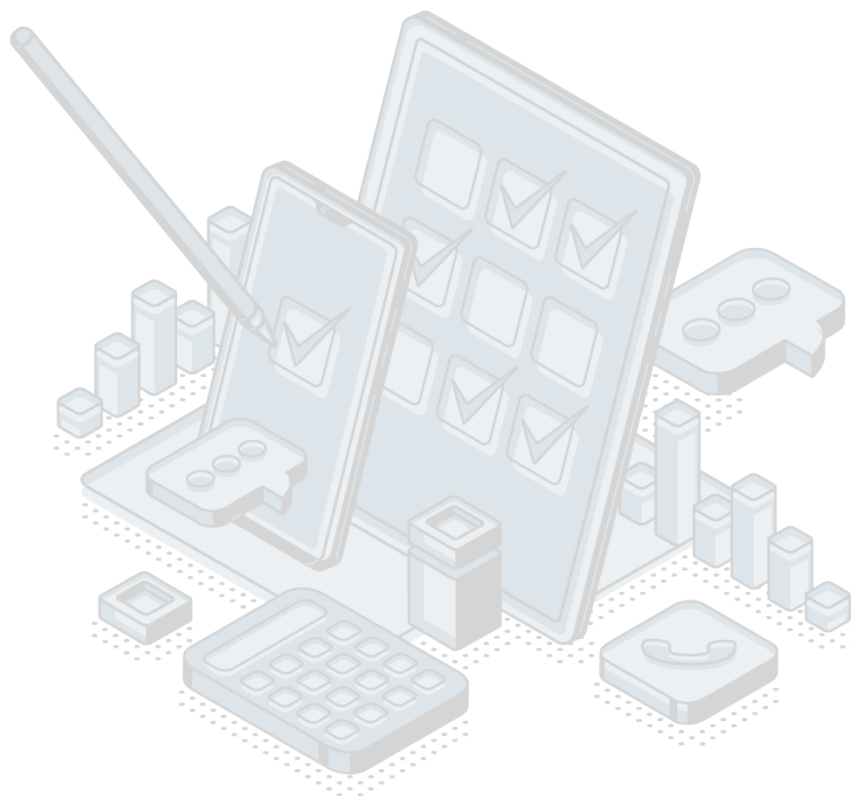


QUALITY REPORT

Construction activity 2024



Odgovorno lice: Suzana GOJCAJ

Naziv odsjeka: Department for short-term indicators

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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 the value index of construction works done and the effective hours worked done on the construction sites.

1.2 Legal basics

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12, 47/19) defines provisions for the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. The Law provides the Statistical Office with legal powers to collect and access the data necessary for the implementation of the Programme and Annual Plan. The Law gives priority to the use of administrative data and the right of access to individual data that are a result of surveys of other official statistical producers. As an annex to legal provisions, the Statistical Office has signed several memoranda on cooperation with administrative data providers.

EU regulations defining this area of statistics:

- 1) REGULATION (EU) 2019/2152 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics.
- 2) COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and the Council on European business statistics.

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) that 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 activity are enterprises with 5 and more employees that 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.

1.4.2 Statistical population

The 2024 sample comprised 139 reporting units with primary and secondary activity in the construction.

1.5 Referent geographical area

Montenegro

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Value of construction works - the value of construction works on buildings and civil engineering's which is reporting units performed during the reference period with workers who are directly engaged for the execution of work. The VAT is excluded as well as the cost for the purchase of land, design, and supervision.

New contract (orders) - total value of the contracted works in the reference period, which connected contractors and third party in conducting the construction work, including sub-contractors.

Effective hours worked - total number of hours worked in the production of reporting units during the reference period.

1.7 Classifications

Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union - NACE Rev. 2

1.8 Frequency of data collection

Data are collected quarterly.

1.9 Frequency of data dissemination

Data are published quarterly, in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

1.10 Methodology

Methodology of the Construction activity survey is available on the website: [Methodology](#)

1.11 Base period

The base year is the previous year.

1.12 Unit of measure

The data obtained by this survey are expressed in index numbers and thousand euros.

1.13 Source of data

Reporting units of survey on construction activity are enterprises with 5 and more employees that are registered in sector F – construction (area 41, 42, 43) according to the classification NACE Rev.2 and enterprises (KAU) that are not registered in sector F, but whose local units perform the construction works. The framework for the sample was formed on the basis of data from the Statistical Business Register, which includes all active business entities in the field of construction, as well as KAU for which construction is a secondary activity.

1.14 Method of data collection

Data are collected by questionnaires (by e-mail or post).

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 it fulfills obligations towards users and within the new quality policy, the Statistical Office conducted a User satisfaction survey. The results of the survey are available on the Statistical Office website, link: [User satisfaction report](#)

3. Accuracy and reliability

3.1 Accuracy – Overall remark

The results of the survey on construction activity 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

A survey of construction activity 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 2024. The coefficient of variation was also the same.

3.3 Non-sampling error

There are four types of non-sampling errors:

- 1) Coverage errors - errors that occur between the target population and the sample frame;
- 2) Measurement errors - errors that occur during data collection. The source of these errors may be the information system, the interviewer, or the data collection method;
- 3) Processing errors - errors that occurred after data collection, e.g., errors during input, editing, and weighting;
- 4) Non-response errors - errors that occurred as a result of an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from the reporting unit.

There can be two main types of non-response errors:

- 1) non-response of the unit - absence of information on the entire sample unit and
- 2) non-response to the item - the sampling unit was successfully contacted, but not all the necessary information was obtained.

3.3.1 Coverage error

Encapsulation errors can be errors:

- 1) excessive coverage;
- 2) insufficient coverage.

Overcoverage represents the proportion of units from the sample frame that do not belong to the target population.

Insufficient coverage is a problem that arises due to insufficient coverage, i.e., failure to update the framework used to select the sample. The undercoverage rate is difficult to estimate because it is not possible to know which units are not included in the target population.

Indicator of coverage error

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

3.3.2 Error of measurement

For the data collection of the survey on construction activity, a questionnaire is used. Errors of measurement that can be generated using the questionnaire are minimized. 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 the editing phase, is implemented for correction.

3.3.3 Non response error

Non-response errors are errors due to an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the desired information from the reporting unit. Two main types of non-response errors are considered:

- 1) Unit non-response, which refers to the absence of information on the entire units (enterprises) selected in the sample;
- 2) Item non-response refers to the situation in which the sampled unit was successfully surveyed, but not all the necessary information was obtained.

Unit non-response rate

The unit non-response rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of units that did not respond to the questionnaire. The rate of unresponsive units in 2024 was around 20%.

Item non-response rate

The item non-response rate is calculated as the ratio of the eligible units that have not responded to a particular item and the in-scope units that are required to respond to that particular item. In this survey, the item non-response rate was around 7%.

3.3.4 Data processing error

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 adjustments

The data that are transmitted to Eurostat are calendar and seasonally adjusted using JDemetra+ software.

3.5 Data revision

3.5.1 Data revision policy

The Statistical Office of Montenegro has adopted a revision policy, and it is available on the website: [Revision policy](#)

3.5.2 Data revision practice

Typical revision is minimal. Significant revisions have only been made to reflect changes in methodology.

3.5.3 Data revision - average size

Not available.

4. Timeliness and punctuality

4.1 Timeliness

Preliminary data are published 45 days after the end of the reference period. The final data are published 4 months after the completed reference period.

Time lag of the first results

The time lag of the preliminary results indicator represents the time between the date of the last day of the reference period and the date of publication of preliminary data. The preliminary data are published 45 days after the completed reference period. The deadlines for the publication of preliminary data on construction activity in 2024 have been met in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

Time lag of the final results

The timeliness indicator 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 4 months after the completed reference period. The deadlines for the publication of final data on construction activity in 2024 have been met in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar.

4.2 Punctuality

The punctuality indicator represents the time difference between the actual publication of the data and the planned publication of the data. Deadlines for the dissemination of the construction activity data are defined in the Statistical Release Calendar, and these deadlines are respected.

Indicator TP3 (punctuality) is 0, i.e., no difference between the actual publication of the data and the planned publication of the data, which means that the Releases are published according to the deadlines that are defined in 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 and 47/19.) stipulates that official statistical producers prepare, update, and publish the Statistical Release Calendar. It is published on the website of the Statistical Office not later than 20 December for the next year, for all official statistical producers, which includes the date of releasing statistical data. Any change in the date of release in the Calendar is published in advance in accordance with the Procedure on Unplanned Revisions.

5.2 Access the data Release Calendar

The calendar of data publication is available on the following link: [Release Calendar](#)

5.3 Releases

Construction activity releases are available on the link: [Release](#)

5.4 Publication

All publications published by the Statistical Office of Montenegro are available at the link: [Publication](#)

5.5 On-line databases

Not available.

5.6 Access to micro data

The Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System (Official Gazette of Montenegro No 18/12 and 47/19) regulates the rules under which external users can obtain access to individual data for the needs of research. Article 58 defines types of scientific and research organizations that can obtain such data. Providing individual data without an identifier is possible only upon a written request of scientific and research institutions, with the purpose of performing scientific and research activities, as well as international statistical organizations and statistical producers from other countries. The research entity signs the agreement with the Statistical Office, and it signs the statement on respecting the confidentiality principle. Official statistical producers keep separate records on users and the 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 this survey, the metadata fill rate is 100%.

6. Comparability

6.1 Comparability - geographical

Data are collected in accordance with EU Regulation No. 2019/2152, which allows comparability between countries.

6.2 Time comparability

Data on construction activity are comparable over time, and they have been available since 2010 on the Statistical Office website, within the section [Data](#).

Time comparability indicator

Not available.