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Adult Education Survey

Reference Metadata in ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS)

INSTAT

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Reference Metadata

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	Albanian Institute of Statistics, INSTAT
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Population Statistics Sector, Directory of Social Statistics
1.3. Contact name	Olta Caca
1.4. Contact person function	Specialist of Population Statistics Sector
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1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 2228300
2. Statistical presentation	
2.1. Data description	The Adult Education Survey (AES) covers adults participation in education and training (formal - FED, non-formal - NFE and informal learning - INF). The 2016 AES focuses on people aged 25-64. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the twelve months prior to the interview. Information available from the AES is grouped around the following topics: • Participation in formal education, non-formal education and training and informal learning. • Volume of instruction hours • Characteristics of the learning activities • Reasons for participating • Obstacles to participation • Access to information on learning possibilities and guidance • Employer financing and costs of learning • Self-reported language skills
2.2. Classification system	• Classification of Learning Activities (CLA, 2016 edition) • International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011) • Fields of education and training (ISCED-F 2013) • Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO 08)

	• Classification of economic activities Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2) • Region codes (NUTS 2) • Language codes (ISO-639)
2.3. Sector coverage	Sample survey covering individuals aged 25-64, permanent residents in Albania living in private households. AES covers all economic sectors.
2.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	*Household* is referred to a group of people, a related person or not, who live together in the same apartment or in a part of the house and share a partial or common economy. *Lifelong learning:* All learning activity undertaken throughout life, with the aim of improving knowledge, skills and competences, within a personal, civic, social, and employment related perspectives. *Formal education* is defined as education provided in the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions that normally constitutes a continuous "ladder" of full-time education for children and young people, generally beginning at the age of five to seven and continuing to up to 20 or 25 years old. *Non-formal education* is defined as any organised and sustained educational activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may therefore take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to persons of all ages. Definitions as well as the list of variables covered, are available in the 2016 AES implementation manual. (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/methodology).
2.5. Statistical unit	Individuals living in private households and learning activities.
2.6. Statistical population	The target population for the AES was all individuals aged 25 to 64 years old, who were permanent residents in the country and lived in private households. Population aged 25-64: 1,501,421 persons Sample drawn from population Census 2011: 5,264 Households Respondents in final data file transmitted to Eurostat: 3,796 persons
2.7. Reference area	The whole territory of the country Albania (AL1).
2.8. Time coverage	The 2016 AES was the first wave for Albania.
2.9. Base period	Not applicable.
3. Statistical processing	

3.1. Source data	Burimi i të dhënave të AES është vrojtimi i realizuar gjatë periudhës 02/05/2017 deri në 30/06/2017. The sampling frame for the AES was the population census 2011. The sample was stratified in two stages. In the first step, the sampling of 440 EA (Enumeration Area) as PSU (Primary Sampling Unit) with PPS–sys method within strata. The second stage of a random selection of 5,264 households for each of the PSU. The sample was allocated proportional to the total population. The stratification was based on 24 strata, 12 prefecture and 2 zones urban and rural, (12 prefecture x 2 zones)= 24 strata.
3.2. Frequency of data collection	This was the first time for Albania to implement the AES. After the first wave it will be conducted every 5 years.
3.3. Data collection	Data collection is carried out via face-to-face interviews. Before starting the data collection, the questionnaire was pilot tested with a convenience sample and interviewers attended a briefing session where they were informed about the survey and the methodology to be undertaken.
3.4. Data validation	Data validation is done by INSTAT and quality tests are carried out by Eurostat.
3.5. Data compilation	Not applicable.
3.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
4. Quality management	
4.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, "Official Statistics, Nr.17/2018, datë 05.04.2018", 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.
4.2. Quality assessment	For quality criteria, reference is made to the AES manual provided by the European Commission, in addition to the requirements set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 1175/2014. All statistical procedures carried out for this survey are strictly in line with regulation's requirements and Eurostat's recommendations, in order to ensure the production of high quality and harmonised results.
5. Relevance	

5.1. User needs	The list of national users includes: institutions, ministries, government departments, the media, enterprises, researchers and students. At national level, AES data will be published in a News Release. Users also have the possibility of requesting further data via a specific request through the INSTAT website.
5.2. User satisfaction	INSTAT for AES data does not conduct any dedicated user satisfaction survey.
5.3. Completeness	This calculation has taken into account the indicators produced by EUROSTAT in relation to the indicators produced by the Population Unit for this survey.
5.3.1. Data completeness - rate	Data completeness for the Adult Education Survey (AES) 2016 is around 100%.
6. Accuracy and reliability	
6.1. Overall accuracy	The sampling frame used for the 2016 AES is the Census Population 2011. The sample size was 5,264 households and the respondents were 3,796 individuals.
6.2. Sampling error	The survey is based on a probability sample of around 5,264 households. The selection of households is made such as to insure as much as possible the accuracy of estimates for the AES indicators.
6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators	In Annex 1 figures of standard error and confidence interval for some key variables are presented.
6.3. Non-sampling error	Since the AES is a sample survey, all AES estimates are subject to both sampling error and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors can arise at any stage of the collection and processing of the survey data. These include coverage errors, nonresponse errors, response errors, interviewer errors, coding errors and other types of processing errors. Interviewers are instructed to make all reasonable attempts to obtain AES interviews with members of eligible individual.
6.3.1. Coverage error	Coverage error includes both over-coverage and under-coverage. Under-coverage is when the sampling frame being used covers private households. Hence persons living in institutional households are not being covered. Since the 2011 Census is being used as a sampling frame, households created after 2011 are not well represented. Over-coverage is when there is overrepresentation for households created prior to 2011 and for households which were present in 2011 and no longer exists after 2011. The base of the sampling frame used in the AES is the 2011 Census of Population which is not updated. There may be under-coverage of newly created households. We cannot measure the under-coverage because haven't done the update of the frame. Over-coverage consist of dwellings: in which inhabitants are not present for a long time, not inhabited or inhabited seasonally, changed into inhabitable space (for

	example shop), in liquidation, not found (incorrect address).
6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate	The over-coverage rate for AES 2016 is 9.1 %.
6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion	Not applicable because the administrative data is not used.
6.3.2. Measurement error	The questionnaire was in PAPI form, so the information was collected from interviewer face-to-face with paper. After collection the data on paper, the data entry program was prepared with CSPro 6.0, and logical checks were put in, in order to avoid as much as possible any errors. Key numbers of the household, enumeration area, region, prefecture etc. were pre-filled and if the combination was wrong the system provided a text box which suggested correcting it. For some difficult variables such as ISCO, NACE, languages code, etc. it was written with free text and afterwards it was coded.
6.3.3. Non response error	Unit non-response takes into account households that are unable or not ready to respond, or when interviewers are unable to find households, or when other obstacles exist to complete the interview.
6.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate	The unit-non-response rate is 21.3 %.
6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate	For HHOMEOME variable, non-response cases were around 13.0 %.
6.3.4. Processing error	The questionnaire was in PAPI form, so the information was collected from interviewer face-to-face on paper. After collecting the data on paper, the data entry program was prepared with CSPro 6.0, and logical checks were put in, in order to avoid as much as possible any errors. For some difficult variables such as ISCO, NACE, languages code, etc. information was collected as free text and afterwards it was coded. In overall there has been no imputation of missing values, except the variable HHINCOME. For this variable the average income of household by Prefecture was calculated and the non-response cases were about 13.0 % and the editing was about 2.0 %.
6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate	In overall there has been no imputation of missing values, except the variable HHINCOME. For this variable the average income of household by Prefecture was calculated and the non-response cases were about 13.0 % and the editing was about 2.0 %.
6.3.5. Model assumption error	Not applicable.
6.4. Seasonal adjustment	There is no adjustment to the data.
6.5. Data revision - policy	AES Review Policies are made in accordance with the revision policy and the policy of settling errors set by INSTAT. For more information refer to: http://instat.gov.al/media/2940/revision_policy_2016.pdf

	http://instat.gov.al/media/2939/the_errors_treatment_policy.pdf
6.6. Data revision - practice	Not applicable.
6.6.1. Data revision - average size	

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<tr><td colspan="2">7. Timeliness and punctuality</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.1. Timeliness</td><td>The time lag between the publication date and the end of the reference period is approximately 495 days (T+495).</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.1.1. Time lag - first result</td><td>No publication of preliminary results.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.1.2. Time lag - final result</td><td>T+495 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.2. Punctuality</td><td>At the end of each year, INSTAT publishes a Fixed Release Calendar for next year: http://instat.gov.al/en/publications/calendar/</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication</td><td>INSTAT was punctual in time 100%.</td></tr>
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<tr><td colspan="2">8. Coherence and comparability</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.1. Comparability - geographical</td><td>Data are fully comparable. In addition, there is no divergence of national concepts from European concepts with regards to the definition of resident population, lifelong learning etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient</td><td>Not applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.2. Comparability - over time</td><td>AES 2016 was the first wave that Albania participated in.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.2.1. Length of comparable time series</td><td>Not applicable.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.3. Coherence - cross domain</td><td>For an overall comparison of the 2016 AES population structure was taken into consideration the EU-LFS population by age, sex and educational attainment level.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.5. Coherence - National</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
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Accounts	
8.6. Coherence - internal	Not applicable
9. Accessibility and clarity	
9.1. News release	The data is released on the INSTAT web page. http://www.instat.gov.al/en/Home.aspx
9.2. Publications	The publication format is a dedicated section on INSTAT website.
9.3. On-line database	You can access the database of Adult Education Survey on the link below: http://databaza.instat.gov.al/pxweb/en/
9.3.1. Data tables - consultations	Not Applicable
9.4. Micro-data access	Databases at micro level are not published due to confidentiality reasons.
9.5. Other	Micro-data are sent to Eurostat.
9.6. Documentation on methodology	A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of press releases and publications. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required.
9.7. Quality documentation	After Eurostat validation.
9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate	Not applicable
9.7.2. Metadata - consultations	
10. Cost and burden	Average time for answering the questionnaire (in minutes): approximately 30 minutes - for the household questionnaire and for the individual questionnaire.
11. Confidentiality	
11.1. Confidentiality - policy	Data collected from the stores are considered strictly confidential and are used only for statistical and research purposes based on national Statistical Law No.9180 "On Official Statistics", date 05.02.2004, as amended, and on Law No.9887, date 10.03.2008 "Personal Data Protection". Article 15 on Statistics Law reads as follows: Data collected for the production of official statistics shall be treated by INSTAT as confidential and shall be used only in aggregated tables that will not identify the source information unit. Direct identification means when a statistical unit is directly identified from its name or address or any officially allocated and commonly known identification number. When

	data processing is made in a manner that allows the identification of the data subject, the data should immediately be encrypted in order for the subjects to be no longer identifiable.
11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	INSTAT 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 that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. 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: • 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 • The statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. 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: the level of detail at which 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 granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.
12.Comments	No further comments.
Annex	

Table 1 Sampling error indicators for 2016 AES

Indicator	Estimated value of the indicator (weighted)	Coefficient of variation	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Number of respondents (net sample)
Participation rate in formal education and training, age 25-64, total - %	1.7	16.6	0.3	[1.2;2.3]	43
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, total - %	8.2	6.0	0.5	[7.3;9.2]	284

Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, women - %	8.6	8.6	0.7	[7.3;10.2]	150
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, men - %	7.8	9.0	0.7	[6.5;9.3]	134
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-34, total - %	14.6	9.6	1.4	[12.1;17.6]	103
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 35-54, total - %	6.8	8.5	0.6	[5.8;8.1]	141
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 55-64, total - %	3.5	16.3	0.6	[2.5;4.8]	40
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, low educational attainment (ISCED 0-2) - %	1.6	18.8	0.3	[1.1;2.2]	31
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, medium educational attainment (ISCED 3-4) - %	6.4	11.4	0.7	[5.1;7.9]	83
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, high educational attainment (ISCED 5-8) - %	29.2	7.3	2.1	[25.2;33.6]	170
Participation rate in informal learning, age 25-64, total - %	67.8	1.0	0.7	[66.5;69.0]	2531