

Publication on culture statistics

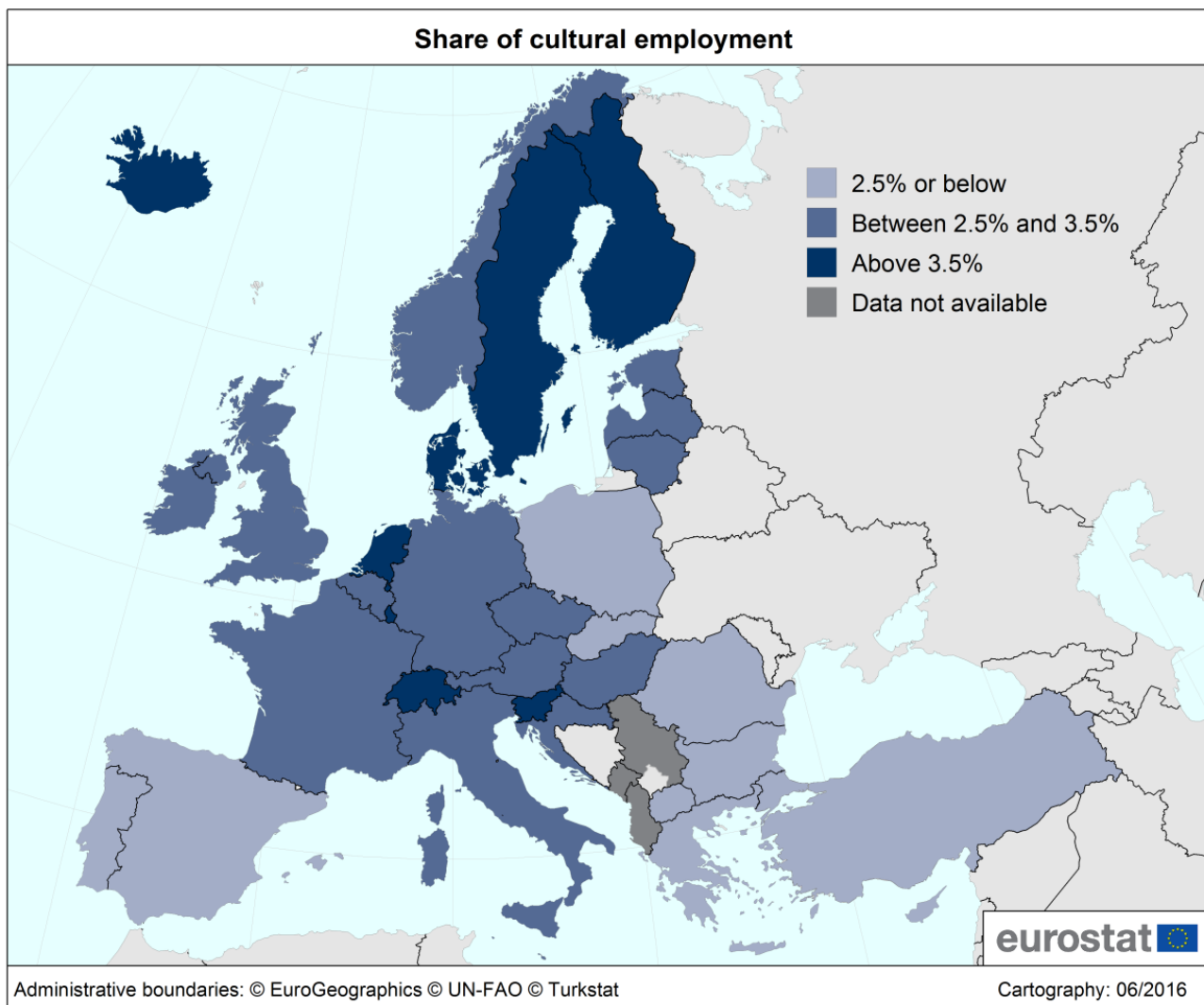
6 out of 10 persons in cultural employment have tertiary education

Almost half of artists and writers are self-employed

In 2014, according to Eurostat estimations, 6 million persons were employed in the cultural field in the **European Union** (EU), or slightly less than 3 % of the total number of persons employed. 6 out of 10 persons in cultural employment had tertiary education.

Of the almost 2 million artists and writers in the EU, nearly half (49%) were self-employed, a share much higher than that reported for total employment (15%).

Today, **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, issues a publication on culture statistics. Its seven chapters provide information on the situation and main trends in employment, business, international trade, participation and consumption patterns in the field of culture. This News Release focuses on one domain presented in the publication: cultural employment.



Highest share of cultural employment in Luxembourg, lowest in Romania

At Member State level, the highest shares of cultural employment were observed in **Luxembourg** (5.2%) and **Sweden** (4.1%), followed by **Finland** and the **Netherlands** (3.9% each) as well as **Denmark** (3.8%). At the opposite end of the scale, the lowest share was observed in **Romania** (1.1%), followed by **Slovakia** (2.0%), **Bulgaria** (2.1%), **Portugal** (2.2%), **Greece** (2.3%) and **Cyprus** (2.4%).

Share of women in cultural employment generally higher than in total employment

On average in the **EU**, women represented just below half (47%) of persons employed in the cultural field, just above the share of women in total employment. In most Member States the share of women in cultural employment was higher than the share of women in total employment, in particular in the Baltic Member States **Latvia**, **Estonia** and **Lithuania**, followed by **Bulgaria**, **Poland**, **Croatia** and **Romania**. In seven Member States there was a lower share of women in cultural employment than in total employment: **Austria**, the **United Kingdom**, **Cyprus**, **Malta**, **France**, **Spain** and the **Netherlands**.

More persons with tertiary education in cultural employment than in total employment

In all Member States the share of persons with tertiary education was much higher in cultural employment than in total employment. The percentage point difference was highest in **Luxembourg**, **Spain**, **Lithuania**, **Poland** and **Germany** and lowest in **Malta**, **Sweden**, **Ireland** and **Denmark**. At **EU** level 60% of persons in cultural employment had tertiary education, a share almost double that in total employment.

Cultural employment in the EU Member States, selected characteristics, 2014

	Persons employed (in 1000)	Share in total employment (%)	Selected characteristics			
			Share of women (%)		Share of persons with tertiary education (%)	
			Culture	Total	Culture	Total
EU	6 273	2.9	47	46	60	33
Belgium	142	3.1	46	46	71	43
Bulgaria	64	2.1	57	47	61	32
Czech Republic	148	3.0	49	43	48	23
Denmark	104	3.8	52	47	53	35
Germany	1 183	3.0	48	47	59	28
Estonia	22	3.4	64	49	66	40
Ireland	51	2.7	47	46	63	46
Greece	81	2.3	43	42	57	33
Spain	429	2.5	43	46	75	42
France	714	2.8	45	48	62	38
Croatia	42	2.7	54	46	56	26
Italy	602	2.7	45	42	43	20
Cyprus	9	2.4	45	49	70	45
Latvia	29	3.2	67	50	57	34
Lithuania	42	3.2	66	51	75	42
Luxembourg	13	5.2	51	45	83	49
Hungary	111	2.7	47	46	55	27
Malta	5	2.9	35	38	40	25
Netherlands	322	3.9	44	46	57	35
Austria	127	3.1	42	47	58	32
Poland	402	2.5	54	45	64	32
Portugal	101	2.2	49	48	53	24
Romania	99	1.1	52	44	47	18
Slovenia	33	3.6	49	46	62	32
Slovakia	48	2.0	48	44	47	23
Finland	96	3.9	55	49	63	42
Sweden	194	4.1	51	48	55	38
United Kingdom	1 062	3.5	42	47	66	42
Iceland	8	4.7	52	48	52	33
Norway	88	3.4	50	47	61	42
Switzerland	179	3.9	44	46	60	38
FYR of Macedonia	15	2.1	43	39	54	22
Turkey	477	1.8	49	30	31	20

The source datasets can be found [here](#) and [here](#) (share of persons with tertiary education).

1 in 2 artists and writers are self-employed

There were around 2 million artists and writers in the **EU**, accounting for 30% of total cultural employment. Nearly half of them (49%) were self-employed, a share more than three times higher than among all persons employed (15%) in the **EU**. A similar pattern could be observed in all Member States for which data are available. The percentage point differences with total employment were highest in the **United Kingdom**, the **Netherlands**, **Germany**, **Italy** and **Ireland**, where differences of more than 35 pp could be observed, and lowest in **Greece**, **Luxembourg** and **Poland**, where differences of less than 15 pp were registered.

Self-employment among artists and writers in the EU Member States, 2014

	Number of artists and writers (in 1000)	Self-employment		
		Share among artists and writers (%)	Share among all persons employed (%)	Difference (pp)
EU	1 878	49	15	34
Belgium	43	32	14	18
Bulgaria	23	(27)	12	(15)
Czech Republic	44	51	17	34
Denmark	32	28	9	19
Germany	373	56	11	45
Estonia	6	:	9	:
Ireland	17	54	17	37
Greece	26	35	31	4
Spain	120	37	17	20
France	211	34	11	23
Croatia	12	(20)	14	(6)
Italy	132	62	23	39
Cyprus	3	(37)	16	(21)
Latvia	8	43	11	32
Lithuania	12	:	11	:
Luxembourg	7	20	8	12
Hungary	27	31	11	20
Malta	1	(49)	14	(35)
Netherlands	124	65	16	49
Austria	34	43	11	32
Poland	85	31	18	13
Portugal	21	40	19	21
Romania	25	:	21	:
Slovenia	10	(37)	13	(24)
Slovakia	12	36	15	21
Finland	35	43	14	29
Sweden	71	38	10	28
United Kingdom	368	65	15	50
Iceland	3	49	13	36
Norway	34	42	7	35
Switzerland	50	37	13	24
FYR of Macedonia	3	(25)	18	(7)
Turkey	71	28	22	6

: Data missing or not published due to small sample size.

The reliability of data shown in brackets may be affected by small sample sizes. They are therefore not commented in this news release. The source dataset can be found [here](#) (number) and [here](#) (self-employment).

Geographical information

The **European Union** (EU) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Methods and definitions

Data presented in this News Release come from the **EU Labour Force Survey** (LFS). Statistics were obtained using the methodology proposed in the 2012 Report by the European Statistical System (ESS) Network on Culture.

Cultural employment statistics cover jobs relevant for culture. They include all individuals working in a culture-related economic activity (NACE Rev. 2 classification) regardless of their occupation, as well as all individuals with a culture-related occupation (ISCO-08 classification) whatever the economic activity they are employed in.

The following NACE sectors are considered to be fully cultural and included in the estimation of cultural employment: 59 (Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities); 60 (Programming and broadcasting activities); 741 (Specialised design activities); 90 (Creative, arts and entertainment activities); 91 (Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities).

The following ISCO occupation codes are considered to be fully cultural and included in the estimation: 2161 (Building architects); 2163 (Product and garment designers); 2166 (Graphic and multimedia designers); 2354 (Other music teachers); 2355 (Other arts teachers); 262 (Librarians, archivists and curators); 264 (Authors, journalists and linguists); 265 (Creative and performing artists); 3431 (Photographers); 3432 (Interior designers and decorators); 3433 (Gallery, museum and library technicians); 3435 (Other artistic and cultural associate professionals); 3521 (Broadcasting and audio-visual technicians); 4411 (Library clerks); 7312 (Musical instrument makers and tuners); 7313 (Jewellery and precious-metal workers); 7314 (Potters and related workers); 7315 (Glass makers, cutters, grinders and finishers); 7316 (Sign writers, decorative painters, engravers and etchers); 7317 (Handicraft workers in wood, basketry and related materials); 7318 (Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials); 7319 (Handicraft workers not elsewhere classified)

The term "**artists and writers**" refers to ISCO codes 264 ("Authors, journalists and linguists") and 265 ("Creative and performing artists", including visual artists, musicians, dancers, actors and film directors etc.).

For more information

Eurostat [website section](#) on culture

Eurostat [database section](#) on cultural employment

Eurostat [metadata](#) on cultural employment

Eurostat [publication](#) on cultural statistics

Eurostat [Statistics Explained article](#) dedicated to cultural employment

[ESS-Net Culture Report](#) 2012, in particular pp. 129-226.

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