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QUALITY REPORT 2016

Survey on actual yield of late-season crops, fruit and grapes

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1. Introduce – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The aim of the survey is to collect data on harvested areas and realized production of crops, vegetables, fruits, and grapes.

1.2 Legal basis

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. During the elaboration of Instruments for conducting survey on actual yields of late-season crops, fruits and grapes were used the Regulation 543/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council and the Manual for carrying out annual surveys of crop production statistics.

1.3 Statistical units

Agricultural enterprises and cooperatives and private agricultural holdings engaged in crop production.

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

Section A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing

1.4.2 Statistical population

Agricultural holdings engaged in crop production.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Montenegro.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Utilized agricultural land covers arable land, kitchen gardens and/or gardens, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, meadows and pastures, regardless of the type of ownership (land owned or land taken in tenure). Arable lands are areas of land that are regularly processed and crops are sown/planted according to certain order (crop rotation). Crop rotation represents regular and predetermined replacement of crops (rotation system) for more efficient use of land. Kitchen gardens and/or gardens are areas devoted for growing crops (vegetables, potatoes, fruit and vine) intended for feeding of the holding members and are mainly not intended for sale. Only occasional excess of products from these areas is sold outside the holding. Plantation orchards are areas under the fruit trees, with certain spacing between lines and rows. Mechanical processing can be carried out in them, and by rule are carried out other agro-technical measures. Usually these are the larger plantings of fruit trees and berry fruit (raspberry, blackberry, blackcurrant, blueberry), intended mainly for sale. Extensive orchards are semi-intensive or extensive fruit crops intended mostly for own consumption. Vineyards - plantations of vine intended for the production of grapes. Plantation vineyards - areas under vine with certain distance between the vines, in which can be performed mechanized processing, and by a rule are conducted other agro-technical measures. Nurseries are areas of land on which are grown young woody plants intended for transplantation later, and include: fruit seedlings, grapevine seedlings, decorative plants and forest trees. Meadows - land that is permanently (five or more years) used to grow green animal feed, and is not included in crop rotation. The meadows can be seeded or wild growing. Pastures - land that is used for grazing of livestock. Sown/planted areas are areas that are processed and sown with certain crops. Harvested area is the area from which crops are harvested and yield was realized. The realized production is a total yield that is obtained at the end of harvest/vintage, or yield that is stored and reduced in amounts lost before the harvest, during the harvest, transport.

1.7 Classifications

NACE Rev. 2

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Annual.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Frequency of dissemination data is annual. The data are transmitted to Eurostat annually.

1.10 Methodology

Methodological guidelines for the survey on actual yield of late-season crops, fruit and grapes is available on the link: <http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1271&pageid=62>

1.11 Base period

Not relevant.

1.12 Unit of measure

Data on the areas are collected in hectares (ha) and square meters (m²), and data on the production are collected in kilograms (kg).

1.13 Source of data

The survey is carried out by the reporting method for enterprises and cooperatives. Since the 2013, the data for private agriculture holdings are collecting with the method of interviewing on a sample of 5 000 agricultural holdings.

2. Relevance – Data users

2.1 User needs

International users:

- Eurostat,
- UN organizations,

National users:

- Ministries and other public administration bodies,
- 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

The survey on actual yield of late-season crops, fruits, and grapes is carried out on a sample basis and the data is obtained by a reporting method and are subject to common types of errors related to sampling technique, non-sampling errors, processing errors, and non-response.

3.2 Sampling error

The survey on actual yield of late-season crops, fruits, and grapes is carried out on a sample basis so logically there is an error in 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 bounds of confidence intervals are also calculated.

Indicators of sampling error (A1)

0.98

3.3 Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are associated with other errors that aren't connected with sample. Non-sampling errors include: coverage error, measurement error, response error and processing error.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Given the time lag between the Agricultural Census 2010 and the survey, it can be expected that the sampling framework will not represent the entire population and the coverage issues may arise. The coverage error is a difference between the population in sampling frame and the target population. The coverage errors include: over coverage and under coverage.

Indicators of coverage error (A2)

Not available.

3.3.2 Error of measurement

Eventual measurement errors are corrected based on logic-numeric controls. We try to avoid that by training the interviewers and controllers, checking data and validating the process. After entering the data, the outlier values of the variables are checked and corrected if necessary.

Nonresponse rate (A4)

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

Preliminary data of survey on the yields of late crops, fruits and grapes was published on August 28, 2017, while the final data will be published by the end of 2017 with data with the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size (A6)

Preliminary data of survey on the yields of late crops, fruits and grapes was published on August 28, 2017, while the final data will be published by the end of 2017 with data with the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

According to the Annual Plan of Statistical Surveys and the Statistical Release Calendar of Statistical Office, data on actual yields of late-season crops, fruit and grapes are published in June of the current year for the previous year.

Time lag of the first results

The time lag indicator for the publication of the 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. $T1 = d_{first} - d_{ref}$ $T1 = 271$

Time lag of the final results

Final data from Survey on actual yield of late-season crops, fruit and grapes will be published by the end of 2017 with the data of the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings. For this reason, it is not possible to calculate the TP2 indicator.

4.2 Punctuality TP3

According to the Statistical Release Calendar of Statistical Office, planned publication of data on actual yields of late-season crops, fruits and grapes was on June 1, 2017. However, for technical reasons, data was published on August 28, 2017. The accuracy indicator represents the time difference between actual data disclosure and planned data disclosure. It can be calculated by the formula: $P3 = d_{act} - d_{sch}$

$P3 = 89$

5. Availability and clarity

5.1 Release

Release for Survey on actual yield of late-season crops, fruit, and grapes is published annually according to the Statistical Release Calendar of Statistical Office: <http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1357&pageid=62>

5.2 Publication

Statistical Office publishes the following regular publications:

1. Statistical Yearbook,
2. Montenegro in figures,

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

The methodology for research on the yields of late crops, fruits and grapes is in line with EU Regulation 543/2009, which allows comparability between countries.

6.2 Comparability - over time

The data are fully comparable. Since the 2014, instead surveys based on estimates were introduced regular annual sample-based surveys. In aim of obtaining comparable data for period 2007 - 2013, was made the recalculation of data about agricultural land and crop production.