

## Methodological specifications

- The statistical data on the “Activities of cultural and artistic units in 2015” were obtained both through the statistical surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and through administrative sources:
  - **exhaustive statistical surveys** are annually conducted by the National Institute of Statistics in all cultural and artistic units, i.e. libraries, museums and public collections, institutions and companies for arts performing or concerts, publishing houses;
  - **administrative sources** provide statistical data that are representative at national level and meet the quality statistical standards. The statistical information in the culture field is yearly provided by the National Library of Romania – the Legal Deposit, the Ministry of Culture – the National Centre of Cinematography, the National Audiovisual Council, the Romanian Television Society, the Romanian Radio Broadcasting Society.
- The statistical data on cultural and artistic activities are collected based on the statistical questionnaires CULT 1 – “Library activities”, CULT 2 – “Museum and public collection activities”, CULT 3 – “The activities of institutions and companies for arts performing or concerts” and CULT 4 – “The activities of publishing houses (newspapers and magazines)” through self-registration on the web portal by means of an IT application of the National Institute of Statistics or on questionnaires.
- The statistical data on the activities of school libraries (pre-university education) are obtained from own statistical surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics in the education field.
- The data presented in the press release refer to the situation at the end of 2015 and were collected during the period 25 January-15 February 2016.
- For the calculation of the relative indicators on the activities of cultural and artistic units in 2015, **the resident population on January 1, 2015, instead of July 1, 2015, was used and hence the data are provisional**. The resident population on July 1, 2015 will be available in January 2017. The resident population was estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the 2011 Population and Housing Census.

## Basic concepts – methodological notes

- Regardless of the scope of work of cultural and artistic units, the data are processed and geographically assigned by county and residence area, according to the premises of cultural and artistic units.
- The information collected is related to the network of public and private cultural and artistic units that performed cultural and artistic activities at the end of 2015. The cultural and artistic units whose activity was suspended during the reference year (closed to the public) were not taken into account.
- The members of the staff of cultural and artistic units are only recorded once, at the cultural and artistic unit where their basic function is declared.

## Library activities

- A **library** is an institution, department or specialised structure whose main purpose is to establish, organise, process, develop and preserve collections of books, publications, other specific documents and databases in order to facilitate their use for information, research, education or recreation purposes.

- Depending on their functions and responsibilities, libraries are divided into:
  - **national** libraries – libraries entrusted to purchase and preserve a number of copies of all the important documents published on national territory and which operate as a legal deposit;
  - **university** libraries – libraries that primarily serve the needs of students, professors and researchers from universities and other higher education and research units, and which, within the limits laid down in their organisation regulation, can also operate as public libraries;
  - **specialised** libraries – libraries that are mainly intended for a category of beneficiaries or for collecting certain types of documents or for meeting the specific needs of the supervisory body;
  - **public** libraries – encyclopaedic-type libraries that serve the needs of a local or county community (county, municipal, town and communal libraries are included);
  - **school** libraries – libraries that are set up in a pre-university institution, which primarily serve the needs of pupils and teachers from the institution concerned and which, within the limits laid down by law and in their organisation regulation, can also operate as public libraries. School libraries also include the network of libraries belonging to the Teaching Staff House.
- The **library volume** is the unit used for library record keeping that includes books, brochures, collections of newspapers and magazines of minimum 5 pages, as well as audiovisual material (magnetic tape cassettes, film strips etc.) for all types of libraries. Photocopies and microformats are also included.
- An **active user** is a person who, during the reference year, uses the services and facilities of the library, including the electronic ones, inside or outside the library.

### **Museum and public collection activities**

- A **museum** is a public cultural institution that serves society and that collects, preserves, researches, restores, communicates and exhibits, for knowledge, education or recreation purposes, material and spiritual testimonies of the existence and evolution of human communities, as well as of the environment.
- A **collection** is a set of cultural and natural goods that is systematically and coherently built by natural persons or by private or public legal persons.
- According to Law No 311/2003, **public collections** are collections that are accessible to the public and specialists, regardless of the owner, which include goods that are important because of their artistic, documentary, historical, cultural and memorialistic value.

Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage goods, museums and public collections can be classified as:

- **art** museums – museums (public collections) that own movable or immovable assets (monuments) relating to fine arts and applied arts, including the museum collections of monasteries and churches. This group includes sculpture museums, painting galleries, photography and film museums, architecture museums as well as exhibition galleries that depend on libraries and archive centres;
- **archaeology and history** museums – museums (public collections) whose heritage includes movable or immovable assets of historical, archaeological, commemorative, documentary (archives, relating to historical personalities), military, antique nature etc.; the cultural goods of archaeology museums come, partly or entirely, from archaeological digs;

- **science and natural history** museums – museums (public collections) or natural monuments relating to topics that encompass one or more fields of study such as: biology, botany, zoology, palaeontology and ecology;
  - **science and technology** museums – museums (public collections) dedicated to one or more exact sciences such as: astronomy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, medical sciences, construction and construction industries, manufactured items etc. Planetaria and scientific centres are also included in this category;
  - **ethnography and anthropology** museums – museums (public collections) that exhibit items relating to culture, social structures, faith, national costumes, traditional arts etc.;
  - **specialised** museums – museums (public collections) that focus on the research and exhibition of all aspects relating to a single topic or subject (not included in the above categories);
  - **general** museums – museums (public collections) whose items cannot be classified overall as belonging to a main area;
  - **other museums** – museums (public collections) that do not fall into any of the previous categories and mixed museums (public collections);
  - **sites and reserves** – botanical and zoological gardens, aquaria, nature reserves.
- **Cultural goods** are goods of exceptional historical, archaeological, ethnographic, artistic, documentary, scientific and technical, literary, cinematic, numismatic, philatelic, heraldic, bibliophilic, cartographic or epigraphic value, specimens (plants and animals) of botanical and zoological gardens, aquaria and nature reserves.
  - The **number of visitors** is recorded based on the number of tickets sold or provided free of charge (including the tickets recorded during the “Night of Museums”).

#### **The activities of institutions and companies for arts performing or concerts**

- **Institutions and companies for arts performing or concerts** are cultural units that serve society and whose role is to educate or to provide recreation. Depending on the type of shows, they are classified as follows: drama theatres, entertainment theatres, opera houses, musical comedy and variety theatres, symphony orchestras, artistic ensembles, folk orchestras, circuses, cultural centres, choirs, dance and entertainment bands.
- The **number of spectators** is recorded based on the number of tickets sold or provided free of charge.

#### **The activities of publishing houses (the publication of newspapers and magazines)**

- The **statistics on periodical publications (newspapers, magazines and other periodicals)** relate to the printed publications issued on national territory and provided to the public. The statistics on newspapers include the publications that are addressed to the public and whose main purpose is to provide a source of information on current internal and international events. The statistics on magazines and other periodicals include the publications that cover topics of general interest, studies and documentary information on legislation, finance, trade, medicine, fashion, sports etc.
- The following are not considered publications: catalogues, commercial, industrial and tourist advertising prospectuses, publications issued for advertising purposes, telephone directories, programmes of entertainments, exhibitions and fairs, company balance sheets, circulars, calendars, printed music documents, maps and charts (geographical maps, astronomical charts, road maps, geological surveys etc.), with the exception of atlases.
- A **publication title** is used as a unit of measurement for the number of works that are published and is presented as a typographically independent volume. In the case of newspapers and magazines, the name of each newspaper or magazine is considered a title.

- The **number of titles** represents the total number of periodical publications (newspapers, magazines and other periodicals) at the end of the year.