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QUALITY REPORT 2017
Quarterly survey on transport

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1. Introduction – Basic information about the survey

1.1 Purpose, goal and subject of the survey

The aim of survey in the field of transport statistics is collecting, processing and disseminating data on the passengers, goods, and infrastructure by type of traffic as well as data of the postal and telecommunications services and infrastructure in the postal and telecommunications traffic. Furthermore the aim is collecting processing and disseminating data on traffic accidents, injured and killed persons in accidents and data on registered road motor vehicles and trailers. The data are used to monitor volume and the dynamics of the observed phenomenon.

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.

1.3 Statistical units

Data source: (i) for rail transport are reporting units with the carriage of passengers and goods by rail prevailing activity (Section H, field 49); (ii) road passenger traffic reporting units with the carriage of passengers in road traffic prevailing activity (Section H, field 49); (iii) road freight transport vehicles for transportation of goods payload of 3500 kg and higher, as well as tractors. Sources of data are legal and natural persons who are owners or users of vehicles there are in the sample. Frame for sample selection is a database of registered vehicles that are obtained from Ministry Interior of Montenegro; (iv) local road traffic reporting units with the carriage of passengers in local road (urban) traffic prevailing activity (Section H, field 49); (v) traffic at airports reporting units that perform service activities in air traffic (Section H, field 52); (vi) air traffic reporting units which operate in air traffic (Section H, field 51); (vii) maritime traffic reporting units with the carriage of goods and passengers in maritime transport prevailing activity (Section H, field 50); (viii) report on the arrival and departure of ships reporting units are the Port Authority; (ix) reloading the reporting unit which is engaged manipulating freight (shipping in ships and unloading from them) core business (Section H, field 52); (x) postal and telecommunications traffic reporting unit is Agency for electronic communications and postal service; (xi) Source data for the number of road traffic accidents is Montenegro police directorate and the number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers Ministry of Interior of Montenegro.

1.4 Coverage and scope of survey

1.4.1 Sectors

Section H (KD 2010), divisions 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and Section J divisions 61.

1.4.2 Statistical population

Units for all surveys of transport, except survey of freight road transport, are enterprises. For freight road transport units are in addition to enterprises and natural persons who are owners / users road vehicle payload 3500 kg or larger and unit.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Territory of Montenegro

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Transport is the movement of passengers and goods and from place of loading to place of unloading. Passenger is every person with ticket or appropriate document with the aim to travel to desired place. Passenger kilometre presents the transport of one person over the distance of 1 km. Goods transported are goods transferred based on the contract on transport. The quantity of goods transported is expressed in gross weight, meaning that the quantity of goods covers also the quantity of packaging or packing material (containers). Tonne-kilometres indicate transport of one-tonne goods over the distance of 1 km. Trans-shipped tons of cargo related to the total amount of cargo that passes through the transshipment business entity, where the same load, regardless of the number of manipulations that it has executed, shown only once. Manipulated tons are a unit of performance that expresses the sum of operations registered by kind that are made (unloading, loading, reloading the direct transfer). Postal service is a service of receiving, processing, transfer and delivering letter mails in accordance with accepted standards. Letter is a type of communication in written form on paper or other appropriate data carrier, which must be sent and delivered to the address indicated by the sender on the item or letter cover. The package is a postal consignment containing goods and items. Other printed papers are printed publications issued by the publisher of a daily, occasionally or in a given period (newspapers and magazines). Telecommunication services cover transfer of voice, data, text, and sound, and video material by the transmission equipment based on single technology or combination of several technologies. Fixed telecommunication is services providing to users the access to public fixed network at the fixed location, and the use of public accessible telephone service at the fixed location. Mobile telecommunication is services providing to users the access to public mobile network, and the use of mobile telecommunication services. Traffic accident is an event that occurred on the road or the start on the road, which was attended by at least one vehicle in motion and in which one or more persons injured or killed or died within 30 days of the result of the traffic accident or result damage to property. Registered road motor vehicle and trailer are all vehicles registered in the Ministry of Interiors, except military vehicles. For the first time registered vehicles include: new and imported vehicles, i.e. vehicles with the first-time registration in Montenegro. Road transport is any movements of goods and/or passengers using a road vehicle on a given road network. National road transport is transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) located in the same country in which the vehicle is registered. International road transport is transport between two places (a place of loading and a place of unloading) in two different countries. It may involve transit through one or more additional country or countries. Cabotage transport is national road transport performed by a motor vehicle registered in another country. Cross-trade road transport is international road transport performed by a road motor vehicle registered in a third country. Transport for hire or reward is the carriage for remuneration, of persons or goods, on behalf of third parties. Transport on own account is transport which is not for hire or reward. Goods road motor vehicle is any single road motor vehicle designed to carry goods (lorry), or any coupled combination of road vehicles designed to carry goods, (i.e. lorry with trailer(s), or road tractor with semitrailer and with or without trailer). Road tractor is road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles without engines.

1.7 Classifications

NACE Rev.2 NST 2007 classification of goods

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Quarterly

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Quarterly

1.10 Methodology

The methodology is available on the website:

http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/saobracaj/2016/Transport%20stataistiss_Methodology_EN.pdf

1.11 Base period

2010

1.12 Unit of measure

Passengers carried, passenger kilometers, goods in tonnes and tonne miles, the number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers, the number of first time registered road motor vehicles and trailers, the number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers according to year, the number of traffic accidents and number of persons killed and persons injured in road traffic accidents, reloaded tons, manipulated tones. Postal services: letters, packages, printed matter. Telecommunication services: minutes spent in fixed telephony, spent minutes of mobile telephony.

1.13 Source of data

Data source: (i) for rail transport are reporting units with the carriage of passengers and goods by rail prevailing activity (Section H, field 49); (ii) road passenger traffic reporting units with the carriage of passengers in road traffic prevailing activity (Section H, field 49); (iii) road freight transport vehicles for transportation of goods payload of 3500 kg and higher, as well as tractors. Sources of data are legal and natural persons who are owners or users of vehicles. Data source for road vehicles is the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro; (iv) local road traffic reporting units with the carriage of passengers in local road (urban) traffic prevailing activity (Section H, field 49); (v) traffic at airports reporting units that perform service activities in air traffic (Section H, field 52); (vi) air traffic reporting units which operate in air traffic (Section H, field 51); (vii) maritime traffic reporting units with the carriage of goods and passengers in maritime transport prevailing activity (Section H, field 50); (viii) report on the arrival and departure of ships reporting units are the Port Authority; (ix) reloading the reporting unit which is engaged manipulating freight (shipping in ships and unloading from them) core business (Section H, field 52); (x) postal and telecommunications traffic reporting unit is Agency for electronic communications and postal service; (xi) Source data for the number of road traffic accidents is Montenegro police directorate and the number of registered road motor vehicles and trailers Ministry of Interior of Montenegro.

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.
- 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

Not relevant.

3.2 Sampling error

Not relevant.

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.

Nonresponse rate (A4)

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

3.5.2 Data revision practice

The subject of regular revision is preliminary data.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size (A6)

Not relevant.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

Data are published according to the Statistical Data Release Calendar (45 days after the end of the reference period).

Time lag of the first results

The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of first results: $T1 = d_{\text{first}} - d_{\text{ref}}$, $T1 = 45$ days, d_{first} - release date of first results; d_{ref} - last day (date) of the reference period of the statistics. Deadlines for balance of coal data during 2017 are published according to the Statistical Release Calendar.

Time lag of the final results

The number of days (or weeks or months) from the last day of the reference period to the day of publication of complete and final results. This data are published 45 days after the end of the reference period in accordance with release calendar

4.2 Punctuality

Deadlines in accordance with the Statistical Data Release Calendar.

5. Availability and clarity

5.1 Release

Quarterly release are available on the website: <http://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=1292&pageid=36>

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 Statistixal 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

Not relevant

6.2 Comparability - over time

Not relevant