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## **Cultural statistics**



**2007 edition**



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



## **Cultural statistics**

**2007 edition**

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EUROSTAT

L-2920 Luxembourg — Tel. (352) 43 01-1

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

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## CULTURAL STATISTICS EUROSTAT POCKETBOOKS

This publication has been managed and prepared by Eurostat:

- Directorate F - Social Statistics and Information Society,  
directed by **Michel Glaude**
- Unit F4 - Education, science and culture statistics,  
headed by **Jean-Louis Mercy**

### Co-ordinator

**Marta Beck-Domzalska** – [Marta.Beck-Domzalska@ec.europa.eu](mailto:Marta.Beck-Domzalska@ec.europa.eu)

Eurostat - Statistical Office of the European Communities  
Unit F4 - Education, science and culture statistics  
Joseph Bech Building, rue A. Weicker, 5  
L-2721 Luxembourg.

Thanks for their collaboration to:

Emmanuel Kailis (Unit F4), Amedeo Bidoli (Unit F4), Luis Del Barrio (Unit F2),  
Peter Paul Borg (Unit F3), Heidi Seybert (Unit F6), Ulf Johansson (Unit G1),  
Jean-Marie Eschenauer (Unit G3), Baudouin Quennery (Unit D2),  
Klas Rydenstam (Hetus website), Guy Frank (Network Egmus).

### Conception, data processing, analysis, design and desktop publishing

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Département des études, de la prospective et des statistiques (Deps)  
directed by Philippe Chantepie

Jeannine Cardona (Statistics manager)

Pierre Berret (Project leader)

Chantal Lacroix, Jacqueline Boucherat

Transfaire, F-04250 Turriers

## Introduction

The sociological changes triggered by the spread of the information society, coupled with the increasingly important and acknowledged role played by culture in social bonding, have created a need for a better understanding of the links between culture and social and economic development.

For the first time Eurostat is publishing a pocketbook containing comparable data relating to culture already available within the European Statistical System, plus information from other sources (Unesco, Eurobarometer, etc.).

This publication does not claim to be exhaustive. Owing to the lack of a robust definition of culture (or to an over-abundance of definitions), the pocketbook relies on the pragmatic definition generally agreed upon during the earlier work by the European Leadership Group (LEG). First, it was decided to restrict the field to activities recognised as cultural by every Member State. For this reason, sports and tourism, for example, were excluded. Next, the field to culture was broken down into about sixty activities, cross-relating eight “domains” (artistic and monumental heritage, archives, libraries, books and press, visual arts, architecture, performing arts and audio-visual/multimedia) with six “functions” (conservation, creation, production, dissemination, trade and training).

The field of culture defined in this way does not equate to any particular economic sector and therefore is not covered by sectoral surveys. It includes activities in numerous areas of social and economic life, which are not always identifiable in economic classifications. As a result, statistics are missing for a number of activities which cannot be singled out and examined from national and European surveys or data collections.

The approach adopted here is cross-cutting and thematic, drawing on existing data on employment, business, external trade, household cultural consumption, time use and cultural participation. Methodological notes and the classifications used to draw a distinction between cultural activities, occupations or goods are included at the end of this pocketbook.

This initial snapshot of cultural statistics could be greatly developed and improved, first by making a sustained intellectual effort to define the field and, second, by applying more efficient assessment methods coupled, where possible, with better identification of cultural activities in the harmonised data collections and European surveys.





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## Country abbreviations (EU)

<b>EU-27</b>	the EU consisting of 27 Member States as from 1.1.2007
<b>EU-25</b>	the EU consisting of 25 Member States
<b>BE</b>	Belgium
<b>BG</b>	Bulgaria
<b>CZ</b>	Czech Republic
<b>DK</b>	Denmark
<b>DE</b>	Germany
<b>EE</b>	Estonia
<b>IE</b>	Ireland
<b>EL</b>	Greece
<b>ES</b>	Spain
<b>FR</b>	France
<b>IT</b>	Italy
<b>CY</b>	Cyprus
<b>LV</b>	Latvia
<b>LT</b>	Lithuania
<b>LU</b>	Luxembourg
<b>HU</b>	Hungary
<b>MT</b>	Malta
<b>NL</b>	Netherlands
<b>AT</b>	Austria
<b>PL</b>	Poland
<b>PT</b>	Portugal
<b>RO</b>	Romania
<b>SI</b>	Slovenia
<b>SK</b>	Slovakia
<b>FI</b>	Finland
<b>SE</b>	Sweden
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom

## Candidate countries

<b>HR</b>	Croatia
<b>MK</b>	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
<b>TR</b>	Turkey

## EFTA (European Free Trade Association) countries

<b>IS</b>	Iceland
<b>LI</b>	Liechtenstein
<b>NO</b>	Norway
<b>CH</b>	Switzerland

## Symbols

:	Data not available
-	Not applicable or less than half of the unit used
<i>b</i>	Break in series
<i>c</i>	Confidential
<i>e</i>	Estimate
<i>f</i>	Forecast
<i>p</i>	Provisional
<i>u</i>	Unreliable or uncertain

## Units and abbreviations

<i>1000s</i>	Thousands
<i>EUR</i>	Euros
<i>h:mm</i>	Hours and minutes
<i>Mio</i>	Million
<i>MS</i>	Member State(s)
<i>PPS</i>	Purchasing power standard

## Methodological notes

For each statistical source (most often NewCronos), the date of extraction is indicated in the first table, just above the reference to the source.

Totals on the breakdown line do not always add up to 100%, either because of a small percentage of “no answers” or because numbers have been rounded off.









# Demography, social data and economics

## chapter 1

## Population on 1.1.2006 and projections for 2010, 2020 and 2030 (1000s)

	Population on 1. January (1000s)	Projections (1000s)			Density (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )
	2006	2010	2020	2030	2003
<b>EU-27 *</b>	<b>491 011</b>	<b>492 838</b>	<b>496 408</b>	<b>494 784</b>	<b>113.4</b>
BE	10 511	10 554	10 790	10 984	342.1
BG	7 719	7 439	6 796	6 175	70.5
CZ	10 251	10 122	9 902	9 693	132.1
DK	5 427	5 465	5 526	5 577	125.1
DE	82 438	82 824	82 676	81 146	231.2
EE	1 345	1 314	1 248	1 202	31.2
IE	4 209	4 323	4 756	5 066	58.4
EL	11 125	11 269	11 427	11 316	84.3
ES	43 758	44 603	45 559	45 379	83.0
FR **	61 045	61 486	63 571	65 118	97.9
IT	58 752	58 631	58 300	57 071	195.2
CY	766	784	866	921	126.9
LV	2 295	2 240	2 115	2 022	37.3
LT	3 403	3 345	3 182	3 092	55.1
LU	460	477	521	567	174
HU	10 077	9 982	9 693	9 484	108.9
MT	404	423	454	479	1 263
NL	16 334	16 672	17 209	17 589	480.3
AT	8 266	8 256	8 441	8 520	98.5
PL	38 157	37 830	37 065	36 542	122.2
PT	10 570	10 686	10 771	10 660	113.6
RO	21 610	21 345	20 342	19 244	94.5
SI	2 003	2 015	2 017	2 006	99.1
SK	5 389	5 347	5 271	5 186	109.7
FI	5 256	5 294	5 405	5 443	17.1
SE	9 048	9 187	9 575	9 911	21.8
UK	60 393	60 924	62 930	64 388	244.3
HR	4 443	:	:	:	78.5
MK	2 039	:	:	:	:
TR	72 520	:	:	:	91.3
IS	300	:	:	:	:
LI	35	:	:	:	:
NO	4 640	:	:	:	14.9
CH	7 459	:	:	:	183.5

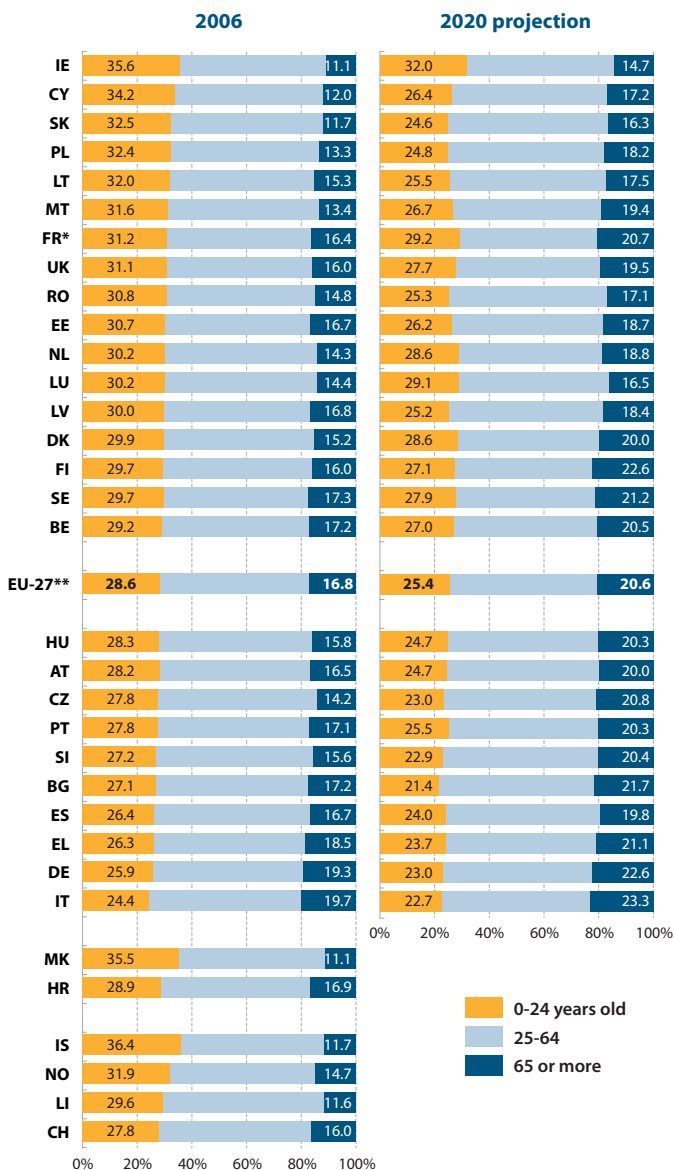
\* The EU-27 total was calculated here with the population of metropolitan France, because projections for France are available for the metropolitan area only. In 2006, EU-27 had 492 852 thousands inhabitants (including the population of the whole of France).

\*\* Metropolitan France, for population and projections.

Data extraction: August 2007

Source: Eurostat, Demographics statistics

## Population by age group, 2006 and 2020 projection (%)

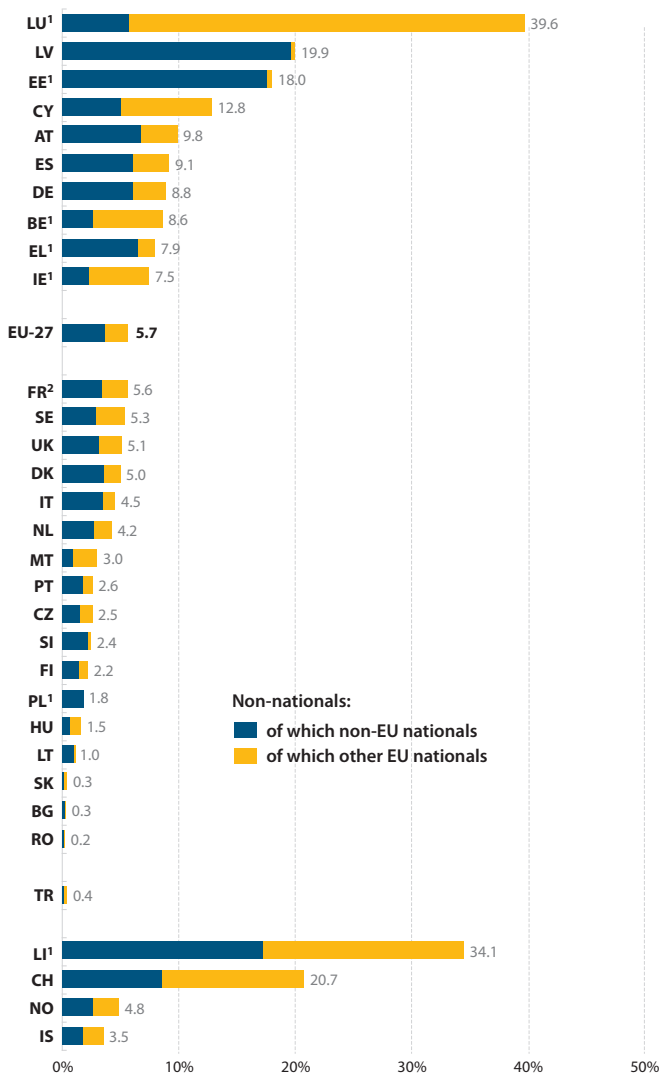


\* Metropolitan France.

\*\* The EU-27 total was calculated here with the population of metropolitan France, because projections for France are available for the metropolitan area only.

Source: Eurostat, Demographics statistics

## Non-nationals in total population, 2006 (%)



1. Eurostat estimate distribution of non-nationals (EU and non-EU).

2. Includes French overseas departments.

Source: Eurostat

## Highest level of education attained by age group, 2006 (%)

	40-64 years old			25-39 years old		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>
<b>BE</b>	40.8	32.5	26.7	20.2	39.7	40.1
<b>BG</b>	27.4	51.8	20.7	19.6	56.4	24.0
<b>CZ</b>	12.5	75.0	12.6	5.7	79.4	14.9
<b>DK</b>	21.8	46.5	31.7	12.6	47.6	39.9
<b>DE</b>	17.5 <sub>p</sub>	58.3 <sub>p</sub>	24.2 <sub>p</sub>	15.4 <sub>p</sub>	61.1 <sub>p</sub>	23.5 <sub>p</sub>
<b>EE</b>	11.7	55.5	32.8	11.2	54.6	34.2
<b>IE</b>	45.3	31.7	23.0	20.0	39.7	40.3
<b>EL</b>	51.4	30.5	18.2	26.2	47.5	26.3
<b>ES</b>	60.4	18.2	21.5	38.4	24.4	37.2
<b>FR</b>	40.9 <sub>p</sub>	40.6 <sub>p</sub>	18.5 <sub>p</sub>	20.6 <sub>p</sub>	42.8 <sub>p</sub>	36.7 <sub>p</sub>
<b>IT</b>	56.8	32.7	10.5	36.7	46.9	16.4
<b>CY</b>	40.1	37.2	22.7	17.0	41.6	41.5
<b>LV</b>	15.0	64.6	20.4	16.3	61.5	22.1
<b>LT</b>	12.0	66.1	21.9	11.1	54.7	34.1
<b>LU</b>	40.1	40.3	19.6	25.6	43.5	30.9
<b>HU</b>	26.5	57.2	16.3	15.4	64.9	19.7
<b>MT</b>	81.8	10.1	8.1	58.8	22.1	19.0
<b>NL</b>	32.4	40.0	27.6	19.7	45.9	34.5
<b>AT</b>	23.4	60.2	16.4	13.8	66.7	19.5
<b>PL</b>	17.9	69.0	13.1	8.5	66.3	25.2
<b>PT</b>	81.4	8.7	9.9	59.7	21.7	18.5
<b>RO</b>	31.9	57.8	10.4	18.5	68.2	13.3
<b>SI</b>	23.5	57.8	18.7	10.6	63.9	25.6
<b>SK</b>	14.6	71.8	13.5	6.5	77.6	16.0
<b>FI</b>	25.1	42.2	32.6	11.4	48.8	39.9
<b>SE</b>	20.0	52.8	27.2	9.0	54.8	36.1
<b>UK</b>	30.3	41.6	28.1	22.9	42.5	34.7
<b>HR</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>IS</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NO</b>	15.1	55.9	29.0	6.1	55.0	38.9
<b>CH</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:

Levels of education based on ISCED 1997:

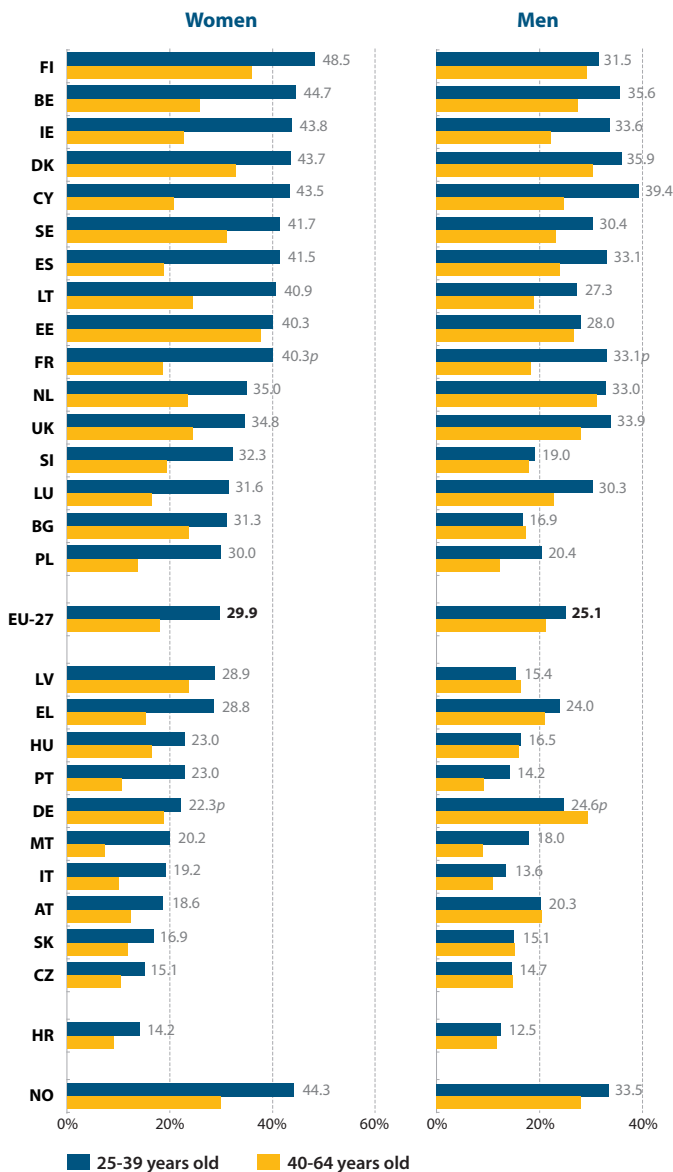
Low (ISCED levels 0-2): Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education.

Medium (ISCED levels 3-4): Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

High (ISCED levels 5-6): Tertiary education.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

## Tertiary level as highest level of education attained by gender and age group, 2006 (%)



"Tertiary level" of education means levels 5 and 6 in ISCED 1997.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey



## Number of foreign languages learned by pupils in general education, 2004/2005 (%)

	Percentage of pupils at ISCED level 2 learning				Percentage of pupils at ISCED level 3 learning			
	3 or more foreign languages	2	1	none	3 or more foreign languages	2	1	none
BE	-	28.6	68.8	2.6	28.8	59.9	10.8	0.5
BG	-	23.9	76	0.2	-	76.9	21.4	1.7
CZ	0.4	5.3	91.5	2.7	3.8	96.2	-	-
DK	2.3	97.1	0.6	-	23.8	72.6	-	3.6
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	16.7	67.1	16.2	-	46.8	34.1	19.1	-
IE	0.2	11.8	75.6	12.3	1.1	7.8	72.8	18.3
EL	-	94.3	5.5	0.2	-	6.7	92.2	1.1
ES	0.1	40.4	58.6	0.9	0.1	28.0	68.5	3.3
FR <sup>1</sup>	-	50.2	49.6	0.3	6.6	83.6	9.8	-
IT	0.1	43.8	56.1	-	6.5	14.3	65.9	13.3
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	0.9	60.3	38.0	0.9	10.4	63.7	24.9	1.0
LT	0.5	78.0	21.1	0.4	4.1	50.9	44.1	0.9
LU	52.9	47.1	-	-	90.1	9.9	-	-
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	21.3	73.9	4.9	-	0.8	13.2	67.2	18.7
NL	66.9	33.1	-	-	55.6	44.4	-	-
AT	0.2	9.1	90.4	0.3	12.4	63.7	22.4	1.5
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	-	90.7	8.8	0.5	-	17.1	38.0	44.9
RO	0.2	94.8	3.7	1.4	3.5	88.3	8.2	-
SI	0.9	28.4	65.9	4.8	8.4	86.7	3.0	1.9
SK	0.1	12.6	87.1	0.3	2.0	97.4	0.7	-
FI	23.6	73.8	2.0	0.6	60.7	39.1	0.3	-
SE	1.6	70.5	27.9	-	20.2	72.4	7.3	-
UK	0.3	6.4	54.1	39.3	:	:	:	88.5
HR	:	:	:	:	4.8	85.8	9.4	:
MK	-	51.5	48.5	-	:	:	:	:
TR <sup>1</sup>	:	:	:	:	-	5.5	59.6	34.9
IS	8.5	90.3	0.6	0.7	28.2	39.5	21.9	10.4
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1. Level 3: 2003/2004.

Foreign languages: All modern languages taught as "foreign languages".

Ancient Greek, Latin, Esperanto and sign languages are not included.

The curriculum drawn up by the central education authorities in each country defines which are to be considered "foreign languages" in that country. This is the definition applied for data collection. Regional languages are included if they are considered as alternatives to foreign languages in the curriculum. Only foreign languages studied as compulsory subjects or as compulsory curriculum options are included.

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection

## Tertiary students by field of education related to culture, 2004/2005

	Humanities		Arts		Journalism and information		Architecture and building	
	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*	Number	%*
<b>EU-27**</b>	<b>1 389 406</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>634 267</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>279 704</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>625 221</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>BE</b>	22 993	5.9	17 468	4.5	8 628	2.2	14 900	3.8
<b>BG</b>	13 766	5.8	6 145	2.6	3 158	1.3	5 748	2.4
<b>CZ</b>	23 403	7.0	8 621	2.6	1 151	0.3	16 663	5.0
<b>DK</b>	26 858	11.6	7 927	3.4	2 562	1.1	8 140	3.5
<b>DE</b>	272 489	12.0	84 258	3.7	24 625	1.1	96 108	4.2
<b>EE</b>	4 693	6.9	2 989	4.4	1 122	1.7	2 777	4.1
<b>IE</b>	12 538	6.7	18 911	10.2	1 313	0.7	8 524	4.6
<b>EL</b>	63 830	9.9	10 942	1.7	7 890	1.2	22 396	3.5
<b>ES</b>	107 480	5.9	82 477	4.6	28 703	1.6	91 525	5.1
<b>FR</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>IT</b>	203 039	10.1	112 872	5.6	69 187	3.4	116 036	5.8
<b>CY</b>	981	4.9	761	3.8	402	2.0	256	1.3
<b>LV</b>	5 615	4.3	3 049	2.3	1 430	1.1	4 069	3.1
<b>LT</b>	8 404	4.3	5 270	2.7	1 599	0.8	8 640	4.4
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	28 577	6.6	5 527	1.3	11 061	2.5	11 033	2.5
<b>MT</b>	240	2.5	1 030	10.9	334	3.5	339	3.6
<b>NL</b>	19 701	3.5	24 833	4.4	5 876	1.0	17 756	3.1
<b>AT</b>	23 622	9.7	9 964	4.1	6 320	2.6	10 259	4.2
<b>PL</b>	149 851	7.1	20 899	1.0	15 580	0.7	56 046	2.6
<b>PT</b>	16 681	4.4	15 977	4.2	8 332	2.2	29 154	7.7
<b>RO</b>	68 332	9.2	10 015	1.4	18 513	2.5	8 019	1.1
<b>SI</b>	6 881	6.1	1 678	1.5	689	0.6	4 416	3.9
<b>SK</b>	7 136	3.9	3 238	1.8	3 212	1.8	7 614	4.2
<b>FI</b>	27 945	9.1	16 349	5.3	3 124	1.0	9 436	3.1
<b>SE</b>	40 530	9.5	14 679	3.4	8 128	1.9	11 278	2.6
<b>UK</b>	233 821	10.2	148 388	6.5	46 765	2.0	64 089	2.8
<b>HR</b>	9 388	7.0	3 172	2.4	2 324	1.7	5 383	4.0
<b>MK</b>	4 670	9.5	720	1.5	381	0.8	1 633	3.3
<b>TR</b>	73 831	3.5	26 318	1.2	28 145	1.3	46 691	2.2
<b>IS</b>	1 781	11.7	389	2.6	176	1.2	360	2.4
<b>NO</b>	17 536	8.2	6 873	3.2	3 819	1.8	3 969	1.9
<b>CH</b>	17 695	8.9	7 712	3.9	3 937	2.0	8 014	4.0

\* Students as % of all tertiary students.

\*\* Total for all EU MS available.

Tertiary students: ISCED levels 5-6.

Humanities: Religion, Foreign languages, Mother tongue, History and archaeology, Philosophy and ethics.

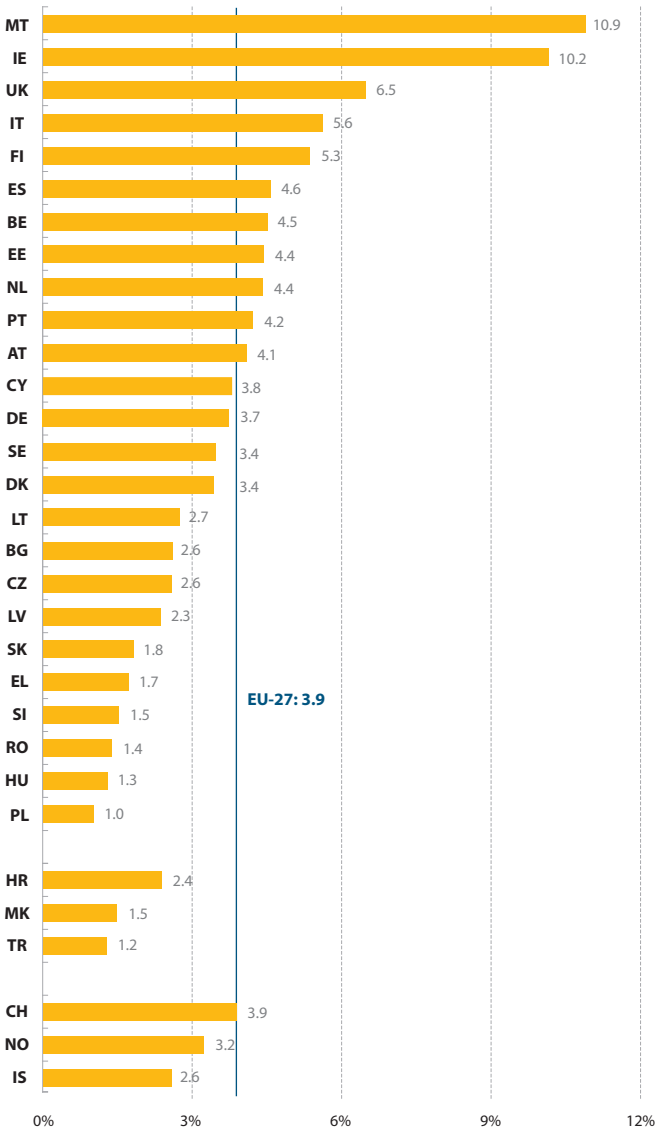
Arts: Fine arts, Music and performing arts, Audio-visual techniques and media production, Design, Craft skills.

Journalism and information: Journalism and reporting, Library, information and archive.

Architecture and building: Architecture and town planning, Building and civil engineering.

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection

## Students in arts as % of all tertiary students, 2004/2005



Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection

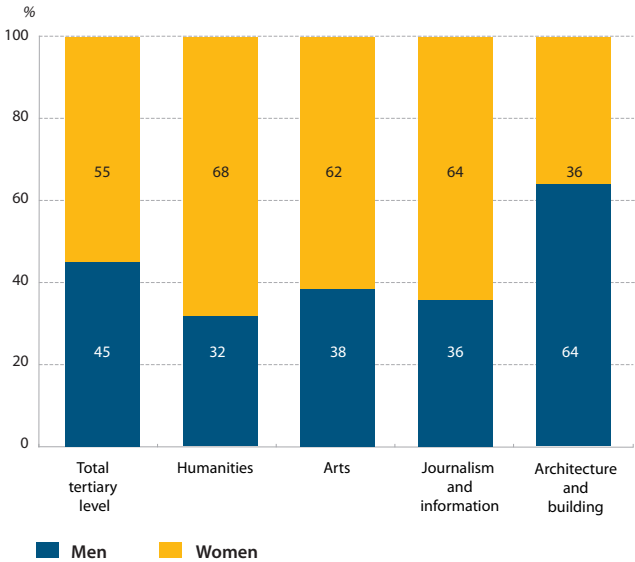
## Tertiary students in fields of education related to culture by gender, 2004/2005 (%)

	Humanities		Arts		Journalism and information		Architecture and building	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>EU-27*</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>35.9</b>
<b>BE</b>	37.4	62.6	48.6	51.4	39.4	60.6	66.2	33.8
<b>BG</b>	38.5	61.5	41.9	58.1	35.6	64.4	59.1	40.9
<b>CZ</b>	34.3	65.7	44.3	55.7	32.2	67.8	70.9	29.1
<b>DK</b>	36.4	63.6	40.3	59.7	47.5	52.5	64.5	35.5
<b>DE</b>	32.3	67.7	38.4	61.6	37.8	62.2	64.2	35.8
<b>EE</b>	21.9	78.1	27.1	72.9	19.1	80.9	70.4	29.6
<b>IE</b>	37.5	62.5	35.4	64.6	35.3	64.7	82.2	17.8
<b>EL</b>	25.5	74.5	33.0	67.0	42.8	57.2	48.9	51.1
<b>ES</b>	38.4	61.6	39.7	60.3	32.6	67.4	62.9	37.1
<b>FR</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>IT</b>	24.6	75.4	33.0	67.0	38.4	61.6	57.4	42.6
<b>CY</b>	14.1	85.9	37.8	62.2	43.5	56.5	67.2	32.8
<b>LV</b>	19.0	81.0	26.7	73.3	15.2	84.8	76.5	23.5
<b>LT</b>	22.4	77.6	33.1	66.9	27.9	72.1	68.7	31.3
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	32.4	67.6	43.6	56.4	28.5	71.5	64.7	35.3
<b>MT</b>	61.3	38.8	39.0	61.0	37.7	62.3	61.1	38.9
<b>NL</b>	40.9	59.1	48.3	51.7	40.8	59.2	82.4	17.6
<b>AT</b>	33.9	66.1	35.2	64.8	31.7	68.3	69.5	30.5
<b>PL</b>	28.7	71.3	36.3	63.7	29.3	70.7	63.5	36.5
<b>PT</b>	32.5	67.5	43.7	56.3	30.4	69.6	64.8	35.2
<b>RO</b>	31.0	69.0	45.2	54.8	30.6	69.4	50.2	49.8
<b>SI</b>	24.5	75.5	35.2	64.8	18.6	81.4	65.1	34.9
<b>SK</b>	42.5	57.5	47.3	52.7	31.4	68.6	67.4	32.6
<b>FI</b>	25.8	74.2	33.6	66.4	26.3	73.7	74.9	25.1
<b>SE</b>	35.4	64.6	43.2	56.8	32.0	68.0	58.1	41.9
<b>UK</b>	37.5	62.5	39.3	60.7	40.8	59.2	72.5	27.5
<b>HR</b>	28.3	71.7	33.4	66.6	30.5	69.5	69.2	30.8
<b>MK</b>	27.5	72.5	58.5	41.5	36.0	64.0	56.1	43.9
<b>TR</b>	44.9	55.1	41.9	58.1	48.8	51.2	69.8	30.2
<b>IS</b>	33.4	66.6	34.7	65.3	19.9	80.1	58.1	41.9
<b>NO</b>	38.6	61.4	37.8	62.2	38.5	61.5	66.1	33.9
<b>CH</b>	40.9	59.1	41.6	58.4	41.8	58.2	75.3	24.7

\* Total for all EU MS available.

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection

## EU-27\* tertiary students in fields of education related to culture by gender, 2004/2005 (%)



\* Percentages based on EU MS available.

Source: Eurostat, UOE data collection

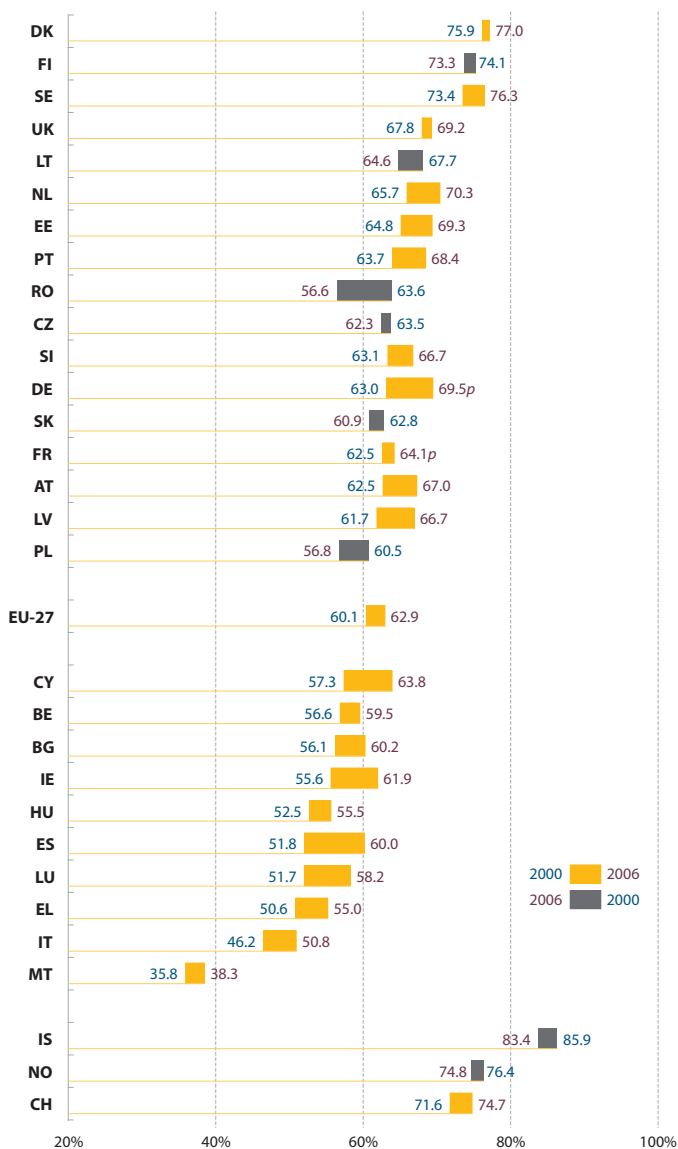
## Activity rates by gender and unemployment rates by level of education and gender, 2006 (%)

	Activity rates (%)			Unemployment rates (%)					
	Total	by gender		Total	by highest level of education attained			by gender	
		Men	Women		Low	Medium	High	Men	Women
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>BE</b>	66.5	73.4	59.5	8.3	14.0	8.2	4.5	7.5	9.4
<b>BG</b>	64.5	68.8	60.2	9.0	20.5	7.7	4.0	8.7	9.3
<b>CZ</b>	70.3	78.3	62.3	7.2	24.8	6.4	2.5	5.9	8.9
<b>DK</b>	80.6	84.1	77.0	4.0	6.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.6
<b>DE</b>	75.6 <sub>p</sub>	81.5 <sub>p</sub>	69.5 <sub>p</sub>	10.2 <sub>p</sub>	19.1 <sub>p</sub>	10.0 <sub>p</sub>	4.4 <sub>p</sub>	10.3 <sub>p</sub>	10.1 <sub>p</sub>
<b>EE</b>	72.4	75.8	69.3	6.0	13.5 <sub>u</sub>	6.3	3.3 <sub>u</sub>	6.3	5.8
<b>IE</b>	71.8	81.5	61.9	4.4	7.1	4.1	2.5	4.7	4.1
<b>EL</b>	67.0	79.1	55.0	9.0	8.3	10.7	7.3	5.7	13.8
<b>ES</b>	70.8	81.4	60.0	8.6	10.3	8.5	6.3	6.4	11.6
<b>FR</b>	69.4 <sub>p</sub>	74.8 <sub>p</sub>	64.1 <sub>p</sub>	9.1 <sub>p</sub>	13.6 <sub>p</sub>	8.2 <sub>p</sub>	6.0 <sub>p</sub>	8.4 <sub>p</sub>	9.9 <sub>p</sub>
<b>IT</b>	62.7	74.6	50.8	6.9	8.2	6.2	5.3	5.5	8.8
<b>CY</b>	73.0	82.7	63.8	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.0	5.5
<b>LV</b>	71.3	76.2	66.7	7.0	14.9	6.3	3.8	7.6	6.3
<b>LT</b>	67.4	70.5	64.6	5.7	10.6 <sub>u</sub>	6.5	2.6 <sub>u</sub>	5.9	5.5
<b>LU</b>	66.7	75.3	58.2	4.8	6.6	4.5	3.1	3.6	6.3
<b>HU</b>	62.0	68.7	55.5	7.5	16.7	6.9	2.8	7.2	7.9
<b>MT</b>	59.2	79.7	38.3	7.3	9.6	:	:	6.5	8.9
<b>NL</b>	77.1	83.9	70.3	4.5	7.2	4.1	2.5	4.1	5.0
<b>AT</b>	73.7	80.5	67.0	4.8	9.4	4.1	2.6	4.4	5.3
<b>PL</b>	63.4	70.1	56.8	14.0	23.7	15.0	6.0	13.1	15.1
<b>PT</b>	73.9	79.5	68.4	8.1	8.4	8.5	6.4	7.0	9.5
<b>RO</b>	63.6	70.7	56.6	7.6	9.0	7.9	3.8	8.5	6.4
<b>SI</b>	70.9	74.9	66.7	6.1	8.4	6.6	3.3 <sub>u</sub>	5.0	7.4
<b>SK</b>	68.6	76.4	60.9	13.4	48.6	11.8	3.3	12.3	14.8
<b>FI</b>	75.2	77.1	73.3	7.8	14.2	8.2	3.7	7.5	8.1
<b>SE</b>	78.8	81.2	76.3	7.1	13.9	6.3	4.4	7.0	7.3
<b>UK</b>	75.5	82.1	69.2	5.4	9.1	5.3	2.8	5.8	5.0
<b>HR</b>	62.8	68.9	56.9	11.5	14.2	12.4	6.1	10.1	13.2
<b>IS</b>	87.1	90.5	83.4	2.9	4.8	:	:	2.7	3.0
<b>NO</b>	78.1	81.3	74.8	3.4	7.8	3.5	1.9	3.5	3.4
<b>CH</b>	81.3	87.8	74.7	4.1	7.3	3.8	2.5	3.4	4.8

Population: 15-64 years old.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

## Women activity rates, 2000 and 2006 (%)



Activity rate = active persons (employed and unemployed) as a percentage of total population of the same age.

Population: 15-64 years old.

In grey, countries where the women activity rate in 2006 was lower than in 2000.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey

## Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices, 2000 and 2006 (euro and PPS per inhabitant)

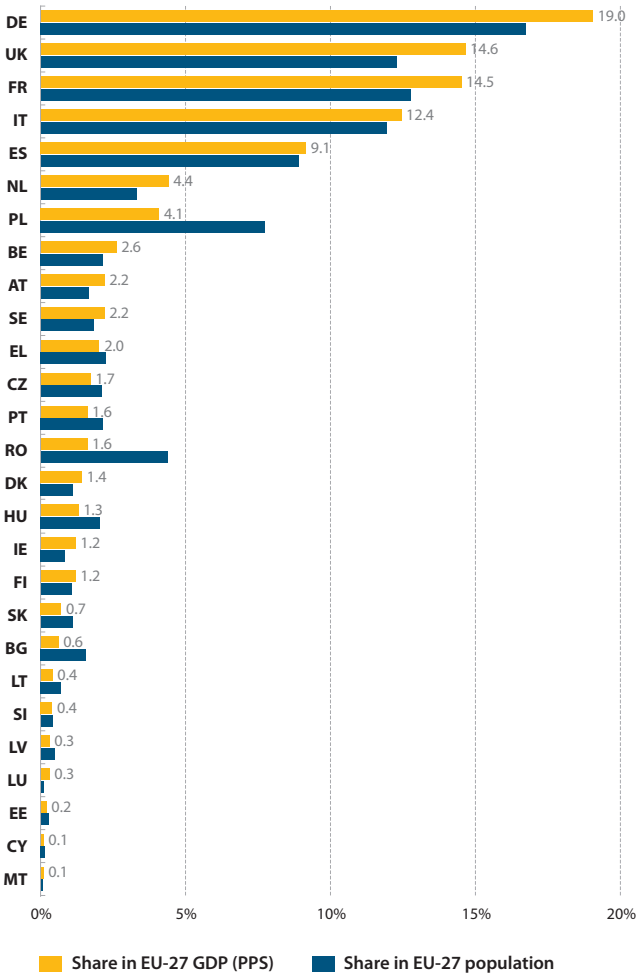
	GDP at market prices		GDP per inhabitant	
	2006		2000	2006
	EUR million	Million of PPS	PPS per inhabitant	PPS per inhabitant
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>11 557 853.2</b>	<b>11 557 853.2</b>	<b>19 000</b>	<b>23 400</b>
<b>BE</b>	314 084.1	302 570.3	24 000	28 700
<b>BG</b>	25 100.0	66 798.5	5 300	8 700
<b>CZ</b>	113 969.4 <sup>f</sup>	191 079.8 <sup>f</sup>	13 000	18 600 <sup>f</sup>
<b>DK</b>	220 162.6	161 613.1	25 100	29 700
<b>DE</b>	2 322 200.0	2 197 005.9	22 600	26 700
<b>EE</b>	13 073.5	21 170.0	8 500	15 700
<b>IE</b>	175 794.5 <sup>f</sup>	143 474.9 <sup>f</sup>	24 900	33 700 <sup>f</sup>
<b>EL</b>	195 213.0	230 658.9	14 600	20 800 <sup>f</sup>
<b>ES</b>	976 189.0	1 053 600.4	18 500	23 900
<b>FR</b>	1 791 953.0	1 673 128.1	22 000	26 500
<b>IT</b>	1 475 401.4	1 432 261.4	22 300	24 300
<b>CY</b>	14 522.0	16 848.6	16 900	21 900
<b>LV</b>	16 180.3	29 971.0	7 000	13 100
<b>LT</b>	23 746.4	46 015.4	7 500	13 600
<b>LU</b>	33 054.8	30 182.5	46 400	65 300
<b>HU</b>	89 883.9	154 357.7	10 700	15 300
<b>MT</b>	5 096.0	7 288.5	15 900	18 000
<b>NL</b>	534 324.0	506 840.2	25 600	31 000
<b>AT</b>	257 897.2	250 247.0	25 400	30 200
<b>PL</b>	271 530.3	473 773.9	9 200	12 400
<b>PT</b>	155 215.8	185 082.5	14 900	17 500 <sup>f</sup>
<b>RO</b>	97 117.8	190 656.6	4 900	8 800 <sup>f</sup>
<b>SI</b>	29 741.8	40 866.9	14 700	20 400
<b>SK</b>	43 945.4	79 338.5	9 600	14 700
<b>FI</b>	167 062.0	143 818.2	22 300	27 300
<b>SE</b>	305 989.2	256 327.4	23 800	28 200
<b>UK</b>	1 906 358.8	1 688 659.5	22 300	27 900
<b>HR</b>	34 211.7	52 082.4	8 200	11 700 <sup>f</sup>
<b>MK</b>	4 951.5 <sup>f</sup>	13 080.1 <sup>f</sup>	5 100	6 400 <sup>f</sup>
<b>TR</b>	318 586.1	503 855.9	5 700	6 900 <sup>f</sup>
<b>IS</b>	13 009.9	9 526.5	25 000	31 300
<b>NO</b>	267 381.2	204 465.3	31 400	43 900
<b>CH</b>	301 722.8	235 144.3	27 100	31 100 <sup>f</sup>

PPS: Purchasing power standard.

Source: Eurostat, Annual National Accounts



## Share of each country in EU-27 GDP and in the total population, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Annual National Accounts and Demographic Statistics



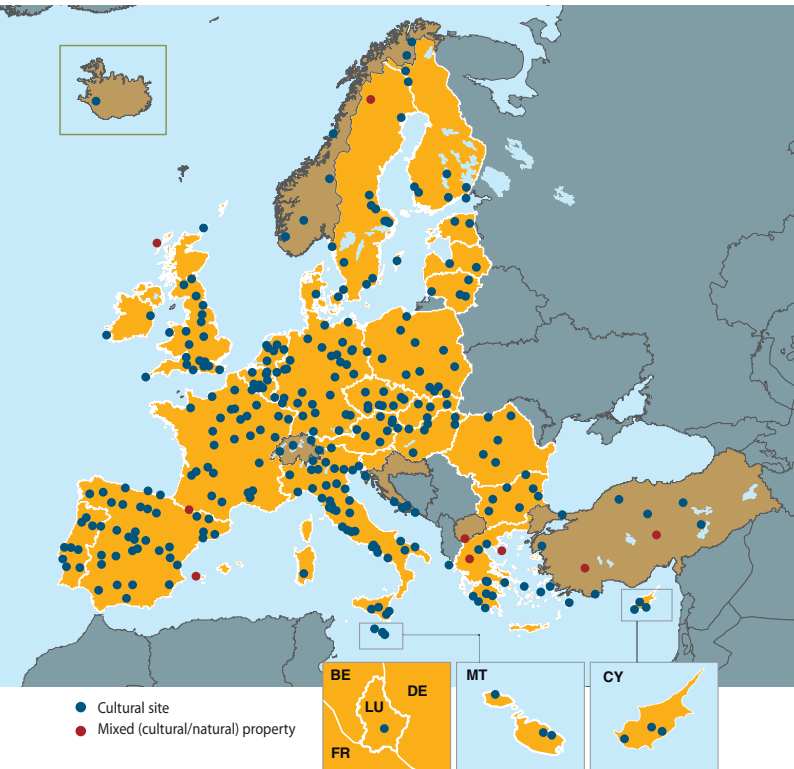
**Cultural heritage**

**chapter 2**

## European cultural sites on the Unesco World Heritage List, 2007

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, 2005)* <sup>1</sup>
	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)
BG	Plantin-Moretus House-Workshops-Museum Complex (2005)
	Boyana Church (1979)
	Madara Rider (1979)
	Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo (1979)
	Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak (1979)
	Ancient City of Nessebar (1983)
CZ	Rila Monastery (1983)
	Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari (1985)
	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)
DK	Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc (2000)
	Tugendhat Villa in Brno (2001)
	Jewish Quarter and St Procopius' Basilica in Třebíč (2003)
DE	Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church (1994)
	Roskilde Cathedral (1995)
DE	Kronborg Castle (2000)
	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, 2005)* <sup>2</sup>
	Hanseatic City of Lübeck (1987)
	Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin (1990, 1992, 1999)
	Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (1991)
	Mines of Rammelsberg and Historic Town of Goslar (1992)
	Maulbronn Monastery Complex (1993)
Town of Bamberg (1993)	

## 318 European\* cultural sites on the Unesco World Heritage List, 2007



\* EU-27, candidate countries (HR, MK and TR) and EFTA (IS, LI, NO and CH)

Source: Unesco

## Number of worldwide cultural sites on the Unesco World Heritage List, 2007

	Cultural sites	including transboundary properties
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>292*</b>	<b>7</b>
Asia and the Pacific	174	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	117	2
Arab states	59	0
Africa	38	1
United States and Canada	14	0

\* including two mixed properties (cultural and natural)

Source: Unesco

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
DE	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 (2004)
	Muskauer Park/Park Muzakowski (2004)*
Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen (2004)	
Old town of Regensburg with Stadthof (2006)	
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)
	Archaeological Site of Epidaurus (1988)
	Medieval City of Rhodes (1988)
	Meteora (1988) μ
	Mount Athos (1988) μ
	Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika (1988)
	Archaeological Site of Olympia (1989)
	Mystras (1989)
	Delos (1990)
	Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Loukas and Nea Moni of Chios (1990)
	Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos (1992)
	Archaeological Site of 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, 1994) <sup>3</sup>
	Burgos Cathedral (1984)
	Historic Centre of Cordoba (1984, 1994) <sup>4</sup>
	Monastery and Site of the Escorial, Madrid (1984)
	Works of Antoni Gaudí (1984, 2005) <sup>5</sup>
	Altamira Cave (1985)
	Monuments of Oviedo and the Kingdom of the Asturias (1985, 1998) <sup>6</sup>
	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)	
Mudejar Architecture of Aragon (1986, 2001) <sup>7</sup>	

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
ES	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, 1999)* $\mu$
	San Millán Yuso and Suso Monasteries (1997)
	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) $\mu$
	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)	
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)
	Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans (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, 1999)* $\mu$
	Historic Site of Lyons (1998)
Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France (1998)	

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
FR	Belfries of Belgium and France (1999, 2005)* <sup>1</sup>
	Jurisdiction of Saint-Emilion (1999)
	The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes (2000) <sup>8</sup>
	Provins, Town of Medieval Fairs (2001)
	Le Havre, the City Rebuilt by Auguste Perret (2005)
	Bordeaux, Port of the Moon (2007)
IT	Rock Drawings in Valcamonica (1979)
	Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci (1980)
	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990)*
	Historic Centre of Florence (1982)
	Piazza del Duomo, Pisa (1987)
	Venice and its Lagoon (1987)
	Historic Centre of San Gimignano (1990)
	I Sassi di Matera (1993)
	City of Vicenza and the Palladian Villas of the Veneto (1994, 1996)
	Crespi d'Adda (1995)
	Ferrara, City of the Renaissance, and its Po Delta (1995, 1999)
	Historic Centre of Naples (1995)
	Historic Centre of Siena (1995)
	Castel del Monte (1996)
	Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna (1996)
	Historic Centre of the City of Pienza (1996)
	The Trulli of Alberobello (1996)
	18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli and the San Leucio Complex (1997)
	Archaeological Area of Agrigento (1997)
	Archaeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata (1997)
	Botanical Garden (Orto Botanico), Padua (1997)
	Cathedral, Torre Civica and Piazza Grande, Modena (1997)
	Costiera Amalfitana (1997)
	Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) (1997)
	Residences of the Royal House of Savoy (1997)
	Su Nuraxi di Barumini (1997)
	Villa Romana del Casale (1997)
	Archaeological Area and the Patriarchal Basilica of Aquileia (1998)
	Cilento and Vallo di Diano National Park, with the Archaeological Sites of Paestum and Velia, and the Certosa di Padula (1998)
	Historic Centre of Urbino (1998)
	Villa Adriana (Tivoli) (1999)
	Assisi, the Basilica of San Francesco and Other Franciscan Sites (2000)
	City of Verona (2000)
	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)



Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
<b>CY</b>	Paphos (1980) Painted Churches in the Troodos Region (1985, 2001) Choirokoitia (1998)
<b>LV</b>	Historic Centre of Riga (1997) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
<b>LT</b>	Vilnius Historic Centre (1994) Curonian Spit (2000)* Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė) (2004) Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
<b>LU</b>	City of Luxembourg: its Old Quarters and Fortifications (1994)
<b>HU</b>	Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andrásy Avenue (1987, 2002) 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)
<b>MT</b>	City of Valletta (1980) Hal Saflieni Hypogeum (1980) Megalithic Temples of Malta (1980, 1992) <sup>9</sup>
<b>NL</b>	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)
<b>AT</b>	Historic Centre of the City of Salzburg (1996) Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn (1996) Hallstatt-Dachstein Salzkammergut Cultural Landscape (1997) Semmering Railway (1998) City of Graz – Historic Centre (1999) Wachau Cultural Landscape (2000) Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001)* Historic Centre of Vienna (2001)
<b>PL</b>	Cracow's Historic Centre (1978) Wieliczka Salt Mine (1978) Auschwitz Concentration Camp (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 Swidnica (2001) Wooden Churches of Southern Little Poland (2003) Muskauer Park/Park Muzakowski (2004)* Centennial Hall in Wrocław (2006)
<b>PT</b>	Central Zone of the Town of Angra do Heroísmo in the Azores (1983)

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
PT	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 (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, 1999) <sup>10</sup>
	Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains (1999)
	Historic Centre of Sighişoara (1999)
Wooden Churches of Maramureş (1999)	
SK	Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity (1993)
	Spišský Hrad and its Associated Cultural Monuments (1993)
	Vlkolínec (1993)
	Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve (2000)
FI	Fortress of Suomenlinna (1991)
	Old Rauma (1991)
	Petäjavesi 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) $\mu$
	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, 2004, 2005) $\mu$
	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, 2005)* <sup>2</sup>
	Westminster Palace, Westminster Abbey and Margaret's Church (1987)

Country	Cultural and mixed (cultural and natural) properties
UK	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)
	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (2003)
	Liverpool – Maritime Mercantile City (2004)
	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape (2006)
HR	Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian (1979)
	Old City of Dubrovnik (1979, 1994)
	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)
MK	Natural and Cultural Heritage of the Ohrid Region (1979, 1980) $\mu$
TR	Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia (1985) $\mu$
	Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği (1985)
	Historic Areas of Istanbul (1985)
	Hattusha: the Hittite Capital (1986)
	Nemrut Dağ (1987)
	Hierapolis-Pamukkale (1988) $\mu$
	Xanthos-Letoon (1988)
	City of Safranbolu (1994)
	Archaeological Site of Troy (1998)
IS	Þingvellir National Park (2004)
NO	Bryggen (1979)
	Urnes Stave Church (1979)
	Røros Mining Town (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)

Country	Cultural transboundary properties
BE	Belfries of Belgium and France (1999, 2005)* <sup>1</sup>
FR	Belfries of Belgium and France (1999, 2005)* <sup>1</sup>
LT	Curonian Spit (2000)*
HU	Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001)*
AT	Fertő/Neusiedlersee Cultural Landscape (2001)*
UK	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987, 2005)* <sup>2</sup>
DE	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (1987, 2005)* <sup>2</sup>
IT	Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (1980, 1990)*
DE	Muskauer Park/Park Muzakowski (2004)*
PL	Muskauer Park/Park Muzakowski (2004)*
FR	Pyrénées – Mont Perdu (1997, 1999)* μ
ES	Pyrénées – Mont Perdu (1997, 1999)* μ
EE	Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
FI	Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
LV	Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
LT	Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
NO	Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
SE	Struve Geodetic Arc (2005)*
UK	St Kilda (1986, 2004, 2005) μ

μ = mixed properties

\* = transboundary property

1. The "Belfries of Flanders and Wallonia", previously on the World Heritage List, are part of the transboundary property "The Belfries of Belgium and France".

2. "Hadrian's Wall", previously on the World Heritage List, is part of the transboundary 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 "Parque Güell, Palacio Güell and Casa Mila in Barcelona", previously 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", previously 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, "Temple of Ggantija", to include the five prehistoric temples on the islands of Malta and Gozo and to rename the property "The Megalithic Temples of Malta".

10. Extension of "Biertan and its Fortified Church".

Source: Unesco

## The five most visited museums per country and total admissions (1000s)

Country	Total admissions (1000s)
<b>BE</b>	<b>2004</b>
Centre belge de la Bande dessinée, Brussels	250
Musée royal de l'Armée et d'Histoire militaire, Brussels	246
Muséum des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels	239
Musées royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels	214
Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels	212
<b>CZ</b>	<b>2006</b>
Jewish Museum, Prague	629
National Museum, Prague	561
National Gallery, Prague	554
Terezín Memorial, Terezín	291
Wallachian Open-Air Museum, Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	231
<b>DK</b>	<b>2006</b>
Nationalmuseet, Prinsens Palais, Copenhagen	463
Statens Museum for Kunst, Copenhagen	413
ARoS, Aarhus Kunstmuseum, Aarhus	373
Den Gamle By, Aarhus	362
Louisiana (Museum of Modern Art), Humlebæk	351
<b>IE</b>	<b>2006</b>
National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin	757
Chester Beatty of Ireland, Dublin	206
Muckross House, Killarney	197
Lewis Glucksman Gallery, University College, Cork	75
Gaa Museum, Dublin	61
<b>EL</b>	<b>Annual average 1998-2005</b>
Archaeological Museum of Acropolis, Athens	1 043
Archaeological Museum of Epidaurus	351
Archaeological Museum of Herakleion	321
Archaeological Museum of Mycena	254
Palace of the Grand Master of the Knights, Rhodes	241
<b>FR</b>	<b>2006</b>
Musée du Louvre, Paris	8 314
Château de Versailles	4 742
Musée d'Orsay, Paris	3 009
Musée national d'Art moderne (Centre national d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou), Paris	1 120
Musée de l'Armée, Paris	1 100
<b>IT</b>	<b>2006</b>
Archaeological Circuit Colosseum and Palatino <sup>2</sup> , Rome	4 065
Excavations of Pompeii <sup>2</sup>	2 544
Uffizi Gallery and Corridoio Vasariano, Florence	1 664
The Accademia Gallery <sup>2</sup> , Florence	1 237

Country	Museums	Total admissions (1000s)
IT	Castel Sant'Angelo, Rome	876
<b>LV</b>		<b>2006</b>
	Turaida Museum Reserve, Riga region	202
	Rundale Palace Museum, Bauska region	147
	Latvian Ethnographical Open-Air Museum, Riga	138
	Latvian War Museum, Riga	118
	Latvian National Museum of Art, Riga	111
<b>LU</b>		<b>2006</b>
	Musée d'Art Moderne Grand-Duc Jean (MUDAM), Luxembourg	66
	Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Luxembourg	49
	Musée National d'Histoire et d'Art (MNHA), Luxembourg	48
	Musée d'Histoire de la Ville de Luxembourg (MVL), Luxembourg	35
	Musée National d'Histoire Militaire (MNHM), Diekirch	27
<b>NL</b>		<b>2006</b>
	Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam	1 700
	Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam	1 100
	Netherlands Open-Air Museum, Arnhem	400
	Railway Museum, Utrecht	386
	Palace Het Loo, Apeldoorn	360
<b>PT<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>2005</b>
	Mosteiro dos Jerónimos, Lisbon	460
	Palácio Nacional de Sintra	361
	Palácio Nacional da Pena, Sintra	331
	Torre de Belém, Lisbon	288
	Mosteiro de Santa Maria da Vitória, Batalha	284
<b>FI</b>		<b>2006</b>
	Museum of Contemporary Art Kiasma, Helsinki	234
	Museum Centre Vapriikki, Tampere	186
	Ateneum Art Museum, Helsinki	142
	Turku Castle and the City of Turku Historical Museum	133
	Helsinki City Art Museum	103
<b>SE</b>		<b>2005</b>
	Skansen, Stockholm	1 405
	Vasamuseet, Stockholm	893
	Naturhistoriska riksmuseet, Stockholm	794
	Moderna museet, Stockholm	703
	Världskulturmuseet, Göteborg	382
<b>UK</b>		<b>2005</b>
	British Museum, London	4 536
	National Gallery, London	4 202
	Tate Modern, London	3 902
	Natural History Museum, London	3 078
	Science Museum, London	2 020
<b>HR</b>		<b>2005</b>
	Cultural History Museum, Dubrovnik	430

Country	Museums	Total admissions (1000s)
HR	Archaeological Museum of Istria, Pula	400
	Public Institution Brijuni National Park – Departement for the Protection of Cultural Assets, Fažana	148
	Technical Museum, Zagreb	103
	Archaeological Museum, Zadar	64
<b>NO</b>		<b>2006</b>
	National Museum of Art, Architecture and Design, Oslo	579
	Museum of Cultural History, Oslo	478
	Natural History Museums and Botanical Garden, Oslo	413
	Nidaros Cathedral Restoration Workshop, Trondheim	388
	Norwegian Defence Museums, Oslo, Horten, Trondheim and Bodø	278

1. Each country has its own definition of what is considered a museum (some are actually a group of two or more museums). The number of admissions is also established on specific national bases. Some countries have included only museums charging an entrance fee. Others have considered only public museums, State museums and/or subsidised museums.

2. IT: The data refers to the tickets (single or combined) sold by museums charging an entrance fee.

3. PT: Only State museums.

Names of museums are given in the language used by the countries when they provided data.

Source: European Group on Museum Statistics (Egmus)









# Cultural employment

## chapter 1



## Cultural employment

In 2005 cultural employment, meaning both employment in cultural occupations in the whole economy and any employment in cultural economic activities, was estimated at **4.9 million people** in EU-27 and accounted for 2.4% of total employment.

In EU-27 cultural employment as a proportion of total employment has remained unchanged since 2002, when the analysis was conducted for the first time using the specific statistical matrix crossing cultural occupations and cultural sectors of the economy. This proportion ranges from 1.1% in Romania to 3.8% in the Netherlands. No major differences appear at EU level between cultural employment and total employment with regard to **gender** or **age**, though some discrepancies can be seen in some countries.

On the other hand, specific features of cultural employment can be identified particularly in terms of levels of education and job security.

**Persons working in the cultural field are generally better educated** than those employed in the economy as a whole: nearly 48% of cultural workers have completed tertiary-level education, compared with 26% for the workforce in general. In some countries – Italy, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Romania – the percentage of highly educated persons in cultural employment is about 2.5 times higher than in total employment. In many Member States the majority of people working in the cultural field are university graduates, and this proportion is as high as 60% in Belgium, Estonia, Lithuania and Spain.

**Cultural employment is often less secure:** 16% of cultural workers have temporary jobs, compared with 13% in total employment, and 25% have part-time jobs, compared with 17% in the working population as a whole.

A high share of cultural jobs are temporary in Spain, Slovenia, France, Sweden and Portugal. In some countries, e.g. France and Estonia, the proportion of temporary jobs is more than twice as high in cultural employment as in total employment.

The Netherlands, the European leader in part-time working, also records the highest part-time rate in cultural employment (59%), followed by Denmark (33%), Austria and Germany (30%). The proportion of part-time jobs in cultural employment is higher than that in total employment in every Member State except Belgium (although the difference is small in the United Kingdom, Sweden and Luxembourg).

In the EU 29% of persons working in the cultural field are **non-employees** (i.e. self-employed or family workers), compared with 14% in the total working population. The highest ratios of non-employees can be found in Italy (53% of cultural employment), the Netherlands and Greece (35%) and the lowest (under 10%) in Romania, Lithuania, Estonia and Slovenia.

The proportion of workers with **second jobs** is nearly twice as high in cultural employment as in total employment in EU-27. This phenomenon of more people having second jobs in cultural employment is common to nearly every country.

In EU-27, 29% of cultural workers usually or sometimes **work at home**. This is significantly higher than the rate in the total workforce, which has no more than 13% home-workers. This proportion among cultural workers ranges from 3% in Cyprus to 41% in Austria and the United Kingdom (and even 46% in Iceland).

The nature (degree of urbanisation) of the **geographical area** in which the respondents work is defined as one of three categories: densely populated area, intermediate area and sparsely populated area. Most cultural workers (58%) have their jobs in densely populated areas. This is 14 percentage points more than for the whole workforce. In every country the proportion of persons working in densely populated areas is higher in cultural employment than in total employment. In some countries – the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Hungary, Sweden and Norway – the difference is very high (with the percentage working in densely populated areas nearly twice as high for cultural employment).

**Nationality** is interpreted in the EU LFS as citizenship, as defined by the national legislation of each country. No significant difference emerges between cultural employment and total employment when analysing the nationality of workers: about 95% of workers in EU-27 are national. In most countries fewer than 10% of workers in cultural employment are non-nationals. In three countries the figure is over 10%: Luxembourg (36%), Switzerland (14%) and Austria (10.2%).

Estonia reports a gap of 14 percentage points between non-national workers in cultural and in total employment (4% against 18%). In Luxembourg, Greece, Cyprus and Switzerland non-national workers are also relatively less numerous in the cultural domain than in total employment.

The Task Force on Cultural Employment, reporting to the European Working Group on Cultural Statistics, emphasised one statistical source to use for cultural employment estimates: the EU Labour Force Survey.

Use of this survey makes it possible to estimate cultural employment by crossing cultural activities classified by the NACE with cultural occupations classified by the ISCO.

In the EU LFS database run by Eurostat, NACE and ISCO are available for most countries at 2-digit and 3-digit levels respectively. A more detailed level is necessary in order to identify cultural activities and cultural occupations. Consequently, a statistical method has been devised to approximate cultural employment by cross-tabulating both dimensions at 2-digit (NACE) and 3-digit (ISCO) levels. These two levels are not detailed enough, but combination of the two takes into account all jobs in cultural activities and all qualified persons engaged in cultural occupations, when they are employed by enterprises engaged in other economic activities.

The cultural occupations on which data derived from the LFS are set out here are: architects, town and traffic planners (ISCO code 2141), archivists and curators (2431), librarians and related information professionals (2432), authors, journalists and other writers (2451), sculptors, painters and related artists (2452), composers, musicians and singers (2453), choreographers and dancers (2454), film, stage and related actors and directors (2455), photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators (3131), decorators and commercial designers (3471), radio, television and other announcers (3472), street, night-club and related musicians, singers and dancers (3473) and clowns, magicians, acrobats and related associate professionals (3474).

## Cultural employment in total employment, 2005 (1000s)

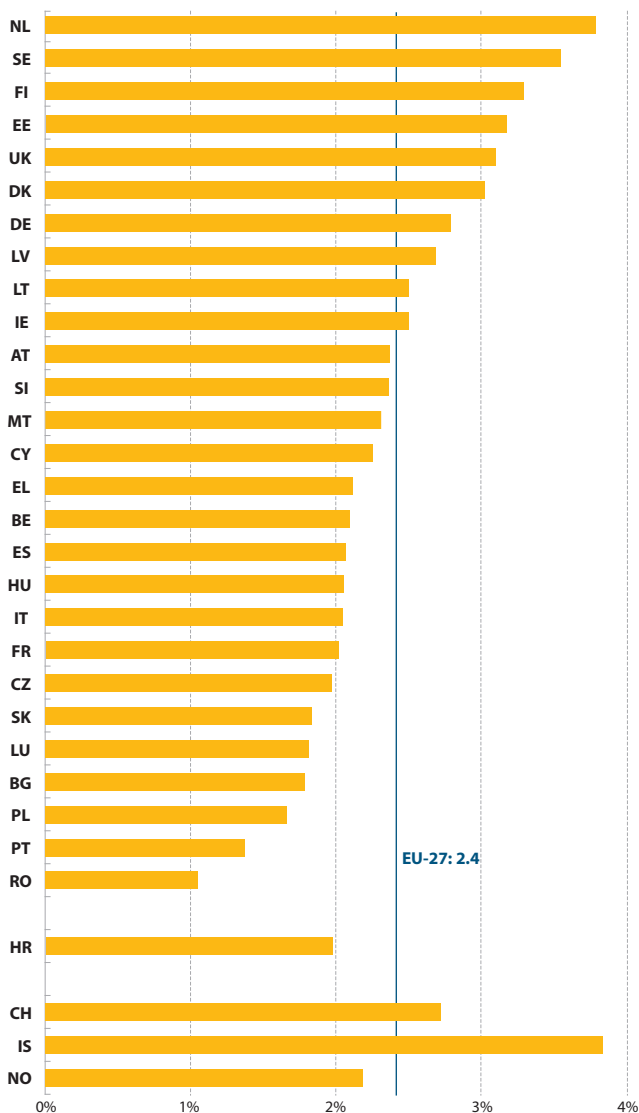
	Employment		
	Cultural	Total	%
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4 940.3</b>	<b>208 945</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>BE</b>	88.4	4 212	2.1
<b>BG</b>	53.4	3 008	1.8
<b>CZ</b>	93.7	4 739	2.0
<b>DK</b>	82.4	2 737	3.0
<b>DE</b>	1 003.9	36 179	2.8
<b>EE</b>	19.2	609	3.2
<b>IE</b>	47.9	1 929	2.5
<b>EL</b>	92.4	4 382	2.1
<b>ES</b>	389.8	18 893	2.1
<b>FR</b>	487.9	24 312	2.0
<b>IT</b>	464.4	22 650	2.1
<b>CY</b>	7.8	348	2.2
<b>LV</b>	27.5	1 028	2.7
<b>LT</b>	36.3	1 453	2.5
<b>LU</b>	3.5	193	1.8
<b>HU</b>	79.8	3 891	2.1
<b>MT</b>	3.4	148	2.3
<b>NL</b>	305.8	8 112	3.8
<b>AT</b>	88.6	3 754	2.4
<b>PL</b>	231.3	13 947	1.7
<b>PT</b>	69.8	5 132	1.4
<b>RO</b>	97.8	9 298	1.1
<b>SI</b>	22.2	947	2.3
<b>SK</b>	40.3	2 196	1.8
<b>FI</b>	79.3	2 418	3.3
<b>SE</b>	153.5	4 357	3.5
<b>UK</b>	870.0	28 072	3.1
<b>HR</b>	30.0	1 531	2.0
<b>IS</b>	6.0	157	3.8
<b>NO</b>	48.0	2 212	2.2
<b>CH</b>	104.6	3 945	2.7

Data extraction: March 2007

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005



## Share of cultural employment in total employment, 2005 (%)



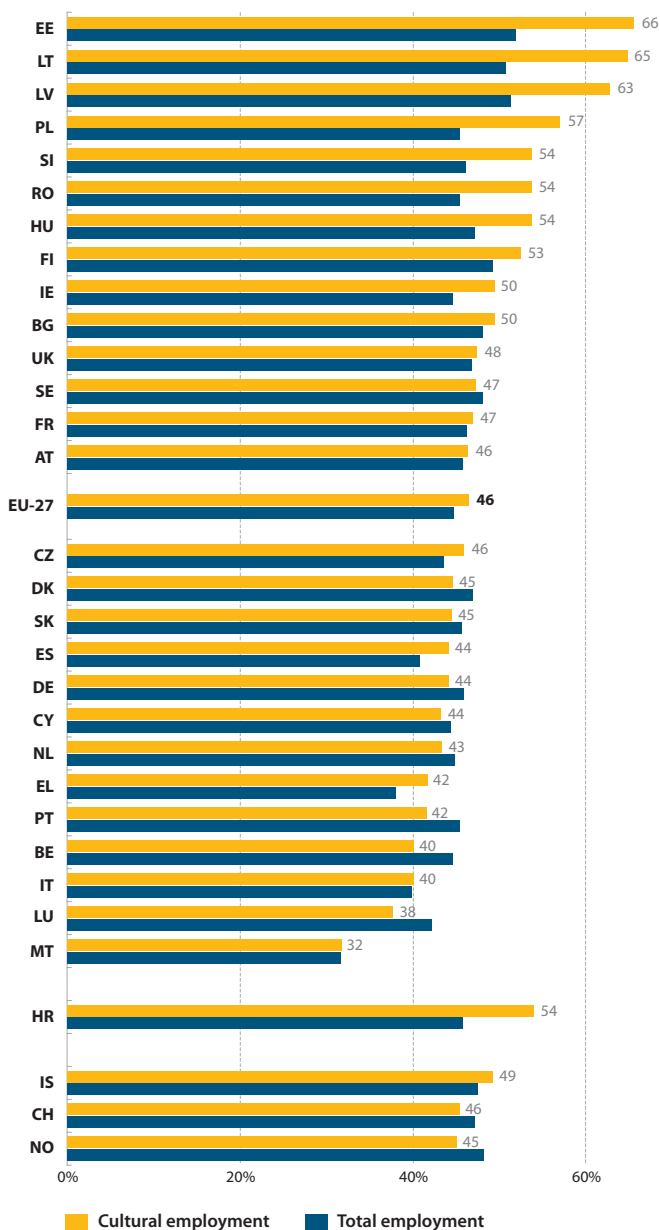
Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Cultural employment/total employment by age group, 2005 (%)

	Cultural employment				Total employment			
	15-24	25-49	50+	All	15-24	25-49	50+	All
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BE</b>	5.4	73.2	21.4	100	8.0	71.0	20.9	100
<b>BG</b>	8.9	68.8	22.3	100	7.6	69.6	22.8	100
<b>CZ</b>	8.0	65.6	26.5	100	7.9	65.3	26.8	100
<b>DK</b>	15.4	55.0	29.6	100	13.3	59.1	27.6	100
<b>DE</b>	9.0	66.3	24.7	100	10.7	64.5	24.9	100
<b>EE</b>	13.9	47.4	38.7	100	10.1	62.2	27.7	100
<b>IE</b>	12.8	67.4	19.8	100	16.1	64.1	19.9	100
<b>EL</b>	7.9	75.1	17.0	100	7.4	71.2	21.4	100
<b>ES</b>	10.1	77.2	12.7	100	10.5	70.1	19.4	100
<b>FR</b>	7.0	73.6	19.4	100	8.9	67.8	23.3	100
<b>IT</b>	7.4	72.2	20.4	100	7.1	71.2	21.7	100
<b>CY</b>	9.7	70.9	19.4	100	10.2	67.1	22.7	100
<b>LV</b>	20.2	54.2	25.6	100	11.3	64.2	24.5	100
<b>LT</b>	7.6	66.1	26.4	100	7.6	70.3	22.0	100
<b>LU</b>	6.7	74.2	19.1	100	6.5	74.5	18.9	100
<b>HU</b>	5.8	67.7	26.5	100	7.0	68.7	24.2	100
<b>MT</b>	18.0	53.6	28.4	100	18.9	60.4	20.6	100
<b>NL</b>	18.2	55.6	26.2	100	14.8	62.2	23.0	100
<b>AT</b>	11.8	67.2	21.1	100	14.2	68.3	17.5	100
<b>PL</b>	6.0	68.3	25.7	100	9.1	72.0	18.9	100
<b>PT</b>	8.9	72.9	18.2	100	10.0	67.9	22.0	100
<b>RO</b>	7.1	76.9	16.0	100	8.7	74.3	17.0	100
<b>SI</b>	7.7	69.3	23.0	100	8.6	73.1	18.3	100
<b>SK</b>	7.9	69.5	22.6	100	10.7	69.7	19.6	100
<b>FI</b>	11.2	62.9	25.9	100	11.7	60.1	28.2	100
<b>SE</b>	9.4	57.6	33.0	100	10.3	58.2	31.5	100
<b>UK</b>	14.1	61.7	24.2	100	13.7	59.9	26.4	100
<b>HR</b>	8.6	69.2	22.2	100	9.6	67.6	22.8	100
<b>IS</b>	18.3	54.1	27.6	100	18.0	54.9	27.1	100
<b>NO</b>	16.7	60.3	23.1	100	12.7	59.6	27.7	100
<b>CH</b>	10.2	59.0	30.7	100	14.3	59.8	25.9	100

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Percentage of female workers, 2005



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Cultural employment/total employment by educational attainment of workers, 2005 (%)

	Cultural employment			Total employment		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>BE</b>	12.7	24.9	62.5	24.1	38.5	37.4
<b>BG</b>	2.7	41.0	56.3	14.6	58.7	26.7
<b>CZ</b>	1.7	61.4	36.9	5.5	79.6	14.9
<b>DK</b>	15.6	34.2	50.1	18.6	49.0	32.4
<b>DE</b>	10.0	42.2	47.8	16.0	58.3	25.7
<b>EE</b>	3.6	32.3	64.0	8.3	55.0	36.7
<b>IE</b>	12.7	37.3	50.0	25.9	40.5	33.5
<b>EL</b>	8.3	51.2	40.5	28.7	45.3	26.1
<b>ES</b>	16.6	23.5	59.9	43.2	23.6	33.2
<b>FR</b>	13.2	33.3	53.5	27.2	44.0	28.8
<b>IT</b>	15.6	46.9	37.4	39.4	45.8	14.8
<b>CY</b>	6.5	38.2	55.3	27.6	41.3	31.1
<b>LV</b>	4.1	52.9	43.0	10.6	63.2	26.2
<b>LT</b>	1.8	37.1	61.1	5.8	58.4	35.7
<b>LU</b>	5.9	42.5	51.5	24.2	45.7	30.1
<b>HU</b>	3.3	45.9	50.7	13.7	64.8	21.5
<b>MT</b>	46.3	27.6	26.0	59.8	24.0	16.2
<b>NL</b>	18.2	36.6	45.2	25.3	43.3	31.4
<b>AT</b>	7.9	55.9	36.2	15.9	65.0	19.1
<b>PL</b>	1.6	47.9	50.5	6.2	69.4	24.5
<b>PT</b>	40.6	31.5	27.9	69.1	16.1	14.8
<b>RO</b>	3.7	50.8	45.5	10.1	72.5	17.3
<b>SI</b>	1.7	47.1	51.2	12.5	64.9	22.5
<b>SK</b>	0.8	63.4	35.7	4.3	79.3	16.5
<b>FI</b>	13.8	41.3	44.8	17.6	47.4	35.0
<b>SE</b>	9.0	49.7	41.4	14.8	55.5	29.6
<b>UK</b>	5.2	47.1	47.7	9.9	59.3	30.8
<b>HR</b>	1.3	53.7	45.0	11.6	67.0	21.4
<b>IS</b>	25.3	21.0	53.7	34.8	37.2	27.9
<b>NO</b>	9.8	44.6	45.7	10.4	56.9	32.7
<b>CH</b>	7.4	53.5	39.1	15.4	57.5	27.2

Levels of education based on ISCED 1997:

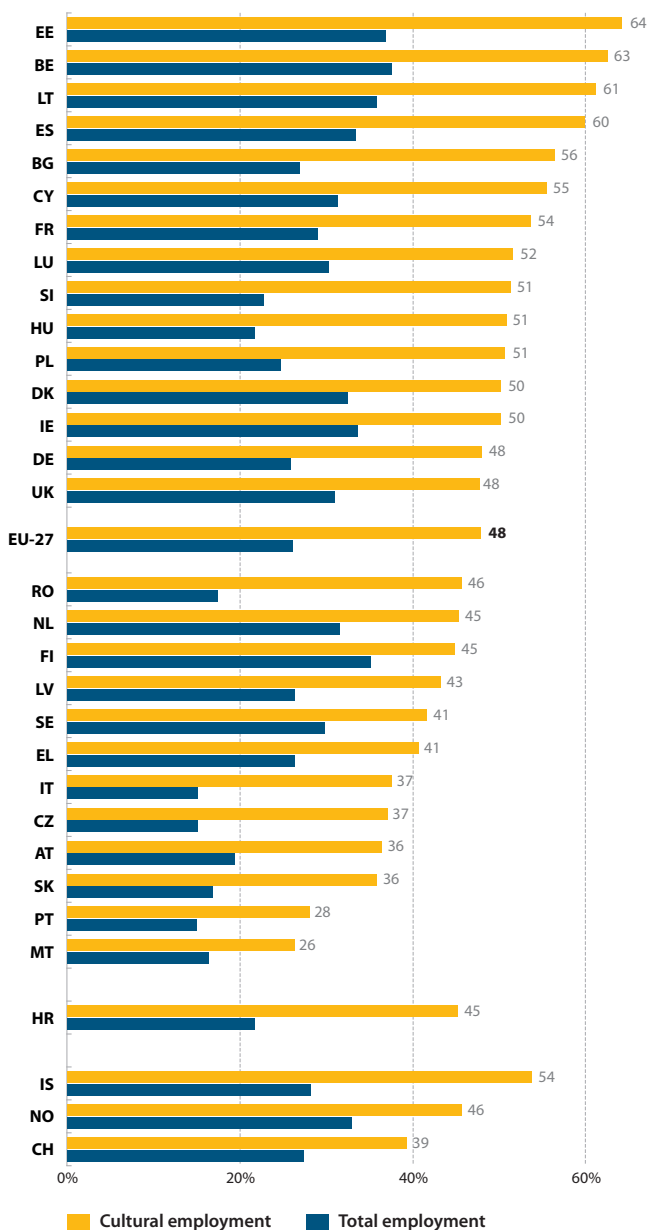
Low (ISCED levels 0-2): Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education.

Medium (ISCED levels 3-4): Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education.

High (ISCED levels 5-6): Tertiary education.

Source: Eurostat. EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Percentage of persons with tertiary-level education, 2005



Source: Eurostat. EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

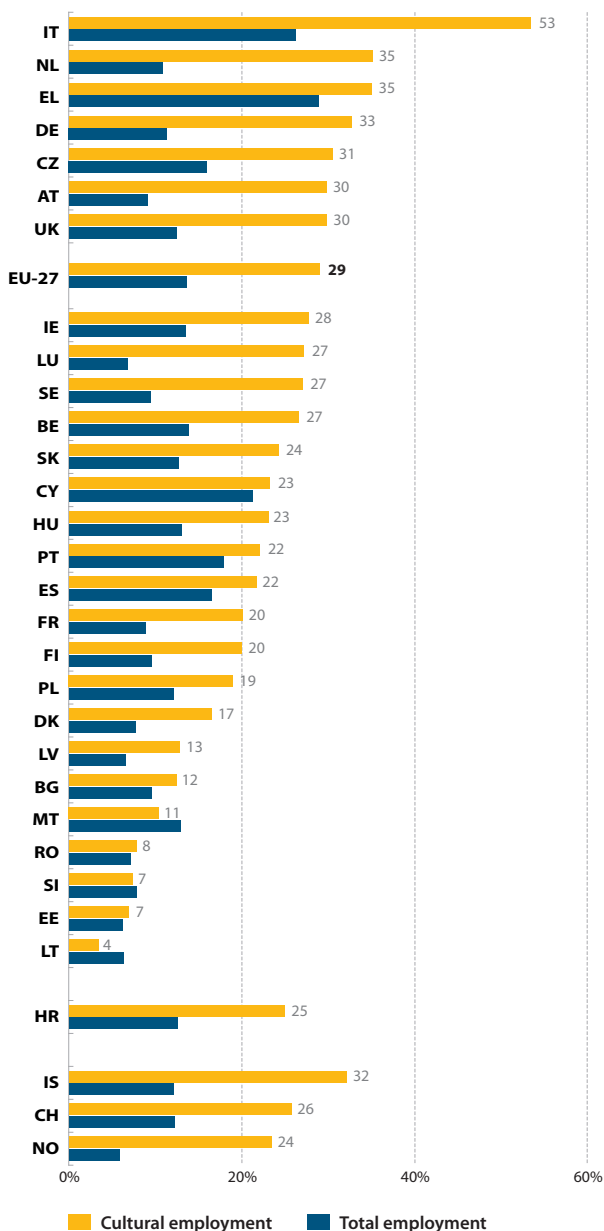
## Cultural employment/total employment by occupational status, 2005 (%)

	Cultural employment			Total employment		
	Employee	Non-employee*	All	Employee	Non-employee*	All
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BE</b>	73.4	26.6	100	86.1	13.9	100
<b>BG</b>	87.8	12.2	100	90.2	9.8	100
<b>CZ</b>	69.5	30.5	100	83.9	16.1	100
<b>DK</b>	83.5	16.5	100	92.2	7.8	100
<b>DE</b>	67.3	32.7	100	88.6	11.4	100
<b>EE</b>	93.0	7.0	100	93.7	6.3	100
<b>IE</b>	72.2	27.8	100	86.5	13.5	100
<b>EL</b>	65.0	35.0	100	71.1	28.9	100
<b>ES</b>	78.3	21.7	100	83.4	16.6	100
<b>FR</b>	79.9	20.1	100	91.0	9.0	100
<b>IT</b>	46.6	53.4	100	73.8	26.2	100
<b>CY</b>	76.7	23.3	100	78.6	21.4	100
<b>LV</b>	87.1	12.9	100	93.3	6.7	100
<b>LT</b>	96.5	3.5	100	93.6	6.4	100
<b>LU</b>	72.7	27.3	100	93.1	6.9	100
<b>HU</b>	76.8	23.2	100	86.9	13.1	100
<b>MT</b>	89.3	10.7	100	87.0	13.0	100
<b>NL</b>	64.9	35.1	100	89.1	10.9	100
<b>AT</b>	70.2	29.8	100	90.8	9.2	100
<b>PL</b>	80.9	19.1	100	87.8	12.2	100
<b>PT</b>	77.7	22.3	100	82.0	18.0	100
<b>RO</b>	92.2	7.8	100	92.7	7.3	100
<b>SI</b>	92.6	7.4	100	92.0	8.0	100
<b>SK</b>	75.8	24.2	100	87.1	12.9	100
<b>FI</b>	80.0	20.0	100	90.3	9.7	100
<b>SE</b>	72.9	27.1	100	90.4	9.6	100
<b>UK</b>	70.3	29.7	100	87.5	12.5	100
<b>HR</b>	75.0	25.0	100	87.4	12.6	100
<b>IS</b>	68.0	32.0	100	87.8	12.2	100
<b>NO</b>	76.5	23.5	100	94.1	5.9	100
<b>CH</b>	74.1	25.9	100	87.7	12.3	100

\* Self-employed and family workers.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Percentage of non-employees, 2005



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Cultural employment/total employment by permanence of job and full-time/part-time work, 2005 (%)

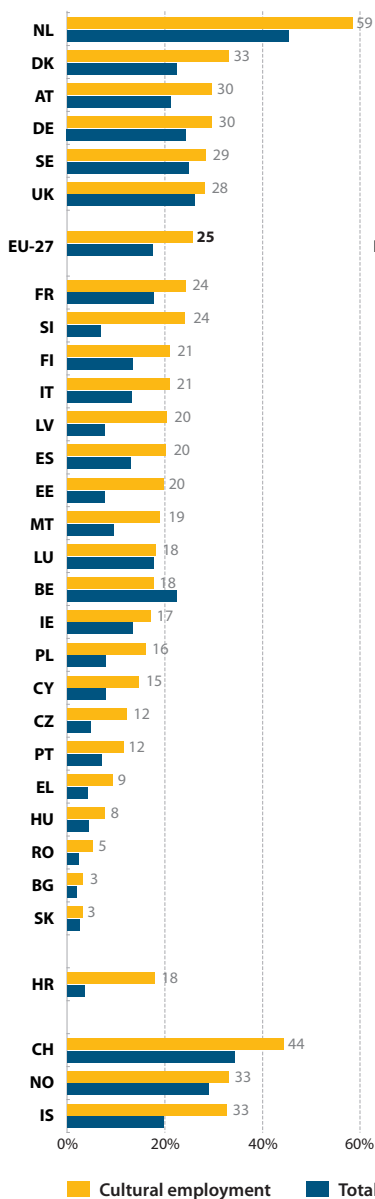
	% of workers with temporary jobs		% of workers with part-time jobs	
	Cultural employment	Total employment	Cultural employment	Total employment
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>
BE	12.0	9.2	17.7	22.3
BG	3.4	5.7	3.2	1.9
CZ	14.6	8.7	12.1	4.8
DK	16.9	9.9	33.0	22.3
DE	15.2	13.1	29.6	24.4
EE	8.8	3.2	19.8	7.5
IE	2.9	2.6	17.0	13.3
EL	15.6	12.0	9.3	4.2
ES	29.8	32.3	20.2	12.9
FR	24.9	12.0	24.2	17.6
IT	20.0	11.5	20.5	13.1
CY	12.1	13.1	14.5	7.9
LV	6.9	7.4	20.3	7.7
LT	:	3.6	10.3	4.4
LU	6.0	5.2	18.3	17.6
HU	6.7	7.1	7.7	4.4
MT	6.0	4.0	19.1	9.4
NL	20.0	14.3	58.6	45.5
AT	13.3	8.8	29.7	21.2
PL	20.7	25.5	16.0	7.7
PT	22.4	18.9	11.5	6.8
RO	3.1	2.5	5.0	2.2
SI	27.4	16.6	24.0	6.7
SK	4.1	4.7	3.1	2.5
FI	18.5	17.9	20.9	13.4
SE	24.3	16.1	28.5	25.0
UK	7.4	5.5	28.2	25.9
HR	12.6	13.0	18.1	3.6
IS	8.2	7.1	32.6	19.9
NO	13.1	9.7	33.1	29.0
CH	14.4	13.1	44.4	34.4

Reading note: In EU-27, 16.4% of cultural workers had temporary jobs in 2005.

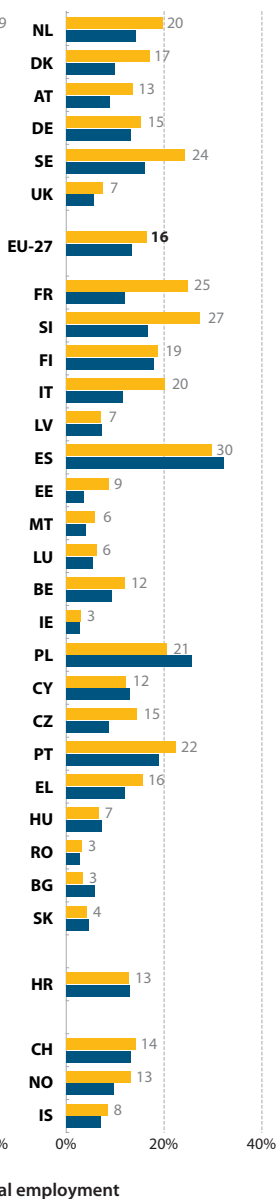
Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005



## Percentage of workers with: part-time jobs, 2005



## temporary jobs, 2005



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

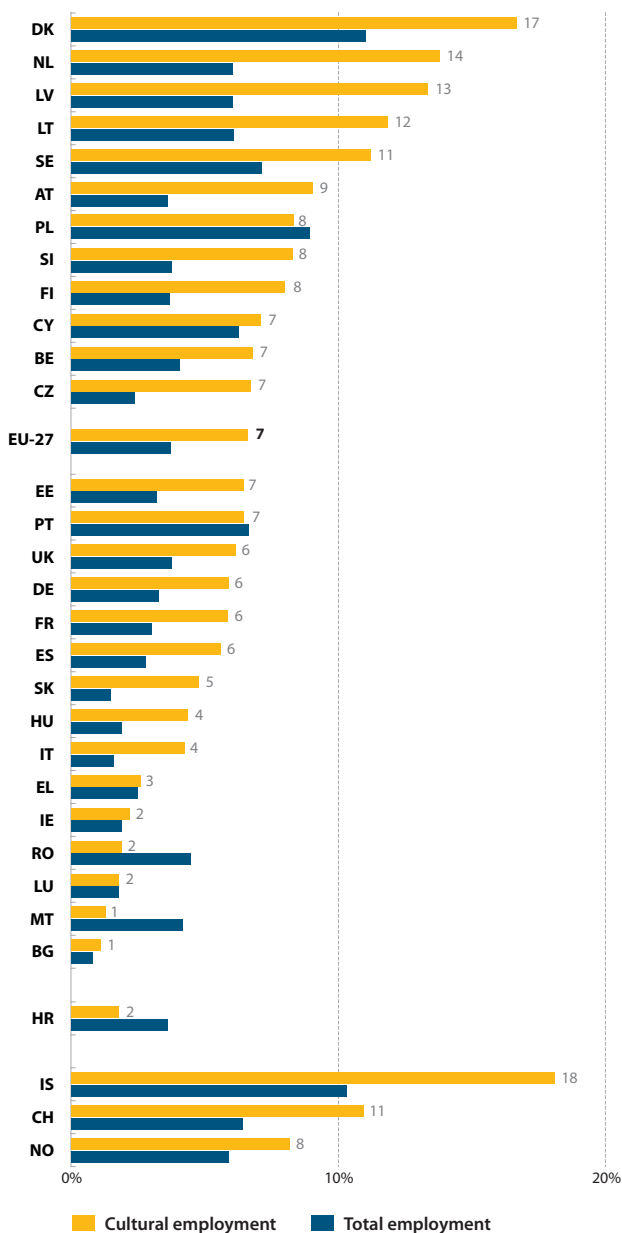
## Second jobs reported in cultural employment/total employment, 2005 (%)

	Percentage of workers having second jobs in	
	Cultural employment	Total employment
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
BE	6.8	4.1
BG	1.1	0.8
CZ	6.8	2.4
DK	16.7	11.0
DE	5.9	3.3
EE	6.5	3.2
EL	2.6	2.5
ES	5.6	2.8
FR	5.9	3.0
IE	2.2	1.9
IT	4.3	1.6
CY	7.2	6.3
LV	13.4	6.1
LT	11.9	6.1
LU	1.8	1.8
HU	4.4	1.9
MT	1.3	4.2
NL	13.9	6.1
AT	9.1	3.6
PL	8.4	9.0
PT	6.5	6.7
RO	1.9	4.5
SI	8.3	3.8
SK	4.8	1.5
FI	8.0	3.7
SE	11.3	7.2
UK	6.2	3.8
HR	1.8	3.6
IS	18.2	10.4
NO	8.2	5.9
CH	11.0	6.4

Reading note: In EU-27, 6.7% of cultural workers had at least one sideline job in 2005.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Percentage of workers with second jobs, 2005



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

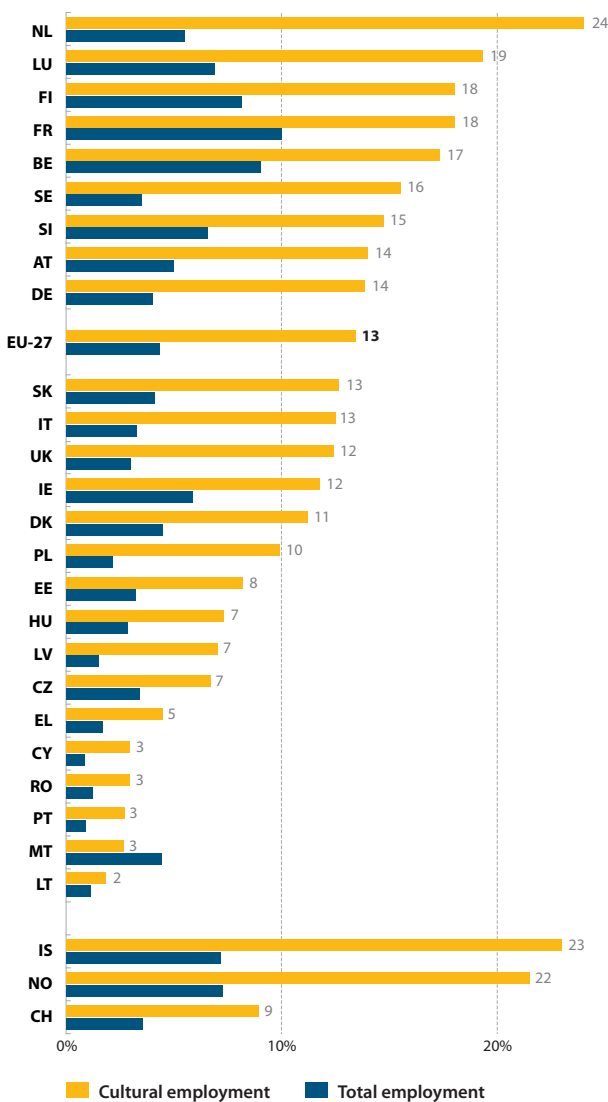
## Cultural employment/total employment by work at home, 2005 (%)

	Work at home in cultural employment				Work at home in total employment			
	Usually	Sometimes	Never	All	Usually	Sometimes	Never	All
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BE</b>	17.3	13.2	69.5	100	9.0	8.9	82.1	100
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>CZ</b>	6.7	20.9	72.3	100	3.4	6.8	89.8	100
<b>DK</b>	11.2	26.5	62.3	100	4.5	19.3	76.2	100
<b>DE</b>	13.8	19.0	67.2	100	4.0	9.1	87.0	100
<b>EE</b>	8.2	12.1	79.7	100	3.2	5.2	91.6	100
<b>IE</b>	11.8	10.0	78.2	100	5.8	5.3	88.9	100
<b>EL</b>	4.5	7.3	88.1	100	1.7	2.8	95.6	100
<b>ES</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>FR</b>	18.0	15.8	66.1	100	10.0	7.2	82.8	100
<b>IT</b>	12.5	3.8	83.7	100	3.2	1.6	95.2	100
<b>CY</b>	3.0	-	97.0	100	0.9	0.2	98.9	100
<b>LV</b>	7.0	19.4	73.6	100	1.5	5.7	92.8	100
<b>LT</b>	1.9	3.9	94.2	100	1.1	2.7	96.1	100
<b>LU</b>	19.3	2.5	78.2	100	6.9	1.4	91.7	100
<b>HU</b>	7.3	15.1	77.6	100	2.8	6.0	91.3	100
<b>MT</b>	2.7	7.0	90.4	100	4.4	4.0	91.6	100
<b>NL</b>	24.0	-	76.0	100	5.5	-	94.5	100
<b>AT</b>	14.0	27.4	58.6	100	5.0	16.2	78.7	100
<b>PL</b>	9.9	15.1	75.0	100	2.2	7.8	90.0	100
<b>PT</b>	2.7	7.1	90.2	100	0.9	3.3	95.8	100
<b>RO</b>	2.9	1.0	96.1	100	1.2	0.6	98.2	100
<b>SI</b>	14.7	17.9	67.3	100	6.6	8.2	85.2	100
<b>SK</b>	12.6	8.3	79.1	100	4.1	4.6	91.3	100
<b>FI</b>	18.0	9.4	72.6	100	8.1	7.3	84.7	100
<b>SE</b>	15.5	12.7	71.8	100	3.5	8.4	88.1	100
<b>UK</b>	12.4	28.6	59.0	100	3.0	21.8	75.2	100
<b>HR</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>IS</b>	23.0	22.7	54.3	100	7.2	19.0	73.7	100
<b>NO</b>	21.5	7.5	71.0	100	7.3	3.5	89.2	100
<b>CH</b>	8.9	14.7	76.4	100	3.5	10.3	86.3	100

Reading note: In EU-27, 13.4% of cultural workers were usually working at home in 2005.

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Percentage of employed usually working at home, 2005



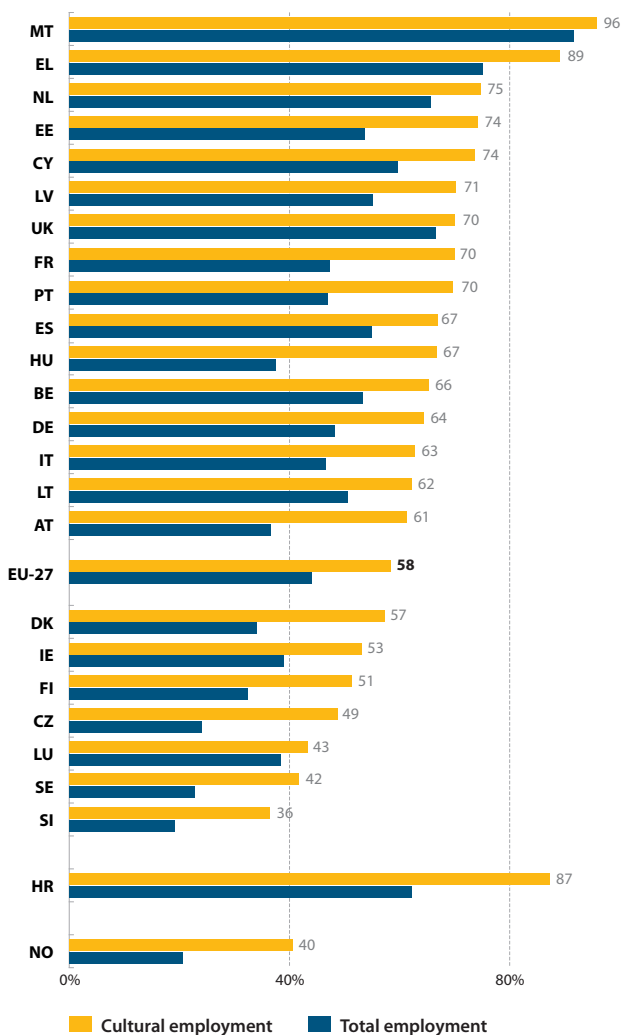
Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Cultural employment/total employment by degree of urbanisation, 2005 (%)

	Cultural employment				Total employment			
	Densely populated area	Intermediate area	Sparsely populated area	All	Densely populated area	Intermediate area	Sparsely populated area	All
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BE</b>	65.5	30.7	3.8	100	53.3	40.9	5.9	100
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>CZ</b>	48.7	34.2	17.1	100	24.0	48.2	27.7	100
<b>DK</b>	57.3	24.0	18.7	100	33.9	30.3	35.8	100
<b>DE</b>	64.4	24.2	11.4	100	48.2	33.2	18.5	100
<b>EE</b>	74.3	-	25.7	100	53.8	1.4	44.8	100
<b>IE</b>	53.1	-	46.9	100	38.9	-	61.1	100
<b>EL</b>	89.2	6.4	4.4	100	75.2	11.8	13.1	100
<b>ES</b>	67.1	18.4	14.6	100	54.9	22.7	22.4	100
<b>FR</b>	70.0	22.1	8.0	100	47.2	36.7	16.1	100
<b>IT</b>	62.8	29.0	8.3	100	46.4	40.0	13.6	100
<b>CY</b>	73.7	12.6	13.6	100	59.6	15.4	25.0	100
<b>LV</b>	70.5	-	29.5	100	55.1	1.1	43.8	100
<b>LT</b>	62.2	-	37.8	100	50.6	-	49.4	100
<b>LU</b>	43.3	35.4	21.3	100	38.5	40.1	21.3	100
<b>HU</b>	66.8	18.5	14.8	100	37.4	24.3	38.2	100
<b>MT</b>	95.9	4.1	-	100	91.7	8.3	-	100
<b>NL</b>	74.7	23.4	1.8	100	65.5	32.0	2.5	100
<b>AT</b>	61.2	16.3	22.5	100	36.4	24.7	38.9	100
<b>PL</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>PT</b>	69.8	17.4	12.8	100	46.9	33.2	19.9	100
<b>RO</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>SI</b>	36.3	28.8	35.0	100	19.0	31.6	49.4	100
<b>SK</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>FI</b>	51.2	16.9	31.9	100	32.3	17.1	50.6	100
<b>SE</b>	41.6	14.7	43.7	100	22.6	16.3	61.1	100
<b>UK</b>	70.1	14.5	15.4	100	66.8	17.8	15.4	100
<b>HR</b>	87.4	12.6	-	100	62.2	37.7	0.1	100
<b>IS</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100
<b>NO</b>	40.4	18.3	41.3	100	20.3	21.3	58.5	100
<b>CH</b>	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	100

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

## Percentage of workers in densely populated areas, 2005



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005

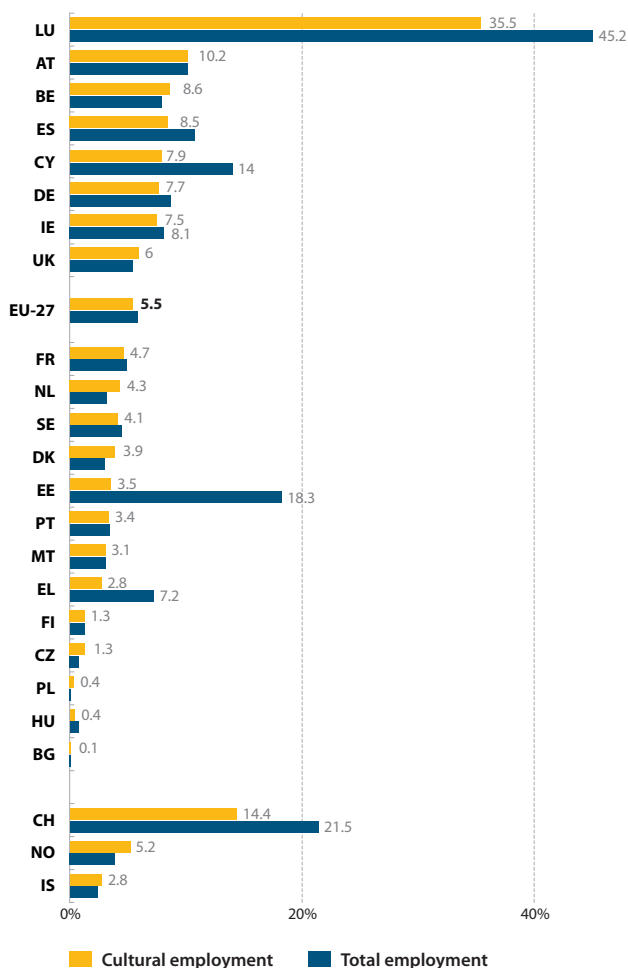
## Cultural employment/total employment by nationality, 2005 (%)

	Cultural employment			Total employment		
	Nationals	Non-nationals	All	Nationals	Non-nationals	All
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>BE</b>	91.4	8.6	100	92.1	7.9	100
<b>BG</b>	99.9	0.1	100	99.9	0.1	100
<b>CZ</b>	98.7	1.3	100	99.2	0.8	100
<b>DK</b>	96.1	3.9	100	97.0	3.0	100
<b>DE</b>	92.3	7.7	100	91.3	8.7	100
<b>EE</b>	96.5	3.5	100	81.7	18.3	100
<b>IE</b>	92.5	7.5	100	91.9	8.1	100
<b>EL</b>	97.2	2.8	100	92.8	7.2	100
<b>ES</b>	91.5	8.5	100	89.2	10.8	100
<b>FR</b>	95.3	4.7	100	95.1	4.9	100
<b>IT</b>	:	:	100	:	:	100
<b>CY</b>	92.1	7.9	100	86.0	14.0	100
<b>LV</b>	100	-	100	99.3	0.7	100
<b>LT</b>	100	-	100	99.3	0.7	100
<b>LU</b>	64.5	35.5	100	54.8	45.2	100
<b>HU</b>	99.6	0.4	100	99.2	0.8	100
<b>MT</b>	96.9	3.1	100	96.9	3.1	100
<b>NL</b>	95.7	4.3	100	96.8	3.2	100
<b>AT</b>	89.8	10.2	100	89.8	10.2	100
<b>PL</b>	99.6	0.4	100	99.9	0.1	100
<b>PT</b>	96.6	3.4	100	96.5	3.5	100
<b>RO</b>	:	:	100	:	:	100
<b>SI</b>	100	-	100	99.6	0.4	100
<b>SK</b>	100	-	100	99.8	0.2	100
<b>FI</b>	98.7	1.3	100	98.7	1.3	100
<b>SE</b>	95.9	4.1	100	95.5	4.5	100
<b>UK</b>	94.0	6.0	100	94.6	5.4	100
<b>HR</b>	100	-	100	99.7	0.3	100
<b>IS</b>	97.2	2.8	100	97.6	2.4	100
<b>NO</b>	94.8	5.2	100	96.1	3.9	100
<b>CH</b>	85.6	14.4	100	78.5	21.5	100

Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005



## Percentage of non-national workers, 2005



Source: Eurostat, EU Labour Force Survey, 2005



# Enterprises in cultural sectors

## chapter 2



## Cultural sectors in economic terms

Economic indicators on cultural sectors can be found using harmonised SBS (Structural Business Statistics) data collected by Eurostat. Unfortunately, practically only one sector of the cultural industries can be analysed at the moment: publishing. Some broad data on architectural activities are also presented here.

The audiovisual sector is not covered by the SBS or any other harmonised source. Some data on the film market are included in this chapter. These statistics were published by MEDIA Salles, part of the EU Media Programme.

### The publishing sector

#### *Publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals*

In 2004, across the whole of the European Union, nearly 750 000 people were working for 55 000 firms **publishing books, newspapers and periodicals** (the main activities in NACE group 221). Note that printing (“technical” reproduction) is not considered part of the cultural domain.

In 2004 publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals generated turnover of over EUR 118 000 million, with EUR 44 000 million of value added at factor cost. In relation to manufacturing as a whole, this accounts for 2.6% of the number of enterprises, 1.9% of turnover, 2.1% of jobs but more than 2.7% of value added. The United Kingdom and Germany are the main contributors to turnover and value added in EU-27, followed by France and Italy.

Within the publishing sector in EU-27, publishing of newspapers contributed the most value added: 42%, compared with 33% for periodicals and 25% for books. Newspapers clearly predominate (on over 50%) in most northern European countries and in Germany and Austria. Poland and the Czech Republic stand out with over 40% of their value added generated from publishing books.

The newspapers and periodicals market tends to be relatively geographically confined, owing to the rapid response of supply to demand (e.g. national dailies), customer proximity (transport) and language barriers.

Up until 2000, Europe-wide the annual production index of the newspaper publishing sector was higher than that of the consumer goods industry and boosted the growth of publishing. Since 2000-2001 the indices of each publishing sub-activity have all been showing a downward trend, whereas the consumer goods index is con-

tinuing to rise. One reason for this reversal may be changing consumer habits, notably the success of the Internet and the on-line availability of an abundance of information and publications.

### **Publishing of sound recordings**

**Publishing of sound recordings** (CDs, DVDs and taped music or other sound recordings, but excluding reproduction of these recordings) is a small subsector of publishing. In 2004 it accounted for 2.1% of employment in the whole of the publishing sector and 3.6% of total publishing turnover, but a bigger share of the number of enterprises (14.5%).

### **Concentration in the whole publishing sector**

In the publishing sector, the proportion of micro-enterprises (employing fewer than 10 workers) is higher than in manufacturing as a whole. Depending on the country, 85% to 95% of publishing firms employ fewer than 10 workers. In general, these small businesses account for 5% to 10% of the sector's turnover.

Publishing is not immune to **concentration**. For example, in the United Kingdom in 2004, one hundred firms, each employing over 250 workers, accounted for over 70% of the value added by the sector. This concentration is also increasing under the influence of the major media groups. Their subsidiaries in Europe specialise in various stages of the leading chain or diversify into other activities, whether or not bound up with publishing.

## **Architectural activities**

**Architecture** is a cultural sector whose activities are closely related to engineering and related technical consultancy (all classified in the same NACE group 74.2).

In 2004, across 20 EU Member States for which data are available, 1.6 million people were employed in more than 600 000 firms in architecture and engineering. This sector generated turnover of over EUR 140 000 million, with EUR 73 000 million of value added at factor cost. A large percentage of the workforce are self-employed, especially in Italy (nearly 80%). Moreover, Italy accounts for 36% of the number of enterprises in the EU-20 total for these activities and nearly 20% of the number of persons employed.

The core architectural enterprises (advisory and pre-design architectural services plus architectural design services for buildings and other structures) are often smaller than engineering firms. In the 14

MS for which data are available, their turnover can be put at 14% of the total turnover of the architecture and engineering sector.

Enterprises are the main clients of firms operating in the architecture and engineering sector. They accounted for 80% of its turnover in 2004, the public sector for 17% and households for only 3% (shares estimated from the totals for the same 14 MS for which data are available).

After a slowdown between 2001 and 2004, the EU-27 estimated turnover index in this sector is once again showing a promising upward trend, with growth of nearly 10% between 2005 and 2006.

### ***Need to improve collection of statistics on the culture economy***

At present, the economic situation in the cultural domain can be described only for the European publishing sector for books, newspapers, journals and periodicals, for publishing of sound recordings and, broadly, for architectural activities (which are included in "architectural and engineering activities"). These harmonised data from the Structural Business Statistics survey are available from Eurostat annually.

Several other sectors cover totally or partly to the cultural domain, but are not included in the SBS survey: library and archives activities (NACE 92.51), museum activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings (NACE 92.52), audiovisual activities (NACE 92.1 and 92.2) and, to some extent, other entertainment activities (NACE 92.3).

The new version of the NACE classification (NACE Rev. 2) makes a number of changes to the classification of cultural activities. It will be necessary to study the impact of these changes on data collection, bearing in mind that addition of other cultural sectors to the Structural Business Statistics would require an amendment to the legal framework.

As a strategic sector in the cultural domain, the audiovisual sector warrants better statistical coverage in future. For the time being, some figures on the film market, published by MEDIA Salles, are presented.

## Employment in the publishing sector<sup>1</sup>, 2004

	Publishing <sup>1</sup>		Manufacturing <sup>2</sup>	% of publishing in manufacturing employment
	Number of persons employed	Number of employees	Number of persons employed	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>748 800e</b>	<b>711 900e</b>	<b>35 261 900e</b>	<b>2.1e</b>
<b>BE</b>	10 025	9 413	623 457	1.6
<b>BG</b>	:	:	643 793	:
<b>CZ</b>	13 826	11 529	1 363 226	1.0
<b>DK</b>	23 682	23 391	417 285	5.7
<b>DE</b>	181 401	179 692	7 228 207	2.5
<b>EE</b>	3 060	3 012	130 433	2.3
<b>IE</b>	4 426	4 380	220 935	2.0
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	46 907	44 047	2 584 251	1.8
<b>FR</b>	80 657	80 264	3 887 901	2.1
<b>IT</b>	40 103	32 582	4 672 760	0.9
<b>CY</b>	:	:	40 144	:
<b>LV</b>	6 492	6 290	167 936	3.9
<b>LT</b>	6 205	6 050	263 545	2.4
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	10 649	9 697	835 079	1.3
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	33 197	31 832	785 917	4.2
<b>AT</b>	9 023	8 502	621 087	1.5
<b>PL</b>	36 271	29 634	2 482 445	1.5
<b>PT</b>	10 846	10 450	866 105	1.3
<b>RO</b>	13 693	13 293	1 689 459	0.8
<b>SI</b>	:	:	239 694	:
<b>SK</b>	4 825	4 816	400 992	1.2
<b>FI</b>	16 142	16 012	409 686	3.9
<b>SE</b>	25 535	22 558	806 881	3.2
<b>UK</b>	146 896	143 033	3 408 919	4.3
<b>NO</b>	19 452	19 277	258 955	7.5

1. In this context, "publishing" means "publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals" (NACE DE2211 + DE2212 + DE2213). These activities account for 93% of the total turnover of NACE group 221 (sound recordings and other publishing activities are excluded).

2. NACE D.

Data extraction: March 2007

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics



## Number of persons employed (total and average per enterprise) in sub-activities of publishing<sup>1</sup>, 2004

	Number of persons employed			Number of persons employed per enterprise			
	Publishing of			Publishing of			Manufacturing
	books	newspapers	journals and periodicals	books	news-papers	journals and periodicals	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>186 800e</b>	<b>312 100e</b>	<b>249 900e</b>	<b>6.4e</b>	<b>37.7e</b>	<b>14.3e</b>	<b>15.2e</b>
<b>BE</b>	3 324	3 038	3 663	9.2	20.5	15.5	16.9
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	22
<b>CZ</b>	7 671	3 770	2 385	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	9
<b>DK</b>	3 781	12 472	7 429	7.7	304.2	27.9	22.4
<b>DE</b>	31 182	84 573	65 646	17.5	145.8	52.3	36.2
<b>EE</b>	932	1 355	773	8	44	15	26
<b>IE</b>	777	1 844	1 805	24.3	70.9	30.6	48.9
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	17 643	18 677	10 587	5.5	19.3	11.5	11.6
<b>FR</b>	16 918	31 816	31 923	4.8	17.6	7.3	15
<b>IT</b>	14 790	12 367	12 946	4.5	22.9	6.6	8.9
<b>CY</b>	<i>c</i>	491	277	<i>c</i>	55	8	6
<b>LV</b>	1 012	2 877	2 603	9	74	16	22
<b>LT</b>	1 393	2 882	1 930	7	27	13	31
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	4 264	2 272	4 113	3	12	4	12
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	8 447	13 706	11 044	7.2	46.5	14	16.9
<b>AT</b>	2 382	3 998	2 643	5.9	34.5	10	21.7
<b>PL</b>	17 426	12 697	6 148	6	18	8	12
<b>PT</b>	3 056	4 177	3 613	10.4	14.1	7.8	10.8
<b>RO</b>	5 024	6 490	2 179	5	19	8	31
<b>SI</b>	<i>c</i>	1 508	464	<i>c</i>	26	5	13
<b>SK</b>	2 248	955	1 622	32	53	22	63
<b>FI</b>	2 353	9 414	4 375	6.7	33.5	16.2	16.2
<b>SE</b>	5 086	14 899	5 550	3.1	35	6.9	13.7
<b>UK</b>	30 293	54 762	61 841	11.1	101.6	29.6	22
<b>NO</b>	3 054	13 824	2 574	7.4	49.7	8.4	12.9

1. In this context, "publishing" means "publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals" (NACE DE2211 + DE2212 + DE2213). These activities account for 93% of the total turnover of NACE group 221 (sound recordings and other publishing activities are excluded).

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

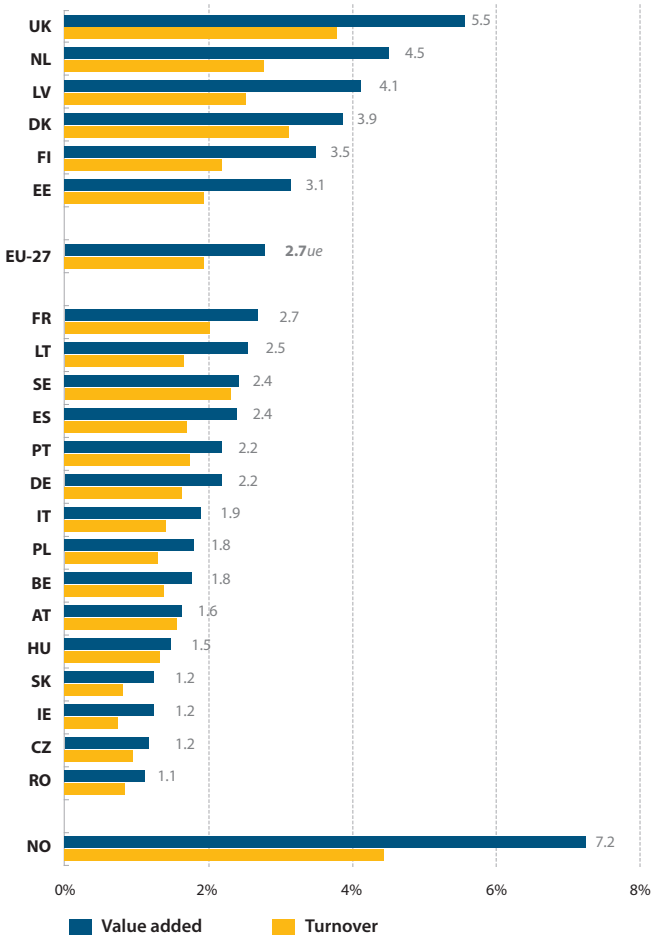
## Number of enterprises, turnover and value added in the publishing sector<sup>1</sup>, 2004

	Enterprises	Turnover	Share of publishing turnover in manufacturing	Value added at factor cost	Share of publishing value added in manufacturing
	Number	EUR million	%	EUR million	%
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>55 051<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>118 371<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>1.9<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>44 065<sup>ue</sup></b>	<b>2.7<sup>ue</sup></b>
<b>BE</b>	747	2 725	1.4	817	1.8
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>CZ</b>	2 379	831	1.0	247	1.2
<b>DK</b>	795	2 378	3.1	982	3.9
<b>DE</b>	3 619	25 629	1.6	9 273	2.2
<b>EE</b>	194	107	1.9	44	3.1
<b>IE</b>	117	772	0.7	444	1.2
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	5 096	7 730	1.7	2 803	2.4
<b>FR</b>	9 718	18 398	2.0	5 611	2.7
<b>IT</b>	5 742	12 309	1.4	3 938	1.9
<b>CY</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>LV</b>	314	118	2.5	55	4.1
<b>LT</b>	455	152	1.6	57	2.5
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	2 642	925	1.3	223	1.5
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	2 265	6 554	2.7	2 544	4.5
<b>AT</b>	782	1 945	1.6	642	1.6
<b>PL</b>	4 547	1 872	1.3	763	1.8
<b>PT</b>	1 053	1 265	1.7	417	2.2
<b>RO</b>	1 694	291	0.9	88	1.1
<b>SI</b>	310	:	:	:	:
<b>SK</b>	161	222	0.8	67	1.2
<b>FI</b>	902	2 453	2.2	1 040	3.5
<b>SE</b>	2 859	3 872	2.3	1 229	2.4
<b>UK</b>	5 345	25 750	3.8	11 928	5.5
<b>NO</b>	1 000	2 769	4.4	1 302	7.2

1. In this context, "publishing" means "publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals" (NACE DE2211 + DE2212 + DE2213). These activities account for 93% of the total turnover of NACE group 221 (sound recordings and other publishing activities are excluded).

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

## Share of publishing in manufacturing value added versus share of publishing in manufacturing turnover, 2004 (%)



Data confidential or not available for BG, EL, CY, LU, MT and SI.

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

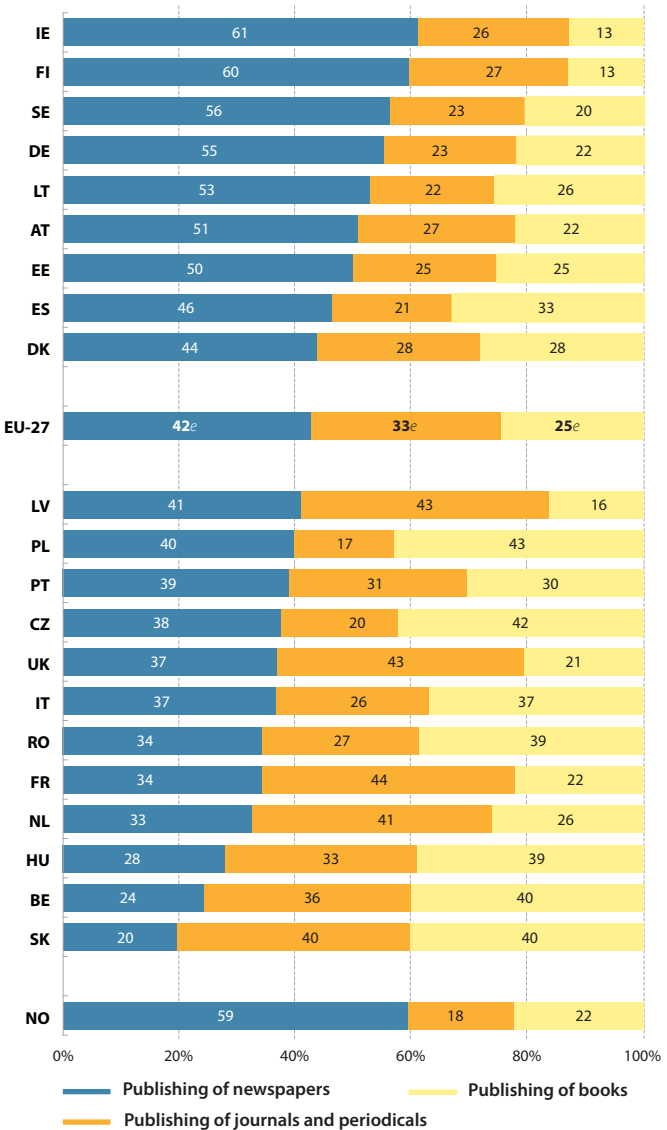
## Turnover in publishing sub-activities<sup>1</sup>, 2004 (EUR million)

	Publishing of books	Publishing of newspapers	Publishing of journals and periodicals	Total publishing
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>32 548e</b>	<b>45 483e</b>	<b>40 340e</b>	<b>118 371e</b>
<b>BE</b>	857.6	806.1	1 061.7	2 725.4
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>CZ</b>	375.0	257.3	198.5	830.8
<b>DK</b>	637.3	1 051.0	690.0	2 378.3
<b>DE</b>	6 432.5	12 221.5	6 975.3	25 629.3
<b>EE</b>	26.5	52.0	28.9	107.4
<b>IE</b>	177.1	375.4	219.4	771.9
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	3 064.6	2 957.1	1 708.5	7 730.2
<b>FR</b>	5 174.9	5 350.2	7 873.0	18 398.1
<b>IT</b>	4 269.9	3 633.7	4 405.3	12 308.9
<b>CY</b>	c	38.8	18.2	:
<b>LV</b>	23.1	42.9	51.8	117.8
<b>LT</b>	39.5	72.4	40.1	152.0
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	309.6	262.9	352.6	925.1
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	1 668.5	2 216.4	2 669.4	6 554.3
<b>AT</b>	349.4	1 029.8	565.6	1 944.8
<b>PL</b>	833.1	621.6	417.1	1 871.8
<b>PT</b>	391.9	447.3	426.1	1 265.3
<b>RO</b>	102.1	101.3	87.7	291.1
<b>SI</b>	c	155.8	52.9	:
<b>SK</b>	90.6	48.2	83.2	222.0
<b>FI</b>	379.4	1 291.4	782.2	2 453.0
<b>SE</b>	839.4	2 054.9	977.9	3 872.2
<b>UK</b>	5 942.6	9 612.1	10 195.7	25 750.4
<b>NO</b>	628.5	1 566.5	574.4	2 769.4

1. In this context, "publishing" means "publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals" (NACE DE2211 + DE2212 + DE2213). These activities account for 93% of the total turnover of NACE group 221 (sound recordings and other publishing activities are excluded).

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

## Breakdown of value added in publishing<sup>1</sup> by sub-activities, 2004 (%)



1. In this context, "publishing" means "publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals" (NACE DE2211 + DE2212 + DE2213). These activities account for 93% of the total turnover of NACE group 221 (sound recordings and other publishing activities are excluded).

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

## Labour cost per employee and investment per person employed in publishing<sup>1</sup> sub-activities, 2004

	Books		Newspapers		Journals and periodicals		Manufacturing <sup>4</sup>	
	Labour cost <sup>2</sup> (Unit labour cost)	Investment <sup>3</sup> (EUR 1000s)	Labour cost (Unit labour cost)	Investment (EUR 1000s)	Labour cost (Unit labour cost)	Investment (EUR 1000s)	Labour cost (Unit labour cost)	Investment (EUR 1000s)
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>37.1e</b>	<b>2.4e</b>	<b>42.6e</b>	<b>4.0e</b>	<b>37.7e</b>	<b>2.2e</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>BE</b>	58.9	4.7	56.3	2.8	51.7	5.0	48.5	8.5
<b>BG</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.3	1.6
<b>CZ</b>	10.8	1.2	14.0	1.6	15.0	2.1	8.8	3.7
<b>DK</b>	45.0	6.0	30.2	4.1	26.4	2.7	43.1	9.6
<b>DE</b>	44.3	1.6	44.0	3.1	27.1	0.8	45.2	6.9
<b>EE</b>	9.0	1.2	12.3	1.1	10.8	1.2	6.8	2.6
<b>IE</b>	43.3	16.6	50.0	5.8	41.9	2.3	39.1	14.8
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	32.5	1.6	40.3	4.0	36.2	3.5	28.7	7.5
<b>FR</b>	52.5	2.2	57.3	3.5	57.0	2.3	40.7	7.5
<b>IT</b>	42.5	1.6	83.3	13.2	55.7	1.9	32.2	6.8
<b>CY</b>	c	c	26.9	6.7	17.1	1.4	17.3	5
<b>LV</b>	4.1	1.5	5.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	4	3
<b>LT</b>	5.3	1.3	6.4	1.2	4.8	0.6	4.7	2.3
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	12.7	1.5	14.9	12.2	11.9	2.5	9.2	5.3
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	48.9	1.8	45.6	3.2	49.3	2.3	44.9	8.1
<b>AT</b>	39.8	1.8	53.9	2.4	47.0	2.2	41.6	9
<b>PL</b>	10.8	1.0	12.0	0.8	12.3	0.9	6.6	3.1
<b>PT</b>	26.4	4.4	31.3	2.3	26.3	3.5	13.9	4.8
<b>RO</b>	2.8	0.9	3.2	1.4	4.6	1.0	2.6	2.4
<b>SI</b>	c	ci	31.7	7.3	22.5	1.9	16.2	4.9
<b>SK</b>	6.8	2.0	10.5	2.6	9.4	0.9	6.9	4.1
<b>FI</b>	41.6	2.2	41.2	5.5	42.8	2.2	41.8	9.1
<b>SE</b>	44.5	2.0	45.7	2.0	48.3	5.1	47.3	7.9
<b>UK</b>	49.7	4.3	48.2	6.7	44.0	3.1	38.1	6.5
<b>NO</b>	55.3	3.8	44.4	2.4	63.0	2.9	49	8.2

1. In this context, "publishing" means "publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals" (NACE DE2211 + DE2212 + DE2213). These activities account for 93% of the total turnover of NACE group 221 (sound recordings and other publishing activities are excluded).

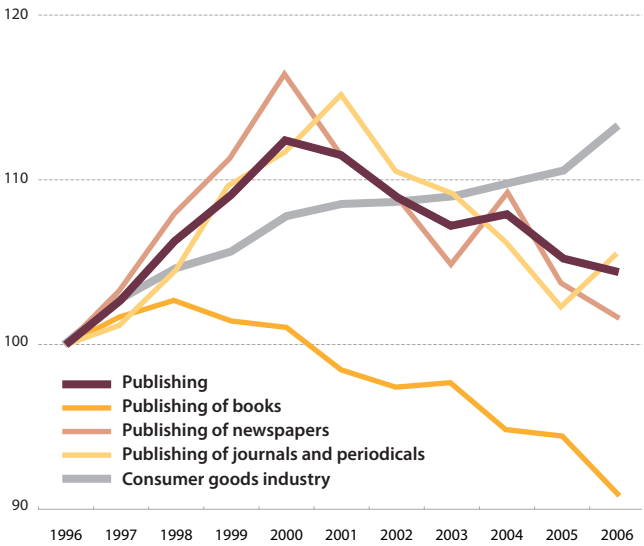
2. Average labour cost per employee (unit labour cost).

3. Average investment per person employed (EUR 1000s).

4. NACE D.

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

### Annual production index for publishing sub-activities, 1996-2006 (base index: 1996 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, Short-Term Statistics, 1996-2006

## Employment in sound recordings sector, 2004

	Number of persons employed	Number of employees	Number of persons employed per enterprise
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>19 000<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>15 100<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2.0<sup>ue</sup></b>
BE	227	80	1.4
BG	:	:	:
CZ	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>
DK	308	225	2.4
DE	1 993	1 639	4.8
EE	37	9	3.7
IE	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
EL	:	:	:
ES	543	462	4.2
FR	5 198	5 031	1.7
IT	1 821	930	2.6
CY	0	0	:
LV	81	80	4.5
LT	107	98	5.9
LU	:	:	:
HU	436	367	2.2
MT	:	:	:
NL	808	469	1.8
AT	136	53	1.5
PL	603	295	2.7
PT	190	164	2.2
RO	184	169	1.9
SI	102	80	2.2
SK	3	0	1.0
FI	374	314	1.0
SE	1 416	1 173	0.8
UK	3 821	3 056	3.5
NO	267	187	1.3

Source: Eurostat. Structural Business Statistics



## Number of enterprises, turnover and value added in sound recordings sector, 2004

	Number of enterprises	Turnover EUR million	Value added at factor cost EUR million
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>9 338e</b>	<b>4 368e</b>	<b>1 173e</b>
BE	164	34.1	4.8
BG	:	:	:
CZ	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>
DK	128	57.6	12.2
DE	416	538.2	128
EE	10	0.5	0.2
IE	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
EL	:	:	:
ES	129	115.9	23.1
FR	3 010	1 908.4	567.2
IT	709	204.5	58.8
CY	0	0	0
LV	18	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
LT	18	5.3	1.1
LU	:	:	:
HU	194	43.2	5.6
MT	:	:	:
NL	440	167.7	23.3
AT	90	13.3	4.1
PL	224	20.6	4.4
PT	85	21.7	4.7
RO	99	6.9	0.9
SI	47	13.2	3.2
SK	3	0.1	0
FI	366	73.5	25.9
SE	1 832	252.9	72.2
UK	1 077	840.2	214.6
NO	205	56.8	15.6

Source: Eurostat. Structural Business Statistics

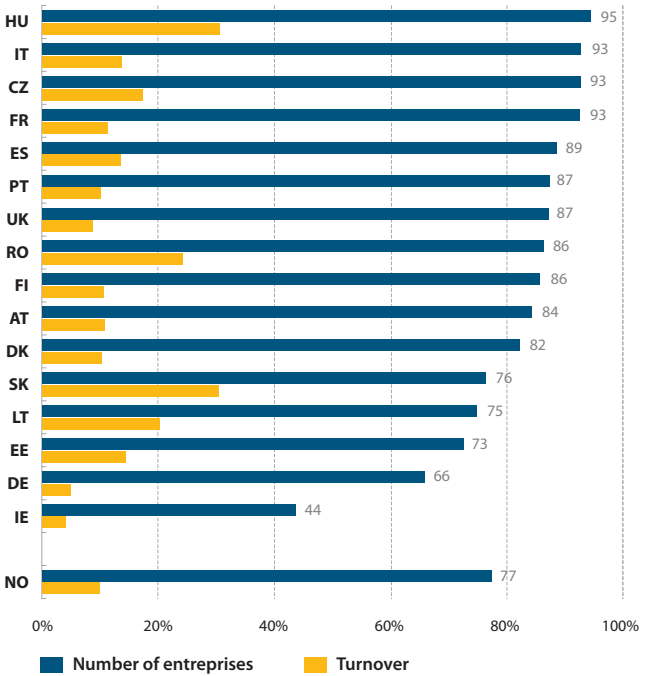
## Number of enterprises and turnover in the whole publishing sector by size of enterprise, 2004 (%)

	Number of enterprises					Turnover				
	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 or more	1-9	10-19	20-49	50-249	250 or more
<b>BE</b>	c	5.3	c	c	0.6	c	8.7	c	c	41.8
<b>BG</b>	c	c	c	c	0.0	c	c	c	c	0.0
<b>CZ</b>	92.7	4.0	2.2	0.8	0.3	17.4	6.8	14.4	23.0	38.4
<b>DK</b>	82.2	6.0	5.8	4.3	1.7	10.3	4.1	c	24.0	c
<b>DE</b>	65.9	15.1	c	8.2	c	5.0	6.0	c	31.3	c
<b>EE</b>	72.5	12.2	8.0	6.9	0.4	14.4	9.0	15.5	c	c
<b>IE</b>	43.6	c	c	c	3.0	4.1	c	c	c	55.3
<b>EL</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	88.7	5.9	3.0	2.1	0.4	13.6	6.6	15.2	36.5	28.1
<b>FR</b>	92.6	3.1	2.5	1.3	0.4	11.4	5.0	14.0	21.9	47.7
<b>IT</b>	92.8	4.0	1.7	1.1	0.3	13.7	7.9	8.4	18.0	52.0
<b>CY</b>	c	c	11.5	5.8	0.0	c	c	20.0	57.3	0.0
<b>LV</b>	74.8	13.6	6.4	4.7	0.6	c	9.9	c	41.2	c
<b>LT</b>	74.8	c	6.9	3.1	c	20.2	c	17.8	28.6	c
<b>LU</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>HU</b>	94.6	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.1	30.7	9.0	16.2	33.1	10.9
<b>MT</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>NL</b>	88.6	4.6	3.7	2.0	1.1	c	c	c	c	56.6
<b>AT</b>	84.3	7.4	5.2	2.7	0.4	10.9	10.9	c	c	c
<b>PL</b>	94.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.3	c	c	11.1	20.6	46.8
<b>PT</b>	87.4	6.4	2.9	c	c	10.1	9.1	7.1	c	c
<b>RO</b>	86.4	c	5.1	c	c	24.2	c	15.2	c	c
<b>SI</b>	89.8	3.5	4.0	2.2	0.4	c	c	c	c	c
<b>SK</b>	76.5	15.0	3.7	4.0	0.8	30.4	8.1	7.7	26.5	27.2
<b>FI</b>	85.8	6.0	3.3	3.9	0.9	10.6	5.4	8.3	31.0	44.7
<b>SE</b>	94.8	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.2	c	c	9.9	36.4	29.8
<b>UK</b>	87.2	5.5	3.8	2.4	1.1	8.7	3.2	5.5	14.0	68.5
<b>NO</b>	77.4	9.6	6.0	6.0	0.9	9.9	6.3	c	35.3	c

Note: In this context, "publishing" covers the whole of NACE group 221 (including sound recordings and other publishing activities). The size of enterprises is defined by the number of persons employed.

Source: Eurostat. Structural Business Statistics

## Importance of micro-enterprises<sup>1</sup> in the publishing sector (in number of enterprises and turnover), 2004 (%)



1. 1-9 persons employed.

Data confidential or not available for BE, BG, CY, EL, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, SE and SI.

In this context, "publishing" covers the whole of NACE group 221 (including sound recordings and other publishing activities).

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

## Employment in the architecture and engineering sector, 2004

	Number of persons employed	Number of employees	Number of persons employed per enterprise	% of persons employed in real estate, renting and business activities (NACE K)
BE <sup>1</sup>	41 100	25 711	2.6	9.5
DK	32 474	29 671	6.4	9.7
DE	360 130	273 527	4.2	9.0
EE <sup>1</sup>	4 753	4 559	5.9	10.2
IE <sup>1</sup>	18 917	15 522	5.0	11.0
EL	64 691	26 352	1.9	:
ES	203 847	118 776	2.2	8.7
IT <sup>1</sup>	308 589	66 479	1.4	12.9
LV	5 614	5 360	6.2	7.3
LT	8 987	7 821	5.5	13.8
LU <sup>1</sup>	3 202	3 035	8.5	6.4
MT	1 008	657	2.6	:
PL <sup>1</sup>	:	49 154	:	:
PT	27 428	23 486	4.5	7.6
RO	40 350	39 325	5.3	12.6
SI	11 049	9 504	3.1	17.9
SK	9 785	9 505	8.4	10.7
FI	27 489	25 642	5.6	14.2
SE	61 768	53 078	2.1	12.2
UK	353 981	314 360	6.3	7.8
NO	28 721	25 768	3.2	12.6

1. Data 2003.

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics 2003, 2004

## Number of enterprises, turnover and value added at factor cost in architectural and engineering activities, 2004

	Main indicators			Share in real estate, renting and business activities		
	Enterprises	Turnover	Value added	Enterprises	Turnover	Value added
	Number	EUR million	EUR million	%	%	%
BE <sup>1</sup>	15 828	5 215.9	2 131.9	15.9	8.6	9.0
DK	5 044	5 095.1	2 122.3	7.9	13.3	8.7
DE	84 765	31 030.3	18 125.6	15.1	8.5	8.4
EE <sup>1</sup>	807	98.3	47.9	9.8	6.7	8.1
IE <sup>1</sup>	3 750	2 666.1	1 092.9	14.1	12.2	10.4
EL	33 411	2 508.4	1 340.0	:	:	:
ES	91 475	14 760.9	7 581.6	17.1	7.9	9.2
IT <sup>1</sup>	224 357	18 034.3	9 928.0	24.1	9.1	12.0
LV	903	120.6	45.8	4.9	8.4	7.8
LT	1 647	201.2	91.1	19.3	13.1	14.1
LU <sup>1</sup>	376	:	168.4	4.6	:	6.2
MT	381	55.3	16.0	:	:	:
PL <sup>1</sup>	40 197	2 408.1	857.9	14.9	9.2	10.0
PT	6 122	2 157.6	292.8	9.9	10.8	3.9
RO	7 619	563.5	259.5	12.4	11.3	14.4
SI	3 589	1 030.7	303.4	18.7	22.3	20.9
SK	1 166	471.8	137.6	12.8	15.2	11.3
FI	4 939	2 800.0	1 470.0	10.6	12.8	13.8
SE	29 403	6 651.1	3 228.6	14.4	9.6	9.5
UK	56 435	44 025.0	23 631.1	9.8	9.8	9.0
NO	9 001	4 352.4	2 092.8	10.1	12.5	11.8

1. Data 2003.

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics 2003, 2004

## Breakdown of architecture and engineering turnover by product, 2004 (%)

	Architectural design services for buildings and other structures	Advisory and pre-design architectural services	Other architectural services	Sub-total core architectural services (1)	Engineering design services including integrated engineering services for turnkey projects (2)
EU*	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>:</b>
DE	17.6	1.9	1.6	21.2	57.8
DK	7.5	3.7	1.0	12.3	44.9
ES	18.4	3.8	4.0	26.2	30.5
FI	15.0	2.0	0.7	17.8	63.0
EL	19.8	3.7	2.4	25.9	42.8
LT	14.7	1.3	1.6	17.6	30.2
LV	18.3	4.1	0.5	22.9	c
MT	11.0	1.3	1.8	14.1	8.3
PT	12.3	9.1	2.3	23.6	33.1
RO	15.8	5.4	4.1	25.3	31.9
SE	4.3	2.1	0.8	7.2	43.9
SI	3.5	1.7	0.5	5.6	27.5
SK	0.8	1.7	3.9	6.5	49.9
UK	2.1	0.7	1.7	4.5	c
NO	6.9	1.3	0.9	9.0	38.8

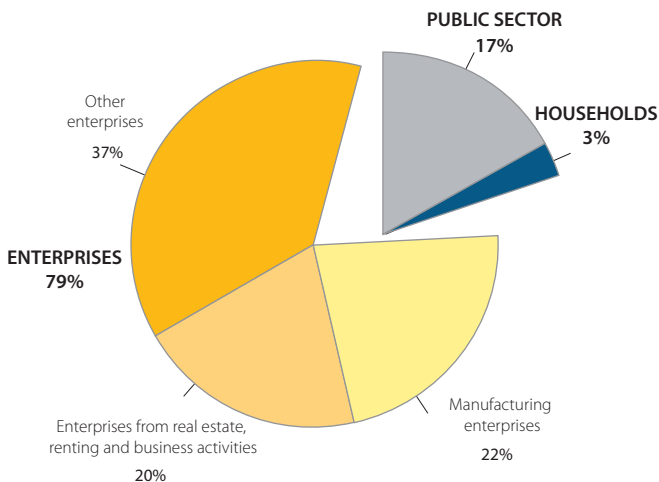
	Other architectural and engineering services (3)	Project management services (4)	Urban planning services (5)	Other additional related products and services (6)	All Sum of (1) to (6)
EU*	<b>:</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>100.0</b>
DE	8.1	6.6	1.4	4.9	100.0
DK	16.0	9.7	3.8	13.4	100.0
ES	21.3	15.7	1.8	4.5	100.0
FI	3.5	0.7	2.4	12.7	100.0
EL	17.7	3.1	2.5	8.0	100.0
LT	14.0	30.2	1.7	6.4	100.0
LV	c	9.4	1.4	:	100.0
MT	9.8	7.4	0.2	60.4	100.0
PT	0.0	8.6	2.7	31.9	100.0
RO	21.0	4.7	0.8	16.2	100.0
SE	27.1	4.3	0.2	17.2	100.0
SI	12.1	10.4	2.1	42.4	100.0
SK	5.5	1.1	0.9	36.1	100.0
UK	c	7.2	2.9	41.2	100.0
NO	28.6	8.9	0.7	13.9	100.0

\* Estimates based on the 14 Member States for which data are available.

(1) Sub-total of the first three columns.

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

## Breakdown of EU<sup>1</sup> turnover of the architecture and engineering sector by client, 2004 (%)



## Breakdown for each country available, 2004 (%)

	Public sector	Households	Manufacturing enterprises	Enterprises from real estate, renting and business activities	Other enterprises
EU <sup>1</sup>	17.4	3.4	22.1	20.1	37.0
DK	20.4	9.3	50.5	9.0	10.9
DE	18.1	3.6	27.2	28.6	22.5
EL	24.6	14.6	3.8	7.7	49.3
ES	12.2	4.1	26.1	41.4	16.2
LV	27.4	5.0	2.5	33.4	31.7
LT	4.2	2.8	10.3	11.6	71.1
MT	1.8	2.5	6.8	41.8	46.8
PT	11.9	0.5	39.2	29.2	19.1
RO	9.6	11.4	24.3	28.3	26.4
SI	11.2	6.8	40.2	7.3	34.5
SK	7.3	1.1	36.2	24.5	30.9
FI	15.7	3.1	35.9	18.5	26.9
SE	3.4	0.1	22.7	22.9	51.0
UK	20.8	2.1	12.6	8.4	56.1
NO	8.7	1.7	54.7	13.2	21.8

1. Total of 14 Member States for which data are available.

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics

## Breakdown of employment<sup>1</sup> in the architecture and engineering sector (K742) and in real estate, renting and business activities (NACE K) by size of enterprise, 2004 (%)

Size of enterprise by number of persons employed					
	NACE	1-9	1-49	50-249	250 or more
<b>DK</b>	K742	24.4	20.3	14.4	41.0
	K	24.6	20.5	22.5	32.4
<b>DE</b>	K742	49.2	30.0	11.1	9.6
	K	26.4	20.1	20.0	33.4
<b>EL</b>	K742	79.0	19.8	1.2	0.0
	K	:	:	:	:
<b>ES</b>	K742	63.7	15.5	10.1	10.7
	K	38.2	15.8	14.5	31.5
<b>LV</b>	K742	49.8	35.2	15.1	0.0
	K	40.6	24.0	23.3	12.1
<b>LT</b>	K742	37.9	31.5	24.7	5.9
	K	32.5	27.5	24.6	15.4
<b>MT</b>	K742	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0
	K	:	:	:	:
<b>PT</b>	K742	54.4	28.8	12.8	3.9
	K	35.5	14.1	14.4	36.0
<b>RO</b>	K742	36.5	17.3	23.3	22.9
	K	32.8	16.2	25.7	25.2
<b>SI</b>	K742	53.6	30.4	c	c
	K	48.6	c	c	11.7
<b>SK</b>	K742	38.3	c	20.2	c
	K	29.2	27.5	30.0	13.3
<b>FI</b>	K742	31.7	26.0	25.8	16.5
	K	29.0	20.8	20.5	29.7
<b>SE</b>	K742	42.5	21.6	21.1	14.8
	K	33.6	20.9	18.8	26.7
<b>UK</b>	K742	36.0	27.2	23.0	13.8
	K	27.3	16.3	16.6	39.8
<b>NO</b>	K742	41.8	26.9	11.7	19.6
	K	36.5	20.4	16.7	26.4

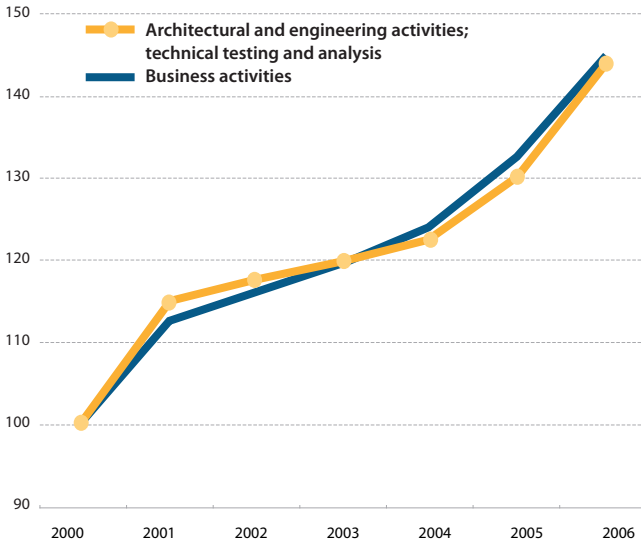
1. Number of persons employed.

Reading note: In Germany (DE) enterprises employing 9 persons or fewer and specialising in architecture and engineering account for 49.2% of total employment in this sector.

Source: Eurostat, Structural Business Statistics



## Index of turnover from architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis, EU-27 estimates, 2000-2006 (base index: 2000 = 100)



Data extraction: May 2007  
Source: Eurostat, Short-Term Statistics, 2000-2006

## Cinema admissions and gross box office revenues

	Admissions			Admissions per inhabitant	Gross box office revenues
	Number (1000s)				
	2000	2005	2006	2005	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>901 139</b>	<b>898 213</b>	<b>929 225<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>1.9<sub>p</sub></b>	<b>:</b>
<b>BE</b>	23 548	21 902	23 807 <sub>p</sub>	2.3	128 790
<b>BG</b>	2 217	2 422	2 362	0.3	5 961
<b>CZ</b>	8 719	9 479	11 509	1.1	29 466
<b>DK</b>	10 691	12 187	12 600	2.3	84 387
<b>DE<sup>1</sup></b>	152 533	127 318	136 679	1.7	744 989
<b>EE</b>	1 084	1 133	1 587	1.2	4 816
<b>IE</b>	14 886	16 396	17 854	4.2	94 400
<b>EL</b>	12 700 <sub>e</sub>	12 700 <sub>e</sub>	13 000 <sub>p</sub>	1.2 <sub>e</sub>	:
<b>ES</b>	135 391	127 651	121 654	2.8	634 951
<b>FR</b>	165 957	175 340	188 673 <sub>p</sub>	3.0	1 024 139
<b>IT<sup>2</sup></b>	97 819	102 464	104 200 <sub>p</sub>	1.8	588 963
<b>CY</b>	1 012	822	813	1.1	5 457
<b>LV</b>	1 457	1 679	2 141	0.9	5 502
<b>LT</b>	2 103	1 189	2 480	0.7	3 601
<b>LU</b>	1 362	1 158	1 252	2.7	7 624 <sub>e</sub>
<b>HU</b>	14 287	12 124	11 665	1.2	38 355
<b>MT</b>	966	988 <sub>e</sub>	948 <sub>p</sub>	2.3	4 437 <sub>e</sub>
<b>NL<sup>3</sup></b>	21 581	20 632	22 518	1.4	135 248 <sub>e</sub>
<b>AT</b>	16 299	15 680	17 344	2.1	104 282
<b>PL</b>	20 892	24 966	32 374 <sub>p</sub>	0.8	91 839 <sub>e</sub>
<b>PT</b>	19 224	17 165	16 367	1.5	70 414
<b>RO</b>	5 112	2 830	2 777	0.1	6 636
<b>SI</b>	2 077	2 444	2 685 <sub>p</sub>	1.3	9 123
<b>SK</b>	2 646	2 184	3 396 <sub>p</sub>	0.6	5 221
<b>FI</b>	7 091	6 059	6 687 <sub>p</sub>	1.3	44 910
<b>SE</b>	16 978	14 609	15 293	1.7	119 538
<b>UK</b>	142 507	164 692	156 560	2.6	1 123 595
<b>HR</b>	2 743	2 174	2 669	0.6	6 704
<b>TR</b>	26 040	27 592	34 861 <sub>p</sub>	0.5	114 545
<b>IS</b>	1 569	1 400	:	:	12 822
<b>LI</b>	28	26	25	0.7	219
<b>NO</b>	11 586	11 314	12 012	2.6	98 128
<b>CH</b>	15 564	14 950	16 380	2.2	137 829

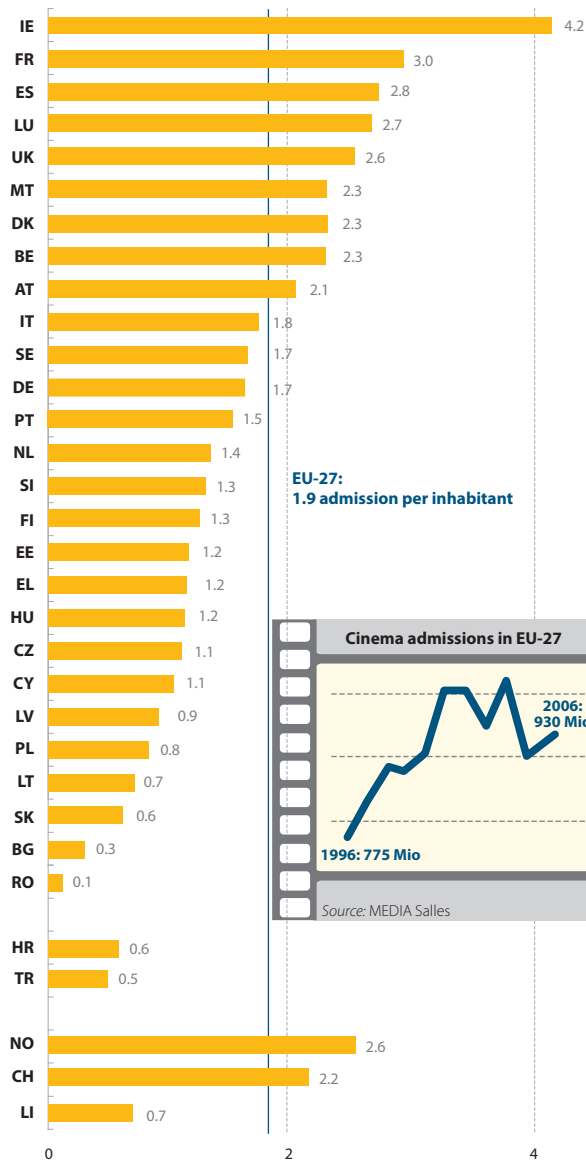
1. Including municipal cinemas.

2. Based on SIAE (Società Italiana degli Autori ed Editori) data on screens active more than 60 days per year.

3. Data on some small distributors not included.

Source: MEDIA Salles

## Annual cinema admissions per inhabitant<sup>1</sup>, 2006



1. Annual admissions as a proportion of the total population of each country.

Source: MEDIA Salles

## Operational cinema screens, 2005-2006

	2005	2006		
	Operational screens	Operational screens	Including screens in multiplexes	% screens in multiplexes
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>29 854</b>	<b>29 437</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>37e</b>
<b>BE</b>	536	512	302	59
<b>BG</b>	98	111	51	46
<b>CZ</b>	667	700p	130	19
<b>DK</b>	374	385	74	19
<b>DE<sup>1</sup></b>	4 889	4 848	1 267	26
<b>EE</b>	69	76	11	14
<b>IE</b>	352	415	164	40
<b>EL</b>	490e	400p	148	37
<b>ES</b>	4 401	4 299	2 542	59
<b>FR</b>	5 393	5 362p	1 742	32
<b>IT<sup>2</sup></b>	3 794	3 600p	987	27
<b>CY</b>	30	29	:	:
<b>LV</b>	61	49	14	29
<b>LT</b>	70	77	19	25
<b>LU</b>	24	24	10	42
<b>HU</b>	492	443p	124	28
<b>MT</b>	42	41	17	41
<b>NL<sup>3</sup></b>	614	679	126	19
<b>AT</b>	569	580	242	42
<b>PL</b>	937	931p	364	39
<b>PT<sup>4</sup></b>	624	479p	169	35
<b>RO</b>	120	108	21	19
<b>SI</b>	101	101p	38	38
<b>SK</b>	245	245p	20	8
<b>FI</b>	332	332	51	15
<b>SE</b>	1 174	1 171	168	14
<b>UK</b>	3 356	3 440	2 213	64
<b>HR</b>	123	103	13	13
<b>TR</b>	1 188	1 299p	235	18
<b>IS</b>	45	:	:	:
<b>LI</b>	3	3	:	:
<b>NO</b>	435	426e	56	13e
<b>CH</b>	537	547	75	14

1. Including municipal cinemas.

2. Based on SIAE (Società Italiana degli Autori ed Editori) data on screens active more than 60 days per year.

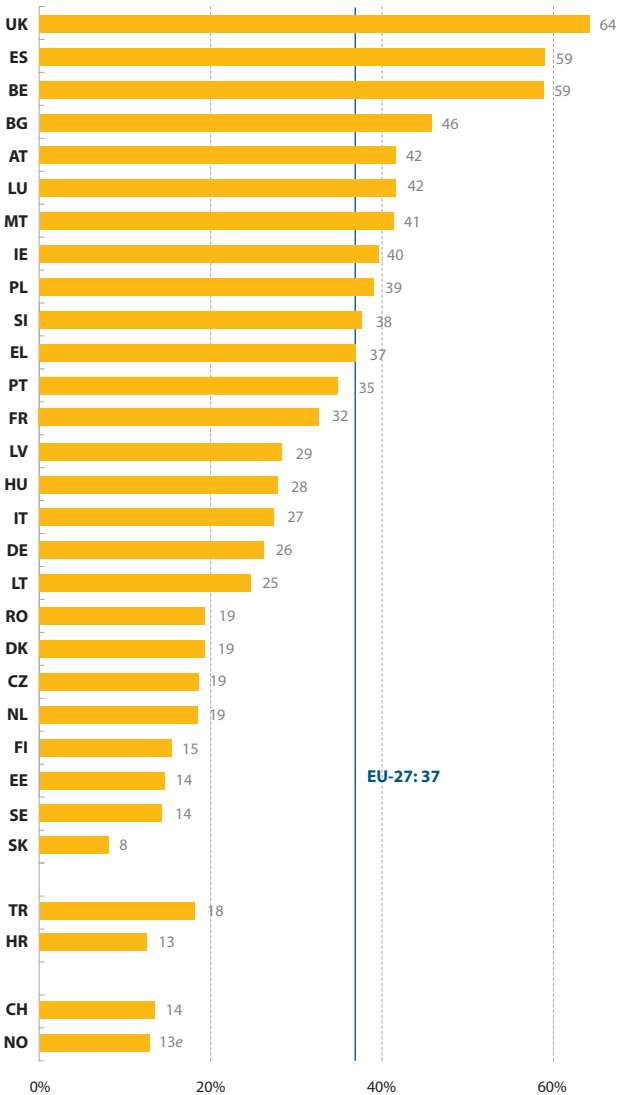
3. Including professionally equipped municipal cinemas with regular screenings.

4. Instituto Nacional de Estadística data, which include multi-purpose theatres.

Note: In this context, multiplexes are defined as complexes with at least eight screens.

Source: MEDIA Salles

## Density of multiplexes screens in the total number of screens, 2006 (%)



Source: MEDIA Salles



# External trade in cultural goods

## chapter 3



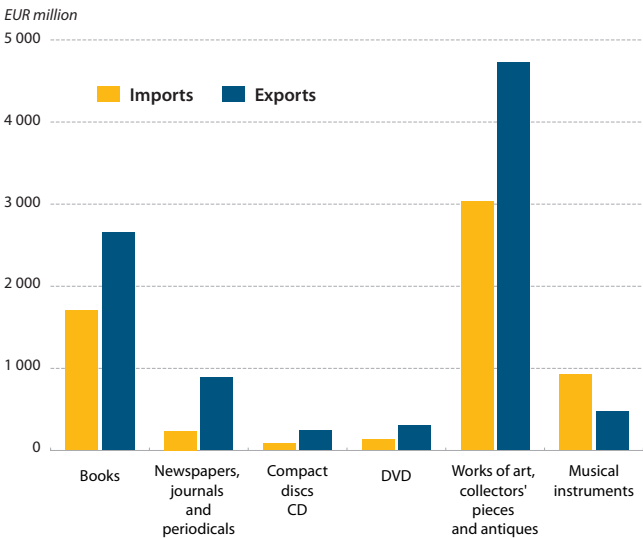


## External and intra-EU trade in cultural goods

In 2006 EU-27's balance of external trade with the rest of the world in the main cultural goods (books, newspapers and periodicals, CDs and DVDs, works of art, collectors' pieces, antiques and musical instruments) showed a surplus of EUR 3 000 million. Musical instruments were the only item posting a deficit. Trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques ranked first by value, with exports of EUR 4 700 million and imports of EUR 3 000 million, giving a surplus of EUR 1 700 million. Trade in books came second.

The highest export/import ratio was for newspapers, journals and periodicals: press exports are 3.6 times higher than imports.

### EU-27 external trade in the main cultural goods, 2006



Data extraction: April 2007  
Source: Eurostat, Comext

**The USA and Switzerland are always among the three top recipients of cultural exports from EU-27.** They are also key partners for imports.

This situation is the same as for traded goods as a whole (cultural and non-cultural goods). In 2005, the latest year for which figures are available, the USA was EU-25's largest trading partner, account-

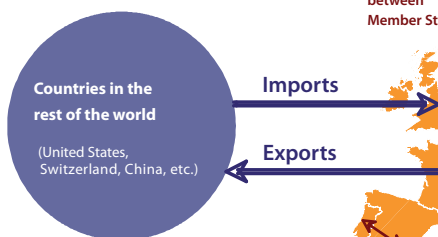
ing for 23.5% of all exports leaving the Union. The USA was also the largest source of imports entering EU-25, but its share of total imports (13.9%) was considerably lower and was only just higher than China's (13.4%<sup>1</sup>).

The **concentration** of EU-27 exports is lower for books than for other products: the top three partners account for only 43% of book exports. The top eight countries receive 64% and the remaining 36% are spread across 193 countries. By contrast, the top three partners take 60% of all exports of press and musical instruments and 85% of the art market. The countries receiving book exports from EU-27 reflect cultural and linguistic ties, whereas imports may include books printed outside EU-27 but published in EU-27 countries.

Asian countries are significant suppliers of books and musical instruments. 72% of musical instrument imports come from China, Japan, Indonesia, Taiwan and South Korea. Electronic musical instruments account for 37% of these imports, while on the export side wind instruments take first place (with 21% of exports).

### Extra-EU trade:

Imports and exports with EU-27 as a whole



### Intra-EU trade:

Dispatches and arrivals between Member States



**Intra-EU-27 trade**, as measured by dispatches<sup>2</sup> of the five products within the Union, **slightly outweighs exports from EU-27**. This is due to the preponderance of trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques, for which dispatches make up only 10% of the value of EU exports. In other products, intra-EU-27 trade heavily outweighs extra-EU-27 trade.

The top item by value is books (EUR 4 100 million), followed by newspapers/periodicals and DVDs (EUR 2 300 million and EUR 2 200 million respectively).

The United Kingdom is the only country where books account for the majority of cultural goods imports from and exports to non-EU countries – 71% of imports and 54% of exports.

For most countries, the pattern of trade for works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques differs from that for other products: trade with non-EU countries outweighs trade with the other Member States.

The goods produced by cultural industries – books, newspapers, journals and periodicals, DVDs, compact disks, and musical instruments – are traded internationally. The same is true of works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques. These are the main cultural goods listed in the classification used for compiling external trade statistics (Combined Nomenclature, CN).

Note that imports of books, disks or DVDs may include simple printing or pressing outside the country of publication.

Information about trade in licences and copyright is especially important in the literary, musical and audiovisual fields where it is essential to supplement analysis of trade in tangible goods, such as disks and videos, which does not adequately cover trade in the field of music. But the relevant data are not available. The balance of payments item which might supply this information draws no distinction between authors' copyright, licences, franchises and industrial patents.

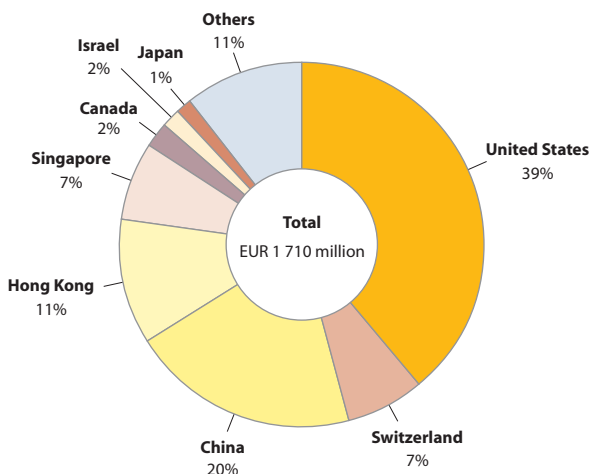
These data are drawn from external trade statistics collected from customs and VAT declarations on trade in goods. Information on international trade for EU-27 is calculated as the sum of trade with countries outside this area. In other words, EU-27 is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows into and out of the area (but not within it) are measured. On the other hand, international trade flows for individual Member States and other countries are generally presented with the rest of the world as the trading partner, including trade with other Member States (intra-EU trade).

The transaction value of the goods is the CIF (cost, insurance, freight) value for imports and the FOB (free on board) value for exports.

1. Europe in Figures – Eurostat Yearbook 2006-07, Vol. 7 International trade.  
2. Arrivals, i.e. imports from other EU countries, are under-estimated. Consequently, Eurostat considers dispatches the most reliable gauge of intra-EU trade (External and Intra-European Union Trade, Statistical Yearbook, Data 1958-2005, Eurostat, 2006 edition).

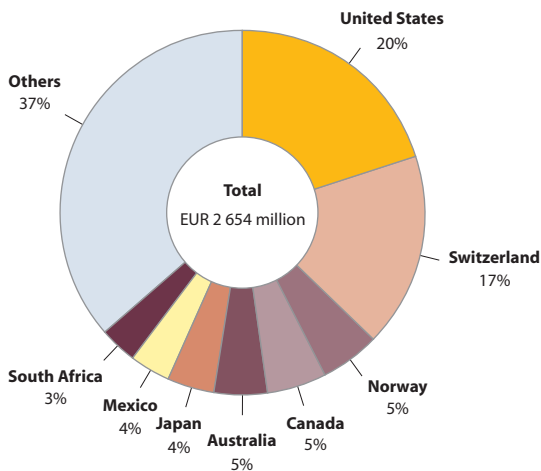
## EU-27 external trade in books, 2006 (% and amount in EUR million)

### Sources of imports



Others: 157 trading partners, including 7 with > EUR 10 million

### Destinations for exports



Others: 193 trading partners, including 27 with > EUR 10 million

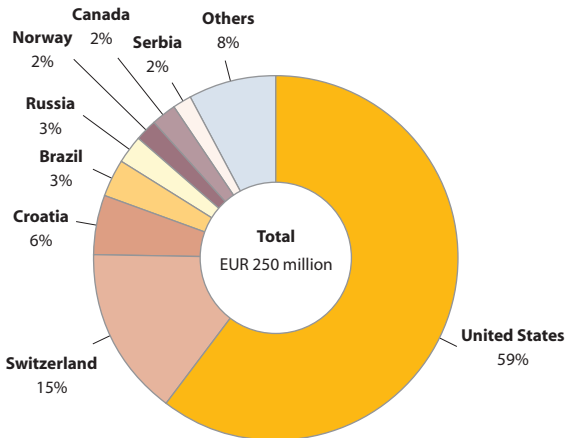
Trade can include books printed outside the countries of publication.

Data extraction: April 2007

Source: Eurostat, Comext

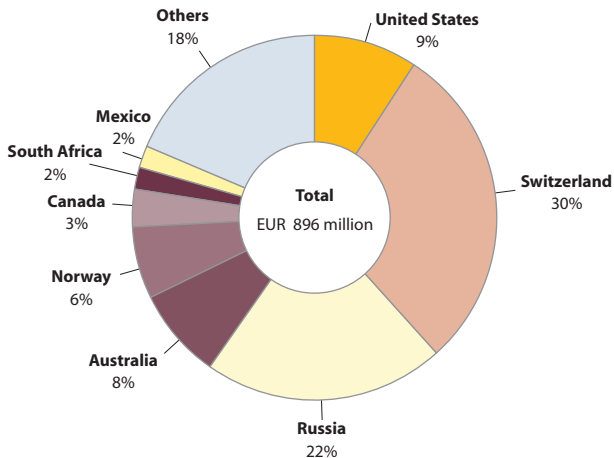
## EU-27 external trade in newspapers, journals and periodicals, 2006 (% and amount in EUR million)

### Sources of imports



Others: 85 trading partners, none with > EUR 10 million

### Destinations for exports

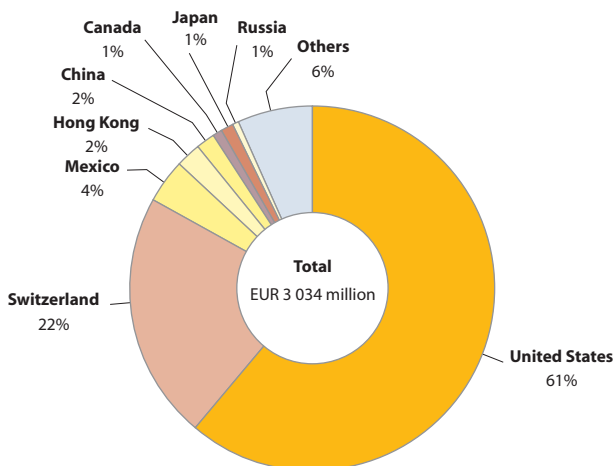


Others: 156 trading partners, including 4 with > EUR 10 million

Source: Eurostat, Comext

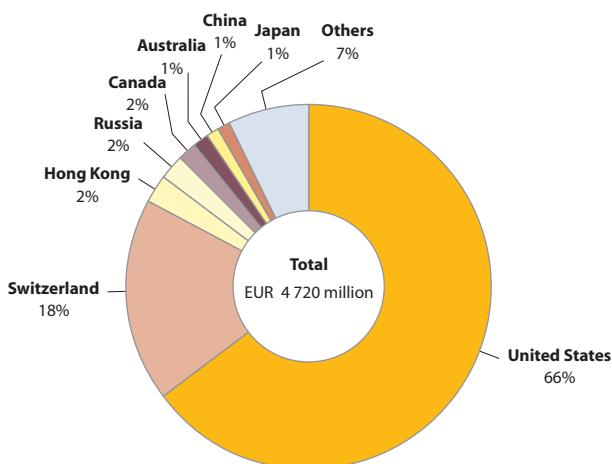
## EU-27 external trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques, 2006 (% and amount in EUR million)

### Sources of imports



Others: 158 trading partners, including 5 with > EUR 10 million

### Destinations for exports

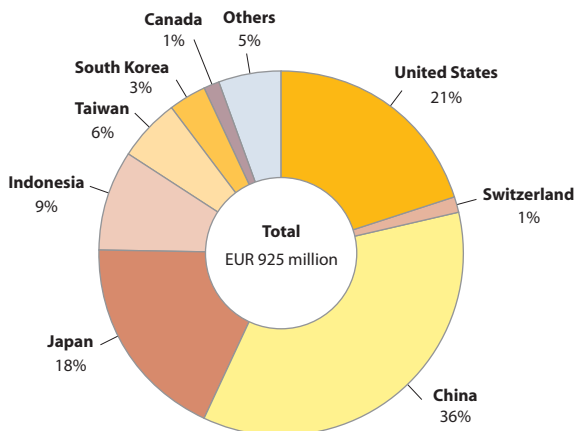


Others: 163 trading partners, including 10 with > EUR 10 million

Source: Eurostat, Comext

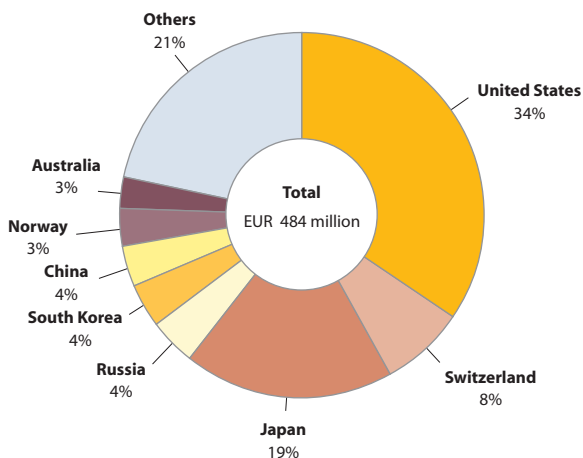
## EU-27 external trade in musical instruments, 2006 (% and amount in EUR million)

### Sources of imports



Others: 117 trading partners,  
none with > EUR 10 million

### Destinations for exports



Others: 166 trading partners,  
including 1 with > EUR 10 million

Source: Eurostat, Comext

## External trade in books for each EU country, 2006 (EUR 1000s)

	Imports			Exports		
	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)
<b>BE</b>	416 592	90	10	341 546	91	9
<b>BG</b>	11 707	86	14	2 492	74	26
<b>CZ</b>	124 835	92	8	96 786	92	8
<b>DK</b>	125 819	82	18	98 301	61	39
<b>DE</b>	528 287	61	39	1 321 223	61	39
<b>EE</b>	8 680	57	43	9 819	95	5
<b>IE</b>	172 535	89	11	159 813	81	19
<b>EL</b>	81 392	76	24	42 585	72	28
<b>ES</b>	209 907	63	37	598 295	55	45
<b>FR</b>	666 919	78	22	601 682	49	51
<b>IT</b>	223 483	78	22	480 440	77	23
<b>CY</b>	18 077	95	5	1 095	72	28
<b>LV</b>	13 831	68	32	7 481	56	44
<b>LT</b>	11 972	82	18	12 788	79	21
<b>LU</b>	38 156	91	9	12 515	95	5
<b>HU</b>	69 699	79	21	36 127	81	19
<b>MT</b>	4 924	89	11	8 028	93	7
<b>NL</b>	325 223	67	33	382 539	83	17
<b>AT</b>	404 337	98	2	72 918	78	22
<b>PL</b>	97 058	91	9	113 177	85	15
<b>PT</b>	64 041	86	14	28 186	33	67
<b>RO</b>	25 268	72	28	2 601	46	54
<b>SI</b>	13 386	79	21	70 284	65	35
<b>SK</b>	30 266	90	10	55 681	86	14
<b>FI</b>	64 466	85	15	39 881	64	36
<b>SE</b>	146 462	77	23	111 042	38	62
<b>UK</b>	1 256 215	29	71	2 015 890	46	54

Trade can include books printed outside the countries of publication.

Source: Eurostat, Comext



## External trade in newspapers, journals and periodicals for each EU country, 2006 (EUR 1000s)

	Imports			Exports		
	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)
<b>BE</b>	288 553	97	3	170 786	99	1
<b>BG</b>	4 938	96	4	1 791	70	30
<b>CZ</b>	96 797	100	0	112 627	81	19
<b>DK</b>	44 110	54	46	63 219	71	29
<b>DE</b>	324 398	88	12	852 628	74	26
<b>EE</b>	2 179	64	36	14 956	34	66
<b>IE</b>	137 699	100	0	25 681	97	3
<b>EL</b>	17 638	83	17	10 599	96	4
<b>ES</b>	159 572	98	2	139 480	67	33
<b>FR</b>	424 794	91	9	403 967	73	27
<b>IT</b>	183 161	97	3	185 712	75	25
<b>CY</b>	30 522	100	0	4 237	100	0
<b>LV</b>	10 859	69	31	2 394	70	30
<b>LT</b>	1 722	52	48	19 398	17	83
<b>LU</b>	29 539	100	0	10 906	100	0
<b>HU</b>	32 550	97	3	6 934	83	17
<b>MT</b>	6 870	97	3	180	0	100
<b>NL</b>	91 564	79	21	125 562	87	13
<b>AT</b>	179 487	96	4	48 551	90	10
<b>PL</b>	24 529	91	9	165 497	70	30
<b>PT</b>	93 417	91	9	3 702	43	57
<b>RO</b>	11 356	93	7	8 519	70	30
<b>SI</b>	22 421	72	28	18 913	16	84
<b>SK</b>	20 167	98	2	49 128	64	36
<b>FI</b>	56 693	95	5	123 656	42	58
<b>SE</b>	87 420	91	9	26 069	34	66
<b>UK</b>	250 666	73	27	625 902	68	32

Trade can include press printed outside the countries of publication.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

## External trade in CDs for each EU country, 2006 (EUR 1000s)

	Imports			Exports		
	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)
<b>BE</b>	54 855	98	2	32 911	95	5
<b>BG</b>	528	69	31	477	57	43
<b>CZ</b>	8 584	96	4	29 544	95	5
<b>DK</b>	15 289	81	19	10 671	76	24
<b>DE</b>	225 422	92	8	339 699	76	24
<b>EE</b>	3 172	85	15	2 252	58	42
<b>IE</b>	18 335	98	2	5 652	37	63
<b>EL</b>	8 608	95	5	10 343	92	8
<b>ES</b>	31 737	92	8	19 847	79	21
<b>FR</b>	181 165	92	8	101 321	74	26
<b>IT</b>	58 193	95	5	9 178	77	23
<b>CY</b>	1 800	96	4	502	100	0
<b>LV</b>	1 360	81	19	56	0	100
<b>LT</b>	909	89	11	1 067	86	14
<b>LU</b>	9 284	89	11	6 230	94	6
<b>HU</b>	2 277	92	8	2 212	40	60
<b>MT</b>	1 152	99	1	185	100	0
<b>NL</b>	46 983	68	32	218 583	79	21
<b>AT</b>	68 523	97	3	89 234	92	8
<b>PL</b>	6 029	96	4	15 112	91	9
<b>PT</b>	11 804	89	11	1 772	62	38
<b>RO</b>	2 311	99	1	164	67	33
<b>SI</b>	4 196	91	9	2 189	49	51
<b>SK</b>	5 576	99	1	1 287	99	1
<b>FI</b>	15 759	96	4	3 380	92	8
<b>SE</b>	45 373	77	23	49 096	38	62
<b>UK</b>	184 153	85	15	150 828	72	28

Trade can include CDs reproduced outside the countries of publication.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

## External trade in DVDs for each EU country, 2006 (EUR 1000s)

	Imports			Exports		
	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)
<b>BE</b>	160 725	98	2	66 116	98	2
<b>BG</b>	1 415	96	4	3 490	45	55
<b>CZ</b>	14 334	96	4	31 339	97	3
<b>DK</b>	56 417	96	4	85 122	51	49
<b>DE</b>	343 778	91	9	702 862	83	17
<b>EE</b>	2 198	91	9	1 191	100	0
<b>IE</b>	78 453	99	1	8 078	68	32
<b>EL</b>	8 818	95	5	2 038	82	18
<b>ES</b>	54 316	97	3	16 401	73	27
<b>FR</b>	182 992	93	7	147 332	77	23
<b>IT</b>	110 429	98	2	16 996	73	27
<b>CY</b>	4 190	89	11	543	100	0
<b>LV</b>	1 725	87	13	431	85	15
<b>LT</b>	1 931	89	11	2 269	100	0
<b>LU</b>	27 149	82	18	34 828	91	9
<b>HU</b>	6 379	97	3	2 859	67	33
<b>MT</b>	1 816	33	67	29	87	13
<b>NL</b>	83 726	79	21	396 779	98	2
<b>AT</b>	122 069	91	9	514 045	96	4
<b>PL</b>	33 271	96	4	133 030	96	4
<b>PT</b>	11 515	95	5	3 170	94	6
<b>RO</b>	3 165	96	4	1 306	48	52
<b>SI</b>	3 116	41	59	1 676	53	47
<b>SK</b>	19 244	99	1	8 514	100	0
<b>FI</b>	36 832	98	2	2 105	81	19
<b>SE</b>	98 773	76	24	80 443	51	49
<b>UK</b>	365 577	92	8	212 355	87	13

Trade can include DVDs reproduced outside the countries of publication.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

## External trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques for each EU country, 2006 (EUR 1000s)

	Imports			Exports		
	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)
<b>BE</b>	73 232	28	72	61 038	29	71
<b>BG</b>	516	60	40	529	73	27
<b>CZ</b>	62 610	96	4	13 236	61	39
<b>DK</b>	41 112	18	82	36 793	31	69
<b>DE</b>	276 697	17	83	275 528	27	73
<b>EE</b>	528	34	66	3 027	89	11
<b>IE</b>	18 904	18	82	13 618	11	89
<b>EL</b>	9 113	28	72	36 348	5	95
<b>ES</b>	383 072	16	84	53 471	45	55
<b>FR</b>	340 158	11	89	896 525	9	91
<b>IT</b>	80 558	22	78	132 814	22	78
<b>CY</b>	943	42	58	93	4	96
<b>LV</b>	557	52	48	739	48	52
<b>LT</b>	225	73	27	414	30	70
<b>LU</b>	12 397	44	56	1 465	73	27
<b>HU</b>	1 833	57	43	3 805	17	83
<b>MT</b>	554	60	40	129	64	36
<b>NL</b>	157 118	14	86	85 045	13	87
<b>AT</b>	93 893	52	48	319 847	8	92
<b>PL</b>	4 278	39	61	20 608	17	83
<b>PT</b>	54 056	22	78	4 448	48	52
<b>RO</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>SI</b>	533	17	83	208	13	87
<b>SK</b>	279	46	54	81	0	100
<b>FI</b>	16 974	7	93	23 721	5	95
<b>SE</b>	31 434	20	80	37 792	23	77
<b>UK</b>	1 870 694	8	92	3 153 133	5	95

Source: Eurostat, Comext

### Extra and intra EU-27 trade in works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques, by product, 2006 (EUR million)

	Extra-EU-27			Intra-EU-27
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Dispatches
<b>Total EU-27</b>	<b>3 033.6</b>	<b>4 719.7</b>	<b>+ 1 686.1</b>	<b>454.7</b>
Paintings	1 861.7	2 628.2	+ 766.5	195.3
Engravings	71.7	107.8	+ 36.2	22.3
Sculptures	254.4	479.6	+ 225.2	78.9
Postage stamps	93.1	71.3	- 21.8	58.4
Collections	288.6	208.5	- 80.0	15.2
Antiques*	464.1	1 224.3	+ 760.2	65.0
Not broken down and confidential data	-	-	-	19.6

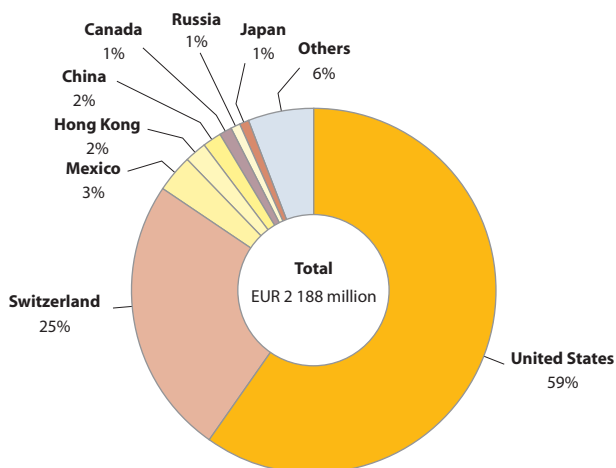
\* Antiques over 100 years old.

RO not available.

Source: Eurostat, Comext

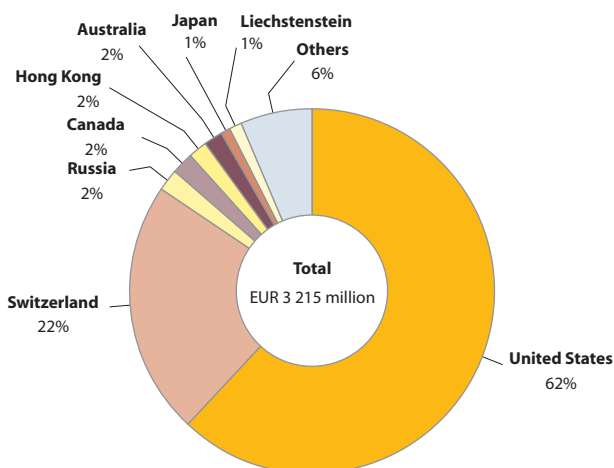
## EU-27 external trade in paintings, engravings and sculptures, 2006 (% and amount in EUR million)

### Sources of imports



Others: 137 trading partners, including 2 with > EUR 10 million

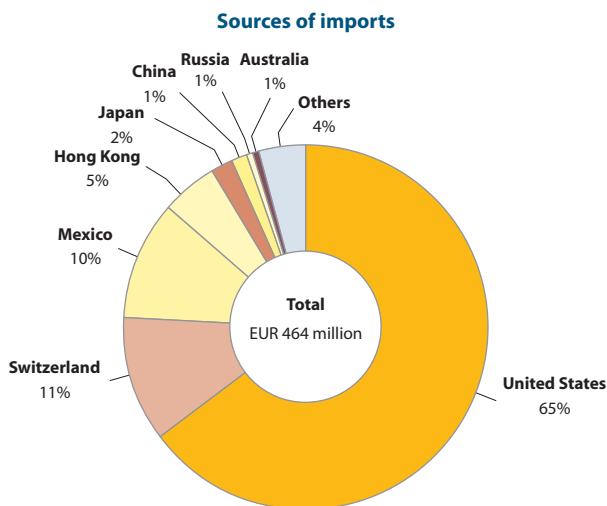
### Destinations for exports



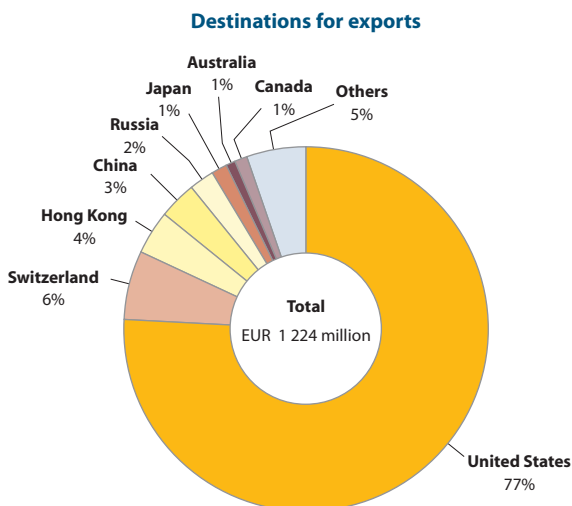
Others: 140 trading partners, including 6 with > EUR 10 million

Source: Eurostat, Comext

## EU-27 external trade in antiques, 2006 (% and amount in EUR million)



Others: 65 trading partners,  
none with > EUR 10 million



Others: 84 trading partners,  
none with > EUR 10 million

Source: Eurostat, Comext

## External trade in musical instruments for each EU country, 2006 (EUR 1000s)

	Imports			Exports		
	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)	Total EUR 1000s	Intra- EU-27 (%)	Extra- EU-27 (%)
<b>BE</b>	182 205	21	79	216 827	98	2
<b>BG</b>	1 512	26	74	1 168	70	30
<b>CZ</b>	16 287	65	35	48 042	62	38
<b>DK</b>	38 663	64	36	14 368	66	34
<b>DE</b>	330 253	43	57	386 059	50	50
<b>EE</b>	5 132	90	10	2 911	17	83
<b>IE</b>	19 597	54	46	4 961	86	14
<b>EL</b>	14 937	51	49	1 081	63	37
<b>ES</b>	86 290	58	42	31 905	57	43
<b>FR</b>	191 955	67	33	141 948	36	64
<b>IT</b>	140 783	47	53	140 784	59	41
<b>CY</b>	2 422	51	49	22	12	88
<b>LV</b>	2 700	63	37	714	64	36
<b>LT</b>	2 644	81	19	195	65	35
<b>LU</b>	3 759	100	0	40	81	19
<b>HU</b>	8 991	59	41	7 152	83	17
<b>MT</b>	976	61	39	63	20	80
<b>NL</b>	131 974	23	77	130 411	86	14
<b>AT</b>	41 177	83	17	42 149	50	50
<b>PL</b>	21 304	68	32	12 685	82	18
<b>PT</b>	12 697	84	16	2 331	81	19
<b>RO</b>	6 515	64	36	12 028	58	42
<b>SI</b>	6 298	70	30	2 105	56	44
<b>SK</b>	4 417	73	27	2 343	69	31
<b>FI</b>	20 657	48	52	1 703	19	81
<b>SE</b>	53 348	44	56	26 502	56	44
<b>UK</b>	273 463	23	77	67 001	53	47

Source: Eurostat, Comext



### Extra and intra EU-27 trade in musical instruments, by product, 2006 (EUR million)

	Extra-EU-27			Intra-EU-27
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Dispatches
<b>Total EU-27</b>	<b>925.1</b>	<b>483.8</b>	<b>- 441.3</b>	<b>813.7</b>
Pianos	93.6	90.7	- 2.9	135.5
Guitars, violins, etc.	110.7	57.3	- 53.4	60.8
Keyboard pipe organs, harmoniums	3.6	11.2	+ 7.6	3.4
Accordions	6.3	14.3	+ 8.0	20.5
Clarinets, trumpets, etc.	88.4	100.0	+ 11.6	115.7
Percussion instruments	91.0	25.7	- 65.3	42.9
Electronic instruments	337.2	50.0	- 287.3	249.6
Musical boxes	21.5	7.1	-14.4	6.2
Parts and accessories	170.4	118.6	- 51.8	122.0
Not broken down and confidential data	2.5	9.0	-	56.9

Source: Eurostat, Comext







# Household cultural expenditure

## chapter 1



## Household cultural expenditure

Alongside the three main categories of household expenditure, namely on housing, food and transport, cultural spending comes under the heading of leisure and culture expenditure. In the individual EU countries, the share of cultural expenditure in household budgets at the end of the 1990s varied from 2.7% in Greece and Lithuania to 5.6% in Sweden and 5.8% in Denmark.

Cultural expenditure reflects not only discrepancies in cultural practices, but also relative price differences. The effect of price differences can be limited by expressing mean household cultural expenditure in terms of “purchasing power standard” (PPS).

The activities related to cultural expenditure were divided between printed matter (books, newspapers, periodicals and graphic arts goods: 31% of average household cultural spending in EU-15), picture, sound and computer use (24%), picture, sound and computer equipment (22%), attending cultural events (cinema, theatre, concerts, museums, galleries and others: 13%) and amateur activities (photography, music, etc.: 10%). Inter-country differences are partly associated with the level of computer equipment per household, theatre or cinema attendance and greater or lesser reading of books, newspapers and periodicals.

Data on households' expenditure can be analysed taking into account the socio-economic situation of households. This information confirms the commonly held perception that cultural consumption is influenced by income. Nevertheless, it is interesting to see to which extent this impact can be observed in different countries. In some countries, cultural consumption grows steadily as income increases, while in others a big “jump” is observed for households with the highest income.

The data presented are based on the 1999 EU Household Budget Surveys for the EU-15 Member States. Data for the new MS are taken from the national HBS conducted at the beginning of the 2000s. In a few months, new data from the 2006 collection will be available at Eurostat and will be subjected to more detailed analysis of the patterns of cultural consumption (also allowing comparison with the 1999 data).

## Average annual cultural expenditure per household, 1999 (EUR, PPS and as % of total expenditure)

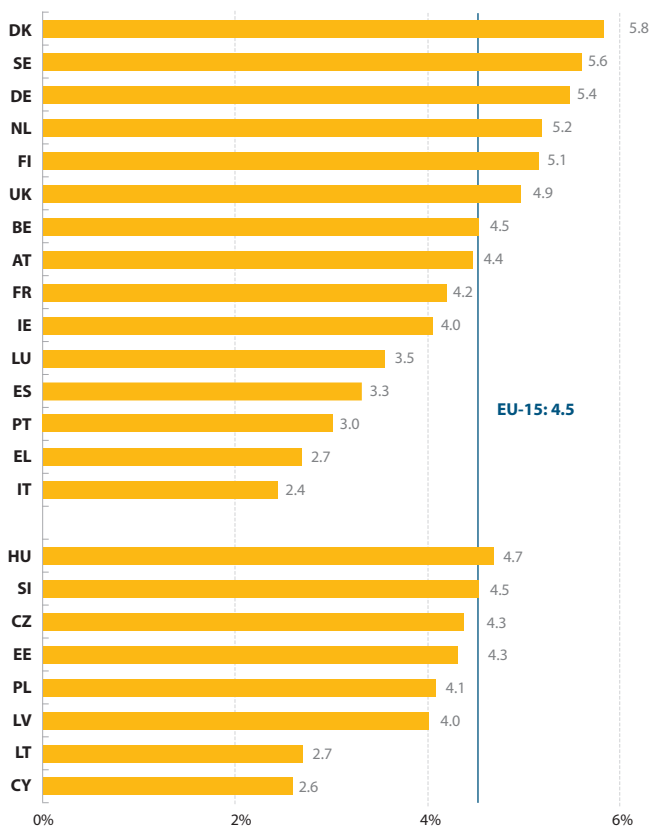
	Consumption expenditure		Share of cultural consumption expenditure	Cultural consumption expenditure
	Total	Culture		
	EUR	EUR	%	PPS
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>25 114e</b>	<b>1 124e</b>	<b>4.5e</b>	<b>1 076e</b>
<b>BE</b>	27 188	1 226	4.5	1 236
<b>DK</b>	29 255	1 695	5.8	1 358
<b>DE</b>	25 228	1 374	5.4	1 284
<b>EL</b>	19 147	510	2.7	623
<b>ES</b>	17 076	562	3.3	666
<b>FR</b>	25 876	1 079	4.2	1 025
<b>IE</b>	28 709	1 156	4.0	1 197
<b>IT</b>	24 081	583	2.4	659
<b>LU</b>	44 190	1 563	3.5	1 530
<b>NL</b>	24 607	1 270	5.2	1 324
<b>AT</b>	28 145	1 251	4.4	1 175
<b>PT</b>	13 418	401	3.0	554
<b>FI</b>	21 571	1 106	5.1	934
<b>SE</b>	28 883	1 608	5.6	1 207
<b>UK</b>	29 850	1 475	4.9	1 366
<b>CZ</b>	6 730	292	4.3	578
<b>EE</b>	4 287	184	4.3	336
<b>CY</b>	21 020	542	2.6	689
<b>LV</b>	4 890	195	4.0	427
<b>LT</b>	4 419	119	2.7	271
<b>HU</b>	5 748	268	4.7	507
<b>PL</b>	6 010	243	4.1	461
<b>SI</b>	13 507	609	4.5	884

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey – EU-15: 1999 wave; national data for the new MS (CY: 1997; SI: 2001; LV, HU and PL: 2002; CZ, EE and LT: 2003)



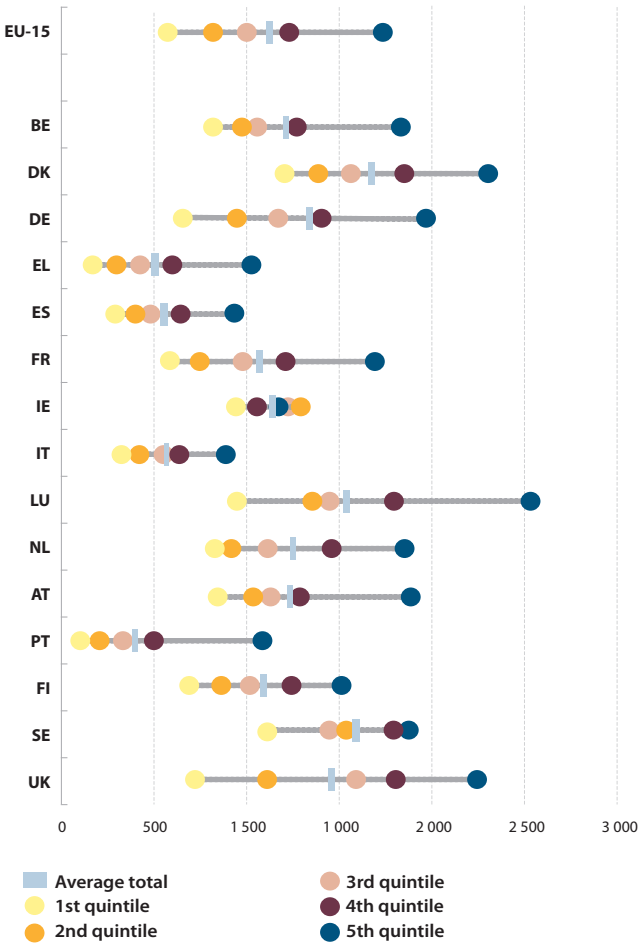


## Share of cultural expenditure in total households expenditure, 1999 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey – EU-15: 1999 wave; national data for the new MS (CY: 1997; SI: 2001; LV, HU and PL: 2002; CZ, EE and LT: 2003)

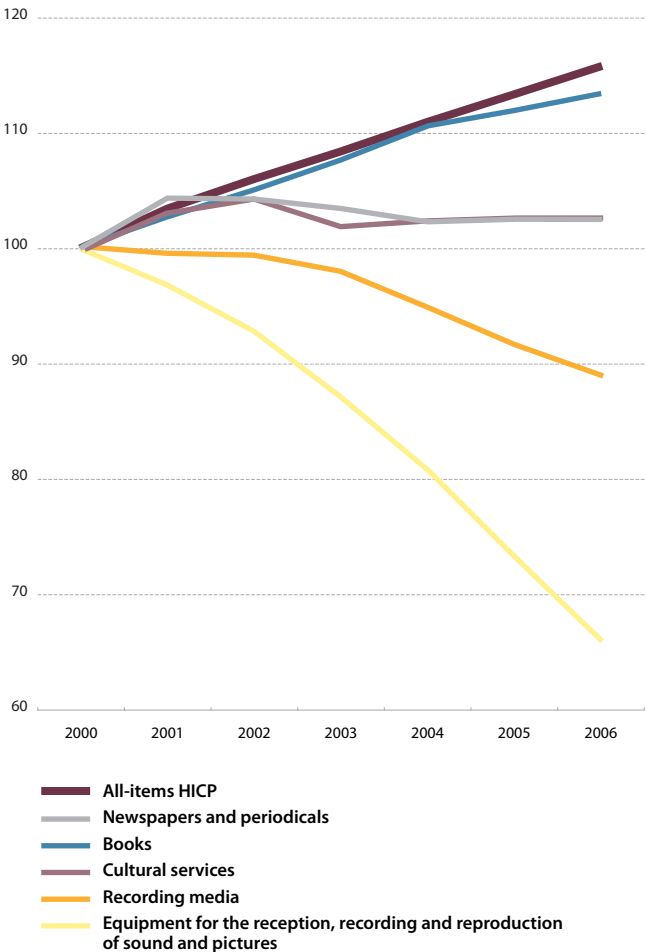
## Average annual cultural expenditure per household, by income group (quintile), 1999 (EUR)



*Reading note:* In EU-15 in 1999 the average cultural expenditure of the 20% of households with the lowest income was 586 euros, compared with 1 755 euros for the households with the highest income.

*Source:* Eurostat, Household Budget Survey, 1999 wave

## EU-27 harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP) for main cultural goods and services (base index: 2000 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, HICP



# Cultural participation

## chapter 2



## Cultural participation

On the whole, only a fairly small part of the population use cultural facilities, which are usually urban and subject to payment, especially in the case of the performing arts. The only activities in this category practised by more than half the population (EU-27) are visiting historical monuments and going to the cinema.

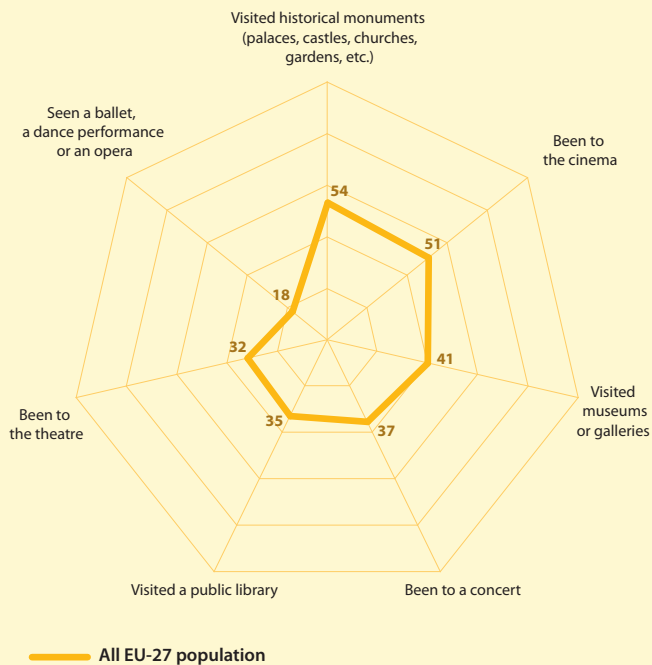
The findings in relation to social status or level of education confirm that use of cultural facilities tends to increase in line with financial and, particularly, socio-cultural resources. People at managerial level have the highest rates for visiting museums or historical monuments and for attending theatre and ballet, while students are the most numerous for cinema-going, library use and attendance at concerts. Ageing often leads to less use being made of cultural facilities and more time being spent on home-based leisure activities, such as reading and television.

In 2007 nearly 30% of the EU-27 population had taken some photographs or made a film as an amateur artistic activity at least once in the last 12 months and nearly three quarters (71%) had read at least one book. Book reading, especially frequent reading, is more common among women and persons with a high level of education.

In 2006 nearly one household out of every five (18%) possessed a video game console and six out of every ten had a personal computer (EU-27). The spread of computers clearly has not yet reached its limit, since wide differences exist from one country to another. The equipment rate varies by a factor of 1:4 between Bulgaria (21%) and Denmark (85%). There are also large differences in Internet connection: from 17% for Bulgaria to 80% for the Netherlands.

Data on cultural participation are taken from the Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2007 across EU-27 countries. It should be emphasised that Eurobarometer surveys are not statistical tools but opinion polls based on subjective responses. In a year's time, data from the specific module on social and cultural participation attached to the 2006 EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) will be available, as will data on social/cultural participation from the European Adult Education Survey (AES, 2006 wave). Since 2002 a Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals has been providing data on ICT equipment and use of the Internet in particular.

## Participation in cultural activities at least once in the last 12 months, EU-27, 2007 (%)



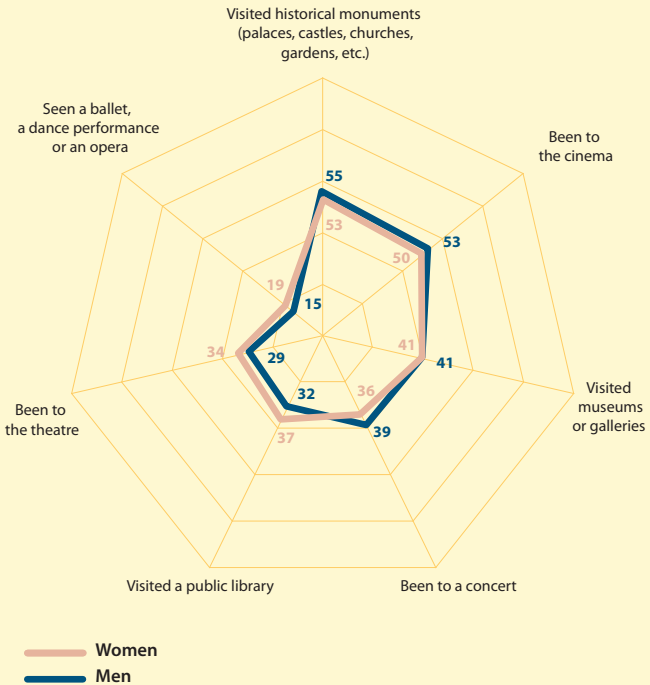
Responses are not exclusive.

*Reading note:* In 2007 in EU-27, 51% of the population (aged 15 years or older) had been to the cinema at least once in the last 12 months.

*Source:* Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007



## Participation in cultural activities at least once in the last 12 months by gender, EU-27, 2007 (%)

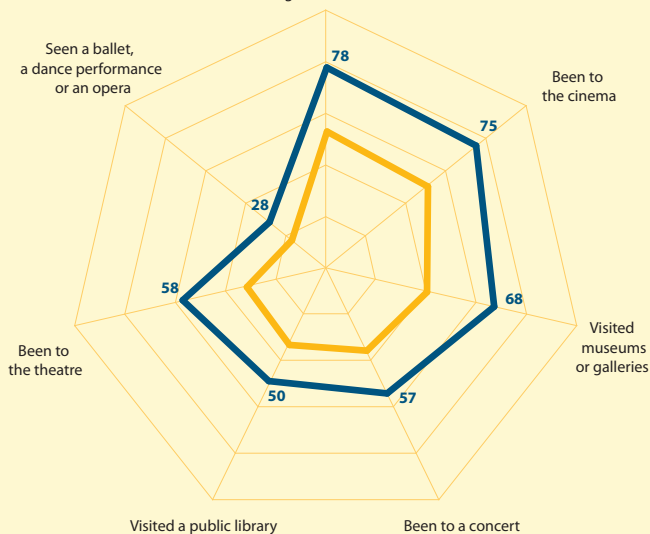


Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

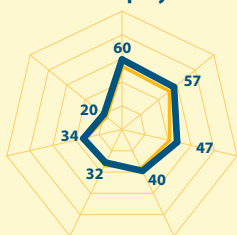
## Participation in cultural activities at least once in the last 12 months by status of occupation, EU-27, 2007 (%)

### Managers

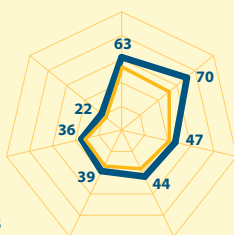
Visited historical monuments  
(palaces, castles, churches,  
gardens, etc.)



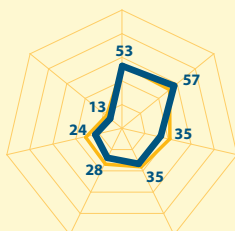
### Self-employed



### Other white collars

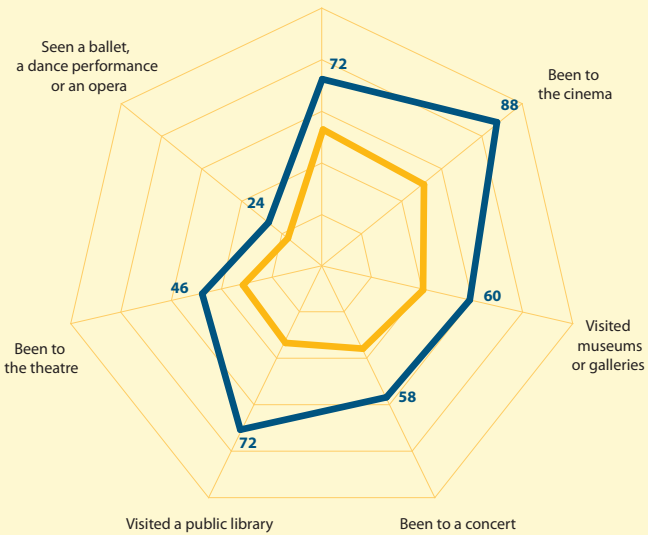


### Manual workers

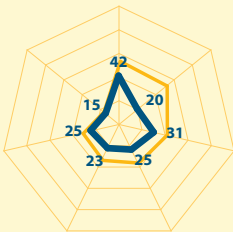


### Students

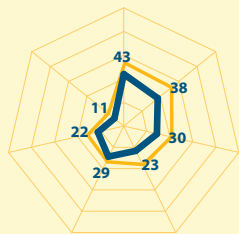
Visited historical monuments  
(palaces, castles, churches,  
gardens, etc.)



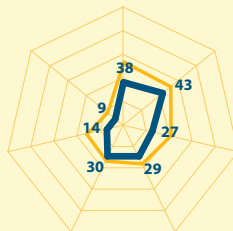
### Retired



### House persons



### Unemployed

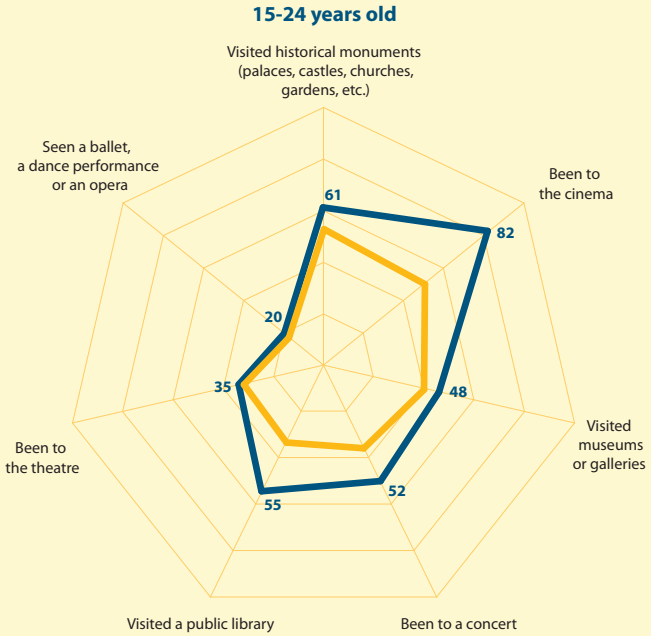


— All EU-27 population

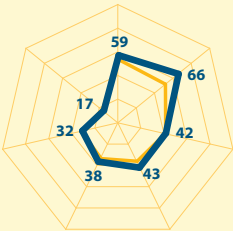
Reading note: In 2007, 88% of EU-27 students had been to the cinema at least once in the last 12 months, compared with 51% for the whole EU-27 population.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

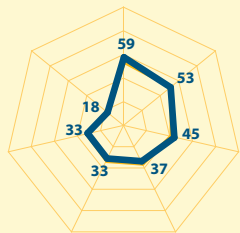
## Participation in cultural activities at least once in the last 12 months by age, EU-27, 2007 (%)



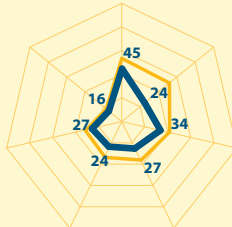
### 25-39 years old



### 40-54 years old



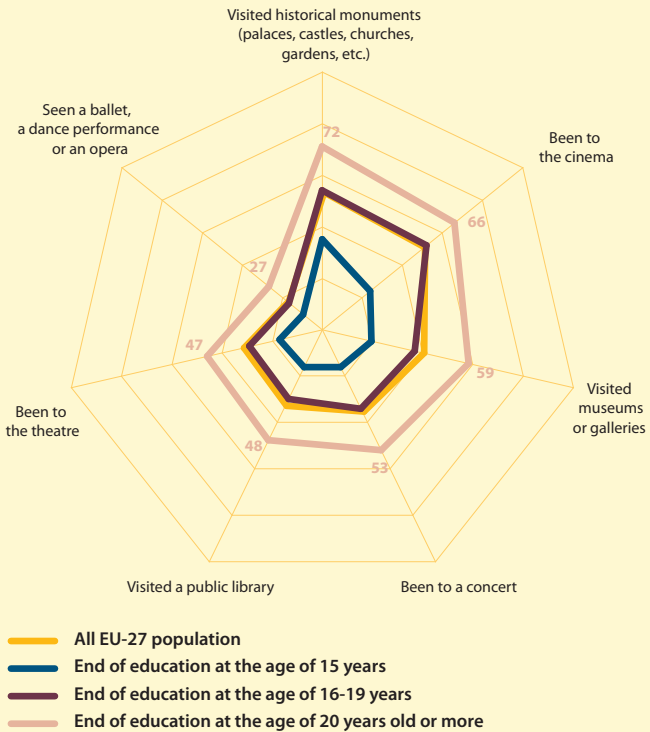
### 55 years old or more



— All EU-27 population

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

## Participation in cultural activities at least once in the last 12 months by level of education, EU-27, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

## Participation in amateur artistic activities<sup>1</sup> at least once in the last 12 months by age, age of end of education and status of occupation, EU-27, 2007 (%)

	EU-27	Age				Age of end of education		
		15-24	25-39	40-54	55 or more	15 years old	16-19	20 or more
Played a musical instrument	<b>10</b>	17	12	9	7	5	8	16
Sung	<b>15</b>	21	15	15	12	9	14	19
Acted	<b>3</b>	9	3	2	1	1	2	4
Danced	<b>19</b>	29	21	20	11	11	19	22
Written something (a text, a poem, etc.)	<b>12</b>	24	11	11	8	4	9	19
Done some photography, made a film	<b>27</b>	31	34	30	19	14	27	39
Done any other artistic activities <sup>2</sup>	<b>16</b>	28	19	16	9	6	14	25
None (Spontaneous)	<b>38</b>	26	34	37	47	54	37	26

	Status of occupation							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Unemployed	Retired	Students
Played a musical instrument	11	19	10	9	5	8	6	22
Sung	15	21	15	12	14	12	11	23
Acted	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	11
Danced	18	27	21	21	16	17	10	29
Written something (a text, a poem, etc.)	12	21	11	8	9	10	7	30
Done some photography, made a film	34	43	35	28	20	21	17	35
Done any other artistic activities <sup>2</sup>	21	27	16	13	14	15	8	32
None (Spontaneous)	37	21	33	38	47	44	48	23

1. Either on their own or as part of an organised group or classes and not on a professional basis; multiple answers are possible.

2. Like sculpture, painting, drawing, creative computing such as designing a website, etc.

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

## Percentage of persons having read a book in the last 12 months, 2007 (%)

		At least once	1-2 times	3-5 times	More than 5 times	Never in the last twelve months
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Sex</b>						
	Men	67	21	14	32	32
	Women	74	18	14	42	25
<b>Age</b>						
	15-24	82	25	18	39	17
	25-39	72	22	15	35	27
	40-54	74	21	14	39	26
	55 or more	63	16	10	37	36
<b>Age of end of education</b>						
	15 years old	51	19	10	22	48
	16-19	71	23	14	34	28
	20 or more	86	16	16	54	13
	Still studying	91	22	19	50	9

Note: The percentages on each row do not add up to exactly 100, because of a small percentage of "don't knows".

Source: Eurobarometer 67.1, 2007

## Percentage of households having access to a personal computer, a game console or the Internet at home, 2006 (%)

	Personal computer <sup>1</sup>	Game console <sup>1</sup>	Internet access at home <sup>2</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>BE</b>	57	15	54
<b>BG</b>	21	2	17
<b>CZ</b>	39	2	29
<b>DK</b>	85	26	79
<b>DE</b>	77	16	67
<b>EE</b>	52	4	46
<b>IE</b>	59	33	50
<b>EL</b>	37	13	23
<b>ES</b>	57	:	39
<b>FR</b>	56	:	41
<b>IT</b>	48	19	40
<b>CY</b>	52	24	37
<b>LV</b>	41	3	42
<b>LT</b>	40	3	35
<b>LU</b>	77	36	70
<b>HU</b>	50	7	32
<b>MT</b>	61	27	53
<b>NL</b>	80	25	80
<b>AT</b>	67	18	52
<b>PL</b>	45	6	36
<b>PT</b>	45	18	35
<b>RO</b>	:	:	14
<b>SI</b>	65	7	54
<b>SK</b>	50	8	27
<b>FI</b>	71	26	65
<b>SE</b>	82	24	77
<b>UK</b>	71	36	63
<b>MK</b>	:	4	14
<b>IS</b>	84	38	83
<b>NO</b>	75	29	69

Responses are not exclusive.

1. Via one of its members.

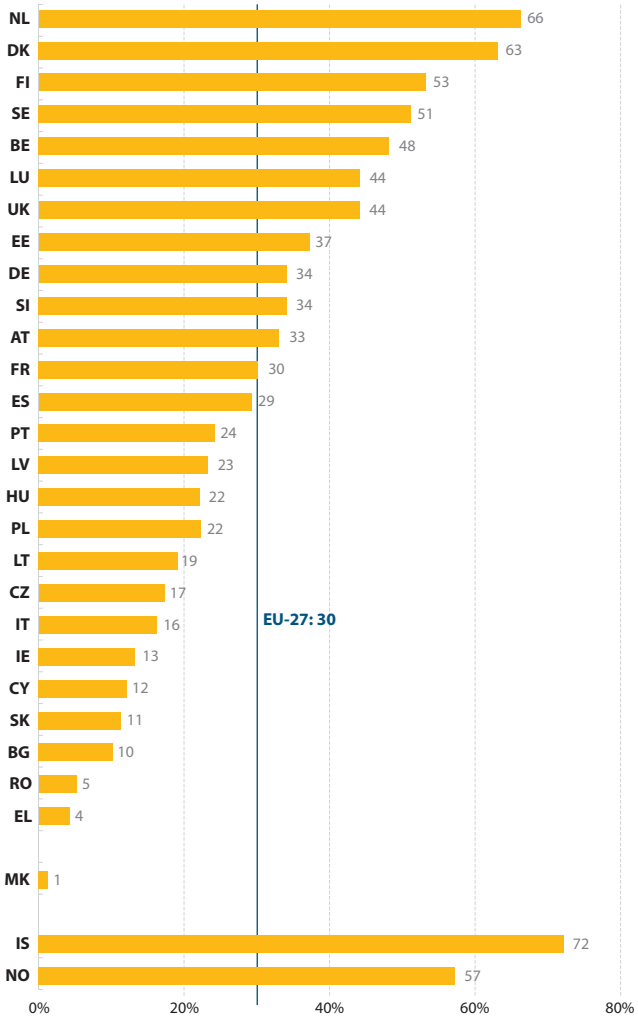
2. Includes all devices: personal computer, mobile phone, game console and TV set with specific Internet device.

Data extraction: July 2007.

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, 2006



## Percentage of households using a broadband connexion, 2006 (%)



Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, 2006

## Frequency of computer use<sup>1</sup> by individuals, 2006 (%)

	Every day or almost	At least once a week (but not every day)	At least once a month (but not every week)	Less than once a month
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
BE	75	19	4	1
BG	67	26	6	1
CZ	57	29	12	2
DK	82	14	3	0
DE	70	21	7	3
EE	69	24	6	1
IE	63	27	7	4
EL	63	24	10	3
ES	63	24	9	4
FR	70	:	:	:
IT	87	3	8	1
CY	72	19	8	1
LV	67	25	7	1
LT	64	28	6	2
LU	73	21	4	2
HU	73	22	4	1
MT	:	:	:	:
NL	79	16	4	1
AT	75	19	5	2
PL	64	25	8	2
PT	72	18	7	3
RO	55	36	8	1
SI	75	18	6	1
SK	70	23	6	1
FI	76	17	5	2
SE	74	20	5	1
UK	69	21	7	4
MK	63	29	7	1
IS	83	13	3	1
NO	77	18	4	1

1. Average among individuals who used a computer within the last three months.

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, 2006

Use of the Internet for cultural purposes<sup>1</sup>, 2006 (%)

	Reading / downloading online newspapers / news magazines	Playing / downloading games and music	Listening to Web radios / for watching Web television	Training and education	Other communication uses (chat sites, etc.)
EE	82	46	27	13	35
LT	72	58	40	65	38
FI	60	43	26	35	29
CY	59	51	27	39	32
DK	56	32	33	24	20
HU	56	50	27	29	47
LV	53	47	34	25	44
SK	51	37	17	16	40
EL	48	39	19	32	10
SE	48	39	33	9	29
BG	47	48	43	29	59
SI	47	41	29	43	31
NL	45	51	34	29	36
PT	45	46	30	20	42
MT	44	43	26	38	31
CZ	43	28	15	40	29
AT	43	25	11	22	21
LU	41	37	30	30	49
PL	40	40	24	11	44
UK	36	37	23	50	20
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>
IT	35	29	15	32	25
DE	27	26	17	52	38
BE	26	32	18	24	30
FR	20	20	22	:	37
IE	15	22	18	26	13
ES	:	48	:	16	42
RO	:	:	:	:	:
MK	29	51	19	24	37
NO	80	45	42	9	42
IS	76	38	48	17	49

1. Percentage of individuals who used the Internet in the last three months.

*Reading note:* In EU-27, 35% of individuals who used the Internet in the last three months used it for reading / downloading online newspapers / magazines.

The rates of "reading / downloading online newspapers / magazines" are sorted in descending order. Responses are not exclusive.

Source: Eurostat, Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, 2006



**Time spent  
on cultural activities**

**chapter 3**



## Time spent on cultural activities

The general way people organise their day and use their time is similar across countries, although some differences can be noted. Lunch breaks, for example, are longer in the Mediterranean countries, particularly in France, than elsewhere, with the result that the amount of leisure time is shorter. The Finnish have an hour more leisure time than the French and the Italians. Another example is peak television viewing time, which is in the evening in every country, but begins at an earlier hour in the UK and Scandinavia.

People in the Mediterranean countries spend less time than people elsewhere on television and culture as a primary leisure activity (they also read much less). Figures concerning secondary activities, however, tend to show that they are more used to watching television or listening to music while doing other things.

The eight-country classification for time devoted to TV and video is appreciably the same for the 15-24 as for the 65-85 age group. This time is longer among the older population everywhere, with nearly equal difference patterns from one country to another.

Men in every country generally have more leisure time than women and devote more of their time to television and video than to other cultural activities.

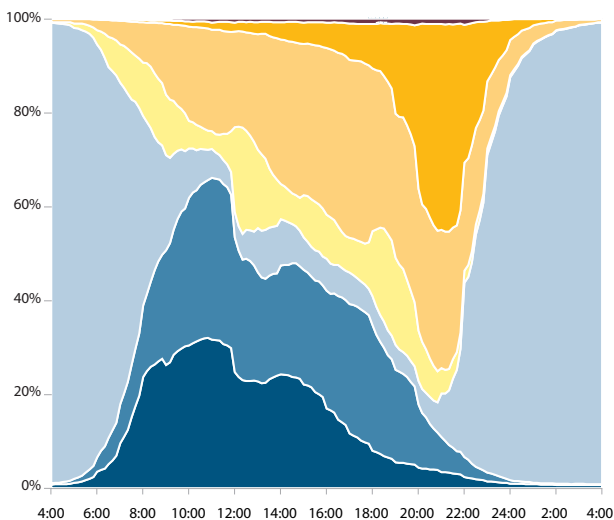
Young boys, between the ages of 10 and 14, devote more time to playing video games than young girls. Between 15 and 24 years old, they are less numerous, but still spend almost the same time on them as the 10-14s.

The Harmonised European Time Use Study (Hetus) launched by Eurostat in the early 1990s is designed to facilitate Europe-wide comparison between the different Time Use surveys conducted by national statistical agencies and research institutes from 1998 to 2004.

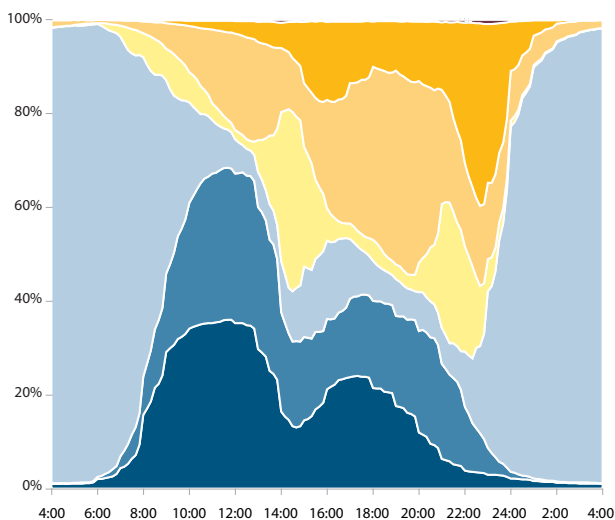
The Hetus site developed by Statistics Sweden with a grant from Eurostat makes it possible to answer personalised requests on the average daily time spent on various activities by the inhabitants of eight countries (DE, ES, FR, IT, FI, SE, UK and NO); it also provides participation rates. BG, EE and LV joined the site in July 2007. Data also exist for other European countries (BE, DK, LT, HU, NL, PL and SI) but they are not yet consultable online, since certain data rectification and harmonisation of concepts are required.

## How is time spent during the day? Participation rate, 10 minutes by 10 minutes (%)

### DE – Germany



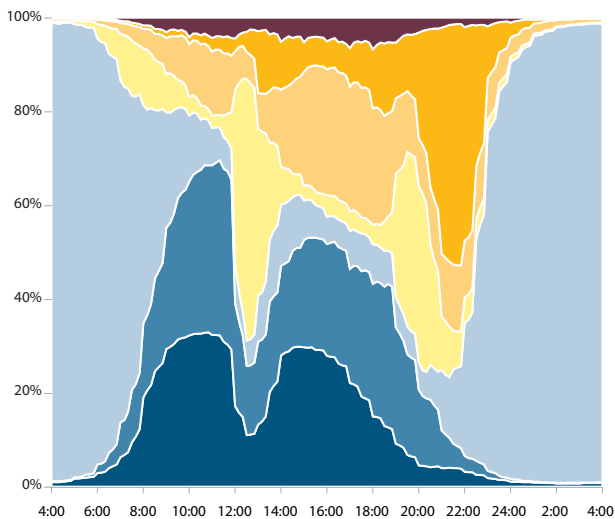
### ES – Spain



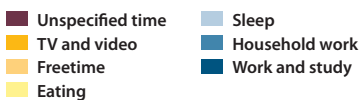
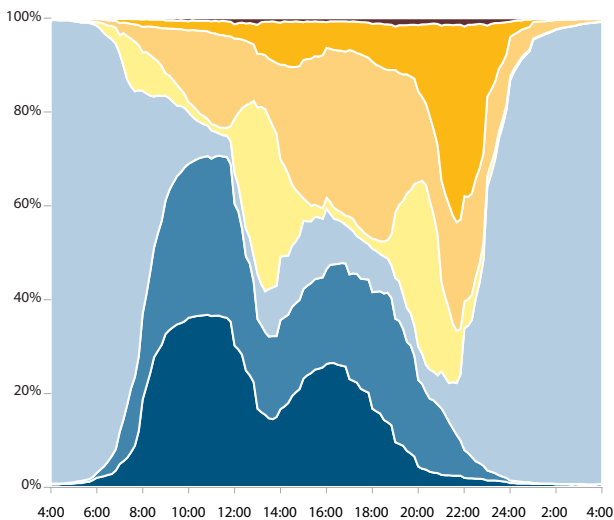
Unless otherwise stated in the tables or graphs, the population concerned is 20- to 74-year-olds, the common age group for the national surveys.



## FR – France

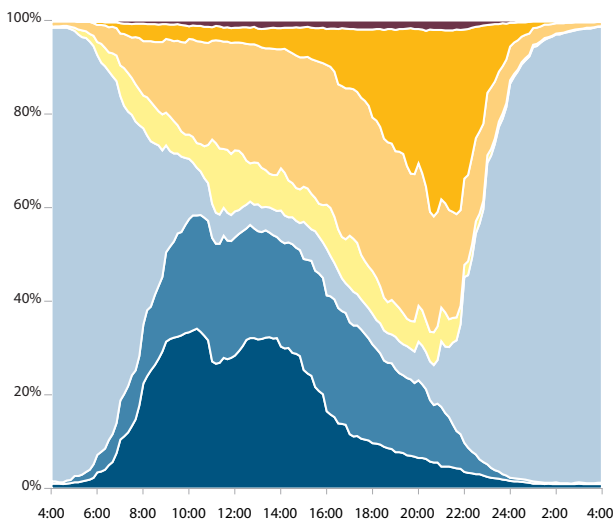


## IT – Italy

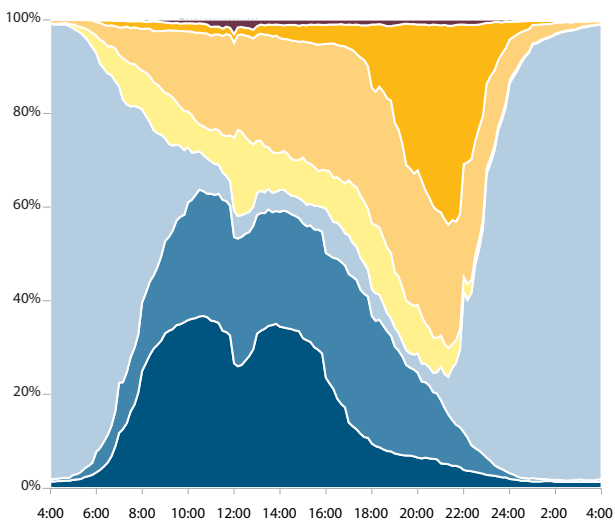


## How is time spent during the day? Participation rate, 10 minutes by 10 minutes (%)

### FI – Finland

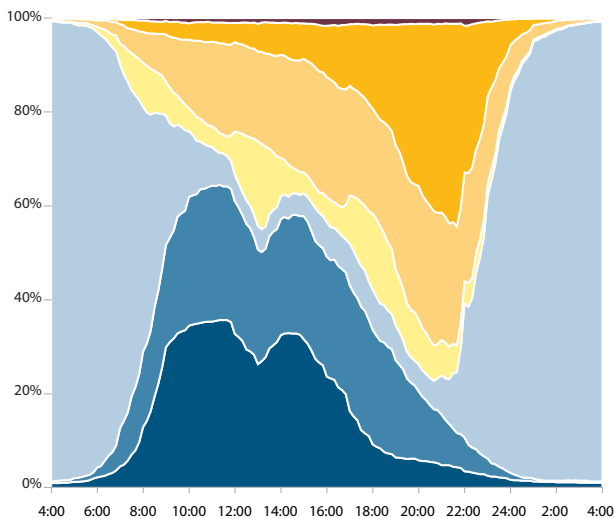


### SE – Sweden

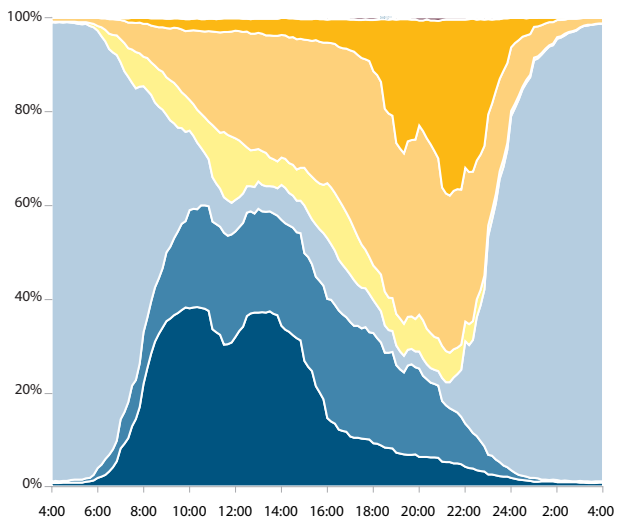




## UK – United Kingdom



## NO – Norway



- |                                                         |                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <span style="color: #800000;">■</span> Unspecified time | <span style="color: #ADD8E6;">■</span> Sleep          |
| <span style="color: #FFA500;">■</span> TV and video     | <span style="color: #4682B4;">■</span> Household work |
| <span style="color: #FFDAB9;">■</span> Freetime         | <span style="color: #0056B3;">■</span> Work and study |
| <span style="color: #FFFF00;">■</span> Eating           |                                                       |

Data extraction from Hetus website: June 2007.

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys (countries surveyed between 1999 and 2003)

## Mean duration per day by activity (hours:minutes and % of the day) and participation rate in the activity (%)

DE 2001-2002	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	1:49	7.6	78
Freetime	5:05	21.2	100
Eating	1:45	7.3	99
Sleep	8:12	34.2	100
Household work	3:45	15.6	93
Work and study	3:16	13.6	43

ES 2002-2003	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	1:53	7.8	82
Freetime	4:12	17.5	100
Eating	1:46	7.4	100
Sleep	8:34	35.7	100
Household work	3:33	14.8	84
Work and study	3:59	16.6	46

FR 1998-1999	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	2:01	8.4	78
Freetime	3:06	12.9	:
Eating	2:15	9.4	100
Sleep	8:50	36.8	100
Household work	3:36	15.0	90
Work and study	3:37	15.1	46

IT 2002-2003	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	1:40	6.9	79
Freetime	4:28	18.6	100
Eating	1:54	7.9	100
Sleep	8:18	34.6	100
Household work	3:51	16.0	83
Work and study	3:40	15.3	44

The mean duration by those who spent any time on the activity can be calculated in the following way:

$$\text{Mean duration by those who spent any time on the activity} = \frac{\text{Mean duration per day}}{\text{Participation rate}} \times 100$$

FI 1999-2000	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	2:13	9.2	86
Freetime	4:38	19.3	99
Eating	1:21	5.6	99
Sleep	8:27	35.2	100
Household work	3:27	14.4	94
Work and study	3:42	15.4	46

SE 2000-2001	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	1:48	7.5	82
Freetime	4:40	19.4	100
Eating	1:34	6.5	99
Sleep	8:06	33.8	100
Household work	3:30	14.6	95
Work and study	4:11	17.4	52

UK 2000-2001	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	2:23	9.9	87
Freetime	4:06	17.1	99
Eating	1:25	5.9	98
Sleep	8:23	34.9	100
Household work	3:45	15.6	93
Work and study	3:49	15.9	47

NO 2000-2001	Mean duration h:mm	% in a day	Participation rate %
TV and video	1:52	7.8	83
Freetime	5:19	22.2	100
Eating	1:22	5.7	99
Sleep	8:03	33.5	100
Household work	3:22	14.0	95
Work and study	3:59	16.6	:

Note: In the classification, Freetime = Leisure time except TV and video (but including Other personal care and Travel related to leisure).

Main travel times (work, study, shopping...) have been taken into account in each category of activity.

Reading note: In Spain, for example, the mean duration spent watching TV or videos is 1: 53 per day (for the entire population, whether or not they watch). In fact, 82% of them practise this activity. Consequently, people (20- to 74-year-olds) who watch TV or videos spend on average  $1: 53/0.82 = 2: 18$  per day doing so.

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Main activities and secondary activities – leisure and cultural time (h:mm)

Mean duration per day	DE	ES <sup>1</sup>	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
<b>Leisure total as main activity<sup>2</sup></b>	5:28	4:51	4:24	4:35	5:36	5:07	5:08	5:46
Cultural time as main activity	3:01	2:24	2:36	2:12	3:21	2:42	3:12	2:52
<b>Leisure total as secondary activity</b>	3:59	1:12	5:53	2:55	2:40	2:41	2:29	2:00
Cultural time as secondary activity	1:52	1:14	2:28	1:49	1:18	1:05	1:12	0:57

1. ES: Socialising with family, visits and feasts, other socialising and resting as secondary activities are not available.

2. Cultural time without "art": "Art" is included in "Other hobbies and games" and cannot be singled out. But "art" is taken into account in "Leisure total as main activity".

## Mean duration of cultural time as main activity (h:mm)

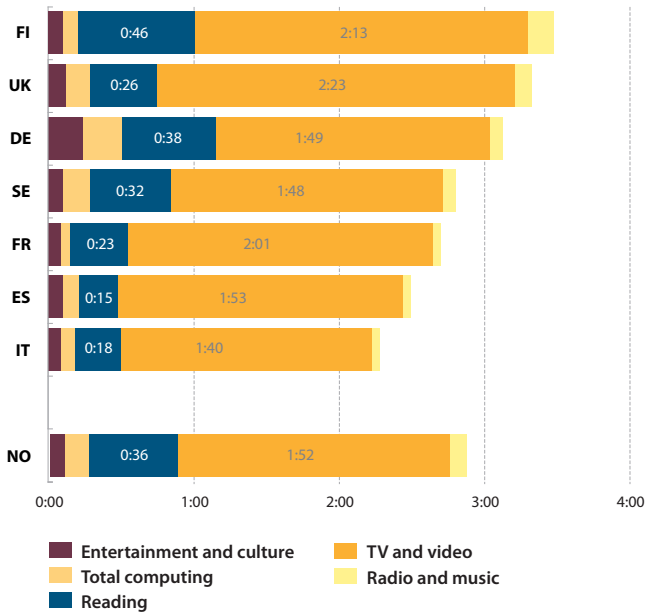
	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	1:49	1:53	2:01	1:40	2:13	1:48	2:23	1:52
Entertainment and culture	0:14	0:06	0:05	0:05	0:06	0:06	0:07	0:07
Total computing	0:15	0:07	0:04	0:06	0:06	0:11	0:10	0:10
Computer and video games	0:04	0:01	:	0:01	0:02	0:02	0:03	0:02
Other computing	0:11	0:06	0:04	0:05	0:04	0:09	0:07	0:08
Reading	0:38	0:15	0:23	0:18	0:46	0:32	0:26	0:36
Radio and music	0:05	0:03	0:03	0:03	0:10	0:05	0:06	0:07

## Participation rate in cultural activities as main activity (%)

	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	78	82	77	79	86	82	87	83
Entertainment and culture	9	5	4	4	6	5	6	6
Total computing	16	8	4	6	9	16	11	14
Computer and video games	4	1	:	1	4	2	3	2
Other computing	13	7	4	5	6	14	9	12
Reading	59	22	34	30	68	55	42	62
Radio and music	10	5	5	8	18	11	13	15

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Breakdown of the mean duration of cultural activities as main activity (h:mm)



## Detailed breakdown of cultural activities as secondary activity

Mean duration per day, by activity (h:mm)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	0:18	0:39	0:54	1:10	0:16	0:13	0:24	0:12
Reading	0:12	0:04	0:11	0:04	0:10	0:13	0:12	0:08
Radio and music	1:22	0:29	1:23	0:35	0:52	0:39	0:38	0:37

Participation rate (%)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	26	45	51	65	30	27	44	26
Reading	27	8	15	9	33	39	30	24
Radio and music	64	28	62	40	45	43	47	42

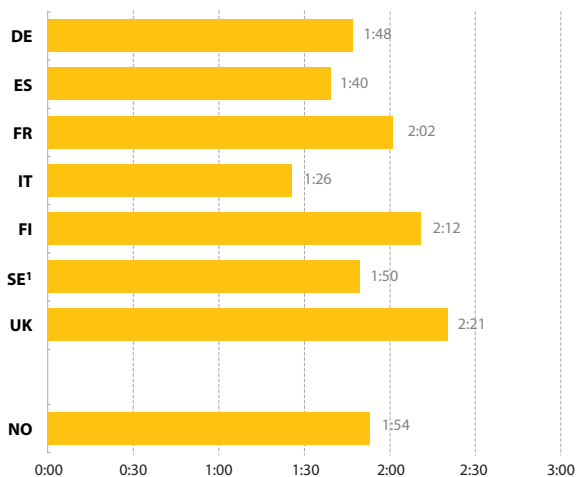
Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Main cultural activities by age group

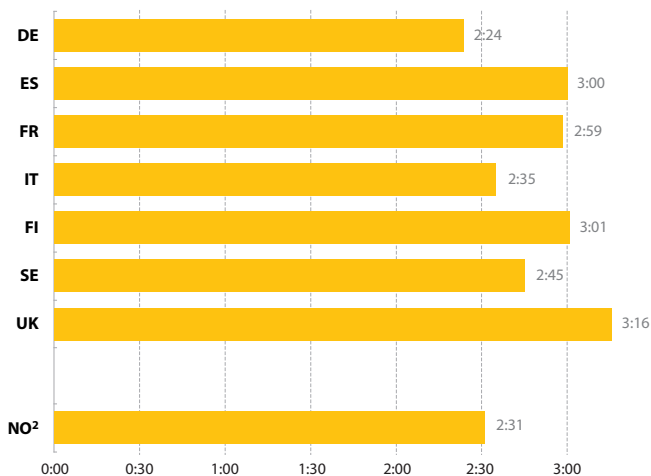
### Mean duration per day (h:mm)

#### Watching TV and video

##### 15-24 years old



##### 64-85 years old



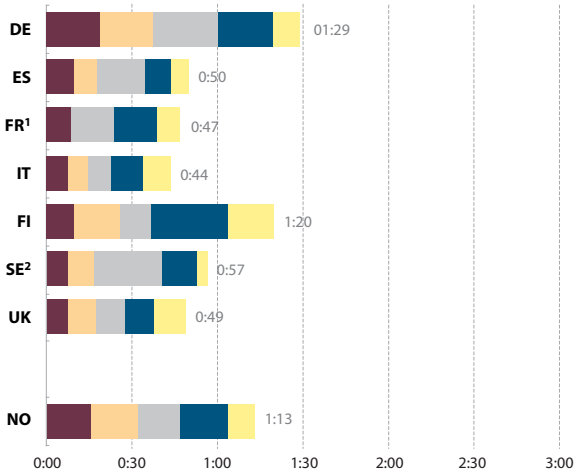
1. SE: respondents are 20-24 years old.

2. NO: respondents are 64-79 years old.

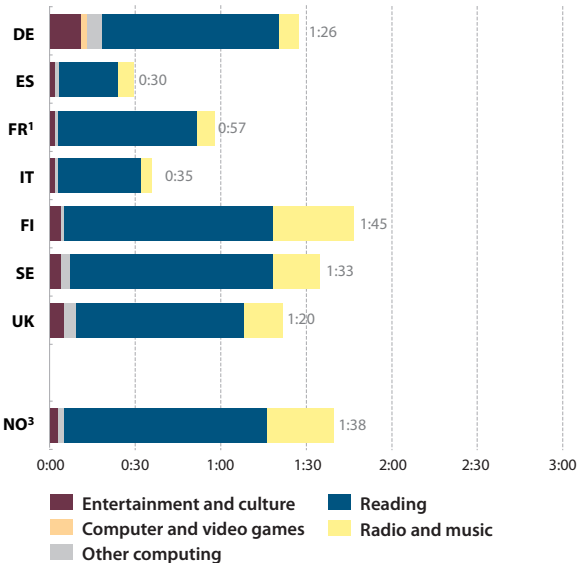


## Other cultural activities

### 15-24 years old



### 64-85 years old



1. FR: no information is available on "computer and video games".

2. SE: respondents are 20-24 years old.

3. NO: respondents are 64-79 years old.

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Mean duration of and participation rate in the main cultural activities, 15-24 years old (h:mm and %)

Mean duration (h:mm)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE <sup>1</sup>	UK	NO
TV and video	1:48	1:40	2:02	1:26	2:12	1:50	2:21	1:54
Entertainment and culture	0:19	0:10	0:09	0:08	0:10	0:08	0:08	0:16
Computer and video games	0:19	0:08	:	0:07	0:16	0:09	0:10	0:16
Other computing	0:23	0:17	0:15	0:08	0:11	0:24	0:10	0:15
Reading	0:19	0:09	0:15	0:11	0:27	0:12	0:10	0:17
Radio and music	0:09	0:06	0:08	0:10	0:16	0:04	0:11	0:09

Participation rate (%)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE <sup>1</sup>	UK	NO
TV and video	75	80	76	76	83	77	86	81
Entertainment and culture	12	7	6	6	10	8	7	12
Computer and video games	17	8	:	9	18	6	10	12
Other computing	24	18	13	10	14	24	12	19
Reading	32	15	22	20	47	29	20	34
Radio and music	16	11	13	20	27	9	19	21

1. SE: respondents are 20-24 years old.

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Mean duration of and participation rate in the main cultural activities, 64-85 years old (h:mm and %)

Mean duration (h:mm)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO <sup>1</sup>
TV and video	2:24	3:00	2:59	2:35	3:01	2:45	3:16	2:31
Entertainment and culture	0:11	0:02	0:02	0:02	0:04	0:04	0:05	0:03
Computer and video games	0:02	0:00	:	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
Other computing	0:05	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:03	0:04	0:02
Reading	1:01	0:21	0:48	0:28	1:12	1:10	0:58	1:10
Radio and music	0:07	0:06	0:06	0:04	0:28	0:16	0:13	0:23

Participation rate (%)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO <sup>1</sup>
TV and video	87	90	89	89	92	92	92	91
Entertainment and culture	7	2	1	2	5	6	5	3
Computer and video games	2	0	:	0	1	1	1	1
Other computing	6	1	1	1	1	4	4	4
Reading	78	22	55	34	82	83	69	85
Radio and music	17	7	9	8	37	27	24	37

1. NO: respondents are 67-79 years old.

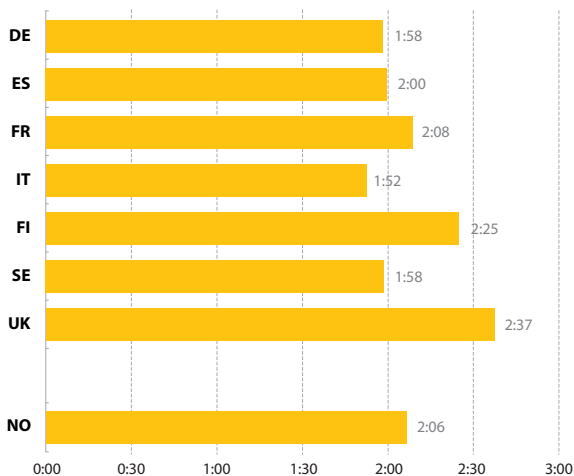
Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Main cultural activities by gender

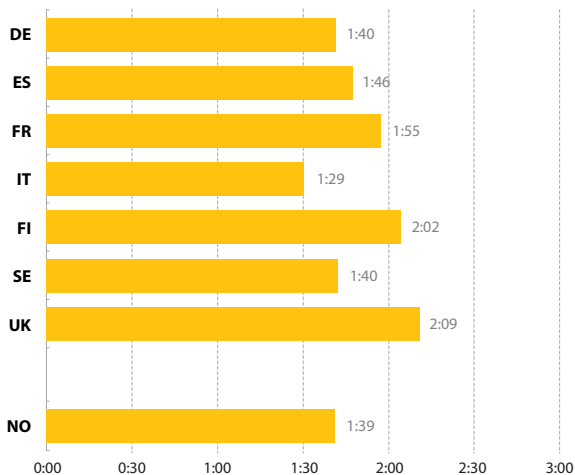
Mean duration per day (h:mm)

### Watching TV and video

#### Men



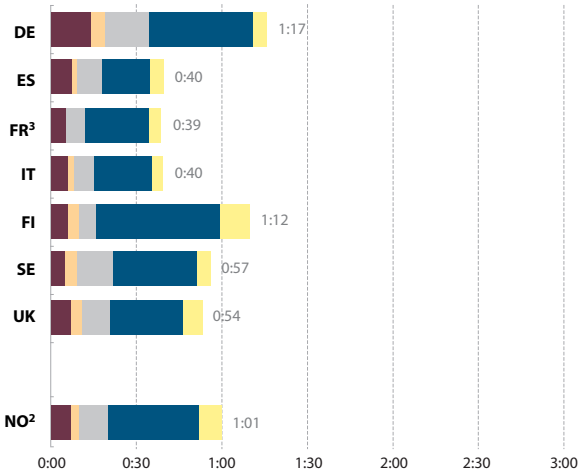
#### Women



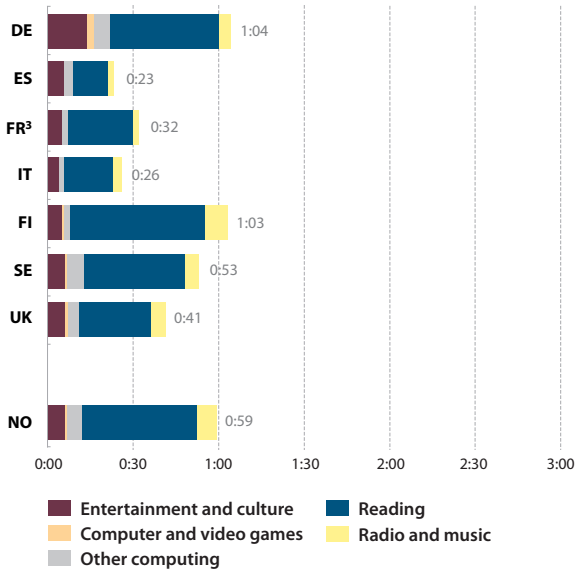


## Other cultural activities

## Men



## Women



Entertainment and culture
  Reading

Computer and video games
  Radio and music

Other computing

1. FR: no information is available on "computer and video games".

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Mean duration of and participation rate in the main cultural activities – Men (h:mm and %)

Mean duration (h:mm)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	1:58	2:00	2:08	1:52	2:25	1:58	2:37	2:06
Entertainment and culture	0:14	0:07	0:05	0:06	0:06	0:05	0:07	0:07
Computer and video games	0:05	0:02	:	0:02	0:04	0:04	0:04	0:03
Other computing	0:16	0:09	0:07	0:07	0:06	0:13	0:10	0:10
Reading	0:37	0:17	0:23	0:21	0:45	0:30	0:26	0:33
Radio and music	0:05	0:05	0:04	0:04	0:11	0:05	0:07	0:08

Participation rate (%)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	80	83	78	81	85	83	87	84
Entertainment and culture	9	5	4	4	6	5	6	6
Computer and video games	6	2	:	2	5	3	4	3
Other computing	17	9	6	8	8	18	11	16
Reading	56	24	33	32	65	50	41	57
Radio and music	11	7	7	9	19	11	13	15

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Mean duration of and participation rate in the main cultural activities – Women (h:mm and %)

Mean duration (h:mm)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	1:40	1:46	1:55	1:29	2:02	1:40	2:09	1:39
Entertainment and culture	0:14	0:06	0:05	0:04	0:05	0:06	0:06	0:06
Computer and video games	0:02	0:00	:	0:00	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:01
Other computing	0:06	0:03	0:02	0:02	0:02	0:06	0:04	0:05
Reading	0:38	0:12	0:23	0:17	0:47	0:35	0:25	0:40
Radio and music	0:04	0:02	0:02	0:03	0:08	0:05	0:05	0:07

Participation rate (%)	DE	ES	FR	IT	FI	SE	UK	NO
TV and video	76	81	76	77	86	81	86	82
Entertainment and culture	9	5	3	4	6	5	6	6
Computer and video games	3	0	:	0	2	1	2	2
Other computing	9	4	2	3	4	11	6	9
Reading	62	21	35	28	71	61	43	67
Radio and music	9	3	4	7	17	11	12	16

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys

## Average time spent per day on computer and video games by young people (h:mm and %)

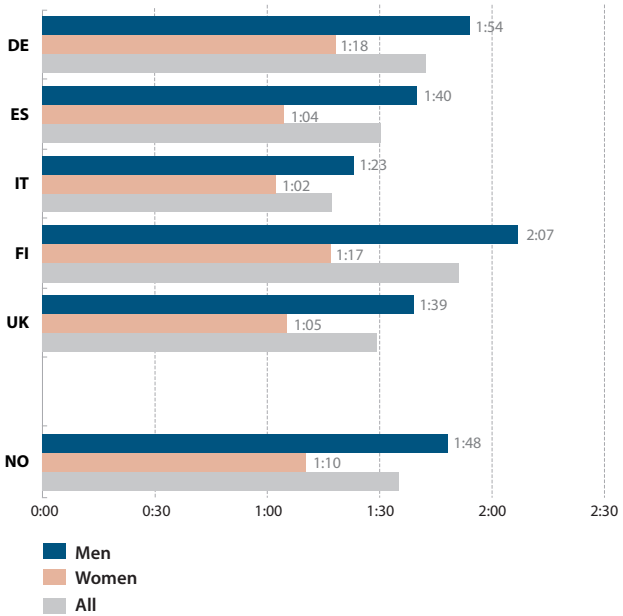
	Participation rate to the activity (%)			Mean per day for participants doing the activity (h:mm)		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
<b>10-14 years</b>						
DE	45	23	34	1:54	1:18	1:42
ES	32	13	23	1:40	1:04	1:30
IT	38	16	27	1:23	1:02	1:17
FI	53	23	38	2:07	1:17	1:51
UK	39	16	28	1:39	1:05	1:29
NO	54	27	41	1:48	1:10	1:35
<b>15-19 years</b>						
DE	30	13	22	2:12	1:11	1:55
ES	20	5	13	1:43	1:01	1:35
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	22	5	14	1:21	1:05	1:18
FI	38	12	24	1:50	0:54	1:35
UK	22	5	14	1:55	1:15	1:48
NO	26	8	17	2:19	:	2:02
<b>20-24 years</b>						
DE	18	5	12	1:58	0:54	1:46
ES	8	2	5	1:43	1:31	1:41
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	7	1	4	1:25	1:10	1:23
FI	19	7	13	1:41	0:36	1:20
SE	9	2	6	:	:	2:27
UK	9	3	6	1:45	1:13	1:37
NO	14	3	8	2:51	:	2:36

Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys





## Average time spent per day on computer and video games by 10- to 14-year-olds (h:mm)



Source: Eurostat, Time Use Surveys



## Background information



## Cultural field

LEG (European leadership group on cultural statistics) defined the cultural field by cross-tabulating eight cultural fields and artistic domains: artistic and monumental heritage, archives, libraries, books and press, visual arts, architecture, performing arts, audio and audiovisual/multimedia, with six functions:

creation, production, dissemination, trade, preservation, training.

This has made it possible to cross-relate the sixty or so cultural activities identified with the classification commonly used in the harmonised European surveys: NACE, ISCO, COICOP, etc.

The cultural activities, occupations or goods identified in the European classifications are listed below. Harmonised data describe only parts of this cultural field, some more extensively than others, depending on the theme (employment, enterprises, etc.).

*Cultural statistics in the EU*, Final report of the LEG.

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

## CLASSIFICATIONS

### ■ NACE Rev 1.1

NACE Rev. 1.1 is the EU classification of economic activities. It is built on a four-digit level:

level 1: 17 sections identified by letters A to Q;

intermediate level: 31 sub-sections identified by two-letter alphabetical codes;

level 2: 62 divisions identified by two-digit numerical codes (01 to 99);

level 3: 224 groups identified by three-digit numerical codes (01.1 to 99.0);

level 4: 514 classes identified by four-digit numerical codes (01.11 to 99.00).

Cultural activities can be found under sections D, G, K and O of the NACE Rev.1.1 classification.

The detailed list of classes partly or totally including cultural activities is as follows:

#### D Manufacturing

DE Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing

22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media

22.1 Publishing

22.11 Publishing of books

22.12 Publishing of newspapers

22.13 Publishing of journals and periodicals

22.14 Publishing of sound recordings

#### G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

GA Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

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

52.4 Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores

52.47 Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery

### **K Real estate, renting and business activities**

KA Real estate, renting and business activities

74 Other business activities

74.2 74.20 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy

### **O Other community, social and personal service activities**

OA Other community, social and personal service activities

92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities

92.1 Motion picture and video activities

92.11 Motion picture and video production

92.12 Motion picture and video distribution

92.13 Motion picture projection

92.2 92.20 Radio and television activities

92.3 Other entertainment activities

92.31 Artistic and literary creation and interpretation

92.32 Operation of arts facilities

92.4 92.40 News agency activities

92.5 Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities

92.51 Library and archives activities

92.52 Museums activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings

This list does not cover the cultural field exhaustively. Some cultural activities cannot be identified and measured. Either they are included in or hidden under a class at a higher level or they are distributed between several classes, e.g. the antiques trade. Some cultural activities are not classified at all in the NACE Rev. 1.1 nomenclature, e.g. multimedia and video games. The new revised NACE Rev. 2 nomenclature introduces a fuller list of cultural activities, thus offering better coverage of the cultural field.

## **■ ISCO 88**

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is one of the main international classifications for which the ILO (International Labour Organisation) is responsible. It belongs to the international family of economic and social classifications.

**ISCO-88 (COM)** is the European Union variant of the International Standard Classification of Occupations. ISCO-88 (COM) should not be regarded as a different classification from ISCO-88, but rather as the result of a coordinated effort to implement ISCO-88 for census and survey coding purposes. There are 10 levels in the ISCO-88 (COM) classification and cultural classes can be found under levels 2 "Professionals" and 3 "Technicians and associate professionals".

### **ISCO-88 (COM) classes covering 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 cannot be identified and measured. Either they are distributed between several classes or they are included in or hidden under a class at a higher level. Film producers, for example, are included in class 1229 "Production and operations managers not elsewhere classified". Some cultural occupations are not classified at all in the ISCO-88 (COM) nomenclature (e.g. multimedia artists).

## ■ ISCED 97

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) was designed by Unesco in the early 1970s to serve "as an instrument suitable for assembling, compiling and presenting statistics of education both within individual countries and internationally".

The ISCED system is built up by classifying each educational programme by field of education and by level.

The ISCED 1997 classification by field contains 25 two-digit fields of education. Mainly the first two digits are used for international data collection.

### **ISCED 97 Classification of education by field**

The ISCED 97 classification by field identifies 9 one-digit fields of education. Cultural fields are integrated in fields 2 "Humanities and arts", 3 "Social sciences, business and law" and 5 "Engineering, manufacturing and construction".

#### 2 Humanities and arts

- 21 Arts
- 22 Humanities

#### 3 Social Sciences, 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

## ISCED 97 Classification of education by level

Six major levels of educational attainment are defined:

ISCED level 0 – Pre-primary education

ISCED level 1 – Primary education

ISCED level 2 – Lower secondary education

ISCED level 3 – Upper secondary education

ISCED level 4 – Post-secondary non-tertiary education

ISCED level 5 – First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)

ISCED level 6 – Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

## ■ COICOP

The COICOP-HBS classification is a nomenclature directly derived from the COICOP classification developed in the framework of the United Nations' System of National Accounts, but, as its full name indicates, specifically adapted to the needs of household budget surveys.

The HBS methodology uses the four-level COICOP-HBS nomenclature, which provides the twelve main divisions of consumption expenditure. Division HE09 "Recreation and culture" covers the main cultural expenditure of households.

The COICOP-HBS classes partly or totally including cultural expenditure are listed below:

### HE09 Recreation and culture

HE091 Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment

HE0911 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures

HE09111 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound

HE09112 Televisions sets, video-cassette players and recorders

HE0912 Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments

HE09121 Photographic and cinematographic equipment

HE0913 HE09131 Data processing equipment

HE0914 HE09141 Recording media for pictures and sound

HE0915 HE09151 Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment and accessories

HE092 Other major durables for recreation and culture including repair

HE0921 Other major durables for recreation and culture

HE09211 Musical instruments

HE094 Recreational and cultural services

HE0942 Cultural services

HE09421 Cinema, theatres, concerts

HE09422 Museums, zoological gardens, etc.

HE09423 Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment

HE09424 Other services

HE095 Newspapers, books and stationery

HE0951 HE09511 Books



HE0952 HE09521 Newspapers and periodicals  
 HE0954 HE09541 Stationery and drawing materials

## ■ ComExt

ComExt (intra- and extra-European trade) is a harmonised comparable statistical database for trade in goods both between EU Member States and outside the EU. The database is administered by Eurostat. The data on trade in services are provided by the IMF which centralises the data collected within the "balance of payments" of the individual EU Member States.

### **Cultural goods traded and identified by the ComExt nomenclature (2006):**

- 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
- 8524 32 90 Disks for laser reading systems, for reproducing sound only of a diameter exceeding 6,5 cm
- 8524 39 20 Digital versatile disks (DVD)

### **92 Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles**

- 9201 Pianos, including automatic pianos; harpsichords and other keyboard stringed instruments
- 9202 Other string musical instruments (for example, guitars, violins, harps)
- 9203 Keyboard pipe organs, harmoniums and similar keyboard instruments with free metal reeds
- 9204 Accordions and similar instruments; mouth organs
- 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 signalling instruments
- 9209 Parts (for example, mechanisms for musical boxes) and accessories (for example, cards, disks and rolls for mechanical instruments) of musical instruments; metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds

### **97 Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques**

- 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, historical, archaeological, palaeontological, ethnographic or numismatic interest
9706	Antiques of an age exceeding 100 years

### ■ Hetus coding list

The **Time Use Survey** does not operate with a harmonised classification but with an activity coding list. The respondents record their activities in their own words in diaries. The coding process translates the respondent's written descriptions of his/her activities into numeric codes.

The activity coding list is recommended in order to have a lowest common denominator for coding the harmonised European Time Use Surveys. Countries that need more detailed categories can always extend the coding list to match their needs. The activity code system is hierarchical with three levels.

For the purpose of this study and taking data availability into account, daily activities were identified from the **Hetus (Harmonised European Time Use Study)** coding list and aggregated into 7 main groups of activity: Personal care, Work and study, Housework, Free time, TV and Video and Unspecified time.

Cultural activities can be found under the theme "Leisure time" of Hetus coding list:

- 30 Entertainment and culture
- 34 Computer and video games
- 35 Other computing
- 37 Reading books
- 38 Other reading
- 39 TV and video
- 40 Radio and music

<https://www.testh2.scb.se/tus/tus/>

## SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

### Part I CONTEXTUAL DATA

**Activity rate** shows active persons (employed and unemployed population) as a percentage of the total population of the same age.

**Employment rate** shows employed persons as a percentage of the total population of the same age.

**Unemployment rate** is the proportion of unemployed persons in the total number of active persons in the labour market.

**Population density** is the ratio between (total) population and surface (land) area. This ratio can be calculated for any territorial unit for any point in time, depending on the source of the population data.

## EDUCATION: UOE

The objective of the **UNESCO-UIS/OECD/EUROSTAT (UOE)** data collection on education statistics is to provide internationally comparable data on key aspects of education systems, specifically on participation in and completion of education programmes and on the cost and type of resources allocated to education. The data collection is administered jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation Institute for Statistics (Unesco-UIS), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).

Two sets of specific EU tables were introduced by the European Commission (Eurostat) to collect regional data on enrolment and data on foreign languages. This EU part of the UOE data collection is managed by Eurostat.

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1996,45323734&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU\\_MASTER\\_education\\_training&depth=2](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1996,45323734&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&screen=welcomeref&open=/&product=EU_MASTER_education_training&depth=2)

## MUSEUMS: EGMUS

**EGMUS** stands for the “**European Group on Museum Statistics**”. Its task is to collect national museum data and present them in a way that allows everyone to draw on the experience of everyone else. To achieve this, EGMUS necessarily has to collect ideas and conceptions about museums and the ways they are described. Consequently, statistical descriptions of museums in Europe, of the situation they are in and of their activities are the main aims of EGMUS. A harmonised methodology for data production does not yet exist and the data are produced at national level by the national methodologies and then communicated to EGMUS. Data are collected on the numbers and types of museum, types of collection, museum attendance, exhibitions, educational activities, etc.

## CULTURAL SITES ON THE UNESCO HERITAGE LIST

The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco)** seeks to encourage identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.

The World Heritage List includes 851 properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value.

In 2007, these included 660 cultural, 166 natural and 25 mixed properties in 141 States Parties.

Cultural heritage means 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.

## Part II CULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, ENTERPRISES AND EXTERNAL TRADE

### EMPLOYMENT: LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)

The chapter on cultural employment is based mainly on the results of the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). The EU-LFS is a quarterly household sample survey carried out in the Member States of the European Union, candidate countries and EFTA countries (except Liechtenstein).

It is the main source of information about the situation and trends on the labour market in the European Union. The survey's target population are all persons in private households aged 15 years or older. The definitions of employment and unemployment, along with other survey characteristics, follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Further harmonisation is achieved by adhering to common principles on questionnaire construction and common definitions of unemployment and of the main variables and reply categories.

The EU-LFS results are produced in accordance with the international classification systems. The main classifications used are NACE Rev. 1 (NACE Rev. 1.1 from 2005) for economic activities, ISCO 88 (Com) for occupations and ISCED 1997 for levels of education.

[http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/fr/lfsi/lfsi\\_sm.htm](http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/fr/lfsi/lfsi_sm.htm)

#### **Total employment = Employees + Non-employees**

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

**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.

#### **Non-employees = Self-employed + Family workers**

- **Self-employed persons with 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 without 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 person.
- **Family workers** are persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business.

**Unemployed persons** are persons aged 15-74 who were without work during the reference week, were currently available for work and were either actively seeking work in the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

**Employees with temporary contracts** are those who declare that they have a fixed-term employment contract or a job which will terminate if

certain objective criteria are met, such as completion of an assignment or return of the employee who was temporarily replaced.

**Full-time/part-time:** 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. 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 another.

**Nationality** is interpreted as citizenship, as defined according to national legislation of each country.

**Country of citizenship:** citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means in accordance with the national legislation.

### Population density levels

- **Densely populated** means a contiguous set of local areas, each of which has a density exceeding 500 inhabitants per square kilometre, and where the total population for the set is at least 50 000 inhabitants.
- **Intermediate** means a contiguous set of local areas, not belonging to a densely populated area, each of which has a density exceeding 100 inhabitants per square kilometre, and either with a total population for the set of at least 50 000 inhabitants or adjacent to a densely populated area.
- **Sparsely populated** means a contiguous set of local areas belonging neither to a densely populated nor to an intermediate area.

## ENTERPRISES: STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

### Coverage

**Structural business statistics (SBS)** describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities, down to the most detailed activity level (several hundred sectors). SBS covers the “business economy”, which includes industry, construction and market services (NACE Sections C to K). SBS do not cover agriculture, forestry and fishing, nor public administration and (largely) non-market services, such as education and health.

SBS describe the economy by observing the units engaged in an economic activity, which is generally the enterprise. An enterprise may carry out one or more activities at one or more locations and may comprise one or more legal units. Note that enterprises engaged in more than one economic activity (and the value added and turnover they generate and the persons they employ, etc.) will be classified under the NACE (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) heading for their principal activity, normally the one that generates the largest value added.

SBS data are collected within the framework of Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics (and the later amendments), based on the definitions and breakdowns specified in the Commission Regulations implementing it. A subset of SBS variables are collected with a breakdown depending on the size

of the enterprise and with a regional breakdown (NUTS 2 level). Data on architecture and engineering have been provided on a voluntary basis by countries participating in the business services development project. From the reference year 2008 onwards, the business services data collection will become part of the annual SBS data collection.

For further information, see the European business section on Eurostat's website (under "industry, trade and services"):

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=2293,59872848,2293\\_61474721&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=2293,59872848,2293_61474721&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

**Turnover** means the total invoiced by the unit observed during the reference period and corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or from European Union institutions are also excluded.

**Value added at factor cost** is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. It can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income, plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. Income and expenditure classified as financial or extraordinary in company accounts are excluded from value added. Value added at factor costs is calculated "gross" as value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

**Number of persons employed** is the total number of persons who work in the unit observed, plus persons who work outside the unit but who belong to it and are paid by it. It includes working proprietors, unpaid family workers, part-time workers, seasonal workers, etc. The number of persons employed may be broken down into the number of employees and of unpaid workers.

#### Size classes of enterprises

- **Micro-enterprises:** with 1 to 9 persons employed;
- **Small enterprises:** with 10-49 persons employed;
- **Medium-sized enterprises:** with 50-249 persons employed;
- **Large enterprises:** with 250 or more persons employed.

**Unit labour cost** is defined as the ratio between the compensation per employee and the GDP or gross value added per employment. It is measured as the percentage change from the previous year.

**Investment per person employed** is defined as gross investment in tangible goods divided by the number of persons employed; the result is expressed in thousands of euros per person employed.

**Publishing sector** is defined as the five classes of NACE group DE22.1 "Publishing": publishing of books (NACE DE22.11), newspapers (NACE DE22.12), journals and periodicals (NACE DE22.13), sound recordings

(NACE DE22.14), studied separately, and other publishing (NACE DE22.15), excluded from the cultural field. NACE 22.11, 22.12 and 22.13 refer to book and press publishing and have been grouped under the label “Publishing” in few tables and graphs.

**Periodicals and journals** cover a wide variety of products, including academic journals, business and professional magazines, consumer magazines and customer magazines, which include club and society titles published exclusively for members. In the industry’s official statistics, periodicals also include newspapers that appear fewer than four times a week. The difference between “journal” and “periodical” is that journals are published neither regularly (in which case they would be a “periodical”) nor more than four times a week (in which case they would be a “news-paper”).

**Architectural and engineering activities** (NACE group 74.2, architectural activities cannot be studied separately)

**Architectural activities** include primarily designing buildings and structures together with preparing plans, managing work, consultancy services for project managers, consultancy and design for urban and rural planning, diagnostics, valuation reports, etc.

**Engineering and technical design** activities include studies relating to a complete programme, combined with project management, in the field of industrial engineering and logistics engineering; specialist technical design services for industry, including production of special machinery, development of technologies and products, pollution control; engineering services and specialist technical design services relating to civil engineering and construction and infrastructure; site organisation and management for major projects and geological prospecting services.

## ECONOMIC SITUATION: SHORT-TERM BUSINESS STATISTICS (STS)

**STS** cover all market activities in Sections C to K and M to O of the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1.1).

STS provide information on a wide range of economic activities.

Data are presented in the form of indices (current base year is 2000 = 100) or growth rates (calculated with reference to the previous period or to the same period of a year before). Council Regulation (EC No 1165/98 concerning STS) identifies four main areas of economic activity in different annexes, namely: Industry, Construction, Retail trade and Other services.

**Production index (STS)** should show the trend in value added, at constant prices. This index is established for each of the annexes separately and should take account of:

- variations in the type and quality of the commodities and of the input materials;
- changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress;
- changes in technical input-output relations (processing techniques) and;
- services such as the assembling of production units, mounting, installations, repairs, planning, engineering and creation of software.

## CINEMA: MEDIA SALLES

The **MEDIA Salles** project is part of the European Union's MEDIA Programme. The European Cinema Yearbook collects the results of a non harmonised survey carried out annually in 34 European countries in order to record the main trends throughout the continent, using over 40 statistical indicators (e.g. market share of European films, cinema admissions, admission prices, advertising receipts, number of screens, multiplex, megaplex, screen density, gross box office revenue, etc.).

## EXTERNAL TRADE: COMEXT

The **ComExt** database provides monthly, quarterly and annual statistics on the European Union's external trade and trade between Member States.

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

Products are coded and described in accordance with the Combined Nomenclature. Codes can change from one year to another.

For each product in this classification the statistics indicate the reference period, the reporting country (in EU-27), the partner country (any country in the world), the trade flow and the unit (euros or tonnes or sometimes number of items).

### Extra-EU trade

Extra-EU trade statistics are collected on the basis of the statistical part of the single administrative document (SAD) provided by the customs authorities when transactions are above the extra-EU transaction threshold (1000 EUR or 1000 kg in net mass).

Statistics on extra-EU trade record exports (outward flows of goods from an EU Member State to a non-EU country) and imports (inward flows of goods from a non-EU country to an EU Member State).

### Intra-EU trade

Intra-EU trade statistics are collected on the basis of the Intrastat declarations provided by traders not exempt from the statistical obligation, i.e. legal or natural persons registered for VAT in the reporting Member State who have recorded annual intra-Community trade above the Intrastat exemption threshold during the previous year or reached the threshold during the current year.

Statistics on intra-EU trade record outward flows of goods from one Member State to another, which are called "**dispatches**", and inward flows of goods from one Member State to another, which are called "**arrivals**".

<http://fd.comext.eurostat.cec.eu.int/xtweb>



## Part III CULTURAL EXPENDITURE AND PARTICIPATION

### HOUSEHOLD CULTURAL EXPENDITURE: HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY (HBS)

The **Household Budget Surveys (HBS)** in the European Union are sample surveys of private households carried out regularly under the responsibility of the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) in European countries. Several waves of the survey have been conducted so far in 1988, 1994, 1999-2000 and 2005. Essentially, they provide information about household expenditures on goods and services, going into considerable detail in the categories used: information on income, possession of consumer durables and cars; basic information on housing and many demographic and socio-economic parameters. Unlike other European statistical domains, the HBS is voluntary and no EU regulation exists.

In cooperation with the National Statistical Institutes in the Member States, for many years Eurostat has been working on the quality – mainly the comparability – of HBS statistics within the EU. The HBS uses the COICOP classification of expenditure as a standard. In all Household Budget Surveys, data collection involves a combination of one or more interviews, plus diaries or logs kept by households and/or individuals, generally on a daily basis.

The data presented in this report are based on the 1999 EU Household Budget Surveys for the EU-15 Member States. Data for the new MS are taken from the national HBS conducted at the beginning of the 2000s. In a few months, new data from the 2005 collection will be available at Eurostat and they will be subjected to more detailed analysis of the patterns of cultural consumption (also allowing comparison with the 1999 data).

**PPS/PPP:** Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) are a fictive currency unit that eliminates differences in purchasing power, i.e. different price levels, between countries. Thus, the same nominal aggregate in two countries with different price levels may result in different amounts of purchasing power. Figures expressed in purchasing power standards are derived from figures expressed in national currency by using purchasing power parities (PPP) as conversion factors. These parities are obtained as a weighted average of relative price ratios in respect of a homogeneous basket of goods and services, both comparable and representative for each country. They are set so that the average purchasing power of one euro in the European Union equals one PPS. Calculation of GDP in PPS is intended to allow comparison of the levels of economic activity of different sized economies irrespective of their price levels. It is less suited to comparisons over time. Eurostat compiles PPP and publishes them on its website (Data/Economy and Finance/Prices).

PPP and related economic indicators are constructed primarily for spatial comparison and not for comparison over time. Therefore this may be kept in mind in any comparison of results for different years. In particular, GDP in PPS should not be used to calculate growth rates.

**Household** in the Household Budget Survey means a social unit which meets one or more of the conditions of “living together” in addition to

having a common residence. This is the household defined as a house-keeping unit. Of course, in practice there is mostly a one-to-one correspondence between households and dwellings/addresses, but there are also cases of multiple households per dwelling.

Increasingly restrictive definitions of what constitutes a household can be achieved by adding the following criteria:

- Co-residence (living together in the same dwelling unit)
- Sharing of expenditures including joint provision of essentials of living
- Pooling of income and resources
- The existence of family or emotional ties

**Final consumption expenditure of households** corresponds to the expenditure by households in order to consume goods and services. This includes, in addition to purchases in monetary form, the estimated value of certain goods and services, e.g. the value of internal production, benefits in kind and imputed rents for certain categories of households. On the other hand, investments by households (e.g. purchase of a house, major work on housing), direct duties and taxes paid to various administrations and savings are excluded. Similarly, this concept includes only expenditure intended directly to satisfy the needs of the households, and not expenditure incurred within an occupational framework.

The components making up consumption expenditure can be summed up as monetary expenditure intended for consumption (excluding investments, savings and direct taxes) and non-monetary expenditure (consumption of own production, benefits in kind and imputed rent).

[http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/hbs/hbs\\_base.htm](http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/hbs/hbs_base.htm)

## CULTURAL TIME: TIME USE SURVEY

The main focus in national **Time Use Surveys** is on people's activities: which are their main activities during the course of a day, when do they carry them out and how long do people spend on them. Information about where the activity is performed and with whom can also be retrieved.

The time diary is a self-administered questionnaire divided into 10-minute intervals to be filled in during randomly designated days. The respondents record the activities in their own words. However, a set of common questions are recommended for the questionnaires to make it possible to break down the national populations into the same domains for time use analysis.

The Time Use Survey is a harmonised, non-mandatory survey. Launched by Eurostat in 1990, it reached the level permitting comparability between countries in the 1999-2000 round, after publication of the Guidelines for Harmonised Time Use Surveys. Most National Statistical Institutes around Europe that have carried out time use surveys since the late 1990s have taken the Guidelines into account. Some, however, deviate from them to varying degrees. One major deviation is that the age breakdown and age groups can vary from one country to another.

**Main activity and secondary activity:** respondents who are doing more than one thing at the same time decide which to record as their main and

which as their secondary activity. Secondary activity means the parallel activity carried out at the same time as the main activity.

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-CC-04-007/EN/KS-CC-04-007-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-CC-04-007/EN/KS-CC-04-007-EN.PDF)

## CULTURAL PARTICIPATION: EUROBAROMETER

Since 1973 the European Commission has been monitoring trends in public opinion in the Member States to help with drafting texts, making decisions and evaluating its work.

The standard Eurobarometer survey is carried out every autumn and spring. It covers the population aged 15 years and over resident in each Member State. Surveys are designed to be representative of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

Several modules repeated at irregular intervals investigate special topics such as agriculture, biotechnology, the environment, the family, the elderly, health-related issues, working conditions, consumer behaviour, etc. from a European perspective. A culture-related special topic was first added in 2001, it covered EU-15. The next survey containing cultural components was conducted in 2003 when it was extended to 13 candidate countries. The 2007 Eurobarometer (No 67.1) also focuses on culture-related items and covers EU-27 MS.

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

## USE OF INTERNET AND COMPUTERS: COMMUNITY SURVEY ON ICT USAGE IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS

The data given on this domain were collected by the National Statistical Institutes or Ministries based on Eurostat's annual model surveys on use of ICT (information and communication technologies) and e-commerce in enterprises and ICT usage in households and by individuals. Annual ICT indicators are available from 2002 onwards.

The aim of the **European ICT surveys** is to collect and disseminate harmonised and comparable information on use of information and communication technologies.

MS provide the following details on household ICT usage:

- access to and use of ICT by individuals and/or in households,
- use of the Internet for different purposes by individuals and/or in households,
- ICT security, e-government and e-commerce,
- ICT skills,
- barriers to use of ICT and the Internet,
- perceived effects of ICT usage on individuals and/or on households.

[http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/isoc/isoc\\_pi\\_base.htm](http://europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/isoc/isoc_pi_base.htm)



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## Cultural statistics

The aim of this pocketbook is to set out the main cultural statistics comparable at European level. Selected tables and graphs describe different areas of the cultural field for the 27 EU Member States, the candidate countries and the EFTA countries: cultural heritage, cultural employment, enterprises in some cultural sectors – publishing, architectural activities and cinema –, external trade of cultural goods, households cultural expenditure, cultural participation and time spent on cultural activities.

The book, which is the first of its kind, is intentionally modest in scope and does not claim to be exhaustive. A short commentary on the data and methodological notes complete this initial snapshot of cultural statistics, mainly based on the findings of existing harmonised surveys and former work carried out within the European Statistical system.

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



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