QUALITY REPORT 2017

Household budget survey

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Content:

1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

Purpose of HBS is to collect the data on: income, expenses and consumption of households; certain important indicators of living standards (equipment of households with durable consumer goods, housing conditions, type of heating, etc.); demographic characteristics of households; economic activities of household members; sociological characteristics household members; subjective positions of households related to certain important living issues.

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

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, Podgorica

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 households 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 persons.

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 necessary to precisely select a household member. 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:
http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/apd/2016/HBS-%20Methodology.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 1 824 households, each month 19 enumeration areas, i.e. 152 households are selected.

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

With purpose of determining user satisfaction with quality data and defining their needs, Statistical Office for the first time carried out the User Satisfaction Survey in 2017. The survey was done from 1 September to 20 October. The survey link was sent to users that sent request to the official email address in period 2013 - 2017. Additionally, the questionnaire is put on the website of Statistical Office. The processing of data obtained by the mentioned survey is ongoing, while final result are ready until the end of year, both for total users satisfaction, and by domains.

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 (A1)

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	95.9	0.5	94.9 – 96.9	0.5
Food and beverages	29.7	0.6	28.6 – 30.8	1.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	3.7	0.2	3.2 – 4.1	5.9
Clothes and footwear	9.4	0.2	9.0 – 9.9	2.5
Housing, water and electricity	12.7	0.5	11.7 – 13.7	3.9
Furniture, housing and maintenance	4.1	0.1	3.8 – 4.4	3.7
Health	4.5	0.3	3.9 – 5.0	6.8
Transport	11.6	0.3	11.0 – 12.2	2.8
Communication	6.0	0.2	5.7 – 6.4	2.7
Recreation and culture	3.3	0.2	2.9 – 3.6	4.8
Education	2.1	0.3	1.4 – 2.7	16.1
Restaurants and hotels	4.0	0.2	3.7 – 4.3	4.1
Other goods and services	4.9	0.2	4.5 – 5.3	4.4
Personal consumption from own production	4.1	0.5	3.1 – 5.1	12.4
Food and beverages	3.5	0.5	2.5 – 4.4	13.5
Alcoholic beverages	0.1	0.0	0.1 – 0.2	24.6
Firewood	0.5	0.1	0.3 – 0.7	17.1

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 (A2)

The over-coverage rate for 2017 is 3.4%.

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 (A4)

Non-response rate for 2017 is 24.7%.

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/eng/page.php?id=1411&pageid=1411

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 (A6)

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 TP3

Deadlines of dissemination of the HBS data at the website are defined in the Statistical Release Calendar. Indicator TP3 (punctuality) is 3, i.e. the difference between the planned and the actual publication is three days. That means that the Release is published three days after the scheduled date foreseen in the Statistical Release Calendar.

5. Availability and clarity

5.1 Release

Data are available on the website of MONSTAT and in paper form:
https://www.monstat.org/cg/page.php?id=192&pageid=72

5.2 Publication

Statistical Office publishes the following regular publications:
1. Monthly Statistical Review,
2. Statistical Yearbook,
3. Montenegro in Numbers,
4. Annual Statistics of Transport, Storage and Connections,
5. Number and Structure of Business Entities.

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

5.3 Availability of microdata

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.

6. Comparability

6.1 Comparability - geographical

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 Comparability - over time

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 (i.e. the survey is carried out every other year and the third year). 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.