

EDUCATION STATISTICS - EDUCATION ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

1. Contact	2
2. Metadata update	2
3. Statistical presentation	2
4. Unit of measure	5
5. Reference period	5
6. Institutional mandate.....	5
7. Confidentiality	6
8. Release policy	6
9. Frequency of dissemination	7
10. Accessibility and clarity	7
11. Quality management	8
12. Relevance.....	8
13. Accuracy and reliability	9
14. Timeliness and punctuality	10
15. Coherence and comparability.....	10
16. Cost and burden	11
17. Data revision	11
18. Statistical processing.....	11
19. Comment.....	12
Annex.....	12

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Interinstitutional Analysis Sector (including gender issues, education, culture, and justice), Directorate of Employment Statistics and Cross-sectoral Analyses
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1.4. Contact person function	Director, Directorate of Employment Statistics and Cross-sectoral Analyses
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	22.05.2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	22.05.2026
2.3. Metadata last update	22.05.2026
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>Education Enrolments</p> <p>INSTAT collects and processes data on the enrolment of children, pupils, and students in formal education, based on the Programme of Official Statistics and the Law on Official Statistics. Based on the collected information, indicators are calculated and enrolment statistics are published. Information is collected from every institution providing public or private educational services in the country, such as kindergartens, schools, universities, colleges, etc.</p> <p>The information collected for pre-university education is transmitted from the basic units to the regional education directorates and offices, and through them</p>

	<p>to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Economy and Innovation (for vocational and post-secondary non-tertiary education). These two Ministries transmit all the collected information to INSTAT in the form of summarized Excel tables. The information is collected and processed according to educational levels.</p> <p>Data on higher education enrolments are collected by the Ministry of Education directly from universities or colleges, also in the form of summarized Excel tables, which are made available to INSTAT.</p>
<p>3.2. Classification system</p>	<p>Education Statistics are processed and published according to the ISCED-2011 classification.</p> <p>Education in Albania is organized according to these educational levels and classified based on the ISCED-2011 Classification, which is internationally used 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 not-tertiary education; Level 5 - Short cycle tertiary education; Level 6 – Bachelor’s degree or equivalent; Level 7 – Master’s degree 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 Statistics are presented through 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 mainly consists 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 and upper secondary schools.

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 the 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 Enrollment Rate is the 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 at a certain level of education with the number of teachers at the same level.

Pupil per Teacher Ratio calculated at 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.

	<p>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.</p> <p>Vocational education includes education programs designed to gain knowledge, skills and competences specific to a particular profession, class of professions, or trade.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	Statistical units include: 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, teaching staff, (teachers and academic staff).
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 and students in education, gross enrollment ratio by educational level (kindergarten, primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education, post-secondary non-tertiary education, tertiary education); net enrollment ratio by educational level, pupil to teacher ratio, etc.
5. Reference period	This report refers to the school year 2025-2026.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<p>At national level, Education Statistics are based on:</p> <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 detailed data on pre-university and higher education to UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Eurostat through the completion of questionnaires prepared in advance by these international institutions. The data

	cover both pre-university and higher education and are provided in detail by program, public/private institution, gender, age, etc.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>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. 124/2024 on the Protection of Personal Data. Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly defines that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is 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.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; b) The statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albanian 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 Albanian 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	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 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 requirements of organizations or individuals for unpublished data or specific analyses.</p> <p>The Channels through which users can access the results are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website- online release; • Written requests; • Publications of Education Enrollments Statistics 2025-2026; • Data request, section available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	The dissemination of education data is carried out on an annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release on enrolments contains information related to the main indicators of education enrolments, such as the number of pupils and students enrolled by educational level, students enrolled by higher education programmes and fields of study, etc. The press release “ Education Enrolment Statistics ” is published online on the website of INSTAT.
10.2. Publications	<p>Users can find publications on Education Statistics on the website of INSTAT, organized as follows:</p> <p>Annual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Men in Albania; • Albania in Figures 2022; • Statistical Yearbook 2019; • Regional Statistical Yearbook 2024. <p>Press Release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Enrollment Statistics 2025-2026.
10.3. On-line database	Data on Education Statistics are published on the official INSTAT website under the section Database .

10.4. Micro – data access	Education data are not made available at the micro level due to the protection of confidentiality. Only aggregated data are provided to external users. These data may be disseminated only in cases where confidentiality is not compromised, in accordance with Article 31 of Law No. 17/2018 “On Official Statistics”.
10.5. Other	Users can submit specific requests for data through the INSTAT website in a dedicated section for Contact .
10.6. Documentation on methodology	Administrative data are provided by the Ministry of Education, as well as by the Ministry of Economy and Innovation. 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 as in the press releases on enrollment statistics.
10.7. Quality documentation	The Interinstitutional Analysis Sector (including gender issues, education, culture, and justice), documents the entire workflow and procedures of Education Statistics for internal purposes.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	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 analyses 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.
11.2. Quality assessments	<p>Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process. The staff involved in different stages of data compilation are well trained.</p> <p>The source of data for Education Statistics is administrative. Data are compared with those from previous years 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> <p>External users are:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Public Administration Institutions; ○ Universities; ○ Businesses; ○ The general public and other stakeholders; ○ National non-profit organizations; <p>Some key indicators are transmitted to Eurostat through the respective questionnaire;</p> <p>Very detailed information is transmitted to UNESCO-UIS, Eurostat etc.</p> <p>Internal users are the sectors within INSTAT that use Education Statistics as input for their work.</p> <p>The main purpose of producing education statistics is to provide more complete information due to the social significance of these statistics and to meet public needs for such statistics.</p>
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>INSTAT conducts the User Satisfaction Survey annually, and its results are published on the INSTAT website under the link "User Satisfaction Survey".</p>
12.3. Completeness	<p>The completeness of the data for "Education Enrolment Statistics" for the academic year 2025–2026 is assessed by comparing the quality and quantity of the indicators covered by INSTAT with those foreseen in the Programme of Official Statistics (2022–2026).</p> <p>The completeness rate for "Education Enrolment Statistics" for the academic year 2025–2026 is estimated at 97%. The published data on Higher Education Enrolment Statistics, including Doctoral study programmes and Long-term Specialization programmes, for the academic year 2025–2026 are preliminary and subject to revision.</p>
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>Information on "Education Enrollment Statistics" is collected from administrative sources, and the data are subject to review. For more, refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Review Policy.
13.2. Sampling error	<p>Not applicable because it is an administrative source.</p>
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 purposes 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</p>

	brief clarification information to the users. Non-sampling errors are treated based on the error treatment policy.								
14. Timeliness and punctuality									
14.1. Timeliness	<p>The results related to “Education Enrolment Statistics” are published on the website of INSTAT 142 days after the end of the reference period (Y+142 days). The reference period for the “Education Enrolment Statistics” results is 31 December 2025.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>05/22/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td> <td>142</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2025	Date of publication	05/22/2026	Timeliness	142		
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Timeliness	142								
14.2. Punctuality	<p>The data on “Education Enrollment Statistics” are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of “Education Enrollment Statistics” for academic year 2025-2025 of the publications.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>05/22/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>05/22/2026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2025	Date of announcement	05/22/2026	Date of publication	05/22/2026	Time lag	0
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15. Coherence and comparability									
15.1. Comparability - geographical	<p>Education Statistics are presented at prefecture and national level. These statistics are relatively comparable, as the institutions providing the data coordinate the data collection process.</p> <p>Comparability is also ensured at the international level through the transmission of education data and statistics to international and European institutions. The main condition ensuring comparability is the use of the international ISCED-2011 classification in Education Statistics in Albania.</p>								
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Education Statistics date back to 1991, according to the statistical database.</p> <p>Since 2004, Pre-university Education data have been provided according to a standardized electronic format defined by the administrative source and INSTAT, ensuring time series comparability for 22 years ($CC2 = J_{last} - J_{first} + 1 = 22$).</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. The relationships between variables and the coherence across the various data series are also examined.								

16. Cost and burden	The staff involved in the preparation of Education Statistics within the Interinstitutional Analyses Sector (including gender issues, education, culture, and justice), in the Directorate of Employment Statistics and Cross-sectoral Analyses, consists of: 1 employee.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of Education Statistics is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT. For more refer below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical revision policy; • The errors treatment policy.
17.2. Data revision - practice	In the case of changes to the questionnaires sent to UNESCO for Education Statistics, INSTAT revises the data and resubmits the questionnaires with the relevant changes and explanations.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	The data on “Education Enrollment Statistics” are based on administrative sources. The main providers of education data are the Ministry of Education, as well as the Ministry of Economy and Innovation.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The “Education Enrollment Statistics” are collected on an annual basis with the start of the school or academic year.
18.3. Data collection	<p>The Institute of Statistics organizes the work for the calculation of indicators and the production of Education Statistics, in accordance with the Programme of Official Statistics and the Law on Official Statistics. The Ministry of Education is the main source of data for all levels of formal education conducted in the country under this programme. In addition, the Ministry of Economy and Innovation is the source of data for vocational education and post-secondary non-tertiary education.</p> <p>The programme contains a system of tables completed with quantitative data from all educational institutions, collected periodically on the basis of a defined methodology. In the collection and processing of Education Statistics, the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is used, initially applying the 1997 version and, since 2013, ISCED-2011, in accordance with the recommendations of Eurostat and UNESCO.</p>
18.4. Data validation	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.
18.5. Data compilation	Not applicable. Coverage is all-inclusive at country and prefecture level, the data are administrative and statistical information is available in a timely manner, so data evaluation is not necessary.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	
Annex	