

S&P Global UK Construction PMI®

Construction output declines at a slower pace in December

December 2025

Sharp falls in housing, commercial and civil engineering activity

Business activity expectations rebound to five-month high, despite weak order books

Input cost inflation eases to 14-month low

UK construction companies experienced another sharp downturn in business activity and incoming new work at the end of 2025.

However, both rates of contraction eased from the five-and-a-half year records seen in November. Job shedding also moderated since the previous survey period, helped by an improvement in business activity expectations to the highest since July.

The seasonally adjusted S&P Global UK Construction Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) – a headline index tracking changes in total industry activity – registered 40.1 in December, up from 39.4 in November but below the neutral 50.0 value for the twelfth successive month. The latest reading was the second-lowest since May 2020.

Civil engineering was the weakest-performing category of construction activity in December (index at 32.9), despite recording a softer rate of contraction than in November. Meanwhile, both housing activity (33.5) and commercial construction (42.0) decreased to the greatest extent since May 2020.

Anecdotal evidence suggested that fragile confidence among clients and subdued underlying demand had resulted in lower workloads at the end of the year. Many firms also noted that delayed investment decisions ahead of the Budget in November had weighed on their sales pipelines.

December data signalled a sharp decline in total new work across the construction sector. Reduced volumes of new business were recorded in each month of 2025, but the pace of contraction moderated since November.

Despite sluggish demand conditions and a lack of new orders to replace completed projects, the latest survey pointed to a recovery in business optimism at UK construction companies. Around 37% of the survey panel predict a rise in output levels during the year ahead, compared to 20% that forecast a decline. This signalled the highest level of business confidence for five months. A number of firms cited forthcoming new work in the utilities sector, related to investments in water and energy infrastructure. Lower interest rates and an

S&P Global UK Construction PMI Total Activity
Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Data were collected 4-22 December 2025.
Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Comment

Tim Moore, Economics Director at S&P Global Market Intelligence, said:

"UK construction companies once again reported challenging business conditions and falling workloads in December, but the speed of the downturn moderated from the five-and-a-half-year record seen in November. Many firms cited subdued demand and fragile client confidence. Despite a lifting of Budget-related uncertainty, delayed spending decisions were still cited as contributing to weak sales pipelines at the close of the year."

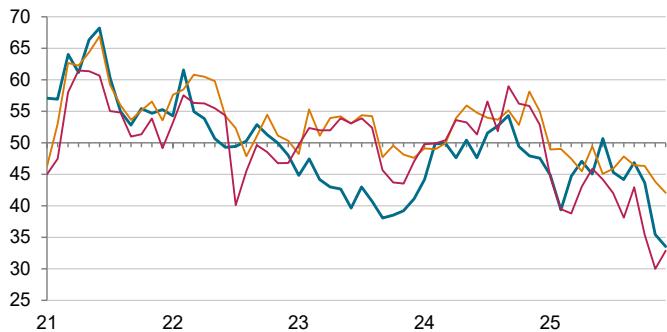
"By sector, latest data indicated the fastest reductions in housing and commercial construction since May 2020, while civil engineering was the only segment to signal a slower pace of decline than in the previous month."

"Total new orders nonetheless decreased to a much lesser degree than in November, while business activity expectations for the year ahead rebounded to a five-month high. Some survey respondents attributed greater optimism to projections of rising infrastructure spending, especially in the utilities sector. There were also hopes that lower borrowing costs and easing inflationary pressures could boost demand across the construction sector."

"Supplier performance meanwhile improved for the fifth month running, largely due to lower input buying. This also contributed to a slowdown in purchasing price inflation to its weakest since October 2024."

■ Housing ■ Commercial ■ Civil Engineering

Activity Index, sa, >50 = growth m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

improvement in domestic economic conditions were also reported as factors that could help to boost construction activity over the course of 2026.

Mirroring the trend for business activity in December, construction companies recorded relatively sharp reductions in employment and input buying. However, the rates of decline moderated since November, which was partly attributed to improved projections for workloads in the year ahead.

Softer demand for construction items contributed to an improvement in suppliers' delivery times for the fifth successive month in December. A number of survey respondents reported greater stock availability and fewer issues with transportation.

Lower purchasing activity across the construction supply chain and greater competition among vendors helped to bring down input price inflation at the end of 2025. Average cost burdens rose at the slowest pace since October 2024. Adding to signs of easing inflationary pressures, rates charged by subcontractors also increased at the weakest pace for just over one year.

Methodology

The S&P Global UK Construction PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to a panel of around 150 construction companies. The panel is stratified by company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. Survey data were first collected April 1997.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Total Activity Index. This is a diffusion index that tracks changes in the total volume of construction activity compared with one month previously. The Total Activity Index is comparable to the Manufacturing Output Index and Services Business Activity Index. It may be referred to as the 'Construction PMI' but is not comparable with the headline manufacturing PMI figure.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@spglobal.com.

Disclaimer

The intellectual property rights to the data provided herein are owned by or licensed to S&P Global and/or its affiliates. Any unauthorised use, including but not limited to copying, distributing, transmitting or otherwise of any data appearing is not permitted without S&P Global's prior consent. S&P Global shall not have any liability, duty or obligation for or relating to the content or information ("Data") contained herein, any errors, inaccuracies, omissions or delays in the Data, or for any actions taken in reliance thereon. In no event shall S&P Global be liable for any special, incidental, or consequential damages, arising out of the use of the Data. Purchasing Managers' Index™ and PMI® are either trade marks or registered trade marks of S&P Global Inc or licensed to S&P Global Inc and/or its affiliates.

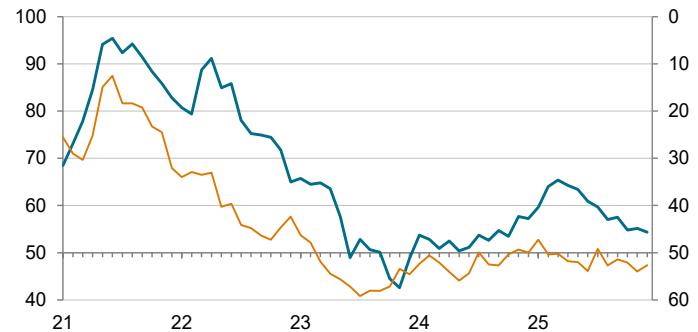
This Content was published by S&P Global Market Intelligence and not by S&P Global Ratings, which is a separately managed division of S&P Global. Reproduction of any information, data or material, including ratings ("Content") in any form is prohibited except with the prior written permission of the relevant party. Such party, its affiliates and suppliers ("Content Providers") do not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness, timeliness or availability of any Content and are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, or for the results obtained from the use of such Content. In no event shall Content Providers be liable for any damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with any use of the Content.

■ Input Prices

Index, sa, >50 = inflation m/m

■ Suppliers' Delivery Times

Index, sa, >50 = faster times m/m



Source: S&P Global PMI. ©2026 S&P Global.

Contact

Tim Moore
Economics Director
S&P Global Market Intelligence
T: +44-1491-461-067
tim.moore@spglobal.com

Hannah Brook
EMEA Communications Manager
S&P Global Market Intelligence
T: +44-7483-439-812
hannah.brook@spglobal.com
press.mi@spglobal.com

If you prefer not to receive news releases from S&P Global, please email press.mi@spglobal.com. To read our privacy policy, click [here](#).

S&P Global

S&P Global (NYSE: SPGI) provides essential intelligence. We enable governments, businesses and individuals with the right data, expertise and connected technology so that they can make decisions with conviction. From helping our customers assess new investments to guiding them through ESG and energy transition across supply chains, we unlock new opportunities, solve challenges and accelerate progress for the world.

We are widely sought after by many of the world's leading organizations to provide credit ratings, benchmarks, analytics and workflow solutions in the global capital, commodity and automotive markets. With every one of our offerings, we help the world's leading organizations plan for tomorrow, today. www.spglobal.com

PMI by S&P Global

Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) surveys are now available for over 40 countries and also for key regions including the eurozone. They are the most closely watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers for their ability to provide up-to-date, accurate and often unique monthly indicators of economic trends. www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi