

Quarterly survey in civil engineering and specialised construction

Presentation of the survey

A representative sample of around 1,800 businesses is questioned in January, April, July and October for the quarterly business tendency survey in civil engineering and specialised construction, conducted jointly by the Fédération Nationale des Travaux Publics (FNTP, National Federation of Public Works) and INSEE.

Box: Scope covered by the quarterly survey in civil engineering and specialised construction within the French classification of activities NAF rev. 2

Code	Title
42.11Z	Construction of roads and motorways
42.12Z	Construction of railways and underground railways
42.13A	Construction of civil engineering structures
42.13B	Construction and maintenance of tunnels
42.21Z	Construction of utility projects for fluids
42.22Z	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications
42.91Z	Construction of water projects
42.99Z	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.
43.12A	Standard earth moving and preparation works
43.12B	Specialized earth moving or in great mass
43.13Z	Test drilling and boring
43.21B	Installation works of electrical wiring and fittings on public thoroughfare
43.99D	Other construction works involving special trades
43.99E	Renting of construction equipment with operator

Presentation of the results

Business leaders' responses are weighted according to the size of the business, and then adjusted to eliminate the effects of differences in sampling rates between categories of business.

Public clients refer to the State and local authorities. Private clients include all businesses, including those whose capital is controlled by the State.

The responses all relate to the individual circumstances of the business being surveyed. They are qualitative and the interpretation is therefore based more on the profile of the series than solely on the latest results. Most of these qualitative series are balances of opinion. For example, the balance of opinion on the trend inactivity corresponds to the difference between the proportion of responses expecting an increase and those expecting a decrease. An increase in a balance of opinion generally means an improvement for businesses, except in the case of payment times, where it is the opposite.