

Prices of construction operations



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Abstract

1 General information on the statistics page 3

- *Name of the statistics*: prices of construction operations.
- *Survey date*: approximately the middle of the reference period (depending on the Land).
- *Periodicity and period for which a time series is available without any break*: quarterly.
- *Survey population and principle of allocating the survey units*: enterprises regularly performing construction operations.
- *Legal bases*: Price Statistics Law, EU regulation concerning short-term statistics.

2 Purpose and goals of the statistics page 3

- *Survey content*: contract prices, price-forming factors.
- *Purpose of the statistics*: calculation of construction price indices for selected types of structures as indicators of inflation trends, for deflating, stable-value clauses and estimation of structure values.
- *Major users of the statistics*: European Commission, European Central Bank, federal ministries, economic associations, experts.

3 Survey methodology page 4

- *Type of data collection*: written survey involving the obligation to provide information.
- *Sampling procedure*: purposive sampling, about 5,000 enterprises and about 35,000 priced items.
- *Data collection tools and reporting channel*: reporting channel is letter mail from the enterprise to the competent Land statistical office and from there to the Federal Statistical Office.

4 Accuracy page 5

- *Overall qualitative assessment of accuracy*: index figure with one decimal place, results are final from first publication.
- *Sampling errors*: quantification not possible because no random sample.
- *Non-sampling errors*: Incorrect or inaccurate data are corrected as part of plausibility checks. In case of non-response, extrapolation is performed using suitable indicators.

5 Timeliness and punctuality page 6

- *Timeliness of final results*: the 15th day of the second month following the reference month at the latest.
- *Punctuality*: All release deadlines are met.

6 Comparability over time and space page 6

- *Qualitative assessment of comparability*: from 1991 data for Germany as a whole, for earlier periods only for the former territory of the Federal Republic; in addition, construction price indices for 11 Länder.
- *Changes affecting comparability over time*: ensured within the base period, with restrictions across several base periods.

7 Connection with other surveys page 6

- *Input for other statistics*: Deflating of aggregates of economic statistics, e.g. new orders / orders on hand in construction, investments in construction.

8 Other information sources page 7

- *Publication service, order address*:
www.s-f-g.com
www.destatis.de › Publikationen › (Subject-Matter Series 17, Series 4)
www.destatis.de › Genesis online
- *Contact information*: www.destatis.de/contact (keyword: Bauleistungspreise)

1 General information on the statistics

1.1 Name of the statistics (according to EVAS)

Prices of construction operations, EVAS No: 61261.

1.2 Reference period

Reference months February, May, August, November.

1.3 Survey date

Approximately in the middle of the reference period (depending on the Land).

1.4 Periodicity and period for which a time series is available without any break

Quarterly from February 2005.

1.5 Regional coverage

Germany.

1.6 Survey population and principle of allocating the survey units

The statistics of prices of construction operations is based on a sample survey. The coverage depends on what enterprises with a seat in Germany regularly perform - as contractors - construction operations for the new construction of the types of structures shown (traditional new construction of residential buildings, office buildings and industrial buildings as well as the new construction of roads, bridges and sewers) and for the maintenance (of multi-family buildings). This generally refers to construction companies (Section F and Division 45 of the Classification of Economic Activities, WZ 2003), although enterprises of other economic branches may be involved, too.

1.7 Survey units

The survey unit is the legally independent enterprise.

1.8 Legal bases

1.8.1 EU law

Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics (OJ No L 162, p. 1), last amended by Annex III No 78 of Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 September 2003 (OJ No L 284 p. 1).

1.8.2 Federal law

Law on Price Statistics in the adjusted version published in the Federal Law Gazette, part III, no. 720-9, last amended by Article 20 of the law of 7 September 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2246), Ordinance on implementing the Law on Price Statistics of 29 May 1959 (Federal Gazette No. 104 p. 1), last amended by Article 5 of the Ordinance of 20 November 1996 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1804), in connection with the Federal Statistics Law of 22 January 1987 (Federal Law Gazette I, pp. 462, 565), last amended by Article 3 of the law of 7 September 2007 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2246).

1.8.3 Land law

No Land law as a legal basis.

1.8.4 Other bases

No other legal basis.

1.9 Confidentiality and data protection

The individual data collected are generally kept secret according to Article 16 of the Federal Statistics Law. Only in a small number of exceptional cases explicitly regulated by law may individual data be passed on. The names and addresses of the respondents are never passed on to third parties. Pursuant to Article 16, para. 6 of the Federal Statistics Law, individual data may be passed on to institutions of higher education or other institutions entrusted with independent scientific research for the purpose of carrying out scientific projects, if such data have been anonymised in a way that identifying the relevant respondents or parties concerned is possible only with unreasonable efforts in terms of time, cost and manpower. Persons receiving individual data are also obliged to adhere to the principle of confidentiality.

2 Purpose and goals of the statistics

2.1 Survey content

Prices collected are contract prices (excl. VAT) of performing selected, precisely defined construction operations. The price data should refer to construction operation contracts concluded in the reference month.

2.2 Purpose of the statistics

The collected prices of construction operations are used to calculate price indices for selected structures. Such indices are used, first, for short-term economic monitoring, in this case regarding the price trend in construction. Construction price indices are frequently used to estimate current or historic market values or purchase / replacement values and to adjust contractual payments (stable-value clauses), e.g. where the performance of a construction operation extends over a longer period. Also, construction price indices are used for deflating of other aggregates of economic statistics, e. g. of new orders / orders on hand in construction.

2.3 Major users of the statistics

Major users of the statistics of prices of construction operations at the international level are the European Commission and the European Central Bank, at the national level various federal ministries, in particular the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing as well as the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour, the relevant Land ministries and Deutsche Bundesbank. Other users of the statistics are economic associations and interest groups. Also, the results of the statistics are frequently used by contracting parties to index contractual payments and by enterprises, authorities and institutions to estimate current or historic market values or purchase / replacement values. Also, the results of the statistics of prices of construction operations are used to produce other statistics (construction reports, national accounts).

2.4 User involvement

Users are involved especially within the scope of putting the statistics of prices of construction operations on a new base year (generally every 5 years). What is taken account of in this context is especially wishes regarding types of structures for which price indices are calculated and the shaping of the publication programme as well as comments on updating the descriptions of survey items.

3 Survey methodology

3.1 Type of data collection

The survey items (construction operations), which are defined by the statistics, are described in a rather general manner. First of all, the enterprises questioned should adjust the descriptions to the way they regularly perform such construction operations and are expected to do so over a long period (priced items). This is what the future price reports of the enterprises must refer to.

The data are collected in a written form. The survey involves the obligation to provide information. That obligation refers to the owners or managers of the enterprises.

For selected items, however, price trends are derived from other sources within official statistics (e. g. price trend for construction material, wage trend in construction).

3.2 Sampling procedure

3.2.1 Sampling design

The coverage consists mainly of construction companies (see 1.6). The sample is set up using the method of purposive sampling applied to all price statistics, with the statistical offices of the Länder as collection agencies.

3.2.2 Sample size, sampling fraction and sampling unit

About 5,000 enterprises or local units are questioned. The sampling fraction is about 1.6% - put in relation to all active construction companies. On average, any enterprise questioned has to provide prices of 6 construction operations. The number of construction operations for which prices are collected varies between 1 and about 50, depending on the size of the enterprise questioned.

3.2.3 Sample stratification

The method of purposive sampling (see 3.2) does not involve explicit stratification. Care is taken, however, that the sample reflects the major characteristics of the units covered, that is in particular the main activities, size and regional distribution of the enterprises.

3.2.4 Expansion

An expansion is not performed. The result is a weighted average of the price trends observed for the construction operations covered.

3.3 Seasonal adjustment procedure

None.

3.4 Data collection tools and reporting channel

The survey is conducted in a decentralised manner by the statistical offices of the Länder. Based on the prices reported for the individual construction operations, the statistical offices of the Länder calculate average relatives for the survey items and transmit them to the Federal Statistical Office. There the data are used to calculate weighted average relatives for

Germany which, in turn, are taken together with weighting patterns (see 3.5) to compute construction price indices. In addition, the price data are currently used by 11 statistical offices of the Länder to compile Land-specific construction price indices (see 8.).

3.5 Burden on the respondents

When conducting the survey, the enterprise size is taken into account. The number of construction operations for which prices are collected is much smaller for small enterprises than for large ones (see 3.3).

3.6 Documentation of the questionnaire

The Annex contains an empty questionnaire (only available in German). The statistical offices of the Länder produce the questionnaires on the basis of federal standards and print into them not only the address of the reporting unit and other contact information but also the text of the concrete priced item for which the price is collected from the relevant reporting unit (see 3.1).

4 Accuracy

4.1 Overall qualitative assessment of accuracy

The construction price index is calculated as an index number with one decimal place. The figures are final for the relevant reference month. When changing over to a more recent base year, slight revision differences occur in the rates of price change compared with those published for the old base year because new calculation bases are used (selection of survey items, weighting patterns).

4.2 Sampling errors

Quantifying sampling errors is not possible because the sample is not based on random sampling. However, the method of purposive sampling applied when setting up the sample allows to achieve a high degree of representativity. In any case it is ensured that the leading enterprises in the various submarkets are included in the sample.

4.2.1 Standard error

None.

4.2.2 Biases due to the data expansion procedure

None, because an expansion procedure is not applied.

4.3 Non-sampling errors

4.3.1 Errors due to coverage

For the statistics of prices of construction operations, that group of errors includes especially incorrect or inaccurate data provided by the enterprises and non-response. Incorrect and inaccurate data are generally corrected by data editing and direct queries with the enterprises within the reference month.

4.3.2 Unit non-response

For temporary non-response: see item non-response.

In case of final non-response, a comparable unit is searched for which will replace the unit that is no longer available.

4.3.3 Item non-response

For temporary non-response: Updating, see imputation methods.

In case of final non-response, prices will be collected for a similar construction operation within the given framework description (see 3.1).

In case of non-response caused by the end of the season, see imputation methods.

4.3.4 Imputation methods

Updating of the price development in individual cases according to the price trend for the same construction operation performed by the other reporting units.

4.3.5 More detailed analyses of the systematic error

More detailed analyses of the systematic error have not been performed.

4.4 Continuous revisions

Revisions are performed at five-year intervals by changing over to a new base year. In that context, the results are entirely recalculated from the beginning of the new base year.

4.4.1 Extent of revision

The revisions are performed irrespective of any differences occurring between results obtained with and without revision.

4.4.2 Reasons for revision

In order to obtain results that are representative for the current construction methods, the basket of construction operations for which prices are collected and their weights must be updated regularly. This is done every five years, which is in line with international standards.

4.5 Extraordinary sources of error

Extraordinary sources of error are unexpected events which affect considerably the use of preliminary or final results and therefore have to be pointed out in a special form. Such phenomena comprise, for instance, particularly important reports which are inaccurate or delayed and (natural) phenomena which lead to a strong modification of the survey object directly after the survey so that the informative value of the statistics is deteriorated. Such events were not observed in this case.

5 Timeliness and punctuality

5.1 Timeliness of preliminary results

For the construction price index for prices of construction operations, no preliminary results are calculated.

5.2 Timeliness of final results

The collected prices do not refer to a specific referency day, but to the reference month as a whole. The federal results are published on the 15th day of the second month following the reference month at the latest. Where Land results are calculated, part of them are available slightly earlier than the federal results.

5.3 Punctuality

All publication deadlines are met.

6 Comparability over time and space

6.1 Qualitative assessment of comparability

The Laspeyres concept applied in the statistics of prices of construction operations is based on keeping all calculation bases constant (selection of survey items and priced items, sample of reporting units), which theoretically ensures the comparability over time of the calculated indices within a base period. In practical work, however, it is not entirely possible to keep all those elements constant. Especially regarding the composition of the sample of reporting units, changes are required because of permanent non-response, which makes it difficult to achieve comparability in the narrow sense. Adjustments becoming necessary over time with regard to selecting the priced items are assessed by means of suitable quality adjustment methods. This means that price changes resulting from quality changes are eliminated from the price trend.

The calculation bases mentioned are kept constant for a base period, which generally covers 5 years. Price indices for different base periods are frequently chain-linked to form long-time index series although, in the narrow sense, there is no real comparability. The price trend shown in that way contains "non-genuine price changes", i.e. price changes resulting, for example, from the different weighting structures of the base periods.

Comparability over space of the statistics of prices of construction operations, which is compiled for Germany as a whole, is achieved for data from 1991. For earlier periods, results are available only for the former territory of the Federal Republic. In addition to the construction price indices for Germany, indices are also available for currently 11 Länder, which are comparable with the federal indices in methodical terms (see 3.6 and 8.).

6.2 Changes affecting comparability over time

If a comparison over time is performed between periods with different base years, the construction operations included in the price index have different weights. Also, the selection of construction operations included (basket of services) differs.

7 Connection with other surveys

7.1 Input for other statistics

Deflationing of aggregates of economic statistics, e.g. new orders / orders on hand in construction, investments in construction.

7.2 Differences regarding other comparable statistics or results

The statistics of prices of construction operations is part of the German system of price statistics, which shows the price development for all major stages in the economic process. At the production stage, not only construction price indices for traditionally built new construction and for the maintenance of multi-family buildings but also price indices for single-family buildings in prefabricated construction within the scope of the statistics of producer prices of industrial products. Apart from those construction price indices, producer price indices for industrial, agricultural and forestry products are calculated. Producer price indices for services are currently being developed. At the distribution stage, the system of price statistics contains indices of wholesale selling prices and of retail prices. The stage of final consumption of households is covered by consumer price indices. Price trends in the relations with foreign markets are shown by indices of import and export prices.

8 Other information sources

8.1 Publication channels, order address

The results of the statistics of prices of construction operations are issued in both printed and electronic form.

Printed publications:

The quarterly Subject-Matter Series 17, Series 4 (Preisindizes für die Bauwirtschaft - Price indices for the construction industry) contains price indices for selected types of structures in building construction (residential buildings, office buildings, industrial buildings), in underground engineering (roads, bridges, sewers) as well as for maintenance (maintenance of multi-family buildings excluding decorative repairs, decorative repairs in dwellings). The price indices cover only the "integral construction operations". Those are defined in the cost groups 300 (structure - structural designs) and 400 (structure - technical installations) of DIN 276 "costs in construction - part 1: building construction"; applied accordingly in underground engineering). However, a price index for external works regarding residential buildings and a price index for architectural and engineering services have also been calculated from base year 2005. Another separate representation is the Wiederherstellungswerte 1913/14 erstellte Wohngebäude (rebuilding values of residential buildings constructed in 1913/14). That series takes account not only of price changes but also of the currency conversions of 1923 and 1948.

The price indices for single-family buildings in prefabricated construction are also shown in that Subject-Matter Series. The Subject-Matter Series may be obtained both from our distribution partner SFG Servicecenter Fachverlage, Part of the Elsevier Group, Postfach 43 43, 72774 Reutlingen, Germany, tel: +49 (0) 7071 93 53 50, fax: +49 (0) 7071 93 53 35 and through the publication service of the Federal Statistical Office (www.destatis.de/publikationen).

Electronic publications:

Publication service: In the publication service (www.destatis.de/publikationen) the Subject-Matter Series 17, Series 4 can be obtained free of charge as a pdf file.

Through the database system GENESIS-Online (www.destatis.de/genesis > 6 > 61 > 612 > 61261 > Tabellen), detailed results of the statistics of prices of construction operations can direct be viewed in various data formats (.xls, .html, .csv).

Publications of the statistical offices of the Länder:

Generally, the statistical offices of the Länder publish their data themselves. In the Statistics Portal (www.statistik-portal.de), however, the federal and Länder results of the price index for residential buildings are shown together (under "Preise" – Bundesland and "Deutschland insgesamt"). Under "Publications", the Joint List of Publications of the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder is available ("download" in the first paragraph). There, the publications available on the statistics of prices of construction operations are shown.

Under "Contacts", various ways of contacting the statistical offices are indicated.

8.2 Contact information

Federal Statistical Office
Division VA
Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11
65189 Wiesbaden
Germany

tel: +49 (0) 611 / 75 2440

fax: +49 (0) 3018 / 10 644 2440

www.destatis.de/contact (keyword: Bauleistungspreise)

8.3 Further publications

Papers on construction price statistics are contained in the cross-section publication Wirtschaft und Statistik (Economy and Statistics), e.g.:

Vorholt, Hubert: Neuberechnung der Baupreisindizes auf Basis 2005 (New computation of construction price indices on base 2005) in Wirtschaft und Statistik 9/2008, page 808 (www.destatis.de > Publikationen > Wirtschaft und Statistik; only available in German).

Further informations via www.destatis.de > Prices > Construction prices > purchase values of real estate.

Annex:

- additional sheet with instructions on how to complete the questionnaire and notification according to Article 17 of the Federal Statistics Law
- Questionnaire with instructions on how to complete it

Richtlinien zur Erhebung von Bauleistungspreisen

In der Statistik der Baupreise werden Preise für ausgewählte Bauleistungen (einschließlich Einbau selbst hergestellter Bauelemente) erhoben. Die Beschreibungen dieser Leistungen erfolgen in Anlehnung an das Standardleistungsbuch für das Bauwesen (STLB-Bau) bzw. an den Standardleistungskatalog für den Straßen- und Brückenbau (STLK). Sie umfassen den Herstellungsvorgang und -ablauf bis zur fertigen Leistung, unter Zugrundelegung der anerkannten Regeln der Technik und der gesetzlichen und behördlichen Vorschriften.

Die in allgemeiner Form beschriebenen Leistungen müssen noch durch besondere, auf Ihren Betrieb zugeschnittene Eintragungen wie Umfang der Leistung, Transportweg, Baustoffart, Maße, Gewichte usw. ergänzt werden. **Prüfen** Sie bitte, ob Sie die so beschriebenen Bauleistungen, für die Sie die Einheitspreise je 1 m, 1 m², 1 m³ oder 1 Stück angeben sollen, tatsächlich in dieser Art ausgeführt haben.

Die Baupreisstatistik soll die Preisentwicklung für in ihrer Ausführung möglichst gleich bleibende Bauleistungen darstellen. Es sind hierbei drei Fälle zu unterscheiden:

Normalfall – Leistung unverändert (Fall a)

Die Bauleistung wurde tatsächlich in der gleichen Form – wie sie im Fragebogen beschrieben ist – oder in einer geringfügig abweichenden Form ausgeführt.

Es ist dann für den Erhebungsmonat der zwischen Auftraggeber und Auftragnehmer erzielte **echte Marktpreis je Leistungseinheit** (auch Zuschlags- oder Vergabepreis genannt) einzutragen, also **kein Angebotspreis**, da dieser der Marktlage vielfach nicht entspricht.

Alle Preisangaben sollen aus Abschlüssen im jeweiligen Erhebungsmonat, notfalls auch aus einem der beiden vorausgegangenen Monate stammen. Ist in dieser Zeit **kein neuer** Abschluss getätigt, ein älterer Auftrag

aber noch ausgeführt worden, so ist dieser Preis unter Berücksichtigung etwaiger Gleitklauseln anzugeben.

Vorübergehende Qualitätsänderung (Fall b)

Die Bauleistung wurde vorübergehend in **anderer** Form ausgeführt.

Haben Sie im Erhebungszeitraum die Bauleistung so, wie sie im Fragebogen beschrieben ist, **vorübergehend** nicht ausgeführt, und **weichen** die Leistungsbedingungen jetzt davon **stärker ab**, so ist der tatsächlich erzielte Marktpreis so **herauf- bzw. herunterzusetzen**, als ob Art und Qualität der Leistung, Leistungsumfang, Transportweg usw. die gleichen wären wie nach der Beschreibung.

Diese Korrektur ist nötig, weil die Statistik die Preisentwicklung unter **möglichst gleichen** Auftragsbedingungen anzeigen soll. Übergang von Hand- auf Maschinenarbeit z.B. und andere Rationalisierungsmaßnahmen sind im Preis jedoch nicht auszugleichen, sondern müssen (etwa als Verbilligung) zum Ausdruck kommen.

Leistungswechsel (Fall c)

Die Leistung wird in der bisher beschriebenen Art **überhaupt nicht mehr ausgeführt**.

Dann ist die **Leistungsbeschreibung zu ändern**. Es wird gebeten, die neue Leistung so zu beschreiben, wie sie jetzt und voraussichtlich auch künftig ausgeführt wird, den für den Erhebungsmonat zutreffenden Preis und außerdem für das **Vorvierteljahr** einen **vergleichbaren** Preis anzugeben.

Haben sich die Preise gegenüber dem Vorvierteljahr geändert, so wird gebeten, in allen Fällen die wichtigsten Gründe für die Änderung stichwortartig mit anzugeben.

Unterrichtung nach § 17 Bundesstatistikgesetz

Zweck, Art und Umfang der Erhebung: Die Preisstatistik wird als Repräsentativerhebung durchgeführt. Nach § 3 Abs. 2 des Gesetzes über die Preisstatistik werden bei höchstens 34 000 Berichtsstellen Preise für land- und forstwirtschaftliche und gewerbliche Güter auf der Stufe der Erzeugung oder Gewinnung, der Be- und Verarbeitung, des Großhandels, des Einzelhandels und des Außenhandels erhoben. Nach § 4 Abs. 2 werden bei höchstens 14 000 Berichtsstellen Preise für Werk- und Dienstleistungen erhoben. Die Erhebung erfolgt vierteljährlich für die bei Auftragsvergabe festgelegten Preise für ausgewählte Bauleistungen. Dies sind damit Markt- und keine Angebotspreise. Sie dienen der Berechnung von **Baupreisindizes**, die für das Bundesgebiet gelten und die Entwicklung der Baupreise für den Neubau ausgewählter Bauwerksarten des Hoch- und Tiefbaus sowie für Instandhaltungsmaßnahmen an Wohngebäuden zum Ausdruck bringen. Ihre im Folgenden aufgeführten **Verwendungszwecke** liegen überwiegend im Allgemeininteresse: Konjunkturindikator, Maßstab der Kaufkraftentwicklung, Preisbereinigungsfaktor volks- und einzelwirtschaftlicher Wertgrößen, Wertmesser zur Sicherung realer Austauschverhältnisse, Maßstab für Preis- und Investitionsentscheidungen.

Rechtsgrundlagen: Gesetz über die Preisstatistik in der im Bundesgesetzblatt Teil III, Gliederungsnummer 720-9, veröffentlichten bereinigten Fassung, zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 20 des Gesetzes vom 7. September 2007 (BGBl. I S. 2246), Verordnung zur Durchführung des Gesetzes über die Preisstatistik vom 29. Mai 1959 (BAnz. Nr. 104 S. 1), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 5 der Verordnung vom 20. November 1996 (BGBl. I S. 1804), i.V.m. dem Bundesstatistikgesetz (BStatG) vom 22. Januar 1987 (BGBl. I S. 462, 565), zuletzt geändert durch Artikel 3 des Gesetzes vom 7. September 2007 (BGBl. I S. 2246). Erhoben werden Angaben zu § 3 Abs. 1 und § 4 Abs. 1 des Gesetzes über die Preisstatistik.

Die **Auskunftsverpflichtung** ergibt sich aus § 3 Abs. 2 und § 4 Abs. 2 des Gesetzes über die Preisstatistik in Verbindung mit §§ 15, 26 Abs. 4 Satz 1 BStatG. Hiernach sind die landwirtschaftlichen, forstwirtschaftlichen und gewerblichen Unternehmen bzw. die Unternehmen und selbständig tätigen Personen des Werk- und Dienstleistungsbereichs sowie Behörden und Einrichtungen verpflichtet, wahrheitsgemäß, vollständig und fristgerecht Auskunft zu erteilen. Nach § 15 Abs. 6 BStatG haben

Widerspruch und Anfechtungsklage gegen die Aufforderung zur Auskunftserteilung keine aufschiebende Wirkung.

Nach § 7a des Gesetzes über die Preisstatistik besteht für **Existenzgründer** im Sinne des § 7g Abs. 7 Satz 2 und 3 des Einkommensteuergesetzes in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 19. Oktober 2002 (BGBl. I S. 4210, 2003 I S. 179) im Kalenderjahr der Betriebseröffnung keine Auskunftspflicht. In den beiden folgenden Kalenderjahren besteht keine Auskunftspflicht, wenn das Unternehmen im jeweils letzten abgeschlossenen Geschäftsjahr Umsätze in Höhe von weniger als 500 000 Euro erwirtschaftet hat. Existenzgründer, die von ihrem Recht, keine Auskunft zu erteilen, Gebrauch machen wollen, haben das Vorliegen der vorgenannten Voraussetzungen nachzuweisen. Es steht ihnen jedoch frei, die Auskünfte zu erteilen.

Die erhobenen Einzelangaben unterliegen nach § 16 BStatG grundsätzlich der **Geheimhaltung**. Nur in ausdrücklich gesetzlich geregelten Ausnahmefällen dürfen Einzelangaben übermittelt werden.

Nach § 16 Abs. 6 BStatG ist es zulässig, den Hochschulen oder sonstigen Einrichtungen mit der Aufgabe unabhängiger wissenschaftlicher Forschung für die Durchführung wissenschaftlicher Vorhaben Einzelangaben dann zur Verfügung zu stellen, wenn diese so anonymisiert sind, dass sie nur mit einem unverhältnismäßig großen Aufwand an Zeit, Kosten und Arbeitskraft dem Befragten oder Betroffenen zugeordnet werden können.

Die Pflicht zur Geheimhaltung besteht auch für die Personen, die Empfänger von Einzelangaben sind.

Name und Anschrift der Unternehmen und Selbständigen sowie Behörden und Einrichtungen sind **Hilfsmerkmale**, die lediglich der technischen Durchführung der Erhebung dienen. Die Fragebogen mit den Hilfsmerkmalen werden nach Abschluss der Aufbereitung für den Monat vernichtet, der auf den letzten mit dem Fragebogen erfassten Monat folgt.

Die Erhebung erfolgt über eine Identnummer (Berichtsstellen-, Unternehmens- oder Betriebsnummer), die der Unterscheidung der in die Erhebung einbezogenen Einheiten dient. Die bei der Leistungsbeschreibung angegebenen Nummern kennzeichnen diese gemäß dem Verzeichnis für Bauleistungen.

Name und Anschrift sowie Identnummer werden zur Führung des Unternehmensregisters für statistische Verwendungszwecke (Statistikregister) verwendet. Rechtsgrundlage hierfür sind § 13 BStatG und die Verordnung (EG) Nr. 177/2008 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 20. Februar 2008 zur Schaffung eines gemeinsamen Rahmens für Unternehmensregister für statistische Zwecke und zur Aufhebung der Verordnung (EWG) Nr. 2186/93 des Rates (ABl. EU Nr. L 61 S. 6).

Statistik der Bauleistungspreise

Bitte nicht mit Eingangstempel versehen !

Landnr.	Berichtsstellennr.	Bauleist.-Nr
1-2	3-11	12 -14

Rücksendedatum bitte bis spätestens:

**20. des aktuellen
Berichtsmonats**

Name des Amtes
Org.Einheit
Anschrift + Hausnummer

PLZ, Ort

Postalische Anschrift des Amtes

Ansprechpartner/-in für Rückfragen
(freiwillige Angabe):

Bei Rückfragen erreichen Sie uns
unter Tel.: (+49) XXXX - XXX

Name:

Ansprechpartner/-in
Hr. XXXXXXXX -XXXX
Fr. XXXXXXXX -XXXX
Fax.: XXXX - XX XXXX

Telefon:

E-Mail:
XXXXX@XXXXXXXXX.de

Fax:

**Vielen Dank
für Ihre Mitarbeit.**

Falls Anschrift oder Firmierung nicht mehr zutrifft, bitte der Rückseite korrigieren!

E-Mail:

Die Rechtsgrundlagen enthält das
Beilageblatt, das Bestandteil der
Erhebungsunterlagen ist. Es
wurde Ihnen mit dem Erstversand
des Fragebogens übermittelt.

Bitte beachten Sie die Ausfüllhinweise auf der Rückseite.

DIN der Bauleistung:

Beschreibung der Leistung Kreuzen Sie bitte [_] Zutreffendes an und ergänzen Sie bitte die [_____] Freistellen.

Es gelten die allgemeinen Regelungen für Bauarbeiten jeder Art – DIN 18299

Zeitraum	Preis in Euro und Cent je Einheit ohne Umsatzsteuer	Hat sich gegenüber dem vorhergehenden Berichtsmonat die oben aufgeführte Leistungsbeschreibung geändert?		Wird vom Statistischen Landesamt ausgefüllt.
		29	30	
15-20	21-28	29	30	31-32
Nov.		Ja	Nein	33-40
Feb.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mai		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Aug.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Nov.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Platzhalter für Barcode

