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Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin

Output in the Construction Industry – Q2 2014

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Business and Energy

STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency

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A National Statistics Publication

Contents

Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin
Output in the Construction Industry – Q2 2014

Summary of Key Findings – Q2 2014

- This statistical bulletin provides users with the latest estimates of construction output carried out in Northern Ireland for Q2 2014. It excludes work carried out by Northern Ireland Construction firms in other parts of the UK or elsewhere. Output is defined as the amount charged by construction firms to customers for value of work excluding VAT.

- The total volume of construction output in Northern Ireland in the second quarter of 2014 decreased by 3.7% compared to Q1 2014.

- Over the quarter, the volume of New Work fell slightly by 1.3% but Repair & Maintenance decreased sharply by 8.7%.

- There were small decreases in Housing (-1.7%) and Infrastructure (-1.1%) but the most notable change this quarter was the decrease in Other Work by 6.7%.

- When comparing Q2 2014 with Q2 2013 construction output has fallen by 6.0%.

- Overall the trend in Construction Output carried out in Northern Ireland is still downward. The level of output reported in Q2 2014 is approximately half of the peak reported in Q1 2007.

- In Q2 2014, overall construction output in GB remained at the same level as the previous quarter.

- In Q2 2014, construction output in Northern Ireland was just below three-quarters (72%) of the average output reported for 2010. In the same quarter, overall construction output in Great Britain was at 99% of the average output for 2010.

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.

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.

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/ons/publications/all-releases.html?definition=tcm:77-211472

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:
http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/Summary_of_Usage.pdf

Economic Context

The latest regional Gross Value Added (GVA) data for Northern Ireland indicates that the construction industry was estimated to account for 7% 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/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Regional+GVA#tab-data-tables

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 2007 the construction sector has experienced a consistent general downward trend in output with no sign yet emerging of a sustained recovery in this sector. The current levels of construction output are approximately half of the levels reported in the quarters before the downturn 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 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.

Recent reports from Private Sector Surveys of Businesses have indicated an increase in orders reported by Northern Ireland Construction Firms. However, many of these projects are based in Great Britain and fall, therefore, outside the scope of the figures reported in this bulletin.

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:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour-market-report-lmr

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

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:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/economic_output_statistics/ni-composite-economic-index-_nicei_.htm

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment's Economic 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:
http://www.detini.gov.uk/deti-stats-index/deti-economic-briefing.htm

Other relevant background information

The Background Notes on Pages 29-38 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 2010 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 (2010) 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

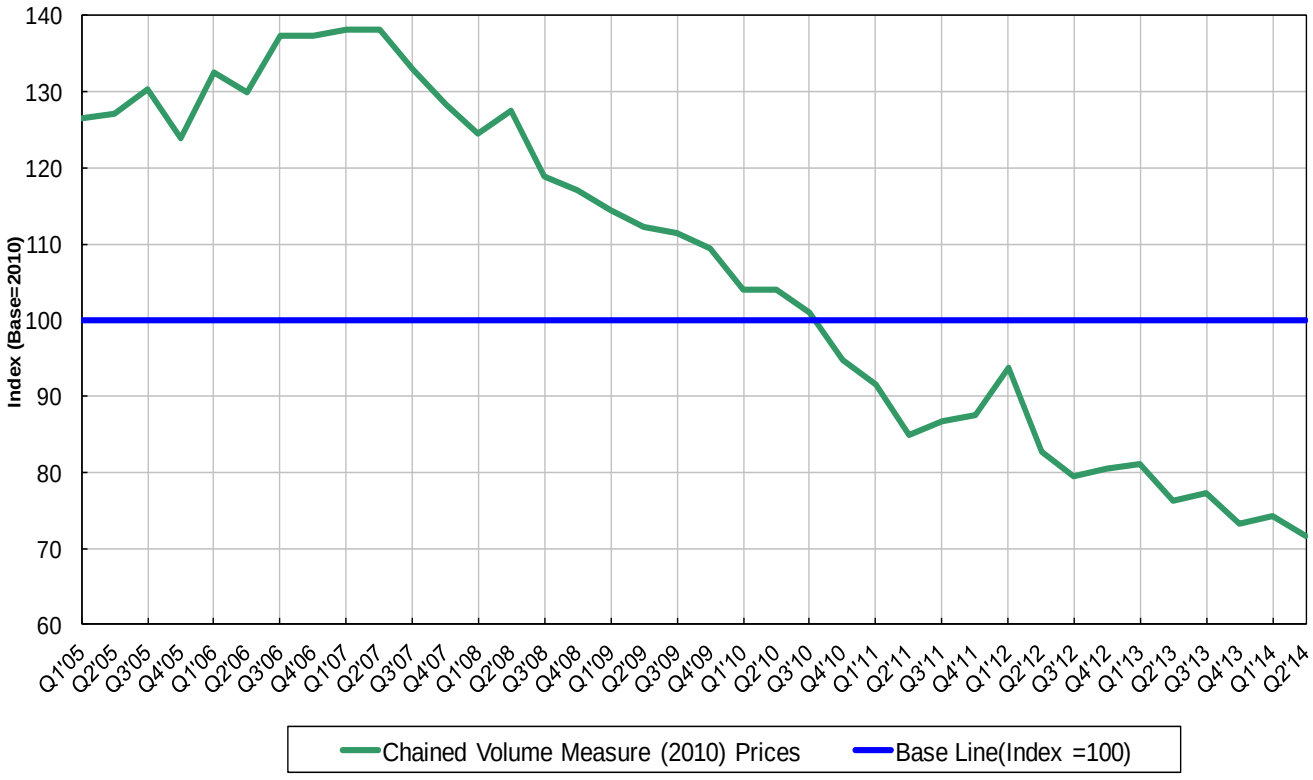
Data is usually updated quarterly; further information about revisions to previous data is included on page 26 of this bulletin.

Overall Construction Output

The total volume of construction output in the second quarter of 2014 decreased by 3.7% compared with Q1 2014 and was 6.0% lower compared to the same quarter in 2013 (Figure 1). Overall, the trend in Construction Output carried out in Northern Ireland remains downward with current levels of output almost half (-48.2%) of the peak level reported in Q1 2007.

Figure 1 - Volume of Construction Output in NI

Quarters ending March 2005 to June 2014



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.

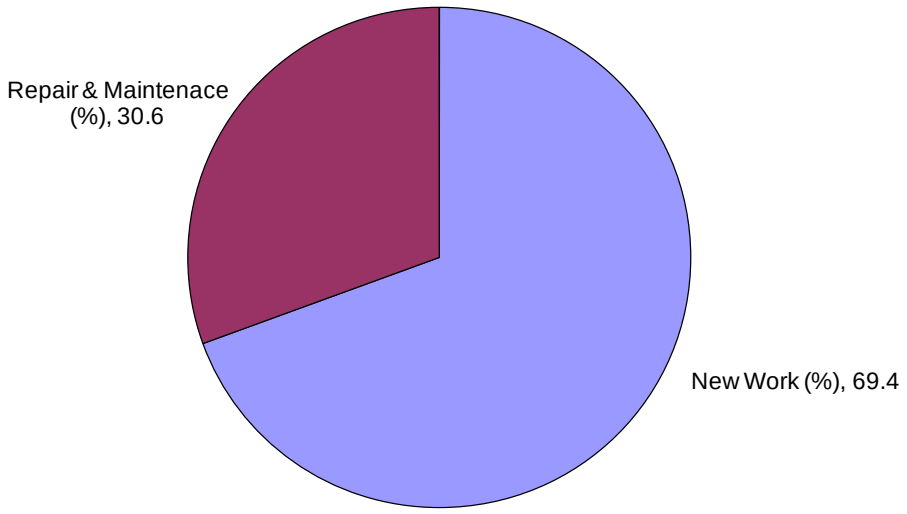
What is included in these categories?

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 Q2 2014, New Work accounted for 69% of all construction output whilst Repair & Maintenance accounted for the remaining 31% of all construction output.

Figure 2 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into New Work[2] and Repair and Maintenance
(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q2 2014

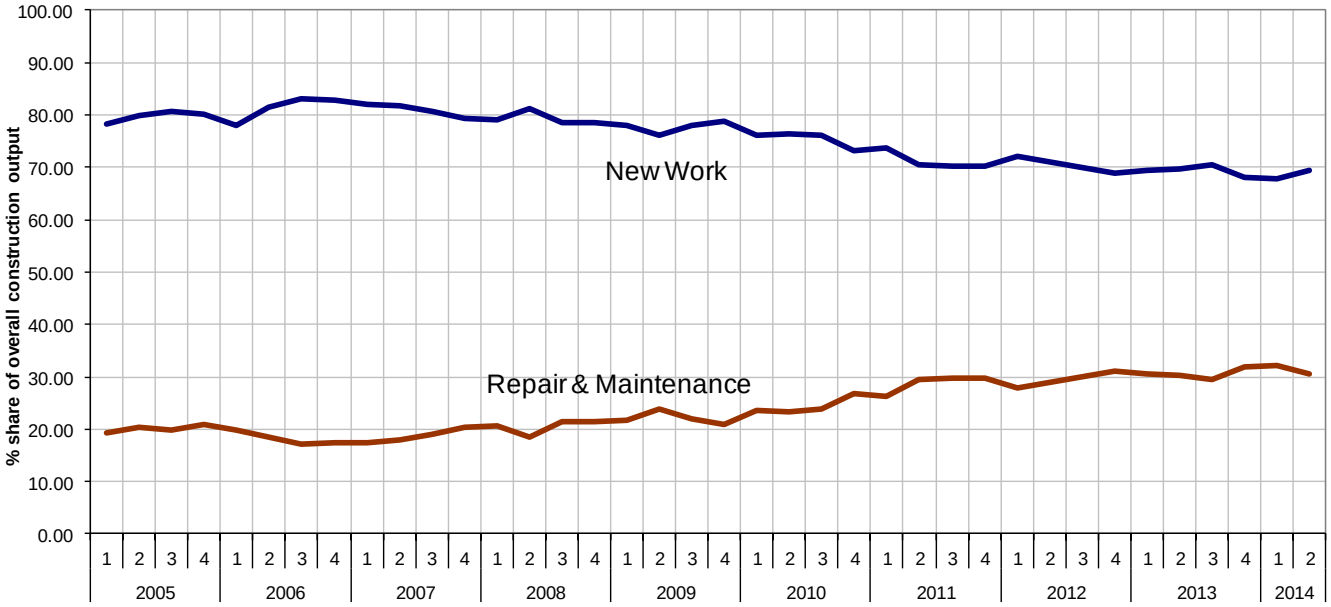


[1] Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted
[2] New Work is not seasonally adjusted

Figure 3 shows that 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 output.

Figure 3 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into New Work[2] and Repair & Maintenance

(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2005 to June 2014

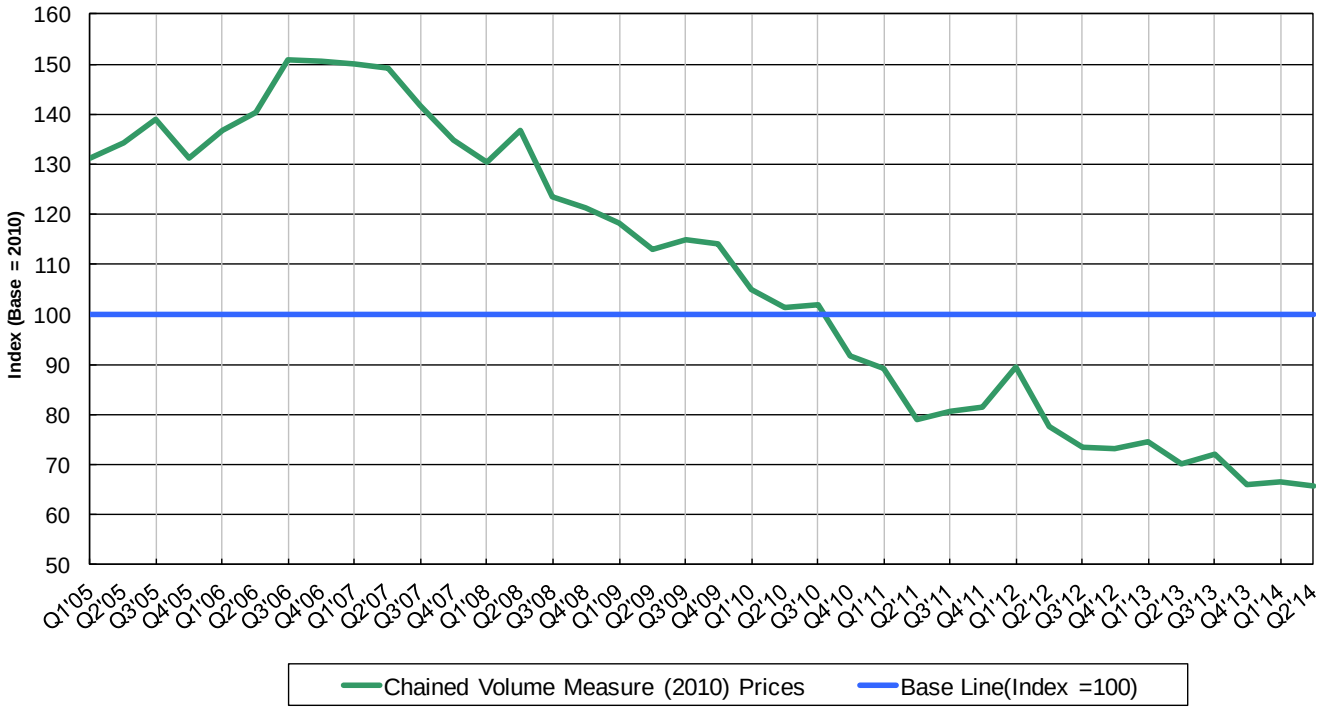


[1] Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted

New Work

In the second quarter of 2014, the volume of New Work decreased by 1.3% compared to the previous quarter and was 6.4% lower than the same quarter in 2013. New Work Output is similar to Overall Output in that it is still on a downward trend (Figure 4). The level of New Work Output reported this quarter is 56% lower than the levels reported in late 2006/early 2007.

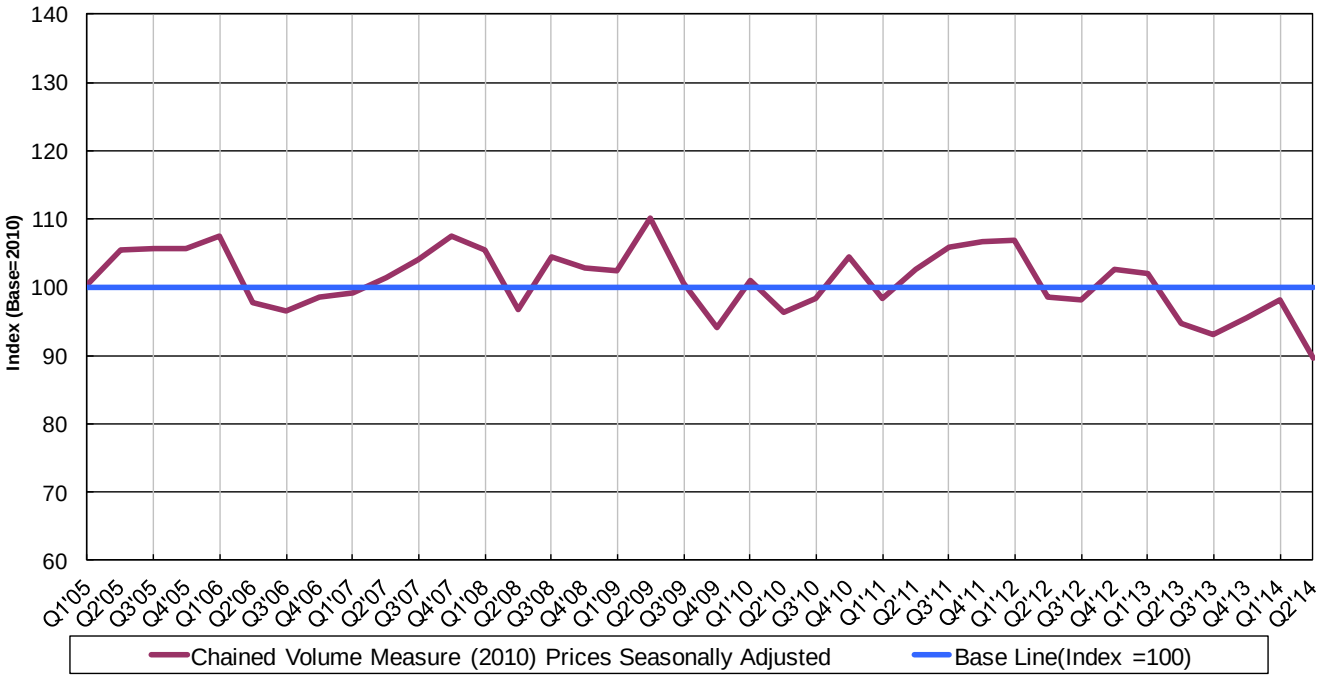
Figure 4 - Volume of New Work Output in NI
Quarters ending March 2005 to June 2014



Repair and Maintenance

In Q2 2014, Repair and Maintenance output fell sharply by 8.7% compared to the previous quarter and was 5.2% lower than the same quarter in 2013 (Figure 5). The level of Repair & Maintenance output in Q2 2014 was the lowest reported in the series. Prior to the current quarter, there had been two consecutive quarterly increases in Repair & Maintenance output. Generally speaking, the volume of Repair & Maintenance output has fluctuated up and down around the 2010=100 baseline but this type of construction activity has not been affected as much compared to the downturn experienced in New Work Output.

Figure 5 - Volume of Repair and Maintenance Output in NI
Quarters Ending March 2005 to June 2014



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:

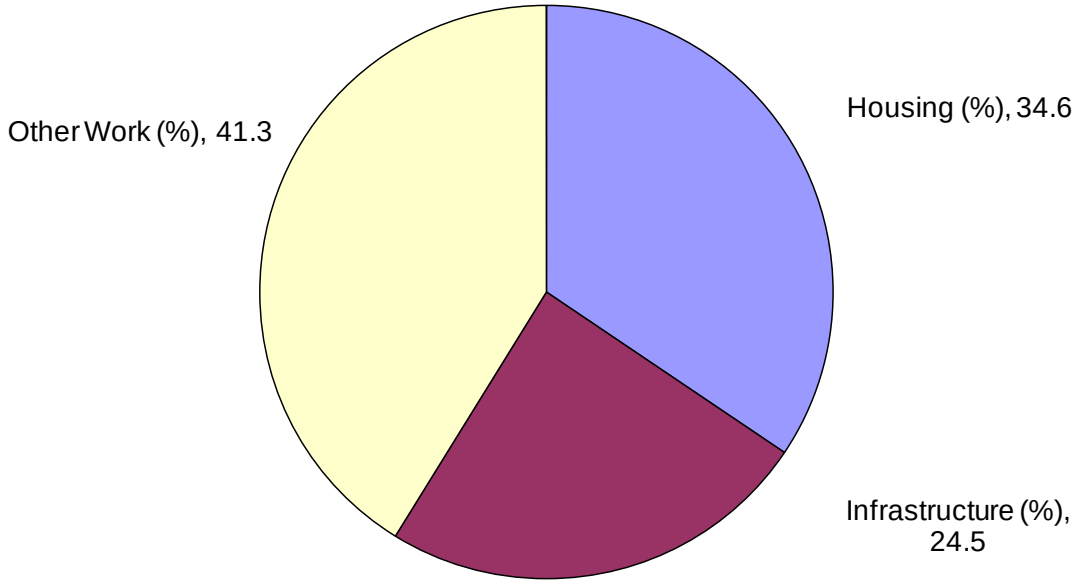
- Roads/ Bridges/ Car Parks/ Footpaths
- Water/ Sewerage
- Electricity (power stations and distribution networks, for example, lines and transformers, etc)
- Gas (Gas storage and distribution facilities, pipelines and gasmoeters, etc)
- Communications (television, telephone and radio masts, exchanges, 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 Q1 2014. The largest sub-sector was Other Work which accounted for 41% of all construction output followed by Housing (35%) and Infrastructure (24%).

Figure 6 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure[2] and Other Work[2]
(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q2 2014

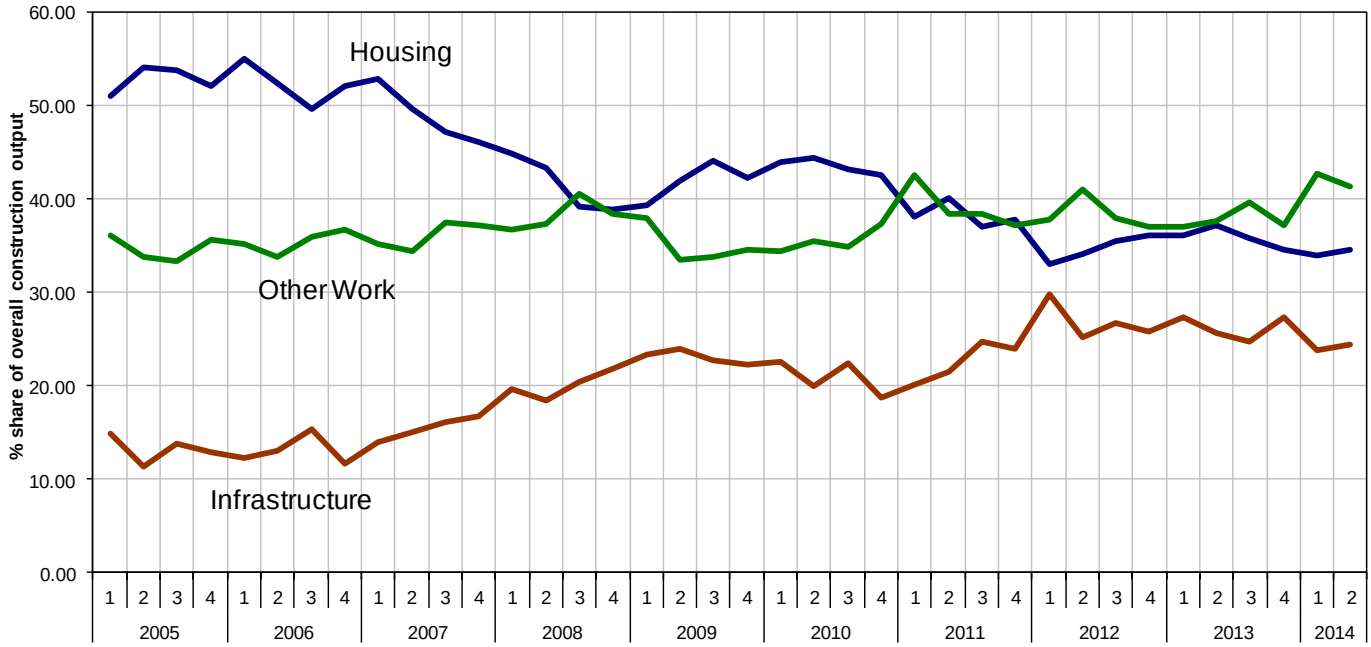


[1] Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted
[2] Infrastructure and Other Work are not seasonally adjusted

Figure 7 shows that Other Work continues to be currently the largest sub-sector of Construction Output and has been since overtaking Housing in Q1 2012. Housing is the next largest sub-sector followed then by Infrastructure.

Figure 7 - Overall Construction[1] Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure[2] and Other Work[2]

(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2005 to June 2014



[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 second quarter of 2014 decreased by 1.7% compared to the previous quarter and was 12.4% lower compared with the same quarter in 2013 (Figure 8). Housing Output has now experienced 14 decreases in output in the last 18 quarters and is 66% lower than the peak reported in Q1 2007.

Figure 8 - Volume of Housing Output in NI
Quarters Ending March 2005 to June 2014

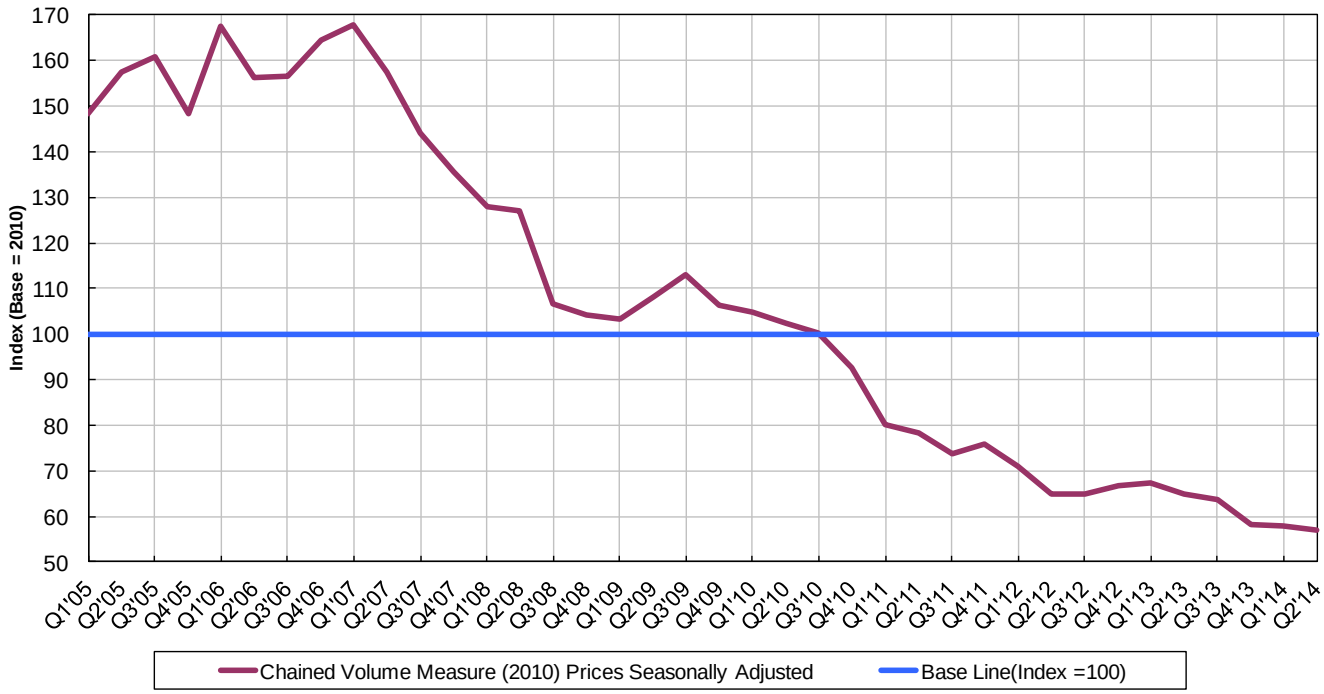
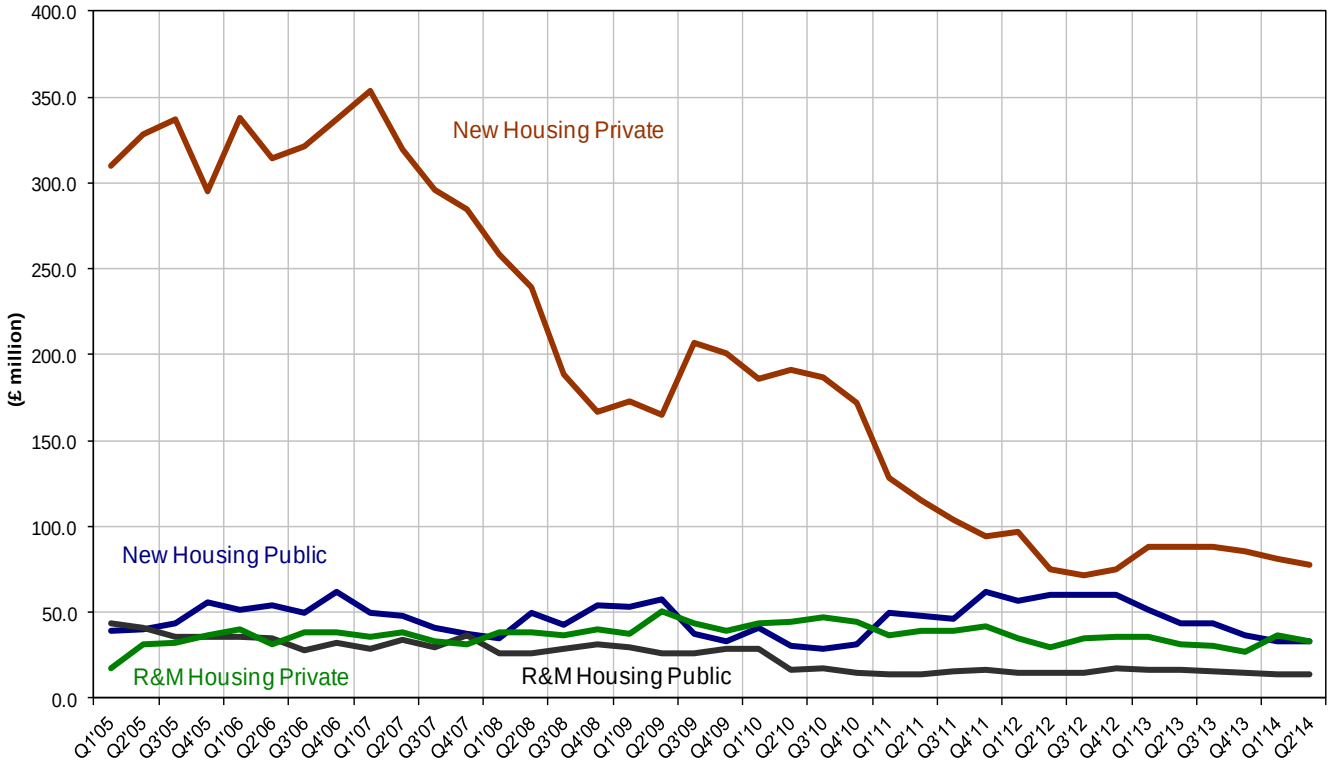


Figure 9 shows that most of the decrease in overall Housing Output since 2005 continues to be accounted for by the decrease in New Private Housing Output. The level of New Private Housing Output reported in Q2 2014 was slightly less than one quarter of the volume reported in the pre downturn period.

Figure 9 - Housing Output broken down by its sub-components

(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted)



Infrastructure Output

The volume of Infrastructure work in the second quarter of 2014 decreased slightly by 1.1% compared to the previous quarter and was 10.5% lower compared with the same quarter in 2013 (Figure 10). Contrary to the downturn in output experienced in most other construction sub-sectors, the levels of Infrastructure Output including and since 2007 have been up and down but broadly consistent with the average output level for 2010. However, this is the second consecutive quarterly fall in Infrastructure Output.

Figure 10 - Volume of Infrastructure Output in NI
Quarters Ending March 2005 to June 2014

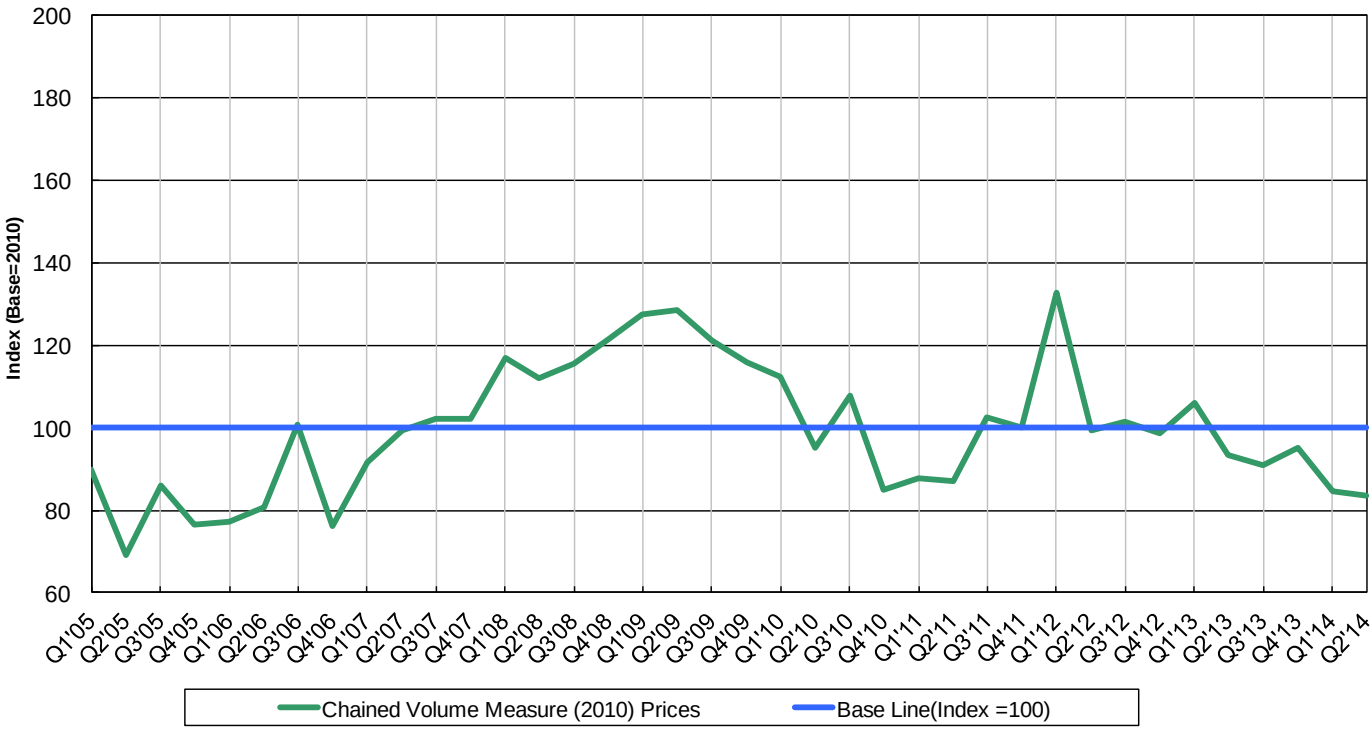
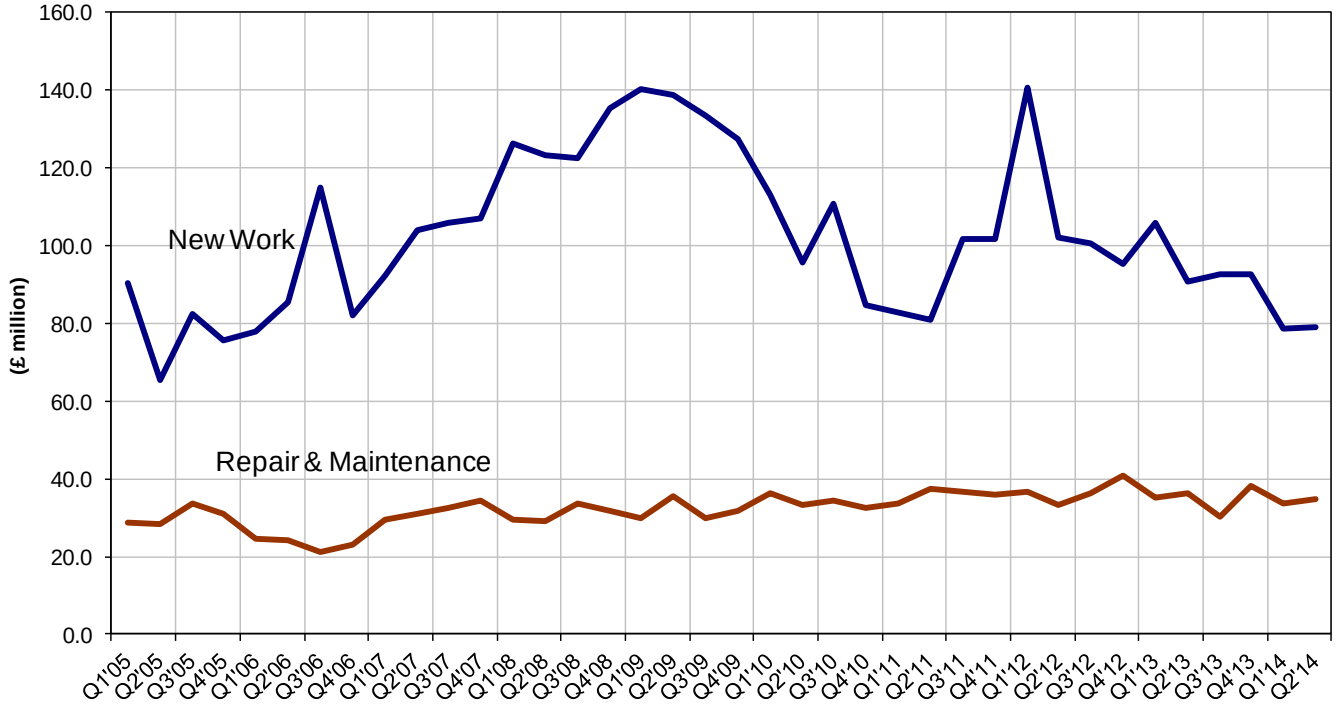


Figure 11 shows that New Infrastructure Output has experienced variable growth since 2005 but generally speaking, until the last two quarters, it had stayed at a fairly consistent level for the previous six quarters. The volume of Infrastructure Output classified as Repair and Maintenance has also broadly maintained a similar level since 2010.

Figure 11 - Infrastructure[1] Output broken down by its sub-components[2]
(Chained Volume Measure (2010) 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 Q2 2014 fell sharply by 6.7% compared to the previous quarter but was still 3.2% higher compared to the same quarter in 2013. The trend in the volume of Other Work has been broadly downward with current levels approximately down 40% from the peak quarters in 2007 (Figure 12).

Figure 12 - Volume of Other Work Output in NI
Quarters Ending March 2005 to June 2014

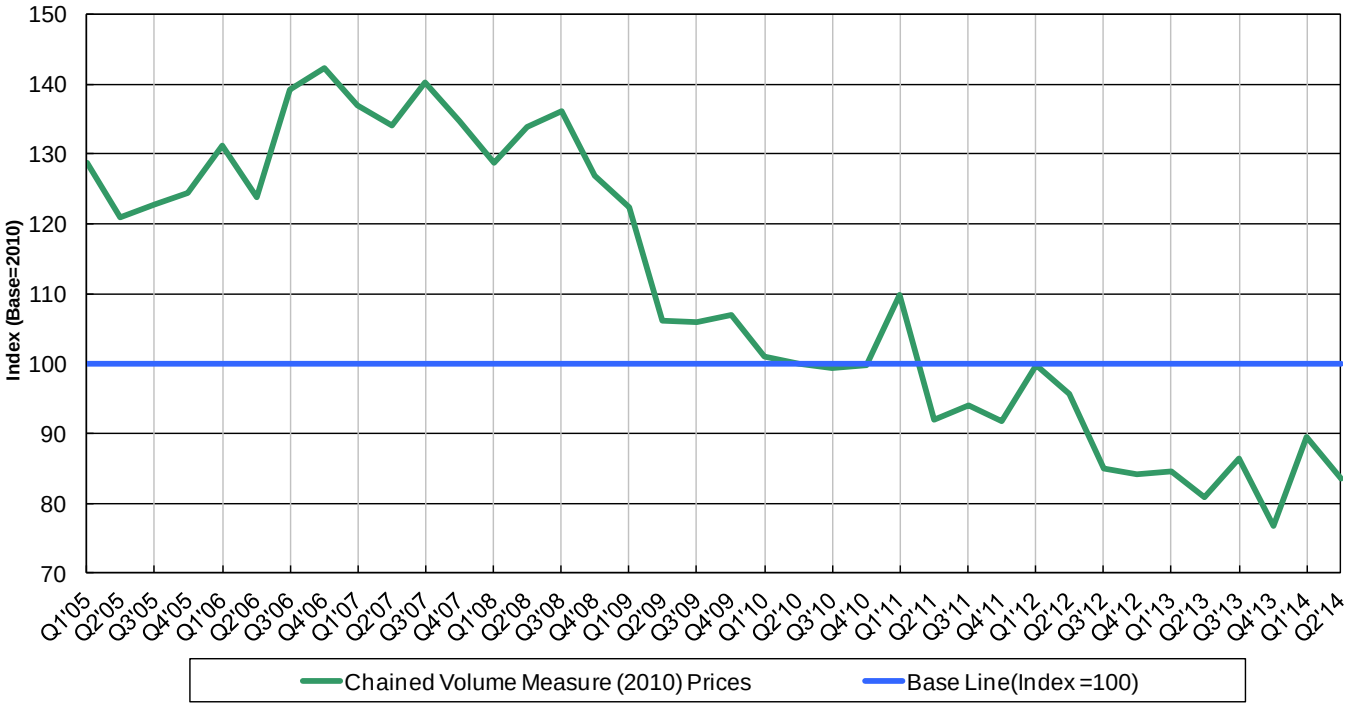
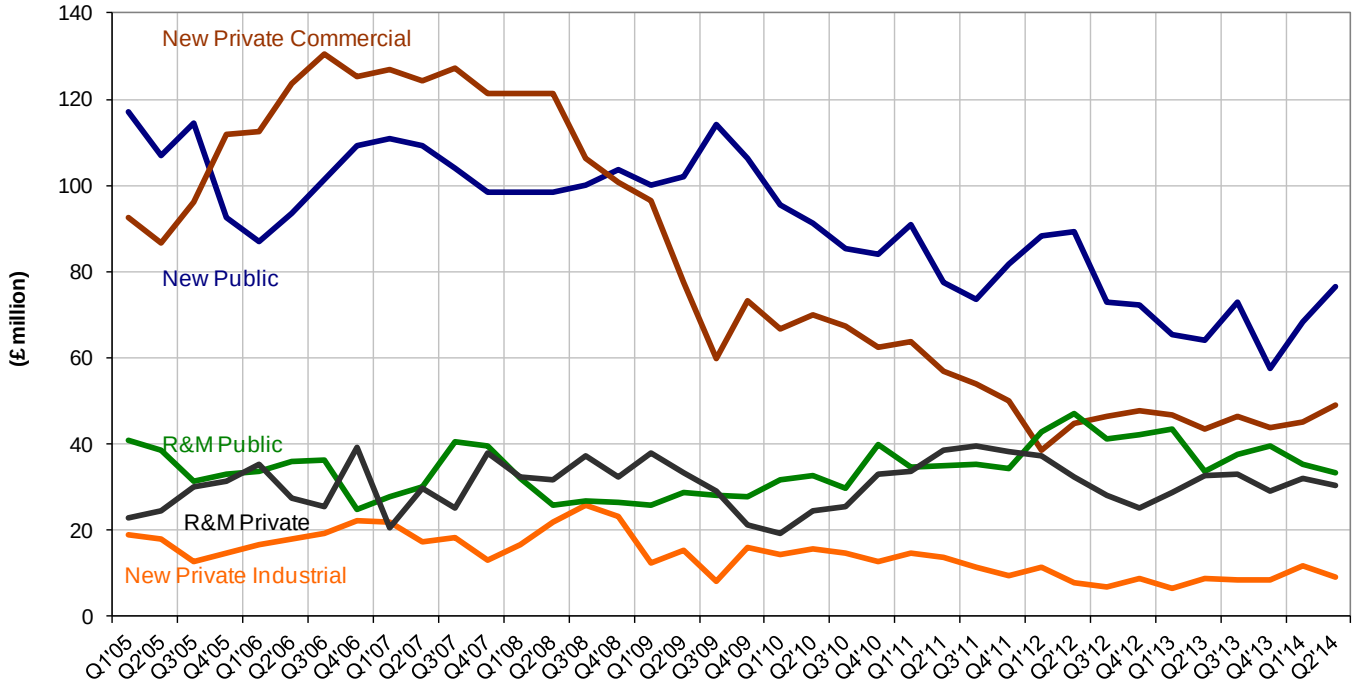


Figure 13 shows Other Work output broken down by its sub-categories. In general terms, New Private Commercial Output is the category which has experienced the largest decline in output levels since the downturn. Since Q2 2009, the volume of New Public Other Output has also been on a general decline although in the last two quarters there was an increase in this type of output.

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

(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted)



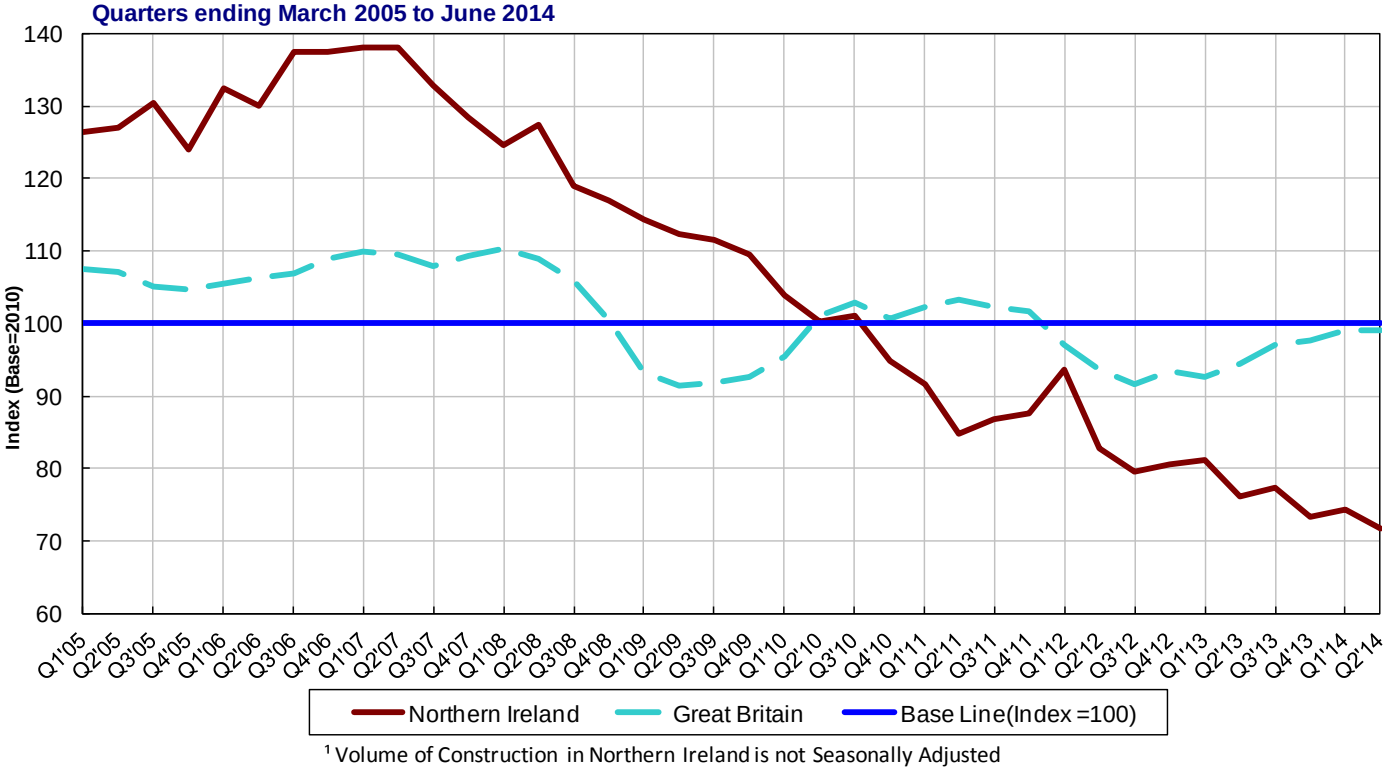
[1] A Commercial/ Industrial breakdown is only available for the New Private area of Other Work

Construction Output in Northern Ireland compared to Great Britain

Total Volume of Construction Output – NI & GB

The Index of Construction in Northern Ireland in Q2 2014 was 71.6, a decrease of 3.7% compared to Q1 2014. Over the same time period, the Index of Construction in Great Britain was 99.0, which was no change on the previous quarter. Since 2010, relatively speaking, the GB construction sector has performed at a consistently higher level than the Northern Ireland construction sector (Figure 14).

Figure 14 - Volume of Construction Output NI[1] & GB
(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)
Quarters ending March 2005 to June 2014



[1] Volume of Construction in Northern Ireland is not Seasonally Adjusted

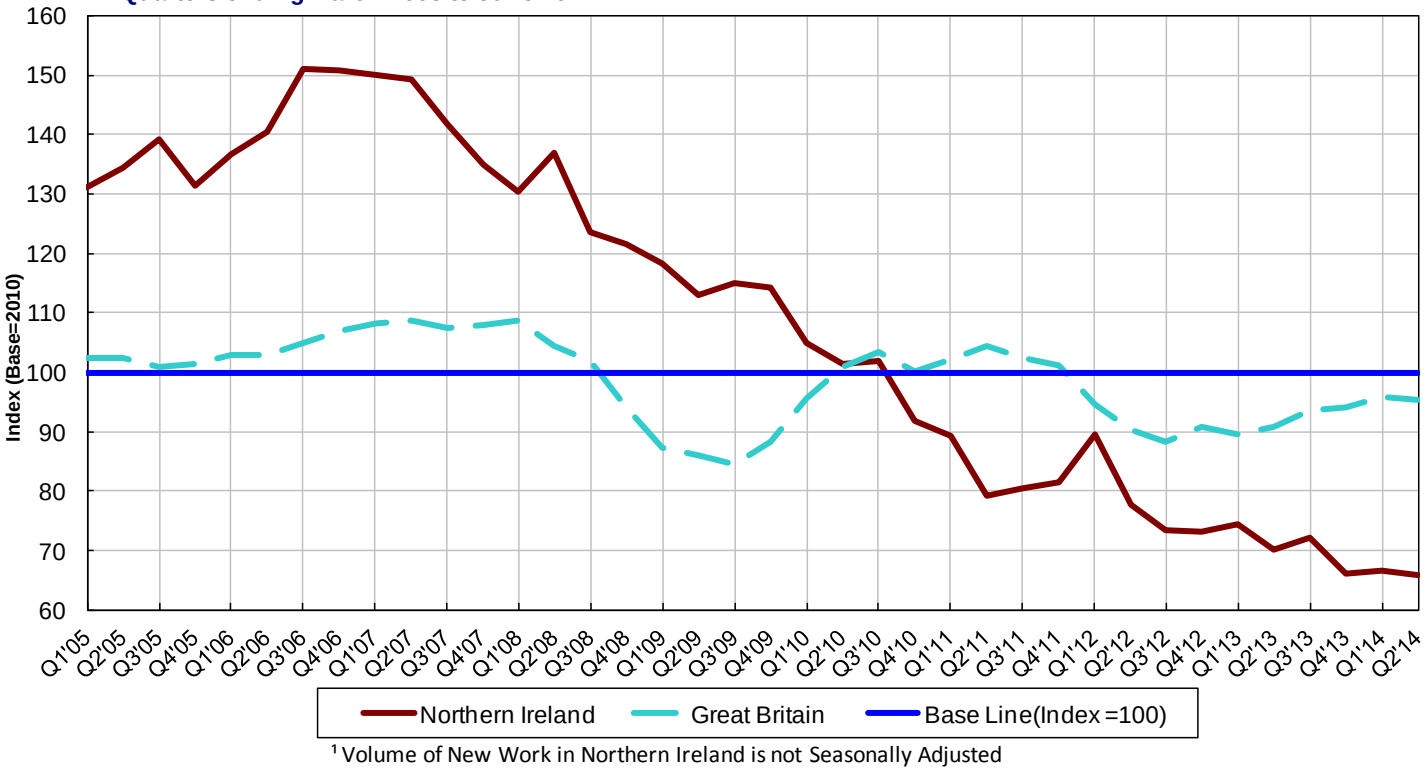
Total Volume of New Work – NI & GB

The Index of New Work in Northern Ireland in Q2 2014 was 65.8, 1.3% lower than Q1 2014. In the same period, the Index of New Work in Great Britain was 95.4, a decrease of 0.4% on the previous quarter. The trends in the volume of New Work Output between Northern Ireland and Great Britain 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[1] & GB

(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)

Quarters ending March 2005 to June 2014



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

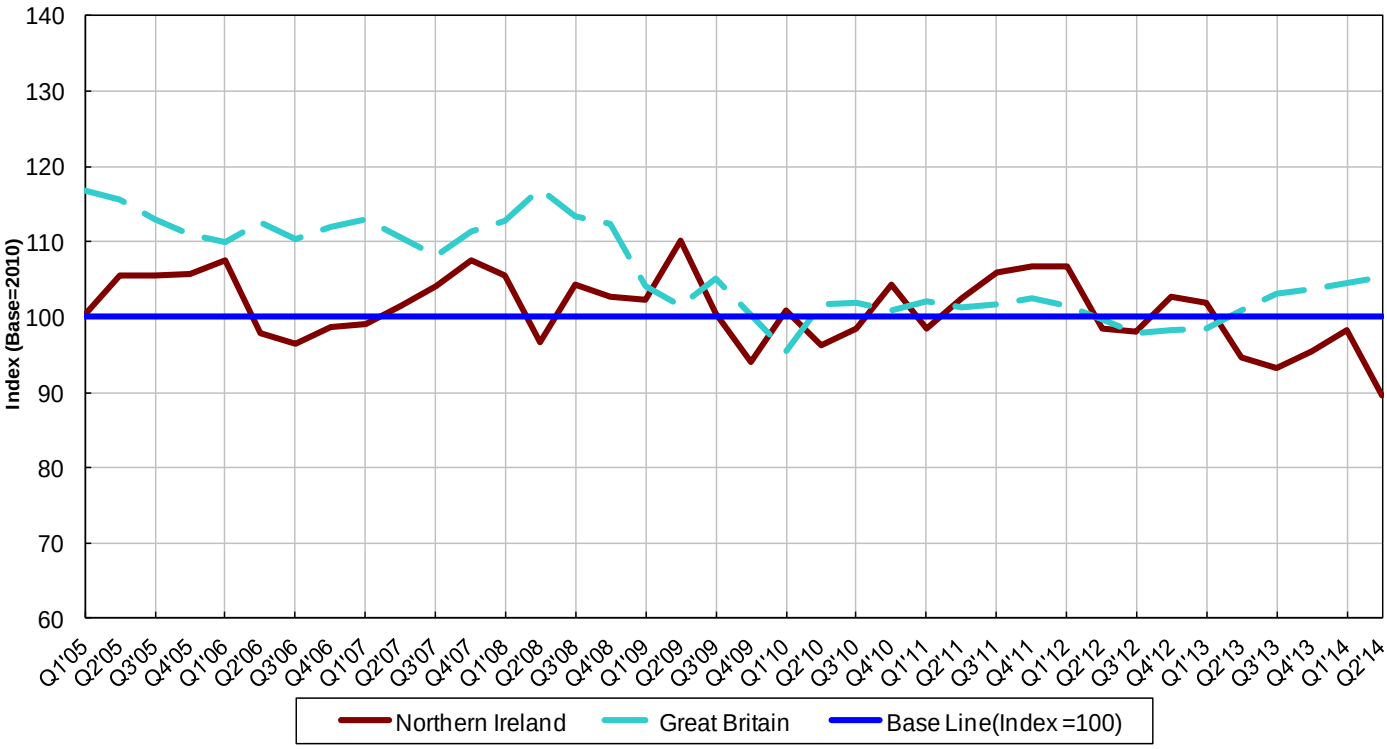
Total Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output – NI & GB

The Index of Repair & Maintenance in Northern Ireland in Q2 2014 was 89.7, a decrease of 8.7% compared to Q1 2014. Over the same period, the Index of Repair & Maintenance in Great Britain was 105.3, an increase of 0.6% on the previous quarter. In contrast to Overall Output and New Work, the volume of Repair & Maintenance output levels in both the GB and NI construction sectors have been fairly consistent and have followed a similar pattern. However, in the most recent quarters there is emerging evidence of NI output levels falling below GB (Figure 16).

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

(Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)

Quarters ending March 2005 to June 2014



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

Index 2010=100

Year / Quarter	Previously Published Index of Construction[1]	Revised Index of Construction[2]	Difference[3]	Previously Published Index of New Work[1]	Revised Index of New Work[2]	Difference[3]
2012 Oct - Dec (Q4)	80.5	80.5	0.0	73.3	73.3	0.0
2013 Jan - Mar (Q1)	81.0	81.2	0.1	74.3	74.5	0.2
Apr - Jun (Q2)	76.0	76.2	0.3	70.0	70.3	0.3
Jul - Sep (Q3)	77.2	77.3	0.1	72.1	72.2	0.1
Oct - Dec (Q4)	73.6	73.3	-0.3	66.8	66.1	-0.7
2014 Jan - Mar (Q1)	74.0	74.3	0.3	66.8	66.6	-0.1

Year / Quarter	Previously Published Index of R&M[1]	Revised Index of R&M[2]	Difference[3]
2012 Oct - Dec (Q4)	102.7	102.7	0.0
2013 Jan - Mar (Q1)	102.0	102.0	0.0
Apr - Jun (Q2)	94.3	94.7	0.4
Jul - Sep (Q3)	93.1	93.2	0.1
Oct - Dec (Q4)	94.7	95.5	0.8
2014 Jan - Mar (Q1)	96.6	98.3	1.7

[1] Published Quarter 1 2014 (Q1)
[2] Updated Quarter 2 2014 (Q2)
[3] Figures do not always tally due to rounding

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.

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
2012 Oct - Dec (Q4)	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%
2013 Jan - Mar (Q1)	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	1.3%	1.6%	0.2%
Apr - Jun (Q2)	-6.3%	-6.1%	0.2%	-5.7%	-5.6%	0.1%
Jul - Sep (Q3)	1.6%	1.4%	-0.2%	2.9%	2.7%	-0.2%
Oct - Dec (Q4)	-4.6%	-5.2%	-0.6%	-7.3%	-8.4%	-1.1%
2014 Jan - Mar (Q1)	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%

Year / Quarter	R&M growth previously published[1]	R&M growth published in this release[2]	R&M growth revisions
2012 Oct - Dec (Q4)	4.6%	4.6%	0.0%
2013 Jan - Mar (Q1)	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.0%
Apr - Jun (Q2)	-7.5%	-7.2%	0.4%
Jul - Sep (Q3)	-1.3%	-1.6%	-0.3%
Oct - Dec (Q4)	1.8%	2.5%	0.7%
2014 Jan - Mar (Q1)	2.0%	2.9%	0.9%

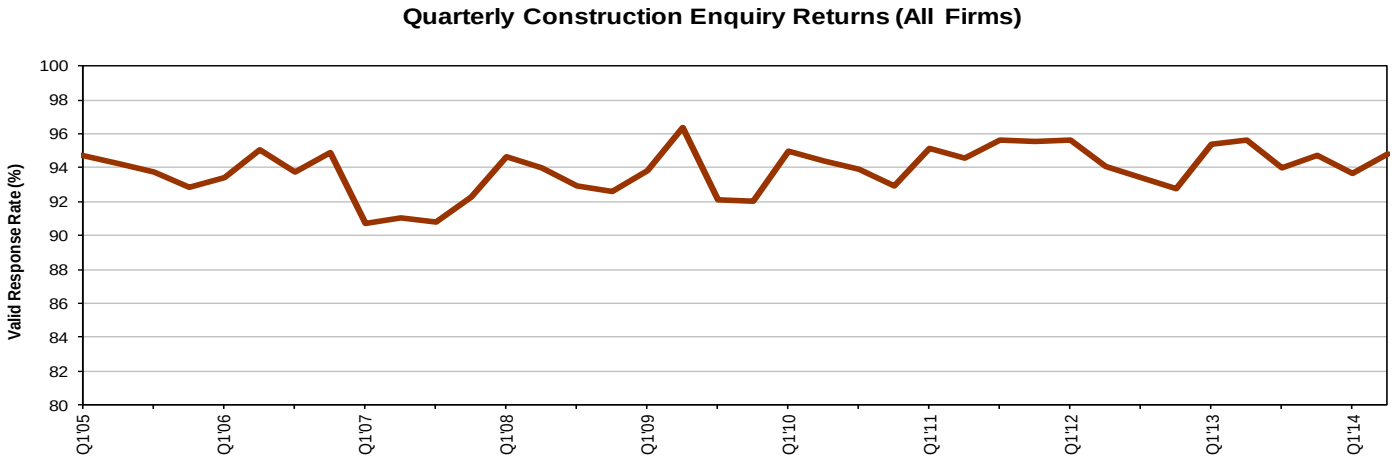
[1] derived from figures published Quarter 1 2014
[2] derived from figures updated Quarter 2 2014

Survey Response for Quarter 2 2014

Response rates provide an indication of the accuracy of final estimates. The target response rate on this survey is 92%. For the quarter 1st April to 30th June 2014, 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 output based on IDBR. More information on the quality of the construction output estimates can be found at: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/QCE%20Quality%20Report.pdf

All Firms

2014 Jan - Mar (Quarter2)	Stratum	Annual Turnover (£ '000)	Response (%)
	1	0 - 124	94
	2	125 - 549	90
	3	550 - 2,099	95
	4	2,100 - 5,249	95
	5	5,250 - 10499	100
	6	10,500+	98
	Overall		95



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). 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 (2010) 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*
Other New Work: Private Industrial (ONWPI)	Yes	Yes

Output Series (continued)	Seasonal - Yes or No?	
	Pre-review	Post-review
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: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/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: http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/QCEdocs/revisions-triangle.xls

4. Survey Methodology

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

5. Survey Quality and Reporting

A summary quality report for Northern Ireland Construction Output statistics 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.

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: 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.

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/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	2010	2010

	NI Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE)	GB Monthly Inquiry of Construction Activity and Allied Trades
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	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

International construction output statistics are also compiled by Eurostat and are available at the following link: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/short_term_business_statistics/data/main_tables

7. Publication Policy

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

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

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	
2014 Quarter 3	21 January 2015
2014 Quarter 4	15 April 2015
2015 Quarter 1	15 July 2015
2015 Quarter 2	14 October 2015

12. Planned Future Changes

The Q3 2014 Bulletin due to be published on 21 January 2015 will incorporate the re-basing and re-referencing of the construction output statistics to 2011=100 to align with other economic outputs. This change will result in changes to the level of construction output estimates but growth rates should be maintained.

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:
http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html

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/

14. User Feedback

As a user of these statistics, we would welcome feedback on this release, in particular on the content, format and structure. Feedback can be left at:
http://www.csu.nisra.gov.uk/survey.asp83.htm

15. Contacts

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Table 1.1 Chained volume measure of Construction[1] Output in Northern Ireland: (2010) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

Year / Quarter	Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices	Quarter on Quarter Growths
2005 Jan - Mar	126.5	
Apr - Jun	127.1	0.5%
Jul - Sep	130.4	2.6%
Oct - Dec	124.0	-4.9%
2006 Jan - Mar	132.6	6.9%
Apr - Jun	130.0	-1.9%
Jul - Sep	137.5	5.7%
Oct - Dec	137.5	0.0%
2007 Jan - Mar	138.2	0.5%
Apr - Jun	138.1	-0.1%
Jul - Sep	132.9	-3.8%
Oct - Dec	128.4	-3.3%
2008 Jan - Mar	124.6	-3.0%
Apr - Jun	127.5	2.4%
Jul - Sep	119.0	-6.7%
Oct - Dec	117.0	-1.6%
2009 Jan - Mar	114.4	-2.2%
Apr - Jun	112.3	-1.9%
Jul - Sep	111.5	-0.7%
Oct - Dec	109.5	-1.8%
2010 Jan - Mar	104.0	-5.0%
Apr - Jun	100.2	-3.6%
Jul - Sep	101.0	0.8%
Oct - Dec	94.8	-6.2%
2011 Jan - Mar	91.5	-3.4%
Apr - Jun	84.9	-7.3%
Jul - Sep	86.8	2.3%
Oct - Dec	87.6	0.9%
2012 Jan - Mar	93.7	7.0%
Apr - Jun	82.8	-11.6%
Jul - Sep	79.6	-3.9%
Oct - Dec	80.5	1.2%
2013 Jan - Mar	81.2	0.9%
Apr - Jun	76.2	-6.1%
Jul - Sep	77.3	1.4%
Oct - Dec	73.3	-5.2%
2014 Jan - Mar	74.3	1.5%
Apr - Jun	71.6	-3.7%

[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 Work[1] Output in Northern Ireland[2]: (2010) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

Year / Quarter	Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices	Quarter on Quarter Growths
2005 Jan - Mar	131.2	
Apr - Jun	134.3	2.4%
Jul - Sep	139.1	3.6%
Oct - Dec	131.4	-5.5%
2006 Jan - Mar	136.7	4.0%
Apr - Jun	140.4	2.7%
Jul - Sep	151.0	7.6%
Oct - Dec	150.7	-0.2%
2007 Jan - Mar	150.0	-0.5%
Apr - Jun	149.2	-0.5%
Jul - Sep	141.6	-5.1%
Oct - Dec	134.9	-4.8%
2008 Jan - Mar	130.4	-3.3%
Apr - Jun	136.9	5.0%
Jul - Sep	123.5	-9.8%
Oct - Dec	121.4	-1.7%
2009 Jan - Mar	118.2	-2.7%
Apr - Jun	113.0	-4.3%
Jul - Sep	114.9	1.6%
Oct - Dec	114.2	-0.6%
2010 Jan - Mar	104.9	-8.1%
Apr - Jun	101.5	-3.3%
Jul - Sep	101.8	0.4%
Oct - Dec	91.8	-9.8%
2011 Jan - Mar	89.3	-2.7%
Apr - Jun	79.1	-11.4%
Jul - Sep	80.6	1.9%
Oct - Dec	81.4	1.0%
2012 Jan - Mar	89.4	9.8%
Apr - Jun	77.7	-13.1%
Jul - Sep	73.5	-5.4%
Oct - Dec	73.3	-0.3%
2013 Jan - Mar	74.5	1.6%
Apr - Jun	70.3	-5.6%
Jul - Sep	72.2	2.7%
Oct - Dec	66.1	-8.4%
2014 Jan - Mar	66.6	0.8%
Apr - Jun	65.8	-1.3%

[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 Maintenance[1] Output in Northern Ireland[2]: (2010) prices, seasonally adjusted index numbers

Year / Quarter	Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices	Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted	Quarter on Quarter Growths
2005 Jan - Mar	111.3	100.3	
Apr - Jun	103.7	105.6	5.2%
Jul - Sep	102.0	105.6	0.0%
Oct - Dec	99.9	105.7	0.1%
2006 Jan - Mar	119.5	107.6	1.8%
Apr - Jun	95.9	97.8	-9.0%
Jul - Sep	92.6	96.5	-1.4%
Oct - Dec	93.6	98.6	2.2%
2007 Jan - Mar	99.2	99.2	0.5%
Apr - Jun	101.5	101.5	2.3%
Jul - Sep	104.1	104.1	2.6%
Oct - Dec	107.5	107.5	3.3%
2008 Jan - Mar	105.5	105.5	-1.8%
Apr - Jun	96.8	96.8	-8.3%
Jul - Sep	104.4	104.4	7.9%
Oct - Dec	102.8	102.8	-1.6%
2009 Jan - Mar	102.4	102.4	-0.4%
Apr - Jun	110.1	110.1	7.5%
Jul - Sep	100.6	100.6	-8.7%
Oct - Dec	94.1	94.1	-6.5%
2010 Jan - Mar	101.0	101.0	7.3%
Apr - Jun	96.3	96.3	-4.7%
Jul - Sep	98.4	98.4	2.2%
Oct - Dec	104.4	104.4	6.1%
2011 Jan - Mar	98.4	98.4	-5.7%
Apr - Jun	102.6	102.6	4.2%
Jul - Sep	105.9	105.9	3.2%
Oct - Dec	106.7	106.7	0.8%
2012 Jan - Mar	106.8	106.8	0.1%
Apr - Jun	98.6	98.6	-7.7%
Jul - Sep	98.2	98.2	-0.4%
Oct - Dec	102.7	102.7	4.6%
2013 Jan - Mar	102.0	102.0	-0.7%
Apr - Jun	94.7	94.7	-7.2%
Jul - Sep	93.2	93.2	-1.6%
Oct - Dec	95.5	95.5	2.5%
2014 Jan - Mar	98.3	98.3	2.9%
Apr - Jun	89.7	89.7	-8.7%

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

[2] This series is a canditate 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 Housing[1] Output in Northern Ireland: (2010) prices, seasonally adjusted index numbers

Year / Quarter	Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices	Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices Seasonally Adjusted	Quarter on Quarter Growths
2005 Jan - Mar	143.5	148.3	
Apr - Jun	162.9	157.6	6.3%
Jul - Sep	160.5	160.8	2.0%
Oct - Dec	148.4	148.3	-7.8%
2006 Jan - Mar	162.5	167.5	12.9%
Apr - Jun	161.4	156.2	-6.7%
Jul - Sep	155.4	156.5	0.2%
Oct - Dec	165.0	164.4	5.0%
2007 Jan - Mar	163.5	167.8	2.1%
Apr - Jun	162.2	157.5	-6.2%
Jul - Sep	142.5	144.1	-8.5%
Oct - Dec	136.9	135.7	-5.8%
2008 Jan - Mar	125.0	128.1	-5.6%
Apr - Jun	130.0	126.9	-0.9%
Jul - Sep	105.5	106.8	-15.9%
Oct - Dec	105.9	104.3	-2.3%
2009 Jan - Mar	101.1	103.4	-0.9%
Apr - Jun	109.7	108.0	4.5%
Jul - Sep	111.7	113.0	4.6%
Oct - Dec	108.7	106.3	-6.0%
2010 Jan - Mar	102.6	104.9	-1.3%
Apr - Jun	102.9	102.3	-2.5%
Jul - Sep	99.3	100.2	-2.0%
Oct - Dec	95.3	92.8	-7.4%
2011 Jan - Mar	78.5	80.1	-13.7%
Apr - Jun	78.0	78.2	-2.3%
Jul - Sep	73.4	73.9	-5.6%
Oct - Dec	78.2	75.9	2.8%
2012 Jan - Mar	69.9	71.1	-6.4%
Apr - Jun	64.3	64.8	-8.9%
Jul - Sep	64.5	64.9	0.1%
Oct - Dec	68.7	66.8	3.0%
2013 Jan - Mar	66.5	67.4	0.9%
Apr - Jun	64.3	64.9	-3.6%
Jul - Sep	63.3	63.6	-2.0%
Oct - Dec	59.8	58.2	-8.5%
2014 Jan - Mar	57.2	57.8	-0.6%
Apr - Jun	56.3	56.9	-1.7%

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

Table 1.5 Chained volume measure of Infrastructure[1] Output in Northern Ireland[2]: (2010) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

Year / Quarter				Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices	Quarter on Quarter Growths
2005	Jan	-	Mar	90.0	
	Apr	-	Jun	69.0	-23.3%
	Jul	-	Sep	86.1	24.8%
	Oct	-	Dec	76.5	-11.2%
2006	Jan	-	Mar	77.2	1.0%
	Apr	-	Jun	80.6	4.4%
	Jul	-	Sep	100.7	25.0%
	Oct	-	Dec	76.0	-24.5%
2007	Jan	-	Mar	91.7	20.6%
	Apr	-	Jun	99.2	8.2%
	Jul	-	Sep	102.4	3.2%
	Oct	-	Dec	102.0	-0.3%
2008	Jan	-	Mar	116.9	14.5%
	Apr	-	Jun	112.2	-4.0%
	Jul	-	Sep	115.6	3.1%
	Oct	-	Dec	121.7	5.3%
2009	Jan	-	Mar	127.5	4.8%
	Apr	-	Jun	128.5	0.8%
	Jul	-	Sep	121.2	-5.6%
	Oct	-	Dec	116.0	-4.3%
2010	Jan	-	Mar	112.3	-3.2%
	Apr	-	Jun	95.0	-15.4%
	Jul	-	Sep	107.7	13.4%
	Oct	-	Dec	84.9	-21.2%
2011	Jan	-	Mar	87.6	3.2%
	Apr	-	Jun	86.9	-0.8%
	Jul	-	Sep	102.5	17.9%
	Oct	-	Dec	100.1	-2.4%
2012	Jan	-	Mar	132.8	32.7%
	Apr	-	Jun	99.5	-25.1%
	Jul	-	Sep	101.6	2.1%
	Oct	-	Dec	98.8	-2.7%
2013	Jan	-	Mar	106.1	7.4%
	Apr	-	Jun	93.3	-12.0%
	Jul	-	Sep	90.9	-2.6%
	Oct	-	Dec	95.3	4.8%
2014	Jan	-	Mar	84.5	-11.3%
	Apr	-	Jun	83.6	-1.1%

[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 Work[1] Output in Northern Ireland[2]: (2010) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers

Year / Quarter		Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices	Quarter on Quarter Growths
2005	Jan - Mar	128.7	
	Apr - Jun	120.8	-6.1%
	Jul - Sep	122.7	1.6%
	Oct - Dec	124.5	1.4%
2006	Jan - Mar	131.2	5.4%
	Apr - Jun	123.8	-5.7%
	Jul - Sep	139.1	12.4%
	Oct - Dec	142.3	2.2%
2007	Jan - Mar	137.0	-3.7%
	Apr - Jun	134.0	-2.2%
	Jul - Sep	140.1	4.6%
	Oct - Dec	134.6	-4.0%
2008	Jan - Mar	128.7	-4.4%
	Apr - Jun	133.9	4.1%
	Jul - Sep	136.2	1.7%
	Oct - Dec	126.8	-6.9%
2009	Jan - Mar	122.4	-3.5%
	Apr - Jun	106.2	-13.2%
	Jul - Sep	106.0	-0.2%
	Oct - Dec	106.8	0.8%
2010	Jan - Mar	100.9	-5.5%
	Apr - Jun	100.0	-0.9%
	Jul - Sep	99.3	-0.8%
	Oct - Dec	99.8	0.5%
2011	Jan - Mar	109.8	10.1%
	Apr - Jun	92.0	-16.2%
	Jul - Sep	93.9	2.1%
	Oct - Dec	91.8	-2.2%
2012	Jan - Mar	99.7	8.6%
	Apr - Jun	95.7	-4.0%
	Jul - Sep	85.0	-11.2%
	Oct - Dec	84.1	-1.0%
2013	Jan - Mar	84.6	0.5%
	Apr - Jun	80.8	-4.4%
	Jul - Sep	86.4	6.9%
	Oct - Dec	76.8	-11.1%
2014	Jan - Mar	89.4	16.5%
	Apr - Jun	83.4	-6.7%

[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 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 Output[1] in Northern Ireland

Year / Quarter	Current prices (CP)(£ Million)	CP Quarter on Quarter Growths	Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices (£ Million)	CVM Quarter on Quarter Growths
2005 Jan - Mar	710		816	
Apr - Jun	730	2.8%	820	0.5%
Jul - Sep	761	4.2%	842	2.6%
Oct - Dec	733	-3.6%	800	-4.9%
Total	**2,934**		**3,278**	
2006 Jan - Mar	797	8.6%	855	6.9%
Apr - Jun	788	-1.1%	839	-1.9%
Jul - Sep	839	6.5%	887	5.7%
Oct - Dec	845	0.7%	887	0.0%
Total	**3,268**		**3,469**	
2007 Jan - Mar	860	1.8%	892	0.5%
Apr - Jun	874	1.6%	891	-0.1%
Jul - Sep	854	-2.3%	857	-3.8%
Oct - Dec	835	-2.3%	829	-3.3%
Total	**3,424**		**3,469**	
2008 Jan - Mar	819	-1.9%	804	-3.0%
Apr - Jun	846	3.3%	823	2.4%
Jul - Sep	795	-6.0%	768	-6.7%
Oct - Dec	783	-1.5%	755	-1.6%
Total	**3,244**		**3,149**	
2009 Jan - Mar	765	-2.4%	738	-2.2%
Apr - Jun	742	-3.0%	724	-1.9%
Jul - Sep	733	-1.1%	719	-0.7%
Oct - Dec	713	-2.8%	706	-1.8%
Total	**2,953**		**2,889**	
2010 Jan - Mar	673	-5.6%	671	-5.0%
Apr - Jun	646	-4.0%	647	-3.6%
Jul - Sep	650	0.7%	652	0.8%
Oct - Dec	611	-6.0%	612	-6.2%
Total	**2,581**		**2,581**	
2011 Jan - Mar	592	-3.1%	591	-3.4%
Apr - Jun	553	-6.7%	548	-7.3%
Jul - Sep	570	3.2%	560	2.3%
Oct - Dec	580	1.8%	565	0.9%
Total	**2,295**		**2,263**	
2012 Jan - Mar	628	8.3%	604	7.0%
Apr - Jun	555	-11.6%	534	-11.6%
Jul - Sep	536	-3.5%	513	-3.9%
Oct - Dec	545	1.7%	519	1.2%
Total	**2,264**		**2,171**	
2013 Jan - Mar	555	1.9%	524	0.9%
Apr - Jun	527	-4.9%	492	-6.1%
Jul - Sep	539	2.3%	499	1.4%
Oct - Dec	518	-4.0%	473	-5.2%
Total	**2,139**		**1,987**	
2014 Jan - Mar	532	2.9%	480	1.5%
Apr - Jun	517	-3.0%	462	-3.7%

[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 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	30.4	33.0	31.7	27.7	37.4	160.2	764.5
	Apr - Jun	61.2	170.4	139.5	109.7	14.4	75.1	570.3	26.6	50.5	34.7	26.7	33.0	171.5	741.8
	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	148.1	713.0
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	55.4	98.8	152.1	98.7	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	111.8	95.0	7.3	42.5	394.6	15.2	31.6	33.2	47.4	33.2	160.6	555.3
	Jul - Sep	58.3	73.9	111.1	70.1	7.7	54.7	375.8	14.9	39.5	37.3	39.9	28.6	160.2	536.0
	Oct - Dec	58.1	78.5	106.6	70.6	10.9	51.3	376.1	18.3	44.5	39.0	41.2	25.7	168.7	544.8
2013	Jan - Mar	49.7	91.7	120.4	73.9	6.8	44.8	387.3	17.5	35.4	38.1	47.4	29.1	167.6	554.9
	Apr - Jun	42.6	94.9	104.0	73.5	8.7	45.1	368.8	17.5	34.8	37.0	35.3	34.1	158.7	527.5
	Jul - Sep	43.1	92.5	107.5	73.1	10.1	56.6	382.9	16.9	36.1	31.7	37.3	34.6	156.5	539.4
	Oct - Dec	36.3	91.9	108.9	58.2	11.0	50.4	356.7	16.2	36.5	37.7	39.9	30.5	160.9	517.6
2014	Jan - Mar	33.6	89.9	93.3	84.1	12.8	52.7	366.4	15.3	37.0	37.3	42.8	33.6	165.9	532.3
	Apr - Jun	33.5	89.1	94.6	87.5	9.2	50.4	364.3	15.3	37.2	35.7	32.3	31.7	152.2	516.5

[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

Chained Volume Measure (2010) Prices and Seasonally Adjusted[3] (£ 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	39.3	309.6	90.3	117.2	18.9	92.5	**639.8**	43.6	17.1	28.9	40.8	22.9	**158.0**	**816.0**
Apr - Jun	40.6	328.3	65.3	106.9	17.9	86.7	**654.9**	40.8	31.9	28.5	38.7	24.6	**166.3**	**820.1**
Jul - Sep	43.3	336.9	82.4	114.6	12.6	96.0	**678.5**	36.0	32.4	33.7	31.3	30.1	**166.3**	**841.5**
Oct - Dec	55.8	295.6	75.5	92.5	14.8	112.0	**640.9**	35.8	36.6	31.2	33.0	31.3	**166.4**	**800.1**
2006 Jan - Mar	51.2	338.2	78.0	87.0	16.7	112.6	**666.7**	35.4	39.8	24.5	33.6	35.4	**169.4**	**855.4**
Apr - Jun	54.2	314.5	85.4	93.6	18.0	123.5	**684.7**	35.1	31.8	24.1	35.8	27.3	**154.1**	**839.0**
Jul - Sep	49.5	321.5	115.1	101.5	19.5	130.5	**736.6**	28.0	38.5	21.0	36.4	25.4	**151.9**	**887.1**
Oct - Dec	62.1	336.9	82.2	109.4	22.3	125.1	**735.0**	32.2	38.1	23.0	24.8	39.4	**155.3**	**887.1**
2007 Jan - Mar	49.7	354.0	92.5	110.9	22.1	126.9	**731.5**	28.5	35.9	29.5	27.8	20.7	**156.2**	**891.6**
Apr - Jun	48.3	319.4	104.0	109.4	17.4	124.3	**727.8**	34.5	38.4	31.1	30.3	29.7	**159.8**	**891.2**
Jul - Sep	40.9	296.0	105.8	103.9	18.4	127.2	**690.9**	29.3	33.4	32.5	40.4	25.3	**163.9**	**857.3**
Oct - Dec	37.5	284.6	107.1	98.6	13.1	121.5	**658.0**	36.4	31.3	34.4	39.5	37.8	**169.3**	**828.7**
2008 Jan - Mar	34.9	258.1	126.1	98.3	16.7	121.3	**636.1**	26.0	38.2	29.6	32.0	32.3	**166.2**	**803.8**
Apr - Jun	49.3	238.9	123.1	98.5	22.0	121.3	**667.6**	26.2	38.8	29.0	25.8	31.8	**152.4**	**822.9**
Jul - Sep	42.4	188.3	122.6	100.0	25.9	106.3	**602.3**	28.4	36.5	33.5	26.7	37.4	**164.4**	**767.7**
Oct - Dec	53.8	167.2	135.2	103.8	23.4	100.9	**592.3**	31.9	40.0	31.8	26.4	32.3	**161.8**	**755.1**
2009 Jan - Mar	53.2	173.1	140.3	100.0	12.4	96.6	**576.3**	29.5	37.8	29.8	25.8	37.9	**161.3**	**738.3**
Apr - Jun	57.8	165.1	138.8	101.9	15.3	77.6	**551.4**	26.6	50.3	35.7	28.9	33.4	**173.4**	**724.5**
Jul - Sep	37.3	206.8	133.5	114.1	8.2	60.0	**560.4**	26.5	43.6	29.9	28.1	29.0	**158.4**	**719.4**
Oct - Dec	33.0	200.9	127.4	106.2	16.0	73.3	**557.1**	28.4	38.9	31.8	27.7	21.3	**148.1**	**706.4**
2010 Jan - Mar	40.6	185.9	113.1	95.6	14.5	66.6	**511.7**	28.6	43.6	36.3	31.8	19.2	**159.0**	**670.9**
Apr - Jun	30.3	191.5	95.8	91.1	15.8	69.9	**494.9**	16.8	44.4	33.5	32.8	24.5	**151.6**	**646.7**
Jul - Sep	28.6	186.6	110.7	85.3	14.8	67.5	**496.7**	17.3	46.8	34.6	29.9	25.4	**155.0**	**651.8**
Oct - Dec	31.6	172.2	84.7	84.2	12.9	62.4	**447.8**	15.2	44.2	32.4	39.8	33.1	**164.4**	**611.7**
2011 Jan - Mar	49.6	128.1	82.8	91.1	14.6	63.6	**435.6**	14.3	36.7	33.5	34.6	33.8	**155.0**	**590.6**
Apr - Jun	47.6	115.6	80.8	77.5	13.8	56.8	**386.0**	13.9	39.6	37.5	35.1	38.5	**161.6**	**547.5**
Jul - Sep	46.6	104.4	101.6	73.6	11.6	54.0	**393.2**	16.0	38.9	36.6	35.2	39.5	**166.7**	**559.9**
Oct - Dec	61.7	94.5	101.7	81.7	9.6	49.9	**397.2**	17.0	41.9	36.0	34.3	38.4	**168.0**	**565.2**
2012 Jan - Mar	56.3	96.9	140.5	88.4	11.3	38.7	**436.3**	14.8	34.7	36.7	42.8	37.4	**168.2**	**604.5**
Apr - Jun	60.1	75.1	102.1	89.4	7.7	44.7	**379.1**	14.7	30.0	33.2	47.2	32.5	**155.2**	**534.3**
Jul - Sep	60.0	71.6	100.7	73.1	6.8	46.6	**358.7**	14.5	34.7	36.3	41.1	28.2	**154.6**	**513.3**
Oct - Dec	60.1	75.5	95.4	72.4	8.9	47.8	**357.6**	17.6	35.4	40.7	42.1	25.3	**161.8**	**519.4**
2013 Jan - Mar	51.2	88.0	106.1	65.4	6.6	46.8	**363.2**	16.7	36.1	35.1	43.6	28.6	**160.6**	**523.9**
Apr - Jun	43.6	88.5	90.8	64.2	8.9	43.7	**342.8**	16.3	31.7	36.3	33.6	32.7	**149.1**	**491.9**
Jul - Sep	43.8	87.8	92.6	73.1	8.6	46.5	**352.0**	15.9	30.3	30.1	37.7	33.2	**146.7**	**498.7**
Oct - Dec	36.7	85.2	92.8	57.5	8.5	43.8	**322.4**	15.2	26.8	38.3	39.4	29.2	**150.4**	**472.8**
2014 Jan - Mar	33.6	81.0	78.6	68.4	11.8	45.2	**325.0**	14.2	36.4	33.6	35.3	32.1	**154.7**	**479.7**
Apr - Jun	33.4	77.6	78.9	76.5	9.1	49.0	**320.9**	14.2	32.8	34.9	33.4	30.3	**141.3**	**462.2**

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

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

Current Prices (£million)

2nd Quarter 2014

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	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	1.0	12.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	14.6	18.6
2	125-549	0.4	12.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.4	17.8	1.7	14.6	1.7	2.9	10.0	30.9	48.7
3	550-2,099	0.1	21.6	3.2	6.1	2.5	6.2	39.7	1.0	5.0	6.2	3.7	9.7	25.4	65.1
4	2,100-5,249	2.9	22.2	5.5	6.5	1.2	5.6	43.8	1.3	3.8	0.1	1.3	2.3	8.8	52.6
5	5,250-10,499	3.6	6.3	4.6	26.5	0.0	9.8	50.8	3.5	1.3	0.3	1.4	2.3	8.7	59.5
6	10,500+	25.5	23.3	80.7	41.9	5.6	25.4	202.5	2.8	0.4	16.3	9.5	6.3	35.2	237.8
Total		**33.5**	**89.1**	**94.6**	**81.8**	**9.2**	**50.4**	**358.6**	**11.3**	**37.2**	**24.5**	**19.0**	**31.7**	**123.7**	**482.3**

[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
2012	230.5	370.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	77.8	18.0	67.7	15.3	64.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	36.3	885.5
2013	171.7	359.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	68.5	14.9	46.8	7.5	39.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	60.9	772.4

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	22.0	37.1	1.6	64.3	0.0	74.8	819.8
2012	330.4	111.4	32.2	5.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	15.8	9.8	20.5	0.3	54.8	0.1	83.9	665.5
2013	371.0	81.4	30.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	23.2	29.4	1.3	36.0	3.1	98.5	685.9

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	36.9	100.0	1.6	64.3	0.0	103.2	1590.4
2012	560.9	481.6	37.5	5.2	0.0	78.7	18.0	83.5	25.1	84.5	0.6	55.0	0.1	120.2	1550.9
2013	542.7	440.6	33.3	6.3	0.0	68.5	14.9	52.0	30.7	69.0	1.8	36.0	3.1	159.4	1458.3

[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:
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/labour_market_statistics/labour_force_survey.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 – 2.8.3

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 for VAT with HM Customs and Excise or which operate a PAYE scheme with the Inland Revenue, at March 2014

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	450	395	145	35	15	5	1040
4120	Construction of buildings	860	910	295	60	25	20	2170
4211	Construction of roads and motorways	70	115	30	5	*	*	235
4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	*	0	*	0	0	0	*
4213	Construction of bridges	*	*	0	0	0	0	*
4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	*	*	*	*	0	0	10
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	10	10	*	*	0	*	25
4291	Construction of water projects	*	5	*	0	*	*	15
4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	120	135	70	30	5	20	380
4311	Demolition	*	5	*	*	*	0	15
4312	Site preparation	70	35	5	*	*	0	115
4313	Test drilling and boring	5	5	0	*	0	0	15
4321	Electrical installation	620	435	105	30	5	10	1205
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	445	380	80	15	5	5	935
4329	Other construction installation	70	55	25	5	*	0	160
4331	Plastering	165	85	10	5	0	0	265
4332	Joinery installation	585	315	70	5	5	*	985
4333	Floor and wall covering	60	70	20	*	*	0	155
4334	Painting and glazing	150	160	20	5	*	0	335
4339	Other building completion and finishing	75	75	15	*	*	*	170
4391	Roofing activities	55	55	25	*	*	0	140
4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	460	260	70	10	*	*	810
Total		**4280**	**3520**	**995**	**225**	**80**	**80**	**9175**

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

		Employee Jobs							95% Confidence Interval		
SIC07	BUSINESS DESCRIPTIONS	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Male	Female Full-time	Female Part-time	Female	Total	Male	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 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	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 (R)	31,650	-1,280
2012	March (R)	31,490	-170
	June(R)	31,370	-120
	September (R)	31,060	-310
	December (R)	29,870	-1,180
2013	March (R)	29,680	-200
	June (R)	29,460	-220
	September (R)	29,690	230
	December (R)	30,290	610
2014	March (R)	30,090	-200
	June (P)	30,270	180

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.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
2014 Q2	30,000
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	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 with the 2007 mid-year population estimates.
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 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]	£523.0	£27.6	x	x		25.2%	4.1%	5.0%
2013 [3]	£509.4	£16.7	x	x		17.8%	3.5%	3.2%

	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]	£258.5	£439.9	x		£12.33		42.4	2.2
2013 [3]	£254.7	£445.8	x		£12.23		41.7	1.4

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

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]	£428.4	£9.76	£422.5	£9.57	£415.6	£8.84
2013 [4]	£411.7	£9.88	£370.4	£9.05	£381.3	£8.22

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]	£523.0	£12.33	42.4	£558.9	£13.81	40.3
2013 [3]	£509.4	£12.23	41.7	£567.6	£13.92	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 HSENI 2002/03 – 2012/13

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 (P)	17	372	1,650	2,039

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 (P)	408	163	469	122	530	347	2,039

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 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

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

Year	Number of Fatalities	Occupation	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	08/052006
		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	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

* accidents not reportable under RIDDOR but investigated by HSENI