



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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CONSTRUCTION PRODUCER PRICE INDICES

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Construction producer price indices, Slovenia, quarterly (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data on construction producer price indices is to present quarterly trends in prices in selected construction activities provided by enterprises as producers of services and works in construction to their customers.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics \(CELEX: 32019R2152\)](#)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The unit described by the published data is a construction service representative (typical) for a specific construction activity that the enterprise performs frequently for its customers or with which it generates a large share of its turnover. The published data cover transactions with legal and natural persons.

Typical construction services are observed according to NACE Rev. 2 activity of the producer, to the type of construction by the Classification of Types of Constructions (CC-SI) and to the type of construction activity.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Observation units are selected representative services in the following activities according to the Standard Classification of Activities 2008 (Slovenian version of NACE Rev. 2): F41.1 Development of building projects, F41.2 Construction of residential and non-residential buildings, F42.1 Construction of roads and railways, F42.2 Construction of utility projects, F42.9 Construction of other civil engineering projects, F43.1 Demolition and site preparation, F43.2 Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities, F43.3 Building completion and finishing, F43.9 Other specialised construction activities.

Data on observation units are collected from reporting units, i.e. enterprises providing these services.

The list of reporting units is determined on the basis of threshold coverage (i.e. cut-off sampling). Our source is the sampling frame of the Statistical Business Register of Slovenia. The main criteria for the inclusion are activity in which the unit is registered, the annual net turnover and the number of employees. Based

on the Structural Business Statistics data, units in an individual activity are first classified (in descending order) by turnover and then as many units are selected from the top of the list that their turnover reaches the selected share (around 80%) in total turnover of all units registered in a specific activity. To avoid overburdening the reporting population, we exclude from the resulting sample enterprises with a turnover of less than EUR 750,000 per year. If there are only five or fewer units in an observed activity, additional units are included in the list of reporting units.

In 2024, the survey includes 500 enterprises that report prices for 1,527 services per quarter.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected quarterly.

They are obtained with the survey on construction producer price indices (CENE-GRAD/ČL).

The data sources for this are two web questionnaires on construction producer price indices (CENE-GRAD/ČL or CENE-GRAD/ČL-DOD when the enterprise is reporting for the first time), which reporting units access through the eSTAT web application. The CENE-GRAD/ČL-DOD questionnaire is the same for all reporting units. In it, they indicate their representative services, definitions and prices for at least two quarters. The CENE-GRAD/ČL questionnaire, on the other hand, is individually designed, which means that each unit only has its representative services listed on the questionnaire. Each quarter individual units enter sales prices in the observed quarter into the questionnaire and transmit it to SURS. Units are obliged to deliver the required data by the 8th of the first month after the end of the quarter.

The reporting units report data for services that they have performed themselves (and not their subcontractors).

Data for the survey are not obtained from administrative sources.

6 DEFINITIONS

Services producer price is the price paid by the buyer for services rendered. The price excludes value added tax and similar deductible taxes, rebates and other discounts that the producer approves to the buyer.

Construction producer price index measures the development of transaction prices of services in different quarters. Indices are published with moving basis, i.e. chain indices (current quarter compared to the last quarter of the previous year, current quarter compared to the previous quarter and the average of quarters in the current year compared to the last quarter of the previous year). The base period is the fourth quarter of 2023.

Standard Classification of Activities 2008 (Slovenian version of NACE Rev. 2) is the obligatory national standard used for defining the main activity and for classifying business entities and their units for the needs of official and other administrative data collections (registers, records, databases, etc.) and for the needs of national and international statistics and analyses.

Classification of Types of Constructions (CC-SI) is the Slovenian version of the European Classification of Types of Constructions (CC).

Works are buildings, civil engineering works or other construction works made with construction, finishing or installation works, assembled with construction products and natural materials together with any inbuilt installations and technological fittings intended for the operation of the work.

Construction is the execution of construction works and other works related to construction, and includes new construction, reconstruction, maintenance works, removal and conversions.

New construction is construction that results in a newly built work (a work that is entirely newly built and previously did not exist) or extension (construction where the dimension of an existing work is increased in horizontal or vertical direction).

Conversion is a change of the purpose of the work or its part, which is carried out independently or together with maintenance, reconstruction or extension.

Reconstruction is alteration of the technical properties of an existing work, whereby construction elements, capacity or other improvements are fully or partly changed, while maintaining at least the foundations or basement walls of the existing work and the dimensions of the work do not increase, but may decrease; the increase in the dimensions may occur in the field of reconstruction only to comply with the essential requirements prescribed by the regulation regarding construction.

Regular maintenance includes regular costs required for maintaining normally operating work and does not change the capacity or expected lifetime of the work.

Investment maintenance includes renovations and larger improvements that exceed the regular maintenance of works in good operating conditions (it increases the capacity and expected lifetime of the work).

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Data are published according to the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD 2008), which is the Slovenian version of the European statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 2 and cover section F Construction. SKD is published on the SURS website (Classifications and Code Lists - Economic Methodological explanation

Classifications): <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

Data are also published according to the Classification of Types of Constructions CC-SI, which is the Slovenian version of the European Classification of Types of Constructions (CC). CC-SI is published on the SURS website (Classifications and Code Lists - Other Classifications): <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data editing during the logical control of input data is performed manually. In doing so, we individually eliminate random and systematic errors in the data. In the case of missing values, editing or data entry is performed automatically with system corrections. When inserting the data, we use the mean imputation method, the logical imputation method or the historical imputation method.

In the mean imputation, the missing prices are replaced by the average change in the price within a specific NACE Rev. 2 class or group or division to which the service for which the price is imputed belongs. In the logical imputation, the missing prices are obtained by calculating the percent change in the prices with the help of the previous and current prices of the replacement service (substitute), and multiplying this percent by the previous quarters price of the service for which the unit did not report the current price. In the historical imputation, the missing prices are replaced by prices reported by the units in the previous quarter.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

WEIGHTING

With weighting adjustment we want to achieve representativeness of the sample, so that the weighted data give us as good population estimates as possible. The source of data for preparing weights is the statistical survey Structural Business Statistics. In calculating the weights, annual net turnover in the observed activities according to NACE Rev. 2 is taken into account, indexed by the relevant index. The basic source for the weights in 2024 is the 2022 turnover data.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

7.3 INDICES

The individual index for each service is calculated by comparing the price of the service in the individual quarter with the price of the service in the fourth quarter of the previous year. From individual indices aggregate indices at the class or group and division level are calculated by using weighted arithmetic mean.

Further on aggregate indices are grouped at higher levels until the total index is calculated.

Each aggregate index calculated in this way (last quarter of the previous year = 100) is Laspeyres index of fixed type, which means that it is calculated with weights from the same weight base period and with the same coverage of services.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Index numbers](#).

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [Prices and inflation](#) – Prices in manufacturing and services. We publish indices by NACE Rev.2 (sector, division, group). We publish separately indices by type of construction according to CC-SI (at 2-digits codes) and type of construction activity (new construction, reconstruction and conversion-improvement, regular maintenance and investment maintenance).
- First Release (Prices and Inflation, Prices in Manufacturing and Services): »Construction producer price indices, Slovenia, quarterly«

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

The time series of indices is available from 2024 on.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanati>

[onsQualityReports](#).

Questionnaires:

- Construction producer price indices (CENE-GRAD/ČL and CENE-GRAD/ČL-DOD)

Theme: Prices and Inflation, Subtheme: Prices in Manufacturing and Services

- Methodological explanations:
 - [Structural Business Statistics](#)

Theme: Enterprises, Subtheme: Enterprise Structure and Performance