



Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components

Commentary, December 2021

Coverage: UK and Great Britain

Geographical Area: Country, region and county

12 January 2022

National Statistics

Headline Findings

- The material price index for 'All Work' **increased** by **22.7%** in November 2021 compared to November 2020 and was unchanged compared to October 2021.
- There was an **11.5% increase** in concrete block deliveries in November 2021 compared to November 2020, according to the seasonally adjusted figures. The month-on-month change shows a **5.3% increase** in November 2021.

Chart 1: Construction Material Price Indices, UK

Index, 2015 = 100



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

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Introduction

This commentary accompanies the latest Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components data tables, published on the BEIS building materials [web page](#) on 12 January 2022. It provides an overview of recent trends in the data presented in the tables.

The data tables present the latest detailed information on selected building materials and components. They cover 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](#).

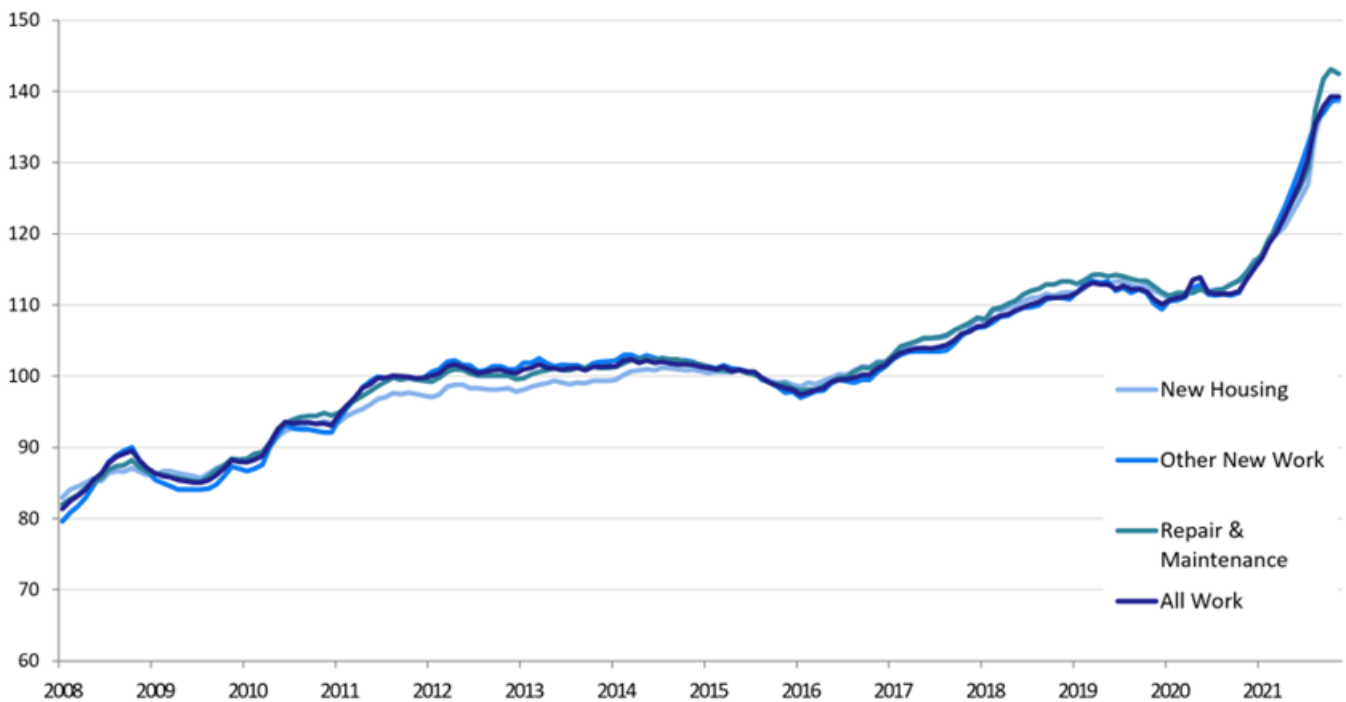
Seasonal Adjustment Review

Seasonally adjusted series for deliveries of bricks, concrete blocks, ready-mixed concrete and sales of sand and gravel are published in the data tables. 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, 2015 = 100



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

Year-on-year change (November 2020 to November 2021)

New Housing	21.0%
Other New Work	22.4%
Repair & Maintenance	24.3%
All Work	22.7%

Month-on-month change (October 2021 to November 2021)

New Housing	-0.4%
Other New Work	0.4%
Repair & Maintenance	-0.4%
All Work	0.0%

- Looking at the longer-term change, the material price index for ‘**All Work**’ increased by **22.7%** in November 2021 compared to the same month the previous year.

Table 1: Construction materials experiencing the greatest price increases and decreases in the 12 months to November 2021, UK

Construction Materials	Year-on-year % change
Greatest price increases	
Fabricated structural steel	66.1
Particle board	60.4
Concrete reinforcing bars	56.6
Greatest price decreases	
Gravel, sand, clays & kaolin (including aggregate levy)	-6.4
Screws etc.	-5.1
Gravel, sand, clays & kaolin (excluding aggregate levy)	-1.8

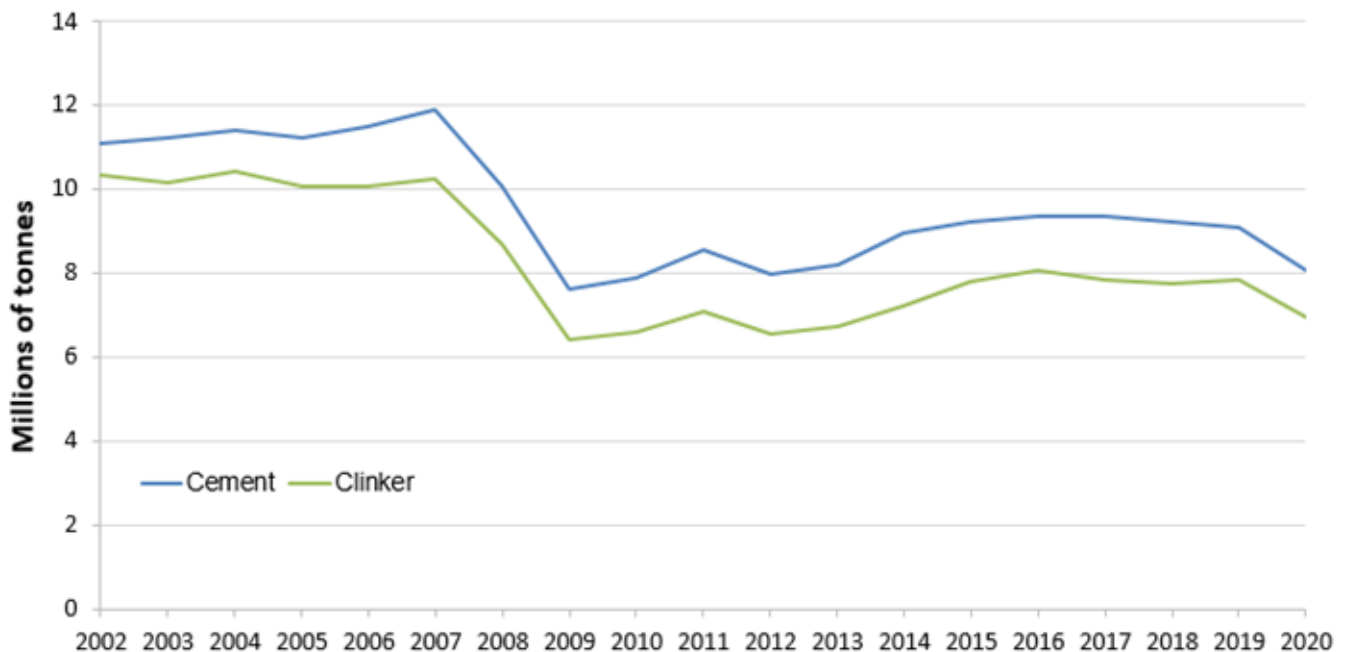
The aggregated construction material price index hides larger price movements for some specific products and materials. The three largest increases and decreases are presented here.

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

Cement and Clinker

Chart 3: Production of Cement and Clinker, GB

Weight of cement & clinker



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

- Cement production fell by 11.4% to 8.0 million tonnes in 2020, compared to 9.1 million tonnes the previous year. This follows a fall of 1.3% in 2019. Pre-recession production peaked in 2007 at 11.9 million tonnes.
- Production of clinker fell by 11.4% to 6.9 million tonnes in 2020, compared to 7.8 million tonnes the previous year. This follows a rise of 1.2% in 2019. 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



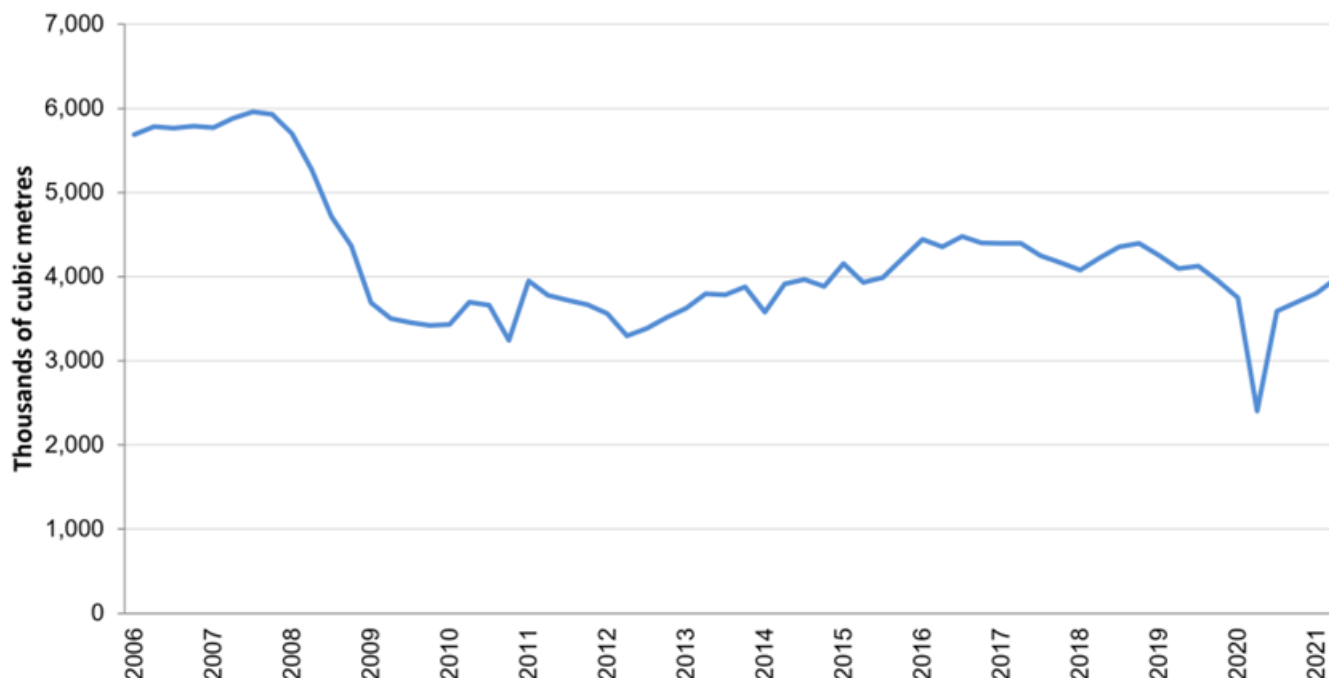
Source: *Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 4*

- Sales of sand & gravel **decreased** by **3.7%** in Quarter 3 2021 compared to Quarter 2 2021, according to the seasonally adjusted data.
- This followed an increase of 1.4% in Quarter 2 2021.
- Comparing Quarter 3 2021 to Quarter 1 2020 (before the start of national restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic), sales have **decreased** by **4.8%**.
- Comparing Quarter 3 2021 to Quarter 3 2020, sales have **decreased** by **4.1%**.
- 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



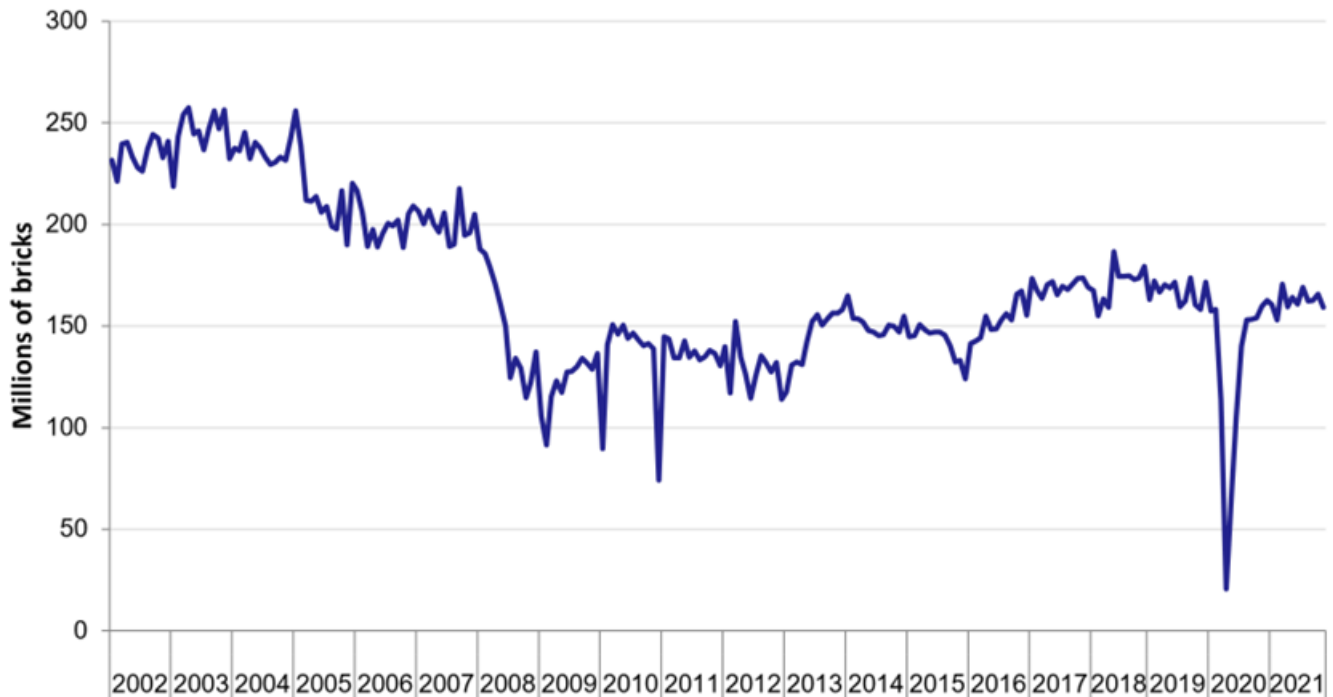
Source: Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 13

- Ready-mixed concrete sales **increased** by **4.7%** in Quarter 2 2021 compared to Quarter 1 2021, according to the seasonally adjusted data.
- This followed a 2.8% increase in Quarter 1 2021.
- Sales in Quarter 2 2021 **increased** by **6.2%** compared to Quarter 1 2020 (before the start of national restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic), the previous year, following a 1.5% increase in Quarter 1 2021, 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



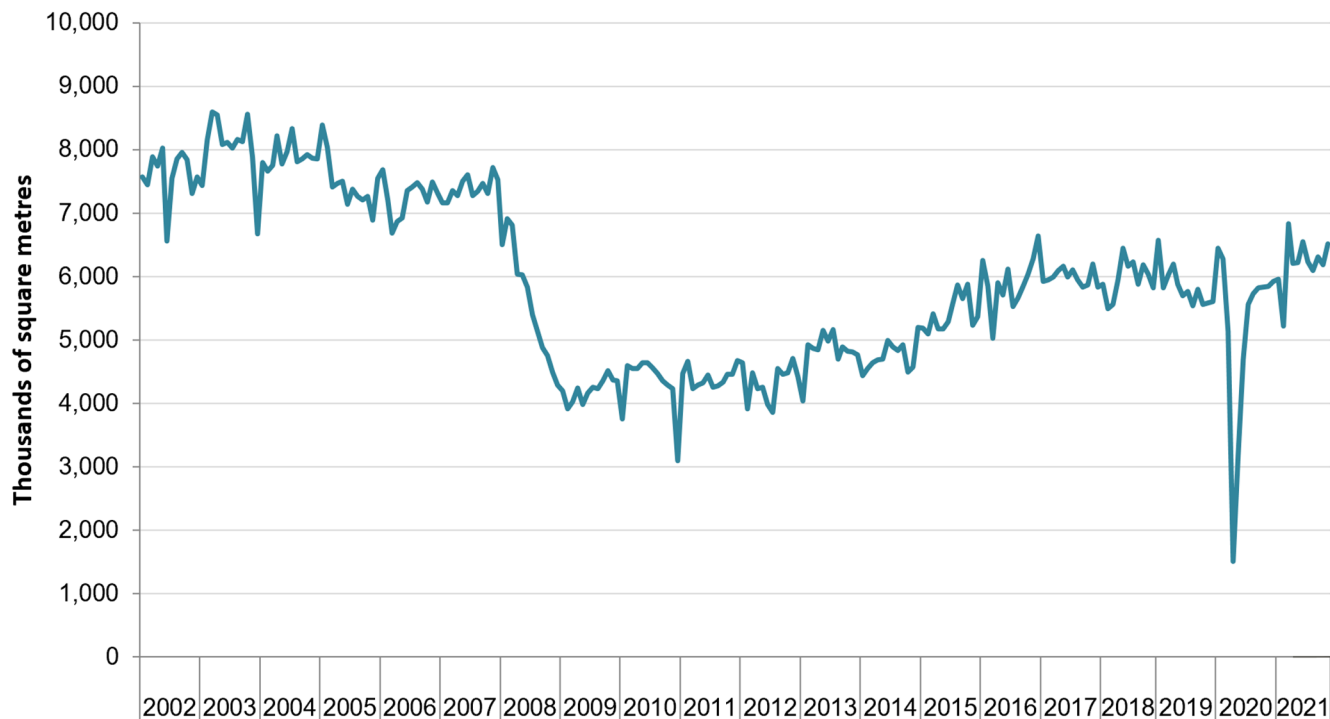
Source: *Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 9*

- There was a **0.3% decrease** in brick deliveries in November 2021 compared to November 2020, according to the seasonally adjusted figures.
- This followed a 7.6% increase in October 2021, compared to October 2020.
- The month-on-month change shows a **3.9% decrease** in November 2021.
- This followed a 1.9% increase in October 2021, on the same basis.
- Deliveries of bricks declined during the recession of 2008 to 2009. They have recovered slowly since 2013, until the drop due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Blocks

Chart 7: Seasonally Adjusted Deliveries of Concrete Blocks, GB

Area of concrete blocks



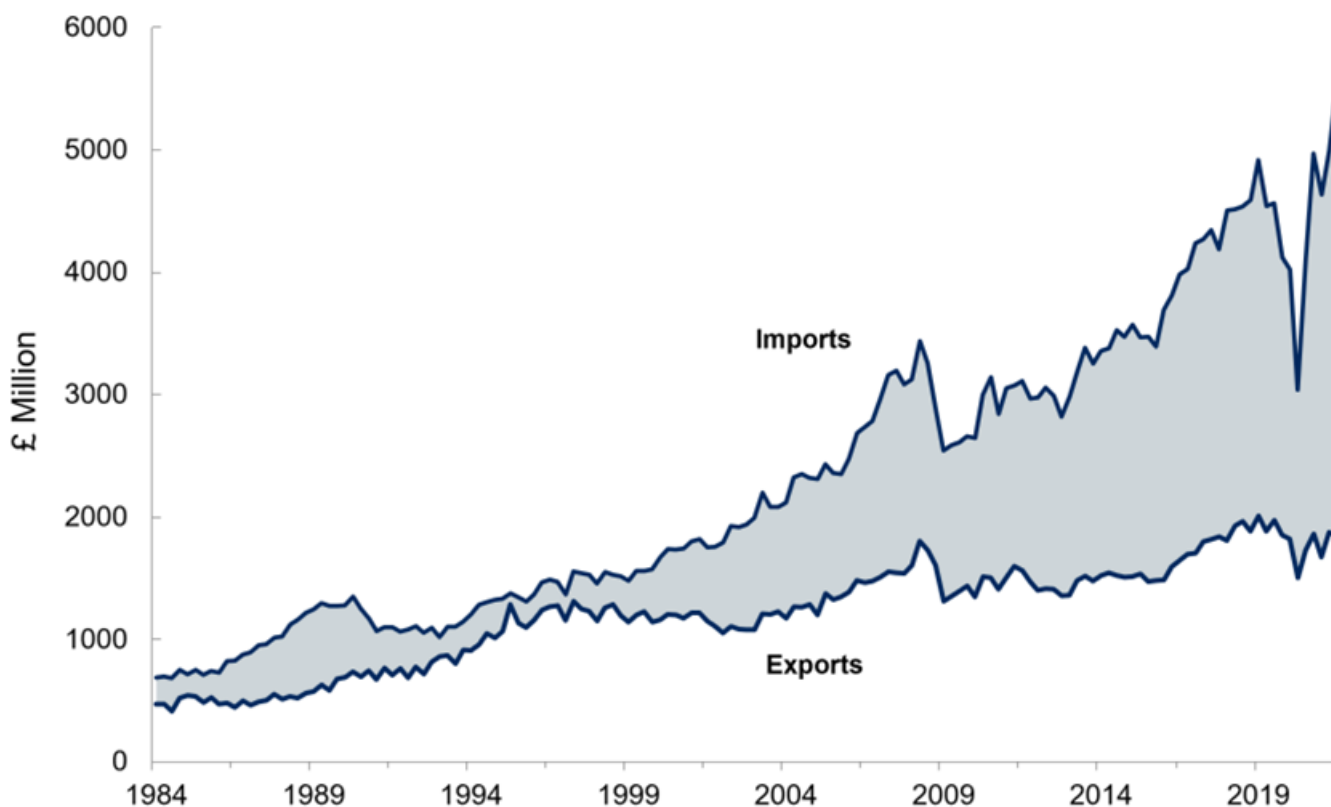
Source: *Monthly Statistics of Building Materials and Components, Table 11*

- There was an **11.5% increase** in concrete block deliveries in November 2021 compared to November 2020, according to the seasonally adjusted figures.
- This followed a 6.1% increase in October 2021, compared to October 2020.
- The month-on-month change shows a **5.3% increase** in November 2021.
- This followed a 2.0% decrease in October 2021, 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, interrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Imports and Exports of Construction Materials

Chart 8: Quarterly 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 **increased** by £532 million in Q3 2021 compared to the previous quarter, **an increase** of 10.7%.
- **Exports** of construction materials **decreased** by £35 million in Q3 2021 compared to the previous quarter, **a decrease** of 1.9%.
- As a result, between Q2 2021 and Q3 2021, the **quarterly trade deficit widened** by £567 million to £3,687 million, **an increase** of 18.2%.
- Over the whole of 2020, **imports** of construction materials **decreased** by **11.0%** compared to 2019, from £18,144 million to £16,144 million.
- In the same period **exports decreased** by **10.4%**, from £7,723 million to £6,916 million.
- Over the period from Quarter 1 1984 to Quarter 3 2021, construction materials imports have increased, on average (per quarter), by 4.7%. Over the same period, exports increased by an average of 1.9% 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 3 2021, the trade deficit is £3,687 million, 67% of the value of imports.

Table 2: Top-5 Exported and Imported Construction Materials in 2020

Top-5 Exported Materials	<i>£ million</i>	Top-5 Imported Materials	<i>£ million</i>
Electrical Wires	930	Electrical Wires	1,863
Paints & Varnishes	688	Lamps & Fittings	871
Plugs & Sockets	356	Sawn Wood > 6mm thick	833
Air Conditioning Equipment	330	Linoleum floors and coverings	560
Lamps & Fittings	326	Air Conditioning Equipment	551

The top five exported materials in 2020 accounted for 38% of total construction material exports.

The top five imported construction materials in 2020 accounted for 29% of total construction material imports.

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

Table 3: UK Trade of Construction Materials with EU and Non-EU Countries, 2020

All Building Materials & Components		
<i>£ million (% of total trade in italics)</i>	EU	Non-EU
Imports	9,424 <i>58%</i>	6,720 <i>42%</i>
Exports	3,995 <i>58%</i>	2,921 <i>42%</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 58%.

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

Table 4: Top 5 UK Export and Import Markets for Construction Materials in 2020

Top-5 Export Markets	<i>£ million</i>	Top-5 Import Markets	<i>£ million</i>
Republic of Ireland	1,219	China	2,945
Germany	685	Germany	2,094
USA	587	Italy	1016
France	535	Turkey	788
Netherlands	488	Spain	771

The top five export markets comprised 51% of total construction materials exports in 2020. The Republic of Ireland remains the largest market, despite having shrunk from a pre-recession peak of 27% of total exports in 2007, to 18% in 2020.

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](#).

The top 5 import markets comprised 47% of total construction materials imports in 2020. 18% of all imports are from China.

Economic Background

Business Insights

The **Office for National Statistics** published further information from their fortnightly [Business insights and impact on the UK economy](#) publication on 6th January 2022, which was live for the period from 13th December 2021 to 26th December 2021 and referenced the period from 29th November to 26th December 2021.

Key points:

- Between 13th December and 26th December, weighted by count, 84.6% of construction firms said they were currently fully trading compared with an all-industry average of 80.9%: some 6.8% of construction firms said they were currently partially trading compared with an all-industry average of 11.3%.
- Between 29th November and 26th December, weighted by count, 8.2% of construction firms reported an increase in cancellations from customers over the last month, whilst 25.8% reported cancellations had remained the same. The respective all industry averages were 16.1% and 17.9%.
- Between 29th November and 26th December, weighted by count, 24.6% of construction firms reported experiencing a shortage of workers, compared to an all-industry average of 14.6%.
- Between 29th November and 26th December, weighted by count, 14.2% of construction firms that had not permanently stopped trading reported being able to get the goods, materials and services they needed, whilst 9.6% reported having to change suppliers or find alternative solutions. A further 2.0% reporting they had not been able to the materials, goods or services needed.
- Between 29th November and 26th December, weighted by count, 8.1% of construction firms that had not permanently stopped trading reported costs had increased due to red tape associated with the end of the EU transition period, 13.7% reported additional transportation costs, 7.4% reported additional costs associated with supply chains, 1.2% reported additional costs associated with storage of goods and 14.4% reported extra costs in the process of goods and services imported.

Construction Output

The **Office for National Statistics** published a provisional estimate of [construction output](#) for October 2021 on 10th December 2021.

Key points:

- Construction output fell 1.8% in volume terms in October 2021, this is the largest monthly decline since April 2020 when output fell by 41.7%; new work fell (2.8%) from September to October 2021 while repair and maintenance remained unchanged (0.0%).
- Like recent months, anecdotal evidence in October 2021 from businesses continues to suggest that product shortages caused by supply chain issues leading to subsequent price rises in raw materials such as steel, concrete, timber and glass, were an important reason for the decline.
- At the sector level, the main contributors to the decline in monthly output in October 2021 were infrastructure and private new housing, which decreased 7.1% and 4.4% respectively;

these decreases were partially offset by increases in private industrial and public other new work of 8.8% and 7.0% respectively.

- The level of construction output in October 2021 was 2.8% (£400 million) below the February 2020, pre-coronavirus level; new work was 6.2% (£592 million) below the February 2020 level, while repair and maintenance work was 3.9% (£193 million) above the February 2020 level.
- The extent of recovery to date, since the falls at the start of the coronavirus pandemic, has been mixed at a sector level, illustrated with infrastructure performing strongly above (36.7% or £688 million) while private commercial was still some way below (26.9% or £670 million) its February 2020 level in October 2021.
- In line with the monthly fall, construction output fell by 1.2% in the three months to October 2021; this was because of a 1.5% fall in repair and maintenance (mainly because of a 3.5% fall in non-housing repair and maintenance) and a fall of 1.0% in new work (with new housing (both public and private), public other new work, and private commercial new work all falling).

Bank of England Summary of Business Conditions

The **Bank of England** published its most recent update to the [Agents' Summary of Business Conditions](#) on 16th December 2021, covering intelligence gathered between mid-July and early September 2021.

Key points:

- Construction output slowed as materials, labour shortages and cost increases weighed on activity.
- There were widespread reports of output being constrained by supply-chain issues that affected the availability of materials and labour shortages.
- Demand for new build private housing remained strong and supported activity, though some housebuilders said shortages and planning delays had led to slower build rates.
- Some contacts said that there was caution about committing to new developments due to the uncertainty caused by supply bottlenecks, rising materials and labour costs, lack of availability of land and planning difficulties.
- There were also reports of construction projects being postponed due to higher materials costs, and a few instances of companies going into administration, due to the impact of higher costs on their margins.
- By contrast, some contacts reported positive demand for renovation work for residential and commercial properties. Public infrastructure projects also continued to support construction output, though there were also some reports of slowing demand from this source.

Gross Domestic Product Estimate

The **Office for National Statistics** published estimates of GDP for [October 2021](#) on 10 December 2021:

Key points:

- Gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 0.1% in October 2021 and is 0.5% below its pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic level (February 2020).

- Services output grew by 0.4% in October 2021, with the most significant contribution coming from human health activities, which grew by 3.5%, mainly because of a continued rise in face-to-face appointments at GP surgeries in England.
- Services output overall has now reached its pre-coronavirus pandemic level (February 2020); consumer-facing services are 5.2% below their pre-pandemic levels, while all other services are 1.4% above.
- Output in consumer-facing services grew by 0.3% on the month mainly because of an 8.1% increase in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector, while all other services rose by 0.4%.
- Production output decreased by 0.6% in October 2021, with electricity and gas down by 2.9%, and mining and quarrying down by 5.0%.
- Construction contracted, with output down by 1.8% in October 2021, the largest fall since April 2020; the sector is now 2.8% below its pre-pandemic level.

Gross Domestic Product Forecast

The latest monthly **Consensus Economics** [forecast survey](#) (which uses an average of private sector forecasts) results were published in December 2021.

Key points:

- The mean GDP forecast for 2021 is 7.0% growth, up from 6.9% in the previous month's survey.
- The mean GDP growth forecast for 2022 is 4.7%, unchanged from the previous month's survey.

The **Office for Budget Responsibility** published a new [Economic and Fiscal Outlook](#) on 27th October 2021.

- GDP is expected to grow by 6.5% in 2021 (up from 4.0% from the previous forecast) and to reach pre-pandemic levels by the turn of the year.

Construction Output Forecasts

Experian published their Winter 2021/2022 [forecasts](#) for the construction sector in January 2022.

Key points:

- The expectation is that in 2021 the construction industry recovered (+14%) most, but not all, of the contraction seen in 2020. However, there were substantial differences in sector performance, ranging from soaring output levels in the infrastructure sector (+36%) to a further decline in commercial construction (-2%).
- The trend for construction over the 2022 to 2024 period is predicted to be similar to the economy as a whole, although growth is projected to be stronger in the former, driven by strong private housing, investment in rail, health and education stock, and industrial construction in particular. The primary risk to the forecasts is the rapid spread of the Omicron variant of the Covid 19 virus, which in a worst-case scenario could lead to a fourth national lockdown across the UK.
- Public housing is one of only two sectors, the other being the commercial one, in which output is projected to be still below its pre-pandemic level in 2024. Output in the sector fell

by almost a third in 2020 and the recovery last year has been a modest 4%. While growth over the three years to 2024 is expected to average around 5% per annum, in the normal course of events a reasonable level of expansion, it will still not be enough to take output back to 2019 levels.

- New infrastructure output is estimated to have soared in 2021, by well over a third, after only a modest fall of around 5% in the previous year, making the sector by far the best performer during the two years of the pandemic so far. Electricity, roads and rail (notwithstanding issues around the accuracy of ONS sub-sector breakdowns) were the primary drivers of the very strong growth last year. However, having surged so strongly in 2021, infrastructure output is expected to increase only moderately in the three years to 2024.
- The public non-residential building sector struggled to show much growth last year, with output in by far the biggest sub-sector, education, which accounts for nearly 50% of the sector, stagnant. However, the drive to build 500 new schools by 2030, combined with a rise in university work should mean that the period of stagnation is short lived, and expansion returns from 2022 onwards.
- Industrial construction output rose only marginally in 2021, with the warehouse sub-sector experiencing its first contraction for seven years. However, the sector should return to growth this year and over the three-year forecast period is projected to see the strongest rate of expansion of any construction sector, averaging nearly 13% per annum.
- The commercial construction sector suffered one of the biggest contractions in 2020, but it was the only sector to see a fall last year, of an estimated 2%. The big decline in GDP in 2020, substantial changes to office working practices, big drops in footfall and an even faster rise in online retailing, and the complete lockdown of some sectors during the course of the year combined to sharply reduce the demand for new facilities. The problem the sector has moving forward is that a number of the above factors are likely to persist into the medium and long term.
- As is the case across the construction industry, non-residential R&M output is expected to have bounced back strongly in 2021 from its pandemic-induced contraction in 2020. After double-digit growth across the non-residential R&M sub-sectors in 2021, expansion is projected to moderate thereafter.

The **Construction Products Association** published their [Construction industry forecasts](#) for Autumn 2021 in October 2021.

- Construction output growth for 2021 has been revised up from 13.7% to 14.3% since previous forecasts, but growth for 2022 has been revised down from 6.3% to 4.8%.
- With more buoyant demand so far in 2021, supply chain constraints are expected to hinder growth over the remainder of the year and into 2022. There is doubt as to whether there is sufficient capacity in the construction supply chain to enable demand.
- Skills shortages, product availability and cost inflation, HGV driver shortages, the impacts of energy cost rises and delays at ports are all expected to make up an unprecedented number of constraints on growth for the months ahead.
- Infrastructure output is forecast to rise by 23.9% in 2021 and by 9.7% in 2022. The infrastructure sector is expected to be the key driver of construction growth for the year ahead, driven by major projects such as the Thames Tideway Tunnel, Hinkley Point C and HS2.
- Output in private housing, the largest construction sector, is forecast to rise by 17.0% in 2021 and by 6.0% in 2022.

Manufacturing

The latest **Index of Production** data for October 2021 were [published](#) on 10th December 2021 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 October 2021 with February 2020 (before the start of restrictions due to COVID-19), **output increased by 26.4%**
- When comparing October 2021 with October 2020, **output increased by 31.9%**
- When comparing October 2021 with September 2021, **output increased by 4.6%**

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

- When comparing October 2021 with February 2020 (before the start of restrictions due to COVID-19), **output decreased by 18.5%**
- When comparing October 2021 with October 2020, **output decreased by 16.4%**
- When comparing October 2021 with September 2021, **output decreased by 1.8%**

Accompanying tables

The most recently published data tables (available in Excel and ODS format) can be found on BEIS' *Building Materials and Components* [website](#). The list of tables 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.

Technical information

1. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) replaced the following price indices for construction materials from the November 2020 release of this publication (published on 4th December 2020) onwards; Sand & Gravel excluding/including levy, Crushed rock excluding/including levy, and Bituminous materials. This affects Tables 1, 2 and 3 in the bulletin and Table 1 in the commentary. Further information is provided in the footnotes of each table. A back series of both the previous and replacement indices was published alongside the November 2020 release of this publication.
2. 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 often obscure features of interest in data, such as long-term trends and 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 initial publication of seasonally adjusted data, data from 1983 onwards was seasonally adjusted. Subsequently, for each monthly publication, data up to 12 months or 4 quarters prior to the new data point is revised. Upon the completion of each year's data series, data for the previous 12 years is revised. BEIS publishes both non-seasonally adjusted and seasonally adjusted data in the tables of this publication. From the June 2015 edition this publication has used seasonally adjusted data in the commentary for these series. The most recent annual review of seasonal adjustment was carried out in June 2021.

3. 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).

4. 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](#).
5. 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.
6. [The pre-announcement of any major changes to samples or methodology](#) also details some methodological changes to the collection of data.
7. 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	77%
Quarterly Sand and Gravel – Land Won	4, 5 & 6	76%
Quarterly Sand and Gravel – Marine Dredged	4, 5 & 6	85%
Quarterly Slate	7	89%
Quarterly Concrete Roofing Tiles	13	80%
Monthly Bricks Provisional data	9	100%
Monthly Bricks Final data	9 & 10	100%
Monthly Concrete Blocks	11 & 12	91%

Definitions

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

Further information

Future updates to these statistics

The next publication in this series will be on 2 February 2022.

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

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 DLUHC's (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, formerly MHCLG) 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

- rebased all price indices series to 2015=100 in the November 2020 publication

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