



Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Commentary

February 2014

Coverage: UK and Great Britain
Geographical area: Country, region and county
Date of publication: 5 March 2014

Headline results:

- The 'All Work' Construction Material Price Index year on year figure for January 2014 rose by 0.5%, down from 1.1% for December 2013.
- The construction materials experiencing the largest price increases in the 12 months to December were Imported Sawn or Planed Wood (up 6.6%), Particle Board (up 6.5%) and Sanitaryware (up 4.3%).
- The year on year figure for deliveries of bricks in January 2014, rose by 37.3% whilst deliveries of blocks rose by 2.8%.
- Exports of construction materials decreased by 2.8% on the quarter in 2013Q4 (to £1,471 million). Imports fell by 5.1% (to £3,206 million). As a result, the trade deficit narrowed by £129 million, to £1,736 million, in 2013Q4.

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Correction notice

In the text accompanying chart 2 on page 4, the third paragraph should have reported that the annual inflation rate for the 'New Housing' sector was 2.1%, but erroneously reported that it was 2.0%. In the text accompanying chart 6 on page 7, the first paragraph should have reported that in the 12 months to January 2014 deliveries of bricks rose by 37.3%, but erroneously reported that deliveries had risen by 39.1%.

This document, published on 5th March 2014, has been corrected accordingly.

BIS apologises for any inconvenience caused.

Introduction

This commentary accompanies the latest Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components bulletin, published on the BIS building materials [web page](#) on 5 March 2014. It aims to provide a brief 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 (in parentheses, the data collection frequency and the geographical area covered):

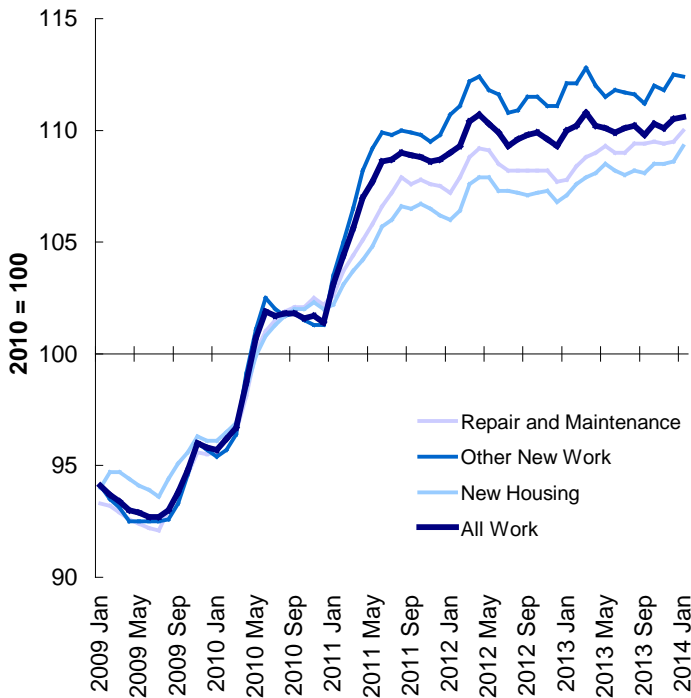
- Construction Material Price Indices (monthly, UK)
- Sand and Gravel sales (quarterly, GB*)
- Slate production, deliveries and stocks (quarterly, GB)
- Cement and Clinker production, deliveries and stocks (annual, GB)
- Bricks production, deliveries and stocks (monthly, GB*)
- Concrete building blocks 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

The 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 the data](#).

Summary of results

Chart 1: Construction Material Price Indices, UK



Data were recently rebased from 2005=100 to 2010=100 (as from the December 2013 tables).

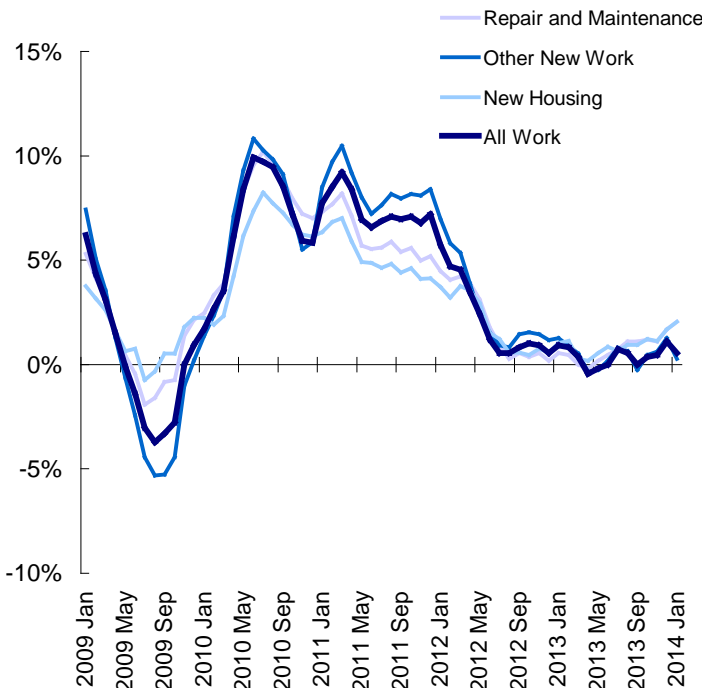
The price of construction materials increased slowly since July 2011: by 1.8% for the headline 'All Work' index. Since July 2011 the 'All Work' index fluctuated from month to month, rising by no more than 1.0% and falling by no less than 0.5%.

The headline 'All Work' Construction Material Price Index rose 0.1%, the second consecutive monthly rise following an increase of 0.4% in December 2013.

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

Chart 2: Growth in Construction Material Price Indices, UK

Percentage change over a year earlier (%)



Data were recently rebased from 2005=100 to 2010=100 (as from the December 2013 tables).

Annual construction material price inflation for the headline 'All Work' index has been low in each month from July 2012 to November 2013, with no month exceeding 1%. In January 2014, 'All Work' annual construction material price inflation fell to 0.5%, from 1.1% in December.

In January 2014, the annual inflation rates for individual sectors were: 2.0% for 'Repair and Maintenance', 2.1%, for 'New Housing' sectors, and 0.3% for 'Other New Work'.

Source: Table 1 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

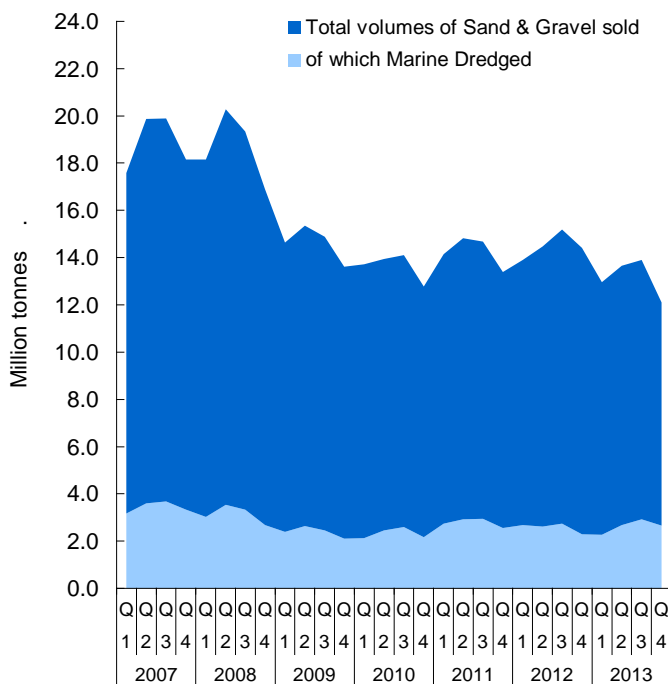
Table 1: Construction materials experiencing the largest price increases and decreases in the 12 months to January 2014, UK

Construction Materials	% change on a year earlier
Largest price increases	
Imported Sawn or Planed Wood	6.6
Particle Board	6.5
Sanitaryware	4.3
Largest price decreases	
Fabricated Structural Steel	-4.6
Imported Plywood	-4.5
Concrete Reinforcing Bars	-4.2

Imported sawn or planed wood (up 6.6%), particle board (up 6.5%), and sanitaryware (up 4.3%) experienced the largest relative price increases in the 12 months to January 2014. Over the same period, fabricated structural steel (down 4.6%), imported plywood (down 4.5%), and concrete reinforcing bars (down 4.2%) experienced the largest relative price falls.

Source: Table 2 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Chart 3: Volumes of Total and Marine Dredged Sand and Gravel sold, GB



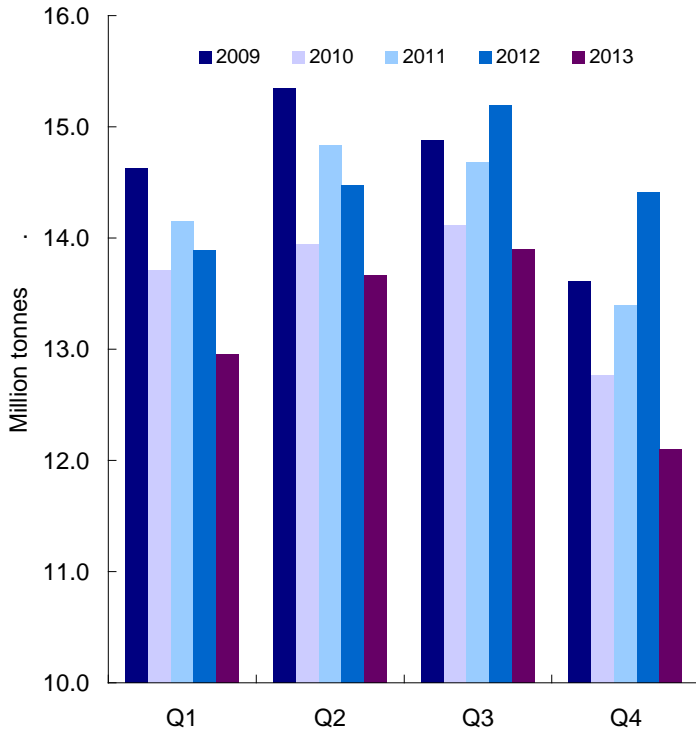
Volumes of Sand and Gravel sold in Great Britain decreased by 12.9% on the quarter in 2013Q4, to 12.1 million tonnes. This followed a quarterly increase of 1.7% in 2013Q3.

Chart 3 shows a sharp drop in the total sales trend around the end of 2008. Before the UK economy entered recession in 2008Q2, quarterly sales averaged 19.1 million tonnes. During this recession, sales averaged 17.3 million tonnes. Following this recession (from 2009Q3), quarterly sales averaged 13.9 million tonnes.

The proportion of Sand and Gravel sold that was Marine Dredged has been fairly constant each quarter of 2013, ranging between 17.4% and 22.0% of total quarterly sales.

Source: Table 4 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Chart 4: Volumes of Sand and Gravel sold, GB

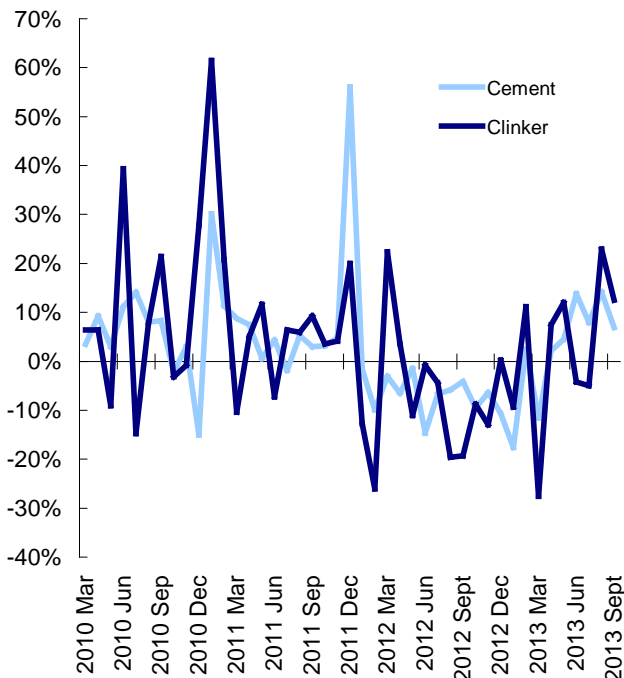


Source: Table 4, Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Sand and gravel sales finished 2012 strongly, with 3.5% and 7.6% increases in year on year volume sold in 2012Q3 and 2012Q4 respectively. However, volumes of sand and gravel sold in 2013 were low compared to volumes sold in the preceding years. Throughout 2013, each quarter's volume of sand and gravel sold has been lower than in any other year in the period 2009-2013, with 2013Q4 the lowest of the year.

Seasonal effects may help to explain some of the differences between quarters. The number of working days in a quarter varies each year, which may affect comparisons over periods.

Chart 5: Production of Cement and Clinker, GB
Percentage change over a year earlier (%)



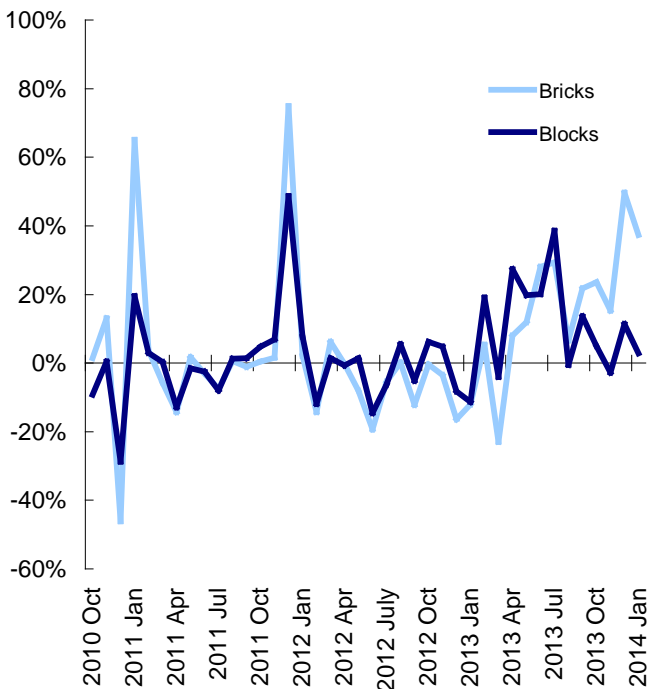
Source: Table 8 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Cement and clinker figures are no longer available on a monthly basis due to changes in the collection and provision of these statistics. These statistics will be available on an annual basis, with figures for 2013 expected for publication on 7th of May 2014.

Cement production rose by 6.9% to 749 thousand tonnes in the 12 months to September 2013. This was the sixth consecutive year-on-year rise. Each month in 2012 saw a year-on-year decline. Each month in 2011 except July saw positive year-on-year growth.

Production of Clinker rose in the 12 months to September, by 12.5%, to 613 thousand tonnes. This was following an increase of 22.9% in the 12 months to August.

Chart 6: Deliveries of Bricks and Blocks, GB
Percentage change over a year earlier (%)



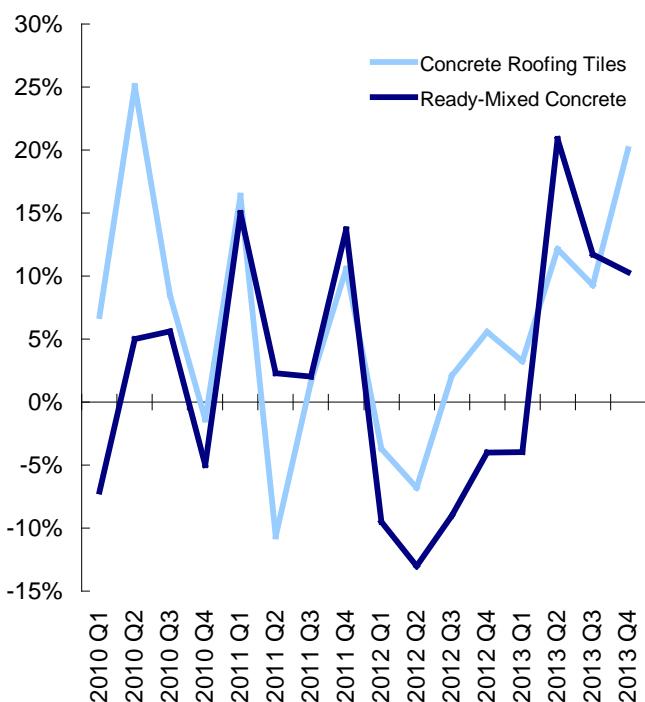
Source: Tables 9 and 11 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

In the 12 months to January 2014, deliveries of bricks rose by 37.3%, following a rise of 49.6% in the 12 months to December. Year on year increases in brick deliveries in each month since April 2013 coincides with a reported surge in recent house building activity (see the [Economic Background](#) for further detail).

Deliveries of concrete blocks increased by a more modest amount, up by 2.8% in January 2014 relative to the same month a year earlier.

Data covering bricks deliveries for January 2013 to November 2013 have been revised for this edition. These revisions were due to the receipt of more accurate data from sites already sampled. For more information see the [Revisions](#) section of this document.

Chart 7: Deliveries of Concrete Roofing Tiles (GB) and Ready-Mixed Concrete (UK)
Percentage change over a year earlier (%)

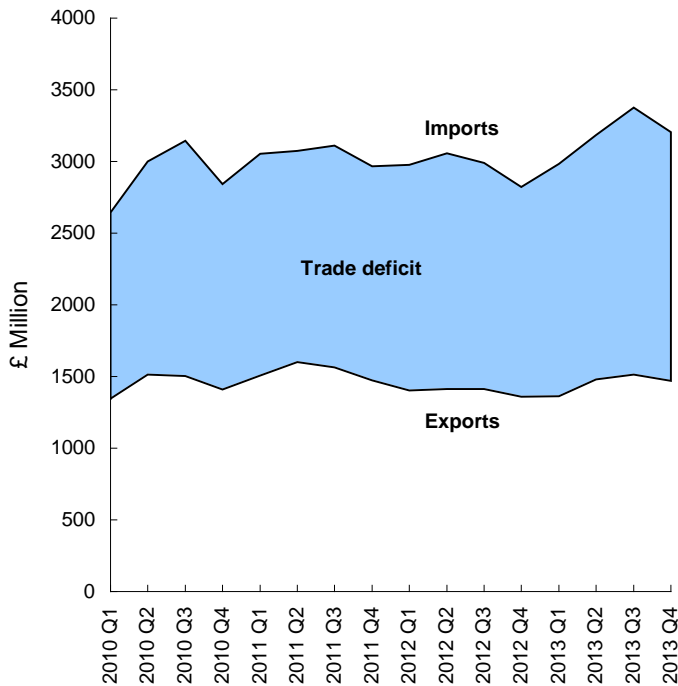


Source: Table 13 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Deliveries of Concrete Roofing Tiles in 2013Q4 increased by 20.1%, the 6th consecutive quarterly increase. This followed an increase of 9.3% in the previous quarter. Comparing deliveries in 2013 with 2012, square metres of roofing tiles delivered increased by 11.4%.

Deliveries of Ready-Mixed Concrete rose, by 10.3%, in the 4 quarters to 2013Q4. This followed an increase of 11.7% in the 4 quarters to 2013Q3. Comparing deliveries in 2013 with 2012, delivery volumes increased by 9.7%.

Chart 8: Exports and Imports of Construction Materials, UK
£million



Exports of construction materials fell by £42 million, in the fourth quarter of 2013 (to £1471 million), a decrease of 2.8%. Imports also fell, by £171 million (to £3,206 million), a 5.1% decrease. As a result, the trade deficit narrowed by £129 million, to £1,736 million, in 2013Q4.

The narrowing of the trade deficit in 2013Q4 was largely due to a decrease in products and components imports of 4.6% (£120 million) and a decrease in semi-manufactures imports of 10.0% (£52 million). Exports of products and components decreased by 3.2% (£41 million).

Source: Table 14 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Table 2: Top-5 UK Exported and Imported Construction Materials in 2013

£ million

Top-5 Exported Materials		Top-5 Imported Materials	
Paints & Varnishes	648	Electrical Wires	1,461
Electrical Wires	547	Lamps & Fittings	703
Lamps & Fittings	286	Sawn Wood > 6mm thick	696
Plugs & Sockets	260	Central Heating Boilers	613
Air Conditioning Equip.	239	Air Conditioning Equip.	535

The top five exported materials in 2013 were: paints & varnishes, electrical wires, lamps & fittings, plugs & sockets, and air conditioning equipment.

The top five imported construction materials in 2013 were: electrical wires, lamps & fittings, sawn wood > 6mm thick, central heating boilers, and air conditioning equipment.

Source: Table 14 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Table 3: UK Trade of Construction Materials with EU and Non-EU Countries, 2013

<i>£million (% of total trade in italics)</i>		
All Building Materials & Components	EU	Non-EU
Exports	3,496 <i>60%</i>	2,330 <i>40%</i>
Imports	8,069 <i>63%</i>	4,685 <i>37%</i>

In 2013, 60% of all building material exports were from EU countries, while 63% of imports were to EU countries.

Source: Table 15 Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Table 4: Top 5 UK Export and Import Markets for Construction Materials in 2013

<i>£ million</i>			
Top-5 Export Markets		Top-5 Import Markets	
Ireland	733	Germany	2,033
Germany	595	China	1,829
France	519	Italy	829
Netherlands	429	Spain	683
USA	424	Netherlands	587

The UK's largest export market for building materials was Ireland, followed by Germany, France, the Netherlands and the USA.

The largest import market was Germany, followed by China, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands.

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

The second estimate of GDP, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the 2nd of February, reported that the economy grew by 0.7% on the quarter in 2013Q4. This was the fourth consecutive quarter-on-quarter growth and over the whole of 2013 the economy grew 1.8%. GDP has gradually increased since the recession (2008Q2 to 2009Q3) however it remains 1.4% below its pre-recession peak (2008Q1). The main driver of GDP growth between 2013Q3 and 2013Q4 was growth of 0.8% in the services sector. Service sector growth has been the main contributor to GDP growth in every quarter of 2013. The production sector grew by 0.5% between 2013Q3 and 2013Q4. Manufacturing output, which accounts for just over two-thirds of total production, rose by 0.7%, following growth of 0.8% between 2013Q2 and 2013Q3. The construction sector grew by 0.2%, following growth of 2.6% in the previous quarter. Over 2013, construction is estimated to have grown by 1.3%. This compares to a 7.5% decrease in 2012.

The latest reports from the Bank of England's regional agents suggested that annual growth in construction output had increased a little further between late December and late January, after a strong increase in 2013. This growth was largely attributed to accelerated private house building activity. However, factors such as a shortage of development land, planning delays, weather conditions, and materials shortages were reported to be acting as a brake on growth. Growth was also noted in commercial construction, specifically in industrial development, large infrastructure projects, and public sector work. Office construction activity remained largely subdued outside of London.

A recent sharp fall in unemployment prompted The Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England to issue a further guidance statement in February. They estimate that spare capacity exists in the economy equivalent to around 1%-1.5% of GDP, and judge that the current record low Bank Rate of 0.5% should be maintained until the spare capacity is eliminated. Any changes to the Bank Rate over the next 2 to 3 years will depend on economic developments, but will aim to eliminate slack and keep inflation close to the 2% target. Even following an eventual economic recovery, the Bank Rate is expected to be below 5%.

Looking forwards, the latest monthly Consensus Economics forecasts (which uses an average of private sector forecasts) saw increased GDP expectations for 2014, up to 2.7% from 2.6%. The forecast for 2015 remains unchanged at 2.4%. These forecasts were similar to those of the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) who forecast growth of 2.4% in 2014. OBR and OECD forecast 2.2% and 2.5% growth for 2015, respectively. They also expect manufacturing output to increase in 2014, by 2.5%.

In January, two forecasters revised their expectations for growth in the construction sector. The Construction Products Association (CPA) now expects a rise in construction output of 3.4% in 2014 (previously 2.7%), with continued growth in 2015 of 5.2% (previously 4.6%); each representing upgrades to their previous forecasts made in October. CPA suggests that "growth in private house building, infrastructure work and commercial activity are set to drive recovery in the industry over the next four years." Construction output is also expected to grow in 2016 (+4.4%) and 2017 (+3.8%), with CPA explaining that "post-2015, there are still considerable uncertainties regarding the long-term sustainability of the recovery in the industry and wider economy." Experian also expect growth in construction output in each year from 2014 to 2016, with the "strongest growth in 2014 expected in the housing sectors – public and private – and in infrastructure." As such, Experian expect growth of 4.2% (previously 2.0%). "Private housing and infrastructure are expected to be the best performing sectors overall", they explain, forecasting growth of 4.4% (previously 3.0%) in 2015 and 2.7% in 2016.

Background notes

Quality information for the Building Materials bulletin

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. The full assessment [report](#), published on 22nd December 2011, can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website.

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 BIS *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](#). This will inform a full summary Quality Report that will be published by BIS shortly.
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 BIS *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.

Latest data used in February 2014 edition	Bulletin table number	Response rate
Quarterly Sand and Gravel	4, 5 & 6	75%
Quarterly Sand and Gravel – Land Won	4, 5 & 6	60%
Quarterly Sand and Gravel – Marine Dredged	4, 5 & 6	89%
Quarterly Slate	7	80%
Monthly Bricks Provisional data	9	97%
Monthly Bricks Final data	9 & 10	100%
Monthly Concrete Blocks Provisional data	11	97%
Monthly Concrete Blocks Final data	11	100%
Quarterly Concrete Blocks Final data	11 & 12	88%
Quarterly Concrete Roofing Tiles	13	71%

Uses of the data

7. 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](#).

Related statistics

8. [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.
9. 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.
10. In its monthly **Index of Production (IoP)** publication, the ONS publishes Gross Value Added (seasonally adjusted, UK) data for the following two industries:
- SIC 23.1-4/7-9 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 ONS.

The latest IoP data show that output in the SIC 23.1-4/7-9 industry rose by 18.2% in the 12 months to December 2013 and was its highest since November 2008. This was the seventh consecutive month in which output rose on this basis, following seventeen successive monthly declines, preceded by a 12-month period in which the sector recorded uninterrupted year-on-year growth. In 2013 as a whole, the industry expanded by 4.9%, up from a contraction of 12.2% in 2012. Monthly indices (2010=100) from February 2012 to August 2013 inclusively were some of the lowest on record (since January 1997), the lowest being in October 2012.

Year on year for December 2013, output in the SIC 23.5-6 industry rose by 9.2%, after a fall year on year for November 2013 of 1.2%. This was the highest increase recorded since July 2010, after a long period characterised predominantly by declines: 30 months in the last 36-month period have had year-on-year declines. Monthly indices (2010=100) from December 2012 to August 2013, plus June 2012, have seen the lowest monthly index values on record (since January 1997), the lowest being in January 2013. In 2013 as a whole, the sector suffered a 6.5% decline in output, following a contraction of 14.5% in output recorded in 2011.

Turning to the **construction contracting sector**, the latest (seasonally adjusted) ONS data indicated that the volume of construction output rose 0.2% on the quarter in 2013Q4. Comparing 2013Q4 to 2012Q4, output rose 4.4%, with the rise largely due to increases in new private housing, private commercial, and new public housing. A seasonally adjusted monthly series reported a 2.0% increase in output volumes between November and December 2013, however ONS emphasise that “due to seasonal adjustment taking place on a short span of data points used to interpret the seasonal effects there is potential for increased revisions until the seasonal pattern is established within the time series”. In 2013 as a whole, the construction sector grew by 1.3%, following a contraction of 7.9% in 2012.

Revisions

11. Our [revisions policy](#) can be found on the BIS Building Materials webpage.
12. [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 BIS Building Materials webpage.
13. In February 2014 more accurate data were received for January 2013 through to November 2013 for Brick Production, Deliveries and Stock. These data were used to revise the monthly and Q1 to Q3 figures in tables 9 and 10. The revised data had a small impact upon the ‘Facing’ brick figures, with revised monthly brick numbers being between 3.6% down and 1.4% up on the original figures. ‘Engineering’ brick figures were more strongly affected, with the revised monthly figures up between 0.7% to 37.7% on the original figures. However, ‘Engineering’ bricks represent a small proportion of the total number of bricks, and so these revisions had a small effect on the combined ‘All Types’ figures. The revisions did not affect the ‘Common’ brick figures. Broken down regionally, the revisions primarily affected the North West and West Midlands.

Further information

The coverage of cement and cementitious statistics changed from UK to GB in 2002 due to data confidentiality issues in Northern Ireland as the number of manufacturers decreased. Where the coverage of figures for other building materials is limited to Great Britain (i.e. sales of sand and

gravel, and production, deliveries and stocks of slate, clinker, bricks, concrete building blocks and concrete roofing tiles), no equivalent data are collected for Northern Ireland.

The most recently published bulletin and accompanying data tables can be found on BIS' *Building Materials and Components* [website](#)

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@bis.gsi.gov.uk

Please send us any comments or feedback you may have about this commentary.

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