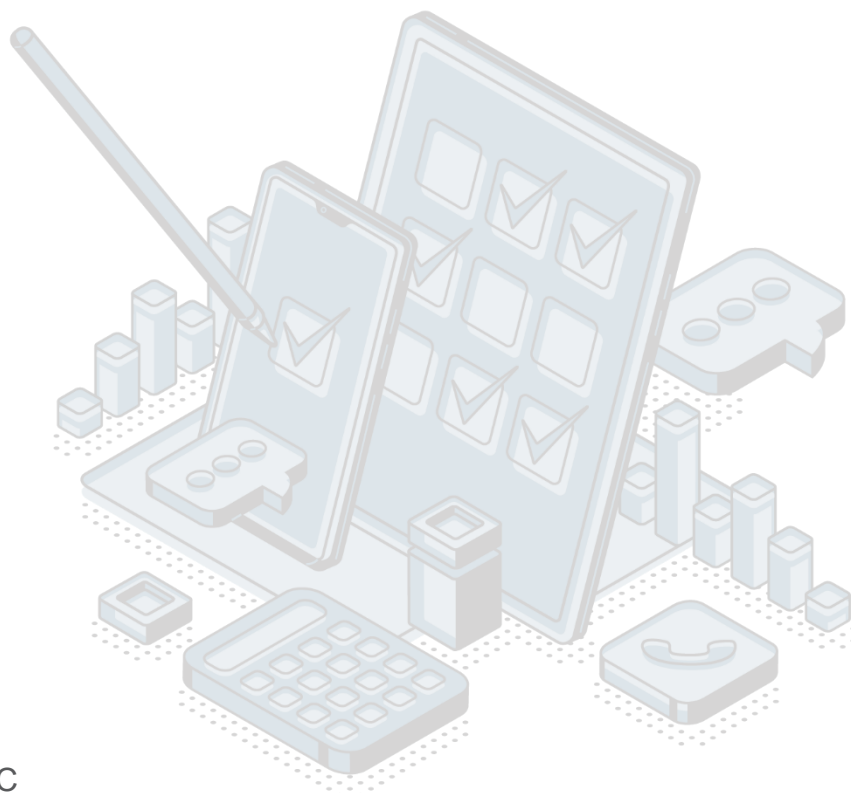


QUALITY REPORT

Household Budget Survey 2021



Responsible person: Zdravka SAVIC

Department: Statistics of Innovation, Household Consumption and
ICT Survey Department

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1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The survey collects data about incomes and expenditures of households, i.e. data about primary elements of personal consumption, as well as data about some important indicators of living standard (dwelling conditions, possession of permanent goods, etc.) and primary data about demographic, economical and sociological characteristics of households.

1.2 Legal basics

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 and 47/19) 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

Households.

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

Not relevant.

1.4.2 Statistical population

- 1) One-person household - single person living, spending and feeding individual.
- 2) Multi-person household - community of persons living, feeding and spending received income together.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Montenegro, Urban area, Other area.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Household is considered to be:

- a) group of persons living together, spending their income on food and other essentials for living (multi-person household). Usually, this type of household comprises spouses, children, and other relatives and non-relatives (subtenants, attendants, permanent workers in agricultural holdings, etc.);
- b) a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit, spending his/her income separately (one-person household).

‘Living together’ refers to mutual housing unit, i.e. combining to live in the same housing unit.

Household members are considered to be:

- Members of household temporarily absent (due to the military service, imprisonment less than 12 months) and they are covered by the survey;
- Pupils and students, encountered in household’s members, regardless of the period of stay out of their households (in schools and on studies);

• Daily and weekly migrants; persons working or studying in another place in the country or abroad, and having economic relation with households (they do not have their household in another place) in which they stay more than a month during the year are also included in household members and they are treated as a temporarily absent person.

Head of the household (reference person) is household member recognizable to other household members. The head of household is selected by the household members. This is often a person making important decisions or responsible for finances and wealth of household members.

It is significant to group the household members by age. Adults - household members aged 15 and over. Children - household members aged up to 14 years.

1.7 Classifications

- ✚ COICOP - Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose;
- ✚ NACE Rev. 2;
- ✚ ISCO 08;
- ✚ ISCED 2011;
- ✚ The country codes.

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Monthly.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Annual.

1.10 Methodology

The Methodology is available on the MONSTAT website, link:

https://www.monstat.org/uploads/files/apd/2021/Household%20budget%20survey_Methodology.pdf

1.11 Base period

Not relevant.

1.12 Unit of measure

The data obtained by this survey are expressed in euros and in percentages.

1.13 Source of data

The Household Budget Survey is statistical survey based on sample. The sample of the survey is two-stage stratified sample, with enumeration areas as primary and households as secondary selection units. On annual level, the sample consists of 2 280 households, each month 19 enumeration areas, i.e. 190 households are selected.

1.14 Method of data collection

Data collection in the Household Budget Survey is conducted by the face-to-face interview method, using the paper version of the questionnaire (PAPI survey method).

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 fulfils obligations towards users and within the new quality policy, the Statistical Office conducted User satisfaction survey.

The results of the survey are available on the Statistical Office website, link:

https://www.monstat.org/uploads/files/kvalitet/2.%20Izvjestaj%20o%20zadovoljstvu%20korisnika%20-%202022_FINAL%20engleska.pdf

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

Household Budget Survey is a sample-based survey. As the results are based on a sample of population they are subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques and interviews, such as: sampling errors, non-sampling errors, measurement errors, processing errors, and non-response.

3.2 Sampling error

Sampling errors are the characteristic of all sample surveys and are caused by observing the sample as part of the population. The size of sample error can be controlled with the sample size and sample design. However, for some minor domains (levels or groups of data) that has an insufficient number of units in a sample, large sample errors lead to unreliable results. A measure of the precision of consumption indicators in the survey is expressed as a standard error.

Indicators of sampling error

Indicator	Structure of personal consumption in Montenegro	Standard error	Confidence interval (95%)	Confidence interval
	%			
Total personal consumption	100.0	0.0	100.0 – 100.0	0.0
Personal consumption	95.8	0.1	95.5 – 96.0	0.1
Food and beverages	33.2	0.3	32.7 – 33.8	0.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.3	0.1	3.0 – 3.5	4.0
Clothes and footwear	9.8	0.2	9.4 – 10.2	2.1
Housing, water and electricity	14.9	0.3	14.2 – 15.5	2.3
Furniture, housing and maintenance	4.4	0.1	4.2 – 4.7	2.9
Health	4.9	0.2	4.5 – 5.2	3.5
Transport	9.1	0.2	8.6 – 9.6	2.7
Communication	6.1	0.1	5.8 – 6.3	2.3
Recreation and culture	1.7	0.1	1.6 – 1.9	4.6
Education	1.3	0.3	0.8 – 1.8	21.0
Restaurants and hotels	2.6	0.1	2.4 – 2.9	4.9
Other goods and services	4.5	0.1	4.3 – 4.7	2.2
Personal consumption from own production	4.2	0.1	4.0 – 4.5	2.8
Food and beverages	3.9	0.1	3.7 – 4.1	3.0
Alcoholic beverages	0.1	0.0	0.1 – 0.2	13.7
Firewood	0.2	0.0	0.2 – 0.3	9.0

3.3 Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are: over-coverage, under-coverage, measurement errors, processing errors, editing and imputation of data and non-response.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Coverage errors represent divergence between the frame population and the target population. Over-coverage represents the proportion of units from the sample frame that does not belong to the target population. Under-coverage is a problem that arises due to under-coverage or non-eligibility of the sample selection framework (e.g. non-inclusion of newly built flats that are settled, as well as non-inclusion of persons who arrive at a place with the intention to remain there for a year and longer). The under-coverage rate is difficult to estimate because it is not possible to know which units are not included in the target population.

Indicators of coverage error

The over-coverage rate for 2021 is 8.0%.

3.3.2 Error of measurement

Measurement error and processing errors can occur due to the design of the questionnaire, the type of survey, interviewers, errors in response, coding, data entry, editing and imputation of data, etc. Data in the Household Budget Survey are collected by face-to-face interviews, using paper questionnaires (PAPI method). Errors that can arise using a paper questionnaire due to interviewers (e.g. when entering data) are reduced to minimum with activities such as regular training of interviewer, pilot-testing, etc. The data entry program contains controls, for example, control of minimum and maximum values, logical connection between particular issues, etc., which reduces errors caused by data entry. After data entry of the material, a detailed logical-calculation control of all responses is made.

3.3.3 Non-response error

Not getting an answer - it's often unavoidable to refuse or not contact. In this case, there is a difference between the data obtained from the collected data (usually part of the planned sample) and those that would calculate that the complete sample was realized.

Nonresponse rate

Non-response rate for 2021 is 36.5%.

Non-response rate for the topic

Not available.

3.3.4 Processing error

Not relevant.

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: [Revision Policy](#)

3.5.2 Data revision practice

Published data are considered final except in the case of methodological changes and the introduction of new classifications, as a result which are subject to revision.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size

Not relevant.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

Timeliness of final data: T + four and a half months after the end of the reference year.

Time lag of the first results

Not relevant.

Time lag of the final results

The time lag of final results indicator represents time between the date of the last day of reference period and the date of publication of final data. The final data are published four and a half months after the completed reference year. Timeliness of final data: T + four and a half months after the end of the reference year.

4.2 Punctuality

Deadlines of dissemination of the HBS data at the website are defined in the Statistical Release Calendar. Indicator TP3 (punctuality) is 59, i.e. the difference between the planned and the actual publication is fifty-nine days. That means that the Release is published fifty-nine days after the scheduled date foreseen in 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 and 47/19) 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 to Statistical Release Calendar

Statistical Release Calendar is available [Statistical Release Calendar](#)

5.3 Releases

Data are available on the website, link: [Releases](#)

5.4 Publication

All publications published by Statistical Office are available at the following link: [Publications](#)

5.5 Online database

Not relevant.

5.6 Access to microdata

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 and 47/19) 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 keep separate records on users and purpose of using the statistical data given to these users.

5.7 Metadata occupancy

Not available.

6. Comparability

6.1 Spatial comparability

One of main survey aims is to apply international standards in defining Total consumption so that this category can be compared with the same category in other countries, especially European countries.

6.2 Time comparability

The Household Budget Survey was conducted continuously i.e. households were interviewed continuously throughout the year from 2005 to 2015. The survey period has been changed from one year to a perennial. Until 2011, the data from the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2003 were used for data weighting. Since the beginning of 2011, data from the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings 2011 have been used for weighting data.

Time comparability indicator

Not available.