



# Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

## Commentary, August 2020

Coverage: UK and Great Britain

Geographical Area: Country, region and county

02 September 2020

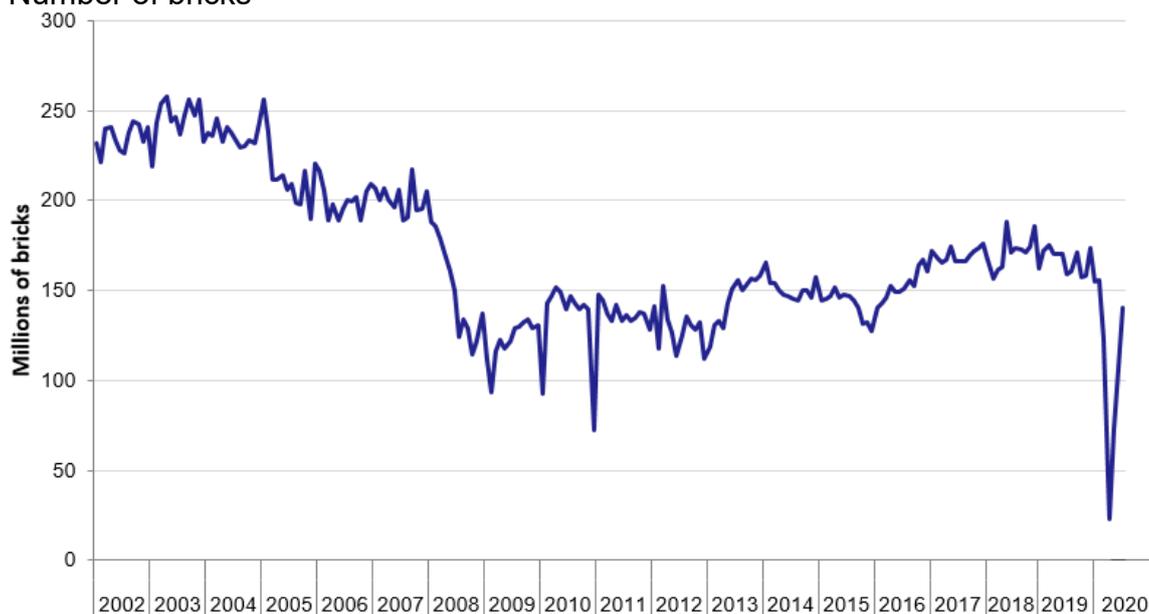
National Statistics

### Headline Results

- There was an **11.6% decrease** in brick deliveries in July 2020 compared to July 2019, according to the seasonally adjusted figures. The month-on-month change shows a **32.5% increase** in July 2020, as both manufacturing and construction firms continued to reopen.
- There was a **2.1% decrease** in concrete block deliveries in July 2020 compared to July 2019, according to the seasonally adjusted figures. The month-on-month change shows a **17.6% increase** in July 2020.
- The Office for National Statistics has released an [article](#) on the **effects of COVID-19 on UK GDP** and a [statement](#) on **COVID-19 and the production of statistics**.

**Chart 1: Seasonally Adjusted Deliveries of Bricks, GB**

Number of bricks



Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 9

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## Introduction

This commentary accompanies the latest Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components bulletin, published on the BEIS building materials [web page](#) on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2020. It provides an overview of recent trends in the data presented in the bulletin.

The bulletin presents the latest detailed information on selected building materials and components. It covers the following building materials statistics:

- Construction material price indices (monthly, UK)
- Sand and gravel sales (quarterly, GB\*)
- Slate production, deliveries and stocks (quarterly, GB)
- Cement and clinker production, deliveries and stocks (annual, GB)
- Bricks production, deliveries and stocks (monthly, GB\*)
- Concrete building blocks production, deliveries and stocks (monthly, GB\*)
- Concrete roofing tiles production, deliveries and stocks (quarterly, GB)
- Ready-mixed concrete deliveries (quarterly, UK)
- Values of overseas imports and exports trades for selected materials and components for use in construction (quarterly, UK)
- Value of EU and Non-EU Trade for selected materials and components for use in construction (annual, UK)

Note: \* Regional figures available

These statistics support analysis of the construction materials market and business planning. They are regularly reported in the construction press and are used for a variety of purposes, including policy development and evaluation concerning the construction products industry, as well as monitoring market trends. Further detail is available in this document under [Uses of these statistics](#).

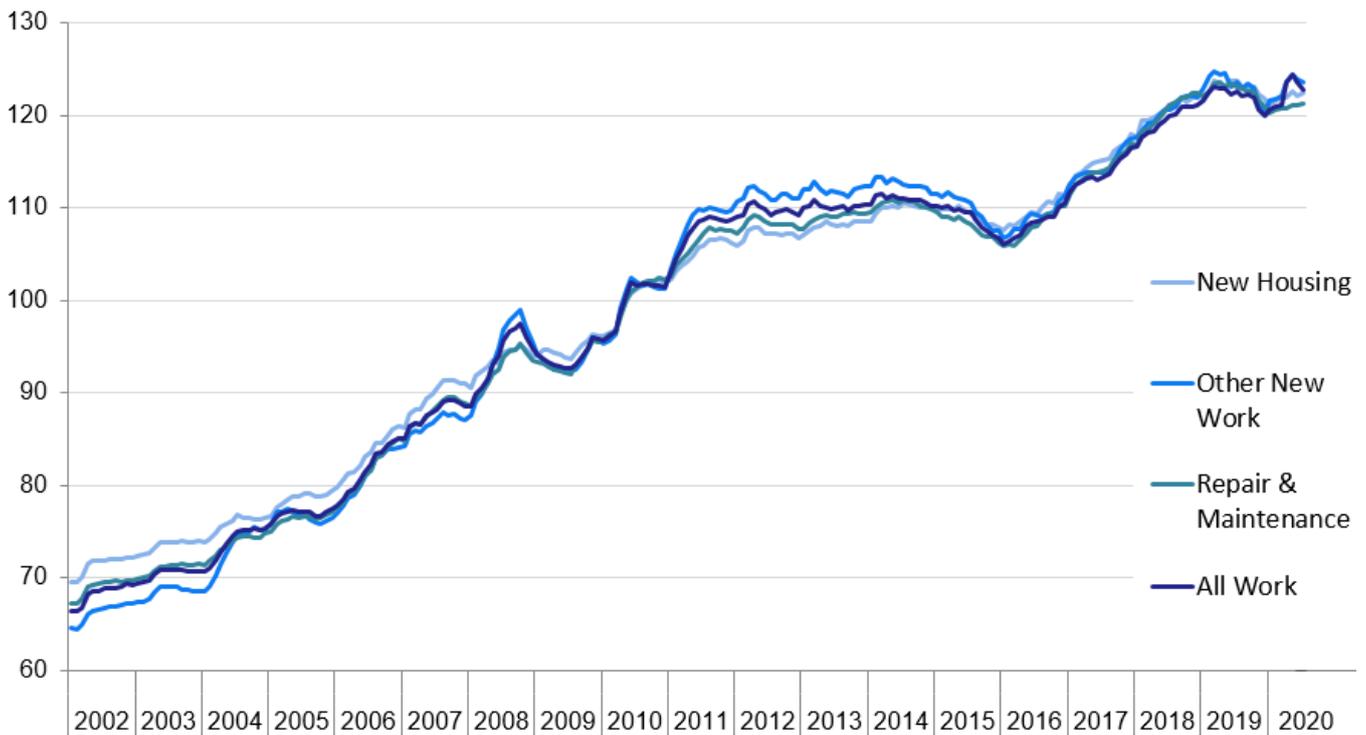
## Seasonal Adjustment Review

Seasonally adjusted series for deliveries of bricks, concrete blocks, ready-mixed concrete and sales of sand & gravel are published in this bulletin. The purpose of correcting the reported series is to allow for seasonal factors such as winter weather (including the reduction in hours of daylight, and frost and rain) and other seasonal events such as Christmas and Easter. Thus, seasonally adjusted figures show the underlying trend more clearly. Further information can be found in this document under [Technical Information](#).

# Summary of Results

## Material Price Indices

**Chart 2: Construction Material Price Indices, UK**  
Index, 2010 = 100



Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 1

### Year-on-year change

Change from July 2019 to July 2020	
<b>New Housing</b>	-1.0%
<b>Other New Work</b>	0.0%
<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>	-1.5%
<b>All Work</b>	0.1%

- Looking at the longer-term change, the material price index of **'All Work'** **increased by 0.1%** in July 2020 compared to the same month the previous year.

### Month-on-month change

Change from June 2020 to July 2020	
<b>New Housing</b>	0.2%
<b>Other New Work</b>	-0.2%
<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>	0.1%
<b>All Work</b>	-0.6%

**Table 1: Construction materials experiencing the greatest price increases and decreases in the 12 months to July 2020, UK**

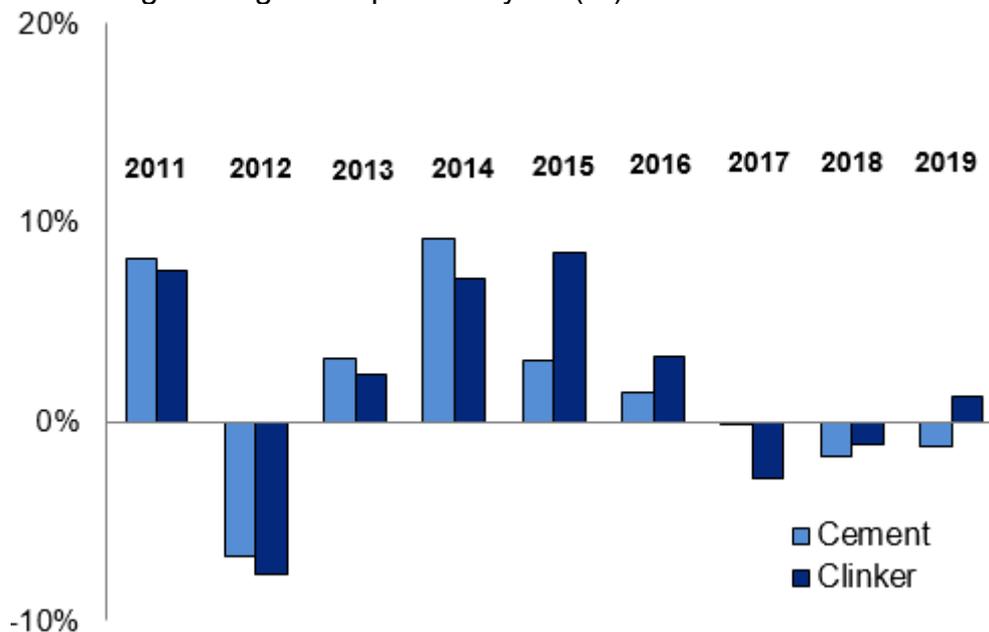
Construction Materials	% change on a year earlier
<b>Greatest price increases</b>	
Pipes and fittings (flexible)	5.8
Electric heating apparatus	5.0
Insulating materials (thermal or acoustic)	4.4
<b>Greatest price decreases</b>	
Concrete reinforcing bars	-9.7
Imported sawn or planed wood	-6.4
Metal sanitaryware	-6.4

The aggregated construction material price index hides larger price movements for some specific products and materials. The three largest increases and decreases are presented here.

Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 2

## Cement and Clinker

**Chart 3: Production of Cement and Clinker, GB**  
Percentage change over previous year (%)



Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 8

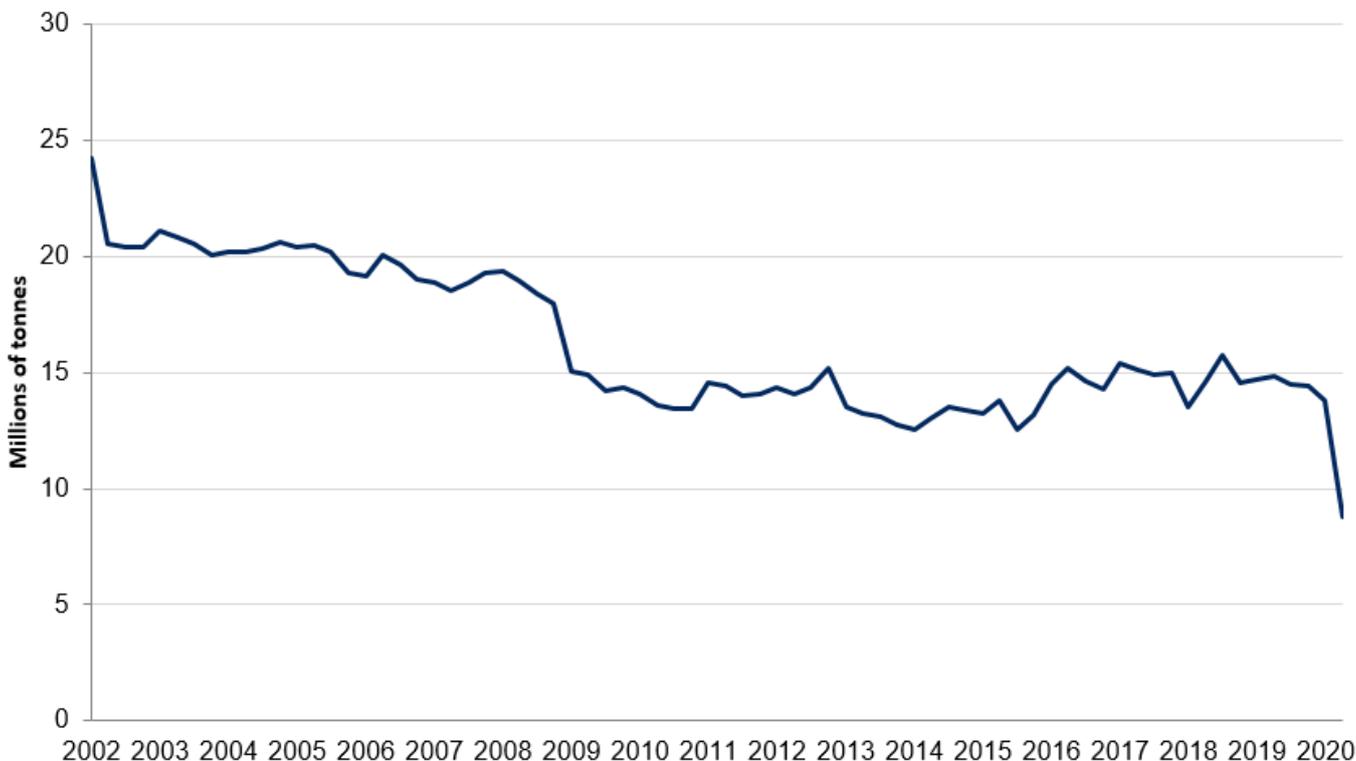
Cement production fell by 1.3% to 9.1 million tonnes in 2019, compared to the previous year. This fall in cement production follows a fall of 1.7% to 9.2 million tonnes in 2018. Pre-recession production peaked in 2007 at 11.9 million tonnes.

Production of Clinker rose by 1.2% to 7.8 million tonnes in 2019, compared to the previous year. This rise in clinker production follows a fall of 1.1% to 7.7 million tonnes in 2018. Pre-recession production stood at 10.2 million tonnes in 2007.

## Sand & Gravel

**Chart 4: Seasonally Adjusted Sales of Sand & Gravel, GB**

Weight of sand & gravel



Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 4

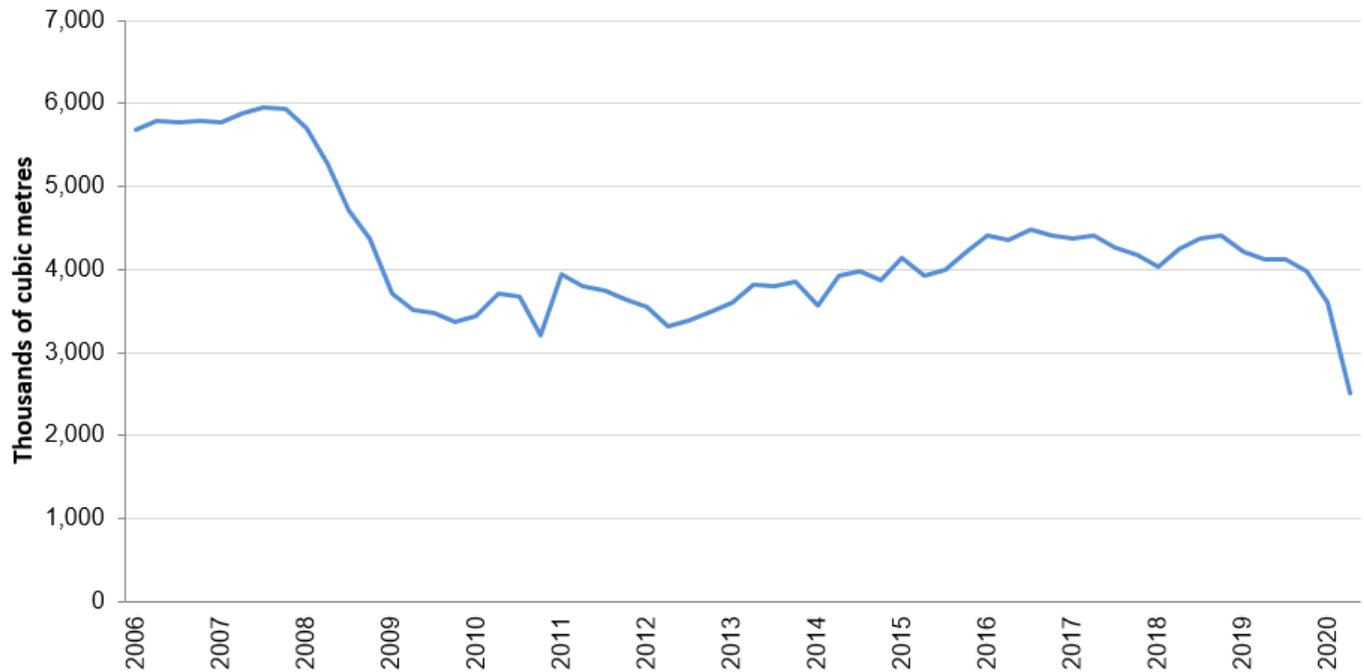
- Sales of sand & gravel **decreased** by **36.5%** in Quarter 2 2020 compared to Quarter 1 2020, according to the seasonally adjusted data.
- This followed a decrease of 4.2% in Quarter 1 2020.
- Comparing Quarter 2 2020 to the same quarter in the previous year, sales have **decreased** by **40.8%**.
- Seasonally adjusted sales of sand & gravel have consistently remained below levels typically seen before the recession of 2008 to 2009 and have dropped recently due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

*From Quarter 1 2019, sand and gravel data reported in this publication includes recycled material.*

## Concrete

**Chart 5: Seasonally Adjusted Sales of Ready-Mixed Concrete, GB**

Volume of concrete



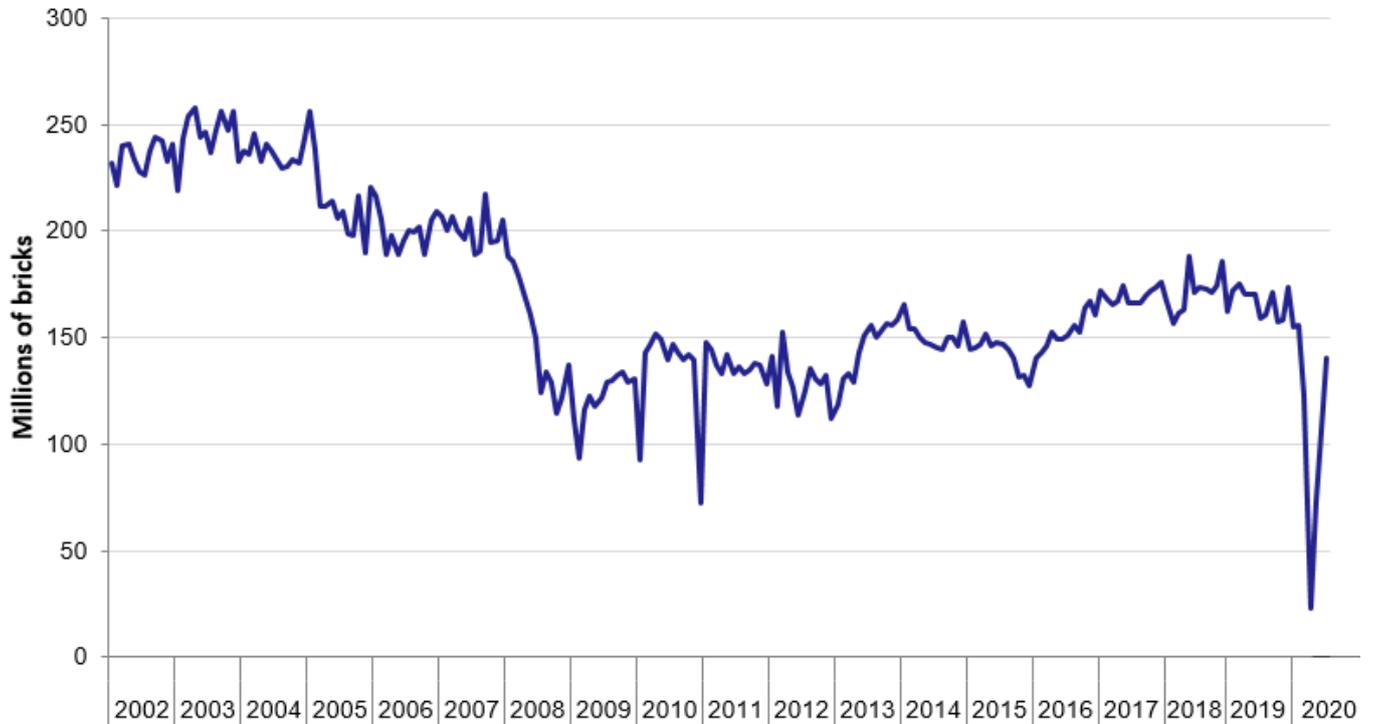
Source: *Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 13*

- Ready-mixed concrete sales **decreased** by **30.5%** in Quarter 2 2020 compared to Quarter 1 2020, according to the seasonally adjusted data.
- This followed a 9.4% decrease in Quarter 1 2020.
- Sales in Quarter 2 2020 **decreased** by **39.4%** compared to the same quarter in the previous year, following a 14.3% decrease in Quarter 1 2020, on the same basis.
- After the 2008 to 2009 recession, seasonally adjusted sales of ready-mixed concrete had been recovering steadily since Q2 2012, until the recent drop due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Bricks

**Chart 6: Seasonally Adjusted Deliveries of Bricks, GB**

Number of bricks



Source: *Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 9*

- There was an **11.6% decrease** in brick deliveries in July 2020 compared to July 2019, according to the seasonally adjusted figures.
- This followed a 37.8% decrease in June 2020, on the same basis.
- The month-on-month change shows a **32.5% increase** in July 2020.
- This followed a 45.9% increase in June 2020, on the same basis.
- Deliveries of bricks declined during the recession of 2008 to 2009. They have recovered slowly since 2013, until the recent drop due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Blocks

**Chart 7: Seasonally Adjusted Deliveries of Concrete Blocks, GB**

Area of concrete blocks



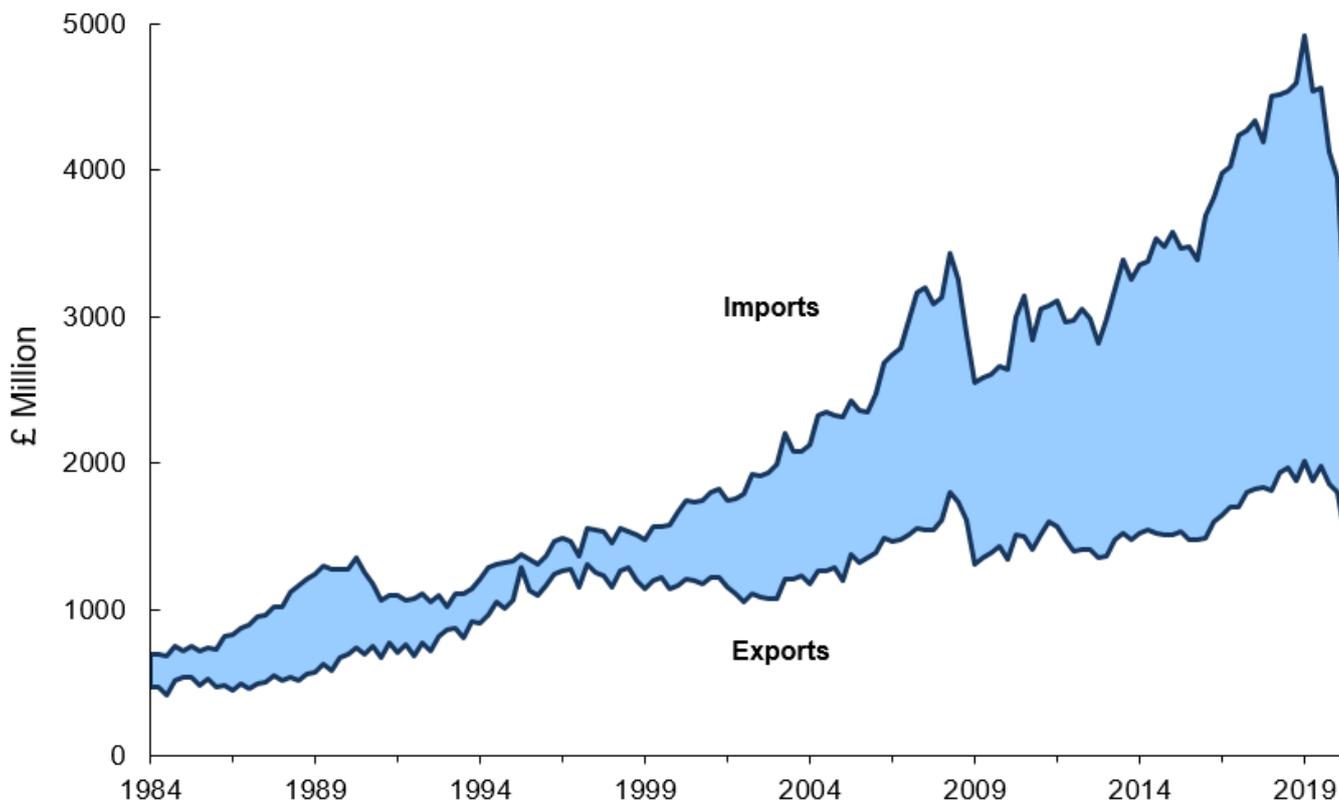
Source: *Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 11*

- There was a **2.1% decrease** in concrete block deliveries in July 2020 compared to July 2019, according to the seasonally adjusted figures.
- This followed a 14.6% decrease in June 2020, on the same basis.
- The month-on-month change shows a **17.6% increase** in July 2020.
- This followed a 34.9% increase in June 2020, on the same basis.
- Concrete block deliveries declined during the recession of 2008 to 2009. The general trend has been one of growth since 2013, until the recent drop due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Imports and Exports of Construction Materials

**Chart 8: Exports and Imports of Construction Materials, UK.**

Value in pounds sterling



Source: *Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 14*

- **Imports** of construction materials **decreased** by £997 million in Q2 2020 compared to the previous quarter, a **decrease** of 25.3%.
- **Exports** of construction materials **decreased** by £324 million in Q2 2020 compared to the previous quarter, a **decrease** of 18.0%.
- As a result, between Q1 2020 and Q2 2020, the **quarterly trade deficit narrowed** by £673 million to £1,469 million, a **decrease** of 31.4%.
- Over the period from Quarter 1 1984 to Quarter 2 2020, construction materials imports have increased, on average (per quarter), by 2.1%. Over the same period, exports increased by an average of 1.2% per quarter.
- The trade deficit was historically at its smallest throughout the 1990s, with a mean of £309 million over this period. This trade deficit was 24% of the value of imports. As of Quarter 2 2020, the trade deficit is £1,469 million, 55% of the value of imports.

**Table 3: Top-5 Exported and Imported Construction Materials in 2019**

Top-5 Exported Materials	£ million	Top-5 Imported Materials	£ million
Electrical Wires	879	Electrical Wires	1,936
Paints & Varnishes	752	Lamps & Fittings	983
Plugs & Sockets	476	Sawn Wood > 6mm thick	799
Air Conditioning Equipment	403	Air Conditioning Equipment	666
Lamps & Fittings	385	Central Heating Boilers	622

The top five exported materials in 2019 accounted for 37% of total construction material exports.

The top five imported construction materials in 2019 accounted for 28% of total construction material imports.

Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 14

**Table 4: UK Trade of Construction Materials with EU and Non-EU Countries, 2019**

£million (% of total trade in italics)			
All Building Materials & Components	EU	Non-EU	
Imports	10,778	7,366	
	<i>59%</i>	<i>41%</i>	
Exports	4,336	3,367	
	<i>56%</i>	<i>44%</i>	

Compared to pre-recession levels in 2007, the share of total UK construction material exports going to the EU has declined from 70% to 56%.

Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 15

**Table 5: Top 5 UK Export and Import Markets for Construction Materials in 2019**

Top-5 Export Markets	£ million	Top-5 Import Markets	£ million
Republic of Ireland	1,219	China	3,190
Germany	763	Germany	2,412
USA	705	Italy	1,003
France	646	Spain	932
Netherlands	571	Netherlands	857

The top five export markets comprised 51% of total construction materials exports in 2019. The Republic of Ireland remains the largest market, despite having shrunk from a pre-recession peak of 27% of total exports in 2007, to 16% in 2019.

The top 5 import markets comprised 46% of total construction materials imports in 2019. 18% of all imports are from China.

Source: HMRC Overseas Trade Statistics

The '[Rotterdam Effect](#)' (also known as the '[Antwerp Effect](#)') may affect trade figures. This is explained in detail by [HM Revenue & Customs](#).

# Economic Background

## COVID-19 Intelligence

The **Office for National Statistics** published further information from their fortnightly [Business Impact of Coronavirus Survey \(BICS\)](#) on 27<sup>th</sup> August, relating to 27<sup>th</sup> July to 9<sup>th</sup> August:

### *Key points:*

- 2.4% of construction firms said they had temporarily closed or paused trading, compared with an all industry average of 4.2%.
- 7.7% of construction firms still trading said their turnover had decreased by more than 50%. A further 17.0% said turnover had decreased by between 20% and 50%, and 21.2% said it had decreased by up to 20%.
- 86.6% of construction firms said they had applied for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough) and 48.4% had applied to defer VAT payments.

## Construction Output

The most recent provisional [construction output](#) figures for June 2020 were published by the **Office for National Statistics** on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2020.

### *Key points:*

- Monthly construction output grew by a record 23.5% in June 2020, substantially higher than the previous record monthly growth of 7.6% in May 2020; despite this strong monthly growth, construction output in June 2020 remains comparatively low at 24.8% below the February 2020 level, which was before the full impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
- Quarterly construction output fell by a record 35.0% in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2020 compared with Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020; this was driven by record falls of 35.2% in new work and 34.7% in repair and maintenance.
- The decrease in new work (35.2%) in Quarter 2 2020 was because of record quarterly falls in almost every new work sector; the largest contributor was private new housing, which fell by 51.2% in Quarter 2 2020 compared with Quarter 1 2020.
- The decrease in repair and maintenance (34.7%) in Quarter 2 2020 was because of record falls in all repair and maintenance sectors; the largest contributor was private housing repair and maintenance, which fell by 46.5% in Quarter 2 2020 compared with Quarter 1 2020.
- New orders decreased by a record 51.1% in Quarter 2 2020 compared with Quarter 1 2020; this decrease was because of record falls in both all other work and new housing, which declined by 51.9% and 49.0% respectively.

The **Bank of England** published its most recent update to the [Agents' Summary of Business Conditions](#) on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2020, covering intelligence gathered between mid-May and mid-June 2020.

*Key points:*

- Construction sites are reopening in some parts of the UK, but output is still significantly lower than a year ago due to weak private sector demand. Construction activity resumed on a phased basis in May and June, though mainly on sites where building had already started or was close to completion. Contacts reported that activity was being constrained by social distancing measures as well as by shortages of materials as more sites reopen. Contacts were concerned about the outlook for commercial work over the next two years as enquiries and orders have collapsed. However, public sector projects were holding up and housebuilding activity was resuming slowly.
- Estate agent contacts in England reported strong demand from buyers and a modest increase in instructions to sell. Agents around the country noted an increase in interest from buyers looking to move out of London, and in properties that are more suitable for home working. However, there was uncertainty whether the increase in demand would be sustained as the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough) is phased out, and contacts were concerned that a rise in unemployment could hamper a recovery in the market. Prices on the secondary market and for new build homes were reported to be broadly unchanged compared with before the pandemic.
- Investor demand for commercial real estate remains subdued overall, but there are some signs of activity picking up for distribution, industrial sites and data centres. By contrast, uncertainty about the rental outlook is deterring investment in office and non-food retail premises. Contacts were concerned about a significant fall in rental income on retail premises when quarterly payments fall due in June, and about the possibility of evictions over the coming months. Rental returns on office space are also below normal, and contacts continue to report that they will need less office space in future. Both factors are adding to uncertainty about valuations of secondary office space.

## Gross Domestic Product Estimate

The **Office for National Statistics** published their [estimate](#) of gross domestic product for June 2020 on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2020.

*Key points:*

- GDP fell by 20.4% in Q2 (April to June) 2020. The services sector fell by 19.9% in the three months to June, production fell by 16.9% and construction fell by 35.0% in the same period.
- GDP grew by 8.7% in June 2020 compared with May 2020, following growth of 2.4% in May 2020. Despite this, the level of output did not fully recover from the record falls seen across March and April 2020, and has reduced by 17.2% compared with February 2020, before the full impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Services grew by 7.7% in June, production grew by 9.3% and construction grew by 23.5%.

## Gross Domestic Product Forecast

The latest monthly **Consensus Economics** [forecast survey](#) (which uses an average of private sector forecasts) results were published in August 2020.

### *Key points:*

- The mean GDP forecast for 2020 is a fall of 9.9%, down from a fall of 9.2% in the previous month's survey.
- The mean GDP forecast for 2021 is 6.4% growth, up from 5.9% growth in the previous month's survey.

The **Office for Budget Responsibility** published a scenario on 14<sup>th</sup> April that assesses the potential impact of the coronavirus on the economy and public finances:

- GDP will fall by 12.8% in 2020. This reflects a fall of 35% in Q2 2020 and a recovery of 27% in Q3 2020.
- This is the impact of a three-month lockdown scenario where economic activity would gradually return to normal over the subsequent three months.

## Construction Output Forecasts

In June 2020, **Experian** published their Summer 2020 [forecasts](#) for the construction sector.

### *Key points:*

- Output is expected to fall by 24.4% in 2020, due to the impact of Covid-19. It will then grow by 13.9% in 2021 and 8.6% in 2022 to around the level seen in 2016.
- The worst hit sectors are private and public new housing, which are expected to fall by 35% and 38% respectively in 2020. However, both are expected to recover by 25% in 2021 and 10% in 2022. Private commercial new work is forecast to fall by 30% in 2020, with growth of 14% in 2021 and 8% in 2022 only taking the sector back to 2013 levels, due in particular to declines in the retail sector. Private industrial new work is forecast to fall by 16% in 2020, but growth of 13% in 2021 and 5% in 2022 sees the sector returning to 2019 levels.
- Infrastructure new construction is forecast to fall by 14% in 2020, before recovering with growth of 7% in 2021 and 15% in 2022. The strongest driver of growth through the period from 2019 to 2022 is the HS2 project in the rail sector. Public non-housing new work is expected to fall by 19% in 2020, followed by growth of 1% and 6% in 2021 and 2022 respectively, still below the 2019 level.

The **Construction Products Association** have published scenarios for construction as part of their analysis of the [market impact](#) in August 2020, with the main scenario including a relaxation of social distancing restrictions from mid-May and a recovery in construction activity from June:

- Despite activity on site returning slightly quicker than initially expected post-lockdown, the CPA Summer Scenarios still anticipates construction output in 2020 to fall by 20.6%, with the worst affected sectors including private housing (-33%) and commercial (-29%).
- Construction output is anticipated to rise by 18.0% overall in 2021, however this is compared with a low base of activity in 2020 and will still be 6.4% lower than pre-coronavirus levels. The delivery of major infrastructure projects will be crucial to growth in 2021, with activity on site

less affected by social distancing and major projects like HS2 driving significant growth for the sector.

## Manufacturing

The latest **Index of Production** data for June 2020 were [published](#) on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2020 by the Office for National Statistics.

*Key points for the SIC 23.1-4/7-9 industry* (includes the manufacture of bricks, tiles and other construction products):

- When comparing June 2020 with June 2019, **output decreased by 27.6%**
- When comparing June 2020 with May 2020, **output increased by 14.5%**

*Key points for the SIC 23.5-6 industry* (includes the manufacture of concrete, cement and other products for construction purposes):

- When comparing June 2020 with June 2019, **output decreased by 10.1%**
- When comparing June 2020 with May 2020, **output increased by 45.7%**

# Accompanying tables

The most recently published bulletin (available in PDF format) and accompanying data tables (available in Excel and ODS format) can be found on BEIS' *Building Materials and Components website*. The list of tables in the bulletin is as follows:

- 1 Construction Material Price Indices
- 2 Price Indices of Construction Materials – monthly
- 3 Price Indices of Construction Materials – annual averages
- 4 Sales of Sand and Gravel in Great Britain (including seasonally adjusted sales)
- 5 Sales of Sand and Gravel by English Regions, Wales and Scotland
- 6 Sales of Sand and Gravel by English and Welsh Counties and Scottish Region
- 7 Slate: Production, Deliveries and Stocks
- 8 Cement and Clinker: Production, Deliveries and Stocks
- 9 Bricks: Production, Deliveries and Stocks for Great Britain (including seasonally adjusted deliveries)
- 10 Bricks: Production, Deliveries and Stocks by English Regions, Wales and Scotland (including seasonally adjusted deliveries)
- 11 Concrete Building Blocks: Production, Deliveries and Stocks for Great Britain
- 12 Concrete Building Blocks: Production, Deliveries and Stocks by English Regions, Wales and Scotland
- 13 Concrete Roofing Tiles and Ready-Mixed Concrete (including seasonally adjusted sales of ready-mixed concrete)
- 14 Value of Overseas Trade in Selected Materials and Components for Constructional Use: Imports (CIF) and Exports (FOB)
- 15 Value of EU and Non-EU Trade in Selected Materials and Components for Constructional Use: Imports (CIF) and Exports (FOB)

Accompanying tables with data relating to 2011 are accessible from [this](#) link.

Accompanying tables for 2005 - 2010 are accessible from [this](#) link.

Requests for older data should be sent to [MaterialStats@beis.gov.uk](mailto:MaterialStats@beis.gov.uk).

# Technical information

1. In work done for the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) on improving the quality of statistics published in the Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, the Office for National Statistics' Methodology Advisory Service (MAS) recommended that BIS should start seasonally adjusting key data series (see [ONS/MAS review of building materials statistics: final report](#) for more detail). Seasonal adjustment is widely used in official statistics and aids data interpretation by removing effects associated with the time of the year or arrangement of the calendar. Seasonal effects frequently obscure features of interest in data, such as long-term trends and the effects of unusual occurrences. By removing seasonal effects, users can more readily identify the features of interest.

Following advice from the MAS, and the results of a consultation (see the [results of the BIS consultation on seasonal adjustment](#) for more detail), BIS agreed to publish seasonally adjusted data for the following series:

- Sand and gravel, total sales
- Concrete blocks, all types deliveries
- Bricks, all types deliveries
- Ready-mixed concrete, deliveries

For the initial publication of seasonally adjusted data, data from 1983 onwards will be seasonally adjusted. Subsequently, for each monthly publication, data up to 12 months or 4 quarters previous to the new data point will be revised. Upon the completion of each year's data series, data for the previous 12 years will be revised. BEIS will publish both non-seasonally adjusted and seasonally adjusted data in the tables of this publication. From the June 2015 edition this publication will only use seasonally adjusted data in the commentary for these series.

2. Quality issues related to the *Building Materials and Components* outputs are discussed in the review of the Building Material statistics that was carried out in 2010 by BIS's construction team. The review aimed to ascertain user needs, examine whether existing data collection methodologies are fit for purpose, estimate compliance costs, assess compliance with the Code of Practice and identify options for change.

The full [report](#) can be found on the BEIS *Building Materials and Components* webpage.

Detailed information on data suppliers, coverage and data collection methodology can be found in sections 2.1-2.10. Quality issues (coverage and accuracy of sample panels, response rates, survey results processing, disclosure etc.) and potential measures that could be employed to improve the quality of the statistics are discussed in section 2.11 of the review. Users' views on the quality of the *Building Materials and Components* statistics are given in section 3.3.4. These are derived from a user survey carried out in early 2010, as part of the review (see section 3 for details).

3. Following the review, BIS acted on the recommendations including commissioning the Office for National Statistics Methodology Advisory Service (ONS/MAS) to address some of the recommendations from the 2010 review. In July 2011, MAS published their [interim report](#). In July 2012, MAS published their [final report](#).

4. HM Revenue and Customs use administrative sources to produce Overseas Trade Statistics. A [Statement of Administrative Sources](#) used to compile construction material trade statistics is available on the BEIS *Building Materials and Components* webpage:

Separately, HM Revenue and Customs also have a [Statement of Administrative Sources](#) which covers Overseas Trade Statistics.

5. [The pre-announcement of any major changes to samples or methodology](#) also details some methodological changes to the collection of data.
6. The following table gives a summary of response rates related to some of the latest survey results. Where the response rate is less than 100%, estimates are made for missing values.

For latest data used	Bulletin table number	Response rate
Quarterly Sand and Gravel	4, 5 & 6	69%
Quarterly Sand and Gravel – Land Won	4, 5 & 6	67%
Quarterly Sand and Gravel – Marine Dredged	4, 5 & 6	80%
Quarterly Slate	7	78%
Quarterly Concrete Roofing Tiles	13	100%
Monthly Bricks Provisional data	9	100%
Monthly Bricks Final data	9 & 10	100%
Monthly Concrete Blocks	11 & 12	87%

## Definitions

<b>Production</b>	Products completed and ready for dispatch
<b>Deliveries</b>	Sold products which have left the premises
<b>Stocks</b>	Manufacturer's stocks
<b>CIF</b>	Cost, insurance and freight (more information on shipping terms, visit the <a href="#">HMRC website</a> )
<b>FOB</b>	Free on-board (for more information on shipping terms, visit the <a href="#">HMRC website</a> )
<b>Sand and gravel - land won</b>	Sand and gravel from pits and quarries, including that derived from beaches and rivers
<b>Sand and gravel - marine dredged</b>	Sand and gravel derived from seas and estuaries

## Further information

### Future updates to these statistics

The next publication in this series will be on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2020.

### Related statistics

1. [Construction Statistics: Sources and Outputs](#) lists the known sources of information available on the construction industry and their outputs. These include information on employees, employment, enterprises, output and new orders in the construction industry as well as the contribution of the industry to the economy. Related information, for example housing, is also included.
2. The [Construction Statistics Annual](#) brings together a wide range of statistics currently available on the construction industry from a variety of sources and provides a broad perspective on statistical trends in the construction industry, with some international comparisons.
3. In its monthly **Index of Production (IoP)** [publication](#), the Office for National Statistics publishes Gross Value Added (seasonally adjusted, UK) data for the following two industries:
  - SIC 23.1-4/7-9 industry, which includes the manufacture of bricks, tiles and other construction products.
  - SIC 23.5-6 industry, which includes the manufacture of concrete, cement and other products for construction purposes.

These data are not directly comparable with the data in this bulletin, due to differences in coverage and methodology. They are nevertheless useful in illustrating the latest output trends of related construction materials as measured by the Office for National Statistics.

### Revisions policy

1. Our [revisions policy](#) can be found on the BEIS Building Materials webpage.
2. [The pre-announcement of any major changes to samples or methodology](#) and [Summary of Revisions](#) give further information on revisions and other changes to data and can also be found on the BEIS Building Materials webpage.

### Uses of these statistics

The *Building Materials and Components* statistics are used for a variety of purposes, including policy development and evaluation concerning the construction products industry, as well as monitoring market trends. In a wider context, the figures are regularly reported in the construction press to facilitate market analysis and business planning for its wide range of readers. The

statistics are also increasingly used by financial institutions for assessing market information and industry trends. For more information on the uses of the Building Materials statistics, their usefulness to users and users' views on the quality of these statistics, see Section 3 of the *Building Materials and Components* [review](#).

## User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide comments and feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and should be sent to: [materialstats@beis.gov.uk](mailto:materialstats@beis.gov.uk)

The Consultative Committee on Construction Industry Statistics (CCCIS) meets twice a year, chaired by BEIS, to discuss issues relating to the collection and dissemination of UK construction statistics. The CCCIS has a wide membership representing government, the construction industry and independent analysts. [Minutes of previous CCCIS meetings](#) are available from the BEIS building materials web page.

The BEIS statement on [statistical public engagement and data standards](#) sets out the department's commitments on public engagement and data standards as outlined by the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

## National Statistics designation

National Statistics status means that our statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value, and it is our responsibility to maintain compliance with these standards.

The statistics last underwent a full [assessment](#) against the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) in 2011.

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- carried out a public consultation and introduced publication of [seasonally adjusted](#) data on deliveries of sand and gravel, concrete blocks, bricks, and ready-mixed concrete
- in response to the cessation of MHCLG's Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry, which previously supplied the sampling frame for the land-won sand and gravel survey, we have:
  - changed the survey from sample survey to a census, increasing the panel from 200 sites to around 500 sites
  - refreshed the panel of sites annually using information from the British Geological Survey
  - made the survey statutory under the [Statistics of Trade Act 1947](#), bringing it into line with the marine-dredged sand and gravel survey
- improved the design of the [blocks survey](#), making it fully monthly instead of a mixture of monthly and quarterly data collection
- introduced the publication of the tables in an OpenDocument (ODS) spreadsheet, in addition to Microsoft Excel and PDF

## Contact

- Responsible statistician: Frances Pottier
- Email: [materialstats@beis.gov.uk](mailto:materialstats@beis.gov.uk)
- Media enquiries: 020 7215 1000
- Public enquiries: +44 (0)207 215 1953



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