

Culture Statistics

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	INSTAT, Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Development of Social Statistics Sector, Social Statistics Directory
1.3. Contact name	Albana Berbiu
1.4. Contact person function	Specialist, Development of Social Statistics Sector
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1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 228300
2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	31.01.2020
2.2. Metadata last posted	
2.3. Metadata last update	31.01.2020
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>The culture statistics contain statistical data on the cultural activities of theatres, museums, libraries, ballet, ensemble, children's cultural center and also contains data for the number of visitors and performances to these art institutions and cultural heritage institutions.</p> <p>Data on culture statistics are provided by the Ministry of Culture. In the central art and culture institutions are included: National Theatre of Opera, Ballet and National Ensemble, National People's Theatre, National Experimental Theatre "Kujtim Spahivogli", National Art Gallery, National Circus.</p>
3.2. Classification system	Not Applicable.

<p>3.3. Sector coverage</p>	<p>Primary indicators covered by the culture statistics module.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of performances, premieres, spectators in central art institutions; 2. Number of publications supported by the Ministry of Culture; 3. Number of digitized pages, visitors to the National Library; 4. Number of visitors to archeological parks; 5. Number of visitors to national museums, piers administered by the Ministry of Culture; 6. Number of monuments entered in protected areas, placed in preliminary protection;
<p>3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions</p>	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>Cultural heritage is the entirety of cultural, material and immaterial assets of an individual, group or society inherited from the past that preserves in the present, to convey future generations as part of a country's national wealth, which express values the identity, knowledge, traditions, beliefs, and cultural landscapes.</p> <p>The museum is the institution for the preservation of memory, in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which conserves, studies, communicates and presents the movable and immovable heritage of mankind and its surrounding environment for the purpose of education, study, promotion and entertainment.</p> <p>The monument of culture is the object or building of historical-cultural values, which is protected by the state.</p> <p>Archaeological Park is a territory with clear boundaries that includes important archaeological evidence of overwhelming, subterranean and underwater landscapes and co-operatives of historic sites, cultural landscapes, organized with elements of a museum in nature.</p> <p>Libraries are cultural and informative institutions that realize free access to information in any form that it has been deposited. They collect, preserve process and make available to their users their own collections containing information in the service of their training.</p> <p>The average attendance of spectators for shows is calculated by calculating the total number of spectators in cultural institutions by the number of shows performed in these institutions.</p> <p>Attendance in libraries is calculated by the number of library services / materials that each national library attendee receives.</p> <p>Library materials include books, articles, maps, dissertations, and audiovisual materials.</p> <p>New titles refer to those library materials that enter the library during a reference period.</p>

	New exemplars refer to the number of library units for each new title during a reference period.
3.5. Statistical unit	The statistical unit of data is the cultural performance, spectators, visitors.
3.6. Statistical population	The statistical population refers to: the number of performances, cultural activities and visitors to art and culture institutions and cultural heritage institutions.
3.7. Reference area	Culture statistics data cover the whole territory of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	The data of culture statistics date since 2017.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable
4. Unit of measure	Total number of cultural performances, Total number of spectators, Average attendance of spectators per performance, Total number of visitors to museums, castles and archeological parks, Number of visitors to the library.
5. Reference period	The reference period for statistical information on culture statistics is quarterly. This report refers to 2019.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	The legal basis for the Culture Statistics are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Statistics Law No.17/2018; • Official Statistics National Program 2017-2021; • Memorandum with the Ministry of Culture
6.2. Data sharing	Not applicable. INSTAT does not transmit data on Cultural Statistics to Eurostat.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	The data collected are considered as strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with the national Statistical Law No.17/2018 "On Official Statistics", date 10.03.2018 and the Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Personal Data Protection", Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT are confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. The direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by the name, address or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way as to enable the data subject to be

	identified, the data must be coded immediately so that the entities are no longer recognized.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	The data are published in aggregated level. Data on individual level are never published.
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Notifications about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are pre-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.
8.2. Release calendar access	The Calendar of Publications is available on the INSTAT website
8.3. User access	<p>In line with the Article 34 of National Statistical Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics, INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTAT website and other media for simultaneous access, respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably.</p> <p>The following dissemination channels are used to release the results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website – online release; • Written requests; • Culture Statistics publications; • Data request, session available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	Culture statistics are published in quarterly time periods.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information about key cultural indicators. The press release of Culture is published online on the INSTAT website
10.2. Publications	Results for Culture Statistics are published in the publication: " Culture " " Albania in figure ". Users can find the results on the INSTAT website.
10.3. On-line database	The statistical database on culture statistics can be accessed here.
10.4. Micro – data access	Not applicable
10.5. Other	Users can submit specific requests for data through the INSTAT website.
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A brief explanation of the definitions and methodological of cultural statistics is available to users at the end of the publication and in the Culture topic. If

	necessary, additional information is provided to internal users.
10.7. Quality documentation	The sector of Development of Social Statistics Sector document all processes and procedures of work for internal use.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law No 17/2018, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct on-going analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up-to-date. In performing its tasks, it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.
11.2. Quality assessments	Culture statistics are administrative data. This are compared with the data of the previous years in order to distinguish if the data are coherent or they had big changes.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	<p>Users of culture statistics are classified as external and internal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External users are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Administration Institutions; 2. Universities; 3. Businesses; 4. General public and other stakeholders; 5. National and international NGOs; 6. Some main indicators are sent to European Commission. • Internal users are those within INSTAT, who use crime and criminal justice statistics as input for their work.
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>Page Views (Hits) on “Culture statistics” in 2019 are around 746 clicks.</p> <p>During 2019, INSTAT conducted User Satisfaction Survey from INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Culture statistics is rated 3.47 (69.4 %) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.</p>
12.3. Completeness	The completeness of culture statistics and culture product for 2019 is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with

	those required by the regulations followed								
13. Accuracy and reliability									
13.1. Overall accuracy	Not applicable.								
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable.								
13.3. Non - sampling error	Before the data are published INSTAT checks the data, and if there are changes in trends or wrong calculations, the data will be revised. Since data are produced manually there is space for mistakes.								
14. Timeliness and punctuality									
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results of Culture Statistics are published on INSTAT website 31 days after the end of the reference period (T+ 31days). The reference period of these results is December 31st, 2019.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>1/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td> <td>31</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2019	Date of publication	1/31/2020	Timeliness	31		
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14.2. Punctuality	<p>The data of Culture Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Culture Statistics has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the years.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>1/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>1/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2019	Date of announcement	1/31/2020	Date of publication	1/31/2020	Time lag	0
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Time lag	0								
15. Coherence and comparability									
15.1. Comparability - geographical	Culture statistics are presented at country level. These statistics are comparatively comparable as data-gathering institutions coordinate the process of data collection.								
15.2. Comparability - over time	The culture statistics date back to 2017 and refer to the statistical database. The data is constantly monitored to guarantee its comparability over time.								
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Not applicable								
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal coherence of the data is checked by the rules of amount validation, such as the sum of the subtotal, major changes over the years, major changes, as mentioned in the report.								

16. Cost and burden	The Sector for the Development of Social Statistics is part of the Directorate of Social Statistics. The sector has a specialist who deals with education and culture statistics.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision policy • The errors treatment policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	There are no revisions to report for culture statistics 2019, INSTAT has not done reviews of the data.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	Data is based on administrative resources. The main data providers are: Ministry of Culture.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Data collection is carried out quarterly.
18.3. Data collection	The Institute of Statistics organizes the work for the calculation of culture indicators and statistics for 2019, oriented by the Program of Official Statistics and the Law on Official Statistics. The Ministry of Culture is the main source of data for all indicators published under this program.
18.4. Data validation	To review, evaluate culture data, data quality analysis is performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Logical control of data; - Comparison of data in time series; - Grouping of data where necessary for non-infringement of the principle of confidentiality
18.5. Data compilation	Not applicable.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	
Annex	