CONSTRUCTION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Business tendency survey in construction was introduced in CSO of Poland in July 1993 Sample covers 5000 entities conducting construction and assembly activities pertaining to F section according to NACE Rev.2. Due to introduction of NACE Rev.2 business tendency data were recalculated starting from January 2000. The survey is carried out on the basis of a monthly questionnaire.

2. Survey data are aggregated according to:

   - size classes: up to 9 persons employed, 10-49 persons employed, 50-249 persons employed, 250 and more persons employed (entities employing up to 9 persons have been covered by the survey since 2006),

   - voivodships (data are collected since 2011).

   Data by the NACE Rev. 2 divisions and by voivodships are compiled following the enterprise (entity) method.

3. The questionnaire comprises questions related to the basic features of economic situation in the activity of construction and assembly entities: construction/assembly activity, general economic situation of the enterprise, factors limiting activity, order-books, capacity utilization, guaranteed operating period, production, financial situation, delays of payment for performed works, expected employment, expected prices of the construction/assembly work.

4. The questionnaire comprises diagnostic questions (concerning current month or last three months) and prognostic questions (concerning next three months except for the question on current production capacities in relation to current order-books and anticipated changes that relates to the next few months).

5. On the basis of gathered replies there are calculated indicators that are weighted by the value of sold construction and assembly production in current prices and their range varies from -100 to +100. Positive value means good business situation, negative – bad business situation. Increase (decrease) of indicator means improving (worsening) business situation from the entities' point of view.

6. The business tendency indicators referring to the questions: 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 are calculated as balances (differences) between percentage of the entities choosing first variant of the answer (advantageous from the entity point of view) and third variant (disadvantageous from the entity point of view). The indicator concerning question 10 is calculated as balance (difference) percentage of the entities choosing third variant of

the answer and first variant. The indicators referring to question 3 are calculated separately for each variant as a percentage of the entities choosing given variant of all respondents pointing out particular factors limiting activity. The indicators referring to questions 6 and 7 are "quantitative" and they are calculated as arithmetic average of all answers to this question: in case of question 6 the percentage of the production capacity utilization is used and in case of question 7 – average number of months of the guaranteed production period. The indicator referring to question 18 is calculated as balance out of three variants of this answer: as the arithmetic average of percentage of the entities choosing first and second variant (advantageous from the entity point of view) minus percentage of the entities choosing third variant (disadvantageous from the entity point of view).

7. General business climate indicator is a composite one. It is calculated as an arithmetic average of the balances of the answers to questions from the monthly questionnaire concerning current (question 2) and expected (question 11) economic situation. Economic climate is "good" when the value of the indicator is greater than 0. Otherwise the climate is assessed as "bad".

8. Archival monthly and quarterly data according to (NACE Rev 1.1) comprise series up to the end of 2008.