

Statistical bulletin

Output in the Construction Industry: September and Quarter 3 (July to September) 2015

A short-term measure of output by the private sector and public corporations in the construction industry in Great Britain.

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Next release:
11 December 2015

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1 . Main points

- In Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015, output in the construction industry was estimated to have decreased by 2.2% compared with Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2015, unchanged from the estimate included in the preliminary estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) published on 27 October
- Between Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 and Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2014 output was estimated to have decreased by 0.1%
- Downward pressure on the quarter came from both all new work and repair and maintenance which fell by 2.2% and 2.1% respectively, with all work types except infrastructure and private industrial reporting decreases
- In the 3 months that make up Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015, the largest fall was seen in August (-3.4%)
- In September 2015, output in the construction industry was estimated to have decreased by 0.2% compared with August 2015 due to a fall in all new work of 2.4%. This was offset by repair and maintenance which increased by 3.8%
- On the year, output in the construction industry decreased by 1.6% in September 2015 compared with September 2014
- The release for September 2015 has a revision period back to July 2015. Output in the construction industry has been revised downwards by 0.2 percentage points in July 2015 and upwards by 0.9 percentage points in August 2015 to -1.2% and -3.4% respectively. These revisions were caused by the incorporation of late data. More information on revisions can be found in the background notes

2 . About this release

Output is defined as the amount charged by construction companies to customers for the value of work (produced during the reporting period) excluding VAT and payments to sub-contractors.

Construction output estimates are a short-term indicator of construction output by private sector and public corporations within Great Britain. Output estimates are produced and published at current prices (including inflationary price effects) and at chained volume estimates (with inflationary effects removed) both seasonally adjusted and non-seasonally adjusted.

Chained volume measures are also described as volume. Construction output is used in the compilation of the output approach to measuring [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#).

Detailed estimates along with a longer run of time series data are available to download in the Output in the Construction Industry, September 2015 reference tables. In these tables, users will find chained volume estimates back to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1997 and monthly estimates back to January 2010. Current price non-seasonally adjusted data are available back to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1955. More information on these statistics can be found in the "[definitions and explanations \(39 Kb Word document\)](#)" section in the background notes.

The data published in this release cover construction estimates for Great Britain. Construction output estimates for Northern Ireland can be obtained from the [Central Survey Unit](#).

National Statistics status

On 11 December 2014, the UK Statistics Authority announced its decision to suspend designation of [Construction Price and Cost Indices](#) due to concerns about the quality of these deflators. As a result the UK Statistics Authority announced its decision to suspend the Output and New Orders as National Statistics in respect of the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).

We took responsibility for the publication of the Construction Price and Cost Indices from the Department of Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) on 1 April 2015. Since this point we have worked towards creating an interim solution to measure output prices and replace the statistical models that had been used in the production of chained volume measures (CVMs) for output in the construction industry since Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2014 and to provide an ongoing source of data from Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2014 onwards. This [interim solution](#) was included in the data published in June 2015 for all periods from January 2014 onwards.

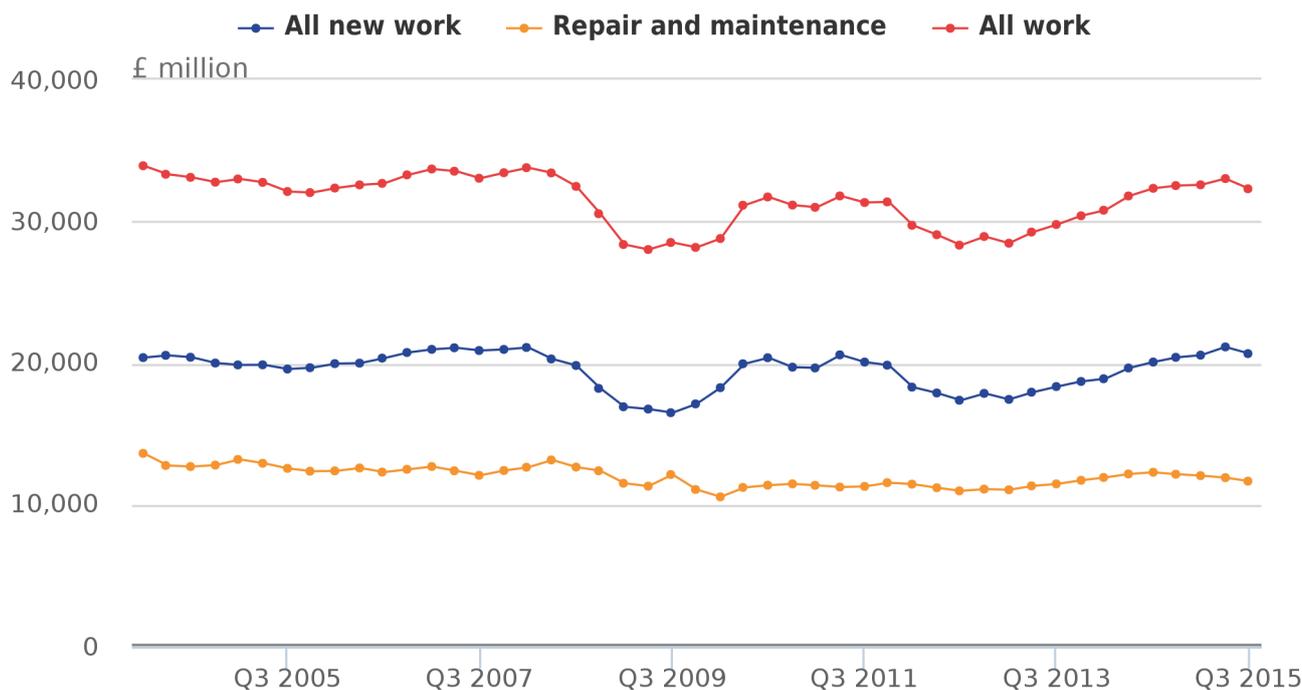
A [consultation \(167.4 Kb Pdf\)](#) was held regarding this interim solution, the results of which can be found on our website along with information on the [initial plans \(435.2 Kb Pdf\)](#) for development of a longer-term solution for construction price statistics.

3 . Output in the Construction Industry – Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015

Figure 1 shows the 2 main components of all work. The chart shows that the fall in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 of 2.2% in all work compared with Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2015 was caused by decreases in both all new work, and repair and maintenance, which fell by 2.2% and 2.1% respectively. All work fell by 0.1% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) compared with the same period last year, this was the 1st quarterly year-on-year fall since Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2013 when it decreased by 4.3%. This fall was due to all repair and maintenance which decreased by 5.1% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 while all new work increased by 3.0% during the same period.

Figure 1: All work – quarterly time series chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted, £ million

Great Britain, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015

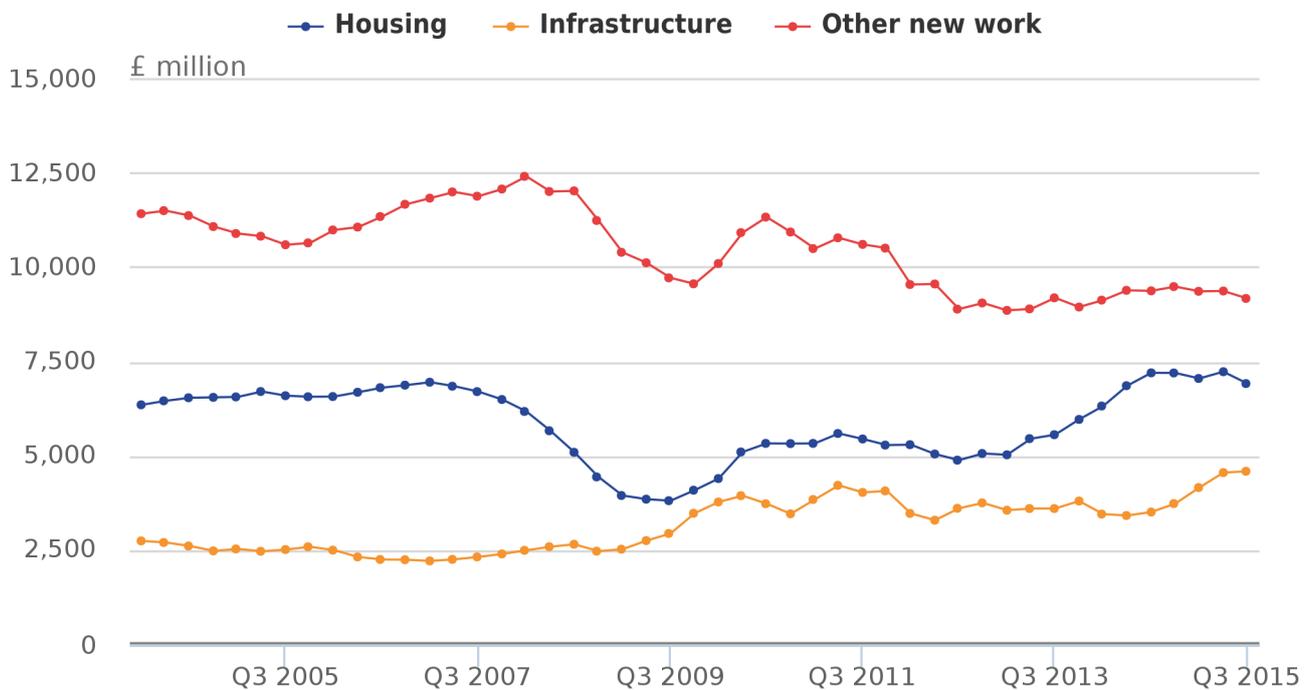


Source: Construction: Output & Employment - Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 looks at the main components of all new work. After sustained growth in new housing since early 2013, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 showed a fall of 4.3%, the largest contraction since Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2012, when it fell by 4.7%. Infrastructure increased in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) by 0.8%, the 5th consecutive quarter of growth, after being broadly flat since early 2012. Other new work continued to fall into Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 and was at its lowest level since Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2014.

Figure 2: Components of all new work – quarterly time series chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted £ million

Great Britain, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015

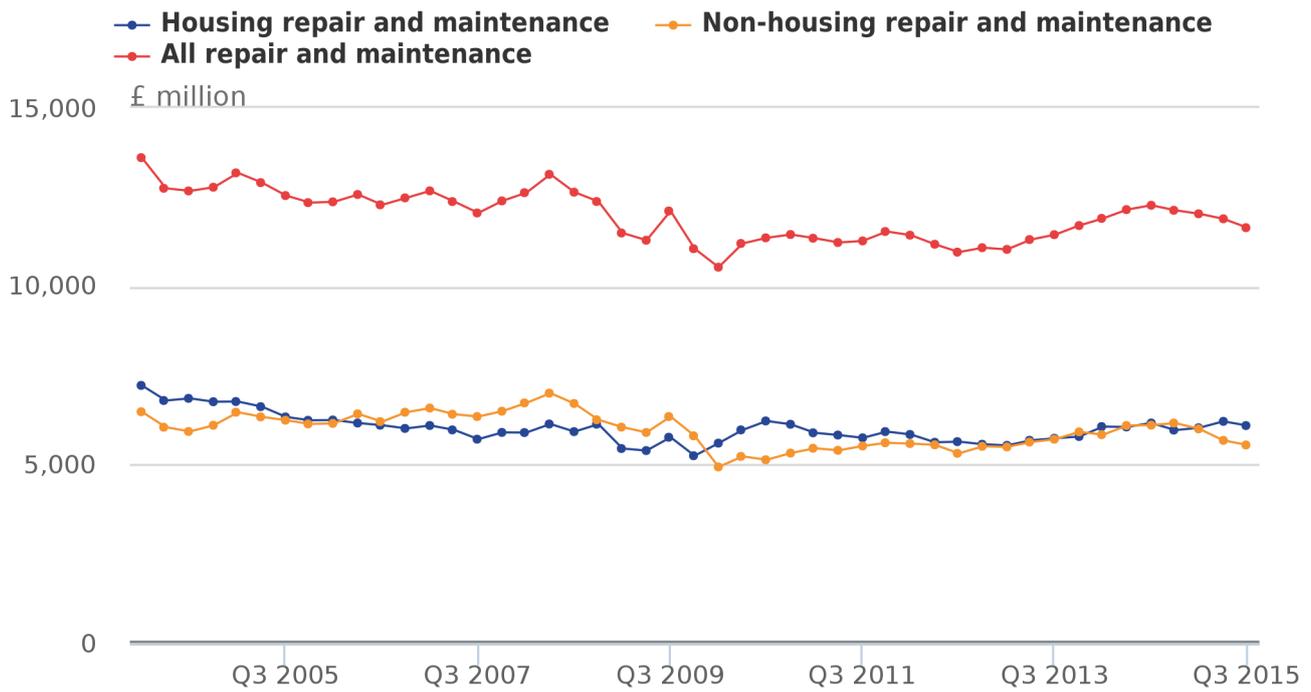


Source: Construction: Output & Employment - Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 shows the main components of repair and maintenance. In Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015, all repair and maintenance fell by 2.1% compared with Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2015. Both housing and non-housing repair and maintenance fell on the quarter, decreasing by 1.9% and 2.3% respectively. On the year repair and maintenance fell by 5.1%, non-housing repair and maintenance was the main contributor falling by 9.1%. This was the largest year-on-year fall in this work type since Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2010 when it fell by 19.1%.

Figure 3: Components of repair and maintenance, quarterly time series, seasonally adjusted (SA) chained volume measure £ million

Great Britain, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015



Source: Construction: Output & Employment - Office for National Statistics

Table 1: Component comparison to previous levels, chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted

Great Britain

	Current volume £million	Lowest volume £million	Date	Highest volume £million	Date	Percentage change from lowest volume (%)	Percentage change from highest volume (%)
New housing							
Public	1,124	296	1999 Q2	1,465	2014 Q3	279.7	-23.3
Private	5,783	3,017	2009 Q3	6,146	2006 Q4	91.7	-5.9
Total	6,907	3,499	1999 Q4	7,221	2015 Q2	97.4	-4.3
Other new work							
Infrastructure	4,584	2,209	2007 Q1	4,584	2015 Q3	107.5	0.0
Excluding infrastructure							
Public	2,252	1,233	1997 Q2	3,842	2010 Q2	82.6	-41.4
Private industrial	1,118	822	2013 Q4	2,002	1999 Q2	36.0	-44.2
Private commercial	5,792	5,309	2012 Q3	8,741	2008 Q1	9.1	-33.7
All new work	20,653	15,288	1997 Q1	21,127	2015 Q2	35.1	-2.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

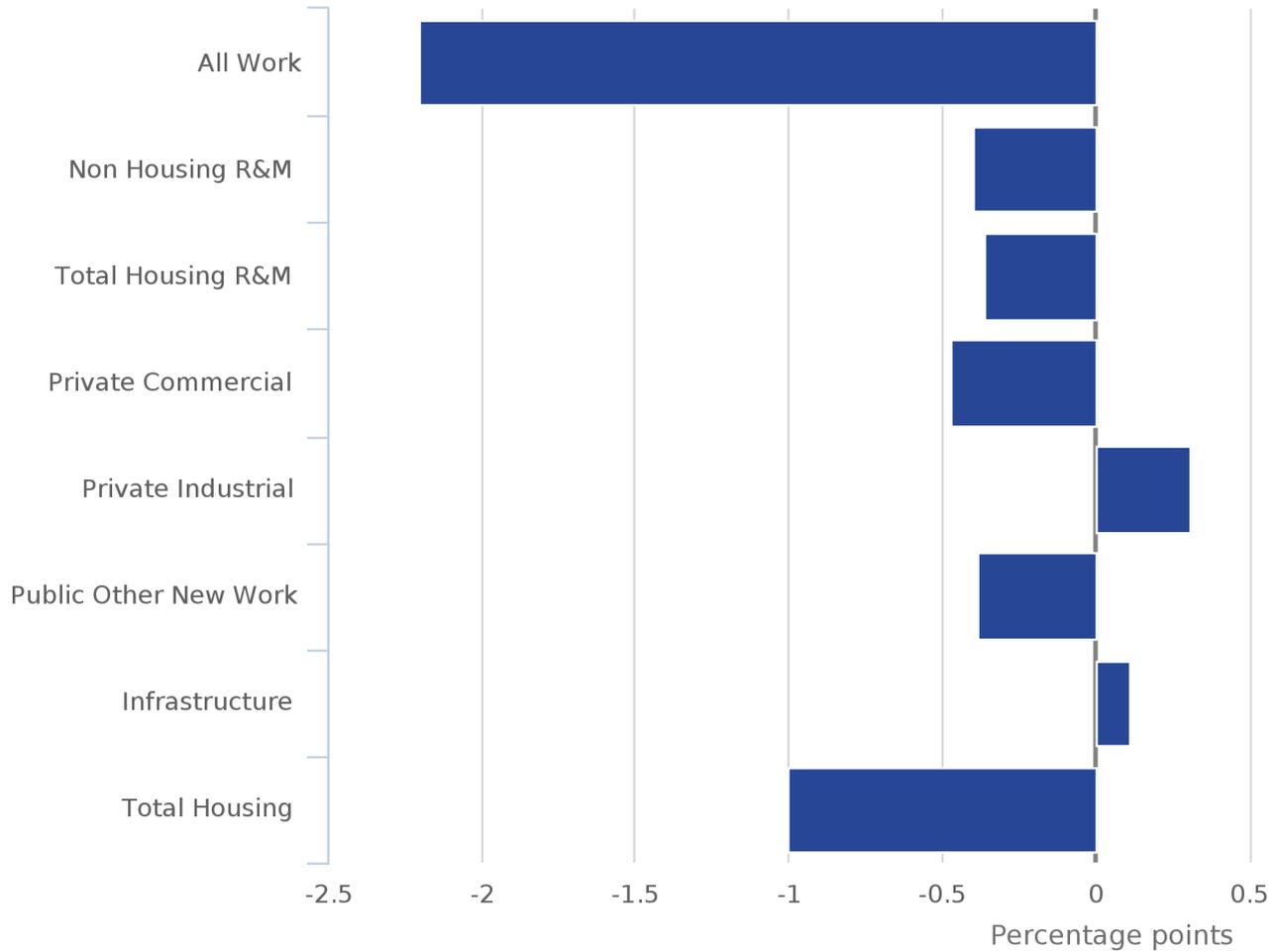
Notes:

1. In this table/chart, Q1 represents Quarter 1 January to March, Q2 Quarter 2 April to June, Q3 Quarter 3 July to September and Q4 Quarter 4 October to December. Monthly time series for these components begins in January 2010

Figure 4 shows the contribution of each sector to output growth in the construction industry between Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Quarter 2 (Apr to June).

Figure 4: Contributions to quarter-on-quarter volume growth from the main construction sectors, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) compared with Quarter 2 (Apr to June)

Great Britain, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015



Source: Construction: Output & Employment - Office for National Statistics

4 . September 2015

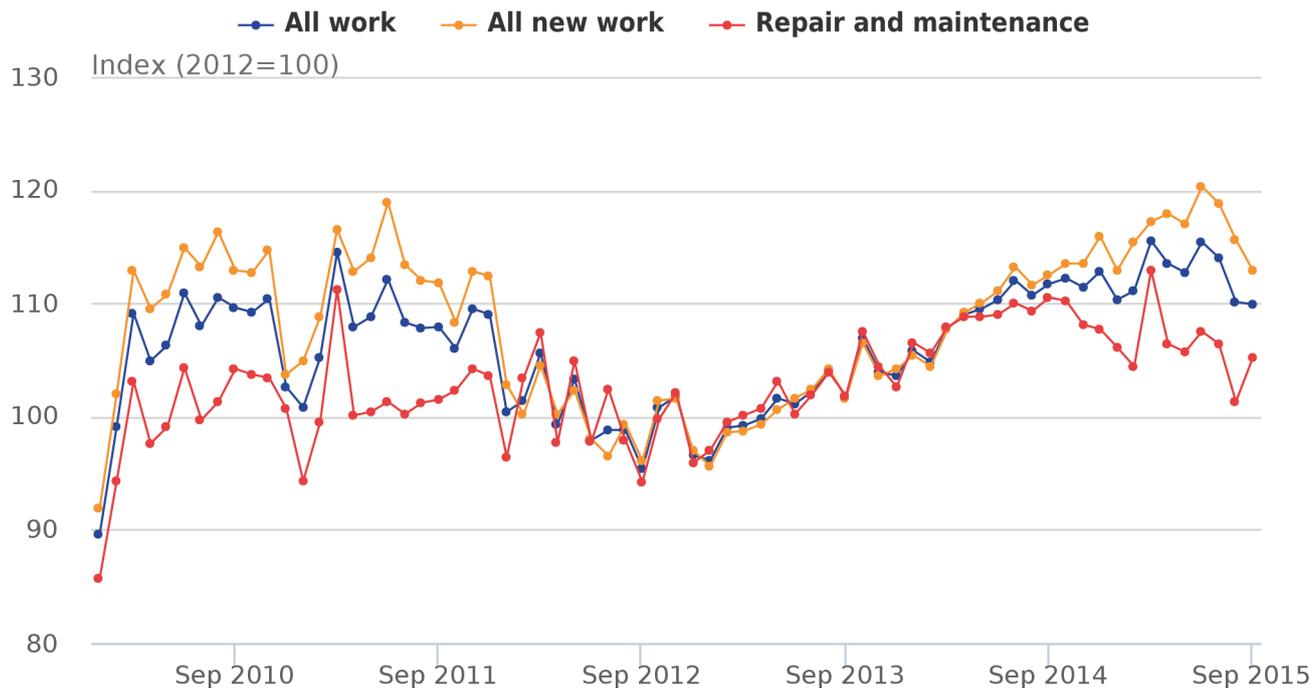
All work

In September 2015 all work:

- decreased by 0.2% compared with August 2015
- decreased by 1.6% compared with September 2014

Figure 5: All work – monthly time series, chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted, index (2012 = 100)

Great Britain, September 2015

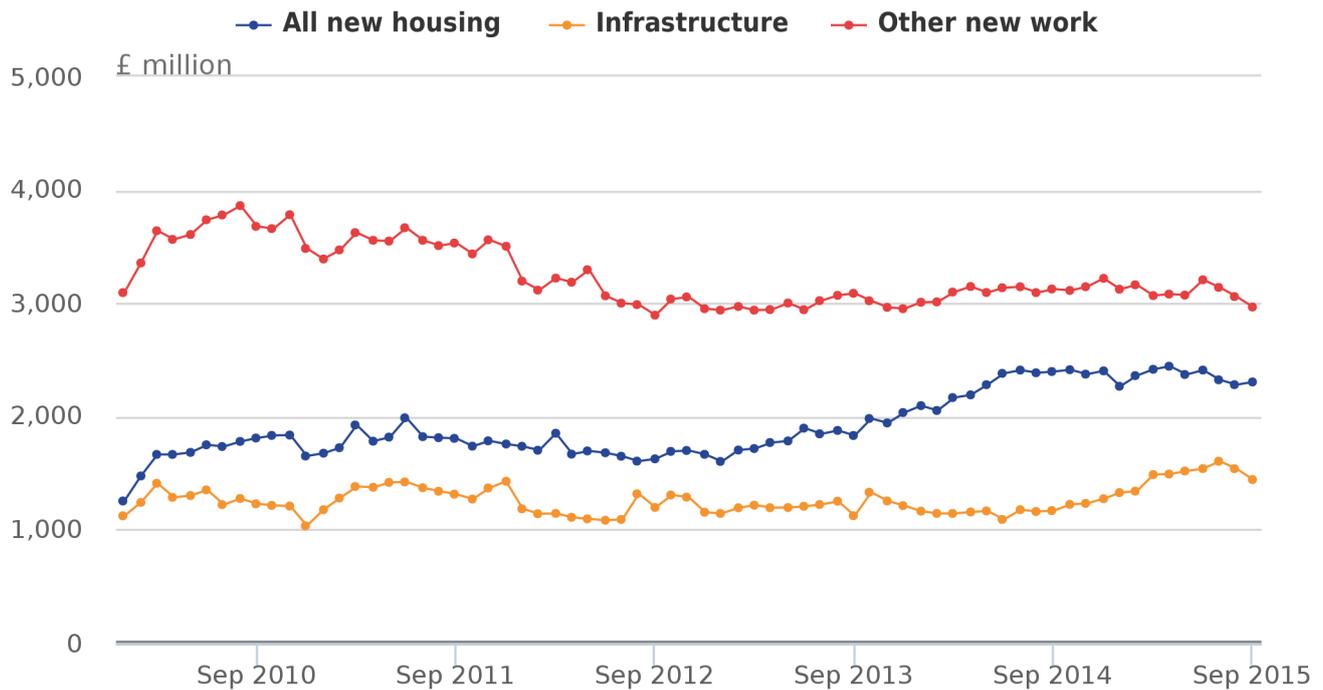


Source: Construction: Output & Employment - Office for National Statistics

Figure 5 shows the 2 main components of all work. The chart shows that the monthly path for construction output is volatile and can be split into distinct periods. The early periods show a rise in output which remained at a fairly constant level until late 2011 when output started to fall. Output then increased steadily until early 2015 when we saw a contraction in more recent periods, with falls of 1.2% and 3.4% in July and August 2015 which is possibly related to holiday periods, while September saw a smaller contraction of 0.2%.

Figure 6: Components of all new work, monthly time series, chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted, £ million

Great Britain, September 2015

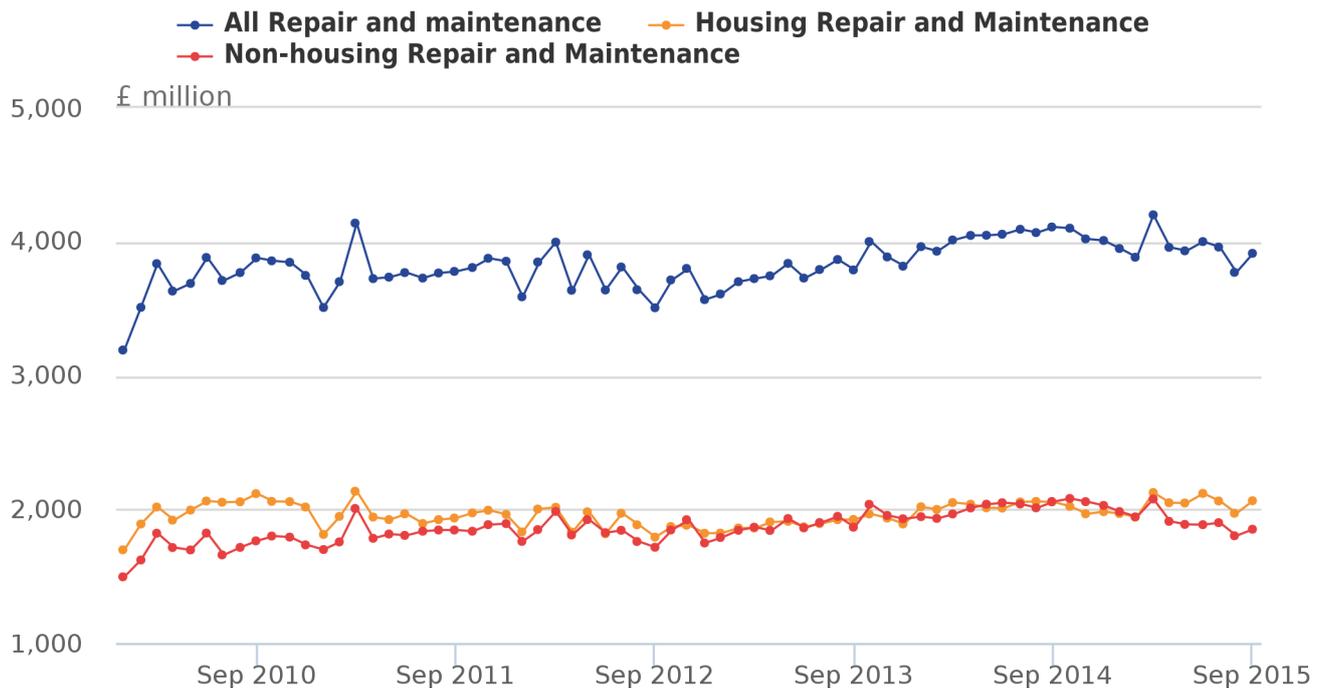


Source: Construction: Output & Employment - Office for National Statistics

Figure 6 looks at the main components of all new work. There was sustained growth in new housing from early 2013 to mid 2014, however, in more recent periods growth has flattened and the housing market is stagnating. After sustained growth in infrastructure from late 2014, there were falls in this work type in August and September 2015. Other new work remained fairly flat from 2012 but also reported decreases in September 2015.

Figure 7: Components of repair and maintenance, monthly time series, chained volume measure, seasonally adjusted, £ million

Great Britain, September 2015



Source: Construction: Output & Employment - Office for National Statistics

Figure 7 looks at the 2 main components of repair and maintenance. The level of housing and non-housing repair and maintenance is fairly similar throughout the time series, with both series fairly volatile. After falls in housing and non-housing repair and maintenance in August 2015, there has been a return to growth in September 2015 with housing and non-housing repair and maintenance increasing by 4.8% and 2.7% respectively.

Summary of growth rates for all work types

Table 2 provides a summary of growth rates across the different types of construction work in September 2015. Some main points from this table are as follows:

- all work decreased in September 2015 compared with August 2015 due a fall in all new work
- all components of repair and maintenance showed an increase in September 2015 compared with August 2015
- repair and maintenance was the main contributor to the year-on-year decrease in all work with falls in public corporations and non-housing repair and maintenance

Table 2: Construction output summary tables, chained volume measures, seasonally adjusted

United Kingdom

	Percentage change (%)				Most recent level (£m)
	Most recent 3 months on a year earlier	Most recent 3 months on 3 months earlier	Most recent month on the same month a year ago	Most recent month on the previous month	
Total all work	-0.1	-2.2	-1.6	-0.2	10,624
Total all new work	3.0	-2.2	0.3	-2.4	6,711
Total repair and maintenance	-5.1	-2.1	-4.8	3.8	3,913
All new work					
Total all new work	3.0	-2.2	0.3	-2.4	6,711
New housing					
Public corporations	-23.3	-12.7	-23.4	4.4	375
Private sector	1.0	-2.6	1.1	0.4	1,929
Other new work					
Infrastructure	30.8	0.8	23.5	-6.2	1,442
Excl infrastructure					
Public corporations	-7.0	-5.5	-9.3	-1.5	735
Private sector					
Private sector - industrial	8.8	9.0	9.1	2.7	376
Private sector - commercial	-2.0	-2.6	-5.9	-4.6	1,855
Repair and maintenance					
Total repair and maintenance	-5.1	-2.1	-4.8	3.8	3,913
Housing					
Public corporations	-3.0	-4.2	-2.1	4.8	612
Private sector	-0.3	-0.9	1.7	4.7	1,451
Non-housing	-9.1	-2.3	-10.1	2.7	1,850

Source: Office for National Statistics

5 . The quality of the estimate of Output in the Construction Industry

Output in the construction industry estimates are produced from the monthly business survey on the second Friday of the month, 2 months after the reporting month. Revised results, for previously published periods, are published in line with the national accounts revisions policy. More information about the data content for this release can be found in the background notes.

Revisions are an inevitable consequence of the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy. The response rate in September 2015 was 75.5% of questionnaires, accounting for 72.0% of registered turnover in the construction industry. Therefore the estimate is subject to revisions as more data become available.

The monthly output in the construction industry time series now spans 67 months, however, users should note that this is the minimum time span recommended by Eurostat for seasonal adjustment. While the seasonal pattern is generally established after 60 months in a monthly time series, there is still potential for increased revisions until the seasonal pattern has matured.

All estimates, by definition, are subject to statistical uncertainty and for many well-established statistics, we measure and publish the sampling error associated with the estimate, using this as an indicator of accuracy. For construction output we publish sample and non-sample errors in table 11 of the main reference tables. It should be noted that we are continually working on methodological changes to improve the accuracy of the construction output estimates, progress on these can be found on the [ONS continuous improvement](#) page on our website.

6 . Construction estimates in gross domestic product (GDP)

Construction estimates are a main component of the output approach to measuring GDP along with the estimates of services, production and agriculture. As an aid to users, the short-term economic indicator releases that directly feed into GDP include an additional table of the GDP components. This table should help to inform users of the relationship between the individual components which comprise GDP output. The publication dates and the quarterly growths of the individual GDP components are shown below.

Each component of GDP has a weight within GDP based on its value in 2012. Construction has a weight of 59, which means that it is 59 parts of the 1,000 that make up total GDP.

To determine the effect each component has on GDP multiply the component growth by its weight in GDP.

An example using quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2015 data:

Construction growth = 1.4

Weight in GDP = 0.059 (59/1000)

Effect on GDP = $1.4 * 0.059 = 0.08$ or 0.1 to 1 decimal place (dp)

Revisions to components and the effect on GDP can be calculated using the same process. As a general rule there are no revisions to GDP when the component revisions are:

Index of Production (IoP) = between 0.3 and -0.3

Construction = between 0.9 and -0.9

Index of Services (IoS) = 0.0 (all values above or below 0.0 effect GDP due to the high weight of IoS in GDP)

Because;

$IoP = 0.148 \times 0.4 = 0.0592$ or 0.1 to 1 dp
 $Construction = 0.059 \times 0.9 = 0.0531$ or 0.1 to 1 dp
 $IoS = 0.786 \times 0.1 = 0.0786$ or 0.1 to 1 dp

Table 3 shows the latest monthly and revised quarterly output figures that fed into the GDP preliminary release for Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 published on the 27 October 2015.

Table 3: GDP component tables, chained volume measures, seasonally adjusted

Great Britain						
Publication	Weight in GDP (%)	Publication date	Latest periods	Percentage change (%)		
				Most recent period on a year earlier	Most recent period on the previous period	
GDP	100.0	27 Oct	Q3 2015	2.3	0.5	
			Q2 2015	2.4	0.7	
Index of Production	14.9	6 Nov	Q3 2015	1.2	0.2	
			Q2 2015	1.2	0.7	
Construction output	5.9	13 Nov	Q3 2015	-0.1	-2.2	
			Q2 2015	3.9	1.4	
Index of Services	78.6	27 Oct	Q3 2015	2.7	0.7	
			Q2 2015	2.7	0.6	
Agriculture	0.7	27 Oct	Q3 2015	-0.1	0.5	
			Q2 2015	1.1	0.4	

Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Index of Services preliminary figure for Q3 2015
2. In this table/chart, Q1 represents Quarter 1 January to March, Q2 Quarter 2 April to June, Q3 Quarter 3 July to September and Q4 Quarter 4 October to December

The preliminary estimate of GDP published on 27 October 2015 contained an estimate for quarterly construction of a fall of 2.2%, contributing -0.1 percentage points to GDP. This estimate has not been revised within this release.

7 . Economic context

On the month, construction output decreased by 0.2% in September 2015, the third successive negative monthly fall. As a result, the level of output in September 2015 was 1.6% lower than the corresponding period a year earlier. Construction output also fell over Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 as a whole (-2.2%) putting downward pressure on the quarterly rate of GDP growth. In comparison to the slowdown in construction activity, GDP grew by 2.3% in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 on the same quarter a year earlier.

On a monthly basis, the weakening in construction output was due to a fall in new work, partially offset by a rise in repair and maintenance. New work decreased by 2.4% (the third successive month of negative output growth). The fall in new work was depressed by infrastructure and private commercial which fell by 6.2% and 4.6% respectively. The [Bank of England's Agents' Summary of Business Conditions for November](#) reported that there was some easing in the pace of infrastructure activity.

However, housing construction output returned to growth in September, which coincided with evidence of an improvement in the housing market. The Agents noted that housing market activity increased modestly, supported by strong competition among mortgage lenders, while the [ONS House Price Index \(HPI\)](#) recorded house price inflation of 5.2% in the year to August 2015. The [Bank of England's Inflation Report for November 2015](#) also noted that Halifax and Nationwide house price indices showed a robust annual growth rate of around 6.0%, although this was down from around 10.0% growth seen during the summer of 2014. Repair and maintenance activity was supported by all sub-categories, housing and non-housing.

The contraction in construction output on an annual basis was driven by repair and maintenance, which fell by 4.8%. This was primarily driven by the non-housing component which decreased by 10.1%. In contrast, new work grew by 0.3% and offset part of the decline in repair and maintenance. Within new work, infrastructure work remained 23.5% above levels seen in September 2014, despite the recent monthly declines.

External indicators suggest that growth in construction remains strong, particularly in housing. The Inflation Report noted that housing demand remains robust, reflected in [net mortgage lending](#) data which grew by 5.5% in September, but still remains below pre-crisis levels.

The recovery in the housing market in recent years has previously been cited as one of the factors affecting the construction of housing. When compared with the economy's pre-downturn peak (in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2008) the construction of new housing in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 increased by 12.0%.

8 . International perspective

Output in the construction industry follows the [Eurostat short term statistics \(STS\)](#) regulation for production in construction. Before any comparisons are made with the Euro area or EU28, it is worth noting that the UK is the only member state to follow the A method for compiling [production in construction statistics](#).

The latest release of [production in construction](#) showed that construction output in the (EA19) decreased by 0.2% and by 1.2% in the EU28 in August 2015 compared with July 2015. The Great Britain (GB) estimate for August 2015 showed that construction output decreased by 3.4%. In August 2015 compared with August 2014, production in construction fell by 6.0% in the EA19 and by 5.0% in the EU28 while the GB estimate showed that construction output fell by 0.6%. It should be noted that an accurate comparison cannot be made as Eurostat data are calculated on a 2010 = 100 basis, while GB data are calculated on a 2012 = 100 basis.

Outside of the EU, the US Census Bureau release [Value of construction put in place](#) showed provisional estimates of construction output increased by 0.6% in September 2015 compared with August 2015 and increased by 14.1% compared with September 2014.

International comparisons

International construction comparisons are compiled by Eurostat. The estimates produced in this bulletin are included in these comparisons. Further information can be found on the [Eurostat](#) web page.

9. Background notes

1. Future improvements

An update on construction improvements will be published on our website on 11 December 2015.

In the next release published on 11 December 2015 we will be updating the parameters used within our outlier detection methods. The impact of this change will be reported alongside this release.

2. Statistical continuous improvement

In March 2012, as part of our [statistical continuous improvement programme, we published a review of sample design and estimation methodology for construction output](#). This report evaluated the sample design and estimation methods used on the construction output survey. The conclusions of the review were that the current sample is performing well and that the current methodology for estimation within the survey produces the smallest standard error.

In response to user feedback and in line with the announcement made in the article "[improvements to the methods used to compile output in the construction industry statistics](#)", this statistical bulletin now contains monthly seasonally adjusted chained volume estimates. Due to the potential for confusion when comparing constant price (volume) and chained volume measures, all references to constant price series for construction output have been removed from this, and future bulletins.

A work plan for construction output statistics will be published on 11 December 2015 and will align with the [national accounts and related statistics work plan](#).

3. Understanding the data

Interpreting the data

When making comparisons it is recommended that users focus on chained volume measures or constant price (volume), seasonally adjusted estimates as these show underlying movements rather than seasonal movements.

Construction output estimates are subject to revision because of:

- late responses to the construction output survey
- revisions to seasonally adjusted factors which are re-estimated every quarter
- annual updating of the inter-departmental business register (IDBR) that forms the basis of the sampling for the construction output survey. This occurs in April and can have an effect on the results published in May

Definitions and explanations

[Definitions of terminology \(39 Kb Word document\)](#) found within the main statistical bulletin are available.

4. Use of the data

Output in the Construction Industry estimates are widely used both internally and externally and have been identified by legal requirement and user engagement surveys.

The main users of data from the Output of the Construction Industry dataset are:

- United Kingdom National Accounts
- Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, in order to comply with statutory legislation on short-term business statistics (STS). Short-term business statistics provide information on the economic development of four major domains: industry, construction, retail trade and other services
- industry analysts requiring estimates of the construction industry output of Great Britain

- trade associations making UK and international comparisons and to forecast trends in the construction industry
- other government departments including; the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), HM Treasury (HMT), Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Office for Budgetary Responsibility (OBR)

As well as being a main indicator of the performance of construction companies, the results of the survey also contribute to the estimate of the gross domestic product of the UK, contributing approximately 5.9% of GDP.

More information on the uses made of [short-term economic statistics](#) is available.

5. Methods

Our Monthly Construction output survey measures output from the construction industry in Great Britain. It samples 8,000 businesses, with all businesses employing over 100 people or with an annual turnover of more than £60m receiving a questionnaire by post every month.

Estimates are based on output data collected through the monthly construction output survey. Response rates at the time of publication are included for the current month, and the 3 months prior. The response rates for those historical periods are updated to reflect the current level of response, incorporating data from late returns. There are 2 response rates included, with 1 percentage for the amount of turnover returned, and the other percentage for the amount of questionnaire forms.

Table 4: Overall response rates (%)

Great Britain		
Year Period	Turnover	Questionnaire
2015 September	75.5	72.0
August	91.0	77.8
July	92.2	78.3
June	94.7	78.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

6. Quality

The latest [Quality and Methodology report for the Output of the Construction Industry estimates](#) can be found on [our website](#).

7. Revision policy

Construction output conforms to the standard [National Accounts revision policy](#), which can be found on the National Statistics website. In line with this, the construction output release for September 2015 has a revision period back to July 2015.

Figures for the most recent months are provisional and subject to revision in light of (a) late responses to the Monthly Business Survey MBS and (b) revisions to seasonal adjustment factors which are re-estimated every period.

8. Revisions

One indication of the reliability of the main indicators can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. Analysis of the previously published quarterly seasonally adjusted chained volume measure series has shown that revisions to construction data are small. Generally these quarterly revisions are less than 1 percentage point when compared with the final revised period 5 quarters after initial publication. This indicates that the published estimates are a reliable snapshot of the output in the industry at the date of publication.

The size and pattern of revisions for both output and new orders data which have occurred in the open period can be found in the new revision triangles on the construction web page. Please note that these

indicators only report summary measures for revisions. The revised data may be subject to sampling or other sources of error. Details about this revisions material can be found in the document "Revisions information in ONS First Release".

It should be noted 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. The seasonal pattern is generally established after 60 months in a monthly time series.

Please note that a monthly seasonally adjusted chained volume series is not available pre-2010. This is due to monthly data not being available for this period. These data are a requirement for creating previous year's prices from which chain linked volume measures are created.

9. Relevant links

A [subset of the construction dataset](#) will be published on our data explorer page. Please note the link will not work until the data are published

[Modelling construction statistics deflators \(84.5 Kb Pdf\)](#)

[Impact of quarterly employment question on monthly survey response \(163.7 Kb Pdf\)](#)

[Government Statistical Service \(GSS\) uncertainty guidance](#)

[Annual construction publication construction Statistics, No. 16, 2015 Edition](#)

[Analysis of the construction industry](#)

[UK Statistics Authority assessment](#)

[Disclosure control policy \(121.5 Kb Word document\)](#)

[The circular flow of income](#)

[Types of Construction Work \(75.5 Kb Pdf\)](#)

10. Further information

Releases on construction output and employment prior to the transfer to ONS can be found on the [BIS website](#).

11. User engagement

The [user engagement](#) section of our website contains preliminary results of the survey held in regarding users' satisfaction and use of the new orders and construction output surveys.

12. Code of Practice for Official Statistics

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards which are set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#). They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

13. Publication policy

Details of the [policy governing the release of new data](#) are available. Or contact our [Media Relations Office](#).

Also available is a list of the organisations given [pre-publication access](#) to the contents of this bulletin.

14. Accessing data

The Output in the Construction Industry statistical bulletin and relevant time series datasets are available to download free from [our website](#) at 9.30 am on the day of publication.

15. Further information and user feedback

As a user of our statistics, we would welcome feedback on this release, in particular on the content, format and structure. For further information about this release, or to send feedback on our publications, please contact us using the following information.

Next publication:

New orders and output in the construction industry: 11 December 2015

Output in the construction industry: 15 January 2016

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16. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk