

Cultural statistics



2011 edition

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This second edition of the ‘Cultural statistics’ pocketbook is more than an update of the first edition published in 2007 as it introduces content from new data sources, mainly in the domain of cultural participation.

This publication is based on the European framework for cultural statistics drawn up in 2000. The ESSnet-culture, a network of countries working together on methodological issues relating to cultural statistics, is currently developing an updated framework taking into account the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics. The ESSnet will present the outcomes of its work in autumn 2011, with the aim of strengthening statistical knowledge on culture and the comparability of cultural data across the European Union.

It should be mentioned that the new version of the classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.2), which was implemented recently in many European surveys, allows a better coverage of cultural sectors, although the level of detail in the collected data is not always sufficient for a clear picture of all cultural activities. However, data extractions for this pocketbook were carried out in 2010, and data releases introduced thereafter have not been taken into account (e.g. data by NACE Rev.2 in Structural Business Statistics).

On the other hand, this publication includes data on cultural participation and private cultural expenditure, which were taken from surveys that are not foreseen to be repeated annually (i.e. their possible updating could be done only in some years).

As in the previous edition, this pocketbook presents complementary information on cultural issues of a less statistical nature, but which can provide additional insight: information on cultural heritage has been included to fill the lack of harmonised data in this domain and data on the perception of culture have been taken from a Eurobarometer opinion poll.

Statistics on culture cover many aspects of economic and social life. With the adoption of the Europe 2020 strategy, a policy approach that will help Europe find innovative solutions to current challenges, it is more than ever essential to underline the importance of culture in the European Union’s objective of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Against this background, cultural statistics can serve to support the growing interest of policy-makers in culture and its role in society, the economy and the cohesion of Europe.

Abbreviations and symbols

Statistical symbols

b	Break in series
e	Estimate
f	Forecast
i	Further information in explanatory notes
p	Provisional
r	Revised
s	Eurostat estimate
:	Not available
:c	Confidential
u	Unreliable
:u	Extremely unreliable
%	Per cent
1 000s	Thousands

Acronyms and abbreviations

AAGR	Average annual growth rate
AES	Adult Education Survey
AGR	Annual growth rate
CC	Candidate countries
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COMEXT	Eurostat reference database containing external trade statistics
CN	Combined Nomenclature
EGMUS	European Group on Museum Statistics
EEA	European Economic Area
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ESSnet	European Statistical System network
EU	European Union
EU-27	European Union (27 Member States)
EU-LFS	European Union Labour Force Survey
EUR	Euro

Abbreviations and symbols

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HICP	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices
GDP	Gross domestic product
ICT	Information and communication technologies
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
MS	Member State
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
PPS	Purchasing power standard
SBS	Structural Business Statistics
EU-SILC	EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
STS	Short-term statistics
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Country abbreviations

EU-27 Member States

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg

HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

EFTA countries

IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland

Candidate countries

MK ⁽¹⁾	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey

⁽¹⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudge in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following conclusion of the negotiations currently being held on this subject at the United Nations.



I

Context



1

Economic and social data

Table 1.1: Population, GDP per inhabitant (EUR and PPS) and population at risk of poverty

	Population on 1 January 2009 ⁽³⁾	GDP per inhabitant 2009 ⁽⁴⁾		Population at risk of poverty in % 2008 ⁽¹⁾
		EUR	PPS	
EU-27⁽²⁾	499 185 059	23 600	23 600	17
BE	10 666 866	31 400	27 200	15
BG	7 606 551	4 500	10 400	21
CZ	10 467 542	13 100	19 000	9
DK	5 511 451	40 400	27 700	12
DE	82 002 356	29 400	27 400	15
EE	1 340 415	10 200	14 600	19
IE	4 450 030	36 600	30 900	16
EL	11 260 402	21 100	p 22 300	p 20
ES	45 828 172	22 900	24 500	20
FR	64 350 759	29 600	25 300	13
IT	60 045 068	25 200	24 000	19
CY	796 875	21 200	23 200	16
LV	2 261 294	8 200	11 400	26
LT	3 349 872	8 000	12 500	20
LU	493 500	75 700	63 000	13
HU	10 030 975	9 300	14 900	12
MT	413 609	13 800	18 300	15
NL	16 485 787	34 600	30 700	11
AT	8 355 260	32 800	28 800	12
PL	38 135 876	8 100	14 300	17
PT	10 627 250	15 800	18 500	18
RO	21 498 616	5 800	10 400	23
SI	2 032 362	17 100	b 20 300	b 12
SK	5 412 254	11 700	16 900	11
FI	5 326 314	32 100	26 100	14
SE	9 256 347	31 300	28 400	12
UK	61 179 256	25 300	27 400	19
IS	319 368	27 200	28 200	10
NO	4 799 252	57 000	41 800	11
CH	7 701 856	45 800	p 33 900	p :
HR	4 435 056	10 800	15 700	:
MK	2 048 619	3 300	8 400	:
TR	71 517 100	7 000	11 400	:

(¹) At-risk of poverty rate after social transfer – the share of persons below a defined poverty line, which is set as being below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

(²) EU-27 aggregate includes BE and UK data for 2008.

(³) Exceptions to the reference year in population: 2008: BE and UK.

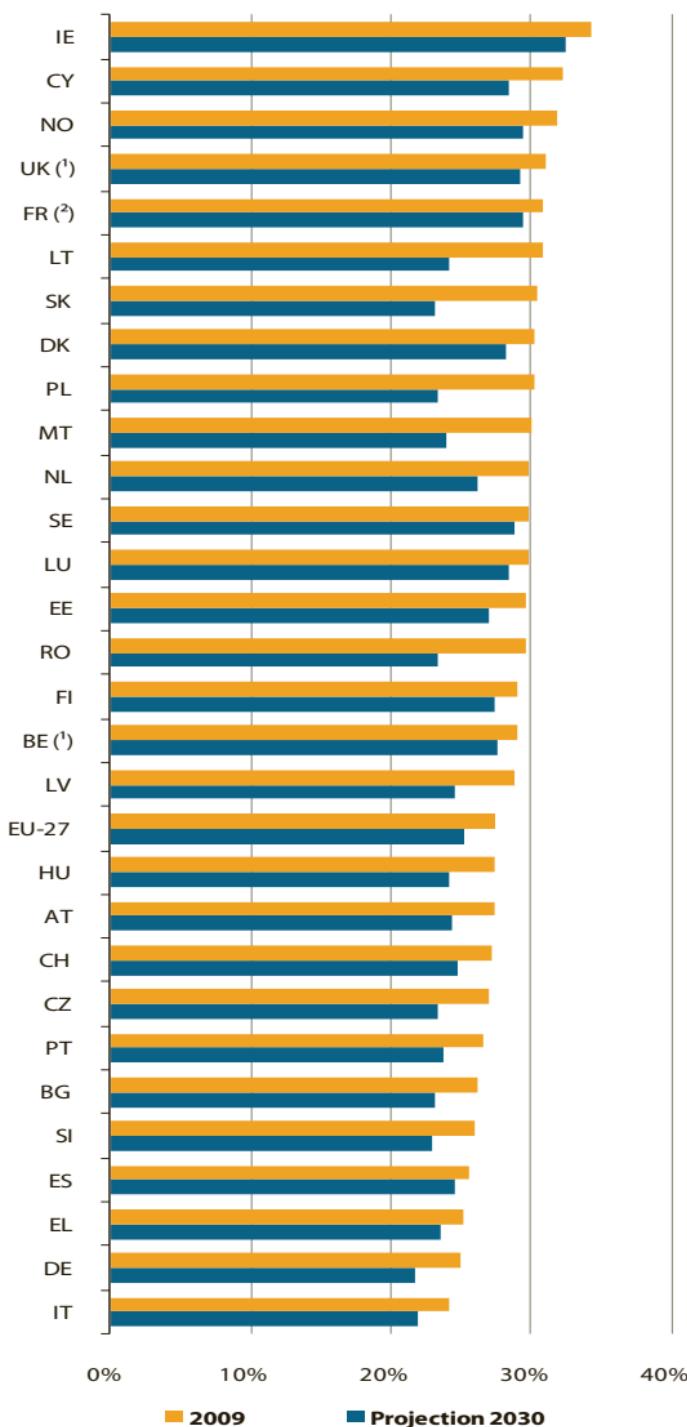
(⁴) Exceptions to the reference year in GDP: 2008: BG, HR, TR, MK; 2007: RO.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#), [nama_gdp_c](#), [ilc_li02](#))

Reading note: in the EU, 17% of the population, are currently at risk of poverty, since they live on an income below 60% of the median household income of their own country.

1 Economic and social data

Figure 1.2: Percentage of the population aged 0–24 years, 2009 and projections for 2030



(¹) Exceptions to the reference year: 2008: BE, UK.

(²) Projections for France métropolitaine.

Source: Eurostat, Demography statistics (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [proj_08c2150p](#))

Table 1.3: Distribution of population by degree of urbanisation, 2009 (%) ⁽¹⁾

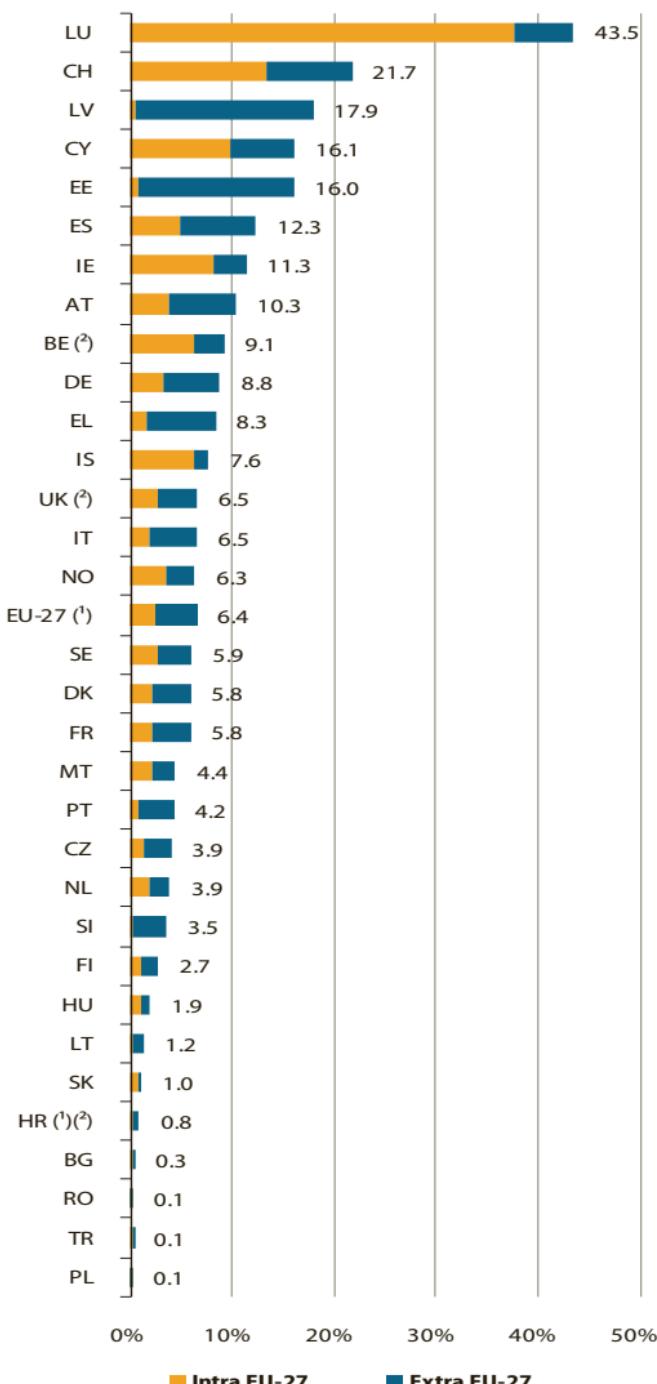
	Densely populated area	Intermediate urbanised area	Sparingly populated area
EU-27	47.2	26.5	26.3
BE	54.3	40.8	4.8
BG	42.4	7.8	49.8
CZ	34.9	24.4	40.7
DK	34.3	30.9	34.8
DE	50.2	35.1	14.6
EE	44.6	2.9	52.5
IE	34.9	:	65.1
EL	36.7	9.5	53.8
ES	50.6	23.1	26.3
FR	46.0	35.6	18.4
IT	43.3	41.7	15.0
CY	57.9	13.7	28.4
LV	45.6	2.1	52.2
LT	42.4	:	57.6
LU	35.1	42.3	22.6
HU	32.8	23.2	44.1
MT	84.1	8.2	7.6
NL	64.3	33.5	2.2
AT	35.9	25.3	38.9
PL	41.5	13.8	44.7
PT	43.9	33.1	23.0
RO	38.3	1.0	60.7
SI	18.9	35.5	45.5
SK	23.0	25.6	51.5
FI	25.8	13.6	60.6
SE	22.4	16.1	61.4
UK	66.5	17.8	15.7
CH	:	100.0	:
HR	54.4	45.5	0.1

⁽¹⁾ Degree of urbanisation:Densely populated area: 500 inhabitants/km² or more.Intermediate urbanised area: between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km².Sparingly populated area: fewer than 100 inhabitants/km².

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS (online data code: Ifsa_pgauws)

1 Economic and social data

Figure 1.4: Non-nationals in total population, 2009 (%)



(1) Eurostat estimate: EU-27, HR.

(2) Exception to the reference year: 2008: UK, BE and HR.

Source: Eurostat, Demography statistics (online data code: [migr_pop1ctz](#))

Intra EU-27: non nationals but citizens of EU-27 countries.

Extra EU-27: citizens of countries outside the EU-27.

Reading note: in Luxembourg, non-nationals (intra and extra EU-27) represent 43.5 % of the population.

Table 1.5: Educational attainment of population by age group, 2009 (%)⁽¹⁾

	25–39 years old			40–64 years old		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
EU-27	21.0	48.0	31.0	32.3	46.1	21.5
BE	18.1	40.5	41.4	36.0	35.3	28.8
BG	19.8	54.3	25.9	23.4	55.3	21.4
CZ	5.5	76.2	18.3	10.8	75.6	13.6
DK	15.5	40.4	44.0	28.2	42.8	29.0
DE	13.9	59.5	26.5	14.8	58.9	26.3
EE	11.6	51.4	37.0	10.7	54.0	35.3
IE	16.0	37.9	46.1	38.9	33.8	27.2
EL	26.4	46.1	27.4	46.7	33.5	19.8
ES	37.7	24.9	37.4	56.7	19.4	23.8
FR	17.6	41.4	41.0	36.7	41.8	21.4
IT	33.0	47.9	19.1	53.5	34.8	11.7
CY	17.0	37.7	45.4	35.4	38.8	25.8
LV	16.3	54.1	29.6	11.2	65.0	23.8
LT	10.4	49.1	40.5	7.6	67.6	24.8
LU	17.5	39.2	43.3	26.1	44.8	29.2
HU	14.9	61.9	23.2	22.6	59.9	17.5
MT	57.7	22.3	20.0	81.2	9.8	9.0
NL	19.0	42.8	38.2	30.7	39.4	29.9
AT	12.6	66.3	21.1	21.4	60.8	17.8
PL	7.0	61.1	31.9	15.4	70.7	13.8
PT	55.8	22.8	21.4	79.9	10.0	10.0
RO	20.8	61.8	17.4	28.7	61.1	10.2
SI	8.8	61.1	30.1	21.7	59.2	19.1
SK	5.1	75.9	19.0	12.0	74.6	13.4
FI	10.0	48.6	41.4	22.2	42.7	35.1
SE	12.4	46.7	41.0	23.3	48.2	28.5
UK	19.4	41.4	39.2	29.1	41.0	29.9
IS	29.5	32.9	37.6	37.2	33.3	29.5
NO	16.2	40.2	43.6	21.5	47.3	31.2
CH	10.3	49.6	40.2	14.7	52.9	32.3
HR	12.9	66.9	20.2	27.3	56.0	16.7
MK	33.7	49.6	16.7	42.5	44.2	13.4
TR	64.0	21.5	14.5	79.5	11.8	8.6

(1) Levels of education based on ISCED 1997:

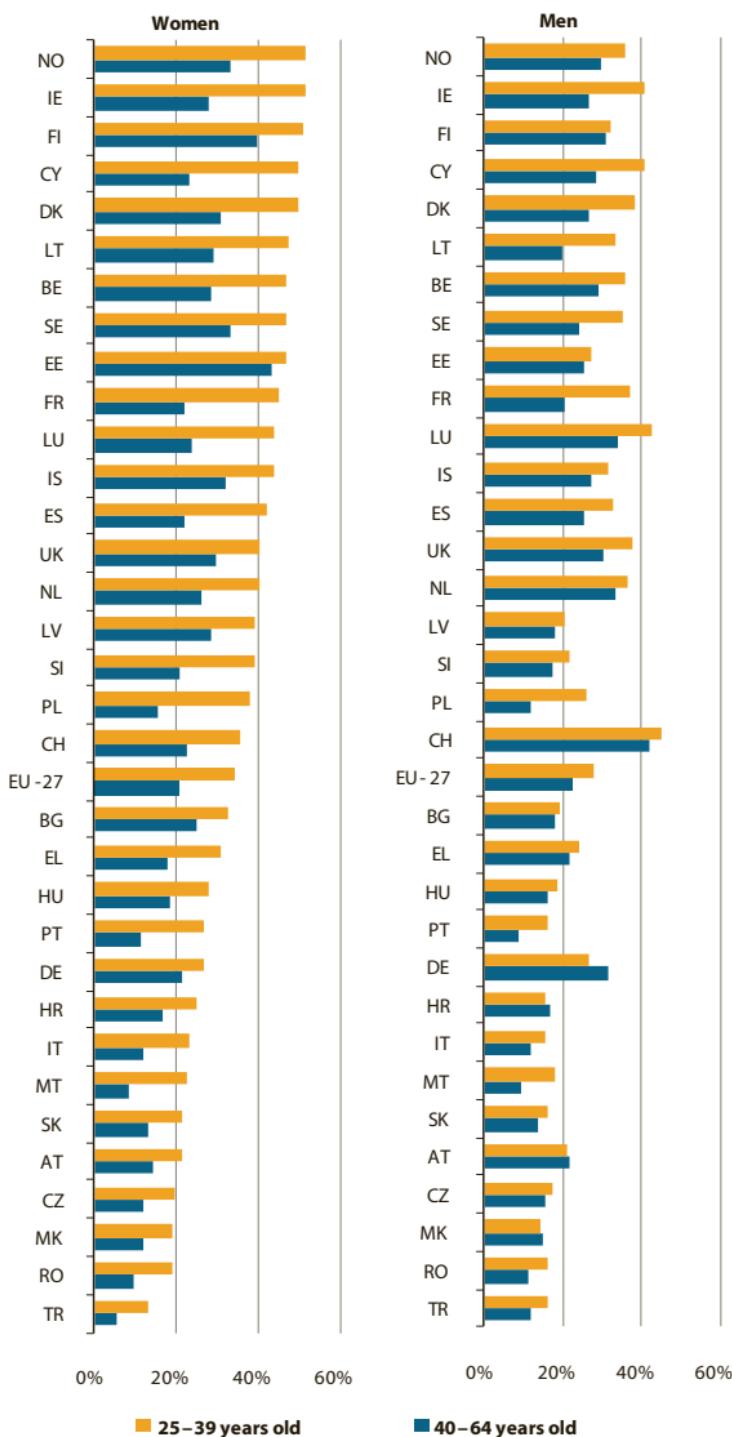
Low (ISCED levels 0–2, 3c short): pre-primary, primary and lower-secondary education;
Medium (ISCED levels 3–4, without 3c short): upper-secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education;

High (ISCED levels 5–6): tertiary education.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

1 Economic and social data

Figure 1.6: Percentage of population with tertiary educational attainment, by gender and age group, 2009 ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Tertiary educational attainment refers to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Table 1.7: Activity and employment rates by gender, 2009 (%) ⁽¹⁾

	Activity rate ⁽²⁾			Employment rate ⁽³⁾		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
EU-27	77.0	69.4	84.7	71.1	64.0	78.2
BE	74.7	67.9	81.4	69.8	63.3	76.2
BG	76.0	70.9	81.2	71.4	66.6	76.3
CZ	78.4	69.0	87.7	73.8	64.1	83.4
DK	82.7	78.7	86.6	78.4	75.2	81.7
DE	82.1	75.9	88.2	76.0	70.6	81.4
EE	83.2	79.7	87.1	73.0	72.2	73.8
IE	75.9	66.4	85.2	68.1	62.1	74.2
EL	74.5	61.8	87.3	68.3	54.6	82.0
ES	78.2	69.0	87.2	65.7	57.6	73.6
FR	77.6	72.8	82.6	71.8	67.1	76.7
IT	68.5	56.0	81.1	64.0	51.6	76.6
CY	81.0	72.1	89.9	77.3	68.9	85.8
LV	82.9	80.1	86.0	70.3	70.0	70.5
LT	81.5	79.2	84.0	71.5	71.7	71.3
LU	76.3	67.1	85.3	72.9	63.4	82.2
HU	69.7	62.4	77.4	63.6	57.0	70.5
MT	61.0	39.1	82.2	57.7	36.7	77.9
NL	81.2	74.3	88.1	79.0	72.2	85.7
AT	78.5	72.4	84.6	75.3	69.6	81.1
PL	72.3	64.6	80.3	67.4	59.8	75.2
PT	80.6	75.1	86.3	73.3	67.8	79.0
RO	71.4	62.8	80.1	67.3	59.8	75.0
SI	78.4	74.3	82.2	74.3	70.5	78.0
SK	78.2	69.6	86.9	70.0	61.5	78.6
FI	80.4	78.5	82.2	75.1	73.8	76.4
SE	86.0	82.8	89.1	80.9	78.1	83.5
UK	79.6	72.4	86.9	75.1	68.9	81.4
IS	87.4	82.7	91.9	82.5	79.0	85.7
NO	83.9	80.6	87.0	82.1	79.2	84.8
CH	85.8	79.1	92.5	82.8	76.1	89.6
HR	69.1	63.4	75.1	63.9	57.7	70.5
MK	72.3	56.8	87.7	51.2	40.0	62.3
TR	55.1	28.8	81.5	49.3	25.9	72.7

⁽¹⁾ Reference population: 25–64 years old.⁽²⁾ The activity rate is defined as the proportion of persons in the labour force (employed and unemployed) in relation to the total population of the same age.⁽³⁾ The employment rate is defined as the proportion of employed persons in relation to the total population of the same age.Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS (online data codes: [Ifsa_ergan](#), [Ifsa_argan](#))

1 Economic and social data

Table 1.8: Unemployment rate by gender and educational attainment, long-term unemployment, 2009 (%)

	Total	Unemployment rate (¹)						Long-term unemployment (²) ⁽³⁾	
		by gender		by educational attainment					
		Women	Men	Low	Medium	High			
EU-27	7.7	7.7	7.6	12.8	7.1	4.5	33.1		
BE	6.6	6.7	6.5	11.9	6.5	3.8	44.2		
BG	6	6.1	6.0	14.3	5.2	2.9	43.1		
CZ	5.9	7.1	4.9	21.8	5.4	2.2	30.1		
DK	5.1	4.5	5.6	7.3	5	3.9	9.1		
DE	7.3	7.0	7.7	16.4	7.4	3.3	45.5		
EE	12.3	9.5	15.2	24.1 u	14.8	6.3	27.4		
IE	10.2	6.5	13.0	15.4	11.3	6.1	29		
EL	8.4	11.6	6.1	8.8	9.2	6.6	40.8		
ES	16	16.5	15.6	21.9	15.3	9	23.7		
FR	7.5	7.9	7.1	11.6	7	5	35.1		
IT	6.5	7.9	5.6	8.4	5.6	5.1	44.4		
CY	4.5	4.5	4.6	6.3	4.5	3.5	10.3		
LV	15.3	12.6	18.0	24.9	17.2	7.7	26.7		
LT	12.2	9.5	15.0	25.9	14.9	5.5	23.2		
LU	4.2	5.1	3.5	5.9 u	3.5 u	3.8	23.2 u		
HU	8.8	8.7	8.9	21	8.2	3.5	41.6		
MT	5.5	6.2	5.1	7.1	:	:	44.1		
NL	2.8	2.9	2.7	4.1	2.7	2	24.2		
AT	4	3.8	4.2	8.4	3.6	2.2	21.3		
PL	6.8	7.4	6.4	13.9	7.2	3.6	30.3		
PT	9	9.7	8.5	10.1	8.2	5.6	44.2		
RO	5.7	4.7	6.4	7	5.8	3.2	31.6		
SI	5.2	5.2	5.1	7.8 u	5.6	3.1 u	30.1		
SK	10.5	11.6	9.5	38.3	10	3.4	54		
FI	6.5	6.0	7.0	9.8	7.7	4	16.7		
SE	6	5.7	6.3	10.4	5.7	4.3	13.2		
UK	5.6	4.7	6.4	9.4	5.9	3.2	24.5		
IS	5.7	4.4	6.7	7.4	5.8	3.9	:		
NO	2.2	1.7	2.5	4.3	1.9	1.5	16.5		
CH	3.5	3.8	3.2	7.6	3.2	2.7	28		
HR	7.5	9.0	6.2	9.2 u	8.1	4.7 u	56.1		
MK	29.2	29.5	29.0	37.5	28.6	17.9	81.5		
TR	10.6	10.2	10.8	11.1	11.3	8.1	22.7		

(¹) Reference population: 25–64 years old.

(²) Reference population for long-term unemployment: 15–64 years old.

(³) Long-term unemployment refers to unemployment of 12 months or more and is calculated as a percentage of total unemployment.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS (online data codes: [lfsa_urgaed](#), [lfsa_upgal](#))



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Table 2.1: European cultural sites on the Unesco World Heritage List, 2010

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
BE	Flemish Béguinages (1998) La Grand-Place, Brussels (1998) The Four Lifts on the Canal du Centre and their Environs, La Louvière and Le Roeulx (Hainault) (1998) Belfries of Belgium and France (1999) (*) Historic Centre of Brugge (2000) Major Town Houses of the Architect Victor Horta (Brussels) (2000) Neolithic Flint Mines at Spiennes (Mons) (2000) Notre-Dame Cathedral in Tournai (2000) Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (2005) Stoclet House (2009)
BG	Boyana Church (1979) Madara Rider (1979) Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo (1979) Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979) Ancient City of Nessebar (1983) Rila Monastery (1983) Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985)
CZ	Historic Centre of Český Krumlov (1992) Historic Centre of Prague (1992) Historic Centre of Telč (1992) Pilgrimage Church of St John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora (1994) Kutná Hora: Historical Town Centre with the Church of St Barbara and the Cathedral of Our Lady at Sedlec (1995) Lednice-Valtice Cultural Landscape (1996) Gardens and Castle at Kroměříž (1998) Holašovice Historical Village Reservation (1998) Litomyšl Castle (1999) Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (2000) Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001) Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč (2003)
DK	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994) Roskilde Cathedral (1995) Kronborg Castle (2000)

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Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
DE	Aachen Cathedral (1978) Speyer Cathedral (1981) Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square (1981) Pilgrimage Church of Wies (1983) Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl (1984) St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim (1985) Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier (1986) Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987) (*) ⁽²⁾ Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987) Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990) Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991) Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992) Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993) Town of Bamberg (1993) Collegiate Church, Castle, and Old Town of Quedlinburg (1994) Völklingen Ironworks (1994) Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau (1996) Cologne Cathedral (1996) Luther Memorials in Eisleben and Wittenberg (1996) Classical Weimar (1998) Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin (1999) Wartburg Castle (1999) Garden Kingdom of Dessau-Wörlitz (2000) Monastic Island of Reichenau (2000) Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen (2001) Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar (2002) Upper Middle Rhine Valley (2002) Dresden Elbe Valley Delisted 2009 (2004) Muskauer Park/Park Mužakowski (2004) (*) Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004) Old town of Regensburg with Stadtamhof (2006) Berlin Modernism Housing Estates (2008)
EE	Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn (1997) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) (*)
IE	Archaeological Ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (1993) Skellig Michael (1996)
EL	Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae (1986) Acropolis, Athens (1987) Archaeological Site of Delphi (1987)

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
EL	Medieval City of Rhodes (1988) Meteora (1988) (μ) Mount Athos (1988) (μ) Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika (1988) Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus (1988) Archaeological Site of Mystras (1989) Archaeological Site of Olympia (1989) Delos (1990) Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Loukas and Nea Moni of Chios (1990) Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos (1992) Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina) (1996) Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns (1999) Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint John "the Theologian" and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos (1999) Old Town of Corfu (2007)
ES	Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada (1984) (³) Burgos Cathedral (1984) Historic Centre of Cordoba (1984) (⁴) Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (1984) Works of Antoni Gaudí (1984) (⁵) Cave of Altamira and Paleolithic Cave Art of Northern Spain (1985) Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias (1985) (⁶) Old Town of Ávila with its Extra-Muros Churches (1985) Old Town of Segovia and its Aqueduct (1985) Santiago de Compostela (Old Town) (1985) Historic City of Toledo (1986) Mudéjar Architecture of Aragon (1986) (⁷) Old Town of Cáceres (1986) Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (1987) Old City of Salamanca (1988) Poblet Monastery (1991) Archaeological Ensemble of Mérida (1993) Route of Santiago de Compostela (1993) Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe (1993) Historic Walled Town of Cuenca (1996) La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia (1996) Las Médulas (1997) Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona (1997) Pyrénées – Mont Perdu (1997) (*) (μ) San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (1997)

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Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
ES	Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998) University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares (1998) Ibiza, Biodiversity and Culture (1999) (μ) San Cristóbal de La Laguna (1999) Archaeological Ensemble of Tárraco (2000) Archaeological Site of Atapuerca (2000) Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí (2000) Palmeral of Elche (2000) Roman Walls of Lugo (2000) Aranjuez Cultural Landscape (2001) Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza (2003) Vizcaya Bridge (2006) Tower of Hercules (2009)
FR	Chartres Cathedral (1979) Mont-Saint-Michel and its Bay (1979) Palace and Park of Versailles (1979) Prehistoric Sites and Decorated Caves of the Vézère Valley (1979) Vézelay, Church and Hill (1979) Amiens Cathedral (1981) Arles, Roman and Romanesque Monuments (1981) Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay (1981) Palace and Park of Fontainebleau (1981) Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of Orange (1981) From the Great Saltworks of Salins-les-Bains to the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, the Production of Open-pan Salt (1982) Abbey Church of Saint-Savin sur Gartempe (1983) Place Stanislas, Place de la Carrière and Place d'Alliance in Nancy (1983) Pont du Gard (Roman Aqueduct) (1985) Strasbourg – Grande île (1988) Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Former Abbey of Saint-Remi and Palace of Tau, Reims (1991) Paris, Banks of the Seine (1991) Bourges Cathedral (1992) Historic Centre of Avignon: Papal Palace, Episcopal Ensemble and Avignon Bridge (1995) Canal du Midi (1996) Historic Fortified City of Carcassonne (1997) Pyrénées – Mont Perdu (1997) (*) (μ) Historic Site of Lyon (1998) Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (1998) Belfries of Belgium and France (1999) (*) Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (1999)

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
FR	<p>The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (2000) (8)</p> <p>Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (2001)</p> <p>Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret (2005)</p> <p>Bordeaux, Port of the Moon (2007)</p> <p>Fortifications of Vauban (2008)</p> <p>Episcopal City of Albi (2010)</p>
IT	<p>Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (1979)</p> <p>Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci (1980)</p> <p>Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980) (*)</p> <p>Historic Centre of Florence (1982)</p> <p>Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (1987)</p> <p>Venice and its Lagoon (1987)</p> <p>Historic Centre of San Gimignano (1990)</p> <p>The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera (1993)</p> <p>City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto (1994)</p> <p>Crespi d'Adda (1995)</p> <p>Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (1995)</p> <p>Historic Centre of Naples (1995)</p> <p>Historic Centre of Siena (1995)</p> <p>Castel del Monte (1996)</p> <p>Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna (1996)</p> <p>Historic Centre of the City of Pienza (1996)</p> <p>The Trulli of Alberobello (1996)</p> <p>18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex (1997)</p> <p>Archaeological Area of Agrigento (1997)</p> <p>Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (1997)</p> <p>Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua (1997)</p> <p>Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena (1997)</p> <p>Costiera Amalfitana (1997)</p> <p>Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinneto) (1997)</p> <p>Residences of the Royal House of Savoy (1997)</p> <p>Su Nuraxi di Barumini (1997)</p> <p>Villa Romana del Casale (1997)</p> <p>Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (1998)</p> <p>Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park with the Archeological sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula (1998)</p> <p>Historic Centre of Urbino (1998)</p> <p>Villa Adriana (Tivoli) (1999)</p> <p>Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (2000)</p> <p>City of Verona (2000)</p>

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Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
IT	Villa d'Este, Tivoli (2001) Late Baroque Towns of the Val di Noto (South-Eastern Sicily) (2002) Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy (2003) Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia (2004) Val d'Orcia (2004) Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica (2005) Genoa: Le Strade Nuove and the system of the Palazzi dei Rolli (2006) Mantua and Sabbioneta (2008) Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes (2008) (*)
CY	Paphos (1980) Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (1985) Choirokoitia (1998)
LV	Historic Centre of Riga (1997) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) (*)
LT	Vilnius Historic Centre (1994) Curonian Spit (2000) (*) Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) (*)
LU	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994)
HU	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue (1987) Old Village of Hollókő and its Surroundings (1987) Millenary Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma and its Natural Environment (1996) Hortobágy National Park – the Puszta (1999) Early Christian Necropolis of Pécs (Sopianae) (2000) Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) (*) Tokaj Wine Region Historic Cultural Landscape (2002)
MT	City of Valletta (1980) Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (1980) Megalithic Temples of Malta (1980) (^)
NL	Schokland and Surroundings (1995) Defence Line of Amsterdam (1996) Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Netherlands Antilles (1997) Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout (1997) Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station) (1998) Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder) (1999) Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House) (2000) Seventeenth-century Canal Ring Area inside the Singelgracht, Amsterdam (2010)
AT	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996) Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (1996) Hallstatt-Dachstein/Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (1997)

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
AT	Semmering Railway (1998) City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg (1999) Wachau Cultural Landscape (2000) Fertö/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001) (*) Historic Centre of Vienna (2001)
PL	Cracow's Historic Centre (1978) Wieliczka Salt Mine (1978) Auschwitz Birkenau – German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940–1945) (1979) Historic Centre of Warsaw (1980) Old City of Zamość (1992) Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork (1997) Medieval Town of Toruń (1997) Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park (1999) Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (2001) Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (2003) Muskauer Park/Park Mużakowski (2004) (*) Centennial Hall in Wrocław (2006)
PT	Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores (1983) Convent of Christ in Tomar (1983) Monastery of Batalha (1983) Monastery of the Hieronymites and Tower of Belém in Lisbon (1983) Historic Centre of Évora (1986) Monastery of Alcobaça (1989) Cultural Landscape of Sintra (1995) Historic Centre of Oporto (1996) Prehistoric Rock-Art Sites in the Côa Valley and in Siega Verde (1998) Alto Douro Wine Region (2001) Historic Centre of Guimarães (2001) Landscape of the Pico Island Vineyard Culture (2004)
RO	Churches of Moldavia (1993) Monastery of Horezu (1993) Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania (1993) (10) Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains (1999) Historic Centre of Sighișoara (1999) Wooden Churches of Maramureş (1999)
SK	Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity (1993) Levoča, Spišský Hrad and the Associated Cultural Monuments (1993) Vlkolíneč (1993) Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (2000) Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of the Carpathian Mountain Area (2008)

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Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
FI	Fortress of Suomenlinna (1991) Old Rauma (1991) Petäjävesi Old Church (1994) Verla Groundwood and Board Mill (1996) Bronze Age Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki (1999) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) (*)
SE	Royal Domain of Drottningholm (1991) Birka and Hovgården (1993) Engelsberg Ironworks (1993) Rock Carvings in Tanum (1994) Skogskyrkogården (1994) Hanseatic Town of Visby (1995) Church Village of Gammelstad, Luleå (1996) Laponian Area (1996) (μ) Naval Port of Karlskrona (1998) Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland (2000) Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun (2001) Varberg Radio Station (2004) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) (*)
UK	Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986) Durham Castle and Cathedral (1986) Ironbridge Gorge (1986) St Kilda (1986) (μ) Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites (1986) Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey (1986) Blenheim Palace (1987) City of Bath (1987) Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987) (*) Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Saint Margaret's Church (1987) Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church (1988) Tower of London (1988) Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (1995) Maritime Greenwich (1997) Heart of Neolithic Orkney (1999) Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000) Historic Town of St George and Related Fortifications, Bermuda (2000) Derwent Valley Mills (2001) New Lanark (2001) Saltaire (2001)

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
UK	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003) Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (2004) Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (2006) Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (2009)
HR	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian (1979) Old City of Dubrovnik (1979) Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč (1997) Historic City of Trogir (1997) The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (2000) Stari Grad Plain (2008)
MK	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid region (1979) (^I) (μ)
TR	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia (1985) (μ) Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği (1985) Historic Areas of Istanbul (1985) Hattusha: the Hittite Capital (1986) Nemrut Dağ (1987) Hierapolis-Pamukkale (1988) (μ) Xanthos-Letoon (1988) City of Safranbolu (1994) Archaeological Site of Troy (1998)
IS	Hingvallir National Park (2004)
NO	Bryggen (1979) Urnes Stave Church (1979) Røros Mining Town and the Circumference (1980) Rock Art of Alta (1985) Vegaøyen – The Vega Archipelago (2004) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005) (*)
CH	Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair (1983) Convent of St Gall (1983) Old City of Berne (1983) Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona (2000) Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces (2007) Rhaetian Railway in the Albula/Bernina Landscapes (2008) (*) La Chaux-de-Fonds/Le Locle, Watchmaking Town Planning (2009)

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(*) Transboundary properties.

(μ) Mixed cultural and natural properties.

⁽¹⁾ The 'Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia', which were previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, are part of the transnational property 'The Belfries of Belgium and France'.

⁽²⁾ 'Hadrian's Wall', which was previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the transnational property 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'.

⁽³⁾ Extension of the 'Alhambra and the Generalife, Granada' to include the Albayzin quarter.

⁽⁴⁾ Extension of the 'Mosque of Cordoba'.

⁽⁵⁾ The property 'Parc Güell, Palacio Güell and Casa Milà in Barcelona', previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the 'Works of Antoni Gaudí'.

⁽⁶⁾ Extension of the 'Churches of the Kingdom of the Asturias' to include monuments in the city of Oviedo.

⁽⁷⁾ Extension of the 'Mudejar Architecture of Teruel'.

⁽⁸⁾ The 'Chateau and Estate of Chambord', which was previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the 'Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes'.

⁽⁹⁾ The Committee decided to extend the existing cultural property, the 'Temple of Ggantija', to include the five prehistoric temples situated on the islands of Malta and Gozo and to rename the property as 'The Megalithic Temples of Malta'.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Extension of 'Biertan and its Fortified Church'.

⁽¹¹⁾ In 1979, the Committee decided to inscribe the Ohrid Lake on the World Heritage List under natural criteria (iii). In 1980, this property was extended to include the cultural and historical area, and cultural criteria (i)(iii)(iv) were added.

Source: Unesco, World Heritage List

Table 2.2: European cultural transboundary properties on the Unesco World Heritage List, 2010

Country	Cultural transboundary properties
BE/FR	Belfries of Belgium and France (1999) ⁽¹⁾
DE/UK	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987) ⁽²⁾
DE/PL	Muskauer Park/Park Mużakowski (2004)
EE/LV/LT/FI/SE/NO	Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)
FR/ES	Pyrénées — Mont Perdu (1997) ^(μ)
IT/VA	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980)
IT/CH	Rhaetian Railway in the Albula/Bernina Landscapes (2008)
LT/RU	Curonian Spit (2000)
HU/AT	Fertö/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001)

(μ) Mixed cultural and natural properties.

⁽¹⁾ The 'Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia', which were previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, are part of the transnational property 'The Belfries of Belgium and France'.

⁽²⁾ 'Hadrian's Wall', which was previously inscribed on the World Heritage List, is part of the transnational property 'Frontiers of the Roman Empire'.

Source: Unesco, World Heritage List

Table 2.3: European Heritage Label — list of sites, 2010⁽¹⁾

Country	Sites
BE	Palace of the Prince-Bishops at Liège Stoneware of Raeren (German-speaking Community) Archaeological site of Ename Archaeological site of Coudenberg
BG	Archaeological site of Debelt Memorial Vassil Levski Historic town of Rousse Boris Christoff Music Centre
CZ	Castle of Kynžvart Zlín, town of Tomáš Baťa Vítkovice coal mine at Ostrava Antonín Dvorák Memorial at Vysoká
DE	Iron Curtain Sites of the reformation
EL	Acrópolis, Athens Knossos Palace Archaeological site of Poliochne Byzantine site of Monemvasia
ES	Crown Aragon Archive Yuste Royal Monastery Cap Finisterre Residencia de Estudiantes, Madrid
FR	Cluny Abbey House of Robert Schuman, near Metz Pope's Palace Court, Avignon Troyes
IT	Birthplaces of Rossini, Puccini and Verdi Birthplace of Alcide De Gasperi Ventotene Island Capitol Square in Rome
CY	Fortifications of Nicosia Castle of Kolossi Site of Kourion Circuit of six churches with Byzantine and post Byzantine frescoes, Troodos
LV	Historic centre of Riga Rundāle Palace Town of Kuldīga
LT	Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis's works Historical centre of Kaunas Žemaitija (lowlands) region and the Hill of Crosses Museum of Genocide Victims (1940–41) at Vilnius

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Country	Sites
HU	Royal castle of Esztergom Szigetvár fortress The Reformed college and great church at Debrecen Royal Palace of Visegrád
MT	Catacombs of Rabat
PL	Gdańsk Shipyards Hill of Lech at Gniezno (Cathedral, church, palaces, museum) Cathedral St Vaclav and Stanislas, Kraków Town of Lublin
PT	Braga cathedral Convent of Jesus at Setúbal General library of the University of Coimbra Abolition of the death penalty
RO	Archaeological site of Istria Cantacuzino Palace at Bucarest Roman Athenaeum at Bucarest Park Brâncuși at Târgu Jiu
SI	Memorial church of the Holy Spirit at Javorca Franja Hospital at Dolenji Novaki Zale Cemetery at Ljubljana
SK	Pre-Romanesque Ecclesiastical Architecture, St Margaret church, Kopčany The Castle of Červený Kameň The Barrow of General Milan Rastislav Štefánik at Bradlo Kremnica Mint
CH	St Peter Cathedral in Geneva Castle of La Sarraz Hospice of St Gotthard

(¹) The European Heritage Label is currently an intergovernmental initiative. The Commission has adopted on 9 March 2010 a proposal to transform the European Heritage Label into an EU initiative. This proposal responded to conclusions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the European Union on 20 November 2008 inviting the European Commission to submit a proposal for the transformation of the label into a formal EU initiative.

The proposal has been submitted to the European Parliament and the Council through the ordinary legislative procedure. Following its adoption by the European Parliament and the Council, the Commission's proposal could come into effect in 2011 or 2012.

Source: European Commission, DG Education and Culture, European Heritage Label

Table 2.4: European capitals of culture, 1985–2013

Year	Capital of culture	Year	Capital of culture
1985	Athens (EL)	2001	Porto (PT)
1986	Florence (IT)		Rotterdam (NL)
1987	Amsterdam (NL)	2002	Bruges (BE)
1988	Berlin (DE)		Salamanca (ES)
1989	Paris (FR)	2003	Graz (AT)
1990	Glasgow (UK)	2004	Genoa (IT)
1991	Dublin (IE)		Lille (FR)
1992	Madrid (ES)	2005	Cork (IE)
1993	Antwerp (BE)	2006	Patras (EL)
1994	Lisbon (PT)	2007	Luxembourg (LU)
1995	Luxembourg (LU)		Sibiu (RO)
1996	Copenhagen (DK)	2008	Liverpool (UK)
1997	Thessaloniki (EL)		Stavanger (NO)
1998	Stockholm (SE)	2009	Vilnius (LT)
1999	Weimar (DE)		Linz (AT)
2000	Avignon (FR)	2010	Essen (DE)
	Bergen (NO)		Pécs (HU)
	Bologna (IT)		Istanbul (TR)
	Brussels (BE)	2011	Turku (FI)
	Helsinki (FI)		Tallinn (EE)
	Cracow (PL)	2012	Guimarães (PT)
	Reykjavik (IS)		Maribor (SI)
	Prague (CZ)	2013	Marseille (FR)
	Santiago de Compostella (ES)		Kosice (SK)

Source: European Commission, DG Education and Culture

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Table 2.5: Five most visited museums and their total admissions, by country

Country	Museum	Total entries
BE (2009)	Musées royaux des beaux-arts, Bruxelles	615 085
	BOZAR	381 388
	Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire, Bruxelles	337 087
	Musée des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles	319 445
	Centre Belge de la bande dessinée, Bruxelles	175 878
	Total	1 828 883
CZ (2009)	National Museum, Prague	641 519
	Jewish Museum, Prague	548 547
	National Gallery, Prague	498 302
	Wallachia open-air Museum, Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	253 281
	Military History Institute in Prague — Museum	218 532
	Total	2 160 181
DK (2009) (1)	Louisiana Museum of Modern Art	475 045
	The National Museum	397 093
	National Open Air Museum of Urban History and Culture	361 989
	Open Air Museum	358 080
	The Royal Danish Collections Rosenborg Castle	283 484
	Total	1 875 691
EE (2009)	KUMU Art Museum	169 677
	Estonian Open Air Museum	121 116
	Kadriorg Art Museum	89 283
	Saaremaa Museum	87 615
	Palmse Manor	70 000
	Total	537 691
IE (2007)	National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin	756 510
	Chester Beatty of Ireland, Dublin	206 000
	Muckross House, Killarney	197 193
	Lewis Glucksman Gallery, University College Cork, Cork	75 000
	Gaa Museum, Dublin	61 426
	Total	1 296 129
EL (2007)	Acropolis (site and museum with same ticket)	1 151 587
	Epidaurus (site and museum with same ticket)	413 680
	National Archaeological Museum, Athens	411 564

Country	Museum	Total entries
EL (2007)	Mycenae (site and museum with same ticket)	363 339
	Palace of the Grand Master, Rhodes	231 543
	Total	2 571 713
FR (2009)	Musée du Louvre, Paris	8 388 000
	Château de Versailles, Versailles	5 659 606
	Musée d'Orsay, Paris	3 533 858
	Musée National d'Art Moderne + expositions	3 022 012
	Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris	
	Musée du Quai Branly, Paris	1 496 439
	Total	22 099 915
IT (2009)	Circuito Archeologico Colosseo e Palatino, Roma	4 655 203
	Scavi Vecchi e Nuovi di Pompei, Pompei	2 070 745
	Galleria degli Uffizi e Corridoio Vasariano, Firenze	1 530 346
	Galleria dell'Accademia di Firenze, Firenze	1 130 149
	Museo Nationale di Castel San'Angelo, Roma	804 272
	Total	10 190 715
LV (2007)	Turaida Museumreservē	244 982
	Rundale Palace Museum	173 988
	Latvian Etnographic Open Air Museum, Riga	136 017
	Latvian National Museum of Art, Riga	134 535
	Museum of the History of Riga and	127 236
	Total	816 758
LU (2009)	Musée national d'Histoire Naturelle, Luxembourg (MNHN)	52 703
	Musée d'Art Moderne Grand-Duc Jean, Luxembourg (MUDAM)	50 636
	Musée national d'histoire et d'art, Luxembourg (MNHA)	48 254
	Musée d'Histoire de la Ville de Luxembourg	37 094
	Musée National d'Histoire Militaire, Diekirch (MNHM)	25 359
	Total	214 046
NL (2009)	Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam	1 450 000
	Anne Frank House Amsterdam	990 000
	Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam	870 000
	Hermitage, Amsterdam	630 000
	Netherlands Open Air Museum, Arnhem	450 000
	Total	4 390 000

2 Cultural heritage

Country	Museum	Total entries
AT (2008)	Albertina, Wien	997 739
	Kunsthistorisches Museum und Neue Burg, Wien	623 587
	Festungsmuseum Hohensalzburg, Salzburg	561 127
	Mozarts Geburtshaus und Wohnhaus, Salzburg	488 039
	Österreichische Galerie — Oberes Belvedere, Wien	473 993
	Total	3 144 485
PT (2008)	Museu Colecção Berardo, Lisboa	566 880
	Palácio Nacional da Pena, Sintra	547 421
	Museu de Arte Contemporânea de Serralves, Porto	412 550
	Museu Nacional da Imprensa, Porto	412 291
	Palácio Nacional de Sintra, Sintra	408 712
	Total	2 347 854
RO (2007)	Bran Castle Museum, Bran	540 000
	Peles Castle Museum, Sinaia	361 000
	ASTRA National Museum, Sibiu	349 000
	Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu	245 000
	Dimitrie Gusti National Village Museum, Bucharest	208 000
	Total	1 703 000
FI (2009)	Ateneum Art Museum, Helsinki	380 308
	Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma, Helsinki	173 984
	Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki	159 773
	Turku Castle and Historical Museum	113 207
	The National Museum of Finland	107 490
	Total	934 762
SE (2009)	Skansen (open-air museum)	1 405 128
	Vasamuseet	1 154 615
	Moderna museet	581 919
	Nationalmuseum	383 893
	Naturhistoriska riksmuseet (Swedish Museum of Natural History)	330 211
	Total	3 855 766

Country	Museum	Total entries
UK (2009) (2)	Tate London (Tate Britain and Tate Modern combined)	6 315 027
	British Museum, London	5 643 708
	National Gallery, London	4 695 000
	National History, Museum	4 378 567
	Science Museum, London	2 775 860
	Total	23 808 162
NO (2008)	The National Museum of Art, Architecture and Design	530 107
	Natural History Museum, University of Oslo	490 410
	Historical museum and Viking Ship Museum	457 861
	The Norwegian Museum of Cultural History	388 527
	The Restoration Workshop of Nidaros Cathedral	383 871
	Total	2 250 776
CH (2009)	Kunstmuseum Basel	665 234
	Verkehrshaus der Schweiz, Luzern	565 387
	Fondation Beyeler, Riehen	325 759
	Schweizerisches Freilichtmuseum für ländliche Kultur Ballenberg, Hofstetten	309 925
	Château de Chillon, Veytaux	299 043
	Total	2 165 348
HR (2007)	Dubrovnik Museum, Dubrovnik	450 000
	Archeological Museum of Istria, Pula	430 462
	National Park Brijuni — Department for protection of cultural heritage, Brijuni	151 700
	Museum of Arts and Crafts, Zagreb	149 799
	Museums of Croatian Zagorje, Gomja Stubica	121 085
	Total	1 303 046

(1) DK: Data provided by Statistics Denmark.

(2) UK: Data provided by DCMS — according to monthly visits to DCMS-sponsored museums and galleries.

Source: EGMUS (<http://www.egmus.eu/index.php?id=9>)



3

Education

Learning languages

- In the school year 2007/08, secondary pupils in the EU-27 studied on average 1.4 modern foreign languages. In many countries, secondary pupils tend to study more foreign languages in the higher classes, but there are some exceptions.

In lower-secondary education (ISCED level 2 general), Luxembourg was in the lead with 2.5 foreign languages on average, followed by Finland, Malta, the Netherlands and Iceland, all with more than two foreign languages.

In upper-secondary education (ISCED level 3 general), pupils in France, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Belgium, Estonia, the Netherlands, Finland and Luxembourg learnt between two and three foreign languages on average. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, the average number of foreign languages learnt was lower than one.

- The most widely studied foreign modern languages in the European Union are English, German and French, followed by Spanish, Russian and Italian. This ranking varies across countries, but English remains the main foreign language in secondary education in Europe (except of course in Ireland and the United Kingdom, where priority is given to French). This is because English is in most cases the compulsory first foreign language. German was the second foreign language in 12 of the countries studied, while French was the second language in 10 countries. Russian remains the second foreign language in the Baltic States.

Mobility of tertiary students

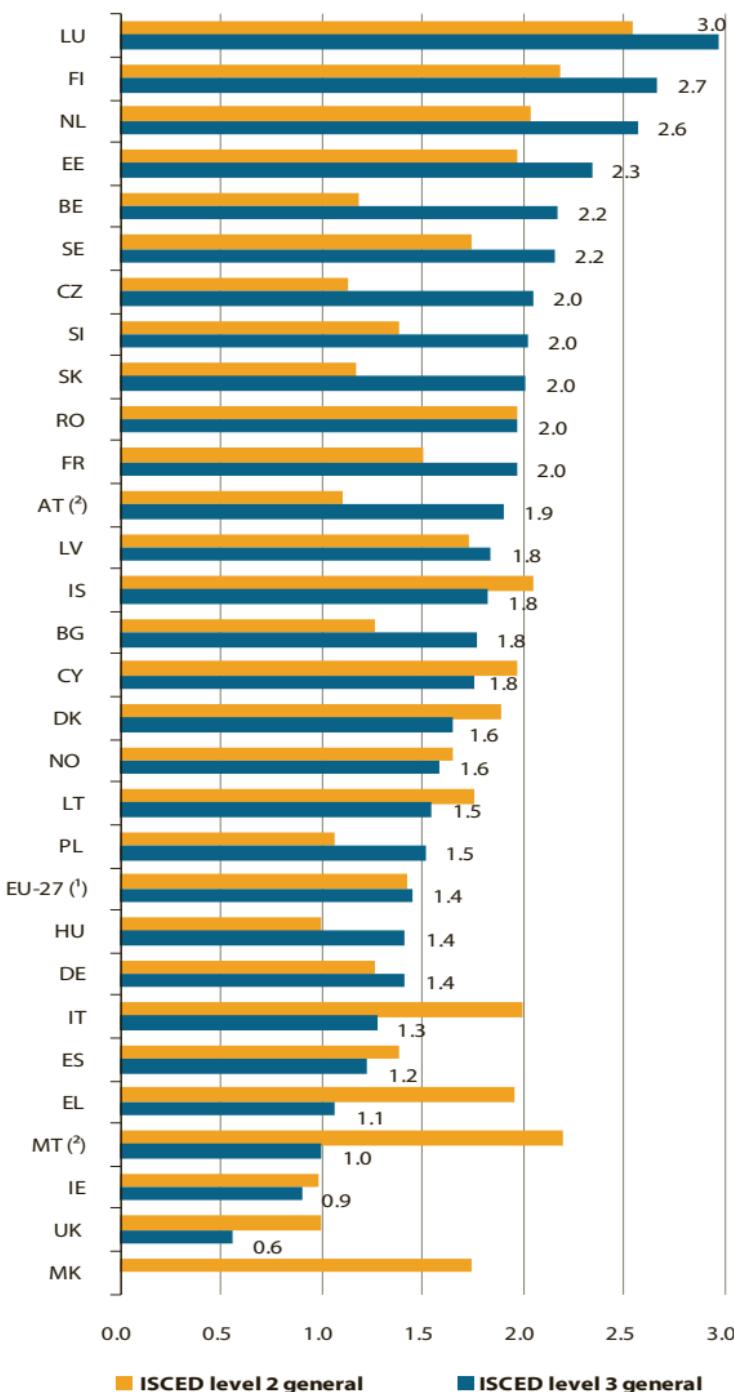
- More than half of all tertiary students from Cyprus and Liechtenstein studied in another EU-27, EEA or candidate country in 2006/07. Similarly, more than 10 % of the student population in Ireland (14 %), Slovakia (10 %), Iceland (18 %) and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (11 %) studied abroad. Regarding student inflows, Austria (13 %) and the United Kingdom (9 %) recorded the highest shares of foreign students from other EU-27 countries, EEA and candidate countries.
- Tertiary student mobility is greatly encouraged by the Erasmus project. In the academic year 2008/09, 198 600

Erasmus students went abroad to study or train in one of the 31 countries participating in the Erasmus programme (EU-27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Turkey). The countries sending out the most Erasmus students were France (28 300 students), Germany (27 900) and Spain (27 400), while Spain was the primary host country, with 33 200 incoming students, followed by France (24 600) and Germany (22 000). As a percentage of the student population, the highest rate of outgoing Erasmus students was recorded in Luxembourg (15.5 %), followed by Austria (1.9 %) and the Czech Republic (1.7 %). Outgoing Erasmus students represented 1.5 % of the student population in Spain, Malta, Belgium and Portugal. In contrast, the Erasmus programme was chosen by less than 0.5 % of students in Bulgaria, Greece, the United Kingdom and Romania.

Studies in cultural fields of education

- In the academic year 2007/08, 18 % of tertiary-education students in the EU-27 were studying in a field related to culture. In this respect, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Austria, Malta and Liechtenstein were ahead of the EU average. At the other end of the scale, less than 12 % of tertiary students in Bulgaria and Slovakia were in a cultural field of education. In most countries, Humanities was the most popular cultural field of study, accounting for more than 10 % of all tertiary students in Denmark, Germany, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, the United Kingdom, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Iceland. In Cyprus and the Netherlands the preferred cultural field of study was Arts, whereas Architecture and building was predominant in Portugal, Lithuania and Latvia.
- The proportion of female students was higher in cultural fields than in all fields of education in 20 of the 34 countries under review. At EU level, women accounted for 59 % of students in cultural fields, compared to 55 % in all fields. The opposite phenomenon was observed in a number of countries, in particular the Netherlands, Lithuania, Portugal, Ireland, Slovakia and Latvia, where women in the cultural fields were under-represented compared to all fields.

Figure 3.1: Average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils in secondary general education (ISCED levels 2 and 3), 2007/08



⁽¹⁾ EU-27: estimation for available countries.

⁽²⁾ Exception to the reference year: 2006/07: AT and MT.

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection (online data code: [educ_thfrlan](#))

Data not available: PT, HR, TR, LI, CH.

Table 3.2: Five most learnt foreign languages in upper-secondary education (ISCED level 3 general), 2007/08 (%)

	Ranking of languages				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
EU-27	76.8	18.9	17.1	14.6	3.2
BE ⁽²⁾	94.0	48.3	NL 40.9	28.5	4.9
BG	87.2	36.7	26.5	14.8	8.3
CZ	100.0	58.3	22.9	9.2	6.0
DK	91.7	35.4	25.4	10.7	IT 1.3
DE	91.4	26.8	17.0	2.4	IT 2.4
EE	96.2	65.1	39.2	EE 21.2	6.9
IE	58.2	16.8	11.0	IT 2.0	0.3
EL	95.0	8.2	3.3	other	other
ES	94.3	27.0	1.1	IT 0.2	other
FR	99.4	64.0	21.5	IT 8.2	0.7
IT	93.9	19.9	7.0	5.7	0.1
CY	89.9	34.4	IT 32.4	11.3	2.4
LV	96.6	51.0	30.4	4.0	0.5
LT	88.1	33.8	22.6	4.4	0.4
LU ⁽³⁾	95.5	95.5	95.5	7.6	IT 2.5
HU	78.0	49.4	6.6	IT 3.9	1.9
MT ⁽¹⁾	70.2	9.6	IT 57.6	2.2	2.1
NL	100.0	85.8	70.5	other	other
AT ⁽¹⁾	96.9	54.1	12.0	IT 5.7	2.2
PL	80.6	48.9	10.7	8.2	1.3
PT ⁽¹⁾	50.7	15.1	1.6	0.9	other
RO	96.5	83.4	12.5	2.6	IT 1.4
SI	97.1	72.1	10.9	IT 11.6	8.6
SK	98.0	69.5	16.5	6.0	4.6
FI	99.0	29.2	18.3	11.1	5.3
SE	99.9	42.3	27.6	20.8	IT 14.2
UK	32.3	11.8	8.2	other	other
Colour codes	English	German	French	Spanish	Russian

⁽¹⁾ Exceptions to the reference year: 2006/07: MT, AT and PT.⁽²⁾ BE: the official state languages are French, Dutch and German.⁽³⁾ LU: the official state languages are German, French and Luxembourgish.Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection (online data code: [educ_enrlng1](#))

Reading note: in Denmark the most learnt foreign languages are: English (91.7% of pupils), German (35.4%), Spanish (25.4%), French (10.7%) and Italian (1.3%).

Table 3.3: International mobility of tertiary students — student outflows and inflows, 2006/07 (%)

	Students (ISCED 5–6) studying in another EU-27, EEA or candidate country — as % of all students	Inflow of students (ISCED 5–6) from EU-27, EEA and candidate countries — as % of all students in the country
EU-27	2.8	3.1
BE	2.6	8.1
BG	8.3	2.8
CZ	2.1	5.3
DK	2.5	4.9
DE	3.1	5.4
EE	4.5	1.2
IE	14.2	3.2
EL	5.8	2.2
ES	1.4	0.9
FR	2.5	2.3
IT	1.8	0.9
CY	56.9	5.1
LV	2.5	0.5
LT	3.3	0.5
LU	:	:
HU	1.8	2.2
MT	9.9	2.1
NL	2.1	4.3
AT	4.7	13.0
PL	1.8	0.2
PT	4.0	0.8
RO	2.2	0.2
SI	2.1	0.9
SK	10.2	0.5
FI	2.9	1.2
SE	3.0	5.0
UK	0.7	9.0
IS	17.8	3.7
LI	51.0	64.2
NO	5.0	2.7
CH	:	:
HR	6.2	0.1
MK	10.5	0.2
TR	1.5	0.1

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection (online data code: [educ_thmob](#))

Table 3.4: Erasmus student mobility — total number of outgoing and incoming students in the academic years 2000/01 and 2008/09

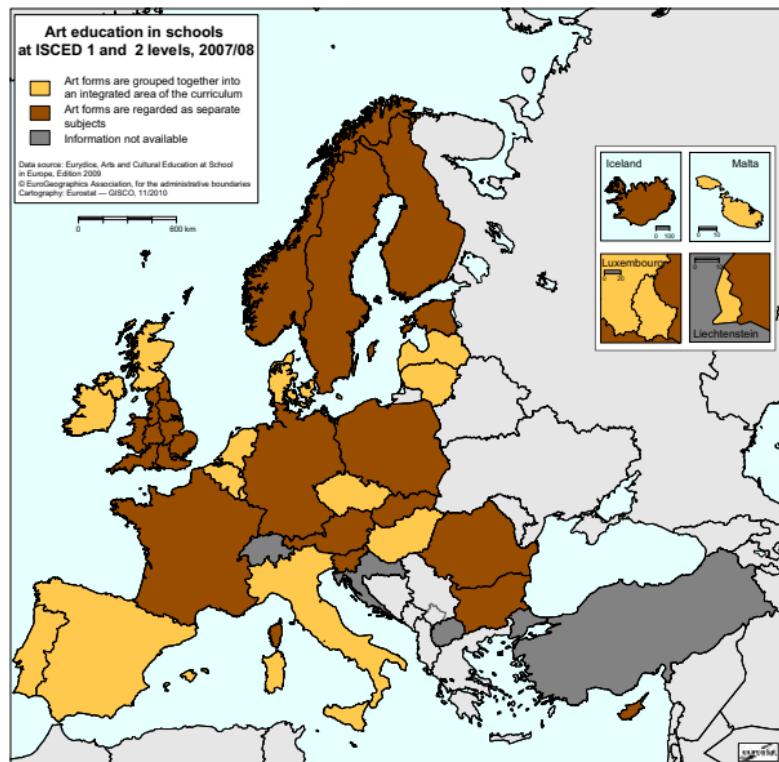
	Outgoing students			Incoming students	
	2000/01		2008/09	2000/01	2008/09
	Number	Number	as a % of student population		
EU-27 (¹)	109 983	189 124	0.92	109 984	192 043
BE	4 427	5 945	1.51	3 765	6 846
BG	398	1 420	0.53	26	514
CZ	2 001	6 045	1.67	552	4 171
DK	1 750	2 126	0.92	2 435	5 638
DE	15 870	27 894	1.22	15 270	21 939
EE	255	761	1.11	84	709
IE	1 648	1 838	0.97	3 166	5 151
EL	1 868	3 029	0.50	1 302	2 851
ES	17 150	27 405	1.54	16 970	33 178
FR	17 160	28 283	1.30	17 640	24 615
IT	13 250	19 376	0.95	8 836	17 496
CY (²)	72	157	0.71	37	394
LV	182	1 474	1.14	41	480
LT	624	3 000	1.15	56	1 224
LU	126	426	15.50	34	277
HU	2 001	4 057	0.94	623	2 478
MT	92	151	1.54	67	616
NL	4 162	7 005	1.19	5 839	8 082
AT	3 024	4 939	1.89	2 425	4 728
PL	3 691	13 402	0.62	614	4 928
PT	2 569	5 396	1.47	2 560	6 234
RO	1 899	3 744	0.40	199	1 206
SI	227	1 310	1.13	62	1 078
SK	505	2 020	0.93	58	913
FI	3 286	4 411	1.43	3 555	6 606
SE	2 726	2 684	0.65	4 438	8 840
UK	9 020	10 826	0.46	19 330	20 851
IS	134	198	:	127	414
LI	18	22	:	3	47
NO	1 007	1 414	:	980	3 403
TR (²)	1 142	7 810	:	299	2 661

(¹) EU-27: total of incoming students also includes students from EFTA and candidate countries.

(²) Exceptions to the reference year 2000/01: 2001/02: CY; 2004/05: TR.

Source: European Commission, DG Education and Culture, Erasmus statistics, (http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc920_en.htm)

Map 3.5: Conceiving art forms as grouped together into an integrated area or as separate subjects in the national curriculum, ISCED 1 and 2, 2007/08



Source: Eurydice, Arts and Cultural Education at School in Europe, Edition 2009

IE: ISCED 2.

A country is identified as having an integrated approach where two or more art forms (for example, visual arts, music and/or dance) are conceived of as belonging to a broader 'arts' area. Some art forms may also be included in the curricula of other, non-arts subjects in some countries.

Table 3.6: Tertiary students in fields of education related to culture, total and as a % of all tertiary students, 2007/08

	Humanities		Arts		Journalism and information		Architecture and building	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
EU-27 (¹)	1 662 981	8.7	724 225	3.8	309 081	1.6	741 564	3.9
BE	21 562	5.4	20 642	5.1	11 919	3.0	12 919	3.2
BG	14 232	5.4	6 368	2.4	3 582	1.4	7 262	2.7
CZ	26 433	6.7	7 648	1.9	4 528	1.2	16 683	4.3
DK	26 967	11.7	8 255	3.6	2 712	1.2	8 006	3.5
DE	261 606	11.7	79 974	3.6	25 794	1.1	81 109	3.6
EE	4 772	7.0	3 509	5.1	1 301	1.9	3 512	5.2
IE	16 217	9.1	11 812	6.6	522	0.3	10 121	5.7
EL	75 881	11.9	13 680	2.1	5 969	0.9	31 392	4.9
ES	100 835	5.7	84 552	4.7	27 390	1.5	101 598	5.7
FR	238 305	11.0	90 412	4.2	30 152	1.4	50 160	2.3
IT	190 190	9.4	80 123	4.0	53 219	2.6	125 931	6.3
CY	1 245	4.8	1 424	5.5	552	2.1	681	2.7
LV	5 276	4.1	4 267	3.3	1 576	1.2	5 691	4.5
LT	8 065	3.9	6 513	3.2	1 776	0.9	11 865	5.8
LU	360	12.1	0	:	0	:	13	0.4
HU	30 700	7.4	7 040	1.7	14 041	3.4	12 393	3.0
MT	1 432	15.1	264	2.8	34	0.4	319	3.4
NL	24 703	4.1	26 214	4.4	4 500	0.7	20 397	3.4
AT	26 181	9.2	14 741	5.2	7 093	2.5	13 648	4.8
PL (²)	183 696	8.6	24 446	1.1	20 063	0.9	59 604	2.8
PT	13 361	3.5	19 460	5.2	7 825	2.1	28 994	7.7
RO	76 743	7.3	12 648	1.2	20 408	1.9	27 909	2.6
SI	7 181	6.2	2 184	1.9	540	0.5	4 988	4.3
SK	11 018	4.8	3 899	1.7	5 170	2.3	8 248	3.6
FI	28 086	9.1	17 218	5.6	3 054	1.0	11 427	3.7
SE	35 273	8.7	18 044	4.4	7 394	1.8	12 770	3.1
UK	232 661	10.0	158 888	6.8	47 967	2.1	73 924	3.2
IS	1 894	11.4	482	2.9	169	1.0	445	2.7
LI	10	1.3	0	:	0	:	163	20.4
NO	16 006	7.5	6 465	3.0	4 294	2.0	4 730	2.2
CH	17 876	8.0	9 748	4.3	3 961	1.8	9 314	4.1
HR	9 860	6.9	3 796	2.6	2 406	1.7	6 140	4.3
MK	6 692	10.2	1 210	1.8	393	0.6	1 776	2.7
TR	133 309	5.3	34 669	1.4	94 393	3.7	59 473	2.3

(¹) EU-27: Eurostat estimation.

(²) Exception to the reference year: 2006/07: PL.

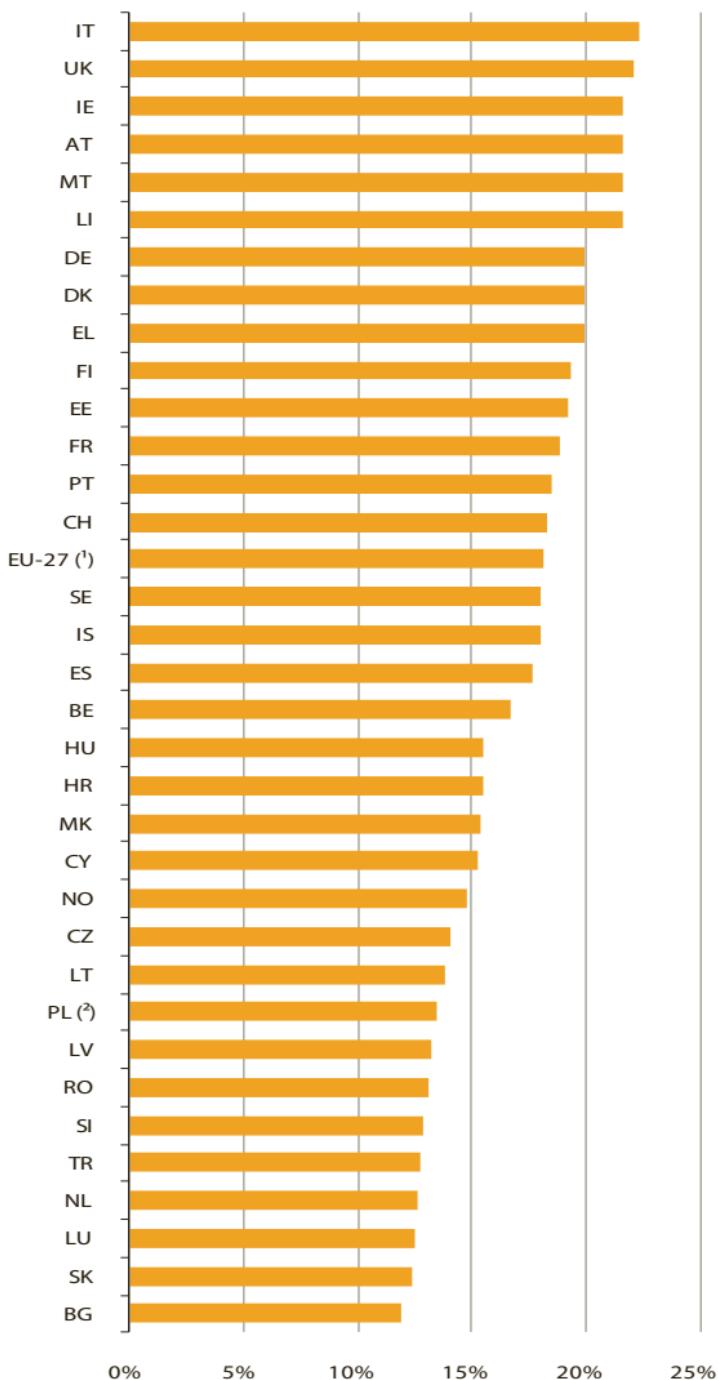
Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection (online data code: [educ_enrl5](#))

Tertiary students: ISCED97 levels 5 and 6.

ISCED97 fields of education related to culture include:

Humanities: religion, foreign languages, mother tongue, history and archaeology, philosophy and ethics;**Arts:** fine arts, music and performing arts, audio-visual techniques and media production, design, craft skills;**Journalism and information:** journalism and reporting, library, information, archive;**Architecture and building:** architecture and town planning, building and civil engineering.

Figure 3.7: Tertiary students in fields of education related to culture as a % of all tertiary students, 2007/08

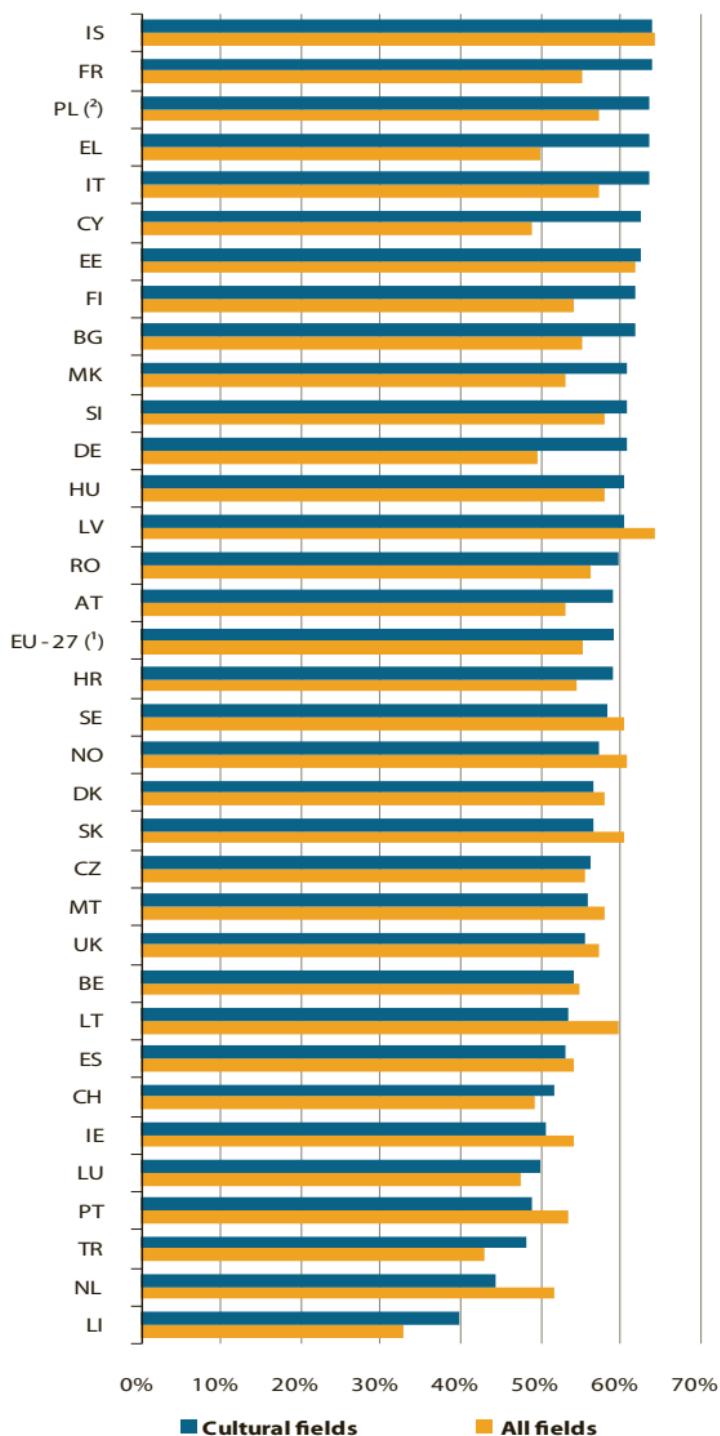


(1) EU-27: Eurostat estimation.

(2) Exceptions to the reference year: 2006/07: PL.

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection (online data code: [educ_enrl5](#))

Figure 3.8: Female participation in tertiary education in all fields and in fields of education related to culture, 2007/08 (%)



⁽¹⁾ EU-27: Eurostat estimation for cultural fields.

⁽²⁾ Exceptions to the reference year: 2006/07: PL.

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection (online data code: [educ_enrl5](#))



III

**Cultural employment,
enterprises and external trade**



4

Cultural employment

Cultural employment

In the first edition of the ‘Cultural statistics’ pocketbook, published in 2007, data on cultural employment based on the EU-LFS were calculated using a matrix crossing cultural economic activities (‘sectors’) with cultural occupations. This method counted all jobs in cultural activities (classified by NACE) and all cultural occupations (classified by ISCO) found in other (non-cultural) sectors. This matrix was based on the NACE Rev.1.1 and ISCO-88 classifications. Since then, both classifications have been revised, but only the classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.2) has been already implemented in the LFS (starting from 2008). The new ISCO-08 classification will be implemented from 2011 onwards.

Additionally, discussions are still ongoing within ESSnet-culture, which deals with the methodology applied to cultural statistics, including the scope of ‘cultural economic activities’ and ‘cultural occupations’. For these reasons, this edition of the pocketbook adopts a transitional solution and presents statistics on cultural employment not as an aggregate, but separately for cultural sectors (NACE) and for cultural occupations (ISCO).

Furthermore, these data concern only selected cultural sectors and selected cultural occupations which have been identified as entirely composed of cultural headings (such as NACE Rev.2 code 91 or ISCO-88 code 245) and therefore do not cover the whole spectrum of cultural employment. More complete data on cultural employment will be available from 2012.

Due to the adoption of a different and transitional approach, data on cultural employment presented in this edition of the pocketbook cannot be compared with those published in 2007.

Employment in cultural sectors

Concerning economic sectors, as data by NACE Rev.2 at 3-digit level are not available for all countries, five ‘cultural’ NACE divisions at 2-digit level have been selected for analysis:

NACE 58 — Publishing activities;

NACE 59 — Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities;

4 Cultural employment

NACE 60 — Programming and broadcasting activities;
NACE 90 — Creative arts and entertainment activities;
NACE 91 — Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities.

With some small exceptions, these groups are entirely composed of cultural classes at 4-digit level.

- In 2009, at EU-27 level, 3.6 million people were employed in the five main cultural sectors of economic activity presented above, representing 1.7% of total employment. The highest shares in this respect were found in the Nordic countries and the lowest in Portugal, Romania and Turkey.
- In most countries, the proportion of women was higher in cultural sectors than in total employment, but these discrepancies were not substantial.
- In all the countries studied, the percentage of persons employed with tertiary education was much higher in the cultural sectors than in total employment. The difference between the two averaged 24 percentage points at EU level, ranging from 34 percentage points in Slovakia to 4 percentage points in Malta and Switzerland. However, the shares of people with tertiary educational attainment differ significantly across countries. In Spain, for example, 68% of the people working in cultural sectors have tertiary education, while in Malta this was the case for only 23 % of cultural workers.
- In about half of the EU countries, the percentage of non-employees in the cultural sectors was 20% or less, while in Italy, the Netherlands, Ireland and Austria this proportion exceeded 30%.
- As concerns job permanence, the situation varies from one country to another. In France and Slovenia, temporary contracts were distinctly more frequent in the cultural sectors than in the entire economy, but the opposite was observed in Poland and Turkey. At EU level, part-time employment was generally more frequent in the cultural sectors (25 %) than in total employment (19 %). This applies to almost all countries.
- Working at home or having more than one job can also be considered as specificities of the cultural sectors. At EU-27 level, the share of people working at home was twice

as high in cultural sectors (26 %) than in total employment. Holding multiple jobs was also more frequent in the cultural sectors (6 %), than in total employment (4 %).

Employment in certain cultural occupations

In the LFS, ISCO-88 data by occupation are only available at 3-digit level for all countries. This section focuses on two groups composed entirely of cultural headings:

ISCO 243 — Archivists, librarians, and related information professions;

ISCO 245 — Writers and creative or performing artists (authors, journalists, sculptors, painters, composers, musicians, singers, choreographers, dancers, actors, directors and other related artists).

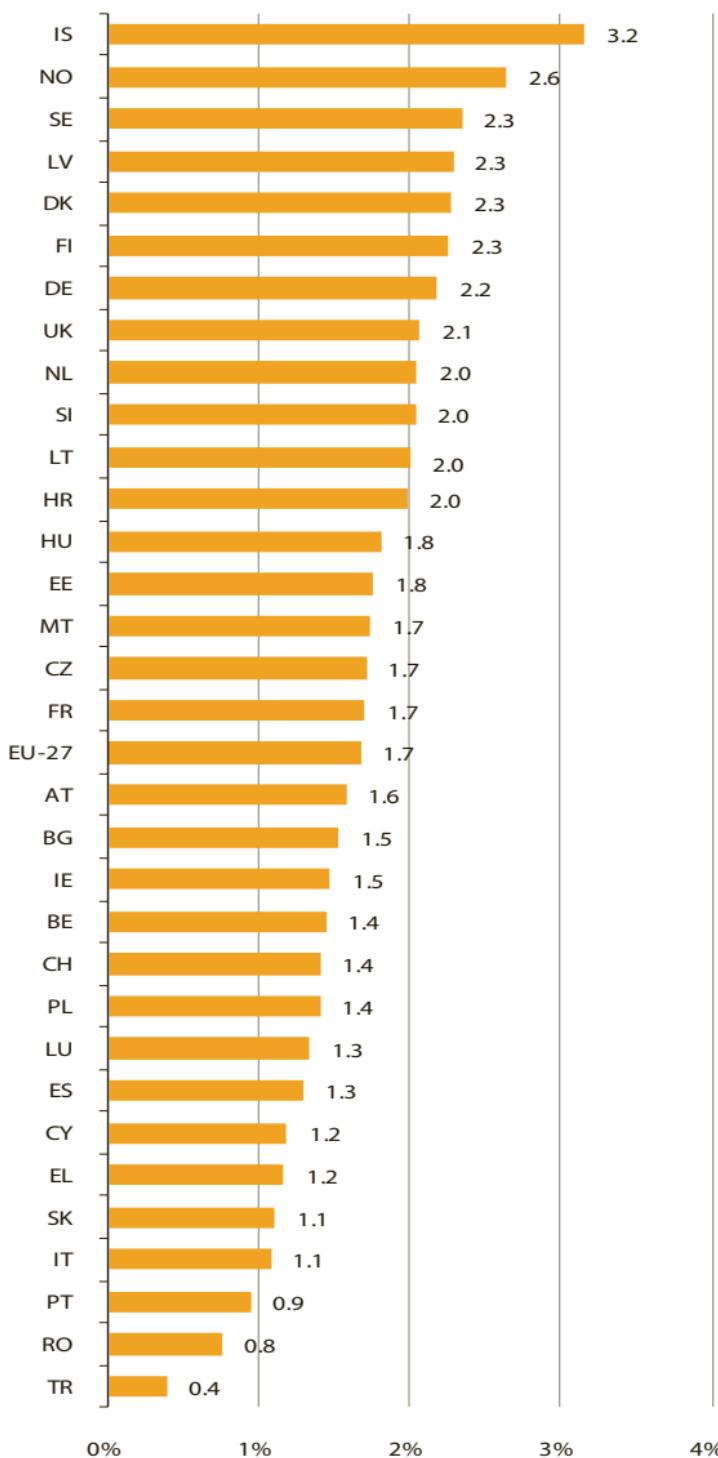
- In 2009, the European Union counted about 270 thousands archivists, librarians and related information professions and 1.48 million writers and artists. The first group accounted for 0.1 % of total employment and the second for 0.7 %. The proportion of writers and artists in total employment has grown slightly between 2004 and 2009 in almost all countries.
- In the EU, women accounted for more than 70 % of archivists and librarians, but for less than 50 % of writers and artists.
- Archivists and librarians form a highly specific category due to the nature of their profession. They include mostly highly educated, middle-aged or older people. Most of them work in densely populated areas and very few (3 %) are non-employees. More than 20 % of them work part-time in their main job. Less than 5 % have more than one job and around 11 % are temporary workers.
- The analysis of the distribution of writers and artists across economic sectors shows varying patterns across countries. At EU-27 level, 67 % of writers and artists work (in their main job) in one of the five cultural sectors presented above (NACE 58, 59, 60, 90 and 91). The highest share of writers and artists was found in the economic sector ‘Creative arts and entertainment activities’ (36 %). The remaining 33 % of writers and artists were distributed in other activities related to the production of cultural content, e.g. advertising, education or public administration. In Belgium

4 Cultural employment

and Sweden, more than half of writers and artists work in sectors other than those defined as cultural. This proportion was also high in Denmark, Finland and Ireland.

- Most writers and artists are highly educated and a majority work in densely populated areas. A distinctive characteristic of this occupation is that it comprises a high share of non-employees, which in this context usually means self-employed. In many countries, more than half of all writers and artists work at home. One quarter of writers and artists in France, Portugal, Spain and Slovenia are in temporary employment.

Figure 4.1: Employment in cultural sectors as a share of total employment, 2009 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable: MT.

4 Cultural employment

Table 4.2 (Part I): Number of persons employed in selected cultural sectors, 2009 (1 000s) (1)

	Total employ- ment	Cultural sectors		
		Total	% of total employ- ment	Publishing (NACE 58)
EU-27	217 828	3 638.5	1.7	1 251.7
BE	4 421	63.5	1.4	18.4
BG	3 254	49.6	1.5	11.2
CZ	4 934	84.1	1.7	21.9
DK	2 776	63.2	2.3	18.0
DE	38 797	847.2	2.2	412.9
EE	596	10.5	1.8	2.7
IE	1 917	28.2	1.5	5.2
EL	4 509	52.6	1.2	16.1
ES	18 888	243.4	1.3	71.2
FR	25 704	437.3	1.7	145.4
IT	23 025	246.7	1.1	89.4
CY	381	4.5	1.2	u
LV	983	22.4	2.3	3.4
LT	1 416	28.3	2.0	6.6 u
LU	219	2.9	1.3	1.3 u
HU	3 782	68.2	1.8	20.4
MT	162	2.8 u	1.7 u	u
NL	8 596	176.2	2.0	56.5
AT	4 078	64.1	1.6	12.8
PL	15 868	222.0	1.4	49.1
PT	5 054	47.4	0.9	12.0
RO	9 244	69.4	0.8	22.4
SI	981	20.0	2.0	5.8
SK	2 366	26.1	1.1	7.6
FI	2 457	55.6	2.3	17.5
SE	4 499	105.3	2.3	35.8
UK	28 923	597.1	2.1	186.9
IS	166	5.2	3.2	1.7
NO	2 500	65.9	2.6	28.2
CH	4 280	59.9	1.4	19.5
HR	1 605	31.8	2.0	9.3 u
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	21 271	81.5	0.4	21.8

(1) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

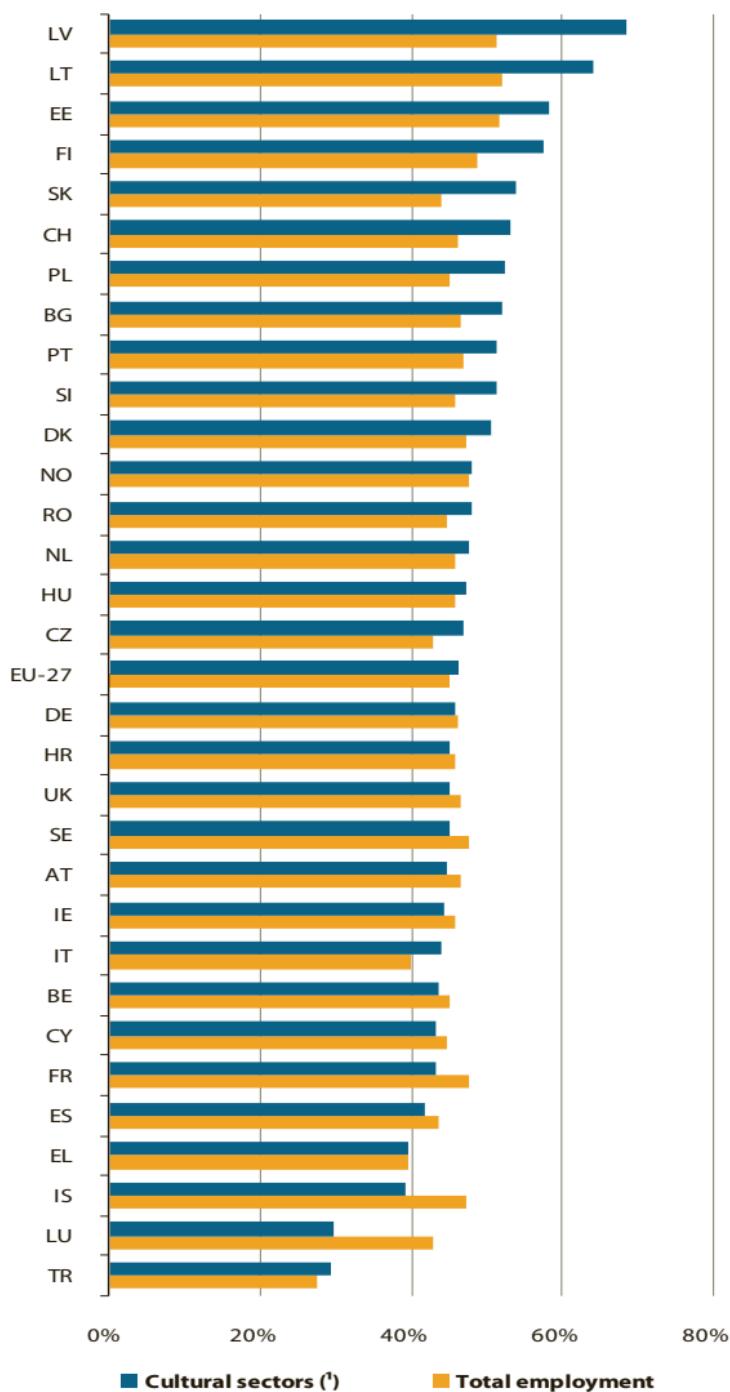
Table 4.2 (Part II): Number of persons employed in selected cultural sectors, 2009 (1 000s)

	Cultural sectors			
	Film, video, TV, music recording and publishing (NACE 59)	Programming and broadcasting (NACE 60)	Creative arts and entertain- ment (NACE 90)	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (NACE 91)
EU-27	402.3	348.6	1 045.6	590.3
BE	8.7	4.8	17.9	13.7
BG	u	12.4	13.7	9.7
CZ	7.5	8.7	24.5	21.5
DK	6.2	5.5	14.0	19.5
DE	78.1	55.6	223.5	77.1
EE	u	u	3.0	3.4
IE	2.5	u	4.0	12.5
EL	5.4	11.7	9.1	10.2
ES	36.1	44.1	59.0	33.0
FR	57.7	33.4	148.6	52.1
IT	27.9	12.3	79.2	37.9
CY	u	2.0	0.9	u
LV	u	1.4	u	9.1
LT	u	u	7.8	10.7
LU	u	u	0.7	u
HU	5.0	6.5	19.6	16.6
MT	u	u	u	u
NL	26.1	u	64.2	28.8
AT	6.7	8.0	27.5	9.1
PL	14.7	u	27.2	72.3
PT	5.7	6.4	17.3	6.1
RO	u	16.3	12.5	12.2
SI	1.0	u	3.8	u
SK	u	2.6	u	7.3
FI	5.9	5.7	15.5	10.9
SE	14.1	8.3	26.9	20.2
UK	79.7	63.5	154.0	112.9
IS	u	u	1.4	u
NO	u	7.3	16.1	9.9
CH	6.9	7.8	11.9	13.8
HR	u	8.1	u	6.3
MK	:	:	:	:
TR	7.2	18.1	22.7	11.7

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

4 Cultural employment

Figure 4.3: Percentage of women among all persons employed, 2009



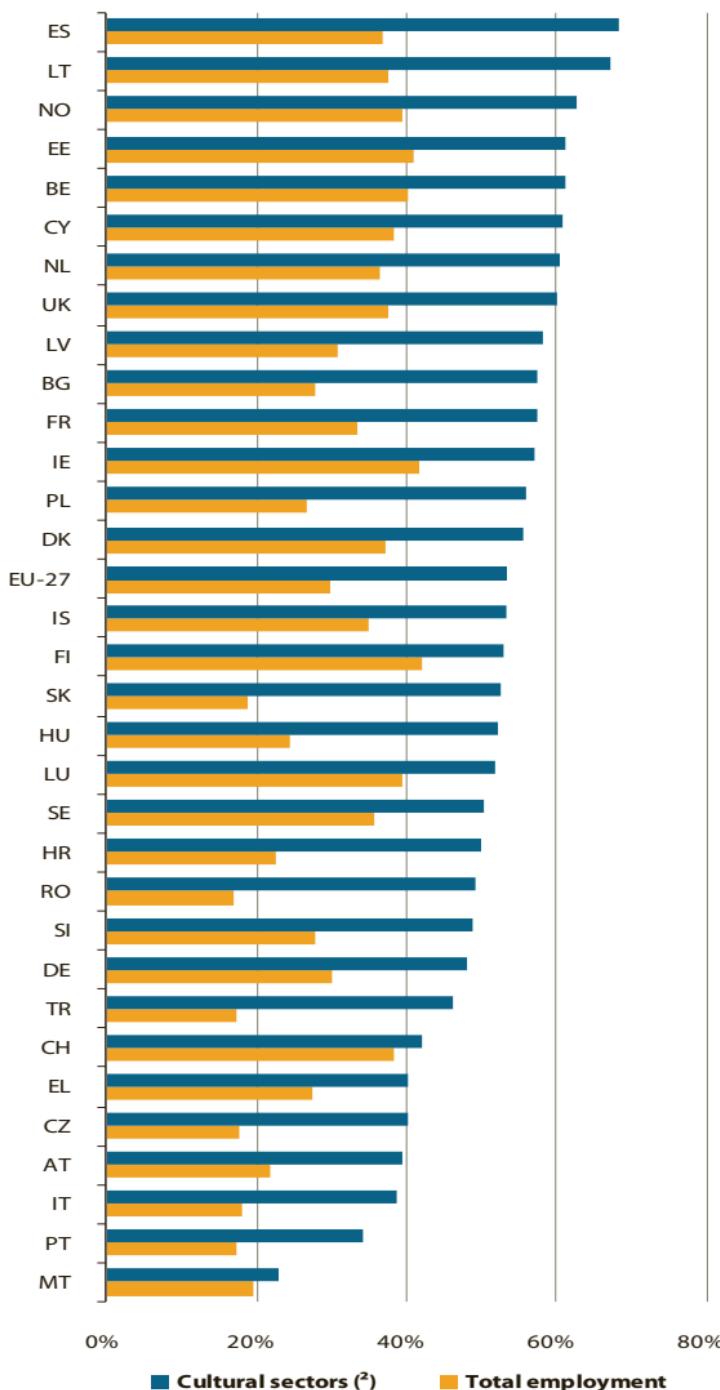
(¹) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable: LU and HR.

Data are not published for MT because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of persons with tertiary educational attainment among all persons employed, 2009 ⁽¹⁾



(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

(²) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

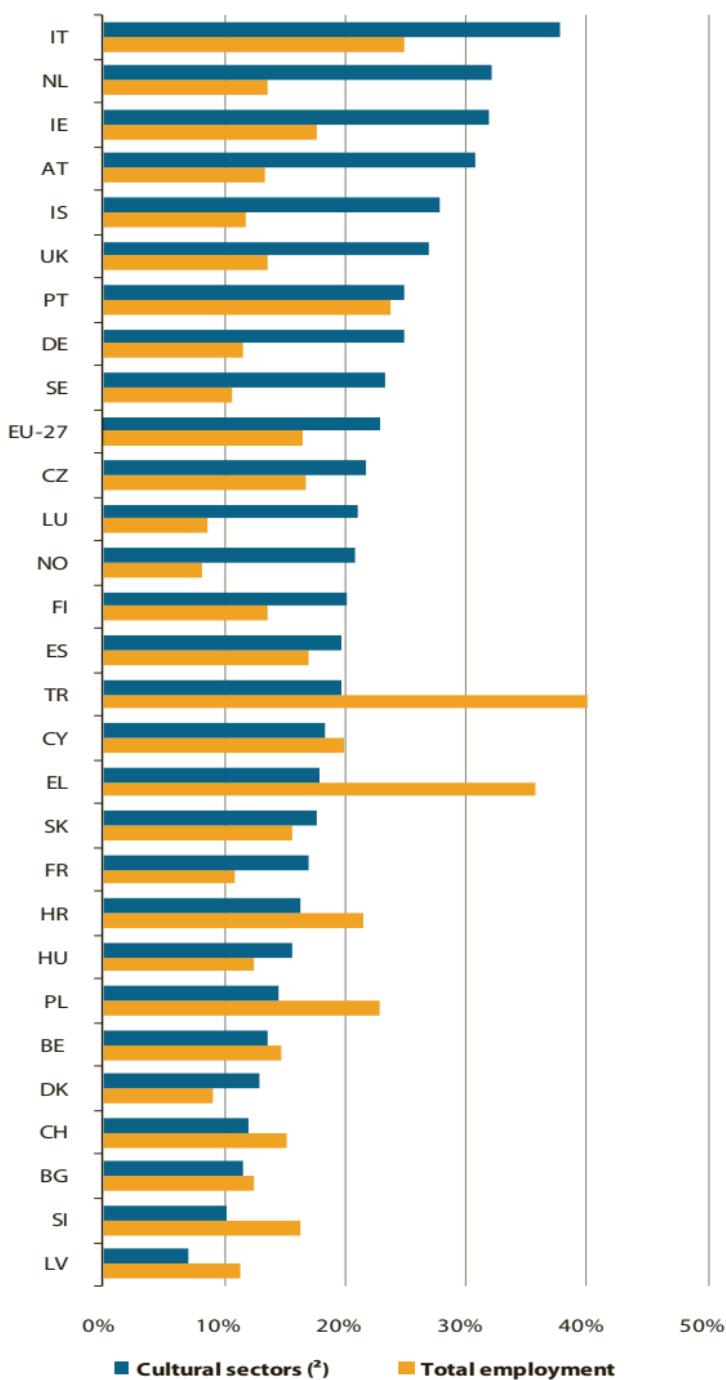
Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable: HR and LU.

Data for cultural sectors are not published for MT because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

4 Cultural employment

Figure 4.5: Percentage of non-employees among all persons employed, 2009 ⁽¹⁾



(¹) Non-employees = self-employed and family workers.

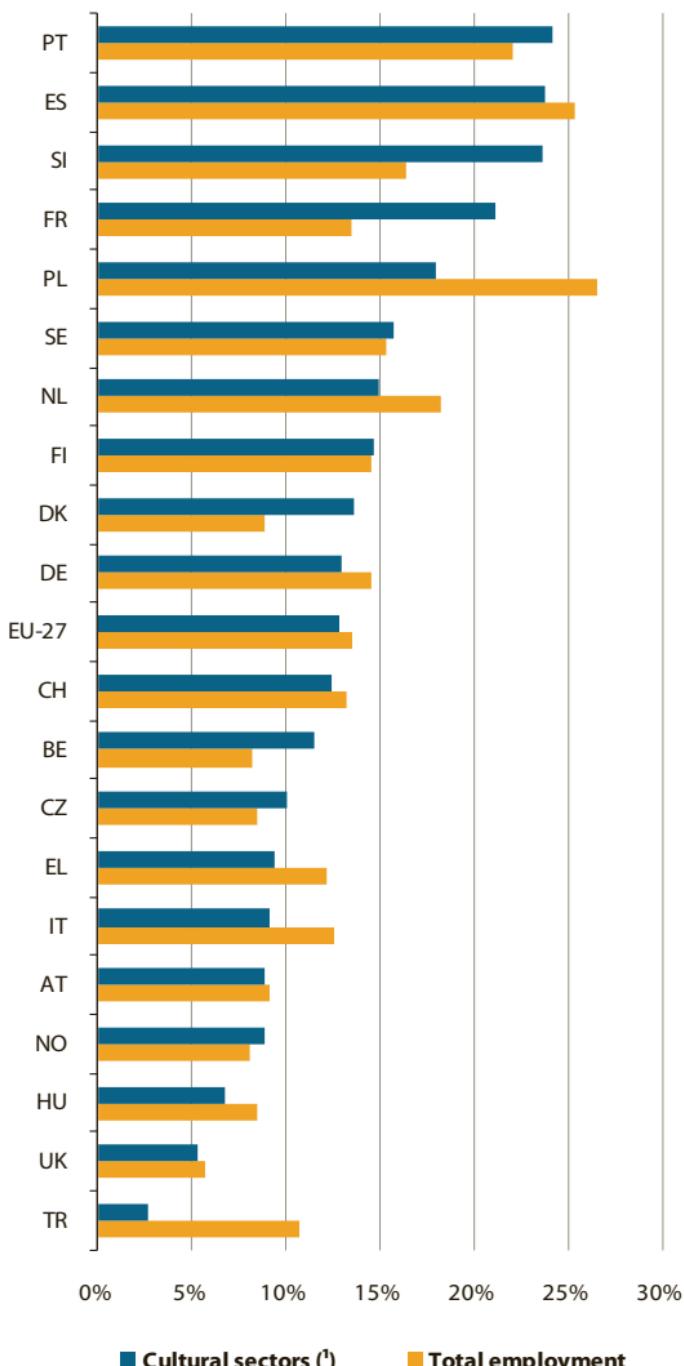
(²) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to reduced sample size but are publishable: BG, CY, LV, LU, SI, TR and HR.

Data for cultural sectors are not published for EE, LT, MT and RO because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

Figure 4.6: Percentage of persons employed having a temporary job, 2009



(¹) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

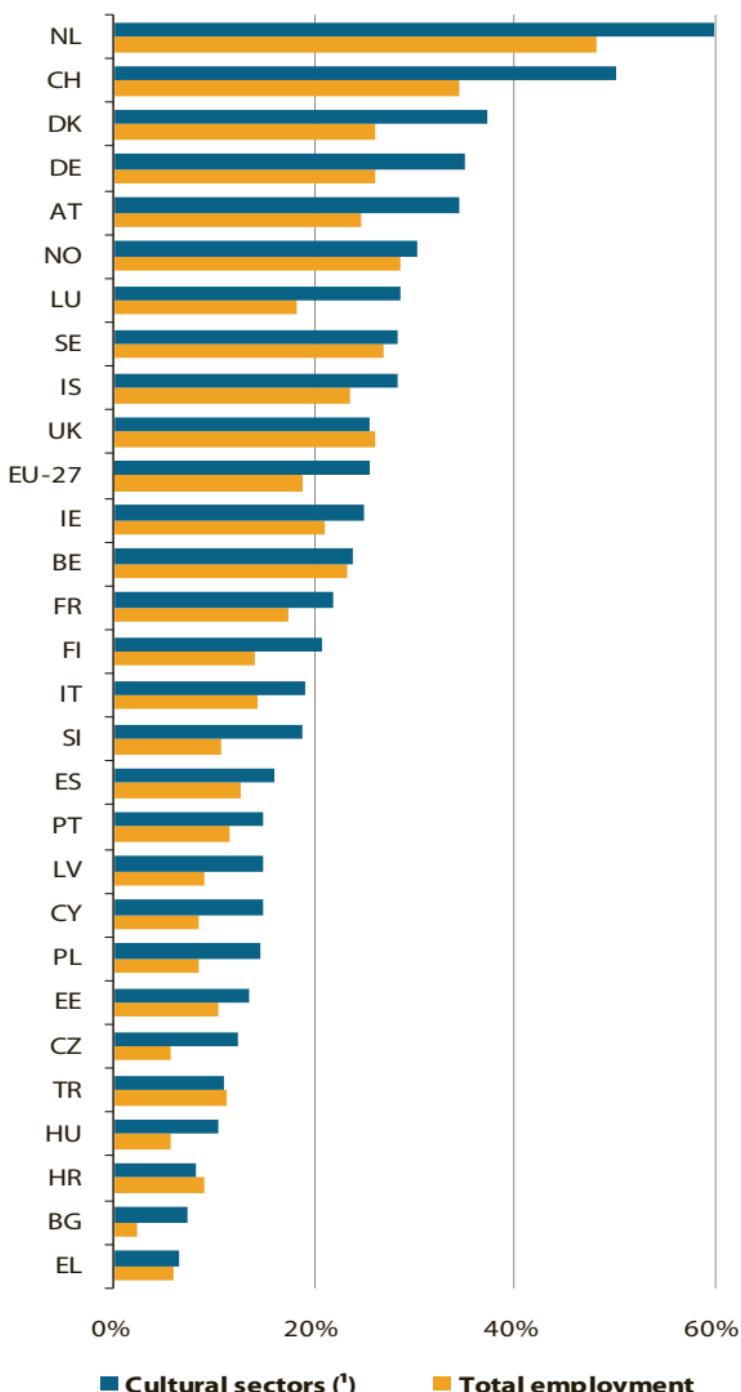
Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable: AT.

Data for cultural sectors are not published for BG, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, RO, SK, HR and IS because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

4 Cultural employment

Figure 4.7: Percentage of persons employed having a part-time job, 2009



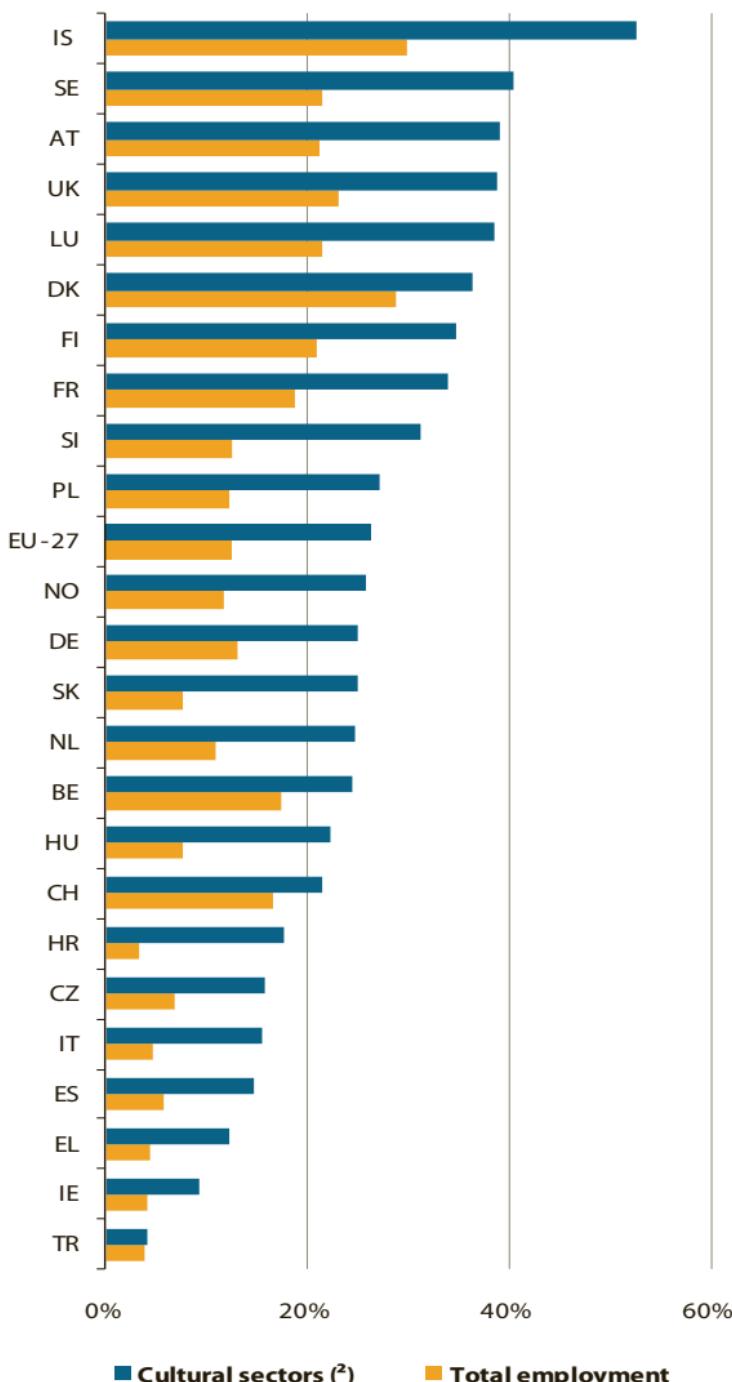
(¹) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable: EL, BG, HR, EE, CY, SI and LU.

Data for cultural sectors are not published for LT, MT, RO and SK because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

Figure 4.8: Percentage of persons employed working at home, 2009 ⁽¹⁾



(¹) Note: Working at home usually and sometimes.

(²) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

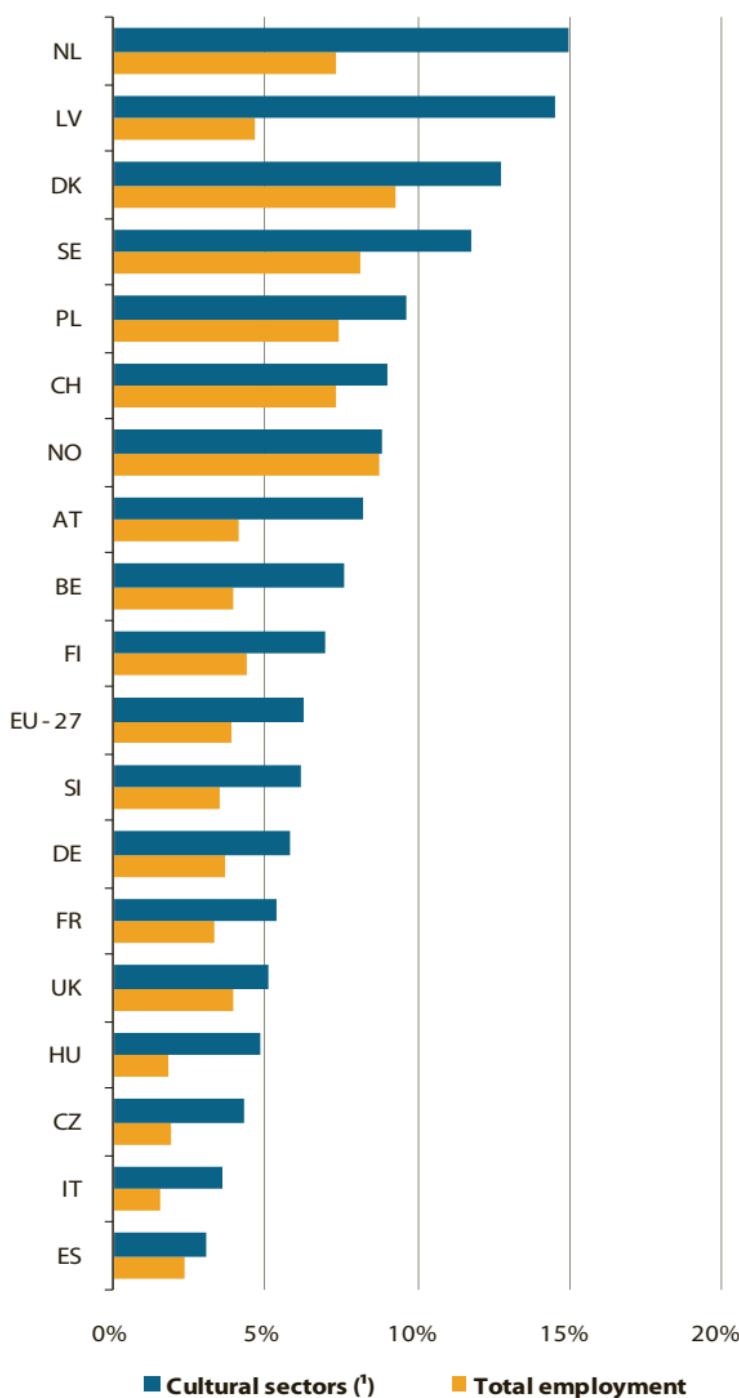
Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable: IE, HR, SI and LU.

Data for cultural sectors are not published for BG, EE, CY, LV, LT, MT, PT and RO because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

4 Cultural employment

Figure 4.9: Percentage of persons employed with more than one job, 2009



(¹) Cultural sectors comprise the following NACE Rev.2 codes: 58, 59, 60, 90, 91.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable: HU, SI, FI and AT.

Data for cultural sectors are not published for BG, EE, IE, EL, CY, LT, LU, MT, PT, RO, SK, HR, TR and IS because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

Table 4.10: Number of persons employed in selected cultural occupations, 2004 and 2009, in thousands and as a share of total employment (%)⁽¹⁾

	2004		2009			
	Archivists and librarians	Writers and creative artists	Archivists and librarians	Writers and creative artists		
		1 000s		1 000s	%	1 000s
EU-27	252	1 166	272	0.1	1 482	0.7
BE	3.4	u	27.7	6.1	0.1	26.3
BG	3.9	u	17.4	8.7	0.3	18.4
CZ	4.9	23.4	11.0	0.2	36.0	0.7
DK	5.0	21.5	7.4	0.3	25.1	0.9
DE	32.8	235.0	33.4	0.1	327.8	0.8
EE	2.0	u	6.1	u	:	3.2
IE	4.0	u	13.2	2.7	u 0.1	16.5
EL	u	16.2	u	u	:	22.9
ES	24.6	77.6	23.1	0.1	101.5	0.5
FR	26.2	150.5	25.7	0.1	180.2	0.7
IT	24.1	118.3	25.5	0.1	119.1	0.5
CY	u	2.0	u	u	:	1.6
LV	3.5	5.4	2.2	0.2	6.6	0.7
LT	8.0	4.7 u	u	u	:	6.5 u 0.5
LU	u	0.6 u	u	u	:	1.5
HU	12.1	23.4	9.1	0.2	23.8	0.6
MT	u	u	u	u	u	:
NL	6.8	99.3	6.9	0.1	107.5	1.3
AT	u	29.7	u	u	:	36.7
PL	19.5	47.0	17.7	0.1	68.8	0.4
PT	u	13.7	u	u	:	21.3
RO	:	:	u	u	:	12.8
SI	3.8	u 6.0	2.5 u 0.3	5.6	0.6	
SK	4.1	6.7	6.4	0.3	11.7	0.5
FI	4.6	28.8	7.0	0.3	36.0	1.5
SE	11.9	51.3	12.5	0.3	67.7	1.5
UK	40.7	140.5	47.5	0.2	195.6	0.7
IS	u	1.8	u	u	:	3.1
NO	u	9.4	u	u	:	34.7
CH	7.4	27.9	10.7	0.3	37.0	0.9
HR	u	3.5 u	2.9 u 0.2	8.3 u	0.5	
MK	:	:	u u	1.9	0.3	
TR	:	:	2.3 0.0	37.1	0.2	

(1) ISCO-88 occupations presented here: archivists, librarians and related information professions (ISCO 243) and writers and creative or performing artists (ISCO 245).

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

4 Cultural employment

Table 4.11: Cultural occupations by selected characteristics, EU-27, 2009 (%)

	Archivists and librarians	Writers and creative artists	Total employ- ment
Total in 1 000s	272	1 482	217 827
% of total employment	0.12	0.68	100.0
Gender			
% women	72.1	43.9	45.3
Age			
15–24 years old	3.2	5.0	9.6
25–49 years old	59.5	67.5	64.3
50+	37.3	27.5	26.1
Educational attainment level⁽¹⁾			
% tertiary educated	78.0	68.6	29.7
Degree of urbanisation			
% densely populated area	59.6	72.3	47.8
% intermediate urbanised area	20.0	16.0	26.7
% sparsely populated area	20.4	11.7	25.5
% non-employees	3.1	42.2	16.5
% part-time jobs	22.6	26.2	18.8
% persons with more than one job	4.6	9.4	3.8
% temporary jobs	10.8	13.1	13.5
% persons working at home usually or sometimes	14.1	45.9	12.6

(¹) Reference age group for educational attainment level: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Table 4.12: Distribution of writers and creative artists by sector of economic activity, 2009 (%)

	Cultural sectors (NACE 58, 59, 60, 90, 91)		Other sectors (¹)	
	Total	of which Creative arts and entertainment activities (²) (NACE 90)		
EU-27	67.4	36.2		32.6
BE	49.0	20.8		51.0
BG	75.3	31.5	u	24.7 u
CZ	68.3	36.1		31.7
DK	56.9	29.3		43.1
DE	69.3	43.6		30.7
EE	81.0	62.0	u	u
IE	53.1	37.0		46.9
EL	74.5	25.7		25.5
ES	72.1	30.7		27.9
FR	75.2	40.4		24.8
IT	65.2	43.8		34.8
CY	79.0	u	u	u
LV	61.8	30.6		38.2
LT	81.1	u	u	u
LU	72.4	u		u
HU	65.4	35.6		34.6
MT	u	u		u
NL	66.8	41.7		33.2
AT	61.6	42.3		38.4
PL	79.6	30.7		20.4 u
PT	74.5	41.3		25.5
RO	77.6	u		u
SI	82.4	28.6	u	17.6 u
SK	68.9	30.3		31.1
FI	53.5	21.0		46.5
SE	46.6	21.5		53.4
UK	64.0	30.0		36.0
IS	70.1	u		u
NO	67.6	31.1		32.4
CH	51.3	19.5		48.7
HR	84.7	u		u
MK	:	:		:
TR	55.4	34.7		44.6

(¹) 'Other sectors' also include e.g. information activities, advertising, education or public administration. At this level of disaggregation, the number of writers and creative artists could not be shown because of reliability constraints.

(²) As a % of all writers and creative artists.

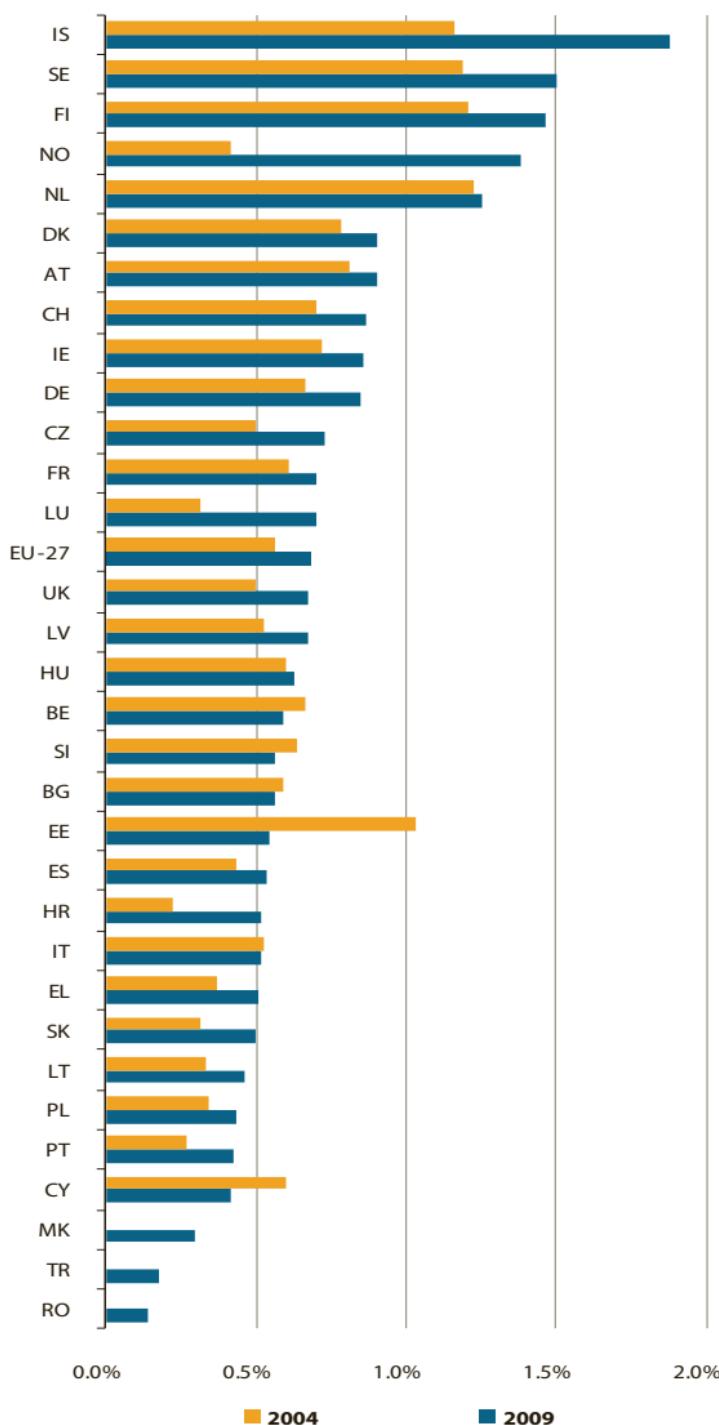
Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Cultural sectors and Other sectors add up to 100%.

Reading note: at EU-27 level, 67 % of writers and creative artists work in cultural sectors (NACE 58, 59, 60, 90, 91), and 33 % work in other sectors. 36 % are employed in the sector of creative arts and entertainment activities (NACE 90).

4 Cultural employment

Figure 4.13: Share of writers and creative artists in total employment, 2004 and 2009 (%)



Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

2004: data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable for LT, LU and HR.

2009: data lack reliability due to small sample size but are publishable for LT and HR.

Data are not published for MT because of lacking reliability due to small sample size.

2004: data not available for MK, TR and RO.

Table 4.14: Writers and creative artists by selected characteristics, 2009 (%)

	Women		Tertiary educated ⁽¹⁾	
	Writers and creative artists	Total employ-ment	Writers and creative artists	Total employ-ment
EU-27	43.9	45.3	68.6	29.8
BE	37.0	45.0	65.3	40.3
BG	57.5	46.8	86.9	27.6
CZ	36.2	42.8	54.4	17.7
DK	41.3	47.5	73.5	37.1
DE	44.2	46.2	70.5	30.2
EE	u	51.6	78.4	40.8
IE	44.7	45.9	61.5	41.7
EL	36.1	39.7	49.8	27.6
ES	43.8	43.6	80.3	36.7
FR	42.1	47.5	60.9	33.4
IT	38.2	40.1	51.0	18.0
CY	43.3	u	85.1	u
LV	47.9	51.4	64.0	30.9
LT	u	52.0	73.5	u
LU	u	42.9	81.1	u
HU	47.2	45.9	78.6	24.6
MT	u	33.5	u	19.4
NL	45.9	45.9	82.9	36.3
AT	42.4	46.4	56.3	21.9
PL	40.0	45.0	83.5	26.8
PT	44.4	46.8	53.9	17.3
RO	53.1	u	80.0	u
SI	51.9	u	77.3	u
SK	37.6	43.9	71.7	18.7
FI	58.7	48.9	59.4	41.9
SE	48.3	47.6	58.0	35.8
UK	46.6	46.6	74.6	37.6
IS	43.3	47.4	61.9	34.9
NO	48.2	47.6	74.8	39.4
CH	44.0	46.1	64.8	38.1
HR	50.1	u	69.5	u
MK	55.8	u	91.4	u
TR	27.7	27.6	62.7	17.2

(¹) Reference age group for educational attainment level: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

4 Cultural employment

Table 4.15: Writers and creative artists by selected characteristics, 2009 (%)

	Non-employees ⁽¹⁾		Part-time jobs		Temporary jobs	
	Writers and creative artists	Total employ- ment	Writers and creative artists	Total employ- ment	Writers and creative artists	Total employ- ment
EU-27	42.2	16.5	26.2	18.8	13.1	13.5
BE	32.9	14.8	19.5	23.4	12.6	u
BG	u	12.5	u	2.3	u	4.7
CZ	43.6	16.8	11.9	5.5	3.7	8.5
DK	28.9	9.2	27.9	26.0	15.8	8.9
DE	51.1	11.5	30.9	26.1	10.2	14.5
EE	u	8.1	u	10.5	u	2.5
IE	36.2	17.6	26.9	u	21.2	u
EL	28.5	35.7	u	6.0	u	12.1
ES	28.7	16.9	19.5	12.8	26.7	25.4
FR	24.9	10.9	29.6	17.3	32.3	13.5
IT	56.7	25.0	19.7	14.3	7.7	12.5
CY	u	20.0	u	8.4	u	13.4
LV	27.2	u	11.4	u	8.9	u
LT	u	12.1	u	8.3	u	2.2
LU	34.7	u	8.7	33.6	u	18.2
HU	36.6	12.5	8.9	u	5.6	8.5
MT	u	13.5	u	11.4	:	4.8
NL	60.4	13.5	51.2	48.3	7.1	18.2
AT	47.3	13.4	33.0	24.6	u	9.1
PL	30.8	22.7	16.1	u	8.4	20.1
PT	38.8	23.7	u	11.6	29.1	22.0
RO	u	32.8	u	9.8	:	1.0
SI	20.4	u	16.2	25.2	u	10.6
SK	40.9	15.7	u	3.6	u	4.4
FI	34.8	13.6	24.4	14.0	11.5	u
SE	34.9	10.7	25.9	27.0	10.3	15.3
UK	51.6	13.6	25.3	26.0	4.5	5.7
IS	44.8	11.8	u	23.6	u	9.7
NO	32.8	8.1	29.4	28.6	u	8.1
CH	38.3	15.2	45.6	34.4	10.1	u
HR	u	21.6	u	9.0	u	11.6
MK	u	28.1	u	5.6	u	15.5
TR	26.3	40.0	21.5	11.3	u	10.7

(1) Non-employees = self-employed and family workers.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Table 4.16: Writers and creative artists by selected characteristics, 2009 (%)

	Working at home (¹)		Second job		Total employ- ment
	Writers and creative artists	Total employ- ment	Writers and creative artists	Total employ- ment	
EU-27	45.9	12.6	9.4	3.8	
BE	39.5	18.4	11.3	u	4.0
BG	u	1.7	u		0.6
CZ	34.1	6.9	7.0		1.9
DK	63.6	28.7	15.9		9.3
DE	50.6	13.2	8.7		3.7
EE	u	9.7	u		4.3
IE	u	13.1	u		2.3
EL	20.1	u	4.4	u	3.4
ES	20.9		5.9	6.6	2.3
FR	50.2	18.7	9.1		3.4
IT	26.2	4.6	5.9		1.5
CY	u	1.2	u		3.9
LV	u	3.4	u		4.6
LT	u	6.3	u		5.0
LU	69.8	u	21.4	u	3.2
HU	38.6		7.6	u	1.8
MT	u	9.5	u		5.1
NL	45.2	10.8	21.4		7.3
AT	57.7	21.1	11.6	u	4.1
PL	66.1	12.2	11.8	u	7.4
PT	u	5.1	u		6.5
RO	u	0.5	u		3.0
SI	62.8	u	12.6	u	3.5
SK	46.0		7.6	u	1.0
FI	48.6	21.1	8.8	u	4.4
SE	54.6	21.5	12.8		8.2
UK	62.2	23.1	6.0		3.9
IS	71.7	33.2	u		9.1
NO	35.4	12.0	14.4		8.8
CH	38.8	16.5	19.9		7.4
HR	u	3.3	:		2.9
MK	:	:	u		2.3
TR	7.6	3.7	u		2.7

(¹) Percentage of persons working at home usually or sometimes.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS



Enterprises in cultural sectors

5

Enterprises in publishing sector

The economic dimension of culture can be described through data collected in the domain of structural business statistics (SBS), which provide information on the structure, conduct and performance of enterprises by using indicators such as the number, turnover or value added of enterprises. The data are collected according to the international classification of economic activities. NACE Rev.1.1 was used until reference year 2007 and NACE Rev.2 has been implemented from 2008 onwards. This publication centres on data for the publishing sector, since this was the only cultural sector available in SBS according to NACE Rev.1.1 in 2007.

Publishing sector according to SBS data (reference year 2007)

- In absolute terms, France counted the most publishing enterprises (publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals, without sound recordings) in the EU-27. In relative terms, Luxembourg recorded the highest share of publishing enterprises among all manufacturing enterprises (8 %), followed by Norway (6 %), the Netherlands (5 %) and Sweden (5 %).
- Between 2002 and 2007, Norway accounted for the greatest average annual increase in the number of enterprises in publishing (18 %), followed by Ireland (16 %) and Slovakia (13 %). In contrast, the number of publishing enterprises in Finland, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Germany fell each year over the same period.
- Books (53 %) were the main activity of publishing enterprises in the EU-27. This was the case in all countries studied except Cyprus, Slovakia, Luxembourg, Latvia, France, Ireland and Portugal, where publishing activity was highest for journals and periodicals.
- In the EU-27, newspaper publishers employed on average 34 persons, more than enterprises specialised in the publishing of books (6 persons) or journals and periodicals (14 persons). Newspaper publishers in Denmark, Germany and the United Kingdom recorded the highest average staff count.

- Between 2002 and 2007, turnover in publishing grew faster than turnover in the entire manufacturing sector in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Denmark and France. Only the United Kingdom experienced an average annual decline in publishing turnover.
- In 2007, newspaper publishing generated the highest turnover in the EU-27 (EUR 48 billion), followed by journals and periodicals (EUR 43 billion) and books (EUR 35 billion). In the Czech Republic, Poland and Portugal, book publishing generated the highest turnover.
- In the EU-27, newspapers comprised the highest share of value added in the publishing sector (39 %), followed by journals and periodicals (34 %) and books (27 %). In Ireland, Slovakia and Cyprus, books accounted for less than 10 % of value added in publishing.
- In 2007, the EU-27 counted more than 11 000 enterprises in the sound recording sector. The highest turnover per enterprise was noted in Ireland, followed by Germany and Spain. Ireland also reported the highest added value at factor cost per enterprise, followed by Greece, Germany and the United Kingdom.
- With the exception of Cyprus and Lithuania, the share of micro-enterprises was higher in the publishing sector than in the manufacturing sector. Nevertheless, micro-enterprises accounted for a comparatively low share of turnover in the publishing sector, ranging from 7 % in the United Kingdom to 43 % in Greece. On the other hand, in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, more than 60 % of turnover in publishing was generated by large enterprises.

Trends in some cultural sectors, STS data 2005–09

The turnover index calculated in the framework of short-term statistics (STS) allows a rapid assessment of recent economic developments in some cultural sectors. The NACE Rev.2 classification was implemented in 2009, and the time series were back-cast to 2000. Simultaneously, a new base year (2005) for the indices was adopted. The turnover index in STS by NACE Rev.2 is available for publishing, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities and programming and broadcasting activities.

- The turnover index adjusted by working days for publishing activities (2005 = 100) increased in 2006 with respect to 2005 in all countries except Lithuania and Portugal. In most countries, the most notable increases were recorded in 2007 and 2008. But only Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Slovenia and Sweden posted an increase in turnover index for publishing activities from 2008 to 2009.
- The turnover index for motion pictures, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing varied considerably across countries. A peak was reached in Latvia, Bulgaria and Lithuania in 2006 and 2007, while Slovakia recorded strong growth in 2009. Substantial increases were also observed between 2005 and 2009 in Cyprus, Sweden, Denmark and Greece.
- In many of the countries studied, the turnover index in programming and broadcasting activities was at its highest in 2007 and 2008. In Germany, Lithuania, Slovakia, Austria and the United Kingdom, the turnover index generally decreased over the period considered, whereas it remained fairly stable in France and Ireland.

Table 5.1: Number of enterprises in publishing and manufacturing sectors and share of publishing enterprises in the entire manufacturing sector, 2002 and 2007

	Publishing (¹)		Manufacturing (²)		Share of publishing enterprises in manufacturing	
	2002	2007	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27 (³)	55 051	59 794	2 314 934	2 322 833	2.4	2.6
BE (³)	679	815	36 089	38 894	1.9	2.1
BG (³)	557	623	28 740	30 562	1.9	2.0
CZ (³)	2 796	3 293	149 581	152 645	1.9	2.2
DK	815	845	19 235	18 423	4.2	4.6
DE	4 287	4 132	196 702	202 377	2.2	2.0
EE	170	239	4 398	5 875	3.9	4.1
IE	83	177	4 932	5 303	1.7	3.3
EL (³)	2 551	2 938	87 741	95 303	2.9	3.1
ES	5 044	6 125	222 291	217 011	2.3	2.8
FR	8 976	9 839	248 349	260 928	3.6	3.8
IT	5 628	5 822	549 388	510 935	1.0	1.1
CY	47	54	6 297	5 565	0.7	1.0
LV	294	309	7 529	7 882	3.9	3.9
LT	501	477	9 483	16 059	5.3	3.0
LU	80	77	984	975	8.1	7.9
HU	2 486	2 560	73 005	60 013	3.4	4.3
MT	69	:	3,792	:	1.8	:
NL	2 270	2 460	46 435	46 570	4.9	5.3
AT	676	872	27 572	28 844	2.5	3.0
PL	4 243	4 436	210 200	197 931	2.0	2.2
PT	978	1 345	78 789	94 639	1.2	1.4
RO	1 383	2 009	46 517	59 945	3.0	3.4
SI	301	350	19 381	17 858	1.6	2.0
SK	145	273	5 609	8 624	2.6	3.2
FI	927	881	25 799	25 727	3.6	3.4
SE	2 554	3 192	54 616	61 023	4.7	5.2
UK	5 385	5 582	162 197	149 130	3.3	3.7
NO (³)	520	1 005	9 460	18 422	5.5	5.5

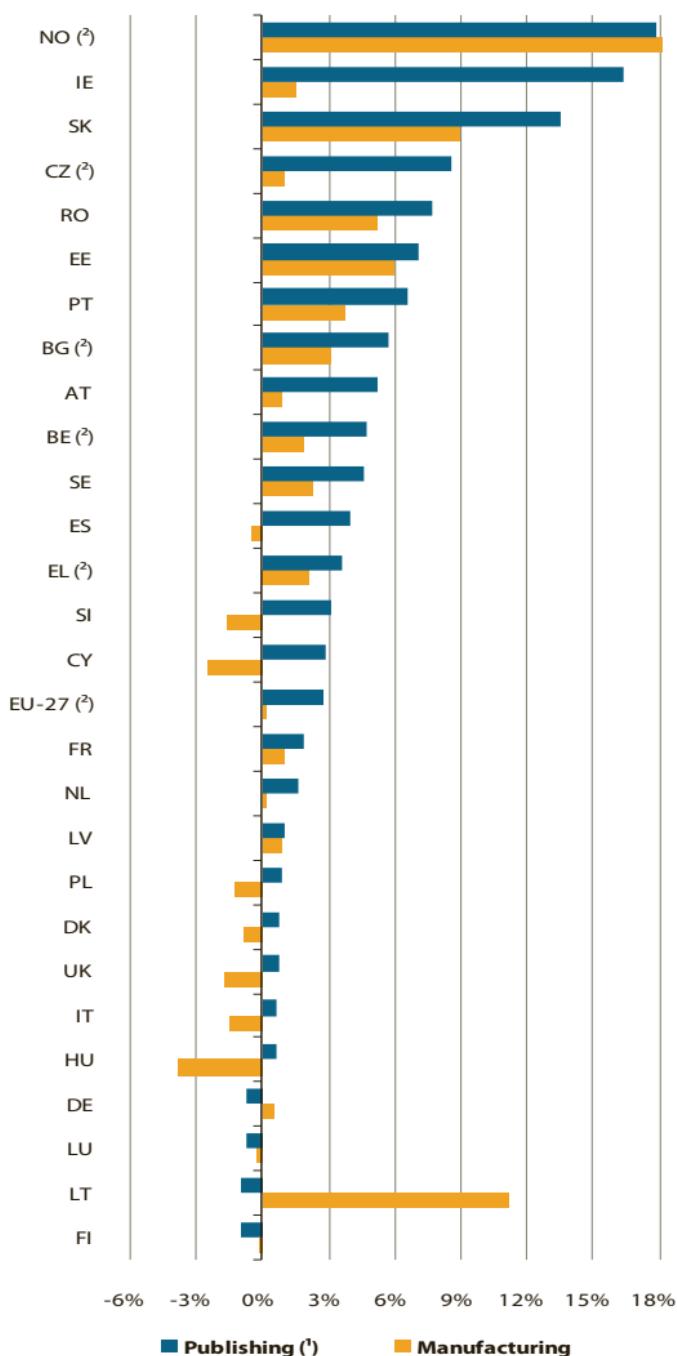
(¹) In this context, 'publishing' refers to the publishing of books, newspapers and journals and periodicals (DE2211+DE2212+DE2213 of the NACE Rev.1.1).

(²) Manufacturing: section D of NACE Rev.1.1.

(³) Exceptions to the reference year 2002: 2004: EU-27;
2003: BE, EL, NO;
2005: BG, CZ.

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

Figure 5.2: Average annual growth rate of number of enterprises, 2002–07 (%)



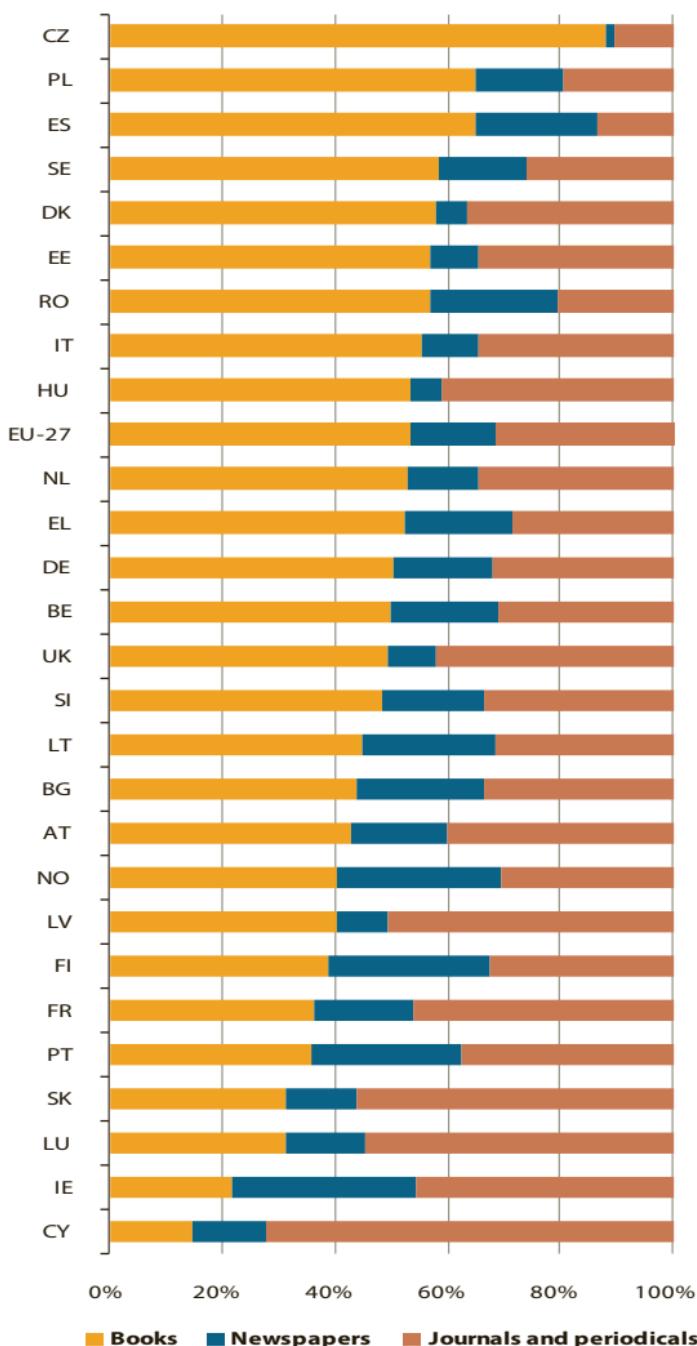
(¹) In this context, 'publishing' refers to the publishing of books, newspapers and journals and periodicals (DE2211+DE2212+DE2213 of the NACE Rev.1.1).

(²) Exception to the reference period: 2004–07: EU-27;
2003–07: BE, EL, NO;
2005–07: BG, CZ.

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

MT: data not available.

Figure 5.3: Enterprises in publishing by sub-activity, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

MT: data not available.

5 Enterprises in cultural sectors

Table 5.4: Average number of persons employed per enterprise, 2007

	Number of persons employed per enterprise			
	Publishing of			Manufacturing
	Books	Newspapers	Journals and periodicals	
EU-27	6.3	33.6	14.2	14.9
BE	8.2	23.1	13.9	15.7
BG	5.0	21.0	10.0	22.0
CZ	3.0	78.0	6.0	9.0
DK	8.6	221.8	25.3	22.9
DE	16.5	104.2	54.1	35.8
EE	6.0	63.0	14.0	22.0
IE	14.2	48.9	20.4	42.2
EL	2.4	12.8	4.2	4.3
ES	5.1	16.8	12.6	11.7
FR	7.5	17.6	7.3	13.8
IT	4.6	22.1	7.1	9.0
CY	3.0	78.0	7.0	7.0
LV	8.0	47.0	19.0	20.0
LT	8.0	22.0	13.0	16.0
LU	: c	: c	4.0	38.2
HU	3.0	23.0	4.0	13.0
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	7.7	41.7	14.1	16.7
AT	5.9	25.5	9.5	22.1
PL	6.0	19.0	8.0	14.0
PT	6.9	11.4	7.8	8.6
RO	5.0	15.0	10.0	25.0
SI	7.0	24.0	5.0	13.0
SK	4.0	33.0	12.0	49.0
FI	6.9	30.8	16.7	16.1
SE	2.5	31.0	8.0	13.2
UK	10.8	105.6	27.5	20.6
NO	7.5	33.6	10.0	14.8

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

Table 5.5: Turnover in publishing in million EUR and as a share of total manufacturing (%), 2002 and 2007 (¹)

	Turnover in the publishing sector in million EUR		Share of publishing turnover in manufacturing	
	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27 (2)	118 371	126 326	1.9	1.7
BE (2)	2 414	2 993	1.3	1.2
BG (2)	148	215	0.9	0.9
CZ	: u	1 105	: u	0.8
DK	2 430	2 997	3.2	3.2
DE	26 487	27 000	1.8	1.4
EE (2)	99	149	2.1	1.7
IE (2)	708	974	0.7	0.8
EL (2)	1 348	1 632	3.3	2.7
ES	6 844	9 057	1.7	1.6
FR	17 314	18 660	1.7	1.9
IT	11 062	12 316	1.3	1.2
CY (2)	58	72	1.7	1.9
LV	113	152	2.8	2.1
LT	140	213	2.1	1.5
LU	: c	: c	: c	: c
HU	866	982	1.4	1.0
MT	31	:	1.2	:
NL	6 471	7 647	2.8	2.5
AT	1 825	2 209	1.6	1.4
PL	2 193	2 642	1.7	1.1
PT	1 037	1 173	1.5	1.4
RO	267	600	1.0	1.0
SI	267	352	1.5	1.3
SK	201	253	1.0	0.5
FI	2 409	2 655	2.3	1.8
SE	3 583	4 340	2.4	2.1
UK	26 460	25 764	3.7	3.5
NO (2)	2 797	3 685	4.6	3.8

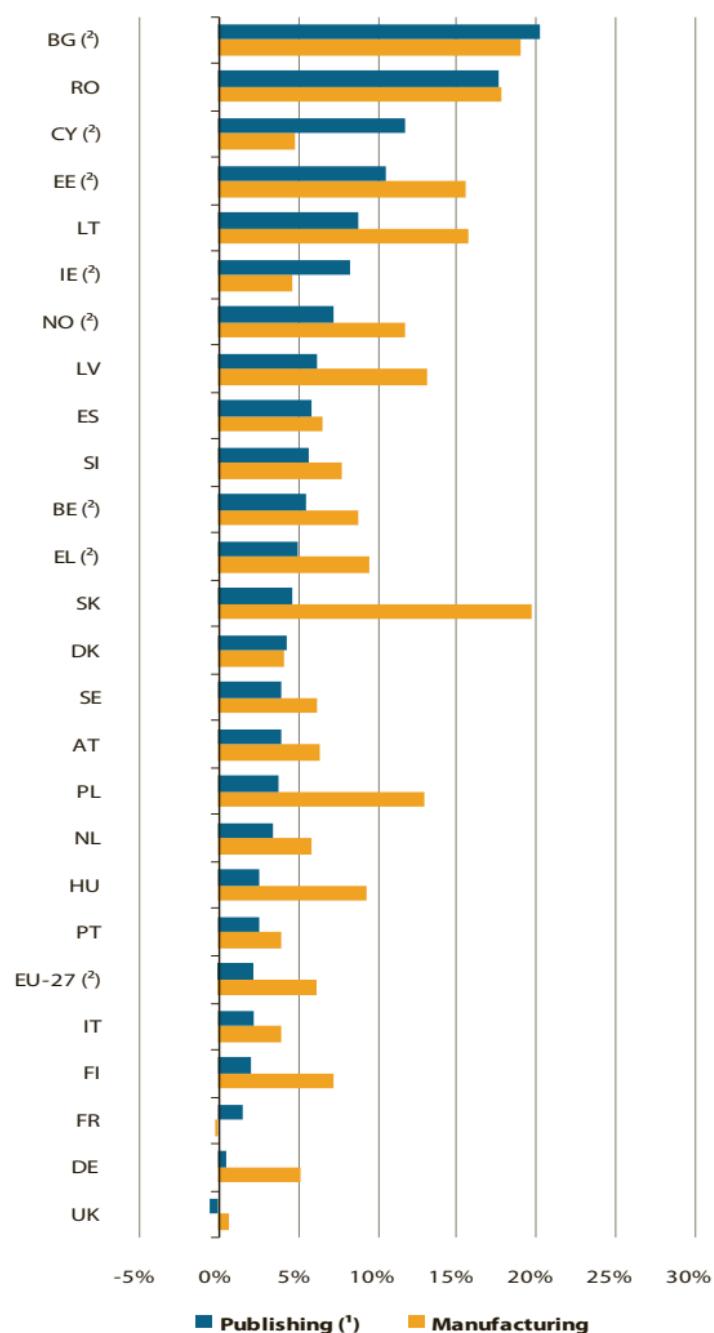
(¹) In this context, 'publishing' refers to the publishing of books, newspapers and journals and periodicals (DE2211+DE2212+DE2213 of the NACE Rev.1.1).

(²) Exceptions to the reference year 2002: 2004: EU-27;
2003: BE, EE, IE, EL, NO;
2005: BG, CY.

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

5 Enterprises in cultural sectors

Figure 5.6: Average annual growth rate of turnover, 2002–07 (%)



(¹) In this context, 'publishing' refers to the publishing of books, newspapers and journals and periodicals (DE2211+DE2212+DE2213 of the NACE Rev.1.1).

(²) Exceptions to the reference period 2002–07: 2004–07: EU-27; 2003–07: BE, EE, IE, EL, NO; 2005–07: BG, CY.

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

MT: data not available.

LU: confidential data.

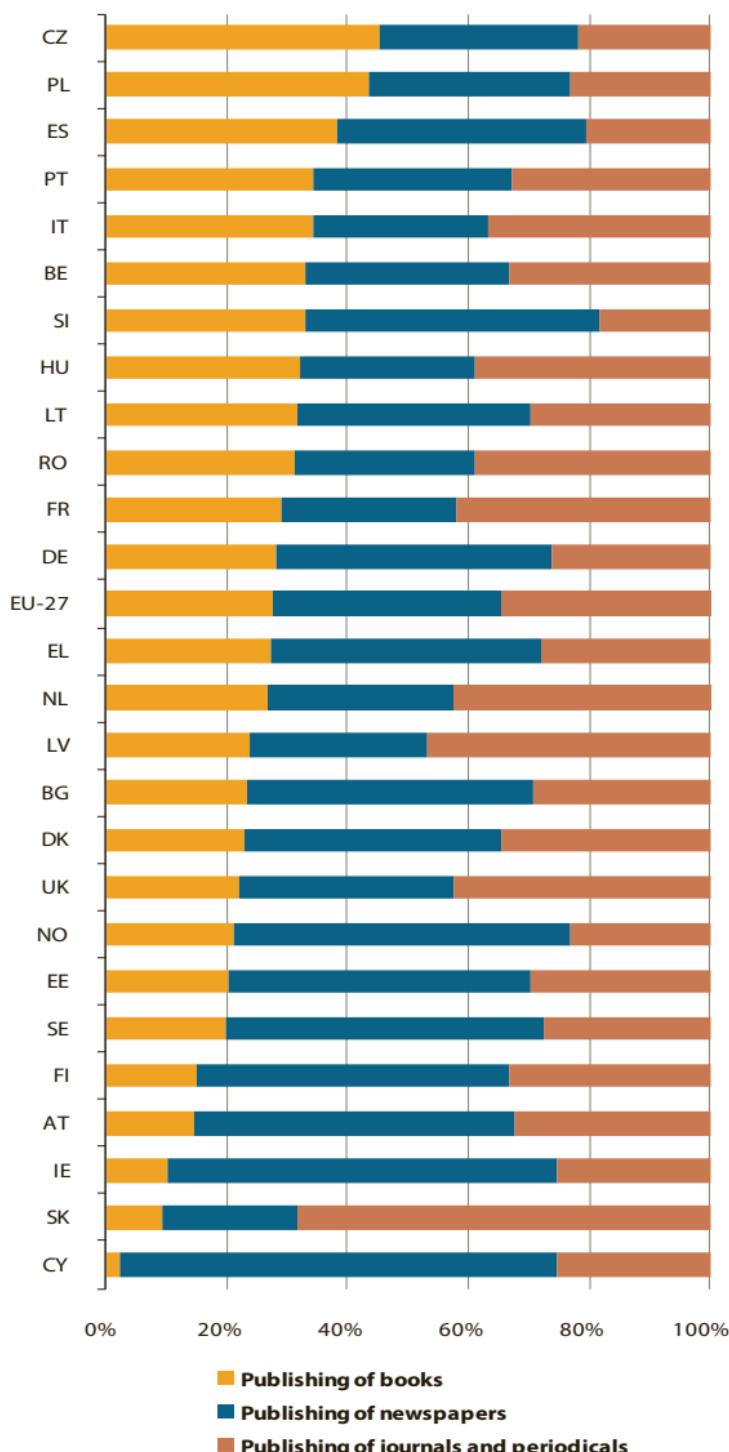
CZ: unreliable data.

Table 5.7: Turnover in publishing sub-activities in million EUR, 2007

	Books	Newspapers	Journals and periodicals	Total
EU-27	35 200	47 681	43 445	126 326
BE	984	1 018	991	2 993
BG	50	102	63	215
CZ	499	367	240	1 105
DK	684	1 283	1 030	2 997
DE	7 658	12 252	7 090	27 000
EE	30	74	44	149
IE	99	630	245	974
EL	446	728	458	1 632
ES	3 483	3 707	1 867	9 057
FR	5 396	5 407	7 857	18 660
IT	4 209	3 576	4 532	12 316
CY	2	52	18	72
LV	36	45	71	152
LT	68	82	63	213
LU	:	c	:	c
HU	315	284	384	982
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	2 041	2 348	3 258	7 647
AT	320	1,176	713	2 209
PL	1 156	876	610	2 642
PT	403	387	384	1 173
RO	187	180	234	600
SI	116	172	64	352
SK	24	57	172	253
FI	399	1 372	884	2 655
SE	861	2 291	1 188	4 340
UK	5 714	9 092	10 958	25 764
NO	773	2,056	857	3 685

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

Figure 5.8: Breakdown of turnover in publishing by sub-activity, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

LU: confidential data.

MT: data not available.

Table 5.9: Value added at factor cost in publishing in million EUR and as a share of total manufacturing (%), 2002 and 2007

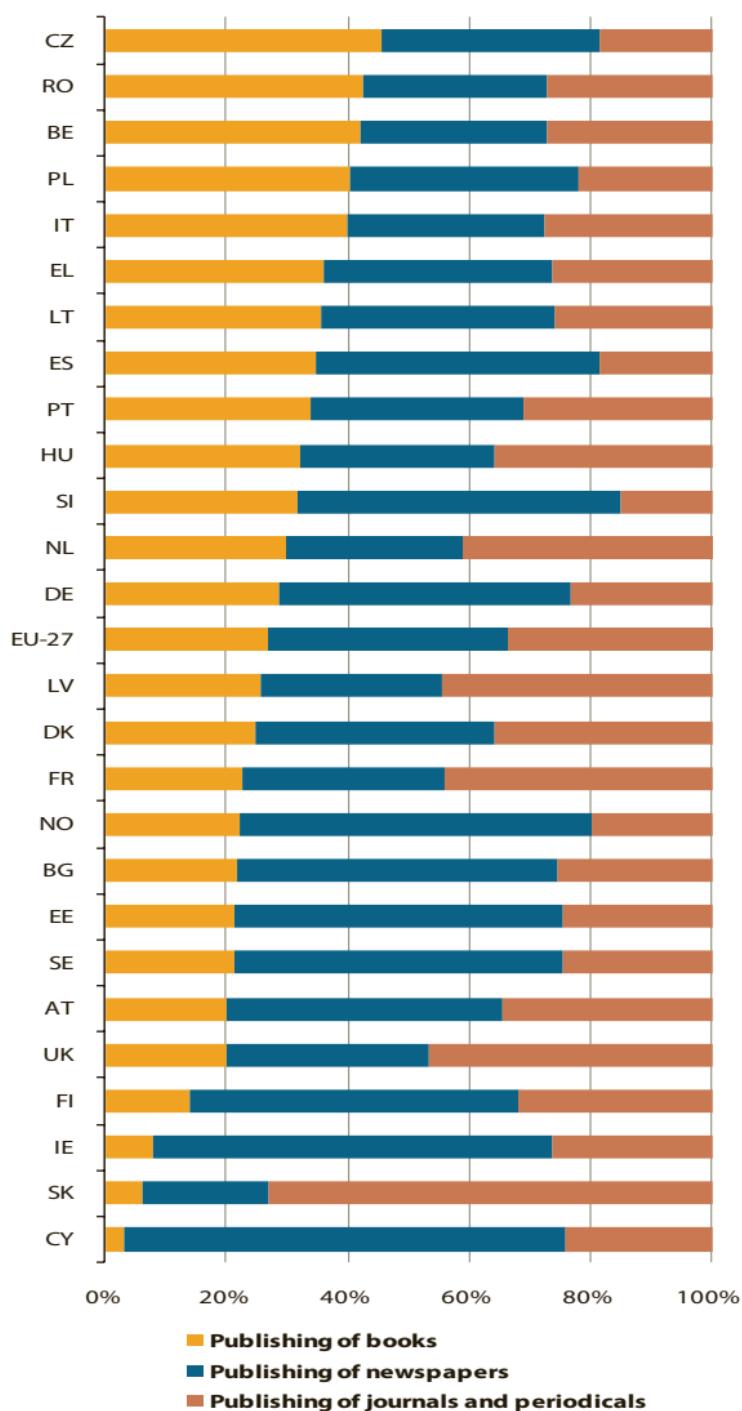
	Value added at factor costs in million EUR in publishing ⁽¹⁾		Share of publishing value added in manufacturing (%)	
	2002	2007	2002	2007
EU-27⁽²⁾	44 065	47 264	2.7	2.6
BE⁽²⁾	766	961	1.7	1.9
BG⁽²⁾	36	66	1.1	1.4
CZ	: c	338	:	1.1
DK	973	1 076	3.8	3.7
DE	9 184	9 870	2.3	2.0
EE⁽²⁾	40	61	3.1	2.7
IE⁽²⁾	384	510	1.0	1.4
EL⁽²⁾	548	801	4.3	4.8
ES	2 582	3 502	2.4	2.6
FR	5 251	5 737	2.5	2.6
IT	3 529	3 865	1.7	1.7
CY⁽²⁾	27	34	2.5	2.8
LV	55	68	4.4	3.2
LT	50	62	3.3	2.0
LU	: c	: c	: c	: c
HU	191	313	1.5	1.7
MT	20	:	2.5	:
NL	2 699	2 923	5.0	4.6
AT	599	719	1.6	1.5
PL	790	1 114	2.0	2.1
PT	361	402	2.0	2.0
RO	70	140	1.1	1.0
SI	84	111	1.9	1.6
SK	60	103	1.5	1.2
FI	951	1 028	3.2	2.9
SE	1 116	1 369	2.6	2.4
UK	11 472	11 990	5.1	5.3
NO	1,321	1,525	:	6.0

(¹) In this context, 'publishing' refers to the publishing of books, newspapers and journals and periodicals (DE2211+DE2212+DE2213 of the NACE Rev.1.1).

(²) Exceptions to the reference year 2002: 2004: EU-27;
2003: BE, EE, IE, EL;
2005: BG, CY.

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

Figure 5.10: Breakdown of value added in publishing by sub-activity, 2007 (%)

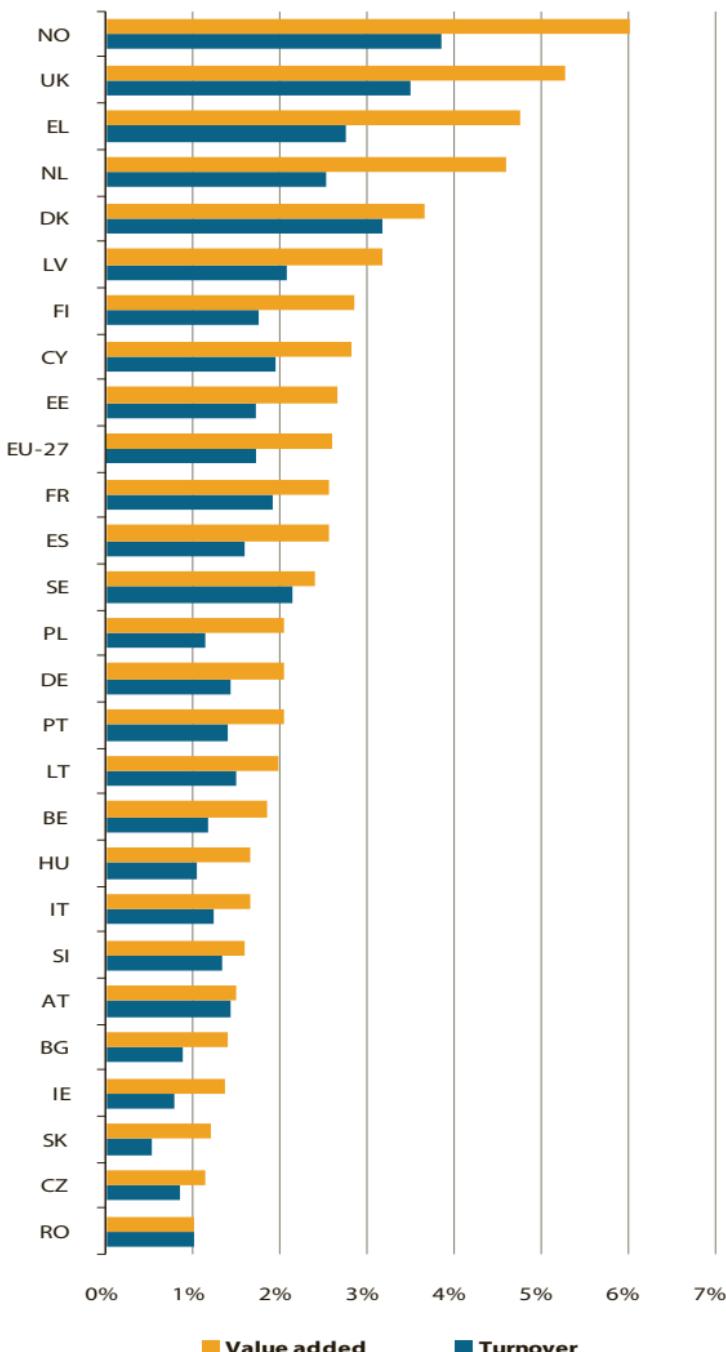


Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

LU: confidential data.

MT: data not available.

Figure 5.11: Share of publishing in manufacturing value added versus share of publishing in manufacturing turnover, 2007 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ In this context, 'publishing' refers to the publishing of books, newspapers and journals and periodicals (DE2211+DE2212+DE2213 of the NACE Rev.1.1).

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

MT: data not available.

LU: confidential data.

5 Enterprises in cultural sectors

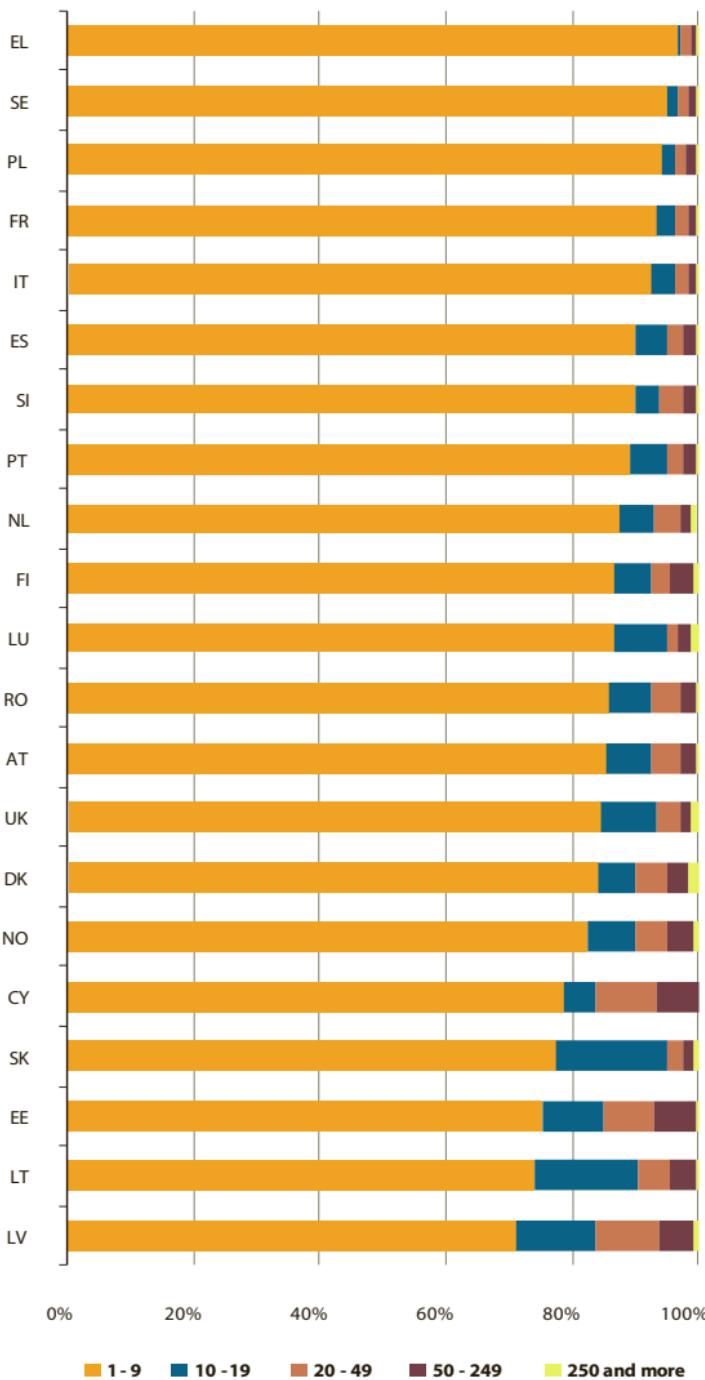
Table 5.12: Number of enterprises, number of persons employed per enterprise, turnover and value added in sound recording sector, 2007 (¹)

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed per enterprise	Turnover in million EUR	Value added at factor cost in million EUR
EU-27	11 833	1.8 e	4 100 e	1 100 eu
BE	214	1.2	60.8	8.8
BG	19	3.0	1.1	0.2
CZ	125	1.0	9.5	2.3
DK	160	2.6	50.9	19.2
DE	863	5.1	789.3	194.0
EE	1	: c	: c	: c
IE	5	4.2	4.8	1.7
EL	85	3.3	35.0	19.5
ES	200	3.9	155.0	37.3
FR	3 660	1.1	1 124.7	297.0
IT	803	2.1	358.2	65.6
CY	0	:	0	0
LV	24	3.0	3.3	1.2
LT	19	6.0	11.9	0.2
LU	11	1.4	1.8	0.5
HU	207	2.0	54.1	7.9
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	465	2.1	148.1	40.1
AT	174	1.6	31.2	15.3
PL	268	5.0	51.9	15.4
PT	146	: c	: c	: c
RO	191	2.0	20.9	4.2
SI	57	2.0	18.4	5.7
SK	15	2.0	1.5	0.4
FI	480	1.0	95.7	30.8
SE	2 436	0.5	209.0	59.5
UK	1 205	2.7	850.8	249.8
NO	196	1.4	65.1	15.4

(¹) Sound recording sector = NACE Rev.1.1, code 2214.

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))

Figure 5.13: Breakdown of enterprises in publishing sector by number of persons employed, 2007 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ In this context, 'publishing' covers the entire NACE group 221, including sound recordings (2214) and other publishing activities (2215).

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_sc_2d_dade02](#))

Confidential data: BE, BG, CZ, DE, IE, HU.
MT: data not available.

5 Enterprises in cultural sectors

Figure 5.14: Share of micro-enterprises in publishing sector and turnover generated by **micro-enterprises** in publishing, 2007 (%) ⁽¹⁾

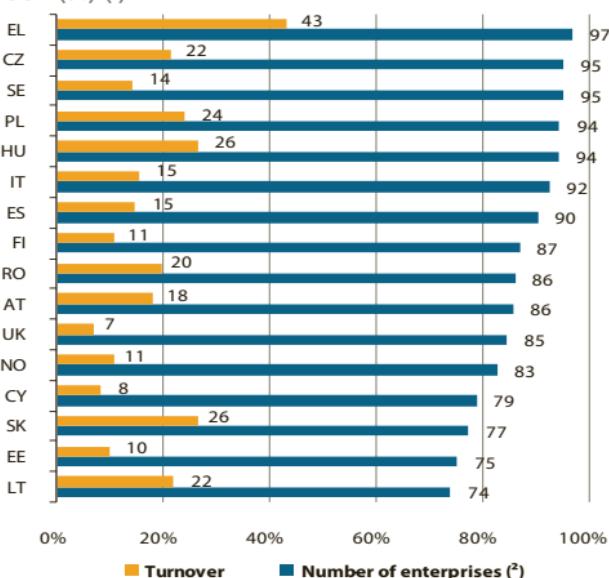
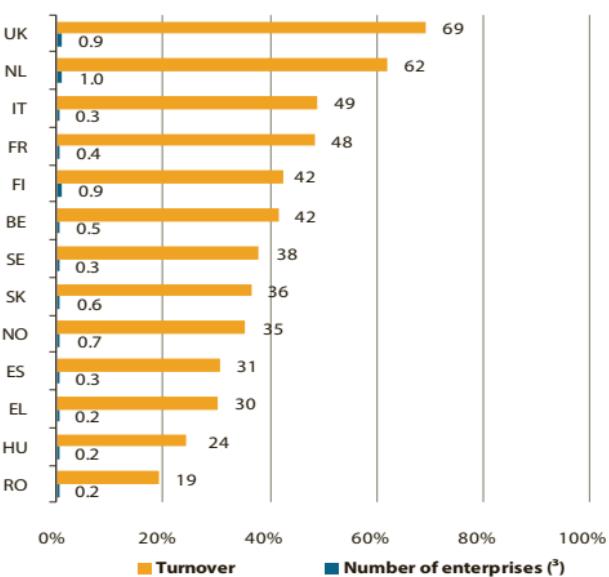


Figure 5.15: Share of large enterprises in publishing sector and turnover generated by **large enterprises** in publishing, 2007 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ In this context, 'publishing' covers the entire NACE group 221, including publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals, sound recordings and other publishing activities.

⁽²⁾ Micro-enterprise: 1 to 9 persons employed.

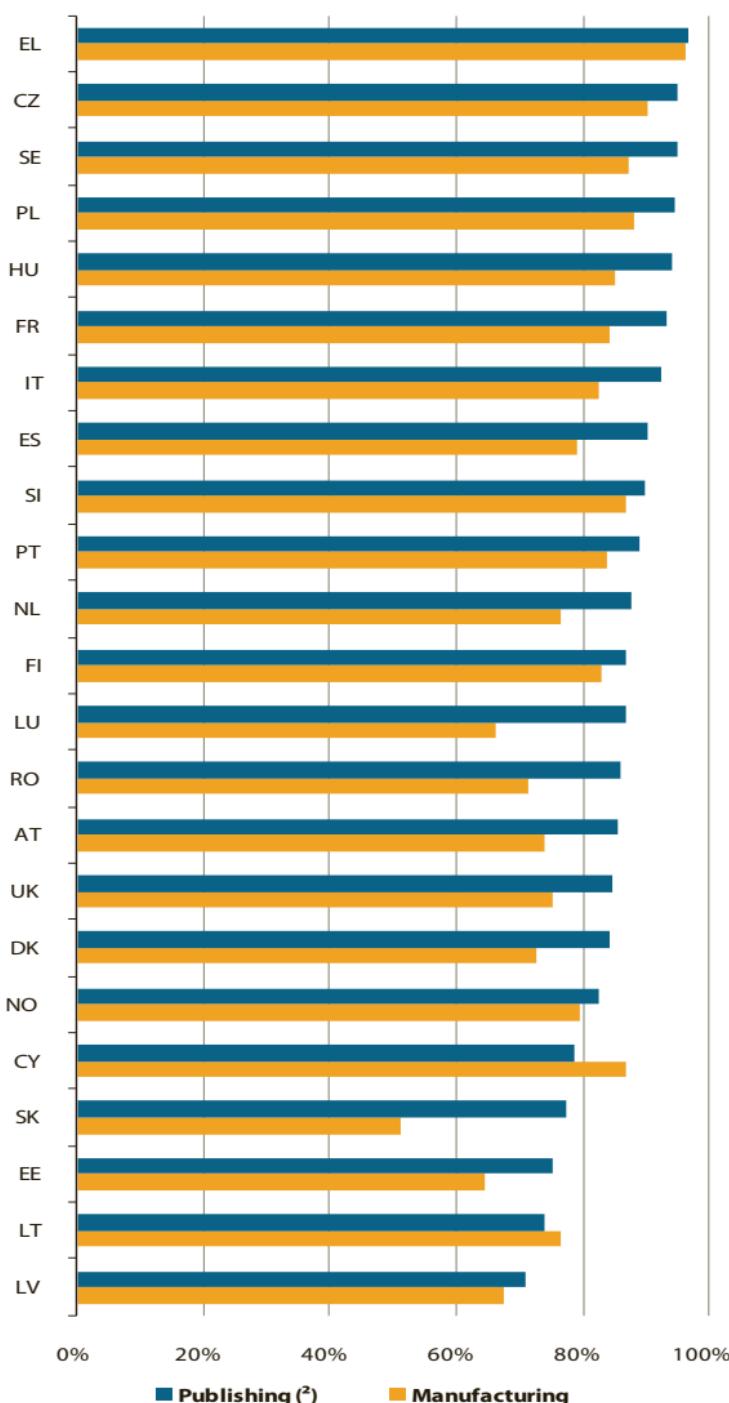
⁽³⁾ Large enterprise: more than 250 persons employed.

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_sc_2d_dade02](#))

Data confidential or not available for turnover of micro-enterprises: BE, BG, DK, DE, IE, FR, LV, LU, MT, NL, PT, SI.

Data confidential or not available for turnover of large enterprises: BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, PL, SI, PT.

Figure 5.16: Share of micro-enterprises in manufacturing and publishing sectors, 2007 (%) ⁽¹⁾



(¹) Micro-enterprise: 1 to 9 persons employed.

(²) In this context, 'publishing' covers the entire NACE group 221, including sound recordings (2214) and other publishing activities (2215).

Source: Eurostat, SBS (online data code: [sbs_sc_2d_dade02](#))

Data confidential or not available: BE, BG, DE, IE, MT.

5 Enterprises in cultural sectors

Table 5.17: Turnover index for publishing activities
(2005 = 100), NACE Rev.2 ⁽¹⁾

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
EU-27	100		104		107		108		102	
BE ⁽²⁾	100	e	105	e	109	e	:	:	:	:
BG	100		120		151		102		107	p
CZ	102	p	103	p	107	p	106	p	99	p
DK	100	ps	103	ps	116	ps	106	ps	97	ps
DE	100		103		105		107		102	
EE	100		100		136		131		106	
IE	100		108		105		105		82	
EL	100		107		110		105		92	
ES	100		103		106		102		91	
FR	100		104		108		112		109	
IT	100		104		104		99		93	
CY	100	e	106	e	119	e	122		132	
LV	100		124		146		159		89	
LT	100	p	99	p	113	p	133	p	91	p
LU	100		110		124		123		101	
HU	100		102		99		104		107	
MT	100		110		121		117	p	112	p
NL	:	c	:	c	:	c	:	c	:	c
AT	100		107		113		112		107	
PL	100		101		112		129		116	
PT ⁽²⁾	100		96		98		99		88	
RO	100		123		166		194		173	
SI	100		107		118		129		130	
SK	100		121		147		117		105	
FI	100		103		107		109		101	
SE	100		106		110		103		110	
UK	100		105		106		108		98	
NO	100		107		116		124		119	
CH	100	e	101	ep	104	ep	100	e	90	ep
HR	93	p	139	p	162	p	166	p	145	p
TR	100		115		122		128		114	

⁽¹⁾ Data adjusted by working days.

⁽²⁾ BE and PT: gross data.

Source: Eurostat, STS (online data code: [sts_setu_a](#))

In this context, publishing activities correspond to section J58 of NACE Rev.2 and cover the sub-section J58.1: Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities; and sub-section J58.2: Software publishing.

Table 5.18: Turnover index for motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (2005 = 100), NACE Rev.2⁽¹⁾

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	100	s	96	101	105
BE⁽²⁾	100	e	109	e	119
BG	100		144		189
CZ	100	p	75	p	95
DK	100	p	106	p	116
DE	100		97		96
EE	:	c	:	c	:
IE	100		93		101
EL	100		109		120
ES	100		106		127
FR	100		105		108
IT	:		101		99
CY	100	e	93	e	112
LV	100		151		200
LT	100	p	118	p	166
LU	100		103		116
HU	100		86		86
MT	100		89		93
NL	:		:		:
AT	100		104		104
PL	:		:		:
PT⁽²⁾	100		97		109
RO	100		104		130
SI	100		107		116
SK	100		109		111
FI	100		110		119
SE	100		107		116
UK	100		89		94
NO	100		111		116
CH	:		:		:
HR	101	p	161	p	131
TR	100		128		149

(¹) Data adjusted by working days.

(²) BE and PT: gross data.

Source: Eurostat, STS (online data code: [sts_setu_a](#))

In this context, motion picture, video, television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities correspond to code J59 of NACE Rev.2 and cover sub-section J59.1: Motion picture, video and television programme activities; and sub-section J59.2: Sound recording and music publishing activities.

5 Enterprises in cultural sectors

Table 5.19: Turnover index in programming and broadcasting activities (2005 = 100), NACE Rev.2 (¹)

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
EU-27	100		103		108		109		101	s
BE	100	ep	111	ep	125	ep	129	ep	:	
BG	100	s	138	s	178	s	161	s	124	ps
CZ	100	p	100	p	117	p	150	p	135	p
DK	100	p	98	p	118	p	118	p	102	p
DE	100		102		98		98		86	
EE	100		121		162		249		124	
IE	101	s	102	s	107	s	106	s	105	s
EL	100		116		138		142		133	
ES	100		107		116		108		91	
FR	100		104		107		108		106	
IT	101	s	106	s	111	s	116	s	115	s
CY	100	e	103	e	116	e	139		135	
LV	100		141		145		143		96	
LT	100	p	65	p	82	p	82	p	61	p
LU	100		108		117		117		108	
HU	100		127		125		112		94	
MT	100		147		128		137	p	148	p
NL	100	s	112	s	126	s	135	s	:	cs
AT	100		99		96		95		92	
PL	100	s	108	s	133	s	160	s	:	
PT (²)	100		109		109		112		111	
RO	99		118		135		142		82	
SI	100		101		109		117		119	
SK	100		104		83		76		50	
FI	100		104		117		127		124	
SE	100		106		115		128		126	
UK	100		79		79		83		79	
NO	100		114		112		129		127	
CH	:		:		:		:		:	
HR	101	p	109	p	127	p	126	p	119	p
TR	100		130		138		163		134	

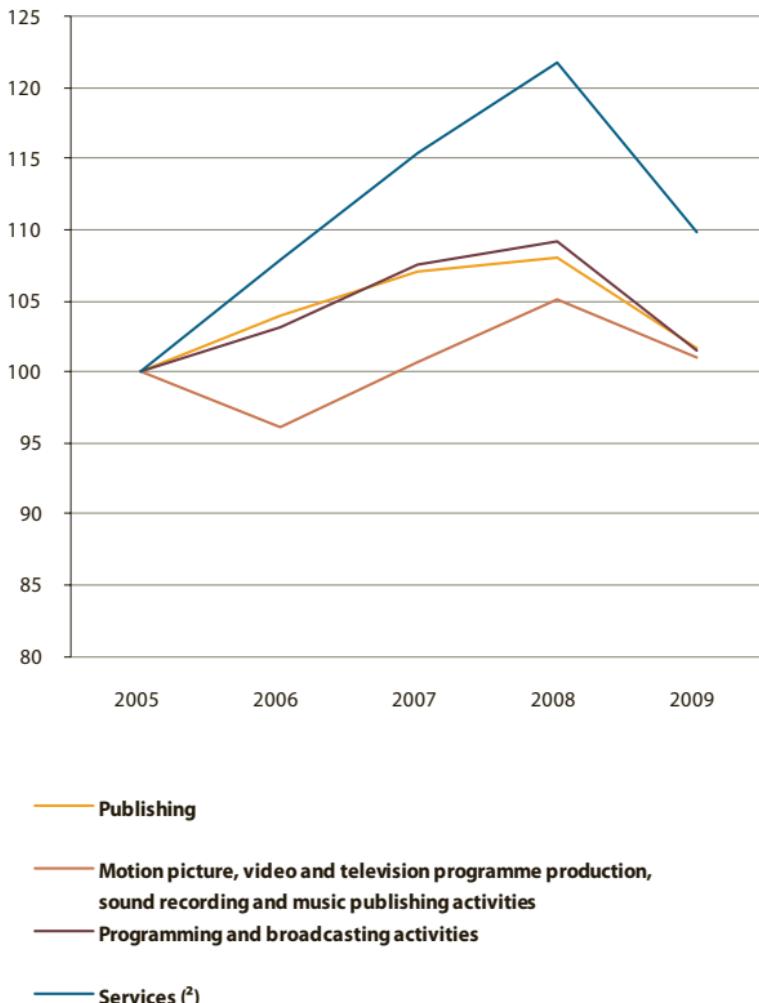
(¹) Data adjusted by working days.

(²) PT: gross data.

Source: Eurostat, STS (online data code: [sts_setu_a](#))

In this context, programming and broadcasting activities correspond to code J60 of NACE Rev.2 and cover sub-section J60.1: Radio broadcasting; and sub-section J60.2: Television programming and broadcasting activities.

Figure 5.20: Turnover index for selected cultural sectors
(2005 = 100), EU-27, NACE Rev.2⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Data adjusted by working days.

⁽²⁾ Services as required by STS regulation (except retail trade and repair).

Source: Eurostat, STS (online data code: [sts_setu_a](#))



External trade in cultural goods

6

External trade in cultural goods

Data on external trade in cultural goods are extracted from the Eurostat Comext database, which contains trade data for the EU Member States, candidate and EFTA countries (internal EU trade and trade with countries outside the EU).

The most detailed results published by Eurostat are broken down according to the subheadings of the Combined Nomenclature (CN), comprising around 10 000 eight-digit codes. This chapter presents data on the import and export of cultural goods such as books, newspapers, musical instruments, works of art and collectors' pieces.

Please note that these statistics concern only tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences or copyrights, although such intellectual property rights are important in the literary, musical and audiovisual fields. Unfortunately, data on trade in licences and copyrights are not available, and the balance of payments does not allow a distinction between industrial patents, franchises, copyrights and licences.

Moreover, when a publisher from an EU Member State, or from a non-EU country but with a seat in the EU, releases a DVD of an American movie or a CD of an Asian band, the DVD or CD in question is considered as an EU product and the export of this DVD or CD to another EU country is considered as intra-EU trade.

- In 2009, the EU-27 exported more cultural goods to the rest of the world than it imported, recording a trade surplus of around EUR 1.9 billion. The main products exported and imported were books and works of art (mainly paintings). The highest export/import ratio was recorded for newspapers, journals and periodicals (3.7), meaning that the EU exported nearly four times as many such publications as it imported.
- Nearly half of the EU Member States reported a trade surplus in cultural goods. The ratio of exports to imports ranged from 2.8 to 1.8 in Poland, Estonia, Lithuania and Germany, while it stood below 0.5 in Ireland, Cyprus, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and Romania.
- The general decrease in value and structural shifts in the trade of cultural goods reflect changes in cultural

participation patterns, in particular a wider use of information and communication technologies.

- EU exports of cultural goods fell by 4% a year between 2004 and 2009. Antiques exports were the most affected by this drop (-16% annually), while the greatest increase was noted for DVDs (+14% annually). Over the same period, the overall variation was limited regarding EU imports of cultural goods (-1% annually). The most substantial decrease was observed for postage stamps imports (-30% annually), followed by CDs (-11%).
- Between 2004 and 2009, a sizeable increase in cultural goods exports was observed in many Eastern European countries, although this increase was less substantial regarding imports. The reverse trend was observed in Romania, with declining exports and fast-growing imports.
- Works of art and antiques accounted for the greatest share of extra-EU cultural exports, followed by books, newspapers and DVDs. This ranking is strongly influenced by the high value of works of art and antiques exported by the United Kingdom and France. In the majority of countries, books are the main cultural items exported.
- Works of art and antiques also represented the largest share in extra-EU imports, followed by books and musical instruments. At national level, books were the main imported cultural items. However, newspapers accounted for a majority of imports in Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia. In Germany and Sweden, DVDs accounted for the greater part of cultural imports, while works of art and antiques were the main import items in the United Kingdom.
- In 2009, exports from the EU-27 to the rest of the world were widely distributed, with 40% shipped to 189 countries. The main destinations for EU-27 book exports were Switzerland (19%) and the United States (15%). More than three quarters of books imported into the EU came from the United States (34%), China (28%) and Hong Kong (11%).
- Over half of all newspapers, journals and periodicals exported by the EU to the rest of the world went to neighbouring countries: 35% were exported to Switzerland, 5% to Norway and 18% to Russia. Conversely, 55% of newspapers, journals and periodicals imported by the EU

came from the United States, and a further 37 % came from Switzerland, Croatia, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Brazil and Turkey.

- Altogether, 54 % of EU exports of musical instruments went to the United States (27 %), Japan (18 %) and Switzerland (9 %). Almost three quarters of EU imports of musical instruments came from China (40 %) and other Asian countries such as Japan, Indonesia, Taiwan and South Korea.
- In 2009, 91 % of all works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques exported from the EU-27 went to only eight countries, including the United States (42 %), Switzerland (30 %) and Ukraine (7 %). Conversely, 56 % of works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques imported by the EU came from the United States.

Table 6.1: EU-27 (¹) external trade in cultural goods in million EUR, 2009

Cultural goods	Statistics on trade of cultural goods in million EUR			
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Ratio EXP/IMP
Books	2 221	1 651	570	1.3
Newspapers, journals and periodicals	718	194	524	3.7
CDs	153	65	88	2.4
DVDs	421	146	275	2.9
Musical instruments				
Pianos	64	87	-23	0.7
Guitars, violins, etc.	45	127	-82	0.4
Clarinets, trumpets, keyboards, etc.	107	98	9	1.1
Percussion instruments	25	82	-57	0.3
Electronic instruments	40	350	-310	0.1
Musical boxes	7	15	-9	0.4
Parts and accessories	107	157	-51	0.7
Total	394	917	-523	0.4
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques				
Paintings	1 770	1 181	589	1.5
Engravings	54	48	6	1.1
Sculptures	574	243	332	2.4
Postage stamps	37	32	5	1.2
Collections	141	334	-193	0.4
Antiques	471	244	227	1.9
Total	3 047	2 082	965	1.5
Total of cultural goods	6 955	5 055	1 899	1.4

(¹) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

6 External trade in cultural goods

Table 6.2: EU-27 (¹) external trade in cultural goods in million EUR, 2004 and 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

Cultural goods	Exports in million EUR		AAGR 2004–09	Imports in million EUR		AAGR 2004–09
	2004	2009		2004	2009	
Books	2 436	2 221	-1.8	1 447	1 651	2.7
Newspapers, journals and periodicals	1 024	718	-6.8	259	194	-5.6
CDs	255	153	-9.6	119	65	-11.4
DVDs	221	421	13.8	148	146	-0.2
Musical instruments						
Pianos	94	64	-7.3	92	87	-1.0
Guitars, violins, etc.	57	45	-4.5	92	127	6.7
Clarinets, trumpets, keyboards, etc.	121	107	-2.5	98	98	0.0
Percussion instruments	20	25	4.4	81	82	0.1
Electronic instruments	53	40	-5.4	313	350	2.3
Musical boxes	6	7	0.7	16	15	-1.3
Parts and accessories	121	107	-2.5	134	157	3.3
Total	473	394	-3.5	825	917	2.1
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques						
Paintings	2 344	1 770	-5.5	1 357	1 181	-2.7
Engravings	98	54	-11.4	53	48	-2.0
Sculptures	363	574	9.6	238	243	0.4
Postage stamps	77	37	-13.8	193	32	-30.4
Collections	192	141	-6.0	255	334	5.6
Antiques	1 108	471	-15.7	425	244	-10.5
Total	4 182	3 047	-6.1	2 521	2 082	-3.8
Total of cultural goods	8 590	6 955	-4.1	5 319	5 055	-1.0

(¹) EU-27 excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

Table 6.3: External trade in cultural goods, 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

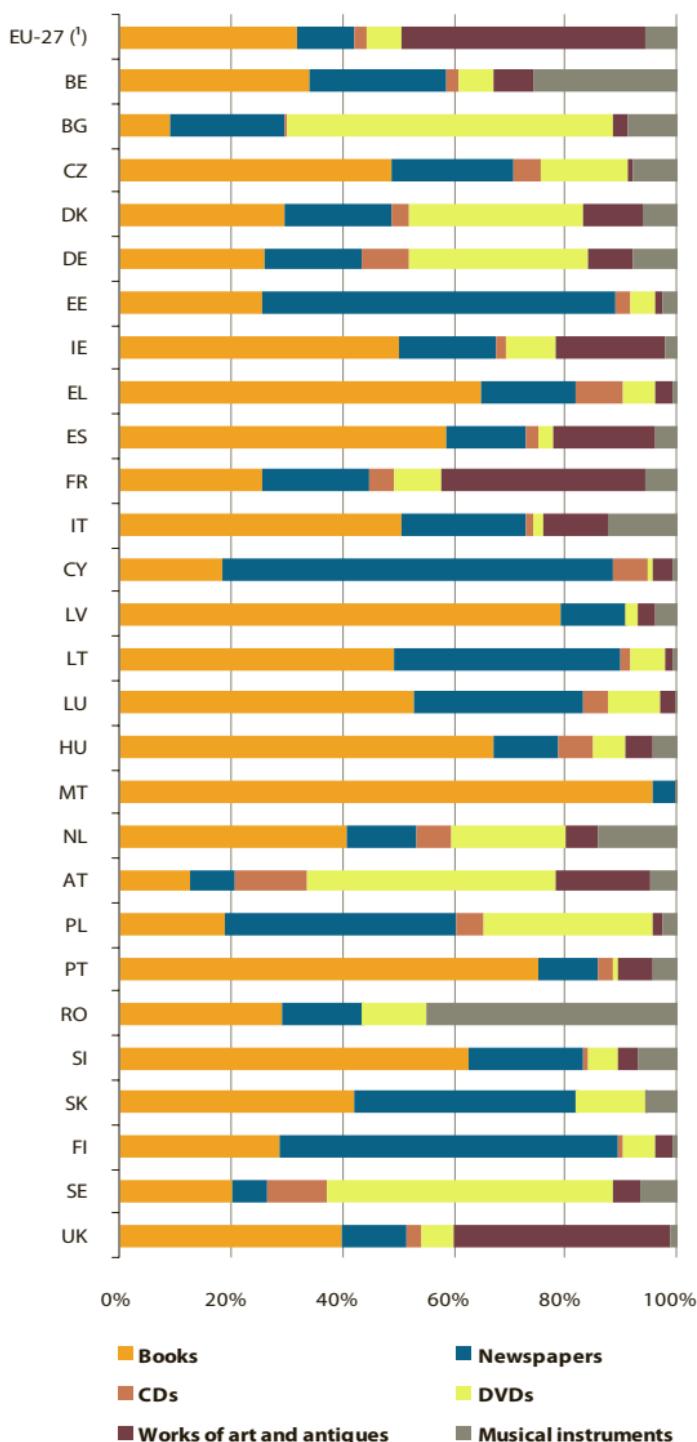
	Exports			Imports			Balance 2009	
	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Ratio EXP/IMP
EU-27 (1)	6 955	:	-4.1	5 055	:	-1.0	1 899	1.4
BE	884	91	1.3	1 123	74	1.5	-239	0.8
BG	16	85	23.8	21	77	13.1	-4	0.8
CZ	396	89	10.2	287	89	6.2	109	1.4
DK	251	59	-2.5	354	76	8.6	-102	0.7
DE	4 279	69	0.7	2 399	68	3.9	1 880	1.8
EE	42	68	14.7	16	59	1.1	26	2.6
IE	103	83	-10.8	436	93	5.2	-333	0.2
EL	89	76	8.4	218	51	11.6	-129	0.4
ES	755	50	-5.2	735	58	-2.2	20	1.0
FR	2 317	42	3.5	2 044	71	0.7	274	1.1
IT	833	71	-3.3	719	74	-0.3	115	1.2
CY	6	97	-1.5	48	93	-1.1	-42	0.1
LV	24	50	20.9	23	77	3.9	1	1.1
LT	38	50	13.8	15	77	2.8	23	2.5
LU	35	96	-16.6	111	94	-2.1	-77	0.3
HU	76	70	17.0	98	86	0.6	-22	0.8
MT	7	89	-5.5	12	80	-11.9	-6	0.5
NL	911	86	-3.2	845	51	1.1	66	1.1
AT	548	78	-9.9	981	92	3.8	-433	0.6
PL	499	85	11.4	179	83	3.4	319	2.8
PT	47	24	5.8	172	88	-3.9	-125	0.3
RO	21	55	-3.2	91	92	24.4	-71	0.2
SI	76	56	-0.7	57	66	4.6	19	1.3
SK	121	88	5.3	94	95	12.2	27	1.3
FI	110	49	-9.9	217	87	2.5	-106	0.5
SE	397	52	11.3	447	69	1.9	-50	0.9
UK	4 489	41	-6.4	3 068	36	-4.3	1 421	1.5

(1) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Cultural goods include books, newspapers, CDs, DVDs, musical instruments and works of art but do not cover licences or copyrights.

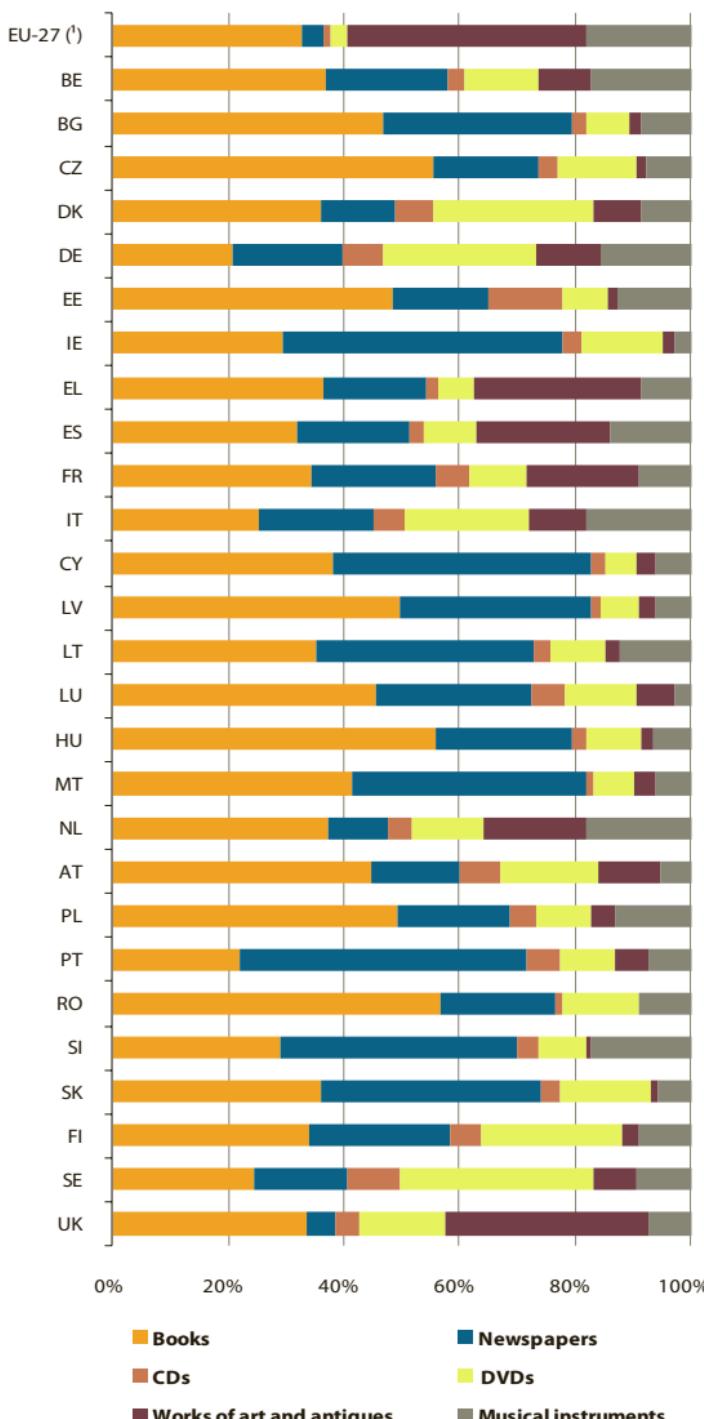
Reading note: In Belgium, 91% of cultural goods are exported to other EU Member States.

Figure 6.4: Exports of cultural goods by product, 2009 (%)

(¹) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

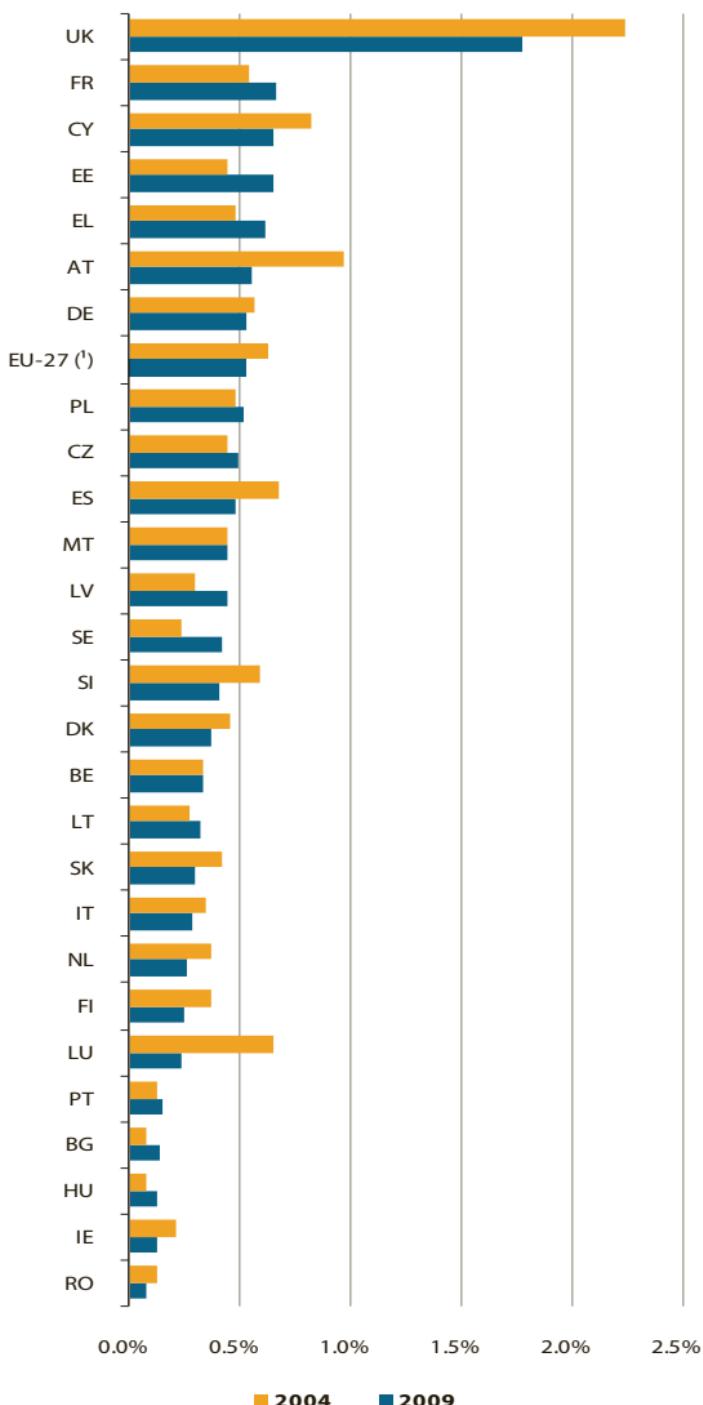
Figure 6.5: Imports of cultural goods by product, 2009 (%)

(l) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

Figure 6.6: Exports of cultural goods as a percentage of total exports, 2004 and 2009



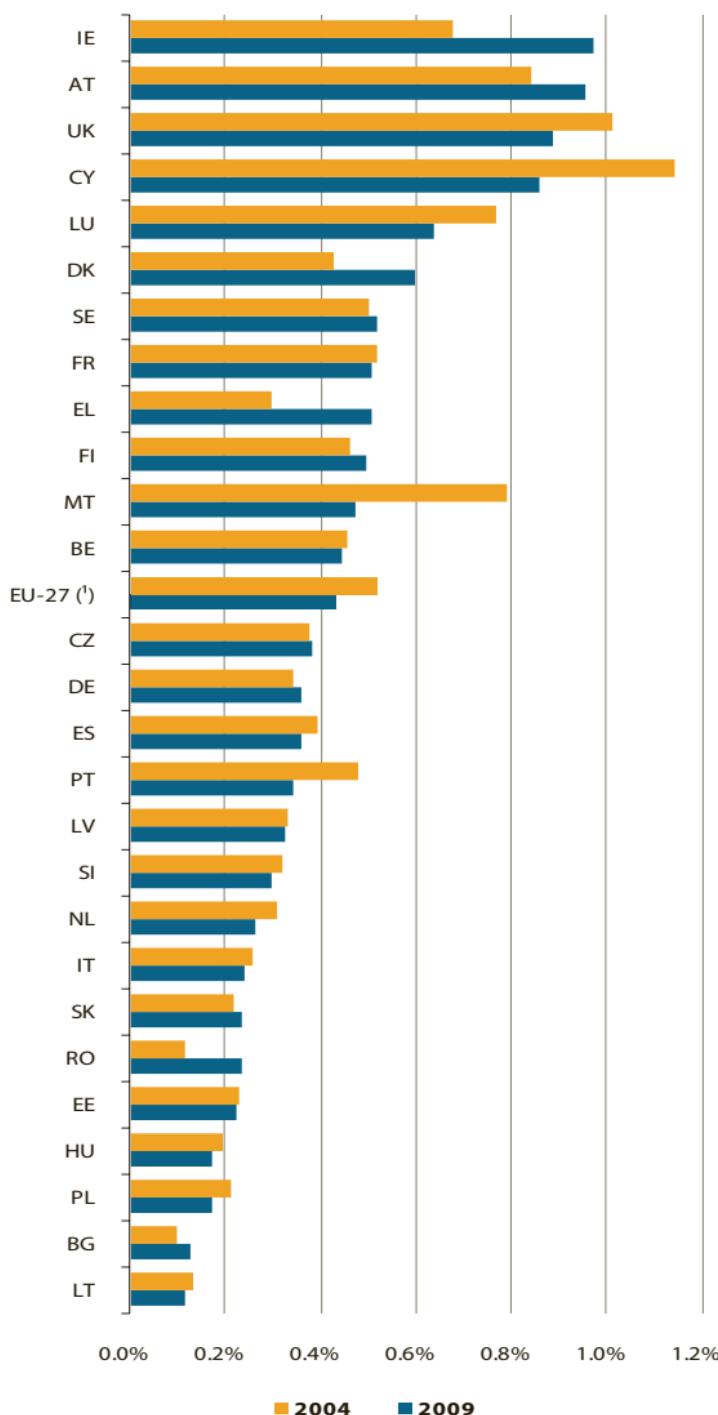
(1) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Cultural goods include books, newspapers, CDs, DVDs, musical instruments and works of art but do not cover licences or copyrights.

Reading note: in the United Kingdom, cultural goods accounted for 2.2% of total exports in 2004, and 1.8% of total exports in 2009.

Figure 6.7: Imports of cultural goods as a percentage of total imports, 2004 and 2009



(¹) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Cultural goods include books, newspapers, CDs, DVDs, musical instruments and works of art but do not cover licences or copyrights.

Table 6.8: External trade in books, 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

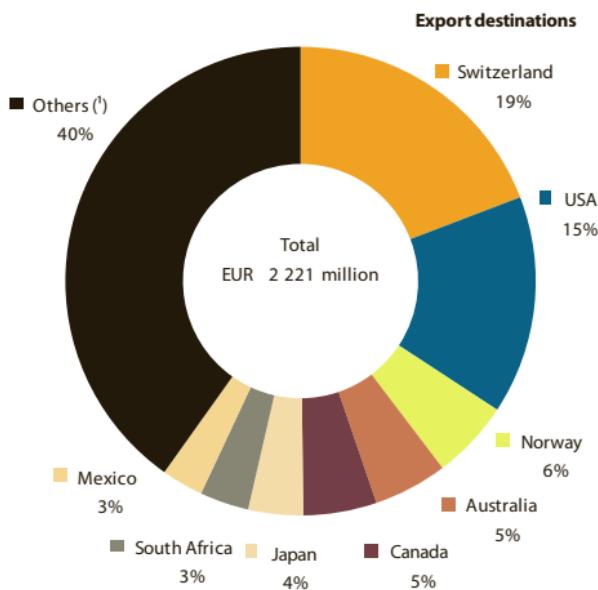
	Exports			Imports			Balance 2009	
	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Ratio EXP/IMP
EU-27 (¹)	2 221	:	-1.8	1 651	:	2.7	570	1.3
BE	302	95	-2.8	416	89	2.0	-114	0.7
BG	2	74	-0.1	10	67	14.5	-8	0.2
CZ	193	98	16.5	159	87	7.7	33	1.2
DK	75	59	-6.5	128	75	5.0	-53	0.6
DE	1 114	61	-1.4	497	55	-4.1	617	2.2
EE	11	86	15.0	8	44	1.3	3	1.4
IE	52	93	-15.6	129	87	-4.1	-77	0.4
EL	58	70	12.2	80	65	3.8	-22	0.7
ES	445	55	-8.5	234	52	3.6	210	1.9
FR	591	47	-0.4	707	79	1.5	-116	0.8
IT	422	82	-3.0	183	70	1.0	239	2.3
CY	1	93	-6.6	18	96	0.4	-17	0.1
LV	19	51	27.3	11	79	7.7	8	1.7
LT	19	61	24.6	5	58	-7.7	14	3.5
LU	18	98	9.7	51	95	6.6	-33	0.4
HU	51	68	23.6	55	83	-1.0	-3	0.9
MT	6	93	0.5	5	77	-5.2	1	1.3
NL	373	88	1.2	317	67	4.2	57	1.2
AT	69	81	-5.5	441	98	2.6	-372	0.2
PL	95	81	0.1	88	85	1.2	6	1.1
PT	36	19	10.4	38	81	-11.0	-3	0.9
RO	6	63	-2.8	52	91	21.2	-46	0.1
SI	47	69	-4.7	17	76	4.1	31	2.9
SK	51	87	-0.2	34	92	5.7	17	1.5
FI	32	64	-6.7	74	89	5.3	-42	0.4
SE	81	49	1.6	109	70	-4.4	-28	0.7
UK	1 788	49	-1.3	1 028	27	-2.4	760	1.7

(¹) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

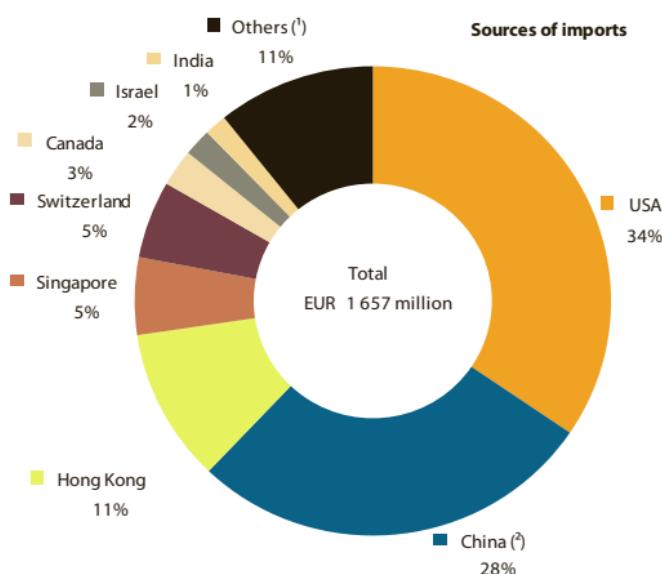
Figure 6.9: EU-27 external trade in books, export destinations, 2009 (%)



(¹) Others: 189 trading partners including 28 with > EUR 10 million.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.10: EU-27 external trade in books, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



(¹) Others: 172 trading partners including 7 with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Table 6.11: External trade in newspapers, journals and periodicals, 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

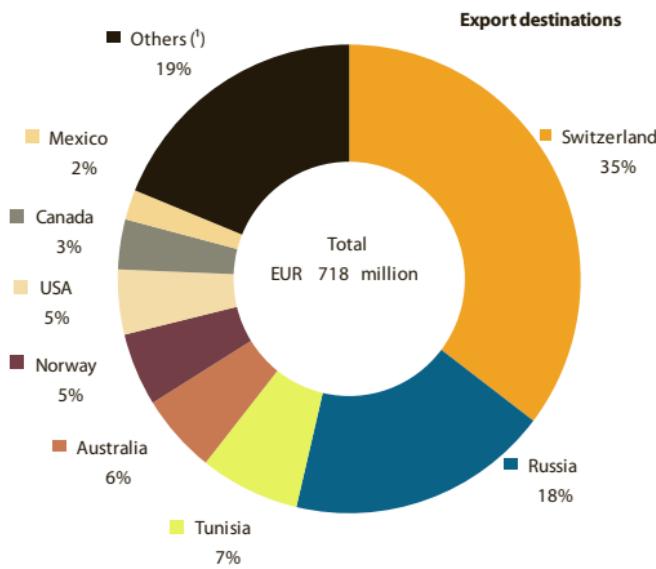
	Exports		Imports		Balance 2009			
	Million EUR Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004-09	Million EUR Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004-09	Million EUR	Ratio EXP/IMP		
EU-27 (¹)	718	:	-6.8	194	:	-5.6	524	3.7
BE	215	99	6.7	235	98	-2.7	-20	0.9
BG	3.4	86	16.2	6.8	96	11.8	-3	0.5
CZ	87	73	14.2	52	99	4.9	35	1.7
DK	48	87	-5.9	45	64	3.4	3	1.1
DE	753	74	-1.8	463	94	4.7	290	1.6
EE	27	59	22.5	2.7	52	7.3	24	9.8
IE	18	99	-10.7	210	100	19.5	-192	0.1
EL	15	92	3.4	38	78	13.3	-23	0.4
ES	108	62	-7.7	143	98	-3.8	-35	0.8
FR	444	62	2.0	434	94	-1.6	10	1.0
IT	186	78	-2.8	141	94	-7.4	45	1.3
CY	4.1	100	1.5	21	100	1.1	-17	0.2
LV	2.8	33	1.3	7.5	68	1.4	-5	0.4
LT	15	30	6.3	5.7	88	22.8	10	2.7
LU	11	100	5.5	30	100	-2.1	-19	0.4
HU	9.1	92	0.7	23	94	9.1	-14	0.4
MT	0.3	:	64.9	5.0	98	-14.4	-5	0.1
NL	111	97	-3.2	86	81	-5.1	25	1.3
AT	45	90	-4.3	148	95	-2.5	-104	0.3
PL	207	78	21.2	35	93	2.4	173	6.0
PT	5.0	30	10.1	86	94	-2.8	-81	0.1
RO	3.0	61	-15.0	18	94	27.7	-16	0.2
SI	16	9	1.9	23	65	2.6	-8	0.7
SK	48	85	3.6	36	100	17.9	12	1.3
FI	67	40	-12.8	52	95	-4.5	15	1.3
SE	24	55	0.2	72	88	-0.9	-48	0.3
UK	534	84	-10.1	150	73	-15.0	384	3.6

(¹) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

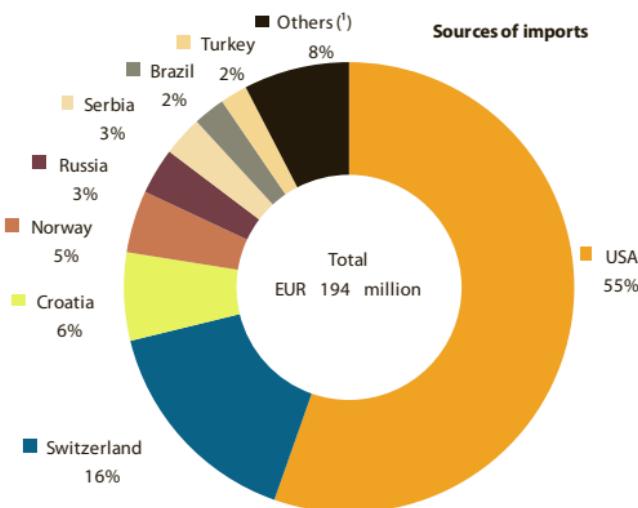
Figure 6.12: EU-27 external trade in newspapers, journals and periodicals, export destinations, 2009 (%)



(¹) Others: 143 trading partners, including 1 with > EUR 10 million.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.13: EU-27 external trade in newspapers, journals and periodicals, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



(¹) Others: 91 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

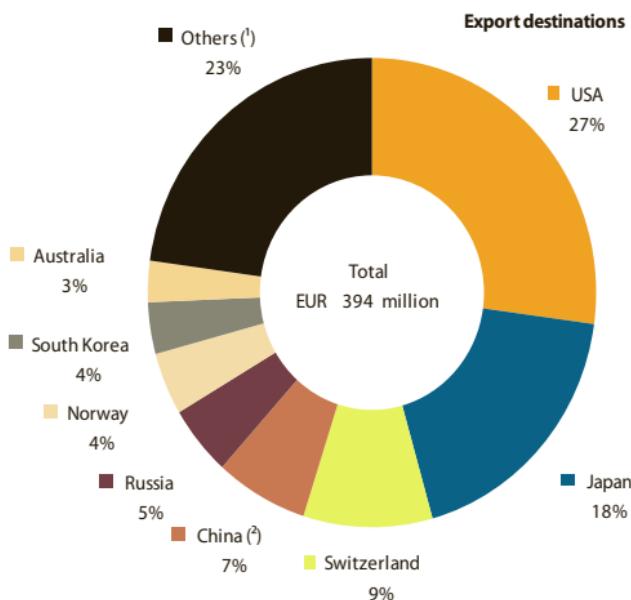
Table 6.14: External trade in musical instruments, 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

	Exports			Imports			Balance 2009	
	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Ratio EXP/IMP
EU-27 (1)	394	:	-3.5	917	:	2.1	-523	0.4
BE	229	97	10.2	194	17	6.7	35	1.2
BG	1.5	76	10.8	1.8	53	13.8	0	0.8
CZ	31	67	-9.6	22	69	4.9	8	1.4
DK	15	57	9.1	30	64	1.8	-14	0.5
DE	342	51	-1.5	372	45	11.5	-30	0.9
EE	1.0	2	-22.3	2.1	77	-6.6	-1	0.5
IE	2.0	89	-17.7	12	52	-10.5	-10	0.2
EL	0.8	79	-6.1	18	60	3.3	-18	0.0
ES	31	67	-0.5	102	68	7.8	-72	0.3
FR	132	38	1.3	183	68	2.9	-51	0.7
IT	101	61	-8.4	129	46	1.3	-28	0.8
CY	0.03	:	8.2	2.9	55	7.1	-3	0.0
LV	0.9	76	36.6	1.4	77	-1.8	0	0.7
LT	0.3	10	11.0	1.9	80	3.4	-2	0.2
LU	0.0	23	-15.4	3.1	98	-2.2	-3	0.0
HU	3.2	68	6.0	6.4	69	-3.7	-3	0.5
MT	0.05	49	-52.0	0.7	51	-10.4	-1	0.0
NL	130	88	3.2	153	12	6.2	-23	0.8
AT	25	55	0.7	51	85	4.0	-26	0.5
PL	13	91	4.1	24	66	4.1	-11	0.6
PT	2.0	67	-5.8	13	79	4.6	-11	0.2
RO	9.2	60	-1.8	8.0	84	21.1	1	1.2
SI	5.3	76	26.9	10	53	14.2	-4	0.5
SK	6.6	96	48.7	5.4	75	9.0	1	1.2
FI	1.0	4	-9.6	19	45	0.7	-18	0.1
SE	26	62	4.5	42	27	1.5	-16	0.6
UK	52	51	-9.0	224	31	-5.0	-172	0.2

(1) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.15: EU-27 external trade in musical instruments, export destinations, 2009 (%)

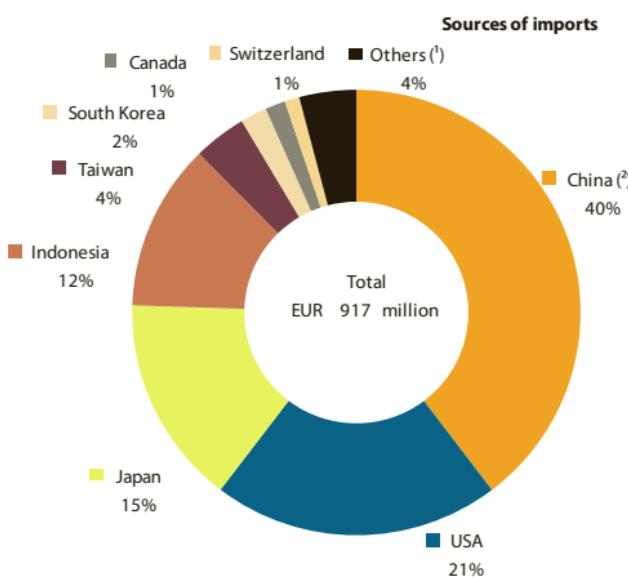


(¹) Others: 154 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.16: EU-27 external trade in musical instruments, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



(¹) Others: 114 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Table 6.17: External trade in CDs, 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

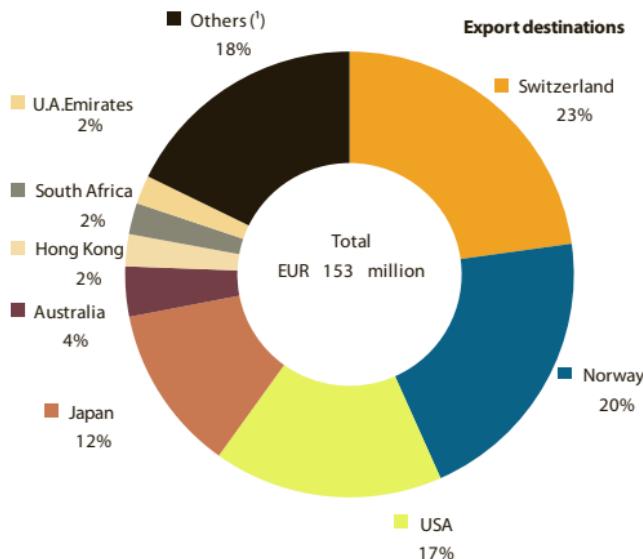
	Exports			Imports			Balance 2009	
	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004–09	Million EUR	Ratio EXP/IMP
EU-27 (1)	153	:	-9.6	65	:	-11.4	88	2.4
BE	20	96	-14.1	35	98	-9.9	-16	0.6
BG	0.03	2	-28.4	0.5	98	11.6	-0.4	0.1
CZ	21	96	-8.9	10	97	2.5	11	2.2
DK	8.2	82	-12.9	23	92	3.8	-15	0.4
DE	362	82	-3.0	169	88	-3.9	194	2.1
EE	1.1	95	-4.5	2.1	96	-0.4	-1.0	0.5
IE	2.0	100	-3.7	15	99	-6.9	-13	0.1
EL	7.6	92	1.6	5.0	94	-8.6	2.7	1.5
ES	16	94	-8.7	18	95	-17.0	-1.4	0.9
FR	112	86	10.1	118	93	-4.4	-7	0.9
IT	13	92	-3.4	40	92	-5.4	-27	0.3
CY	0.4	98	-8.8	1.2	96	-25.4	-0.8	0.3
LV	0.04	65	-34.0	0.4	94	-23.8	-0.3	0.1
LT	0.7	76	-6.8	0.5	94	-6.3	0.3	1.6
LU	1.5	100	-24.8	6.4	100	-15.7	-5	0.2
HU	4.5	98	23.4	2.4	93	-8.9	2.1	1.9
MT	0.01	100	-43.0	0.2	55	6.0	-0.1	0.1
NL	59	83	-24.1	34	79	-16.8	25	1.7
AT	70	94	-7.5	67	98	1.7	3.0	1.0
PL	23	97	38.2	8	98	2.0	15	2.8
PT	1.2	14	-12.3	9	93	-9.3	-8	0.1
RO	0.02	47	-25.9	0.8	99	-8.6	-0.8	0.0
SI	0.7	15	-9.4	2.1	87	-10.4	-1.4	0.3
SK	0.1	93	-4.4	3.0	99	-2.0	-2.9	0.0
FI	0.8	94	-21.8	12	94	-4.2	-11	0.1
SE	42	30	-2.0	41	83	-6.0	1.4	1.0
UK	105	80	-11.5	137	92	-7.6	-31	0.8

(1) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

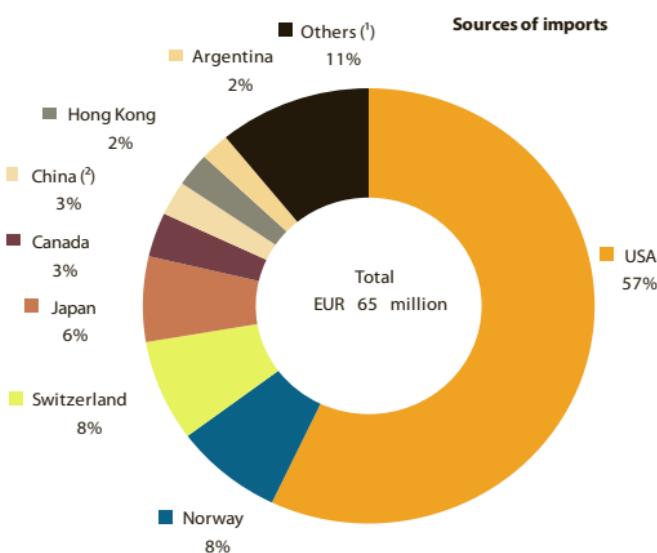
Figure 6.18: EU-27 external trade in CDs, export destinations, 2009 (%)



⁽¹⁾ Others: 135 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.19: EU-27 external trade in CDs, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



⁽¹⁾ Others: 88 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

⁽²⁾ CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Table 6.20: External trade in DVDs, 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

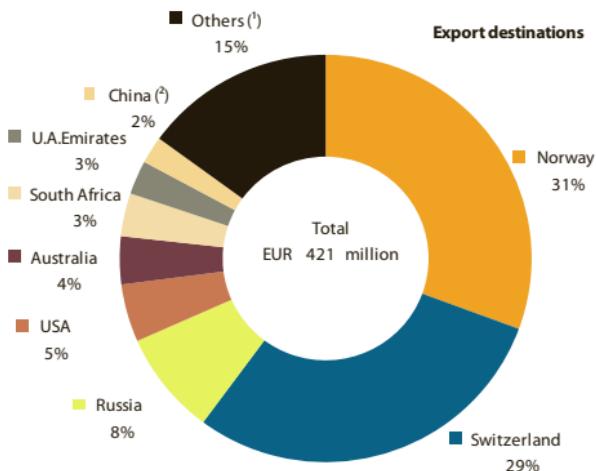
	Exports			Imports			Balance 2009	
	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004-09	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004-09	Million EUR	Ratio EXP/IMP
EU-27 (¹)	421	:	13.8	146	:	-0.2	275	2.9
BE	55	98	-3.5	141	97	3.8	-87	0.4
BG	10	90	59.7	1.5	89	17.2	8	6.3
CZ	62	98	30.0	39	99	34.6	22	1.6
DK	78	50	11.1	98	98	32.9	-20	0.8
DE	1 375	85	12.0	627	89	20.8	748	2.2
EE	2.0	99	53.2	1.2	94	8.3	0.8	1.6
IE	9	75	19.3	60	99	8.3	-51	0.1
EL	5	86	31.4	13	94	14.4	-8	0.4
ES	19	90	-3.9	68	99	1.9	-49	0.3
FR	189	86	18.6	205	97	-0.7	-16	0.9
IT	13	74	-0.5	155	99	6.9	-142	0.1
CY	0.1	60	-15.8	2.7	80	-7.8	-2.6	0.0
LV	0.6	93	21.2	1.6	99	15.5	-1.0	0.3
LT	2.4	97	64.6	1.4	97	10.5	1.0	1.7
LU	3.3	83	-43.2	14	99	-14.2	-10	0.2
HU	4.4	67	51.3	10	94	2.2	-5.1	0.5
MT	0.0	100	-55.5	0.8	37	-18.7	-0.8	0.0
NL	187	95	0.7	105	93	1.7	81	1.8
AT	244	91	-16.1	168	95	14.5	76	1.5
PL	152	97	13.2	17	94	21.6	135	8.8
PT	0.5	10	-19.9	17	97	4.5	-16	0.0
RO	2.3	10	46.0	12	96	63.7	-10	0.2
SI	3.9	53	53.1	5	65	15.7	-0.7	0.8
SK	15	100	133.0	15	99	43.2	0.0	1.0
FI	6	90	55.2	53	99	11.1	-47	0.1
SE	204	59	37.0	151	82	19.6	53	1.4
UK	263	95	3.7	453	98	13.5	-190	0.6

(¹) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

These statistics cover only external trade in tangible goods and do not include external trade in licences and copyrights.

Figure 6.21: EU-27 external trade in DVDs, export destinations, 2009 (%)

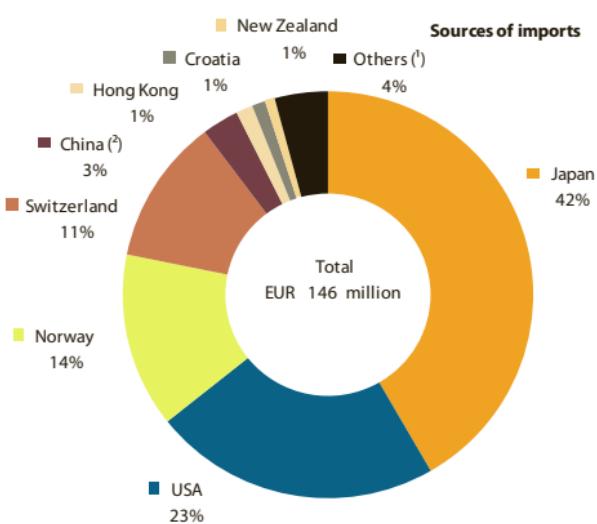


(¹) Others: 168 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.22: EU-27 external trade in DVDs, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



(¹) Others: 108 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

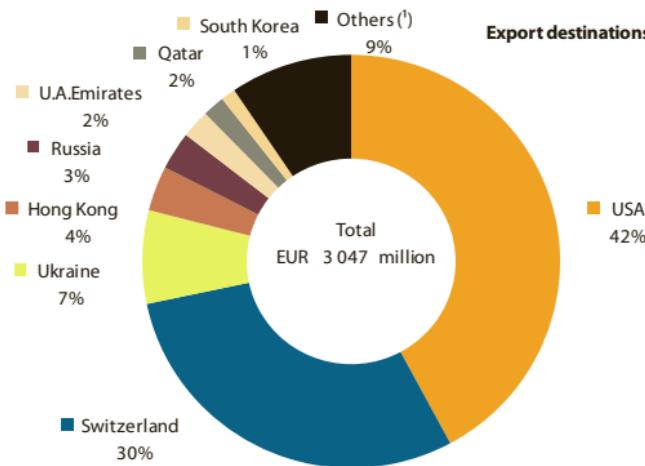
Table 6.23: External trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques, 2009 and AAGR 2004–09 (%)

	Exports			Imports			Balance 2009	
	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004-09	Million EUR	Of which % of intra-EU trade	AAGR 2004-09	Million EUR	Ratio EXP/IMP
EU-27 (¹)	3 047	:	-6.1	2 082	:	-3.8	965	1.5
BE	63	20	-4.1	102	23	4.9	-39	0.6
BG	0.4	25	-5.6	0.4	31	-2.1	0.0	1.1
CZ	3.7	17	-15.6	4.4	44	-30.2	-0.7	0.8
DK	27	26	-9.1	30	28	3.5	-3.1	0.9
DE	332	20	-9.3	272	17	-4.2	61	1.2
EE	0.5	53	-12.2	0.3	7	2.9	0.3	2.0
IE	20	45	1.2	10	33	-1.2	11	2.1
EL	2.8	50	-9.7	64	4	47.8	-61	0.0
ES	137	11	20.8	170	6	-9.0	-33	0.8
FR	850	14	4.8	397	16	4.2	453	2.1
IT	98	15	0.7	70	28	2.1	28	1.4
CY	0.2	92	-1.9	1.5	59	3.4	-1.3	0.1
LV	0.7	35	19.0	0.6	76	21.2	0.1	1.2
LT	0.5	36	-12.3	0.4	57	29.4	0.1	1.4
LU	1.0	60	-24.1	7.1	49	6.6	-6.2	0.1
HU	3.9	13	0.7	1.8	60	-8.0	2.1	2.2
MT	0.01	48	-63.2	0.5	39	-23.7	-0.5	0.0
NL	51	16	-4.2	151	4	2.5	-100	0.3
AT	95	31	9.5	105	59	9.4	-10	0.9
PL	8.4	28	-16.0	7.3	14	10.1	1.2	1.2
PT	3.1	46	-7.4	10	54	14.9	-6.7	0.3
RO	:	:	:	:	:		:	:
SI	2.7	89	48.2	0.5	24	3.8	2.2	5.0
SK	0.4	22	9.2	1.1	64	-13.1	-0.6	0.4
FI	3.3	11	1.2	6.2	5	11.4	-2.9	0.5
SE	19	21	-3.4	32	3	-3.0	-13	0.6
UK	1 748	7	-9.9	1 076	6	-7.6	672	1.6

(¹) EU-27: excluding intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

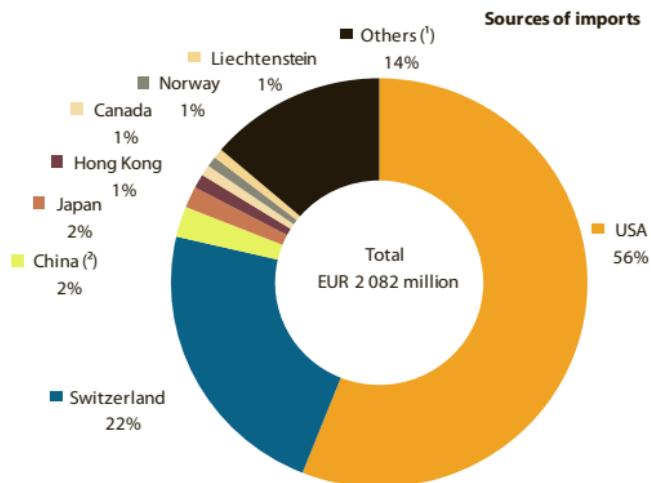
Figure 6.24: EU-27 external trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques, export destinations, 2009 (%)



⁽¹⁾ Others: 154 trading partners, including 8 with > EUR 10 million.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.25: EU-27 external trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



⁽¹⁾ Others: 162 trading partners, including 4 with > EUR 10 million.

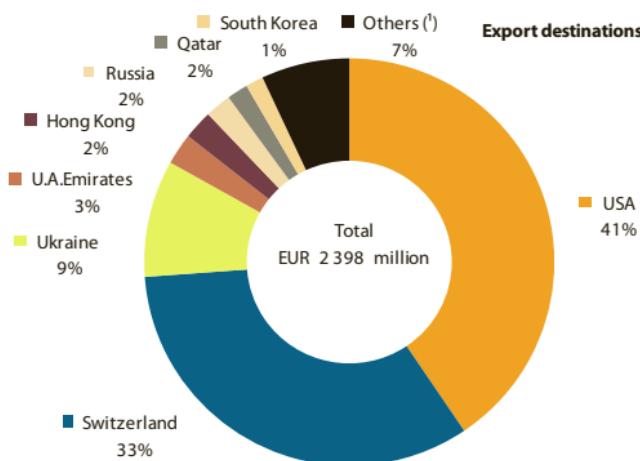
⁽²⁾ CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Confidential data account for 6% of total imports.

6 External trade in cultural goods

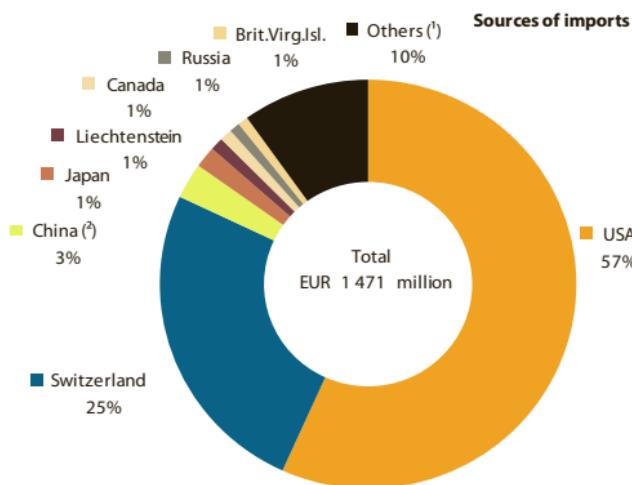
Figure 6.26: EU-27 external trade in paintings, engravings and sculptures, export destinations, 2009



(¹) Others: 133 trading partners, including 4 with > EUR 10 million.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.27: EU-27 external trade in paintings, engravings and sculptures, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



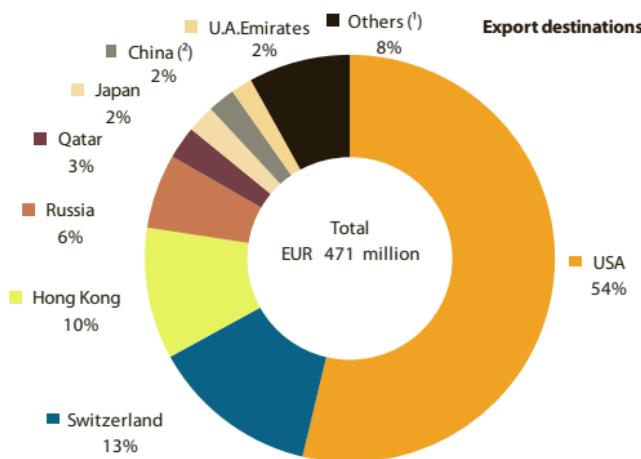
(¹) Others: 143 trading partners, including 2 with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Confidential data account for 2 % of total imports.

Figure 6.28: EU-27 external trade in antiques, export destinations, 2009 (%)

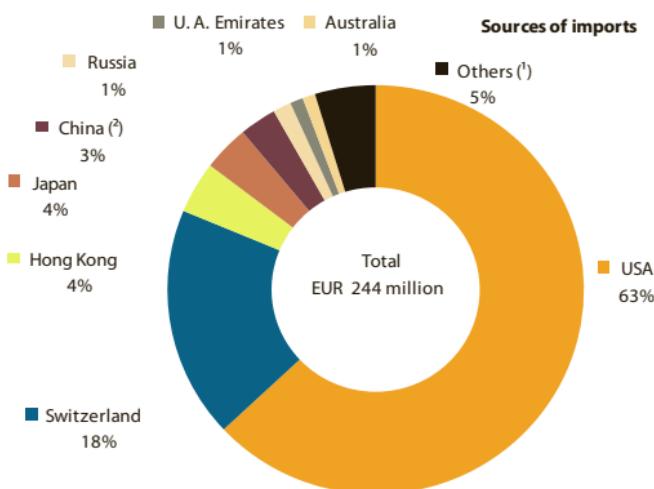


(¹) Others: 79 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

Figure 6.29: EU-27 external trade in antiques, sources of imports, 2009 (%)



(¹) Others: 66 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million.

(²) CN: excluding Hong Kong.

Source: Eurostat, Comext



III

**Cultural participation and
private cultural expenditure**



7

Perception of culture

Perception of culture

The data source used in this chapter is the special Eurobarometer on European Cultural Values (67.1), an opinion poll conducted in 2007.

Eurobarometer is a series of surveys performed regularly on behalf of the European Commission since 1973. It was originally conceived as a way to track and analyse public opinion in all European Member States (subsequently also in candidate and third countries) and to improve the information and communication policy of European decision-makers. Alongside the Standard Eurobarometer survey carried out each autumn and spring, special modules are attached to handle specific topics such as agriculture, gender roles, family, youth, environment, culture, etc. The special Eurobarometer on cultural values was conducted in 2007 and aimed at querying respondents on their perception of culture, as well as its role and importance. Individuals were interviewed across the EU-27 countries.

The data presented in this chapter are shown at aggregated EU-27 level. It should be emphasised that Eurobarometer is not a statistical survey, but an opinion tool based on subjective responses.

- Regardless of how it is defined, culture holds a prominent place in the lives of Europeans. Over three quarters (77 %) of all persons surveyed answered that culture was important to them, while 22 % considered that culture was unimportant. A key socio-demographic factor in the assessment of the relevance of culture is educational attainment (expressed here in terms of length of education attended): culture was considered as important by 89 % of respondents educated to the age of 20 and beyond, and by 66 % of respondents educated to the age of 15 or below.
- Among the responses to the question ‘What comes to mind when you think about the word ‘culture’?’, the most common answer of Europeans was ‘Arts (performing and visual arts)’, with 39 % of all persons surveyed. In second place came ‘literature, poetry and playwriting’, together with ‘traditions, languages and customs’, each accounting for 24 % of respondents. Less than 10 % of persons surveyed associated culture with ‘values and beliefs’.

- The concept of culture changes with age. Most Europeans aged 15–39 years relate culture to the arts, but for people aged 40–54 culture is more often associated with ‘literature, poetry and playwriting’. The concept of culture as traditions, languages and customs is more prevalent among young people (28 % of respondents aged 15–24) than among their elders (20 % of respondents aged 50 and over). Respondents in all occupational groups primarily associated culture with arts. Managers (33 %) and retired people (25 %) were more likely to rank ‘literature, poetry and playwriting’ in second place, whereas respondents in the remaining occupational fields ranked ‘traditions, languages and customs’ second. Self-employed respondents ranked literature and traditions equally in second place (25 %).
- A majority of respondents expressed interest in both national arts and culture (69 %) and foreign arts and culture (for European countries: 57%; rest of the world: 56%). Around 63 % of persons surveyed replied that they were very or fairly interested in meeting people from other European countries. People especially likely to be interested in meeting people from abroad include young people aged 15–24, students and people educated to the age of 20 and beyond, managers, urban residents and people who consider culture as important.
- While 77 % of Europeans attribute importance to culture, 91 % of them agree that culture and cultural exchanges contribute to greater understanding and tolerance and 92 % consider that culture and cultural exchanges should have an important place in the EU.
- Regarding cross-cultural contacts and openness to other cultures, 45 % of persons interviewed enjoy eating foreign cuisine, 27 % have travelled abroad at least three times in the past three years and 27 % have friends from other European countries. Other forms of intercultural contact include having family members living in another European country (22 %) and reading foreign-language newspapers (9 %) and books (7 %). Certain types of cross-cultural contacts are more prevalent among young respondents aged 15–24: such as eating foreign cuisine, e-mail communications with other countries, watching foreign-language movies and TV and having friends from other countries. For all types of cross-cultural contacts, the highest shares were found among students and people who carried out long studies.

- The importance of cross-cultural exchanges for Europeans is supported by the fact that 60 % of respondents are willing to learn or improve their command of a foreign language. Nevertheless, this aspect was not considered as important by 29 % of respondents.
- A number of initiatives were mentioned to help people from different countries to know each other better, such as the Erasmus student exchange programme (41 %), programmes enabling people who do not usually travel to meet one another (31 %) and support for town twinning across Europe (27 %).
- A majority of respondents (50 %) consider that national governments are in the best position to implement programmes to strengthen culture and cultural exchanges and promote cultural diversity, followed by EU institutions (44 % of respondents), European citizens (37 %), regional authorities (25 %) and non-governmental organisations (23 %).
- Lack of time was considered as the main barrier to access culture, as expressed by 42 % of respondents. Moreover, 29 % of people surveyed answered that culture was too expensive and 27 % showed a lack of interest in culture.
- Free access to cultural activities was considered as a good idea by 82 % of respondents, as it gives more people the opportunity to access culture. However, 9 % consider that free content means low cultural quality.

Table 7.1: Importance of culture by selected characteristics of interviewees, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	Important	Not important	Don't know
EU-27	77	22	1
End of education (Age)			
15 (1)	66	32	2
16–19	75	24	1
20 and more	89	10	1
Still studying	82	17	1
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	72	26	2
Small/mid-size town	79	20	1
Large town	80	19	1
Fulfilment in private life			
Totally and/or fairly	79	20	1
Not very/not at all	66	32	2
Personal identity			
More European than national	83	16	1
More national than European	76	23	1

(1) Educated to the age of 15 or below.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA3: How important is culture to you personally?

Important = very + fairly important.

Not important = not very + not at all important.

Table 7.2: Concept and understanding of culture, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	% of respondents
Arts (performing and visual arts) (1)	39
Traditions, languages, customs and social or cultural communities	24
Literature, poetry, playwriting, authors	24
Education and family (upbringing)	20
Knowledge and science (research)	18
Lifestyle and manners	18
Civilisation (Western, Asian, African, Arab, etc.)	13
History	13
Museums	11
Leisure, sport, travel, fun	9
Values and beliefs (including philosophy and religion)	9
Not interested, not for me	2
Too elite, snobbish, posh, boring (negative things)	1
Other	7
Don't know	5

(1) Performing arts include music, theatre, cinema, ballet, opera, etc. Visual arts include architecture, painting, art galleries, etc.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

Reading note: 39% of respondents associate the word 'culture' with arts.

Q2A: What comes to mind when you think about the word 'culture'? (spontaneous, multiple choice)

Table 7.3: Selected concepts of culture by some characteristics of interviewees, EU-27, 2007 (%)

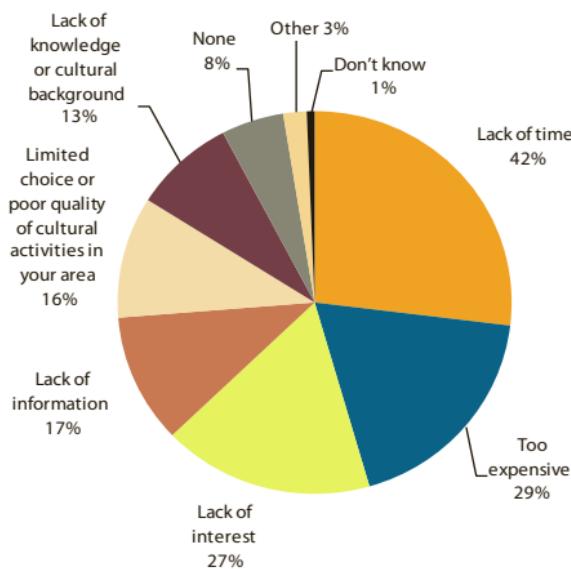
	Arts (performing arts and visual arts)	Traditions, languages, customs and social or cultural communities	Literature, poetry, playwriting, authors
EU-27	39	24	24
End of education (Age)			
15 (¹)	27	19	17
16–19	39	25	24
20 and more	52	25	32
Still studying	39	28	24
Age			
15–24	34	28	20
25–39	39	26	24
40–54	43	23	26
50+	38	20	25
Respondent occupation			
Self-employed	40	25	25
Managers	51	28	33
Other white collars	41	26	24
Manual workers	38	25	22
House persons	33	22	20
Unemployed	32	21	20
Retired	38	19	25

(¹) Educated to the age of 15 or below.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

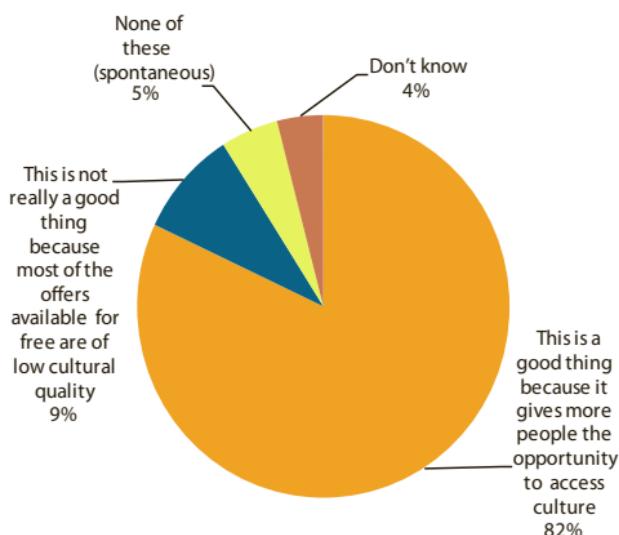
Q2A: What comes to mind when you think about the word 'culture'?

Reading note: among respondents aged 15–24, 34 % associated the word 'culture' with arts, 28 % mentioned Traditions, languages, etc. and 20 % mentioned literature, poetry, etc.

Figure 7.4: Barriers in access to culture, EU-27, 2007 (%)

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA8: Sometimes people find it difficult to access culture or take part in cultural activities. Which of the following, if any, are the main barriers for you? (multiple choice)

Figure 7.5: Views on the trends towards free access to cultural activities, EU-27, 2007 (%)

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA9: Today, an increasing number of cultural activities are free of charge. You may find free newspapers, go on the Internet for free, visit free public exhibitions, attend free concerts, etc. Which of the following statements corresponds best to your view?

Table 7.6: Cross-cultural contacts and openness to other cultures, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	% of respondents
You enjoy eating foreign cuisine	45
You have travelled abroad at least three times in the past three years, for leisure or business	27
You have friends who are from other European countries	27
A member of your family or relative lives in another European country	22
You often watch TV programmes or movies in foreign languages	19
You have friends who are from non-European countries	17
A member of your family or relative lives in another non-European country	15
You often communicate with people in other countries via the Internet or e-mail	14
Your job involves contact with organisations or people in other countries	9
You sometimes read newspapers in foreign languages	9
You enjoy reading foreign books in their original language	7
None	27
Don't know	1

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA10: Which, if any, of the following statements apply to you?

Table 7.7: Cross-cultural contacts by age group, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	15–24	25–39	40–54	55+
Enjoy eating foreign cuisine	55	51	48	32
Email/Internet communication with other countries	23	18	14	7
Watch foreign language TV/movies	28	22	17	13
Friends from other European countries	33	31	28	19
Friends from non-European countries	21	20	18	12
Read foreign language newspapers	13	11	9	6
Read foreign language books	10	9	6	4
Family/relatives living in another European Country	25	25	22	19
Travelled abroad more than 3 times in last 3 years	28	29	29	23
None (spontaneous)	18	21	25	39

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

Reading note: 55 % of those aged 15–24 declared to enjoy eating foreign cuisine.

QA10: Which, if any, of the following statements apply to you?

Table 7.8: Cross-cultural contacts by age of end of education, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	15 (1)	16–19	20+	Still studying
Enjoy eating foreign cuisine	27	45	60	55
Travelled abroad more than 3 times in last 3 years	15	24	42	31
Friends from other European countries	14	23	41	38
E-mail/Internet communication with other countries	4	10	26	28
Watch foreign-language TV/movies	8	14	30	34
Friends from non-European countries	9	14	28	22
Job involves contact with other countries	3	8	20	6
Read foreign-language newspapers	3	5	19	17
Read foreign-language books	2	4	14	14
Family/relatives living in another European country	18	21	27	25
Family/relatives living in a non-European country	13	13	19	18
None (spontaneous)	44	27	14	17

(1) Educated to the age of 15 or below.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA10: Which, if any, of the following statements apply to you?

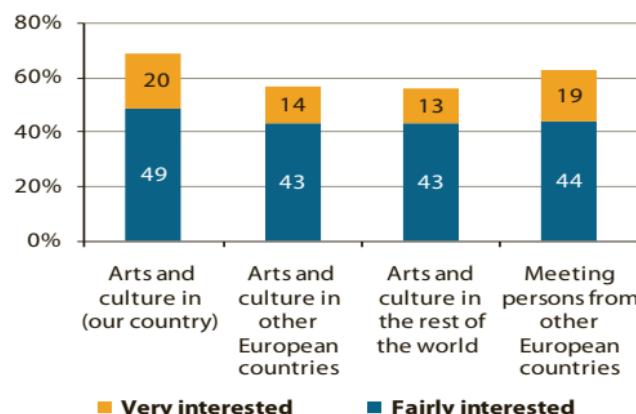
Table 7.9: Cross-cultural contacts by identity, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	More European than national	More national than European
Friends from other European countries	43	24
Enjoy eating foreign cuisine	59	43
Read foreign-language newspapers	21	7
Travelled abroad more than 3 times in last 3 years	38	25
E-mail/Internet communication with other countries	25	13
Watch foreign-language TV/movies	29	17
Friends from non-European countries	27	16
Family/relatives living in another European country	31	21
Read foreign-language books	14	6
Job involves contact with other countries	15	8
Family/relatives living in a non-European country	19	14
None (spontaneous)	14	29

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA10: Which, if any, of the following statements apply to you?

Figure 7.10: Interest in arts and culture and in meeting people from other European countries, EU-27, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA11: To what extent do the following topics interest you? Would you say you are very interested, fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested in...?

QA12: How interested would you say you are in meeting in person people from other European countries?

Table 7.11: Interest in meeting people from other countries by selected characteristics of interviewees, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	Interest in meeting people from other countries (¹)
EU-27	63
End of education (Age)	
15 (²)	43
16–19	62
20 and more	77
Still studying	80
Age	
15–24	76
25–39	68
40–54	65
50+	50
Respondent occupation	
Self-employed	70
Managers	80
Other white collars	71
Manual workers	61
House persons	52
Unemployed	62
Retired	49
Subjective urbanisation	
Rural village	57
Small/mid-size town	64
Large town	68
Personal importance of culture	
Very/fairly	71
Not very/not at all	37

(¹) Very interested + fairly interested.

(²) Educated to the age of 15 or below.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA12: How interested would you say you are in meeting in person people from other European countries?

Table 7.12: Opinions on benefits of cultural exchanges by age of end of education and personal importance given to culture, EU-27, 2007 (%)⁽¹⁾

	Culture and cultural exchanges should have an important place in the EU	Culture and cultural exchanges can contribute to greater understanding and tolerance	Europe is well-placed to contribute to greater tolerance
EU-27	89	88	84
End of education (Age)			
15 ⁽²⁾	83	81	78
16–19	90	88	85
20 and more	93	92	89
Still studying	92	91	83
Personal importance of culture			
Very/fairly	92	91	87
Not very or not at all	78	78	74

(¹) % of persons who totally agree and tend to agree.

(²) Educated to the age of 15 or below.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

Reading note: 92 % of those who say culture is important to them also say that it should have an important place in the EU.

Q18: For each of the following opinions and statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Table 7.13: Statements regarding various aspects of European culture, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	Well ⁽¹⁾	Badly ⁽²⁾	Don't know
Europe is clearly the continent of culture	67	24	9
It's the diversity of European culture that sets it apart and gives it its particular value	76	13	11
There is no common European culture because European countries are too different from one another	53	38	9
Through globalisation, European culture will become more dynamic and widespread in the world	58	26	16
The richness of European culture comes from its long history shared by European countries	77	13	10
There is no specific European culture, only a global western culture which is, for example, the same in Europe and the US	32	55	13
Globalisation threatens European culture. Europe and its countries must take measures to preserve it	53	32	15
When compared to other continents, it is much easier to see what Europeans have in common culturally	67	19	14

(¹) Well: very well + fairly well.

(²) Badly: fairly badly + very badly.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA13: Which of those statements or opinions correspond very well, fairly well, fairly badly or very badly to what you think personally?

Table 7.14: Willingness to study languages by selected characteristics of interviewees, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	Willingness to study languages		
	Yes	No	Don't know
EU-27	60	37	3
End of education (Age)			
15 (1)	32	65	3
16–19	61	36	3
20 and more	77	21	2
Still studying	87	11	2
Age			
15–24	83	15	2
25–39	77	21	2
40–54	63	34	3
55+	34	63	3
Household composition			
1	48	49	3
2	52	45	3
3	69	29	2
4+	71	27	2
Place of birth			
Surveyed country	59	38	3
EU-27	67	31	2
Europe outside EU-27	64	31	5
Outside Europe	76	23	1
Respondent occupation			
Self-employed	68	29	3
Managers	82	16	2
Other white collars	74	23	3
Manual workers	64	33	3
House persons	48	48	4
Unemployed	65	33	2
Retired	31	66	3
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	55	42	3
Small/mid-size town	61	36	3
Large town	64	33	3

(1) Educated to the age of 15 or below.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

Reading note: 82 % of managers are willing to study a new language or improve their command of a foreign language.

QA21: Would you be willing to learn a new language or improve your command of another language?

Table 7.15: Reasons for learning languages, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	% of respondents
To be able to get along with basic needs when on holiday abroad	52
For personal satisfaction	51
To be able to understand people from other cultures	37
To meet people from other countries	31
To use at work (including travelling abroad on business)	28
To be able to work in another country	25
To get a better job in (OUR COUNTRY)	19
To be able to read books and newspapers or watch movies and TV programmes in another language	17
To be able to study in another country	9
To feel more European	9
To keep up knowledge of a language spoken by my family	6
Other (spontaneous)	1
Don't know	1

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

QA22: What would be your main reasons for learning or improving another language?

Table 7.16: Selected reasons for learning or improving another language by occupational status of interviewees, EU-27, 2007 (%)

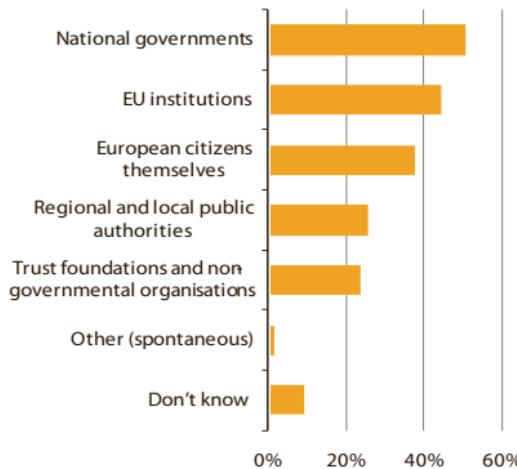
	To use at work	To be able to work in another country	To get a better job in my own country
Self-employed	33	23	12
Managers	39	23	15
Other white collars	30	20	24
Manual workers	28	28	20
House persons	11	14	15
Unemployed	30	35	29
Retired	5	6	3
Students	39	48	35

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

Reading note: 48 % of students who wish to study another language would like to do so to be able to work in another country.

QA22: What would be your main reasons for learning or improving another language?

Figure 7.17: Role of institutions in launching cultural activities and promoting cultural diversity, EU-27, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

Reading note: the figure presents the cumulative number of answers in first, second and third position.

QA19: Among the following, who is best placed to launch new initiatives aimed at reinforcing the position of culture and cultural exchanges in Europe (first, second and third position)?

Table 7.18: Actions to further cross-national understanding, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	% of respondents
Develop the teaching of foreign languages at school	56
Increase exchange programmes for students and teachers, such as Erasmus or Leonardo	41
Implement programmes enabling people who do not usually travel to meet one another	31
Support town twinning across Europe	27
Support the production of TV documentaries about other EU Member States	23
Help finance the preservation of historical, architectural and artistic heritage in Europe	22
Nominate an annual European Capital of Culture, in which many events are organised	18
Support exhibitions and live performances (such as plays and concerts) to tour beyond national borders	17
Support the distribution of movies originating from other EU Member States	8
Don't know	6
Other (spontaneous)	1

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

Reading note: developing the teaching of foreign languages at school is considered to be the best way to help Europeans get to know each other better.

QA20: From the following list, please choose three actions that would best help Europeans get to know each other better.



8

Cultural participation

Cultural participation

This chapter aims to provide an overview of cultural participation in the EU by using data on a variety of cultural practices (including going to the cinema, attending live performances and visiting cultural sites), involvement in artistic cultural activities, as well as book and newspaper reading patterns. This is followed by indicators on Internet access and its increasing role in obtaining and sharing cultural content, and on purchasing cultural goods online.

The final tables comprise Eurobarometer data presenting the importance of culture for holidaymakers.

The section on cultural participation includes data from the following sources:

- EU-SILC — European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, ad hoc module 2006.
- AES — Adult Education Survey, wave 2007 (data not available for all EU-27 countries).
- ICT — Community Survey on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) usage in households and by individuals.
- Media Salles — Statistics on cinema collected in the framework the EU MEDIA Programme.

Cultural practices

- In 2006, about 45 % of Europeans aged 25–64 years declared having participated in cultural activities such as going to the cinema, attending live performances and visiting cultural sites at least once in the last 12 months. However, the intensity of those three activities varied considerably from one country to another, with the highest rates observed in northern countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the United Kingdom and Germany.
- In Spain, Luxembourg, Iceland and Ireland, close to 10 % of respondents went to the cinema more than 12 times a year. Conversely, more than 70 % of persons surveyed in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Hungary did never go to the cinema during the year preceding interview. Low cinema attendance could be linked to equipment facilities: in these countries the number of inhabitants per cinema screen is much higher than in the three countries with the highest

density of cinema screens (Iceland, Sweden and Ireland).

- Education remains the most determining socio-demographic factor having impact on cultural participation — people with a high education level generally participate more in cultural activities. Age is also a defining factor for cinema and live performance attendance: young people tend to participate much more in these activities than their elders. By contrast, age seems to have little impact regarding visits to cultural sites.
- Cultural participation according to gender does not present significant disparities, except for reading books and newspapers: a higher proportion of women read books compared to men, while the reverse was generally observed for reading newspapers.
- In nearly all countries under review, more than half of respondents aged 25–64 years declared having read at least one book in the last 12 months. This proportion reached 80 % or more in Sweden and Finland. As for the number of books read, Finland, Sweden, Estonia and Latvia recorded the highest shares of persons who read more than 12 books per year. In many northern countries and Cyprus, respondents declared owning more than 100 books.
- In almost all countries more than 80 % of respondents declared reading newspapers regularly. In Belgium, Finland and the Czech Republic, reading newspapers depends very little on the educational level of the person.
- Another dimension of cultural participation is involvement in amateur cultural activities like singing, dancing, acting, playing music and painting. Compared to ‘passive’ cultural participation (going to the cinema, live performances or museums), only a fairly low share of respondents took part in public performances (less than 15 %) in the observed countries, with the exception of Estonia (40 %) and Italy (24 %). Artistic activities like painting, drawing, sculpture or computer graphics attracted even fewer enthusiasts — only in Austria and Finland these shares were above 20 %. Educational attainment is the most differentiating factor in practising artistic activities. In most countries, factors such as age and gender appear to have a limited influence on participation in such cultural activities.

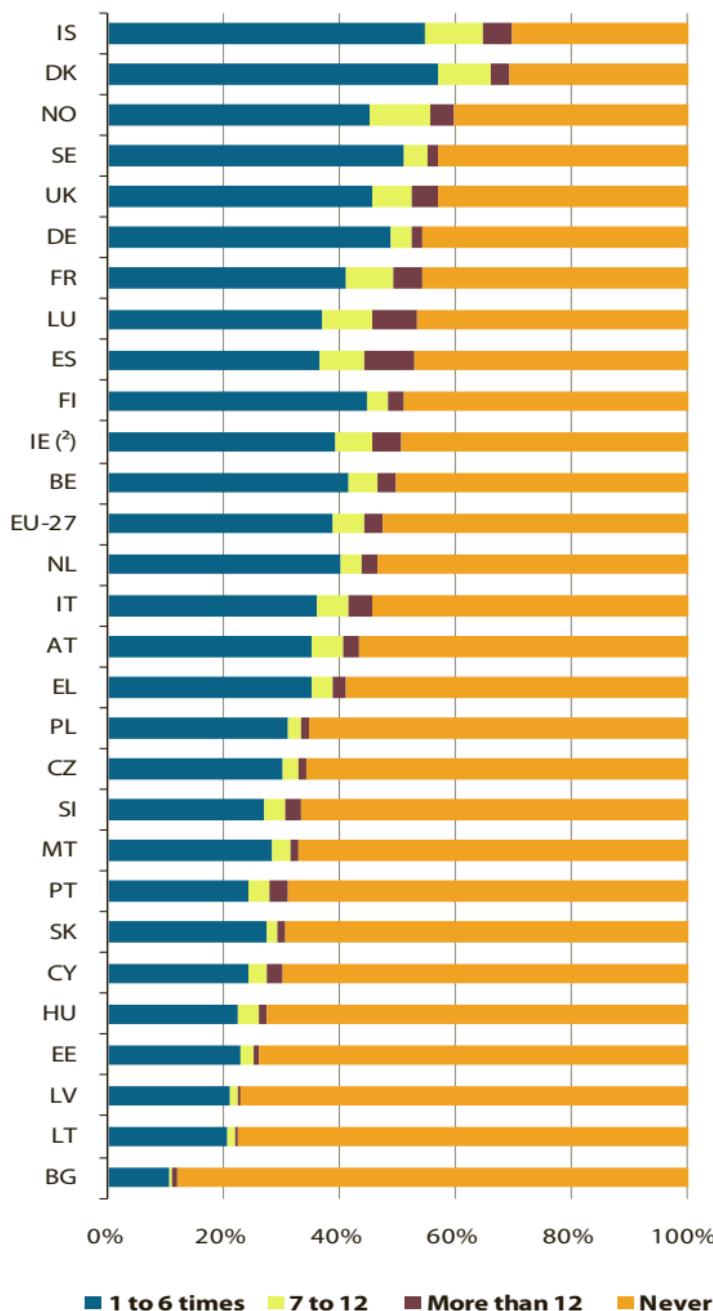
Use of ICT

- Modern information and communication technologies have a considerable impact on the way people socialise and spend their free time. New practices and forms of cultural participation have emerged in step with new technologies, in particular the Internet. In 2009, 65 % of EU households had an Internet connection, up from 49 % in 2006. Significant differences still exist between northern European countries and new Member States, but the progression of Internet access in the latter is clearly visible.
- The rise in Internet access has led to an increase in online communication. In 2008, 57 % of Europeans who used Internet in the last three months declared having used one of the following advanced communication services: instant messaging, posting messages, contribution to the social web, reading or creating blogs and telephoning. In Luxembourg, Poland, France, Portugal, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Iceland, this percentage was over 70 %.
- The Internet also serves as a platform to obtain and share audiovisual content. In 2008, 38 % of Internet users in the EU-27, downloaded or listened to music, 29 % downloaded or watched films and 33 % listened to the radio. Using the Internet for leisure activities mainly concerned young people, students and more men than women.
- Online shopping has gained popularity in recent years. In 2009, 32 % of European Internet users purchased films, music, books, newspapers, magazines, e-learning material or computer software online. This form of purchase is particularly frequent in the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Germany, Denmark and Norway.

Tourism and culture

- According to the 2009 Eurobarometer survey, cultural attractiveness is the second motivation for Europeans (after value for money) when deciding on a holiday destination or accommodation.
- If European tourists had to reduce their spending during their holidays in 2009, they did it primarily for restaurants and shopping, but rarely for cultural and entertainment activities.

Figure 8.1: Frequency of going to cinema in the last 12 months, 2006 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 25–64 years.

⁽²⁾ Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Table 8.2: Percentage of persons who have attended the cinema at least once in the last 12 months by gender and age group, 2006 (1)

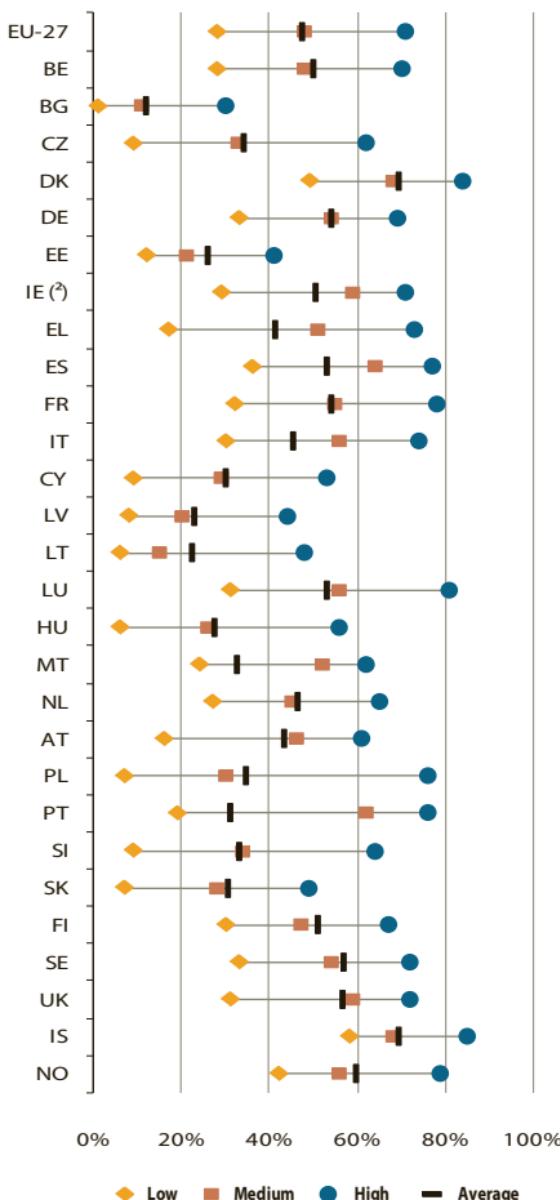
	Total	Gender		Age			
		Women	Men	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64
EU-27	48	48	47	65	54	41	29
BE	50	50	48	70	57	41	29
BG	12	12	13	27	11	5	2
CZ	34	34	34	56	37	24	12
DK	69	73	66	83	75	69	53
DE	54	57	53	72	62	47	34
EE	26	28	25	47	30	13	10
IE (2)	51	53	49	68	57	44	28
EL	41	41	41	63	47	30	19
ES	53	54	53	71	58	46	28
FR	54	57	51	66	62	47	38
IT	46	44	47	63	51	39	25
CY	30	31	30	52	34	17	9
LV	23	25	22	41	28	13	9
LT	22	22	23	38	23	17	9
LU	53	55	51	69	59	45	36
HU	28	28	28	47	31	17	12
MT	33	32	34	51	42	24	15
NL	46	47	45	64	54	41	26
AT	43	45	43	66	52	32	22
PL	35	37	32	54	39	25	18
PT	31	32	32	55	31	19	12
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	33	33	32	56	37	22	17
SK	31	30	31	55	33	20	11
FI	51	55	48	70	61	45	32
SE	57	59	55	72	62	50	42
UK	57	59	55	72	63	52	38
IS	70	71	68	84	77	64	45
NO	60	62	56	77	68	53	35

(1) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

(2) Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Figure 8.3: Percentage of persons who have attended the cinema at least once in the last 12 months by educational attainment, 2006 ⁽¹⁾



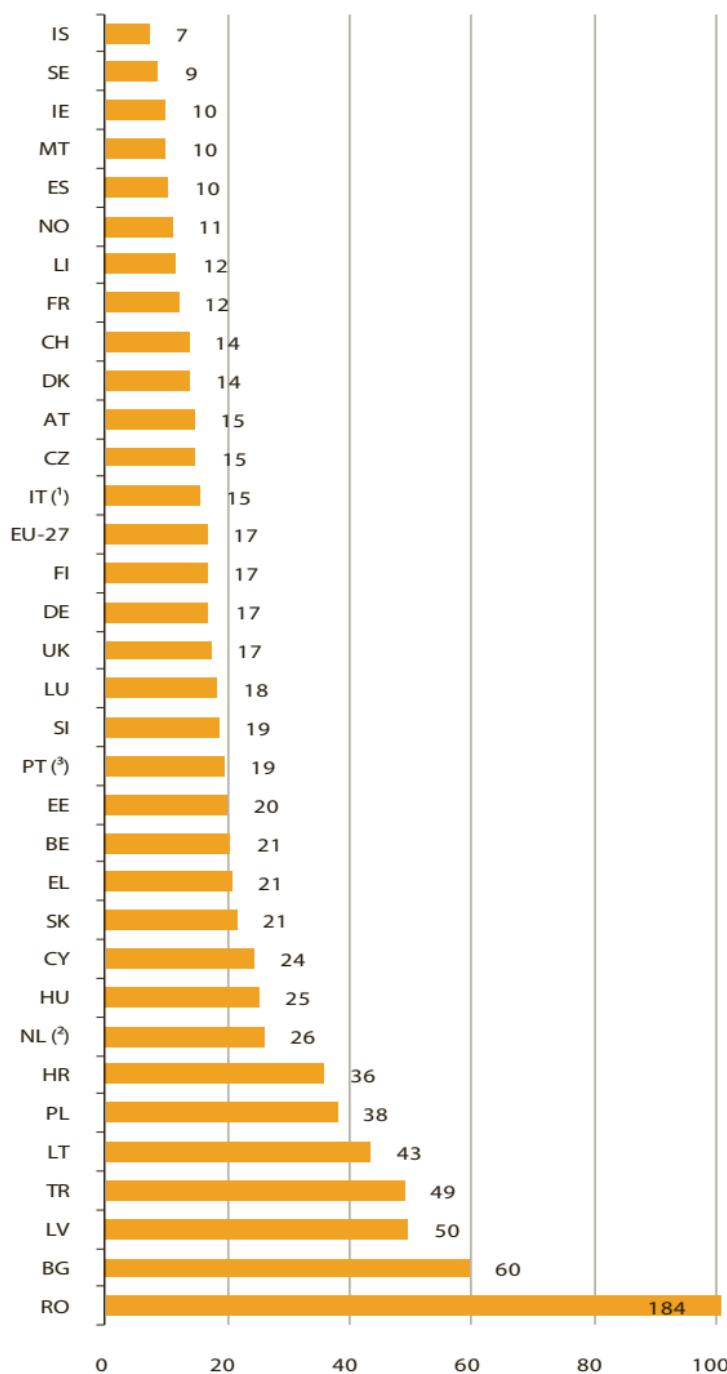
⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 25–64 years.

⁽²⁾ Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Reading note: on average at EU-27 level, 28 % of persons with low educational attainment and 71 % with high educational attainment went to the cinema at least once in the last 12 months.

Figure 8.4: Number of inhabitants per cinema screen, 2007
(1 000s)



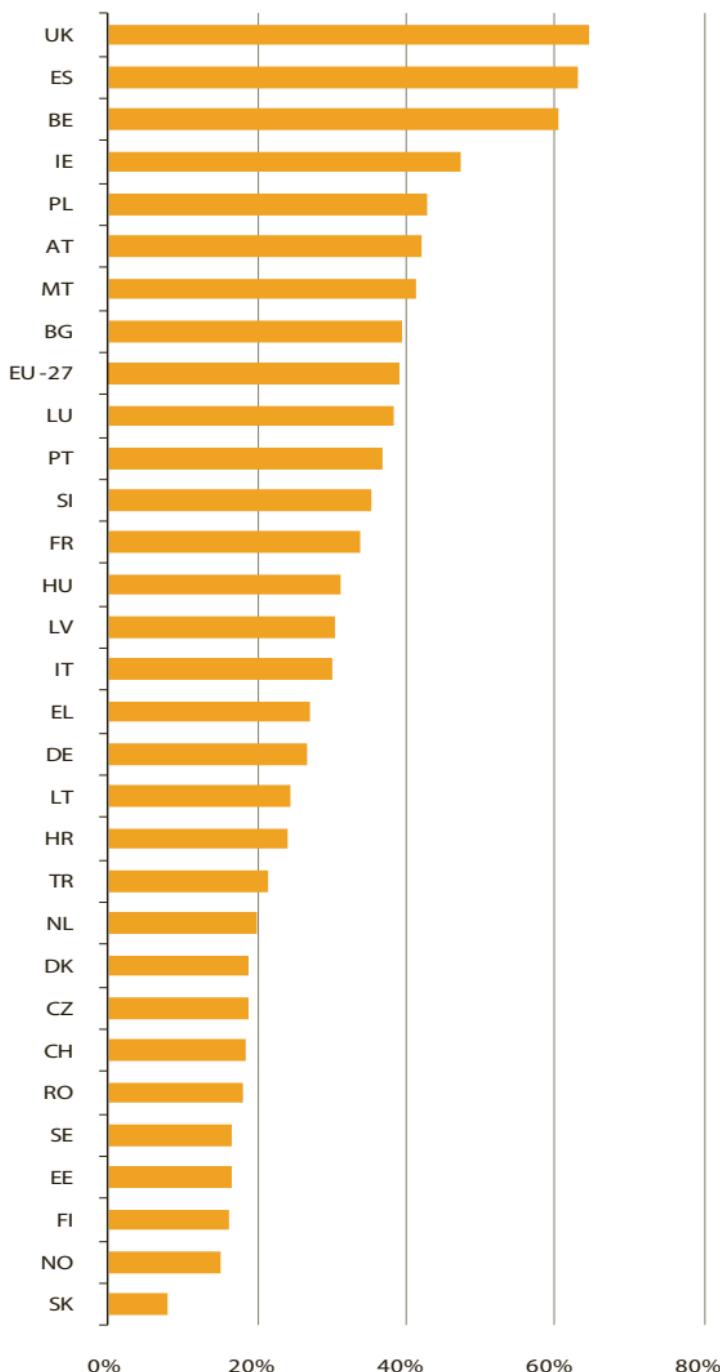
⁽¹⁾ IT: Screens with more than 60 days of activity per year. Source: SIAE (Società Italiana degli Autori ed Editori).

⁽²⁾ NL: Including municipal cinemas professionally equipped with regular performances.

⁽³⁾ PT: Source: ICA (Instituto do Cinema e do Audiovisual).

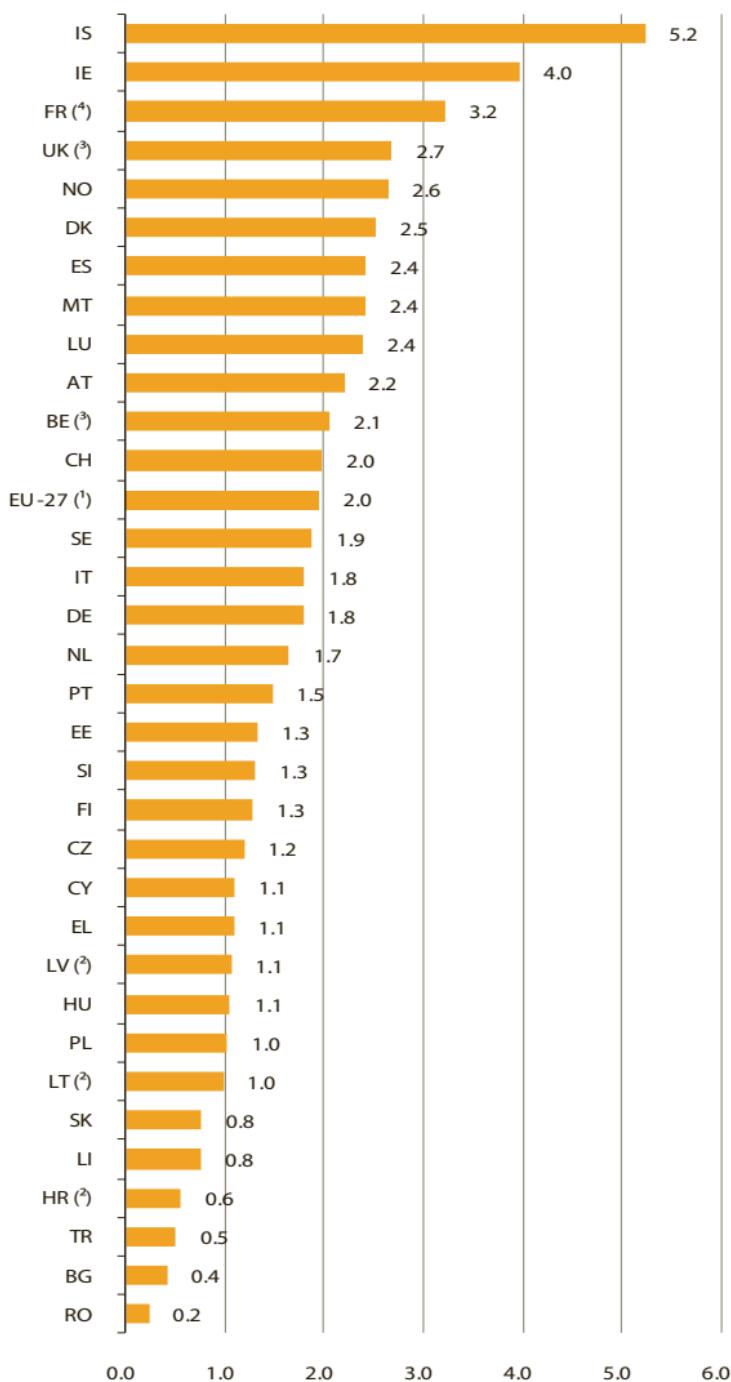
Source: MEDIA Salles for screens; Eurostat for population data (online data code: [demo_pjan](#))

Figure 8.5: Density of multiplex cinema screens in total number of cinema screens, 2007 (%)



Source: MEDIA Salles

Figure 8.6: Average annual number of cinema admissions per inhabitant, 2009



(1) EU-27: Eurostat estimate.

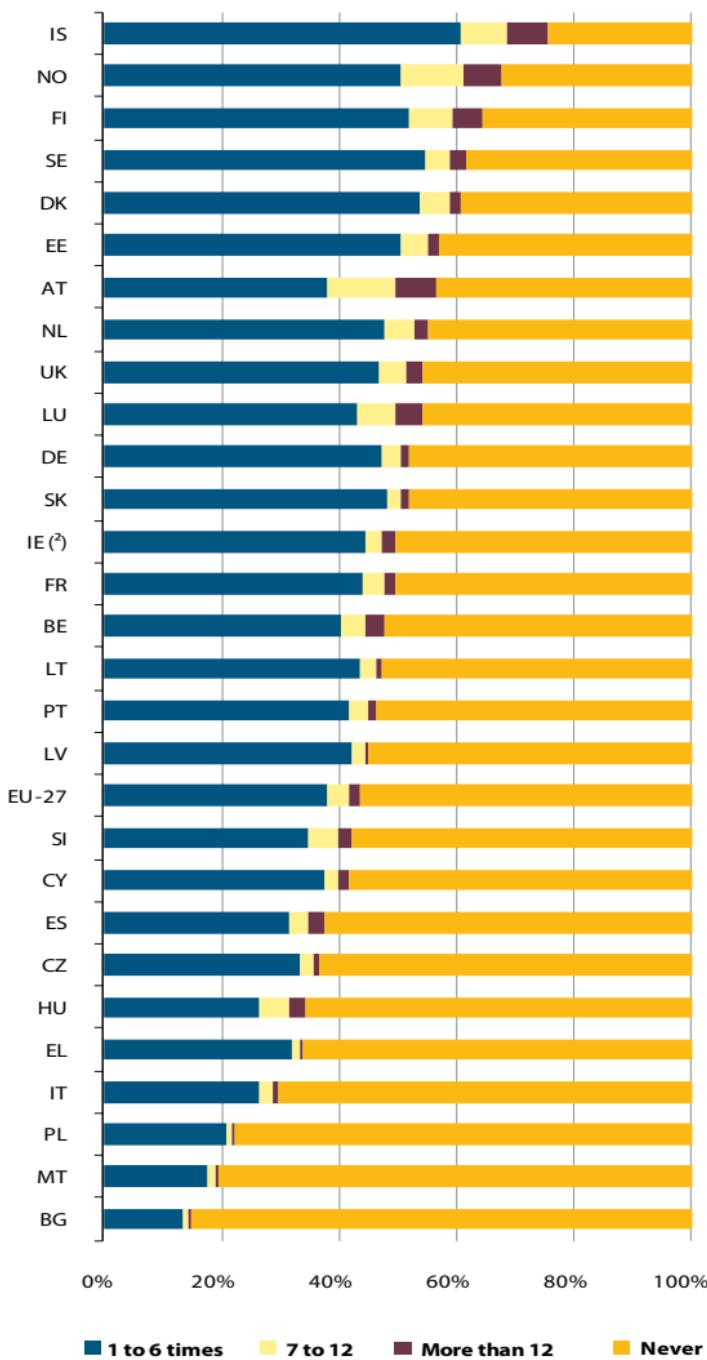
(2) Exceptions to the reference year for admissions: 2007: LV, LT and HR.

(3) Exceptions to the reference year for population data: 2008: BE and UK.

(4) FR — France métropolitaine.

Source: MEDIA Salles for admissions; Eurostat for population data (online data code: [demo_pjan](#))

Figure 8.7: Frequency of going to live performances in the last 12 months, 2006 (%) (¹)



(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

(²) Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Live performance: plays, concerts, operas, ballets and dance performance.

Table 8.8: Percentage of persons who have attended a live performance at least once in the last 12 months by gender, age group and educational attainment, 2006 (¹)

	Total	Gender		Age				Educational attainment		
		Women	Men	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Low	Medium	High
EU-27	44	46	41	47	45	42	39	25	44	66
BE	48	49	46	53	47	46	44	28	45	66
BG	15	17	13	22	17	11	7	1	13	39
CZ	37	43	31	40	39	36	31	12	34	71
DK	61	63	58	64	59	62	58	44	60	73
DE	52	56	48	48	51	53	55	33	51	67
EE	57	63	50	67	60	51	46	28	51	78
IE (²)	50	53	47	52	49	54	u	30	58	70
EL	34	37	33	44	38	28	21	16	39	63
ES	38	39	36	46	37	33	30	24	44	59
FR	50	53	47	53	53	47	45	33	49	72
IT	30	31	28	36	31	27	23	17	37	57
CY	42	45	38	53	47	33	28	22	41	62
LV	45	52	37	51	50	41	37	17	41	76
LT	47	54	40	52	50	47	36	21	41	74
LU	54	56	52	54	54	55	54	35	57	76
HU	34	37	31	44	36	29	26	10	32	71
MT	19	20	18	25	23	17	13	13	32	43
NL	55	57	54	63	57	52	47	37	55	71
AT	57	61	53	56	55	57	59	30	59	75
PL	22	24	21	30	23	18	16	5	17	56
PT	47	46	47	62	47	41	30	39	66	77
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	42	46	38	48	44	38	39	19	42	77
SK	52	56	47	61	55	47	43	29	49	74
FI	64	71	58	68	64	64	61	46	59	81
SE	62	64	60	63	59	59	64	46	58	75
UK	54	58	51	58	56	55	49	34	54	69
IS	76	79	72	79	73	79	73	64	75	90
NO	68	71	64	71	69	68	63	52	66	84

(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

(²) Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Figure 8.9: Percentage of persons who have attended a live performance at least once in the last 12 months by income level, 2006 ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 25–64 years.

⁽²⁾ Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

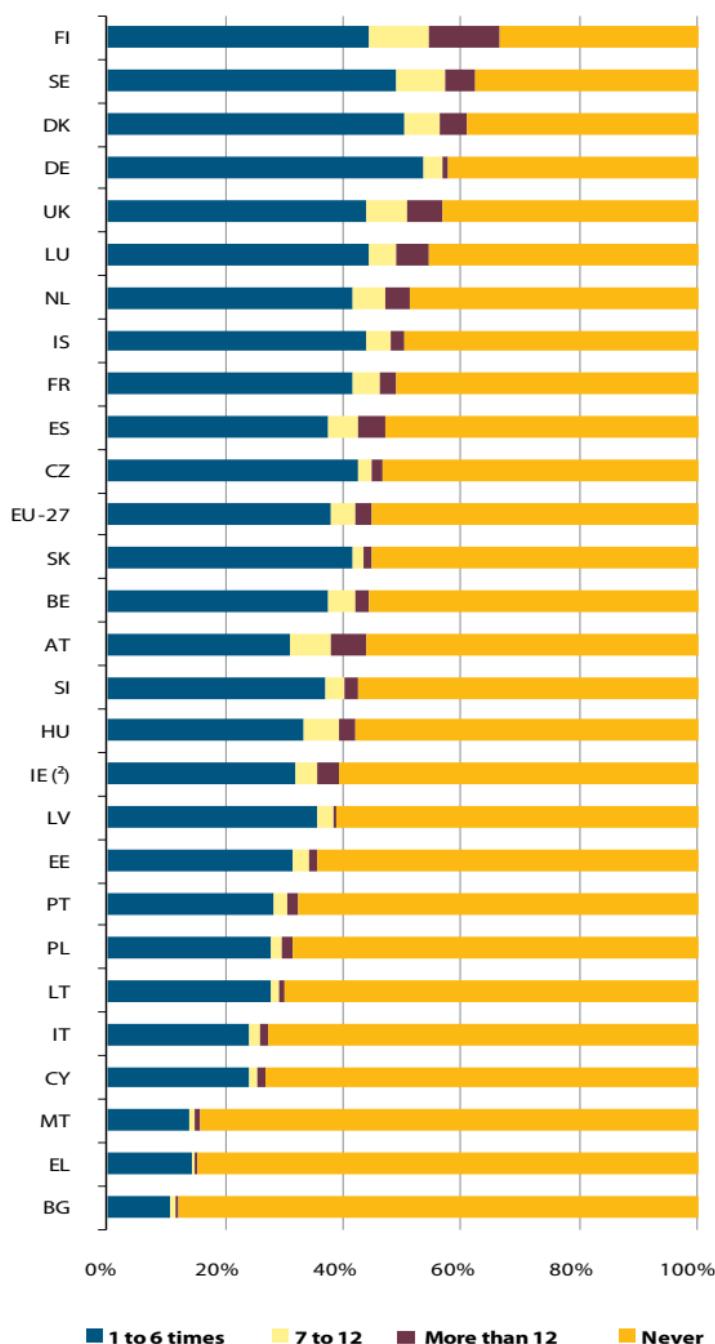
RO: data not available.

Poor: share (%) of the population assessed to be at-risk-of-poverty following the concept of relative poverty adopted in the European Union.

Non-poor: share (%) of the population assessed not to be at-risk-of-poverty following the concept of relative poverty adopted in the European Union.

Relative poverty: individuals living in households where equivalised disposable income is below the threshold of 60% of the national equivalised median income.

Figure 8.10: Frequency of visits to cultural sites in the last 12 months, 2006 (%) ⁽¹⁾



⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 25–64 years.

⁽²⁾ Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Cultural sites: historical monuments, museums, art galleries and archaeological sites.

Table 8.11: Percentage of persons who have visited a cultural site at least once in the last 12 months by gender, age group and educational attainment, 2006⁽¹⁾

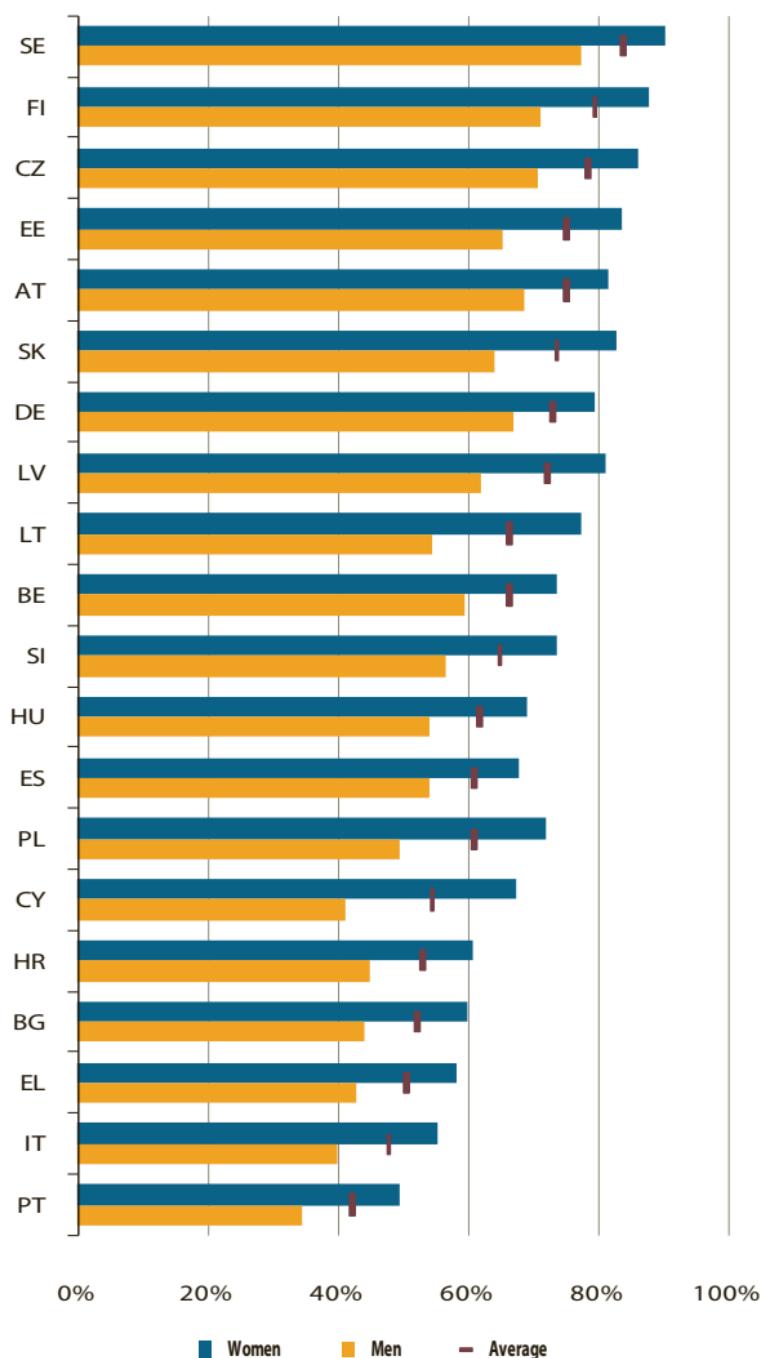
	Total	Gender		Age				Educational attainment		
		Women	Men	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	Low	Medium	High
EU-27	45	46	44	47	47	44	43	24	45	71
BE	45	45	45	43	44	46	46	25	37	68
BG	12	14	12	16	15	11	5	1	9	37
CZ	46	50	45	51	52	45	39	14	45	78
DK	61	64	59	53	59	65	67	47	55	78
DE	58	59	57	57	58	57	60	36	56	76
EE	35	40	29	42	38	31	30	9	27	60
IE⁽²⁾	40	39	41	40	40	41	34	19	41	66
EL	15	15	14	16	19	14	11	6	16	33
ES	47	48	46	52	49	45	39	31	54	72
FR	49	51	47	46	49	48	51	32	47	73
IT	27	28	27	27	29	28	22	13	34	61
CY	27	27	26	28	30	25	23	11	22	49
LV	39	44	34	47	44	33	30	14	34	71
LT	30	33	26	33	31	31	25	11	22	57
LU	55	55	55	54	54	54	58	35	55	84
HU	42	44	40	47	47	38	36	19	41	74
MT	16	17	15	16	21	15	12	10	23	42
NL	51	50	51	48	52	50	56	32	47	73
AT	44	46	42	45	43	41	46	18	44	69
PL	31	34	29	38	35	27	25	9	27	69
PT	32	33	31	41	31	29	26	21	55	78
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	43	44	40	43	45	40	41	20	43	74
SK	45	46	42	54	48	40	36	16	42	68
FI	66	69	63	68	68	66	64	49	61	82
SE	63	64	60	62	61	63	64	41	58	80
UK	57	57	56	57	59	58	55	32	56	74
IS	50	53	46	46	46	57	51	35	49	69

⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 25–64 years.

⁽²⁾ Results for IE are unreliable due to high percentage of missing values for the ad hoc module variables (because no proxy interviews were done in this country for the module).

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Figure 8.12: Percentage of persons who have read at least one book in the last 12 months by gender, 2007⁽¹⁾

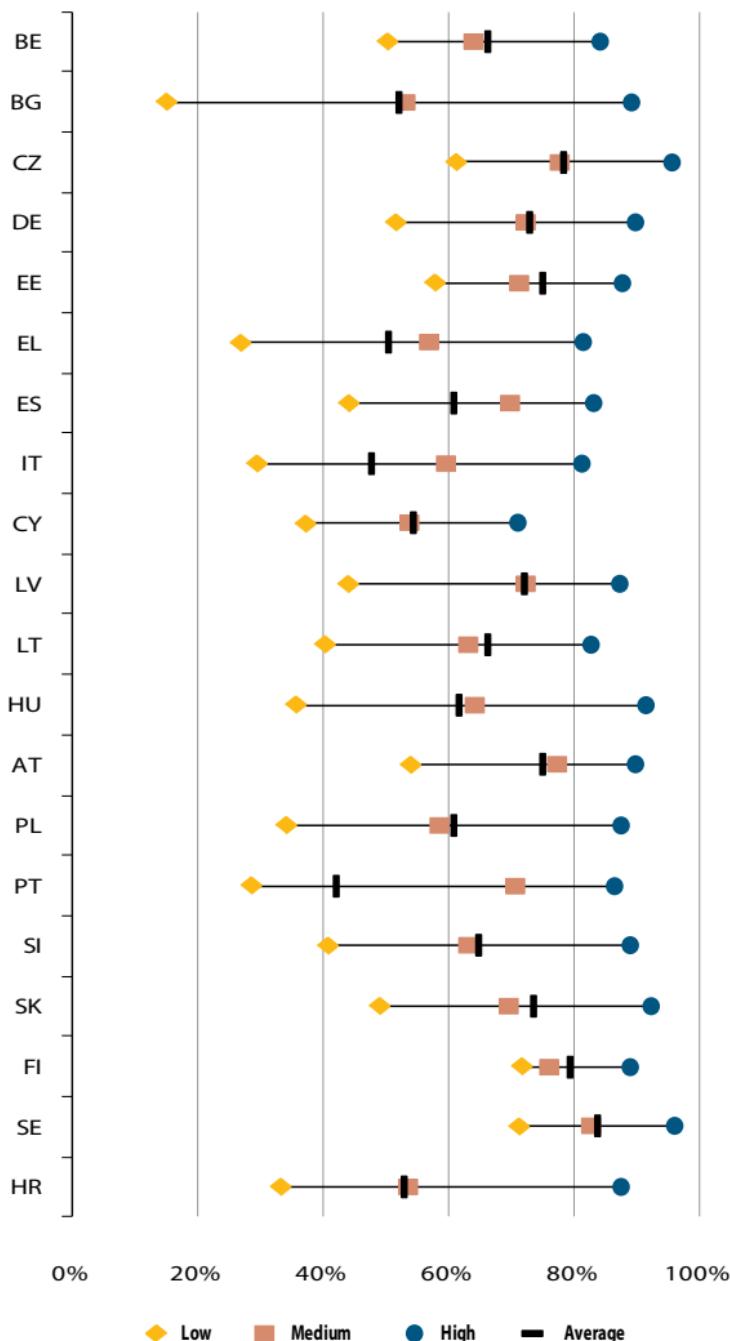


(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).
Reading a book as a leisure activity.

Figure 8.13: Percentage of persons who have read at least one book in the last 12 months by educational attainment, 2007⁽¹⁾

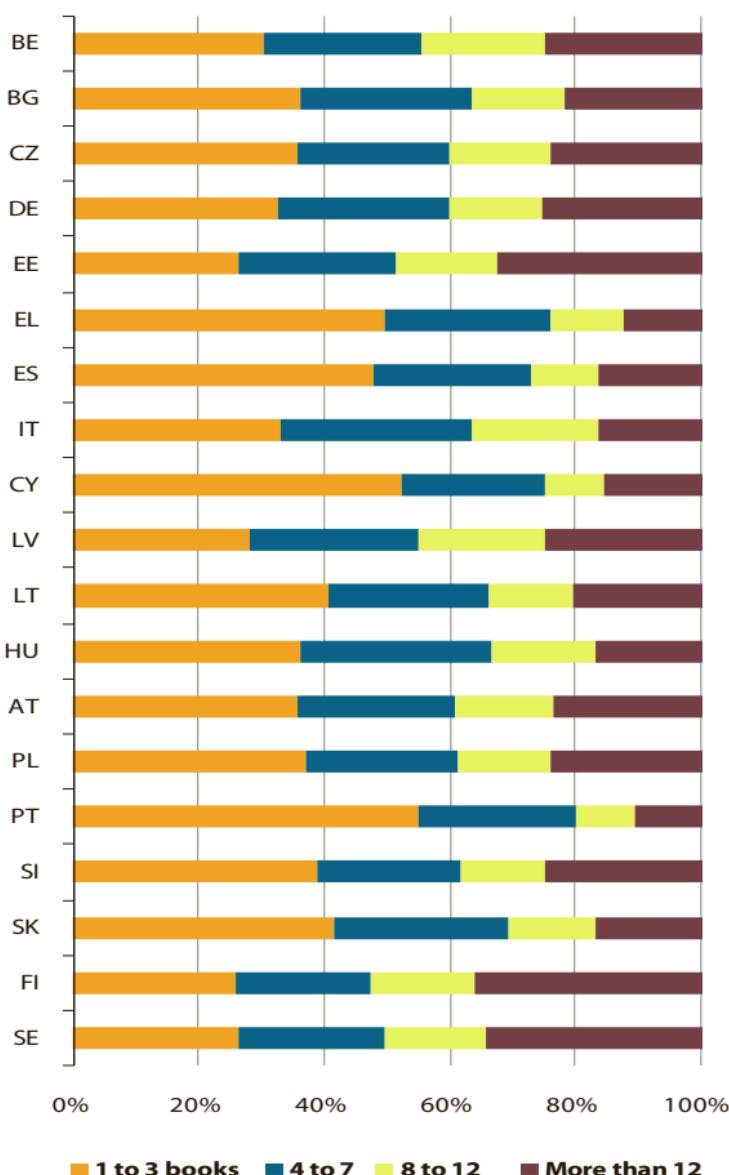


(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Figure 8.14: Average number of books read during the last 12 months, 2007 (%) ⁽¹⁾/⁽²⁾



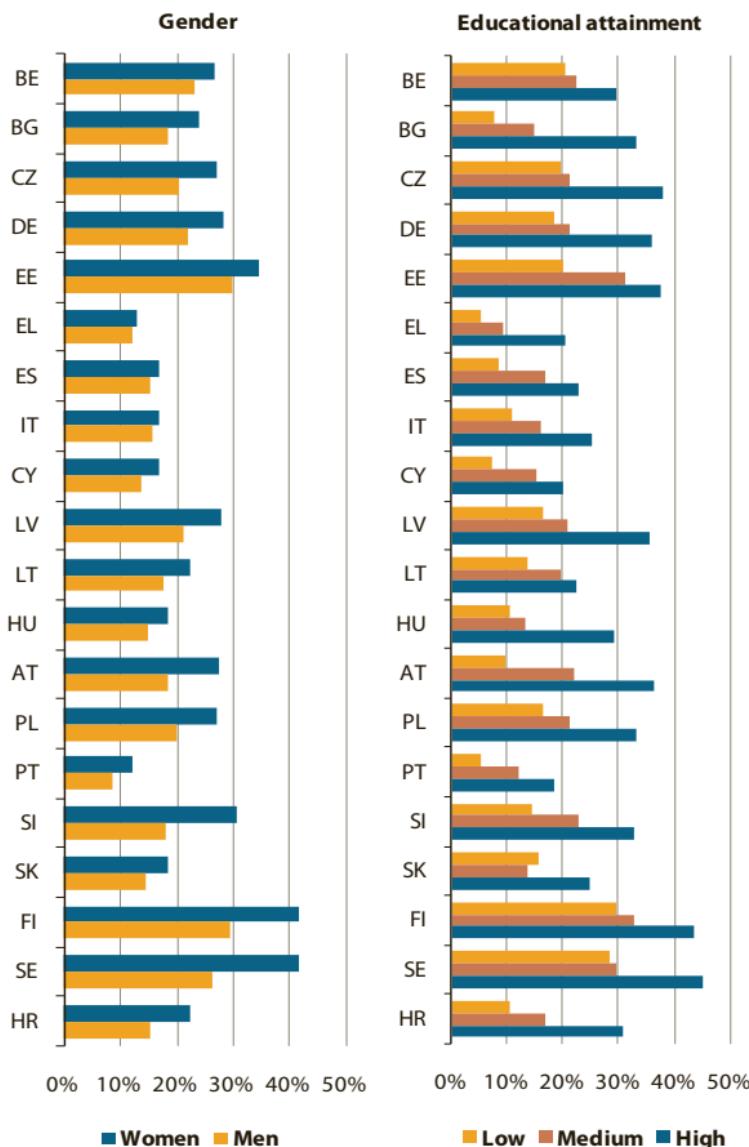
⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 25–64 years.

⁽²⁾ Reference population: persons having read at least one book in the last 12 months.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Figure 8.15: Percentage of persons who have read more than 12 books in the last 12 months by gender and educational attainment, 2007 ⁽¹⁾(²)



(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

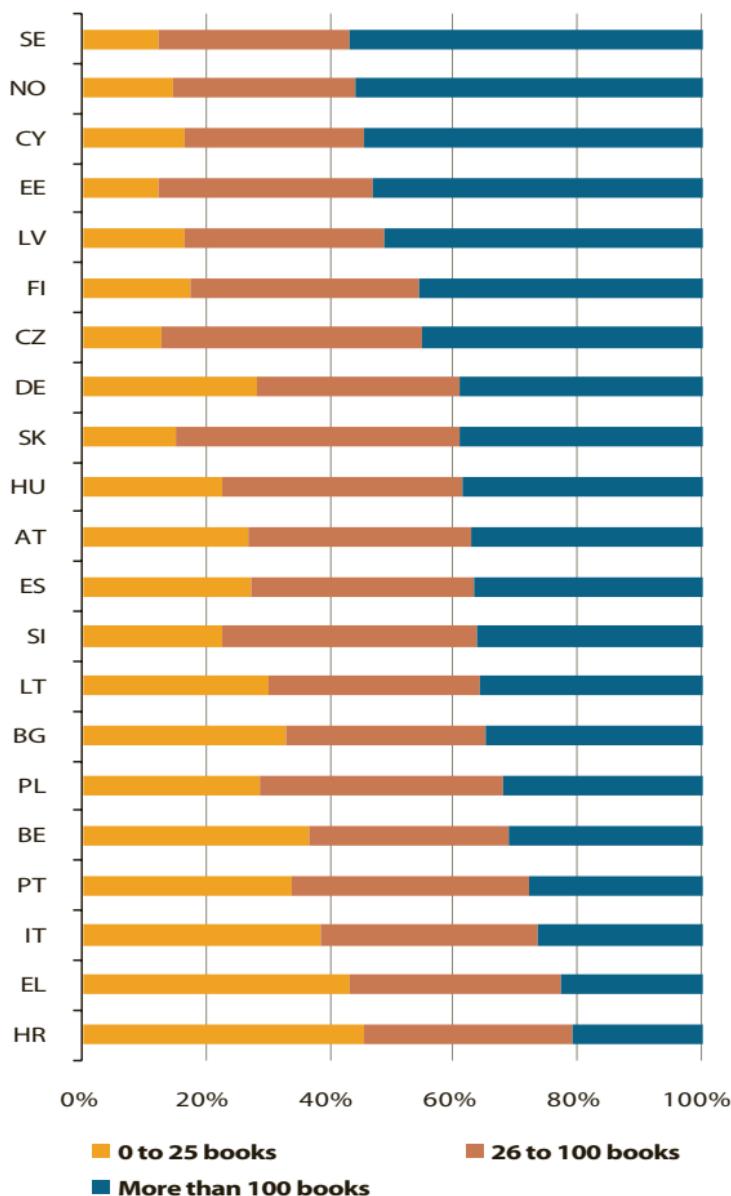
(²) Reference population: persons having read at least one book in the last 12 months.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

8 Cultural participation

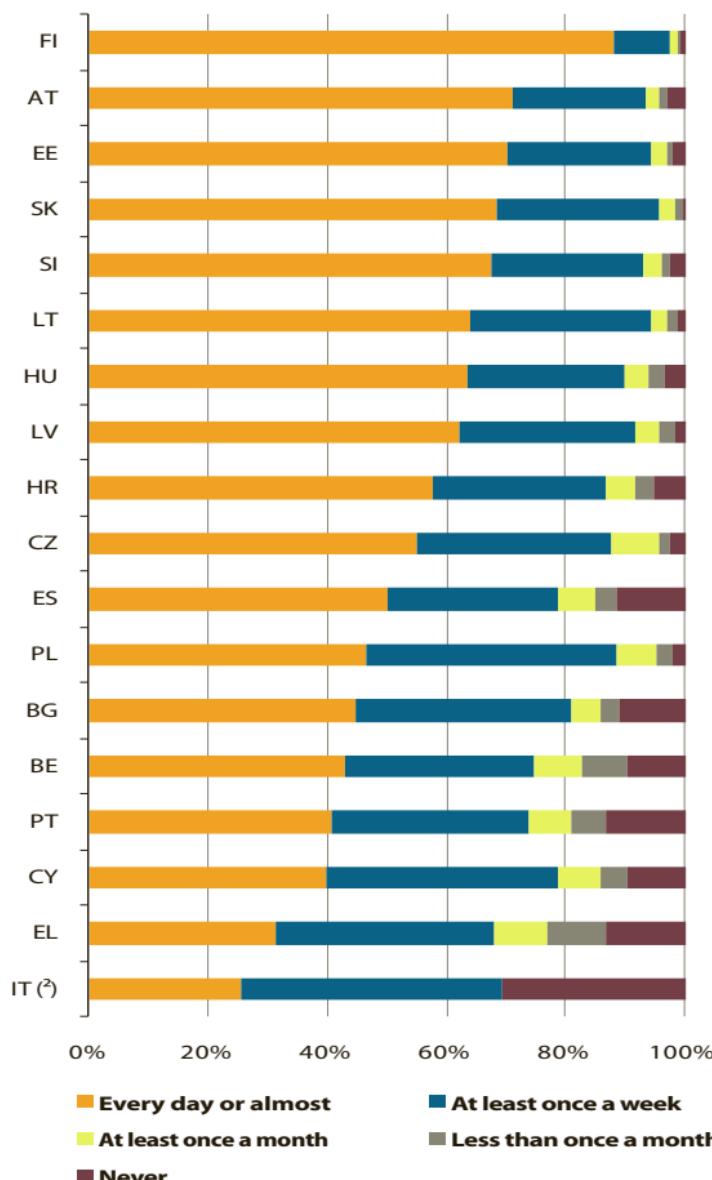
Figure 8.16: Number of books at home, 2007 (%) ⁽¹⁾



(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Figure 8.17: Frequency of reading newspapers, 2007 (%) (¹)

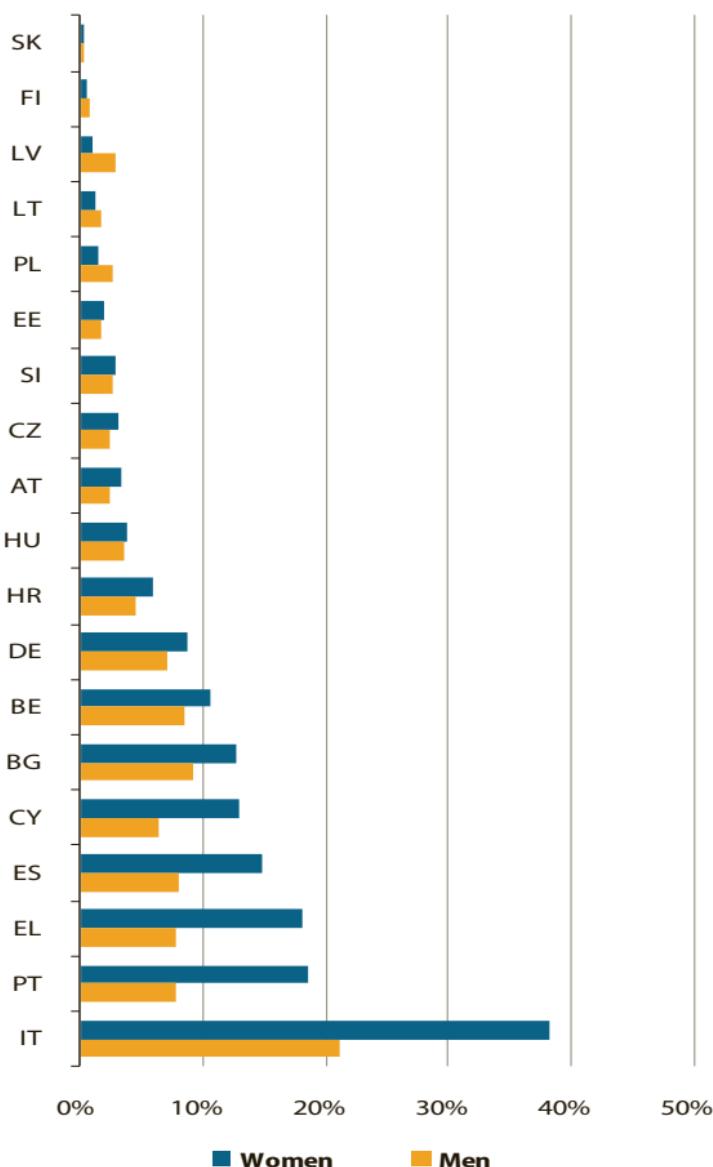
(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

(²) Distribution of persons who declared reading newspapers every day, almost every day or never.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Figure 8.18: Percentage of persons who never read newspapers by gender, 2007⁽¹⁾

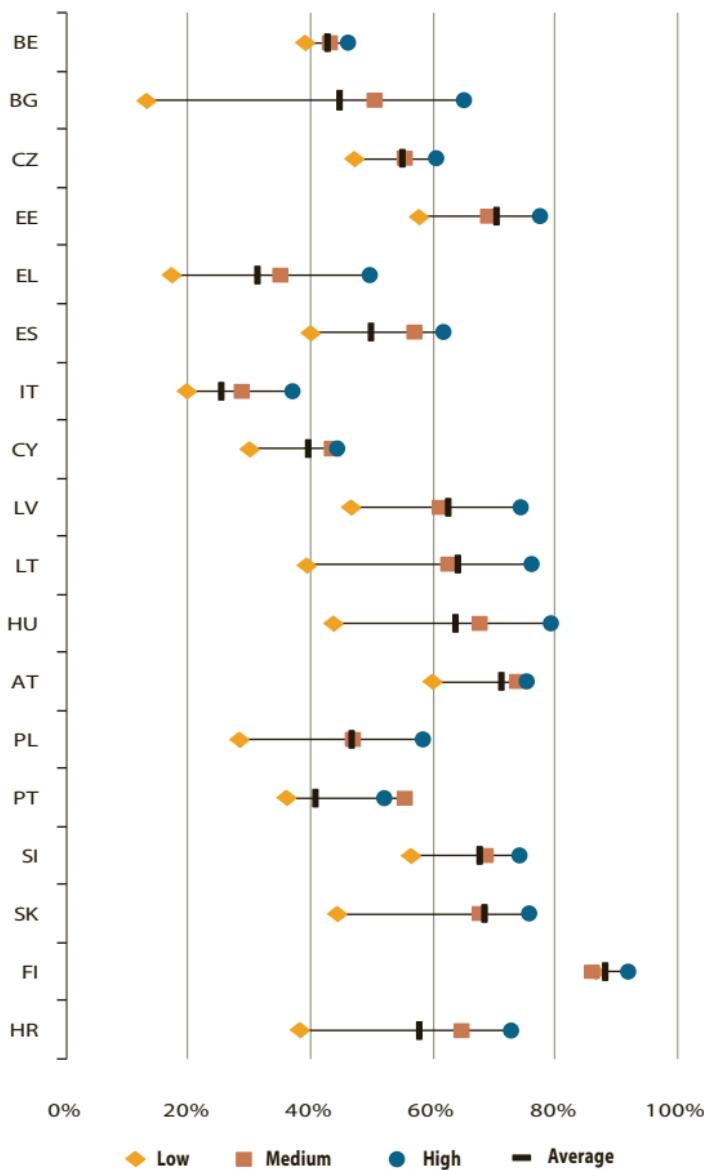


(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Figure 8.19: Percentage of persons who read newspapers daily by educational attainment, 2007⁽¹⁾



(1) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Table 8.20: Percentage of persons who have taken part in a public performance (singing, dancing, acting or music) in the last 12 months by gender, age group and educational attainment, 2007 (¹)

	Total	Gender		Age			Educational attainment		
		Women	Men	25–34	35–54	55–64	Low	Medium	High
BE	8	7	8	8	8	6	5	7	11
BG	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	6
DE	11	12	10	12	11	10	6	10	15
EE	40	44	35	47	38	34	32	35	50
EL	13	13	13	16	13	11	10	12	20
ES	8	9	8	10	8	7	6	9	11
IT	24	24	22	33	22	16	17	28	32
CY	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	5
LV	9	10	7	11	8	6	4	7	15
LT	8	10	6	10	8	7	2	6	16
HU	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	8
AT	8	8	9	8	9	8	4	8	14
PL	3	3	3	5	3	2	1	2	8
PT	6	7	5	9	5	4	5	8	10
SI	12	13	11	13	12	10	5	11	18
SK	12	14	11	14	12	12	9	12	15
FI	11	12	10	12	11	9	9	10	13
HR	10	11	9	12	10	8	5	11	17

(¹) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Table 8.21: Percentage of persons who have taken part in artistic activities (painting, drawing, sculpture, computer graphics, etc.) by gender, age group and educational attainment, 2007 (¹⁾)

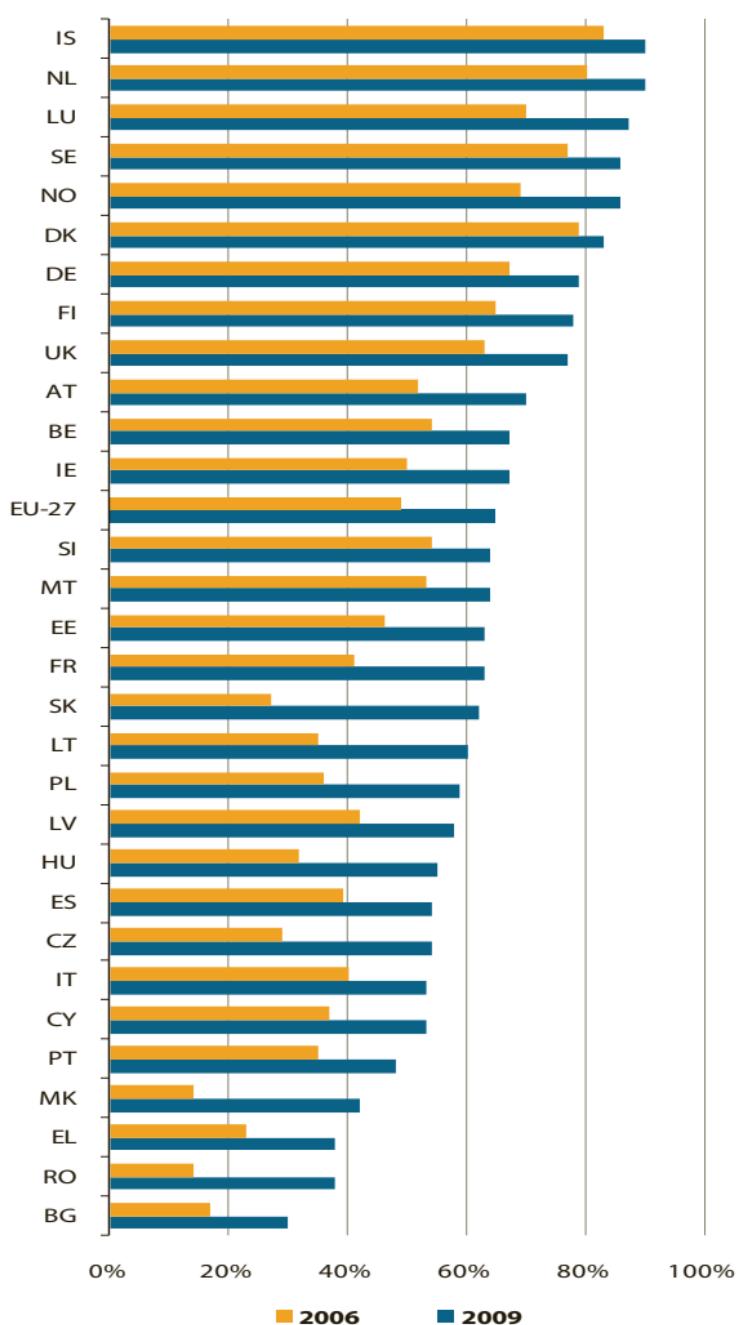
	Total	Gender		Age			Educational attainment		
		Women	Men	25–34	35–54	55–64	Low	Medium	High
BE	14	15	14	20	14	12	8	14	21
BG	3	4	2	5	3	2	0	2	9
DE	14	16	12	20	14	9	8	14	20
EE	11	15	7	16	11	7	6	9	18
EL	8	8	9	11	8	4	2	9	19
ES	13	14	12	15	13	9	8	15	19
IT	10	13	7	14	10	6	6	13	16
CY	9	11	8	13	8	6	3	8	16
LV	8	9	7	14	8	3	4	7	15
LT	14	16	13	22	13	7	5	10	27
HU	2	2	3	4	2	1	0	2	8
AT	23	27	20	31	23	14	15	23	34
PL	8	8	7	13	6	4	2	5	19
PT	7	8	6	11	6	4	4	14	18
SI	10	11	9	13	10	7	6	9	17
SK	15	16	14	22	13	8	4	12	27
FI	22	24	20	34	20	14	17	21	26
HR	6	7	5	10	6	3	2	6	15

(¹⁾) Reference age group: 25–64 years.

Source: Eurostat, Adult Education Survey

Data are not available for all countries (see methodological notes).

Figure 8.22: Households having access to the Internet at home, 2006 and 2009 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Community Survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals (online data code: [isoc_ci_in_h](#))

Table 8.23: Use of the Internet for private purposes for advanced communication activities (excluding e-mail), 2008 (% of Internet users)⁽¹⁾

	Communication activities of Internet users ⁽²⁾					
	All advanced communication services combined	Instant messaging	Posting messages	Reading blogs	Creating blogs	Telephoning
EU-27	57	36	26	25	6	26
BE	41	24	18	19	7	20
BG	65	15	32	17	4	50
CZ	53	28	10	14	4	38
DK	56	37	27	22	9	28
DE	53	26	37	17	3	20
EE	58	41	23	25	6	29
IE	33	14	13	14	5	15
EL	50	35	22	26	6	22
ES	65	54	26	31	9	21
FR	72	47	16	37	10	47
IT	46	21	21	29	7	22
CY	49	38	15	12	3	24
LV	63	30	41	16	6	40
LT	67	56	28	19	3	46
LU	70	52	31	34	12	35
HU	68	44	38	32	4	36
MT	51	26	25	19	4	26
NL	58	35	24	30	11	21
AT	41	19	21	18	4	18
PL	71	58	32	14	2	35
PT	75	63	26	50	11	29
RO	65	48	26	16	4	35
SI	56	38	28	31	4	18
SK	66	38	37	17	4	45
FI	61	35	30	38	5	20
SE	54	28	22	37	6	18
UK	47	29	20	21	7	17
IS	82	56	19	66	15	29
NO	62	45	25	34	8	28
HR	62	32	31	42	8	19
MK	79	45	30	25	8	57

(¹) Reference age group: 16–74 years.

(²) Reference population: percentage of individuals who used the Internet in the last 3 months.

Source: Eurostat, Special module of ICT survey 2008: Individuals — Use of advanced services, (online data code: [isoc_cias_com](#))

Instant messaging: real-time communication with others by typed text.

Posting messages: to chat sites, newsgroups or online discussion forums.

Reading blogs: reading weblogs or blogs.

Creating blogs: creating or maintaining own weblog or blog.

Telephoning: telephoning or video calls over the Internet.

Table 8.24: Use of the Internet for leisure activities related to obtaining and sharing audiovisual content, 2008 (% of Internet users)⁽¹⁾(²)

	Downloading/listening to/watching					Peer-to-peer file sharing	Use of Podcasting	Browser-based news feeds	Uploading self-created content
	Music	Movies	Web radio/TV	Games					
EU-27	38	29	33	15	11	6	10	19	
BE	31	15	22	9	6	3	5	8	
BG	51	51	37	18	16	2	2	7	
CZ	28	22	23	8	2	1	4	3	
DK	36	27	44	13	6	7	11	16	
DE	26	30	27	24	3	6	4	19	
EE	34	31	28	17	14	8	11	32	
IE	28	14	21	8	5	6	5	13	
EL	46	28	41	15	13	4	4	12	
ES	52	42	41	13	34	9	20	14	
FR	49	30	35	9	8	4	19	25	
IT	33	22	21	9	10	7	9	16	
CY	38	26	30	17	13	4	8	15	
LV	47	49	39	21	25	7	8	32	
LT	55	50	36	22	22	3	7	14	
LU	45	32	45	11	9	8	9	19	
HU	47	33	30	22	8	4	10	29	
MT	56	29	43	25	19	8	5	11	
NL	46	33	52	18	11	4	5	22	
AT	23	13	18	8	4	3	6	11	
PL	38	29	37	14	17	7	12	15	
PT	42	28	41	17	23	5	8	17	
RO	52	40	24	26	16	6	5	19	
SI	44	42	47	16	27	8	14	18	
SK	39	30	26	17	10	3	12	7	
FI	39	16	40	9	7	5	23	11	
SE	34	23	48	9	12	5	11	17	
UK	39	24	35	13	12	9	12	24	
IS	33	31	63	10	9	11	9	22	
NO	44	22	47	16	19	8	32	13	
HR	41	22	23	13	16	7	17	14	
MK	65	41	36	23	9	5	29	13	

(¹) Reference age group: 16–74 years.

(²) Reference population: percentage of individuals who used the Internet in the last 3 months.

Source: Eurostat, Special module of ICT survey 2008: Individuals — Use of advanced services, (online data code: [isoc_cias_av](#))

Figure 8.25: Use of the Internet for leisure and entertainment activities by gender, EU-27, 2008 (% of Internet users) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

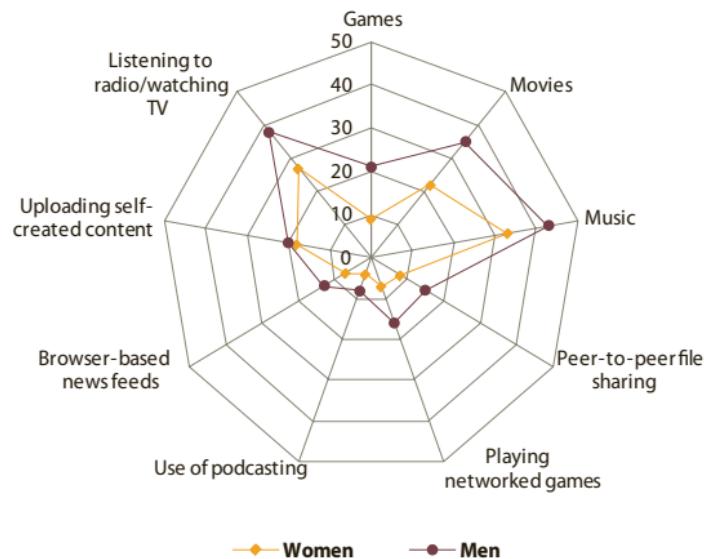
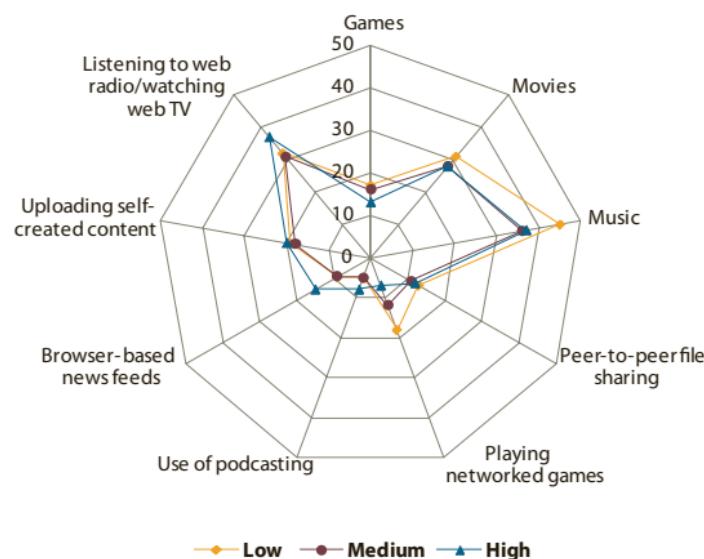


Figure 8.26: Use of the Internet for leisure and entertainment activities by educational attainment, EU-27, 2008 (% of Internet users) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 16–74 years.

⁽²⁾ Reference population: percentage of individuals who used the Internet in the last 3 months.

Source: Eurostat, Special module of ICT survey 2008: Individuals — Use of advanced services, (online data code: [isoc_cias_av](#))

8 Cultural participation

Figure 8.27: Use of the Internet for leisure and entertainment activities by occupational status, EU-27, 2008 (% of Internet users) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

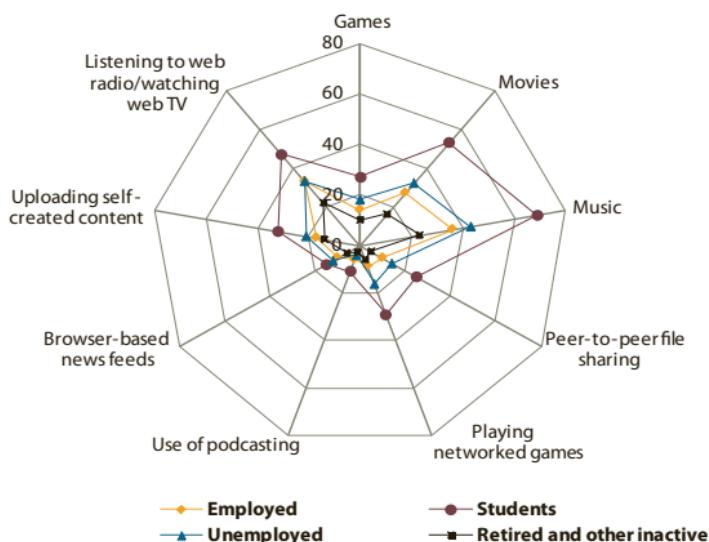
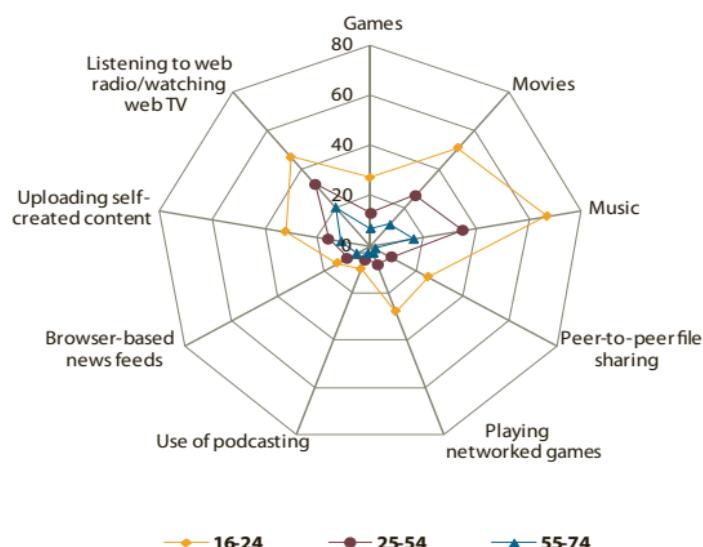


Figure 8.28: Use of the Internet for leisure and entertainment activities by age group, EU-27, 2008 (% of Internet users) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾



(¹) Reference age group: 16–74 years.

(²) Reference population: percentage of individuals who used the Internet in the last 3 months.

Source: Eurostat, Special module of ICT survey 2008: Individuals — Use of advanced services, (online data code: [isoc_cias_av](#))

Table 8.29: Use of the Internet for purchasing cultural goods and services, 2009 (%)⁽¹⁾

	Items purchased by Internet users ⁽²⁾						
	Films, music, books, magazines, e-learning material and/or computer software ⁽³⁾	Books, magazines or e-learning material		Films and/or music		Tickets for events	
	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
EU-27	32	18	18	16	18	14	19
BE	19	7	10	6	5	9	17
BG	4	4	3	3	2	1	1
CZ	11	8	8	3	3	8	9
DK	45	19	25	19	26	28	45
DE⁽⁴⁾	47	36	35	24	26	22	27
EE	10	3	7	1	2	4	10
IE	28	16	16	16	15	20	31
EL	9	5	5	4	3	2	4
ES	13	7	7	5	4	11	13
FR	40	12	22	12	17	11	20
IT	12	6	7	5	5	4	4
CY	11	9	8	4	4	1	2
LV	4	2	2	2	2	3	11
LT	6	4	4	2	3	3	5
LU	48	34	39	22	27	26	30
HU	14	6	11	3	4	4	6
MT	33	15	21	14	16	4	10
NL	42	20	29	14	20	18	30
AT	30	23	23	13	12	11	13
PL	17	10	12	7	7	2	6
PT	13	7	9	4	4	4	7
RO	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
SI	16	8	10	5	6	4	9
SK	14	6	9	4	7	4	8
FI	38	13	25	10	20	11	33
SE	40	17	24	16	22	12	28
UK	57	25	32	35	40	24	29
IS	33	21	21	18	18	21	27
NO	49	28	28	27	27	37	42
MK	3	3	1	2	1	1	0

⁽¹⁾ Reference age group: 16–74 years.⁽²⁾ Reference population: percentage of individuals who used the Internet within the last year.⁽³⁾ The categories of items purchased are not exclusive and do not add up. Computer software includes video games and other software.⁽⁴⁾ Exception to the reference year 2009 for Books, magazines, e-learning material: 2008.Source: Eurostat, ICT (online data code: [isoc_ec_ibuy](#))

Reading note: in the EU-27, 32% of individuals who used the Internet within the last year purchased at least one of the following items: films, books, music, e-learning material, magazines and computer software.

Table 8.30: Most important considerations when deciding on holiday destination or accommodation, 2009 (%) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Quality of service	Price	Value for money	Cultural attractiveness	Eco-friendliness	Social considerations	Safety/security	Other	Don't know
EU-27	23	27	44	31	10	10	12	24	3
Sex									
Male	23	26	44	30	10	10	11	24	4
Female	23	28	44	31	10	10	12	24	3
Age									
15–24	23	34	45	32	8	12	13	18	3
25–39	23	30	48	30	10	9	11	22	3
40–54	23	27	44	31	10	9	11	26	3
55+	22	20	39	31	11	11	12	28	4
End of education (Age)									
15	26	26	43	22	10	9	11	26	4
16–20	23	29	44	28	10	9	13	24	3
20+	21	23	46	36	10	11	10	26	3
Still in education	24	34	42	32	9	13	12	15	5
Urbanisation									
Metropolitan	21	27	42	33	9	10	12	26	4
Urban	23	28	42	30	10	11	12	24	3
Rural	24	25	47	30	11	10	12	22	4
Occupation									
Self-employed	26	26	39	30	12	9	12	24	4
Employee	22	26	47	33	9	10	12	24	2
Manual workers	20	38	42	22	12	10	10	23	4
Not working	23	26	42	31	10	11	12	24	4
Main holiday 2009									
Domestic	22	29	42	26	13	10	11	25	3
Elsewhere in the EU	23	26	46	35	8	10	12	23	3
Outside the EU	25	23	45	36	6	10	13	25	3

(¹) Reference population: those who went on holiday or took a short trip in 2009, and/or still plan to go on a holiday or take short trip in 2009, % EU-27.

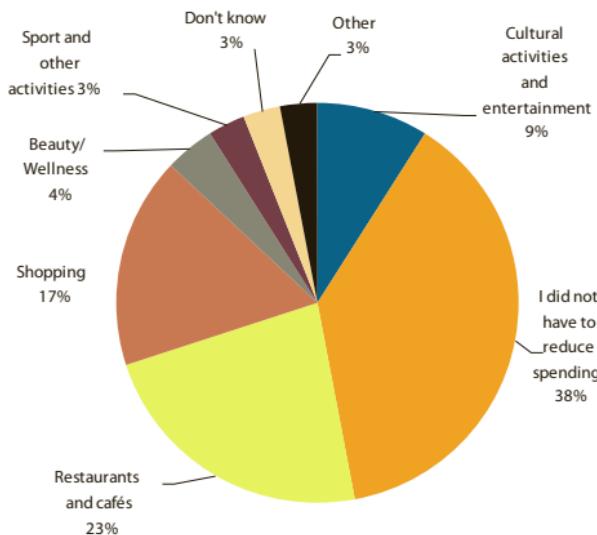
(²) Sum of 'most important' and 'second most important' answers for each category, among 2009 holidaymakers.

Source: Flash Eurobarometer 281, Europeans and tourism, 2009

Q10a. When you decided on/will take a decision about your main holiday in 2009, which of the following considerations was/will be the most important in your decision for a holiday destination or accommodation?

Q10b. And which of these considerations was/will be the second most important?

Figure 8.31: Type of leisure activities on which respondents made the most important spending reduction, 2009 (%)



Source: Flash Eurobarometer 281, Europeans and tourism, 2009

Q4. If you had to reduce your spending on leisure activities when you were on holiday in 2009, on which kind of leisure activity did you make the most important reduction?

Reference population: those who went on holiday or took a short trip in 2009, and not planning any other holiday or short trips in 2009, % EU-27.



Private cultural expenditure

9

Household cultural expenditure

Data on household expenditure on cultural goods and services are taken from the Household Budget Survey (wave 2005). HBS data are collected according to the COICOP classification adapted to HBS needs (COICOP-HBS).

Total household cultural expenditure can be assessed by measuring expenditure on a range of cultural goods and services, including books, newspapers, cinema, theatres, concerts, museums, recording media, TV and radio taxes, and goods used in amateur artistic activities like drawing materials, musical instruments or photographic and cinematographic equipment. Purchasing power standards (PPS) were used as a fictitious currency to eliminate differences in purchasing power. Cultural spending reflects differences in cultural practices across countries, but it is also influenced by wealth, price structures and other factors like the availability of cultural facilities. Cultural expenditure is highly dependent on income level: the higher the income, the more households dedicate to culture.

- In 2005, annual household spending on cultural goods and services (in PPS) varied considerably across countries, with the highest expenditure observed in Ireland, Norway, the United Kingdom, Austria and Luxembourg, and the lowest in Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey.

On average, culture accounted for 3.9 % of total expenditure in EU-27 households. This share was the highest in Denmark, Finland and the Czech Republic, with more than 5 % of total expenditure devoted to cultural goods and services. In Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, Sweden, Belgium, Poland and Malta, cultural activities accounted for between 4 % and 5 % of household spending. Households in Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Lithuania, Italy and Romania devoted less than 3 % of total expenditure to culture.

- Differing patterns were observed in the distribution of cultural expenditure by type of good or service across countries. At EU level, 7 of the 14 selected goods and services accounted for 80 % of total cultural expenditure. TV and radio taxes and hire of equipment accounted for the biggest share in total cultural spending (18 %), followed

by newspapers (16 %), information processing equipment (12 %), books (11 %), and televisions sets, video players and recorders (8 %). Cinema, theatres and concerts and recording media for pictures and sound each accounted for 7 % of total cultural expenditure. The remaining 20 % were shared between other durable goods like musical instruments, photographic and cinematographic equipment and other services.

- TV and radio taxes and equipment hire accounted for the highest share of household cultural expenditure at EU level and in most EU-27 countries. In contrast, households in Germany, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Finland and Norway devoted the highest share of cultural expenditure to newspapers. In Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Luxembourg, the major part went to information processing equipment, while in Greece cultural expenditure was mostly devoted to books.
- The expenditure on cultural goods and services by income quintile allows an analysis of spending dispersion around the national average. The absolute difference between the first and fifth quintile was the largest in countries where cultural spending is high. In relative terms, however, the widest dispersions between the highest and the lowest income quintiles were observed in Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Estonia and Turkey.

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices

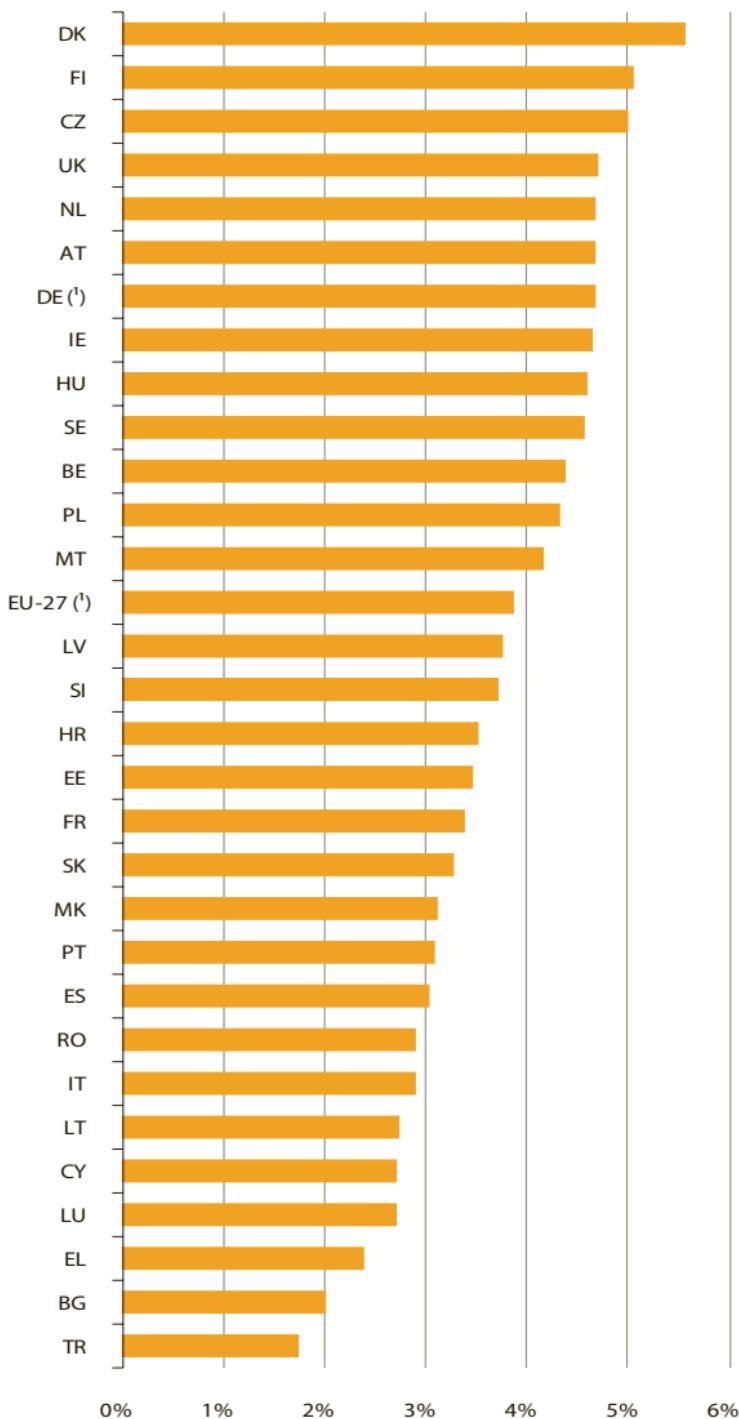
HICPs are economic indicators constructed to measure price evolutions of consumer goods and services acquired by households. The indices are constructed using the COICOP classification of goods and products adapted to HICP needs (COICOP-HICP), with 2005 as the base year. The available 4-digit level of disaggregation of goods and products by COICOP allows the presentation of annual indices for the following cultural items: books, newspapers and periodicals, cultural services, equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of picture and sound and recording media.

- Between 2005 and 2009, price indices in the EU-27 for books, newspapers and periodicals and cultural services grew at a level comparable to those for all goods and services. In contrast, a significant decrease was observed

in price indices for recording media and equipment for the reception, recording and production of sound and pictures.

- The harmonised index of consumer prices for books increased in most countries between 2005 and 2009, reaching very substantial values in Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary and Turkey. Exceptions to this trend were observed in Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Norway and Switzerland.
- Between 2005 and 2009, consumer price indices for newspapers grew at a regular pace in all the observed countries except Poland.
- The index for cultural services similarly increased in all countries except Malta.
- In nearly all countries, consumer price indices for sound and picture reception, recording and production equipment and for recording media have dropped sharply over the same period.

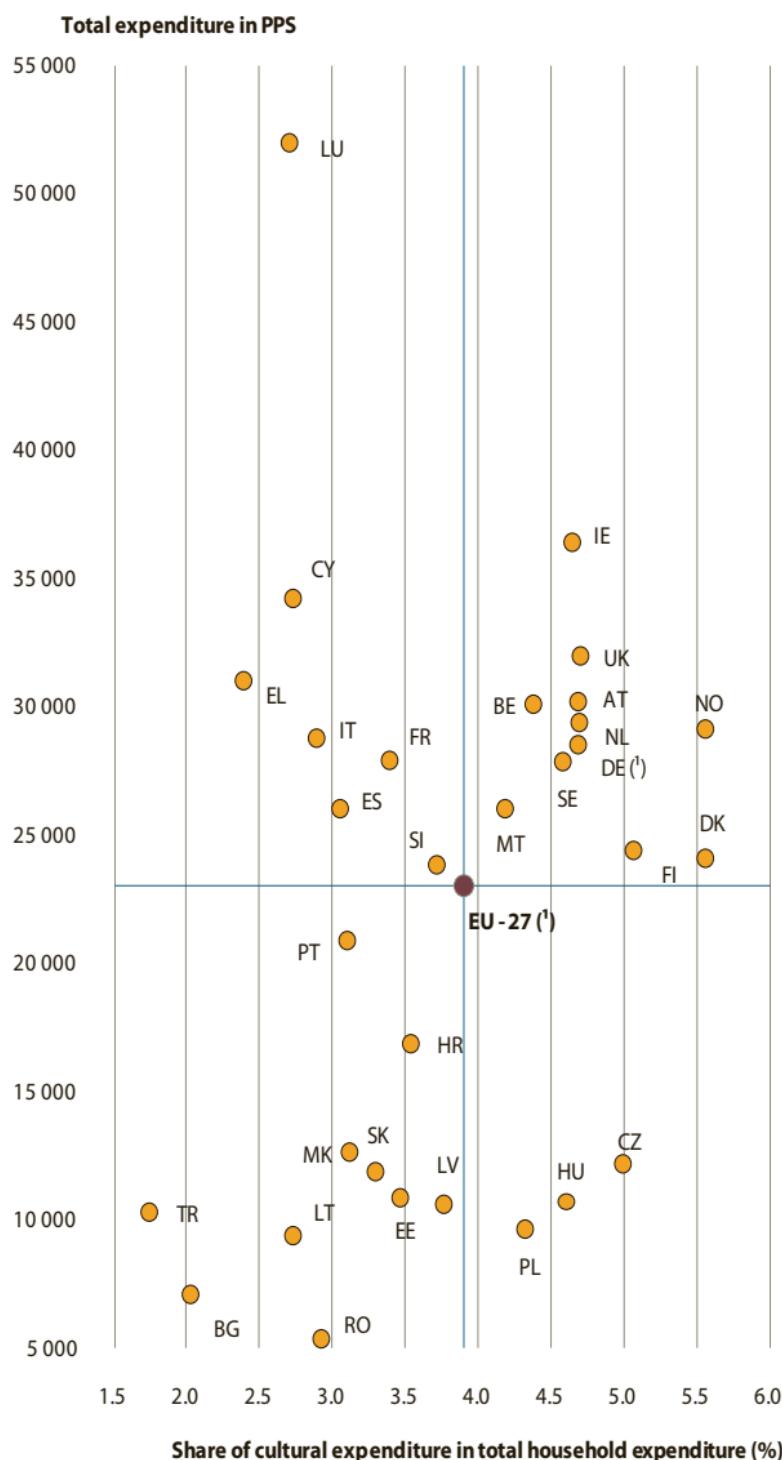
Figure 9.1: Share of cultural expenditure in total household expenditure, 2005 (%)



⁽¹⁾ Eurostat estimation.

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Figure 9.2: Total household expenditure (PPS) and share of cultural expenditure in total household expenditure (%), 2005



⁽¹⁾ Eurostat estimation.

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Table 9.3 (Part I): Average annual expenditure on cultural goods and services per household, 2005 (PPS)

	Total	Culture	Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment	Newspapers	Information processing equipment	Books	
EU-27	22 990	888	5	163	144	107	102
BE	30 048	1 316		215	181	143	165
BG	7 099	144		57	19	12	16
CZ	12 142	607		135	97	68	60
DK	24 062	1 338		323	176	206	103
DE	28 501	1 334	s	200	211	172	170
EE	10 848	376		45	50	64	35
IE	36 373	1 690		332	301	96	159
EL	30 975	740		109	146	43	169
ES	26 028	794		70	155	81	136
FR	27 886	945		211	158	93	86
IT	28 770	833		104	213	28	120
CY	34 208	932		115	147	108	126
LV	10 589	399		56	72	73	35
LT	9 378	256		35	46	53	25
LU	51 932	1 406		103	126	273	236
HU	10 694	493		152	86	39	61
MT	26 028	1 088		288	100	214	121
NL	29 368	1 378		24	264	212	190
AT	30 167	1 415		231	224	177	130
RO	5 324	155		84	28	7	10
PL	9 604	415		141	50	29	58
PT	20 869	646		184	64	88	105
SI	23 806	884		271	184	94	85
SK	11 855	390		99	76	49	33
FI	24 360	1 234		180	311	170	95
SE	27 853	1 275		290	179	186	124
UK	31 959	1 501		362	211	113	107
NO	29 106	1 619		235	273	191	194
HR	16 840	596		153	120	49	119
MK	12 622	393		33	25	33	77
TR	10 291	180		9	15	19	22

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Table 9.3 (Part II): Average annual expenditure on cultural goods and services per household, 2005 (PPS)

	Television sets, video-cassette players and recorders	Cinema, theatres, concerts	Recording media for pictures and sound	Stationery and drawing materials	Photographic and cinematographic equipment		
EU-27	73	63	5	59	43	5	37
BE	94	125		104	81		45
BG	16	3		3	9		2
CZ	16	30		34	18		35
DK	143	74		108	29		46
DE	95	77	s	92	51	s	71
EE	40	47		18	21		18
IE	57	153		145	100		141
EL	56	52		60	46		8
ES	64	88		51	42		28
FR	78	66		87	54		41
IT	30	65		95	35		42
CY	108	92		44	79		17
LV	51	27		15	15		24
LT	23	14		8	19		5
LU	170	65		62	116		95
HU	42	26		18	27		10
MT	90	79		26	68		30
NL	87	89		135	48		56
AT	124	110		117	76		67
RO	12	1		2	0		1
PL	31	10		11	21		8
PT	43	59		37	30		12
SI	42	35		33	45		27
SK	32	12		11	18		15
FI	159	80		70	21		44
SE	167	105		48	33		63
UK	110	106		173	51		54
NO	140	100		120	31		67
HR	40	38		15	29		8
MK	154	14		7	23		0
TR	47	6		5	17		8

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Table 9.3 (Part III): Average annual expenditure on cultural goods and services per household, 2005 (PPS)

	Other services	Equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound	Museums, zoological gardens and the like	Musical instruments		Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing
EU-27	36	28	14	s	11	s
BE	75	32	30		16	9
BG	2	3	0		1	2
CZ	29	67	11		2	7
DK	30	57	14		21	8
DE	99	45	17	s	14	s
EE	23	9	2		3	2
IE	98	35	65		5	5
EL	16	26	1		5	3
ES	39	15	10		6	9
FR	31	14	9		8	9
IT	10	8	25		0	57
CY	47	19	7		17	6
LV	9	15	3		1	3
LT	7	12	1		2	4
LU	75	36	0		40	8
HU	4	18	6		1	4
MT	17	26	:		:	31
NL	47	105	84		27	8
AT	48	38	14		44	15
RO	5	3	0		0	1
PL	40	9	1		2	4
PT	12	7	:		4	2
SI	26	16	7		9	11
SK	11	12	1		16	4
FI	28	35	11		21	9
SE	35	28	6		4	7
UK	102	63	23		15	10
NO	63	132	38		27	8
HR	14	4	2		3	0
MK	7	4	0		7	8
TR	19	8	0		1	4

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

9 Private cultural expenditure

Table 9.4 (Part I): Breakdown of household cultural expenditure by type of good or service, 2005 (%)

	Culture	Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment	Newspapers	Information processing equipment	Books
EU-27	100	18.4	16.2	12.1	11.5
BE	100	16.3	13.8	10.9	12.5
BG	100	39.4	13.0	8.3	10.8
CZ	100	22.2	15.9	11.2	9.8
DK	100	24.2	13.1	15.4	7.7
DE	100	15.0	15.8	12.9	12.7
EE	100	11.9	13.2	17.1	9.2
IE	100	19.6	17.8	5.7	9.4
EL	100	14.7	19.7	5.8	22.9
ES	100	8.8	19.5	10.2	17.2
FR	100	22.3	16.7	9.8	9.1
IT	100	12.5	25.6	3.4	14.4
CY	100	12.4	15.8	11.6	13.5
LV	100	14.1	18.1	18.3	8.8
LT	100	13.6	18.0	20.8	9.9
LU	100	7.3	9.0	19.4	16.8
HU	100	30.8	17.5	7.9	12.3
MT	100	26.4	9.2	19.6	11.1
NL	100	1.8	19.2	15.4	13.8
AT	100	16.3	15.8	12.5	9.2
PL	100	33.9	12.1	7.1	13.9
PT	100	28.4	9.9	13.6	16.3
RO	100	53.8	18.2	4.2	6.5
SI	100	30.6	20.8	10.6	9.6
SK	100	25.3	19.5	12.5	8.5
FI	100	14.6	25.2	13.8	7.7
SE	100	22.7	14.0	14.6	9.8
UK	100	24.1	14.1	7.5	7.1
NO	100	14.5	16.9	11.8	12.0
HR	100	25.7	20.1	8.2	20.0
MK	100	8.5	6.4	8.4	19.7
TR	100	4.9	8.1	10.5	12.0

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Table 9.4 (Part II): Breakdown of household cultural expenditure by type of good or service, 2005 (%)

	Television sets, video-cassette players and recorders	Cinema, theatres, concerts	Recording media for pictures and sound	Stationery and drawing materials	Photographic and cinema photographic equipment
EU-27	8.3	7.1	6.7	4.8	4.2
BE	7.2	9.5	7.9	6.2	3.5
BG	11.2	2.3	1.9	6.2	1.5
CZ	3	4.9	5.6	3.0	5.8
DK	10.7	5.5	8.1	2.1	3.4
DE	7.1	5.8	6.9	3.8	5.3
EE	10.7	12.6	4.9	5.5	4.7
IE	3.4	9.0	8.6	5.9	8.3
EL	7.6	7.1	8.1	6.2	1.1
ES	8.1	11.1	6.4	5.3	3.5
FR	8.3	7.0	9.2	5.7	4.3
IT	4	7.8	11.4	4.2	5.0
CY	11.5	9.8	4.7	8.5	1.8
LV	12.8	6.7	3.8	3.9	5.9
LT	9.0	5.6	3.2	7.5	2.1
LU	12.1	4.6	4.4	8.3	6.8
HU	8.4	5.3	3.6	5.5	2.1
MT	8	7.2	2.4	6.2	2.8
NL	6.3	6.5	9.8	3.5	4.1
AT	8.8	7.8	8.3	5.4	4.7
PL	7	2.4	2.5	5.1	1.9
PT	7	9.2	5.7	4.6	1.8
RO	7.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.9
SI	4.8	4.0	3.7	5.1	3.0
SK	8.3	3.2	2.7	4.7	3.7
FI	12.8	6.5	5.7	1.7	3.6
SE	13.1	8.3	3.8	2.5	4.9
UK	7.3	7.1	11.5	3.4	3.6
NO	8.7	6.2	7.4	1.9	4.2
HR	6.7	6.4	2.5	5.0	1.4
MK	39.2	3.4	1.9	5.8	0.0
TR	26.4	3.5	2.6	9.6	4.7

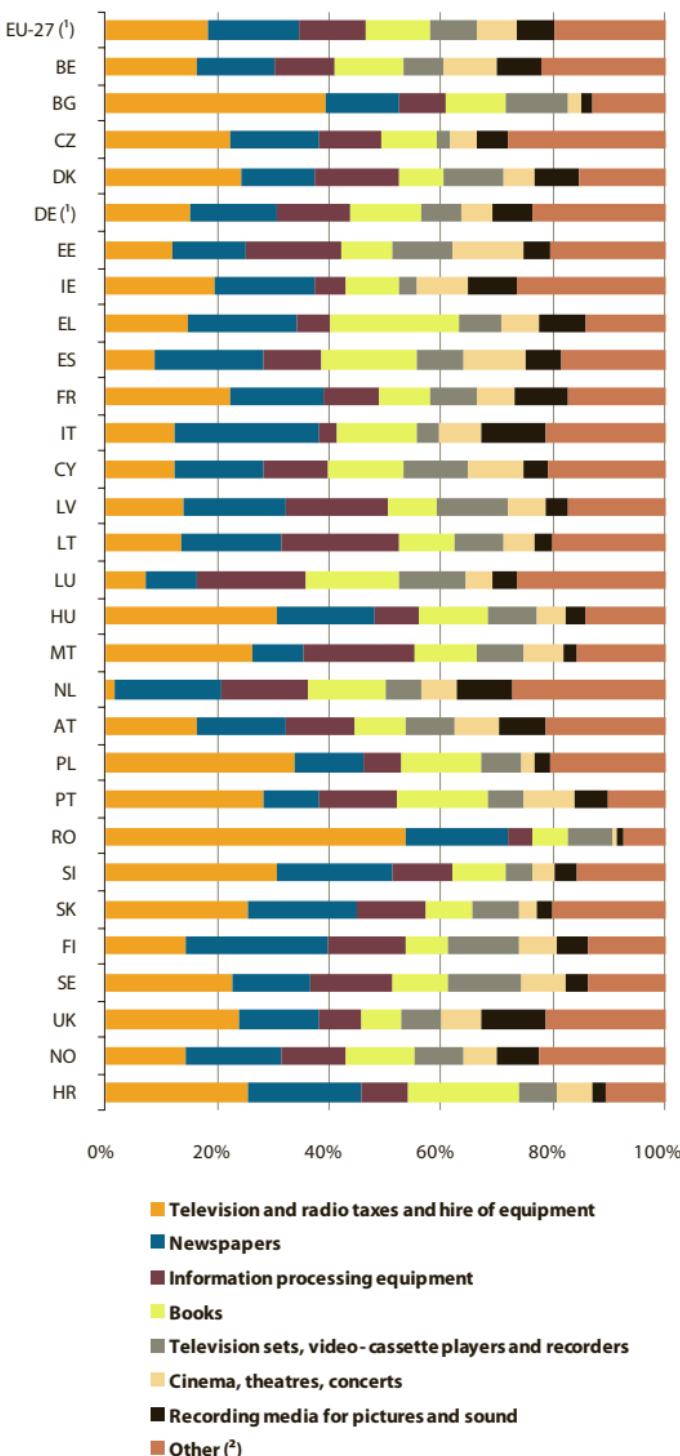
Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Table 9.4 (Part III): Breakdown of household cultural expenditure by type of good or service, 2005 (%)

	Other services	Equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound	Museums, zoological gardens and the like		Musical instruments		Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
EU-27	4.0	3.1	1.6	s	1.2	s	1.1
BE	5.7	2.5	2.3		1.2		0.7
BG	1.6	1.9	0.2		0.4		1.2
CZ	5	11.0	1.8		0.4		1.1
DK	2.3	4.2	1.0		1.6		0.6
DE	7.4	3.4	1.3	s	1.1	s	1.4
EE	6.0	2.5	0.5		0.9		0.4
IE	5.8	2.1	3.9		0.3		0.3
EL	2.2	3.6	0.2		0.6		0.4
ES	4.9	1.9	1.3		0.7		1.2
FR	3.3	1.5	1.0		0.8		0.9
IT	1	1.0	3.0		0.0		6.9
CY	5.1	2.1	0.8		1.8		0.6
LV	2.2	3.7	0.7		0.1		0.7
LT	2.8	4.8	0.5		0.8		1.5
LU	5.3	2.5	0.0		2.8		0.6
HU	0.8	3.7	1.1		0.3		0.7
MT	2	2	:		:		2.8
NL	3.4	7.6	6.1		2.0		0.6
AT	3.4	2.7	1.0		3.1		1.1
PL	10	2.1	0.3		0.5		1.0
PT	2	1.1	:		0.6		0.4
RO	3.4	2.1	0.1		0.0		0.9
SI	2.9	1.9	0.7		1.0		1.2
SK	2.9	3.2	0.4		4.1		1.0
FI	2.3	2.8	0.9		1.7		0.7
SE	2.7	2.2	0.5		0.3		0.6
UK	6.8	4.2	1.6		1.0		0.7
NO	3.9	8.2	2.3		1.6		0.5
HR	2.3	0.7	0.4		0.5		0.1
MK	1.8	1.1	0.0		1.8		2.1
TR	10.5	4.4	0.2		0.4		2.2

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Figure 9.5: Breakdown of household cultural expenditure by type of product, 2005 (%)



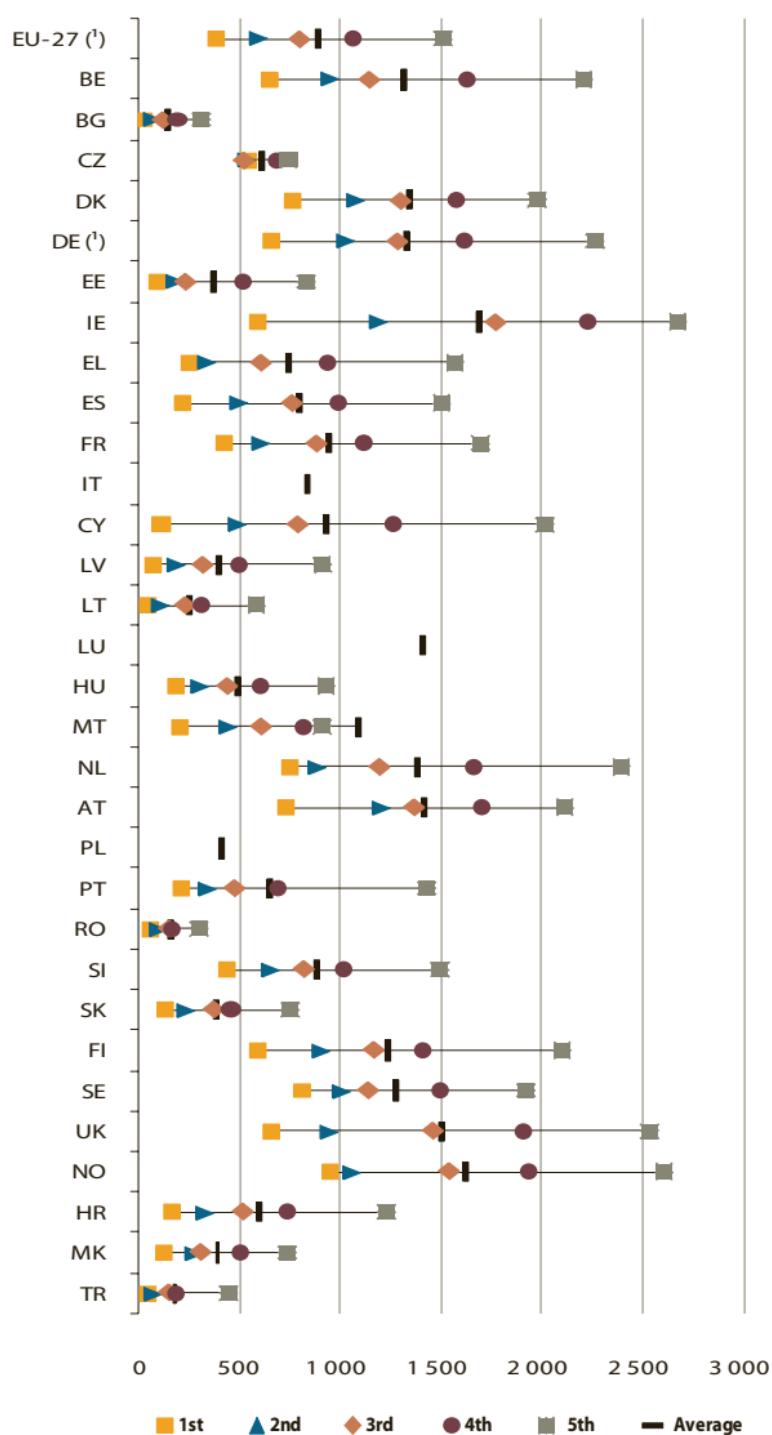
(¹) Eurostat estimation for certain goods and services.

(²) Other includes the seven remaining categories of cultural goods and services (please see methodological notes).

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

9 Private cultural expenditure

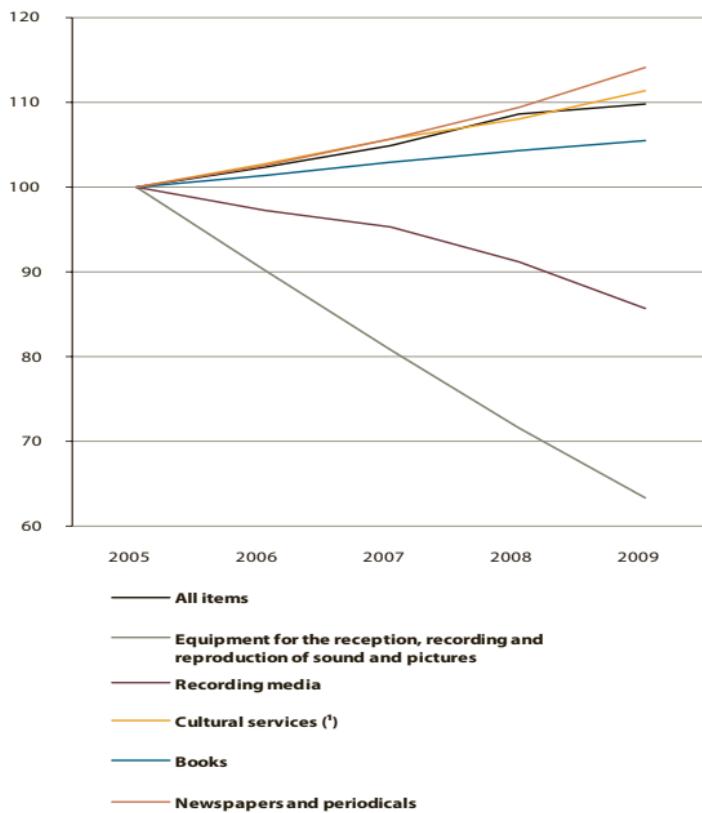
Figure 9.6: Average annual cultural expenditure per household by income group (quintile), 2005 (PPS)



(¹) Eurostat estimation.

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Figure 9.7: EU-27 harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP) for main cultural goods and services (2005 = 100)



(*) Cultural services include following COICOP codes:
09.4.2.1 — Cinemas, theatres, concerts;
09.4.2.2 — Museums, zoological gardens and the like;
09.4.2.3 — Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment;
09.4.2.4 — Other services.

Source: Eurostat - HICP (online data code: [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Table 9.8: Harmonised indices of consumer prices for books
(2005 = 100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	100	101	103	104	105
BE	100	102	104	106	108
BG	100	103	111	114	126
CZ	100	102	103	106	111
DK	100	105	110	115	111
DE	100	100	100	98	100
EE	100	104	108	114	116
IE	100	101	103	106	104
EL	100	102	104	107	109
ES	100	102	105	107	109
FR	100	101	102	103	104
IT	100	101	103	104	106
CY	100	102	101	100	98
LV	100	107	114	129	153
LT	100	102	105	111	121
LU	100	101	99	100	100
HU	100	108	119	126	130
MT	100	101	99	99	94
NL	100	101	101	90	86
AT	100	96	97	97	98
PL	100	102	104	108	110
PT	100	103	106	110	112
RO	100	104	108	112	116
SI	100	101	104	107	108
SK	100	104	107	110	113
FI	100	101	100	102	103
SE	100	101	103	103	111
UK	100	103	105	112	111
IS	100	103	99	106	113
NO	100	102	102	88	88
CH	100	96	96	97	96
HR	100	100	103	109	116
TR	100	119	133	138	173

Source: Eurostat - HICP (online data code: prc_hicp_aинд)

Table 9.9: Harmonised indices of consumer prices for newspapers and periodicals (2005 = 100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	100	103	106	109	114
BE	100	102	106	109	113
BG	100	100	100	102	111
CZ	100	102	107	113	119
DK	100	104	108	113	119
DE	100	103	106	109	113
EE	100	106	114	128	140
IE	100	106	110	116	119
EL	100	101	104	114	115
ES	100	101	103	105	109
FR	100	101	103	106	110
IT	100	102	106	109	112
CY	100	101	104	117	134
LV	100	110	122	140	153
LT	100	100	101	100	110
LU	100	103	107	110	118
HU	100	101	105	111	120
MT	100	100	109	111	118
NL	100	103	105	110	116
AT	100	102	103	107	114
PL	100	89	89	92	96
PT	100	104	106	109	113
RO	100	115	121	131	153
SI	100	106	109	115	122
SK	100	103	107	113	116
FI	100	103	108	113	118
SE	100	104	108	111	115
UK	100	106	110	116	121
IS	100	109	108	117	135
NO	100	103	105	111	120
CH	100	102	103	105	109
HR	100	100	100	103	107
TR	100	108	112	117	168

Source: Eurostat - HICP (online data code: prc_hicp_aind)

Table 9.10: Harmonised indices of consumer prices for cultural services (2005 = 100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	100	103	106	108	111
BE	100	102	105	108	112
BG	100	105	119	129	138
CZ	100	110	117	125	126
DK	100	103	108	112	117
DE	100	101	103	104	107
EE	100	108	120	132	141
IE	100	103	106	110	112
EL	100	104	112	114	116
ES	100	101	105	109	112
FR	100	102	104	106	108
IT	100	100	103	105	107
CY	100	101	104	107	110
LV	100	106	120	144	175
LT	100	105	111	123	136
LU	100	102	104	108	110
HU	100	107	115	121	126
MT	100	95	96	96	96
NL	100	102	105	109	113
AT	100	102	104	107	110
PL	100	104	105	106	108
PT	100	103	105	108	110
RO	100	106	108	109	112
SI	100	102	104	107	112
SK	100	104	107	110	111
FI	100	102	106	110	115
SE	100	102	103	105	107
UK	100	104	108	111	115
IS	100	104	109	116	123
NO	100	104	110	115	122
CH	100	101	102	104	105
HR	100	104	106	110	115
TR	100	105	111	117	123

Cultural services include following COICOP codes:

09.4.2.1 — Cinemas, theatres, concerts;

09.4.2.2 — Museums, zoological gardens and the like;

09.4.2.3 — Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment;

09.4.2.4 — Other services.

Source: Eurostat - HICP (online data code: [prc_hicp_aind](#))

Table 9.11: Harmonised indices of consumer prices for equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures (2005 = 100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	100	90	81	71	63
BE	100	89	72	62	55
BG	100	97	94	88	85
CZ	100	90	80	71	60
DK	100	91	83	75	65
DE	100	92	84	76	69
EE	100	92	80	68	57
IE	100	94	83	70	59
EL	100	98	94	87	82
ES	100	91	81	71	61
FR	100	89	77	67	55
IT	100	96	92	87	80
CY	100	95	83	77	69
LV	100	94	84	71	60
LT	100	93	86	79	68
LU	100	96	91	87	82
HU	100	88	79	71	66
MT	100	95	95	95	95
NL	100	90	75	65	56
AT	100	86	89	82	73
PL	100	90	81	71	64
PT	100	94	90	85	77
RO	100	98	97	96	96
SI	100	91	80	72	63
SK	100	86	76	66	53
FI	100	92	82	72	63
SE	100	85	74	62	50
UK	100	87	76	66	61
IS	100	94	87	89	103
NO	100	90	85	78	72
CH	100	94	88	82	72
HR	100	96	94	90	84
TR	100	96	85	79	78

Source: Eurostat - HICP (online data code: [prc_hicp_aind](#))

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Table 9.12: Harmonised indices of consumer prices for recording media (2005 = 100)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
EU-27	100	97	95	91	86
BE	100	96	93	89	84
BG	100	99	100	102	100
CZ	100	97	95	91	88
DK	100	98	89	89	89
DE	100	99	99	98	96
EE	100	100	100	96	95
IE	100	98	93	88	81
EL	100	99	97	96	97
ES	100	100	98	97	97
FR	100	95	90	85	82
IT	100	100	98	93	84
CY	100	98	96	95	93
LV	100	98	97	98	94
LT	100	99	98	99	98
LU	100	100	101	98	98
HU	100	95	89	83	77
MT	100	102	103	102	96
NL	100	98	97	94	92
AT	100	95	92	90	87
PL	100	93	85	78	77
PT	100	97	94	87	79
RO	100	102	103	104	105
SI	100	95	91	81	76
SK	100	95	91	87	85
FI	100	96	91	86	82
SE	100	100	100	101	99
UK	100	97	97	91	80
IS	100	92	96	101	121
NO	100	97	95	93	93
CH	100	99	93	89	87
HR	100	99	96	92	87
TR	100	103	105	107	110

Source: Eurostat - HICP (online data code: [prc_hicp_aind](#))



Methodological notes

1. Classifications

NACE is the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. It provides a reference framework for the production and the dissemination of statistics related to economic activities. Statistics produced on the basis of NACE are comparable at European level and, in general, at world level in line with the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC).

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/>

NACE Rev.1.1 was implemented in 2003 with a four-digit level of detail. The first level consists of 17 sections identified by alphabetical letters from A to Q. The lowest four-digit level comprises 514 classes.

In NACE Rev.1.1, cultural activities can be found under the sections: Manufacturing (D), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods (G), Real estate, renting and business activities (K) and Other community, social and personal service activities (O).

The detailed list of four-digit classes relating partly or wholly to cultural activities is as follows:

DE22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media

DE22.1 — Publishing

DE22.11 — Publishing of books

DE22.12 — Publishing of newspapers

DE22.13 — Publishing of journals and periodicals

DE20.88 — Publishing of sound recordings

GA52 Retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

GA52.4 — Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores

GA52.47 — Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery

KA74 Other business activities

KA74.2 — Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy

KA74.20 — Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy

OA92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities

 OA92.1 — Motion picture and video activities

 OA92.11 — Motion picture and video production

 OA92.12 — Motion picture and video distribution

 OA92.13 — Motion picture projection

 OA92.2 — Radio and television activities

 OA92.3 — Other entertainment activities

 OA93.31 — Artistic and literary creation and interpretation

 OA93.32 — Operation of arts facilities

 OA92.4 — News agency activities

 OA92.5 — Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities

 OA92.51 — Library and archives activities

 OA92.52 — Museums activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings

Please note that not all cultural activities could be identified and measured by this classification. The NACE Rev.2 classification covers better the cultural field.

NACE Rev.2 was created to better reflect current economic trends, technological progress and to facilitate international comparisons. NACE Rev.2 has been implemented starting with the reference year 2008 and comprises 21 sections identified by alphabetical letters from A to U. The lowest four-digit level comprises 615 classes, one hundred more than NACE Rev.1.1.

In NACE Rev.2, cultural activities can be found mainly under the sections: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods (G), Information and Communication (J), Professional, scientific and technical activities (M), Administrative and support service activities (N), Education (P), Arts, entertainment and recreation (R).

The full list of cultural activities within NACE Rev.2 is currently being developed by ESSnet-culture in the project of the European Framework for Cultural Statistics. The list of four-digit classes of cultural activities will include mainly:

G47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

 G47.4 — Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores

 G47.43 — Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialised stores

G47.6 — Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores

 G47.61 — Retail sale of books in specialised stores

 G47.63 — Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialised stores

J58 Publishing activities

 J58.1— Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities

 J58.11 — Book publishing

 J58.13 — Publishing of newspapers

 J58.14 — Publishing of journals and periodicals

 J58.2 — Software publishing

 J58.21 — Publishing of computer games

J59 Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

 J59.1 — Motion picture, video and television programme activities

 J59.11 — Motion picture, video and television programme production activities

 J59.12 — Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities

 J59.13 — Motion picture, video and television programme distribution activities

 J59.14 — Motion picture projection activities

 J59.2 — Sound recording and music publishing activities

 J59.20 — Sound recording and music publishing activities

J60 Programming and broadcasting activities

 J60.1 — Radio broadcasting

 J60.2 — Television programming and broadcasting activities

J63 Information service activities

 J63.9 — Other information service activities

 J63.91 — News agency activities

M71 Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

 M71.1 — Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy

- M71.11 — Architectural activities
- M74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities
 - M74.1 — Specialised design activities
 - M74.2 — Photographic activities
- N77 Rental and leasing activities
 - N77.2 — Renting and leasing of personal and household goods
 - N77.22 — Renting of video tapes and disks
- P85 Education
 - P85.5 — Other education
 - P85.52 — Cultural education
- R90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities
 - R90.0 — Creative, arts and entertainment activities
 - R90.01 — Performing arts
 - R90.02 — Support activities to performing arts
 - R90.03 — Artistic creation
 - R90.04 — Operation of arts facilities
- R91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
 - R91.0 — Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
 - R91.01 — Library and archives activities
 - R91.02 — Museums activities
 - R91.03 — Operation of historical sites and buildings and similar visitor attractions

ISCO — The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is managed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). ISCO is a tool designed to organise occupations into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job.

ISCO-88(COM) is the European Union variant of the International Standard Classification of Occupations adapted for census and survey coding purposes. Cultural occupations can be found under levels 2 ‘Professionals’ and 3 ‘Technicians and associate professionals’.

ISCO-88 groups cover following cultural occupations:

214 Architects, engineers and related professionals

 2141 Architects, town and traffic planners

243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals

 2431 Archivists and curators

 2432 Librarians and related information professionals

245 Writers and creative or performing artists

 2451 Authors, journalists and other writers

 2452 Sculptors, painters and related artists

 2453 Composers, musicians and singers

 2454 Choreographers and dancers

 2455 Film, stage and related actors and directors

313 Optical and electronic equipment operators

 3131 Photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators

347 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals

 3471 Decorators and commercial designers

 3472 Radio, television and other announcers

 3473 Street, night-club and related musicians, singers and dancers

 3474 Clowns, magicians, acrobats and related associate professionals

This list does not cover the cultural field exhaustively. Some cultural occupations could not be identified and measured by ISCO-88(COM).

New version of the ISCO — ISCO-08 — will be implemented in the EU surveys from 2011. Currently, the new list of cultural occupations using the ISCO-08, is in preparation within ESSnet-culture project.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

ISCED — The International Standard Classification of Education is expected to facilitate the international compilation and comparison of education statistics. ISCED 1997 classifies educational programmes by level and field of education.

A full listing of the classification and more details are available from the UNESCO website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/en.php?ID=3813_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC

ISCED 97 by level

The following ISCED levels of education can be distinguished:

- 0 Pre-primary education
- 1 Primary education
- 2 Lower-secondary education
- 3 Upper-secondary education
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- 5 Tertiary education (first stage)
- 6 Tertiary education (second stage)

The aggregation of these levels into three main categories is frequently used in statistics by educational attainment:

- Low (ISCED 0-2 and 3c short) — pre-primary, primary and lower-secondary education
- Medium (ISCED 3-4, without 3c short) — upper-secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education
- High (ISCED 5-6) — tertiary education

ISCED 97 by field

The ISCED 97 classification identifies 9 broad groups at 1-digit level comprising 25 fields at 2-digit level, which in turn can be further refined to 3-digit level categories. Cultural fields can be found in broad groups: 2 ‘Humanities and arts’, 3 ‘Social sciences, business and law’, and 5 ‘Engineering, manufacturing and construction’.

The list of cultural fields of education is presented below:

2 Humanities and arts

- 21 Arts
- 22 Humanities

3 Social science, Business and Law

- 31 Social and behaviour science
- 32 Journalism and information
- 33 Business and administration
- 34 Law

5 Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction

- 58 Architecture and building

COICOP-HBS — The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose is a nomenclature specifically adapted to the needs of household budget surveys. COICOP division HE09 ‘Recreation and culture’ covers the main cultural expenditure of households:

- 09.1.1.1 — Equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound
- 09.1.1.2 — Television sets, video-cassette players and recorders
- 09.1.2.1 — Photographic and cinematographic equipment
- 09.1.3.1 — Information processing equipment
- 09.1.4.1 — Recording media for pictures and sound
- 09.1.5.1 — Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
- 09.2.2.1 — Musical instruments
- 09.4.2.1 — Cinema, theatres, concerts
- 09.4.2.2 — Museums, zoological gardens and the like
- 09.4.2.3 — Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment
- 09.4.2.4 — Other services
- 09.5.1.1 — Books
- 09.5.2.1 — Newspapers
- 09.5.4.1 — Stationery and drawing materials

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

The Combined Nomenclature (CN8) is a product classification used by the European Union for external trade statistics. The first 6-digit codes of CN8 correspond to the Harmonised System (HS 2007) plus a further breakdown at 8-digit level. CN8 includes about 10 000 eight-digit codes. The CN is subject to annual revisions that ensure it is kept up to date in the light of changes in technology or in international trade patterns.

Based on CN2010, the following goods and products are identified as cultural:

- 4901 — Printed **books**, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets
- 4902 — **Newspapers**, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material
- 85234039 — Discs for laser reading systems, for reproducing sound only, of a diameter exceeding 6.5 cm – **CDs**
- 85234051 — Digital versatile discs (**DVDs**)

Musical instruments

- 9201 — Pianos, including automatic pianos; harpsichords and other keyboard stringed instruments
- 9202 — Other stringed musical instruments (for example, guitars, violins, harps)
- 9205 — Other wind musical instruments (for example, clarinets, trumpets, bagpipes)
- 9206 — Percussion musical instruments (for example, drums, xylophones, cymbals, castanets, maracas)
- 9207 — Musical instruments, the sound of which is produced, or must be amplified, electrically (for example, organs, guitars, accordions)
- 9208 — Musical boxes, fairground organs, mechanical street organs, mechanical singing birds, musical saws and other musical instruments not falling within any other heading of this chapter; decoy calls of all kinds; whistles, call horns and other mouth-blown sound signaling instruments
- 9209 — Parts (for example, mechanisms for musical boxes) and accessories (for example, cards, discs and rolls for mechanical instruments) of musical instruments; metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds

Works of art, collectors' pieces

- 9701 — Paintings, drawings and pastels, executed entirely by hand, other than drawings of heading 4906 and other than hand-painted or hand-decorated manufactured articles; collages and similar decorative plaques
- 9702 — Original engravings, prints and lithographs
- 9703 — Original sculptures and statuary, in any material
- 9704 — Postage or revenue stamps, stamp-postmarks, first-day covers, postal stationery (stamped paper), and the like, used or unused, other than those of heading 4907
- 9705 — Collections and collectors' pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical, historical, archaeological, paleontological, ethnographic or numismatic interest
- 9706 — Antiques of an age exceeding 100 years

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

2. Sources, concepts and definitions

Average annual growth rate (AAGR) is the year-on-year growth rate of a phenomenon over a specified period. It describes a rate at which a phenomenon has grown as though it had grown at a steady pace (%). Average annual growth rates are calculated according to the formula:

$$\text{AAGR} (T, T-n) = [(XT/XT-n)^{(1/n)} - 1] \times 100$$

Where X is the value

T is the final year

n is the period in years for which the annual growth rate is calculated.

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is the artificial common reference currency unit used in the European Union to express the volume of economic aggregates for the purpose of spatial comparisons in such a way that price level differences between countries are eliminated. Economic volume aggregates in PPS are obtained by dividing their original value in national currency units by the respective purchasing power parities (PPPs). 1 PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods and services in all countries, whereas different amounts of national currency units are needed to buy this same volume of goods and services in individual countries, depending on the price level.

Chapter 1 — Economic and social data

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the total final market value of all goods and services produced within a country during a given period. GDP is the most frequently used indicator of economic activity and is most often measured on an annual or quarterly basis to gauge the growth of a country's economy between one period and another. It is the central aggregate of national accounts.

GDP per capita is an indicator calculated by dividing GDP by the total population.

At-risk-of-poverty-rate after social transfers is the share of persons below a defined poverty line, which is set as being below 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

Non-national or foreign population refer to persons who are not citizens of the country in which they reside, including persons of unknown citizenship and stateless persons.

Students in tertiary education corresponds to the number of students enrolled in tertiary education (ISCED 5-6: 1st and 2nd stages of tertiary education) in a given academic year.

Activity rates represent the labour force as a percentage of the population of the same age (LFS).

Labour force comprises persons in employment and unemployed persons (LFS).

Employment rates represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of the same age (LFS).

Employed persons (employees + non-employees) are persons aged 15 years and over (16 and over in ES, UK and SE (1995-2001); 15-74 years in DK, EE, HU, LV, FI and SE (from 2001 onwards); 16-74 in IS and NO), who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain and who were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g. illness, holidays, industrial dispute or education and training (LFS).

Unemployed persons are all persons aged between 15 and 74 years who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin working immediately or within two weeks (LFS).

Long-term unemployment refers to unemployment of 12 months or more, as a percentage of total unemployment (LFS).

Chapter 2 — Cultural heritage

UNESCO World Heritage List — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972.

World Heritage is the designation for places on Earth that have been added to the World Heritage List to be protected for future generations to appreciate and enjoy. In 2010, the World Heritage List included 911 properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage. These include 704 cultural, 180 natural and 27 mixed properties in 151 States Parties. Places on the World Heritage List are unique and diverse. Cultural heritage refers to monuments, groups of buildings

and sites with historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological value. The sites on the cultural heritage list include cities, mosques, temples, churches, palaces, historic centres, granaries and many more.

<http://whc.unesco.org/>

European Heritage Label — The European Heritage Label is currently an intergovernmental initiative. The Commission has adopted on 9 March 2010 a proposal to transform the European Heritage Label into an EU initiative. This proposal responded to conclusions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the European Union on 20 November 2008 inviting the European Commission to submit a proposal for the transformation of the label into a formal EU initiative.

The proposal has been submitted to the European Parliament and the Council through the ordinary legislative procedure. Following its adoption by the European Parliament and the Council, the Commission's proposal could come into effect in 2011 or 2012.

The European Heritage Label was created to promote sites which have a strong symbolic value for the European Union and which highlight European history, the building of the European Union and European values and human rights that underpin the process of European integration. The aim is to bring citizens, especially young people, closer to Europe. The Label is also expected to help increase cultural tourism, bringing possible economic benefits. To date, a total of 68 sites have obtained the Label in the framework of the intergovernmental initiative.

http://ec.europa.eu/culture/our-programmes-and-actions/doc2519_en.htm

European Capital of Culture is a city designated by the European Union for a period of one calendar year during which it organises a series of cultural events with a strong European dimension.

The European Capitals of Culture initiative was set up by the European Commission to:

- highlight the richness and diversity of European cultures;
- celebrate the cultural ties that link Europeans together;
- bring people from different European countries into contact with each other's culture and promote mutual understanding;
- foster a feeling of European citizenship.

Each year, cities chosen as European Capitals of Culture provide living proof of the richness and diversity of European cultures. Started in 1985, the initiative has become one of the most prestigious and high-profile cultural events in Europe. More than 40 cities have been designated European Capital of Culture so far. A city is not chosen as a European Capital of Culture solely for what it is, but mainly for what it plans to do for a year that has to be exceptional.

http://ec.europa.eu/culture/our-programmes-and-actions/doc413_en.htm

EGMUS — The European Group on Museum Statistics was established in 2002. Currently, 27 European countries, from within and outside the European Union, are represented in this group. The main objective of EGMUS is the collection and publication of comparable statistical data on museums in Europe, and the promotion and harmonisation of museum statistics. Available data from national museum statistics and surveys are compiled, updated and stored in the Abridged List of Key Museum Indicators (ALOKMI) table. ALOKMI is the first step towards the harmonisation of museum statistics in Europe.

<http://www.egmus.eu/>

Chapter 3 — Education

UOE data collection — The standards for international statistics on education and training systems are set by the three international organisations jointly administering the UOE data collection: UNESCO-UIS/OECD/Eurostat. The aim of the UOE data collection is to provide comparable statistics and indicators on key aspects of the education systems across Europe. The data cover participation and completion of education programmes by pupils and students, language learning, personnel in education and the cost and type of resources dedicated to education. The UOE data collection on education statistics is based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/education/introduction>

Mobile students are defined as foreign students who have crossed a national border and moved to another country in order to study. In other words, the student has moved from

what we in this context call the country of origin to the reporting country of study (also called country of destination).

Erasmus is the EU's flagship education and training programme enabling thousands of students to study and work abroad each year. In addition, it funds cooperation between higher education institutions across Europe. The programme supports not only students, but also professors and business staff who want to teach abroad; as well as university staff to receive training. The vast majority of European universities take part in the Erasmus programme. More than 2.2 million students have participated since it started in 1987, as well as 250 000 higher-education teachers and other staff since 1997 (this type of exchange was also expanded further in 2007). In addition to exchange actions ('transnational mobility'), Erasmus helps higher-education institutions to work together through intensive programmes, networks and multilateral projects. Erasmus became part of the EU's Lifelong Learning Programme in 2007 and covered new areas such as student placements in enterprises (transferred from the Leonardo da Vinci Programme), university staff training and teaching for business staff.

http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-programme/doc80_en.htm

The Eurydice Network provides information and analyses on European education systems and policies in 31 countries. It is coordinated and managed by the EU Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency.

It provides, among others, detailed descriptions and overviews of national education systems, comparative thematic studies devoted to specific topics of Community interest, indicators and education statistics and other materials on education systems in Europe.

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/index_en.php

Integrated approach in arts education — A country is identified as having an integrated approach in arts education when two or more art forms (for example, visual arts, music and/or dance) are considered as belonging to a broader 'arts' area. Some art forms may also be included in the curricula of other, non-arts subjects in some countries.

Chapter 4 — Cultural employment

EU-LFS — The European Union Labour Force Survey is a quarterly sample survey covering the population in private households in the EU, EFTA (except Liechtenstein) and candidate countries. It provides annual and quarterly results on labour participation of people aged 15 and over as well as persons outside the labour force.

In providing data on employment, unemployment and inactivity, the EU LFS is the most important source of information for labour market trends in the European Union. Various breakdowns are available — by age, sex, educational attainment, temporary employment, full-time/part-time employment and many other dimensions. The National Statistical Institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the direct interviews among households, and forwarding the results to Eurostat in accordance with the common coding scheme. The national Labour Force Surveys use the same concepts and definitions, follow the International Labour Organisation guidelines, use common classifications (NACE, ISCO, ISCED, NUTS) and record the same set of characteristics in each country. The EU LFS sample size amounts to approximately 1.5 million individuals each quarter.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_unemployment_lfs/introduction

Concerning economic sectors, as data by NACE Rev.2 at 3-digit level are not available for all countries, five NACE groups at 2-digit level were selected for analysis as ‘cultural’:

- NACE 58 — Publishing activities
- NACE 59 — Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- NACE 60 — Programming and broadcasting activities
- NACE 90 — Creative arts and entertainment activities
- NACE 91 — Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities

Those groups comprising small exceptions are entirely composed of cultural classes at 4-digit level.

Regarding occupations, in the LFS only ISCO-88 data at 3-digit level are now available for all countries. In this publication, two groups composed entirely of cultural headings are analysed:

- ISCO 243 — Archivists, librarians, and related information professions

- ISCO 245 — Writers and creative or performing artists (authors, journalists, sculptors, painters, composers, musicians, singers, choreographers, dancers, actors, directors and other related artists)

Reliability limits — Employment data can be broken down by a large number of variables, e.g. sex, age, educational attainment, professional status (employee versus non-employee), permanence of job, etc. However, not every breakdown is reliable enough to be published. As LFS is a survey, and hence subject to sampling errors, a publication policy exists not to publish LFS data below certain reliability and confidentiality thresholds (corresponding to data flagged 'u'). Given the comparatively modest absolute employment figures in cultural sectors, most breakdowns of individual cultural sectors by selected variables did not fulfil the reliability criteria and results had to be aggregated.

http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/lfs_main/related_documents/reliab_quarterly.htm

Active population (labour force) comprises employed and unemployed persons (LFS).

Professional status:

Employers employing one or more employees are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ at least one other person.

Self-employed persons not employing any employees are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ no other persons.

Employees are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscript members of the armed forces are also included.

Family workers are persons who help another member of the family to run a farm or other business, provided they are not classed as employees.

Non-employees comprise self-employed and family workers.

Temporary job — A job may be considered as temporary if the employer and employee agree that its end is determined by objective conditions such as a specific date, the completion of a task or the return of another employee who has been

temporarily replaced. Where there is a work contract of limited duration, it usually states the terms of the end of the contract.

Full-time/part-time job — This variable refers to the main job. The distinction between full-time and part-time work is based on a spontaneous response by the respondent (except in the Netherlands, Iceland and Norway, where part-time employment refers to fewer than 35 usual weekly working hours, and full-time employment refers to 35 hours or more; and in Sweden where this criterion is applied to the self-employed). It is impossible to establish a more precise distinction between full-time and part-time employment, since working hours differ from one Member State to the next and from one branch of activity to the next.

Working at home should be interpreted strictly on the basis of formal agreements concluded with the employer, in which both parties, employee and employer, agree that part of the work is to be done at home. Such an agreement may either be stated explicitly in the work contract or recognised in another way (e.g. if the employee informs the employer explicitly of his or her work by completing a suitable form or by applying for additional pay or another form of compensation). Work at home covers employees whose work contract stipulates that they could equally have done the work at the workplace.

Chapter 5 — Enterprises in cultural sectors

Structural Business Statistics (SBS) - Statistics on enterprises in cultural sectors are available in the Eurostat Structural Business Statistics collection. SBS describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundreds of sectors). A subset of the SBS information is also available for European regions, and according to the size of enterprises. SBS surveys are based upon the observation of enterprises. The data are collected according to the international classification of economic activities. NACE Rev.1.1 was used until reference year 2007 and NACE Rev.2 has been implemented from 2008 onwards, but the detailed results for the latter were not available at the time of writing of this pocketbook. As a consequence, in this publication the economic data for the publishing sector are presented for the latest available year (2007) and according to NACE Rev.1.1. In NACE Rev.1.1, SBS cover sectors C to K and some codes from the J group. SBS do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public

administration and (largely) non-market services such as education and health. For information on these areas of the economy, please refer to national accounts by branch.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/european_business/introduction

Among the sectors and industries defined as cultural, only Publishing (NACE DE221) and its four sub-sectors can be presented. Motion picture, radio, video and other entertainment activities were excluded from the survey. Architectural activities (NACE KA742), although covered by the survey, present too many missing or confidential data with only 4 or 5 countries available.

Cultural sectors available in SBS and analysed in this publication:

DE221 Publishing

- 22.11 Publishing of books
- 22.12 Publishing of newspapers
- 22.13 Publishing of journals and periodicals
- 22.14 Publishing of sound recordings

In certain tables and graphs, the four sub-sectors above have been grouped under the label 'Publishing'. The sub-sector of Sound recordings was analysed separately.

Number of enterprises is a count of the number of enterprises active during at least a part of the reference period.

Number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (including working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the enquiry unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Size class of enterprises

Micro-enterprises: 1 to 9 persons employed

Small enterprises: 10 to 49 persons employed

Medium sized enterprises: 50-249 persons employed

Large enterprises: 250 or more persons employed

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties; it

includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit to its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover; it also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer. Price reductions, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Value added at factor costs is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. Value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Short-term Statistics (STS) provide information on trends observed in a wide range of economic activities. Index data (monthly, quarterly and annual) allow a rapid assessment of recent economic developments and reflect the general economic situation. Broken down by sectors of economy, STS provide, among others, turnover index, production index, labour input index, etc. For the economic sectors, NACE Rev.2 was implemented in 2009 and the time series were back-cast to 2000. Simultaneously, a new base year (2005) for the indices was adopted.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/short-term_business_statistics/introduction

The turnover index data are available by NACE Rev.2 for the following economic sectors at 2-digit level:

J58 Publishing

J59 Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

J60 Programming and broadcasting activities

Turnover index — Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. The objective of the turnover index is to show the development of the market for goods and services.

Chapter 6 — External trade in cultural goods

Eurostat's Comext database includes data on external trade. Comext covers all goods exchanged by the EU Member States,

EFTA and candidates countries with all partner countries (including EU Member States).

There are two underlying datasets: one for intra-EU trade, the other for trade with non-EU countries (extra-EU trade).

Trade statistics are available according to several classifications of products: HS, CN8, SITC, etc. Data in the Comext database are collected in accordance to the Combined Nomenclature (CN8), which follows the structure of the harmonised system (HS). In total, more than 10 000 eight-digit headings are included. The CN is updated yearly to reflect developing technologies and trade exchanges.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/external_trade/introduction

Extra-EU trade refers to the trade between Member States and partner countries that are not members of the European Union.

Intra-EU trade refers to the trade between the Member States of the European Union and is expressed as a percentage of total trade.

Trade balance is the difference between the monetary value of exports and imports in an economy over a certain period of time. A positive balance of trade is known as a trade surplus; a negative balance of trade is known as a trade deficit.

Chapter 7 — Perception of culture

Eurobarometer is a series of surveys regularly performed on behalf of the European Commission since 1973. It was originally conceived as a way to track and analyse public opinion in all Member States (later, in candidate and third countries as well) and to improve the information and communication policy of European decision-makers.

The Standard Eurobarometer survey is carried out each autumn and spring. Many Eurobarometer surveys comprise supplementary questionnaires on selected special topics such as agriculture, gender roles, family, youth, environment, culture, etc.

A culture-related special topic was added in 2001 covering the EU-15. The next survey containing cultural components was conducted in 2003, when it was extended to 13 candidate countries. The third special Eurobarometer on cultural items was conducted in 2007 and aimed at querying the respondents on the perception, role and importance of culture.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

Special Eurobarometer 278 on ‘European Cultural Values’ was carried out in 27 EU Member States between 14 February and 18 March 2007 and according to the common methodology of Eurobarometer surveys. In total, 26 755 EU residents aged 15 years and over were interviewed.

The basic sample design applied in all countries was a multi-stage, random (probability) sampling. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country), to population density and according to regional stratification by Eurostat NUTS II. All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people’s homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country, a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. Data weighting was carried out based on this universe description. It should be noted that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, all other things being equal, depends on the sample size and the observed percentages.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_278_en.pdf

Chapter 8 — Cultural participation

The EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is a harmonised annual Eurostat survey aiming at collecting statistics on income, poverty and social exclusion. EU-SILC is based on the idea of a common ‘framework’ and no longer a common ‘survey’. The common framework defines the harmonised lists of primary (annual) and secondary (every four years or less frequently) target variables to be transmitted to Eurostat; common guidelines and procedures; common concepts (household and income) and classifications aimed at maximising comparability of the information produced. The reference population in EU-SILC includes all private households and their members aged 16 or above, residing in the territory of the countries at the time of data collection.

In 2006, a special module on cultural and social participation was attached to the standard survey and collected some data on cultural participation, in particular:

- frequency of cinema attendance
- frequency of live performance attendance
- frequency of visits to cultural sites

This additional module was mandatory and covered all EU Member States. The information was provided for all current household members, or if applicable for all selected respondents aged 16 or above.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/data/ad_hoc_modules

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/methodology/list_of_variables

Cultural sites include historical monuments, museums, art galleries or archaeological sites.

Live performances include plays, concerts, operas, ballet and dance performances whether it was performed by professionals or amateurs. Visits to live sport events should not be included. Participation of the respondent in live performances is excluded.

Relative poverty — Individuals living in households where equivalised disposable income is below the threshold of 60% of the national equivalised median income.

Poor — Share (%) of the population assessed to be at-risk-of-poverty following the concept of relative poverty adopted in the European Union.

Non-poor — Share (%) of the population assessed not to be at-risk-of-poverty following the concept of relative poverty adopted in the European Union.

The Adult Education Survey (AES) is a survey carried out in EU, EFTA and candidate countries between 2005 and 2008. It proposed a common EU framework to collect information on lifelong learning among the population aged 25–64 years. A special optional module on cultural participation was added to the standard questionnaire. This module was not included in all countries; when it was included, it did not systematically cover the same questions. Based on the AES, the following data can be presented:

- taking part in public performance involving singing, dancing, acting or music
- doing artistic activities like painting, drawing, sculpture, (including computer graphics, designing websites, etc.)
- frequency of reading newspapers

- frequency of reading books and number of books read
- number of books at home

http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/edtcs/library?l=/public/measuring_lifelong/education_survey&vm=detailed&sb=Title

Media Salles is a source for statistics on cinema admissions, number of cinemas and screens, national film production, market shares of domestic films, etc. Media Salles operates within the framework of European Union's MEDIA Programme and publishes annually the European Cinema Yearbook based on the non-harmonised survey carried out in the European countries.

<http://www.mediasalles.it/>

The Community Survey on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is an annual survey monitoring trends on the use of ICT and e-commerce. This publication presents the results of the annual standard survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals and the special 2008 module on 'Use of Advanced Services'. The following indicators have been selected:

- number of households having access to the Internet at home
- use of the Internet for private purposes for advanced communication activities
- use of the Internet for leisure activities related to obtaining and sharing audiovisual content
- use of the Internet for purchasing cultural goods and services

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/information_society/introduction

Instant messaging: real-time communication with others by typed text.

Posting messages: to chat sites, newsgroups or online discussion forums.

Reading blogs: reading weblogs or blogs.

Creating blogs: creating or maintaining own weblog or blog.

Telephoning: telephoning or video calls over the Internet.

Peer-to-peer (P2P) refers to a network where the communication/information is distributed to a wide variety of computers rather than residing on one central server. In this network each computer has equal capabilities which differ

from a traditional client/server network. P2P is more and more used for sharing of files, movies and music.

Podcast is a method of distributing content files, such as audio programmes, music files or videos over the Internet for playback on personal computers and mobile devices.

Browser-based news feeds relate to website use and are not e-mails containing news alerts. To use them, a feed reader is often downloaded, for example for the PC at home, but it is also possible to visit the related ‘aggregator’ websites from anywhere.

Flash Eurobarometer 281 ‘Survey on the attitudes of Europeans towards tourism’ was conducted in September 2009 to collect EU citizens’ views on travel, details of their (planned) holidays and travel in 2009 and their expectations regarding holidays in 2010. Particular emphasis was placed on the financial aspect of taking a holiday. Over 24 000 randomly selected citizens aged 15 and over were interviewed in the 27 EU Member States.

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/fl_281_en.pdf

Chapter 9 — Private cultural expenditure

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a sample survey of private households periodically carried out by the national statistics institutes of the EU-27 Member States, Norway, Switzerland, Croatia, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This survey was launched in most EU Member States in the early 1960s, and Eurostat has been collating and publishing HBS results every five years since 1988. The latest collection round was in 2005. The HBS essentially provides detailed information on household expenditure on goods and services, but also on income, possession of consumer durables, information on housing and many demographic and socio-economic parameters. Household Budget Surveys are voluntary and are not governed by EU regulation. Although there have been continuous efforts towards harmonisation, differences remain, in particular between successive survey rounds due to methodological changes. As detailed breakdowns cannot be compared over time, each wave should be considered separately. This is why cultural expenditure from the 1999 and 2005 waves could not be compared.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/household_budget_surveys/introduction

HBS data are collected according to the COICOP classification adapted to HBS needs (COICOP-HBS). In order to measure cultural expenditure at household level, several codes belonging to division HE09 ‘Recreation and culture’ identified as cultural were extracted and aggregated.

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/household_budget_surveys/Publications

Total household consumption expenditure is defined as the value of goods and services used for directly meeting human needs. It covers expenditure on purchases of goods and services, own consumption, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, as well as the estimated value of barter transactions and goods and services received in kind.

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are economic indicators constructed to measure price evolutions of consumer goods and services acquired by households. HICPs provide comparable measures of inflation in the euro area, the EU, the European Economic Area and other countries, including acceding and candidate countries. They are calculated according to a harmonised approach and a single set of definitions. The indices are constructed using the COICOP classification of goods and products adapted to HICP needs (COICOP-HICP), with 2005 as the base year. The available 4-digit level of disaggregation of goods and products by COICOP group allows the presentation of annual indices for the following cultural items: books, newspapers and periodicals, cultural services, equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of picture and sound and recording media.

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/hicp/introduction>

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Cultural statistics

2011 edition

This second edition of the 'Cultural statistics' pocketbook presents comparable data on culture available in the EU-27, EFTA and candidate countries. It comprises data on cultural heritage, the economic situation in cultural sectors, employment in cultural sectors and occupations, external trade in cultural goods, cultural participation and household expenditure on culture. The data have been extracted from Eurostat databases, and additional contextual information has been included to provide further insight.

The methodological notes aim to provide the reader with definitions and information on the data sources, in particular how cultural items can be distinguished in statistical classifications used in different data collections.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>



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