

**EUROSTAT**

# Pricing guidelines for Construction Survey 2024

**PLANCO Consulting GmbH**

**March 2024**

**Explanation of colours:**

Yellow: deletions or rewording of existing text or simple updates  
compared to the Pricing guidelines for 2023 Construction Survey)



# Contents

## Table of contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	Background .....	4
1.2	Construction Survey 2024 .....	5
1.3	Survey timeline .....	6
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Survey methodology.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	Standard construction projects.....	7
2.2	Bills of quantities .....	7
2.3	Representativity and comparability of items .....	8
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Data collection.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1	Prices to be collected .....	9
3.2	Source of the unit prices .....	10
3.3	Pricing bills of quantities.....	11
3.4	Reporting .....	13
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Survey documents and support .....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1	Survey documents .....	14
4.2	Planco CS PPP team .....	14
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>15</b>
	Appendix A – Common preliminary expense items .....	16
	Appendix B – Common elements .....	18
	Appendix C – Standard report form.....	20

# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Eurostat and the OECD have worked together with their respective countries to establish Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), to compare the price and volume levels of their respective GDPs. The volume indices are used to compare the size of economies and their levels of material well-being, consumption, investment, government expenditure and overall productivity. The price indices are used to compare price levels, price structures, price convergence and competitiveness.

The annual **construction price survey** is part of Eurostat-OECD PPP Programme. In this exercise countries are asked to price so-called "Bills of Quantities" (BQs) which are detailed descriptions of fictitious building projects, each consisting of a list of items that must be priced. The BQs included in the surveys are grouped as follows:

- Residential buildings
  - Detached house
  - Apartment
  - Renovation of detached house
- Non-residential buildings
  - Light industrial building
  - Office building
- Civil engineering works
  - Asphalt road
  - Road resurfacing

The full methodology of the survey is described in chapter 11 of the "Eurostat-OECD Methodological Manual on Purchasing Power Parities". The full manual can be accessed via the following link: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-RA-12-023> (PDF)

## 1.2 Construction Survey 2024

For the Construction Survey 2024, seven Bills of Quantities (BQs) are to be priced which are as below:

	<b>BH label</b>	<b>BH code</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Detached house</b>	<b>X.00.2.1.1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Apartment</b>	<b>X.00.2.1.4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Renovation of detached house</b>	<b>X.00.2.1.5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Light industrial building</b>	<b>X.00.2.2.1</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Office building</b>	<b>X.00.2.2.2</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Asphalt road</b>	<b>X.00.2.3.1</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Road resurfacing</b>	<b>X.00.2.3.2</b>

BQs will largely be identical to those priced in the 2023 survey and PLANCO will inform countries of any specific changes.

### 1.3 Survey timeline

Pricing of the BQs starts on 1 May 2024 and the pricing period runs for three months. The data as well as Construction survey report, first and second section (see Appendix C) should be sent to Eurostat through eDAMIS by 31 July 2024 at the latest. Countries should use the Metadata Entry Tool (MET) when preparing their Construction survey reports. When countries submit their survey reports using MET it will automatically be transferred via eDAMIS.

The following table confirms the timeline for the 2024 survey.

	Process steps	Who	Dates
<b>1</b>	Initialisation at 2023 PPP WG	ESTAT, NSIs and CEs	15-16 Nov-2023
<b>2</b>	Update of BQs	NSIs and CEs	Dec-2023 to Apr-2024
<b>3</b>	Distribution of survey material to NSIs	CEs	30 Apr-2024
<b>4</b>	Price collection / NSI validation	NSIs	May-2024 to Jul-2024
<b>5</b>	Survey data + report (sections 1 & 2)	NSIs	31 Jul-2024
<b>6</b>	Validation - intra-country cleaning	NSIs and CEs	Aug-2024
<b>7</b>	VR1: Start	ESTAT	02 Sep-2023
<b>8</b>	VR1: Finalisation of questions	CEs	16 Sep-2023
<b>9</b>	VR2: start	ESTAT	01 Nov-2024
<b>10</b>	Discussion of interim results at 2024 PPP WG	ESTAT, NSIs and CEs	14-15 Nov-2024
<b>11</b>	VR2: Finalisation of questions	CEs	15 Nov-2024
<b>12</b>	VR3: Start	ESTAT	17 Jan-2025
<b>13</b>	VR3: Finalisation of questions	CEs	31 Jan-2025
<b>14</b>	VR3: Resolving last data issues	NSIs and CEs	Feb-2024
<b>15</b>	Use of survey results in aggregated PPP calculations (flash)	ESTAT	28 Feb-2025
<b>16</b>	Approval of survey results in VT and closure of validation	NSIs and CEs	7 Mar-2025
<b>17</b>	Survey report (section 3)	NSIs	31 Mar-2025
<b>18</b>	Use of survey results in PPP calculations (Nowcast 2020)	ESTAT	Jun-2025
<b>19</b>	Evaluation at 2025 PPP WG	ESTAT, NSIs and CEs	XX-XX Nov-2025

## 2.0 Survey methodology

### 2.1 Standard construction projects

At the annual meeting of the PPP Working Group, the group decides the content of the list of standard construction projects for which prices are to be collected. For the 2024 survey, the list of projects contains seven different construction and civil engineering projects.

A standard construction project consists of several major components (chapters) such as earthworks, concrete, masonry, roofing, etc. Each major component comprises several elementary components (items) such as excavation of foundations, transportation of soil, compacting of sand in trenches, etc.

For price collection, elementary items (and thus major components which make up the whole project) are detailed in BQs.

### 2.2 Bills of quantities

BQs are defined in detail to facilitate the exact identification of the content, supported where necessary by appropriate explanations of materials used and technical drawings. To obtain enough representativity and to make the pricing of a BQ possible by most of the participating countries, it is necessary from time to time to interpret the definitions of BQs with some flexibility. Thus, if strict adherence to the specifications means that the component cannot be priced or that the price would be exceptional (and not representative), a more readily available domestic substitute should be priced instead.

When the national standards do not match with the definitions, the components should be priced according to the national standards which are closest to the dimensions/compositions indicated in the definitions. This may include, but is not limited, to:

- thickness of the brick wall due to the different standard size or shape of the bricks
- dimensions of windows, doors and other joinery works; and
- electrical and other fittings.

The flexibility should not become too liberal because this could severely distort the comparability. For example, substituting concrete bricks for clay bricks is allowable but replacing a brick wall with a reinforced concrete wall is not. Usually, substitution is acceptable when the elements affected represent only a small share of the total price of the project and the basic features of the construction remain unchanged. Therefore, a degree of professional judgment should be applied.

It is extremely important to indicate and explain how a priced element deviates from the specification in the definitions. The definitions will reflect compromises to achieve a sufficient degree of representativity and comparability. A compromise definition might be unrepresentative (for example due to a specified thickness of glazing or roofing) but for comparability these elements should be priced if possible.

## 2.3 Representativity and comparability of items

Representativity of items includes two important elements:

- Items must represent those which are typically used domestically. This means that the item must be available and commonly used and, ideally, although not necessarily, the market leader.
- To secure a balanced comparison between countries, the item should be equally representative of the other participating countries.

Construction practices, norms and tastes vary between countries, due to different geographical characteristics including climate and cultural preferences. Construction projects and the components associated with them that are typical and representative in one country.

Thus, to cover both representativity and comparability, pricing is not based on 'real' completed construction projects but on a typical list of 'standard' construction projects, derived from real construction methods, practices and components.

## 3.0 Data collection

### 3.1 Prices to be collected

In principle, the prices collected should be purchasers' prices, i.e., prices paid in the markets for the construction projects defined in detail through the BQs. However, the typical projects are not available in the markets and to achieve the closest possible estimates of the market prices, certain factors must be considered when prices are collected:

- The unit prices used in the BQs must cover **the producer's costs** for each elementary component (such as materials, labour, hire of equipment, sub-contractors' fees, etc.).
- The unit prices must be adjusted to include **the profit margin** of the contractor, general expenses (including the appropriate share of main office overheads) and all preliminary expenses connected to the construction project (including site preparation). The most common general and preliminary expenses are listed in Appendix A. They must be considered if the contractor is usually obliged to pay them, either by law or by common practice. If specific non-deductible tax rates (other than VAT) are applied to certain components, the tax must be added to the price of that component directly.
- The collected prices represent the price that the buyer pays. **Generally, every cost element that is passed on to the buyer should be included in the unit price.** In terms of Contingencies, such as winter pricing or long-term building insurance, these should be included in item prices only if they are contractually passed on to the buyer. If they represent the contractor's cost and not the price paid by the buyer, they should not be added to the unit prices of the BQ. Contingencies to cover changes in design or mistakes in BQs measurements should not be included.
- The unit prices shall not include **architects' or engineers' fees or VAT** because they will be added separately
  - **Architects' and engineers' fees** are a single percentage addition made after all the components specified in the bill of quantities have been priced and summed. The fees are to cover both the realisation of the project and the supervision of works. Appendix B details the services which the fees should normally cover though these may be



subject to some variation in line with standard practice in the country concerned and may include other professional services. The final total should represent the cost of the project to the client.

- **VAT and other sales taxes** will be added to the total sum by Eurostat at a later stage and **should not be included in the BQ pricing**. If specific non-deductible tax rates (other than VAT) are applied to certain components, the tax must be added to the price of that component directly
- The unit prices shall not be adjusted for the expenditure incurred for the **purchase of land** (cost of the land itself and related financial and notary costs).
- The **unit prices collected should represent national annual average prices**:
  - Countries should report prices that are annual averages, that is, prices that reflect the level of national prices over the whole year. Since it would be too expensive to take prices throughout the whole year, countries are only required to provide the national average prices prevailing in May/June. If, for any reason, you think that in your country prices taken in this period do not represent mid-year prices, you will have to make adjustments to obtain mid-year prices.
  - To obtain the national average unit prices, prices should in principle be recorded in various regions and the output weighted average calculated. If this is not possible, the national average unit prices should be estimated. The standard report form (Appendix C) should clarify how the national average unit prices have been established.

Hourly gross labour rates of seven different skill levels (trades) will also need to be supplied in the pricing questionnaire. The methodology reflects that used in the International Comparison Programme (ICP) and is well established and will assist in validation. Definitions of trades and examples of tasks undertaken for each trade are provided. Participants should provide gross pay and reflect a national average location.

## 3.2 Source of the unit prices

Unit prices can be obtained either from existing BQs prepared for a successful tender, or from a database maintaining information on unit costs.

1. Successfully tendered BQs will automatically reflect actual market prices. However, if it is known that the profit/loss margin included is excessively high or low due to the prevailing market situation or the order book situations of the contractors, an appropriate adjustment should be made and explained in the price report.
2. Unit costs from database as the information source, the BQs should:
  - i. Firstly, be valued on a resource cost basis.
  - ii. Secondly be adjusted to reflect purchasers' prices (market prices) based on information about general profit margins.

Even though both approaches are acceptable as such, it is preferable to use the unit cost approach, i.e., option (2), because this approach provides prices at unit cost level which are comparable between all participating countries.

Applying option (1) may mean that the total prices might be comparable but that a breakdown of the unit costs underlying the total price might not be realistic (for example, due to different allocation policies of construction companies) and thus not comparable.

### 3.3 Pricing bills of quantities

When pricing BQs all items should be treated separately. Multiple costs should not be grouped in one item. Where the values of individual items are not known, Construction Experts (CEs) should not just divide the total value equally between the number of items. This artificial attribution can lead to unacceptable price variations, especially between different countries.

**If you are not able to collect prices or make realistic price estimations, please contact the Planco Construction PPP team for advice and assistance ([construction@planco.de](mailto:construction@planco.de)).**

All items must be priced, and countries shouldn't report values close to zero in absence of any data.

In the Excel file, the first sheet is the project summary sheet. Your first action should be to select your country on the project summary sheet. The sheet displays an

overview of the different BQs and states whether these have been priced correctly. Clicking a project number will take you directly to the corresponding BQ. The survey also includes a sheet for labour where countries are required to input the hourly rate for seven different skilled tradespersons to assist in data validation.

A Preamble is provided for each project at the top of each BQ. This provides general information on the project which will help ensure countries are consistent with understanding the project specifics detailed. Pricing notes are also provided for the apartment which will assist pricing items for this project.

If a cell is available for entering data, it will be highlighted in yellow. All cells unlocked for editing are in two columns on each project BQ: the '2024 Unit price' and 'Expert's comments'. Prices and corresponding comments should be entered here.

Comments or notes should be used to clarify the priced item, e.g., if the item is not a standard national item, the national standard should be priced but any discrepancies should be explained. Likewise, you should point out if any assumptions were needed to price the specific item.

In the survey form, all items that require pricing are initially marked with an 'X' in the column 'Items to be priced'. If an item is priced correctly, the 'X' will disappear.

The total price is calculated and transferred to the project summary sheet only when all items and the architect's fees are priced.

An Item Summary sheet is provided to assist validation. This shows the price changes ranked from highest to lowest for all items priced at any stage of the pricing process. In addition to this on each project this information is provided in columns to the left of each item price. All cells displaying "% change" are formatted so any decreases will be highlight in blue, increases of 50% to <100% will highlight in orange and any increases of 100% or greater will highlight in red.

## 3.4 Reporting

Construction Survey Form 2024 should be completed and sent to Eurostat through eDAMIS by 31 July 2024 (dataset PPP\_CNSTR\_A, reference year 2024). If prices are changed after submission, changes should be made directly in the VT and not submitted via Excel spreadsheets, so that all parties have access to the latest figures in the VT. It is recommended that CEs also update subsequent price changes in the Excel spreadsheets for reference in future surveys.

CEs are required to complete the standard report form (Appendix C), which complements the survey and describes aspects relating directly to it. It captures timing, organisation and resources needed, checks performed, problems encountered, and lessons learned at different stage gates throughout the survey. First and second section of construction survey report should be submitted to Eurostat by 31 July 2024 and the third section of the report should follow by 31 March 2025 (datasets PPP\_CNSTRSR\_A, reference year 2024).

The 2024 Construction survey will be finalised on 7 March 2025 and at that moment countries will be asked to approve their final survey results in the VT. The 2024 Construction survey validation and evaluation report will respectively be presented at the 2024 and 2025 PPP Working Group.

## 4.0 Survey documents and support

### 4.1 Survey documents

For the 2024 survey, the following documents have been uploaded and can be found on CIRCABC in the [2024 Construction Survey folder](#) (Library / ESTAT / 2024 / Construction Survey 2024):

- Survey form (Construction SF 2024.xls)
- Item changes (Item changes for Construction 2024.xls)
- Pricing guidelines (Pricing guidelines for Construction 2024.doc)
- VT Guidelines (VT guidelines for Construction 2024.doc)
- Full set of technical drawings (Drawings for 2024 CS.zip)

If you have any questions on the information provided, or if further explanation is required, please do not hesitate to contact the Planco Construction PPP team who will be happy to assist. To ensure a timely response, please direct any questions to [construction@planco.de](mailto:construction@planco.de)

### 4.2 Planco CS PPP team

**Planco CS PPP team** - [construction@planco.de](mailto:construction@planco.de)

**Aaron Wright** – Construction Survey Project Manager - [aw@planco.de](mailto:aw@planco.de)

**Henrik Armbrecht** – Deputy Construction Survey Project Manager - [ha@planco.de](mailto:ha@planco.de)

## 5.0 Appendices

## Appendix A – Common preliminary expense items

The following items are not specified in the BQs however their cost should be included in the unit prices:

- Taking out builders' all-risk insurance, which includes public liability cover, contractors' liability cover, fire insurance, earthquake insurance and any other cover or insurance usually required by the standard contract.
- Giving and placing all notices and notifications, the obtaining of the necessary permits, the paying of all associated charges and any other statutory fees or local taxes that may be required.
- Setting-out of the works, including a set-out guide for subcontractors, and the paying of any registered surveyor's fees.
- Provision of a temporary power supply and the paying of all charges associated with its connection and use.
- Provision of a temporary water supply and the paying of all charges associated with its connection and use.
- Provision of a temporary telephone and paying of all charges associated with its connection and use.
- Provision of a temporary toilet and washing facilities and the paying of all associated charges.
- Provision of a site office, a kitchen/eating place or other accommodation for the workers; facilities for the storage of material and tools, and their subsequent removal on completion of the works.
- Provision and maintenance of a suitably placed job sign board and its subsequent removal on completion of the works.
- Provision and maintenance of competent managers or foremen to supervise the works.
- Provision and maintenance of any temporary fences or barriers required for the security of the works or for safety precautions.
- Provision of temporary scaffolding and trestles.
- Provision of a banker's guarantee or a performance bond usually required by the standard contract.
- Removal of all rubbish from the site as it accumulates and at the completion of the works.
- The cleaning of the building, inside and out, and the removal of all stains, etc. to the satisfaction of the supervisor.
- The protection of other property from damage.
- The share of the main office overheads.
- Other preliminary expenses not specified elsewhere.
- Provision of working drawings.

- Plant which is not readily allocated to specific work items (such as a tower crane).
- A furnished office for the clerk of works (including telephone and heating).
- Temporary roads and hardstanding.
- Compliance with statutory requirements in relation to working conditions.
- The contractor's profit margin.



## Appendix B – Common elements

### General and common elements

#### Preliminary services

##### Work stage A: Inception

- Discuss the client's requirements including timescale and any financial limits; assess the requirements and give general advice on how to proceed; agree the architect's services.
- Obtain information from the client about ownership and any lessors and lessees of the site, any existing buildings on the site, any boundary fences and other enclosures and any known easements, encroachments, underground services, rights of way, rights of support and other relevant matters.
- Visit the site and carry out an initial appraisal.
- Advise on the need for other consultants' services and on the scope of those services.
- Advise on the need for specialist contractors, sub-contractors, and suppliers to design and execute part of the works to comply with the architect's requirements.
- Advise on the need for site staff.
- Prepare, where required, an outline timetable and fee basis for further services for the client's approval.

##### Work stage B: Feasibility

- Carry out such studies as may be necessary to determine the feasibility of the client's requirements; review with the client alternative design and construction approaches and cost implications; advise on the need to obtain planning permissions, approvals under building acts or regulations, and other similar statutory requirements.

#### Basic services

##### Work stage C: Outline proposals

- With other consultants where appointed, analyse the client's requirements; prepare outline proposals and an approximation of the construction cost for the client's preliminary approval.

##### Work stage D: Scheme design

- With other consultants where appointed, develop a scheme design from the outline proposals considering amendments suggested by the client; prepare a cost estimate; and where applicable, give an indication of possible start and completion dates for the building contract. The scheme design will illustrate the size and character of the project in sufficient detail to enable the client to agree to the spatial arrangements, materials, and appearance.
- With other consultants where appointed, advise the client of the implications of any subsequent changes on the cost of the project and on the overall programme.
- Make application where required for planning permission. The permission itself is beyond the architect's control and no guarantee that it will be granted can be given.

### **Work stage E: Detailed design**

- With other consultants where appointed, develop the scheme design; obtain the client's approval of the type of construction, quality of materials and standard of workmanship; coordinate any design work done by consultants, specialist contractors, sub-contractors, and suppliers, and obtain quotations and other information in connection with specialist work.
- With other consultants where appointed, carry out cost checks as necessary; advise the client of the consequences of any subsequent changes on the cost and the programme.
- Make and negotiate where required, applications for approvals under building acts, regulations, or other statutory requirements.

### **Work stages F and G: Production information and BQs**

- With other consultants where appointed, prepare production information including drawings, schedules and specification of material and workmanship; provide information for BQs, if any, to be prepared and all other information to be completed in sufficient detail to enable a contractor to prepare a tender.

### **Work stage H: Tender action**

- Arrange, where relevant, for other contracts to be let prior to the contractor commencing work.
- Advise on and obtain the client's approval to a list of tenderers.
- Invite tenders from approved contractors; appraise and advise on tenders submitted, or alternatively, arrange for a price to be negotiated with a contractor.

### **Work stage I: Project planning**

- Advise the client on the appointment of the contractor and on the responsibilities of the client, contractor, and architect under the terms of the building contract; where required, prepare the building contract, and arrange for it to be signed by the client and the contractor; provide production information as required by the building contract.

### **Work stage J: Operation on site**

- Administer the terms of the building contract during operations on site.
- Visit the site as appropriate to inspect generally the progress and quality of the work.
- With other consultants where appointed, make where required periodic financial reports to the client including the effect of any variations on the construction cost.

### **Work stage K: Completion**

- Administer the terms of the building contract relating to completion of the work.
- Give general guidance on maintenance.
- Provide the client with a set of drawings showing the building and the main drainage lines; arrange for drawings of the services installations to be provided.

## Appendix C – Standard report form

**Country:**

**Survey year:**

**Note: Please enter information in this survey report that is complementary to your PPP inventory and describes specific aspects related to this survey, especially if they are different from what is in the inventory. If the PPP inventory describes accurately the procedures for a certain section, it suffices to make a reference.**

Date of receipt of construction documentation to CE:

Date of submission of completed BQs **by CE:**

Date of submission of Survey Report part 1 (sections 1+2):

Date of submission of Survey Report part 2 (section 3):

Name(s) of NSI responsible for submission of BQs:

Name of CE company responsible for pricing BQs:

### 1 Survey

#### 1.1 Timing, organisation and resources used

Describe when and how the price collection was carried out and how many (human or other) resources were spent. Also describe the preparations for the price collection (translation, etc.). **Please confirm if the same CE(s) priced the same BQs last year and if not which BQs have been priced by someone differently and if they work for the same company or if it is a new contractor.**

How is work distributed between internal and external resources? Do any NSIs or CEs specialise in certain areas e.g., is there a mechanical & engineering or civil engineering specialist who works on specific BQ or areas of BQs?

#### 1.2 Data sources

Describe the sources of information for the prices reported. List all direct costs (materials, labour, etc.) that are included in the unit prices. Describe which general and preliminary expenses are considered in the unit prices and how architects' and engineers' fees are estimated.

If construction price book(s) and or databases were used please provide the name of these sources including as much detail as possible. Are these sources publicly available?

If construction indices were used to inform or assess pricing levels, please specify which type of indices were used together with the number of each type.

How did you ensure the prices were at national average price level – did you make any adjustments - if so, please explain the methodology.

What percentage allowance has been included in the rate for preliminaries, overheads, and profit?

What is the current state of the construction market for your country? Are there any sectors which are faring particularly well or struggling?

### **1.3 Problems encountered, and lessons learned**

Describe any problems encountered during the survey, solutions found, and lessons learned for the next survey (for individual basic headings, if needed).

Comment: If referencing specific items please provide their codes so these can be understood and reviewed.

## **2 Intra-country validation (before submission)**

### **2.1 Timing, organisation and resources used**

Describe when and how the intra-country validation was carried out (before the submission of data to Eurostat) and how many (human or other) resources were spent. Provide the date of the first delivery of the data file through eDAMIS and any potential problems related to the transmission.

### **2.2 Checks performed**

Describe the validation checks performed before submitting the data file to Eurostat via eDAMIS.

### **2.3 Problems encountered, and lessons learned**

Describe any problems encountered during the intra-country validation, solutions found, and lessons learned for the next survey (for individual basic headings, if needed).

## **3 Inter-country validation (after submission)**

***To be filled after the validation process as an update of the earlier version of the survey report.***

### **3.1 Timing, organisation and resources used**

Describe when and how the inter-country validation was carried out (after the submission of data to Eurostat) and how much (human or other) resources were spent.

### **3.2 Checks performed, and changes made**

- Describe the validation checks performed, based on the Quaranta tables and other validation material made available, in analysing your country's data against those of other countries. List the countries you compare your prices against.
- Describe the procedures followed in responding to the validation questions.
- Describe the main changes (deletions, modifications, or additions) made to your data and the reasons for these changes.

### **3.3 Problems encountered, and lessons learned**

Describe any problems encountered during the inter-country validation; solutions found, and lessons learned for the next survey (for individual basic headings, if needed). Do you find the projects reflective of your country and if not which ones?

Are there any items you feel which are not applicable to your country? If this is applicable, please detail how you have priced these items. Reference specific items so these can be considered for future surveys.

Are there any items you feel are outdated or absent which should be considered for future surveys, provide examples if applicable?

Do you have any other ideas suggestions which might warrant consideration for future surveys?