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**QUALITY REPORT 2020**

**Foreign vessels on cruise**

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## **1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey**

### **1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey**

The aim of this survey is to obtain data on the number of cruises of foreign vessels that arrive in the territorial sea of Montenegro, according to the flag of the vessel and the number of passengers on these ships. Survey results are used to analyze tourist activity as an element of the tourism development policy in Montenegro.

### **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**

Port Authority of Bar and Kotor with its business units - branches. Port Authority of Bar and Kotor with its business units - branches.

### **1.4 Coverage and scope of survey**

#### **1.4.1 Sectors**

Not relevant.

#### **1.4.2 Statistical population**

Foreign ships on a cruise journey and entering the territorial sea of Montenegro.

### **1.5 Referent geographical area**

Montenegro.

### **1.6 Concepts and definitions**

Cruise is a tourist journey lasting from several days to a specific itinerary for cruises. A cruise ship is a tourist boat intended for several-day tourist cruises. The term traveler refers to any person who arrived by ship, regardless of age, and is not a member of the crew. Under the flag of the ship means the country whose flag the ship sails.

### **1.7 Classifications**

Not relevant.

### **1.8 Frequency of data collection**

Monthly.

### **1.9 Frequency of data dissemination**

Annual.

### **1.10 Methodology**

The methodology is available under this link:

[http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/turizam/kruzna%20putovanja/Methodology%20\(TU%2019\).pdf](http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/turizam/kruzna%20putovanja/Methodology%20(TU%2019).pdf)

### **1.11 Base period**

The base period is the period of the previous year.

### **1.12 Unit of measure**

The number of passengers and trips on a cruise in Montenegro expressed in absolute values. Changes compared to the previous period - in percent (%).

### **1.13 Source of data**

The survey is conducted by reporting method to the full scope, and includes two reporting units, port of authorities Bar and Kotor.

### **1.14 Method of collection data**

Data collection is done by a reporting method, using a questionnaire TU-19. Port authorities submitted to Monstat summary report for the entire area, a way that port authority takes the information from offices (marinas) and then send it to Monstat. Reports are completed for each vessel separately.

## **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/Izvjestaj%20o%20zadovoljstvu%20korisnika%20eng.pdf>

### 3. Accuracy and reliability

#### 3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The survey is carried out on a full coverage, which includes two reporting units, the port authorities of Bar and Kotor.

#### 3.2 Sampling error

The survey is conducted on full coverage, so there is no error in sampling.

*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.

##### 3.3.4 Error processing the data

Data collected goes through a number of processes before the final evaluation, namely: encryption, input, editing, imputation, tabulation, etc. The errors made in these phases are referred to as processing errors.

*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

Data is collected monthly and is published annually on 21 March of the current year for the previous year. Questionnaires are sent to the reporting units at the beginning of the year (for all 12 months). The deadline for submission is 10 days after the end of the reference month. Data is published 80 days after the end of the reference year.

### *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:  $T1 = d_{\text{first}} - d_{\text{ref}}$ ,  $T1 = 80$  days  $d_{\text{first}}$  - date of first results;  $d_{\text{ref}}$  - the last day (date) of the reference period. The deadlines for publishing survey data in 2019 are met in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

### *Time lag of the final results*

The timeliness indicator of the publication of the final 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 punctuality represents the time difference between the actual publication of the data and the planned publication. 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**

Annual releases are available at the following link: <http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=500&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 is available: <http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=500&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 is conducted for national purposes, therefore, the data of this survey are not comparable with data of other EU countries, because they are not subject to EU regulations.

## 6.2 Time comparability

Comparable data are available from 2007.

### *Time comparability indicator*

The length of comparable time series is calculated by the following formula:  $CC1 = J_{last} - J_{first} + 1$  Amount - number of the last reference period of published statistics  $J_{first}$  - the number of the first reference period of comparable statistics According to the above formula, the length of the comparable time series for this research is 12 years.