

Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin

Output in the Construction Industry – Q3 2016

19th January 2017



Contents

| | Page |
|--|-----------|
| Summary of Key Findings | 3 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Northern Ireland Construction Output Summary and Commentary..... | 9 |
| Revisions..... | 26 |
| Survey Response..... | 27 |
| Background Notes..... | 28 |
| Construction Output Tables..... | 39 |
| 1.1 Volume of Construction Output in Northern Ireland..... | 39 |
| 1.2 Volume of New Work Output in Northern Ireland..... | 40 |
| 1.3 Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output in Northern Ireland.... | 41 |
| 1.4 Volume of Housing Output in Northern Ireland..... | 42 |
| 1.5 Volume of Infrastructure Output in Northern Ireland..... | 43 |
| 1.6 Volume of Other Work Output in Northern Ireland..... | 44 |
| 1.7 Value of Construction Output in Northern Ireland..... | 45 |
| 1.8(a) Volume of Output (Current Prices) in Northern Ireland by Sector | 46 |
| 1.8(b) Volume of Output (Chained Volume Measure Prices and Seasonally adjusted) in Northern Ireland by Sector..... | 47 |
| 1.9 Volume of Output in Northern Ireland (Private Contractors Only) By Stratum of Firm..... | 48 |
| 1.10 Volume of New Work Output in Northern Ireland by Type Of Work..... | 49 |
| The Structure of the Construction Industry Tables..... | 50 |
| Introduction: Structure of the Construction Industry..... | 50 |
| 2.1 Structure of the Construction Industry..... | 54 |
| 2.2 Northern Ireland Census of Employment..... | 55 |
| 2.3 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs in Construction..... | 56 |
| 2.4 Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey..... | 58 |
| 2.5 Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Earnings and Hours in the Construction Industry..... | 59 |
| 2.6 Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Earnings in the Construction Industry by Occupation..... | 60 |
| 2.7 Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings Earnings and Hours in the Construction Industry and in all Industries and Services..... | 61 |
| 2.8 Statistics of accidents reported to HSENI 2000/01-2014/15..... | 62 |

Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin

Output in the Construction Industry – Q3 2016

Summary of Key Findings – Q3 2016

- This statistical bulletin provides users with the latest estimates of construction output carried out in Northern Ireland for Q3 2016. It excludes work carried out by Northern Ireland Construction firms in other parts of the UK or elsewhere.
- The total volume of construction output in the third quarter of 2016 decreased by 1.9% compared with Q2 2016 but was 8.8% higher compared to the same quarter in 2015. This latest decrease followed three consecutive quarterly increases in construction output. However, the volume of output reported in Q3 2016 was still one of the highest levels in the last five years.
- The decrease in the overall output in Q3 2016 was accounted for by a 5.6% decrease in New Work which was offset by a 9.2% increase in Repair and Maintenance.
- In Q3 2016, Housing Output increased by 1.0% but there were decreases in Other Work (-2.4%) and Infrastructure Output (-0.6%) compared to the previous quarter.
- In Q3 2016, overall construction output in GB decreased by 0.8% on the previous quarter and was estimated to have increased by 1.7% from the same quarter in 2015. The latest quarterly decrease in Construction output in GB followed three consecutive quarters of growth.

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official 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 NISRA'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.

Introduction

The Construction Output Statistics published in the Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin are intended to provide a general measure of quarterly changes in the volume and value of construction output in Northern Ireland. These figures are produced from the Northern Ireland Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE) which is a statutory survey of construction firms operating in Northern Ireland. Each quarter a sample of approximately 700 construction firms are asked to provide details of the value of construction activity they have undertaken in a specified period. The survey also covers public sector organisations (e.g. Roads Service) undertaking their own construction activity.

The Construction Output estimates are published as chained volume measures. Chained volume measures show volume trends in construction output over time by removing inflationary price effects. More information on chained volume measures is contained in Paragraph 2 of the Background Notes.

Some of the construction output statistics contained in this bulletin have not been seasonally adjusted as a result of testing which showed that there were no seasonal effects on the data. However, in other sub-categories of construction output, seasonal effects on the data were still detected, and these series continue to be published as seasonally adjusted estimates. More information on which series are seasonally adjusted and which are not is also contained in Paragraph 2 of the Background Notes.

These estimates cover Northern Ireland only. Similar statistics for Great Britain are published by the Office for National Statistics at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/atoz?query=output+in+the+construction+industry>

Main uses of Construction Output Statistics

The Construction Output statistics are used by National Accounts in the calculation of the output measure of UK Gross Domestic Product. The results are used by Northern Ireland Government Departments, Economists, Construction Industry Analysts and Academics to understand the state of the construction sector and the broader economy in Northern Ireland. A summary of the main usage of Northern Ireland Construction Output Statistics is available at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/deti/Summary%20of%20Usage.pdf>

Economic Context

The latest regional 2014 Gross Value Added (GVA) data for Northern Ireland indicates that the construction industry was estimated to account for 5% of regional Gross Value Added (GVA). Consequently, the construction industry is considered to be an important element of the Northern Ireland economy and this explains why there is so much interest in the construction output statistics. The latest regional GVA data for Northern Ireland is available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva>

The construction sector in Northern Ireland has been the most severely impacted both in terms of output and jobs since the economic downturn. Construction output peaked in 2007 and was the first sector in Northern Ireland to experience a slow down. Since then the construction sector experienced a consistent general downward trend in output. That consistent decline appears to have occurred until Q4 2013 but since then there has been a gradual improvement in output levels in the construction sector. The current levels of construction output are approximately one third lower than the levels reported in the quarters before the downturn in 2007. Relatively speaking, the Northern Ireland construction sector also experienced a more severe downturn than the Great Britain construction sector in that period.

As well as the impact on output, the downturn in construction has also impacted on the construction sector's labour market with the number of jobs and self-employment well down on peak levels. The latest figures from the Northern Ireland Labour Market Report estimate that the number of employee jobs in the Construction sector in Northern Ireland has fallen by over a third since 2007. The other employment sectors in Northern Ireland have been relatively less affected in terms of job losses than the construction sector over the same time period.

Other Key Economic Indicators and the Wider Economy

The Construction Output Statistics are one of a number of economic indicators which provide an overview of the Northern Ireland Economy. Information on other key Northern Ireland economic indicators can be found below. Together they provide users with a comprehensive account of how the Northern Ireland Economy is performing across a range of indicators.

Figures on the Northern Ireland Labour Market are published monthly and the latest Northern Ireland Labour Market Report is available at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/news/statistical-press-release-latest-labour-market-figures-10>

Other key economic indicators measuring the performance of the Northern Ireland economy exist for the Production and Service sectors. The Index of Production (IoP) and the Index of Services (IoS) are derived from separate surveys of businesses in the production and service sectors. The Index of Production and the Index of Services are published quarterly. More information about the Index of Production and the Index of Services and the latest results for both surveys is available at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-economic-research/economic-output-statistics>

A new experimental Composite Economic Index (NICEI) covering the whole Northern Ireland economy has been produced by NISRA. The NICEI is an experimental quarterly measure of the performance of the Northern Ireland (NI) economy based on available official statistics, which was first published in January 2013. It is not possible to provide a comprehensive measure of quarterly Gross Domestic Product for NI due to the lack of suitable data sources. Comparisons with UK GDP measures are therefore approximate. However, the NICEI provides an appropriate short term indicator for the NI economy in advance of more complete figures from other sources such as annual Regional Accounts information for NI from the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The NICEI has been developed using data from existing quarterly indices of output from the Production, Services and Construction sectors. These sources have been combined (on the basis of industry share of Gross Value Added) with Agricultural output data and employee jobs data for the Public sector to provide a seasonally adjusted and deflated measure of change in economic activity. The latest Statistical Bulletin, Press Release and Methodology Paper can be accessed at the following link:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-composite-economic-index-nicei>

The Department of Economy also produces an Economic Commentary which provides an overview of the state of the Northern Ireland economy, setting it in context with the UK and the Republic of Ireland. The latest Economic Commentary is available at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/deti-monthly-economic-update>

Other relevant background information

The Background Notes on Pages 28-38 of this publication provide detailed information on the methodology used to produce the statistics as well as information on the quality and reliability of the data.

The publication provides various measures of growth (expressed as a percentage) for construction output. The quarter-on-quarter change provides the most recent measure of how construction output is changing. Comparisons are also provided with the same quarter one year earlier.

Tables 1.1-1.6, present each construction output series as index numbers. An index number is a convenient form of expressing a series in a way that makes it easier to see changes in that series. The numbers in the series are expressed relatively with one number in that series chosen to be the 'base' (usually expressed as 100) and other numbers being measured relative to that base. For example, a value of 102.4 means that the level of output is 2.4% higher than the base year=100. The Northern Ireland Construction Output series contained in this Bulletin uses 2013 as the base year for comparisons.

Indices are created by dividing the current quarter (chained volume measure) value of construction output by the average of the base year (2013) and multiplying by 100.

Additional information relating to the construction sector in Northern Ireland

Additional information relating to jobs and accidents in the Northern Ireland Construction Industry is contained in this Bulletin. This information is provided by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DFP) and the Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland (from a variety of sources). This information is included at the request of the construction sector in Northern Ireland who wished to have all relevant construction statistics collated in one publication. No additional commentary on these statistics is provided within this publication but more information on these statistics is provided on pages 50-53.

Northern Ireland Construction Output

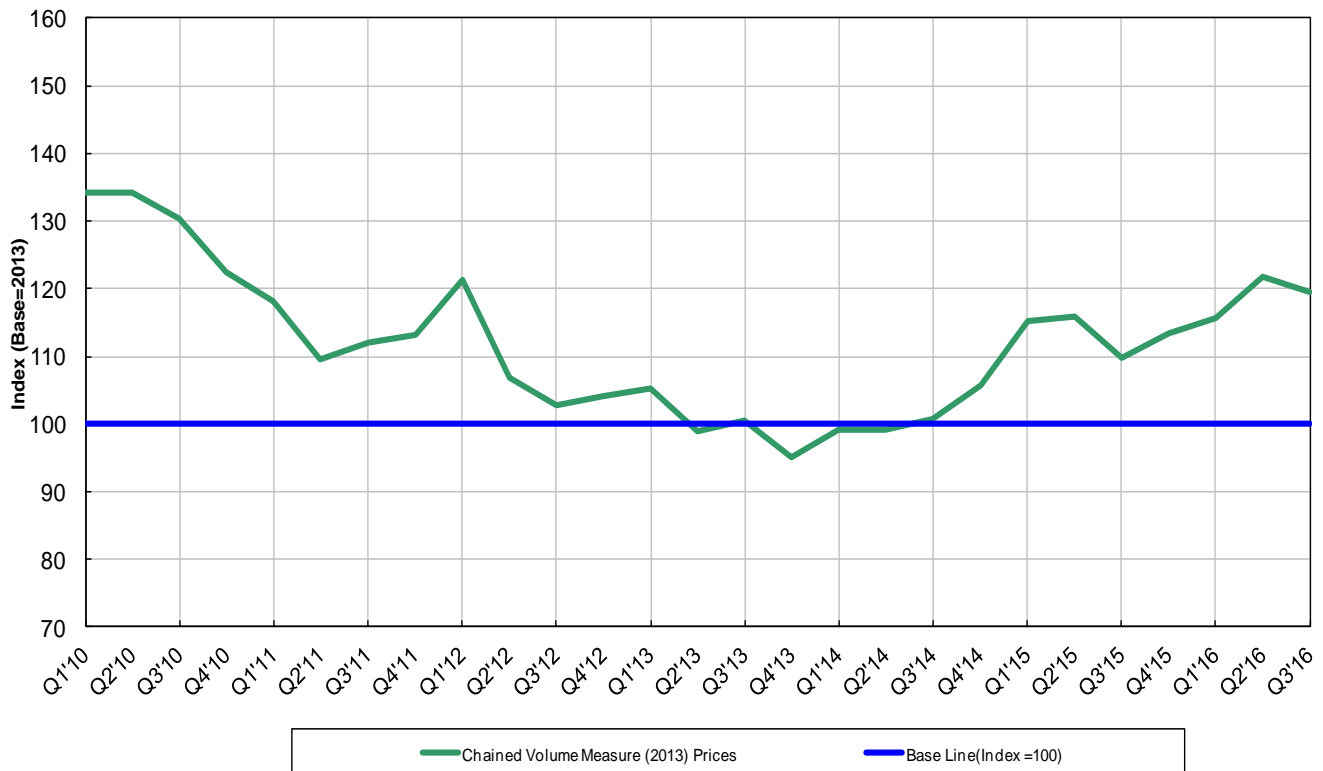
Summary and Commentary

Data is usually updated quarterly; further information about revisions to previous data is included on page 26 of this bulletin.

Overall Construction Output

The total volume of construction output in the third quarter of 2016 decreased by 1.9% compared with Q2 2016 but was 8.8% higher compared to the same quarter in 2015 (Figure 1). This latest decrease followed three consecutive quarterly increases in construction output. However, the volume reported in Q3 2016 was still one of the highest levels in the last five years.

Figure 1 - Volume of Construction Output in NI
Quarters ending March 2010 to September 2016



Construction Output broken down by New Work and Repair & Maintenance

This section reports on construction output broken down into the classifications of New Work and Repair & Maintenance.

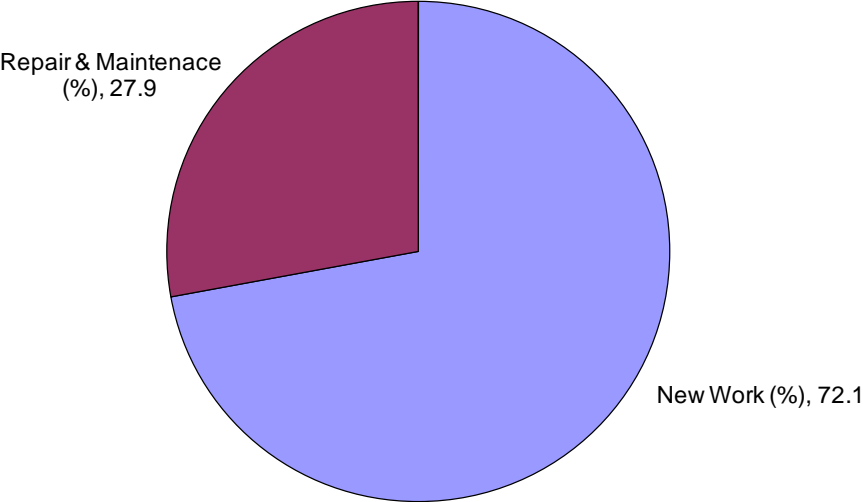
What is included in these categories?

New Work is defined as the construction of any new housing or non-housing structure. It includes output for the public and private sectors covering the housing, infrastructure and the industrial & non-industrial sub-sectors of construction.

Repair & Maintenance concerns work, which is either repairing something which is broken, or maintaining it to an existing standard. For housing output, this includes repairs, maintenance, improvements, house/ flat conversions, extensions, alterations and redecoration on existing housing. For non housing this includes repairs, maintenance and redecoration on existing buildings, which are not housing, such as schools, offices, roads, shops.

Figure 2 shows that in Q3 2016, New Work accounted for 72.1% of all construction output whilst Repair & Maintenance accounted for the remaining 27.9% of all construction output.

Figure 2 - Overall Construction¹ Output broken down into New Work² and Repair and Maintenance
(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q3 2016

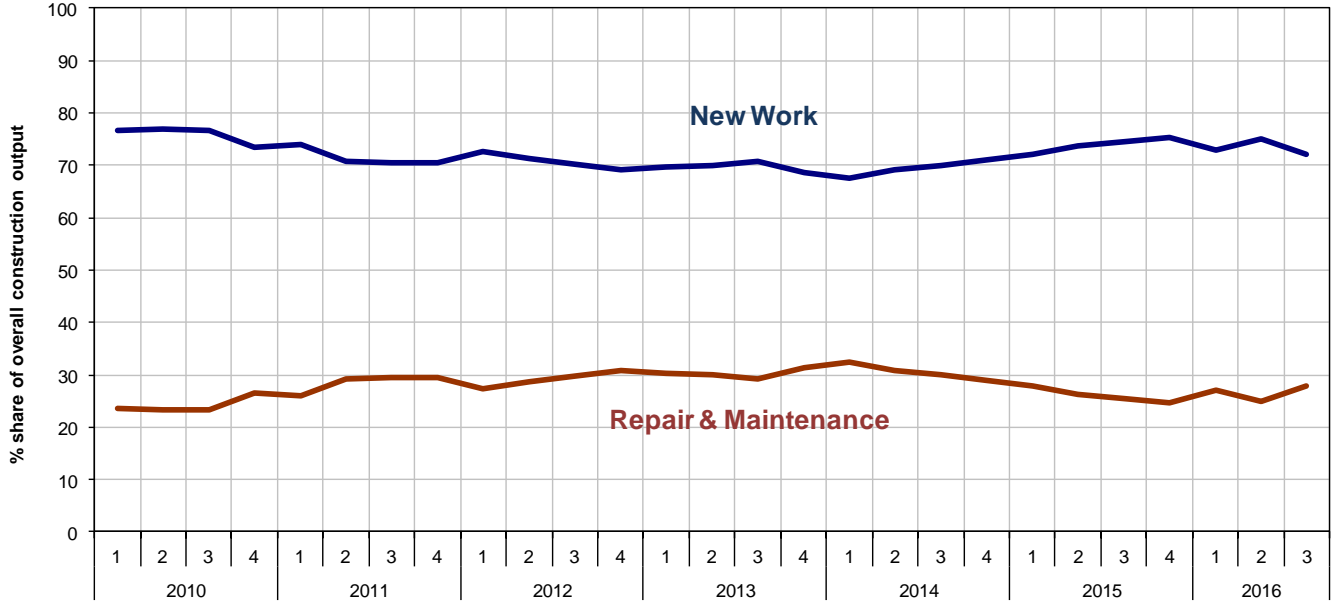


¹ Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted
² New Work is not seasonally adjusted

Figure 3 shows that New Work, historically, has been the largest sub-component of Overall Construction Output.

Figure 3 - Overall Construction¹ Output broken down into New Work² and Repair & Maintenance

(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2010 to September 2016

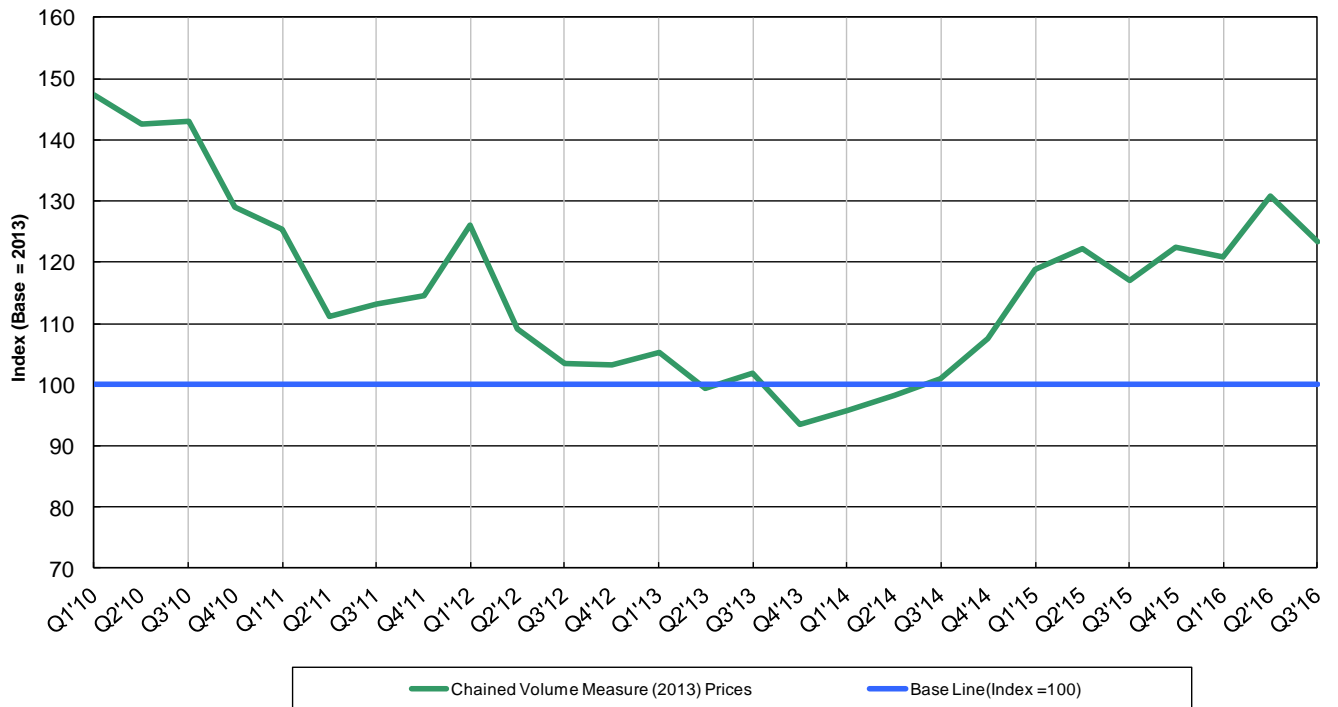


¹ Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted

New Work

In the third quarter of 2016, the volume of New Work decreased sharply by 5.6% compared to the previous quarter but was 5.4% higher than the same quarter in 2015. Despite this latest quarterly decrease, the overall trend in New Work Output has generally been an improving situation over the last three years (Figure 4).

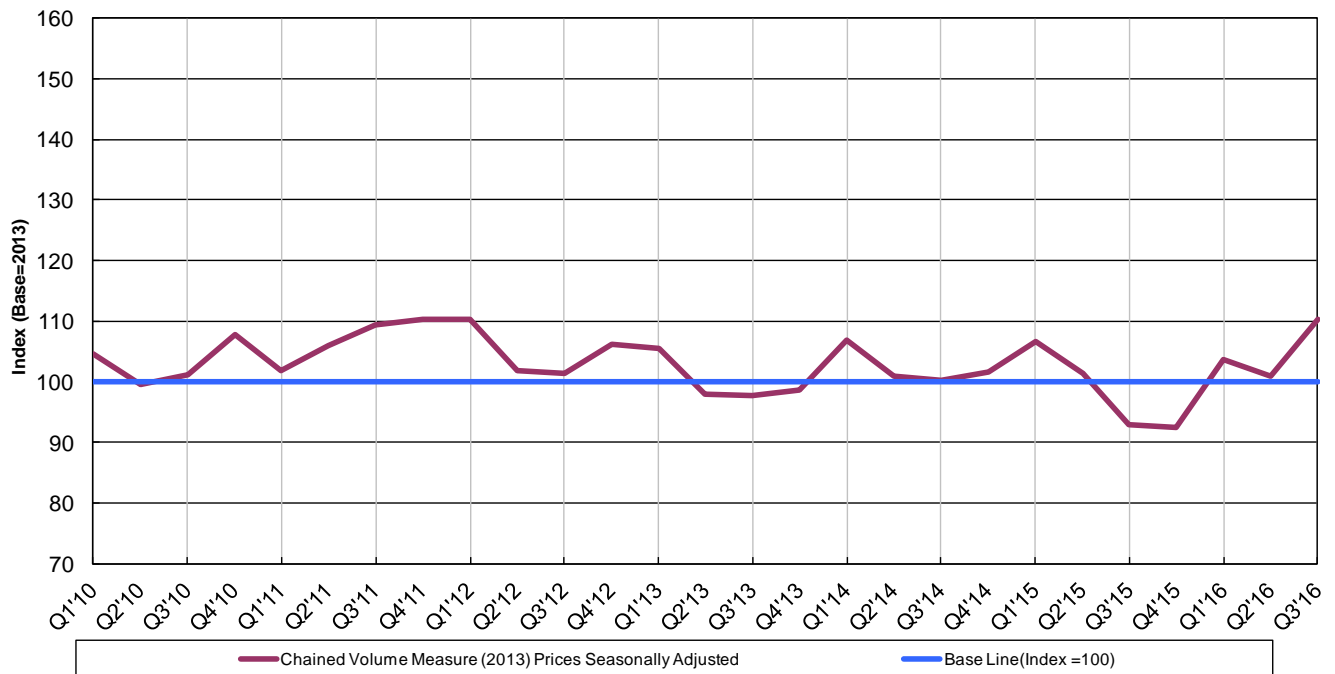
Figure 4 - Volume of New Work Output in NI
Quarters ending March 2010 to September 2016



Repair and Maintenance

In Q3 2016, Repair and Maintenance Output increased considerably by 9.2% compared to the previous quarter and was 18.6% higher than the same quarter in 2015 (Figure 5). The overall trend in Repair and Maintenance Output over the last five years is of regular improvements followed by consistent downturns.

Figure 5 - Volume of Repair and Maintenance Output in NI
 Quarters Ending March 2010 to September 2016



Construction Output broken down by Housing, Infrastructure and Other Work

There is also interest in looking at construction output by the sub-sectors of Housing, Infrastructure and Other output.

What is included in these categories?

Housing Output is defined as all public and private sector construction activity (New Work and Repair & Maintenance) associated with Housing.

Infrastructure Output is defined as all public and private sector construction activity (New Work and Repair & Maintenance) associated with the following:

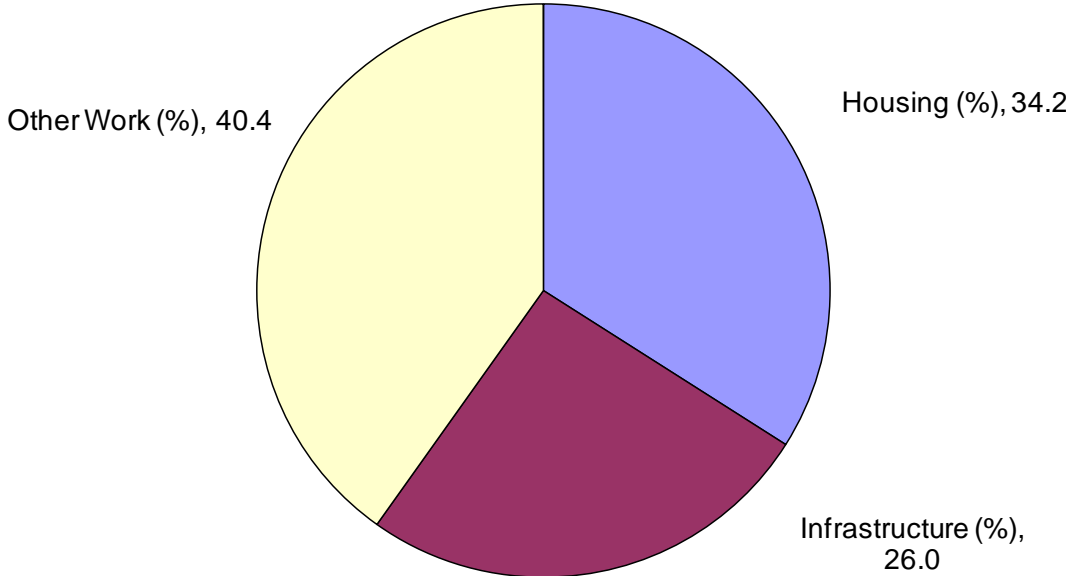
- Roads/ Bridges/ Car Parks/ Footpaths
- Water/ Sewerage
- Electricity (power stations and distribution networks, for example, lines and transformers, etc)
- Gas (Gas storage and distribution facilities, pipelines and gasmoeters, etc)
- Communications (television, telephone and radio masts, exchanges, cables and conduits, etc)
- Air Transport (Airports, air traffic control facilities, radar installations, etc)
- Railways, Harbours, Waterways

Other Output is defined as all public and private sector construction activity (New Work and Repair & Maintenance) associated with the following:

- Industrial: Factories, Warehouses, Oil, Steel and Coal
- Non-industrial: Schools/ Colleges/ Universities, Hospitals/ Health Centres, Offices/ Banks, Shops/ Garages, Hotels, Clubs/ Cinemas/ Other Entertainments, Churches, Agriculture, Miscellaneous.

Figure 6 shows the breakdown of construction output by these sub-sectors of construction for Q3 2016. The largest sub-sector was Other Work which accounted for 40% of all construction output followed by Housing (34%) and then Infrastructure (26%).

Figure 6 - Overall Construction¹ Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure² and Other Work²
(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q3 2016



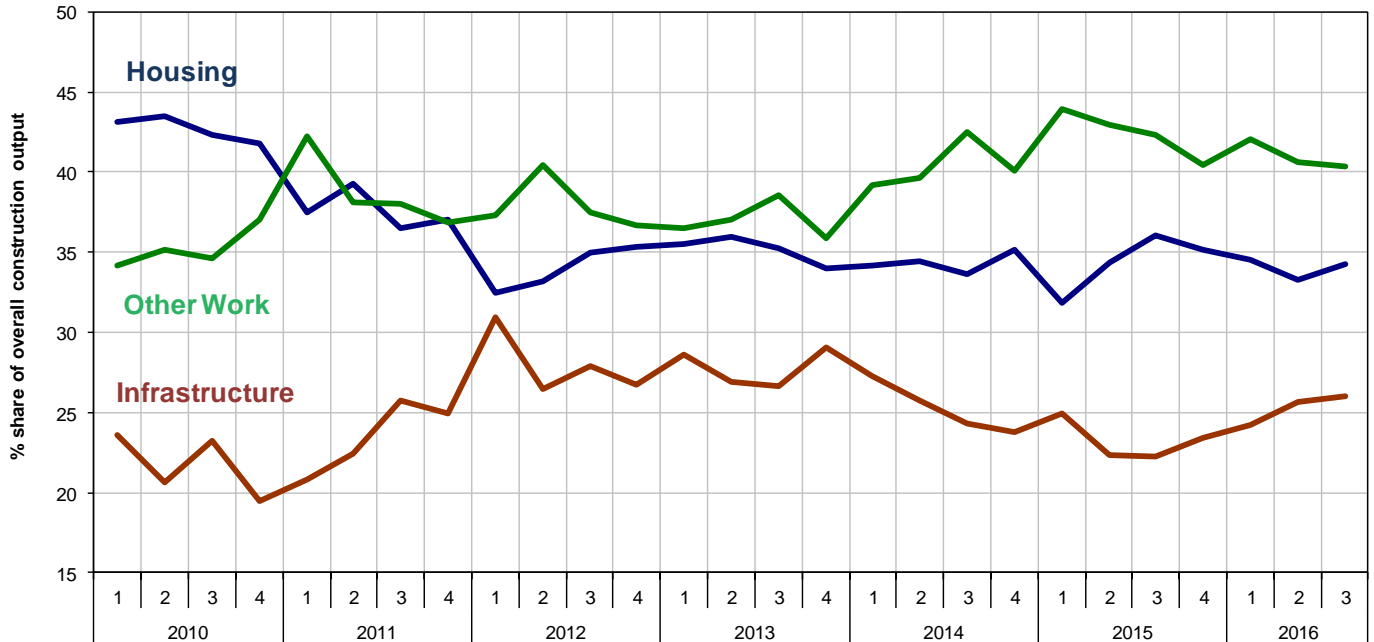
¹ Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted

² Infrastructure and Other Work are not seasonally adjusted

Figure 7 shows that Other Work continues to be the largest sub-sector of Construction Output and has been since overtaking Housing in Q1 2012.

Figure 7 - Overall Construction¹ Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure² and Other Work²

(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2010 to September 2016



¹ Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted

² Infrastructure and Other Work are not seasonally adjusted

Housing Output

The volume of Housing Output in the third quarter of 2016 increased by 1.0% compared to the previous quarter and was 3.3% higher compared with the same quarter in 2015 (Figure 8). Looking at the overall trend, Housing Output appears to be gradually improving at a slow rate. The latest Housing Output levels remain well below historical levels.

Figure 8 - Volume of Housing Output in NI
 Quarters Ending March 2010 to September 2016

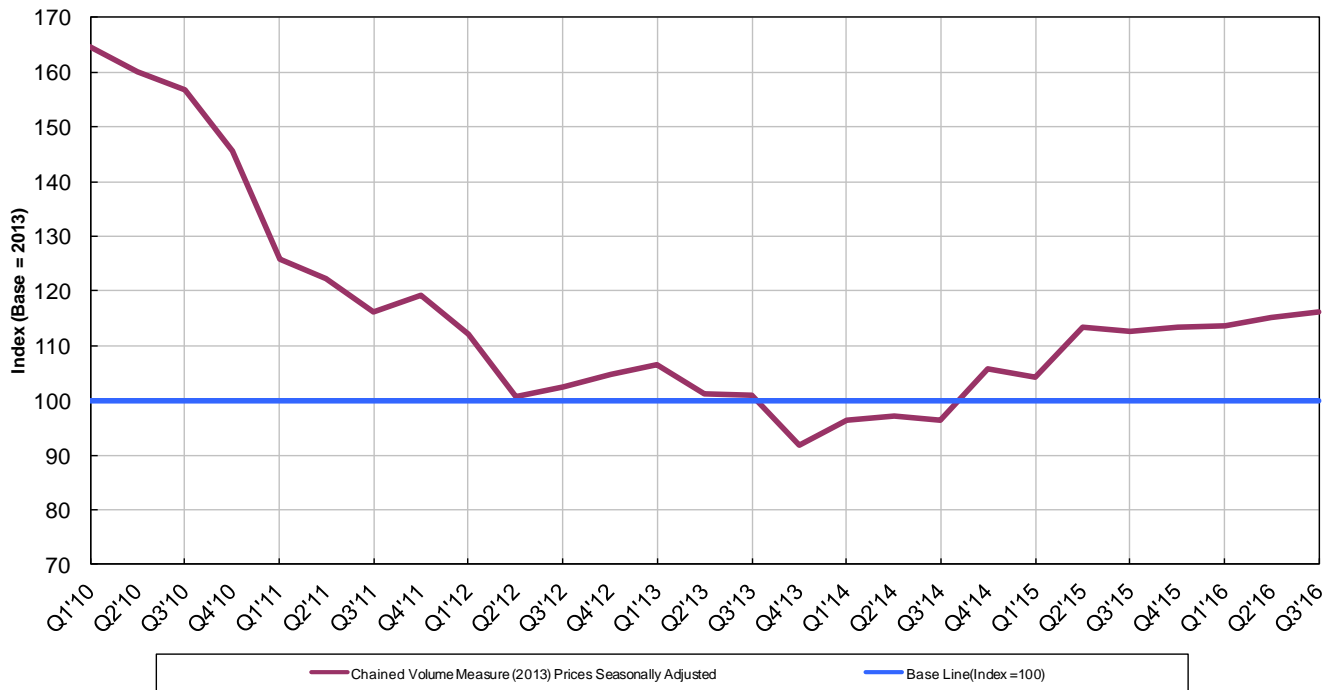
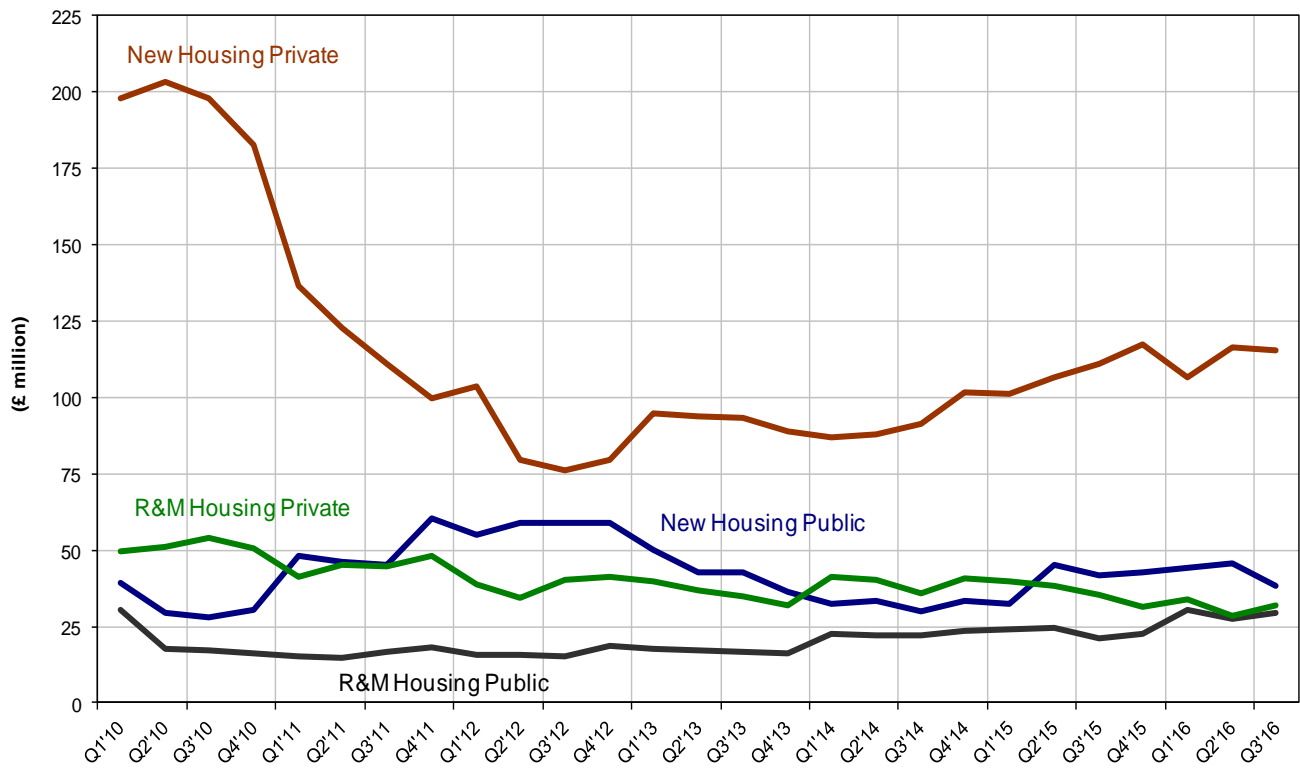


Figure 9 shows that most of the decrease in overall Housing Output since 2010 continues to be accounted for by the decrease in New Private Housing Output. The level of New Private Housing Output reported in Q3 2016 was 69% lower than the volume reported in the pre-downturn period. However, despite this low base, output levels in this important housing sector have been increasing modestly in recent years.

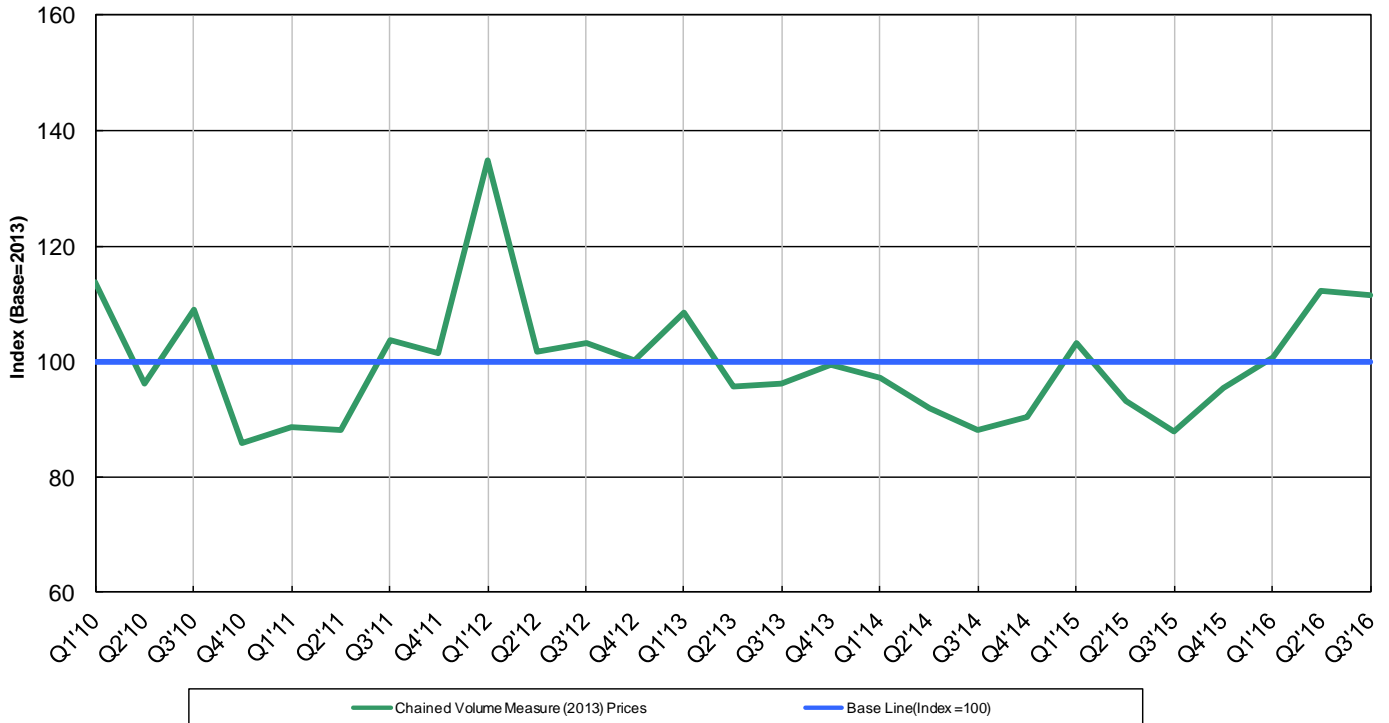
Figure 9 - Housing Output broken down by its sub-components
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted)



Infrastructure Output

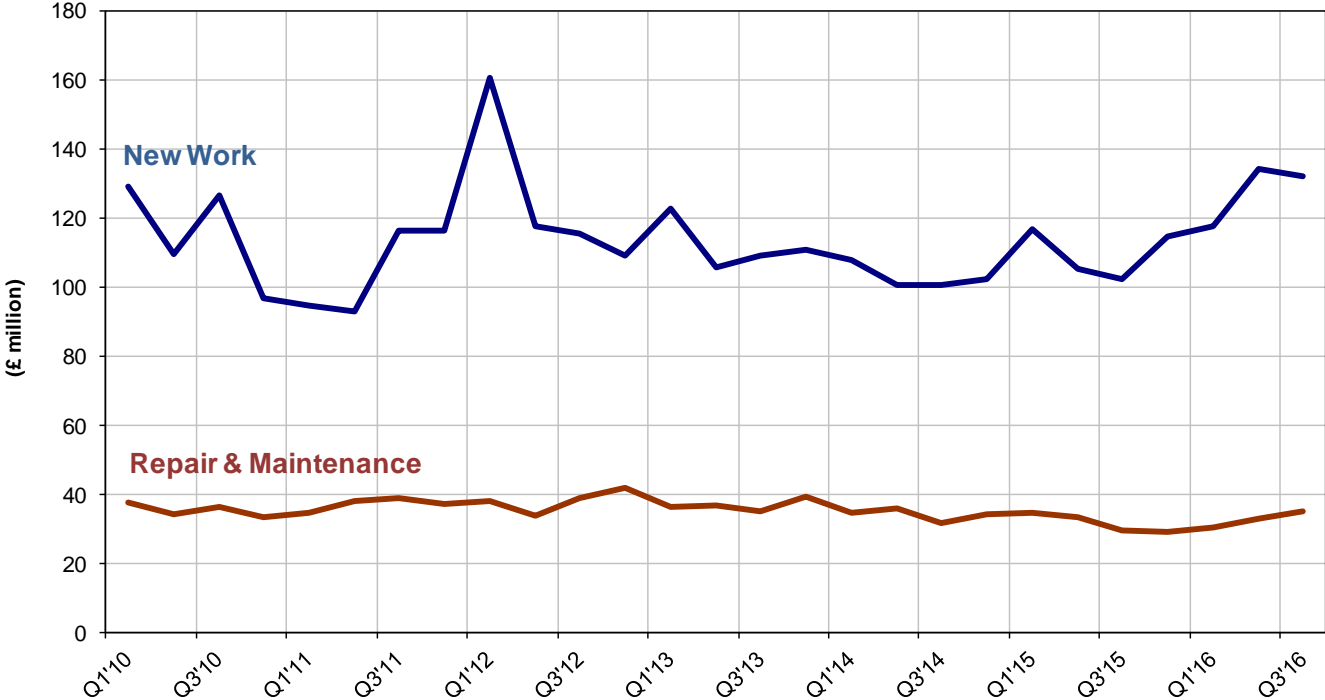
The volume of Infrastructure work in the third quarter of 2016 decreased slightly by 0.6% compared to the previous quarter but was 27.0% higher compared with the same quarter in 2015 (Figure 10). Prior to the latest quarterly decrease, Infrastructure Output experienced three consecutive quarters of growth.

Figure 10 - Volume of Infrastructure Output in NI
 Quarters Ending March 2010 to September 2016



The recent growth trend in overall Infrastructure Output has been driven by increases in New Infrastructure work. The volume of Infrastructure Output classified as Repair and Maintenance has remained fairly consistent since 2010.

Figure 11 - Infrastructure¹ Output broken down by its sub-components²
(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices)



¹ Infrastructure is not seasonally adjusted
² No Public/Private split is available for Infrastructure

Other Work Output

The volume of Other Work in Q3 2016 decreased by 2.4% compared to the previous quarter but was 3.9% higher compared to the same quarter in 2015. This latest decrease was preceded by two consecutive quarters of growth in Other Work Output (Figure 12).

Figure 12 - Volume of Other Work Output in NI
Quarters Ending March 2010 to September 2016

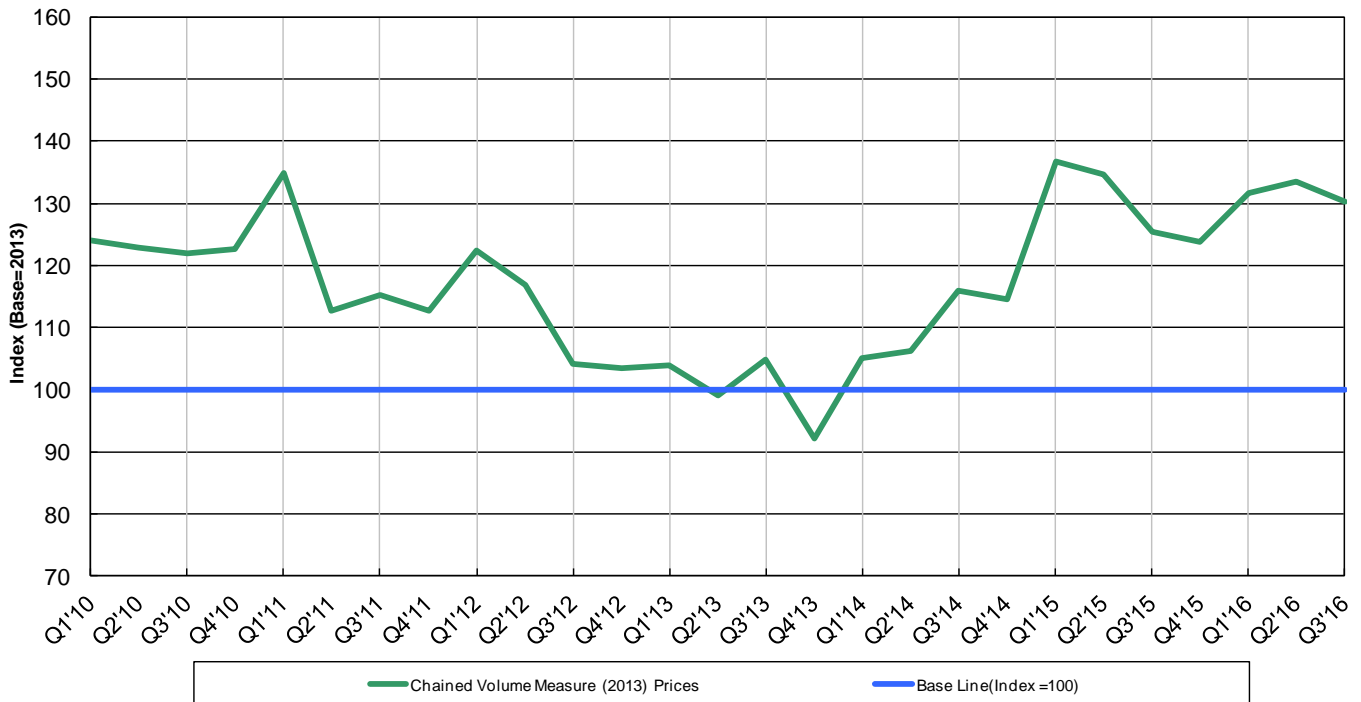
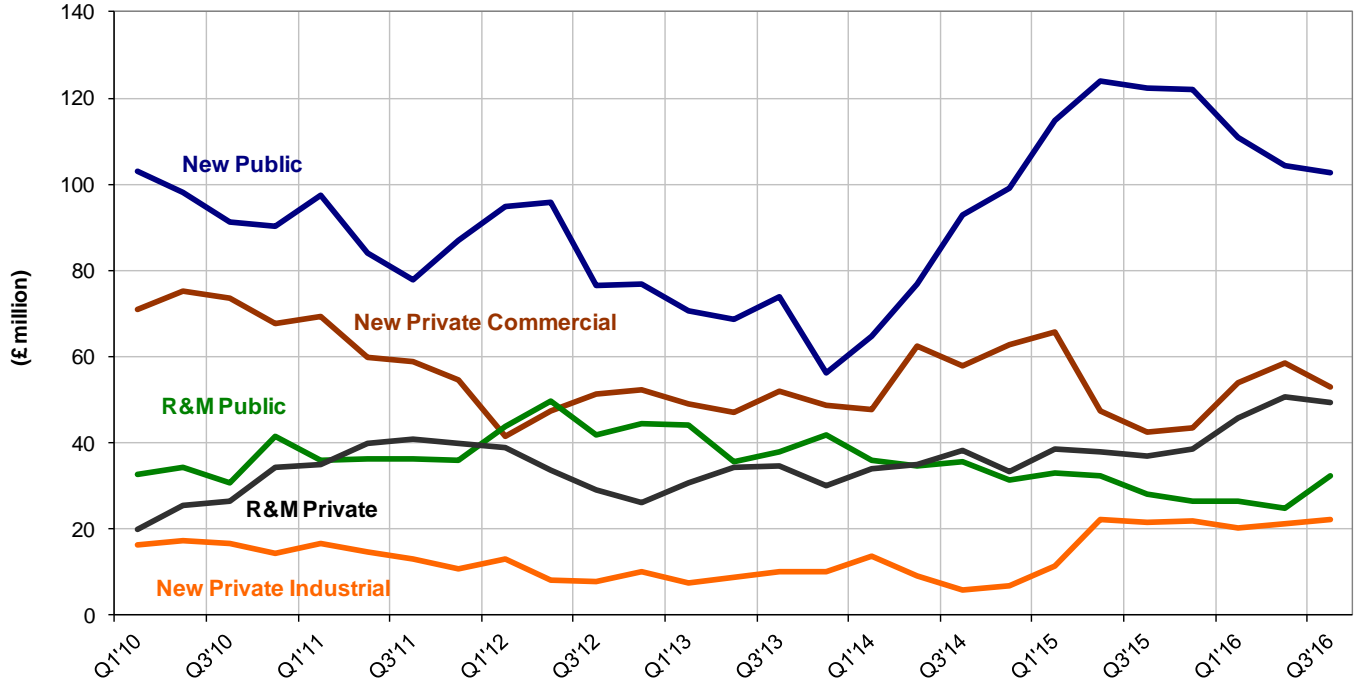


Figure 13 shows Other Work output broken down by its sub-categories. New Public Other, New Private Commercial and R&M Private experienced a decrease in output in Q3 2016. This was offset by slight increases in output in R&M Public and New Private Industrial.

Figure 13 - Other Work broken down by its sub-components¹
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted)



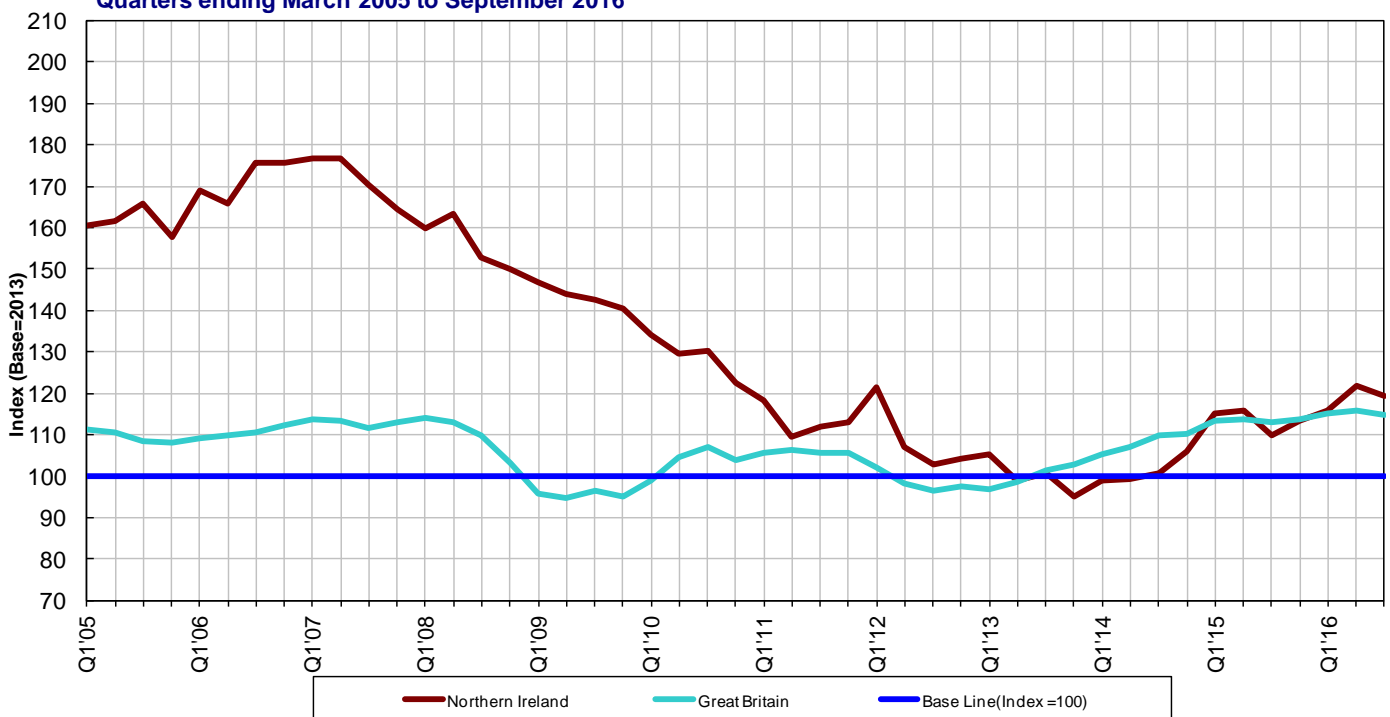
¹ A Commercial/ Industrial breakdown is only available for the New Private area of Other Work

Construction Output in Northern Ireland compared to Great Britain

Total Volume of Construction Output – NI & GB

The Index of Construction in Northern Ireland in Q3 2016 was 119.4 (approximately 19% higher than the average volume of output reported for 2013). Over the same time period, the Index of Construction in Great Britain was 114.7 (almost 15% higher than average reported for 2013) (Figure 14). Whilst the graph below shows that quarterly growth rates between NI and GB have broadly followed a similar trend over the last five years, it should be remembered that the NI construction output levels have not returned to anywhere near historical levels. In comparison, the latest GB construction output levels are consistent with those reported in and around 2008.

Figure 14 - Volume of Construction Output NI¹ & GB
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)
 Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2016

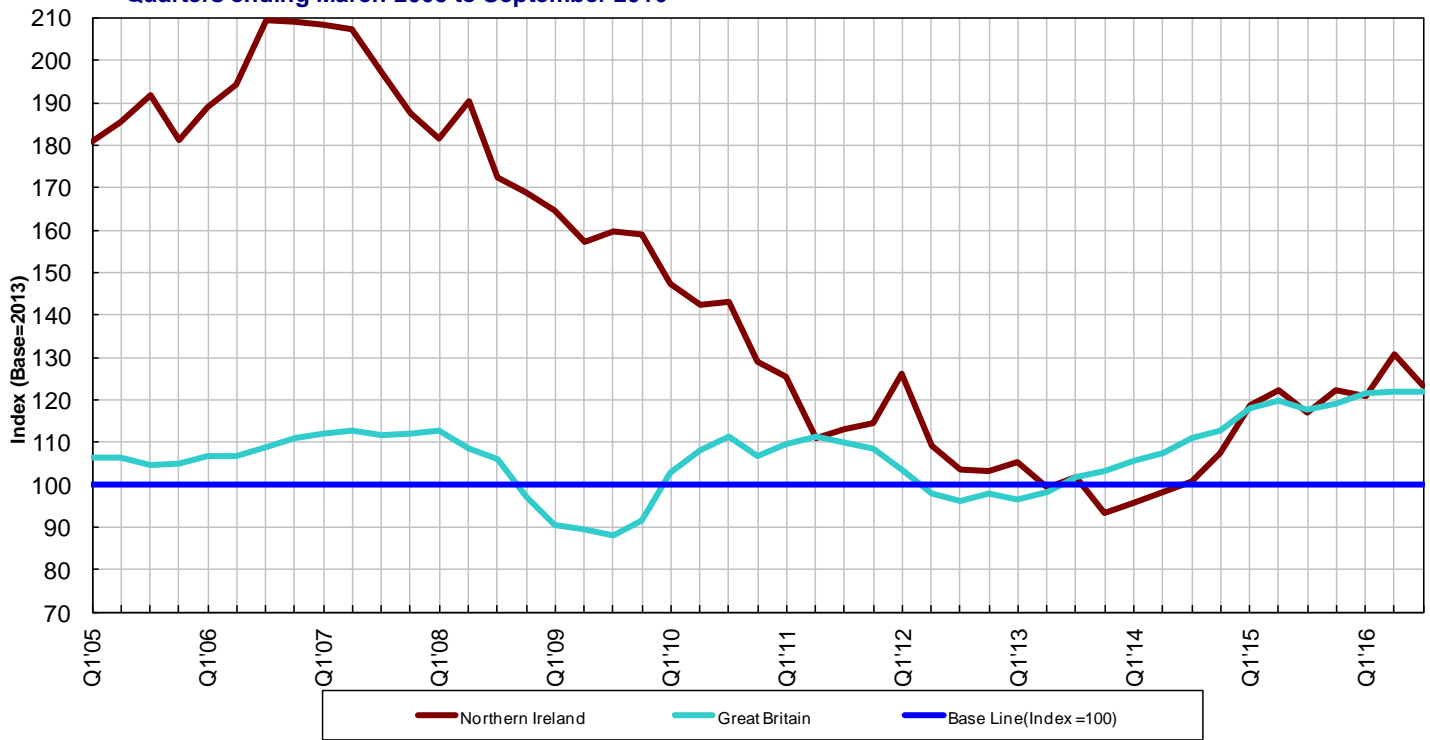


¹ Volume of Construction in Northern Ireland is not Seasonally Adjusted

Total Volume of New Work – NI & GB

The Index of New Work in Northern Ireland in Q3 2016 was 123.4 (approximately 23% higher than the average volume levels reported in 2013). In the same period, the Index of New Work in Great Britain was 122.0 (22% higher than the average reported for 2013) (Figure 15).

Figure 15 - Volume of New Work Output NI¹ & GB
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)
 Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2016

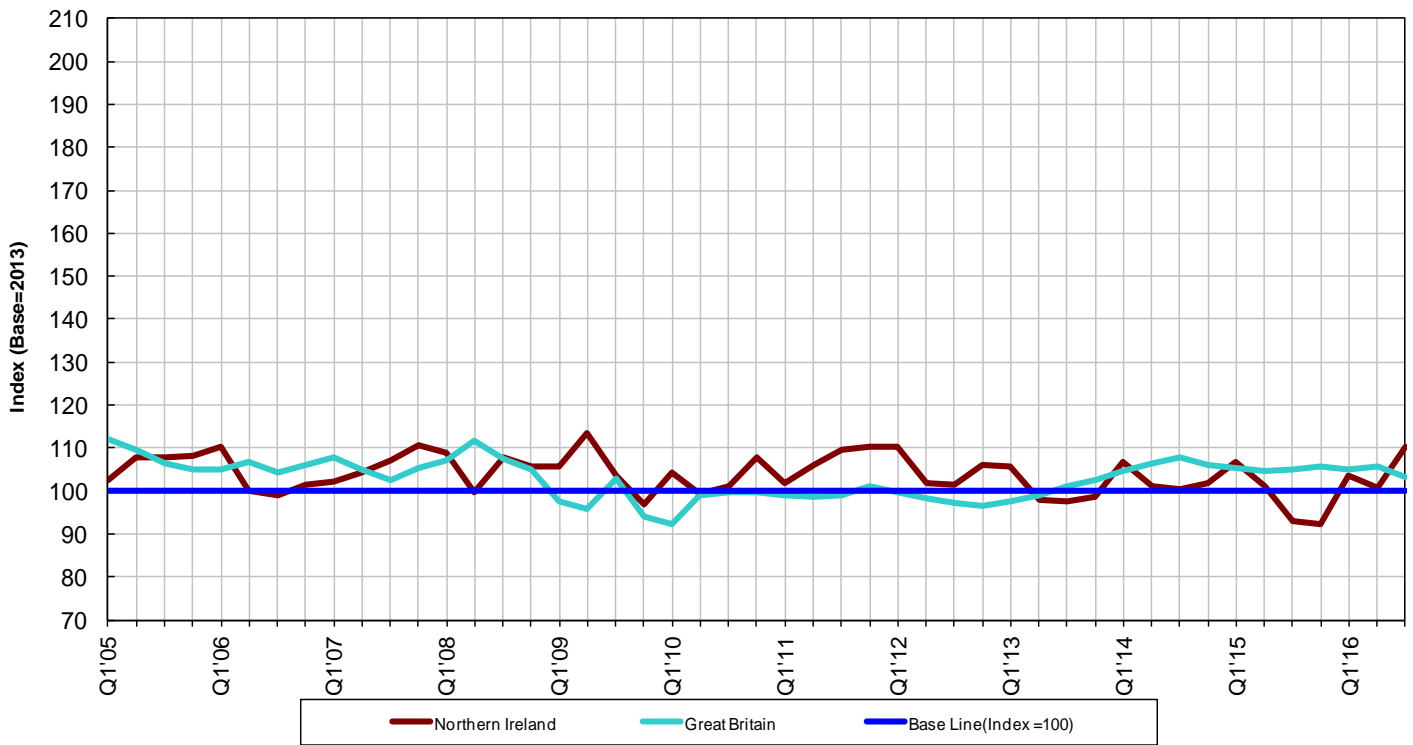


¹ Volume of New Work in Northern Ireland is not Seasonally Adjusted

Total Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output – NI & GB

The Index of Repair & Maintenance in Northern Ireland in Q3 2016 was 110.2 (approximately 10% higher than the average volumes reported in 2013). Over the same period, the Index of Repair & Maintenance in Great Britain was 103.1 (3.1% higher than the average reported in 2013) (Figure 16).

Figure 16 - Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output NI & GB
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)
 Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2016



Revisions

In general, revisions to construction output estimates will follow the standard revisions policy shown in the table below.

| Frequency and date of revision | Period covered | Reasons |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Quarterly | Variable – data can be revised back up to the last six quarters | Late returns; Revised data from firms; Changes to grossing factors; |
| Quarterly | Variable – full quarterly series | Seasonal adjustment |
| Quarterly | Variable – full quarterly series | Revisions to Deflators |

The table below highlights the latest revisions to construction output (Total Output, New Work and R&M) quarter on previous quarter growth rates compared to those published in the last bulletin. The growth rate is the difference, expressed as a percentage, between the values of output in the latest quarter compared to output in the previous quarter. More information on interpreting the extent to which the construction output estimates are revised over time is contained in Paragraph 3 of the Background Notes.

| Revisions to construction output quarter on previous quarter growth rates | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-------|
| Year / Quarter | Total Output growth previously published ¹ | Total Output growth published in this release ² | Total Output growth revisions | New Work growth previously published ¹ | New Work growth published in this release ² | New Work growth revisions | |
| 2015 | Jan - Mar (Q1) | 8.8% | 8.8% | 0.0% | 10.4% | 10.4% | 0.0% |
| | Apr - Jun (Q2) | 1.2% | 0.7% | -0.5% | 3.6% | 3.0% | -0.6% |
| | Jul - Sep (Q3) | -4.5% | -5.3% | -0.8% | -3.3% | -4.3% | -1.0% |
| | Oct - Dec (Q4) | 2.7% | 3.2% | 0.6% | 3.8% | 4.6% | 0.8% |
| 2016 | Jan - Mar (Q1) | 1.2% | 2.1% | 0.9% | -2.1% | -1.2% | 0.8% |
| | Apr - Jun (Q2) | 4.1% | 5.2% | 1.1% | 7.4% | 8.1% | 0.7% |

| Year / Quarter | R&M growth previously published ¹ | R&M growth published in this release ² | R&M growth revisions | |
|----------------|--|---|----------------------|-------|
| 2015 | Jan - Mar (Q1) | 5.0% | 5.0% | 0.0% |
| | Apr - Jun (Q2) | -4.9% | -5.1% | -0.2% |
| | Jul - Sep (Q3) | -7.7% | -8.2% | -0.5% |
| | Oct - Dec (Q4) | -0.6% | -0.7% | -0.1% |
| 2016 | Jan - Mar (Q1) | 11.3% | 12.3% | 1.0% |
| | Apr - Jun (Q2) | -5.0% | -2.7% | 2.3% |

¹ derived from figures published Quarter 2 2016

² derived from figures updated Quarter 3 2016

Survey Response for Quarter 3 2016

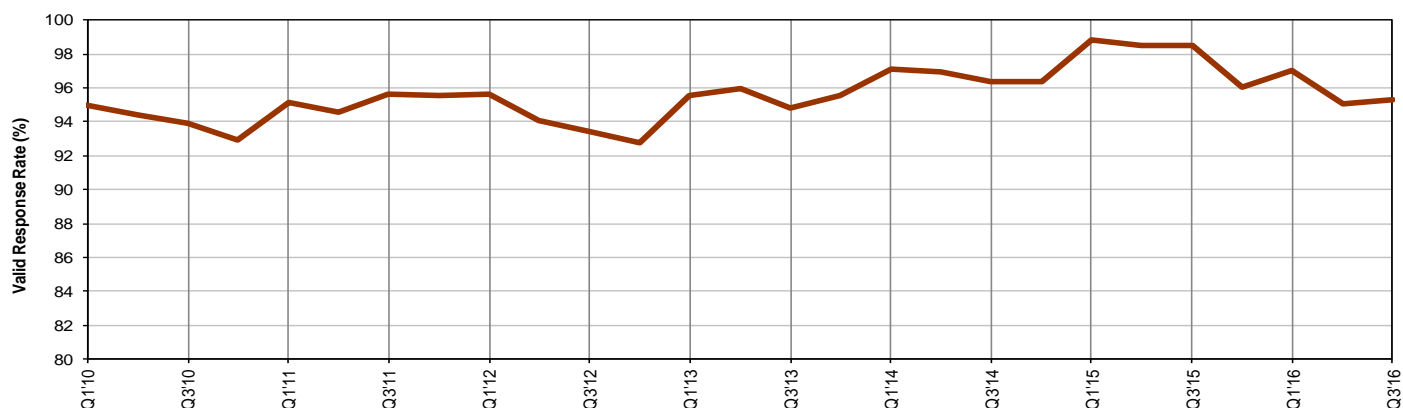
Response rates provide an indication of the accuracy of final estimates. The target response rate on this survey is 92%. For the quarter 1st July to 30th September 2016, 95% of firms in the sample participated in the survey. A breakdown of valid response by stratum is highlighted below. Non-response bias is a potential issue for all statistical surveys. Non-response bias occurs where the responses of respondents differ from potential responses of non-respondents. The risk of non-response bias on the Northern Ireland Quarterly Construction Enquiry is minimised by the ongoing efforts to maximise response rates across all strata. Users should also be aware that a Census is taken of large firms (Strata 5 and 6) and these firms collectively account for approximately three-fifths of total construction turnover based on IDBR. More information on the quality of the construction output estimates can be found at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/deti/QCE%20Quality%20Report.pdf>

All Firms

| 2016 Jul - Sep (Quarter3) | Stratum | Annual Turnover (£ '000) | Response (%) |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | 1 | 0 - 124 | 90 |
| | 2 | 125 - 549 | 93 |
| | 3 | 550 - 2,099 | 97 |
| | 4 | 2,100 - 5,249 | 93 |
| | 5 | 5,250 - 10499 | 98 |
| | 6 | 10,500+ | 100 |
| | Overall | | 95 |

Quarterly Construction Enquiry Returns (All Firms)



Background Notes

1. General Information about the QCE

This statistical bulletin provides information on the output of the construction industry in Northern Ireland. The statistics are derived from the Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE). This is a statutory survey of construction firms operating in Northern Ireland. Each quarter a sample of construction firms are asked to provide details of the value of construction activity they have undertaken in a specified period. The survey also covers public sector organisations which carry out their own construction activity.

The survey measures construction output carried out only in Northern Ireland

The sample of construction firms for the QCE is selected from the Northern Ireland extract of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR includes all businesses registered for VAT and employers with employees in PAYE schemes.

The sample for the QCE covers Sections 41-43 (Construction) of the Standard Industrial Classification 2007 on the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR).

2. Definitions and Statistical Explanations

Construction activity measured by QCE includes general construction and demolition work, construction and repair of buildings, civil engineering, installation of fixtures and fittings and any other building completion work. The following definitions are used in the QCE to describe Construction Activity:

New Work is any new construction activity e.g. factory and office extensions, major re-construction, major alterations, site preparation and demolition.

Repair and Maintenance is all on-site work not defined as new construction, e.g. housing conversions, extensions and improvements.

Housing refers to all housing construction activity, both private and public sector.

Infrastructure refers to any private or public work on roads and car parks, water and sewerage, electricity, gas, communications, air transport, railways, harbours and waterways.

Other Work includes factories, warehouse, oil, steel, gas and coal, school, colleges, offices, banks, shops, universities, entertainment, agriculture, health, welfare, garages and other miscellaneous projects, covering, both the private and public sectors.

Construction Output is defined as the following:

Cost of materials;

Labour costs;

Overheads;

Profits;

Costs associated with demolition and site preparation;

Payments made to subcontractors;

The following is not included as output:

Vat charges;

Payments made to consultants or architects;

In all returns, work done by sub-contractors is excluded to avoid double-counting since sub-contractors are also sampled.

Current prices (value)

Current prices are the actual or estimated recorded monetary value over a defined period. They show the value expressed in terms of the prices of that period.

Chained volume measures (CVM)

A chained volume series is a series of data from successive years, put in constant price terms by computing the production volume for each year in the prices of the preceding year, and then chain-linking the data together to obtain a time-series of production figures from which the effects of price changes (i.e., monetary inflation or deflation) have been removed. Further information on chain-linking can be found in the methodological article 'Annual chain-linking (58Kb Pdf)'.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/elmr/economic-trends--discontinued-/no--630--may-2006/methodological-note--annual-chain-linking.pdf>

Deflation and Seasonal Adjustment

It is common for the value of a group of financial transactions to be measured in several time periods. The values measured will include both the change in the volume sold and the effect of the change of prices over that year. Deflators adjust the value series to take out the effect of price changes to give the volume series. Deflation of construction output is carried out sectorally (i.e. New Housing, New Infrastructure etc) using a range of relevant tender price and output price indices supplied by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). More information on the OPIs that are used to deflate the Northern Ireland Construction Output Series are available at the following link:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/articles/interimresolutionforconstructionoutputpriceindices/quarter2apriltojune2016>

Users are advised that these deflators are UK deflators and are not regional NI deflators. Seasonal adjustment aids interpretation by removing seasonal variation due to climate, hours of daylight, holidays or other regular seasonal patterns.

Following a seasonal adjustment review of NI Construction Output statistics carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in June 2013 a number of the construction output series are no longer considered to be seasonal. The table below shows each series and advises users of the seasonality of the series before and after the review. Figures for those output series which are not seasonal are now presented in chained volume measure (2013) prices only.

| Output Series | Seasonal - Yes or No? | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Pre-review | Post-review |
| All Work (AW) | Yes | No |
| All New Work (ANW) | Yes | No |
| All Repair and Maintenance (ARM) | Yes | Yes* |
| Index of Housing (IH) | Yes | Yes |
| Index of Infrastructure (II) | No | No |
| Index of Other Work (IOW) | No | No |
| New Housing: Private (NHPR) | Yes | Yes |
| New Housing: Public (NHPU) | No | No |
| Other New Work: Infrastructure (ONWI) | No | No |
| Other New Work: Public (ONWP) | No | Yes |
| Other New Work: Private Commercial (ONWPC) | Yes | Yes* |

| Output Series (continued) | | Seasonal - Yes or No? | |
|---|---|--|-------------|
| | | Pre-review | Post-review |
| Other New Work: Private Industrial (ONWPI) | | Yes | Yes |
| Repair and Maintenance – Housing: Private (RMHPR) | | Yes | Yes* |
| Repair and Maintenance – Housing: Public (RMHPU) | | Yes | Yes* |
| Repair and Maintenance – Other Work: Private (RMOWPR) | | No | No |
| Repair and Maintenance – Other Work: Public (RMOWPU) | | Yes | Yes* |
| Repair and Maintenance – Other Work: Roads (RMOWR) | | Yes | Yes |
| Key: | Yes – Seasonal adjustment required | No – Series is not seasonal (no adjustment) | |
| * Series remains seasonal but with a modified model or regressors | | | |

3. Revisions

Results, particularly for the most recent quarters, are provisional and subject to revision as later information or returns become available. The Northern Ireland Construction Output Revision Policy can be found at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/deti/revisions-policy.pdf>

NISRA has developed a revision triangle for the Northern Ireland Index of Construction. This is designed to help users understand the extent to which estimates are revised over time. The revision triangle presents a summary of the differences between the first estimates of growth published and those published three years later for the same reference period. These differences are tested to see if there is a significant difference between them.

Revisions are considered to be biased if the mean revision is statistically significantly different from zero. A standard t-test and modified t-test are used to compare the calculated bias in the Northern Ireland Index of Construction series (the mean revision) with the variability of the revisions.

Thus far, the differences between the first estimates of growth published and those published 3 years later for the same reference period have been found to be not significant. This indicates that the estimates are a reliable measure of the construction output at the first date of publication.

Spreadsheets giving revision triangles of estimates for all quarters from Q1 2003 can be found at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/construction-output-statistics-methodology>

4. Survey Methodology

A summary of methods used to compile Northern Ireland Construction Output statistics can be found at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/deti/QCE%20methods.pdf>

5. Survey Quality and Reporting

A summary quality report for Northern Ireland Construction Output statistics can be found at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/deti/QCE%20Quality%20Report.pdf>

It is intended to provide users with information on how the statistics have been compiled and the quality of the information upon which they may be drawing conclusions and making decisions.

Users should be aware that the data presented in this bulletin are estimates, subject to both sampling errors (arising from the fact that the QCE is a survey, not a census) and non-sampling errors (further detail is contained in the Summary Quality Report).

Sampling error is the difference between a population value and an estimate based on a sample. In practice, the standard error is often used as an indicator of sampling error. The standard error gives users an indication of how close the sample estimator is to the population value: the larger the standard error, the less precise the estimator.

The coefficient of variation (CV) is the ratio of the standard error to the estimate, expressed in terms of a percentage. In general terms, the smaller the CV is the higher is the quality of the estimate. CVs have been calculated for the main construction output measures (in current prices) and are available at the following link:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/construction-output-statistics-methodology>

It is difficult to produce standard errors directly for seasonally adjusted series and for volume measures (real prices), but in so far as the standard errors for the unadjusted series are indicators of quality, they will indicate something about the quality of the adjusted series too.

6. Relevant Links/International Sources of Construction Output Statistics

Similar data for Great Britain Construction Output is provided by the Office for National Statistics at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/atoz?query=output+in+the+construction+industry>

The GB data is derived from the Monthly Inquiry of Activity for Construction and Allied Trades carried out in GB by ONS. Whilst the QCE and Monthly Inquiry of Activity for Construction and Allied Trades are not identical, much of the sample design and methodology on both surveys are similar. A summary of the main sampling rules and methodology on both surveys can be found in the table below.

| | NI Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE) | GB Monthly Inquiry of Construction Activity and Allied Trades |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Frequency of data collection | Quarterly | Monthly |
| Sampling frame | IDBR | IDBR |
| Target Population | businesses classified to construction under Standard Industrial Classification (2007) Section F, Divisions 41-43 (excluding sector 41.1 – Development of Building Projects) | businesses classified to construction under Standard Industrial Classification (2007) Section F, Divisions 41-43 (excluding sector 41.1 – Development of Building Projects) |
| Sample Design | Sample population is stratified by turnover with businesses with an annual turnover exceeding £5.25 million always being selected | Sample population is stratified by the employment size group and by industry (SIC) of businesses with businesses with 100 or more employees always being selected |
| Sample size | 700 | 8,000 |
| Include Public Sector DLOs | Yes | No |
| Definition of Output | Cost of materials; Labour costs; Overheads; Profits; Costs associated with demolition and site preparation; Payments made to subcontractors; The following is not included as output: Vat charges; Payments made to consultants or architects; | Cost of materials; Labour costs; Overheads; Profits; Costs associated with demolition and site preparation; Payments made to subcontractors; The following is not included as output: Vat charges; Payments made to consultants or architects; |

| | NI Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE) | GB Monthly Inquiry of Construction Activity and Allied Trades |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Base year | 2013 | 2013 |
| Weighting and Estimation | Returns are weighted by 1. Grossing factors which are computed for each strata derived by dividing the total number of firms in each strata population by the number of firms that returned for that strata. | Returns are weighted using the following: 1. Design weight based on the cell in which a business resides 2. Calibration weight based on register turnover |
| Deflators | NISRA applies the Output Price Indices (OPIs) described in full in the ONS section on Deflators | Interim solution for construction output price indices, follow the link below to the methodological documentation released by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) that explains in full how each OPI is derived. http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/articles/interimsolutionforconstructionoutputpriceindices/quarter2apriltojune2016 |
| Seasonal Adjustment Model | X12 - Arima | X12 - Arima |

International construction output statistics are also compiled by Eurostat and are available at the following link:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/short-term-business-statistics/data/main-tables>

7. Publication Policy

The Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin is available to download free from the website at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/construction-output-statistics>

8. Accuracy

In Table 1.8b, each of the individual component series is separately deflated and in some cases seasonally adjusted. Therefore the sum of the component series will not necessarily tally with overall figures. For example, the sum of New Housing (public and private), New Infrastructure and Other New Work (public, private industrial and private commercial) will not sum to All New Work. The same is true for the Repair and Maintenance figures. Equally All New Work and All Repair and Maintenance will not always tally to All Work as Repair and Maintenance has a permanent prior seasonal adjustment at the beginning of the series.

9. Accessing Data

The tables from the current publication, which include data back to 2000, are available in excel format at:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/construction-output-statistics>

10. Pre-Release Access

The list of people given pre-release access is available at:

<http://www.nisra.gov.uk/aboutus/default.asp96.htm>

11. Publication Schedule for the next four quarters

The publication schedule for the next four statistical bulletins is as follows:

| Publication Schedule | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 2016 Quarter 4 | 13 April 2017 |
| 2017 Quarter 1 | 20 July 2017 |
| 2017 Quarter 2 | 12 October 2017 |
| 2017 Quarter 3 | 18 January 2018 |

12. Planned Future Changes

At the Northern Ireland Construction Output Statistics User Group meeting in June 2015, users were advised of NISRA's proposal to review the Quarterly Construction Enquiry questionnaire to bring it into line with the ONS Monthly Business Survey for Construction.

The main benefits of the proposed change were to reduce the burden on respondents and to improve the timeliness of the release of results. For the last four quarters, NISRA has run two questionnaires (the old version and the new version) in parallel and is now satisfied that construction firms are completing both forms consistently. NISRA has taken the decision to issue only the new version of the questionnaire to construction firms for Q4 2016.

This will result in relatively small changes to the tables published in the NI Construction Bulletin. Effective from the Q4 2016 NI Construction Bulletin due to be published on 13 April 2017, Tables 1.8(a), 1.8(b), and 1.9 will provide a breakdown on the following sub-components of Construction Output:

- New Public Housing;
- New Private Housing;
- New Public Infrastructure;
- New Private Infrastructure;
- New Public Other;
- New Private Other;
- All New Work;
- R&M Public Housing;
- R&M Private Housing;
- R&M Public Infrastructure;
- R&M Private Infrastructure;
- R&M Public Other;
- R&M Private Other;
- All R&M Work;
- All Work.

Table 1.10 will provide a breakdown of the sub-components of New Work as follows:

- NW Public Housing;
- NW Public Infrastructure;
- NW Public Other;
- NW Private Housing;
- NW Private Infrastructure;
- NW Private Other;

Tables 1.1-1.7 and 2.1-2.8 will be unaffected by the change to the questionnaire.

ONS has also carried out its regular review of the seasonality of the Northern Ireland Construction Output series and the seasonal adjusters from the latest review will be used on the Q4 2016 data.

There is an historical inaccuracy in the New Work and R&M series which will be corrected in the Q4 2016 figures. NISRA will produce a Methodological Notice prior to the publication of the Q4 2016 Bulletin to explain this historical inaccuracy. This will create a discontinuity in New Work and R&M series from Q1 2013. Please note that the Overall Construction Output series, the Housing, Infrastructure and Other Work series will be unaffected by this change.

13. National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

A copy of the assessment of the Northern Ireland Construction Output statistics (Assessment Report 182) is available at the following link:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/publication/statistics-on-output-in-the-construction-industry-in-northern-ireland/>

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 NISRA'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.

More information on 'National Statistics' can be found at:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

14. User Feedback

As a user of these statistics, we would welcome feedback on this release, in particular on the content, format and structure.

Email feedback to: Nicola.Shiels@finance-ni.gov.uk

15. Contacts

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Write to:

The Information Policy Team,
The National Archives,
Kew,
London TW9 4DU,

Table 1.1 Chained volume measure of Construction¹ Output in Northern Ireland: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

| Year / Quarter | | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices | Quarter on Quarter Growths |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2010 | Jan - Mar | 134.3 | -4.3% |
| | Apr - Jun | 129.5 | -3.6% |
| | Jul - Sep | 130.3 | 0.6% |
| | Oct - Dec | 122.4 | -6.0% |
| 2011 | Jan - Mar | 118.2 | -3.4% |
| | Apr - Jun | 109.6 | -7.3% |
| | Jul - Sep | 112.1 | 2.3% |
| | Oct - Dec | 113.2 | 1.0% |
| 2012 | Jan - Mar | 121.3 | 7.2% |
| | Apr - Jun | 106.9 | -11.8% |
| | Jul - Sep | 102.9 | -3.8% |
| | Oct - Dec | 104.2 | 1.3% |
| 2013 | Jan - Mar | 105.3 | 1.1% |
| | Apr - Jun | 99.0 | -6.0% |
| | Jul - Sep | 100.6 | 1.7% |
| | Oct - Dec | 95.1 | -5.5% |
| 2014 | Jan - Mar | 99.1 | 4.3% |
| | Apr - Jun | 99.1 | 0.0% |
| | Jul - Sep | 100.8 | 1.6% |
| | Oct - Dec | 105.8 | 5.0% |
| 2015 | Jan - Mar | 115.2 | 8.8% |
| | Apr - Jun | 116.0 | 0.7% |
| | Jul - Sep | 109.8 | -5.3% |
| | Oct - Dec | 113.4 | 3.2% |
| 2016 | Jan - Mar | 115.7 | 2.1% |
| | Apr - Jun | 121.7 | 5.2% |
| | Jul - Sep | 119.4 | -1.9% |

¹ This series is no longer considered to be a candidate for seasonal adjustment and therefore seasonally adjusted figures are not shown. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

Table 1.2 Chained volume measure of New Work¹ Output in Northern Ireland²: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

| Year / Quarter | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices | Quarter on Quarter Growths |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2010 Jan - Mar | 147.3 | -7.4% |
| Apr - Jun | 142.5 | -3.2% |
| Jul - Sep | 143.0 | 0.3% |
| Oct - Dec | 128.9 | -9.8% |
| 2011 Jan - Mar | 125.5 | -2.7% |
| Apr - Jun | 111.2 | -11.4% |
| Jul - Sep | 113.2 | 1.8% |
| Oct - Dec | 114.5 | 1.1% |
| 2012 Jan - Mar | 126.1 | 10.2% |
| Apr - Jun | 109.2 | -13.4% |
| Jul - Sep | 103.5 | -5.2% |
| Oct - Dec | 103.3 | -0.2% |
| 2013 Jan - Mar | 105.2 | 1.9% |
| Apr - Jun | 99.4 | -5.5% |
| Jul - Sep | 101.9 | 2.5% |
| Oct - Dec | 93.5 | -8.3% |
| 2014 Jan - Mar | 95.8 | 2.5% |
| Apr - Jun | 98.3 | 2.6% |
| Jul - Sep | 101.0 | 2.7% |
| Oct - Dec | 107.6 | 6.6% |
| 2015 Jan - Mar | 118.8 | 10.4% |
| Apr - Jun | 122.3 | 3.0% |
| Jul - Sep | 117.1 | -4.3% |
| Oct - Dec | 122.4 | 4.6% |
| 2016 Jan - Mar | 120.9 | -1.2% |
| Apr - Jun | 130.8 | 8.1% |
| Jul - Sep | 123.4 | -5.6% |

¹ New work relates to new construction including housing, factory and office extensions, major reconstruction, major alteration, site preparation and demolition

² This series is no longer considered to be a candidate for seasonal adjustment and therefore seasonally adjusted figures are not shown. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

Table 1.3 Chained volume measure of Repair and Maintenance¹ Output in Northern Ireland²: (2013) prices, seasonally adjusted index numbers

| Year / Quarter | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted | Quarter on Quarter Growths |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2010 Jan - Mar | 104.5 | 104.5 | 7.7% |
| Apr - Jun | 99.5 | 99.5 | -4.8% |
| Jul - Sep | 101.1 | 101.1 | 1.6% |
| Oct - Dec | 107.9 | 107.9 | 6.7% |
| 2011 Jan - Mar | 101.7 | 101.7 | -5.7% |
| Apr - Jun | 106.0 | 106.0 | 4.1% |
| Jul - Sep | 109.5 | 109.5 | 3.3% |
| Oct - Dec | 110.2 | 110.2 | 0.7% |
| 2012 Jan - Mar | 110.3 | 110.3 | 0.1% |
| Apr - Jun | 101.8 | 101.8 | -7.8% |
| Jul - Sep | 101.4 | 101.4 | -0.3% |
| Oct - Dec | 106.2 | 106.2 | 4.7% |
| 2013 Jan - Mar | 105.6 | 105.6 | -0.6% |
| Apr - Jun | 98.0 | 98.0 | -7.2% |
| Jul - Sep | 97.7 | 97.7 | -0.3% |
| Oct - Dec | 98.7 | 98.7 | 1.0% |
| 2014 Jan - Mar | 106.8 | 106.8 | 8.2% |
| Apr - Jun | 101.0 | 101.0 | -5.4% |
| Jul - Sep | 100.3 | 100.3 | -0.7% |
| Oct - Dec | 101.7 | 101.7 | 1.4% |
| 2015 Jan - Mar | 106.7 | 106.7 | 5.0% |
| Apr - Jun | 101.3 | 101.3 | -5.1% |
| Jul - Sep | 93.0 | 93.0 | -8.2% |
| Oct - Dec | 92.3 | 92.3 | -0.7% |
| 2016 Jan - Mar | 103.7 | 103.7 | 12.3% |
| Apr - Jun | 100.9 | 100.9 | -2.7% |
| Jul - Sep | 110.2 | 110.2 | 9.2% |

¹ Repair & Maintenance includes all on-site work not defined as new construction.

²This series is a candidate for seasonal adjustment in the early part of the series (pre 2007), the later part of the series is not seasonal. Therefore only the early part of the series is seasonally adjusted. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

Table 1.4 Chained volume measure of Housing¹ Output in Northern Ireland: (2013) prices, seasonally adjusted index numbers

| Year / Quarter | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted | Quarter on Quarter Growths |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 2010 Jan - Mar | 160.7 | 164.7 | -0.2% |
| Apr - Jun | 161.4 | 160.0 | -2.8% |
| Jul - Sep | 155.3 | 156.9 | -2.0% |
| Oct - Dec | 149.4 | 145.5 | -7.2% |
| 2011 Jan - Mar | 123.2 | 125.9 | -13.5% |
| Apr - Jun | 122.5 | 122.4 | -2.7% |
| Jul - Sep | 115.3 | 116.3 | -5.0% |
| Oct - Dec | 122.9 | 119.3 | 2.6% |
| 2012 Jan - Mar | 109.8 | 112.0 | -6.1% |
| Apr - Jun | 100.7 | 100.8 | -10.0% |
| Jul - Sep | 101.3 | 102.4 | 1.6% |
| Oct - Dec | 108.0 | 104.8 | 2.3% |
| 2013 Jan - Mar | 104.4 | 106.5 | 1.6% |
| Apr - Jun | 101.3 | 101.3 | -4.9% |
| Jul - Sep | 99.5 | 100.9 | -0.4% |
| Oct - Dec | 94.7 | 91.8 | -9.0% |
| 2014 Jan - Mar | 94.4 | 96.3 | 4.9% |
| Apr - Jun | 97.6 | 97.1 | 0.8% |
| Jul - Sep | 94.9 | 96.4 | -0.7% |
| Oct - Dec | 108.7 | 105.7 | 9.6% |
| 2015 Jan - Mar | 102.0 | 104.2 | -1.4% |
| Apr - Jun | 114.4 | 113.3 | 8.8% |
| Jul - Sep | 110.6 | 112.5 | -0.7% |
| Oct - Dec | 116.5 | 113.3 | 0.7% |
| 2016 Jan - Mar | 110.8 | 113.6 | 0.3% |
| Apr - Jun | 116.8 | 115.1 | 1.3% |
| Jul - Sep | 114.1 | 116.2 | 1.0% |

¹ Housing relates to all housing construction activity, both private and public sector.

Table 1.5 Chained volume measure of Infrastructure¹ Output in Northern Ireland²: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

| Year / Quarter | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices | Quarter on Quarter Growths | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 2010 | Jan - Mar | 113.7 | -2.0% |
| | Apr - Jun | 96.2 | -15.4% |
| | Jul - Sep | 109.1 | 13.3% |
| | Oct - Dec | 85.9 | -21.2% |
| 2011 | Jan - Mar | 88.7 | 3.2% |
| | Apr - Jun | 88.3 | -0.5% |
| | Jul - Sep | 103.8 | 17.6% |
| | Oct - Dec | 101.3 | -2.4% |
| 2012 | Jan - Mar | 134.9 | 33.1% |
| | Apr - Jun | 101.6 | -24.7% |
| | Jul - Sep | 103.2 | 1.5% |
| | Oct - Dec | 100.2 | -2.9% |
| 2013 | Jan - Mar | 108.4 | 8.2% |
| | Apr - Jun | 95.8 | -11.7% |
| | Jul - Sep | 96.3 | 0.5% |
| | Oct - Dec | 99.5 | 3.3% |
| 2014 | Jan - Mar | 97.2 | -2.3% |
| | Apr - Jun | 91.8 | -5.5% |
| | Jul - Sep | 88.0 | -4.1% |
| | Oct - Dec | 90.5 | 2.8% |
| 2015 | Jan - Mar | 103.1 | 13.9% |
| | Apr - Jun | 93.1 | -9.7% |
| | Jul - Sep | 87.9 | -5.7% |
| | Oct - Dec | 95.4 | 8.6% |
| 2016 | Jan - Mar | 100.8 | 5.7% |
| | Apr - Jun | 112.3 | 11.4% |
| | Jul - Sep | 111.6 | -0.6% |

¹ Infrastructure includes work on roads and car parks, water and sewerage, electricity, gas, communication, air transport, railways, harbours and waterways

² This series was not found to be a candidate for seasonal adjustment and therefore seasonally adjusted figures are not shown. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes in the Bulletin

Table 1.6 Chained volume measure of Other Work¹ Output in Northern Ireland²: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

| Year / Quarter | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices | Quarter on Quarter Growths | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 2010 | Jan - Mar | 124.1 | -5.3% |
| | Apr - Jun | 122.9 | -1.0% |
| | Jul - Sep | 121.9 | -0.8% |
| | Oct - Dec | 122.6 | 0.6% |
| 2011 | Jan - Mar | 134.9 | 10.0% |
| | Apr - Jun | 112.7 | -16.5% |
| | Jul - Sep | 115.3 | 2.2% |
| | Oct - Dec | 112.6 | -2.3% |
| 2012 | Jan - Mar | 122.4 | 8.6% |
| | Apr - Jun | 116.9 | -4.5% |
| | Jul - Sep | 104.2 | -10.9% |
| | Oct - Dec | 103.3 | -0.8% |
| 2013 | Jan - Mar | 103.9 | 0.5% |
| | Apr - Jun | 99.1 | -4.6% |
| | Jul - Sep | 104.9 | 5.9% |
| | Oct - Dec | 92.1 | -12.3% |
| 2014 | Jan - Mar | 105.0 | 14.1% |
| | Apr - Jun | 106.1 | 1.0% |
| | Jul - Sep | 115.8 | 9.1% |
| | Oct - Dec | 114.5 | -1.1% |
| 2015 | Jan - Mar | 136.7 | 19.3% |
| | Apr - Jun | 134.6 | -1.5% |
| | Jul - Sep | 125.4 | -6.8% |
| | Oct - Dec | 123.8 | -1.3% |
| 2016 | Jan - Mar | 131.6 | 6.3% |
| | Apr - Jun | 133.5 | 1.5% |
| | Jul - Sep | 130.4 | -2.4% |

¹ Other work includes factories, warehouse, oil, steel, gas and coal, school, colleges, offices, banks, shops, universities, entertainment, agriculture, health, welfare, garages and miscellaneous.

² This series is no longer considered to be a candidate for seasonal adjustment and therefore seasonally adjusted figures are not shown. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

Table 1.7 Value of Construction Output¹ in Northern Ireland

| Year / Quarter | Current prices (CP)(£ Million) | CP Quarter on Quarter Growths | Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices (£ Million) | CVM Quarter on Quarter Growths |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 2010 Jan - Mar | 673 | -5.6% | 719 | -4.3% |
| Apr - Jun | 646 | -4.0% | 693 | -3.6% |
| Jul - Sep | 649 | 0.5% | 698 | 0.6% |
| Oct - Dec | 611 | -5.9% | 655 | -6.0% |
| Total | 2,580 | | 2,765 | |
| 2011 Jan - Mar | 592 | -3.2% | 633 | -3.4% |
| Apr - Jun | 553 | -6.7% | 587 | -7.3% |
| Jul - Sep | 570 | 3.2% | 600 | 2.3% |
| Oct - Dec | 580 | 1.8% | 606 | 1.0% |
| Total | 2,295 | | 2,426 | |
| 2012 Jan - Mar | 628 | 8.3% | 650 | 7.2% |
| Apr - Jun | 555 | -11.6% | 573 | -11.8% |
| Jul - Sep | 536 | -3.5% | 551 | -3.8% |
| Oct - Dec | 545 | 1.7% | 558 | 1.3% |
| Total | 2,264 | | 2,331 | |
| 2013 Jan - Mar | 555 | 1.9% | 564 | 1.1% |
| Apr - Jun | 528 | -4.9% | 530 | -6.0% |
| Jul - Sep | 542 | 2.5% | 539 | 1.7% |
| Oct - Dec | 517 | -4.6% | 509 | -5.5% |
| Total | 2,142 | | 2,142 | |
| 2014 Jan - Mar | 546 | 5.6% | 531 | 4.3% |
| Apr - Jun | 545 | -0.2% | 531 | 0.0% |
| Jul - Sep | 557 | 2.3% | 540 | 1.6% |
| Oct - Dec | 586 | 5.2% | 567 | 5.0% |
| Total | 2,233 | | 2,168 | |
| 2015 Jan - Mar | 643 | 9.7% | 617 | 8.8% |
| Apr - Jun | 648 | 0.8% | 621 | 0.7% |
| Jul - Sep | 622 | -4.1% | 588 | -5.3% |
| Oct - Dec | 643 | 3.4% | 607 | 3.2% |
| Total | 2,556 | | 2,433 | |
| 2016 Jan - Mar | 661 | 2.8% | 620 | 2.1% |
| Apr - Jun | 699 | 5.7% | 652 | 5.2% |
| Jul - Sep | 685 | -1.9% | 640 | -1.9% |

¹ This series is no longer considered to be a candidate for seasonal adjustment and therefore seasonally adjusted figures are not shown. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

Table 1.8 (a) Volume of Output¹ in Northern Ireland by Construction Sector
Current Prices (£ million)

| YEAR/ QUARTER | New housing | | Infra - structure | Other New Work | | | All New Work | Repair and Maintenance | | | | | All Repair & maintenance | All Work | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|----------------------|------------|------|-----------------------------|----------|-------|
| | Public | Private | | Public | Private Industrial | Private Commercial | | Housing | | Infra - structure | Other Work | | | | |
| | | | Public | | | | | Private | Public | | Private | | | | |
| 2010 | Jan - Mar | 41.2 | 179.2 | 112.3 | 105.1 | 12.4 | 63.4 | 513.6 | 28.6 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 33.8 | 19.3 | 159.4 | 673.0 |
| | Apr - Jun | 30.3 | 197.7 | 95.4 | 92.7 | 13.4 | 65.7 | 495.1 | 16.7 | 44.9 | 32.6 | 32.3 | 24.4 | 150.9 | 646.0 |
| | Jul - Sep | 28.4 | 186.0 | 110.9 | 79.6 | 16.5 | 74.2 | 495.6 | 16.2 | 47.5 | 35.0 | 29.7 | 25.4 | 153.7 | 649.3 |
| | Oct - Dec | 31.2 | 172.7 | 85.6 | 78.8 | 15.0 | 63.1 | 446.5 | 15.2 | 48.4 | 30.3 | 37.7 | 33.2 | 164.8 | 611.4 |
| 2011 | Jan - Mar | 49.0 | 125.3 | 84.7 | 100.9 | 13.1 | 63.0 | 436.0 | 14.1 | 32.6 | 36.0 | 39.4 | 34.0 | 156.1 | 592.1 |
| | Apr - Jun | 47.0 | 119.4 | 84.2 | 76.2 | 12.3 | 50.0 | 389.3 | 13.8 | 40.7 | 37.0 | 33.2 | 38.7 | 163.4 | 552.6 |
| | Jul - Sep | 46.0 | 105.5 | 106.7 | 68.5 | 13.3 | 60.3 | 400.2 | 15.9 | 41.8 | 37.5 | 34.7 | 40.0 | 169.9 | 570.1 |
| | Oct - Dec | 60.9 | 97.0 | 108.5 | 77.7 | 12.0 | 51.7 | 407.9 | 17.2 | 49.1 | 34.1 | 33.0 | 38.9 | 172.3 | 580.2 |
| 2012 | Jan - Mar | 55.4 | 98.8 | 152.5 | 98.3 | 11.3 | 37.7 | 454.1 | 15.2 | 32.2 | 40.1 | 48.3 | 38.4 | 174.2 | 628.2 |
| | Apr - Jun | 58.7 | 79.2 | 113.0 | 93.9 | 7.3 | 42.5 | 394.6 | 15.2 | 31.6 | 33.2 | 47.4 | 33.2 | 160.6 | 555.3 |
| | Jul - Sep | 58.2 | 73.9 | 111.6 | 69.6 | 7.7 | 54.7 | 375.7 | 14.9 | 39.5 | 37.3 | 39.9 | 28.6 | 160.2 | 535.9 |
| | Oct - Dec | 58.2 | 78.6 | 106.6 | 70.8 | 10.9 | 51.2 | 376.3 | 18.3 | 44.5 | 39.0 | 41.2 | 25.7 | 168.7 | 545.0 |
| 2013 | Jan - Mar | 49.7 | 91.7 | 120.9 | 73.4 | 6.8 | 44.6 | 387.2 | 17.5 | 35.2 | 38.1 | 47.4 | 30.1 | 168.3 | 555.5 |
| | Apr - Jun | 42.6 | 95.0 | 105.2 | 72.4 | 8.7 | 45.4 | 369.3 | 17.1 | 35.1 | 37.0 | 35.3 | 34.4 | 158.9 | 528.2 |
| | Jul - Sep | 43.1 | 92.4 | 109.8 | 70.5 | 10.1 | 56.7 | 382.6 | 16.8 | 35.7 | 34.5 | 37.1 | 34.8 | 158.9 | 541.6 |
| | Oct - Dec | 36.6 | 91.6 | 112.8 | 53.9 | 11.1 | 49.8 | 355.7 | 16.4 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 39.8 | 30.4 | 161.1 | 516.8 |
| 2014 | Jan - Mar | 33.0 | 89.3 | 111.9 | 73.9 | 13.0 | 49.5 | 370.7 | 22.7 | 38.3 | 37.4 | 42.3 | 34.3 | 174.9 | 545.6 |
| | Apr - Jun | 34.2 | 92.9 | 104.3 | 78.7 | 9.1 | 59.6 | 378.9 | 22.2 | 39.5 | 36.4 | 32.1 | 35.3 | 165.7 | 544.5 |
| | Jul - Sep | 30.8 | 94.1 | 105.1 | 91.8 | 6.0 | 64.3 | 392.0 | 22.5 | 37.4 | 31.0 | 35.3 | 38.6 | 164.8 | 556.8 |
| | Oct - Dec | 34.1 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 96.9 | 7.7 | 65.4 | 418.7 | 24.0 | 46.4 | 32.8 | 30.2 | 33.8 | 167.2 | 585.9 |
| 2015 | Jan - Mar | 33.6 | 104.9 | 123.0 | 126.7 | 11.2 | 67.0 | 466.3 | 24.6 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 39.3 | 176.4 | 642.8 |
| | Apr - Jun | 46.9 | 115.5 | 110.9 | 134.4 | 23.4 | 48.9 | 480.0 | 25.1 | 38.2 | 34.3 | 31.7 | 38.9 | 168.2 | 648.2 |
| | Jul - Sep | 44.3 | 117.5 | 110.0 | 125.8 | 22.1 | 47.8 | 467.4 | 21.6 | 37.2 | 29.2 | 28.8 | 37.7 | 154.5 | 621.9 |
| | Oct - Dec | 45.0 | 127.7 | 123.1 | 122.6 | 24.7 | 46.3 | 489.4 | 23.2 | 36.7 | 28.2 | 25.8 | 39.7 | 153.6 | 643.0 |
| 2016 | Jan - Mar | 47.5 | 112.7 | 127.3 | 124.2 | 19.9 | 56.7 | 488.3 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 33.2 | 29.4 | 47.1 | 172.6 | 660.9 |
| | Apr - Jun | 49.0 | 130.6 | 145.3 | 118.5 | 23.1 | 63.7 | 530.3 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 34.3 | 24.9 | 52.1 | 168.4 | 698.6 |
| | Jul - Sep | 41.5 | 125.7 | 140.8 | 108.5 | 23.7 | 60.3 | 500.6 | 30.7 | 34.1 | 35.3 | 33.5 | 51.1 | 184.7 | 685.3 |

¹ Includes output by contractors and public sector direct labour organisations

Table 1.8 (b) Volume of Output¹ in Northern Ireland by Construction Sector**Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices and Seasonally Adjusted³ (£ million)**

| YEAR/ QUARTER | New housing | | Infra - structure | Other New Work | | | All New Work ² | Repair and Maintenance | | | | | All Repair & Mainte- nance ² | All Work ² |
|------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------------------|------------|---------|---|--------------------------|
| | Public | Private | | Public | Private Industrial | Private Commercial | | Housing | | Infra - structure | Other Work | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Public | Private | | Public | Private | | |
| 2010 Jan - Mar | 39.4 | 197.7 | 129.2 | 103.1 | 16.5 | 70.9 | 550.4 | 30.3 | 49.4 | 37.6 | 32.6 | 19.9 | 169.1 | 719.0 |
| Apr - Jun | 29.3 | 203.3 | 109.5 | 98.1 | 17.3 | 75.2 | 532.6 | 17.9 | 51.0 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 25.4 | 161.0 | 693.3 |
| Jul - Sep | 27.8 | 198.0 | 126.4 | 91.1 | 16.6 | 73.5 | 534.4 | 17.2 | 53.8 | 36.5 | 30.9 | 26.4 | 163.6 | 697.7 |
| Oct - Dec | 30.7 | 182.8 | 96.7 | 90.3 | 14.4 | 67.8 | 481.8 | 16.2 | 50.7 | 33.3 | 41.5 | 34.3 | 174.6 | 655.5 |
| 2011 Jan - Mar | 48.2 | 136.5 | 94.5 | 97.5 | 16.6 | 69.2 | 468.8 | 15.2 | 41.5 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 164.6 | 633.1 |
| Apr - Jun | 46.3 | 122.8 | 92.8 | 83.9 | 14.8 | 59.8 | 415.5 | 14.8 | 45.2 | 38.1 | 36.2 | 39.9 | 171.4 | 586.8 |
| Jul - Sep | 45.4 | 110.9 | 116.1 | 77.8 | 13.1 | 58.9 | 423.1 | 16.9 | 44.8 | 38.8 | 36.2 | 41.0 | 177.1 | 600.2 |
| Oct - Dec | 60.4 | 99.9 | 116.3 | 87.1 | 10.9 | 54.5 | 427.8 | 18.1 | 48.1 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 39.8 | 178.4 | 606.1 |
| 2012 Jan - Mar | 55.2 | 103.8 | 160.8 | 94.8 | 13.0 | 41.6 | 471.4 | 15.8 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 43.9 | 38.8 | 178.5 | 649.7 |
| Apr - Jun | 58.9 | 79.6 | 117.8 | 96.0 | 8.1 | 47.5 | 408.2 | 15.6 | 34.2 | 33.7 | 49.6 | 33.7 | 164.7 | 572.7 |
| Jul - Sep | 58.7 | 76.1 | 115.5 | 76.4 | 7.8 | 51.4 | 386.8 | 15.4 | 40.2 | 38.7 | 41.7 | 29.2 | 164.1 | 551.0 |
| Oct - Dec | 58.9 | 79.6 | 109.3 | 77.0 | 10.2 | 52.5 | 385.9 | 18.7 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 44.5 | 26.2 | 171.9 | 557.9 |
| 2013 Jan - Mar | 50.1 | 94.7 | 122.8 | 70.7 | 7.5 | 48.9 | 393.2 | 17.8 | 40.0 | 36.2 | 44.1 | 30.6 | 170.9 | 564.1 |
| Apr - Jun | 42.7 | 94.0 | 105.8 | 68.8 | 9.0 | 47.0 | 371.5 | 17.0 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 35.6 | 34.3 | 158.5 | 530.0 |
| Jul - Sep | 42.9 | 93.2 | 109.2 | 73.9 | 10.1 | 52.0 | 380.8 | 16.8 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 37.8 | 34.6 | 158.1 | 538.9 |
| Oct - Dec | 36.2 | 88.9 | 110.9 | 56.2 | 10.0 | 48.6 | 349.3 | 16.3 | 31.8 | 39.4 | 41.8 | 30.2 | 159.7 | 509.1 |
| 2014 Jan - Mar | 32.2 | 87.1 | 107.7 | 64.8 | 13.7 | 47.8 | 358.0 | 22.5 | 41.3 | 34.6 | 36.1 | 34.0 | 172.8 | 530.7 |
| Apr - Jun | 33.6 | 88.0 | 100.6 | 76.9 | 9.0 | 62.3 | 367.4 | 21.9 | 40.1 | 35.9 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 163.5 | 530.9 |
| Jul - Sep | 30.0 | 91.4 | 100.4 | 93.0 | 5.9 | 57.8 | 377.3 | 22.1 | 35.6 | 31.4 | 35.5 | 38.2 | 162.3 | 539.6 |
| Oct - Dec | 33.2 | 101.7 | 102.3 | 99.2 | 6.9 | 62.9 | 402.1 | 23.6 | 41.0 | 34.2 | 31.4 | 33.4 | 164.5 | 566.6 |
| 2015 Jan - Mar | 32.3 | 101.3 | 116.6 | 114.9 | 11.6 | 65.6 | 444.0 | 24.1 | 39.9 | 34.6 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 172.7 | 616.7 |
| Apr - Jun | 45.0 | 106.8 | 105.2 | 124.0 | 22.4 | 47.5 | 457.1 | 24.6 | 38.4 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 38.0 | 163.9 | 621.0 |
| Jul - Sep | 41.9 | 110.8 | 102.4 | 122.4 | 21.4 | 42.5 | 437.5 | 21.1 | 35.2 | 29.3 | 28.3 | 36.9 | 150.4 | 587.9 |
| Oct - Dec | 42.5 | 117.5 | 114.6 | 121.9 | 21.8 | 43.5 | 457.6 | 22.6 | 31.2 | 28.9 | 26.5 | 38.7 | 149.4 | 607.0 |
| 2016 Jan - Mar | 44.3 | 106.4 | 117.8 | 111.0 | 20.3 | 53.9 | 452.0 | 30.4 | 34.0 | 30.4 | 26.5 | 45.9 | 167.8 | 619.8 |
| Apr - Jun | 45.5 | 116.6 | 134.0 | 104.5 | 21.1 | 58.6 | 488.6 | 27.7 | 28.7 | 32.9 | 25.0 | 50.7 | 163.3 | 651.9 |
| Jul - Sep | 38.3 | 115.2 | 132.1 | 102.8 | 22.1 | 53.1 | 461.2 | 29.7 | 32.1 | 35.2 | 32.4 | 49.5 | 178.4 | 639.5 |

¹ Includes output by contractors and public sector direct labour departments² Figures will not tally with component series (see background notes paragraph 8)³ Some of the series in this table are no longer considered to be candidates for seasonal adjustment. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes. All component series which are seasonally adjusted have been shaded.

Table 1.9 Volume of Output¹ in Northern Ireland (Private Contractors only) by Stratum² of Firm

Current Prices (£million)

| 3rd Quarter 2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Stratum of Firm | Annual Turnover (£'000) | New housing | | Infra - structure | Other New Work | | | All New Work | Repair and Maintenance | | | | | | All Repair & maintenance | All Work |
| | | Public | Private | | Public | Private Industrial | Private Commercial | | Housing | | Infra-structure | Other Work | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Public | Private | | Public | Private | | | |
| 1 | 0-124 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 18.2 | 24.2 | |
| 2 | 125-549 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 32.9 | 5.9 | 15.2 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 15.3 | 41.7 | 74.5 | |
| 3 | 550-2,099 | 1.1 | 26.8 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 12.9 | 49.5 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 14.4 | 37.2 | 86.7 | |
| 4 | 2,100-5,249 | 7.9 | 36.9 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 68.9 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 14.3 | 83.2 | |
| 5 | 5,250-10,499 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 22.4 | 15.8 | 3.0 | 12.9 | 81.8 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 14.4 | 96.2 | |
| 6 | 10,500+ | 18.2 | 17.1 | 108.5 | 80.9 | 10.4 | 22.6 | 257.6 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 14.5 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 35.6 | 293.2 | |
| Total | | 41.5 | 125.7 | 140.8 | 104.6 | 23.7 | 60.3 | 496.7 | 26.8 | 34.1 | 26.0 | 23.4 | 51.1 | 161.4 | 658.1 | |

¹Includes output by Contractors only

²Firms are stratified by turnover

Table 1.10 Volume of New Work Output¹ in Northern Ireland by Type of Work

Current Prices (£ million)

a) New Work for Public Sector

| Year | Housing | Infra - structure | Factories | Ware-houses | Oil, steel & coal | Schools & Colleges | Uni-versities | Health | Offices | Enter - tainment | Garages | Shops | Agri- culture | Miscell- aneous | All public sector |
|------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|-------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 2010 | 131.1 | 330.0 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 146.2 | 27.3 | 59.2 | 11.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 779.5 |
| 2011 | 202.9 | 287.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.5 | 26.0 | 55.4 | 14.9 | 62.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 770.6 |
| 2012 | 230.5 | 372.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.8 | 18.2 | 67.7 | 15.3 | 64.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 885.6 |
| 2013 | 171.9 | 367.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 68.5 | 15.0 | 46.7 | 7.5 | 39.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.4 | 772.2 |
| 2014 | 132.2 | 355.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 84.1 | 40.1 | 87.4 | 8.5 | 50.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 803.8 |
| 2015 | 169.7 | 374.4 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 119.9 | 24.1 | 187.3 | 20.9 | 91.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 1030.7 |

b) New Work for Private Sector

| Year | Housing | Infra - structure | Factories | Ware-houses | Oil, steel & coal | Schools & Colleges | Uni-versities | Health | Offices | Enter- tainment | Garages | Shops | Agri- culture | Miscell- aneous | All private sector |
|------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 2010 | 735.6 | 72.8 | 31.1 | 26.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 55.4 | 4.3 | 71.6 | 1.5 | 81.1 | 1132.2 |
| 2011 | 447.2 | 96.9 | 40.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 25.1 | 22.0 | 37.1 | 1.6 | 64.3 | 0.0 | 74.8 | 819.8 |
| 2012 | 330.6 | 111.4 | 32.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 9.8 | 20.5 | 0.3 | 54.8 | 0.1 | 83.8 | 665.5 |
| 2013 | 370.8 | 81.3 | 30.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 23.2 | 31.1 | 1.3 | 35.0 | 3.0 | 97.6 | 685.2 |
| 2014 | 383.4 | 73.0 | 30.1 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 22.7 | 33.7 | 1.4 | 48.7 | 1.2 | 101.3 | 731.1 |
| 2015 | 465.6 | 92.6 | 49.9 | 31.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 21.1 | 55.3 | 5.9 | 27.4 | 3.3 | 87.4 | 849.6 |

c) New Work for Public and Private Sector

| Year | Housing | Infra - structure | Factories | Ware-houses | Oil, steel & coal | Schools & Colleges | Uni-versities | Health | Offices | Enter - tainment | Garages | Shops | Agri- culture | Miscell- aneous | All Public & Private Work |
|------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------|---------|------------------|---------|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 2010 | 866.7 | 402.8 | 36.5 | 26.3 | 0.1 | 146.2 | 27.3 | 85.3 | 37.5 | 86.4 | 4.3 | 71.6 | 1.5 | 119.1 | 1911.7 |
| 2011 | 650.1 | 384.1 | 46.1 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 87.6 | 26.0 | 80.5 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 64.3 | 0.0 | 102.3 | 1590.4 |
| 2012 | 561.1 | 483.7 | 37.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 18.2 | 83.5 | 25.1 | 84.5 | 0.6 | 55.0 | 0.1 | 118.0 | 1551.1 |
| 2013 | 542.7 | 448.5 | 33.4 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 68.5 | 15.0 | 51.8 | 30.7 | 70.6 | 1.7 | 35.0 | 3.0 | 150.0 | 1457.4 |
| 2014 | 515.6 | 428.7 | 30.2 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 84.6 | 40.1 | 116.8 | 31.2 | 84.6 | 5.5 | 48.7 | 1.2 | 141.2 | 1534.9 |
| 2015 | 635.4 | 467.0 | 50.7 | 33.7 | 0.1 | 120.2 | 24.1 | 196.7 | 42.0 | 146.6 | 9.0 | 27.4 | 3.3 | 124.0 | 1880.2 |

¹ Includes output by contractors only

The Structure of the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland

Introduction

'The Structure of the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland Tables' contains information relating to the following:

- Type of construction firms operating in Northern Ireland;
- Number of people employed in the construction industry in Northern Ireland;
- Average earnings in the construction industry in Northern Ireland;
- Reported accidents in the construction industry in Northern Ireland;

This information is included at the request of the construction sector in Northern Ireland who wished to have all relevant construction statistics collated in one publication. No additional commentary on these statistics is provided within this publication but information on the sources of these statistics is provided below.

Types of construction firms operating in Northern Ireland – Table 2.1

This information is extracted from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR is a business register which contains information on all businesses in the UK which are VAT registered or operating a PAYE scheme. The register is located in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Newport but the NI element of the register is maintained within Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DFP). All businesses contained on the IDBR are categorised using SIC 2007. This is an international classification system that categorises businesses by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. SIC (2007) Divisions 41-43 of the IDBR relate to Construction activities.

Table 2.1 provides the number of construction firms operating in Northern Ireland by industry breakdown and turnover based on Divisions 41-43 of the Northern Ireland extract of the IDBR. The figures contained in Table 2.1 are not published elsewhere other than this bulletin. These figures are updated annually in the Q4 Construction Bulletin of each year. ***Statistics derived from the IDBR are classified as National Statistics.***

Further information relating to the IDBR is available at the following link:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/inter-departmental-business-register-idbr>

Number of people employed in the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland - Tables 2.2-2.4

This information is sourced from the Census of Employment, the Quarterly Employment Survey and the Labour Force Survey.

Table 2.2 provides a full count of the number of employees in the construction industry in Northern Ireland for the latest available year (2009). The source for this information is the Census of Employment which is a statutory survey which has been carried out every two years since 1987. It is a full count of the number of employee jobs in all industries except for agriculture. The self-employed are also not included. Results are available for male, female, full-time and part-time employees up to a five-digit Standard Industrial Classification level.

Table 2.2 also provides a breakdown of the number of employees in the construction industry by gender and by construction industry classification. Users should be aware that the industrial classification is based on SIC 2003 which was the appropriate classification to use at the time the figures were originally published.

The information contained in Table 2.2 is first published by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DFP) before it is published in this bulletin.

Statistics derived from the Census of Employment are classified as National Statistics.

Further information relating to the Census of Employment is available at the following link:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/census-employment>

Table 2.3 provides the latest estimate of the number of Northern Ireland Employees in Construction based on the Quarterly Employment Survey. The QES is designed to provide short-term employee job estimates for Northern Ireland in the period between Censuses of Employment.

The QES covers all public sector employers, all private sector employers with 25 or more employees and a representative sample of smaller firms. It provides employee jobs estimates by gender, working pattern (full / part-time) and by Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC07) for Northern Ireland as a whole. Seasonally adjusted figures are also available at broad industry level. This information is collected by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DFP).

The information contained in Table 2.3 is first published by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DFP) before it is published in this bulletin and the statistics are classified as National Statistics. The statistics are updated quarterly in the NI Construction Bulletin.

Further information relating to the Quarterly Employment Survey is available at the following link: <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/quarterly-employment-survey>

Table 2.4 provides an estimate of the number of self-employed persons in the construction industry in Northern Ireland and is based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey. By definition, the Census of Employment and the Quarterly Employment Survey exclude all self-employed jobs. The information contained in Table 2.4, therefore, supplements the information provided on the number of employee jobs in construction reported in Tables 2.2 and 2.3.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a continuous survey of NI Households. The main purpose of the survey is to provide information on the labour market, including employment, unemployment and economic activity rates. It also covers a range of related topics, such as income, qualifications, training and disability.

The UK is obliged under EC regulations to carry out a Labour Force Survey, using internationally agreed definitions of unemployment, employment and economic activity. Results from the Spring quarter of each year are supplied to Eurostat and can be compared with other EC member states.

The information contained in Table 2.4 is first published in this bulletin. The table is updated quarterly and shows the latest quarterly estimate of the number of self-employed persons in the Northern Ireland Construction Industry together with the annual estimate back to 2001. **Statistics derived from the Labour Force Survey are classified as National Statistics.**

The findings from the Labour Force Survey are published by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DFP) in their Labour Market Statistics Bulletin. Further information relating to Labour Market Statistics is available at the following link:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/labour-force-survey>

Average Earnings in the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland – Tables 2.5 - 2.7

This information is sourced from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) which is a National Statistics survey. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is a UK wide survey that provides information on hourly, weekly and annual earnings by gender, work patterns, industry and occupation, including public versus private sector pay comparisons. The Northern Ireland element of the ASHE survey is carried out by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DFP).

The statistics contained in Tables 2.5-2.7 are first published in this bulletin. The figures contained in tables 2.5-2.7 are updated annually in the Q3 Construction Bulletin of each year.

Further information relating to ASHE is available at the following link:

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/annual-survey-hours-and-earnings>

Reported Accidents in the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland – Tables 2.8.1 – 2.8.3

This information is sourced from the Case Management System (CMS) of the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland (HSENI). The information comes from incident reports submitted to HSENI under the RIDDOR regulations.

The statistics contained in Tables 2.8.1-2.8.3 are first published in the HSENI annual report and are updated annually. ***These statistics are classified as ‘Official Statistics’.***

Further information is available at www.hseni.gov.uk.

Table 2.1 Structure of the Construction Industry

The table below shows the number of businesses that are either registered with HM Revenue and Customs for VAT or which operate a PAYE scheme, at September 2015

| SIC (2007) class/subclass | Description | Turnover (£000) size band | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | 0 - 99 | 100 - 499 | 500 - 1,999 | 2,000 - 4,999 | 5,000 - 9,999 | 10,000+ | Total |
| 4110 | Development of building projects | 400 | 350 | 165 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 975 |
| 4120 | Construction of buildings | 835 | 900 | 315 | 85 | 25 | 25 | 2180 |
| 4211 | Construction of roads and motorways | 80 | 115 | 30 | 5 | * | * | 240 |
| 4212 | Construction of railways and underground railways | * | * | 0 | * | 0 | 0 | * |
| 4213 | Construction of bridges | * | * | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 4221 | Construction of utility projects for fluids | * | 5 | * | * | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 4222 | Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications | 10 | 15 | * | * | * | * | 30 |
| 4291 | Construction of water projects | * | * | * | * | 0 | * | 10 |
| 4299 | Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c. | 120 | 140 | 70 | 30 | 15 | 20 | 395 |
| 4311 | Demolition | 5 | 10 | * | * | * | 0 | 20 |
| 4312 | Site preparation | 65 | 55 | 10 | * | * | 0 | 140 |
| 4313 | Test drilling and boring | 5 | * | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 4321 | Electrical installation | 615 | 445 | 115 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 1235 |
| 4322 | Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation | 420 | 380 | 90 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 930 |
| 4329 | Other construction installation | 65 | 65 | 25 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 165 |
| 4331 | Plastering | 150 | 80 | 15 | * | * | 0 | 250 |
| 4332 | Joinery installation | 525 | 370 | 55 | 10 | * | * | 970 |
| 4333 | Floor and wall covering | 65 | 70 | 20 | * | * | 0 | 160 |
| 4334 | Painting and glazing | 145 | 160 | 20 | 5 | * | * | 335 |
| 4339 | Other building completion and finishing | 75 | 75 | 15 | 5 | * | * | 175 |
| 4391 | Roofing activities | 55 | 50 | 25 | * | * | 0 | 135 |
| 4399 | Other specialised construction activities n.e.c. | 455 | 275 | 75 | 10 | * | * | 830 |
| Total | | 4110 | 3575 | 1060 | 280 | 105 | 80 | 9205 |

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics, Economic & Labour Market Statistics Branch, Department of Finance and Personnel

| Table 2.2 NORTHERN IRELAND CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT 2013 EMPLOYEE JOBS | | | | | | | | | 95% Confidence Interval | | | |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|--------|------------------|------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| SIC07 | BUSINESS DESCRIPTIONS | Employee Jobs | | | | | | | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| | | Male Full-time | Male Part-time | Male | Female Full-time | Female Part-time | Female | Total | | | | |
| F | CONSTRUCTION | 23,789 | 1,528 | 25,317 | 2,443 | 1,623 | 4,065 | 29,382 | ±144 | ±68 | ±162 | |
| 41 | Construction of buildings | 4,823 | 550 | 5,373 | 538 | 569 | 1,107 | 6,480 | ±119 | ±56 | ±149 | |
| 411 | Development of building projects | 333 | 141 | 474 | 118 | 154 | 272 | 746 | ±60 | ±43 | ±90 | |
| 412 | Construction of residential and non-residential buildings | 4,490 | 409 | 4,899 | 420 | 415 | 835 | 5,734 | ±109 | ±39 | ±129 | |
| 4120 | Construction of residential and non-residential buildings | 4,490 | 409 | 4,899 | 420 | 415 | 835 | 5,734 | ±109 | ±39 | ±129 | |
| 41201 | Construction of commercial buildings | 700 | 37 | 737 | 90 | 60 | 150 | 887 | ±42 | ±18 | ±56 | |
| 41202 | Construction of domestic buildings | 3,790 | 372 | 4,162 | 330 | 356 | 685 | 4,848 | ±103 | ±34 | ±120 | |
| 42 | Civil engineering | 6,882 | 181 | 7,063 | 755 | 211 | 966 | 8,029 | ±70 | ±18 | ±80 | |
| 421 | Construction of roads and railways | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 4211 | Construction of roads and motorways | 1,437 | 56 | 1,492 | 62 | 36 | 97 | 1,590 | ±53 | ±12 | ±59 | |
| 4212 | Construction of railways and underground railways | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 4213 | Construction of bridges and tunnels | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 422 | Construction of utility projects | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 4221 | Construction of utility projects for fluids | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 4222 | Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 429 | Construction of other civil engineering projects | 4,407 | 115 | 4,522 | 545 | 150 | 695 | 5,217 | ±47 | ±13 | ±54 | |
| 4291 | Construction of water projects | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 4299 | Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c. | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 43 | Specialised construction activities | 12,084 | 797 | 12,881 | 1,150 | 842 | 1,992 | 14,873 | ±156 | ±41 | ±170 | |
| 431 | Demolition and site preparation | 354 | 14 | 367 | 45 | 17 | 61 | 429 | ±38 | ±4 | ±39 | |
| 4311 | Demolition | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 4312 | Site preparation | 233 | 9 | 242 | 36 | 9 | 44 | 287 | ±28 | ±4 | ±30 | |
| 4313 | Test drilling and boring | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| 432 | Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities | 6,749 | 366 | 7,115 | 693 | 430 | 1,123 | 8,238 | ±129 | ±30 | ±144 | |
| 4321 | Electrical installation | 3,479 | 185 | 3,663 | 310 | 232 | 543 | 4,206 | ±97 | ±19 | ±105 | |
| 4322 | Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation | 2,790 | 161 | 2,950 | 291 | 180 | 471 | 3,421 | ±89 | ±21 | ±100 | |
| 4329 | Other construction installation | 481 | 20 | 501 | 92 | 18 | 110 | 611 | ±42 | ±11 | ±52 | |
| 433 | Building completion and finishing | 3,143 | 269 | 3,412 | 308 | 262 | 570 | 3,982 | ±99 | ±26 | ±109 | |
| 4331 | Plastering | 235 | 42 | 276 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 321 | ±33 | ±10 | ±38 | |
| 4332 | Joinery installation | 1,449 | 98 | 1,547 | 148 | 110 | 258 | 1,805 | ±72 | ±18 | ±80 | |
| 4333 | Floor and wall covering | 273 | 31 | 304 | 26 | 30 | 56 | 360 | ±31 | ±9 | ±36 | |
| 4334 | Painting and glazing | 766 | 62 | 828 | 59 | 65 | 124 | 952 | ±42 | ±8 | ±45 | |
| 43341 | Painting | 498 | 51 | 549 | 30 | 40 | 71 | 620 | ±39 | ±7 | ±41 | |
| 43342 | Glazing | 269 | 10 | 279 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 333 | ±15 | ±4 | ±17 | |
| 4339 | Other building completion and finishing | 419 | 36 | 456 | 54 | 34 | 87 | 543 | ±45 | ±10 | ±48 | |
| 439 | Other specialised construction activities | 1,838 | 149 | 1,987 | 104 | 133 | 237 | 2,224 | ±79 | ±15 | ±84 | |
| 4391 | Roofing activities | 428 | 21 | 449 | 30 | 24 | 53 | 503 | ±44 | ±6 | ±47 | |
| 4399 | Other specialised construction activities n.e.c. | 1,410 | 128 | 1,538 | 74 | 110 | 184 | 1,722 | ±66 | ±14 | ±71 | |
| 43991 | Scaffold erection | 137 | 18 | 155 | 7 | 13 | 21 | 176 | ±13 | ±4 | ±15 | |
| 43999 | Specialised construction activities (other than scaffold erection) n.e.c. | 1,273 | 110 | 1,383 | 67 | 96 | 163 | 1,546 | ±65 | ±13 | ±70 | |
| * | Not shown due to confidentiality constraints | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: NI Census of Employment, DETI

- NOTES: 1 The Census of Employment is a statutory enquiry of all employers in Northern Ireland, carried out biennially under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988. Results are available according to sex, full or part-time working.
- 2 The Census of Employment covers employee jobs only. It excludes: agriculture (but includes animal husbandry service activities and hunting, trapping and game propagation), the self employed, HM armed Forces, private domestic servants, homeworkers and trainees without a contract of employment (non-employed status).
- 3 Figures for the number of employees in Agriculture are available separately from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development's (DARD) Farm Census.
- 4 Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as being in part-time employment.
- 5 The Census of Employment counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs. Therefore a person holding both a full-time and a part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.
- 6 Employees are classified to: (a) Standard Industrial Classification from the business description for each employment unit and (b) electoral ward according to the unit's postcode.

Table 2.3 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs¹ in Construction

| Year | Quarter | Employee Jobs - Unadjusted | Quarterly Change- Unadjusted |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2000 | March | 34,540 | 180 |
| | June | 34,940 | 400 |
| | September | 35,690 | 750 |
| | December | 35,950 | 260 |
| 2001 | March | 36,250 | 300 |
| | June | 36,250 | 0 |
| | September | 36,530 | 280 |
| | December | 37,150 | 610 |
| 2002 | March | 36,990 | -160 |
| | June | 36,740 | -240 |
| | September | 36,720 | -20 |
| | December | 36,310 | -410 |
| 2003 | March | 35,860 | -450 |
| | June | 36,360 | 500 |
| | September | 36,440 | 80 |
| | December | 36,750 | 310 |
| 2004 | March | 37,100 | 350 |
| | June | 37,180 | 80 |
| | September | 37,270 | 80 |
| | December | 37,550 | 280 |
| 2005 | March | 37,770 | 220 |
| | June | 38,750 | 980 |
| | September | 39,310 | 560 |
| | December | 41,150 | 1,830 |
| 2006 | March | 41,790 | 650 |
| | June | 42,300 | 510 |
| | September | 42,690 | 390 |
| | December | 43,140 | 450 |
| 2007 | March | 43,460 | 320 |
| | June | 44,710 | 1,250 |
| | September | 45,320 | 610 |
| | December | 46,820 | 1,490 |
| 2008 | March | 45,860 | -960 |
| | June | 44,860 | -1,000 |
| | September | 43,500 | -1,360 |
| | December | 41,670 | -1,830 |
| 2009 | March | 39,420 | -2,250 |
| | June | 38,210 | -1,210 |
| | September | 36,780 | -1,440 |

**Table 2.3 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs¹ in Construction
(Continued)**

| Year | Quarter | Employee Jobs - Unadjusted | Quarterly Change- Unadjusted |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| DISCONTINUITY IN SERIES² | | | |
| | December | 37,120 | 340 |
| 2010 | March | 36,960 | -160 |
| | June | 36,200 | -760 |
| | September | 35,790 | -410 |
| | December | 33,610 | -2,170 |
| 2011 | March | 33,370 | -250 |
| | June | 32,780 | -580 |
| | September | 32,930 | 150 |
| | December | 31,610 | -1,320 |
| 2012 | March | 31,410 | -200 |
| | June | 31,260 | -160 |
| | September | 30,900 | -350 |
| | December | 29,680 | -1,220 |
| 2013 | March | 29,450 | -240 |
| | June | 29,190 | -260 |
| | September | 29,380 | 190 |
| | December ^(R) | 30,250 | 870 |
| 2014 | March ^(R) | 30,150 | -100 |
| | June ^(R) | 29,370 | -780 |
| | September ^(R) | 29,620 | 250 |
| | December ^(R) | 28,660 | -960 |
| 2015 | March ^(R) | 30,550 | 1,880 |
| | June ^(R) | 30,750 | 210 |
| | September ^(R) | 31,410 | 650 |
| | December ^(R) | 29,340 | -2,060 |
| 2016 | March ^(R) | 30,020 | 680 |
| | June ^(R) | 30,090 | 60 |
| | September ^(P) | 30,110 | 20 |

Source: Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), NISRA

¹ Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding.

² **Important Notice:** Users of QES data should be aware that the sample coverage used to derive employee jobs estimates in NI has been extended. This has resulted in a discontinuity in the QES employee jobs series from the reference period Q3 2009 onwards.

For more details on these changes and their impact please see <http://www.defini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-ges/stats-ges-discontinuity-notice.htm>

Estimates of the number of employee jobs are obtained from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES). The QES covers all public sector bodies, all private sector firms with 25 or more employees and a sample of the remainder. The sample size has been chosen in order that estimates of total employee jobs should be accurate to within +/- 1% of the Census of Employment total. The survey collects information on numbers of persons in full-time and part-time employment. It should be noted that the survey counts the number of jobs rather than the number of persons with jobs. For example, a person holding both a full-time job and a part-time job, or someone with two part-time jobs, will be counted twice.

Table 2.4 Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey
Self employed in Construction Industry

| Year (Quarter 3) | Number |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 2016 | 22,000 |
| 2015 | 34,000 |
| 2014 | 29,000 |
| 2013 | 20,000 |
| 2012 | 23,000 |
| 2011 | 24,000 |
| 2010 | 27,000 |
| 2009 | 30,000 |
| 2008 | 33,000 |
| 2007 | 31,000 |
| 2006 | 30,000 |
| 2005 | 32,000 |
| 2004 | 34,000 |
| 2003 | 30,000 |
| 2002 | 25,000 |
| 2001 | 25,000 |

Notes:

Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Above estimates are subject to sampling error.

Allocation between self employed and employees status is by self assessment.

From 2013, the above estimates are based on re-weighted LFS estimates, which are in line with the 2016 mid-year population estimates.

From 2002 to 2012, the above estimates are based on re-weighted LFS estimates, which are in line with the 2014 mid-year population estimates.

Prior to 2002, the above estimates are based on weighted LFS estimates, which are in line

Figures from 2001 onwards are based on Q2 (Apr-June) each year.

Figures from 2009 onwards are based on SIC2007.

Table 2.5 Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Earnings and Hours in the Construction Industry

full-time male employees, on adult rates, whose pay was not affected by absence

Construction Industry - SIC 2007 Division F

| At April Each Year | Mean gross weekly earnings Of Which | | | | | Percentage of employees who received | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Total | Overtime Pay | PBR etc | Premium payments | | Overtime pay | PBR etc | Premium payments |
| 2002 | £371.0 | £31.3 | x | x | | 30.6% | 7.5% | 2.6% |
| 2003 | £386.9 | £25.6 | x | x | | 28.2% | 13.6% | 1.4% |
| 2004 | £399.2 | £25.8 | x | x | | 25.8% | 7.9% | 3.1% |
| 2004 ¹ | £403.5 | £25.1 | x | x | | 24.9% | 4.8% | 3.0% |
| 2005 ¹ | £392.7 | £17.7 | x | x | | 20.0% | 6.0% | 1.1% |
| 2006 ¹ | £430.6 | £26.8 | x | x | | 23.4% | 5.0% | 2.7% |
| 2006 ² | £429.6 | £27.2 | x | x | | 23.5% | 4.8% | 2.8% |
| 2007 ² | £456.2 | £29.7 | x | x | | 21.1% | 5.2% | 1.4% |
| 2008 ² | £470.3 | £27.7 | x | x | | 24.7% | 6.4% | 0.0% |
| 2009 ³ | £484.8 | £25.5 | x | x | | 20.3% | 3.3% | 0.7% |
| 2010 ³ | £529.0 | £28.9 | x | x | | 24.8% | 5.1% | 0.9% |
| 2011 ³ | £541.7 | £24.4 | x | x | | 24.0% | 7.3% | 1.2% |
| 2012 ³ | £523.0 | £27.6 | x | x | | 25.2% | 4.1% | 5.0% |
| 2013 ³ | £515.8 | £16.0 | x | x | | 18.2% | 3.3% | 3.0% |
| 2014 ³ | £527.0 | £28.3 | x | x | | 22.6% | 7.2% | 3.3% |
| 2015 ³ | £591.3 | £20.7 | x | x | | 17.3% | 5.7% | 2.1% |
| 2016 ³ | £585.4 | £23.6 | x | x | | 20.9% | 6.7% | 0.6% |
| At April Each Year | Distribution of weekly earnings | | | | Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime* | Mean weekly hours | | |
| | 10% earned less than | Median 50% earned less than | 10% earned more than | | | Mean total weekly hours (including overtime) | Mean weekly overtime hours | |
| 2002 | £215.8 | £328.4 | £549.4 | | £8.60 | 42.4 | 2.9 | |
| 2003 | £234.5 | £349.0 | £591.9 | | £9.12 | 42.0 | 2.4 | |
| 2004 | £223.1 | £336.3 | x | | £9.35 | 42.3 | 2.4 | |
| 2004 ¹ | £231.9 | £336.0 | x | | £9.47 | 42.3 | 2.3 | |
| 2005 ¹ | £185.9 | £340.0 | x | | £9.34 | 41.7 | 1.5 | |
| 2006 ¹ | £203.0 | £375.5 | x | | £10.22 | 41.5 | 2.0 | |
| 2006 ² | £205.6 | £373.3 | x | | £10.19 | 41.5 | 2.0 | |
| 2007 ² | £242.7 | £390.8 | x | | £10.57 | 42.8 | 2.4 | |
| 2008 ² | £244.0 | £407.9 | x | | £10.97 | 42.5 | 2.1 | |
| 2009 ³ | £281.0 | £395.5 | x | | £11.90 | 40.7 | 1.8 | |
| 2010 ³ | £277.6 | £442.1 | x | | £12.36 | 42.6 | 2.1 | |
| 2011 ³ | £270.1 | £446.6 | x | | £12.65 | 42.7 | 1.9 | |
| 2012 ³ | £258.5 | £439.9 | x | | £12.33 | 42.4 | 2.2 | |
| 2013 ³ | £245.5 | £440.0 | x | | £12.24 | 42.2 | 1.3 | |
| 2014 ³ | £284.9 | £439.8 | x | | £12.56 | 41.5 | 1.8 | |
| 2015 ³ | £307.4 | £500.9 | x | | £13.87 | 42.6 | 1.5 | |
| 2016 ³ | £309.8 | £503.3 | x | | £13.86 | 42.3 | 1.8 | |

**Table 2.6 Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
Earnings in the Construction Industry by Occupation**

full-time male employees, on adult rates, whose pay was not affected by absence

| At April Each Year | SOC 531 - Construction trades | | SOC 5315 - carpenters and joiners | | SOC 912 - elementary construction occupations | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | Mean gross weekly earnings | Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime | Mean gross weekly earnings | Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime | Mean gross weekly earnings | Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime |
| 2002 | £319.8 | £7.43 | £312.7 | £7.33 | £275.2 | £5.83 |
| 2003 | £367.6 | £8.28 | £334.3 | £7.59 | £274.9 | £6.19 |
| 2004 | £345.6 | £8.01 | £343.0 | £7.57 | £336.0 | £7.49 |
| 2004 ¹ | £348.8 | £8.09 | £345.8 | £7.64 | £334.4 | £7.46 |
| 2005 ¹ | £332.5 | £7.97 | £340.6 | £7.85 | £321.3 | £7.03 |
| 2006 ¹ | £404.2 | £9.13 | £377.3 | £8.53 | £292.0 | £6.69 |
| 2006 ² | £407.9 | £9.19 | £379.1 | £8.56 | £291.7 | £6.70 |
| 2007 ² | £411.6 | £9.43 | £412.3 | £9.43 | £333.1 | £7.59 |
| 2008 ² | £429.1 | £10.03 | £383.1 | £9.19 | £386.6 | £8.08 |
| 2009 ³ | £450.2 | £10.30 | £455.5 | £10.39 | £346.4 | £7.93 |
| 2010 ³ | £452.1 | £10.03 | £432.9 | £9.64 | £380.0 | £8.55 |
| 2011 ⁴ | £462.5 | £10.46 | £470.0 | £10.50 | £338.1 | £8.12 |
| 2012 ⁴ | £437.4 | £9.87 | £403.7 | £9.36 | £389.9 | £8.50 |
| 2013 ⁴ | £441.7 | £9.99 | £395.7 | £9.37 | £398.4 | £8.19 |
| 2014 ⁴ | £423.2 | £9.85 | £407.2 | £9.49 | £350.6 | £8.30 |
| 2015 ⁴ | £463.0 | £10.95 | £418.1 | £9.99 | £355.6 | £8.06 |
| 2016 ⁴ | £490.9 | £11.29 | £447.6 | £10.33 | £355.7 | £8.09 |

SOC - Standard Occupational Classification 2000/2010

¹ To improve coverage, supplementary data was collected for the 2004 and subsequent ASHE surveys for people who changed or started new jobs between sample selection and the survey period. The ASHE results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results.

² For the 2006 ASHE results, ONS also introduced a small number of methodological changes. The ASHE results since 2006 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results.

³ For 2009 ASHE results, ONS moved from using the SIC 2003 Industrial Classifications to using the SIC 2007 Industrial Classifications. The ASHE results since 2009 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results.

⁴ For 2011 ASHE results, ONS moved from using the SOC 2000 Occupational Classifications to using the SOC 2010 Occupational Classifications. The ASHE results since 2011 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results.

Table 2.7 Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
Earnings and Hours in the Construction Industry and in all Industries and Services

full-time male employees, on adult rates, whose pay was not affected by absence

Construction Industry - SIC 2007 Division F

| | FULL-TIME MALES | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY | | | | ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES | | |
| At April Each Year | Mean gross weekly earnings | Mean hourly earning excluding overtime | Mean total weekly hours (including overtime) | | Mean gross weekly earnings | Mean hourly earning excluding overtime | Mean total weekly hours (including overtime) |
| 2002 | £371.0 | £8.60 | 42.4 | | £431.9 | £10.44 | 41.1 |
| 2003 | £386.9 | £9.12 | 42.0 | | £447.7 | £10.91 | 40.7 |
| 2004 | £399.2 | £9.35 | 42.3 | | £466.0 | £11.21 | 41.3 |
| 2004 ¹ | £403.5 | £9.47 | 42.3 | | £463.5 | £11.16 | 41.3 |
| 2005 ¹ | £392.7 | £9.34 | 41.7 | | £486.5 | £11.75 | 41.1 |
| 2006 ¹ | £430.6 | £10.22 | 41.5 | | £502.9 | £12.20 | 41.1 |
| 2006 ² | £429.6 | £10.19 | 41.5 | | £500.9 | £12.15 | 41.1 |
| 2007 ² | £456.2 | £10.57 | 42.8 | | £501.4 | £12.17 | 41.0 |
| 2008 ² | £470.3 | £10.97 | 42.5 | | £520.7 | £12.57 | 41.2 |
| 2009 ³ | £484.8 | £11.90 | 40.7 | | £543.6 | £13.40 | 40.3 |
| 2010 ³ | £529.0 | £12.36 | 42.6 | | £537.1 | £13.05 | 40.9 |
| 2011 ³ | £541.7 | £12.65 | 42.7 | | £557.9 | £13.56 | 40.9 |
| 2012 ³ | £523.0 | £12.33 | 42.4 | | £558.9 | £13.81 | 40.3 |
| 2013 ³ | £515.8 | £12.24 | 42.2 | | £569.2 | £13.96 | 40.7 |
| 2014 ³ | £527.0 | £12.56 | 41.5 | | £563.7 | £13.76 | 40.6 |
| 2015 ³ | £591.3 | £13.87 | 42.6 | | £578.7 | £14.19 | 40.6 |
| 2016 ³ | £585.4 | £13.86 | 42.3 | | £608.7 | £14.82 | 40.7 |

¹ To improve coverage, supplementary data was collected for the 2004 and subsequent ASHE surveys for people who changed or started new jobs between sample selection and the survey period. The ASHE results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results.

² For the 2006 ASHE results, ONS also introduced a small number of methodological changes. The ASHE results since 2006 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results.

³ For 2009 ASHE results, ONS moved from using the SIC 2003 Industrial Classifications to using the SIC 2007 Industrial Classifications. The ASHE results since 2009 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results.

2.8 Statistics of accidents reported to HSE¹ 2002/03 – 2014/15

2.8.1. All accidents – fatal, major injury and over 3 day

| Year | Fatal | Major | Over 3 Day | Total |
|---------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| 2002/03 | 21 | 650 | 3,039 | 3,710 |
| 2003/04 | 19 | 675 | 2,642 | 3,336 |
| 2004/05 | 15 | 640 | 2,359 | 3,014 |
| 2005/06 | 20 | 599 | 2,645 | 3,264 |
| 2006/07 | 18 | 510 | 2,318 | 2,846 |
| 2007/08 | 16 | 557 | 2,179 | 2,752 |
| 2008/09 | 19 | 498 | 1,947 | 2,464 |
| 2009/10 | 8 | 466 | 1,912 | 2,386 |
| 2010/11 | 12 | 480 | 2,113 | 2,605 |
| 2011/12 | 17 | 438 | 1,942 | 2,397 |
| 2012/13 | 17 | 372 | 1,650 | 2,039 |
| 2013/14 | 10 | 472 | 2,171 | 2,653 |
| 2014/15 | 26 | 438 | 2,276 | 2,740 |
| 2015/16 | 12 | 411 | 1,902 | 2,325 |

2.8.2. All accidents by industrial sector

| Year | Agric | Constr | Mfg&Q ¹ | Educ | Health | Other | Total |
|---------|-------|--------|--------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| 2002/03 | 54 | 212 | 1,030 | 481 | 505 | 1,428 | 3,710 |
| 2003/04 | 42 | 246 | 963 | 350 | 454 | 1,281 | 3,336 |
| 2004/05 | 37 | 250 | 863 | 275 | 442 | 1,147 | 3,014 |
| 2005/06 | 44 | 303 | 896 | 336 | 514 | 1,171 | 3,264 |
| 2006/07 | 32 | 276 | 808 | 211 | 480 | 1,039 | 2,846 |
| 2007/08 | 17 | 332 | 808 | 141 | 436 | 1,018 | 2,752 |
| 2008/09 | 23 | 302 | 722 | 306 | 460 | 651 | 2,464 |
| 2009/10 | 16 | 230 | 566 | 305 | 487 | 782 | 2,386 |
| 2010/11 | 25 | 202 | 580 | 273 | 642 | 883 | 2,605 |

* Change to sectors available, see Background notes for details

| Year | Public | Constr | Mfg&Q ¹ | Educ | Health | Other | Total |
|----------|--------|--------|--------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| 2011/12* | 479 | 168 | 623 | 144 | 575 | 408 | 2,397 |
| 2012/13 | 408 | 163 | 469 | 122 | 530 | 347 | 2,039 |
| 2013/14 | 350 | 103 | 370 | 103 | 412 | 720 | 2,058 |
| 2014/15 | 466 | 83 | 521 | 165 | 548 | 932 | 2,740 |
| 2015/16 | 362 | 114 | 380 | 76 | 323 | 647 | 1,902 |

¹ Source: Annual Reports. <http://www.hseni.gov.uk/resources/publications.htm>

2.8.3. Construction sector – description of fatal accidents

| Year | Number of Fatalities | Occupation | Employment Category | Description | Date |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 2002/03 | 8 +1 child | Painter | Employee | Electrocuted while working from MEWP when it came into contact with overhead power line. | 08/05/2002 |
| | | Child (boy aged 5 yrs) | Member of the public | Trapped in 225mm diameter sewer pipe. | 01/06/2002 |
| | | Roofer | Self-employed | Fell from roof while carrying out minor repairs. | 19/07/2002 |
| | | Labourer | Self-employed | Crushed underneath staircase that collapsed. | 03/09/2002 |
| | | Labourer | Employee | Fell following collapse of 8 staircases during placing of the staircases. | 03/09/2002 |
| | | Businessman | Self-employed | Crushed under wall knocked over by arm of excavator. | 18/11/2002 |
| | | Joiner | Employee | Fell 3.6m from cage mounted on | 03/12/2002 |
| | | Mastic asphalter | Employee | Slipped on hip roof and fell underneath middle guard rail and onto flat roof | 21/01/2003 (Died 23 01 2003) |
| Builder | Self-employed | Fell 13.5m from extension ladder | 07/02/2003 | | |
| 2003/04 | 6 | Joiner | Employee | Fell 2.8m through an opening in the floor of a timber framed house | 14/05/2003 (Died 16/05/2003) |
| | | Sub-contractor | Self-employed | Crush in a trench collapse | 30/08/2003 |
| | | Mushroom Picker | Employee | Crushed under an overturned excavator | 23/10/2003 |
| | | Labourer | | Fell from a ladder | 17/11/2003 |
| | | Digger driver | Self-employed | Crushed under a wall collapse during demolition | 10/12/2003 (Died 21/02/2004) |
| | | Builder | Self-employed | Fell approx 7m off a roof | 04/03/2004 |
| 2004/05 | 4 | Joiner | Employed | Fell approx 2.4m from a wall with wet mortar | 04/10/2004 (Died 07/10/2004) |
| | | Labourer | Employed | Crushed under a wall collapse | 12/02/05 |
| | | Roofer | Employed | Fell approx. 12.3m from a roof | 15/03/2005 |
| | | Road Worker | Self-employed | Knocked over by a reversing lorry | 22/03/2005 |
| 2005/06 | 5 | Roofer | Employee | Fell approx. 5m through a roof light onto concrete floor | 30/05/2005 |
| | | Fitter | Employee | Died in explosion at water treatment works whilst carrying out construction maintenance work | 06/02/2006 |
| | | Farmer | Self-employed | Fell from roof (5m) through Perspex skylight on corrugated farm shed | 13/10/2005 (Died 14/10/2005) |
| | | Painter/ decorator | Employee | Fell from ladder whilst painting fascia at eaves of house | 12/06/2005 |
| | | Road Worker | Self-employed | Electrocuted when an articulated lorry made contact with an overhead powerline | 28/02/2006 |

2.8.3. Construction sector – description of fatal accidents (continued)

| Year | Number of Fatalities | Occupation (Age) | Employment Category | Description | Date |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 2006/07 | 6 | Maintenance | Employee | Fell from roof into well at Stewart Hall, Stewartstown | 01/05/2006 |
| | | Construction Worker | Employee | Buried when a trench collapsed on top of him at construction site, Ballywalter Road, Millisle | 08/05/2006 |
| | | Digger driver | Self-employed | A 9" wall collapsed on him during ground work on a farmyard near Limavady. | 27/07/2006 |
| | | Joiner | Employee | Mobile building collapsed on top of IP when it was being moved at RAF Aldergrove. | 19/09/2006 |
| | | Telescopic Handler Driver | Employee | Drowned in tank at construction of new pumping station in Portrush. | 06/10/2006 |
| | | Engineer | | Electrocuted when drilling rig made contact with overhead power line. | 31/01/2007 |
| 2007/08 | 5 | Grab Driver | Employed | Struck by lorry while standing beside his vehicle | 02/05/2007 |
| | | Builder* | Self Employed | Fell from scaffolding at a site in Dunmurry | 11/08/2007 (Died 18/08/2007) |
| | | Builder* | Self Employed | Fell from garage roof at a house under construction in Ballynahinch | 12/09/2007 |
| | | General Labourer | Employed | Died from injuries received when struck by collapsing gable wall in Fintona | 25/01/2008 |
| | | General Labourer | Employed | Struck by reversing vehicle on site in Belfast | 27/02/2008 |
| 2008/09 | 2 | Plant Operator | Employed | Died when dumper he was driving went off the edge of steep earth ramp | 09/05/2008 |
| | | General Labourer | Employed | Died from injuries sustained after fall from height on construction site | 11/12/2008 (Died 26/12/2008) |
| 2009/10 | 1 | General Operative | Employed | Fell from ladder whilst assisting in repair of roof tiles. Possible seizure/fit | 09/07/2009 |
| 2010/11 | 1 | Partner | Self Employed | IP fell onto a concrete floor as he was attempting to strip the original roof in preparation for the new roof sheeting | 05/06/2010 (Died 19/6/2010) |
| 2011/12 | 2 | Painter/Decorator | Partner in family decorating business | Fell from a ladder - Doagh | 20/06/2011 |
| | | Building Contractor | Self Employed | Died from head injuries after he was struck by low loader he was repairing - Rasharkin | 31/12/2011 |
| 2012/13 | 1 | Partner in Firm | Self Employed | Died as a result of head injuries sustained when he was struck by a steel plate. Coleraine. | 13/09/2012 |

2.8.3. Construction sector – description of fatal accidents (continued)

| Year | Number of Fatalities | Occupation (Age) | Employment Category | Description | Date |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 2013/14 | 1 | Construction Worker (39) | Employee | Died in hospital following an accident on 29 June when he was working on a roof of a building at Dunamoy Holiday Homes with two other men when he fell a distance of approx 5 metres onto the concrete floor below. Ballyclare. | 29/06/2013 (Died 06/07/2013) |
| 2013/14 | 1 | Self Employed Contractor (64) | Self-Employed | Died when he fell through the roof of a shed. He and his son were replacing sheeting. Portrush. | 21/11/2013 |
| 2014/15 | 1 | Roofer (44) | Employee | Died after falling from a roof in Newtownards. | 28/05/14 (died 29/05/14) |
| 2014/15 | 1 | Roofer (58) | Self-Employed | Died after falling from a roof in Belfast. | 02/06/2014 |
| 2014/15 | 1 | Construction Worker (35) | Employee | Died after being struck on the head in Londonderry. | 06/11/2014 (died 07/11/14) |
| 2014/15 | 1 | Construction Worker (21) | Employee | Died after being trapped under an excavator in Strabane. | 06/01/2015 |
| 2014/15 | 1 | Construction Worker (57) | Employee | Died after falling through a roof in Portadown. | 20/01/2015 |
| 2015/16 | 1 | Builder (47) | Self-employed | Died when the stone saw he was using kicked back and struck him in the neck/throat in Enniskillen. | 02/10/2015 |
| 2015/16 | 1 | N/A (43) | Member of Public | Died as a result of hypothermia when he fell into the open excavation to the rear of a property and was found approximately 2 days later in Rathfriland. | 28/03/16 Reported 31/03/16 |

* accidents not reportable under RIDDOR but investigated by HSENI