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**QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018**  
**Annual survey on livestock on agricultural holdings**

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

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

Survey aims to provide the data on: number of livestock by types and categories of livestock; slaughter of livestock and poultry; sale of livestock and poultry; and data on the number of beehives, production of wool, eggs, and honey, milk and milk products.

### **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 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**

Family farms from the list of selected farms, regardless of the occupation of members of their households (farmers or non-farmers), and their place (city or village); Legal entities and units within the legal entities that are in compliance with the National Classification and are allocated according to the main activities in the Agriculture, hunting, and forestry sector. Legal entities and units within the legal entities that are in compliance with the National Classification of Activities are not deployed in the Agriculture, hunting and forestry sector, but perform activities in this sector. Entrepreneurs - natural persons registered for performing economic activities within the agricultural sector.

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

#### **1.4.1 Sector**

Livestock

#### **1.4.2 Statistical population**

Family farms and agricultural enterprises within the agricultural sector.

### **1.5 Referent geographical area**

Montenegro

### **1.6 Concepts and definitions**

The agricultural holding is a unique technical-economic unit with a single administration that produces agricultural products. Livestock fund represents the number of livestock by species and categories. The sale includes the number and weight of sold livestock as well as purpose for which the livestock were sold. Slaughtered includes number and weight (gross or live scales) of slaughtered livestock for farm purposes. Milk production includes the number of dairy cows, sheep, and goats in the observed period and the quantity of milk delivered in liters.

### **1.7 Classifications**

NACE Rev.2

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

Data collection is done once a year.

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

The frequency of the dissemination of data is annual.

### **1.10 Methodology**

The methodology manual can be found on our website at the following link: <http://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/poliprivreda/metodologije/Metodolosko%20uputstvo%20-%20Anketa%20o%20br.pdf> Also, in the statistical yearbook can find a short methodology on the basis of which the data are produced. The production of data is based on recommendations that are in line with the EU Regulation 1165/2008, which regulates the survey on livestock.

### **1.11 Base period**

The base period for creating the index is previous year.

### **1.12 Unit of measure**

Number (livestock and poultry, slaughtered livestock and poultry, sold livestock and poultry, produced eggs), gross kilograms (total gross weight of livestock and weight before slaughter, sold livestock), kilograms (quantity of honey, quantity of cheese and other products), liters (amount of milk).

### **1.13 Source of data**

The data source for this survey is important for the process of conducting agrarian policy within the agriculture sector, for the development of GIP (gross domestic production of meat).

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

Data for family agricultural holdings are collected by annual survey by visiting the farm from the list of selected farms and the interviewer submits the completed forms to the Statistical Office. Data for companies are collected in a reporting (postal) method. The production data is filled out by an authorized person and verified by the responsible person of the company with the seal of the company. After that, the completed survey forms for the company are submitted to the Statistical Office.

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

## 3. Accuracy and reliability

### 3.1 Accuracy - overall

The annual report on livestock farming is conducted on the basis of the sample and data are obtained by the reporting method and are subject to the usual types of error related to the sampling technique, unspecified errors, processing, and non-response errors.

### 3.2 Sampling error

The annual report on livestock farming is conducted on a sample basis, so it is logical that there is an error in the random sampling. The coefficient of variation is the relative measure of the accuracy of the data evaluation. In addition to this measure, the lower and upper limit of the confidence interval counts.

*Indicators of sampling error (A1)*

Calculate CV.

### 3.3 Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are connected with other errors which are not related to the sample. Non-sampling errors include: error coverage, error measurement, error response, and processing error.

#### 3.3.1 Coverage error

Due to the time lag between the 2010 Agricultural Census and the survey, it can be expected that the sampling frame does not represent the entire population and may encounter problems with the coverage. The error coverage is the difference between the population in the framework and the target population. The mistakes include: excessive and insufficient coverage.

*Indicators of coverage error (A2)*

Not available.

#### 3.3.2 Error of measurement

Possible measurement errors are corrected on the basis of logical and calculation controls. We put efforts to avoid it by training of interviewers and controllers by control data and process validation. After the data entering, outlier of variable values are checked and corrected, if necessary.

### **3.3.3 Non response error**

Each interviewer had to visit family farm households three times from the list of selected holdings and leave a notice of re-arrival. These farms were treated as 'they did not respond'. The questionnaires were sent by mail to agriculture companies, and if the agricultural companies did not respond, we contacted them via e-mail and telephone.

*Unresponsive unit rate (A3)*

Not available.

*Non response rate*

Not available.

### **3.3.4 Error processing the data**

The collected data passes through a series of processes before the final grade, which is: input, editing, imputation, weighting, tabulation, etc. The mistakes made in these phases are called processing errors.

*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://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1411&pageid=1411>

### **3.5.2 Data revision practice**

Not relevant.

### **3.5.3 Data revision - average size (A6)**

Not available.

## **4. Timeliness and punctuality**

### **4.1 Timeliness**

The time period between availability of data and publication is 210 days.

*Time lag of the first results*

Preliminary data for this survey have been published within planned deadline for the release of final data.

*Time lag of the final results*

Not relevant.

## 4.2 Punctuality

Pursuant to the Annual Plan of Official Statistics and Statistical Data Release Calendar, data from this survey were published on 2 July, as a preliminary data, while the final data will be published with the publication of final data for the Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings in Montenegro.

## 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

<https://www.monstat.org/userfiles/file/o%20nama/2018/Annual%20Plan%20of%20official%20statistics%20for%202018.pdf>

### 5.3 Releases

The publication containing the data on this survey is a release 'Number of livestock and poultry, production of milk, wool and eggs in Montenegro'. Release for 2018 was made in accordance with the Release Calendar.

### 5.4 Publication

Statistical Office publishes the following regular publications: 1. Statistical Yearbook, 2. Montenegro in figures, 3. Monthly statistical review. 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. 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 databas

Not relevant.

### 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**

Not available.

## **6. Comparability**

### **6.1 Spatial comparability**

Not relevant.

### **6.2 Time comparability**

For this survey there is a time comparability.

*Time comparability indicator*

Not available.