

Education Statistics - Education enrollment 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	Social Statistics Development Sector, Social Statistics Directory
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	19/05/2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	19/05/2023
2.3. Metadata last update	19/05/2023
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>Enrollment in education</p> <p>INSTAT organizes the work on collecting and processing data on the enrollment of children, pupils and students in formal education, based on the Official Statistics Program and the Law on Statistics. Based on the information collected, the calculation of the indicators and the publication of the enrollments statistics are carried out. Information is collected by each unit providing public or private educational services in the country, such as kindergartens, schools, universities, colleges, etc. The information collected for the pre-university education passes from the base units to the educational directorates and offices and through them to the Ministry of Education and Sport and the Ministry of Finance and Economy, especially for vocational education. These two Ministers forward to INSTAT in the form of summarized tables in Excel all the information collected. Information is collected and processed according to educational levels. Data on higher education</p>

	<p>registrations are collected by the Ministry of Education and Sport directly from higher education institutions, universities or colleges and also in the form of tables summarized in Excel are made available to INSTAT.</p> <p>Teaching staff</p> <p>The information is collected and processed according to the educational levels and the indicators related to pupils or students are calculated.</p> <p>Educational Institutions</p> <p>Information is collected and processed according to educational levels and indicators are calculated according to educational institutions, etc.</p>
<p>3.2. Classification system</p>	<p>Education statistics are processed and published according to ISCED-2011 classification. Education in Albania is organized according to these programs and classified according to the ISCED-2011, a Classification used internationally in education statistics:</p> <p>Level 0 - Early childhood education / Pre-primary - kindergartens Level 1 - Primary education or first cycle of basic education Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education or second cycle of basic education Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education - Gymnasium / Professional/Socio-Cultural Level 4 - Post-secondary but not-tertiary Level 5 - Short cycle tertiary Level 6 - Bachelor or equivalent Level 7 - Master or equivalent Level 8 - PHD or equivalent</p> <p>Classification of Fields of education for Higher Education is based on ISCED-F 2013 where the main groupings are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Education 2- Arts and Humanities 3- Social Sciences, Journalism and Information 4- Business, Administration and Law 5- Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics 6- Information and Communication Technologies 7- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction 8- Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary 9- Health and Welfare 10- Services
<p>3.3. Sector coverage</p>	<p>Education is presented in its four main activities: enrollment and graduation of pupils and students respectively in pre-university and university education, institutions involved in education as well as teaching staff.</p>

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Formal Education is defined as institutionalized, intentional and planned education through public and private institutions, recognized by the national education authority, that in their entirety constitute the official education system of a country. Formal education programs are recognized as such by the relevant national education authorities, equivalent or subordinate education providers. Formal education consists more of education starting from the first grade and continues regularly year after year, mainly in the full-time system (before becoming part of the labor market), of vocational education, of education for special needs and some parts of adult education, often recognized as part of the formal education system.

Pre-university education includes education provided by educational institutions such as kindergartens, basic schools and upper secondary ones.

Basic education consists of two cycles: primary education that is conducted in grades 1-5 and upper cycle or lower secondary education that is conducted in grades 6-9. Basic education is compulsory at age 6 and lasts 9 years. The student is required to attend basic education up to the age of 16 years old.

Upper secondary education includes gymnasium, social-cultural and professional education which is divided into lower technical (vocational) and higher professional education.

Teachers are defined as persons, whose professional activity involves the transmission of knowledge, behaviors and skills, that are defined in the educational programs, for pupils and students enrolled in institutions of formal education.

A public educational institution is classified as such if its activity is fully controlled by the public education authority.

Gross Enrollment rate is number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

Net enrolment rate is total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Pupil per Teacher Ratio is the ratio of the number of pupils enrolled to a certain level of education with the number of teachers at the same level.

Pupil per Teacher Ratio calculated in prefecture level for basic education shows the average number of pupils enrolled by level of education in one prefecture that belongs to one teacher of this prefecture, calculated separately for public or private education. In Upper secondary education this indicator is calculated for full time system.

The gender parity index equal to 1 indicates equality between women and men. In general, a value less than 1 indicates an inequality in favor of boys and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favor of girls.

Vocational education includes education programs designed to gain knowledge, skills and competences specific to a particular profession, class of

	professions, or trade.
3.5. Statistical unit	Statistical unit includes: children, pupils, students, educational institutions such as kindergartens, schools, institutions of higher education, teaching staff, etc.
3.6. Statistical population	Children, pupils and students enrolled in formal public and private education, by gender, age, programs and levels of education, educational teaching staff, (teachers and pedagogues).
3.7. Reference area	The summarized data are at the regional and local level.
3.8. Time coverage	Most of the data are available since 1990.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	Enrollment of children, pupils or students in education, gross enrollment ratio by educational level (kindergarten, primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education, higher education) net enrollment ratio by educational level, ratio of students for a teacher, etc.
5. Reference period	This report refers to the year 2022 (school year 2022-2023)
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	At national level, education statistics are based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law no. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics". • The National Statistical Program for the period 2022-2026 • Memorandum with the Ministry of Education and Sport.
6.2. Data sharing	INSTAT, regularly transmits to UNESCO-UIS detailed data on pre-university and university education, by completing questionnaires designed in advance by this international institution. The data cover pre-university and university education and are given in detail according to each program, public/private, gender, ages, etc.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	Data are considered confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with Law no. 17/2018 ON OFFICIAL STATISTICS, as well as Law no. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Protection of Personal Data". Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly states that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may be used or published only in summary tables that do not identify the source unit of information. Direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by the name, address or any officially recognized identification

	<p>number. When data processing is carried out 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 identifiable.</p>
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	<p>Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if:</p> <p>a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or</p> <p>b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.</p> <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.</p>
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	<p>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.</p>
8.2. Release calendar access	<p>The Calendar of Publications is available on the INSTAT website.</p>
8.3. User access	<p>In accordance with Article 34 of Law no. 17/2018 on Official Statistics, official statistics are distributed so that all users have immediate and equal rights, all available media formats are used. INSTAT and agencies, having distribution responsibilities in the program, try to meet all requirement of organizations or individuals for unpublished data or specific analyzes. Channels from which users can get the results are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Website - online release 2. Written requests 3. Publications of Enrollments 4. Data request, section available for external users.

9. Frequency of dissemination	<p>The distribution of education data is done on an annual basis.</p>
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	<p>The press release on enrollments contains information about key indicators of education enrollment such as: Gross and net participation of pupils and students in the school/academic year, pupil-to-teacher ratio by educational level, etc.</p> <p>The press release on “Education enrollment statistics” is published online on INSTAT website.</p>
10.2. Publications	<p>Users can find the publications on Education Statistics on INSTAT website organized as follows.</p> <p>Annual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Men in Albania • Albania in Figures • Statistical Yearbook • Regional Statistical Yearbook <p>Press Release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education enrollment statistics
10.3. On-line database	<p>Data on education statistics are published on the official INSTAT website under the section database.</p>
10.4. Micro – data access	<p>Education data is not made available at micro level as a result of confidentiality. Aggregated data is the only type of data provided to external users. These data are given to the users in the case these data are not confidential based on Article 31 of Official Statistical Law No.17/2018.</p>
10.5. Other	<p>Users can submit specific requests for data through the INSTAT website in a dedicated section for contact.</p>
10.6. Documentation on methodology	<p>The data are provided by administrative sources such as the Ministry of Education and Sport, as well as the Ministry of Finance and Economy. A brief explanation of the definitions and methodology for statistics of education, is made available to users at the end of the publications as well in the Press Releases of Enrollment.</p>
10.7. Quality documentation	<p>All the work on preparation of education statistics are documented according to work processes and procedures.</p>

11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	<p>INSTAT is committed to quality assurance in the production of official statistics. Pursuant to the Law "ON OFFICIAL STATISTICS, no. 17/2018, INSTAT uses statistical methods and processes in accordance with internationally accepted scientific principles and standards and conducts ongoing analyzes in order to improve quality and provide updated statistics. In carrying out its tasks, INSTAT follows the general principles of quality management, in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice (Code of Practice). INSTAT for Quality Assurance is guided by the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and statistical products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes and reduction of respondents burden.</p>
11.2. Quality assessments	<p>Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process. The staff is involved in different stages of data compilation are all well trained.</p> <p>The source of data on Education Statistics is administrative. The comparability of data is done with years before to see if there is data coherence or there have been major changes.</p>
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	<p>Users of education statistics are classified as external and internal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External users are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Administration Institutions; ○ Universities; ○ Businesses, ○ General public and other stakeholders; ○ National non-profit organizations; ○ Some key indicators are sent to Eurostat in respective questionnaire; ○ Very detailed information is sent to UNESCO-UIS, etc. • Internal users are within INSTAT who use Education Statistics as input for their work. <p>The main purpose of producing education statistics is to provide more complete information due to the social significance of these statistics and to the public's needs for them.</p>
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>Page Views (Hits) about Education Statistics in 2022 are around 17,216 clicks.</p> <p>During 2022 INSTAT conducted a survey to measure user satisfaction from INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Education Statistics is rated 3.56 (71.2%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.</p>

12.3. Completeness	<p>The completeness of the data for “Education enrollment statistics” for 2022 is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators in the Official Statistics Program (2022-2026).</p> <p>The data completeness rate for “Education enrollment statistics” for 2022 is 100 %.</p>								
13. Accuracy and reliability									
13.1. Overall accuracy	Information on "Education Enrollment Statistics" is collected from administrative sources, and the data are final.								
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable because it is an administrative source.								
13.3. Non - sampling error	<p>The non-sampling errors are mainly referred to possible revisions of the administrative data sources reported data. Data review only occurs if the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT for update effect or any potential human error. If the relevant institutions review the data sent to INSTAT, then the most recent publication will reflect these changes and provide brief clarification information to the users. Non-sampling errors are treated based on the error treatment policy.</p>								
14. Timeliness and punctuality									
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results are published 139 days after the reference period (T+139 days), in accordance with the publication calendar.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1200 903 1319"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>5/19/2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td> <td>139</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2022	Date of publication	5/19/2023	Timeliness	139		
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Timeliness	139								
14.2. Punctuality	<p>The data on “Education enrollment” are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Education enrollment statistics has been 100 % punctual in time of all publications carried out over the years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1507 930 1653"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>4/3/2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>5/19/2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2022	Date of announcement	4/3/2023	Date of publication	5/19/2023	Time lag	46
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15. Coherence and comparability									
15.1. Comparability - geographical	<p>Education statistics are presented at prefecture and country level. These statistics are relatively comparable as data-gathering institutions coordinate the process of data collection.</p> <p>Also, at international level, their comparability is made possible by sending data and education statistics to international and European institutions. The main condition that ensures comparability is the use in the Albanian statistics</p>								

	of the international classification ISCED-2011 .
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Most education statistics date back to 1991 referred to statistical database.</p> <p>Since 2004, the data of Pre-university Education are provided according to a certain electronic format defined by the administrative source and INSTAT, providing comparability over the time of 19 years (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=19).</p>
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Not applicable, because it is an administrative source.
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data is checked before being finalized. Are also checked the relation between the variables and the coherence in the various series.
16. Cost and burden	The staff involved in the preparation of Education Statistics at the Social Statistics Development Sector is: 1 employee.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	<p>Revision policy of Education Statistics is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT. For more refer below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision policy • The errors treatment policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	<p>In case of changes to the questionnaires sent to UNESCO for Education statistics, INSTAT makes revisions to the data and resends questionnaires with relevant changes and explanations.</p> <p>No reviews of the data on “Education enrollment statistics” for 2022 have been conducted, subject to this report.</p>
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	Data on “Educational enrollment statistics” is based on administrative resources. The main data providers are: Ministry of Education and Sport, Ministry of Finance and Economy.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The “Educational enrollment statistics” are collected on an annual basis with the start of the school or academic year.
18.3. Data collection	The Institute of Statistics organizes the work on calculating indicators and education statistics, oriented by the Official Statistics Program and the Statistics Law. The Ministry of Education and Sport is the main source of data for all levels of formal education that is carried out in the country under this program. Also, the Ministry of Finance and Economy is the source of data on

	<p>vocational education. The program contains a system of tables that are filled with quantitative data from all educational institutions, collected periodically, based on a certain methodology as well as long national experience. In the collection and processing of Albanian education statistics, the ISCED standard international classification is used, initially applied the 1997 version, and from 2013 ISCED-2011, according to the recommendations of both Eurostat and UNESCO.</p>
18.4. Data validation	<p>Logical and mathematical controls are applied to the administrative records of education. Among administrative verification methods we can mention: checking for completeness of data, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections (should not be too high), summary controls, time series control if there are large deviations etc.</p>
18.5. Data compilation	<p>Not applicable. Coverage is all-inclusive at country and prefecture level, data are administrative and statistical information is always available on time, so data evaluation is not necessary.</p>
18.6. Adjustment	<p>Not applicable.</p>
19. Comment	
Annex	