

Methodological specifications

- The statistical data on the “Activities of cultural and artistic units in 2015” were obtained 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, performing arts or concert institutions and companies, publishing houses;
 - **administrative sources** provide statistical data that are representative at national level and meet the quality statistical standards. The statistical information on the field of culture is yearly provided by the Ministry of Culture – the National Film Centre, the National Audiovisual Council, the Romanian Television Society and 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 performing arts or concert institutions and companies” 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 paper.
- The statistical data on the activities of school libraries (pre-university education) are obtained from the statistical surveys conducted by the National Institute of Statistics in the field of education.
- The data presented in the press release refer to the situation at the end of 2016 and were collected from 23 January to 13 February 2017.
- For the calculation of the relative indicators on the activities of cultural and artistic units in 2016, **the resident population on January 1, 2016, instead of July 1, 2016, was used and hence the data are provisional.** The resident population on July 1, 2016 will be available in January 2018. The resident population was estimated under conditions of comparability 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 in 2016. The cultural and artistic units whose work was suspended in 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.
- The seats in own performing arts halls (at the end of 2016) were only recorded once, at the basic cultural and artistic unit.

Library activities

- A **library** is an institution, department or specialised body 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 tasks, libraries are classified as:
 - **national libraries** – libraries entrusted to purchase, process and preserve, at national level, the documents from all fields of knowledge, in particular those relating to the Romanian language and civilisation; the national library is in charge of organising the legal deposit of documents;
 - **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 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 the pupils and teachers from the institution concerned and which, within the limits laid down by law and in their regulation, can also operate as public libraries. School libraries also include the network of libraries that belongs 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 or private non-profit 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 public or private 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 memorial value.

Depending on the nature of the cultural goods in them, 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, assets 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 performing arts or concert institutions and companies

- **Performing arts and concert institutions and companies** 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, theatres of animation, opera houses, musical comedy and variety theatres, operetta theatres, symphony orchestras, artistic ensembles, folk orchestras, circuses, cultural centres, choirs, dance and entertainment bands and other types of performing arts or concert institutions and companies.
- 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 and online publications published 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 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.