

VOLUME INDEX OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Sources and methods of data collection

Presented data on construction are collected through the reporting method by using the Monthly Report on Construction (GRAD-21/M form) and the Quarterly Report on Construction (GRAD-21/3M form).

Coverage and comparability

The Monthly and the Quarterly Report on construction are collected from business entities (legal entities and tradesmen) and parts thereof employing 20 or more persons classified according to the National Classification of Activities, 2025 version (NN, No. 47/24) into section F Construction in the Statistical Business Register.

Data refer to all construction works (new constructions and reconstructions, maintenance and repair works on existing constructions) done on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. Constructions and works are classified according to the Classification of Types of Constructions – KVG.

The methodology for this survey is based on the Regulation (EU) No. 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, and the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics.

Index calculation method

The volume indices of construction works are based on the number of hours worked on sites adjusted with a productivity factor. The productivity factor is estimated from a deflated value of works and working hours done on an annual basis, separately for buildings and for civil engineering works. The fluctuation of individual values of the productivity factor is alleviated by using the exponential smoothing of the time series. After the calculation of indices for buildings and for civil engineering works, the next phase includes the calculation of the index for total construction indirectly by aggregating these two semi-indices by applying the Laspeyres' formula. Weights are defined according to the share of the value added from section F – Construction, taking into account the production factors' costs from structural business statistics in the base year.

Since the productivity factor is estimated at the annual level on the basis of data from the previous year, data for the whole reference year will be issued as provisional results. After the calculation of the actual productivity for the reference year is done, final results will be issued.

Presentation of indices

Presentation and interpretation of volume indices of construction works are in line with Eurostat's requirements for the presentation of short-term business indicators and with the Regulation (EU) No. 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

The movements of the volume indices of construction works are presented and interpreted in relation to growth rates calculated on the basis of seasonally and working-day adjusted indices. Seasonally adjusted indices are used for the monthly comparison of movements of the volume indices of construction works and working-day adjusted indices for the annual comparison.

Seasonal and working-day adjustment method

Seasonal and working-day adjustment has been done by using the X13 ARIMA method on a monthly index series (\emptyset 2021 = 100), which starts with January 2000 index. The effect of a random component in the seasonal adjustment process of time series of indices has been excluded. Calculated series of volume indices of construction works are comparable to those published by Eurostat.

Due to the character of the implemented seasonal adjustment method, the extension of the index series by adding new monthly observations for each new month could cause subsequent corrections of the already published seasonally and working-day adjusted indices and trend for several previous months.

Notice concerning the terminology used

In Croatian language, the term "kalendarsko prilagođavanje" (calendar adjustment) is not the literal translation of the term "working-day adjustment" in English, which means "adjustment for the number of working days". It is used in order to prevent misunderstandings by national users.

The term “working-day adjustment” in short-term business statistics actually refers to calendar adjustment, but due to specific Eurostat's requirements for short-term statistics, the term “working-day adjustment” is used instead.

Seasonally and working-day adjusted indices

The term "seasonally and working-day adjusted indices" is used to indicate that gross indices are adjusted for both seasonal and working-day effects. In line with Eurostat's requirements for short-term business indicators, the data that are compared to those of the previous month (that is, monthly comparison) are presented in a seasonally and working-day adjusted form of the volume indices of construction works or growth rates calculated from them.

Working-day adjusted indices

The term “working-day adjusted indices” is used to indicate that gross indices are adjusted only for working-day effects in line with Eurostat's requirements for short-term business indicators, while data compared to those of the same month of the previous year (that is, annual comparison) are presented in a working-day adjusted form of volume indices of construction works or growth rates calculated from them.

Abbreviations

EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia