

Juergen Weiss
Statistics Austria

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Agenda Item 3.4
Eurostat quality report and quality assessment of
statistics in Statistics Austria

Capacity Building, WS III, Baku 2013

www.statistik.at

We provide information

About me



Jürgen Weiß

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MA in Tourism Economics (University of applied Sciences Vienna) BA and MA in Political Science (University of Vienna)
Profession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Tourism and Travel Statistics – Statistics Austria: Responsible for compilation of Tourism Statistics and Travel Item of Balance of Payments
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAIEX Expert in Tourism and Balance of Payments Statistics
Teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lecturer in macroeconomics (University of Applied Sciences in Vienna, Bachelor's programme)

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slide 2 | 10 – 12 June 2013

Quality Reporting in the European context



Reference for the Eurostat quality report

- Laid down in Regulation concerning European statistics on tourism (Article 6)
- Quality criterias are not „invented“ for tourism puposes
→ general statistical quality criteria of Eurostat are used
- Each year, member States provide Eurostat with a report on the quality,
 - for the reference period in the reference year
 - on any methodological changes
 - within 9 month after the end of the reference year
- The structure of the quality report is defined by Eurostat in form of implementing acts
 - The quality reports are standardized
 - The reports follow the standardized exchange formats used in the European statistical system

Quality Reporting in the European context



ESMS (Euro SDMX **M**etadata Structure)

- User-Oriented
- National Metadata will be made available to users on the Eurostat-Website

ESQRS (ESS Standard Quality Reporting Structure)

- Producer Oriented
- Accessible only for partners within ESS
- Accessible only after „green light“ from the country concerned
- Fields/concepts that are common to the ESMS and ESQRS can be automatically re-used.
- Reports have to be filled in for the **supply** side (accomodation statistics) and **demand** side (household surveys)

Quality Reporting in the European context



Structure of the Eurostat quality report

Relevance, including completeness

Accuracy, including coverage error, recall bias, classification error, item and unit non-response, imputation rate, sampling error and coefficients of variation

Timeliness, including information on the calendar for the production process

Punctuality, including information for data transmission

Accessibility and Clarity, including information on the release calendar

Coherence

- Within the domain (other data sources)
- With other statistical domains

Cost and Burden, including a quantitative and qualitative indication of the cost of burden

Metadata, relating to the statistical presentation and processing

quality report (SUPPLY / DEMAND)



I: Contact

SUPPLY and DEMAND

- Country
- Contact Organisation
- Contact unit
- Contact Name
- Contact person function
- Contact mail Address

II: Introduction

Length

SUPPLY and DEMAND

A general description of the statistical process and its outputs as well as their evolution over time.

III: Quality Management

Arguments
taken from
national
quality report

SUPPLY and DEMAND

- Overall assessment of data quality of the statistical outputs should be provided by summarising the main strengths and possible quality deficiencies
- Any trade-offs between quality aspects can be mentioned as well as planned quality improvements

IV: Relevance

SUPPLY and DEMAND

- Completeness as compared to user needs
- Completeness as compared the requirements and recommendations laid down in the Regulation and Methodological Manual respectively

V: Accuracy and Reliability

SUPPLY

- Sampling Error
 - Annual and monthly numbers of arrivals and nights spent, by residents and non residents
- Non Sampling Error
 - Coverage Error
 - Over-Coverage-Rate
 - Non Response error (unit non response; item non response)
- Seasonal adjustment
- Model Assumption Error
- Data revision policy and practice

DEMAND

- Sampling Error – Coefficients of variation
 - Number of residents, having made at least one trip broken down by various variables
 - By domestic and outbound, private and business
- Non Sampling Error
 - Coverage Error
 - Over-Coverage-Rate
 - Non Response Error (unit non response; item non response)
 - Imputation rate
- Model Assumption Error
- Data revision policy and practice

VI: Timeliness and punctuality

SUPPLY

Timeliness

- Time lag – first results
- Time lag – Final results

Punctuality

- Punctuality -delivery
- Transmission deadlines for data suppliers
 - NACE Classification

DEMAND

Timeliness

- Time lag – first results
- Time lag – Final results

Punctuality

- Punctuality -delivery
- Overview of the survey cycle (if several survey waves, please refer to the last wave regarding the reference year, e.g. 4th quarter)
 - Start of data collection period
 - End of data collection period
 - End of data entry
 - End of data validation

VII: Accessibility and Clarity

SUPPLY and DEMAND

- News release and publications
- On-line database
- Micro-data access
- Other (Reference to the most important other types of data dissemination)
- Documentation on methodology and quality

VIII: Comparability

SUPPLY and DEMAND

- Comparability – geographical and over time
- Length of comparable time series
- Comparability between domains; reconciliation with other data sources (e.g. administrative data, data on tourism supply, mirror or partner data)

IX: Coherence

SUPPLY

Coherence - cross domain
Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics
Coherence - thresholds used (limitation of the scope)
– By NACE Classification
Where applicable, sources and/or methodology used for estimating the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments excluded from the scope of observation

DEMAND

Coherence - cross domain
Coherence - internal

X: Cost and burden

SUPPLY and DEMAND

- If possible, an estimate of the cost associated with the collection and production of a statistical product and an estimate of the burden on respondents.

XI: Confidentiality

SUPPLY and DEMAND

- Confidentiality – policy
- Confidentiality - data treatment and disclosure control

XII: Statistical Processing

SUPPLY and DEMAND

Source Data
Population frame, update and Coverage error of the population frame
Target population
Sampling design and methodology
Frequency of data collection
Data Collection
– Type of survey
– Data collection methods
Data validation
Data compilation

SUPPLY

BY NACE classification

DEMAND

Proxy Interviews, average interview time

Please address queries to:
Juergen Weiss

Contact information:
Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna
phone: +43 (1) 71128-7974
fax: +43 (1) 71128-8002
Juergen.weiss@statistik.gv.at

http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/tourism/index.html

Quality report

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