

## Methodological specifications for the Press Release

- The statistical data on “The activities of cultural and artistic units in 2024” 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 that issue newspapers and magazines;
  - the **administrative sources** provide statistical data on film production, cinema, radio and TV broadcasting activities. 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 the publishing houses that issue newspapers and magazines” by self-registration on the web portal through an IT application of the National Institute of Statistics or on paper support.
- 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 2024 and were collected in the 16.01-19.02.2025 period.
- For the calculation of the relative indicators on the activities of cultural and artistic units in 2024, **the resident population on January 1, 2024, instead of July 1, 2024, was used and hence the data are provisional.** The resident population on July 1, 2024 will be available in January 2026.

### 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 area of residence, according to the premises of the 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 2024. The cultural and artistic units whose activity 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 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, serial publications, other specific documents and databases in order to facilitate their use for information, research, education or recreation purposes.
- According to Library Law No 334/2002, updated, depending on their functions and tasks, libraries are classified as:
  - **national libraries** – libraries entrusted to purchase, process and preserve, at national level,

documents from all fields of knowledge, in particular those relating to the Romanian language and civilisation. A library of national interest (the Library of the Romanian Academy) was also included in the category of national libraries;

- **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. The public library category includes: the Bucharest Metropolitan Library, county, municipal, town and communal libraries. The statistical data presented for county libraries also refer to the Bucharest Metropolitan Library;
  - **school libraries** – libraries that are set up in a pre-university education 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. The statistical data presented for school libraries also refer to 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 at least 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.
  - The **average number of volumes per active user** is the ratio between the total number of volumes in libraries and the total number of active users of libraries, in the reference year.
  - The **average number of volumes lent for reading per active user** is the ratio between the total number of volumes lent (individual loan transactions) and the total number of active users of libraries, in the reference year.

### **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 evidence 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 or legal persons, whether governed by public or private law.
- According to Law No 311/2003 on museums and public collections, republished, **public collections** are collections that are accessible to the public and specialists, regardless of the owner, which include goods that are important through their artistic, documentary, historical, scientific, cultural and memorial value.

Depending on the nature of the cultural goods included, 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. Planetariums 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, traditional 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);
  - **zoological gardens, botanical gardens and aquaria;**
  - **nature reserves.**
- **Cultural and natural 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, animals and aquatic fauna) of botanical and zoological gardens, aquaria and nature reserves. **Natural goods** are recorded as specimens for zoological gardens, aquaria, nature reserves and as species and infra-specific taxa for botanical gardens.
  - 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 and concert institutions and companies**

Performing arts and concert institutions (public units) and performing arts and concert companies (private units) operate based on Ordinance No 21/2007, amended and supplemented by Law No 353/2007, and directly provide the public with artistic productions (performances and/or concerts) such as: dramatic, choreography, opera, operetta, folklore, variety, cabaret, circus, puppet and instrumental theatre performances, as well as academic, symphonic, vocal symphonic, chamber, choir, folk and electronic music concerts, and other performances and concerts, irrespective of the genre.

- The **number of spectators** is recorded based on the number of tickets sold or provided free of charge.

### **The activities of the publishing houses that issued newspapers and magazines**

- The **statistics on serial publications (newspapers and magazines)** relate to the printed and online publications that are issued on national territory and which are 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 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 tourism advertising prospectuses, publications for advertising purposes, telephone directories, performance, exhibition and fair programmes, balance sheets of companies, circulars, calendars, music works, sheet music, cartography output (geographical, astronomical, road, geological maps etc.), with the exception of atlases.
- The **title of the publication** is used as a measurement unit for the number of works that are issued or printed as an independent volume from a printing viewpoint. In the case of newspapers and magazines, a “title” is the individual name of each newspaper or magazine.
- The **number of titles** represents the total number of serial publications (newspapers, magazines).
- The **number of printed copies** refers to the number of printed copies of a newspaper or magazine.
- The **annual number of printed copies** refers to the total number of printed copies of newspapers, magazines and other periodical publications in a calendar year (12 months), sold (directly or through subscriptions) or not sold, to which the copies freely distributed on national territory or abroad are added.