



REPUBLIC OF CROATIA  
CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS



**QUALITY REPORT FOR STATISTICAL SURVEY**  
**Quarterly Report on Seawater and Coastal Transport**  
**(PP/T-11) for 2016**

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## 0. Basic information

- Purpose and subject matter

The purpose of the statistical survey on seawater and coastal transport is collection and dissemination of data on the number and capacity of transportation means and miles travelled; national and international transport of passengers expressed as the number of passengers and in passenger-miles, and national and international transport of goods expressed in tonnes and tonne-miles; supply and consumption of fuel and lubricants, and employees.

- Reference period

Quarter

- Legal acts and other agreements

Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia

Decision on the National Classification of Activities 2007 – NKD 2007 (NN, Nos 58/07 and 72/07)

Glossary for Transport Statistics, Fourth Edition, Eurostat/UNECE/ITF

- Classification system

National Classification of Activities 2007

Code List of Types of Vessels

Code List of Types of Transport – abbreviated

Code List of Types of Transport – extended

Code List of Employees

Code List of Fuels

- Concepts and definitions

Passenger ship is a ship specifically designed to carry more than 12 passengers at the same time.

Ferry is a self-propelled vessel specifically designed to carry passengers, motor and other vehicles.

Cargo ships are self-propelled ships specifically designed to carry cargo – goods (comprising of all types of cargo ships, including tankers).

Tug is a self-propelled vessel designed for the towing of other floating structures.

Capacity of transport equipment, expressed in the power of main engine (kW), gross tonnage (GT), deadweight tonnes, passenger capacity and number of bunks, is taken over as final data from documents on the most recent tonnage measurement of ships. Passenger capacities do not include the number of bunks.

Gross tonnage (GT) is a measure of the overall size of a ship determined in accordance with the provisions of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969.

Deadweight (DWT) means the difference in tonnes between the displacement of a ship on summer load-line in water with a specific gravity of 1.025 and the total weight of the ship, i.e. the displacement in tonnes of a ship without cargo, fuel, lubricating oil, ballast water, fresh water and drinking water in the tanks, usable supplies as well as passengers, crew and their possessions.

kW is a unit of measure for optimum power of ship engines.

Nautical mile travelled is a unit of measure of the operation of a vessel, loaded or unloaded, which corresponds to the journey of a distance of one nautical mile. Nautical miles travelled are expressed according to types of vessels utilised. Total nautical miles travelled include the overall journey a vessel travelled, irrespective of whether it was loaded or unloaded.

Nautical miles travelled with passengers/goods refer only to miles which vessels travelled with passengers embarked or goods loaded, irrespective of the number of passengers or volume of goods on board the vessel.

Passenger mile is a unit of measure representing a transport of one passenger over a distance of one nautical mile. Passenger miles are converted to passenger kilometres by the ratio 1 mile = 1 852 m.

National transport of passengers refers to passenger transport between two national ports.

International transport of passengers refers to transport of passengers whose port of embarkation is located within the Republic of Croatia and the port of disembarkation abroad, or vice versa. Passengers whose port of both embarkation and disembarkation are located abroad are also included.

Passengers carried on ferries make a part of a total carried passengers (in national and international transport) and include passengers with individual ferry tickets and passengers in road vehicles on ferries.

Tonne-mile is a unit of measure representing a transport of one tonne of goods over distance of one nautical mile. Tonne miles are converted into tonne kilometres by the ratio 1 mile = 1 852 m.

National transport of goods refers to goods transport between two national ports.

Export includes transport of goods loaded in a national port and unloaded in a foreign port.

Import includes transport of goods loaded in a national port and unloaded in a foreign port.

Transit includes the conveyance of foreign goods from abroad to Croatian ports or vice versa, on which occasion these goods are further forwarded abroad through Croatian territory.

Cross-trade transport – unloading – presents the operation of national vessels abroad, which includes transport of goods between foreign ports, on which occasion goods never reach the Croatian ports.

Number of vehicles carried on ferries include transport of all types of road vehicles (in both national and international transport) carried on ferries.

Persons employed – total – presented are all persons employed under a fixed-term or permanent contract, on a full-time or part-time basis, as well as seafarers in contract-based employment. Students and trainees are excluded.

Persons employed in seawater and coastal transport – presented are persons employed directly engaged in the work in waterway fleet or in organisation of any form of transport.

Seafarers – presented are all persons employed embarked on vessels as vessel crew.

Of that: in contract-based employment – presented are seafarers in contract-based employment.

Other persons employed in seawater and coastal transport – presented are persons employed who are indirectly engaged in the execution of the transportation process. Included are persons employed engaged in administrative and related jobs.

Persons employed outside the activity of seawater and coastal transport – presented are persons employed who are not engaged in organisation or execution of seawater and coastal transport, but who are engaged in other jobs not related to the activity of seawater and coastal transport.

- **Statistical units**

Data on seawater and coastal transport of passengers and goods are provided by national carriers, business entities engaged in seawater and coastal transport of passengers and goods.

- **Statistical population**

Included are all business entities engaged in public coastal liner transport of passengers as well as business entities engaged in seawater and coastal transport of goods as their main or ancillary activity (registered in the activities of class 50.20 Sea and coastal freight water transport within the NKD 2007 Section H) who employ more than 10 persons.

## **1. Relevance**

### **1.1. Data users**

State institutions, enterprises, research and scientific community, journalists etc.

#### 1.1.1. User needs

The standard in use at the level of the European Statistical System satisfies national and international users.

#### 1.1.2. User satisfaction

The first user satisfaction survey of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics was conducted in 2013, the second one in 2015. The results of the survey are available on the website of the Central Bureau of Statistics <https://dzs.gov.hr/highlighted-themes/quality/user-satisfaction-surveys/686>.

### **1.2. Completeness**

The survey covers all variables determined in the legal basis.

#### 1.2.1. Data completeness rate

Data completeness rate is 100%

## **2. Accuracy and reliability**

### **2.1 Sampling error**

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

#### 2.1.1. Sampling error indicators

The indicator is not applicable.

### **2.2 Non-sampling error**

Non-sampling error occurs in the form of measurement error and non-response error.

#### 2.2.1. Coverage error

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### 2.2.2. Overcoverage rate

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 2.2.3. Measurement errors

During the statistical data processing, data validation is implemented according to the established algorithms for particular types of errors.

A matrix containing 32 conditions for conducting material check and control have been set up; 28 conditions relate to non-tolerable errors, while four of them are warnings that are subject to checks and are tolerable.

#### 2.2.4. Non-response errors

Non-response errors are reduced to zero during the analysis by frequently contacting the reporting units (by phone, e-mail and letters) as well as by building good business relationships with reporting units.

#### 2.2.5. Unit non-response rate

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.6. Item non-response rate

The indicator is not computed.

#### 2.2.7. Processing errors

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

#### 2.2.8. Imputation rate

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 2.2.9. Model assumption error

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

### 2.3. Data revision

#### 2.3.1. Data revision – policy

The users of statistical data are informed about revision on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

#### 2.3.2. Data revision – practice

Unplanned revisions caused by events that could not be predicted and that are impossible to prevent (subsequent changes in data sources or subsequently identified errors in previously submitted data) are generally disseminated as soon as possible.

#### 2.3.3. Data revision – average size

The indicator is not applicable.

### 2.4. Seasonal adjustment

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

## 3. Timeliness and punctuality

### 3.1. Timeliness

Deadlines: 43 days after the end of a quarter

#### 3.1.1. Timeliness – first results

The indicator is not applicable.

#### 3.1.2. Timeliness – final results

Timeliness of final results is T + 43.

### 3.2. Punctuality

There is no time lag between the actual dissemination of the data and the planned date when they were to be disseminated according to the Calendar of Statistical Data Issues.

#### 3.2.1. Punctuality – delivery and publication

Punctuality is 1.

## 4. Accessibility and clarity

Data are disseminated in printed format and on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics: quarterly First Release, Statistics in Line, annual data in other publications.

### 4.1. News release

First Release "Transport"

### 4.2. Online database

Data are not available in online databases.

### 4.3. Microdata access

Conditions under which certain users can have access to microdata are regulated by the Ordinance on conditions and terms of using confidential statistical data for scientific purposes.

### 4.4. Documentation on methodology

Definitions used in data collection are available in the publications of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

Glossary for Transport Statistics – fourth edition (website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics)

## 5. Coherence and comparability

### 5.1. Asymmetry for mirror flows statistics

The indicator for this survey is not applicable.

### 5.2. Comparability over time

The comparable time series of quarterly data on seawater and coastal transport of passengers and goods has been available since 2004.

#### 5.2.1. Length of comparable time series

Domain	Domain value	Notice	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
Croatia	All variables		49	50	51	52

#### 5.2.2. Reasons for break in time series

Quarterly dissemination of data on seawater and coastal transport of passengers and goods has been available since 2004.

### 5.3. Coherence – short-term and structural data

The indicator is not applicable.

### 5.4. Coherence – national accounts

The indicator is not applicable.

### 5.5. Coherence – administrative sources

The indicator is not applicable.

## **6. Cost and burden**

### **6.1. Cost**

The indicator for this survey is not computed.

### **6.2. Burden**

Business entities who are concession holders for the operation of public coastal liner transport are included in the survey on seawater and coastal transport. A sampling using an intentional threshold of border values is applied on the survey in order to reduce the burden of small units. It is assumed that the eliminated units dispose of a smaller number of vessels and carry a smaller number of passengers, and thus generate a smaller share at the market. The survey on the seawater and coastal transport of goods includes active business entities employing 10 and more persons.