

Construction	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
	No. 2/2004	p. 15

Selected construction indicators, real indices	QIV 2003/ QIV 2002	Jan-Dec 2003/ Jan-Dec 2002	Jan-Dec 2002/ Jan-Dec 2001
Value of construction put in place ¹ SIT million	101.7	108.0	105.5
Building	110.4	100.7	97.5
Residential building	130.7	103.2	97.9
Non-residential building	107.2	96.3	97.4
Civil engineering	94.1	115.6	115.4
Hours worked (thousand hours) ¹	97.4	98.5	96.6
Value of contracts ¹ SIT million	150.1	96.7	113.4
Average number of construction workers	100.0	100.6	100.4
Average gross wage per construction worker ^{2, 3} , SIT	101.5	102.4	101.5

Sources of data: SORS, CCIS, calculations by the IMAD. Notes: ¹ applies to enterprises and organisations employing 10 or more workers, ² applies to enterprises and organisations employing three or more workers, ³ deflated by the consumer price index.

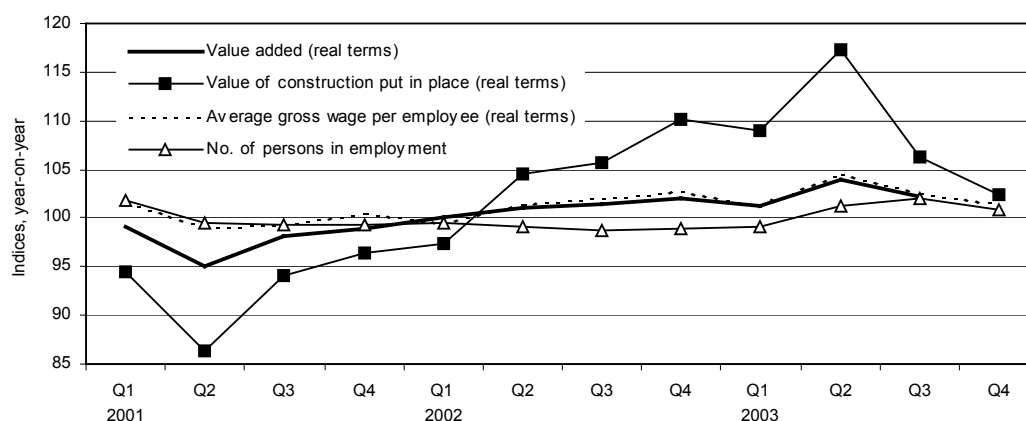
Even though **construction** activity slowed down in the last over the third quarter of 2003, it remained robust. The value of construction put in place fell for the second quarter running, according to seasonally adjusted figures, while its composition changed. The third-quarter fall was due to a lower value of building construction, while the last-quarter fall was due to a lower value of civil engineering.

The **value of construction** put in place by enterprises employing 10 or more workers fell by 2.3% in the last quarter according to seasonally adjusted figures. **Civil engineering** contracted by 13.3% over the third quarter after having grown for eight quarters in a row and by 5.0% over the last quarter of 2002. The value of output in **building construction** rose by 10.6% over the third quarter. Further, last-quarter growth peaked in the last two years. Residential building construction rose particularly strong, going up by 30.7% over the last quarter of 2002. It should be noted, however, that enterprises employing 10 or more workers only construct about one-tenth of all dwellings in Slovenia.

Construction activity also intensified in the **sector of individual private entrepreneurs**. In the last quarter, it rose over the same period of 2002, but declined over the third quarter of 2003. The number of persons in employment climbed by 0.8% from the last quarter of 2002. The strengthening of this sector was largely related to building construction. While growth in the number of individual private entrepreneurs and their employees was strong in general construction and building completion in the second and third quarters, growth was only seen in building completion in the last quarter.

The number of **building permits** continued to rise. According to provisional figures for the **last quarter**, **building permits** involved the construction of 1,345 buildings, 19.4% more than in the same period of 2002, while the planned useful floor space was 18.0% larger. These building permits were for the construction of 518 **non-residential buildings**, whose useful floor space was 14.6% larger than the year before. Permits also involved the construction of 1,541 **dwellings**, 17.0% more than a year ago, while their useful floor space was 19.7% larger. The number of dwellings planned to be constructed as single houses increased by 27.4% and their floor space by 25.5% from the same period last year, while the number and floor space of dwellings in two- or multi-dwelling houses remained roughly the same. After three years of decline, the number of planned dwellings and their floor space increased by 14.4% and 15.6%, respectively, in 2003.

Graph: Trends in construction's value added and other selected aggregates



Source of data: SORS, calculations by the IMAD.