



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

3. AVGUST 2005
3 AUGUST 2005

Št. / No 209

19 GRADBENIŠTVO CONSTRUCTION

Št. / No 23

POSLOVNE TENDENCE V GRADBENIŠTVU, SLOVENIJA, JULIJ 2005

BUSINESS TENDENCY IN CONSTRUCTION, SLOVENIA, JULY 2005

- Kazalec zaupanja v gradbeništvu je bil v juliju 2005 za 3 odstotne točke nižji kot v preteklem mesecu, hkrati pa za 13 odstotnih točk nižji kot v lanskem juliju in za 4 odstotne točke nižji od lanskega povprečja.
- Na gibanje kazalca zaupanja v tem mesecu je vplivalo znižanje sedanjih skupnih naročil in zvišanje pričakovanega zaposlovanja.
- Kazalci stanj so se v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem večinoma poslabšali in tudi pričakovanja za naslednje tri mesece niso ugodna.
- In July 2005 the confidence indicator in construction fell by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 13 percentage points and 4 percentage points below last year's average.
- The evolution of the confidence indicator in this month was influenced by the fall of overall order-books and the rise of expected employment.
- Observed indicators for appreciation of the situation deteriorated compared to the previous month. The expectations for the next three months are not favourable.

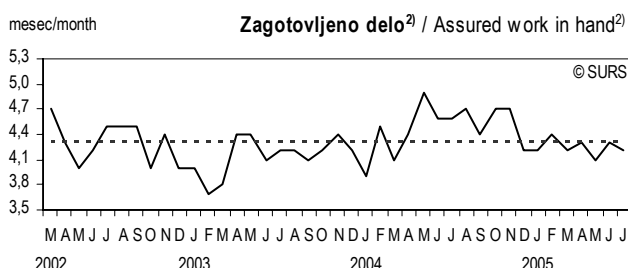
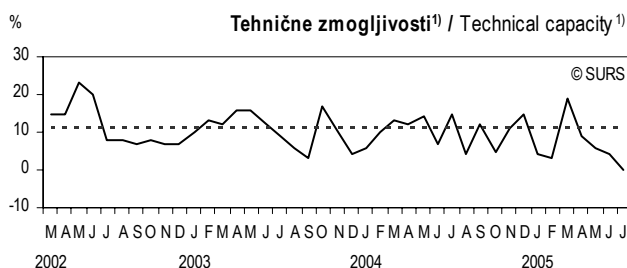
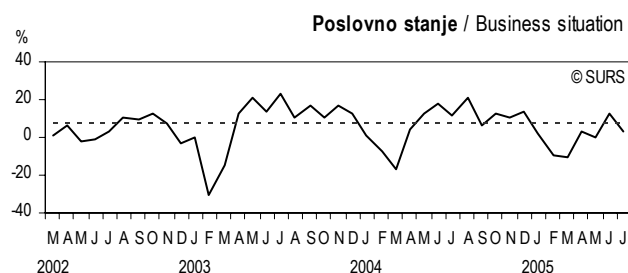
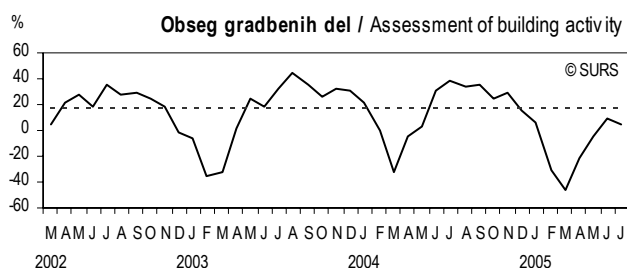
1. KAZALEC ZAUPANJA V GRADBENIŠTVU¹⁾ V SLOVENIJI, MAREC 2002–JULIJ 2005 CONSTRUCTION CONFIDENCE INDICATOR ¹⁾ IN SLOVENIA, MARCH 2002–JULY 2005



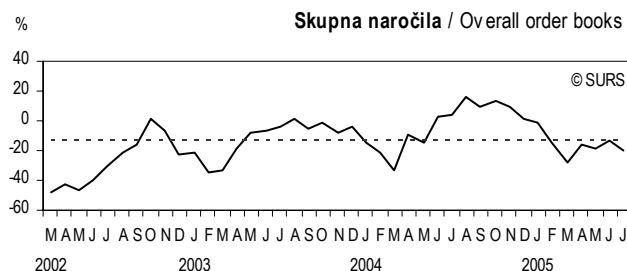
1) Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanji o sedanjih skupnih naročilih in pričakovanem zaposlovanju.
The confidence indicator is an average of responses (balances) to questions on overall order-books assessments and employment expectations.

2. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V GRADBENIŠTVU V SLOVENIJI, MAREC 2002–JULIJ 2005

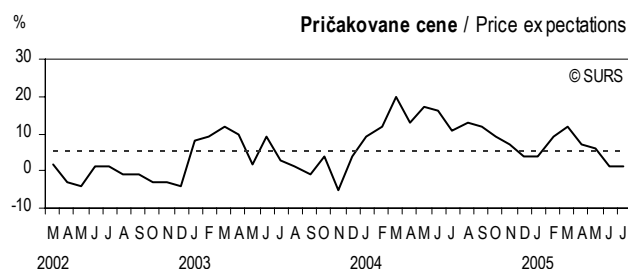
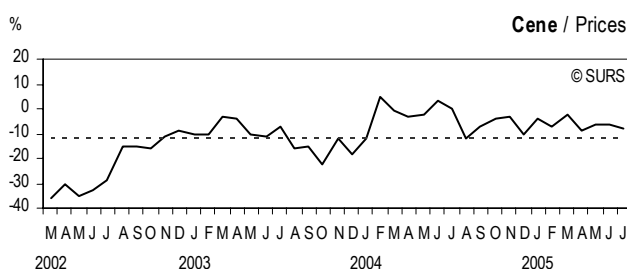
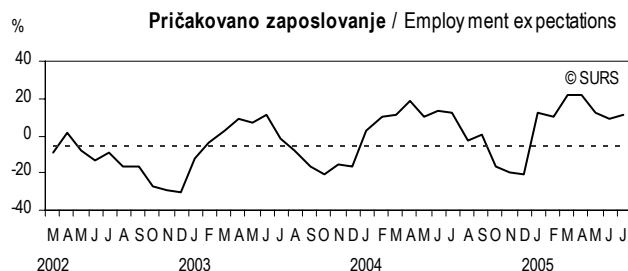
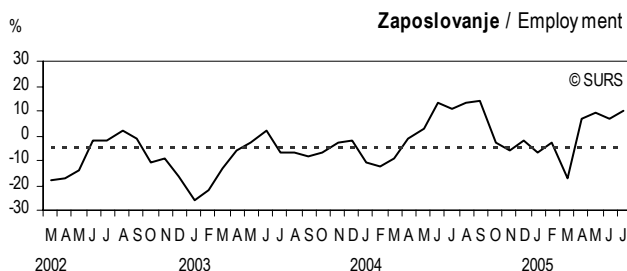
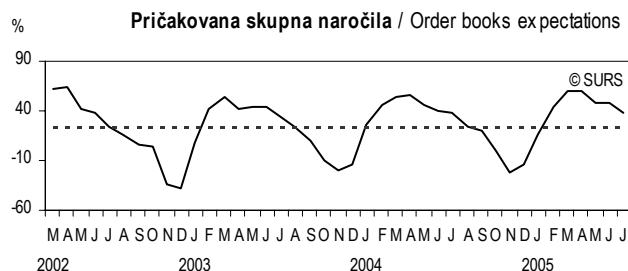
EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN CONSTRUCTION IN SLOVENIA, MAREC 2002–JULY 2005



Ocena stanj Appreciation of situation



Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih Expectations over the next 3 months



— originalni podatki
raw data

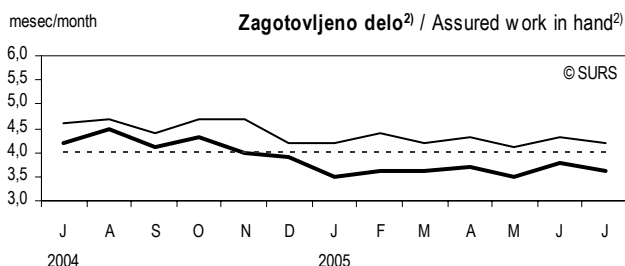
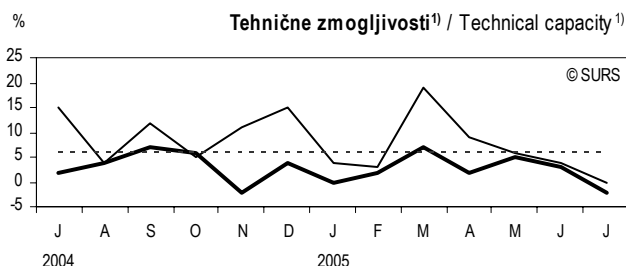
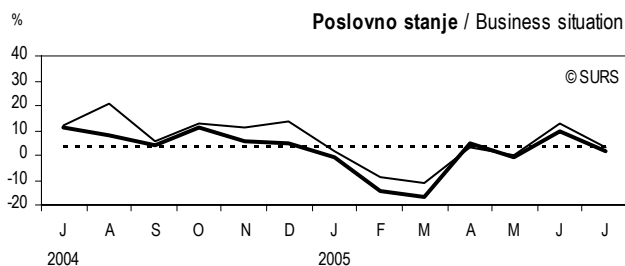
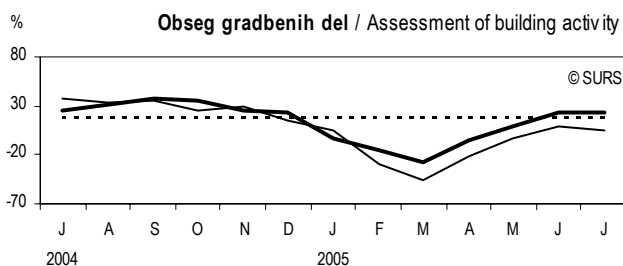
- - - - - povprečje
average

- 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.

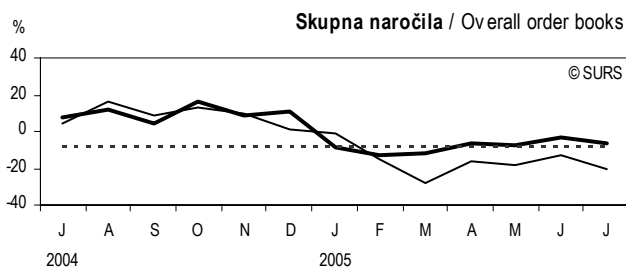


3. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV GLEDE NA VRSTO GRADBENIH OBJEKTOV, SLOVENIJA, JULIJ 2004–JULIJ 2005 EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY THE TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, SLOVENIA, JULY 2004–JULY 2005

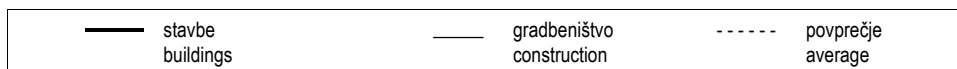
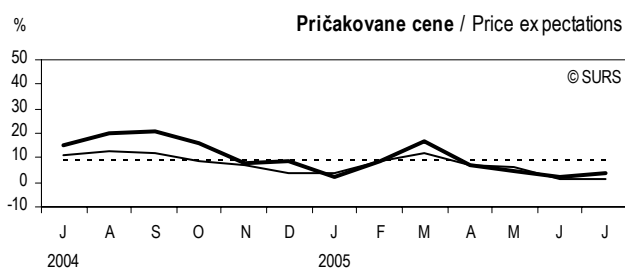
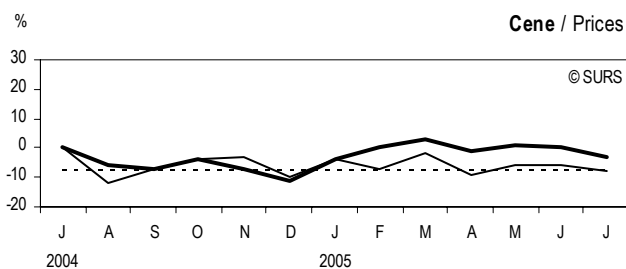
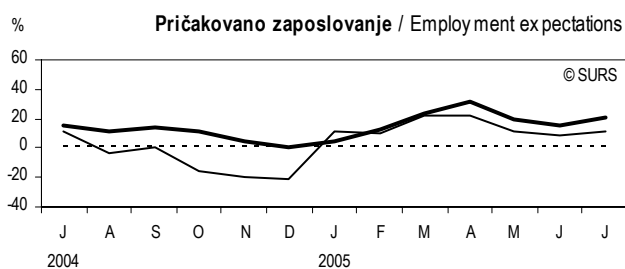
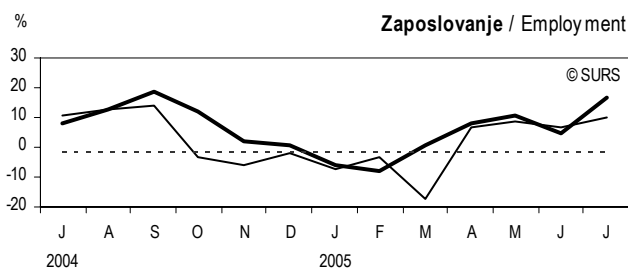
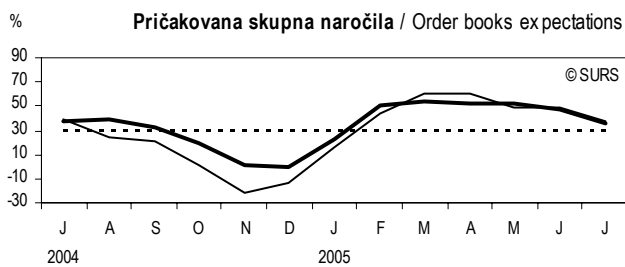
3.1 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev za stavbe, Slovenija, julij 2004–julij 2005 Evolution of economic indicators for buildings, Slovenia, July 2004–July 2005



Ocena stanja Appreciation of situation



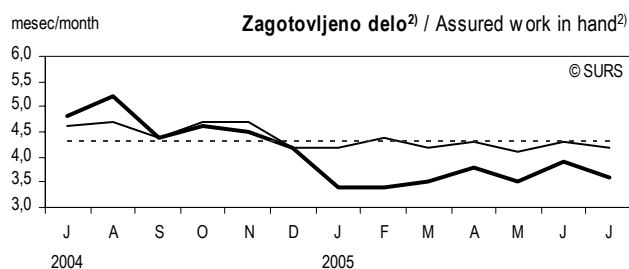
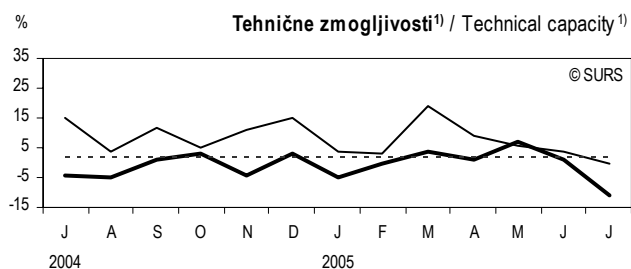
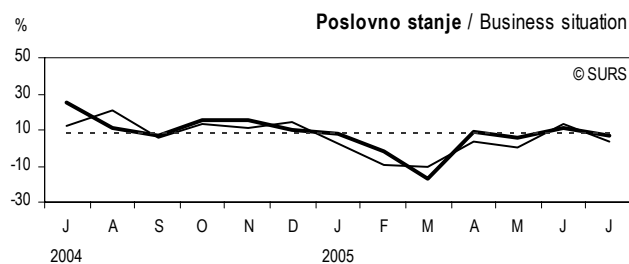
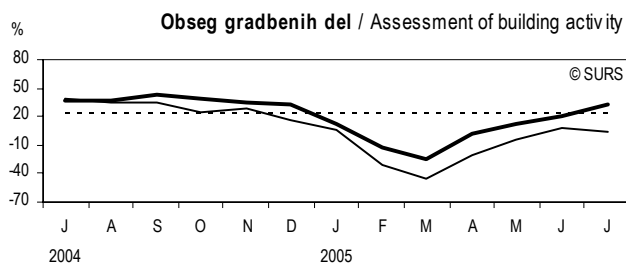
Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih Expectations over the next 3 months



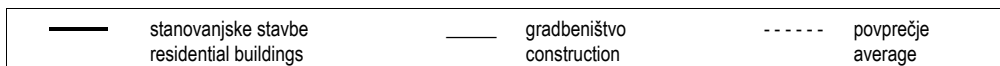
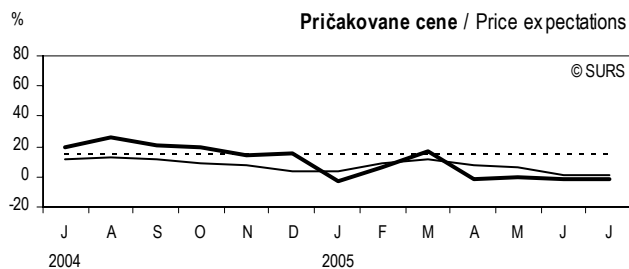
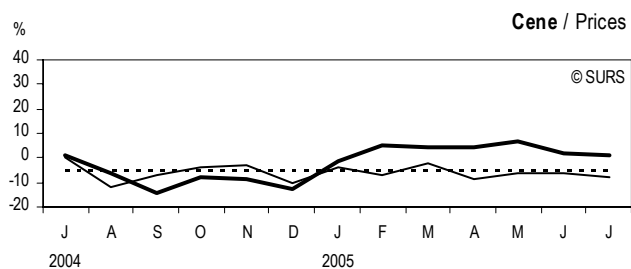
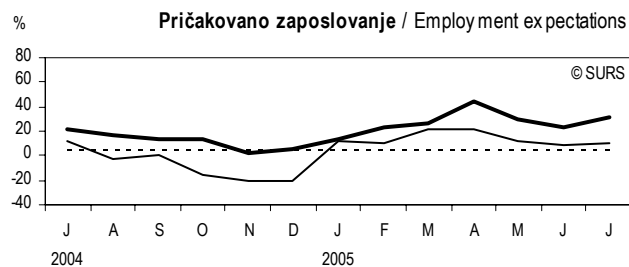
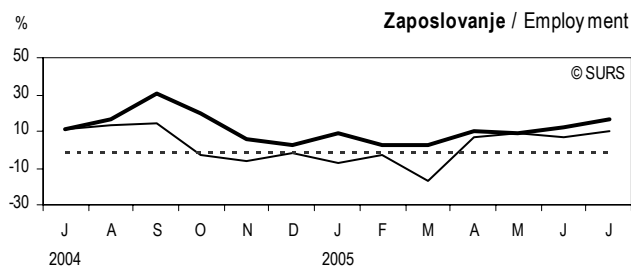
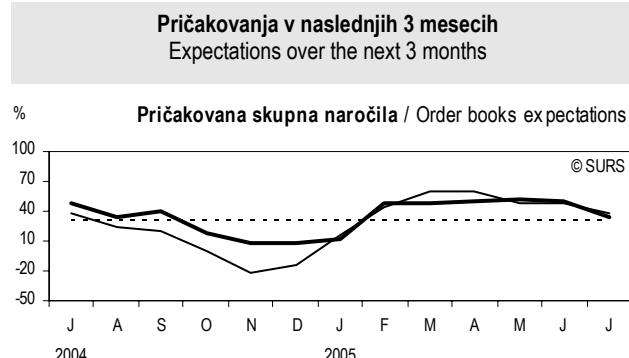
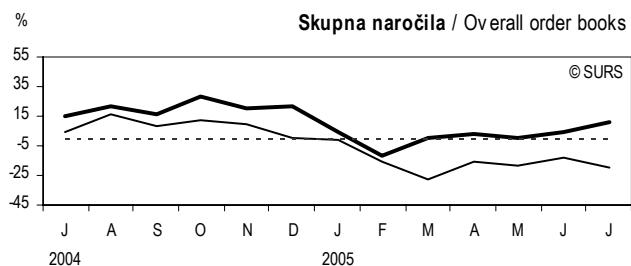
1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in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

3.2 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev za stanovanjske stavbe, Slovenija, julij 2004–julij 2005

Evolution of economic indicators for residential buildings, Slovenia, July 2004–July 2005



Ocena stanj
Appreciation of situation



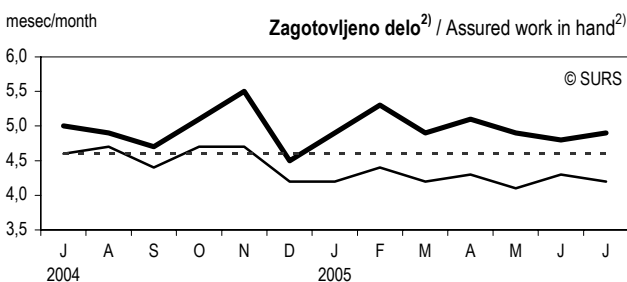
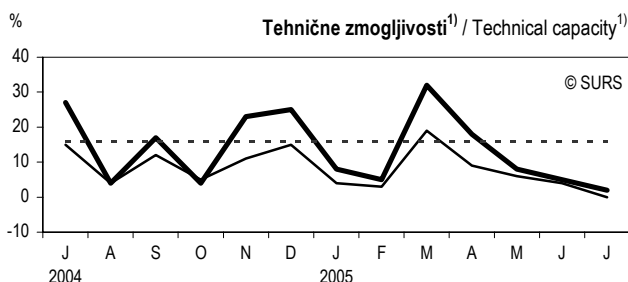
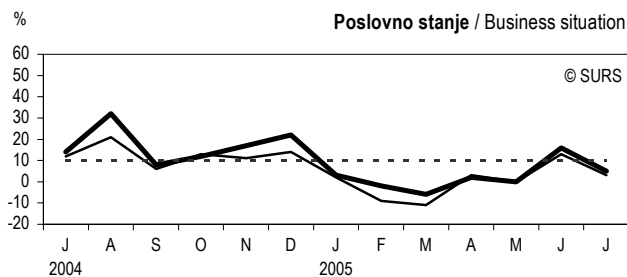
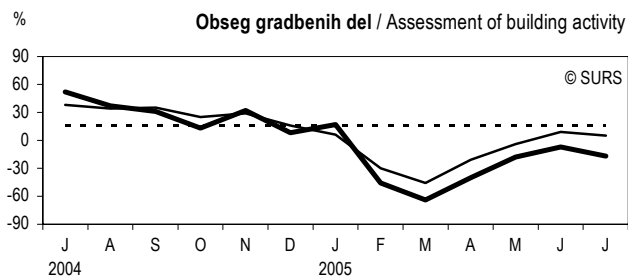
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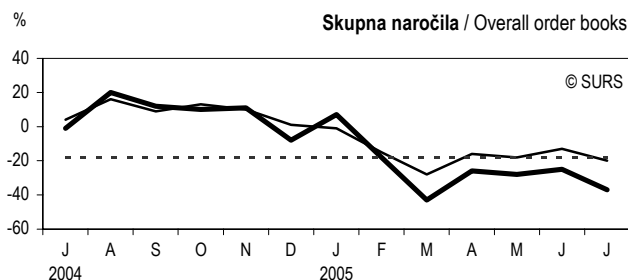


3.3 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev za gradbene inženirske objekte, Slovenija, julij 2004–julij 2005

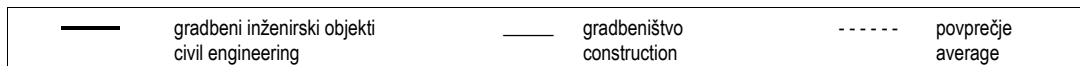
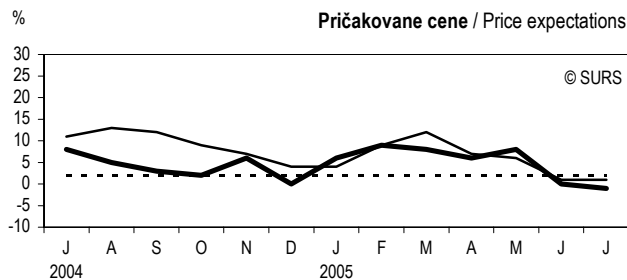
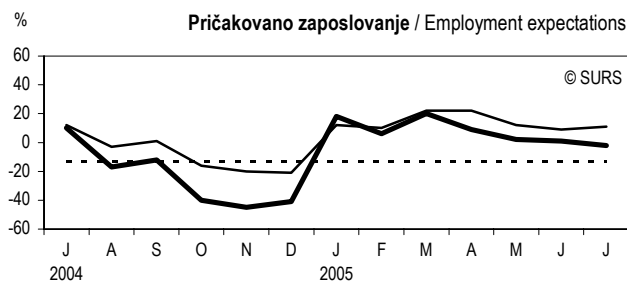
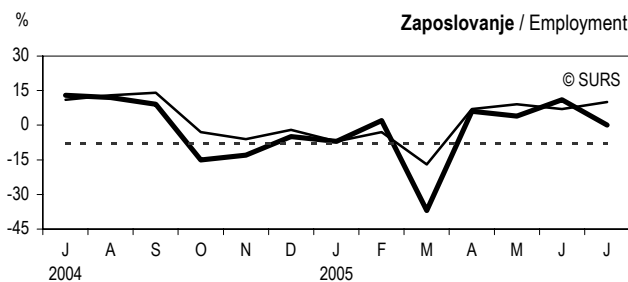
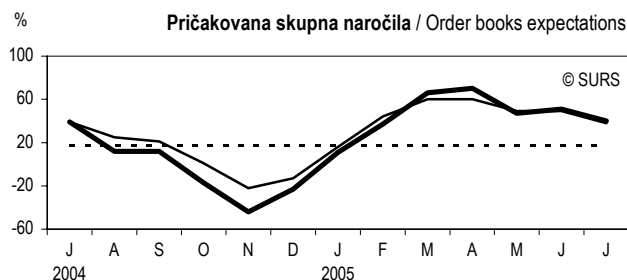
Evolution of economic indicators for civil engineering, July 2004–July 2005



Ocena stanja Appreciation of situation



Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih Expectations over the next 3 months

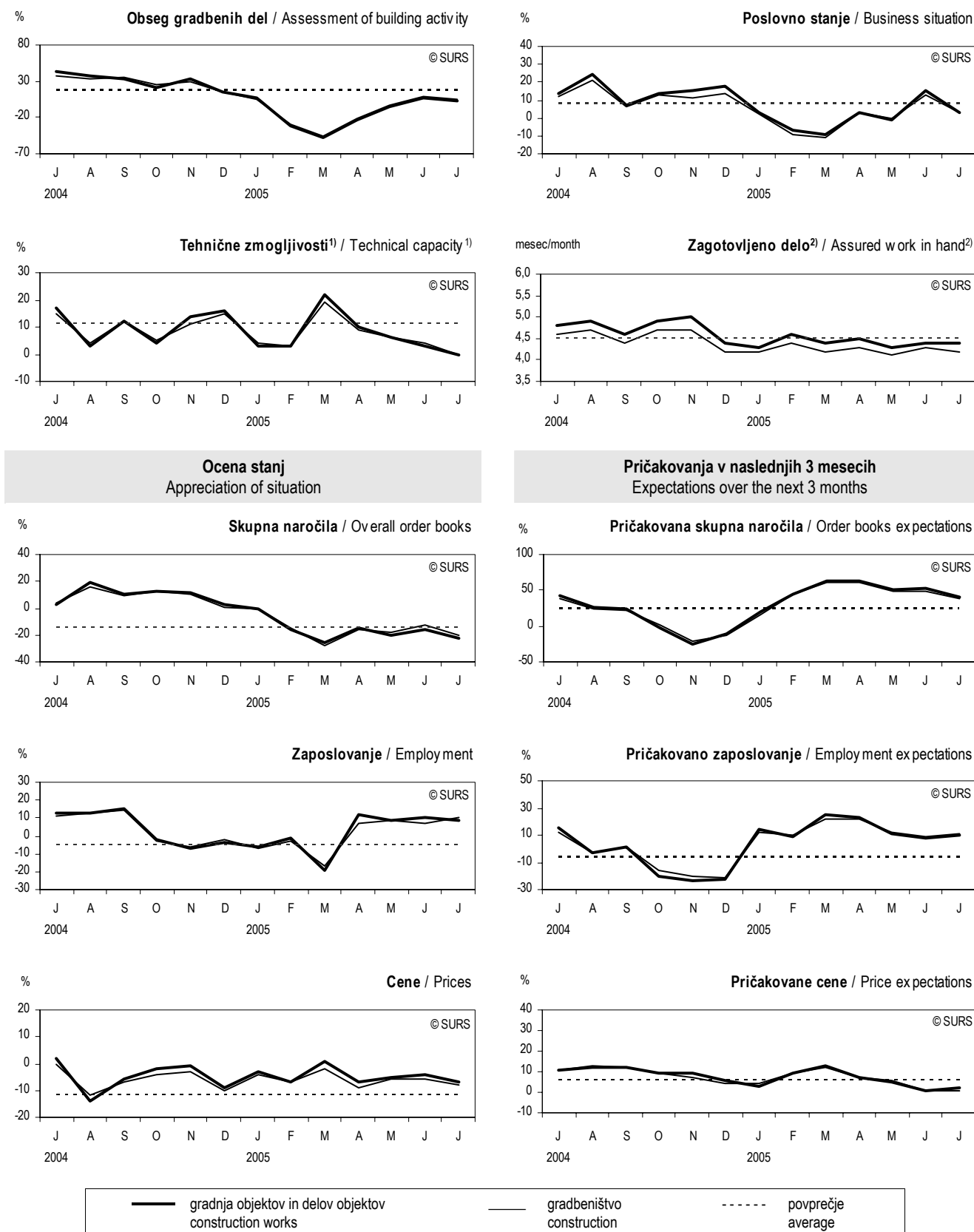


1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.

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

4. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V PODJETJIH PO DEJAVNOSTIH, SLOVENIJA, JULIJ 2004–JULIJ 2005 EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN ENTERPRISES BY ACTIVITY, SLOVENIA, JULY 2004–JULY 2005

4.1 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev v podjetjih z dejavnostjo gradnja objektov in delov objektov, Slovenija, julij 2004–julij 2005 Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in construction works, Slovenia, July 2004–July 2005



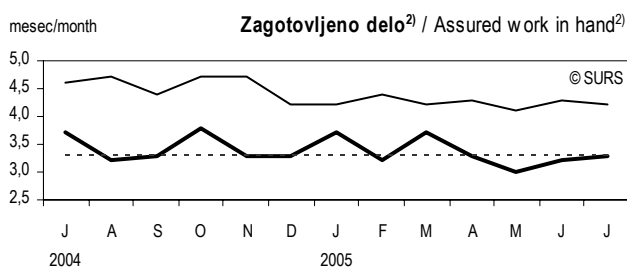
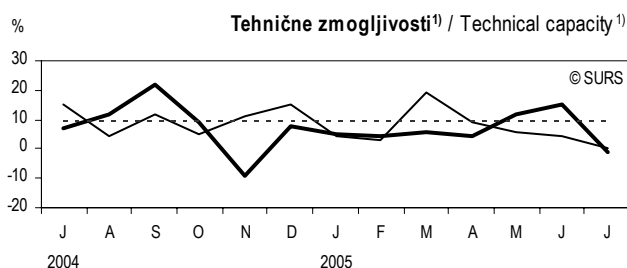
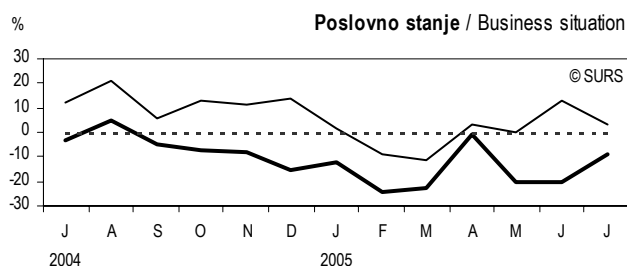
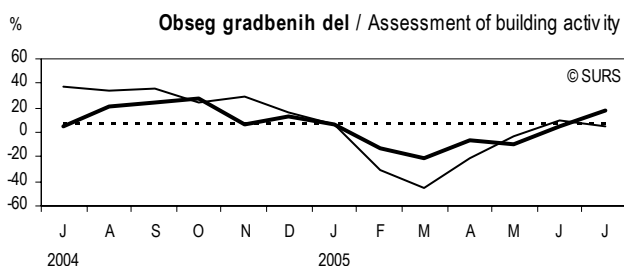
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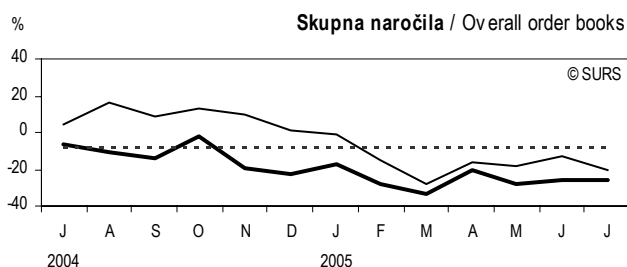


4.2 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev v podjetjih z dejavnostjo inštalacije pri gradnjah, Slovenija, julij 2004–julij 2005

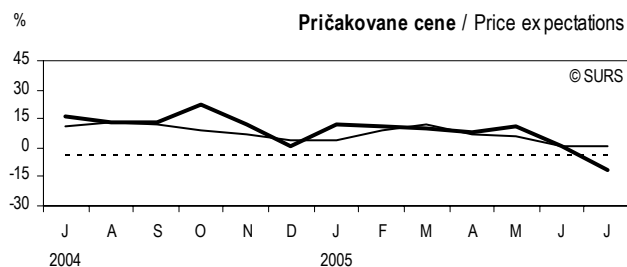
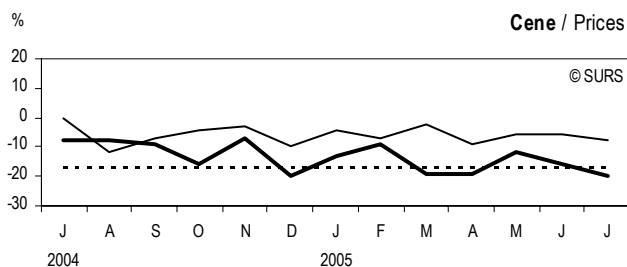
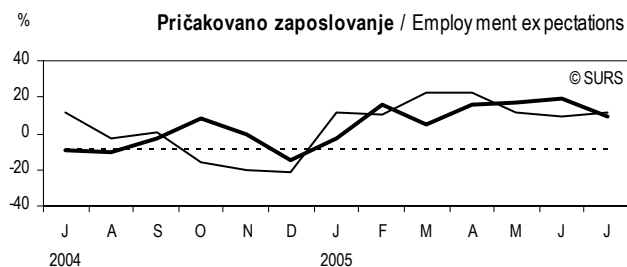
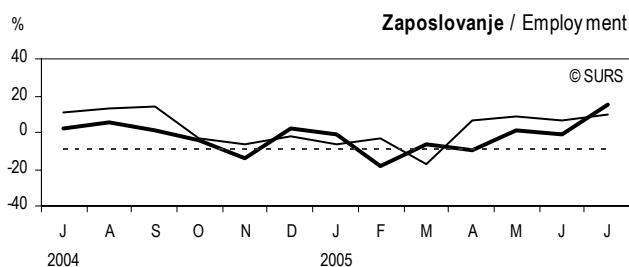
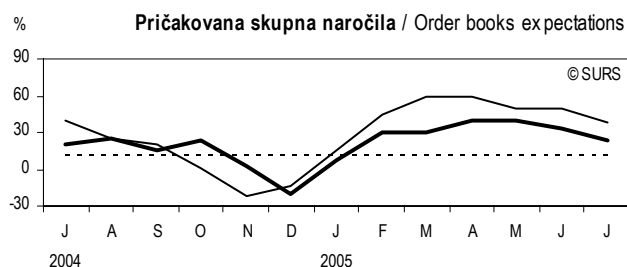
Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in installation equipment and fixtures, Slovenia, July 2004–July 2005



Ocena stanja Appreciation of situation



Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih Expectations over the next 3 months



— inštalacije pri gradnjah
installation of equipment and fixtures

— gradbeništvo
construction

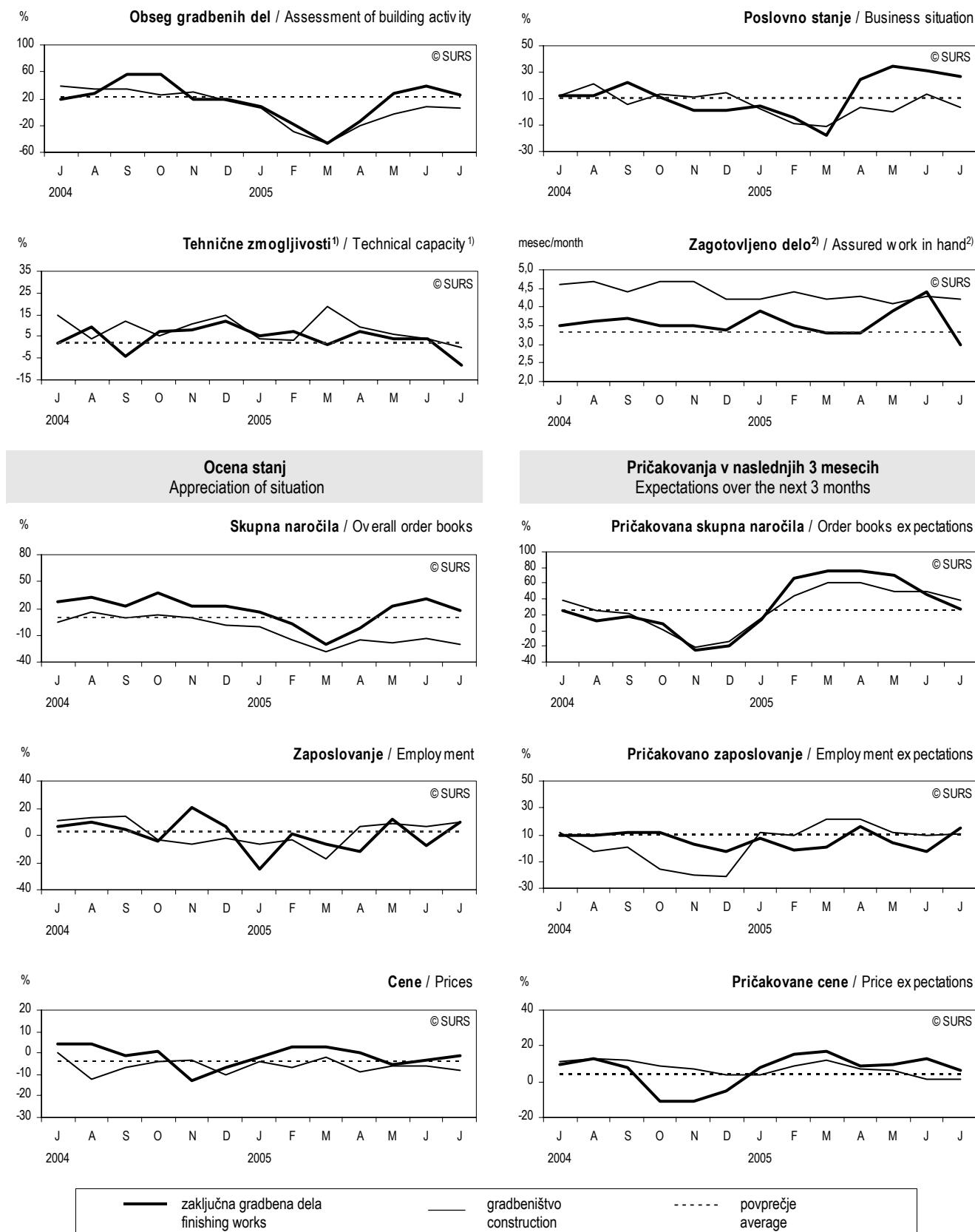
---- povprečje
average

- 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 kazalcev v podjetjih z dejavnostjo zaključna gradbena dela, Slovenija, julij 2004–julij 2005

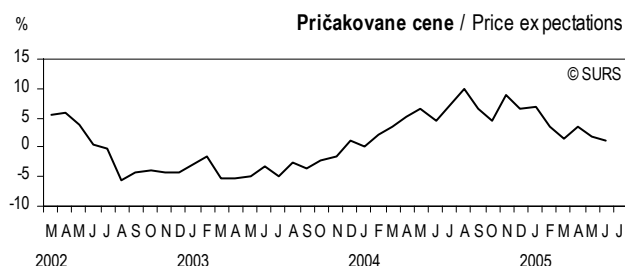
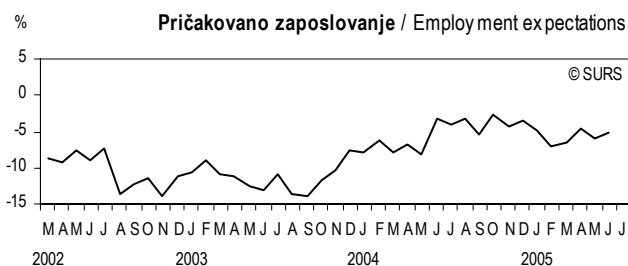
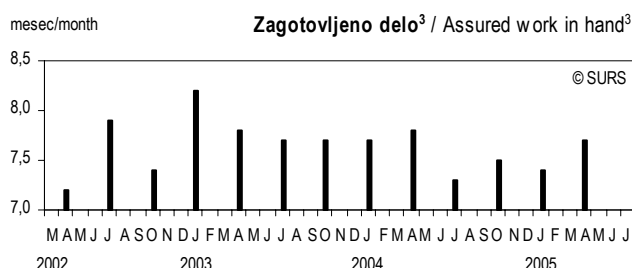
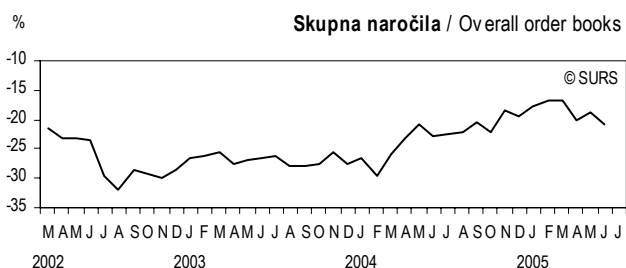
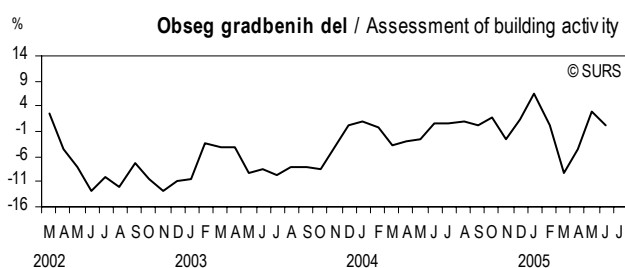
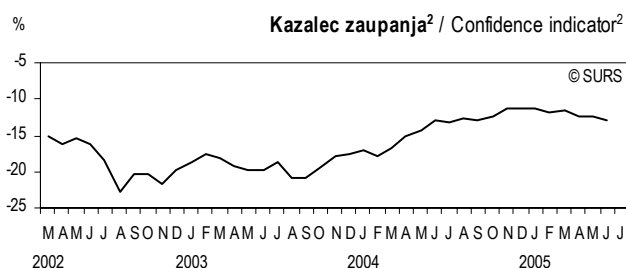
Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in finishing works, Slovenia, July 2004–July 2005



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 KAZALCEV V GRADBENIŠTVU V EU, MAREC 2002–JULIJ 2005¹⁾ EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN CONSTRUCTION IN THE EU, MARCH 2002–JULY 2005¹⁾



- 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) Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanja o sedanjih skupnih naročilih in pričakovanem zaposlovanju.
The confidence indicator is an average of balances to questions on overall order books assessments and employment expectations.
- 3) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

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 kazalcev ter ocenitev njihovega gibanja v naslednjih mesecih. Rezultati anket so osnova za izračun kazalca 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 Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD) 45 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-ju.

VIRI

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

ZAJETJE

V anketi sodeluje 433 izbranih gradbenih podjetij. V anketo smo zajeli vsa velika in srednjevelika 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 kazalcev.

Kazalec zaupanja 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.

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.

Confidence indicator 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.

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?

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

Kazalec zaupanja v gradbeništvo je bil v juliju 2005 za 3 odstotne točke nižji kot v preteklem mesecu, hkrati pa za 13 odstotnih točk nižji kot v lanskem juliju in za 4 odstotne točke nižji od lanskega povprečja.

OBSEG GRADBENIH DEL

Ocena obsega gradbenih del se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 4 odstotne točke. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja kar za 33 odstotnih točk in 11 odstotnih točk pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

POSLOVNO STANJE

Ocena poslovnega stanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 10 odstotnih točk, v primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 9 odstotnih točk in bila za 4 odstotne točke nižja od lanskega povprečja.

TEHNIČNE ZMOGLJIVOSTI

Vrednost kazalca tehničnih zmogljivosti vključuje oceno količine in kakovosti opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih.

Kazalec se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižal za 4 odstotne točke. Glede na isti mesec lani je bil nižji za 15 odstotnih točk. Za 10 odstotnih točk pa je bil nižji od povprečja lanskega leta.

ZAGOTOVLJENO DELO

Vrednost kazalca zagotovljenega dela vključuje oceno števila mesecev, za katere je delo zagotovljeno s pogodbami.

V juliju 2005 so imela podjetja s pogodbami zagotovljeno delo v povprečju za 4,2 meseca. Vrednost kazalca se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 0,1 meseca. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 0,4 meseca in za 0,3 meseca pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

SKUPNA NAROČILA IN PRIČAKOVANA SKUPNA NAROČILA

Vrednost kazalca skupnih naročil se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 7 odstotnih točk, glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 24 odstotnih točk, za 17 odstotnih točk pa je bila nižja od lanskega povprečja.

Vrednost kazalca pričakovanih skupnih naročil za naslednje 3 mesece se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 11 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 1 odstotno točko, glede na lansko povprečje pa je bila višja za 11 odstotnih točk.

ZAPOSLOVANJE IN PRIČAKOVANO ZAPOSLOVANJE

Ocena zaposlovanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 3 odstotne točke. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 1 odstotno točko. Glede na lansko povprečje pa je bila za 9 odstotnih točk višja.

Ocena pričakovanega zaposlovanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 2 odstotni točki. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 1 odstotno točko, glede na povprečje lanskega leta pa višja za 9 odstotnih točk.

CENE IN PRIČAKOVANE CENE

Vrednost kazalca cen se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 2 odstotni točki, hkrati pa je bila za 8 odstotnih točk nižja kot v lanskem juliju in za 4 odstotne točke nižja od lanskega povprečja.

Vrednost kazalca pričakovanih cen za naslednje 3 mesece je bila enaka kot pretekli mesec. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 10 odstotnih točk, glede na povprečje lanskega leta pa je bila nižja za 4 odstotne točke.

COMMENT

In July 2005 the confidence indicator in construction fell by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 13 percentage points and 4 percentage points below last year's average.

ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

The evaluation of the building activity fell by 4 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down as much as 33 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 11 percentage points.

BUSINESS SITUATION

The evaluation of the business situation fell by 10 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 9 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

TECHNICAL CAPACITY

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

Compared to the previous month the indicator fell by 4 percentage points. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 15 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 10 percentage points.

ASSURED WORK

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

In July 2005, enterprises had work assured for 4.2 months on average. Compared to the previous month the indicator fell by 0.1 month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 0.4 month and compared to last year's average by 0.3 month.

OVERALL ORDERS AND EXPECTED ORDERS

The value of the overall orders indicator fell by 7 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 24 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 17 percentage points.

The value of the expected orders for the next three months fell by 11 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 1 percentage point and up by 11 percentage points compared to last year's average.

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT

The evaluation of the employment indicator rose by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 1 percentage point and up by 9 percentage points compared to last year's average.

The evaluation of expected employment rose by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 1 percentage point and up by 9 percentage points compared to last year's average.

PRICES AND PRICE EXPECTATIONS

The value of the prices indicator fell by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it fell by 8 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

The value of the price expectations for the next three months was the same as the previous month. Compared to July 2004 it was down by 10 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

DEJAVNIKI, KI OMEJUJEJO GRADBENO DEJAVNOST

Med dejavniki, ki omejujejo gradbeno dejavnost, so prevladovali dejavniki iz skupine hude omejitve. V tem mesecu se je z njimi spopadalo 45 % zaposlenih (oziroma 40 % podjetij).

Sledili so omejitveni dejavniki iz skupine težave s ponudbo. V tem mesecu se je z njimi srečevalo 22 % zaposlenih (oziroma 34 % podjetij).

Z dejavniki iz skupine šibko povpraševanje se je v tem mesecu srečalo 23 % zaposlenih (oziroma 14 % podjetij).

Le 10 % zaposlenih (oziroma 11 % podjetij) v tem mesecu ni imelo omejitev v proizvodnji.

Podrobnejši pregled omejitvenih dejavnikov v gradbeništvu pokaže, da je/so v juliju 2005:¹

- 61 % zaposlenih (ali 50 % podjetij) omejevala velika konkurenca v dejavnosti;
- 37 % zaposlenih (ali 36 % podjetij) omejevali visoki stroški dela;
- 31 % zaposlenih (ali 37 % podjetij) omejevali pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev;
- 27 % zaposlenih (ali 26 % podjetij) omejevali visoki stroški materiala;
- 22 % zaposlenih (ali 15 % podjetij) omejevali nezadostno povpraševanje;
- 17 % zaposlenih (ali 19 % podjetij) omejevali visoki finančni stroški;
- 11 % zaposlenih (ali 14 % podjetij) omejevali slabi vremenski pogoji;
- 10 % zaposlenih (ali 11 % podjetij) ni imelo omejitev;
- 10 % zaposlenih (ali 11 % podjetij) omejevali drugi dejavniki;
- 5 % zaposlenih (ali 7 % podjetij) omejevale težave pri pridobivanju kreditov;
- 3 % zaposlenih (ali 2 % podjetij) omejevali pomanjkanje opreme;
- 0 % zaposlenih (ali 0 % podjetij) omejevali pomanjkanje materialov.

Največja omejitev v gradbeništvu je velika konkurenca v dejavnosti, sledijo visoki stroški dela in pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev.

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

FACTORS LIMITING BUILDING ACTIVITY

Among factors limiting building activity, severe obstacles prevailed. In July 2005, 45% of employees (40% of enterprises) faced them.

The second most important obstacles were supply difficulties. In July 2005, 22% of employees (34% of enterprises) faced them.

The third most important obstacles were demand difficulties. In July 2005, 23% of employees (14% of enterprises) faced them.

Only 10% of employees (11% of enterprises) experienced no obstacles in July 2005.

A more detailed overview of factors limiting building activity shows that in July 2005:¹

- 61% of employees (or 50% of enterprises) were limited by competition in their own sector;
- 37% of employees (or 36% of enterprises) were limited by high costs of labour;
- 31% of employees (or 37% of enterprises) were limited by shortage of skilled labour;
- 27% of employees (or 26% of enterprises) were limited by high costs of material;
- 22% of employees (or 15% of enterprises) were limited by insufficient demand;
- 17% of employees (or 19% of enterprises) were limited by high costs of capital;
- 11% of employees (or 14% of enterprises) were limited by bad weather conditions;
- 10% of employees (or 11% of enterprises) experienced no limits;
- 10% of employees (or 11% of enterprises) were limited by other factors;
- 5% of employees (or 7% of enterprises) were limited in their acquisition of bank credits;
- 3% of employees (or 2% of enterprises) were limited by lack of equipment;
- 0% of employees (or 0% of enterprises) were limited by shortage of material.

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

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