

# Education Statistics

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

## Reference Metadata

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<b>1. Contact</b>	
1.1. Contact organisation	INSTAT, Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Social Statistics Development Sector, Social Statistics Directory
1.3. Contact name	Anila Kasneci
1.4. Contact person function	Specialist of Education Statistics
1.5. Contact mail address	Street. Vllazën Huta, Building 35, Entrance 1, Tirana, Albania, ZIP Code, 1017
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1.7. Contact phone number	+(355) 4 233356 / 233/ 240
1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 228300
<b>2. Metadata update</b>	
2.1. Metadata last certified	15/05/2020
2.2. Metadata last posted	15/05/2019
2.3. Metadata last update	15/05/2020
<b>3. Statistical presentation</b>	
3.1. Data description	<p><b>Enrollment in education</b></p> <p>INSTAT organizes the work on collecting and processing data on the registration of children, students and students in formal education, oriented by the Official Statistics Program and the Law on Statistics. Based on the information collected, the calculation of the indicators and the publication of the recording 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 for Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Finance and Economy, especially for vocational education. These two ministers follow INSTAT in the form of excel spreadsheets of Excel all the collected information. Information is collected and processed according to educational levels. Data on higher education records are collected by the Ministry of Education directly from colleges and universities, and also in the form of Excel spreadsheets are made available to</p>

	<p>INSTAT.</p> <p><b>Graduation in Education</b></p> <p>In the same way we proceed with graduation the two ministries mentioned above. Graduation tables also come to INSTAT as a summary table Exceli, which are further processed up to calculating indicators and publishing them. Information is collected and processed according to educational levels.</p> <p><b>Teaching staff</b></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><b>Educational Institutions</b></p> <p>Information is collected and processed according to educational levels and indicators are calculated. Etc.</p>
<p>3.2. Classification system</p>	<p>Education statistics are processed and published according to <a href="#">ISCED 2011</a> classification. In data processing and calculation of education indicators, INSTAT uses the ISCED 2011 classification, which is composed by the following levels according to educational programs:</p> <p>Level 0 - Early childhood education - Early childhood / Pre-primary education;</p> <p>Level 1 - Primary education or first cycle of basic education;</p> <p>Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education or second cycle of basic education;</p> <p>Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education - Gymnasium / Professional;</p> <p>Level 4 - Post-secondary but not tertiary;</p> <p>Level 5 - Higher Education Short Circuit;</p> <p>Level 6 - Bachelor or equivalent;</p> <p>Level 7 - Master or equivalent;</p> <p>Level 8 - PHD or equivalent;</p>
<p>3.3. Sector coverage</p>	<p>Education presented in its four main activities: enrollment and graduation of students and students respectively in university and pre-university education, institutions involved in education and teaching staff.</p>
<p>3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions</p>	<p><b>Pre-university</b> education includes education provided by educational institutions such as kindergartens, basic schools and upper secondary ones.</p> <p><b>Basic education</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Upper secondary education</b> includes gymnasium and professional education which is divided into lower technical (vocational) and higher professional</p>

	<p>education..</p> <p><b>Teachers</b> 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.</p> <p><b>A public educational institution</b> is classified as such if its activity is fully controlled by the public education authority.</p> <p><b>Gross Enrollment rate</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Net enrolment rate</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Pupil per Teacher Ratio</b> is the ratio of the number of pupils enrolled to a certain level of education with the number of teachers at the same level.</p> <p>The indicator 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.</p> <p>In Upper secondary education the indicator is calculated for full time system.</p> <p><b>The gender parity index</b> 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><b>Students studying abroad</b> are persons who have crossed the national or territorial boundary for education purposes and are enrolled in higher education outside their home country. The place of origin of students in higher education is determined by the state in which they have gained secondary qualification, which enables them to pursue higher education.</p> <p><b>Vocational education</b> includes education programs designed to gain knowledge, skills and competences specific to a particular profession, class of professions, or trade.</p> <p><b>Graduated in an educational program</b>, is a student or student who has successfully completed all program requirements.</p> <p><b>The gross graduation ratio</b> is the number of graduates regardless of age at a certain level or program, expressed as a percentage of the population of the age of theoretical graduation, for that level or program.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	Children, pupils, students, educational institutions such as kindergartens, schools, institutions of higher education, teaching staff, etc.
3.6. Statistical population	Children enrolled in public and private education, students and graduates by educational level, educational teaching staff, teachers and pedagogues, public

	and private educational institutions.
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	Base year is not applicable.
<b>4. Unit of measure</b>	Enrollment of children, pupils or students in education, gross enrollment ratio by educational level (kindergarten, elementary education lower secondary education, higher education education, higher education) net enrollment ratio by educational level, ratio of students for a teacher, etc.
<b>5. Reference period</b>	This report refers to 2019.
<b>6. Institutional mandate</b>	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	At national level, education statistics are based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Law no. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics"</a>.</li> <li>• <a href="#">The National Statistical Program</a> for the period 2017-2021</li> <li>• Memorandum with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports</li> </ul>
6.2. Data sharing	INSTAT transmits to Eurostat official data on Education for 33 main indicators of education. INSTAT also filled in questionnaires with detailed data on preuniversity and university education, educational programs, teaching staff, etc., at UNESCO-UIS.
<b>7. Confidentiality</b>	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	The 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 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.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	Data are published at aggregate level. Data on individual level are never published.

<b>8. Release policy</b>	
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	<a href="#">The Calendar</a> 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, INSTAT and agencies are used, having distribution responsibilities in the program, requiring meet any requirement of any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analyzes. Channels from which users can get the results are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Website - online release</li> <li>2. Written requests</li> <li>3. Publications of Enrollments and Graduates</li> <li>4. <a href="#">Data request</a>, session available for external users in the link below:</li> </ol>
<b>9. Frequency of dissemination</b>	
	The distribution of education data is done on an annual basis through the publications mentioned above.
<b>10. Accessibility and clarity</b>	
10.1. News release	The press release on enrollment 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. The press release on graduation contains information about graduates by education level gross secondary education graduation ratio, graduates by field of study in higher education, etc. <a href="#">Education statistics</a> are available in this link.
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"> <li>• <a href="#">Men and Women</a>,</li> <li>• <a href="#">Albania in figures</a>,</li> <li>• Statistical Yearbook,</li> <li>• The regional statistical year,</li> </ul> <p>Press Release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Education enrollment statistics</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Graduation Statistics</a></li> </ul>

10.3. On-line database	Data on are published on the official INSTAT website under the section <a href="#">database</a> .
10.4. Micro – data access	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 .This 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.
10.5. Other	Users can submit specific requests for data through the INSTAT website in a dedicated section for <a href="#">contact</a> .
10.6. Documentation on methodology	The data are provided by administrative sources such as the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, as well as the Ministry of Finance and Economy. A brief explanation of the definitions and <a href="#">methodology</a> for statisticsof education, is made available to users at the end of the publications as well in the Press Releases of Enrollment and Graduation.
10.7. Quality documentation	All the work on preparation of education statistics are documented according to work processes and procedures.
<b>11. Quality managment</b>	
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 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 and the effectiveness of statistical processes.
11.2. Quality assessments	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.
<b>12. Relevance</b>	
12.1. User needs	Users of education statistics are classified as external and internal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External users are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Public Administration Institutions;</li> <li>○ Universities;</li> <li>○ Businesses,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ General public and other stakeholders;</li> <li>○ National non-profit organizations;</li> <li>○ Some key indicators are sent to Eurostat</li> <li>○ Very detailed information is sent to UNESCO-UIS, etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Internal users are within INSTAT who use Legal Statistics as in-put for their work.</li> </ul> <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 are around 22,418 clicks.</p> <p>During 2019 INSTAT conducted a survey to measure user satisfaction from INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Education Statistics is rated 3,67 (73.4%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year <a href="#">User Satisfaction Survey</a>.</p>						
12.3. Completeness	<p>INSTAT transmits to Eurostat a questionnaire with 33 main indicators on Education Statistics. Also INSTAT transmits to UNESCO-UIS 3 questionnaires of detailed educational data on enrollments, graduates, teaching staff, educational institutions, mapping of educational programs and their duration, etc.</p>						
<b>13. Accuracy and reliability</b>							
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>Information on "Education Statistics" is collected from administrative sources, and the data are final. No surveys are conducted on "Education Statistics".</p>						
13.2. Sampling error	<p>Not applicable.</p>						
13.3. Non - sampling error	<p>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 with based on the error treatment policy.</p>						
<b>14. Timeliness and punctuality</b>							
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results are published 136 days after the reference period (T + 136 days), in accordance with the publication calendar.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1872 884 1995"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>5/15/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td> <td>136</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2019	Date of publication	5/15/2020	Timeliness	136
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Date of publication	5/15/2020						
Timeliness	136						



14.2. Punctuality	<p>Publication of data is performed in accordance with the calendar. The data of Education issued published as an integral part of INSTAT publications has been 100 % punctuality in time of all publications carried out over the years.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 271 906 439"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>5/15/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>5/15/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2019	Date of announcement	5/15/2020	Date of publication	5/15/2020	Time lag	0
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Time lag	0								
<b>15. Coherence and comparability</b>									
15.1. Comparability - geographical	<p>Education statistics are presented at prefecture and country level. These statistics are comparatively comparable as data-gathering institutions coordinate the process of data collection. 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 of the international classification ISCED 2011.</p>								
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Most education statistics date back to 1990.</p>								
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	<p>Not applicable, because it is an administrative source.</p>								
15.4. Coherence - internal	<p>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.</p>								
<b>16. Cost and burden</b>	<p>The staff involved in the preparation of Education Statistics at the Social Statistics Development Sector is: 1 employee at INSTAT headquarters, as data on education are provided by administrative sources.</p>								
<b>17. Data revision</b>									
17.1. Data revision - policy	<p>Revision policy of is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Revision policy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The errors treatment policy</a></li> </ul>								
17.2. Data revision - practise	<p>In case of changes to the questionnaires sent to Eurostat for Education statistics, INSTAT makes revisions to the data.</p>								
<b>18. Statistical processing</b>									
18.1. Source data	<p>Data is based on administrative resources. The main data providers are: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Finance and Economy.</p>								

18.2. Frequency of data collection	The educational enrollment are collected on an annual basis with the start of the school or academic year. Graduates also gather annually at the end 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, Youth and Sports 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 vocational education. The program contains a system of mirrors 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 to the 1997 version, and from 2013 ISCED 2011, according to the recommendations of both Eurostat and UNESCO.
18.4. Data validation	Education Data were subject of logical and mathematical checks. With 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, data is administrative and statistical information is always available on time, so data evaluation is not necessary.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable
<b>19. Comment</b>	
<b>Annex</b>	