Project

The datas are extracted from TEMPO Online-INSSE, from social statistics, culture.

I chose to analyze the number of libraries, personnel from libraries, lent volumes, cinemas, entertainment institutions, audience, museums, visitors in museums and personnel of museums distributed on counties in 2020.

Libraries- Library is the institution, compartment or specialized structure whose main purposes is: to build up, organize, process, develop and preserve the collections of books, periodicals, other specific documents and the databases in order to facilitate their use for information, research, education or recreation purposes; initiation, organization and carrying out projects and cultural programmes, including partnerships with public authorities and institutions, with other institutions in the sector or by public-private partnership; within the informational society the library has a strategic role; Public and private libraries are included. In the data series are registered only the basic units operating in the reference year. The types of libraries are: national, university and public library (county, municipal, town and communal), school, specialized (of academic and research institutions, central and local public institutions, cultural and cult institutions, economic operators, trade unions and other associative organizations). The national library is the institution whose task is to acquire, process and preserve at national level the documents from all areas of knowledge and, in particular, those related to Romanian language and civilization; it is the organizer of Legal Deposit of documents; the main documentary source for knowledge of national culture, with a role in developing cultural programmes of national and international interest. In the number of national libraries is included also the Romanian Academy Library. University library is the library, as a matter of priority, in the service of the students, the teaching staff and university researchers, other tertiary education and research institutions and which, under the limits of its organization regulations, can function as public library too. Public library is an encyclopedic type library at the service of a local community (commune, municipality, town or county). The public libraries include: county libraries, including the Metropolitan Library of Bucharest, the municipal and city libraries and the communal libraries. Specialized library is mainly meant for a specific category of users or for the collection with priority of some types of documents or to answer the needs specific to the responsible body; School library is organized within an educational pre-university institution, which mostly renders services to the pupils and teaching staff in that institution and which, under legal limits of organization regulations, can also function as a public library.

Active-readers - Reader (user) is the natural person who lent at home (or consulted in the library) at least once a calendar year, a book, a booklet or another publication belonging to a library.

Personnel - Structure of the library personnel: refers to the existing personnel at the end of the year (31 December), employed with a basic norm at the reporting unit, broken down by categories of personnel (specialized, administrative, administrative staff and volunteers), by type of norm (persons working full-time are recorded), educational level (tertiary, upper secondary, other level) and age groups (up to 25 years, 25-49 years, 50-64 years and 65 years and over). Volunteer is any natural person, regardless of race, ethnic origin, religion, sex, opinion, political affiliation, who has acquired the capacity to work according to the labor law and carries out volunteering activities, according to Law no.78/2014 on the regulation of the volunteering activity in Romania.

Volumes-Number of volumes in the library represents all books, booklets, collections of newspapers and magazines having minimum 5 pages, as well as audio-visual materials (cassettes of magnetic tapes, disks, filmstrips and other specific materials), maps, graphs, artistic reproductions, etc.) registered in the inventory of the library.

Cinemas - Cinema is a cultural unit endowed with cinema equipment (fixed or mobile) in order to present movies for the public, on the screen, which functioned in the reference year. By type of cinema equipment there are:

- fixed, it is permanently assured a cinema hall or garden with a screen and related equipment;

- mobile (cinema caravan) moving from one locality to another, in order to present movies.

Cinemas (including cinema installations), by strip width are classified as follows:

- cinemas and cinema with normal strip (35mm);

- cinemas and cinema installation with narrow strip (16 mm);

- cinema caravans.

Periodicity

Annual

Entertainment institutions - Show and concert business include theatres, philharmonic orchestra, orchestras and artistic ensembles which functioned in the reference year. Theatres, philharmonic orchestra, orchestras and artistic ensembles present to the public dramatic, lyric, choreographic, entertainment, folklore shows, circus, puppets and marionettes instrumental theater, respectively concerts of academic, symphonic, vocal-symphonic, choral, folkloric, electronic music, as well as concerts, no matter of type or any other kind of show where the artists interpretations are preformed live for to people. If the show institution performs shows at the same time in several locations or if in the same location are alternatively performed shows in different languages, artistic staff is grouped in artistic collectives. If under the same administrative leadership there are artistic collectives which perform shows in different artistic types or different languages, they are considered as separate artistic units.

Museums - The museum is a public or private cultural, non-lucrative cultural institution which collects, preserves, researches, restores, communicates and exhibits for knowledge, education and recreation material and spiritual testimonies of human community existence and evolution, as well as environment. All cultural and natural goods existent in the museum or, by case, in the public collection represent the museum/public collection patrimony. The collection is an ensemble of cultural and natural goods, systematically and coherently constituted by natural or legal persons of public or private law. Public collections are collections accessible to the public and to the specialists, regardless of the ownership-right holder, that gather goods significant through their artistic, documentary, historical, scientific, cultural and memorialistic value. Private collections are collections that are privately owned by natural or legal persons under private law, to which the public and specialists have access only with the consent of the owners. By the cultural goods in the museum patrimony, museums and public collections are classified in: art, archaeology and history, science and natural history, science and techniques, ethnography and anthropology, specialised, regional, general and mixed museums/public collection. There are also included botanical and zoological gardens, aquaria and nature reserves. The following are reported: museum patrimony, museums and public collections, public and private ownership, existing at the end of the reference year.

Visitors in museums - The visitor is the person who visits a museum or public collection, individual or in group, to look at the goods exhibited at the museum and regardless of the type of ticket purchased (e.g. whole, reduced or free of charge). The number of visitors is recorded according to the number of tickets sold or offered free of charge (including tickets registered at the "Night of Museums").

Personnel in museums - Structure of the museums personnel: refers to the existing personnel at the end of the year (31 December), employed with a basic norm at the reporting unit, broken down by categories of personnel (specialized, technical, administrative, maintenance and accredited experts), by type of norm (persons working full-time are recorded), educational level (tertiary, upper secondary, other level) and age groups (up to 25 years, 25-49 years, 50-64 years and 65 years and over).

Lent volumes - Lent volumes comprise all books, booklets, collections of newspapers and magazines, as well as audio-visual materials lent to the readers (users) for a given calendar period, in the reference year.

Audience - Spectator: a person watching / listening a show or concert. The number of spectators is recorded according to the number of tickets sold, offered free of charge or by invitation.