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# Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin Output in the Construction Industry – Q1 2017

*20<sup>th</sup> July 2017*



Business and Energy

STATISTICAL BULLETIN



Northern Ireland  
Statistics and Research Agency

Gníomhaireacht Thuaisceart Éireann  
um Staitisticí agus Taighde

**OGL**



A National Statistics Publication

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# Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin

## Output in the Construction Industry – Q1 2017

### Summary of Key Findings – Q1 2017

- This statistical bulletin provides users with the latest estimates of construction output carried out in Northern Ireland for Q1 2017. It excludes work carried out by Northern Ireland Construction firms in other parts of the UK or elsewhere.
- The total volume of construction output in the first quarter of 2017 decreased by 1.7% compared with Q4 2016 and was 7.1% higher compared to the same quarter in 2016 (Figure 1). Whilst there was a decrease in the total volume of construction output between Q4 2016 and Q1 2017, there continues to be a general upward trend in output since late 2014. The volume reported in Q1 2017 was the second highest level reported in the last five years.
- The decrease in the overall output in Q1 2017 was accounted for by a 7.2% decrease in New Work and a 0.7% decrease in Repair and Maintenance.
- In Q1 2017, there was a sharp decrease in Infrastructure Output (20.7%) and also in Other Work (5.6%) when compared with Q4 2016, whereas Housing Output increased by 7.9% when compared with the previous quarter.
- In Q1 2017, overall construction output in GB increased by 0.2% on the previous quarter and was estimated to have increased by 3.1% from the same quarter in 2016.

## National Statistics

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

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

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

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

## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

### **Main uses of Construction Output Statistics**

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Summary%20of%20Usage.pdf>

## **Economic Context**

The latest regional 2015 Gross Value Added (GVA) data for Northern Ireland indicates that the construction industry was estimated to account for 6% of regional Gross Value Added (GVA). Consequently, the construction industry is considered to be an important element of the Northern Ireland economy and this explains why there is so much interest in the construction output statistics. The latest regional GVA data for Northern Ireland is available at:

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

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

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

## **Other Key Economic Indicators and the Wider Economy**

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

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/nisra-economic-and-labour-market-statistics-elms/economic-overview>

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/economy/economic-output-statistics>

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

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/economic-output-statistics/ni-composite-economic-index>

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

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/dfe-economic-commentary>

## **Other relevant background information**

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

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

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

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

## **Additional information relating to the construction sector in Northern Ireland**

Additional information relating to jobs and accidents in the Northern Ireland Construction Industry is contained in this Bulletin. This information is provided by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DoF) 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

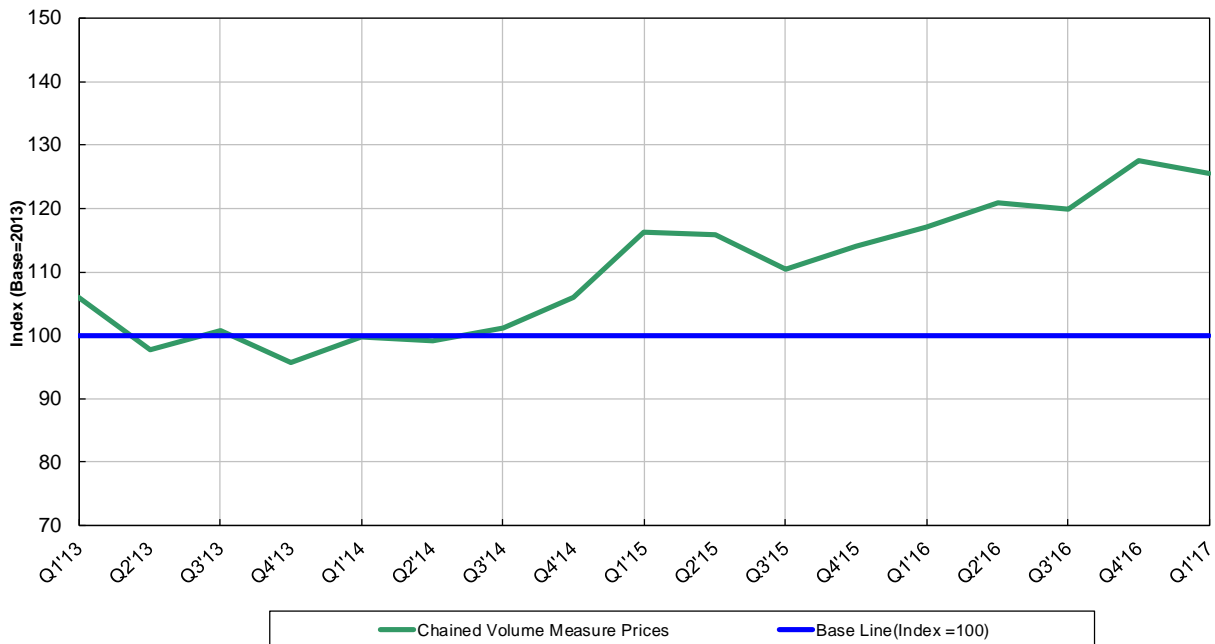
## Summary and Commentary

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 first quarter of 2017 decreased by 1.7% compared with Q4 2016 and was 7.1% higher compared to the same quarter in 2016 (Figure 1). Whilst there was a decrease in output when compared with the last quarter, the total volume of work has continued the general upward trend seen since late 2014. The volume reported in Q1 2017 was the second highest level reported in the last five years.

**Figure 1 - Volume of Construction Output in NI**  
Quarters ending March 2013 to March 2017



# 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.

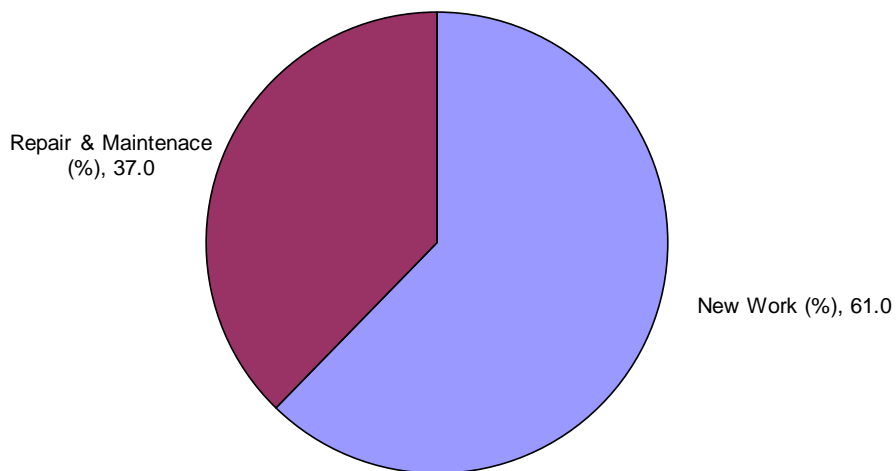
## What is included in these categories?

**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 Q1 2017, New Work accounted for almost two thirds of all construction output whilst Repair & Maintenance accounted for more than one third of all construction output.

**Figure 2 - Overall Construction<sup>1</sup> Output broken down into New Work<sup>2</sup> and Repair and Maintenance**  
(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q1 2017

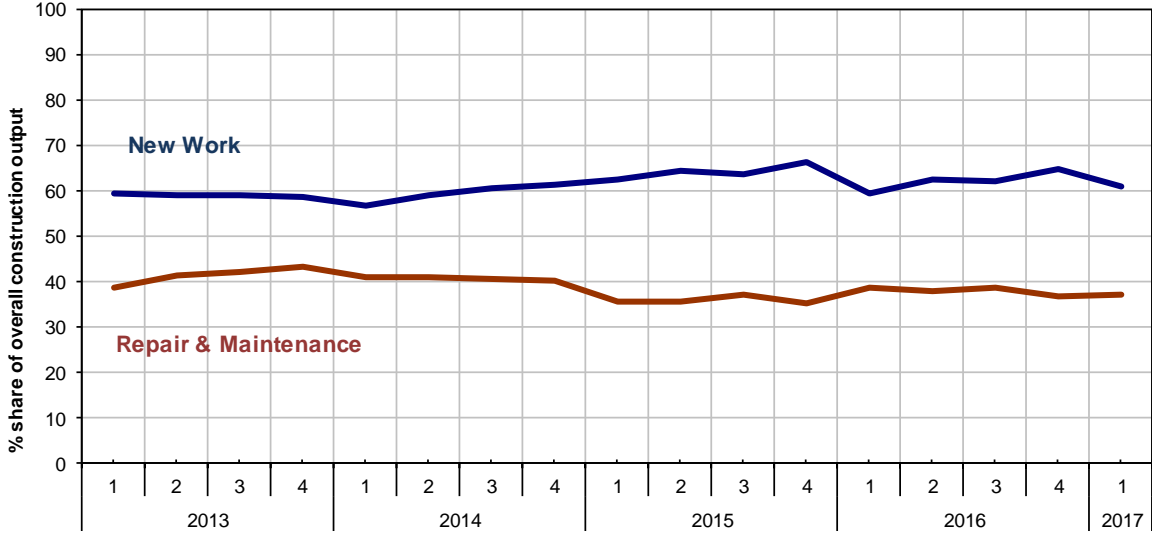


<sup>1</sup> Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted

<sup>2</sup> New Work is not seasonally adjusted

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

**Figure 3 - Overall Construction<sup>1</sup> Output broken down into New Work<sup>2</sup> and Repair & Maintenance**  
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2013 to March 2017

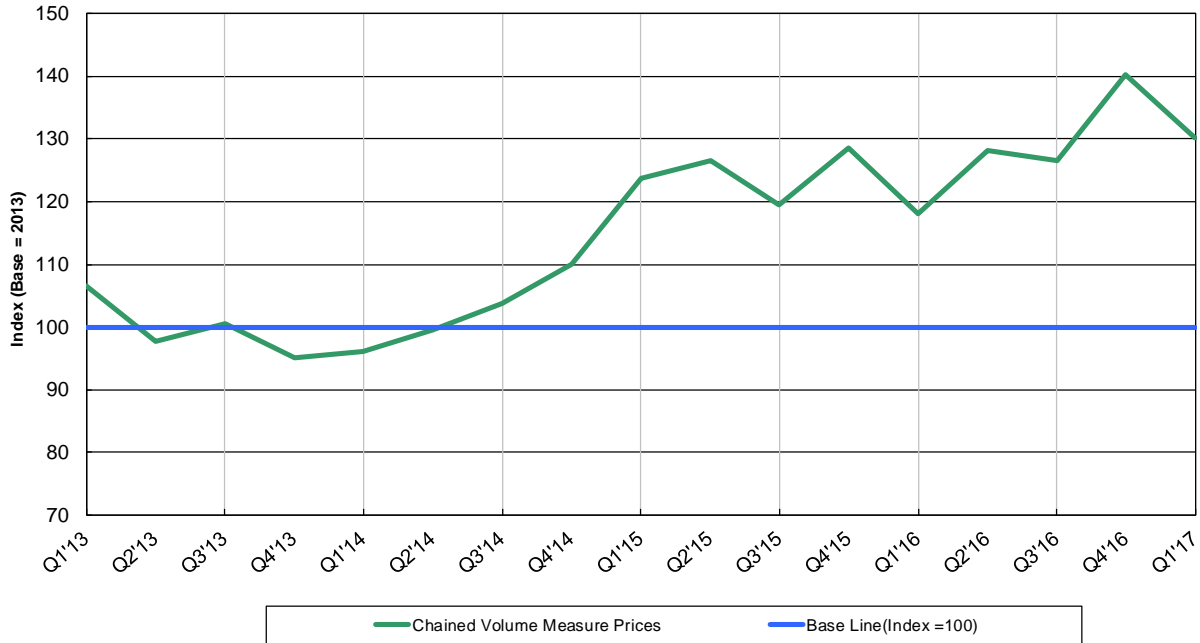


<sup>1</sup> Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted  
<sup>2</sup> New Work is not seasonally adjusted

## New Work

In the first quarter of 2017, the volume of New Work decreased by 7.2% compared to the previous quarter but was 10.2% higher than the same quarter in 2016. Despite some variability in recent quarters, the overall trend in New Work Output has generally been an improving situation over the last three years. The volume of New Work reported last quarter was the second highest since Q1 2013 (Figure 4).

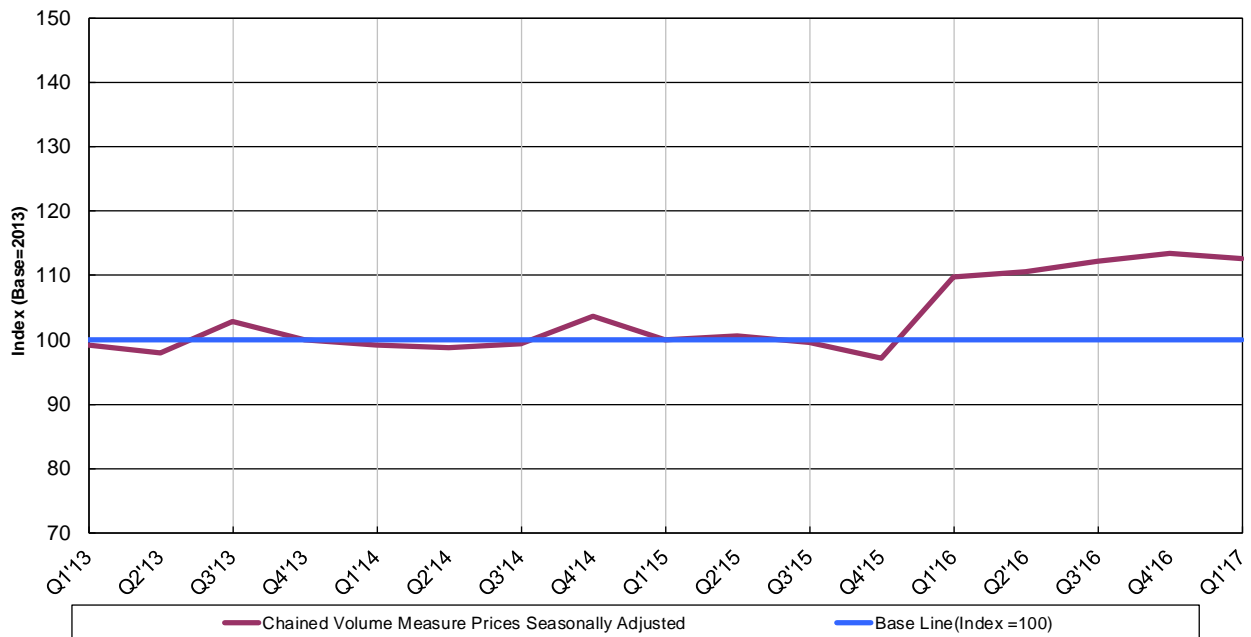
**Figure 4 - Volume of New Work Output in NI**  
Quarters ending March 2013 to March 2017



## Repair and Maintenance

In Q1 2017, Repair and Maintenance Output decreased by 0.7% compared to the previous quarter and was 2.7% higher than the same quarter in 2016 (Figure 5). The overall trend in Repair and Maintenance Output was quite consistent until Q1 2016 since when there has been a marked improvement in this sub-sector of construction output.

**Figure 5 - Volume of Repair and Maintenance Output in NI**  
Quarters Ending March 2013 to March 2017



## **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:

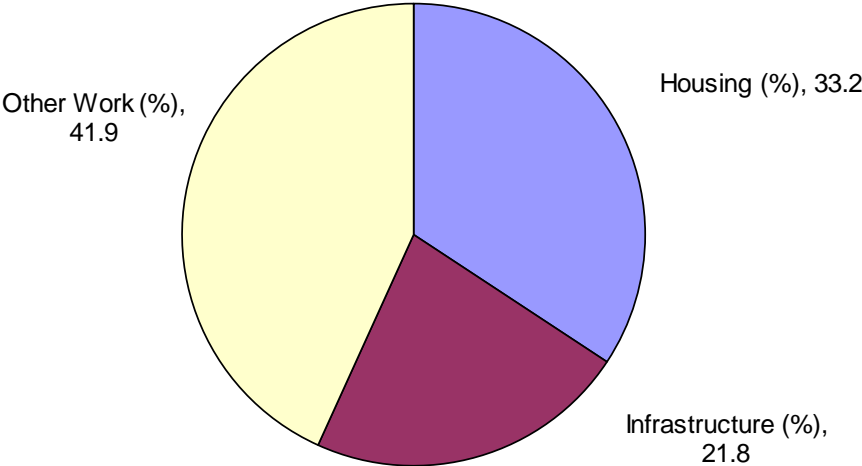
- Roads/ Bridges/ Car Parks/ Footpaths
- Water/ Sewerage
- Electricity (power stations and distribution networks, for example, lines and transformers, etc)
- Gas (Gas storage and distribution facilities, pipelines and gasometers, etc)
- Communications (television, telephone and radio masts, exchanges, 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 2017. The largest sub-sector was Other Work which accounted for 42% of all construction output followed by Housing (33%) and then Infrastructure (22%).

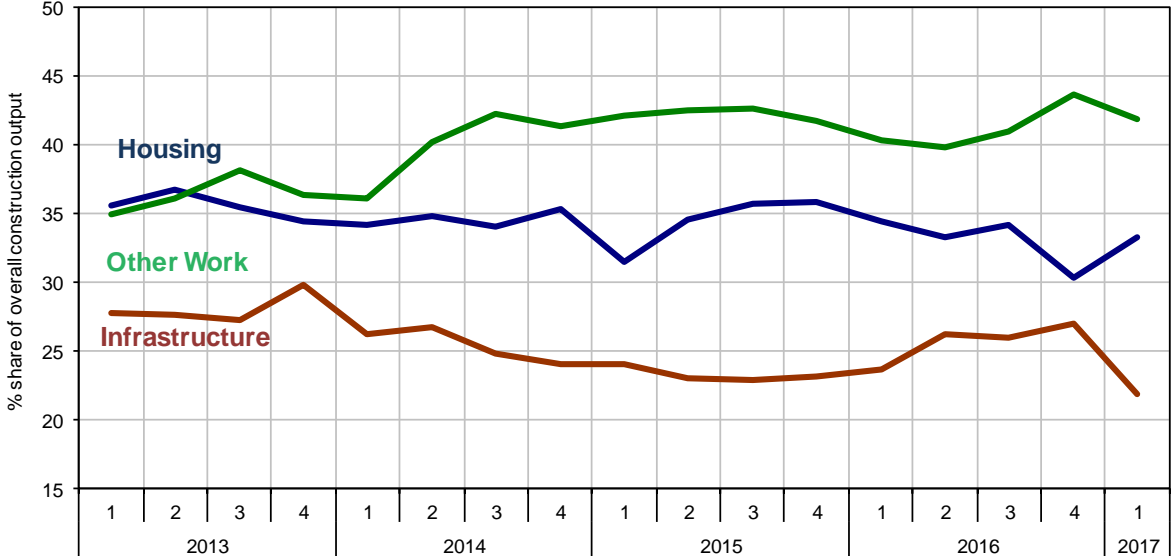
**Figure 6 - Overall Construction<sup>1</sup> Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure<sup>2</sup> and Other Work<sup>2</sup>**  
(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted) Q1 2017



<sup>1</sup> Percentages do not always tally to 100 as each category is individually deflated and seasonally adjusted  
<sup>2</sup> Infrastructure and Other Work are not seasonally adjusted

Figure 7 shows that Other Work continues to be the largest sub-sector of Construction Output and has been overtaking Housing since Q2 2013.

**Figure 7 - Overall Construction<sup>1</sup> Output broken down into Housing, Infrastructure<sup>2</sup> and Other Work<sup>2</sup>**  
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted) Quarters ending March 2013 to March 2017



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

<sup>2</sup> Infrastructure and Other Work are not seasonally adjusted



## Housing Output

The volume of Housing Output in the first quarter of 2017 increased by 7.9% compared to the previous quarter and was 3.3% higher compared with the same quarter in 2016 (Figure 8). Looking at the overall trend, Housing Output appears to be gradually improving although it remains well below historical levels.

**Figure 8 - Volume of Housing Output in NI**  
 Quarters Ending March 2013 to March 2017

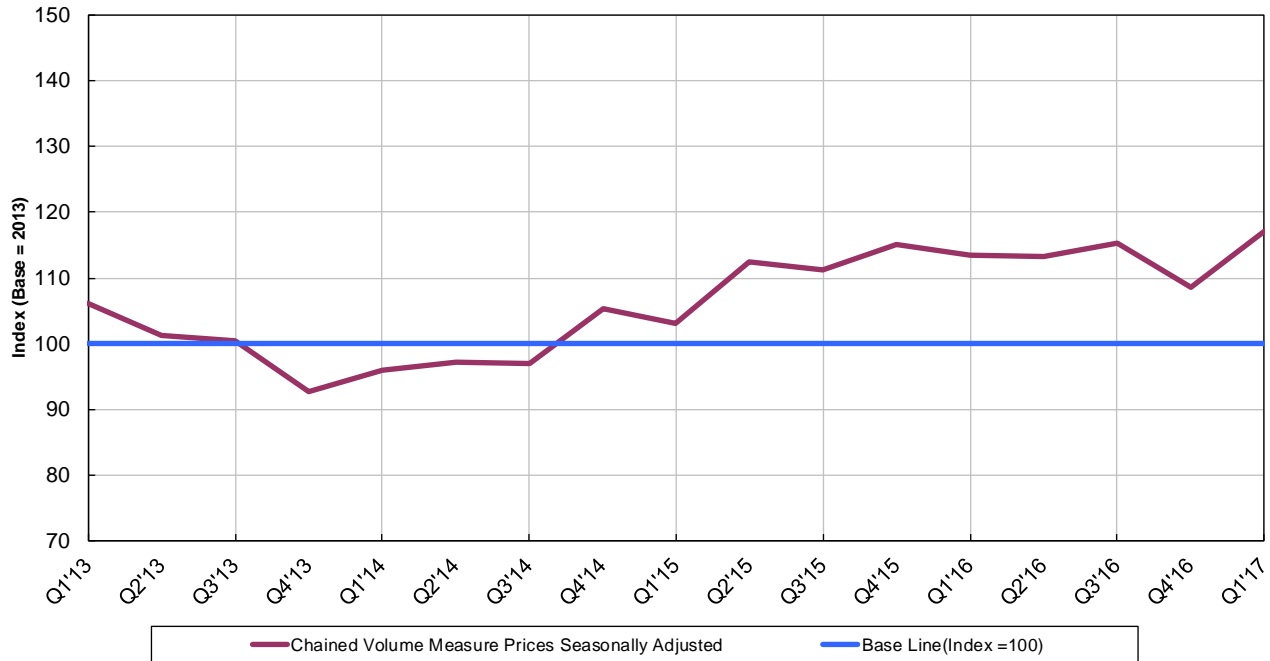
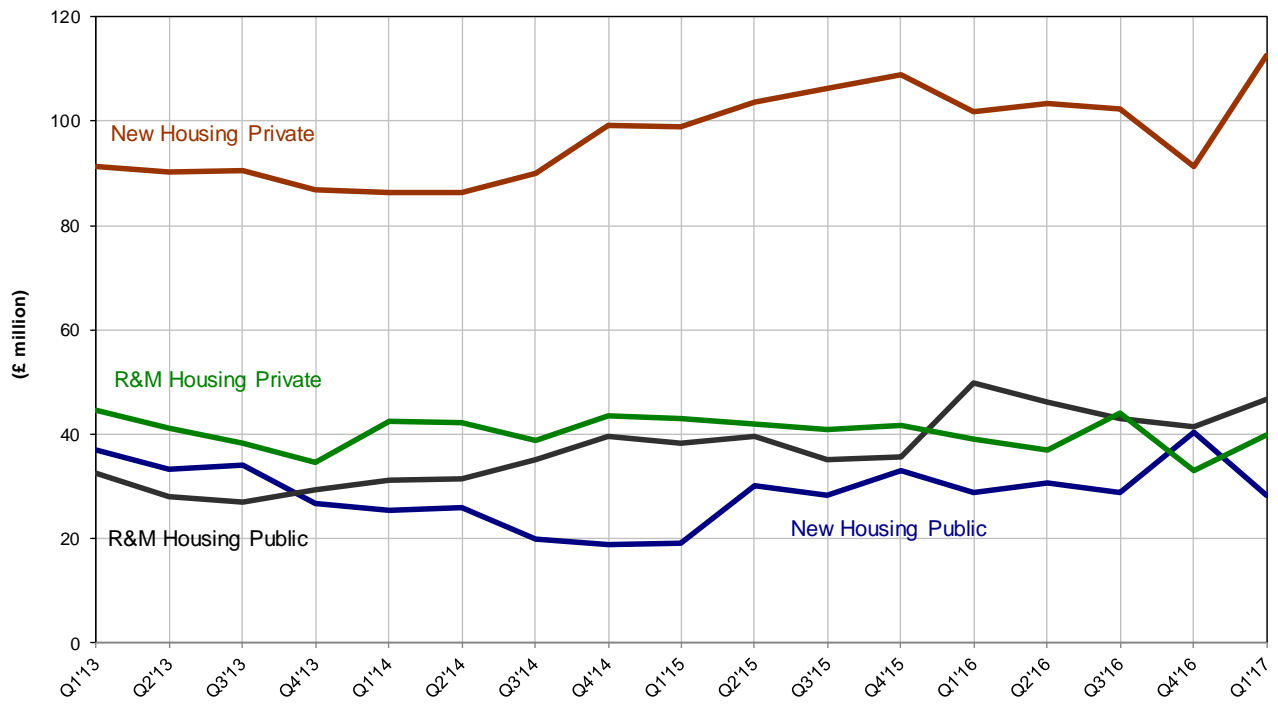


Figure 9 shows in Q1 2017 there were increases in output levels in New Private Housing, R&M Private Housing and R&M Public Housing compared to the previous quarter. New Public Housing was the only sub-sector of Housing which decreased over the quarter.

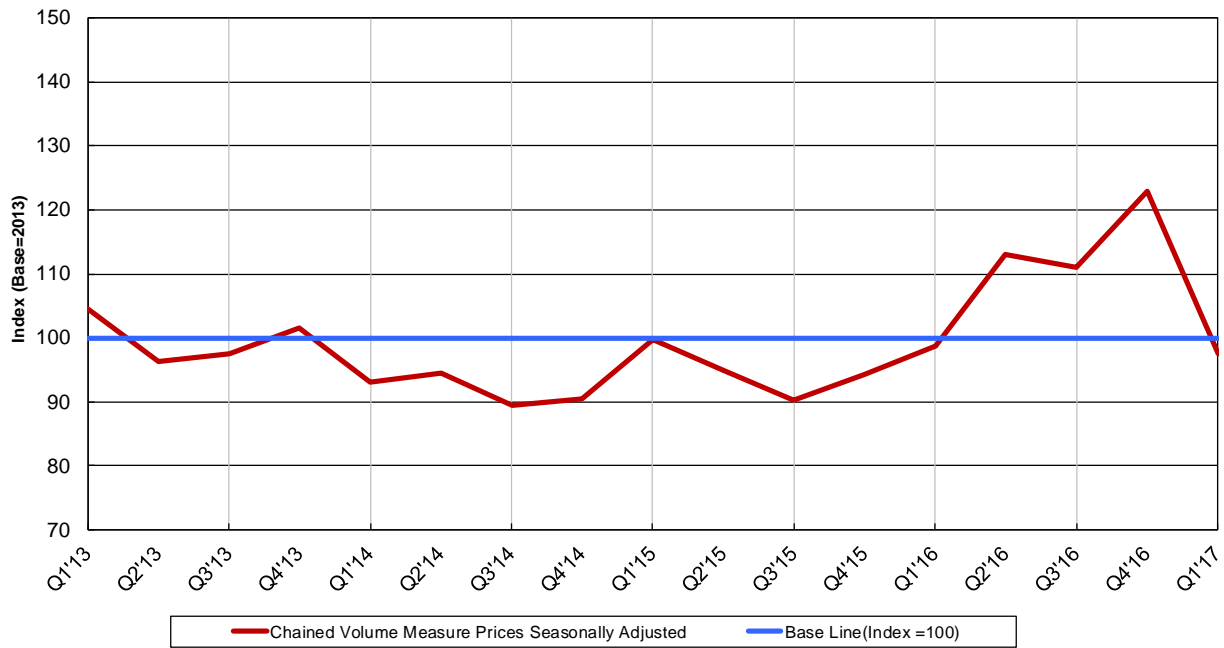
**Figure 9 - Housing Output broken down by its sub-components**  
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted)



## Infrastructure Output

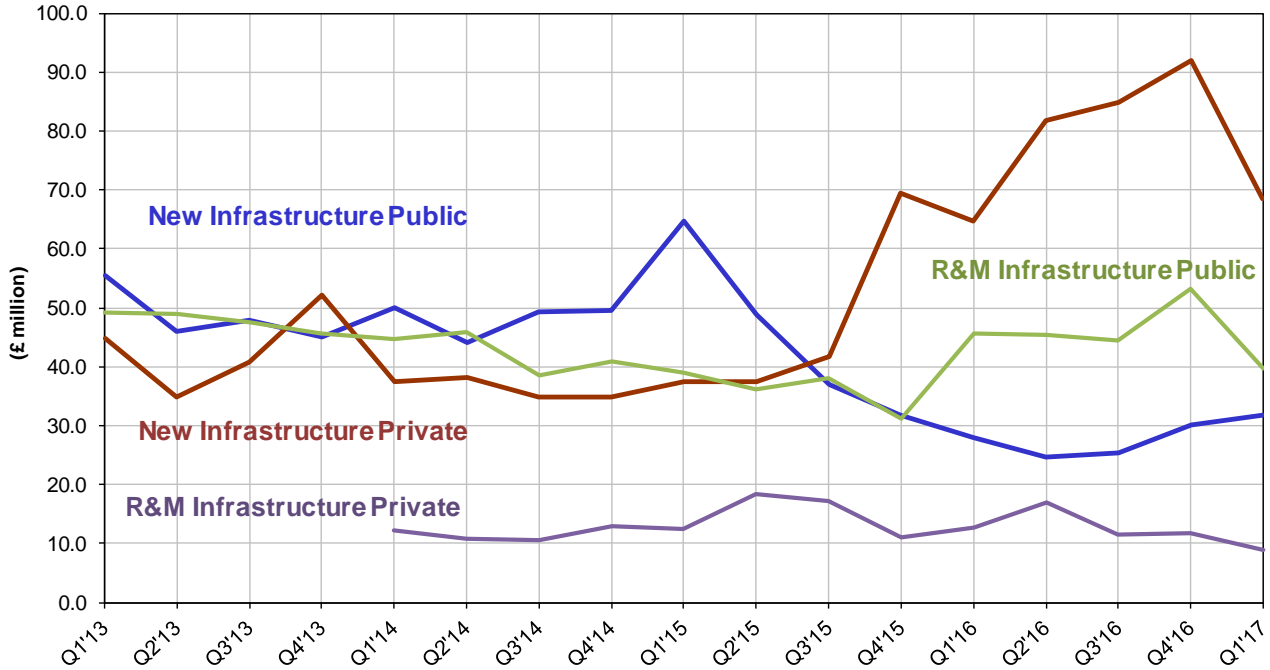
The volume of Infrastructure work in the first quarter of 2017 decreased sharply by 20.7% compared to the previous quarter and was 1.2% lower compared with the same quarter in 2016 (Figure 10). Infrastructure Output had seen a number of sharp increases between Q3 2015 and Q4 2016, but in Q1 2017 has broadly returned to the Q1 2016 level.

**Figure 10 - Volume of Infrastructure Output in NI**  
Quarters Ending March 2013 to March 2017



The recent decline in overall Infrastructure Output has been driven by decreases in New Private Infrastructure and R&M Public Infrastructure over this last quarter. (Figure 11)

**Figure 11 - Infrastructure Output broken down by its sub-components**  
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices)



## Other Work Output

The volume of Other Work in Q1 2017 decreased by 5.6% compared to the previous quarter and was 11.1% higher compared to the same quarter in 2016. Whilst there was an overall decrease in the last quarter compared with Q1 2016, the volume of Other Work remains at one of the highest levels seen in the past eight years (Figure 12).

**Figure 12 - Volume of Other Work Output in NI**  
Quarters Ending March 2013 to March 2017

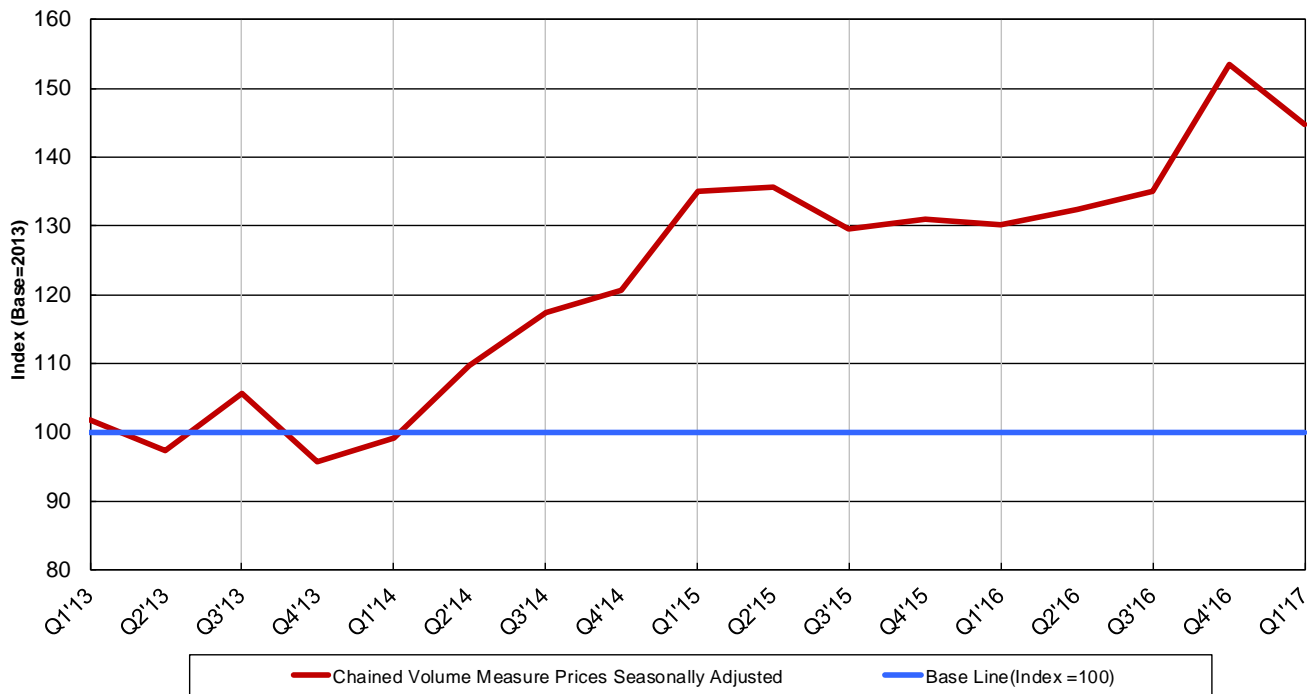
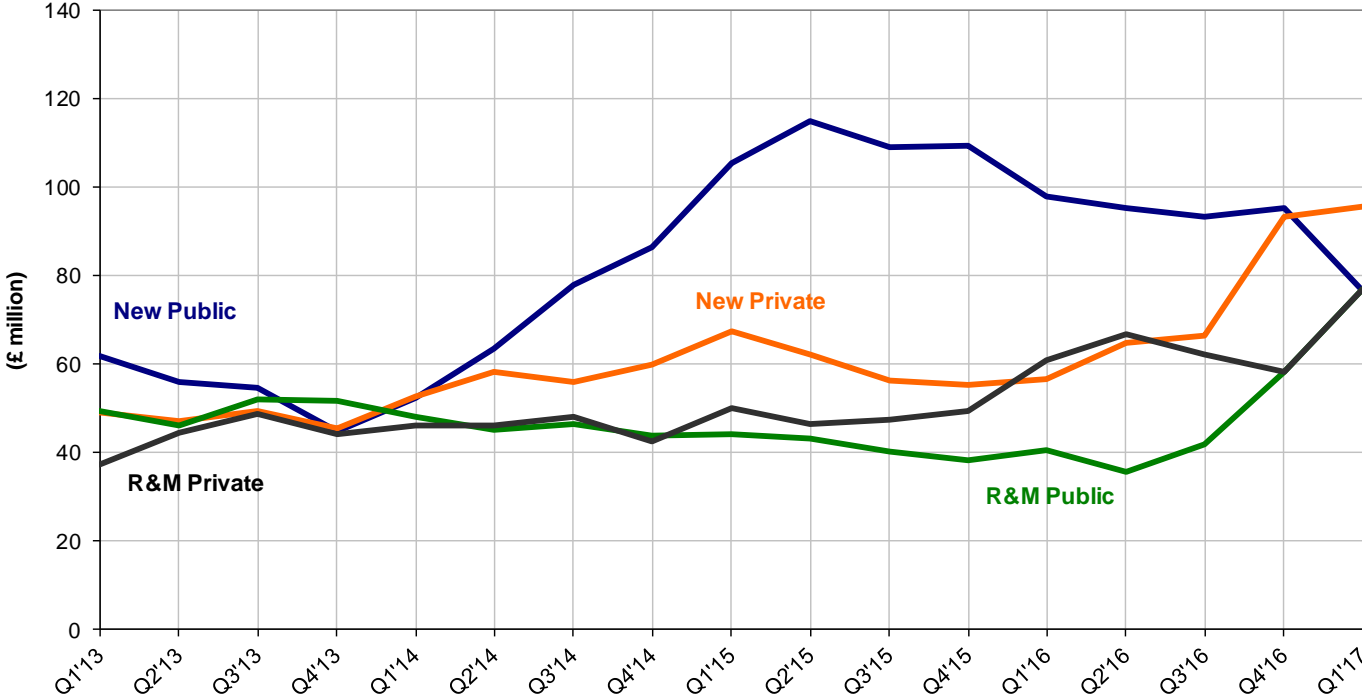


Figure 13 shows that the decrease in Other Work in Q1 2017 was accounted for by a decrease in the level of New Public Other Work, whilst all other sub-components saw an increase in total output when compared with Q4 2016 (Figure 13).

**Figure 13 - Other Work broken down by its sub-components**

(Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices, Seasonally Adjusted)

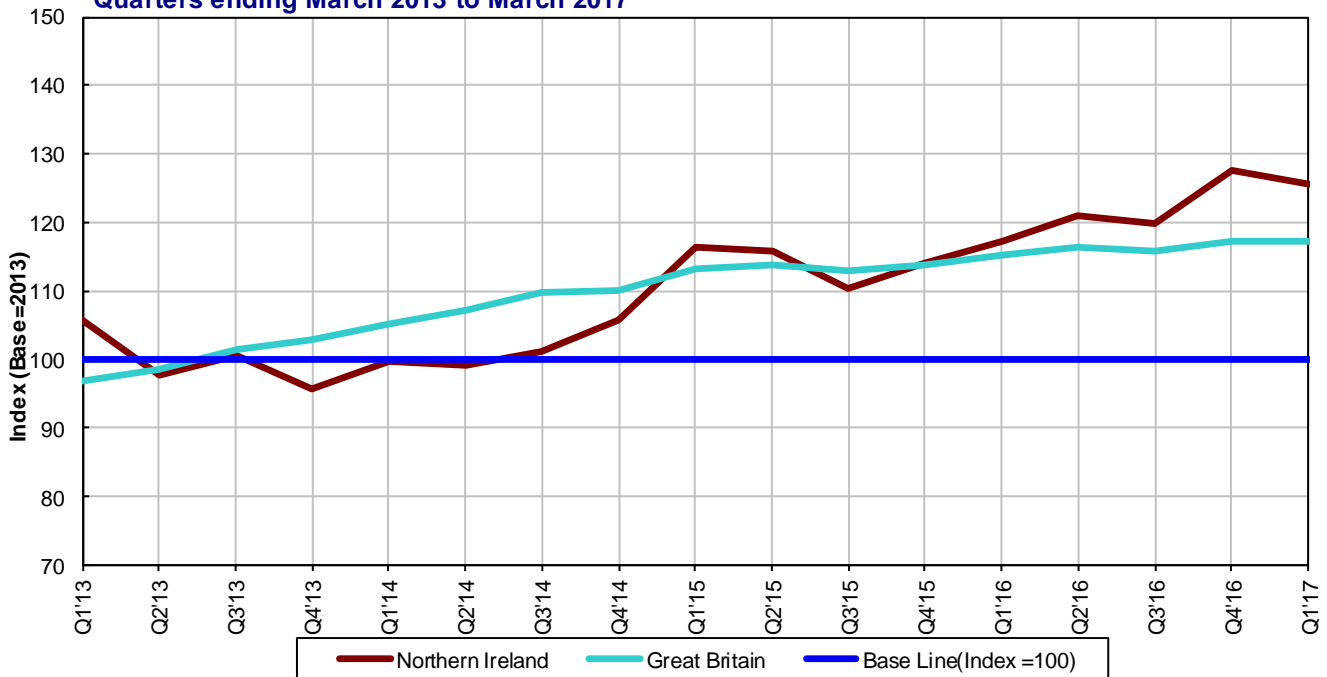


# Construction Output in Northern Ireland compared to Great Britain

## Total Volume of Construction Output – NI & GB

The Index of Construction in Northern Ireland in Q1 2017 was 125.5 (approximately 26% higher than the average volume of output reported for 2013). Over the same time period, the Index of Construction in Great Britain was 117.4 (approximately 17% higher than average reported for 2013) (Figure 14). Whilst the graph below shows that quarterly growth rates in NI and GB have been on an upward trend over the last few years, it should be remembered that the NI construction output levels have not returned to anywhere near those reported prior to 2011. In comparison, the latest GB construction output levels are more similar to those reported in and around 2008.

**Figure 14 - Volume of Construction Output NI & GB**  
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)  
 Quarters ending March 2013 to March 2017

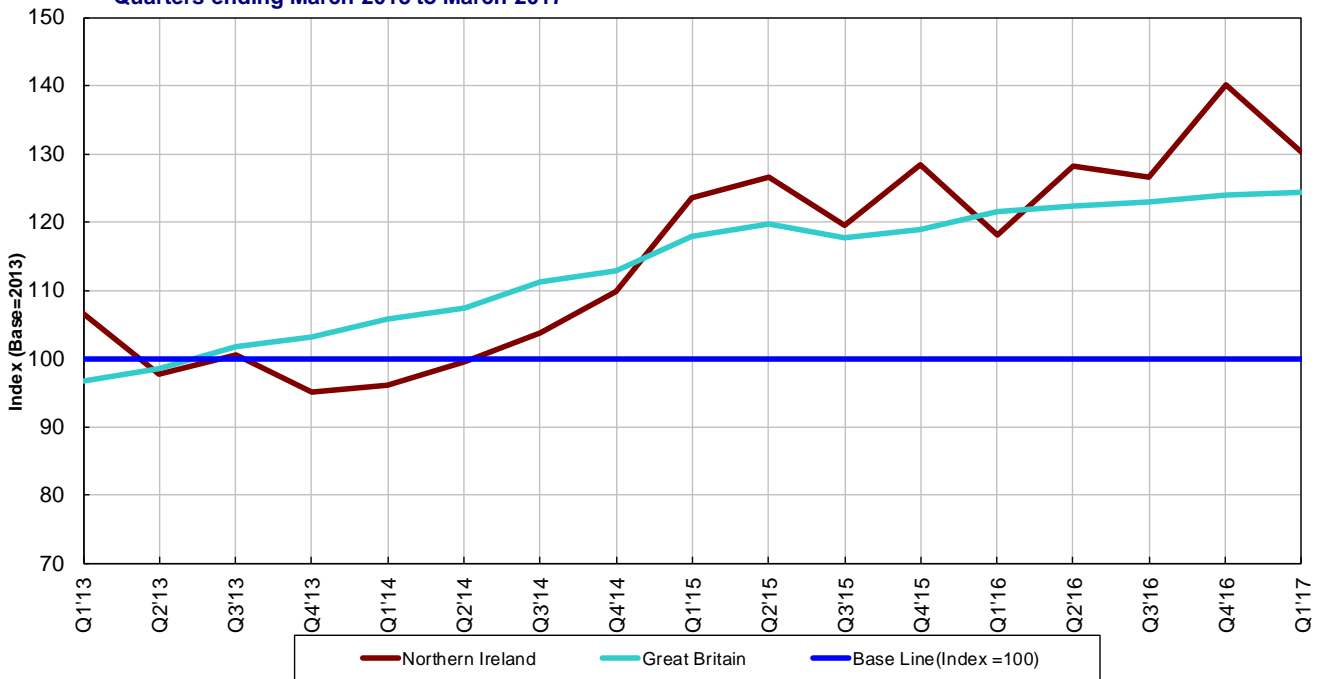


<sup>1</sup> Volume of Construction in Northern Ireland is not Seasonally Adjusted

## Total Volume of New Work – NI & GB

The Index of New Work in Northern Ireland in Q1 2017 was 130.2 (approximately 30% higher than the average volume levels reported in 2013). In the same period, the Index of New Work in Great Britain was 124.4 (24% higher than the average reported for 2013) (Figure 15).

**Figure 15 - Volume of New Work Output NI<sup>1</sup> & GB**  
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)  
 Quarters ending March 2013 to March 2017



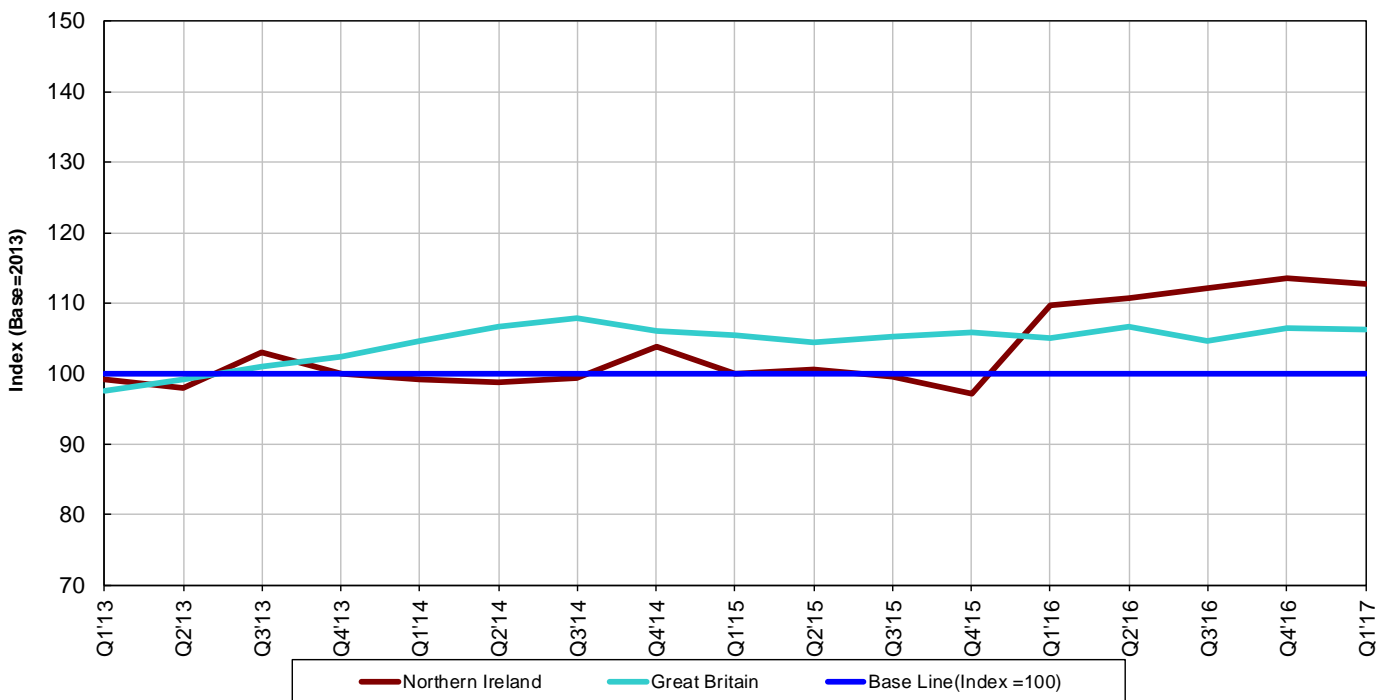
<sup>1</sup> Volume of New Work in Northern Ireland is not Seasonally Adjusted



## Total Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output – NI & GB

The Index of Repair & Maintenance in Northern Ireland in Q1 2017 was 112.7 (approximately 13% higher than the average volumes reported in 2013). Over the same period, the Index of Repair & Maintenance in Great Britain was 106.2 (around 6% higher than the average reported in 2013) (Figure 16).

**Figure 16 - Volume of Repair & Maintenance Output NI & GB**  
 (Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted)  
 Quarters ending March 2013 to March 2017



## Revisions

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

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

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

Revisions to construction output quarter on previous quarter growth rates			
Year / Quarter	Total Output growth previously published <sup>1</sup>	Total Output growth published in this release <sup>2</sup>	Total Output growth revisions
2015 Jul - Sep (Q3)	-4.6%	-4.6%	0.0%
Oct - Dec (Q4)	2.8%	3.2%	0.4%
2016 Jan - Mar (Q1)	3.1%	2.7%	-0.4%
Apr - Jun (Q2)	3.6%	3.2%	-0.4%
Jul - Sep (Q3)	-1.2%	-0.9%	0.4%
Oct - Dec (Q4)	6.9%	6.5%	-0.4%

<sup>1</sup> derived from figures published Quarter 4 2016

<sup>2</sup> derived from figures updated Quarter 1 2017

## Survey Response for Quarter 1 2017

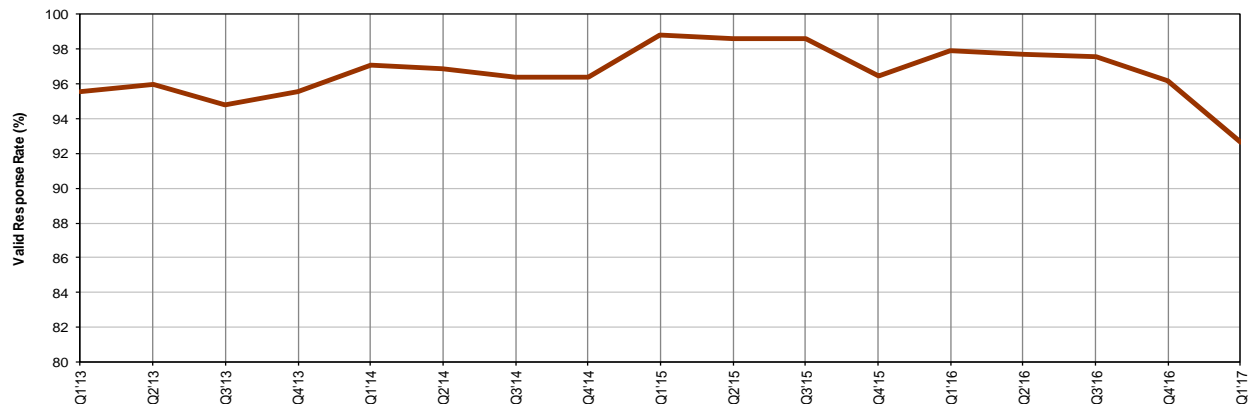
Response rates provide an indication of the accuracy of final estimates. The target response rate on this survey is 92%. For the quarter 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, 93% of firms in the sample participated in the survey. A breakdown of valid response by stratum is highlighted below. Non-response bias is a potential issue for all statistical surveys. Non-response bias occurs where the responses of respondents differ from potential responses of non-respondents. The risk of non-response bias on the Northern Ireland Quarterly Construction Enquiry is minimised by the ongoing efforts to maximise response rates across all strata. Users should also be aware that a Census is taken of large firms (Strata 5 and 6) and these firms collectively account for approximately three-fifths of total construction turnover based on IDBR. More information on the quality of the construction output estimates can be found at:

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/QCE%20Quality%20Report.pdf>

### All Firms

2017 Jan - Mar (Quarter1)	Stratum	Annual Turnover (£ '000)	Response (%)
	1	0 - 124	89
	2	125 - 549	89
	3	550 - 2,099	92
	4	2,100 - 5,249	95
	5	5,250 - 10499	96
	6	10,500+	95
	<b>Overall</b>		<b>93</b>

Quarterly Construction Enquiry Returns (All Firms)



# Background Notes

## 1. General Information about the QCE

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

The survey measures construction output carried out only in Northern Ireland

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

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

## 2. Definitions and Statistical Explanations

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Construction Output** is defined as the following:

Cost of materials;

Labour costs;

Overheads;

Profits;

Costs associated with demolition and site preparation;

Payments made to subcontractors;

The following is not included as output:

Vat charges;

Payments made to consultants or architects;

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

### **Current prices (value)**

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

### **Chained volume measures (CVM)**

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

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

## Deflation and Seasonal Adjustment

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

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/articles/interimsolutionforconstructionoutputpriceindices/ukjantomar2017>

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 December 2016 a number of the construction output series are no longer considered to be seasonal. The table below shows each series and advises users of the seasonality of the series before and after the review. Figures for those output series which are not seasonal are now presented in chained volume measure (2013) prices only.

Output Series	Seasonal - Yes or No?	
	Pre-review	Post-review
All Work (AW)	No	No
All New Work (ANW)	No	No
All Repair and Maintenance (ARM)	Yes	Yes*
Index of Housing (IH)	Yes	Yes
Index of Infrastructure (II)	No	Yes
Index of Other Work (IOW)	No	Yes
New Housing: Private (NHPR)	Yes	Yes
New Housing: Public (NHPU)	No	No
Other New Work: Infrastructure (ONWI)	No	No
Other New Work: Public (ONWP)	Yes	Yes
Other New Work: Private (ONWPR) – new series		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
<b>Key:</b>	<b>Yes – Seasonal adjustment required</b>	<b>No – Series is not seasonal (no adjustment)</b>	
* Series remains seasonal but with a modified model or regressors			

### 3. Revisions

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/revisions-policy.pdf>

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4. Survey Methodology**

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

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

#### **5. Survey Quality and Reporting**

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/QCE%20Quality%20Report.pdf>

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

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

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

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

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

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



## 6. Relevant Links/International Sources of Construction Output Statistics

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

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

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

	<b>NI Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE)</b>	<b>GB Monthly Inquiry of Construction Activity and Allied Trades</b>
<b>Frequency of data collection</b>	Quarterly	Monthly
<b>Sampling frame</b>	IDBR	IDBR
<b>Target Population</b>	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)
<b>Sample Design</b>	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
<b>Sample size</b>	700	8,000
<b>Include Public Sector DLOs</b>	Yes	No
<b>Definition of Output</b>	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;

	<b>NI Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE)</b>	<b>GB Monthly Inquiry of Construction Activity and Allied Trades</b>
<b>Base year</b>	2013	2013
<b>Weighting and Estimation</b>	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
<b>Deflators</b>	NISRA applies the Output Price Indices (OPIs) described in full in the ONS section on Deflators	Interim solution for construction output price indices, follow the link below to the methodological documentation released by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) that explains in full how each OPI is derived.  <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/articles/interimsolutionforconstructionoutputpriceindices/ukjantomar2017">https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/articles/interimsolutionforconstructionoutputpriceindices/ukjantomar2017</a>
<b>Seasonal Adjustment Model</b>	X12 - Arima	X12 - Arima

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

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

## 7. Publication Policy

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/economic-output-statistics/construction-output-statistics>

## 8. Accuracy

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

## 9. Accessing Data

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/economic-output-statistics/construction-output-statistics#toc-0>

## 10. Pre-Release Access

No pre-release access is given.

## 11. Publication Schedule for the next four quarters

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

<b>Publication Schedule</b>	
2017 Quarter 2	12 October 2017
2017 Quarter 3	18 January 2018
2017 Quarter 4	12 April 2018
2018 Quarter 1	19 July 2018

## 12. Planned Future Changes

As of Quarter 2 2017, there will be a change to the way in which firms are sampled for the Quarterly Construction Enquiry. The change will bring QCE into line with the other NI Economic and Business surveys and reduce burden on small to medium construction firms (Strata 1-4).

The change will result in greater rotation of firms in the sampled element of the survey than before and give small to medium construction firms a break from the survey. The previous sampling methodology retained Strata 2-4 firms in the QCE sample, once selected, on a continuous basis as long as they stayed in business with no break from the survey. Previously, Stratum 1 firms were completely refreshed annually in Q1 of the survey cycle but will now be sampled in the same way as Strata 2-4 firms. This means that all Strata 1-4 firms will be rotated in the same manner each quarter.

Sampling will also move from an annual basis to a quarterly basis. This will ensure greater efficiency in the sampling process with the sampling frame more accurately reflecting the sampling population at the point of selection e.g. it will include any new firms started up over the quarter and exclude firms which are no longer trading.

Furthermore, previously, sampled firms were held in their strata based on their IDBR Turnover at the point of original selection. As of Q2 2017, construction firms will be re-stratified quarterly based on their most recent IDBR Turnover.

Large firms, with a turnover of £5.25million or more, will continue to be selected on a census basis as before.

Users should be aware that the methodological changes noted above will cause a break in this volume series from Quarter 2 2017 onwards. Whilst it is not possible to quantify the expected impact of these changes in Q2 2017, the stratum changes outlined above were applied to Q1 2017 for testing purposes and there was a notable increase in the value of construction output. Therefore, the likely effect of these changes in Q2 2017 will be the potential for a marked increase in the volume of construction output reported.

The break in series from Q2 2017 onwards will be made evident throughout the charts and tables of future publications.

More information on the current methodology used in the production of these statistics can be found at:

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

This will be revised upon publication of Q2 2017 to reflect the new methodology.

### **13. National Statistics**

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

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

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

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

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

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

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

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

### **14. User Feedback**

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

Email feedback to: [Nicola.Shiels@nisra.gov.uk](mailto:Nicola.Shiels@nisra.gov.uk)

## 15. Contacts

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Write to:

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The National Archives,

Kew,

London TW9 4DU,

**Table 1.1 Chained volume measure of Construction<sup>1</sup> Output in Northern Ireland: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers**

<b>Year / Quarter</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices</b>	<b>Quarter on Quarter Growths</b>
2013 Jan - Mar	105.9	0.1%
2013 Apr - Jun	97.8	-7.7%
2013 Jul - Sep	100.7	2.9%
2013 Oct - Dec	95.6	-5.0%
2014 Jan - Mar	99.8	4.3%
2014 Apr - Jun	99.2	-0.6%
2014 Jul - Sep	101.1	1.9%
2014 Oct - Dec	105.9	4.8%
2015 Jan - Mar	116.3	9.9%
2015 Apr - Jun	115.8	-0.4%
2015 Jul - Sep	110.5	-4.6%
2015 Oct - Dec	114.0	3.2%
2016 Jan - Mar	117.2	2.7%
2016 Apr - Jun	120.9	3.2%
2016 Jul - Sep	119.8	-0.9%
2016 Oct - Dec	127.6	6.5%
2017 Jan - Mar	125.5	-1.7%

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> Output in Northern Ireland<sup>2</sup>: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers**

<b>Year / Quarter</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices</b>	<b>Quarter on Quarter Growths</b>
2013 Jan - Mar	106.5	-12.6%
Apr - Jun	97.8	-8.2%
Jul - Sep	100.6	2.9%
Oct - Dec	95.1	-5.5%
2014 Jan - Mar	96.1	1.1%
Apr - Jun	99.6	3.7%
Jul - Sep	103.7	4.1%
Oct - Dec	109.9	6.0%
2015 Jan - Mar	123.6	12.5%
Apr - Jun	126.6	2.4%
Jul - Sep	119.5	-5.6%
Oct - Dec	128.5	7.5%
2016 Jan - Mar	118.2	-8.0%
Apr - Jun	128.2	8.5%
Jul - Sep	126.5	-1.3%
Oct - Dec	140.2	10.8%
2017 Jan - Mar	130.2	-7.2%

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

<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> Output in Northern Ireland<sup>2</sup>: (2013) prices, seasonally adjusted index numbers**

<b>Year / Quarter</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted</b>	<b>Quarter on Quarter Growths</b>
2013 Jan - Mar	105.0	99.2	16.1%
Apr - Jun	97.8	97.9	-1.3%
Jul - Sep	100.8	102.9	5.1%
Oct - Dec	96.4	100.0	-2.8%
2014 Jan - Mar	105.0	99.2	-0.8%
Apr - Jun	98.6	98.7	-0.5%
Jul - Sep	97.2	99.3	0.6%
Oct - Dec	100.1	103.7	4.5%
2015 Jan - Mar	105.9	100.0	-3.6%
Apr - Jun	100.3	100.5	0.5%
Jul - Sep	97.6	99.6	-1.0%
Oct - Dec	93.4	97.1	-2.5%
2016 Jan - Mar	115.7	109.8	13.0%
Apr - Jun	110.4	110.7	0.8%
Jul - Sep	110.3	112.2	1.4%
Oct - Dec	109.6	113.5	1.2%
2017 Jan - Mar	118.8	112.7	-0.7%

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

<sup>2</sup>This series is a candidate for seasonal adjustment in the early part of the series (pre 2007), and the latter part of the series (post 2011). Therefore the series is seasonally adjusted for these areas. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

**Table 1.4 Chained volume measure of Housing<sup>1</sup> Output in Northern Ireland<sup>2</sup>: (2013) prices, seasonally adjusted index numbers**

<b>Year / Quarter</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted</b>	<b>Quarter on Quarter Growths</b>
2013 Jan - Mar	104.5	106.2	2.2%
Apr - Jun	101.0	101.2	-4.7%
Jul - Sep	99.0	100.5	-0.7%
Oct - Dec	95.6	92.7	-7.7%
2014 Jan - Mar	94.4	95.9	3.5%
Apr - Jun	97.4	97.2	1.4%
Jul - Sep	95.5	96.9	-0.3%
Oct - Dec	108.1	105.4	8.7%
2015 Jan - Mar	101.5	103.0	-2.2%
Apr - Jun	113.0	112.4	9.1%
Jul - Sep	109.5	111.1	-1.1%
Oct - Dec	117.6	115.1	3.5%
2016 Jan - Mar	111.8	113.5	-1.3%
Apr - Jun	114.3	113.2	-0.3%
Jul - Sep	113.6	115.4	1.9%
Oct - Dec	110.7	108.6	-5.8%
2017 Jan - Mar	115.5	117.2	7.9%

<sup>1</sup> Housing relates to all housing construction activity, both private and public sector.

<sup>2</sup>This series is a candidate for seasonal adjustment. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

**Table 1.5 Chained volume measure of Infrastructure<sup>1</sup> Output in Northern Ireland<sup>2</sup>: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers**

<b>Year / Quarter</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally Adjusted</b>	<b>Quarter on Quarter Growths</b>
2013 Jan - Mar	110.1	104.6	-4.1%
Apr - Jun	92.3	96.2	-8.0%
Jul - Sep	96.7	97.5	1.3%
Oct - Dec	100.8	101.6	4.2%
2014 Jan - Mar	98.3	93.1	-8.3%
Apr - Jun	91.5	94.5	1.4%
Jul - Sep	87.7	89.5	-5.2%
Oct - Dec	90.3	90.5	1.1%
2015 Jan - Mar	104.2	99.7	10.1%
Apr - Jun	92.7	94.8	-4.9%
Jul - Sep	88.2	90.3	-4.8%
Oct - Dec	93.9	94.2	4.4%
2016 Jan - Mar	102.8	98.6	4.7%
Apr - Jun	111.3	113.0	14.5%
Jul - Sep	109.3	111.1	-1.7%
Oct - Dec	122.2	122.9	10.6%
2017 Jan - Mar	101.3	97.4	-20.7%

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

<sup>2</sup>This series is a candidate for seasonal adjustment. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

**Table 1.6 Chained volume measure of Other Work<sup>1</sup> Output in Northern Ireland<sup>2</sup>: (2013) prices, non-seasonally adjusted index numbers**

<b>Year / Quarter</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices</b>	<b>Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices Seasonally</b>	<b>Quarter on Quarter Growths</b>
2013 Jan - Mar	104.4	101.7	-4.8%
Apr - Jun	98.6	97.2	-4.4%
Jul - Sep	105.1	105.6	8.6%
Oct - Dec	91.9	95.8	-9.3%
2014 Jan - Mar	106.1	99.0	3.4%
Apr - Jun	107.0	109.6	10.7%
Jul - Sep	116.8	117.4	7.0%
Oct - Dec	115.7	120.5	2.7%
2015 Jan - Mar	140.2	135.1	12.1%
Apr - Jun	136.5	135.6	0.4%
Jul - Sep	128.7	129.5	-4.5%
Oct - Dec	126.1	131.0	1.2%
2016 Jan - Mar	133.5	130.2	-0.6%
Apr - Jun	134.7	132.4	1.7%
Jul - Sep	134.0	135.1	2.0%
Oct - Dec	148.4	153.3	13.5%
2017 Jan - Mar	154.0	144.7	-5.6%

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

<sup>2</sup>This series is a candidate for seasonal adjustment. For more information please see paragraph 2 in the Background Notes

**Table 1.7 Value of Construction Output<sup>1</sup> in Northern Ireland**

Year / Quarter	Current prices (CP)(£ Million)	CP Quarter on Quarter Growths	Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices (£ Million)	CVM Quarter on Quarter Growths
2013 Jan - Mar	558	2.3%	570	0.1%
Apr - Jun	529	-5.1%	526	-7.7%
Jul - Sep	542	2.4%	541	2.9%
Oct - Dec	521	-3.9%	514	-5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,151</b>		<b>2,151</b>	
2014 Jan - Mar	550	5.5%	537	4.3%
Apr - Jun	546	-0.7%	534	-0.6%
Jul - Sep	560	2.5%	543	1.9%
Oct - Dec	587	4.9%	569	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,243</b>		<b>2,183</b>	
2015 Jan - Mar	650	10.8%	626	9.9%
Apr - Jun	649	-0.2%	623	-0.4%
Jul - Sep	626	-3.5%	594	-4.6%
Oct - Dec	648	3.4%	613	3.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,573</b>		<b>2,456</b>	
2016 Jan - Mar	667	3.1%	630	2.7%
Apr - Jun	692	3.7%	650	3.2%
Jul - Sep	688	-0.6%	644	-0.9%
Oct - Dec	738	7.4%	686	6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,786</b>		<b>2,611</b>	
2017 Jan - Mar	732	-0.8%	675	-1.7%

<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> in Northern Ireland by Construction Sector**
**Current Prices (£ million)**

YEAR/ QUARTER	New							All New Work	Repair and Maintenance						All repair & maintenance	All Work
	Housing		Infrastructure		Other Work		Housing		Infrastructure		Other Work					
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public		Private	Public	Private	Public	Private			
2013 Jan - Mar	36.6	87.9	54.5	44.1	63.7	45.2	332.1	32.0	40.7	52.6	8.6	55.1	36.7	225.7	557.8	
Apr - Jun	33.2	91.1	45.8	34.5	58.3	44.4	307.4	28.1	39.8	48.2	16.2	45.3	44.5	222.1	529.5	
Jul - Sep	34.2	90.2	48.1	40.9	53.3	52.9	319.7	27.2	38.3	46.8	10.2	51.4	48.9	222.7	542.4	
Oct - Dec	26.9	89.8	46.0	53.1	43.0	47.8	306.6	29.4	39.7	43.9	10.6	46.9	44.2	214.7	521.3	
2014 Jan - Mar	26.1	87.9	52.0	38.8	58.9	51.2	314.9	31.6	40.6	49.3	12.2	55.2	46.3	235.1	550.1	
Apr - Jun	26.5	91.1	45.8	39.5	64.4	58.0	325.2	31.9	41.8	45.5	10.9	44.3	46.5	221.0	546.2	
Jul - Sep	20.3	93.1	51.7	36.4	78.6	61.2	341.3	35.8	39.4	38.2	10.6	45.9	48.6	218.4	559.7	
Oct - Dec	19.5	104.7	52.1	36.5	85.1	64.4	362.3	40.2	49.2	39.3	13.1	40.2	42.8	224.9	587.2	
2015 Jan - Mar	19.9	101.5	68.3	39.5	114.1	67.8	411.2	39.1	41.8	43.4	12.8	51.3	50.8	239.3	650.4	
Apr - Jun	31.6	112.0	51.4	39.3	123.3	63.7	421.3	40.5	41.9	36.4	18.7	42.7	47.6	227.8	649.1	
Jul - Sep	30.0	113.6	39.9	44.8	114.1	62.0	404.4	35.9	41.5	37.9	17.7	40.2	48.4	221.7	626.1	
Oct - Dec	34.9	118.4	34.2	74.5	112.2	61.0	435.2	36.5	47.8	30.3	11.2	36.1	50.4	212.4	647.6	
2016 Jan - Mar	30.8	107.1	30.1	69.9	107.0	59.3	404.2	51.3	38.2	51.3	12.9	47.3	62.2	263.2	667.5	
Apr - Jun	33.0	116.2	26.9	88.4	106.9	68.7	440.1	47.5	37.1	46.0	17.4	35.2	68.5	251.9	692.0	
Jul - Sep	31.2	112.4	27.2	90.2	100.0	74.0	435.1	44.5	45.3	44.6	12.0	42.1	64.1	252.7	687.8	
Oct - Dec	44.3	102.7	32.4	98.6	101.1	107.4	486.5	43.0	39.6	52.3	12.2	44.7	60.2	251.9	738.4	
2017 Jan - Mar	31.5	122.5	34.2	73.8	90.8	104.1	456.9	49.1	39.7	45.5	9.4	51.6	80.0	275.2	732.2	

<sup>1</sup> Includes output by contractors and public sector direct labour organisations

**Table 1.8 (b) Volume of Output<sup>1</sup> in Northern Ireland by Construction Sector**

**Chained Volume Measure (2013) Prices and Seasonally Adjusted<sup>3</sup> (£ million)**

YEAR/ QUARTER	New						All New Work <sup>2</sup>	Repair and Maintenance						All Repair & Maintenance <sup>2</sup>	All Work <sup>2</sup>
	New housing		Infrastructure		Other Work			New housing		Infrastructure		Other Work			
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private		
2013 Jan - Mar	37.0	91.2	55.4	44.8	61.9	49.1	<b>337.1</b>	32.5	44.6	49.1	0.0	49.4	37.3	<b>219.5</b>	<b>569.5</b>
Apr - Jun	33.3	90.4	46.1	34.8	56.0	47.0	<b>309.4</b>	27.9	41.2	49.0	0.0	46.1	44.3	<b>216.7</b>	<b>525.9</b>
Jul - Sep	34.1	90.5	47.8	40.7	54.7	49.3	<b>318.3</b>	27.1	38.3	47.5	0.0	52.0	48.6	<b>227.8</b>	<b>541.4</b>
Oct - Dec	26.7	86.8	45.1	52.2	44.6	45.4	<b>300.9</b>	29.3	34.5	45.8	0.0	51.5	44.0	<b>221.3</b>	<b>514.2</b>
2014 Jan - Mar	25.5	86.3	50.0	37.4	52.4	52.4	<b>304.1</b>	31.2	42.5	44.8	12.2	48.0	45.9	<b>219.6</b>	<b>536.5</b>
Apr - Jun	26.0	86.5	44.1	38.1	63.5	58.2	<b>315.2</b>	31.4	42.2	45.9	10.8	45.2	46.2	<b>218.5</b>	<b>533.5</b>
Jul - Sep	19.8	90.1	49.4	34.8	78.0	55.9	<b>328.2</b>	35.2	38.8	38.6	10.5	46.2	48.1	<b>219.8</b>	<b>543.4</b>
Oct - Dec	18.9	99.1	49.6	34.9	86.3	59.9	<b>347.8</b>	39.6	43.5	41.0	13.0	43.7	42.4	<b>229.6</b>	<b>569.3</b>
2015 Jan - Mar	19.1	98.9	64.7	37.5	105.5	67.5	<b>391.2</b>	38.3	42.9	39.0	12.6	44.1	49.9	<b>221.3</b>	<b>625.5</b>
Apr - Jun	30.2	103.6	48.8	37.4	114.9	62.0	<b>400.7</b>	39.6	42.0	36.1	18.3	43.1	46.5	<b>222.5</b>	<b>622.8</b>
Jul - Sep	28.4	106.4	37.1	41.8	109.0	56.3	<b>378.1</b>	35.0	40.8	38.0	17.3	40.1	47.4	<b>220.4</b>	<b>594.1</b>
Oct - Dec	33.0	108.9	31.8	69.4	109.5	55.1	<b>406.6</b>	35.6	41.6	31.2	11.0	38.3	49.2	<b>214.9</b>	<b>613.2</b>
2016 Jan - Mar	28.8	101.9	27.9	64.8	97.8	56.7	<b>373.9</b>	49.9	39.1	45.6	12.6	40.5	60.7	<b>242.9</b>	<b>630.0</b>
Apr - Jun	30.6	103.5	24.8	81.7	95.3	64.6	<b>405.6</b>	46.1	37.0	45.4	17.0	35.6	66.6	<b>244.9</b>	<b>650.0</b>
Jul - Sep	28.8	102.4	25.5	84.8	93.3	66.2	<b>400.3</b>	43.0	44.1	44.5	11.6	41.6	62.1	<b>248.3</b>	<b>644.4</b>
Oct - Dec	40.4	91.4	30.2	92.1	95.2	93.2	<b>443.7</b>	41.3	33.1	53.2	11.8	58.2	58.2	<b>251.2</b>	<b>686.2</b>
2017 Jan - Mar	28.3	112.7	31.8	68.6	76.7	95.4	<b>411.9</b>	46.7	40.0	39.8	9.0	76.8	76.8	<b>249.4</b>	<b>674.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes output by contractors and public sector direct labour departments

<sup>2</sup> Figures will not tally with component series (see background notes paragraph 8)

<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>1</sup> in Northern Ireland (Private Contractors only) by Stratum<sup>2</sup> of Firm**

**Current Prices (£million)**

1st Quarter 2017																
Stratum of Firm	Annual Turnover (£'000)	New						All New Work	Repair and Maintenance						All Repair & maintenance	All Work
		New housing		Infrastructure		Other Work			New housing		Infrastructure		Other Work			
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private		
1	0-124	0.2	5.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	7.0	2.6	4.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	5.6	13.7	20.7
2	125-549	0.2	18.3	0.2	0.0	1.3	3.3	23.2	3.3	22.8	1.3	0.0	5.8	23.2	56.4	79.5
3	550-2,099	1.2	32.5	0.0	2.0	2.0	16.8	54.6	0.8	5.0	2.3	2.6	5.9	16.8	33.3	87.9
4	2,100-5,249	3.4	29.1	0.9	0.2	3.0	11.9	48.5	8.0	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.3	11.5	26.4	75.0
5	5,250-10,499	21.3	23.0	9.4	8.3	8.8	15.0	85.8	14.0	3.9	7.0	1.4	9.1	5.5	37.4	126.7
6	10,500+	5.3	14.6	23.7	62.3	67.6	56.3	229.7	16.0	1.0	23.1	4.2	21.6	17.5	83.4	313.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>31.5</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>448.9</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>250.6</b>	<b>703.0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes output by Contractors only

<sup>2</sup>Firms are stratified by turnover



**Table 1.10 Volume of New Work Output<sup>1</sup> in Northern Ireland by Type of Work**

**Current Prices (£ million)**

**a) New Work for Public Sector**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Infra - structure</b>	<b>Other Work</b>	<b>All public sector</b>
2013	131.0	193.9	181.4	506.3
2014	92.3	201.3	262.0	555.5
2015	116.3	193.6	441.2	751.1
2016	139.3	116.6	393.6	649.5

**b) New Work for Private Sector**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Infra -structure</b>	<b>Other Work</b>	<b>All private sector</b>
2013	359.0	172.6	190.5	722.0
2014	376.8	151.2	234.8	762.8
2015	445.5	198.1	254.6	898.2
2016	438.4	347.2	309.4	1095.0

**c) New Work for Public and Private Sector**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Infra - structure</b>	<b>Other Work</b>	<b>All Public &amp; Private Work</b>
2013	489.9	366.5	371.9	1228.3
2014	469.1	352.5	496.8	1318.4
2015	561.8	391.7	695.8	1649.3
2016	577.8	463.8	703.0	1744.5

<sup>1</sup> 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; *and*
- 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, DoF). All businesses contained on the IDBR are categorised using SIC 2007. This is an international classification system that categorises businesses by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. SIC (2007) Divisions 41-43 of the IDBR relate to Construction activities.

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

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/business-statistics/inter-departmental-business-register>

## **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. 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 2007 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, DoF) before it is published in this bulletin.

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

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/annual-employee-jobs-surveys/census-employment>

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

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

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

Further information relating to the Quarterly Employment Survey is available at the following link:<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/labour-market-and-social-welfare/quarterly-employment-survey>

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

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

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

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

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/labour-market-and-social-welfare/labour-force-survey>

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

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

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

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

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/labour-market-and-social-welfare/annual-survey-hours-and-earnings>

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

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

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

Further information is available at [www.hseni.gov.uk](http://www.hseni.gov.uk).

**Table 2.1 Structure of the Construction Industry**

The table below shows the number of businesses that are either registered with HM Revenue and Customs for VAT or which operate a PAYE scheme, at September 2016

SIC (2007) class/subclass	Description	Turnover (£000) size band							Total
		0 - 99	100 - 499	500 - 1,999	2,000 - 4,999	5,000 - 9,999	10,000+		
4110	Development of building projects	350	340	200	50	20	5	965	
4120	Construction of buildings	810	900	345	75	30	30	2180	
4211	Construction of roads and motorways	90	120	35	5	0	*	255	
4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	
4213	Construction of bridges	*	*	*	0	0*		5	
4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	5	5	*	0*		0	15	
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	10	15	*	*	0	*	30	
4291	Construction of water projects	*	*	*	*	0	0	5	
4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	150	140	75	30	15	20	425	
4311	Demolition	5	5	*	*	0	0	15	
4312	Site preparation	80	55	20	*	*	0	155	
4313	Test drilling and boring	*	5	*	*	0	0	10	
4321	Electrical installation	625	485	130	35	10	10	1295	
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	420	400	90	30	10	10	965	
4329	Other construction installation	55	65	30	10	*	0	165	
4331	Plastering	150	85	20	*	*	0	255	
4332	Joinery installation	550	375	75	10	*	10	1025	
4333	Floor and wall covering	55	85	30	*	*	0	175	
4334	Painting and glazing	135	170	20	5	*	0	335	
4339	Other building completion and finishing	90	75	30	5	*	*	210	
4391	Roofing activities	50	55	30	*	*	0	140	
4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	415	330	80	15	*	*	845	
<b>Total</b>		<b>4060</b>	<b>3710</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>9475</b>	

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

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5 and counts under 5 have been suppressed. Thus figures may not sum to totals.

**Table 2.2 NORTHERN IRELAND BUSINESS REGISTER AND EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2015 EMPLOYEE JOBS**

		Employee Jobs						
SIC07	BUSINESS DESCRIPTIONS	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Male	Female Full-time	Female Part-time	Female	Total
<b>F</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>25,349</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>27,027</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>31,406</b>
41	Construction of buildings	5,041	577	5,618	614	518	1,132	6,750
411	Development of building projects	424	125	549	105	108	213	762
412	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	4,617	452	5,069	509	410	919	5,988
4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	4,617	452	5,069	509	410	919	5,988
41201	Construction of commercial buildings	910	40	950	146	51	197	1,147
41202	Construction of domestic buildings	3,707	412	4,119	363	359	722	4,841
42	Civil engineering	6,965	194	7,159	749	229	978	8,137
421	Construction of roads and railways	1,574	61	1,635	87	47	134	1,769
4211	Construction of roads and motorways	1,523	*	*	*	*	*	1,715
4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4213	Construction of bridges and tunnels	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
422	Construction of utility projects	1,025	8	1,033	97	13	110	1,143
4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
429	Construction of other civil engineering projects	4,366	125	4,491	565	169	734	5,225
4291	Construction of water projects	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
43	Specialised construction activities	13,343	907	14,250	1,323	946	2,269	16,519
431	Demolition and site preparation	492	28	520	46	33	79	599
4311	Demolition	163	*	*	*	*	*	193
4312	Site preparation	269	17	286	36	17	53	339
4313	Test drilling and boring	60	*	*	*	*	*	67
432	Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	7,536	376	7,912	784	490	1,274	9,186
4321	Electrical installation	3,935	187	4,122	362	256	618	4,740
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	3,075	153	3,228	349	206	555	3,783
4329	Other construction installation	526	36	562	73	28	101	663
433	Building completion and finishing	3,219	310	3,529	349	281	630	4,159
4331	Plastering	218	27	245	22	14	36	281
4332	Joinery installation	1,451	135	1,586	149	134	283	1,869
4333	Floor and wall covering	278	38	316	39	35	74	390
4334	Painting and glazing	832	82	914	61	69	130	1,044
43341	Painting	572	61	633	30	42	72	705
43342	Glazing	260	21	281	31	27	58	339
4339	Other building completion and finishing	440	28	468	78	29	107	575
439	Other specialised construction activities	2,096	193	2,289	144	142	286	2,575
4391	Roofing activities	457	41	498	29	24	53	551
4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	1,639	152	1,791	115	118	233	2,024
43991	Scaffold erection	202	16	218	10	17	27	245
43999	Specialised construction activities (other than scaffold erection) n.e.c.	1,437	136	1,573	105	101	206	1,779
*	Not shown due to confidentiality constraints							

Source: NI Business Register and Employment Survey 2015

- NOTES: 1 The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) is a statutory enquiry of employers in Northern Ireland, carried out under the Statistics of Trade and Employment (Northern Ireland) Order 1988. Results are available according to sex, full or part-time working, industrial activity and location.
- 2 The BRES 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, trainees without a contract of employment (non- and game propagation), the self employed, HM Armed Forces, private domestic servants, homeworkers, trainees without a contract of employment (non- and game propagation).
- 3 Figures for the number of employees in Agriculture are available separately from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)
- 4 Persons working 30 hours or less per week are regarded as being in part-time employment.
- 5 The BRES 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 (SIC 2007) from the business description for each employment unit.

**Table 2.3 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs<sup>1</sup> in Construction**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Employee Jobs - Unadjusted</b>	<b>Quarterly Change- Unadjusted</b>
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<sup>1</sup> in Construction  
(Continued)**

Year	Quarter	Employee Jobs - Unadjusted	Quarterly Change- Unadjusted
<b>DISCONTINUITY IN SERIES<sup>2</sup></b>			
	December	37,120	340
2010	March	36,960	-160
	June	36,200	-760
	September	35,790	-410
	December	33,610	-2,170
2011	March	33,370	-250
	June	32,780	-580
	September	32,930	150
	December	31,610	-1,320
2012	March	31,410	-200
	June	31,260	-160
	September	30,900	-350
	December	29,680	-1,220
2013	March	29,450	-240
	June	29,190	-260
	September	29,380	190
	December	30,250	870
2014	March	30,150	-100
	June	29,370	-780
	September	29,620	250
	December	28,660	-960
2015	March	30,550	1,880
	June	30,750	210
	September	31,410	650
	December <sup>(R)</sup>	29,550	-1,850
2016	March <sup>(R)</sup>	30,500	940
	June <sup>(R)</sup>	30,870	370
	September <sup>(R)</sup>	31,210	340
	December <sup>(P)</sup>	31,120	-80
2017	March <sup>(P)</sup>	32,020	890

Source: Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), NISRA

<sup>1</sup> Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may not sum due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> **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.**

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**

<b>Year (Quarter 2)</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>2017 Q1</b>	23,000
2016	22,000
2015	34,000
2014	29,000
2013	20,000
2012	23,000
2011	24,000
2010	27,000
2009	30,000
2008	33,000
2007	31,000
2006	30,000
2005	32,000
2004	34,000
2003	30,000
2002	25,000
2001	25,000

Notes:

Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Above estimates are subject to sampling error.

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

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

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

Prior to 2002, the above estimates are based on weighted LFS estimates, which are in line with the 2001 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 2007 Division F

At April Each Year	Mean gross weekly earnings Of Which				Percentage of employees who received		
	Total	Overtime Pay	PBR etc	Premium payments	Overtime pay	PBR etc	Premium payments
2002	£371.0	£31.3	x	x	30.6%	7.5%	2.6%
2003	£386.9	£25.6	x	x	28.2%	13.6%	1.4%
2004	£399.2	£25.8	x	x	25.8%	7.9%	3.1%
2004 <sup>1</sup>	£403.5	£25.1	x	x	24.9%	4.8%	3.0%
2005 <sup>1</sup>	£392.7	£17.7	x	x	20.0%	6.0%	1.1%
2006 <sup>1</sup>	£430.6	£26.8	x	x	23.4%	5.0%	2.7%
2006 <sup>2</sup>	£429.6	£27.2	x	x	23.5%	4.8%	2.8%
2007 <sup>2</sup>	£456.2	£29.7	x	x	21.1%	5.2%	1.4%
2008 <sup>2</sup>	£470.3	£27.7	x	x	24.7%	6.4%	0.0%
2009 <sup>3</sup>	£484.8	£25.5	x	x	20.3%	3.3%	0.7%
2010 <sup>3</sup>	£529.0	£28.9	x	x	24.8%	5.1%	0.9%
2011 <sup>3</sup>	£541.7	£24.4	x	x	24.0%	7.3%	1.2%
2012 <sup>3</sup>	£523.0	£27.6	x	x	25.2%	4.1%	5.0%
2013 <sup>3</sup>	£515.8	£16.0	x	x	18.2%	3.3%	3.0%
2014 <sup>3</sup>	£527.0	£28.3	x	x	22.6%	7.2%	3.3%
2015 <sup>3</sup>	£591.3	£20.7	x	x	17.3%	5.7%	2.1%
2016 <sup>3</sup>	£585.4	£23.6	x	x	20.9%	6.7%	0.6%

At April Each Year	Distribution of weekly earnings			Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime*	Mean weekly hours	
	10% earned less than	Median 50% earned less than	10% earned more than		Mean Total weekly hours (including overtime)	Mean weekly overtime hours
2002	£215.8	£328.4	£549.4	£8.60	42.4	2.9
2003	£234.5	£349.0	£591.9	£9.12	42.0	2.4
2004	£223.1	£336.3	x	£9.35	42.3	2.4
2004 <sup>1</sup>	£231.9	£336.0	x	£9.47	42.3	2.3
2005 <sup>1</sup>	£185.9	£340.0	x	£9.34	41.7	1.5
2006 <sup>1</sup>	£203.0	£375.5	x	£10.22	41.5	2.0
2006 <sup>2</sup>	£205.6	£373.3	x	£10.19	41.5	2.0
2007 <sup>2</sup>	£242.7	£390.8	x	£10.57	42.8	2.4
2008 <sup>2</sup>	£244.0	£407.9	x	£10.97	42.5	2.1
2009 <sup>3</sup>	£281.0	£395.5	x	£11.90	40.7	1.8
2010 <sup>3</sup>	£277.6	£442.1	x	£12.36	42.6	2.1
2011 <sup>3</sup>	£270.1	£446.6	x	£12.65	42.7	1.9
2012 <sup>3</sup>	£258.5	£439.9	x	£12.33	42.4	2.2
2013 <sup>3</sup>	£245.5	£440.0	x	£12.24	42.2	1.3
2014 <sup>3</sup>	£284.9	£439.8	x	£12.56	41.5	1.8
2015 <sup>3</sup>	£307.4	£500.9	x	£13.87	42.6	1.5
2016 <sup>3</sup>	£309.8	£503.3	x	£13.86	42.3	1.8

PBR - payment by results, includes piecework, bonuses, commission and incentive payments (includes profit related pay until 1996).

Premium pay - for shift-work, and for night or week-end work where these are not treated as overtime.

x - data unavailable or suppressed

\* Average hourly earnings are calculated by dividing the sum of the weekly earnings of the group of employees by the sum of their total weekly hours.

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

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

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

SOC - Standard Occupational Classification 2000/2010

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

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

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

Construction Industry - SIC 2007 Division F

At April Each Year	FULL-TIME MALES					
	CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY			ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES		
	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 <sup>1</sup>	£403.5	£9.47	42.3	£463.5	£11.16	41.3
2005 <sup>1</sup>	£392.7	£9.34	41.7	£486.5	£11.75	41.1
2006 <sup>1</sup>	£430.6	£10.22	41.5	£502.9	£12.20	41.1
2006 <sup>2</sup>	£429.6	£10.19	41.5	£500.9	£12.15	41.1
2007 <sup>2</sup>	£456.2	£10.57	42.8	£501.4	£12.17	41.0
2008 <sup>2</sup>	£470.3	£10.97	42.5	£520.7	£12.57	41.2
2009 <sup>3</sup>	£484.8	£11.90	40.7	£543.6	£13.40	40.3
2010 <sup>3</sup>	£529.0	£12.36	42.6	£537.1	£13.05	40.9
2011 <sup>3</sup>	£541.7	£12.65	42.7	£557.9	£13.56	40.9
2012 <sup>3</sup>	£523.0	£12.33	42.4	£558.9	£13.81	40.3
2013 <sup>3</sup>	£515.8	£12.24	42.2	£569.2	£13.96	40.7
2014 <sup>3</sup>	£527.0	£12.56	41.5	£563.7	£13.76	40.6
2015 <sup>3</sup>	£591.3	£13.87	42.6	£578.7	£14.19	40.6
2016 <sup>3</sup>	£585.4	£13.86	42.3	£608.7	£14.82	40.7

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 HSE<sup>1</sup> 2002/03 – 2014/15

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

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

### 2.8.2. All accidents by industrial sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* accidents not reportable under RIDDOR but investigated by HSENI