



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Špela Kastelic

BUILDING PERMITS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Statistics of building permits, Slovenia, monthly (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing the data on statistics of building permits is monthly monitoring of short-term changes in planned construction of buildings and dwellings.

2 LEGAL BASIS

- [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 building for which the administrative body has issued the building permit. Data on buildings are collected according to type of building, type of construction activity and type of investor.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The observation unit is a building for which the administrative body has issued the building permit.

The selection of observation units is complete; this means that the survey includes all residential and non-residential buildings (also non-complex buildings), for which the administrative body has issued the building permit for new construction, extension or conversion-improvement. Building permits issued by Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, are not covered.

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected monthly.

The source of data for statistics of building permits (GRAD-GD/M) is the Spatial Information System managed by the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

6 DEFINITIONS

Building permit is a decision with which the authorised administrative body allows construction and with which it prescribes specific conditions that have to be taken into consideration.

Buildings are structures with one or more rooms into which a person can enter and are intended for residence or for performing an activity.

Residential buildings are buildings at least half of which is used for residential purposes. If less than half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified under non-residential buildings in accordance with its purpose-oriented design.

Non-residential buildings are buildings that are mainly used or intended for non-residential purposes. If at least half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified as a residential building.

New construction or extension is construction of a new building or extension of an already existing building with which its appearance is considerably altered. Replacement construction is new construction.

Conversion-improvement is execution of works that are not construction but the use of the entire building or a part of it is changed so that the impact of the building on the surrounding area is changed.

Floor area of a building is the sum total of floor area of all storeys of the building. It is defined by the valid technical regulation SIST ISO 9836 (point 5.1.3.1).

Volume of building is the sum total of the volume of all storeys of the building. It is defined by the valid technical regulation SIST ISO 9836 (point 5.2.2.1).

A building has **central heating** when the plan provides for adequate installation, irrespective of whether the building will have its own boiler room or it will use community heating.

A **dwelling** is any structurally unified whole intended for residence, with one or more rooms, with or without appropriate utility spaces (kitchen, larder, hallway, bathroom, toilet) and with at least one separate entrance.

The **useful floor space** of a dwelling covers the usable area of the rooms, kitchen and other auxiliary interiors, the area of enclosed terraces and verandas, and the area enclosed by fitted cupboards. The area of cellars, attics unsuitable for living and collective areas in two- and more dwelling buildings are not taken into account.

A **room** is an interior space separated from others by permanent walls, which receives direct daylight and has an area of at least six square metres. The kitchen is not counted as a room.

Legal persons are companies, institutions, associations and other organisations that obtain the status of legal persons by registration in an adequate constitutive register or record, or by law.

Natural persons are private persons and individual private entrepreneurs.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Data are published based on the Classification of Types of Constructions CC-SI, which is the Slovene version of the European Classification of Types of Constructions (CC). CC-SI is published on the SURS website (Other Classifications): <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

Data are also published based on the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) and the Standard Classification of Territorial Units (SKTE). NUTS and SKTE are published on the SURS website (Territorial code lists): <http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were statistically edited with the appropriate systematic and individual corrections.

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

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

For seasonal adjustment of time series we use the TRAMO/SEATS method. A time series model is set up, and it is revised in detail and corrected about once a year. By using the model, the time series is decomposed into:

- the trend-cycle component (which consists of the trend and cyclical movements over a period longer than one year),
- the seasonal component (which consists of the seasonal effects and the calendar effects; the calendar effects are composed of the working day effect, the leap-year effect, the holiday effect and the Easter effect),
- the irregular component (which consists of random fluctuations and some outliers).

Seasonally adjusted data are original data from which the seasonal and calendar effects are eliminated.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Seasonal adjustment of time series](#).

7.3 INDICES

Published are base indices for new constructions, where the base period is the average of 2015. The base indices give an estimate of how much the floor area of buildings and the number of planned new dwellings changed in the current month compared to the average floor area of buildings and the average number of planned new dwellings in 2015.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

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8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: Construction - [Construction of buildings and dwellings](#). Absolute data are published to the class level (4-digit code) of Classification of Types of Construction (CC-SI). Data are also published by lower territorial levels: cohesion and statistical regions (NUTS 2 and NUTS 3), by administrative units (LAU 1) and by municipalities (LAU 2).
- First Release (Construction, Construction of Buildings and Dwellings): »Statistics of Building Permits, Slovenia, monthly«.
- Statøbook.
- STAGE Application.
- European Statistical Office (EUROSTAT).
- United Nations (UN).

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are published by the date of the receipt of the final building permit. Provisional data are published 20 days after the end of the reference

period. In publishing the final data we take into consideration the official date of the final building permit. Final data are published 4 months after the reference year at the latest.

Publishing of provisional and final data is planned. Due to the needs of users for timely information, provisional data are published that meet the criteria of the quality of official statistical data but do not meet the quality that can be met with complete coverage. Data are revised when recent, more complete and better data can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

Classification of constructions into buildings and civil engineering works was until the end of 2011 determined by the classification adopted with the Decree on the Introduction and Application of the Classification of Types of Constructions and Determination of Constructions of National Importance (OJ RS No. 33/03). From 2012 to 2019 we have been using the classification of construction adopted with the Decree on the Classification of Types of Constructions and Constructions of National Importance (OJ RS No. 109/2011). From 2019 on we have been using the classification of type of construction adopted with the Decree on the Classification of Structures (OJ RS No. 37/2018).

From 2015 on the data on building permits also cover building permits for buildings classified as non-complex buildings. These are smaller buildings (e.g. garages, sheds, huts, etc.) not intended for habitation. For these buildings the building investor obtains a building permit according to the simplified procedure.

From 2016 on the source of the data on statistics of building permits has been the Spatial Information System and data are published according to the month of validity of the building permits. Up to 2015 the data were obtained with the monthly questionnaire on building permits (GRAD-GD/M) and were published according to the month of the issue of the building permit.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on <http://www.stat.si/dokument/5299/RevisionOfStatisticalDataMEgeneral.pdf>

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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

- Questionnaire:
 - SURS does not collect data for this survey by using a questionnaire.
- Quality report for the survey:
 - Building permits (GRAD-GD/M)

Theme: Construction. Subtheme: Construction on Buildings and Dwellings

- Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS): Short-term business statistics (STS)
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/sts_cons_per_esms_si.htm