur due to the inputting of incorrect data. By careful checking of the data most possible errors are identified, investigated and amendments made where necessary. This validation includes identifying inaccuracies such as missing information or data that may have been keyed incorrectly. Reliance is placed however, on the date of legal completion (date of sale) being entered correctly on the system. Any amendments necessary are made on the system and checks are carried out to confirm that they have been done.

### *Data Extract*

Data for new house sales and prices are provided on a quarterly basis. Quarterly data is combined in Table 3.4 to produce yearly figures. Quarterly statistics are produced from the latest available data. Two tables are provided; the first is a re-run of the previous quarter in order to pick up any late on-line entries or paper forms returned by the solicitors. The second table covers the most recent quarter.

In order to ensure that as many 'Acceptance of Cover' forms as possible are either entered on-line or manually completed and received from the solicitors for properties sold in the time period, these tables are scheduled for issue approximately ten weeks after the period that the most recent table relates to. Due to the time lag in publication, the yearly total for new house sales and prices uses the re-run quarterly data supplied.

### *Quality Assurance*

The data is thoroughly checked and any anomalies investigated prior to issue in order to provide a high level of quality assurance. Nevertheless, as the figures are extracted from a live database on a particular date, figures may change due to late notification from solicitors. This is why a re-run of the previous quarter is supplied alongside the data for the most recent quarter.

### *User Needs*

NHBC welcomes any request for additional information and the requirements would be fully discussed to determine whether the data is available.

### *Comparability*

The time series of data in Table 3.4 are directly comparable over time as the methods of collecting the data have not changed.

From April – June 2014 Local Government Districts (LGDs) have been assigned to new dwellings by matching the dwelling postcode with the Northern Ireland Central Postcode Directory. In previous quarters the LGD stored on the NHBC database was used. These LGDs were either provided by builders or determined manually by NHBC staff referencing maps on the internet. Matching with the Central Postcode Directory is considered to provide a more accurate breakdown by LGD.

### *Timeliness*

Data is provided to Analytical Services Unit DfC on a quarterly basis. The submission dates being the end of January (re-run of Q2 and first run of Q3), April (re-run of Q3 and first run of Q4), June (re-run of Q4 and first run of Q1) and September (re-run of Q1 and first run of Q2). Where: Q1=Jan to Mar, Q2=Apr to Jun, Q3=Jul to Sep and Q4= Oct to Dec.

### *General Data Trends*

It is not possible to make specific comments on the data that is supplied as it relies on solicitors informing NHBC of the sale in a timely manner, and it is possible that NHBC is notified many months after the sale of the property, or maybe not at all.

## **4. HOUSE/DWELLING**

For the purposes of this Bulletin, the terms 'house' and 'dwelling' are interchangeable and can be defined as: 'a self-contained unit of accommodation, having all amenities available to each household (own kitchen, bathroom and toilet) regardless of shared entrance'. A 'house' or 'dwelling' will, therefore, comprise 'either one self-contained household space or a number of non self-contained household spaces'.

## APPENDIX 2

### Appendix 2: Changes to 'Section 1 – Supply' Following Review in 2014/15

Prior to the review of new dwelling starts and completions data carried out in 2014/15 the charts and tables included in Section 1 of the bulletin were as follows:

- Figure 1 New Dwelling Starts and Completions 2003/04 to 2013/14
- Table 1.1 Total New Dwelling Starts By Sector 2003-04 to 2013-14
- Table 1.2 Total New Dwelling Starts By Sector and By Local Government District Quarters Ending March 2013 and March 2014
- Table 1.3 Total New Dwelling Completions By Sector 2003-04 to 2013-14

Since the April – June 2015 bulletin published in October 2015, these charts and tables have been replaced by the following:

- Figure 1.1 Building Control New Dwelling Starts
- Figure 1.2 Building Control New Dwelling Completions
- Table 1.1 Building Control New Dwelling Starts by development type
- Table 1.2 Building Control New Dwelling Completions by development type
- Table 1.3 Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) New Social Housing Dwelling Starts
- Table 1.4 Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) New Social Housing Dwelling Completions

Building Control New Dwelling Starts and Completions data within these tables are sourced from Building Control offices linked to the local councils via Land and Property Services (LPS).

LPS released a New Dwelling Starts and Completions time series on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2015, available at: <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>.

This was the first time that LPS published the starts and completions data that had previously been provided by LPS to the Department for Communities (formerly the Department for Social Development) for inclusion in Housing National Statistics publications. These figures differ from those previously published by DfC (formerly DSD) due to quality improvements made by LPS to the starts and completions data which addressed historical difficulties with regard to late returns by councils and duplicate records.

Since DfC (formerly DSD) took over responsibility for publishing the Northern Ireland Housing Statistics reports in 2000, ASU have adjusted the private sector completions on receipt of the data. This process was first introduced following concerns regarding the

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perceived under recording of completions data. The adjustment resulted in private sector completions being increased by a factor of 1.32 which was based on the best information available at that time. The review of reporting of starts and completions data carried out in 2014/15, concluded that this adjustment was no longer required, due to improvement over the years in terms of data quality as well as the availability of a longer time series where completions eventually make their way into the series.

The starts and completions data for the social sector in tables 1.3 and 1.4 continue to be sourced from the NIHE which manages the Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP). DfC is responsible for the allocation of funding for the programme.