

Industry Statistics



	Value
	9,179.53
	11,426.60
	9,611.01
re	7,189.65
ay	6,550.22
	06

General UK statistics



Population 60,609,153 (July 2006 est.) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Life expectancy at birth: male: 76.09 years female: 81.13 years (2006 est.)
SOURCE CIA World Factbook

Ethnic groups: white (of which English 83.6 percent, Scottish 8.6 percent, Welsh 4.9 percent, Northern Irish 2.9 percent) 92.1 percent, black 2 percent, Indian 1.8 percent, Pakistani 1.3 percent, mixed 1.2 percent, other 1.6 percent (2001 census) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Religions: Christian (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 71.6 percent, Muslim 2.7 percent, Hindu 1 percent, other 1.6 percent, unspecified or none 23.1 percent (2001 census) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over has completed five or more years of schooling
total population: 99 percent
male: 99 percent
female: 99 percent (2003 est.) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

GDP (purchasing power parity): US\$1.903 trillion (2006 est.) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 1 percent, industry: 25.6 percent, services: 73.4 percent (2006 est.) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Labour force: 31.1 million (2006 est.) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Labour force - by occupation: agriculture: 1.4 percent, industry: 18.2 percent, services: 80.4 percent (2006 est.) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Public debt: 42.2 percent of GDP (2006 est.) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Airports: 471 (2006) **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

Railways: total: 17,156 km **SOURCE CIA World Factbook**

CIOB membership statistics

1st Q 2007



Affiliate	32
Associate	8571
Fellow	3691
Incorporate	7610
Member	15145
Other	1
Student	6604
TOTAL	41,654

International members (included in above statistic) 7690

Construction economies



The UK construction industry output is the second largest in the EU and contributes 8.2 percent of the nation's GVA (Gross Value Added) **SOURCE DTi**

Construction accounts for 8 percent of Gross Domestic Product **SOURCE DTi**

Construction's output is £102.4 billion at current prices **SOURCE DTi (2006/07)**

The cement industry employs about 850,000 workers in facilities in 150 countries, producing about 1.5 billion tonnes of cement a year.

SOURCE World Business Council for Sustainable Development

The construction products industry provides essential materials for homes, schools, hospitals, factories, offices, roads and railways. Every year the industry has an output of £40 billion and exports 10 percent of output. It accounts for 40 percent of total construction output; 20 percent of the UK's manufacturing output and 4 percent of the UK's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). **SOURCE Construction Products Association 2007**

World-wide construction is a US\$4.6 trillion industry that contributes 10 percent of global GDP. **SOURCE McGraw Hill Construction 2007**

Corruption, ethics and transparency



The World Bank in 2003 estimated that the cost of corruption to the global economy at US\$1.5 trillion per year. **SOURCE Transparency International**

Corruption in the Great British construction industry could cost £3.75 billion per annum. **SOURCE Transparency International**

51 percent of UK construction professionals feel that corruption is commonplace within the UK construction industry. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

76 percent of respondent's regarded the employment of illegal workers as widespread in UK construction. 60 percent felt that fraud within the industry was prevalent and 41 percent had been personally offered a bribe. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

Over the last two years (since 2005) the OFT has been carrying out an investigation into bid rigging by construction companies in England, during this investigation 57 companies have been raided, and 37 companies have applied for leniency. As a result of the investigation, the OFT has uncovered evidence of bid rigging in thousands of tenders with a combined estimated value approaching £3 billion. **SOURCE Office of Fair Trading 2007**

The UK black economy could be worth more than £100bn a year, according to 2004 research. A report in the Economic Journal (by Lord Grabiner) estimates cash-in-hand work is the equivalent of 10.6 percent of GDP. That means that UK construction (at 8 percent GDP) could have a black economy worth £12bn a year. **SOURCE Economic Journal**

Cowboy builders



The Office of Fair Trading said more than 100,000 complaints a year were made about rogue traders and builders. **SOURCE Office of Fair Trading**

Lloyds TSB Insurance carried out a survey in 2005 which estimated that 24 percent of Britons had been victims of rogue tradesmen at a cost of almost £6m to repair the shoddy work carried out by them. The average spends for these repairs were £538 on top of the original bill. **SOURCE Office of Fair Trading**

Research carried out by the Federation of Master Builders in 2005 found that more than a third of homeowners pay builders in cash to get a cheaper job - and almost a half say they do it by not paying VAT. They also found that one in ten homeowners who had done a 'cash deal' said it had backfired. **SOURCE Federation of Master Builders**

Trustmark has 20 scheme operators with over 10,000 individual members. **SOURCE Trustmark 2007**

The report, conducted by YouGov on behalf of the Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB) in 2006, shows a decisive 91 percent of homeowners were either satisfied or extremely satisfied with building work carried out within the last three years. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

The majority of respondents (94 percent) had some form of warranty and or guarantee for the work carried out. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

The majority of respondents (60 percent) either paid VAT on their work or were not required to as the firm came under the VAT threshold. However, a significant number (18 percent) were not paying VAT due to paying for the work cash in hand. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

Over half of respondents (56 percent) said that the work was started within two weeks of it being commissioned. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

The majority of respondents (81 percent) had agreed the payment schedule in advance. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

Less than a quarter of the sample (23 percent) reported experiencing any problems requiring extra or remedial work. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

Most of the respondents (87 percent) felt that they had no reason to complain about the work done on their home. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

Education, skills shortages and training



It is predicted that in order to deliver growth, the amount of construction workers needed is likely to increase by approximately 245,000 throughout the UK. This will mean that an average of 88,000 new recruits will be required each year. **SOURCE ConstructionSkills**

At the end of May 2007, 1 million CSCS cards were issued to over 240 different occupations. CSCS receives 500 requests for an application form a day. **SOURCE CSCS**

Construction Skills Network report suggests that 32 percent of new recruits required to join the industry between 2007 - 2011 will be professional roles such as construction managers, architects and technical staff. **SOURCE ConstructionSkills**

The CIOB annual skills shortage survey revealed that 77 percent of respondents had problems recruiting during 2006. 72 percent of respondents expected that demand for construction would increase over the coming year and that they would not be able to recruit enough skilled workers to meet it. 68 percent felt that the existing workforce was not sufficiently skilled. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

91 percent of respondents felt that the numbers of migrant workers in the industry had increased during 2006, and that the bulk of these workers came from Eastern Europe. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

76 percent found recruiting senior managers difficult; 76 percent found recruiting middle managers difficult; 57 percent found recruiting junior managers difficult; 77.5 percent felt that the industry's poor image was the main reason for skill shortages. **SOURCE CIOB Research 2006**

Health and safety



Fatalities

In the last 25 years, over 2,800 people have died from injuries they received as a result of construction work. Many more have been injured or made ill.

SOURCE Health & Safety Executive

In construction in 2005 to 2006, there were 59 fatal injuries to workers, compared to 69 in the previous year. The rate of fatal injury to construction workers fell by a similar proportion, to 3.0 per 100,000 workers from 3.5. **SOURCE Health & Safety Commission**

Statistics released by the Health and Safety Executive for 2005/06 show the rate of fatal and major injuries in the construction industry is continuing to fall.

SOURCE Health & Safety Executive

The rate of reported fatal injuries (to all workers, including the self employed) in construction between 1999/00 and 2005/06 has reduced by around 36 percent.

SOURCE Health & Safety Executive

Major Injuries

The Health and Safety Statistics 2005/06 report shows:

The rate of reported major injuries to employees in construction between 1999/00 and 2005/06 has reduced by around 22 percent; and

The rate of reported over three day injuries to employees in construction between 1999/00 and 2005/06 has reduced by around 31 percent. **SOURCE Health & Safety Executive**

For the first time the proportion of major injuries due to falls from height has been overtaken by those resulting from slips, trips and falls on the same level. Injuries due to slips and trips and manual handling have risen steadily over the past few years while those from falls from height and being struck by an object have been reduced substantially.

SOURCE Health & Safety Executive

The Health and Safety Statistics 2005/06 report shows:

- 981 major injuries in construction caused by slips, trips or falls on the same level;
- 917 major injuries in construction caused by falls from height;
- 577 major injuries in construction while handling, lifting or carrying;
- 572 major injuries in construction caused by struck by moving, including flying/falling object. **SOURCE Health & Safety Executive**

Health and safety



Occupational Health

Overall, in 2004/05 an estimated 2 million people were suffering from an illness which they believed was caused or made worse by their current or past work (general workforces, not construction specific); 576 thousand of these first became aware of their illness in the past 12 months. These prevalence and incidence estimates come from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is our most broadly-based current source but is still not definitive - for example, people may not realise that their ill health is work-related, or may mistakenly think that it is. **SOURCE Health & Safety Executive**

Construction has the highest rate of musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs). These are mostly back injuries from manual handling. There were 56,000 Work Related MSD cases in construction in 2004/5. Handling injuries (to employees in 2004/2005) accounted for 38 percent of over 3 day injuries and 15 percent of major injuries.

SOURCE Health & Safety Executive

CIOB Occupational Health Survey 2006

- 847 respondents (vast majority were members)
- 534 were construction managers
- 68 percent of respondents had suffered from stress, anxiety or depression
- 85 percent of respondents felt that the construction industry today does not adequately address issues of mental health in the workplace
- 64 percent cited 'too much work' as a main cause of stress - skill shortages?
- Only 6 percent of those who had experienced occupational stress had taken time off for this reason
- 84 percent of construction professionals polled felt that stress in the construction industry was a factor for poor retention levels. (CIOB web survey)

Heritage and conservation



It is estimated that the heritage and conservation industry needs to recruit over 6,000 people annually. **SOURCE CITB ConstructionSkills**

As of May 2003 there are approximately 442,000 listings in place (England & Wales), of which 418,000 (94.5 percent) are Grade II, 18,000 (4.1 percent) are Grade II*, and 6,000 (1.4 percent) are Grade I.

45 percent of Grade I buildings are Church of England parish churches. There are estimated to be about 500,000 actual buildings listed, as listing entries can apply to more than one building. **SOURCE English Heritage**

There are over 4.4million historic dwellings and 550,000 historic commercial buildings in England. **SOURCE CITB ConstructionSkills**

Housing



The National Affordable Housing Programme is due to provide 84,000 homes over two years, between 2006 and 2008. **SOURCE Housing Corporation**

The Government estimates that by 2016 there will be 3 million new UK households. **SOURCE Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology**

If housing supply remains at recent levels, there will be a shortage of 50,000 homes each year across England, a cumulative shortfall of more than one million homes by 2026. **SOURCE Home Builders Federation (2006)**

Between 1997 and 2004, England's Green Belt increased from 1,650,000 to 1,678,200 hectares (an expansion of 1.7 percent). Green Belt land now comprises 13 percent of total land in England. **SOURCE Home Builders Federation**

In 2003/04, 70 percent of dwellings (18 million) in Great Britain were owner-occupied. This was an increase of 45 percent from 12 million in 1981. Over the same period the number of homes rented in the social sector declined steadily. In 1981 there were 7 million dwellings in this sector. By 2003 the number had fallen by one quarter to just under 5 million. **SOURCE Office of National Statistics**

Approximately 14 percent of households in England are living in poor housing, which is an indicator combining unfitness, substantial disrepair and a requirement for essential modernisation. **SOURCE Office of National Statistics**

Innovation and Research



Over the last 10 years public funding for construction research has been, in total, between £50 - £70m annually. **SOURCE DTi**

University research funding for construction comes principle from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council. **SOURCE DTi**

In January 2007 a National Statistics paper entitled Research and Development in UK businesses, 2005 found that the Construction Industry spent 33 million on Research and Development compared to 3308 million spent in the Pharmaceutical Industry and 127 million spent in Agriculture. **SOURCE National Statistics Office**

The construction industry's 2005 annual spend, as stated in this paper, is an 8 million pound reduction from its expenditure of R&D in 1999. **SOURCE DTi**

The Innovation in the UK: Indicators and Insights, paper (2006) states that only 6 percent of construction enterprises introduced new process innovations in 2005. **SOURCE DTi**

CIOB Innovation Survey 2007

- 459 respondents
- 60% of respondents stated that 'green' issues currently require the most research and development (R & D)
- 55% of respondents believed Europe delivers currently the most R & D
- 52% believed that the majority of R & D would come from Asia by 2020
- 53% of respondents answered that CO2 issues require the most R & D
- The internet and IT were seen as the top innovations to hit construction in the last 5 years
- 85% of respondents felt that R & D is important or very important to their company
- 39% of respondents said their company invested more than £25k per annum on R & D;
- 9.8% said they invested more than £1m per annum
- 66% felt they should invest more
- 100% of respondents felt that innovation is important for the future of construction

London Olympics



The budget for the 2012 London Olympics has risen to £9.35bn. Construction costs were now estimated at £5.3bn, she said - which compares with an initial £2.4bn budget. There is also now a £2.7bn "contingency fund. The £5.3bn budget for the Olympic Delivery Authority was made up of £3.1bn to build the Olympic Park and venues, £1.7bn for regeneration and infrastructure and a £500m contingency allowance. The figure did not include tax, but the anticipated £840m tax bill would be met from central government funds.

SOURCE Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell 2007

The rest of the budget increase comes from extra security and tax costs. To help pay for the games £675m more will be taken from the National Lottery. SOURCE Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell 2007

£3.1bn: Site construction

£1.7bn: Regeneration and infrastructure

£2.7bn: Programme contingency

£840m: ODA tax bill

£600m: Extra security

£390m: Non-ODA provision **SOURCE Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell 2007**

Climate Change: Aiming to minimise the carbon emissions associated with the Olympic Park and venues through a 50 percent reduction in carbon dioxide by 2013. This will be achieved through a combination of on-site energy generation and renewable energy with the project future-proofed so it can go even further as new technology allows.

SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority

Waste and materials: To reduce waste through design - 90 percent of demolition material to be reused or recycled and at least 20 percent of materials used in permanent venues and associated works and the Olympic Village to be recycled.

SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority

Water: To ensure efficient water use, reuse and recycling, with a target for a 40 percent reduction in the demand for potable water in permanent venues and a 20 percent reduction target for residential development. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

Transport and mobility: To prioritise walking, cycling and the use of public transport to and within the Olympic Park and venues, including building over 80km of walking and cycling routes and to aspire to 50 percent of construction materials to be transported to the Park by water and rail. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

The Olympics will create one of the largest city parks in Europe for 150 years, reinvigorate the waterways and enhance biodiversity. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

London Olympics

Creation of the largest new urban park in Europe for 150 years. Between 30 and 35 new, permanent bridges built across the waterways, railways and roads that dissect the site. Safe areas created by avoiding overshadowed areas and maximising clear sightlines and lighting. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

At least 20 percent of materials used in permanent venues and the Olympic Village will have previously been used somewhere else, or be a recycled product. Maximise timber from sustainable sources with all timber used from known, legal sources, with clear supply chain evidence. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

Other project elements: 12 footbridges, 4 land-bridges, 16 highway bridges, 4 under-bridges, 2 external Bridges and 1 underpass. 11km of loop, primary and secondary roads in and around the Olympic Park. Retaining walls and other ancillary structures. Surface water drainage systems. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

The London 2012 Olympic Games will host 26 sports, have 31 competition venues, 10,500 athletes, 6,000 coaches and officials, 20,000 media, 500,000 visitors a day to competition venues. The London 2012 Paralympic Games will host 20 sports; have 21 competition venues, 4,000 athletes, 2,300 officials. 80,000 people will attend the opening and closing ceremonies for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. There will be ten million tickets on sale, and over 70,000 volunteers will be recruited to help make the Games happen. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

The recruitment programme will start in 2010 for jobs such as stewarding, driving and translating. **SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority**

There will be over 17,320 beds in the Olympic village, over 350,000 seats to be installed in venues, 12 million meals to prepare, 5,000 official cars. The catering requirements for the athletes' village will involve over 25,000 loaves of bread, 82 tonnes of seafood, 31 tonnes of poultry times, over 100 tonnes of meat, 75,000 litres of milk, 19 tonnes of eggs, 21 tonnes of cheese, over 330 tonnes of fruit and vegetables.

SOURCE Olympic Delivery Authority

London beat favourites Paris by 54 votes to 50 at the IOC meeting in Singapore, after Moscow, New York and Madrid were knocked-out. IOC president Jacques Rogge announced the result at lunchtime on 6th July 2005.

SOURCE London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games

Consultancy Deloitte estimates about 12,000 jobs will be created in the construction sector alone. **SOURCE Deloitte**

The Olympics will generate £10bn of investment in Britain, £2.5bn of which will be construction-related. **SOURCE Construction Products Association**

Sustainability/ environment



Pollution has major sources in the construction process: waste materials; noise, vehicle emissions, contaminant release into atmosphere, ground & water. Energy produced from non-renewable sources & consumed in building services accounts for approx 50 percent of UK CO2 emissions, contributing to climate change, consuming non-renewable resources and adding to pollution. **SOURCE DTi**

The worldwide cement sector accounts for 5 percent of global man-made CO2 emissions. **SOURCE Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change**

The UK is the worlds eight largest emitter of carbon dioxide. London is responsible for 8 percent of these emissions, producing 44 million tonnes of CO2 each year. **SOURCE London Climate Change Action Plan**

The aviation industry accounts for 2-3 percent of global CO2 emissions. **SOURCE London Climate Change Action Plan**

London's role as an international aviation hub means that aviation emissions account for 34 percent of its total carbon footprint. **SOURCE London Climate Change Action Plan**

Around 13 percent of all the solid materials delivered to construction sites goes unused, and up to one third ends up in landfill. Around a third of all fly tipping includes waste from the construction, demolition and excavation sectors. **SOURCE DEFRA**

There is 109 million tonnes of waste generated by the construction industry each year. **SOURCE DEFRA**

Sustainability/ environment



The current environmental challenge is significant. Energy resources are being used at the rate of 421 quadrillion BTUs annually and are increasing 3.8 percent each year. With energy demand estimated to grow by 71 percent by 2030, billions of dollars of energy investments will be needed. CO2 emissions are being produced at the rate of 25 billion metric tons annually and are projected to increase 75 percent by 2030.

SOURCE McGraw Hill Construction 2007

Construction is responsible for 17 percent of the world's freshwater withdrawals, 15 percent of wood harvest, 33 percent of CO2 emissions and 40 percent of materials and energy use. This pattern is taking place globally, among all regions of the world, with countries such as the U.S. and China having the most impact.

SOURCE McGraw Hill Construction 2007

Today, China's buildings account for 45 percent of material and energy use, and are one of the world's largest sources of greenhouse gases. By 2020, buildings will consume double the amount of energy, if unchecked. **SOURCE McGraw Hill Construction 2007**

McGraw Hill research shows that by adapting new technologies and materials, sustainable buildings can save 30-50 percent of energy consumption and reduce 35 percent of the carbon emissions, 40 percent of water consumption and 70 percent of solid wastes.

SOURCE McGraw Hill Construction 2007

Workforce



In 2005 2.41 million people were employed in construction and that figure is expected to rise to more than 2.8 million by 2011. **SOURCE ConstructionSkills Network Report 2007-2011**

The UK construction industry consists of over 250 000 firms. **SOURCE DTI**

Women currently make up just 10 percent of the UK construction workforce. **SOURCE National Association of Women in Construction**

Ethnic minorities make up 3 percent of the UK's construction workforce. **SOURCE CITB ConstructionSkills**

Age of construction workforce. **SOURCE 2005 Office of National Statistics**

16-19 = 96063
20-24 = 202637
25-29 = 175033
30-34 = 242216
35-39 = 307755
40-44 = 286195
45-49 = 230905
50-54 = 203522
55-59 = 221229
60-64 = 124655
65-69 = 25502
70+ = 8781