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Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin

Output in the Construction Industry – Q3 2012

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Business and Energy

STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency

A National Statistics Publication

Contents

Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin
Output in the Construction Industry – Q3 2012

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 derived from the Northern Ireland 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 includes public sector organisations which carry out their own construction activity.

Data is usually updated quarterly; further information about revisions to previous data is included on page 21 of this bulletin.

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.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

Summary of Key Findings – Q3 2012

- The total volume of construction output in Northern Ireland in the third quarter of 2012 decreased by 4.7% compared to Q2 2012 and was 7.5% lower compared to the same quarter in 2011. This latest decrease is the second successive quarter in which there has been a drop in construction output.

- The value of construction output in real prices in Q3 2012 was the lowest quarterly value reported in the last five years. It was estimated to be £460 million, 42.3% lower than the peak value in Q1 2007 (£798 million).

- The decrease in total construction output in Q3 2012 was mostly accounted for by a decrease in New Work which fell by 6.6% over the quarter.

- The level of Housing Output stayed at the same level as the previous quarter but it remained at two-fifths (38%) of the peak level reported in Q1 2007.

- There was a 3.5% increase in Infrastructure Output in the third quarter of 2012 from Q2 2012.

- Other Work experienced a 9.2% decrease over the quarter.

- In Q3 2012, the volume of overall construction output in Northern Ireland was slightly less than two-thirds (63%) of the average output reported for 2005. In Great Britain in Q3 2012, overall construction output was at 85% of the average output for 2005.

Introduction

This bulletin provides provisional results from the Northern Ireland Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE). 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.

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 in Northern Ireland.

A summary of the main usage of Northern Ireland Construction Output Statistics is available at: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/Summary_of_Usage.pdf

Wider Economic Context

The Index of overall Construction (IoC) is also a key economic indicator and one of the earliest short-term measures of the performance of the Northern Ireland economy. In 2010, the construction industry was estimated to account for 8% of regional Gross Value Added (GVA). The latest regional GVA data for Northern Ireland is available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Regional+Accounts

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 on the same day as the release of the construction output statistics. More information about the Index of Production and the Index of Services and the latest results for both surveys is available at: http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys.htm

The Index of Construction, together with the Index of Production and the Index of Services, contribute to the wider understanding of the performance of the Northern Ireland economy and all three measures are regularly reported on in the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment's Economic Commentary.

The Economic Commentary 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:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/deti-stats-index-4.htm.

The construction sector in Northern Ireland has been the most severely impacted both in terms of output and jobs over the last five years. Construction output peaked in 2007 and was the first sector in Northern Ireland to experience a slow down. Over the last five years the construction sector has experienced a consistent downward trend in output. The current levels of output are approximately 40% lower than peak output in 2007. Relatively speaking, the Northern Ireland construction sector has also experienced a more severe downturn than the Great Britain construction sector in the last five years.

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 34% since Q4 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. The latest Northern Ireland Labour Market Report is available at:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/homepage-stats-surveys.htm

The Northern Ireland Housing market has also been particularly impacted by the economic downturn with it experiencing a severe price correction of 40% over the last four years, the greatest of any UK region. Housing construction output has also fallen consistently since 2007 and is now at approximately two fifths of its peak output in 2007, most of this attributable to a significant decrease in New Private Housing Output.

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 Chapter 2 of 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 in Chapter Two.

Other relevant background information

The Background Notes on Pages 24-31 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, in Chapter 1, 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 use 2005 as the base year for comparisons.

Indices are created by dividing the current quarter (constant price seasonally adjusted) value of construction output by the average of the base year (2005) and multiplying by 100.

Northern Ireland Construction Output
Summary and Commentary

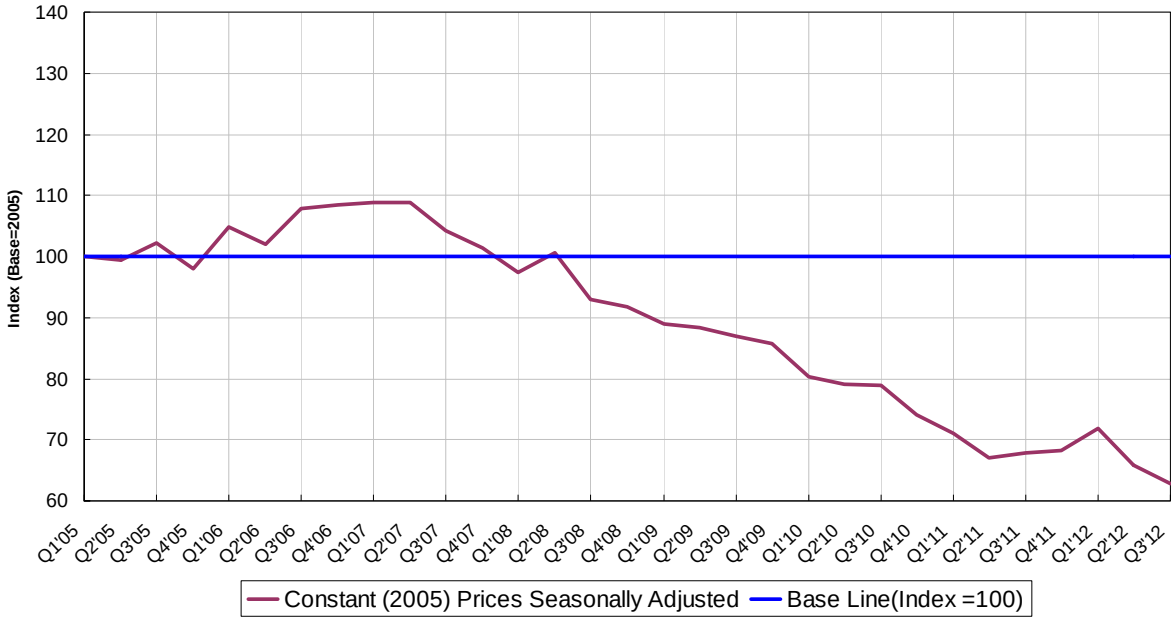
Data is usually updated quarterly; further information about revisions to previous data is included on page 21 of this bulletin.

Overall Construction Output

The total volume of construction output in the third quarter of 2012 decreased by 4.7% compared with Q2 2012 and was 7.5% lower compared to the same quarter in 2011 (Figure 1). The value of construction output in real prices in Q3 2012 was estimated to be £460 million. This is the lowest quarterly value reported in the last 5 years and it is 42.3% lower than the peak value in Q1 2007 (£798 million). This latest decrease is the second successive quarter in which there has been a drop in construction output.

Figure 1 - Volume of Construction Output in NI

Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2012



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.

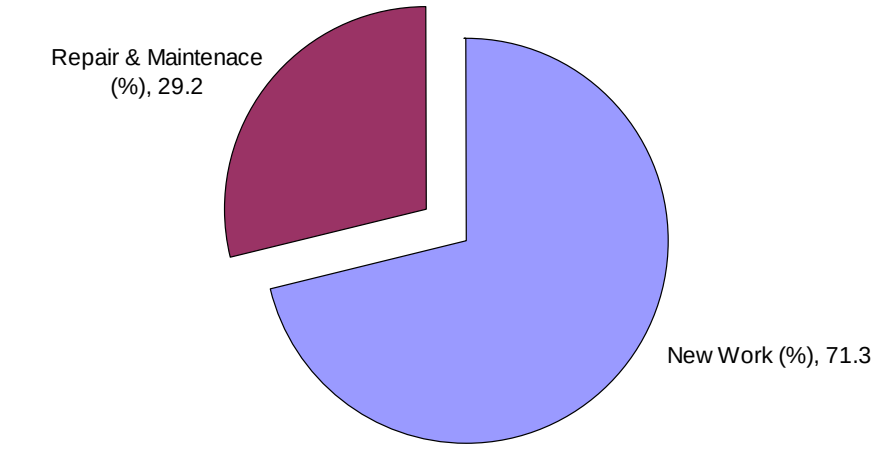
What is included in these categories?

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 2012, New Work accounted for almost three quarters (71%) of all construction output whilst Repair & Maintenance accounted for just over a quarter (29%) of all construction output.

Figure 2 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into New Work and Repair and Maintenance
(Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q3 2012

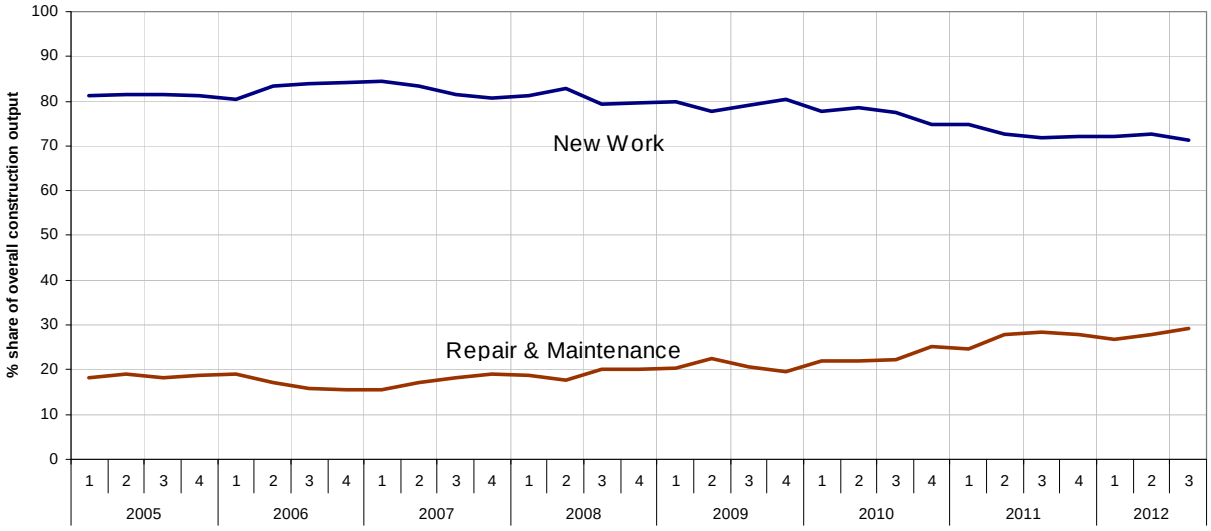


[1] Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted

Figure 3 shows that the percentage share of overall construction output between New Work and Repair& Maintenance has converged since 2005, mainly due to the decrease in New Work.

Figure 3 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into New and Work Repair & Maintenance

(Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2012



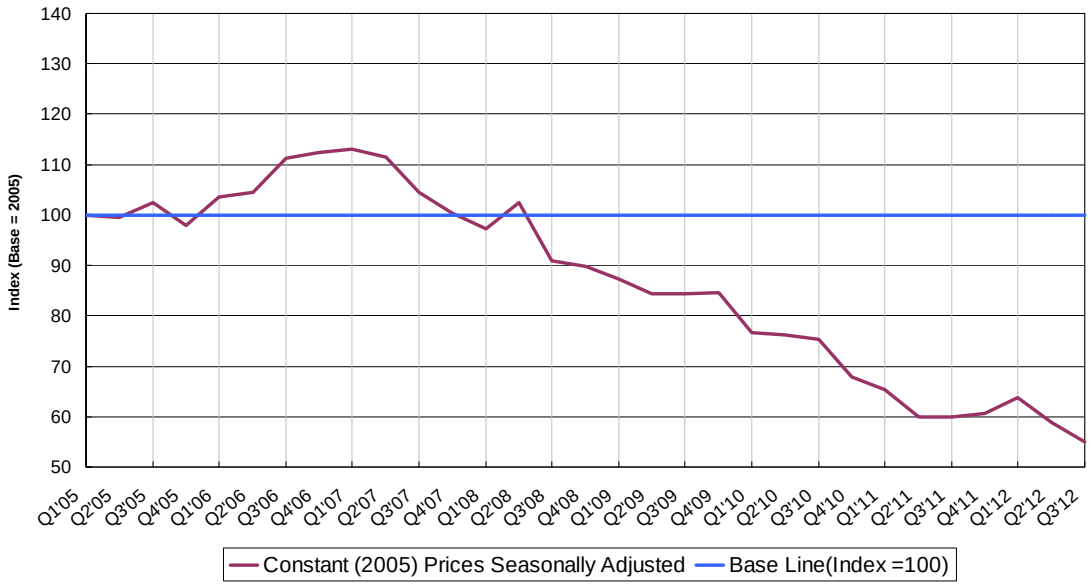
[1] Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted

New Work

In the third quarter of 2012, New Work decreased by 6.6% from the previous quarter and was 8.1% lower than the same quarter in 2011. The volume of New Work in Q3 2012 was the lowest level ever reported and was estimated to be half (51%) of the output reported in the peak quarter in Q1 2007 (Figure 4). The overall trend in New Work output has been consistently downward since Q1 2007.

Figure 4 - Volume of New Work Output in NI

Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2012

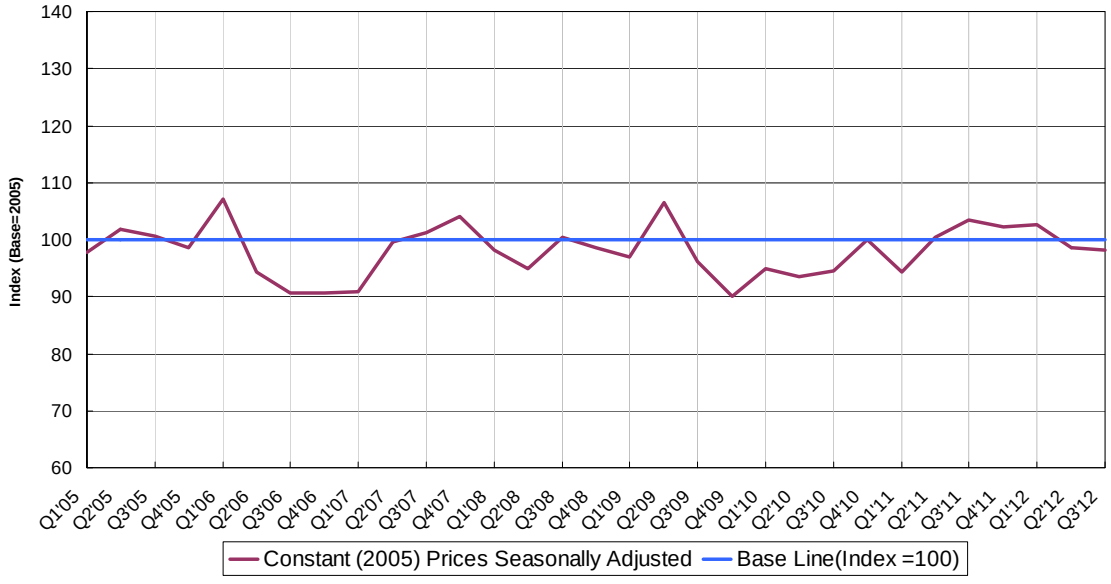


Repair and Maintenance

In the third quarter of 2012, Repair and Maintenance output decreased by 0.6% compared to the previous quarter and was 5.2% lower than the same quarter in 2011 (Figure 5). Looking at the general trend since Q1 2005, the volume of Repair & Maintenance output has fluctuated up and down around the baseline but this type of construction activity has not been affected as much compared to the downturn experienced in New Work over the same period.

Figure 5 - Volume of Repair and Maintenance Output in NI

Quarters Ending March 2005 to September 2012



Construction Output broken down by Housing, Infrastructure and Other Work

There is also interest in looking at construction output by its sub-sectors. The following section reports on construction output broken down into the classifications 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:

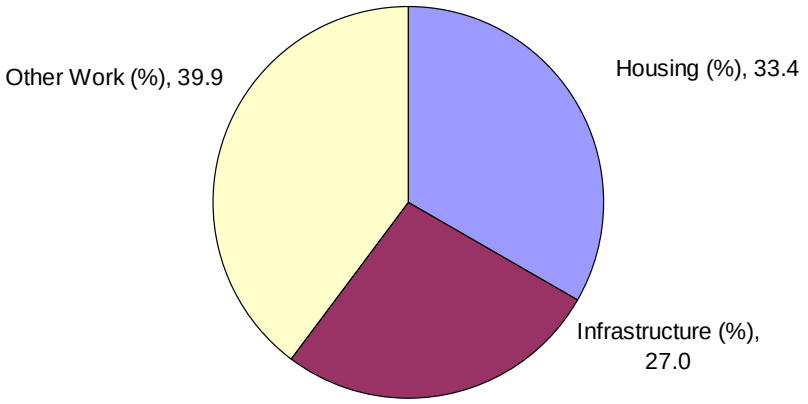
- Roads/ Bridges/ Car Parks/ Footpaths
- Water/ Sewerage
- Electricity (power stations and distribution networks, for example, lines and transformers, etc)
- Gas (Gas storage and distribution facilities, pipelines and gasmoeters, etc)
- Communications (televison, telephone and radio masts, exchanges, 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 the sub-sectors of construction for Q3 2012. The largest sub-sector was Other Work which accounted for 40% of all construction output followed by Housing (33%) and Infrastructure (27%).

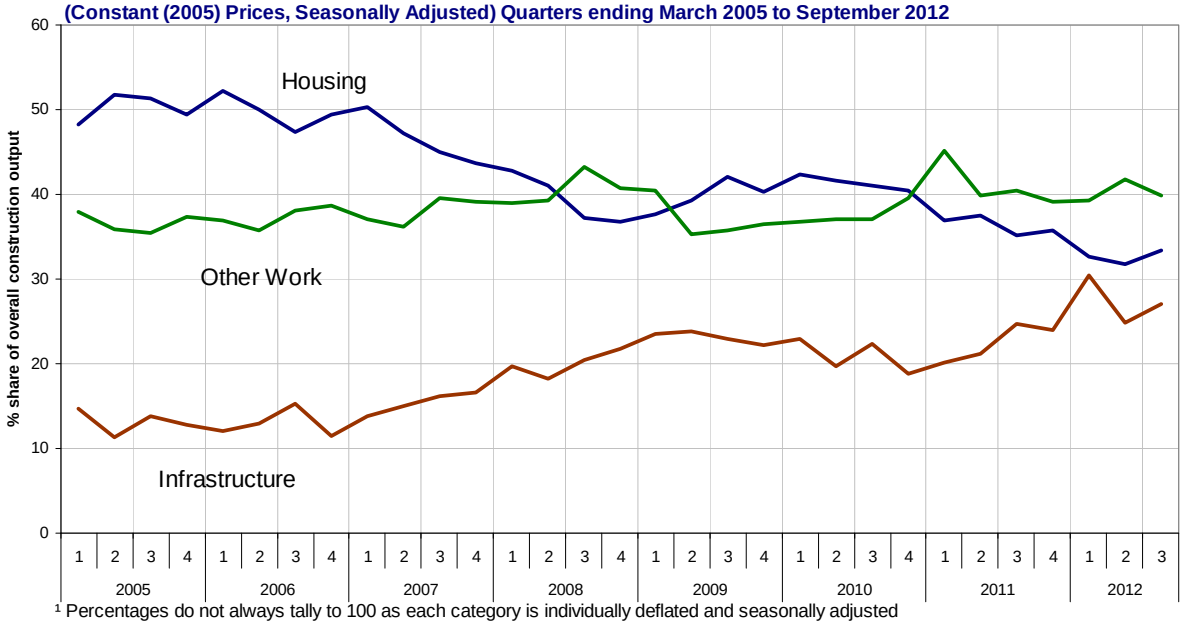
Figure 6 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure[2] and Other Work
(Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q3 2012



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

Figure 7 shows that since Q4 2010 Housing Output has been replaced by Other Work as the largest sub-sector of Construction Output. The percentage of overall construction output relating to Infrastructure Output has almost doubled since 2005.

Figure 7 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure[2] and Other Work
(Constant (2005) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2012



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

Housing Output

The volume of Housing Output in the third quarter of 2012 remained at the same level as the previous quarter but was 12.1% lower compared with the same quarter in 2011 (Figure 8).

The latest volume of Housing Output is 61.7% lower than the peak in Q1 2007.

Figure 8 - Volume of Housing Output in NI

Quarters Ending March 2005 to September 2012

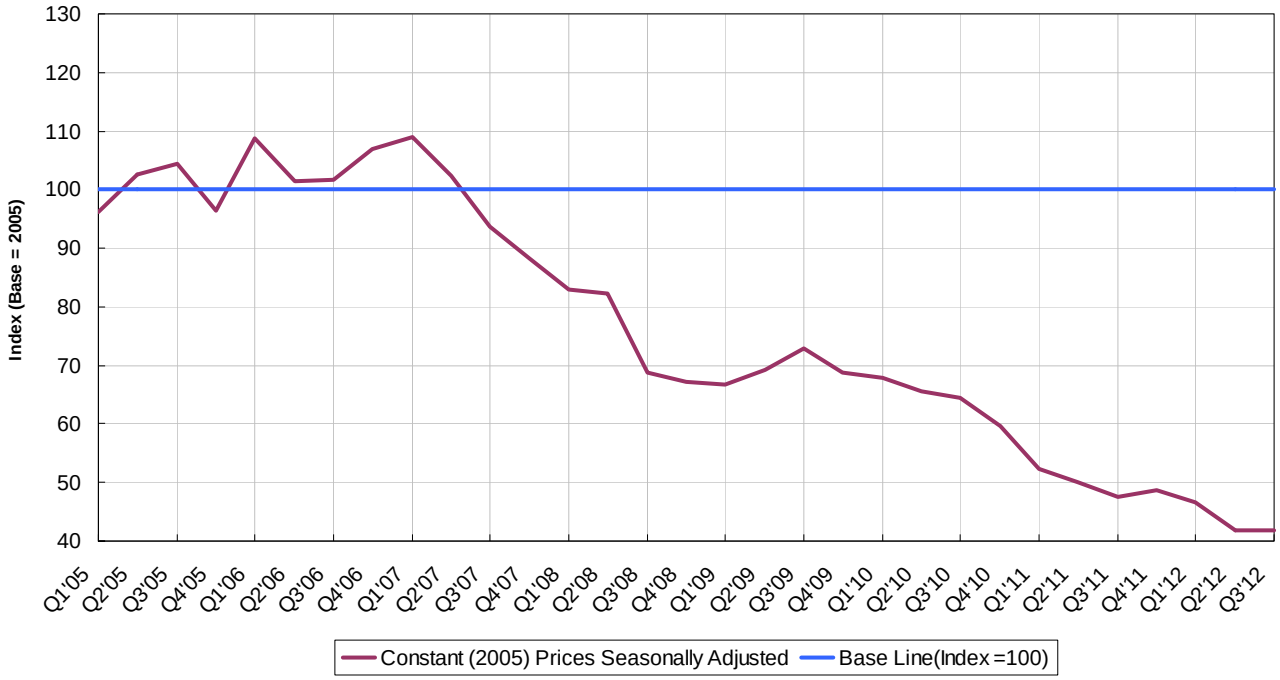
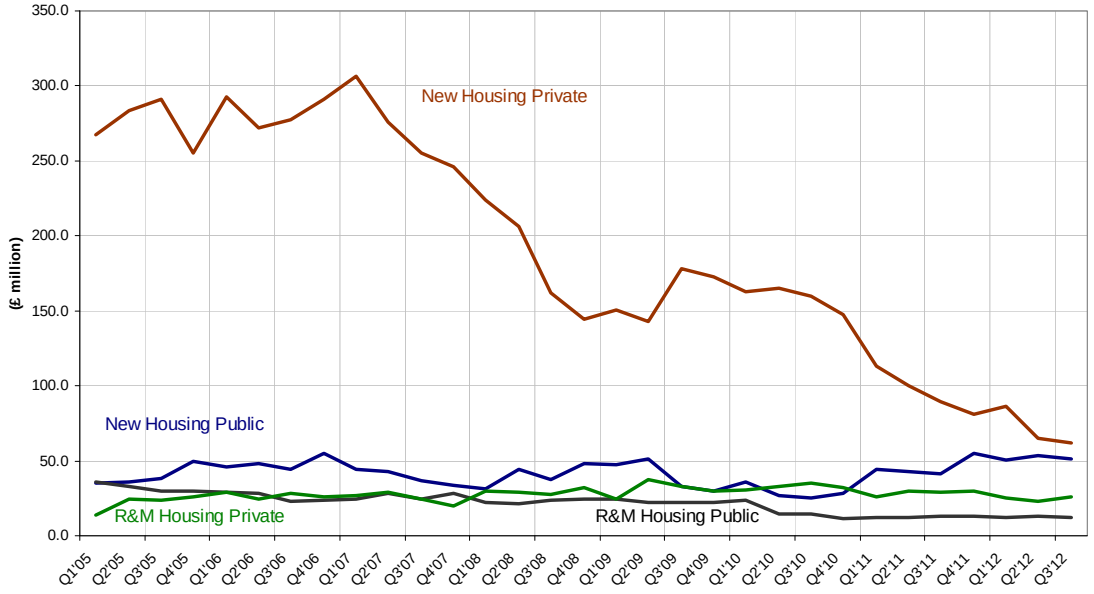


Figure 9 shows that most of the decrease in overall Housing Output is accounted for by the decrease in New Private Housing Output. The volume of New Private Housing output in Q3 2012 was one-fifth (20.3%) of the volume recorded at the peak in Q1 2007.

Figure 9 - Housing Output broken down by its sub-components
(Constant (2005) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted)



Infrastructure Output

The volume of Infrastructure work in the third quarter of 2012 was 3.5% higher compared to the previous quarter and 1.0% higher compared with the same quarter in 2011 (Figure 10). Since 2007, the level of Infrastructure Output has been consistently higher than the baseline measure.

Figure 10 - Volume of Infrastructure Output in NI
Quarters Ending March 2005 to September 2012

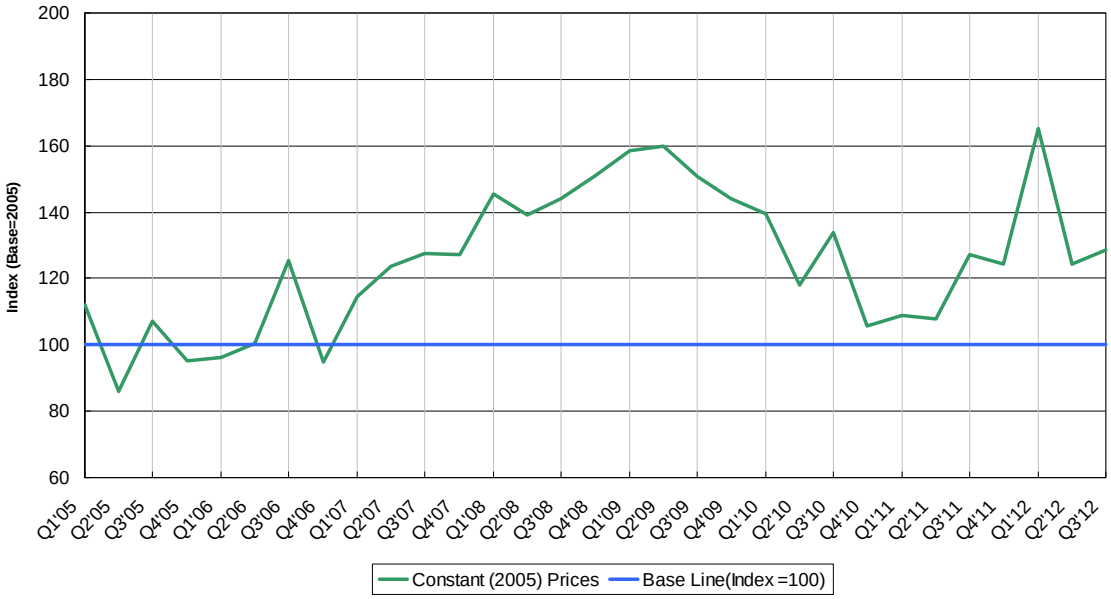
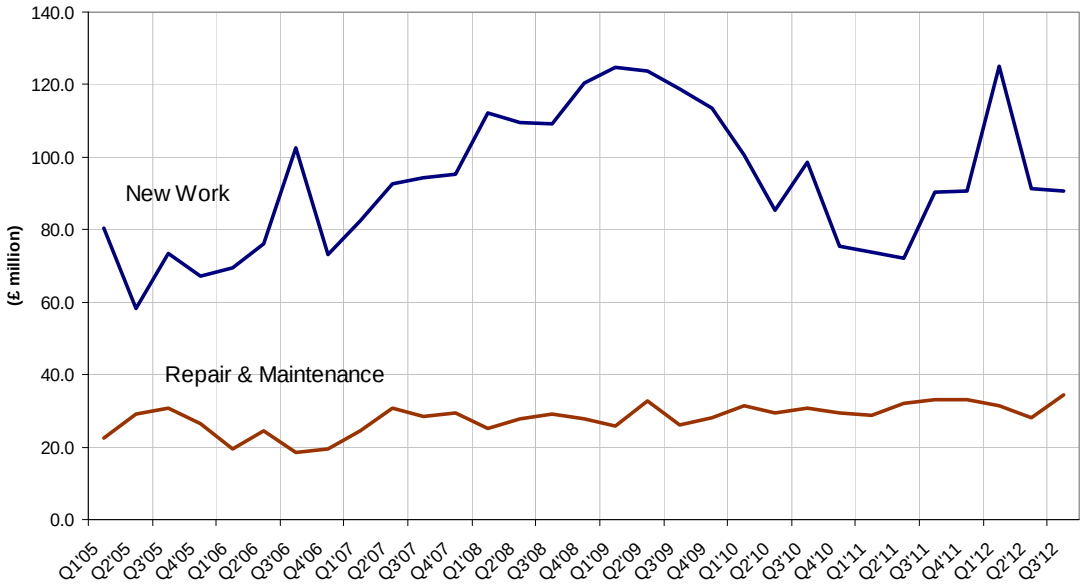


Figure 11 shows that most of the growth in Infrastructure Output since Q1 2005 has been fuelled by increases in New Infrastructure Output.

Figure 11 - Infrastructure[1] Output broken down by its sub-components[2]
(Constant (2005) Prices)



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

Other Work Output

The volume of Other Work Output decreased by 9.2% in the third quarter of 2012 compared to the previous quarter and was 8.7% lower compared to Q3 2011. Since Q3 2008, the volume of Other Work output has been on a general decline. The volume of Other Work Output in Q3 2012 was 40% lower than the peak in Q4 2006.

Figure 12 - Volume of Other Work Output in NI
Quarters Ending March 2005 to September 2012

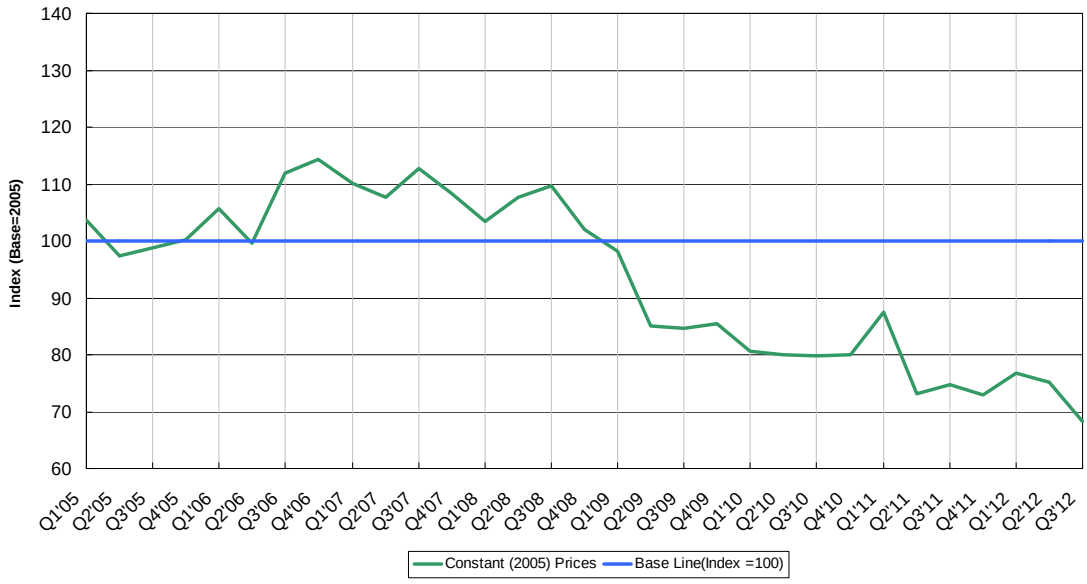
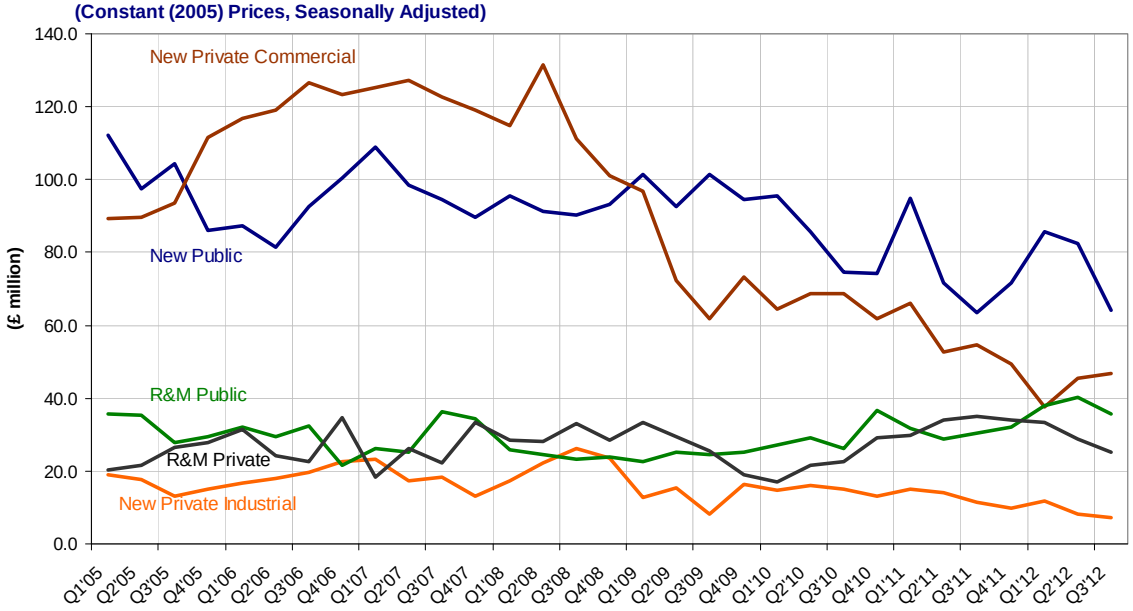


Figure 13 shows Other Work output broken down by its sub-categories. In general terms, New Private Commercial Output is the category which has experienced the largest decline in output levels over the last five years and is responsible for much of the overall decrease in Other Work Output.

Figure 13 - Other Work broken down by its sub-components[1]

(Constant (2005) 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

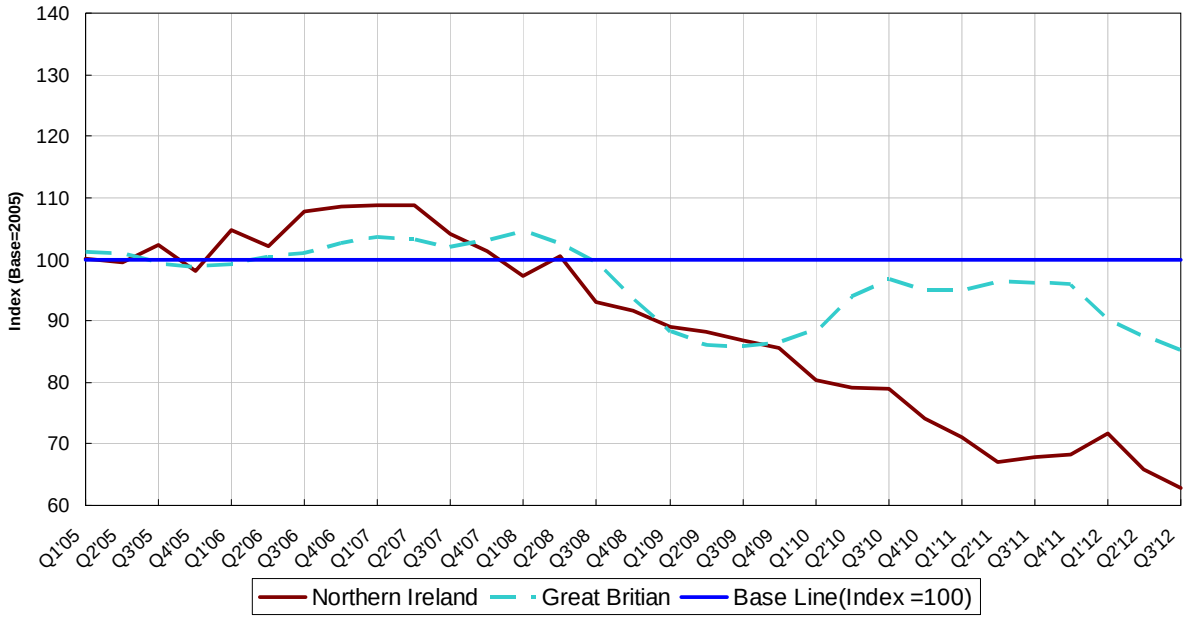
Total Volume of Construction Output – NI & GB

The Index of Construction in Northern Ireland in Q3 2012 was 62.8, a decrease of 4.7% compared to Q2 2012. Over the same time period, the Index of Construction in Great Britain was 85.2, a decrease of 2.6% on the previous quarter. From Q1 2010 until Q4 2011, the trends in construction output between Northern Ireland and Great Britain diverged in opposing directions. In the last four quarters however GB has experienced consecutive decreases in construction output. However, relatively speaking the GB construction sector has experienced a less severe downturn than the Northern Ireland construction sector in the last five years (Figure 14).

Figure 14 - Volume of Construction Output NI & GB

(Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)

Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2012



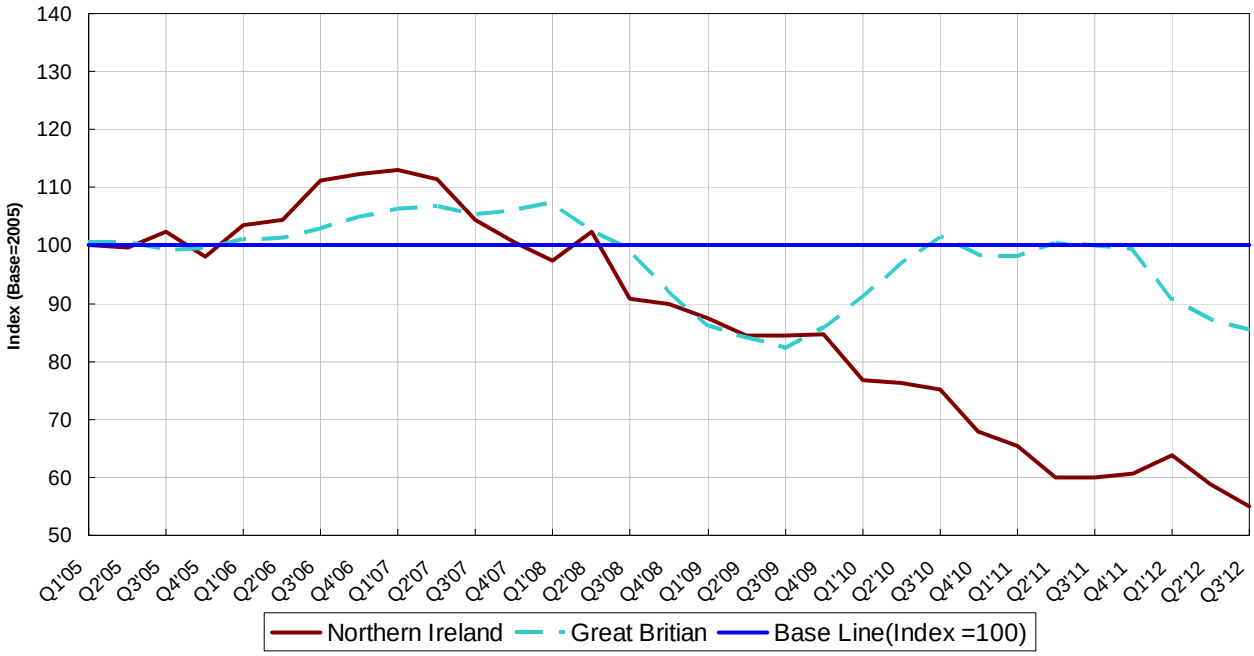
Total Volume of New Work – NI & GB

The Index of New Work in Northern Ireland in Q3 2012 was 55.1, a decrease of 6.6% compared to Q2 2012. Over the same period, the Index of New Work in Great Britain was 85.3, a decrease of 2.2% on the previous quarter. The trends in the volume of New Work Output between Northern Ireland and Great Britain in the last five years are similar to those found in overall construction output. Relatively speaking, the Northern Ireland construction sector has experienced a more severe downturn in New Work Output than the GB construction sector (Figure 15).

Figure 15 - Volume of New Work Output NI & GB

(Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)

Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2012



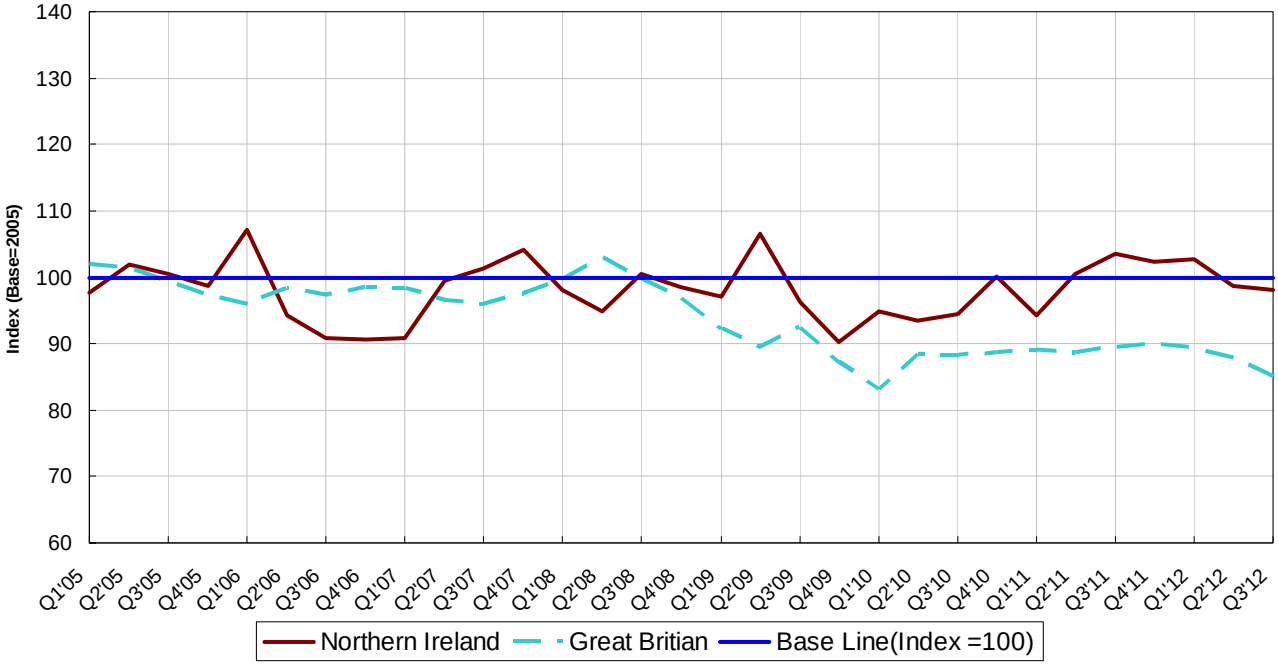
Total Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output – NI & GB

The Index of Repair & Maintenance in Northern Ireland in Q3 2012 was 98.1, a decrease of 0.6% compared to Q2 2012. Over the same period, the Index of Repair & Maintenance in Great Britain was 85.1, a decrease of 3.2% on the previous quarter. Since Q1 2010, growth in the volume of Repair & Maintenance output in Northern Ireland has been variable but consistently higher compared to Great Britain (Figure 16).

Figure 16 - Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output NI & GB

(Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)

Quarters ending March 2005 to September 2012



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 four 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 previously published estimates of the Index of Construction, Index of New Work and Index of Repair and Maintenance for the last six quarters.

Revisions to previously published figures

Index 2005=100

Year / Quarter	Previously Published Index of Construction[1]	Revised Index of Construction[2]	Difference	Previously Published Index of New Work[1]	Revised Index of New Work[2]	Difference
2011 Jan - Mar (Q1)	71.3	71.1	-0.2	65.6	65.3	-0.3
Apr - Jun (Q2)	67.2	67.1	-0.1	60.3	59.9	-0.4
Jul - Sep (Q3)	67.6	67.9	0.3	59.3	59.9	0.6
Oct - Dec (Q4)	68.3	68.3	0.0	60.5	60.6	0.1
2012 Jan - Mar (Q1)	71.6	71.8	0.2	63.5	63.7	0.2
Apr - Jun (Q2)	65.7	65.9	0.2	59.0	58.9	-0.1

Year / Quarter	Previously Published Index of R&M[1]	Revised Index of R&M[2]	Difference
2011 Jan - Mar (Q1)	93.8	94.2	0.4
Apr - Jun (Q2)	101.1	100.4	-0.6
Jul - Sep (Q3)	102.9	103.5	0.6
Oct - Dec (Q4)	102.5	102.3	-0.2
2011 Jan - Mar (Q1)	102.9	102.7	-0.2
Apr - Jun (Q2)	99.3	98.7	-0.6

[1] Published Quarter 2 2012 (Q2)
[2] Updated Quarter 3 2012 (Q3)

The table below highlights the latest revisions to construction output (constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted) quarter on previous quarter growth rates. The growth rate is the difference, expressed as a percentage, between the values of output (constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted) in the latest quarter compared to output (constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted) in the previous quarter.

Revisions to construction output (constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted) 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
2011 Jan - Mar (Q1)	-3.7%	-3.9%	-0.2%	-3.4%	-3.9%	-0.5%
Apr - Jun (Q2)	-5.7%	-5.6%	0.1%	-8.1%	-8.3%	-0.1%
Jul - Sep (Q3)	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	-1.6%	-0.1%	1.5%
Oct - Dec (Q4)	1.1%	0.7%	-0.4%	1.9%	1.1%	-0.8%
2012 Jan - Mar (Q1)	4.7%	5.0%	0.3%	5.0%	5.2%	0.3%
Apr - Jun (Q2)	-8.2%	-8.2%	0.0%	-7.0%	-7.5%	-0.5%

Year / Quarter	R&M growth previously published[1]	R&M growth published in this release[2]	R&M growth revisions
2011 Jan - Mar (Q1)	-6.5%	-5.9%	0.6%
Apr - Jun (Q2)	7.7%	6.6%	-1.1%
Jul - Sep (Q3)	1.8%	3.0%	1.2%
Oct - Dec (Q4)	-0.3%	-1.1%	-0.8%
2012 Jan - Mar (Q1)	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
Apr - Jun (Q2)	-3.5%	-4.0%	-0.4%

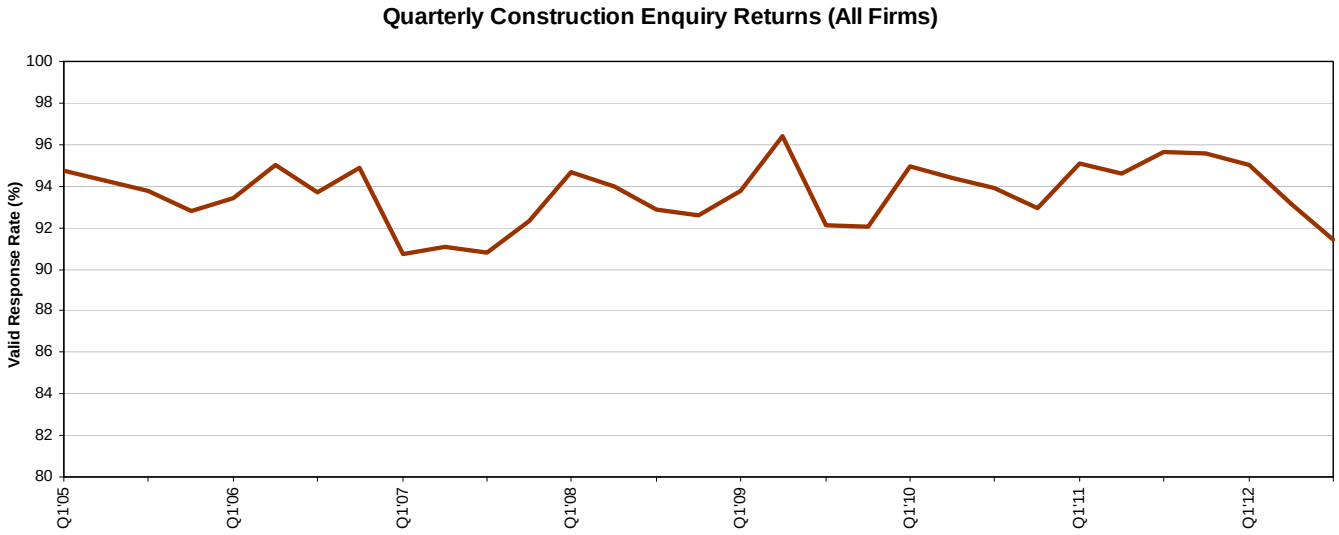
[1] derived from figures published Quarter 2 2012
[2] derived from figures updated Quarter 3 2012

Survey Response for Quarter 3 2012

For the quarter 1st July to 30th September 2012, 91% of firms in the sample participated in the survey. A breakdown of valid response by stratum is highlighted below. Firms are stratified according to annual turnover (from IDBR), ranging from the small stratum one firms with an annual turnover of less than £125,000 through to the large stratum six firms which have an annual turnover in excess of £10.5 million.

All Firms

2012 Jul - Sep (Quarter 3)	Stratum	Annual Turnover (£ '000)	Response (%)
	1	0 - 124	83
	2	125 - 549	85
	3	550 - 2,099	95
	4	2,100 - 5,249	97
	5	5,250 - 10499	97
	6	10,500+	91
	Overall		91



Background Notes

1. 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.

2. The survey measures construction output carried out only in Northern Ireland.

3. 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).

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. **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.

7. A summary of methods used to compile Northern Ireland Construction Output can be found at:
   http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/QCE%20methods.pdf

Deflation and Seasonal Adjustment

8. Results are published in constant 2005 prices, seasonally adjusted, where appropriate. 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). Users are advised that these deflators are UK deflators and are not regional NI deflators.

9. Seasonal adjustment aids interpretation by removing seasonal variation due to climate, hours of daylight, holidays or other regular seasonal patterns.

Quality Reporting

10. 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.

    Spreadsheets giving revision triangles of estimates for all quarters from Q1 2003 can be found at: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/revisions-triangle.xls

    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 (for details please see the Summary Quality Report in the next paragraph).

    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 the higher 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:
http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/CVs.xls

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.

Summary Quality Report

11. A summary quality report for Northern Ireland Construction Output can be found at: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/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.

Accuracy

12. Results, particularly for the most recent quarters, are provisional and subject to revision as later information becomes available.

13. Totals may not always tally as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted.

Further Information

14. Similar data for Great Britain Construction Output is provided by the Office for National Statistics at:
    http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/search/index.html?newquery=Building+and+Construction

    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;
Base year	2005	2005
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

	NI Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE)	GB Monthly Inquiry of Construction Activity and Allied Trades
Deflators	NISRA applies the Output Price Indices (OPIs) described in full in the ONS section on Deflators	ONS receives a deflator for each of the sectors published from the Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) on a quarterly basis. (BCIS are currently contracted to provide this information by BIS). The supplied deflators are Tender Price Indices (TPIs). These are converted to Output Price Indices (OPIs) by ONS by applying weights to the received quarterly sector TPIs, based on the typical duration of development for each sector. Although the TPIs are received on a quarterly basis, the calculated OPIs are 'grown' using regression analysis. Once provisional TPIs are received from BCIS, the constant price series is revised and a further revision is applied one quarter later when revised TPIs are confirmed by BCIS.
Seasonal Adjustment Model	X12 - Arima	X12 - Arima

Planned Future Revisions

15. There are currently no major planned revisions to the Northern Ireland Construction Output series. The Northern Ireland Construction Output Revision Policy can be found at: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/revisions-policy.pdf

Publication Policy

16. The Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin is available to download free from the website at: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/survey.asp84.htm

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

http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/BulletinTables.xls

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

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

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

Publication Schedule	
2012 Quarter 4	17 April 2013
2013 Quarter 1	17 July 2013
2013 Quarter 2	16 October 2013
2013 Quarter 3	22 January 2014

National Statistics

20. 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.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

More information on 'National Statistics' can be found at:
http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/

A copy of the assessment of the Northern Ireland Construction Output statistics is available at the following link (182):
http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html

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Or on the Central Survey Unit Website at: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/survey.asp11.htm

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Chapter 1 Output

Table 1.1 Volume of Construction Output in Northern Ireland
Constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted index numbers

Index 2005=100

Year / Quarter	Constant (2005) Prices	Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted
2005 Jan - Mar	99.5	100.1
Apr - Jun	100.1	99.5
Jul - Sep	102.7	102.2
Oct - Dec	97.7	98.1
2006 Jan - Mar	104.4	104.7
Apr - Jun	102.3	102.1
Jul - Sep	108.2	107.8
Oct - Dec	108.2	108.5
2007 Jan - Mar	108.7	108.8
Apr - Jun	108.6	108.8
Jul - Sep	104.6	104.2
Oct - Dec	101.1	101.4
2008 Jan - Mar	97.7	97.4
Apr - Jun	100.0	100.6
Jul - Sep	93.3	93.0
Oct - Dec	91.5	91.7
2009 Jan - Mar	89.6	89.0
Apr - Jun	87.5	88.3
Jul - Sep	87.1	86.9
Oct - Dec	85.6	85.7
2010 Jan - Mar	81.1	80.3
Apr - Jun	78.2	79.1
Jul - Sep	79.0	78.9
Oct - Dec	74.0	74.0
2011 Jan - Mar	72.0	71.1
Apr - Jun	66.3	67.1
Jul - Sep	67.9	67.9
Oct - Dec	68.3	68.3
2012 Jan - Mar	72.8	71.8
Apr - Jun	64.9	65.9
Jul - Sep	62.8	62.8

Table 1.2 Volume of New Work[1] Output in Northern Ireland
Constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted index numbers

Index 2005=100

Year / Quarter	Constant (2005) Prices	Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted
2005 Jan - Mar	97.9	100.1
Apr - Jun	100.2	99.6
Jul - Sep	103.7	102.4
Oct - Dec	98.0	98.0
2006 Jan - Mar	102.0	103.6
Apr - Jun	104.7	104.5
Jul - Sep	112.6	111.3
Oct - Dec	112.4	112.4
2007 Jan - Mar	111.8	113.1
Apr - Jun	111.3	111.5
Jul - Sep	105.6	104.5
Oct - Dec	100.5	100.5
2008 Jan - Mar	96.9	97.4
Apr - Jun	101.7	102.4
Jul - Sep	91.7	90.9
Oct - Dec	89.9	89.8
2009 Jan - Mar	87.5	87.3
Apr - Jun	83.5	84.4
Jul - Sep	85.0	84.4
Oct - Dec	84.6	84.6
2010 Jan - Mar	77.5	76.7
Apr - Jun	75.0	76.3
Jul - Sep	75.5	75.2
Oct - Dec	68.0	67.9
2011 Jan - Mar	66.5	65.3
Apr - Jun	58.7	59.9
Jul - Sep	59.9	59.9
Oct - Dec	60.5	60.6
2012 Jan - Mar	65.4	63.7
Apr - Jun	57.6	58.9
Jul - Sep	54.9	55.1

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

Table 1.3 Volume of Repair and Maintenance[1] Output in Northern Ireland
Constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted index numbers

Index 2005=100

Year / Quarter	Constant (2005) Prices	Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted
2005 Jan - Mar	106.5	97.7
Apr - Jun	99.5	101.9
Jul - Sep	98.0	100.6
Oct - Dec	96.0	98.7
2006 Jan - Mar	114.7	107.1
Apr - Jun	92.0	94.3
Jul - Sep	88.8	90.7
Oct - Dec	89.8	90.7
2007 Jan - Mar	95.1	90.9
Apr - Jun	97.2	99.5
Jul - Sep	100.2	101.3
Oct - Dec	103.6	104.1
2008 Jan - Mar	101.2	98.1
Apr - Jun	92.7	94.9
Jul - Sep	100.4	100.4
Oct - Dec	98.3	98.6
2009 Jan - Mar	98.8	97.0
Apr - Jun	105.1	106.6
Jul - Sep	96.2	96.2
Oct - Dec	89.6	90.1
2010 Jan - Mar	96.9	94.9
Apr - Jun	92.2	93.5
Jul - Sep	94.1	94.5
Oct - Dec	100.2	100.1
2011 Jan - Mar	95.8	94.2
Apr - Jun	99.3	100.4
Jul - Sep	102.4	103.5
Oct - Dec	102.6	102.3
2012 Jan - Mar	105.1	102.7
Apr - Jun	97.0	98.7
Jul - Sep	97.0	98.1

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

Table 1.4 Volume of Housing[1] Output in Northern Ireland
Constant (2005) prices seasonally adjusted index numbers

Index 2005=100

Year / Quarter		Constant (2005) Prices	Constant (2005) Prices Seasonally Adjusted
2005	Jan - Mar	93.2	96.2
	Apr - Jun	105.9	102.5
	Jul - Sep	104.3	104.5
	Oct - Dec	96.4	96.5
2006	Jan - Mar	105.6	108.8
	Apr - Jun	104.9	101.6
	Jul - Sep	100.9	101.6
	Oct - Dec	107.2	106.9
2007	Jan - Mar	106.2	109.1
	Apr - Jun	105.4	102.4
	Jul - Sep	92.6	93.6
	Oct - Dec	89.0	88.3
2008	Jan - Mar	81.0	83.0
	Apr - Jun	84.2	82.2
	Jul - Sep	68.1	68.9
	Oct - Dec	68.1	67.1
2009	Jan - Mar	65.1	66.8
	Apr - Jun	70.4	69.1
	Jul - Sep	72.1	72.8
	Oct - Dec	70.2	68.7
2010	Jan - Mar	66.1	67.9
	Apr - Jun	66.4	65.7
	Jul - Sep	63.9	64.5
	Oct - Dec	61.2	59.6
2011	Jan - Mar	50.9	52.2
	Apr - Jun	50.3	50.1
	Jul - Sep	47.2	47.5
	Oct - Dec	50.2	48.6
2012	Jan - Mar	45.5	46.7
	Apr - Jun	41.8	41.8
	Jul - Sep	41.4	41.8

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

Table 1.5 Volume of Infrastructure[1] Output in Northern Ireland

Constant (2005) prices index numbers

Index 2005=100

Year / Quarter				Constant (2005) Prices
2005	Jan	-	Mar	112.0
	Apr	-	Jun	85.9
	Jul	-	Sep	107.2
	Oct	-	Dec	95.2
2006	Jan	-	Mar	96.1
	Apr	-	Jun	100.3
	Jul	-	Sep	125.5
	Oct	-	Dec	94.7
2007	Jan	-	Mar	114.5
	Apr	-	Jun	123.7
	Jul	-	Sep	127.7
	Oct	-	Dec	127.2
2008	Jan	-	Mar	145.4
	Apr	-	Jun	139.3
	Jul	-	Sep	144.0
	Oct	-	Dec	151.2
2009	Jan	-	Mar	158.5
	Apr	-	Jun	159.8
	Jul	-	Sep	150.7
	Oct	-	Dec	144.2
2010	Jan	-	Mar	139.6
	Apr	-	Jun	118.1
	Jul	-	Sep	134.0
	Oct	-	Dec	105.6
2011	Jan	-	Mar	108.8
	Apr	-	Jun	108.0
	Jul	-	Sep	127.3
	Oct	-	Dec	124.3
2012	Jan	-	Mar	165.3
	Apr	-	Jun	124.4
	Jul	-	Sep	128.7

[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

Table 1.6 Volume of Other Work[1] Output in Northern Ireland

Constant (2005) prices index numbers

Index 2005=100

Year / Quarter		Constant (2005) Prices
2005	Jan - Mar	103.6
	Apr - Jun	97.3
	Jul - Sep	98.8
	Oct - Dec	100.2
2006	Jan - Mar	105.6
	Apr - Jun	99.5
	Jul - Sep	111.9
	Oct - Dec	114.4
2007	Jan - Mar	110.1
	Apr - Jun	107.7
	Jul - Sep	112.7
	Oct - Dec	108.3
2008	Jan - Mar	103.4
	Apr - Jun	107.7
	Jul - Sep	109.6
	Oct - Dec	102.1
2009	Jan - Mar	98.2
	Apr - Jun	85.0
	Jul - Sep	84.7
	Oct - Dec	85.5
2010	Jan - Mar	80.6
	Apr - Jun	80.1
	Jul - Sep	79.8
	Oct - Dec	80.0
2011	Jan - Mar	87.5
	Apr - Jun	73.1
	Jul - Sep	74.8
	Oct - Dec	73.0
2012	Jan - Mar	76.8
	Apr - Jun	75.2
	Jul - Sep	68.3

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

[2] This series was not found to be a candidate for seasonal adjustment and therefore seasonally adjusted figures are not shown

Table 1.7 Value of Construction Output in Northern Ireland

Year / Quarter	Current prices (£ Million)	Constant (2005) prices (£ Million)	Constant (2005) prices Seasonally Adjusted (£ Million)
2005 Jan - Mar	710	730	734
Apr - Jun	730	734	730
Jul - Sep	761	753	750
Oct - Dec	733	716	719
Total	**2,934**	**2,933**	**2,933**
2006 Jan - Mar	797	765	768
Apr - Jun	788	750	749
Jul - Sep	839	793	790
Oct - Dec	845	793	796
Total	**3,268**	**3,103**	**3,103**
2007 Jan - Mar	860	797	798
Apr - Jun	874	797	798
Jul - Sep	854	767	764
Oct - Dec	835	742	744
Total	**3,424**	**3,101**	**3,103**
2008 Jan - Mar	819	716	714
Apr - Jun	846	734	738
Jul - Sep	795	684	682
Oct - Dec	783	671	672
Total	**3,244**	**2,804**	**2,806**
2009 Jan - Mar	765	657	652
Apr - Jun	742	642	647
Jul - Sep	733	639	637
Oct - Dec	713	627	628
Total	**2,953**	**2,565**	**2,565**
2010 Jan - Mar	673	595	589
Apr - Jun	646	574	580
Jul - Sep	650	579	578
Oct - Dec	611	542	543
Total	**2,581**	**2,291**	**2,290**
2011 Jan - Mar	592	528	522
Apr - Jun	553	486	492
Jul - Sep	570	498	498
Oct - Dec	580	501	501
Total	**2,295**	**2,012**	**2,012**
2012 Jan - Mar	624	534	526
Apr - Jun	556	476	483
Jul - Sep	541	460	460

Table 1.8 (a) Volume of Output[1] 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
								Housing		Infra - structure	Other Work			
	Public	Private		Public	Private Industrial	Private Commercial		Public	Private		Public	Private		
2005 Jan - Mar	34.0	247.8	78.4	109.1	18.7	79.5	567.5	36.9	15.2	27.3	43.3	19.8	142.5	710.0
Apr - Jun	35.8	291.9	57.6	96.6	19.2	92.2	593.1	35.6	23.7	25.1	30.4	21.8	136.6	729.7
Jul - Sep	38.9	298.8	74.0	105.5	11.2	97.1	625.5	26.5	23.9	30.5	27.5	26.7	135.1	760.6
Oct - Dec	51.2	259.6	69.1	88.2	15.8	116.3	600.1	28.7	23.9	25.1	27.7	28.0	133.3	733.5
2006 Jan - Mar	48.1	292.2	72.7	90.6	16.8	114.4	634.7	32.1	34.5	24.0	39.5	31.9	162.1	796.8
Apr - Jun	51.7	295.2	81.2	85.1	15.1	127.7	656.1	33.6	26.0	21.5	26.0	24.7	131.8	787.9
Jul - Sep	47.8	292.8	111.6	97.4	23.6	137.5	710.6	21.2	31.0	19.4	33.6	23.1	128.3	838.9
Oct - Dec	60.6	305.6	81.1	106.5	28.3	132.2	714.2	27.6	26.9	18.9	21.1	35.9	130.5	844.7
2007 Jan - Mar	49.3	313.9	93.0	116.8	20.2	127.3	720.5	25.5	34.8	29.3	31.3	18.9	139.8	860.3
Apr - Jun	48.7	310.0	106.4	107.5	15.3	137.9	725.7	32.4	34.4	29.2	24.1	28.3	148.4	874.1
Jul - Sep	41.8	278.7	109.6	105.5	23.6	140.8	699.9	27.9	29.3	32.0	40.7	24.4	154.4	854.3
Oct - Dec	38.9	270.2	111.8	102.1	17.5	133.7	674.1	34.8	23.6	30.4	35.3	36.6	160.6	834.8
2008 Jan - Mar	36.6	240.3	132.0	111.3	16.1	123.3	659.6	24.9	39.9	31.2	31.8	31.4	159.2	818.8
Apr - Jun	52.4	244.2	128.3	108.1	21.2	143.7	698.0	25.8	38.5	27.9	24.8	31.2	148.1	846.2
Jul - Sep	45.4	188.2	127.1	108.3	35.8	129.4	634.3	28.3	35.4	33.5	26.9	36.8	160.9	795.2
Oct - Dec	57.7	169.1	139.4	112.3	32.8	112.8	624.1	32.0	41.6	28.8	25.1	31.8	159.3	783.4
2009 Jan - Mar	57.0	168.0	142.8	121.9	12.2	102.4	604.3	30.5	33.0	31.7	27.7	37.4	160.3	764.6
Apr - Jun	61.2	170.4	139.5	109.7	14.4	75.1	570.3	26.7	50.5	34.7	26.7	33.0	171.5	741.9
Jul - Sep	39.0	204.7	133.3	117.7	10.2	70.4	575.3	26.3	43.2	30.6	28.7	29.3	158.1	733.4
Oct - Dec	34.0	200.6	126.6	106.9	19.4	77.5	564.9	28.6	41.7	29.8	26.5	21.5	148.2	713.1
2010 Jan - Mar	41.2	179.2	112.3	105.1	12.4	63.4	513.7	28.6	38.5	39.2	33.8	19.3	159.4	673.1
Apr - Jun	30.3	197.8	95.4	92.6	13.4	65.7	495.2	16.7	44.9	32.6	32.3	24.4	150.9	646.1
Jul - Sep	28.4	186.1	110.9	79.6	16.5	74.2	495.7	17.3	47.5	35.0	29.7	25.4	154.8	650.5
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	83.7	76.7	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	106.5	68.7	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	108.3	78.0	12.0	51.7	407.9	17.2	49.1	34.1	33.0	38.9	172.3	580.2
2012 Jan - Mar	55.5	99.5	152.3	93.9	11.4	36.4	448.8	15.2	32.5	40.2	48.4	38.8	175.0	623.8
Apr - Jun	58.7	79.7	112.3	90.8	7.4	44.6	393.5	15.3	32.0	33.5	47.7	33.6	162.1	555.6
Jul - Sep	56.0	75.0	112.3	71.0	8.1	54.5	376.9	15.3	39.4	39.3	40.5	29.2	163.8	540.7

[1] Includes output by contractors and public sector direct labour organisations

Table 1.8 (b) Volume of Output[1] in Northern Ireland by Construction Sector

Constant (2005) Prices and Seasonally Adjusted (£ million)

YEAR/ QUARTER	New housing		Infra - structure	Other New Work			All New Work [2]	Repair and Maintenance					All Repair & Maintenance [2]	All Work [2]
								Housing		Infra - structure	Other Work			
	Public	Private		Public	Private Industrial	Private Commercial		Public	Private		Public	Private		
2005 Jan - Mar	35.0	267.6	80.5	112.1	19.1	89.2	597.0	35.6	13.8	22.3	35.5	20.3	133.7	734.1
Apr - Jun	36.1	283.8	58.2	97.4	17.8	89.8	594.1	32.6	24.6	29.1	35.3	21.7	139.4	729.5
Jul - Sep	38.5	291.1	73.4	104.4	13.1	93.5	610.7	30.0	23.7	30.8	27.7	26.5	137.6	749.8
Oct - Dec	49.6	255.3	67.2	85.9	15.0	111.4	584.8	29.5	26.2	26.6	29.3	27.6	135.0	719.2
2006 Jan - Mar	45.6	292.4	69.5	87.4	16.7	116.9	618.0	28.9	28.8	19.5	32.1	31.3	146.6	768.1
Apr - Jun	48.3	271.8	76.0	81.6	17.8	119.1	623.1	28.0	24.5	24.3	29.5	24.1	129.1	748.5
Jul - Sep	44.1	277.6	102.5	92.7	19.6	126.7	663.9	23.3	28.4	18.7	32.3	22.4	124.2	790.3
Oct - Dec	55.3	291.3	73.3	100.5	22.4	123.3	670.4	23.6	26.3	19.5	21.7	34.8	124.1	795.9
2007 Jan - Mar	44.3	306.1	82.4	108.9	23.1	125.3	674.4	24.3	27.1	24.5	26.1	18.3	124.4	797.9
Apr - Jun	43.1	276.1	92.6	98.5	17.5	127.3	664.9	28.3	29.2	30.6	25.3	26.2	136.2	797.5
Jul - Sep	36.5	255.4	94.3	94.6	18.5	122.6	623.2	24.8	24.8	28.4	36.2	22.3	138.6	764.2
Oct - Dec	33.4	245.9	95.4	89.5	13.2	118.9	599.5	28.0	19.8	29.4	34.2	33.4	142.4	743.7
2008 Jan - Mar	31.1	223.5	112.3	95.5	17.2	114.9	580.8	22.1	29.9	25.2	25.8	28.5	134.2	714.0
Apr - Jun	44.0	206.5	109.6	91.2	22.2	131.5	611.0	21.7	29.4	27.6	24.5	28.1	129.8	737.5
Jul - Sep	37.8	162.2	109.2	90.4	26.0	111.2	542.0	23.9	27.7	29.0	23.3	33.0	137.4	682.1
Oct - Dec	47.9	144.3	120.4	93.2	23.7	101.1	535.9	24.4	31.8	27.7	24.0	28.5	134.9	672.3
2009 Jan - Mar	47.5	150.5	124.9	101.4	12.7	96.8	521.0	24.7	24.5	25.8	22.5	33.5	132.7	652.4
Apr - Jun	51.5	142.5	123.7	92.5	15.5	72.3	503.7	22.3	37.3	32.8	25.2	29.5	145.8	647.4
Jul - Sep	33.2	177.7	118.9	101.5	8.2	61.7	503.6	22.1	33.0	26.1	24.5	25.6	131.7	637.0
Oct - Dec	29.4	172.9	113.5	94.5	16.2	73.3	504.6	21.9	29.7	28.2	25.1	18.8	123.3	628.3
2010 Jan - Mar	36.2	162.6	100.8	95.5	14.8	64.3	457.7	23.7	30.3	31.5	27.2	16.9	129.9	589.2
Apr - Jun	27.0	165.3	85.3	85.9	16.1	68.8	455.0	14.5	32.9	29.6	29.3	21.7	128.0	580.0
Jul - Sep	25.5	159.9	98.6	74.7	14.9	68.6	448.8	14.4	35.2	30.7	26.1	22.5	129.4	578.4
Oct - Dec	28.2	147.8	75.4	74.3	13.0	61.9	405.3	11.1	32.2	29.3	36.5	29.2	137.0	542.7
2011 Jan - Mar	44.2	112.9	73.7	94.7	14.9	66.1	389.7	11.9	26.0	29.0	31.7	29.8	128.9	521.6
Apr - Jun	42.4	99.8	72.0	71.6	14.1	52.7	357.4	12.2	29.6	32.2	28.9	34.0	137.5	492.2
Jul - Sep	41.5	89.2	90.5	63.6	11.6	54.5	357.2	13.3	29.0	33.0	30.5	34.8	141.6	497.6
Oct - Dec	55.0	80.8	90.5	71.6	9.7	49.5	361.3	12.6	30.0	33.1	32.0	33.9	140.0	501.1
2012 Jan - Mar	50.2	86.4	125.3	85.6	11.7	37.5	380.2	12.3	25.2	31.6	38.0	33.4	140.6	526.3
Apr - Jun	53.3	65.2	91.5	82.4	8.1	45.5	351.5	12.9	22.8	28.1	40.1	28.9	135.0	483.2
Jul - Sep	51.1	62.0	90.6	64.1	7.2	46.8	328.4	12.3	26.1	34.6	35.6	25.2	134.3	460.4

[1] Includes output by contractors and public sector direct labour organisations

[2] See background Notes (Paragraph 5)

Table 1.9 Volume of Output[1] in Northern Ireland (Private Contractors only) by Stratum[2] of Firm

Current Prices (£million)

3rd Quarter 2012

Stratum of Firm	Annual Turnover (£'000)	New housing		Infra - structure	Other New Work			All New Work	Repair and Maintenance					All Repair & maintenance	All Work
									Housing		Infra-structure	Other Work			
		Public	Private		Public	Private Industrial	Private Commercial		Public	Private		Public	Private		
1	0-124	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	7.1	0.3	12.4	0.0	0.1	1.6	14.4	21.5
2	125-549	2.2	17.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	29.2	2.7	18.8	0.6	3.8	10.1	36.0	65.2
3	550-2,099	0.0	16.4	2.2	3.3	0.0	6.6	28.5	3.6	4.3	6.3	4.5	7.0	25.8	54.3
4	2,100-5,249	6.1	15.2	2.7	9.3	0.0	3.5	36.9	2.1	3.3	0.1	1.4	3.9	10.9	47.8
5	5,250-10,499	12.2	8.9	4.1	10.7	1.6	5.7	43.1	1.4	0.5	2.2	4.6	2.0	10.7	53.8
6	10,500+	35.5	11.0	100.6	39.9	6.4	30.9	224.3	4.0	0.1	17.0	13.3	4.6	39.0	263.4
Total		**56.0**	**75.0**	**112.3**	**63.2**	**8.1**	**54.5**	**369.1**	**14.2**	**39.4**	**26.3**	**27.8**	**29.2**	**136.8**	**505.9**

[1]Includes output by Contractors only

[2] Firms are stratified by turnover

Table 1.10 Volume of New Work Output[1] 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
2005	159.8	242.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	106.7	41.0	93.2	37.1	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	40.7	764.8
2006	208.2	267.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	94.8	53.2	47.6	10.8	68.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	65.5	817.3
2007	178.5	325.2	0.6	4.9	0.0	88.4	53.6	71.1	15.4	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	861.2
2008	192.0	443.0	3.2	4.4	0.0	137.4	31.5	77.0	23.7	65.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	30.8	1009.0
2009	191.2	476.4	3.9	3.4	1.5	177.6	14.2	107.3	30.3	47.1	2.5	0.0	0.3	32.7	1088.4
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	286.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	87.5	26.0	55.4	14.9	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	770.6

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
2005	1098.0	35.8	31.6	31.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	19.4	78.6	43.4	11.7	121.4	2.0	108.4	1583.8
2006	1185.7	78.5	53.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	86.8	73.9	12.8	180.7	1.6	136.0	1859.8
2007	1172.7	95.1	53.5	22.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	24.9	78.7	94.5	4.9	224.4	0.4	112.0	1884.1
2008	841.7	83.6	59.3	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	91.0	125.9	3.5	155.8	1.2	113.2	1540.7
2009	743.7	65.5	28.9	26.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	47.5	82.8	1.4	80.6	1.4	103.6	1190.6
2010	735.8	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	1132.4
2011	447.2	96.9	40.0	10.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	25.1	22.1	37.1	1.6	64.3	0.0	74.8	819.9

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
2005	1257.9	278.3	31.6	32.0	2.4	106.7	41.0	112.6	115.7	86.0	11.7	121.4	2.1	149.1	2348.6
2006	1393.9	345.9	53.7	31.1	0.0	94.8	53.2	67.7	97.5	142.6	12.9	180.7	1.6	201.5	2677.1
2007	1351.2	420.3	54.1	27.6	0.4	88.4	53.6	96.0	94.2	178.7	4.9	224.4	0.4	151.2	2745.3
2008	1033.8	526.6	62.6	51.0	0.0	137.4	31.5	95.5	114.8	191.4	3.7	156.1	1.3	144.1	2549.7
2009	934.9	541.9	32.8	30.3	2.0	177.6	14.2	115.4	77.7	129.8	3.9	80.6	1.7	136.3	2279.1
2010	866.9	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	1911.9
2011	650.2	383.3	46.1	10.7	0.0	87.6	26.0	80.5	37.0	100.0	1.6	64.3	0.0	103.2	1590.5

[1] Includes output by contractors only

Chapter 2: The Structure of the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland

Introduction

Chapter 2 'The Structure of the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland' 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:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-inter-dept-bus-register.htm

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. The next update based on the Census of Employment is due to be released in December 2012 (date not specified). ***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:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-census-of-employment.htm

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: http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-qes.htm

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: http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-labour-market.htm

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:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-hours-and-earnings.htm

Reported Accidents in the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland – Tables 2.8.1 – 2.8.6

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 2.8.1-2.8.6 are first published in this bulletin 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 for VAT with HM Customs and Excise or which operate a PAYE scheme with the Inland Revenue, at December 2012

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	475	400	190	45	20	5	1,135
4120	Construction of buildings	1,005	955	285	80	25	20	2,365
4211	Construction of roads and motorways	80	110	30	10	0	0	230
4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	0	5	0	0	0	0	15
4291	Construction of water projects	0	5	0	0	0	0	15
4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	145	145	65	25	10	25	410
4311	Demolition	5	5	0	5	0	0	20
4312	Site preparation	70	40	5	0	0	0	120
4313	Test drilling and boring	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
4321	Electrical installation	675	440	100	25	10	10	1,260
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	455	385	75	20	10	0	950
4329	Other construction installation	75	75	25	5	0	0	185
4331	Plastering	200	80	10	0	0	0	290
4332	Joinery installation	605	335	70	15	0	0	1,035
4333	Floor and wall covering	60	65	20	5	0	0	150
4334	Painting and glazing	160	165	15	0	0	0	345
4339	Other building completion and finishing	105	85	25	0	0	0	220
4391	Roofing activities	70	45	25	0	0	0	140
4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	495	270	75	10	5	0	860
Total		**4,695**	**3,625**	**1,020**	**260**	**90**	**75**	**9,765**

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

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 to avoid disclosure and thus figures may not add back to totals.

Table 2.2 Northern Ireland Census of Employment
September 2009
Employee Jobs

SIC03	BUSINESS DESCRIPTIONS	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Male	Female Full-time	Female Part-time	Female	Total
F	**CONSTRUCTION**	30,521	1,397	31,918	2,967	1,893	4,860	36,778
41	Construction of buildings	7,714	492	8,206	986	706	1,693	9,899
411	Development of building projects	675	134	809	242	208	450	1,259
412	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	7,039	358	7,397	745	498	1,243	8,640
4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	7,039	358	7,397	745	498	1,243	8,640
41201	Construction of commercial buildings	855	20	875	79	48	126	1,001
41202	Construction of domestic buildings	6,184	338	6,523	666	450	1,116	7,639
42	Civil engineering	7,739	192	7,932	710	235	945	8,877
421	Construction of roads and railways	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4211	Construction of roads and motorways	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4213	Construction of bridges and tunnels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
422	Construction of utility projects	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
429	Construction of other civil engineering projects	5,188	125	5,314	573	179	752	6,065
4291	Construction of water projects	*	*	39	*	*	6	45
4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	*	*	5,275	*	*	746	6,020
43	Specialised construction activities	15,068	712	15,780	1,270	952	2,222	18,002
431	Demolition and site preparation	597	12	609	27	23	50	659
4311	Demolition	*	*	119	*	*	18	138
4312	Site preparation	447	10	457	16	11	27	484
4313	Test drilling and boring	*	*	32	*	*	5	37
432	Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	7,999	294	8,293	751	484	1,235	9,528
4321	Electrical installation	4,403	127	4,530	386	256	642	5,172
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	2,932	137	3,069	285	190	475	3,544
4329	Other construction installation	664	30	694	80	38	118	812
433	Building completion and finishing	4,060	295	4,355	349	308	657	5,012
4331	Plastering	365	58	422	24	32	56	478
4332	Joinery installation	1,587	122	1,709	124	127	250	1,959
4333	Floor and wall covering	313	14	327	35	28	63	390
4334	Painting and glazing	1,064	67	1,131	103	64	167	1,298
43341	Painting	796	52	847	56	44	100	947
43342	Glazing	269	15	284	47	20	66	350
4339	Other building completion and finishing	731	35	766	64	57	121	888
439	Other specialised construction activities	2,412	111	2,523	142	138	280	2,803
4391	Roofing activities	449	13	462	32	32	63	525
4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	1,964	97	2,061	111	106	216	2,277
43991	Scaffold erection	341	13	354	13	11	24	378
43999	Specialised construction activities (other than scaffold erection) n.e.c.	1,623	84	1,707	98	95	192	1,899
*	Not shown due to confidentiality constraints							

Source: NI Census of Employment, DETI, September 2009

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 (NI) Order 1988.

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 Persons working 30 hours or less per week are normally regarded as being in part-time employment.

4 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.

5 Employees are classified to a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC07) from the business description for each employment unit.

Table 2.3 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs[1] 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 Jobs[1] in Construction (Continued)

Year	Quarter	Employee Jobs - Unadjusted	Quarterly Change- Unadjusted
		DISCONTINUITY IN SERIES[2]	
	December (R)	37,120	340
2010	March (R)	36,960	-160
	June (R)	36,200	-760
	September (R)	35,790	-410
	December (R)	33,610	-2,170
2011	March (R)	33,370	-250
	June (R)	32,780	-580
	September (R)	32,930	150
	December (R)	31,640	-1,290
2012	March (R)	31,460	-180
	June(R)	31,320	-140
	September (P)	31,010	-310

Source: Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), DETI

[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.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/stats-surveys/stats-qes/stats-qes-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 2)	Number
2012Q3	21,000
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	29,000
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 2010, the above estimates are based on re-weighted LFS estimates, which are in line with the 2011 mid-year population estimates.
From 2002, the above estimates are based on re-weighted LFS estimates, which are in line with the 2010 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.

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 2003 Division F

	Mean gross weekly earnings					Percentage of employees who received		
		Of Which						
At April Each Year	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]	£471.7	£27.7	x	x		24.7%	6.4%	0.0%
2009 [3]	£523.2	£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]	£536.1	£27.5	x	x		24.1%	4.1%	4.8%

	Distribution of weekly earnings					Mean weekly hours	
		Median					
At April Each Year	10% earned less than	50% earned less than	10% earned more than		Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime*	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]	£243.8	£408.6	x		£11.03	42.3	2.1
2009 [3]	£259.9	£436.3	x		£12.32	42.2	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]	£267.5	£445.2	x		£12.63	42.5	2.2

PBR - payment by results, includes piecework, bonuses, commission and incentive payments (includes profit related pay until 1996).
Premium pay - for shift-work, and for night or week-end work where these are not treated as overtime.
x - data unavailable or suppressed
* Average hourly earnings are calculated by dividing the sum of the weekly earnings of the group of employees by the sum of their total weekly hours.

[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.

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

	SOC 531 - Construction trades		SOC 5315 - carpenters and joiners		SOC 912 - elementary construction occupations	
At April Each Year	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]	£415.8	£10.11	£385.3	£9.33	£406.3	£8.33
2009 [3]	£417.8	£9.88	£408.0	£9.17	£347.5	£7.93
2010 [3]	£406.6	£9.43	£401.4	£9.02	£419.5	£9.09
2011 [4]	£425.0	£10.00	£425.9	£9.80	£371.0	£8.82
2012 [4]	£421.8	£9.59	£404.6	£9.17	£415.6	£8.84

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 2003 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]	£471.7	£11.03	42.3		£520.7	£12.57	41.2
2009 [3]	£523.2	£12.32	42.2		£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]	£536.1	£12.63	42.5		£560.1	£13.84	40.3

[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 HSENI 2002/03 – 2011/12

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(P)	20	599		2,645	3,264
2006/07	18	510		2,318	2,846
2007/08	16	557	2,179	2179	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	424		1,865	2,306

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(P)	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

2.8.3. Major accidents by industrial sector

Year	Agric	Constr	Mfg & Q	Educ	Health	Other	Total
2002/03	N/A	60	116	293	58	123	650
2003/04	N/A	81	148	181	86	179	675
2004/05	N/A	98	146	119	88	189	640
2005/06(P)	N/A	87	134	154	88	136	599
2006/07	N/A	92	133	85	57	143	510
2007/08	N/A	128	187	34	48	160	557
2008/09	N/A	104	159	30	54	151	498
2009/10	N/A	81	139	40	71	135	466
2010/11	N/A	48	118	45	76	193	480

2.8.4. Fatal accident incidence rates per 100,000 workers by industrial sector

Year	Agriculture	Construction	Manufacturing	All Industries
2002/03	12.4	12.7	1	2.6
2003/04	19.2	10.2	0	2.3
2004/05	11.9	6.7	2	1.6
2005/06(P)	28.5	7.4	3.1	2.3
2006/07	14.7	8.5	3.1	2.2
2007/08	19.8	6.4	1.1	2.1
2008/09	16	2.8	7.1	2.6
2009/10	4.2	1.5	2.2	1.1
2010/11	12.8	1.6	1.1	1.5

[1] Mfg & Q: Manufacturing and Quarries.

(P) = Provisional Figures

2.8.5. Construction sector – cause of accident by type of accident

	2002/03			2003/04		
Cause	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**
Fall	5	29	20	3	29	34
Struck by		6	27		16	26
Handling, strains/sprains		2	31		4	41
Slip or trip		7	30		18	27
Vehicle		3	4		1	3
Collapsing or overturning	2	1	5	3	2	3
Others	2	12	26		11	26
Totals	**9**	**60**	**143**	**6**	**81**	**160**

	2004/05			2005/06(p)		
Cause	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**
Fall	2	40	25	3	42	31
Struck by		16	23		13	48
Handling, strains/sprains		10	50		5	55
Slip or trip		17	17		12	28
Vehicle	1	1	3		1	8
Collapsing or overturning	1	3	2		1	1
Others		11	24	2	13	40
Totals	**4**	**98**	**148**	**5**	**87**	**211**

2.8.5. Construction sector – cause of accident by type of accident (continued)

	2006/07			2007/08		
Cause	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**
Fall	1	40	33	2	56	38
Struck by		15	28	1	17	33
Handling, strains/sprains		5	36		6	43
Slip or trip		16	38		20	35
Vehicle		7	2	2	3	3
Collapsing or overturning	2	2	1			
Others	3	7	42		26	47
Totals	**6**	**92**	**180**	**5**	**128**	**199**

	2008/09			2009/10		
Cause	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**
Fall	1	41	25	1	34	18
Struck by		12	36		6	25
Handling, strains/sprains		11	56		8	36
Slip or trip		22	25		15	24
Vehicle					2	4
Collapsing or overturning		4			0	2
Others	1	14	48		16	38
Totals	**2**	**104**	**190**	**1**	**81**	**147**

	2010/11			2011/12		
Cause	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**	**Fatal**	**Major**	**Over 3 day**
Fall	1	15		1	33	
Struck by		10			7	
Handling, strains/sprains		0			0	
Slip or trip		17			13	
Vehicle		1			4	
Collapsing or overturning		2			0	
Others		12			10	
Totals	**1**	**57**	**196**	**1**	**67**	**131**

2.8.6. 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

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

Year	Number of Fatalities	Occupation	Employment Category	Description	Date
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 facia at eves of house	12/06/2005
		Road Worker	Self-employed	Electrocuted when an articulated lorry made contact with an overhead powerline	28/02/2006
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	08/052006
		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	1	Painter/Decorator	Self Employed	Fell from a ladder whilst repairing/painting top storey window	09/05/2008

* accidents not reportable under RIDDOR but investigated by HSENI