



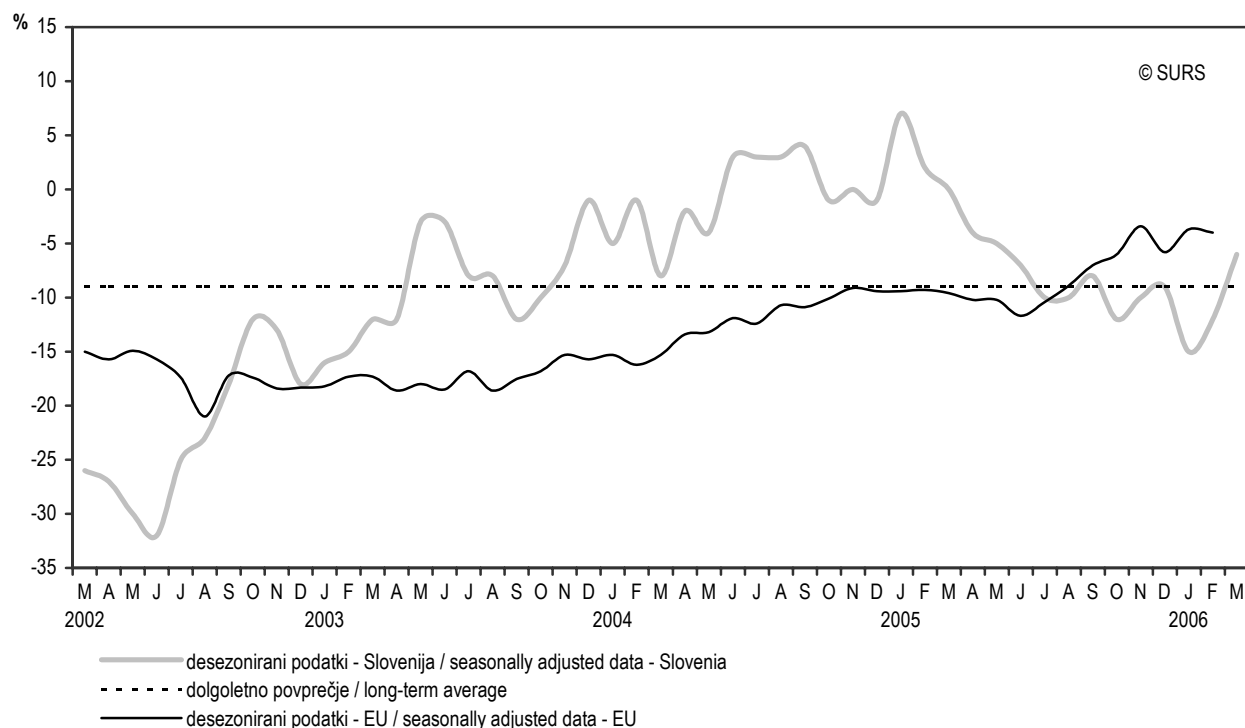
POSLOVNE TENDENCE V GRADBENIŠTVU, SLOVENIJA, MAREC 2006

BUSINESS TENDENCY IN CONSTRUCTION, SLOVENIA, MARCH 2006

- Direktorji so poslovne tendence v gradbeništvu ocenili marca 2006 boljše kot pretekli mesec. Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika zaupanja je bila za 6 odstotnih točk višja kot pretekli mesec. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 6 odstotnih točk in enaka povprečju lanskega leta.
- Na rast kazalnika zaupanja je vplivalo zvišanje skupnih naročil.
- Kazalniki stanj so se v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem večinoma izboljšali. Pričakovanja za naslednje tri mesece so ugodna.
- In March 2006, managers estimated business tendencies in construction as being better than in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator rose by 6 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was down by 6 percentage points and equal to last year's average.
- The rise of the confidence indicator was influenced by the rise of overall order-books.
- Compared to the previous month, the observed indicators for the appreciation of the situation mostly improved. The expectations for the next three months are favourable.

1. KAZALNIK ZAUPANJA V GRADBENIŠTVU ¹⁾ V SLOVENIJI IN EU²⁾, MAREC 2002–MAREC 2006

CONSTRUCTION CONFIDENCE INDICATOR ¹⁾ IN SLOVENIA AND EU ²⁾, MARCH 2002–MARCH 2006



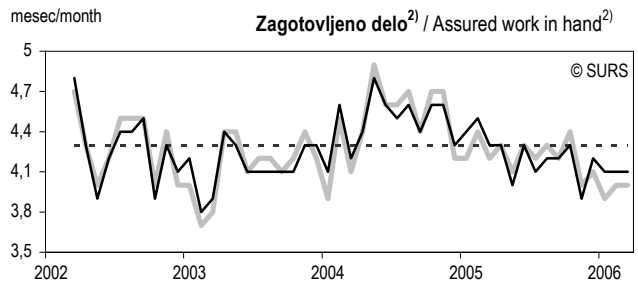
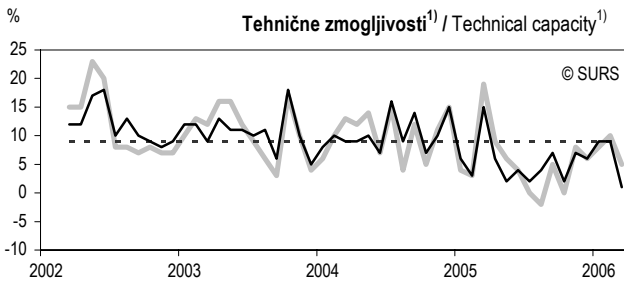
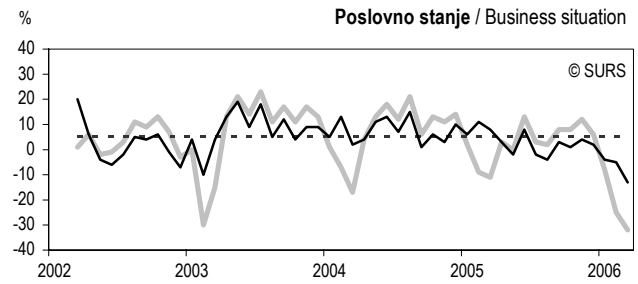
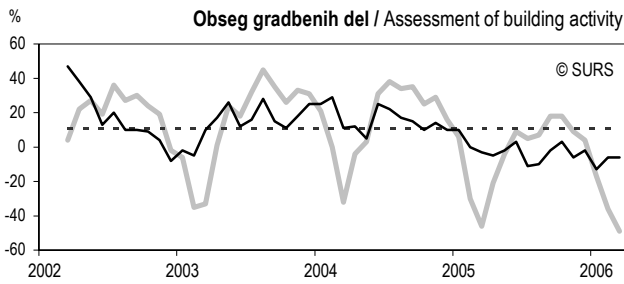
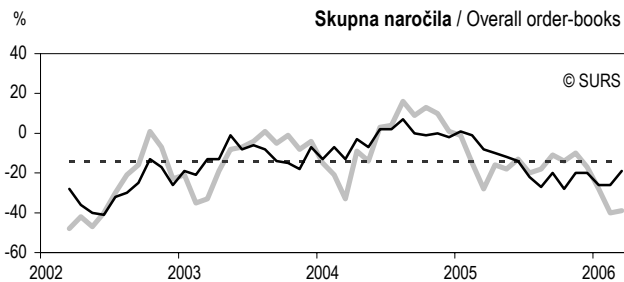
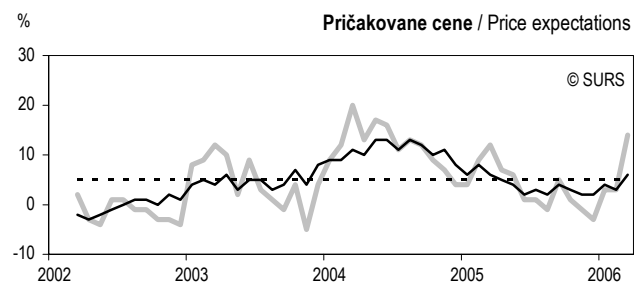
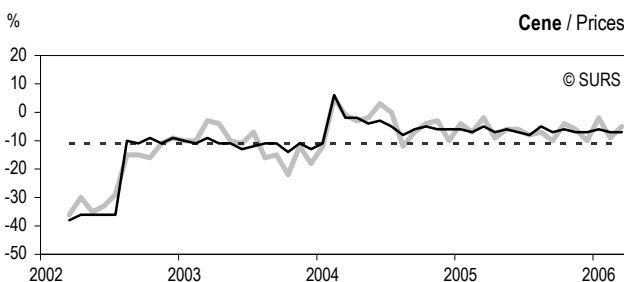
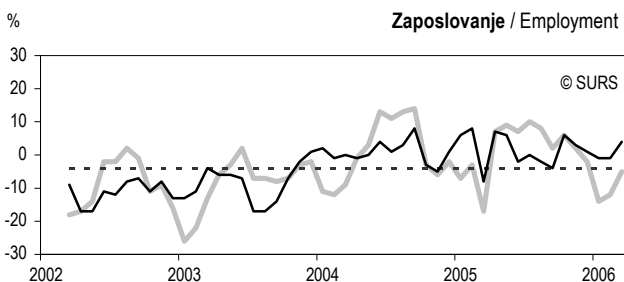
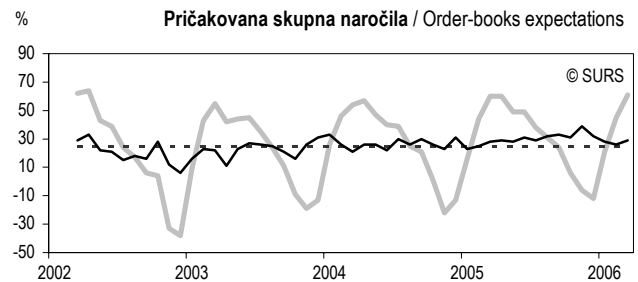
1) Kazalnik zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanji o sedanjih skupnih naročilih in pričakovanem zaposlovanju. Podatki so desezonirani.

The confidence indicator is an average of responses (balances) to questions on overall order-books assessments and employment expectations. Data are seasonally adjusted.

2) Vir / Source: http://europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/indicators/businessandconsumersurveys_en.htm. Podatki za EU za zadnji mesec niso na voljo. / Data for EU for the last month are not available.

2. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALNIKOV V GRADBENIŠTVU V SLOVENIJI, MAREC 2002 - MAREC 2006

EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN CONSTRUCTION IN SLOVENIA, MARCH 2002 - MARCH 2006

**Ocena stanja**
Appreciation of situation**Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih**
Expectations over the next 3 months

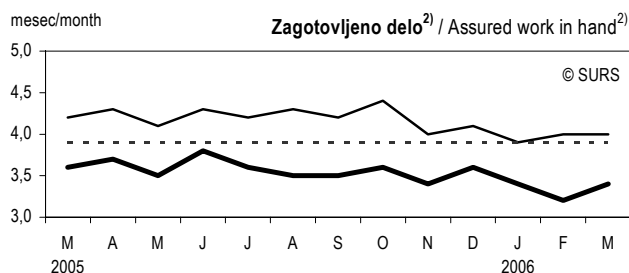
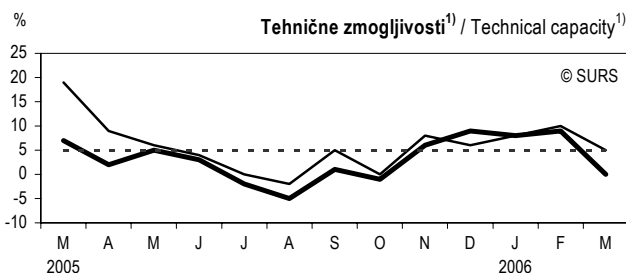
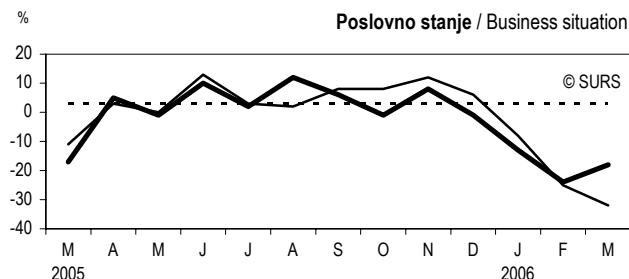
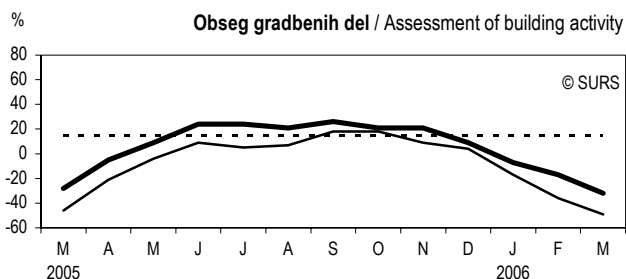
— originalni podatki / raw data — desezonirani podatki / seasonally adjusted data - - - - dolgoletno povprečje / long-term average

1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.

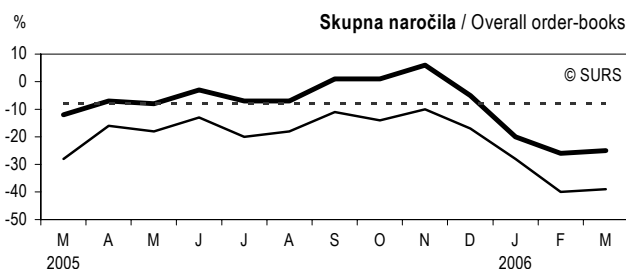
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

3. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALNIKOV GLEDE NA VRSTO GRADBENIH OBJEKTOV, SLOVENIJA, MAREC 2005–MAREC 2006 EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY THE TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, SLOVENIA, MARCH 2005–MARCH 2006

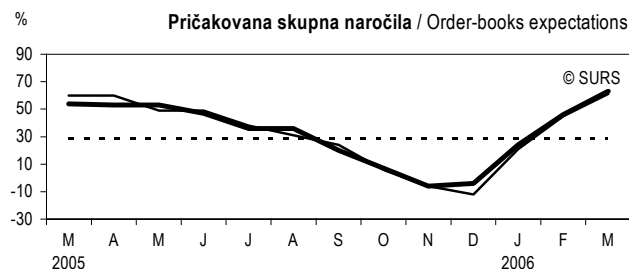
3.1 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalnikov za stavbe, Slovenija, marec 2005 - marec 2006 Evolution of economic indicators for buildings, Slovenia, March 2005 - March 2006



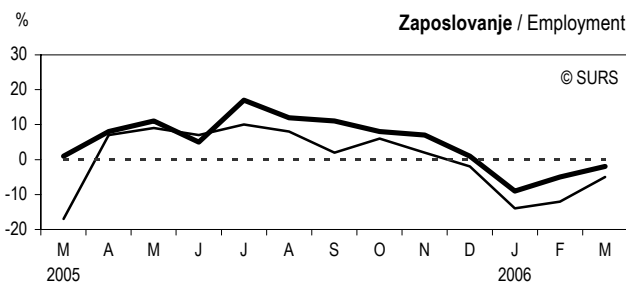
**Ocena stanj
Appreciation of situation**



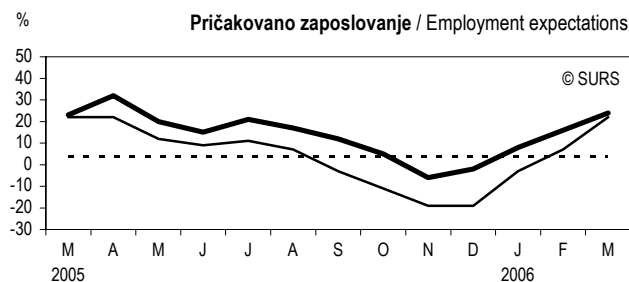
**Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih
Expectations over the next 3 months**



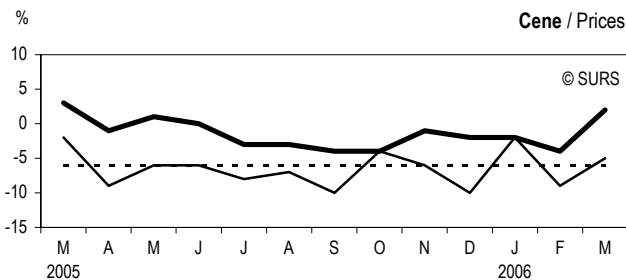
Zaposlovanje / Employment



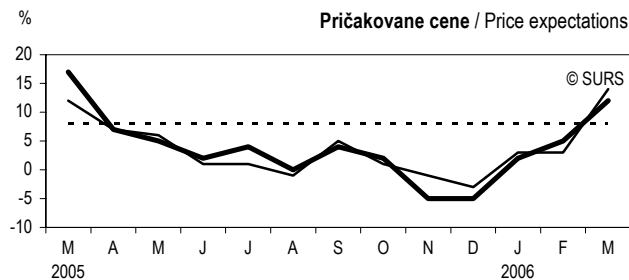
Pričakovano zaposlovanje / Employment expectations



Cene / Prices



Pričakovane cene / Price expectations

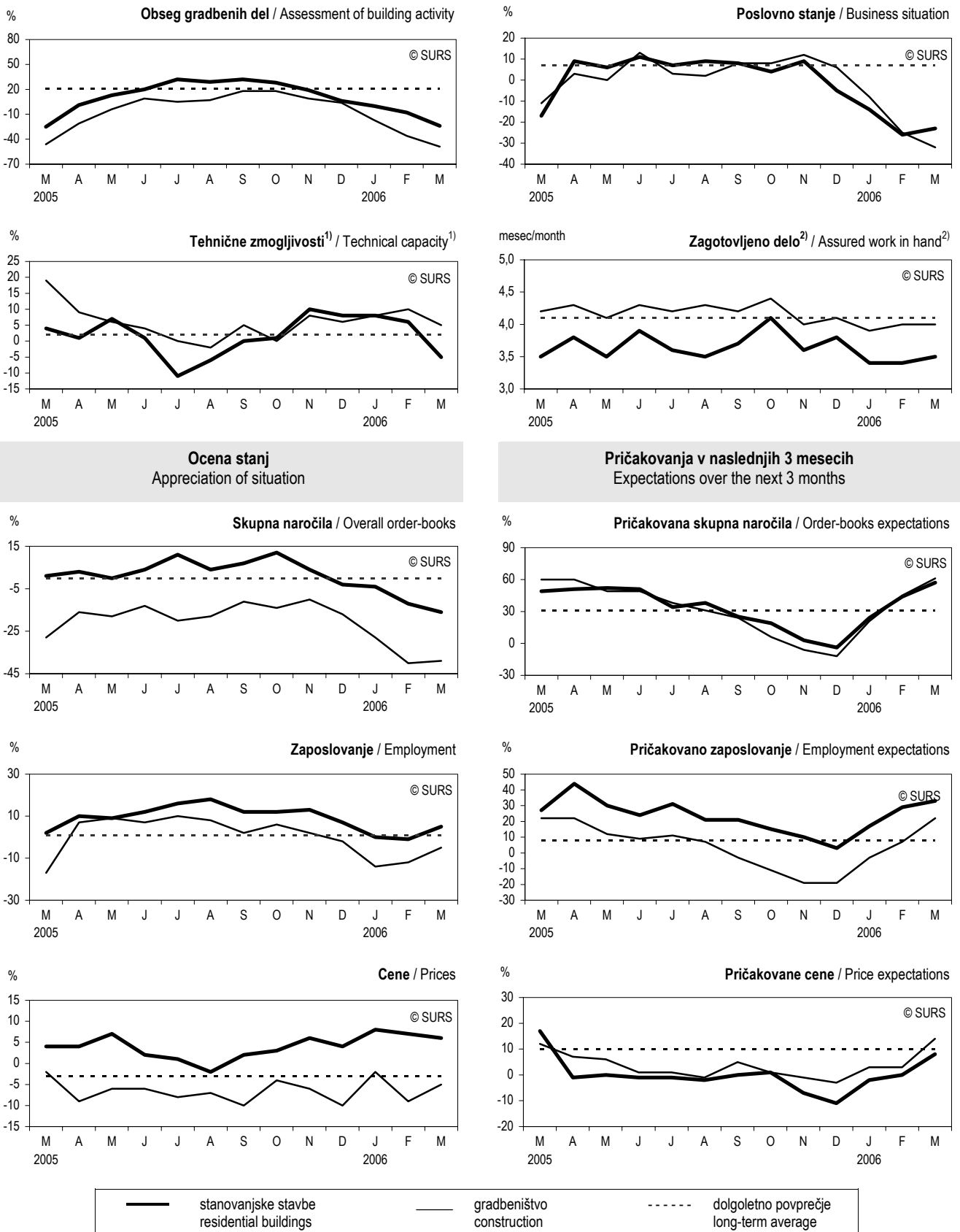


— stavbe buildings — gradbeništvo construction - - - - - dolgoletno povprečje long-term average

1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

3.2 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalnikov za stanovanjske stavbe, Slovenija, marec 2005 - marec 2006

Evolution of economic indicators for residential buildings, Slovenia, March 2005 - March 2006

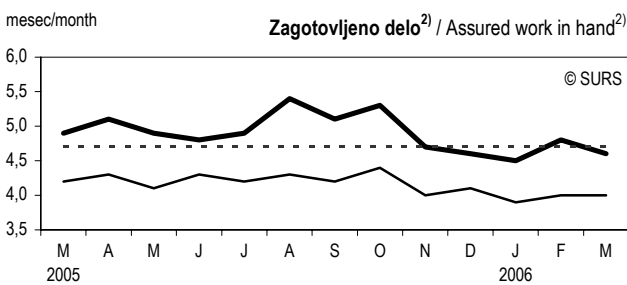
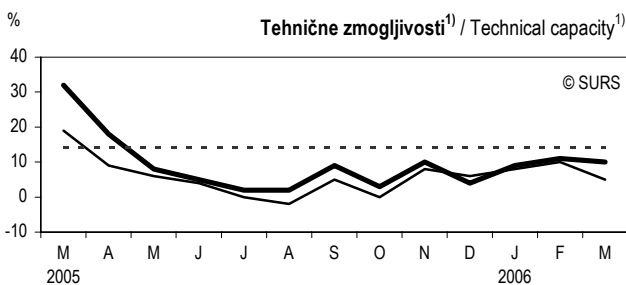
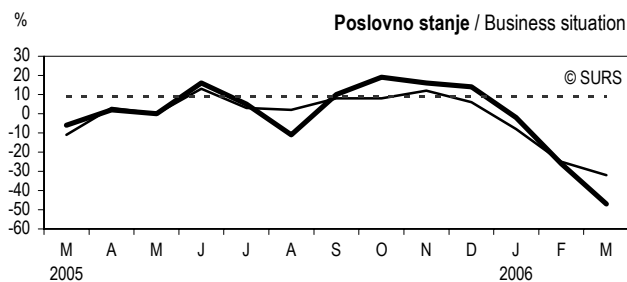
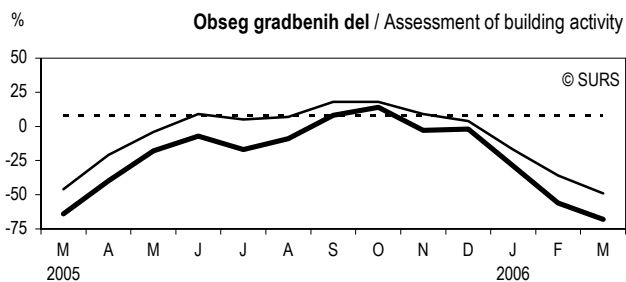


1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.

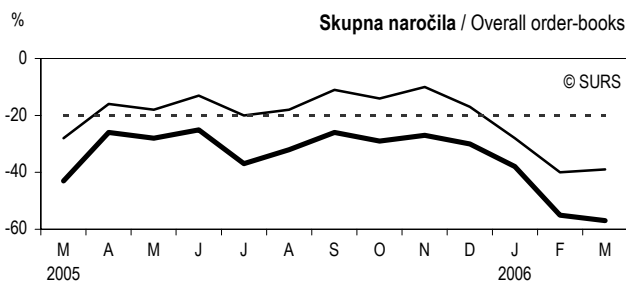
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

3.3 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalnikov za gradbene inženirske objekte, Slovenija, marec 2005 - marec 2006

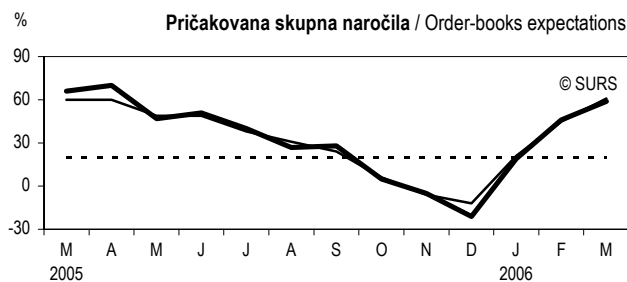
Evolution of economic indicators for civil engineering, Slovenia, March 2005 - March 2006



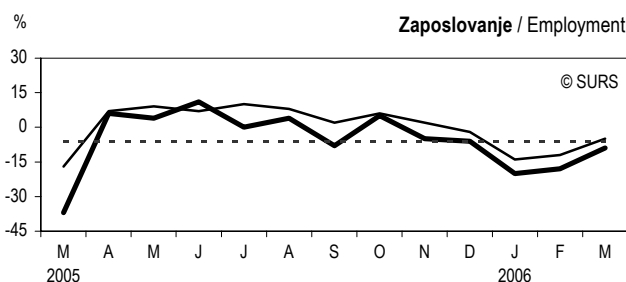
Ocena stanja
Appreciation of situation



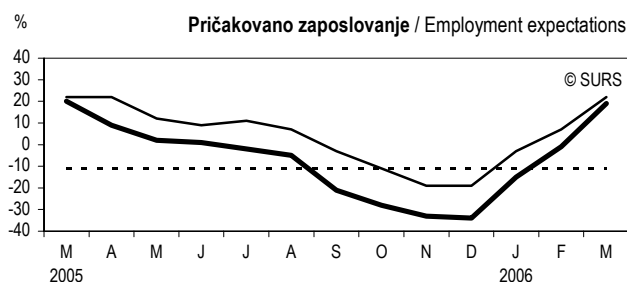
Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih
Expectations over the next 3 months



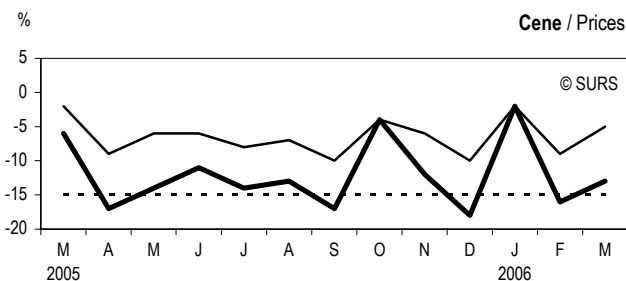
Zaposlovanje / Employment



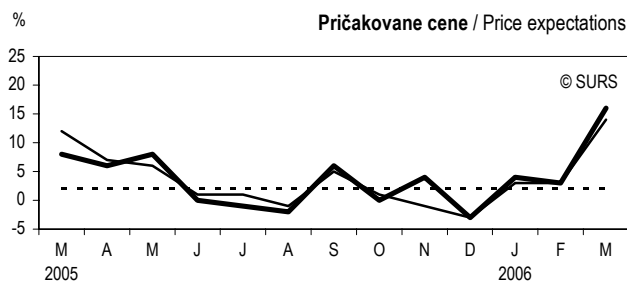
Pričakovano zaposlovanje / Employment expectations



Cene / Prices



Pričakovane cene / Price expectations

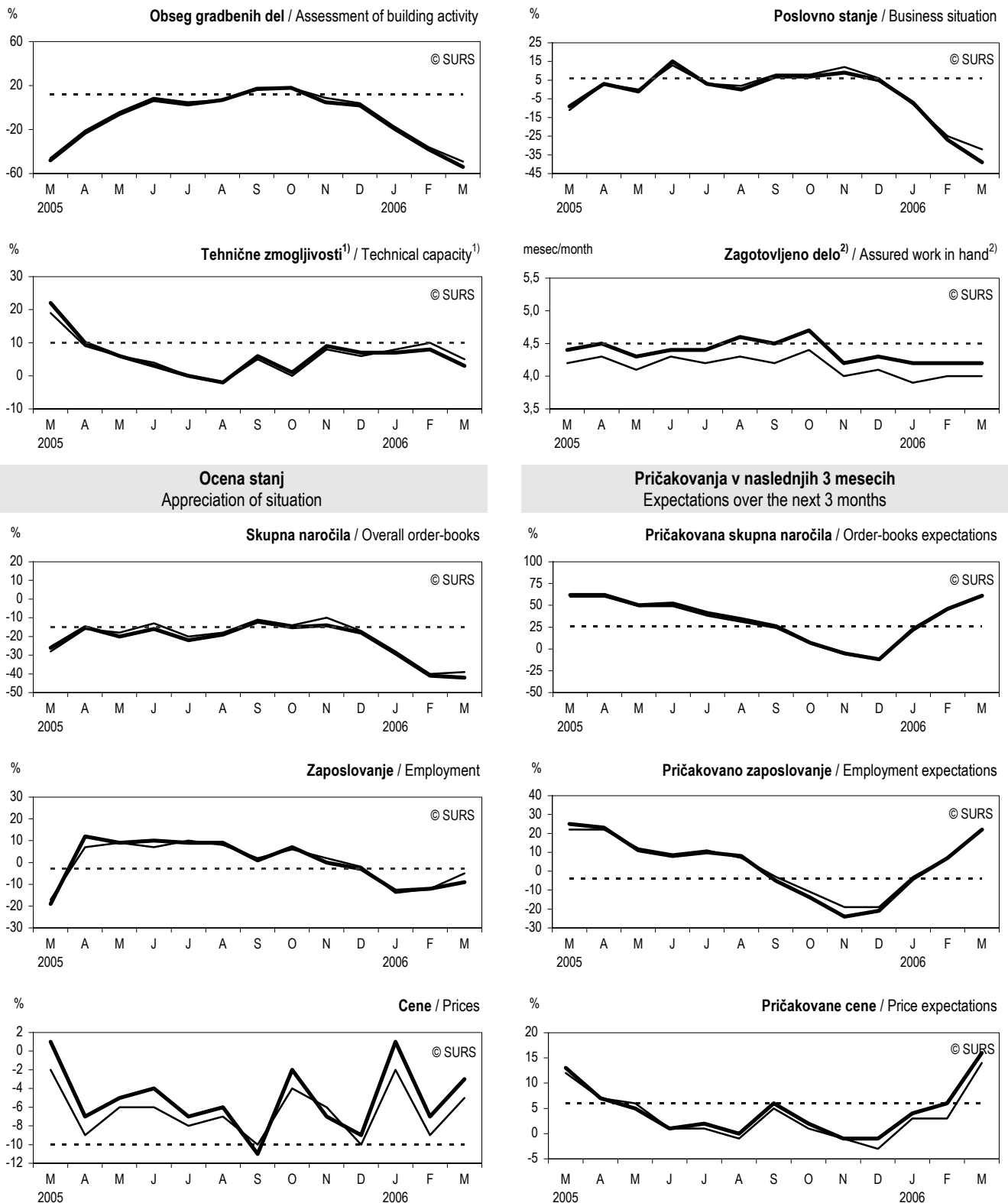


— gradbeni inženirski objekti / civil engineering — gradbeništvo / construction - - - - - dolgoletno povprečje / long-term average

1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

4. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALNIKOV V PODJETJIH PO DEJAVNOSTIH, SLOVENIJA, MAREC 2005–MAREC 2006 EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN ENTERPRISES BY ACTIVITY, SLOVENIA, MARCH 2005–MARCH 2006

4.1 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalnikov v podjetjih z dejavnostjo gradnja objektov in delov objektov, Slovenija, marec 2005 - marec 2006 Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in construction works, Slovenia, March 2005 - March 2006

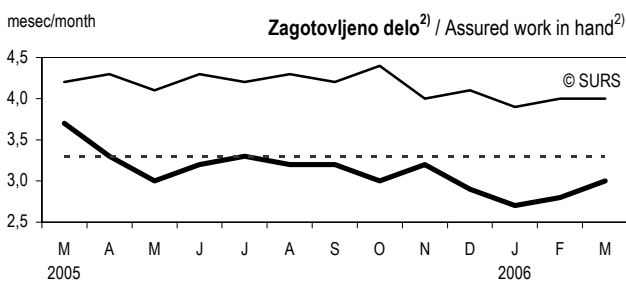
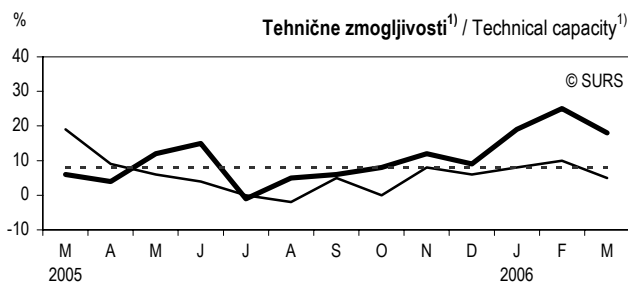
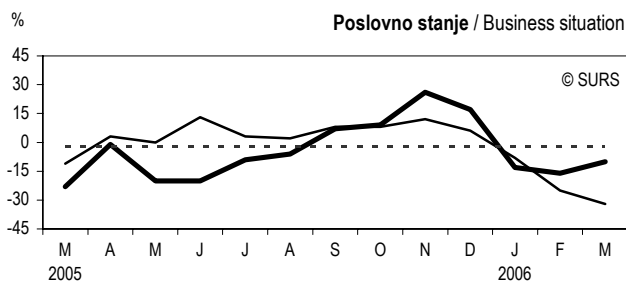
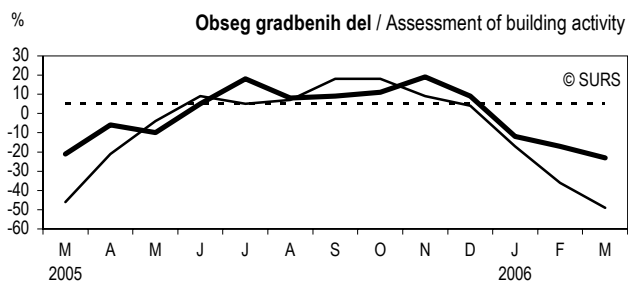


— gradnja objektov in delov objektov construction works — gradbeništvo construction - - - - - dolgoletno povprečje long-term average

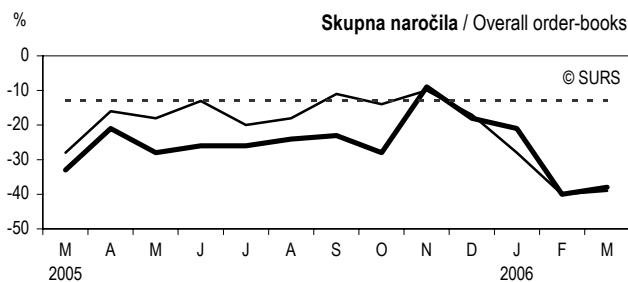
- 1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

4.2 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalnikov v podjetjih z dejavnostjo inštalacije pri gradnjah, Slovenija, marec 2005 - marec 2006

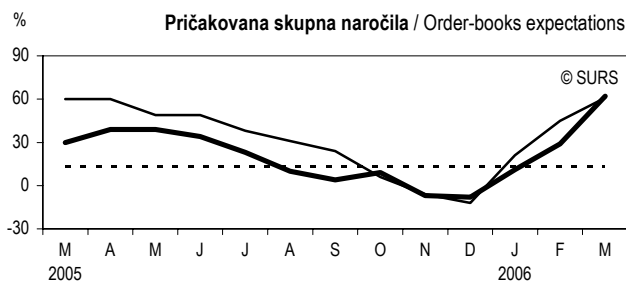
Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in installing equipment and fixtures, Slovenia, March 2005 - March 2006



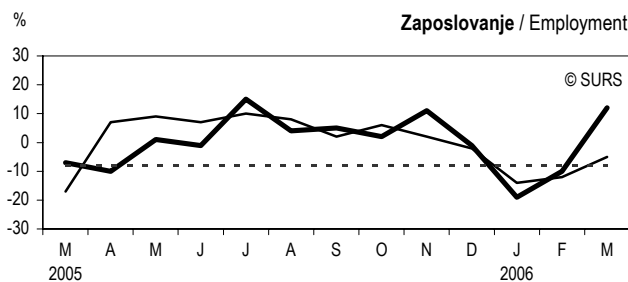
Ocena stanj / Appreciation of situation



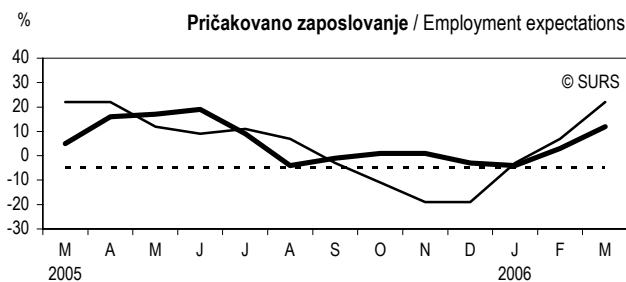
Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih / Expectations over the next 3 months



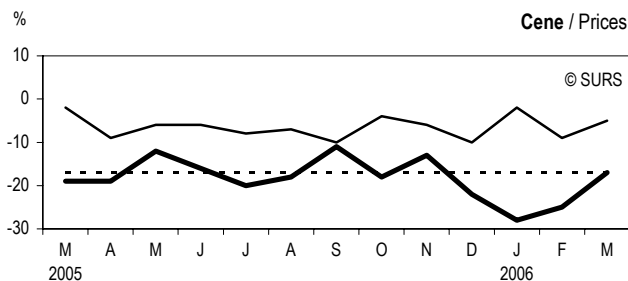
Zaposlovanje / Employment



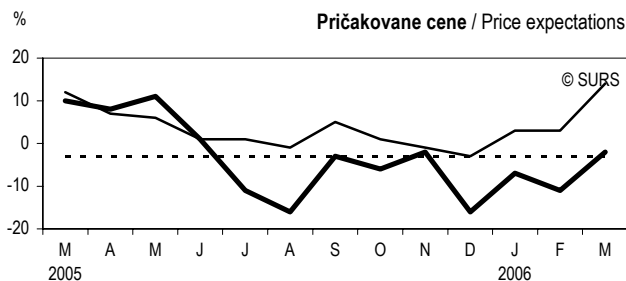
Pričakovano zaposlovanje / Employment expectations



Cene / Prices



Pričakovane cene / Price expectations

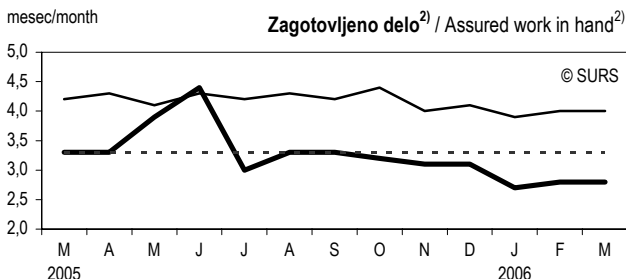
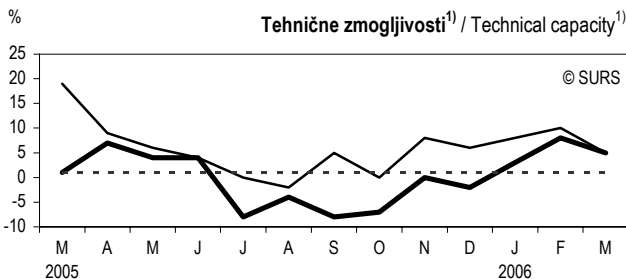
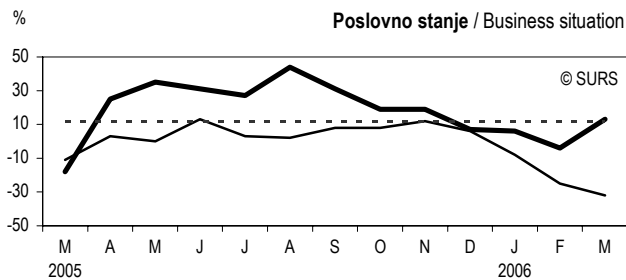
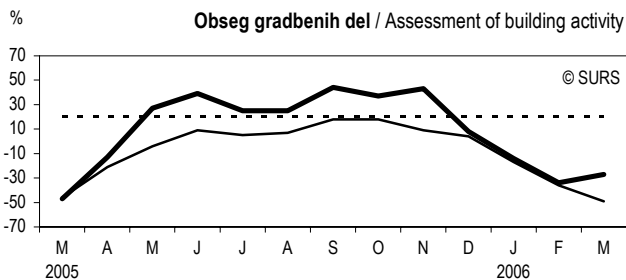


— inštalacije pri gradnjah / installation of equipment and fixtures — gradbeništvo / construction - - - - - dolgoletno povprečje / long-term average

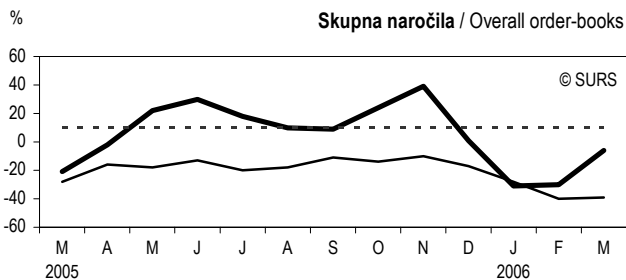
1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

4.3 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalnikov v podjetjih z dejavnostjo zaključna gradbena dela, Slovenija, marec 2005 - marec 2006

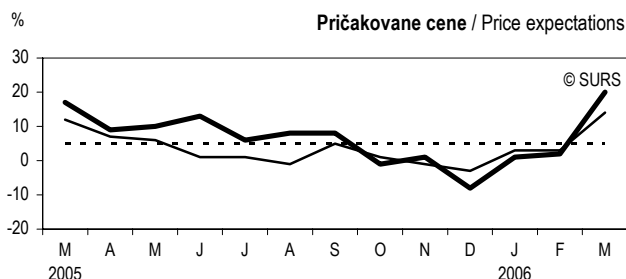
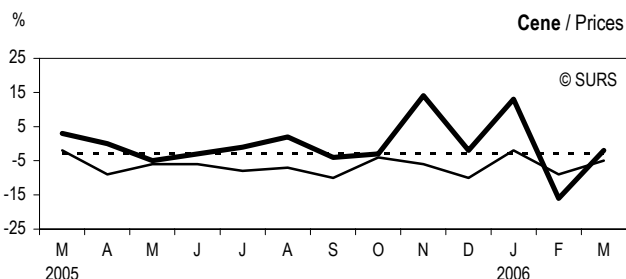
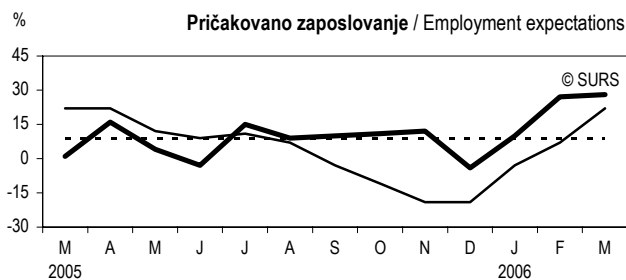
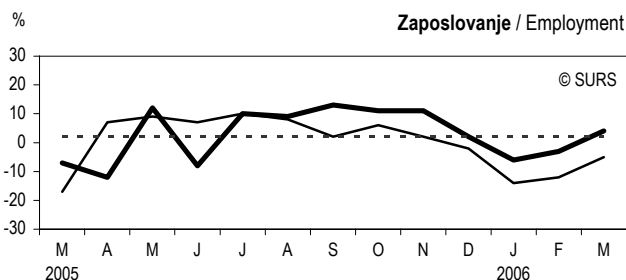
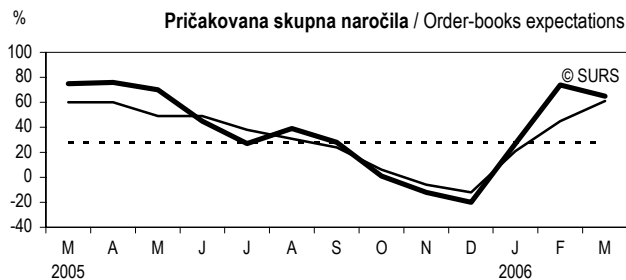
Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in finishing works, Slovenia, March 2005 - March 2006



Ocena stanj
Appreciation of situation



Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih
Expectations over the next 3 months

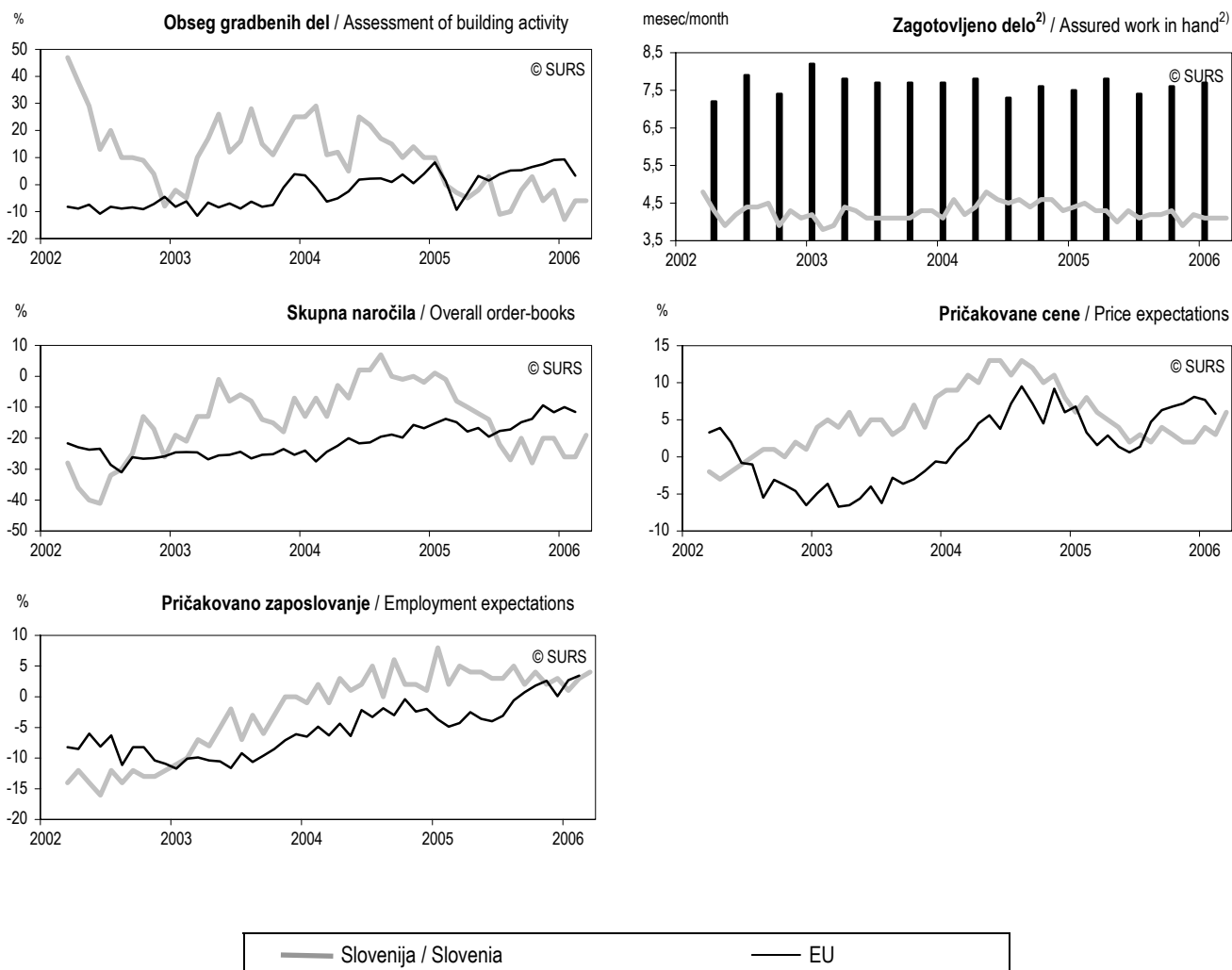


— zaključna gradbena dela finishing works — gradbeništvo construction - - - - - dolgoletno povprečje long-term average

- 1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.



5. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALNIKOV V GRADBENIŠTVU V SLOVENIJI IN EU, MAREC 2002–MAREC 2006¹⁾ EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN CONSTRUCTION IN SLOVENIA AND THE EU, MARCH 2002–MARCH 2006¹⁾

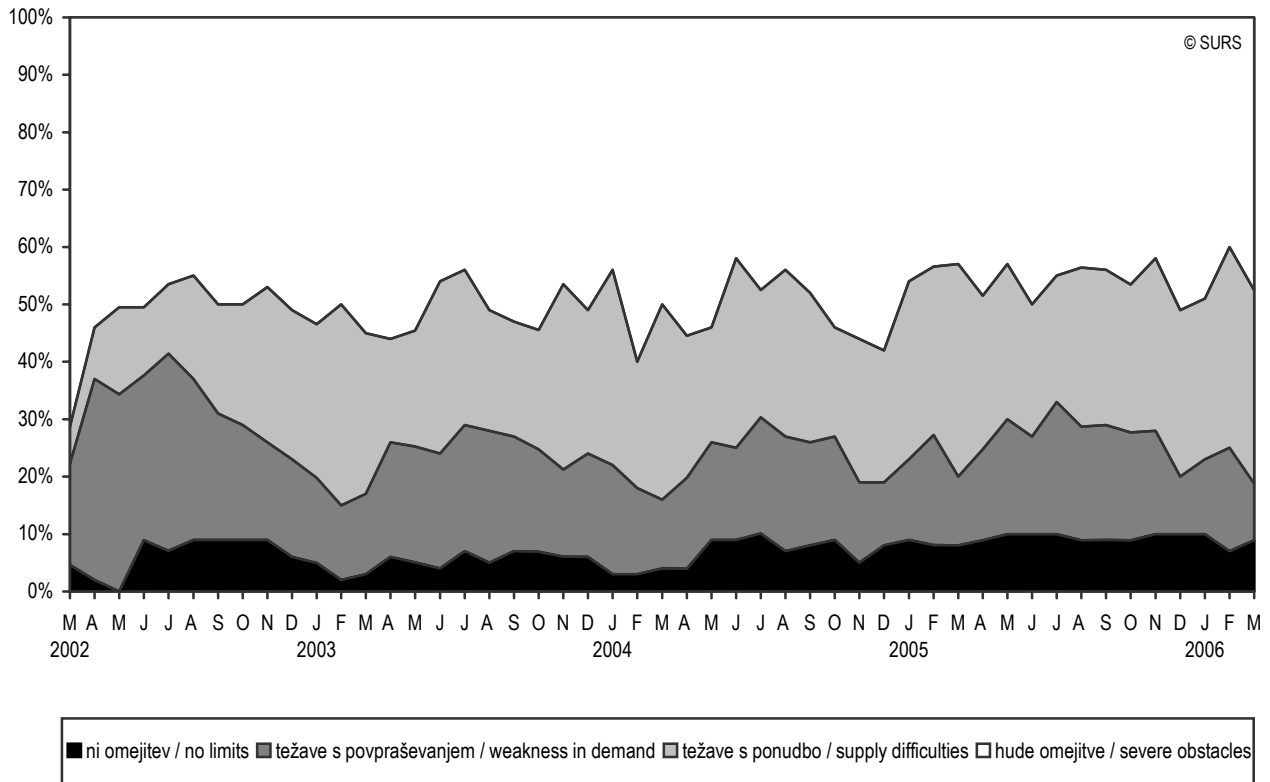


1) Vir / Source: http://europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/indicators/businessandconsumersurveys_en.htm. Podatki o EU za zadnji mesec niso na voljo. Podatki so desezonirani. / Data for the EU for the last month are not available. Data are seasonally adjusted.

2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. Kazalnik opazujejo v EU vsake 3 mesece. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand. In the EU the indicator is observed every three months.

6. OMEJITVENI DEJAVNIKI V GRADBENIŠTVU V SLOVENIJI, MAREC 2002 - MAREC 2006

FACTORS LIMITING BUILDING ACTIVITY IN SLOVENIA, MARCH 2002 - MARCH 2006



Graf ponazarja deleže zaposlenih v gradbeništvu, ki se soočajo z naslednjimi skupinami težav:

- Skupina "**ni omejitev**" zajema zaposlene, ki se ne soočajo z omejitvami.
- Skupina "**težave s povpraševanjem**" zajema zaposlene, ki imajo težave z nezadostnim povpraševanjem in konkurenco v dejavnosti.
- Skupina "**težave s ponudbo**" zajema zaposlene, ki imajo težave s slabimi vremenskimi pogoji, visokimi finančnimi stroški, visokimi stroški materiala in dela, težave pri pridobivanju kreditov. V to skupino sodijo tudi podjetja, ki imajo težave s pomanjkanjem usposobljenih delavcev, opreme in materialov.
- Skupina "**hude omejitve**" zajema zaposlene, ki imajo hkrati težave z dejavniki iz skupine "šibko povpraševanje" in z dejavniki iz skupine "težave s preskrbo".

The chart on production obstacles shows the share of employees who are facing the following groups of problems:

- Group "**no limits**" includes employees with no limits in building activity.
- Group "**weakness in demand**" includes employees who are facing insufficient demand and competition in own sector.
- Group "**supply difficulties**" includes employees who are facing bad weather conditions, high cost of finance, materials and/or labour; difficulties with access to bank credits, lack of equipment, and shortage of skilled labour and shortage of materials.
- Group "**severe obstacles**" includes employees who are facing at the same time problems from the group "weakness in demand" and those from the group "supply difficulties".

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

NAMEN STATISTIČNEGA RAZISKOVANJA

Namen kvalitativne Ankete o poslovnih tendencah v gradbeništvu (PA-GRAD/M) je mesečno pridobivanje informacij o trenutnih stanjih glavnih ekonomskih kazalnikov ter ocenitev njihovega gibanja v naslednjih mesecih. Rezultati anket so osnova za izračun kazalnika zaupanja v gradbeništvu.

Anketo o poslovnih tendencah v gradbeništvu izvajamo v Sloveniji od marca 2002 s poenotenim vprašalnikom, na podlagi poenotene metodologije in z enako periodiko, kot jo izvajajo v državah članicah Evropske unije že več desetletij. Zato so vsi podatki neposredno primerljivi.

ENOTE OPAZOVANJA

Opazujemo podjetja, ki so razvrščena v gradbeništvu, to je v oddelek 45 Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD), in imajo 11 zaposlenih ali več ter so bila izbrana na podlagi dveh meril, in sicer:

- velikosti (število zaposlenih, skladno z zakonom o gospodarskih družbah) in
- razvrstitve podjetja po SKD.

VIRI

Na vprašalnik odgovarjajo direktorji podjetij ali drugi vodilni delavci med 1. in 10. v mesecu.

ZAJETJE

V anketi sodeluje 433 izbranih gradbenih podjetij. Zajeta so vsa velika in srednje velika podjetja in vsa mala podjetja z 11 zaposlenimi in več.

NAČIN ZBIRANJA PODATKOV

Anketo izvajamo mesečno po pošti.

UTEŽEVANJE ODGOVOROV

Odgovori so uteženi tako, da odražajo relativno pomembnost posameznega podjetja v vzorcu. Znotraj oddelkov SKD so odgovori uteženi s številom zaposlenih.

NEODGOVORI

Neodgovore vsak mesec obdelamo skladno s poenoteno metodologijo; delež neodgovorov se giblje med 5 in 10 % (povprečno 8 %).

DEFINICIJE

Grafikoni prikazujejo ravnotežja po posameznih vprašanjih. **Ravnotežje** je razlika med pozitivnimi in negativnimi odgovori, izražena v odstotkih. Ravnotežja prikazujejo gibanje opazovanih ekonomskih spremenljivk (stanj in pričakovanj), ne pa dejanskih velikosti ekonomskih kazalnikov.

Ko so prikazane daljše časovne vrste podatkov ali primerjave kazalnikov z EU-jem, so vrednosti **desezonirane**. To so vrednosti, pri katerih je izključen vpliv sezone, vsebujejo pa trend-cikel in naključno komponento. Podatki za EU so desezonirani z metodo DAINITIES, za Slovenijo pa z metodo TRAMO/SEATS, ki temelji na modelih ARIMA. Pri oblikovanju modelov je upoštevano časovno obdobje od marca 2002 do januarja 2006.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

PURPOSE OF STATISTICAL SURVEY

The purpose of the qualitative Survey on Business Tendency in Construction (hereinafter: PA-GRAD/M) is to get monthly information about current situations of major economic indicators and to evaluate their movement in the following months. The results of the survey are the basis for evaluation of the construction confidence indicator.

We have been carrying out the Survey on Business Tendency in Construction in Slovenia since March 2002 with the harmonised questionnaire, methodology and periodicity, which have been used in EU Member States for several decades. Therefore, all data are directly comparable.

OBSERVATION UNITS

We are monitoring units that are registered in construction – division 45 of the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD) and have 11 or more employees. They were selected by two criteria:

- the size of the enterprise (the number of employees in accordance with the Companies Act),
- classification of the enterprise according to the SKD.

SOURCES

Respondents to the monthly questionnaire are managers of enterprises or other executives. They respond between the 1st and the 10th in the month.

COVERAGE

433 enterprises participate in the survey. We included all large and medium-sized enterprises and all small enterprises with 11 employees and more.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTING

The survey is carried out monthly by mail.

WEIGHTS FOR RESPONSES

Responses to individual questions are weighted so that they reflect relative importance of individual enterprise in the panel. Inside divisions of Standard Classification of Activities (SKD) responses are weighted with the number of employees.

NON-RESPONSES

Non-responses are processed every month in accordance with the harmonised methodology and vary between 5 and 10% (8% on average).

DEFINITIONS

The charts show the balance by individual questions. The **balance** is the difference between positive and negative answers, expressed in percent. The balance shows the movement of observed economic variables (present situation and future expectations), and not the real size of economic indicators.

In the charts with longer time series or by comparisons with EU indicators, data are **seasonally adjusted**. Values are adjusted for the seasonal component, but include the trend-cycle component and the irregular component. Data for EU are seasonally adjusted by the DAINITIES method and for Slovenia by the TRAMO/SEATS method, which is based on ARIMA models. The designing of the models is based on the time period from March 2002 to January 2006.



Kazalnik zaupanja v gradbeništvu je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanji o sedanjih skupnih naročilih in pričakovanemu zaposlovanju.

OBJAVLJANJE PODATKOV

Sodelujoči v anketi prejmejo informacijo o gradbeništvu kot celoti, o oddelku SKD, v katerega se po dejavnosti razvrščajo in glede na vrsto gradnje, vendar le, če so izpolnili vprašalnik za tekoči mesec.

Ostalim uporabnikom so dostopni podatki na ravni gradbeništva in njegovih skupin ter podatki glede na vrsto gradnje. Slednji so mesečno objavljeni v Statističnih informacijah – Poslovne tendence v gradbeništvu in v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT na naslovu <http://www.stat.si>.

VPRAŠANJA:

- Obseg gradbenih del v zadnjih 3 mesecih: večji, enak, manjši?
- Dejavniki, ki omejujejo gradbeno dejavnost: ni omejitev, nezadostno povpraševanje, slabi vremenski pogoji, visoki stroški materiala, visoki stroški dela, visoki finančni stroški, težave pri pridobivanju kreditov, pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev, pomanjkanje opreme, pomanjkanje materialov, velika konkurenca v dejavnosti, ostalo?
- Sedanja naročila v tujini: višja kot normalna, normalna, nižja kot normalna?
- Sedanja domača naročila: višja kot normalna, normalna, nižja kot normalna?
- Sedanja skupna naročila: višja kot normalna, normalna, nižja kot normalna?
- Pričakovana naročila v naslednjih 3 mesecih: zrasla, ostala nespremenjena, padla?
- Zaposlovanje v zadnjem mesecu: povečalo, ostalo enako, zmanjšalo?
- Pričakovano zaposlovanje v naslednjih 3 mesecih: povečalo, ostalo enako, zmanjšalo?
- Cene so se: zvišale, ostale enake, znižale?
- Pričakovane cene v naslednjih 3 mesecih: naraščale, ostale enake, padale?
- Tehnične zmogljivosti glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih: več kot zadostne, zadostne, nezadostne?
- Pri običajnih delovnih urah že začeto ali s pogodbami zagotovljeno dela za: ... mesecev?
- Poslovno stanje v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem: boljše, enako, slabše?

Confidence indicator in construction is defined as the arithmetic mean of the answers (balances) to the questions on order book assessments and employment expectations.

PUBLISHING

Persons participating in the survey get information for construction, division in which they are classified and for the type of construction. They get it only if they responded in the current month.

Other users can get data for construction and its groups, size of enterprises and type of construction. Data are published in the Rapid Reports – Business Tendency in Construction and in the database SI-STAT which is available on <http://www.stat.si/eng>.

QUESTIONS:

- Building activity over the past 3 months: increased, remained unchanged, decreased?
- Factors limiting building activity: none, insufficient demand, bad weather conditions, high cost of material, high cost of labour, high cost of capital, access to bank credit, shortage of skilled labour, shortage of equipment, shortage of material, competition in own sector, other?
- Assessment of foreign order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Assessment of domestic order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Assessment of overall order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Expected order books over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Assessment of employment: increased, remained unchanged, decreased?
- Employment expectations over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Assessment of prices: increased, remained unchanged, decreased?
- Expected prices over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Technical capacity regarding expected demand in the next 12 months: more than sufficient, sufficient, not sufficient?
- With normal working hours, the work in hand and work already contracted for ... months?
- Business situation compared to the previous month: better, the same, worse?

KOMENTAR

Marca 2006 so direktorji poslovne tendence v gradbeništvu ocenili boljše kot pretekli mesec. Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika zaupanja je bila za 6 odstotnih točk višja kot pretekli mesec. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 6 odstotnih točk in enaka povprečju lanskega leta.

POSLOVNO STANJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika poslovnega stanja je bila v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem nižja za 8 odstotnih točk in je dosegla najnižjo vrednost v celotnem opazovanem obdobju. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja kar za 21 odstotnih točk in za 16 odstotnih točk je bila nižja od lanskega povprečja.

OBSEG GRADBENIH DEL

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika obsega gradbenih del je ostala v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem enaka. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 3 odstotne točke in za 4 odstotne točke je bila nižja od pod povprečja lanskega leta.

SKUPNA NAROČILA IN PRIČAKOVANA SKUPNA NAROČILA

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika skupnih naročil se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 7 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 11 odstotnih točk in za 4 odstotne točke je bila nižja od lanskega povprečja.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika pričakovanih skupnih naročil za naslednje tri mesece se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 3 odstotne točke. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 1 odstotno točko in za 1 odstotno točko je bila nižja od povprečja lanskega leta.

ZAPOSLOVANJE IN PRIČAKOVANO ZAPOSLOVANJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika zaposlovanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 5 odstotnih točk. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 12 odstotnih točk in za 2 odstotni točki je bila višja od povprečja lanskega leta.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika pričakovanega zaposlovanja je bila za 1 odstotno točko višja kot pretekli mesec. Glede na isti mesec lani in lansko povprečje je bila enaka.

CENE IN CENOVNA PRIČAKOVANJA

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika cen je ostala v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem enaka. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 3 odstotne točke in enaka povprečju lanskega leta.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika cenovnih pričakovanj za naslednje tri mesece je bila v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem višja za 3 odstotne točke. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 2 odstotni točki in za 2 odstotni točki je bila višja od povprečja lanskega leta.

TEHNIČNE ZMOGLJIVOSTI

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika tehnične zmogljivosti vključuje oceno količine in kakovosti opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 8 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 14 odstotnih točk in 4 odstotne točke pod lanskim povprečjem.

ZAGOTOVLJENO DELO

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika zagotovljeno delo temelji na oceni števila mesecev, za katere je delo zagotovljeno s pogodbami.

V marcu so imela podjetja s pogodbami zagotovljeno delo v povprečju za 4,1 meseca. To je za 0,2 meseca manj kot v istem mesecu lani in za 0,1 meseca manj od povprečja lanskega leta.

COMMENT

In March 2006, managers estimated business tendencies in construction as being better than in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator rose by 6 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was down by 6 percentage points and equal to last year's average.

BUSINESS SITUATION

The seasonally adjusted value of the business situation indicator fell by 8 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was down by 21 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 16 percentage points.

BUILDING ACTIVITY

The seasonally adjusted value of the building activity indicator remained the same as in the previous month. Compared to March 2005 and last year's average it was down by 3 and 4 percentage points respectively.

OVERALL ORDER-BOOKS AND EXPECTED ORDER-BOOKS

The seasonally adjusted value of the overall order-books indicator rose by 7 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was down by 11 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected order-books for the next three months rose by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 1 percentage point and compared to last year's average it was down by 1 percentage point.

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT EXPECTATIONS

The seasonally adjusted value of the employment indicator rose by 5 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 12 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 2 percentage points.

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected employment indicator rose by 1 percentage point when compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 and last year's average it remained the same.

PRICES AND PRICE EXPECTATIONS

The seasonally adjusted value of the prices indicator remained the same as in the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was down by 3 percentage points and was equal to last year's average.

The seasonally adjusted value of the price expectations indicator for the next three months rose by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 2 percentage points and 2 percentage points above last year's average.

TECHNICAL CAPACITY

The seasonally adjusted value of the technical capacity indicator includes the evaluation of the quantity and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.

The seasonally adjusted value of this indicator was down by 8 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was down by 14 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

ASSURED WORK IN HAND

The value of the assured work indicator includes the evaluation of the number of months for which work is assured by contracts.

In March 2006, enterprises had work assured for 4.1 months on average, which is 0.2 month less than in March 2005 and 0.1 month less than last year's average.



OMEJITVENI DEJAVNIKI

Med omejitvenimi dejavniki v gradbeništvu so prevladovali dejavniki iz skupine hude omejitve. V tem mesecu se je z njimi spopadalo 48 % zaposlenih (oziroma 40 % podjetij).

Sledili so omejitveni dejavniki iz skupine težave s ponudbo. V tem mesecu se je z njimi srečevalo 34 % zaposlenih (oziroma 43 % podjetij).

Z dejavniki iz skupine šibko povpraševanje se je v tem mesecu srečalo 10 % zaposlenih (oziroma 10 % podjetij).

9 % zaposlenih (oziroma 7 % podjetij) v tem mesecu ni imelo omejitev.

Podrobnejši pregled omejitvenih dejavnikov v gradbeništvu v tem mesecu pokaže naslednje¹⁾:

- 48 % podjetij (ali 51 % zaposlenih) so omejevale slabe vremenske razmere;
- 43 % podjetij (ali 51 % zaposlenih) je omejevala velika konkurenca v dejavnosti;
- 30 % podjetij (ali 23 % zaposlenih) so omejevali visoki stroški dela;
- 29 % podjetij (ali 22 % zaposlenih) je omejevalo pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev;
- 22 % podjetij (ali 23 % zaposlenih) so omejevali visoki stroški materiala;
- 16 % podjetij (ali 20 % zaposlenih) so omejevali visoki finančni stroški;
- 16 % podjetij (ali 18 % zaposlenih) je omejevalo nezadostno povpraševanje;
- 10 % podjetij (ali 7 % zaposlenih) so omejevali drugi dejavniki;
- 6 % podjetij (ali 3 % zaposlenih) so omejevale težave pri pridobivanju kreditov;
- 2 % podjetij (ali 1 % zaposlenih) je omejevalo pomanjkanje opreme;
- 1 % podjetij (ali 1 % zaposlenih) je omejevalo pomanjkanje materialov.

Največja omejitev v gradbeništvu so slabe vremenske razmere, sledijo velika konkurenca v dejavnosti, visoki stroški dela in pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev.

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1) Podjetja lahko označijo več dejavnikov, ki omejujejo njihovo dejavnost, zato vsota odstotkov ni 100.
Enterprises can select several factors limiting their business, so the total is not 100%.

LIMITING FACTORS

Among factors limiting building activity, severe obstacles prevailed. In March 2006, 48% of employees (40% of enterprises) were faced with them.

The second most important obstacles were supply difficulties. In March 2006, 34% of employees (43% of enterprises) faced them.

The third most important obstacles were demand difficulties. In March 2006, 10% of employees (10% of enterprises) faced them.

9% of employees (7% of enterprises) experienced no obstacles in March 2006.

A more detailed overview of factors limiting building activity shows that in this month¹⁾:

- 48% of enterprises (or 51% of employees) were limited by bad weather conditions;
- 43% of enterprises (or 51% of employees) were limited by competition in own sector;
- 30% of enterprises (or 23% of employees) were limited by high costs of labour;
- 29% of enterprises (or 22% of employees) were limited by shortage of skilled labour;
- 22% of enterprises (or 23% of employees) were limited by high costs of material;
- 16% of enterprises (or 20% of employees) were limited by high costs of capital;
- 16% of enterprises (or 18% of employees) were limited by insufficient demand;
- 10% of enterprises (or 7% of employees) were limited by other factors;
- 6% of enterprises (or 3% of employees) were limited by access to bank credits;
- 2% of enterprises (or 1% of employees) were limited by lack of equipment;
- 1% of enterprises (or 1% of employees) were limited by shortage of material.

The most important factor limiting building activity is bad weather conditions, followed by competition in own sector, high costs of labour and shortage of skilled labour.

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