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QUALITY REPORT 2018

Arrivals and overnights of tourists in private accomodation

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1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The aim of the statistical survey on tourist arrivals and overnight stays in individual accommodation establishments is to provide basic information on the scope of tourist traffic (arrivals and overnight stays) of domestic and foreign tourists. Results of survey are used to create a tourism policy and strategy for the development of tourism, as well as the fulfillment of requests for information from domestic and foreign users.

1.2 Legal basics

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System ([Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12) defines provisions for collection, processing, and dissemination of data. The Law provides to the Statistical Office clear and wide legal powers to collect and access the data necessary for the implementation of Programme and Annual Plan. The Law gives a priority to the use of administrative data and right of access to individual data that are a result of survey of other official statistical producers. As an annex to legal provisions, Statistical Office has signed several memoranda on cooperation with administrative data providers.

1.3 Statistical units

Accommodation facilities providing accommodation services in households (individual tourist accommodation, so-called "private accommodation").

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

The survey covers accommodation facilities providing accommodation services in households and rural households (individual tourist accommodation, or so-called "private accommodation"), which according to the Tourism and Catering Act ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 013/18) units with a maximum of 20 beds.

1.4.2 Statistical population

Tourists in catering facilities for individual / private accommodation.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Montenegro, municipalities.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Tourism means the activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside their usual environment for less than a year, for leisure, business or other personal purpose other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited. Tourist is every person who, outside his/her place of permanent residence, spends at least one night in a hotel or some other accommodation establishment for reasons of rest, recreation, health, study, sport, religion, family, business, public tasks or meeting. Children are considered tourists and should be covered by this report, regardless of their age. Tourists are not persons who stays longer than 12 consecutive months in place visited, persons engaged in some activity funded from the place of the visit, persons who regularly, daily and weekly travel to the place for work or study, migrants, border workers, diplomatic and consular representatives, refugees, displaced persons, persons in transit who do not formally enter the country, permanent residents who travel to another place with the intention to reside there permanently, people who are temporarily working in Montenegro and receive a salary for their work. Residence is a place where a person came with the intention of permanent stay. The tourist is registered in every place or establishment where he/she stays. Consequently, in case of change of place or

establishment, he/she is registered again, which results in data ambiguity. This is why statistics registers the number of tourist arrivals and not the number of tourists. Domestic tourist is a person with permanent residence in Montenegro, who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other accommodation establishment in any place in the Montenegro, but outside his/her place of residence. Foreign tourist is every person with permanent residence outside of Montenegro who temporarily resides in the Montenegro and who spends at least one night in a hotel or some other accommodation establishment. Accommodation capacity is expressed by the number of establishments, rooms and other accommodation units, and beds available to tourists. Beds are permanent and auxiliary. Permanent beds are those that are regularly ready-made for renting to guests. Auxiliary beds are beds which are intended for comfort of guests (couches, sofas, etc.) and spare beds with which accommodation capacity is increased during the high season.

1.7 Classifications

Rules on types, minimum technical conditions, types of facilities based on Law on Tourism ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", number 013/18). Classification of activities Nace Rev.2"

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Monthly.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Annual.

1.10 Methodology

<http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1458&pageid=43>

1.11 Base period

The base period is the period of the previous year.

1.12 Unit of measure

The number of tourist arrivals and nights is expressed in absolute values. Changes in relation to the previous period - percent (%).

1.13 Source of data

Ministry of the Interior (data on traffic of persons and vehicles at border crossings; data from the register database Residences - RB90), Local Tourism Organizations, National Tourism Organization, Ministry of Sustainability development and tourism (data on accommodation facilities from the Central Tourist Registry), competent tax authorities local self-government, sector statistics from the official statistics system and other relevant economic data companies in the field of traffic, energy, etc.

1.14 Method of collection data

Reporting Method and Administrative Data Sources.

2. Relevance – Data users

2.1 User needs

International users:

- Eurostat - World Bank,
- UN organizations,
- International Monetary Fund

National users:

- Ministries and other public administration bodies,
- Local government and

- Other local government bodies.
- Central bank,
- Non-governmental organizations,
- Students,
- Researchers,
- Media.

2.2 User satisfaction

The Statistical Office has adopted the Quality Management Strategy, the Guidebook to the Implementation of the Quality Management Strategy, as well as the Plan for the Implementation of the Quality Policy. In order to measure the degree to which fulfills obligations towards users and within the new quality policy, the Statistical Office conducted User satisfaction survey. Data collection was carried out through a web survey, in the period from 1 September to 20 October, 2017. The results of the survey are available on the Statistical Office website, link:

<http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/KVALITET/Izvestaj%20o%20zadovoljstvu%20korisnika%20eng.pdf>

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

Survey on tourists arrivals and overnights in individual accommodation is done on a full coverage and the primary data is provided by the Local Tourism Organization and the Ministry of the Interior - Register of Residence RB90.

3.2 Sampling error

Not relevant.

Indicators of sampling error (A1)

Not relevant.

3.3 Non-sampling error

Not relevant.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Not relevant.

Indicators of coverage error (A2)

Not relevant.

3.3.2 Error of measurement

Not relevant.

3.3.3 Non response error

Not relevant.

Unresponsive unit rate (A3)

Not relevant.

Non response rate

Not relevant.

3.3.4 Error processing the data

Collected data passes through a number of processes before the final evaluation, namely: encryption, input, editing, imputation, tabulation, etc. The errors made in these phases are called error processing.

Imputation rate

Not relevant.

3.4 Seasonal adjustment

Not relevant.

3.5 Data revision

3.5.1 Data revision policy

Statistical Office has adopted the revision policy and it is available on the website <http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/o%20nama/2017/Revision%20policy.pdf>

3.5.2 Data revision practice

When disseminating statistics, it is indicated when the preliminary and the final statistics are published. The preliminary information contains the symbol "p". Statistics are considered preliminary as long as they are subject to regular revisions.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size (A6)

Not available.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

The survey on arrivals and overnight stays of tourists in individual accommodation is done in full coverage and the primary sources of data are Local Tourism Organizations and Ministries of the Interior - Register of Residence RB90.

Time lag of the first results

Indicator timeliness of the publication of preliminary data represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of the first data. It can be represented by the formula: $T1 = d_{fst} - d_{ref}$, $T1 = 58$ days; d_{fst} - date of first results; d_{ref} - the last day (date) of the reference period. The deadlines for the publication of data in the course of 2018 have been fulfilled in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

Time lag of the final results

The timeliness indicator for the publication of finite data represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of the final data. The final data is published 150 days after the end of the reference period in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

4.2 Punctuality

Indicator accuracy represents the time difference between the actual publication of the data and the planned disclosure. Concerning this survey, accuracy = 0, meaning that the data was published in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

5. Availability and clarity

5.1 Statistical Release Calendar

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12) stipulates that official statistical producers prepare, update, and publish Statistical Release Calendar. It is published on the website of Statistical Office not later than 20 December for the next year, for all official statistical producers that includes date of releasing statistical data. Any change in date of releasing in the Calendar is published in advance in accordance with the Procedure on Unplanned Revisions.

5.2 Access the data Release Calendar

<http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/o%20nama/2018/Kalendar%20objavlivanja%20statistickih%20podataka%20Zavoda%20za%20statistiku%20-%20ENGg.pdf>

5.3 Releases

Releases are available at the following link: <http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1459&pageid=43>

5.4 Publication

Statistical Office publishes the following regular publications:

1. Monthly Statistical Review,
2. Statistical Yearbook,
3. Montenegro in Numbers,

In addition to the above regular ones, Statistical Office publishes also additionally publications. Some of the most important additional publications are as it follows:

1. Women and Men in Montenegro,
2. Children in Montenegro,
3. The most often used statistical data.

All publication published by Statistical Office are available at the following link: <http://monstat.org/eng/publikacije.php>

5.5 On-line databases

Data are available at the following link: <http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1459&pageid=43>

5.6 Access to micro data

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12) regulates rules under which external users can obtain an access to individual data for needs of research. Article 58 defines types of scientific and research organizations that can obtain such data. Providing individual data without identifier is possible only upon a written request of scientific and research institutions, with purpose of performing scientific and research activities as well as international statistical organizations and statistical producers from other countries. Research entity signs the agreement with Statistical Office, and it signs the statement on respecting the confidentiality principle. Official statistical producers keeps a separate records on users and purpose of using the statistical data given to these users.

5.7 Metadata occupancy

The ratio of the number of metadata elements provided to the total number of metadata elements applicable. For this survey, the metadata fill rate is 100%.

6. Comparability

6.1 Comparability - geographical

The survey methodology is in line with the EU regulation applied by all EU countries, and therefore these data are geographically comparable with the data of other EU countries.

6.2 Time comparability

Data according to this methodology are available from 2017.

Time comparability indicator

Data according to this methodology are available from 2017.