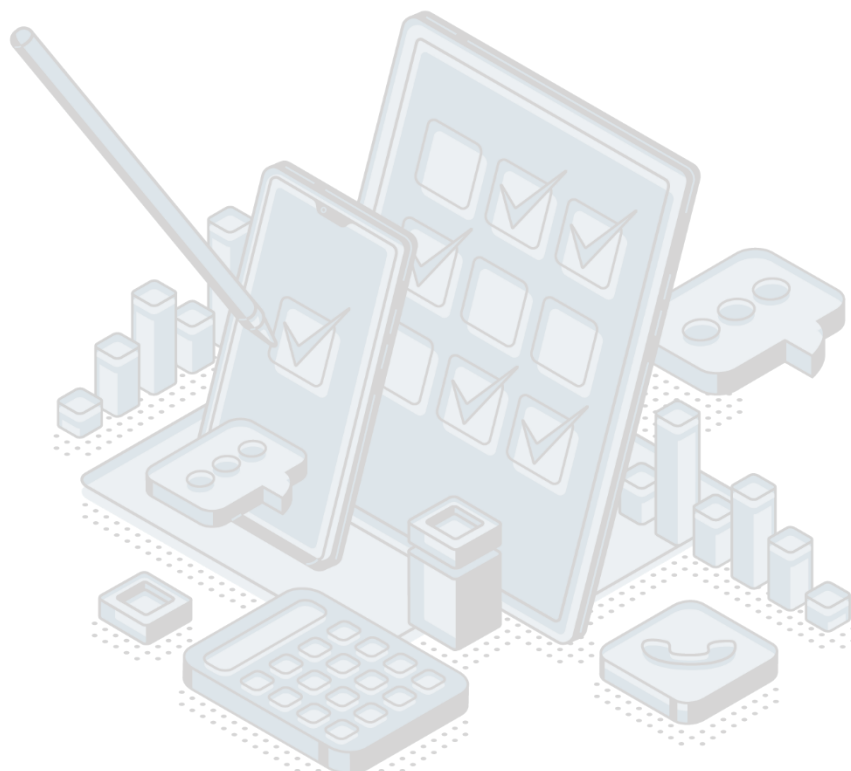QUALITY REPORT

Arrivals and overnights of tourists in collective accomodation

2021

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1. Introduction – Basic information on survey

1.1 Purpose, goal, and subject of survey

The survey provides data on touristic traffic in collective accommodation facilities in Montenegro as well as on the capacities of these facilities. This leads to the main indicators of tourism development in Montenegro, which are further used for analysis and development of tourism development policy. Data collected: monthly data on the number of arrivals and nights of domestic and foreign tourists, the capacity of accommodation facilities and their structure, structure of foreign tourists by country of residence. The source of data is a guestbook obliged by all the accommodation facilities involved in providing tourists accommodation and the data is collected through the TU-11 questionnaire.

1.2 Legal basis

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System ([Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 and 047/19) 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.

EU regulations defining this area of statistics

Framework regulation:

Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.

Implementing regulations:

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1051/2011 of 20 October 2011 implementing Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the structure of the quality reports and the transmission of the data;

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1681 of 1 August 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning European statistics on tourism, as regards the transmission deadlines and adaptation of Annexes I and II;

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1569 of 23 July 2020 amending Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the classification of countries of residence of guests staying at tourist accommodation establishments in the context of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union;

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1179 of 16 July 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1051/2011 as regards the aggregate tables and micro-data files for the transmission of the data.

1.3 Statistical units

Local unit by type of activity (LKAU).

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, 25/2019, 67/2019, 76/2020) units with a maximum of 20 beds.

1.4.2 Statistical population

Tourists in catering facilities for individual / private accommodation.

1.5 Reference 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 readymade 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 and Catering (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 013/18, 25/2019, 67/2019, 76/2020). Classification of activities Nace Rev.2.

1.8 Frequency of data collection
Monthly.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination
Data are published monthly, 30/31 days after the end of the reference period.

1.10 Methodology

Methodological explanations on the link:

http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/turizam/dolasci%20i%20nocenja%202017/Methodology%20collective%20accommodation%20(TU-11).pdf

1.11 Base period

The base period is the period of the previous year (month, 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 Data source

The survey is carried out using the report method on full coverage. The statistical register of accommodation units is used, supplemented by various sources: Business Register, Central Tourist Register of the competent ministry, and information from the field.

1.14 Method of data collection

Data collection is done through the TU-11 questionnaire, which reporting units deliver by the 10th of the month by e-mail. Since May 2016, reports have been collected electronically through the web portal for entry.

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 fulfil 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: http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1502&pageid=1502

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – overall

The survey on the arrivals and overnight stays of tourists in collective accommodation is done on the basis of complete coverage and data are obtained by the reporting method, so they are subject to the usual types of error (error during processing and non-response).

3.2 Sampling error

Not relevant.

Sampling error indicators

Not relevant.

3.3 Non-sampling error

Not relevant.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Note relevant.

Indicator of coverage error

Not relevant.

3.3.2 Measurement error

Measurement errors are errors that occur during data collection and cause differences between recorded and actual values of the variable. By indirect analysis, based on the input results, it is performed correction. Every year, the reporting units are asked for the same variables, which makes it easier to fill out the questionnaire.

3.3.3 Non-response error

Non-response errors occur when answers to one or all of the questionnaire questions are missing. Non-response errors include: 1. Non-response errors at the field level, i.e. variables; 2. Errors of non-response at the level of the observation unit (questionnaire).

Unit nonresponse rate

The unit non-response rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of reporting units that did not respond to the questionnaire and the total number of acceptable reporting units in the register. The rate of non-responding units averaged around 6%.

Item nonresponse rate

Not available.

3.3.4 Data processing error

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 available.

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://monstat.org/userfiles/file/o%20nama/2017/Revision%20policy.pdf

3.5.2 Data revision practice

Regular revisions are used in survey. Major and unplanned revisions are used only in special cases defined by the policy revision.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size

Not available.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

Preliminary data are published 1 month after the end of the reference period. The final data are published 3 months after the end of the reference period.

Timeliness of final data: T+3 months after the end of the reference period.

Time lag of preliminary results

The indicator of the timeliness of publication of preliminary data represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of preliminary data. Preliminary data are published 1 month after the end of the reference period.

Timeliness of preliminary data: T+1 month after the end of the reference period.

Time lag of final data

The indicator of timeliness of publication of final data represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of final data. The final data are published 3 months after the end of the reference period.

Timeliness of final data: T+3 months after the end of the reference period.

4.2 Punctuality

The accuracy indicator represents the time difference between the actual data release and the planned data release. The deadlines for publication are defined in accordance with the Statistical Data Publication Calendar and those deadlines for the publication of announcements are respected.

Indicator TP3 (accuracy) is 0, i.e. there is no difference between the planned and actual data release, which means that the data was released in accordance with the Data 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

The calendar of data publication is available on the following link: Release Calendar

5.3 Releases

Releases are available at the following link: http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1455&pageid=43

5.4 Publications

All publications published by the Statistical office of Montenegro are available at the link:

http://monstat.org/eng/publikacije.php?id=100

5.5 Online database

Data are available on the website:

http://pxweb.monstat.org/PXWebEng/pxweb/en/Tourism/?rxid=0c424790-077c-4072-9564-d52f2b9bd1a2

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

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 on total arrivals and overnight stays (domestic and foreign) in collective accommodation have been available in electronic form since 2016, link: http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1454&pageid=1454

Time comparability indicator

Data according to this methodology are available from 2016.