

A New Perspective on the Relationship Between the Construction Industry Performance and The Economy Outcome- A Literature Review

Zaid Mohammed Hatem^{a,b}, Mukhtar A. Kassem^{c*}, Kherun Nita Ali^c & Muhamad Azry Khoiry^d

^aSchool of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Technology Malaysia.

^bCivil Engineering Department, Al-Mansour University College, Baghdad, 00964, Iraq

^cDepartment of Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Built Environment & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

^dFaculty of Engineering & Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia.

*Corresponding author: mukhtarkas@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The attempts to analyze the relationship between the construction industry and economic growth have integrated many different methods. The process has become to be perceived as “construction economics” analysis. It is conceptualized as a procedure where construction industries outcomes implement increasingly more relevant for nation’s development benefits throughout mostly economic interdependencies that are emphasized as financial sources. Concurring with the present-day standards for affirming an industry, in considerably most facets of analysis result interpreted on a solely economic aspect which is not a conspicuous and significant indicator for construction industry initiates through its resolution outcome. Whereas proceed competently and developed directions from scholars or experts are the determinants of success that emerge due to reviews of relevant practical and research inferences. Literature for analysis on output in the construction industry within the economics aspect is further inscribed in detail. Consequently, relocating the ideology used to examine construction activates implications on development augmentation and shifts the schemes for classifying construction output in the numerous conservative analytic techniques towards more functional delineation. Considering and optimize more relevant details in the systematic process of quantifying the construction value analysis will implicate a reflected actual and detailed results of industrial or enterprise entities on both theoretical and empirical perception for construction economics.

Keywords: Construction industry; performance; economy outcome; infrastructure impact

INTRODUCTION

Construction has been presented in the course history wherever there are human civilization and development—incorporating the usage of environmental resources of land, geography and human innovation, skills, and workforce to be utilized for structures to serve as welfare and continue needs. The exhibitions of construction experience and undermine the natural condition of construction in reflecting society services existences and empowerment towards recognized development prosperity (Kirmani 1988). A linkage of development attributes with construction outcome features is displayed over the representation of developed and developing countries, shown in a nutshell from the beginning of the simple formation of shelters to accommodate basic human needs to a mega superstructure. In this process, an illustration shows innovation capabilities in construction, creating a long process of continuous progression and subsidizing a relevant impact on the economy, society, and environment, empowering raw material and transforming into positive output for building

usage and introducing a challenge at the same time for sustaining it, inhabiting various methods in construction concept in such as resembled in the achievement accomplished by communities in implying construction into a valuable source for civilization advancement (Ofori 1993).

An example is illustrated in the diverse type and massive expansion in urbanization, where human ideology is adapted to more contented and modernized facilities for necessary fulfillment of standards requirements. Moreover, showing the strengths of people who participated in all development stages with the apprehension management of construction activities. The implementing and integrating the means of imagination to assemble the construction products that inhibit the aspects of planning to production to its total values (Abba et al. 2019; Hatem 2020).

In the 17th century, the construction industry evolved with the industrial revolution in Great Britain, concerned as a vital apparatus to continuously erect and build massive factories that served as a pinpoint for developing industrialization. Hence, the construction industry ushered as the economic factor that helps to establish

other industries from the cradle to success and became an indispensable adjunct entity for developing countries, which marked the parturition for considering the critical side of construction economics to integrate the threads of industrial and economical resolution. The frontier of construction expanded moreover and substituted an elemental industry, including practically in distinct sectors, a structured strategy to construction emerged in the organization of businesses markets. Proficiency designs signified developed nation's professional corporations for the support and direction of construction activities in a specific enterprise division. Their features denoted remarkably related throughout developed and developing countries (Kemp 2014).

Nowadays, the construction industry sector produces the required needs and services needed for civilization development, which all human populations rely on to live and work. Moreover, the construction industry is not narrowed on the entity side only; it extends to impact national economic growth within a continuous demographic cycle of GDP at a macro scale and delineates development qualities in advancing nation prosperity.

The construction industry's influence links to its share volume and its role in sustainable inflation produced from the consecutive economic globalization phenomena. The constellation of construction industry factors towards the human index is not merely concentrating on economic attributes and indicators; it extends on various scales affecting a macro and micro dimension on developments growing. The instruments available to achieve unique development are always related to the critical entity of construction; consequently, all mega superstructure and substructures compel the building's necessary procedure in employment. By this evidence, the construction industry and enterprise are indispensable components in the whole development process. A positive result has been beheld by the association of construction in advancing nations into becoming world-leading in commercial, industrial. Proof of that is by the development indicators; examples of nations have explicated construction activity review in the USA, UK, Japan, Germany, UAE, China, Australia, etc. (Alaghbari et al. 2017).

This paper attempts to review the methods used previously on construction industry contribution towards nations economic and development growth, exhibiting the barriers and practicability of these methods. It reveals the gaps represented in the interpretation of analysis results in functional and equivalent standards that serve development criteria nowadays. Despite the remarkable achievement in construction economic interpretation for construction industry evaluation, there is a missing aspect reflecting on practical reality rather than an analytic presumption. To symbolize the essential for actual construction effect and factual economic development, this paper analyses the following objectives:

1. Reviewing the previous studies conducted on analytical and practical classifications that enable a comparison view on construction analysis performance and significance in classifying impactable evolved construction entities.
2. Depending on the obtained results, a relation can be compared to construction contribution on an economic aptitude with demographic inflation and development criteria.
3. Revealing the gaps that exist in the interpreted results that note the extends of construction activities towards the development of life standards.

UNIQUE PERCEPTION OF THE OVERALL CONSTRUCTION CONTRIBUTION

The empirical and theoretical review approaches involving classifying and pinpoint the subjected studies into a list of principles set that inducts a conducting analytical sorting for prevalent processes, results, and interpretation.

Defining keywords that explore the thoughtful and practical knowledge that regards the main study aims in a deductive simulation. Exploring specific missing frames or components in analysis thoroughgoing construction consequence on the nation development, thus, elaborating on more premises effects on a multi-dimensional resolution of industrial relationship (Hatem et al. 2019; Ibrahim et al. 2020; Rashid et al. 2019). This type of research focuses on reviewing the natural phenomena that ensure the entire industries activate and answering the empirical-analytical deductive question with a more straightforward explication that benefits all development facets. Establish a hypothesis through the research objects with the assertion of multi-scaled represented determinants that formulate the regarded criteria to sought. This type of research is an explanation investigation that employs the empirical-analytical and literature reviews by the sources of publication, reports, studies, and relevant works for exploitation (Hart 2018; Levy & Ellis 2006).

The construction industry congregates required demand essentially perceiving the construction industry contingent on distinct industries and enterprises, such as leading to human standards development within the scope construction activities in a more numerous and added complex environmental administration to resolve the final delineation of development in many processes. As a result, a branch of construction and economics emerged to mitigate the changing climate that ties these vital applications in a scientific and practical subject named "Construction economic" (Myers 2016).

Furthermore, underlying the hypotheses set for testing in a reciprocal and literate process to demonstrate the input and output of construction activities line within the nation's

financial management resources. Based on the various theorem that concerns the economic and management aspect to underpinning successful methods for usage. With the affirmed problems and perspective, an inspection follows to classify the origin and extends of published data faced within the peculiar construction division and propose a practical program to improve any manageable parts reachable (Muhsin 2020).

This paper discusses the traditional problems that occur when analyzing the relationship between construction and economics, using specific methods that present in subsections according to the topic. Inscribing the research problem in chronological ways that have not been utilized in prior studies—underlining clarity regarding the apprehension of construction and economic correlation with the consideration of subsiding impact on the social or human standard's pattern.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Numerous studies have been conducted to analyze the relationship pattern throughout valued measures using analytic, graphical, and correlation means to build a ground-base for viewing the context of the construction industry's influence on the macroeconomic and social standards. Lack of improvement in research procedures over the past two decades cannot manage construction development to promote a nation's prosperity. Whereas to securely nourished the indispensable industry to a prominent position of 'leading sector.' Nonetheless, there are signs that construction industry knowledge has grown some elements to evolve to modern-day challenges such as (human index, sustainability, and construction economics). Remarkably little research has been achieved but is not sufficient to fulfill the increasing needs of the industry and its underlying goals. The following describes the studies conducted and the reform introduced to the fundamental concept for analyzing the relationship between construction and economics.

Turin (1966), the founder theory for the construction industry's relationship, impacts economic growth and its development role at a macroeconomic scale. The relationship depicted is mainly based on comparative research of the relationships between construction operation or action, economic development levelness, and gross domestic product (GDP) (Turin 1978). The methodology to analyze the relationship was cross-sectional database analysis between the added share of construction in GDP and GDP per capita. Applying a classic cross-sectional study (cross-sectional search, transverse investigation, pervasiveness application) is a standard of observational research that scrutinizes data from a public, or a representative subgroup, at a final stage in time (cross-sectional data) (Sultan & Kajewski 2005; Salai-Martin 1994; Schmidt & Kohlmann 2008). In economics

or statics studies, cross-sectional applications generally associate the adoption of cross-sectional regression, in shape to be categorized and arrange out the presence and strength of causal influences of one independent variable simultaneous to a dependent variable of importance at an accorded stage in time (Koenigsberger & Groak 1978). One of its remarkable is that the data research reasoning itself does not require a presumption that the structure of the relationships between variables is stable overtime periods. Still, this appears at the value of requesting prudence if the outcomes for a particular period have been presuming to be valid at any peculiar mark in time.

First, from his analysis results of 46 countries, Turin finds no significant relationship between the used variables. Later on, Turin used a different set of distinguished variables (rate value introduced into construction activity) and (GDP per capita). The research was conduct on 87 countries that classify as advanced industrialized countries (AIC), a set group of European countries, and North American countries. It concludes that the result was an S-shaped relationship establish over a specific time set; consequently, the contribution of construction GDP increases initially at a stable extended amount and then at a valuation of the declining value amidst a specific period of economic development, assessed in courses of GDP per capita (Koenigsberger & Groak 1978).

Wells (1985) formulated and illustrated the connections between construction applications and economic rise. Wells (1985) conducted a few studies and was able to identify a constructive interrelationship linking GDP per capita and diversified economic orderliness of construction result buildups (dams, roads, housing, harbors). Undoubtedly, these studies' results have classified a direct connection associating construction virtually a portion of GDP (appraised since evaluation incorporated in construction), including GDP per capita. Despite, while scheming with construction, that account applies a share of GDP relatively than worth identifies by the construction sectors, showing none before-mentioned continuing reciprocity within construction investment as a division of GDP and annual GDP per capita (Wells 1985).

Bon (1992) came up with the inverted U-shaped (bell shape) connection to contribute to all construction work outcomes in GDP versus GDP per capita, including in his theory for the first-time maintenance and repair as part of the construction. Established on the theory of S-shaped from both Turin (1976) and Wells (1985), Bon (1992) from the publication in (Habitat International), introduced a new theory set up on the fact of the influential part of construction in GDP will grow initially at an increasing rate with the economic growth. Consequently, at a declining percentage alongside the flourishing phases of economic expansion due to complete or nearly satisfaction on all construction industry demands (Ofori 2012).

Bon also represented that unique inverted (U-shaped) link affirms and applies for the unspecified country across a specific period. Nevertheless, monetary and fiscal policies' economic progress is primarily directive; each nation regularly experiences three 'stages of economic development or expansion (Bon 1992). Reviewing the construction industry's transforming aspects at different phases of economic progress in developed countries comprises Australia, Germany, Italy, Sweden, USA, Hong Kong, UK, Japan, etc. A cross-section analysis method adopted identically to previous studies correlates data across specific countries at a certain accorded time-space. Bon (1992) terminated that a development venture accompanies an inverted-shape pattern alongside economic growth, not solely in intervals of the construction proportion in the total gross national product (GNP) but also in overall construction volume expression. A macroeconomics scheme promotes from less developed regions to modern heavy manufacturing or industrializing region and ultimately improves industrialized regions (Lewis 2009).

CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

At the start of the 21st century, numerous academics and scholars (e.g., Crosthwaite 2000; Tan 2002; Ofori 2003; Ruddock 2006) started using different methods to assess details and obtain accurate outcomes for interpretation scientifically. A cross-sectional evaluation of reported data related to global construction utilization was chosen by Crosthwaite (2000) that was different from the predecessor's techniques adopted, to thoroughly and specifically scrutinize sophisticated data that interconnect with the growth ratio of construction products the economic development (Crosthwaite 2000). Moreover, only a few applications and research set up on macroeconomic time series interpretation for the past four decades. This research has sought to represent the relationship between construction behavior patterns and economic development but has generally been interfered with by data quality and accessibility complications. Still, the selected approach had some similarities in preferring the data, in the way of

dividing countries based on their population income ("less developed country (LDC), newly industrializing country (NIC), advanced industrialized country (AIC)") (Ruddock & Lopes 2006).

Tan (2002) started to embrace a different analysis approach from a statically and economic perspective; the structured methodology involves using social psychology theories applied to economic semblance (Tan 2002). The construction and economic relationship established on theorists' explanations and dependence that repeat external correspondence and articulation ideologue implicate associations between the formal and informal management and development procedures. The study divides into three main humanitarian features: neoclassical perspective, political economy approach, and institutional affiliation. The result was, "In low-income countries, construction output is low. As industrialization proceeds, factories, offices, infrastructure, and houses are required, and construction as a percentage of GDP reaches a peak in middle-income countries," and indeed the concept of the social results underlines the influence of starting systems in administrations, statutes, procedures, benchmarks, and organizations (Muhsin et al. 2020). Hence, it provides a start in conceiving institutions as organizations to more studies to identify critical aspects that impact the relationship between construction and economic development in non-statistical behavior (Myers et al. 2016).

We picked three nations to examine - China (the newest media growth darling), Japan (the last media growth darling) and the United States (US, at least for ADP and yours truly), the construction as a percentage of GDP from 1953-2010 as per the following figure 1. We may argue that the building industry is quite turbulent. Note that the graph depicts construction as a proportion of GDP rather than total construction. When a result, as construction's share of GDP falls, other sectors absorb more of it. That implies that in many booms, building heats up faster than the rest of the economy, and in many recessions, construction cools down faster than the rest of the economy - thus even if it doesn't have predictive value, construction as a proportion of GDP is an intriguing statistic (Pheng & Hou 2019).

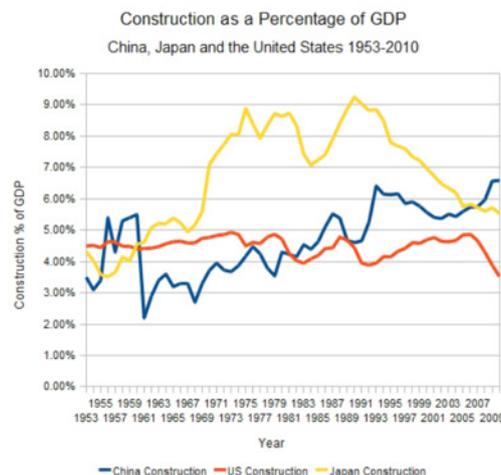


FIGURE 1. Construction as a percentage of GDP

CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS USING LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

Yiu et al. (2004) and Ruddock (2006) updated the methodology used for the analysis of a classic cross-sectional study (known as a causal influence of specific independent variable consequent to a dependent variable of importance at a specifically expressed extent in time). They sampled utilizing a more progressive approach of a longitudinal study (Pulkkinen 2018; Rindfleisch et al. 2008; Shadish et al. 2002). A cross-sectional analysis utilizes inadequate *ceteris paribus* (other things equal or constant), observational searches for other statistical hypothesis tests (Yiu et al. 2004). A longitudinal study or panel study is a groundwork form that embroils extended findings of the same variables (e.g., GDP, Time, Construction value) over limited or lengthy-time courses. It is usually a pattern of observational inquiry, whereas they structure as longitudinal randomized practices. Long-term investigations can be contemplative (similar to specific records or archives used in a condemnatory field) or eventual application (compelling the assortment of improved or current data). Yiu et al. (2004) managed to employ a longitudinal study on resolving and experimenting on the Bon (U curve) theory relationship of construction value and economic development. Based on structural paradigms developed in the 1930s (influenced by Keynesian philosophy) (Pulkkinen 2018; Rindfleisch et al. 2008). It uses the Granger causality test, known for its accuracy in mathematical prediction and regression test of the relationship in the actual rise standard of construction production and special evident success rate of GDP (Diks & Panchenko 2006). The preeminent theory establishes the activity feature that participated with the variances regarding construction expansion appendage similarly for a cause within particular development of economic expansion in successfulness at peculiar extensions tangent outcome proportionate to development changes in gross value added (GVA) in the construction industry for measuring, calculations, and interpretation. Hence, an unusual form of analysis toward those construction divisions into post-industrialized markets ought to develop—evolved as a dynamic proceeding, modeling new approaches for the construction division and economic progress reconciliation that has to experience continuous or cycle transaction changes (Ruddock & Lopes 2006).

Indeed, though, that 'Bon curve' still contributes a standard in distinction to new prototypes that develop, but it only incorporates the construction industry's necessary activities of expenses and revenues. For example, it rules out the construction supplies and materials production, which only accounts for the manufacturing district. The fundamental gauge of universal economic activity utilized in Yiu et al. (2004) and Ruddock's (2006) studies transpires GDP per capita. That accommodates particular acceleration within each economy besides among these expansions in society. Namely a more robust remark concerning a country's progress, principally toward evolving nations. Notable outcomes exhibited that the positive growth

percentage of GDP prompted furthered construction output in an extensive summary. It built the methodical interdependence of the organization via those construction affiliates. Apart from the Granger causality test success in the association of both detailed accuracy and long time, the used regression test ideal further demonstrated one's construction prosperity also marketing improvement tacit non linearly apprehensive. The aforementioned longitudinal analysis's condition presupposes those non-fundamental differences in the individual industry across periods (Lopes 2012; Ofori 2012).

After the fundamental theories set by Bon (1992), Crosthwaite (2000), Ruddock (2006), Many researchers and scholars were influenced or depend on the groundwork for using either cross-sectional studies, longitudinal studies, or granger causality tests. Hence, little effort employs to improve or enhance the original theories for the occurring developments, situations, and challenges endured on all aspects of construction and economy. Mehmet (2008) based his research methodology on a backward and forward interconnections system for construction activities to comprehensively evaluate a micro-state situation in North Cyprus. Moreover, he concluded that in the omission of an all-inclusive input-output matrix process for construction and economic development. Consequently, he recommended a methodology developed for demography forecasting the value through inquiry of construction activity in a process. Such recognizes the testing of regressive and onward linkages amidst significant lacked variables.

Furthermore, he recommends that some broadly recognized inverted U-shaped Bon curve pattern should, within all circumstances, signify varied for new forms instead of adjusted in the situation of accelerating expansion upon micro-states or macro-states. The three facets of the Bon curve can reshape into a two-stage scheme (subsisting of the accelerated rise and swift decline). Suggesting further a transposed V-shape somewhat in contrast to the simple outfit inverted U curve, hence, prevailing as a function of the availability of integral construction appliances (Mehmet & Yorucu 2008).

CONSTRUCTION RELATIONSHIP BY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT

Gruneberg (2010) researched the relationship between infrastructure construction and the economic development of 26 European countries in 2005-2006. In his description of construction industry activity, infrastructure output is one of the exceedingly vital parts in achieving stable construction or economic development; thus, it may identify as progressing to strengthen further promptly than GDP despite the economy's stipulation of sophistication and capability (Gruneberg 2010). However, in his research, it appears to display that in Europe, the proportion of infrastructure to GDP correlated to the lap in their expansion as computed by per capita income varies comprehensively. The broad divergence in the interconnection among

infrastructure and the status of economic expansion or development as evaluated by income per citizen is due to political circumstances noticed in European Union countries in the decade of the study (2000-2010) (Gruneberg 2010). To a great extent, Bon's perceptive concept is no apprehension as it concerns the part of the construction as economies remodel themselves from less evolved to state of the art industrialized nations has supported an unambiguous scheme for inspecting the interdependence of construction and the basis of the economy. Accordingly, established

infrastructure investment alone is inclined as a raw supply construction output, and an indispensable component of the development is all industries and enterprises. Also, as a result, the Bon curve does not shape or apply for the cross-section infrastructure data used in the analysis process (Choy 2011; Gruneberg 2010, Khahro et al. 2021).

Figure 2 demonstrates that "core" infrastructure spending likely constitutes a large share of overall public investment in USA (Bivens 2012).

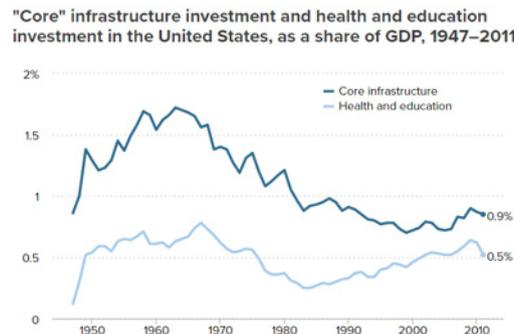


FIGURE 2. Infrastructure investment and health and education investment in the United States

Source: Author's analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis National Income and Product Accounts

CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS USING INPUT ACTIVATES

Choy (2011) tried to conduct a unique approach for resolving and investigate the extended relevance of the Bon U-shaped curve in construction economics. The study implements variables of gross value added (GVA) in construction and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as factor resolutions of construction enterprise outcome and development standards. The analysis process contained data resembled in a time-series (four decades) of public report statistics—the selection of a procedure in the non-theoretical practice of Games-Howell post hoc test for comparison; defined as (“nonparametric approach to compare combinations of groups or treatments and is perform on the ranked variables similar to other nonparametric tests”) (Choy 2011). Consequently, the concluding results of the test fell to verify the variation in dissociable upper-middle and high-income economic degrees. Also, the controlled substance of aggregated assets and liabilities suggests a particular stagnation in the improvement percentage of construction in the global economy. When analyzing the interdependence within cumulative statistics annually, it identifies that 9 out of the 205 economies, regular figures subsidize the inverted U-shaped theory.

In conclusion, the contributing division of construction in GDP for many years of a defined period (100 years) can contemplate (Choy 2011). On the conditions of no external shock and gap in the data set, on this account, the proportion of construction in GDP advances but not at all amount to nothing or null quantity as the curve widens towards limitlessness. Still, some problems may not be competently transmitted by the scientific and analytical (demographic) analyzed, such as the fluctuation and diverseness of the

evolved in the dividing situation over various countries, therefore. The definite interpretation of ‘construction’ in the joint accounts for the circumstance that the scope of works and manufacturing means presently applicable and remaining demanded in the developing countries is somewhat up to a point reached in contrast to those feasible when the presently established countries were at related statuses of expansion.

CONSTRUCTION RELATIONSHIP WITH OIL INDUSTRIES

The most recent research on the subject of overall construction impact and economic development was by Alhawaish (2015), concerned with the critical current and future aspects regarding construction development towards the economic growth in Saudi Arabia. Alhawaish (2015) studies are considered one of the first studies conducted in the whole middle east region that relates to the potential of vast construction economic development and oil industry usage (A. Kassem et al. 2019). The base idea for development was established initially and needed more analytical, scientifically, and socially. Therefore, investigate in a manner that will result in a positive outcome for sustainable and productive awareness of modern construction knowledge that will return a new industrial era upon the middle east region (AlSehaimi et al. 2009; Metcalfe & Mimouni 2011; A. Kassem et al. 2020) especially those related to the economy, politics, security and stability factors. Hence, this research aimed to investigate the fundamental relationship between the external risk factors and their effects on the construction project success using Structural Equation Modelling method and PLS-SEM approach. Design/methodology/approach—

Data collected through a structured survey distributed to projects teams in the oil and gas sectors in Yemeni companies involved in mega construction projects. A hierarchical model for assessing causative external risk factors and their effects on project success was developed and analyzed using Smart PLS 3 software of SEM. Findings— The findings showed that economic, political, force majeure and security-related risk factors had a strong effect on project success. Besides, the Coefficient of Determination (R-squared value). The study's preeminent purpose is to empirically search the analogy of construction progress and economical expansion for Saudi Arabia throughout the last five eras. Assimilation, integration, and concatenation means implement to consider

the affiliations of the construction industry sector and economic prosperity with the consideration of a vast impact of the petroleum industry on the economy. Industrial success and oil return are “independent” far-reaching repercussions on construction prosperity in the long term.

Moving away from an emphasis on lowest-price-wins as the greatest approach to cost reduction in the construction sector and instead focusing on driving projects via engineering before construction even begins might benefit the business. The following figure shows the size of the planned projects in the construction sector in the Arabian Gulf region, according to Middle East business intelligence

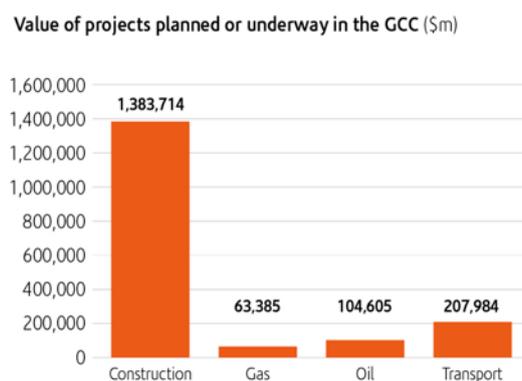


FIGURE 3. Planned project value in the GCC

Nonetheless, oil wealth comprehends considerable influences on economic improvement directly in the short-run, just as Venezuela, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Norway, etc. (Bagolin & Comim 2008) in his study, a Granger causality test and Wald test or Chi-Squared test. Renowned for being an approach to identify out if interpretive variables in the design are substantial or, in other words, they could add substance arithmetic to the design of the model (Gregory & Veall 1985) employee for finding out the interconnection of construction industry and economic advancement for Saudi Arabia over some time of 1970-2011. The empiric outcomes represent that, on the whole, two-way causality had continued between construction and economic rise. The Wald test's assessed outcomes show that neither construction nor economic growth has a short-run causal effect on each other.

CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS USING HUMANITARIAN INDICATORS

Girardi (2014), in his research, incorporated new irregular variables of human development index (HDI) that set and take for granted the practical information for the period (2000-2011) from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as an economic development indicator. Since most previous studies relayed on primary GDP indicators (Bagolin & Comim 2008), Girardi (2014) amplifies his research by inserting more input features details of

construction variables in a systematic scheme. Moreover, the results he obtained positively concurred with his theory, such as the construction development curve fits accurately if economic development computes by substitute indexes, preferably of per-capita GDP. By this assumption, a precise life prospect forecast is defined to hold into explanation per capita livelihood, life prediction, maternal ephemerality rate, and practical contribution of cultivation or agriculture in utilization. Also, the findings of the research bear two preeminent scheme ramifications. Initially, for small and medium-sized construction enterprises, the concerned category is adequate to develop more rapidly than other sectors of the economy. Consequently, a practice of promoting industrial countries is instituted, functioning as a quintessence of improvement. Furthermore, for the other following outcome, protocol significance is extraordinary touchstones that prerequisite to be operated in resolving the quality of this construction economic indicator in developing and prime economies, provided that a more substantial and building up the magnitude of construction is physically in recently formulated industrializing countries (Girardi & Mura 2014).

CONCLUSION

With a holistic overview of all construction, economics studies define the type, impact, correlation, and development rate in an empirical and theoretical context. Evidence-

based data can employ an extraction for consideration of the implacability of this specific subject. The interpretative group of methods focuses on understanding a particular vanity that emphasizes construction economics in an all-inclusive measure. As a result, classification is used to form observable outcomes to realize the unique aspects. However, the interpretative collection entails a thoughtful review of variables because it centers more on biased facts. In line with the research stated hypotheses, the disclosure for a bilateral and multilateral impact of the construction industry on the economic section is filed from the extensive analysis of previous approaches conducted in construction economics. Several gaps are identified in the methods used to resolve the relationship between construction industry patterns and economic growth. Moreover, most previous research pursued similar ideologies affiliated with construction economics and assessed construction performance regarding present-time construction implications.

Attempted and tested accurate robustness factors are usually identified in a distinction synthesis resembling a prescribed representative in analyzing construction industry accomplishment. Typically used indicators are known from previous scholars' efforts to fully acknowledge, assess, and work out the critical relationship between construction, economics, and development. For construction cases, the used economic indicators are GDP, GDP per capita, GDP growth, input resource, output product, and so forth. Gross Value Added to Construction (GVAC) construction aspects, construction growth, construction casualty impact, construction volume, construction value in GDP, or suchlike. Even with the macro criteria implemented in every study for the construction and economic development, there are still many barriers and gaps in identifying the full impact of construction activities and services on the shape of the economy, development, humanitarian standards, sustainable future index. There is no absolute definition of a construction industry hierarchy impact on the variety of fields outlined in such a standard of living, economy, development, socioeconomic, and so forth. Many agencies and organizations effort to define construction, so it is closely associated with particular building activities or services. Also, macro and mega construction projects consider the central part of the construction industry that resembles the strategies that function as an economic changer, urban expansion, and civilization development (A. Kassem et al. 2019b; Sev 2009; Raza et al. 2021).

The implication of this research has established a clear view of the methods of improvement, results, and obstacles, emphasizing the different variables taken to analyze the relationship between construction and economics. Exemplify the connection to the conventional method of implementation directs the conclusion of each study in an empirical and theoretical perspective with the addition of the correlation pattern followed with each method. Results differ with different analysis methods, which could not rely on the final interpretation of represented data. Thus, a gap in

a dependable result that matches the actual authenticity of construction impact—a need for a more practical method to assess the links that relate to the real impact of construction by its activities. Accordingly, the set methods cannot be implemented on every country without introducing adjustment factors that equivalent industries to a balance variable that concurs with developed based benchmarked industries, leading to an individual image of the unique construction industry for interpretation.

The relationship provides a new implication on the viewpoint that considers the complex and vital link at the same time, which are in need to evolve to accommodate the hyperinflation of construction activities due to its various ramification on other sectors. Recommend new approaches that intake various elements that extend further on the limit dimensions of mere GDP, GNP, GDP per capita, etc. In a decision of introducing new vital elements that directly affect the population living standards and the nation's capacity to develop within its region and powers. Thus, the review analysis concurs with (Lopes 2012) recommendation for improving the indicators used for sorting each nation's construction industry within modern development features.

The limitations for theoretical application are acknowledged by scholars' far-reaching practicability experience when regarding the interpretation of data. A combination of both practical and research is required to produce a reliable result that can be interpreted as a reference mark for construction impact identification. Further research is required to establish the correct form of construction, especially with the developed condition and challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide. This action forwards the idea of establishing new methods that delegate forces of construction and financial results. Starting on the nation's development and growth outlook—concluding with the guidance of proficient scholars in moderating new factors in regressing industries to fully understand the construction industry or enterprise force in this current environment (Chetty et al. 2020).

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DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

None

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