

Education 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	6
10. Accessibility and clarity	6
11. Quality management	7
12. Relevance	8
13. Accuracy and reliability	8
14. Timeliness and punctuality	9
15. Coherence and comparability	9
16. Cost and burden	10
17. Data revision	10
18. Statistical processing	10
19. Comment	11
Annex	11

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	INSTAT, Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Social Statistics Development Sector, Social Statistics Directory
1.3. Contact name	Elda Muça
1.4. Contact person function	Specialist, Social Statistics Development Sector
1.5. Contact mail address	Street. Vllazën Huta, Building 35, Entrance 1, Tirana, Albania, ZIP Code, 1017
1.6. Contact email address	emuca@instat.gov.al
1.7. Contact phone number	+(355) 4 2222411 / +(355) 4 2233356
1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 228300
2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	14/05/2021
2.2. Metadata last posted	15/05/2020
2.3. Metadata last update	14/05/2021
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, Sport and Youth 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 registrations are collected by the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth</p>

	<p>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>Graduation in Education</p> <p>In the same way we proceed with graduations. Source of information are the two ministries mentioned above. Graduation tables also come to INSTAT as a excel summary tables, which are further processed up to calculating indicators and publishing them. Information is collected and processed according to educational levels.</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
3.3. Sector coverage	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.
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Pre-university education includes education provided by educational institutions such as kindergartens, basic schools and upper secondary ones.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Upper secondary education includes gymnasium, social-cultural and professional education which is divided into lower technical (vocational) and higher professional education.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A public educational institution is classified as such if its activity is fully controlled by the public education authority.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <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>Students studying abroad 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,</p>

	<p>which enables them to pursue higher education.</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> <p>Graduated in an educational program, is a pupil or student who has successfully completed all program requirements.</p> <p>The gross graduation ratio 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	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 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	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 2020.
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 2017-2021. • Memorandum with the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth.
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 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.
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	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Website - online release 2. Written requests 3. Publications of Enrollments and Graduates 4. Data request, section available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	The distribution of education data is done on an annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	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>The press release on graduations contains information about graduates by education level, gross secondary education graduation ratio, graduates by field of study in higher education, etc.</p> <p>The press release on “Education 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 • Graduation 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, Sport and Youth, 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 and Graduation.</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</p>

	<p>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>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 Enlargement 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 2020 are around 12,022 clicks.</p> <p>During 2020 INSTAT conducted a survey to measure user satisfaction from INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Education Statistics is rated 3.69 (73.8%) 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>INSTAT transmits to UNESCO-UIS questionnaires of detailed educational data on enrollments, graduates, teaching staff, educational institutions, mapping of educational programs and their duration, etc.</p> <p>The data completeness rate for Education Statistics for 2020 is 100 %.</p>
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>Information on "Education Statistics" is collected from administrative sources,</p>

	and the data are final.								
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable because it is an administrative source.								
13.3. Non - sampling error	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.								
14. Timeliness and punctuality									
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results are published 134 days after the reference period (T+134 days), in accordance with the publication calendar.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>5/14/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timeliness</td> <td>134</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2020	Date of publication	5/14/2021	Timeliness	134		
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Timeliness	134								
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 % punctual in time of all publications carried out over the years.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>5/14/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>5/14/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2020	Date of announcement	5/14/2021	Date of publication	5/14/2021	Time lag	0
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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 of the international classification ISCED-2011.</p>								
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, while data on tertiary education, since 2008, providing a time comparability respectively of 17 and 13 years.</p>								
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Not applicable, because it is an administrative source.								
15.4. Coherence -	The internal consistency of the data is checked before being finalized. Are also								

internal	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	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"> • Revision policy • The errors treatment policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	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.
18. Statistical processing	
18.1. Source data	Data is based on administrative resources. The main data providers are: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, Ministry of Finance and Economy.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The educational enrollment are collected on an annual basis with the start of the school or academic year. Data on graduates are also gathered 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, Sport and Youth 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 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.
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, data

	are administrative and statistical information is always available on time, so data evaluation is not necessary.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	
Annex	