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## **QUALITY REPORT 2019**

### **Construction work**

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

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

The aim of the survey is to collect the data necessary for the calculation of values of construction works, number and area of finished and unfinished dwellings. The data will be available by type of construction in accordance with the Classification of Types of Construction – CC 1997.

### **1.2 Legal basis**

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12, 47/19) 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**

Reporting units are enterprises whose main activity is construction and who are in the Statistical Business Register registered in sector F of NACE Rev.2 Classification and enterprises (KAU) which are not registered in sector F, but whose local units perform the construction works.

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

#### **1.4.1 Sectors**

Reporting units of survey on construction works are enterprises with 5 and more employees which are registered in sector F – construction (area 41, 42, 43) according to the classification NACE Rev.2 and enterprises (KAU) which are not registered in sector F, but whose local units perform the construction works. Enterprises with turnover = 0 are excluded. Reporting units in the buildings constructed by individual owners are buildings that were built by the owners of their own labor, with the help of labor from outside, or engaging in independent private contractors and craftsmen.

#### **1.4.2 Statistical population**

The 2019 sample comprised 105 enterprises with primary and secondary activity in the construction.

### **1.5 Referent geographical area**

Data are refers on the total territory of Montenegro.

### **1.6 Concepts and definitions**

Value of construction work is shown at current prices and it comprises all construction material built and work spent regardless of whether such work and materials are paid or not. Data on the value of construction works related to works performed in the reporting year on finished and unfinished buildings. A dwelling is any residential construction unit intended for habitation, consisting of one or more rooms with ancillary rooms. Floor area (m<sup>2</sup>) is a useful floor area of the dwelling, measured inside the walls of the dwelling.

### **1.7 Classifications**

NACE Rev. 2

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

Annually

## 1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

This survey is disseminated annually.

## 1.10 Methodology

A statement of methodology is available on website:

[http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/gradjevinarstvo/medodologije/Construction%20works\\_Methodology.pdf](http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/gradjevinarstvo/medodologije/Construction%20works_Methodology.pdf)

## 1.11 Base period

Reference year

## 1.12 Unit of measure

Data are expressed in thousand Eur, thous. m<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.13 Source of data

The source of data for this survey is a questionnaire, and reporting units are companies, or performers of works that are direct signatories of the contract with the investor. Survey on buildings built under the direction of individual owners includes all buildings of new construction and upgrading, regardless of whether the competent authority has issued a building permit.

## 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://monstat.org/userfiles/file/KVALITET/Construction%20works.pdf>

### 3. Accuracy and reliability

#### 3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The results of survey of construction work are based on a sample of reporting units and are subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques as well as non-sampling errors, measurement errors, processing errors, and non-response.

#### 3.2 Sampling error

Survey of construction work is done on a sample basis. Included are all enterprises and KAU with 5 and more employees who are registered in sector F according to the classification NACE Rev.2. The sample includes all reporting units from the class 2 and 3 (50 and more employees), while reporting units from class 1 is selected by random sample.

##### *Indicators of sampling error*

Sample error is regularly calculated and on average it was 0.01 during 2019. The coefficient of variation was also the same.

#### 3.3 Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are tied to other errors that are not related to the sample. Non-sampling errors include: coverage errors, measurement errors, processing errors, and non-response errors.

##### 3.3.1 Coverage error

Coverage error is the divergence between the frame population and the target population. The coverage errors include: over – coverage and under – coverage.

##### *Indicators of coverage error*

Over-coverage is appearing when a company which is registered in sector F (area which is the subject of observation) delivered information to deal with the some other activity, not construction, which means it should not have been found in the frame of sample.

##### 3.3.2 Error of measurement

Measurement errors are errors that occur during data collection and cause recorded values of variables to be different from the true ones. Indirect analysis based on the results on editing phase is implemented for correction.

##### 3.3.3 Non response error

Non-response errors occur when the survey fails to get response to one, or possibly to all questions of the survey. Non - response errors include: 1. item non response and 2. unit non response.

##### Unresponsive unit rate

The unit non response rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of units which did not responded to the total number of eligible units.

##### Non response rate

The item non response rate is calculated as the ratio of the eligible units which have not responded to a particular item and the in-scope units that are required to respond to that particular item. Average item non response rate was about 8%

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

The collected data goes through a series of processes before the final grade: encryption, input, editing, imputation, weighting, tabulation, etc. Errors arising 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**

Survey of construction work uses regular revisions. Large and unplanned revisions are only used in the specific cases defined by the revision policy.

#### **3.5.3 Data revision - average size**

Not relevant.

## **4. Timeliness and punctuality**

### **4.1 Timeliness**

The data are published 6 months 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:  $T1 = d_{\text{first}} - d_{\text{ref}}$ ,  $T1 = 35$  days,  $d_{\text{first}}$  - release date of first results;  $d_{\text{ref}}$  - last day (date) of the reference period of the statistics. Deadlines for balance of coal data during 2019 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. Data for balance of electricity are published 6 month after the end of the reference period in accordance with release calendar.

### **4.2 Punctuality**

Deadlines for publishing have been complied 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, 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 the data Release Calendar

<http://monstat.org/userfiles/file/o%20nama/2019/Kalendar2019MonstatENG.pdf>

### 5.3 Releases

Data are available on the website: <http://monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=505&pageid=35>

### 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

<http://monstat.org/eng/pxweb.php>

### 5.6 Access to micro data

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12, 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 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 these survey, the metadata fill rate is 100%.

## **6. Comparability**

### **6.1 Comparability – geographical**

The survey is conducted for national purposes.

### **6.2 Comparability - over time**

Data on construction works have been produced for more than 30 years.

#### *Time comparability indicator*

Data on construction works have been available since 2010 on the MONSTAT website and there are comparable over the time.