This table provides further details and clarification of some of the points covered in the report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 3</th>
<th>CSN methodology</th>
<th>Gives an overview of the underpinning methods that are used by the CSN, working in partnership with Experian, to produce the suite of reports at a UK, national and regional level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Page 4</td>
<td>The model approach</td>
<td>Explains the workforce models.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 5</td>
<td>Workforce models</td>
<td>Gives a graphic overview of the workforce models.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Provides clarification of some of the terms that are used in the reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 7</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Has some further information relating to the data sources used for the various charts and tables. This section also outlines what is meant by the term 'footprint,' when talking about the areas of responsibility that lie with a Sector Skills Council (SSC) or Sector Bodies.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Page 8</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Page 10</td>
<td>Occupation groups</td>
<td>Gives a detailed breakdown of the 28 occupational groups into the individual standard occupational classification (SOC) codes that are aggregated to provide the workforce and recruitment requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page 13</td>
<td>Geographical coverage</td>
<td>Details of regions covered within England.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Construction Skills Network (CSN) methodology

The CSN functions at both a national and regional level with a forecasting model for each of the regions and countries that is backed up with group meetings held across the areas. Groups generally meet twice a year and consist of key stakeholders invited from industry, government, education and sector bodies, all of whom contribute their industry knowledge and views on training, skills, recruitment, qualifications and policy.

At the heart of the CSN, the models generate forecasts of workforce requirements within the industry for a range of occupational groups. The models are designed and managed by Experian under the independent guidance and validation of a Technical Reference Group, which is comprised of statisticians and modelling experts.

The models have evolved over time and will continue to do so, to ensure that they account for new research as it is published as well as new and improved modelling techniques. Changes to the model are only made after consultation with the Technical Reference Group.

The CSN has been evolving since its conception in 2005, acting as a vehicle for CITB and CITB Northern Ireland to collect and produce information on the future workforce needs of the industry.
The model approach

Each English region, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales have a separate model, although all models are interrelated due to labour movements. In addition, there is one UK model that acts as a constraint to the individual models and enables best use to be made of the most robust data, which is available at a UK level.

The models work by forecasting demand and supply of workers separately. The difference between demand and supply forms the recruitment requirement. The forecast total workforce levels are derived from expectations about construction output and productivity. Essentially, this is based upon the question ‘How many people will be needed to produce forecast output, given the assumptions made about productivity?’

The annual recruitment requirement (ARR) is a net requirement that takes into account workforce flows into and out of construction, due to factors such as movements between industries, migration, sickness and retirement. The ARR values show where extra recruitment is needed to meet forecasted demand; it is over and above existing flows that are occurring.

Estimates of demand are based upon the results of discussion groups comprising industry experts, a view of construction output, and integrated models relating to wider national and regional economic performance. The models are dynamic and reflect the general UK economic climate at any point in time. To generate the workforce demand, the models use a set of specific statistics for each major type of work to determine the workforce, by trade, needed to produce the predicted levels of construction output. The labour supply for each occupational group is based upon the previous year’s supply, i.e. the total workforce combined with flows into and out of the labour market.

A summary of the model is shown in the graphic on page 5.

The model approach relies on a combination of primary research and views from the CSN to facilitate it. National data is used as the basis for the assumptions that augment the models, which are then adjusted with the assistance of the group meetings.

The key outflows that need to be considered are:
- Transfers to other industries
- International/domestic migration
- Permanent retirements (including permanent sickness)
- Outflow to temporary sickness and home duties.

The main reason for outflow is likely to be transfer to other industries.

Flows into the workforce include:
- Transfers from other industries
- International/domestic immigration
- Inflow from temporary sickness and home duties.

The most significant inflow is likely to be from other industries.
## Glossary of terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building envelope specialists</td>
<td>Any trade involved with the external cladding of a building other than bricklaying, for example, curtain walling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coefficients</td>
<td>To generate the labour demand, the model makes use of a set of specific statistics for each major type of work, to determine workforce by trade or profession, based upon the previous year’s supply. In essence, this is the number of workers of each occupation or trade needed to produce £1m of output across each sub-sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand</td>
<td>This is calculated using construction output data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), along with vacancy data from the National Employer Skills Survey, produced by the Department for Education and Skills. These data sets are translated into labour requirements by occupational groups using a series of coefficients to produce figures for workforce demand that relate to forecasted output levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (gross domestic product)</td>
<td>Total market value of all final goods and services produced. A measure of national income. GDP = GVA plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVA (gross value added)</td>
<td>Total output minus the value of inputs used in the production process. GVA measures the contribution of the economy as a difference between gross output and intermediate outputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFS (Labour Force Survey)</td>
<td>A UK household sample survey that collects information on employment, unemployment, flows between sectors and training. Information is collected from around 53,000 households each quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMI (labour market intelligence)</td>
<td>Data that is quantitative (numerical) or qualitative (insights and perceptions) on workers, employers, wages, conditions of work and the like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomics</td>
<td>The study of an economy at a national level, including total employment, investment, imports, exports, production and consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nec</td>
<td>Not elsewhere classified, used as a reference in LFS data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONS (Office for National Statistics)</td>
<td>Organisation producing official statistics on the economy, population and society at both a national and local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Total value of all goods and services produced in an economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>Output per employee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIC codes (Standard Industrial Classification codes)</td>
<td>From the United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities produced by the ONS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOC codes (Standard Occupational Classification codes)</td>
<td>From the United Kingdom Standard Occupational Classification produced by the ONS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply</td>
<td>The total stock of the workforce in a period of time, plus the flows into and out of the labour market. Supply is calculated from LFS data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
01 Except for Northern Ireland, output data for the English regions, Scotland and Wales is supplied by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on a current price basis. National deflators produced by the ONS have been used to deflate prices to a constant price basis, so that the effects of inflation have been stripped out.

02 The annual average growth rate of output is a compound average growth rate, i.e. the rate at which output would grow each year if it increased steadily over the forecast period.

03 Workforce numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.

04 The tables include data relating to plumbers and electricians. As part of SIC 43, plumbers and electricians working in contracting are an integral part of the construction process.

05 A reporting minimum of 50 is used for the annual recruitment requirement (ARR). As a result, some region and nation ARR forecasts do not sum to the total UK requirement.

06 The workforce and ARR tables show separate totals for SIC41–43 and SIC41–43, 71.1 and 74.9. The total for SIC41–43 covers the first 24 occupational groups on the relevant tables and excludes civil engineers, other construction professionals and technical staff, architects and surveyors. The total for SIC41–43, 71.1 and 74.9 includes all occupations.

07 Apprenticeship data is sourced from:

- England; Department for Education; Construction, Planning and the Built Environment Sector Subject Area (SSA)
- Scotland; Skills Development Scotland; Construction and Related Sector
- Wales; Welsh Government, StatsWales; Construction Sector
- Northern Ireland; Department for the Economy; supplied by CITB Northern Ireland.

### Footprints for the Built Environment Sector

CITB and CITB Northern Ireland are responsible for SIC 41 Construction of buildings, SIC 42 Civil engineering, SIC 43 Specialised construction activities and SIC 71.1 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy.

The table summarises the SIC codes (2007) covered by CITB and CITB Northern Ireland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIC code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>Development of building projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>Construction of residential and non-residential buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>Construction of roads and railways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>Construction of utility projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>Construction of other civil engineering projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>Demolition and site preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>Building completion and finishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>Other specialised construction activities nec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public sector housing

Local authorities and housing associations, new towns and government departments Housing schemes, care homes for the elderly and the provision within housing sites of roads and services for gas, water, electricity, sewage and drainage.

Private sector housing

All privately owned buildings for residential use, such as houses, flats and maisonettes, bungalows, cottages and the provision of services to new developments.

Infrastructure - public and private

Water
Reservoirs, purification plants, dams, water works, pumping stations, water mains, hydraulic works etc.

Sewerage
Sewage disposal works, laying of sewers and surface drains.

Electricity
Building and civil engineering work for electrical undertakings, such as power stations, dams and other works on hydroelectric schemes, onshore wind farms and decommissioning of nuclear power stations.

Gas, communications, air transport
Gas works, gas mains and gas storage; post offices, sorting offices, telephone exchanges, switching centres etc.; air terminals, runways, hangars, reception halls, radar installations.

Railways
Permanent way, tunnels, bridges, cuttings, stations, engine sheds etc., signalling and other control systems and electrification of both surface and underground railways.

Harbours
All works and buildings directly connected with harbours, wharves, docks, piers, jetties, canals and waterways, sea walls, embankments and water defences.

Roads
Roads, pavements, bridges, footpaths, lighting, tunnels, flyovers, fencing etc.

Public non-housing construction

Factories and warehouses
Publicly owned factories, warehouses, skill centres.

Oil, steel, coal
Now restricted to remedial works for public sector residual bodies.

Schools, colleges and universities
State schools and colleges (including technical colleges and institutes of agriculture); universities including halls of residence, research establishments etc.

Health
Hospitals including medical schools, clinics, welfare centres, adult training centres.

Offices
Local and central Government offices, including town halls, offices for all public bodies except the armed services, police headquarters.

Entertainment
Theatres, restaurants, public swimming baths, caravan sites at holiday resorts, works and buildings at sports grounds, stadiums, racecourses etc. owned by local authorities or other public bodies.

Garages
Buildings for storage, repair and maintenance of road vehicles, transport workshops, bus depots, road goods transport depots and car parks.

Shops
Municipal shopping developments for which the contract has been let by a Local Authority.

Agriculture
Buildings and work on publicly financed horticultural establishments; fen drainage and agricultural drainage, veterinary clinics.

Miscellaneous
All work not clearly covered by any other headings, such as fire stations, police stations, prisons, reformatories, remand homes, civil defence work, UK Atomic Energy Authority work, council depots, museums, libraries.

Private industrial work
Factories, warehouses, wholesale depots, all other works and buildings for the purpose of industrial production or processing, oil refineries, pipelines and terminals, concrete fixed leg oil production platforms (not rigs); private steel work; all new coal mine construction such as sinking shafts, tunnelling, etc.
Definitions

**Private commercial work**

**Schools and universities**
Schools and colleges in the private sector, financed wholly from private funds.

**Health**
Private hospitals, nursing homes, clinics.

**Offices**
Office buildings, banks.

**Entertainment**
Privately owned theatres, concert halls, cinemas, hotels, public houses, restaurants, cafés, holiday camps, swimming pools, works and buildings at sports grounds, stadiums and other places of sport or recreation, youth hostels.

**Garages**
Repair garages, petrol filling stations, bus depots, goods transport depots and any other works or buildings for the storage, repair or maintenance of road vehicles, car parks.

**Shops**
All buildings for retail distribution such as shops, department stores, retail markets, showrooms, etc.

**Agriculture**
All buildings and work on farms, horticultural establishments.

**Miscellaneous**
All work not clearly covered by any other heading, e.g. exhibitions, caravan sites, churches, church halls.

**New work**

**New housing**
Construction of new houses, flats, bungalows only.

**All other types of work**
All new construction work and all work that can be referred to as improvement, renovation or refurbishment and which adds to the value of the property.

**Repair and maintenance**

**Housing**
Any conversion of, or extension to any existing dwelling and all other work such as improvement, renovation, refurbishment, planned maintenance and any other type of expenditure on repairs or maintenance.

**All other sectors**
Repair and maintenance work of all types, including planned and contractual maintenance.

---

1. Where contracts for the construction or improvement of non-housing buildings used for public service provision, such as hospitals, are awarded by private sector holders of contracts awarded under the Private Finance Initiative, the work is classified as ‘private commercial’.

2. Contractors reporting work may not always be aware of the distinction between improvement or renovation work and repair and maintenance work in the non-housing sectors.

3. Except where stated, mixed development schemes are classified to whichever sector provides the largest share of finance.
## Occupational groups

To categorise the construction workforce, the CSN uses 28 occupational groups, **highlighted in bold below**. Each group is based on Standard Occupational Codes: SOC(2010), with their occupations and codes listed for reference.

### Senior, executive, and business process managers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief executives and senior officials</td>
<td>1115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial managers and directors</td>
<td>1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and sales directors</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing managers and directors</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resource managers and directors</td>
<td>1135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, housing and estate managers</td>
<td>1251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information technology and telecommunications directors</td>
<td>1136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and development managers</td>
<td>2150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers and directors in storage and warehousing</td>
<td>1162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers and proprietors in other services nec*</td>
<td>1259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functional managers and directors nec*</td>
<td>1139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT specialist managers</td>
<td>2133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT project and programme managers</td>
<td>2134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial accounts managers</td>
<td>3538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales accounts and business development managers</td>
<td>3545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Construction project managers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction project managers and related professionals</td>
<td>2436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other construction process managers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production managers and directors in manufacturing</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production managers and directors in construction</td>
<td>1122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers and directors in transport and distribution</td>
<td>1161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste disposal and environmental services managers</td>
<td>1255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and safety officers</td>
<td>3567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and environmental associate professionals</td>
<td>3550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-construction professional, technical, IT, and other office-based staff (excl. managers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT operations technicians</td>
<td>3131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT user support technicians</td>
<td>3132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and investment analysts and advisers</td>
<td>3534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxation experts</td>
<td>3535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial and accounting technicians</td>
<td>3537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational and industrial trainers and instructors,</td>
<td>3563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and related associate professionals nec*</td>
<td>3539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal associate professionals</td>
<td>3520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspectors of standards and regulations</td>
<td>3565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmers and software development professionals</td>
<td>2136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT and telecommunications professionals nec*</td>
<td>2139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate agents and auctioneers</td>
<td>3544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solicitors</td>
<td>2413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal professionals nec*</td>
<td>2419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chartered and certified accountants</td>
<td>2421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and financial project management professionals</td>
<td>2424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management consultants and business analysts</td>
<td>2423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptionists</td>
<td>4216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typists and related keyboard occupations</td>
<td>4217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business sales executives</td>
<td>3542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeepers, payroll managers and wages clerks</td>
<td>4122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records clerks and assistants</td>
<td>4131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock control clerks and assistants</td>
<td>4133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephonists</td>
<td>7213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication operators</td>
<td>7214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal assistants and other secretaries</td>
<td>4215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and retail assistants</td>
<td>7111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone salespersons</td>
<td>7113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyers and procurement officers</td>
<td>3541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resources and industrial relations officers</td>
<td>3562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit controllers</td>
<td>4121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company secretaries</td>
<td>4214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales related occupations nec*</td>
<td>7129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call and contact centre occupations</td>
<td>7211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer service occupations nec*</td>
<td>7219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary administration occupations nec*</td>
<td>9219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical scientists</td>
<td>2111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological scientists and biochemists</td>
<td>2112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical scientists</td>
<td>2113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory technicians</td>
<td>3111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphic designers</td>
<td>3421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental health professionals</td>
<td>2463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT business analysts, architects and systems designers</td>
<td>2135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation professionals</td>
<td>2141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment professionals</td>
<td>2142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*italic text indicates non-standard occupations*
Occupational groups

Actuaries, economists and statisticians 2425
Business and related research professionals 2426
Finance officers 4124
Financial administrative occupations nec* 4129
Human resources administrative occupations 4138
Sales administrators 4151
Other administrative occupations nec* 4159
Office supervisors 4162
Sales supervisors 7130
Customer service managers and supervisors 7220
Office managers 4161

Construction trades supervisors
Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades supervisors 5250
Construction and building trades supervisors 5330

Wood trades and interior fit-out
Carpenters and joiners 5315
Paper and wood machine operatives 8121
Furniture makers and other craft woodworkers 5442
Construction and building trades nec* (25%) 5319

Bricklayers
Bricklayers and masons 5312

Building envelope specialists
Construction and building trades nec* (50%) 5319

Painters and decorators
Painters and decorators 5323
Construction and building trades nec* (5%) 5319

Plasterers
Plasterers 5321

Roofers
Roofers, roof tilers and slaters 5313

Floorers
Floorers and wall tilers 5322

Glaziers
Glaziers, window fabricators and fitters 5316
Construction and building trades nec* (5%) 5319

Specialist building operatives not elsewhere classified (nec*)
Construction operatives nec* (100%) 8149
Construction and building trades nec* (5%) 5319
Industrial cleaning process occupations 9132
Other skilled trades nec* 5449

Scaffolders
Scaffolders, stagers and riggers 8141

Plant operatives
Crate drivers 8221
Plant and machine operatives nec* 8129
Fork-lift truck drivers 8222
Mobile machine drivers and operatives nec* 8229

Plant mechanics/fitters
Metalworking production and maintenance fitters 5223
Precision instrument makers and repairers 5224
Vehicle technicians, mechanics and electricians 5231
Elementary process plant occupations nec* 9139
Tool makers, tool fitters and markers-out 5222
Vehicle body builders and repairers 5232

Steel erectors/structural fabrication
Steel erectors 5311
Welding trades 5215
Metal plate workers and riveters 5214
Construction and building trades nec* (5%) 5319
Smiths and forge workers 5211
Metal machining setters and setter-operators 5221
Occupational groups

**Labourers nec***
Elementary construction occupations (100%) 9120

**Electrical trades and installation**
Electricians and electrical fitters 5241
Electrical and electronic trades nec* 5249
Telecommunications engineers 5242

**Plumbing and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning trades**
Plumbers and heating and ventilating engineers 5314
Pipe fitters 5216
Construction and building trades nec* (5%) 5319
Air-conditioning and refrigeration engineers 5225

*Not elsewhere classified

**Logistics**
Large goods vehicle drivers 8211
Van drivers 8212
Elementary storage occupations 9260
Buyers and purchasing officers (50%) 3541
Transport and distribution clerks and assistants 4134

**Civil engineering operatives not elsewhere classified (nec*)**
Road construction operatives 8142
Rail construction and maintenance operatives 8143
Quarry workers and related operatives 8123

**Non-construction operatives**
Metal making and treating process operatives 8117
Process operatives nec* 8119
Metalworking machine operatives 8125
Water and sewage plant operatives 8126
Assemblers (vehicles and metal goods) 8132
Routine inspectors and testers 8133
Assemblers and routine operative nec* 8139
Elementary security occupations nec* 9249
Cleaners and domestics* 9233
Street cleaners 9232
Gardeners and landscape gardeners 5113

Caretakers 6232
Security guards and related occupations 9241
Protective service associate professionals nec* 3319

**Civil engineers**
Civil engineers 2121

**Other construction professionals and technical staff**
Mechanical engineers 2122
Electrical engineers 2123
Design and development engineers 2126
Production and process engineers 2127
Quality control and planning engineers 2461
Engineering professionals nec* 2129
Electrical and electronics technicians 3112
Engineering technicians 3113
Building and civil engineering technicians 3114
Science, engineering and production technicians nec* 3119
Architectural and town planning technicians* 3121
Draughtspersons 3122
Quality assurance technicians 3115
Town planning officers 2432
Electronics engineers 2124
Chartered architectural technologists 2435
Estimators, valuers and assessors 3531
Planning, process and production technicians 3116

**Architects**
Architects 2431

**Surveyors**
Quantity surveyors 2433
Chartered surveyors 2434

*nec – not elsewhere classified
Regional breakdown within England

Click on a region below to view the list of Local Authority Districts within that area.

North East

North West

Yorkshire & the Humber

East Midlands

Greater London

North East

County Durham
Darlington
Gateshead
Hartlepool
Middlesbrough
Newcastle upon Tyne
North Tyneside
Northumberland
Redcar and Cleveland
South Tyneside
Stockton-on-Tees
Sunderland
Regional breakdown within England

Click on a region below to view the list of Local Authority Districts within that area.

North East

North West

Yorkshire & the Humber

East Midlands

West Midlands

East of England

Greater London

South West

South East

North West

Allerdale
Barrow-in-Furness
Blackburn with Darwen
Blackpool
Bolton
Burnley
Bury
Carlisle
Cheshire East
Cheshire West and Chester
Chorley
Copeland
Eden
Fylde
Halton
Hyndburn
Knowsley
Lancaster
Liverpool
Manchester
Oldham
Pendle
Preston
Ribble Valley
Rochdale
Rossendale
Salford
Sefton
South Lakeland
South Ribble
St. Helens
Stockport
Tameside
Trafford
Warrington
West Lancashire
Wigan
Wirral
Wyre
Regional breakdown within England

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North East
North West

Yorkshire & the Humber

East Midlands
West Midlands

East of England
Greater London
South West
South East

Yorkshire & the Humber

Barnsley
Bradford
Calderdale
Craven
Doncaster
East Riding of Yorkshire
Hambleton
Harrogate
Kingston upon Hull, City of
Kirklees
Leeds

North East Lincolnshire
North Lincolnshire
Richmondshire
Rotherham
Ryedale
Scarborough
Selby
Sheffield
Wakefield
York
Regional breakdown within England

Click on a region below to view the list of Local Authority Districts within that area.

- North East
- North West
- Yorkshire & the Humber
- East Midlands
- West Midlands
- East of England
- Greater London
- South West
- South East

East Midlands

- Amber Valley
- Ashfield
- Bassetlaw
- Blaby
- Bolsover
- Boston
- Broxtowe
- Charnwood
- Chesterfield
- Derby
- Derbyshire Dales
- East Lindsey
- Erewash
- Gedling
- Harborough
- High Peak
- Hinckley and Bosworth
- Leicester
- Lincoln
- Mansfield
- Melton
- Newark and Sherwood
- North East Derbyshire
- North Kesteven
- North Northamptonshire
- North West Leicestershire
- Nottingham
- Oadby and Wigston
- Rushcliffe
- Rutland
- South Derbyshire
- South Holland
- South Kesteven
- West Lindsey
- West Northamptonshire
Regional breakdown within England

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North East
North West
Yorkshire & the Humber
East Midlands
West Midlands
East of England
Greater London
South West
South East

West Midlands

Birmingham
Bromsgrove
Cannock Chase
Coventry
Dudley
East Staffordshire
Herefordshire, County of
Lichfield
Malvern Hills
Newcastle-under-Lyme
North Warwickshire
Nuneaton and Bedworth
Redditch
Rugby
Sandwell
Shropshire
Solihull
South Staffordshire
Stafford
Staffordshire Moorlands
Stoke-on-Trent
Stratford-on-Avon
Tamworth
Telford and Wrekin
Walsall
Warwick
Wolverhampton
Worcester
Wychavon
Wyre Forest
Regional breakdown within England

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North East
North West
Yorkshire & the Humber
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East of England
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South West
South East
Regional breakdown within England

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- South West
- South East

Greater London

- Barking and Dagenham
- Barnet
- Bexley
- Brent
- Bromley
- Camden
- City of London
- Croydon
- Ealing
- Enfield
- Greenwich
- Hackney
- Hammersmith and Fulham
- Haringey
- Harrow
- Havering
- Hillingdon
- Hounslow
- Islington
- Kensington and Chelsea
- Kingston upon Thames
- Lambeth
- Lewisham
- Merton
- Newham
- Redbridge
- Richmond upon Thames
- Southwark
- Sutton
- Tower Hamlets
- Waltham Forest
- Wandsworth
- Westminster
Regional breakdown within England

Click on a region below to view the list of Local Authority Districts within that area.

North East
North West
Yorkshire & the Humber
East Midlands
West Midlands
East of England
Greater London
South West
South East

South West

Bath and North East Somerset
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole
Bristol, City of
Cheltenham
Cornwall
Cotswold
Dorset
East Devon
Exeter
Forest of Dean

Gloucester
Isles of Scilly
Mendip
Mid Devon
North Devon
North Somerset
Plymouth
Sedgemoor
Somerset West and Taunton
South Gloucestershire
South Hams

South Somerset
Stroud
Swindon
Teignbridge
Tewkesbury
Torbay
Torridge
West Devon
Wiltshire
Regional breakdown within England

Click on a region below to view the list of Local Authority Districts within that area.

South East

Adur
Arun
Ashford
Basingstoke and Deane
Bracknell Forest
Brighton and Hove
Buckinghamshire
Canterbury
Cherwell
Chichester
Crawley
Dartford
Dover
East Hampshire
Eastbourne
Eastleigh
Elmbridge
Epsom and Ewell
Fareham
Folkstone and Hythe
Gosport
Gravesend
Guildford
Hart
Hastings
Havant
Horsham
Isle of Wight
Lewes
Maidstone
Medway
Mid Sussex
Milton Keynes
Mole Valley
New Forest
Oxford
Portsmouth
Reading
Reigate and Banstead
Rother
Runnymede
Rushmoor
Sevenoaks
Slough
South Oxfordshire
Southampton
Spelthorne
Surrey Heath
Swale
Tandridge
Test Valley
Thanet
Tonbridge and Malling
Tunbridge Wells
Vale of White Horse
Waverley
Wealden
West Berkshire
West Oxfordshire
Winchester
Windsor and Maidenhead
Woking
Wokingham
Worthing
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