

Northern Ireland Quarterly Construction Bulletin

The Structure of the Construction Industry in Northern Ireland

Introduction

This publication 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, SIC (2007) sub-division 41.1 (Property Developers) are excluded from the Quarterly Construction Enquiry (QCE) sample.

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 (excluding 41.1). 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. Statistics derived from the IDBR are classified as National Statistics.

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 \(QES\)](#) and the [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#).

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 (SIC) level. Statistics derived from the Census of Employment are classified as National Statistics.

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.

Table 2.3 provides the latest estimate of the number of Northern Ireland Employees in Construction based on the [QES](#). The QES is designed to provide short-term employee job estimates for Northern Ireland in the period between each Census 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 SIC2007 for Northern Ireland as a whole. Seasonally adjusted figures are also available at broad industry level.

The information contained in Table 2.3 is first collected and 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.

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 [LFS](#). By definition, the Census of Employment and the QES 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 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 European Commission (EC) regulations to carry out an LFS, 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 LFS are classified as National Statistics. The findings from the LFS are published by Economic & Labour Market Statistics Research Branch (NISRA, DoF) in their Labour Market Statistics Bulletin.

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 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.

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 Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).

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'.

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 March 2019

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	405	375	215	55	15	10	1075
4120	Construction of buildings	835	1005	395	105	30	35	2410
4211	Construction of roads and motorways	100	145	35	5	*	*	290
4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	*	*	*	0	*	0	5
4213	Construction of bridges	*	*	0	0	*	*	5
4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	5	10	*	0	*	0	20
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	10	25	5	*	0	*	45
4291	Construction of water projects	*	0	0	*	*	0	5
4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	130	160	70	35	15	25	435
4311	Demolition	10	5	*	*	*	0	25
4312	Site preparation	85	75	20	*	0	0	185
4313	Test drilling and boring	*	5	*	*	0	0	10
4321	Electrical installation	645	580	145	35	10	10	1430
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	430	450	110	30	10	10	1035
4329	Other construction installation	65	70	30	5	5	0	175
4331	Plastering	150	125	20	5	5	0	310
4332	Joinery installation	585	435	95	15	5	10	1145
4333	Floor and wall covering	75	95	30	0	0	0	205
4334	Painting and glazing	120	210	25	5	0	0	365
4339	Other building completion and finishing	75	105	30	5	5	0	230
4391	Roofing activities	50	75	20	5	0	0	160
4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	455	385	90	15	5	0	955
Total		4245	3985	1300	335	105	110	10075

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.

Please note these figures are updated annually along with the quarter 4 QCE publication.

Table 2.2 NORTHERN IRELAND BUSINESS REGISTER AND EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2017 EMPLOYEE JOBS

		Employee Jobs						
SIC07	BUSINESS DESCRIPTIONS	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Male	Female Full-time	Female Part-time	Female	Total
F	CONSTRUCTION	27,537	1,765	29,302	3,047	2,257	5,305	34,607
41	Construction of buildings	5,994	647	6,641	803	694	1,497	8,138
411	Development of building projects	541	165	706	140	149	289	995
412	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	5,453	482	5,935	663	545	1,208	7,143
4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	5,453	482	5,935	663	545	1,208	7,143
41201	Construction of commercial buildings	1,338	37	1,375	174	81	255	1,630
41202	Construction of domestic buildings	4,115	445	4,560	489	464	953	5,513
42	Civil engineering	7,226	221	7,447	739	349	1,088	8,534
421	Construction of roads and railways	1,614	80	1,693	65	90	155	1,848
4211	Construction of roads and motorways	1,592	75	1,667	*	*	154	1,821
4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4213	Construction of bridges and tunnels	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
422	Construction of utility projects	1,025	18	1,223	160	38	198	1,422
4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	*	*	*	*	*	*	84
4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,338
429	Construction of other civil engineering projects	4,407	123	4,530	513	221	734	5,225
4291	Construction of water projects	*	*	*	*	*	*	203
4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	5,062
43	Specialised construction activities	14,317	898	15,215	1,506	1,214	2,720	17,935
431	Demolition and site preparation	509	31	540	47	44	91	631
4311	Demolition	*	*	*	*	*	*	185
4312	Site preparation	*	*	*	*	*	*	371
4313	Test drilling and boring	*	*	*	*	*	*	74
432	Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities	8,234	381	8,615	906	642	1,548	10,164
4321	Electrical installation	4,276	185	4,460	395	319	714	5,175
4322	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	3,338	167	3,505	433	277	711	4,216
4329	Other construction installation	620	29	649	78	45	124	773
433	Building completion and finishing	3,455	335	3,789	402	350	752	4,541
4331	Plastering	276	39	315	24	30	54	370
4332	Joinery installation	1,587	124	1,711	194	156	350	2,061
4333	Floor and wall covering	353	54	407	44	40	84	491
4334	Painting and glazing	755	88	843	56	64	120	963
43341	Painting	620	66	686	38	44	82	768
43342	Glazing	136	21	157	18	20	38	195
4339	Other building completion and finishing	482	30	513	84	60	144	657
439	Other specialised construction activities	2,119	151	2,270	150	179	329	2,599
4391	Roofing activities	545	20	565	39	24	64	629
4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	1,574	131	1,705	110	155	265	1,970
43991	Scaffold erection	*	*	*	*	*	*	264
43999	Specialised construction activities (other than scaffold erection) n.e.c.	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,706
*	Not shown due to confidentiality constraints							

Source: NI Business Register and Employment Survey 2017

- 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-)
- 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.
- 7 Please note these figures are updated biennially along with the quarter 4 QCE publication.

Table 2.3 Northern Ireland Employee Jobs¹ in Construction			
Year	Quarter	Employee Jobs - Unadjusted	Quarterly Change- Unadjusted
2000	March	34,540	180
	June	34,940	400
	September	35,690	750
	December	35,950	260
2001	March	36,250	300
	June	36,250	0
	September	36,530	280
	December	37,150	610
2002	March	36,990	-160
	June	36,740	-240
	September	36,720	-20
	December	36,310	-410
2003	March	35,860	-450
	June	36,360	500
	September	36,440	80
	December	36,750	310
2004	March	37,100	350
	June	37,180	80
	September	37,270	80
	December	37,550	280
2005	March	37,770	220
	June	38,750	980
	September	39,310	560
	December	41,150	1,830
2006	March	41,790	650
	June	42,300	510
	September	42,690	390
	December	43,140	450
2007	March	43,460	320
	June	44,710	1,250
	September	45,320	610
	December	46,820	1,490
2008	March	45,860	-960
	June	44,860	-1,000
	September	43,500	-1,360
	December	41,670	-1,830
2009	March	39,420	-2,250
	June	38,210	-1,210
	September	36,780	-1,440
DISCONTINUITY IN SERIES²			
	December	37,120	340
2010	March	36,960	-160
	June	36,200	-760
	September	35,790	-410
	December	33,610	-2,170

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

Year	Quarter	Employee Jobs - Unadjusted	Quarterly Change- Unadjusted
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	29,350	-2,050
2016	March	30,680	1,320
	June	31,030	360
	September	31,300	270
	December	31,120	-180
2017	March	32,280	1,160
	June	33,560	1,280
	September	34,070	510
	December	34,190	130
2018	March	34,280	90
	June	33,920	-360
	September	34,280	360
	December (R)	34,260	-20
2019	March (R)	34,500	240
	June (R)	34,800	300
	September (R)	34,840	40
	December (P)	34,210	-630

Source: Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), NISRA

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

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

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.

³ Please note these figures are updated quarterly along with QCE publication.

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

Year (Quarter 4)	Number
2019	30,000
2018	24,000
2017	20,000
2016	24,000
2015	26,000
2014	24,000
2013	23,000
2012	20,000
2011	26,000
2010	29,000
2009	26,000
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.

Please note these figures are updated quarterly along with the QCE Publication.

Table 2.5 Northern Ireland Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
Earnings and Hours in the Construction Industry
 full-time male employees, on adult rates, whose pay was not affected by absence
 Construction Industry - SIC 2007 Division F

At April Each Year	Mean gross weekly earnings Of Which					Percentage of employees who received		
	Total	Overtime Pay	PBR etc	Premium payments		Overtime pay	PBR etc	Premium payments
2002	£371.0	£31.3	x	x		30.6%	7.5%	2.6%
2003	£386.9	£25.6	x	x		28.2%	13.6%	1.4%
2004	£399.2	£25.8	x	x		25.8%	7.9%	3.1%
2004 ¹	£403.5	£25.1	x	x		24.9%	4.8%	3.0%
2005 ¹	£392.7	£17.7	x	x		20.0%	6.0%	1.1%
2006 ¹	£430.6	£26.8	x	x		23.4%	5.0%	2.7%
2006 ²	£429.6	£27.2	x	x		23.5%	4.8%	2.8%
2007 ²	£456.2	£29.7	x	x		21.1%	5.2%	1.4%
2008 ²	£470.3	£27.7	x	x		24.7%	6.4%	0.0%
2009 ³	£484.8	£25.5	x	x		20.3%	3.3%	0.7%
2010 ³	£529.0	£28.9	x	x		24.8%	5.1%	0.9%
2011 ³	£541.7	£24.4	x	x		24.0%	7.3%	1.2%
2012 ³	£523.0	£27.6	x	x		25.2%	4.1%	5.0%
2013 ³	£515.8	£16.0	x	x		18.2%	3.3%	3.0%
2014 ³	£527.0	£28.3	x	x		22.6%	7.2%	3.3%
2015 ³	£591.3	£20.7	x	x		17.3%	5.7%	2.1%
2016 ³	£588.5	£23.1	x	x		20.3%	7.2%	0.6%
2017 ³	£567.3	£48.9	x	x		23.4%	5.0%	2.1%
2018 ³	£588.2	£39.8	x	x		27.7%	4.4%	4.9%
2019 ³	£639.6	£34.2	x	x		27.0%	5.9%	3.4%
Distribution of weekly earnings				Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime*	Mean weekly hours			
At April Each Year	10% earned less than	Median 50% earned less than	10% earned more than		Mean Total weekly hours (including overtime)	Mean weekly overtime hours		
2002	£215.8	£328.4	£549.4	£8.60	42.4	2.9		
2003	£234.5	£349.0	£591.9	£9.12	42.0	2.4		
2004	£223.1	£336.3	x	£9.35	42.3	2.4		
2004 ¹	£231.9	£336.0	x	£9.47	42.3	2.3		
2005 ¹	£185.9	£340.0	x	£9.34	41.7	1.5		
2006 ¹	£203.0	£375.5	x	£10.22	41.5	2.0		
2006 ²	£205.6	£373.3	x	£10.19	41.5	2.0		
2007 ²	£242.7	£390.8	x	£10.57	42.8	2.4		
2008 ²	£244.0	£407.9	x	£10.97	42.5	2.1		
2009 ³	£281.0	£395.5	x	£11.90	40.7	1.8		
2010 ³	£277.6	£442.1	x	£12.36	42.6	2.1		
2011 ³	£270.1	£446.6	x	£12.65	42.7	1.9		
2012 ³	£258.5	£439.9	x	£12.33	42.4	2.2		
2013 ³	£245.5	£440.0	x	£12.24	42.2	1.3		
2014 ³	£284.9	£439.8	x	£12.56	41.5	1.8		
2015 ³	£307.4	£500.9	x	£13.87	42.6	1.5		
2016 ³	£306.7	£502.3	x	£13.90	42.4	1.7		
2017 ³	£317.6	£500.7	x	£13.06	42.3	2.6		
2018 ³	£304.0	£517.6	x	£13.77	41.9	2.1		
2019 ³	£328.4	£567.6	x	£14.76	42.8	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.

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

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

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

⁴ Please note these figures are updated annually along with the quarter 3 QCE Publication.

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

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

	SOC 531 - Construction and building trades		SOC 5315 - carpenters and joiners		SOC 912 - elementary construction occupations	
At April Each Year	Mean gross weekly earnings	Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime	Mean gross weekly earnings	Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime	Mean gross weekly earnings	Mean hourly earnings excluding overtime
2002	£319.8	£7.43	£312.7	£7.33	£275.2	£5.83
2003	£367.6	£8.28	£334.3	£7.59	£274.9	£6.19
2004	£345.6	£8.01	£343.0	£7.57	£336.0	£7.49
2004 ¹	£348.8	£8.09	£345.8	£7.64	£334.4	£7.46
2005 ¹	£332.5	£7.97	£340.6	£7.85	£321.3	£7.03
2006 ¹	£404.2	£9.13	£377.3	£8.53	£292.0	£6.69
2006 ²	£407.9	£9.19	£379.1	£8.56	£291.7	£6.70
2007 ²	£411.6	£9.43	£412.3	£9.43	£333.1	£7.59
2008 ²	£429.1	£10.03	£383.1	£9.19	£386.6	£8.08
2009 ³	£450.2	£10.30	£455.5	£10.39	£346.4	£7.93
2010 ³	£452.1	£10.03	£432.9	£9.64	£380.0	£8.55
2011 ⁴	£462.5	£10.46	£470.0	£10.50	£338.1	£8.12
2012 ⁴	£437.4	£9.87	£403.7	£9.36	£389.9	£8.50
2013 ⁴	£441.7	£9.99	£395.7	£9.37	£398.4	£8.19
2014 ⁴	£423.2	£9.85	£407.2	£9.49	£350.6	£8.30
2015 ⁴	£463.0	£10.95	£418.1	£9.99	£355.6	£8.06
2016 ⁴	£499.4	£11.37	£476.3	£10.68	£351.9	£8.07
2017 ⁴	£470.5	£11.11	£467.6	£10.96	£408.5	£9.05
2018 ⁴	£541.0	£11.90	£515.9	£11.62	£414.0	£9.74
2019 ⁴	£545.4	£12.40	£484.7	£11.84	£425.5	£9.56

SOC - Standard Occupational Classification 2000/2010

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

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

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

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

⁵ Please note these figures are updated annually along with the quarter 3 QCE Publication.

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 ¹	£403.5	£9.47	42.3		£463.5	£11.16	41.3
2005 ¹	£392.7	£9.34	41.7		£486.5	£11.75	41.1
2006 ¹	£430.6	£10.22	41.5		£502.9	£12.20	41.1
2006 ²	£429.6	£10.19	41.5		£500.9	£12.15	41.1
2007 ²	£456.2	£10.57	42.8		£501.4	£12.17	41.0
2008 ²	£470.3	£10.97	42.5		£520.7	£12.57	41.2
2009 ³	£484.8	£11.90	40.7		£543.6	£13.40	40.3
2010 ³	£529.0	£12.36	42.6		£537.1	£13.05	40.9
2011 ³	£541.7	£12.65	42.7		£557.9	£13.56	40.9
2012 ³	£523.0	£12.33	42.4		£558.9	£13.81	40.3
2013 ³	£515.8	£12.24	42.2		£569.2	£13.96	40.7
2014 ³	£527.0	£12.56	41.5		£563.7	£13.76	40.6
2015 ³	£591.3	£13.87	42.6		£578.7	£14.19	40.6
2016 ³	£588.5	£13.90	42.4		£604.6	£14.73	40.7
2017 ³	£567.3	£13.06	42.3		£610.3	£14.81	40.9
2018 ³	£588.2	£13.77	41.9		£625.0	£15.20	40.9
2019 ³	£639.6	£14.76	42.8		£645.6	£15.66	41.0

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

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

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

⁴ Please note these figures are updated annually along with the quarter 3 QCE Publication.

2.8 Statistics of accidents reported to HSENI¹ 2002/03 – 2018/19

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
2016/17	16	357	1,680	2,053
2017/18	18	404	2,039	2,461
2018/19	16	364	2,290	2,670

2.8.2. All accidents by industrial sector

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

* Change to sectors available, see Background notes for details

Year	Public	Constr	Mfg&Q ¹	Educ	Health	Other	Total
2011/12*	479	168	623	144	575	408	2,397
2012/13	408	163	469	122	530	347	2,039
2013/14	350	103	370	103	412	720	2,058
2014/15	466	83	521	165	548	932	2,740
2015/16	442	140	465	93	395	790	2,325
2016/17	349	144	390	103	410	657	2,053
2017/18	615	98	690	492	221	344	2,461
2018/19	507	214	801	107	668	374	2,671

¹ Source: Annual Reports. <https://www.hseni.gov.uk/publications/hseni-annual-reports>

2.8.3. Construction sector – description of fatal accidents

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

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

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

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

Year	Number of Fatalities	Occupation (Age)	Employment Category	Description	Date
2013/14	1	Construction Worker (39)	Employee	Died in hospital following an accident on 29 June when he was working on a roof of a building at Dunamoy Holiday Homes with two other men when he fell a distance of approx 5 metres onto the concrete floor below. Ballyclare.	29/06/2013 (Died 06/07/2013)
2013/14	1	Self Employed Contractor (64)	Self-Employed	Died when he fell through the roof of a shed. He and his son were replacing sheeting. Portrush.	21/11/2013
2014/15	1	Roofer (44)	Employee	Died after falling from a roof in Newtownards.	28/05/14 (died 29/05/14)
2014/15	1	Roofer (58)	Self-Employed	Died after falling from a roof in Belfast.	02/06/2014
2014/15	1	Construction Worker (35)	Employee	Died after being struck on the head in Londonderry.	06/11/2014 (died 07/11/14)
2014/15	1	Construction Worker (21)	Employee	Died after being trapped under an excavator in Strabane.	06/01/2015
2014/15	1	Construction Worker (57)	Employee	Died after falling through a roof in Portadown.	20/01/2015
2015/16	1	Builder (47)	Self-employed	Died when the stone saw he was using kicked back and struck him in the neck/throat in Enniskillen.	02/10/2015
2015/16	1	N/A (43)	Member of Public	Died as a result of hypothermia when he fell into the open excavation to the rear of a property and was found approximately 2 days later in Rathfriland.	28/03/16 Reported 31/03/16
2016/17	1	Construction Worker (38)	Self-employed	Died while working on lampposts in Warrenpoint.	30/09/2016
2016/17	1	Subcontractor	Employed	Died while working on a roof in Belfast and fell through a panel.	03/12/2016
2016/17	1	Builder (70)	Self-employed	Died after falling from a ladder in Belfast.	29/03/2017
2017/18	1	Construction Worker (37)	Employed	Died in a vehicle accident during roadworks	31/05/2017
2017/18	1	Builder (35)	Self-employed	Died as a result of a vehicle accident during construction work	23/02/2018
2017/18	1	Builder (62)	Self-employed	Died as a result of a fall on a construction site	03/03/2018
2018/19	1	Builder (27)	Employed	Died as a result of a shutter panel falling on him	04/05/2018
2018/19	1	Builder (46)	Employed	Died as a result of a fall from height during the construction of a new building	22/06/2018
2018/19	1	Retired (65)	Self-employed	Died following fall while cleaning roof	29/10/2018

* accidents not reportable under RIDDOR but investigated by HSENI

Please note these figures are updated annually along with the quarter 3 publication.