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## **CULTURAL STATISTICS IN EUROPE**

### **Part I: Final Report**

**Spyridon PILOS**

**EUROSTAT – Health, Education and Culture**

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**This document is available on request** at the Eurostat secretariat - Unit E3  
Bech Building D2/727 – 5, rue Alphonse Weicker – L – 2721 Luxembourg  
Tel: (352) 4301-33293; Fax: (352) 4301-35399 - E-mail: [Renata.Passarella@cec.eu.int](mailto:Renata.Passarella@cec.eu.int)

#### **For more information : Spyridon Pilos**

Eurostat Unit E3 - Bech Building D2/722 Tel: (352) 4301-34206; Fax: (352) 4301-35399  
E-mail: [Spyridon.Pilos@cec.eu.int](mailto:Spyridon.Pilos@cec.eu.int)

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*The status of culture in the economy and in society is constantly changing. The growth of audiovisual technologies and the information society in general, the evolution of the leisure economy, the growing part played by culture in economic development and the role it is capable of playing in social cohesion mean that a better understanding is needed of the mechanisms and links between culture and economic and social development. Understanding these factors has become a major goal for the European Union, which has to create and implement a statistical system capable of describing and comparing national cultural situations. This is the approach taken by the LEG to cultural statistics in Europe and by the Eurostat task force which succeeded it. Harmonised national surveys such as the Labour Force Survey and the Household Budget Survey, plus the Time Use surveys carried out recently in several EU Member States, make it possible to acquire comparable initial data, assess their relevance to a knowledge of the cultural sector, and draw up recommendations for developing the culture-related aspects of these surveys.*

*This study examines the processing of these three surveys and their methodological analysis from the point of view of the cultural sector, including the possibilities they offer for drawing up comparable statistics on employment and household consumption. The statistical results obtained and shown here can be produced on a regular basis after comparison with national data from other sources and a detailed examination of certain calculation methods. As things stand, these results are initial estimates drawn up for the purpose of methodological exploration.*

*The study was carried out by Planistat France with the financial support of the European Commission, under the direction of the Department of Studies and Future Trends of the French Ministry of Culture and Communication.*



## PART I: FINAL REPORT

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## **CHAPTER 1 : METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION**

### **I. Three-phase planning of the study**

Three successive phases, , from the launch to mid-May 2001, were planned and designed for each of the three surveys covered:

#### ➤ Phase One

Analysis of the existing situation, objectives and timetable for the three studies

- Consultation of NSIs in the Member States (start)
- Processing of harmonised surveys (alignment) for Lots 1 and 2<sup>1</sup>

#### ➤ Phase Two

Analysis of the classifications and fields covered (Lots 1 & 2) or the variety of cultural practices in the context of the four surveys (Lot 3)

- Processing of difficult headings (Lot 1); substitution potential and simultaneity (Lot 2); analysis of harmonisation (Lot 3)
- Drafting of the interim report for translation and transmission to the members of the Eurostat task force
- Consultation of NSIs in the Member States (end)

#### ➤ Phase Three

- Evaluation of jobs, expenditure or cultural time
- Specification and calculation of indicators
- Cross-referencing between lots and methodological recommendations
- Drafting of the final report for transmission to the Eurostat task force

In practice and in view of data availability, the approach taken was as follows:

The inventory phase centred mainly on cultural employment, using the Labour Force Survey harmonised by Eurostat (C-LFS). As a direct follow-up to the results and recommendations of the Culture LEG (2000 report), the inventory phase aimed to identify ways of drawing up quantitative benchmarks permitting comparative analyses for the main thrust of the study.

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<sup>1</sup> Lot 1 : Labour Force Survey  
Lot 2 : Family Budget Survey  
Lot 3 : Time Use Survey

The keynotes of the joint approach taken by the Department of Studies and Future Trends of the French Ministry of Culture and Communication and the PLANISTAT company entrusted with the study, plus the initial results from the 15 Member States and the two associated countries (Switzerland and Norway), were discussed and elaborated at the meeting of the Cultural Employment Task Force on 18 June 2001.

The development phase saw the launch of Lots 2 and 3, dealing with the harmonised Household Budget Survey and the Time Use surveys. The first results of the three lots were made available at the end of the summer with the aim of presenting a summary of the work to the European task force meeting in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 September 2001.

The aim of the development phase this time was to exploit the pathways identified in the inventory phase in all three aspects of the study:

Cultural employment: the results of the C-LFS for 1999 according to a cross tabulation between the activities classification (NACE) and the occupations classification (ISCO). An initial series of ratios and indicators of cultural employment in Europe was produced from statistical alignments of the populations studied (cultural jobs) for the 17 countries involved.

Cultural expenditure of households was examined via Eurostat's harmonised Household Budget Survey 1994/95. The initial analyses focused on the 3-digit level of COICOP. In a second step we were able to use the results of 13 countries in the 1999 survey.

Quantified household participation (of individuals aged 15 or over) in cultural activities was studied with the help of the available Time Use surveys (six countries had conducted this survey in 1999 and 2000, but since only three replied to the direct consultation by Internet, the results had to be analysed on the basis of detailed use of the data for France).

The final phase of the study aimed to integrate the recommendations issued on this occasion. For Lot 1 the objective was to compile detailed results for 1999 plus a summary of the 1995 results, enabling the overall growth in cultural jobs to be estimated using identical definitions.

For Lot 2, the data from the 1999 survey were received from Eurostat only at the end of December 2001. They were processed immediately by performing specific extractions (4-digit COICOP and initial 1999 tables). A breakdown of the national classifications showed that the headings available at national level for the leisure and culture division of COICOP were fairly disparate. The main obstacle to harmonising the national data was less in the degree of detail of the 4th level than in the absence of certain categories.

2002 follow-up: this study yielded some initial comparison factors in the three cultural aspects studied.

It should now be possible to refine the analysis of cultural jobs with the use of the revised 3-digit (NACE) or 4-digit (ISCO) classifications by the countries concerned. Similarly, the results of the harmonised Household Budget Survey for 1999 remain to be generalised to the 15 Member States, and the initial elements of the Time Use surveys are to be extended to all six Member States which conducted the survey in 2000.

It should be noted that Household Budget Survey data refer only to expenditure by private households, and that it should also be possible to compare countries in the light of the national cultural markets (including, for example, public expenditure in a specific cultural domain).



## II. A pragmatic and extensive approach

In view of the extreme complexity of the statistical harmonisation process, already noted by the LEG in its final report<sup>2</sup>:

*"Culture is a limited and heterogeneous domain whose activities do not necessarily follow the economic logic of industry; traditional statistical systems therefore have difficulty in observing it. Culture is also a sector in which national influences are particularly strong."*

The approach followed consisted of *exploiting to the full* the available Eurostat databases, using the classifications at their harmonised level. For the Labour Force Survey, for example, data exploitation centred on the alignment of the two harmonised Community classifications, NACE concerning economic activities and ISCO-COM for occupations.

Even at their maximum (4-digit) level of breakdown, the two classifications are individually too general to isolate cultural activities or occupations, and hence provide only fragmented cover of the cultural domain. A single class may thus contain several cultural components, often mixed with non-cultural elements, which effectively rules out any presentation of the domain as an individual sector arrived at by successive aggregations of one aspect or another.

For the Household Budget and Time Use surveys the problem was even more complex, since in each case a single basic classification, the household activities classification COICOP, being harmonised by Eurostat, was usable. In both cases cultural activities are a minority and are often dissipated amongst several heterogeneous groups in the classification. The procedure consisted of covering the potential field of culture and then studying some sub-sectors which were particularly well described.

The LEG recommendations were used here too as a starting point:

*"In the field of private expenditure, the effort of TF3 is limited to looking into the results and the possibilities for further use of the results of the Eurostat **household budget survey**. Although the method and the domains used have limitations, it seems fruitful to use the existing material to approximate the level of private expenditure on a limited group of cultural items."*

Suggestion for ending the severe IT constraints encountered: the Eurostat databases are difficult to work with because of the large volumes of data extracted. We therefore had to reduce the years processed (mainly 1995 and 1999) to a minimum.

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<sup>2</sup> Cultural statistics in the EU: Eurostat working document 3/2000/E/No 1, European Commission, 2000.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **MAIN RESULTS OF LOT 1: CULTURAL JOBS**

#### **I. Use of the harmonised Labour Force Survey**

##### **1. C-LFS and the cross tabulation method**

The harmonised Labour Force Survey (C-LFS), based on ILO concepts and definitions, is annual<sup>3</sup> and uses sample of households for which information on employment and related aspects is collected by face-to-face interview. The primary aim is to analyse the population of working age in three specific categories: active employed persons, unemployed persons and persons not economically active. The first two categories are studied by sector of activity and by occupation.

In the Eurostat database, NACE (principal economic activity of the local unit) and ISCO (type of occupation of the main job) are available at 2-digit and 3-digit levels respectively. Since it was impossible to access cultural activities or occupations at 4-digit level, we opted for an approximation method consisting of extracting the data by sub-population corresponding to crosses of the 2-digit NACE and 3-digit ISCO levels. The indicators or ratios can then be calculated uniformly across the 17 countries concerned and compared with the averages obtained for the EU as a whole.

It was clearly noted that this is an additional step to that of the LEG and the Eurostat task force, taken in view of the insufficient detail of the C-LFS data under most headings in the two dimensions (ISCO 245 is an exception and was included in total in our extraction, unlike NACE 22, where printing occupations have to be excluded).

The pragmatic method of crossing the two classifications was thus accompanied by an exclusion-inclusion process (e.g. managers in NACE 92) in order to include only jobs which are genuinely cultural. Nevertheless, even in an advanced refinement process, determining the exact number of such jobs is an elusive task, which is why we took the minimum and maximum boundaries approach.

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<sup>3</sup> For certain countries this survey is quarterly (Finland, UK) or monthly (Sweden); Eurostat opts for the spring results for harmonised use for the 15 Member States because of the size of the quarterly sample, which is usually larger at this time of year.

## 2. Cultural activities

The work of the LEG clearly shows that local units producing cultural goods and services often belong to several NACE 4-digit sectors. Precisely determining the cultural sectors would therefore mean recodifying the national survey data — a substantial task outside the scope of this study.

The LEG identified the economic activities of cultural jobs and their correspondence with NACE. The Cultural Employment Task Force regrouped the classes into three main components as shown in the table below:

NACE 2 c	NACE 4 c	Economic Activity
<b>Headings consisting solely of cultural activities</b>		
22	22.11	Publishing of books
	22.12	Publishing of newspapers
	22.13	Publishing of journals and periodicals
	22.14	Publishing of sound recordings
92	92.11	Motion picture and video production
	92.12	Motion picture and video distribution
	92.13	Motion picture projection
	92.20	Radio and television activities
	92.31	Artistic and literary creation and interpretation
	92.32	Operation of arts facilities
	92.40	News agency activities
	92.51	Library and archives activities
	92.52	Museums activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings
<b>Headings in which cultural activities take a major share</b>		
22	22.15	Other publishing activities
52	52.47	Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery
74	74.20	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
92	92.34	Other entertainment activities n.e.c.
<b>Headings in which cultural activities take a minor share</b>		
51	51.43	Wholesale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods
	51.47	Wholesale of other household goods
52	52.45	Retail sale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods
	52.48	Other retail sale in specialised stores
74	74.84	Other business activities n.e.c.
80	80.30	Higher education
91	91.33	Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.
92	92.72	Other recreational activities n.e.c.

Four series of NACE codes were successively extracted during the study :

- (1) NACE 22, 92: cultural activities
- (2) NACE 52, 74: cultural activities extended to trade and architecture
- (3) NACE 51, 91, 80 and 75: code 75 (public administration) had not been included in the LEG selection; its inclusion in this pilot project explores the concept of the "potentially cultural" population.
- (4) In this fourth step, the codes of the other non-cultural NACE headings were partially retained in order to be crossed with the cultural ISCO.

### 3. Cultural occupations

The work of the LEG enabled the occupation types to be classified in two main groups based on 4-digit ISCO codes covering cultural occupations and codes covering cultural and non-cultural occupations. The European Cultural Employment Task Force divided the latter group into two: the first sub-group refers to occupations in which the cultural dimension is very important and the second to those in which culture is more marginal.

ISCO 3	ISCO 4	Occupation
<b>Classes consisting of cultural occupations only</b>		
243	2431	Archivists and curators
245	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	3131	Photographers and image and sound equipment operators
347	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
<b>Classes in which cultural occupations take an important but unquantifiable share</b>		
214	2141	Architects, town and traffic planners
243	2432	Librarians and related information professionals
<b>Classes in which the occupations take an important share but cultural activities are marginal</b>		
121	1210	Directors and chief executives
122	1229	Production and operations managers not elsewhere classified
131	1319	General managers not elsewhere classified
231	2310	College, university and higher education teaching professionals
232	2320	Secondary education teaching professionals
244	2442	Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals
	2444	Philologists, translators and interpreters
342	3429	Business service agents and trade brokers not elsewhere classified
346	3460	Social work associate professionals
511	5113	Travel guides
732/733/734	73x	Precision, handicraft, printing and related trade workers

The definition of cultural occupations used in this study covers both occupations directly linked to cultural activities and complementary occupations in the production process concerned.

This extensive definition of cultural occupations is thus parallel to that of activities: it includes company managers, teachers, researchers, distributive trades employees and craft workers. Four series of ISCO codes were successively extracted during the study:

- (1) ISCO 243,245,313 and 347: cultural occupations in the majority
- (2) ISCO 214, 121, 131, 731,2,3,4: extended cultural occupations
- (3) ISCO 121, 131, 731, 732, 733, 734, 122, 123, 231, 232, 235 and 244. Codes 123 and 235 were mentioned neither in the LEG report nor by the Cultural Employment Task Force; their inclusion in the preliminary analysis explores the concept of "potential" cultural employment.
- (4) In a fourth step, the other non-cultural ISCO codes were partially retained in order to be crossed with the cultural NACE.

## **II. Results of the extended approach to the cultural domain**

### **1. Methodology**

As explained above, we opted for the crossed quantitative approach to cultural employment: cultural occupations were identified amongst both cultural and non-cultural activities of the economies of the EU Member States and the associated countries (Norway and Switzerland). This examination enabled us to draw up a list of activities specifying cultural "products" and to design minimum and maximum inclusion schemes. Along the lines of the LEG report, this quantification of cultural jobs can be approached from two angles:

- the sectoral angle, which looks at persons working for local units producing cultural goods or services, regardless of the nature of the occupations concerned;
- the occupational angle, identifying cultural jobs regardless of the activity of the local units they belong to.

PLANISTAT, in agreement with the Department of Studies and Future Trends of the French Ministry of Culture and Communication, opted to combine these two approaches in order to extend the scope on the basis of activities and occupations under the 2-digit NACE and 3-digit ISCO headings. All jobs concerned with the production of cultural products were thus covered, including those in local units not belonging to cultural sectors. Also, more exhaustive coverage of jobs means that not only cultural specialists but also support staff are included in cultural activities (NACE 22 and 92).

Four levels of inclusion were identified for each dimension: "cultural", "extended cultural", "potentially cultural" and "non-cultural". Figure 1 (Annex 1.1) shows that this yields a matrix with 16 separate ranges, ten of which were used to draw up maximum and minimum estimates of cultural jobs. In a first step, 150 NACE x ISCO crosses were extracted from the "mini-base" and made available to PLANISTAT for 1999 by EUROSTAT, covering the "cultural nucleus" and the "extended" cultural population.

In a second step we successively included generalised crosses with the other ISCO headings for NACE 22 and 92, and with the other NACE headings for ISCO 243, 313 and 347, to reveal the concept of "potentially cultural" jobs (see Annexe 1.2). These were:

- cultural occupations in wholesale and retail trade (NACE 51 and 52), other business activities (NACE 74), public administration (NACE 75), education (NACE 80) and activities of membership organisations (NACE 91);
- support occupations (accountants, maintenance staff, secretaries etc.) in the cultural sectors (NACE 22 and 92).

To summarise, we assembled three components of cultural employment:

- (i) jobs in local units coded as performing "cultural" activities, minus specific non-cultural crosses;
- (ii) occupations classed as "cultural", minus specific non-cultural crosses;
- (iii) additions consisting of relevant crosses between potentially cultural activities and occupations.

The ratios from "Theme I" information (characteristics of the main job by sex, age, activity etc.) were drawn as comparative tests for each sub-population revealed. Next, data from themes II and III (second job and cultural unemployed persons) were extracted.

Lastly, a second time benchmark was compiled from an extraction from Eurostat's 1995 database.

## 2. Presentation of the results

Initially, the scope of the extraction far exceeded the scope determined by the LEG, since it covered a potential population of 13.5 million jobs (almost 9% of total EU employment). Using successive extractions according to a dual min/max approach, this population was greatly reduced to 2.7 million cultural jobs (minimum hypothesis, or 1.7% of total EU employment) and 3.9 million cultural jobs (maximum hypothesis, or 2.5% of total EU employment) respectively. For the sake of clearer presentation we regrouped the 16 initial ranges of the matrix (Annex 1.1.) into 5 categories according to the type of estimate made:

- **Category 1** comprises crosses between "cultural" occupations, codes ISCO 243, 245, 313, 347, and "cultural" activities, codes NACE 22 and 92. For this category 1, the maximum and minimum estimates are identical, since no exclusion is possible at this stage of the study; these represent between 47% (min hyp) and 33% (max hyp) of all cultural definitions determined.
- **Category 2** concerns crosses between "extended cultural" occupations, codes ISCO 214, 231, 232, 235 & 244, and the "extended cultural" activities, codes NACE 52, 74. For this category 2, the maximum and minimum estimates differ according to the exclusions that can be made; they represent between 24% (min hyp) and 29% (max hyp) of all cultural definitions determined.
- **Category 3** concerns both crosses between "cultural" occupations, codes ISCO 243, 245, 313, 347, and other "non-cultural" activities and crosses between "cultural" activities, codes NACE 22 and 92, and the other ISCO codes in which there are still cultural occupations. For this category 3, the maximum and minimum estimates differ according to the occupations; they represent between 19% (hyp min) and 27% (max hyp) of all cultural definitions determined.
- **Category 4** concerns crosses between "non-cultural" occupations, other ISCO codes and "non-cultural" activities, other NACE 22 codes. This category 4 is incomplete (range 10); its population, still numerous (more than 11%), needs substantial exclusions, to be examined case by case in the national surveys.
- **Lastly, category 5** concerns NACE x ISCO crosses in which no cultural job is to be retained.

The following remarks illustrate the difficulties encountered:

- ISCO 214 occupations (architects and engineers), 121, 122, 123, 131 (directors and chief executives), 73x (precision, handicraft, printing and related trade workers) and teachers in higher and secondary education and vocational training are included in the quantitative study to be crossed with potentially cultural activities;
- similarly, sectoral analysis yields the following NACE codes concerning the production of cultural products: 74 (other business activities), 75 (public administration), 80 (education) and 91 (activities of membership organisations n.e.c.); these four sectors include either the organisation of cultural events and other festivals or the teaching of artistic disciplines;
- whether in NACE (74) or ISCO (214), architects cannot be separated from engineers, so this cell was excluded from the minimum hypothesis;
- the education and public administration sectors are crossed with the "cultural" ISCO in order to cover librarians and archivists for Member States not having included them in NACE 22 or 92;
- the retail and wholesale trade sectors (NACE 52 and 51) were included to take into account the distribution of cultural products in crosses with the "cultural" ISCO.

The following table shows these quantitative results for 1999:

**Table 1 : Numbers of cultural jobs** '000 persons

Ranges of M-16	Minimum		Maximum		Comments on inclusions
	No	%	No	%	
1	1276	47.3	1276	32.6	No direct exclusion possible
2	129	4.8	292	7.5	Including photo lab technicians
3	238	8.8	262	6.7	Including archivists
4	89	3.3	142	3.6	NACE x (cultural ISCO] included
5	112	4.1	198	5.1	Including directors and chief executives
6	174	6.4	398	10.2	Including engineers
7	32	1.2	63	1.6	Including artisans
8	11	0.4	38	1.0	Including artisans
9	223	8.3	334	8.5	Including art teachers
13	414	15.4	906	23.2	ISCO x [cultural NACE] included
<b>Total 1-9 plus 13</b>	<b>2698</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3909</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Between 1.7% and 2.5% of the active population</b>
Range 10	remains to be analysed nationally for each Member State				
Ranges 11, 12, 14-16 are not to be included in the analysis					

**The detailed results for the 15 Member States in 1999 are attached as Annex 1.3**, showing the groupings by range (minimum and maximum); however, in accordance with the rules recommended by Eurostat on the results of the C-LFS, data below the threshold for statistical significance were not published. The Member States are now asked to compare the results they obtain with their national estimates of cultural employment and to approve the method definitively.

The same processing was applied to the Eurostat data files from the 1995 survey, and results were able to be compiled for 13 of the 15 Member States (Finland and Sweden had not at the time broken down their results by ISCO occupation).

Over these four years, European cultural jobs grew on average at an annual rate of 3.73% (max. hyp.) and 4.17% (min. hyp.), i.e. slightly more than the overall growth in employment (the cultural rate increased by 0.35 points in the period). Ireland (max. hyp.), Spain and Luxembourg (min. hyp.) showed strong growth, while the rate for Austria fell slightly in the maximum hypothesis.

At the more detailed level of the 16 ranges, the strong growth in the number of architects (6.9%) and the slow growth of NACE 22 (2%) are worth noting.

To summarise, the use of the reduced NACE 2-digit and ISCO 3-digit classifications is a necessary compromise in view of the lack of more precise data: their use, even crossed, inevitably includes non-cultural jobs, which gives our approach an undeniable estimative character. Their main advantage lies in covering all jobs involving activities or occupations linked to culture, as a comparative indicator of overall activity over time in this domain in the 17 countries studied.

Numbers of cultural jobs cannot always be isolated within a occupation x activity cross (one cell): consequently, the statistical results are either underestimated (minimum hypothesis: the cross is not retained) or overestimated (maximum hypothesis: the entire crossed cell is retained).



### III. Product indicators

The next step was to draw up the ratios for the various sub-populations; following the suggestions made by the Cultural Employment Task Force, two types of indicator were produced: the first is based mainly on head counts and the second corresponds to ratios.

#### 1. Head counts

<b>THEME</b> <i>Cultural population</i>	<b>BREAKDOWN</b>
<i>Characteristics of the main job</i>	No
	Occupational status
	Economic activity of the establishment (NACE)
	Occupation (ISCO-88 (COM))
	Sex
	Age group
	Level of education
	Part time, full-time distinction
<i>Information on the second job</i>  <i>Existence of this job during the survey reference week</i>	Occupational status
	Economic activity of the establishment (NACE)
	Occupation (ISCO-88 (COM))
	Sex
	Age group
	Level of education
	Part time, full-time distinction
	Permanency of the job
<i>Information on unemployed persons whose last job was cultural</i>	Occupational status
	Economic activity of the establishment (NACE)
	Occupation (ISCO-88 (COM))
	Sex
	Age group
	Level of education
	Part time, full-time distinction
	Permanency of the job

Using the extraction for 1995, the stability of these indicators was measured, which yielded recommendations for further specifying or selecting the exclusion-inclusion hypotheses made (cf. section IV below).

## 2. Ratios

The indicators, published in the form of ratios, are shown in the table below. The cultural job population is determined according to the methodology described above, following the minimum and maximum options. The aim of the ratios is to compare cultural employment with the rest of the economy for each of the 17 countries in the study.

### Ratio-based indicators

<b>THEME</b>	<b>Indicators suggested by the LEG</b>
<b>Cultural 'weight'</b>	Total population holding a cultural job (main job) / Total population holding a job
	Population holding a job in this part of the field (main job) / Total population holding a cultural job (main job)
<b>Sex</b>	Population of each sex holding a cultural job (main job) / Total population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population of each sex holding a job / Total population holding a job
<b>Age</b>	Population holding a cultural job (main job) by age band / Total population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population holding a job by age band / Total population holding a job
<b>Education and training</b>	Population of university level or above holding a cultural job (main job) / Total population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population of university level or above holding a job / Total population holding a job
	Population having received vocational training holding a cultural job (main job) / Total population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population having received vocational training holding a job / Total population holding a job
<b>Occupational status</b>	Population of employers and self-employed holding a cultural job (main job) / Population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population of employers and self-employed / Total population holding a job
	Population of salaried workers and family helps holding a cultural job (main job) / Population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population of salaried workers and family helps / Total population holding a job
<b>Work time</b>	Full-time employees holding a cultural job (main job) / Total employees holding a cultural job (main job)
	Full-time employees / Total employees
	Part-time employees holding a cultural job (main job) / Total employees holding a cultural job (main job)
	Part-time employees / Total employees
<b>Job stability</b>	Permanent employees holding a cultural job (main job) / Total employees holding a cultural job (main job)
	Permanent employees / Total employees
	Temporary employees holding a cultural job (main job) / Total employees holding a cultural job (main job)
	Temporary employees / Total employees
<b>Side job(s)</b>	Cultural (main job) population holding more than one job / Total population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population holding more than one job / Total population holding a job
	Population holding several cultural jobs (main and side) / Population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Population holding a cultural job as side job only / Population holding a cultural job (main job)
<b>Unemployment</b>	Unemployed population whose last job was cultural / Total population holding a cultural job (main job)
	Unemployed population having held a job / Total population holding a job
	Unemployed population whose last job was cultural by length of time spent seeking work / Unemployed population whose last job was cultural
	Unemployed population having held a job by length of time spent seeking work / Unemployed population having held a job

### 3. Breakdowns

Variable	C-LFS	C-LFS code	Culture code	
NACE	NACE2D	22, 92, 52, 74, 51, 80, 91 and others	22, 92, 52, 74, 51, 80, 91 and others	Records with NACE unavailable = others
ISCO	ISCO3D	243, 245, 313, 347, 214, 121, 131, 732, 733, 734 and others	243, 245, 313, 347, 214, 121, 131, 73x	Records with ISCO unavailable = others
Occupational status	STAPRO	1	Self-employed with employees	Grouping to be finalised
		2	Self-employed without employees	
		3	Employee	
		4	Family worker	
		5	NSP	
Sex	SEX	1	H	
		2	F	
Age	Age	≥ 15 and ≤ 24	15-24	
		≥ 25 and ≤ 49	25-49	
		≥ 50	50 +	
Level of education	ISCE1998	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07	Secondary	CITE 1, 2, 3, 4
		08	1 <sup>er</sup> cycle	CITE 5b
		09	2 <sup>eme</sup> cycle	CITE 5a
		10	3 <sup>eme</sup> cycle	CITE 6
Full-time / part-time distinction	FTPT	1	Full	Full-time job
		2,3,4,5,6,7	Part	Education/training, could not find/want full-time, other and no reason
		blank	NSP	Missing
Permanency of the job	PERM	1	CDI	Permanent job
		2, 3, 4, 5, 6	CDD	training, could not find/want permanent, no reason or probationary period
		blank	NSP	Missing

#### 4. Type of outputs

The tables of cross tabulations of head counts before exclusions are as follows:

(1) NACE codes in the majority

Breakdown by variable X (categories: A, B, C)		Be			Dk			UK			EU-15			CH	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B
<b>NACE 22 and 92</b>	ISCO 243	"Cultural nucleus" domains													
	ISCO 245														
	ISCO 313														
	ISCO 347														
	ISCO 214	"extended cultural" domains 1													
	ISCO 121														
	ISCO 131														
	ISCO 73x														
<b>NACE 52 and 74, then 51, 80, 91, 75</b>	<b>ISCO 243</b>	"extended cultural" domains 2													
	ISCO 245														
	ISCO 313														
	ISCO 347														
	ISCO 214	"potential cultural" domains 1													
	ISCO 121														
	ISCO 131														
	ISCO 73x														
<b>Other NACE except culture</b>	ISCO 243	Complementary inclusions 1													
	ISCO 245														
	ISCO 313														
	ISCO 347														
	ISCO 214	Complementary inclusions 2													
	ISCO 121														
	ISCO 131														
	ISCO 73x														
<b>Total cultural population tabulated by NACE</b>	ISCO 243														
	ISCO 245														
	ISCO 313														
	ISCO 347														
	ISCO 214														
	ISCO 121														
	ISCO 131														
	ISCO 73x														

(2) ISCO codes in the majority: complementary crosses only

<b>ISCO 122- 123 231- 235 ; 244</b>	NACE 22	“potential cultural” domains 2								
	NACE 92									
	NACE 52	Culturally marginal domains  To be studied at Member State level								
	NACE 74									
	NACE 51									
	NACE 91									
	NACE 80									
	NACE 75									
<b>Other ISCO</b>	NACE 22	Complementary inclusions 3								
	NACE 92									
<b>Total cultural population tabulated by ISCO</b>	NACE 22									
	NACE 92									
	NACE 52									
	NACE 74									
	NACE 51									
	NACE 91									
	NACE 80									
	NACE 75									
Total ISCO culture x NACE culture										
ISCO (n.e.c) x NACE										
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>										

The ratio tables are as follows:

<b>Output 2 Indicator and ratio</b>	<b>Culture population</b>			<b>Whole economy</b>		
	<b>Head count</b>		<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Head count</b>		<b>Ratio</b>
	<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominat.</b>		<b>Numerator</b>	<b>Denominat.</b>	
BE						
DK						
OF						
GR						
ES						
FR						
IE						
IT						
LU						
NL						
AT						
PT						
FI						
SE						
UK						
<b>Total EU</b>						
CH						
NO						

### **Some results at EU-15 level (example)**

- Ratios referring to the min and max estimates: we get the following results by:
  - sex: in general, the proportion of men with cultural jobs is higher (by 9 percentage points) than that of men in the active population; however, the proportion of women increases from 33.5% to 36.3% between the min and max hypotheses (where a larger number of architects/engineers is included);
  - age group: the population with cultural jobs is slightly older than the active population as a whole, with those aged 15-24 accounting for 9.7% (min. hyp.) as against 11.5%;
  - level of education: the population with cultural jobs is better educated than the active population as a whole, with university graduates accounting for 43% and 47% as against 22.7% overall;
  - there are twice as many self-employed persons and employers (30% on average) amongst cultural jobs than overall (14.4%), with part-time workers accounting for 15% as against 13% and temporary staff for 21% as against 18.5%;
  - percentages of second jobs are higher for the cultural population (6% on average) than in general (4%).
- Compared with the whole of the active population of the 15 EU Member States in 1999:
  - percentages of "cultural unemployed" persons are high in NACE 92 (8.4% compared with a European average of 6.72 % in 1999). This rate is due primarily to the printing sector; still more prominently, the cultural cross showing the highest unemployment rate is (22 x 243), at 28.7% ;
- Measurement of the extent of changes in the cultural scope, the emergence of audiovisual and multimedia activities in particular: the main trends between 1995 and 1999 are:
  - Highest % of growth for NACE 92 and 74 and ISCO 245; 347; 121 and 235; giving the X maxi for: (92X73x) = 46%; (92X235) = 47; (92X121,2) = 28%; (22X347) = 25%; (22X121) = 21%;

The results by indicator and country are shown in the tables of Annex 1.5.

#### **IV. Recommendations for the future**

Despite the difficulties described above, crossing the two classifications gives a fairly detailed picture of cultural jobs which is more informative than the statistics available in Europe to date. Improvements are still desirable and possible by re-coding micro-data at national level.

The various statistical indicators compiled had to be comparable amongst the 17 countries concerned and over time (1995–1999) in order to:

- Describe the major characteristics in the cultural domain *per se* and relative to the rest of the economy;
- Measure the extent of changes in the cultural domain, especially the emergence of audiovisual and multimedia activities;
- identify the cultural sub-domains which are most significant in terms of employment or expenditure, where the analysis classifications and the secondary sub-domains suitable for re-grouping need to be refined.

##### Harmonisation was researched at two levels:

- input level, consisting of comparing the levels available in the original national surveys;
- output level, as a supply-demand approach, revealing the subsets of what might eventually constitute a culture satellite account.

This second level suggests that the various elements in the work of the European group are parts of a whole to be assembled as the work progresses.



## **CHAPTER 3: MAIN RESULTS OF LOT 2: CULTURAL EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS**

### **I. Use of the harmonised Household Budget Surveys (C-HBS)**

#### **1. General presentation of the study**

The study of cultural expenditure by households in Europe is based on the Household Budget Survey (HBS). It is in two main parts: the first is a study of the classification of individual consumption by object (COICOP-HBS, harmonised at European level) and an analysis of national classifications. The headings relevant to cultural expenditure have been isolated from those belonging to the leisure field.

With the COICOP analysis, a conceptual framework was constructed and used to extract data from the last survey (1999). A wide variety of indicators was presented to extend the subsequent range of choice.

This study was conducted in collaboration with Eurostat Unit E2, responsible for the Household Budget Survey at European level. The national COICOP available were analysed at the most detailed level in collaboration with the Member States concerned. The data extracted correspond to the two last waves of the HBS. It should be noted that the frequency of the HBS differs from one Member State to the next:

<b>Member State</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Belgium	Annual
Denmark	Annual
Germany	Every five years
Greece	Irregular
Spain	Annual
France	Every five years
Ireland	Every five years
Italy	Annual
Luxembourg	Every five years
Netherlands	Annual
Austria	Every ten years
Portugal	Irregular
Finland	Annual
Sweden	Annual
United Kingdom	Annual

Source: HBS, Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation

It is not therefore possible to have fresh data at short notice. In general this is not a major problem, since the structure of household consumption should not vary widely from one year to the next. There may, however, be some fluctuations for computer or multimedia equipment which cannot be captured by the HBS.

## 2. The C-HBS

Household Budget Surveys are conducted at national level at different frequencies; they aim to construct and revise weightings for compiling consumer price indices. A wider objective is to give an overview of the living conditions of private households in an area and for a specific period. The data collected refer *inter alia* to expenditure, broken down into goods and services, by country, by degree of urbanisation, by socio-economic status of the reference person and by income and type of household.

Household budget surveys are sample surveys; in most countries the sampling frame is based on population censuses or on the Labour Force Survey and the sample is stratified. The target population consists of households (defined at national level) and the statistical unit differs according to the country (households, addresses, dwellings or persons). A random sampling procedure is used and applied to all EU Member States except Germany (quota method).

A household is defined as all persons sharing a household or living at the same address. Several characteristics have been used to define a household; these vary at national level.

	Household = persons sharing:			
	Dwelling	Expenditure	Income	Family or emotional ties
Belgium	X	X		
Denmark	X	X	X	
Germany	X	X	X	
Greece	X	X		
Spain	X	X		
France	X			
Ireland	X	X		
Italy	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X		
Netherlands	X	X		
Austria	X	X		
Portugal	X	X		
Finland	X	X	X	
Sweden	X	X	X	
United Kingdom	X	X		

Source: HBS, Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation

Despite the differences in the national methodologies of participant countries, a minimum level of comparability is guaranteed by the harmonisation and coordination procedure carried out by Eurostat.

### **3. The COICOP-HBS classification**

Harmonisation of national classifications is a precondition for comparing HBS data between Member States at European level. Eurostat therefore introduced the COICOP-HBS nomenclature developed by the OECD, which was adapted to meet the requirements for household budget surveys and agrees with the similar classifications used for national accounts and consumer price indices.

COICOP-HBS is a 4-level nomenclature describing all individual consumption. The Member States are free to use a more detailed classification. The first level (division) is shown in the table below.

HE01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
HE02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
HE03	Clothing and footwear
HE04	Housing, water, electricity and other fuels
HE05	Furnishings; household equipment and routine maintenance of the house
HE06	Health
HE07	Transport
HE08	Communication
HE09	Recreation and culture
HE10	Education
HE11	Hotels, cafes and restaurant
HE12	Miscellaneous goods and services

The first level is broken down into groups (2nd level, 3 digits), then into classes (3rd level, 4 digits), and finally into categories (4th level, 5 digits). In the table below, showing Division 09 of COICOP, the unshaded cells refer to groups, classes or categories belonging more specifically to culture.

<b>HE09: RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>					
<b>2-digit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>3-digit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>4-digit</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>HE091</b>	<b>Audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories</b>	<b>HE0911</b>	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	<b>HE09111</b>	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound
				<b>HE09112</b>	Television sets, video-cassette players and recorders
		<b>HE0912</b>	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments	<b>HE09121</b>	Photographic and cinematographic equipment
				<b>HE09122</b>	Optical instruments
		<b>HE0913</b>	Data processing equipment	<b>HE09131</b>	Data processing equipment
		<b>HE0914</b>	Recording media for pictures and sound	<b>HE09141</b>	Recording media for pictures and sound
		<b>HE0915</b>	Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories	<b>HE09151</b>	Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories
<b>HE092</b>	<b>Other major durable for recreation and culture, including repair</b>	<b>HE0921</b>	Other major durables for recreation and culture	<b>HE09211</b>	Musical instruments
				<b>HE09212</b>	Equipment for sports and recreation
		<b>HE0922</b>	Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	<b>HE09221</b>	Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture
<b>HE093</b>	<b>Other recreational items and equipment; flowers, gardens and pets</b>	<b>HE0931</b>	Games, toys and hobbies; equipment for sport camping and open-air recreation	<b>HE09311</b>	Games, toys, hobbies
				<b>HE09312</b>	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation
		<b>HE0932</b>	Gardens, plants and flowers	<b>HE09321</b>	Gardens, plants and flowers
		<b>HE0933</b>	Pets	<b>HE09331</b>	Pets
<b>HE094</b>	<b>Recreational and cultural services</b>	<b>HE0941</b>	Recreational and sporting services	<b>HE09411</b>	Recreational and sporting services
				<b>HE09421</b>	Cinemas, theatres, concerts
		<b>HE0942</b>	Cultural services	<b>HE09422</b>	Museums, zoological gardens, etc.
				<b>HE09423</b>	Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment
		<b>HE0943</b>	Games of chance	<b>HE09431</b>	Games of chance
<b>HE095</b>	<b>Newspapers, books and stationery</b>	<b>HE0951</b>	Books	<b>HE09511</b>	Books
		<b>HE0952</b>	Newspapers and periodicals	<b>HE09521</b>	Newspapers and periodicals
		<b>HE0953</b>	Miscellaneous printed matter	<b>HE09531</b>	Miscellaneous printed matter
		<b>HE0954</b>	Stationery and drawing materials	<b>HE09541</b>	Stationery and drawing materials
<b>HE096</b>	<b>Package holidays</b>	<b>HE0961</b>	Package holidays	<b>HE09611</b>	Package holidays

The headings selected above supply an initial definition of the goods and services linked to cultural expenditure. At 5-digit level, 15 culture-related headings from the 4th level were selected, and ten other headings rejected as being purely leisure-related (recreational items, sports, gardening, pets, games of chance, package holidays, etc.). At this level of detail, the grouping of items is not entirely satisfactory. Annex 2.1 gives a detailed breakdown of the leisure and culture division.

Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture (HE09221) covers both culture and leisure. If this heading is included in cultural expenditure, the coverage may be too wide and expenditure overestimated. The same applies to museums, zoological gardens, etc. (HE 09422), books (HE09511, including school textbooks), data-processing equipment (HE09131, including typewriters and calculators) and stationery and drawing materials (HE09541, including exercise books, calendars, pencils, pens etc.), other services (HE09424, also referring to veterinary and other services for pets, such as trimming and boarding) and repair of audiovisual, photographic and data-processing equipment and accessories (HE09151, including optical instruments).

Conversely, some items in the cultural domain are buried within headings which have been rejected. Games, toys and hobbies (HE09311) are excluded even though this category comprises small musical instruments, and recreational and sporting services (HE09411) are excluded even though they include dancing and music lessons.

#### **4. National classifications**

Twelve of the 15 Member States have sent Eurostat their national COICOP classifications. Requests for these have been made to the institutions responsible for the HBS in the remaining Member States. The national COICOP have been translated and paginated for nine of the twelve Member States which have supplied their classifications (cf. Annex 2.3).

At national level, the classification of individual consumption by object follows a structure identical to that shown above, but the level of detail available in each country differs enormously. Some Member States (such as Germany) have no more, or even less, detail in their classifications than is shown above, while others (e.g. the Netherlands and Denmark) have extremely detailed nomenclatures. It is worth noting that a detailed national classification does not necessarily mean that the data item is available in the household budget survey or that the level of detail is useful for categorising cultural expenditure.

The tables below summarise the information available in each Member State.

The grey areas are not included in the selected categories. However, if the heading covers an expenditure item which can be isolated and falls within the scope of culture, this is noted.

Culture headings are not shaded grey. Where headings describe elements outside the culture field in the selected categories which can be identified separately, this is indicated.

Annex 2.2 also shows the national COICOP codes that can be included under cultural expenditure. Zoological gardens etc. are not listed as cultural headings; this point is to be discussed later by the European working group.

In the tables below, the following points concerning the COICOP classifications of Member States are worth noting:

- In Ireland, the optical instruments (HE 09122), musical instruments (HE 09211) and museums, zoological gardens etc. (HE 09422) headings are not available. Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture (HE 09221) refers only to repairs of acoustic equipment. Cultural headings have a wider coverage and non-cultural items can be isolated: veterinary services and other entertainment (HE 09424: other cultural services) and school textbooks (HE 09511: books). Nevertheless, for some of the excluded headings (leisure rather than culture), expenditure belonging to the cultural domain can be isolated: music and dancing lessons or the "others" heading under games, toys and small musical instruments (games and toys are isolated).
- In the Netherlands the structure of cultural expenditure is more detailed, being broken down to the 4th (5-digit) Eurostat level. Non-cultural items can be isolated under cultural headings: electronic diaries and calculators (data-processing equipment), taxes on repairs (repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories), hobby and reference books, encyclopaedias and school textbooks (manuals), school newspapers, hobby newspapers etc., newspapers and periodicals, and diaries, rulers, compasses etc. (stationery and drawing materials). Some non-cultural headings include cultural expenditure such as easels, video games, photograph albums and film containers (games, toys, hobbies and small musical instruments), cultural passports for young people, music and dancing lessons, hire of musical instruments (recreational and sporting services).
- In Germany it is not possible to isolate optical or musical instruments.

	Belgium	Germany	Greece	Spain
<b>HE09111</b> Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound				
<b>HE09112</b> Television sets, video-cassette players and recorders				
<b>HE09121</b> Photographic and cinematographic equipment		HE09121 merged with HE09122		
<b>HE09122</b> Optical instruments				
<b>HE09131</b> Data processing equipment				
<b>HE09141</b> Recording media for pictures and sound				
<b>HE09151</b> Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories				
<b>HE09211</b> Musical instruments		HE09211 merged with 09212	Merged with other durable goods (ping-pong, billiards)	
<b>HE09212</b> Equipment for sports and recreation				
<b>HE09221</b> Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	Concerns leisure only		Remove repairs of aircraft, boats etc.	
<b>HE09311</b> Games, toys, hobbies	Keep video games		Keep electronic games etc.	Keep electronic games, consoles
<b>HE09312</b> Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation				
<b>HE09321</b> Gardens, plants and flowers				
<b>HE09331</b> Pets				
<b>HE09411</b> Recreational and sporting services				
<b>HE09421</b> Cinemas, theatres, concerts				
<b>HE09422</b> Museums, zoological gardens, etc.		Sports, recreational and cultural services are merged		Remove zoological gardens and similar
<b>HE09423</b> Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment				
<b>HE09424</b> Other services			Does not include veterinary services	Remove veterinary services
<b>HE09431</b> Games of chance				
<b>HE09511</b> Books	Except school textbooks, courses, periodicals		Remove school textbooks, atlases	Remove school textbooks
<b>HE09521</b> Newspapers and periodicals		HE09521 merged with 09531		
<b>HE09531</b> Miscellaneous printed matter				
<b>HE09541</b> Stationery and drawing materials				
<b>HE09611</b> Package holidays				

	France	Ireland	Italy	Finland
<b>HE09111</b> Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound				
<b>HE09112</b> Television sets, video-cassette players and recorders				
<b>HE09121</b> Photographic and cinematographic equipment			Merged with optical instruments	
<b>HE09122</b> Optical instruments		Not available		
<b>HE09131</b> Data processing equipment				
<b>HE09141</b> Recording media for pictures and sound				
<b>HE09151</b> Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories		Repairs of acoustic equipment only		
<b>HE09211</b> Musical instruments		Not available		
<b>HE09212</b> Equipment for sports and recreation				
<b>HE09221</b> Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture		Repairs of acoustic equipment only	Heading identical to musical instruments	
<b>HE09311</b> Games, toys, hobbies	Keep software for video games and small musical instruments	Keep "various" other than games and toys under games, toys, leisure etc. heading		Keep computer and electronic games
<b>HE09312</b> Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation				
<b>HE09321</b> Gardens, plants and flowers				
<b>HE09331</b> Pets				
<b>HE09411</b> Recreational and sporting services		Keep music and dancing lessons		
<b>HE09421</b> Cinemas, theatres, concerts	Remove miscellaneous events - circuses, corridas, <i>son et lumière</i>			
<b>HE09422</b> Museums, zoological gardens, etc.		Not available	Museums are included in cinemas, theatres, concert halls	Remove trade fairs
<b>HE09423</b> Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment				
<b>HE09424</b> Other services	Remove services for pets	Remove veterinary services and other entertainments	"Other, please specify"	
<b>HE09431</b> Games of chance				
<b>HE09511</b> Books	Remove school textbooks	Remove school textbooks		Remove school textbooks, encyclopaedias
<b>HE09521</b> Newspapers and periodicals				
<b>HE09531</b> Miscellaneous printed matter				
<b>HE09541</b> Stationery and drawing materials				
<b>HE09611</b> Package holidays				



	<b>Austria</b>	<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
<b>HE09111</b> Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound		Remove sales of video recorders	
<b>HE09112</b> Television sets, video-cassette players and recorders		Remove sales of video recorders	
<b>HE09121</b> Photographic and cinematographic equipment			
<b>HE09122</b> Optical instruments			
<b>HE09131</b> Data processing equipment		Remove sales of computer equipment, typewriters; pocket calculators etc.	Remove electronic diaries and calculators
<b>HE09141</b> Recording media for pictures and sound			
<b>HE09151</b> Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories			
<b>HE09211</b> Musical instruments			
<b>HE09212</b> Equipment for sports and recreation		Remove caravans, pleasure boats, etc.	
<b>HE09221</b> Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture		Remove caravan repairs	Remove taxes and storage costs
<b>HE09311</b> Games, toys, hobbies		Keep electronic games	Keep easels, video games, albums for films and photos
<b>HE09312</b> Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation			
<b>HE09321</b> Gardens, plants and flowers			
<b>HE09331</b> Pets			
<b>HE09411</b> Recreational and sporting services		Keep private dancing, singing, craft lessons etc.	Keep "cultural passports for young people", music and dancing lessons and hire of musical instruments
<b>HE09421</b> Cinemas, theatres, concerts			
<b>HE09422</b> Museums, zoological gardens, etc.		Remove zoos, nature parks	Remove entrance fees to zoos, leisure parks, gaming halls etc.
<b>HE09423</b> Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment			
<b>HE09424</b> Other services			
<b>HE09431</b> Games of chance			
<b>HE09511</b> Books	Remove school textbooks		Remove hobby and reference books, encyclopaedias, school textbooks
<b>HE09521</b> Newspapers and periodicals			Remove encyclopaedias, weeklies, school newspapers, books on women's subjects, fashion, sports, science and religion
<b>HE09531</b> Miscellaneous printed matter		Keep programmes	
<b>HE09541</b> Stationery and drawing materials		Remove exercise books and calendars	Remove diaries, pen-holders, knives, paper, school diaries, rulers, compasses
<b>HE09611</b> Package holidays			

There are two possible approaches to measuring cultural expenditure by households. The first is to use the most detailed level in each Member State and select the categories belonging to the cultural domain: with this method the composition of cultural expenditure varies according to the country, but the measurement of expenditure is more "precise"; however, it is more difficult to compare countries (non-identical coverage of indicators). The alternative is to select the larger common denominator for all Member States; certain cultural items are then left out, while others are selected even though they describe leisure expenditure, and comparability between countries is maintained.

The long-term objective is to have a more detailed level of the cultural part of COICOP. As demonstrated above, COICOP is too general at a 4-digit level for cultural expenditure to be measured precisely from the household budget survey. If all components of cultural expenditure could be isolated, it would be possible not only to have a more precise measurement of total expenditure by households on cultural goods and services, but also to analyse the composition of this expenditure according to various themes by making certain groupings. These are shown in the section below.

## II. Choice of groupings relevant to cultural products

The various cultural headings are grouped for two reasons: [1] some cultural components may represent a very small part of household expenditure and thus present reliability problems; [2] groupings are useful for producing a clear and concise picture in analytical approaches. A direct but simple method would be to group the headings according to the 3-digit COICOP.

<i>3-digit level</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>HE091</i>	<i>Audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories, including repair</i>
<i>HE092</i>	<i>Other major durable for recreation and culture, including repair</i>
<i>HE094</i>	<i>Recreational and cultural services</i>
<i>HE095</i>	<i>Newspapers, books and stationery</i>

Another type of grouping more relevant to culture is by theme (source: work on culture of the French Department of Studies and Future Trends<sup>4</sup>):

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Domain</b>	<b>Grouping of household budget survey items</b>
<b>I. TV and VCR</b>	1. Television equipment	TV sets and licences
	2. Television subscriptions	Cable, receivers (including satellite dishes)
	3. VCR and TV sets	Equipment and video cassettes (purchase, hire)
	4. Audiovisual services	Accessories, repairs, miscellaneous hire items
<b>II. Audio</b>	5. Sound equipment	Hi-fi, radios, walkmen
	6. Music consumption	Discs, cassettes, hi-fi accessories
<b>III. Printed media</b>	7. Books	Literature, other books (excluding education)
	8. Newspapers and periodicals	Newspapers, periodicals, subscriptions
<b>IV. Going out</b>	9. Cinema	Cinema
	10. Live shows	Theatre, concerts, music-hall, other shows
	11. Museums	Museums
	12. Others	Dancing, zoos, leisure parks
<b>V. Hobbies</b>	13. Photography and cinema	Equipment, films, processing, accessories
	14. Artistic and associative pursuits	Musical instruments, private lessons, subscription to clubs and associations
<b>VI. IT and multimedia</b>	15. Microcomputing	Microcomputers, accessories
	16. Video games	Video games, accessories

<sup>4</sup> *Les dépenses culturelles des français au milieu des années 1990*: Les travaux du DEP, Ministry of Culture and Communication/Credoc, January 2000

The level of detail of COICOP does not allow data to be shown by theme. Some categories have to be split into several themes: repairs to audiovisual, photographic and data-processing equipment belong to three different themes (TV/VCR, hobbies and IT and multimedia), while equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures has to be divided between TV/VCR, audio and hobbies, and television and radio broadcasting services have to be split between TV/VCR and audio.

Another type of grouping which is closer to cultural expenditure (public or institutional expenditure) uses the eight domains mentioned in the LEG report. A further breakdown into direct and indirect expenditure can also be made. The purchase of a museum ticket would be direct expenditure, for example, while the purchase of a TV set would be indirect expenditure. The division between direct and indirect expenditure is justified from an analytical point of view.

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>“Direct”</b>	<b>“Indirect”</b>
Cultural heritage			
Archives			
Libraries			
Books and press			
Visual arts			
Architecture			
Performing arts			
Audiovisual/multimedia			

It is interesting to know what share of the household budget is spent directly on cultural items and what share is spent on access to cultural goods and services.

Of these eight domains, "architecture" should be removed, as recommended by the LEG. As mentioned above, these groupings are in line with the work done on public and institutional expenditure. Nevertheless, this type of breakdown has two disadvantages: some items, such as library expenditure, cannot be isolated in the national classification, and museums cannot be separated from zoological gardens, for instance. The other disadvantage is the need to classify cultural items such as IT equipment and accessories in a specific domain.

The last two types of groupings are conceptual in nature. The underlying problem is data reliability. Some of the proposed headings may be too detailed and thus represent a very small proportion of household expenditure on a specific cultural product or service.

### III. Proposals for indicators from the HBS

1994 HBS data were initially used to compile tables. These preliminary results were presented at the last LEG working group meeting (in 2000). Eurostat extracted further data from the 1999 survey. Eurostat is currently processing the data from the last HBS, which it coordinated. These data, now available, cover 13 EU Member States; the French and Portuguese surveys are in production.

Eurostat sent us 5-digit COICOP data for this exercise. These are not sufficiently detailed, however; a request for extraction should be sent to Member States with a more detailed level of breakdown. Moreover, comparisons between countries may cause problems, since the national classifications and COICOP are not entirely harmonised at this level of detail. Below are some tables of HBS data which could be used to quantify cultural expenditure by households.

#### 1. Average expenditure by household on cultural goods (euros)

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD (1999)		
Member States	Cultural expenditure	
	€	% of total expenditure
<b>EU13</b>	956	4.65
Belgium	1 305	4.80
Denmark	1 775	6.17
Germany	1 364	5.46
Greece	509	2.66
Spain	562	3.33
Ireland	1 182	4.05
Italy	732	3.04
Luxembourg	1 610	3.61
Netherlands	1 344	5.46
Austria	1 309	4.65
Finland	1 209	5.61
Sweden	1 775	6.15
United Kingdom	1 419	4.75

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

It is interesting to compare the average expenditure of households on cultural goods with the total average expenditure of households. Luxembourg's average cultural expenditure per household is high in absolute terms, for example, but not when expressed as a percentage of total household expenditure.

## 2. Average expenditure on cultural goods (in adult equivalents)

The population targeted by the HBS consists of private households; expenditure is thus available at household level and not at the level of each individual making up the household. One method of standardisation used in the household budget survey is calculation by adult equivalent (first adult = 1.0, other adults 0.5, children 0.3). Another alternative would be to standardise by head of population.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE BY ADULT EQUIVALENT (1999)		
Member State	Cultural expenditure	
	€	% of total expenditure
<b>EU13</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>4.78</b>
Belgium	807	4.86
Denmark	1 205	6.31
Germany	908	5.51
Greece	278	2.62
Spain	272	3.23
Ireland	606	3.85
Italy	417	2.97
Luxembourg	931	3.50
Netherlands	884	5.47
Austria	842	4.80
Finland	800	5.68
Sweden	1 216	6.28
United Kingdom	942	4.98

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

Expressed in adult equivalents, the average expenditure is lower, but to a different extent depending on the country: the drop is most obvious in Spain and Ireland, and least evident in Sweden and Denmark.

### 3. Average cultural expenditure of households (purchasing power standards)

<b>AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER HOUSEHOLD (1999)</b>		
<b>Member State</b>	Cultural expenditure	
	PPS	% of total expenditure
<b>EU13</b>	<b>940</b>	
Belgium	1315	4.80
Denmark	1422	6.07
Germany	1275	5.43
Greece	622	2.66
Spain	666	3.33
Ireland	1199	4.92
Italy	827	3.04
Luxembourg	1576	3.49
Netherlands	1401	5.46
Austria	1230	4.65
Finland	1021	5.61
Sweden	1332	6.15
United Kingdom	1411	5.10

The purchasing-power standard (PPS) is a conversion factor which eliminates price differences between countries. Sweden comes fourth in terms of average cultural expenditure by households (in euros), but first in terms of purchasing-power standards.

#### 4. Average expenditure per household on cultural goods by heading

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE OF 13 EU MEMBER STATES BY HEADING (1999)			
	<b>Cultural expenditure (€)</b>	% of total expenditure	% of cultural expenditure
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound	38	0.19	4.01
Television and video equipment	68	0.33	7.06
Photographic and cinematographic equipment	39	0.19	4.07
Data-processing equipment	98	0.47	10.20
Recording media for pictures and sound	85	0.41	8.90
Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories	22	0.11	2.29
Musical instruments	24	0.12	2.53
Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	5	0.03	0.55
Cinemas, theatres, concert halls	105	0.51	11.00
Museums, zoological gardens etc.	6	0.03	0.57
Television and radio broadcasting services	110	0.53	11.44
Other services	61	0.30	6.37
Books	108	0.53	11.32
Newspapers and periodicals	153	0.75	16.01
Stationery and drawing materials	35	0.17	3.67

Source : Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

The table above breaks down cultural expenditure under 15 headings. In terms of COICOP categories, the amounts and percentages of total expenditure are relatively small. Publishing such statistics by Member State is not recommended: groupings are necessary.

If such a level of breakdown by country is needed for specific studies, ranking procedures may be used, as in the table below.



## 5. Classification of cultural categories in COICOP by Member State

DESCENDING ORDER OF AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY COICOP CATEGORY (1999)														
COICOP category	EU13	B	DK	D	EL	E	IRL	I	L	NL	A	FIN	S	UK
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound	10	11	7	11	9	9	9	11	9	6	9	8	9	10
Television and video equipment	7	10	5	7	6	5	8	8	6	7	7	6	7	4
Photographic and cinematographic equipment	9	12	12	9	12	13	10	10	12	12	10	12	12	9
Data-processing equipment	5	7	3	3	8	4	6	6	2	2	3	3	2	7
Recording media for pictures and sound	6	6	4	8	5	7	5	3	4	5	6	7	5	2
Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories	13	13	15	12	11	10	11	4	15	15	13	14	14	14
Musical instruments	12	8	8		14	12		12	10	8	11	4	6	11
Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	15		13			14		14	13	14	15	11	15	13
Cinemas, theatres, concert halls	4	4	9	1	4	3	4	5	5	10	5	9	8	8
Museums, zoological gardens etc.	14	14	14		13	15		13	14	9	14	15	13	
Television and radio broadcasting services	2	1	1	2	3	8	2		7	4	2	2	3	3
Other services	8	5	10	6	10	11		9	11	11	12	10	10	6
Books	3	3	6	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	4	5	4	5
Newspapers and periodicals	1	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stationery and drawing materials	11	9	11	10	7	6	7	7	8	13	8	13	11	12

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

## 6. Groupings by theme

As mentioned above, it is not possible to present or analyse data by theme or domain using the 5-digit COICOP level. One possibility would be to aggregate headings as shown below.

---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound</li></ul>
TV, VCR, audio, IT equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Television and video equipment</li><li>• Data-processing equipment</li></ul>
<b>Expenditure connected with TV, VCR, audio, IT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recording media for pictures and sound</li><li>• Television and radio broadcasting services</li><li>• Repair of audiovisual, photographic and data processing equipment and accessories</li></ul>
<b>Hobbies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Photographic and cinematographic equipment</li><li>• Musical instruments</li><li>• Repair of other major durables for recreation and culture</li><li>• Other services</li></ul>
<b>Going out</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cinemas, theatres, concert halls</li><li>• Museums, zoological gardens etc.</li></ul>
<b>Printed media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Books</li><li>• Newspapers and periodicals</li><li>• Stationery and drawing materials</li></ul>

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The following results are obtained with HBS 1999:

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD AGGREGATED BY HEADING (1999)					
	TV, VCR, audio, IT equipment (€)	<b>Expenditure connected with TV, VCR, audio, IT (€)</b>	Hobbies (€)	<b>Gong out (€)</b>	<b>Printed media (€)</b>
<b>EU13</b>	203	216	129	111	297
Belgium	165	420	201	114	404
Denmark	479	523	218	95	461
Germany	314	299	175	253	323
Greece	73	111	19	44	262
Spain	128	74	31	69	260
Ireland	188	354	18	115	507
Italy	93	150	67	71	351
Luxembourg	417	273	212	161	547
Netherlands	362	230	189	125	438
Austria	286	324	139	111	449
Finland	281	246	198	60	425
Sweden	417	399	229	96	634
United Kingdom	303	360	270	91	395

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

It is also interesting to take a look at the breakdown of each grouping compared with total expenditure on cultural goods.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON CULTURAL GOODS AGGREGATED BY HEADING AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE(1999)					
	TV, VCR, audio, IT equipment (%)	<b>Expenditure connected with TV, VCR, audio, IT (%)</b>	Hobbies (%)	<b>Going out (%)</b>	<b>Printed media (%)</b>
<b>EU13</b>	21	23	14	12	31
Belgium	13	32	15	9	31
Denmark	27	29	12	5	26
Germany	23	22	13	19	24
Greece	14	22	4	9	52
Spain	23	13	5	12	46
Ireland	16	30	2	10	43
Italy	13	20	9	10	48
Luxembourg	26	17	13	10	34
Netherlands	27	17	14	9	33
Austria	22	25	11	8	34
Finland	23	20	16	5	35
Sweden	24	22	13	5	36
United Kingdom	21	25	19	6	28

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

## 7. Crossing with household characteristics

It is also possible to break down household expenditure by a number of characteristics. The following characteristics were selected for data published in New Cronos:

1. socio-economic category of the reference person (8 subdivisions);
2. age of the reference person;
3. number of active members of the household (3 or 6 groups);
4. type of household (4 classes);
5. degree of urbanisation;
6. main source of income.

The first two crosses are based on the reference person and do not necessarily reflect the household as a whole. The other crosses are relevant, but it is advisable not to have too many subdivisions.

Example: Average expenditure per household according to population density

	Population density	B	DK	E	I	L	A	FIN	S	UK
Average household expenditure (€)	National	27 188	28 750	16 856	24 081	44 564	28 145	21 571	28 868	29 843
	1	26 684	27 753	18 538	25 237	41 706	27 970	21 863	30 024	29 368
	2	28 444	30 484	16 350	23 456	45 546	28 968	23 226	29 359	30 338
	3	23 321	29 469	14 487	21 443	46 386	27 763	19 764	28 241	30 713
Average household expenditure on cultural goods (€)	National	1 305	1 775	562	732	1 610	1 309	1 209	1 775	1 419
	1	1 340	1 871	695	796	1 467	1 570	1 307	1 735	1 517
	2	1 284	1 655	514	699	1 609	1 240	1 163	1 828	1 566
	3	964	1 636	379	581	1 801	1 043	968	1 776	1 500
% of expenditure on cultural goods	National	4.80	6.17	3.33	3.04	3.61	4.65	5.60	6.15	4.75
	1	5.02	6.74	3.75	3.15	3.52	5.61	5.98	5.78	5.16
	2	4.51	5.43	3.14	2.98	3.53	4.28	5.01	6.23	5.16
	3	4.14	5.55	2.61	2.71	3.88	3.76	4.90	6.29	4.89

1 : Densely populated area (at least 500 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>)

2 : Intermediate area (100-499 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>)

3 : Sparsely populated area (fewer than 100 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>)

Note: population density is a variable which is not available in Germany, Greece, Ireland or the Netherlands.

## 8. Average expenditure per quintile of total income

Since the HBS database is available at a detailed level, certain interesting tabulations can be carried out. In the table below, households in each country are classified into 5 groups in ascending order of total income. The first group (quintile) includes 20% of households with the lowest incomes.

Average household expenditure on cultural goods (€) by quintile (base: total income), 1999					
	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile
Belgium	866	1 162	1 187	1 370	1 939
Denmark	1 217	1 421	1 641	1 972	2 621
Germany	729	1 052	1 288	1 564	2 186
Greece	175	306	412	609	1 041
Spain	303	413	477	657	959
Ireland	1 089	988	1 116	1 336	1 380
Italy	467	558	688	794	1 152
Luxembourg	919	1 360	1 443	1 777	2 552
Netherlands	896	1 040	1 246	1 520	2 017
Austria	925	1 140	1 173	1 334	1 970
Finland	725	921	1 110	1 400	1 890
Sweden	1 262	1 619	1 648	2 117	2 221
United Kingdom	734	1 176	1 579	1 798	2 329

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

It will be seen that the higher the household income, the higher the average expenditure on cultural goods. The difference between the first and last groups is extreme in Greece.

The difference between average expenditure on cultural goods as a percentage of average total expenditure per quintile is far smaller, and there is no regular increase from the first to the fifth quintile, above all for smaller Member States, where the gaps are insignificant.

<b>Percentage of average total expenditure devoted to cultural goods per quintile (base: total income). 1999</b>					
	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4èth quintile	5th quintile
Belgium	4.67	4.93	4.65	4.59	5.05
Denmark	7.27	6.51	5.83	5.64	6.20
Germany	5.51	5.56	5.49	5.42	5.42
Greece	1.70	2.19	2.32	2.75	3.30
Spain	2.61	3.00	3.03	3.58	3.87
Ireland	4.11	3.91	4.12	4.11	3.98
Italy	2.73	2.76	2.98	3.01	3.43
Luxembourg	3.32	3.62	3.53	3.62	3.78
Netherlands	5.33	5.35	5.30	5.33	5.81
Austria	5.08	4.65	4.27	4.39	4.91
Finland	6.11	5.55	5.18	5.50	5.82
Sweden	6.77	6.30	5.63	6.59	5.74
United Kingdom	4.74	5.42	5.44	5.18	4.82

Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey

#### **IV. Limitations of the Household Budget Survey**

The use of the HBS (the last two surveys of 1995 and 1999) thus yields operational results which national and European decision-makers can put to immediate use. The tables compiled from the HBS can be updated regularly to each coordinated survey wave. The data show some weaknesses, but they are a point of departure which deserves to be consolidated.

The proportion of household expenditure chargeable to cultural goods and services varies widely from one Member State to the next. If the data are broken down (by domain or degree of urbanisation, for example) there may be reliability problems, encountered mainly in countries where cultural expenditure takes a small share of the total budget.

The fact that the target population consists of households means that the household reference person has to be used for certain variables (socio-economic situation, age bracket, etc.). Comparison with other data sources (time budget, for example) is then less relevant.

## **CHAPTER 4: INITIAL RESULTS OF LOT 3: TIME SPENT ON CULTURE**

### **I. Exploitation of Time Use Surveys**

#### **1. Objectives**

The degree of involvement of individuals in cultural activities depends on their economic and especially cultural capital and on cultural supply, which depends on its proximity, diversity etc. However, cultural activities depend first and foremost on a different resource: the time available, since these activities have to compete for time with occupational or domestic work and with other leisure activities.

There are therefore two reasons for using time use surveys: they measure the time devoted to daily occupations, which enables us to distinguish the time reserved for culture, measure its intensity and priority in the time of the individual, and analyse substitutions by other activities. They also have the advantage of recording rather than declaring activities. The collection instrument thus avoids the bias intrinsic in memory or in the legitimacy of certain activities.

Time use surveys are under way in the EU Member States on the basis of Eurostat's methodological recommendations, which aim at comparability. Four surveys were conducted recently in Belgium (1999), Finland (1999), France (1999) and Portugal (1999). Other surveys were conducted in 2000 in Norway, the United Kingdom and Sweden. The study analysed and compared the time budget devoted to cultural activities in countries for which results were available, i.e. France, Finland and Portugal.

#### **2. Methodology applied**

The first task was to draw up a classification of cultural activities permitting comparison between the existing time use surveys, based on a detailed examination of the protocols and instructions specific to each survey. This classification has various levels of detail of activity headings.

As a second step, the available surveys were used to determine and compare the contexts of cultural activities in each country observed, and then to determine and compare the diversity of cultural practice. Lastly, an attempt was made to analyse the substitutability and simultaneity of these activities.

According to the French data, the time spent watching television and listening to radio as a secondary activity is considerable, reflecting the importance of the media in everyday life. There is a division in cultural activities between those pursued full-time and those (television, radio) which are additional to other activities.

These analyses will be fleshed out by analyses of the questionnaires on leisure and cultural activities added to the survey by some countries (Finland, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom).



Variations in cultural activities were measured and analysed according to the usual variables (sex, age, type of household the individual belongs to, occupation, educational qualifications, income, size of the municipality of residence, parental occupation) and a number of specific variables such as daily, weekly or annual frequency, the class of individual, occupational status (self-employed or employed) etc. Time variations also have to be compared with the time devoted to other activities: sleep, personal care and care of others, meals, work and education/training, housework, socialising, other leisure activities, travel etc.

The distinction between principal and secondary activities shows that it is not only the activities themselves which are the subject of choice, but also the importance allotted to them and the meaning of a principal activity as a function of the existence and nature of the secondary activity. We compared the social characteristics of individuals pursuing a cultural activity as a main activity with those of individuals pursuing it on a secondary basis.

### **3. Conduct of the study**

The point of departure of the study was the LEG's attempt to harmonise the existing data on cultural participation and to extend the research on this subject by concentrating on a common definition of "participation in cultural activities" and the collection and assessment of available data sources on this cultural participation in European countries conducting such a survey.

The information collected can be used to compile "comparable" European tables on participation, provided that the following conditions are met:

- data on participation in cultural activities come from surveys conducted on a national scale and based on a random sample representative of the total population aged 15 or over;
- the surveys cover the basic characteristics of age, sex, occupation, employment situation and level of education, based on the new version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED);
- the frequency of cultural activities can be converted into the categories proposed: activities concerning visits to cultural places and reading are covered over the last twelve months; other cultural activities (television, radio) are counted on a daily and/or weekly basis.

The methodology of the study was designed to investigate the time devoted to culture and its comparability, using the questionnaire on leisure and cultural activities. The aim was to suggest common questions which would compare national cultures and cultural practices at European level, i.e. to identify specific differences and common traits in the cultural practices of Europeans, given the differences in social status and national culture.

The LEG highlighted the limitations of the policy on cultural participation in cases where the level of consumption of culture begins to fall or where it can be shown that social (and educational) barriers to the appreciation of culture are still firmly anchored. Some Member States are developing their policies by seeking new lines of approach, targeting specific domains and groups (young people, older people, ethnic minorities) or emphasising the concept of "quality" of participation.

Lastly, consideration is being given to a European questionnaire on cultural participation and a survey common to the Member States. The draft questionnaire should take the form of a reference document to which Member States can add their own questions.

## **II. Procedure followed: the French example**

Some EU Member States and associated countries (see above) survey the use of time by households on their territories. This study aims to harmonise all of these data in order to produce comparable results on culture at European level. The first step was to make a specific request to the countries concerned.

The study was initially based on the results of the French survey. The procedure was as follows:

- list the variables available in the French survey (1999 INSEE survey) to determine the possible study and breakdown variables and their modalities;
- establish breakdown modalities for each variable and study groupings or crosses of several variables, to apply to each country;
- compare the French activities nomenclature with COICOP<sup>5</sup>, aiming at subsequent comparison with the household expenditure study (Lot 2) and working towards a common classification<sup>6</sup>;
- launch an Internet consultation of the national statistical institutes (NSIs) of Portugal, Belgium, Sweden, Finland and the United Kingdom.

*Few responses were received, despite a relaunch in the summer of 2001; a fuller comparison will therefore have to be postponed to a later date.*

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<sup>5</sup> COICOP : Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose

<sup>6</sup> There is already a proposal for a common nomenclature (see guidelines, pp. 18-23)

### III. Data extraction and tabulation

#### 1. Choice of study variables

The INSEE survey includes the duration in minutes of each daily activity of those having completed the questionnaire. To facilitate comparison between activities, the analyses concentrated on the duration rather than the frequency (number of times) variable. Three study variables were chosen to characterise cultural practices in terms of time use:

- (i) The average time devoted to a cultural activity by the total population: this variable enables the importance (in hours) attributed to the various activities by the entire study population to be assessed *overall* and distinguishes popular practices from more marginal ones.
- (ii) The rates of practice of each cultural activity compared with the whole population; this second variable refines the first and reveals a first effect which could be called "frequency" in overall time.
- (iii) The average time devoted to a cultural activity by those practising it; this last variable shows up the second effect, called "assiduity", i.e. the time actually spent on the activity.

#### 2. Choice of breakdowns

Each of the three study variables is broken down according to **six criteria**. The French example is shown below:

Sex	Age	Educational qualifications	Socio-occupational status	Type of municipality	Number of children in the household
M	15-24	No qualifications	Active	Rural	0
F	25-49	Lower secondary	Student or pupil	Urban <100 000 inhabitants	1
	50-60	Upper secondary	Inactive	>100 000 inhabitants	2
	>60	Higher education			3 or more

Notes:

- a) Levels of educational qualification are based on the ISCED classification, already used for Lot 1 on cultural jobs.
- b) For the type of municipality, the ideal would be to use "municipality communities", to give a better picture of the infrastructures.
- c) The number of children per household measures the weight of their financial (and intellectual) dependence on their parents. The age of 15 marks the start of cultural independence, and individuals complete the survey questionnaire from this age.
- d) These variables are crossed with the activities expressed in the nomenclature derived from the cultural activity codes of the INSEE survey. These headings need to be compared with COICOP (see table below) for consistency with Lot 2:

The cultural activity headings selected are:

INSEE cultural activity code and heading			COICOP
370	Semi-leisure, socialising aim	B	(1)
371	Artistic creativity	S	(1)
542	Other socialising, care, cultural and sporting activities	B	(1)
631	Reading (unspecified)	S	HE09531
632	Reading books	S	HE09511
633	Reading periodicals and newspapers	S	HE09521
634	Watching television	B	HE09112
635	Watching videos	S	HE09112
636	Listening to the radio	S	HE09111
637	Listening to music	S	HE09111
652	Attending events, trade fairs etc.	B	HE09421
653	Cinema	S	HE09421
654	Museums, exhibitions	S	HE09422
661	Practising or performing music, theatre, dance	S	HE09424
665	Making films, taking photographs	B	HE09121
ToC	All cultural activities		
999	Non-cultural activities		

Notes:

- (1) Activities 370, 371 and 542 cannot be incorporated in COICOP
- (2) "B" signifies a cultural activity in the broad sense and "S" in the strict sense
- (3) The heading "non-cultural activities" enables the duration of activities to be totalled to 1440 minutes or 24 hours.

**3. Choice of weighting**

Several weightings were available in the INSEE file, but only POINCARN covers individuals; the others cover the household as a whole.

**IV. Internet survey of NSIs**

The countries and departments contacted for the survey were:

<b>Country</b>	<b>Institute</b>
Belgium	Institut National de Statistique
Finland	Statistics Finland
United Kingdom	Office for National Statistics
Portugal	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Sweden	Statistics Sweden

The text (in French and English) of the consultation of Member States and associate countries having conducted a Time Use Survey in 1999 and 2000 is attached as Annex 3.1.

**V. Preliminary results by country**

The study was able to consider only the French survey, since the survey files of the other countries were not available. Some results for Portugal were compiled from data on the Statistical Institute's website.

## 1. France

Average time in minutes spent on cultural activities.

Activity codes	Total	by sex		by age				by level of qualifications			
		Men	Women	15-24	25-50	50-60	+ 60	none	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Higher
<b>Semi-leisure, socialising aim</b>	0.33	0.45	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.59	0.33	0.19	0.48	0.17	0.24
Artistic creativity	0.63	0.87	0.41	0.87	0.55	0.99	0.44	0.14	0.43	1.32	1.18
Other semi-leisure activities	0.36	0.4	0.31	0.53	0.36	0.32	0.25	0.18	0.39	0.49	0.36
Other socialising, care, cultural and sporting activities	3.44	4.39	2.56	1.31	3.21	3.01	5.45	1.53	3	5.53	5.08
Reading (unspecified)	16.92	14.8	18.88	11.73	12.58	18.48	27.11	10.69	15.13	20.93	25.13
Reading books	1.03	0.96	1.09	1.27	0.82	0.96	1.28	0.55	0.81	1.65	1.63
Reading periodicals and newspapers	6.92	9.04	4.96	1.67	3.34	7.42	16.37	8.09	7.45	4.77	5.93
Watching television	125.58	130.82	120.72	120.13	102.27	121.57	172.68	161.11	132.6	111.27	80.52
Watching videos	1.22	1.19	1.24	1.8	1.36	0.57	0.94	0.79	1.19	1.2	1.74
Listening to the radio	2.44	3.05	1.88	2.83	1.11	2.11	4.75	3.58	2.48	1.71	1.68
Listening to music	1.76	2.18	1.37	5.19	1.27	0.54	1.09	2.24	1.55	2.11	1.53
Attending events, trade fairs etc.	1.6	1.44	1.74	2.06	1.74	0.89	1.41	0.84	1.46	1.71	2.65
Cinema	1.68	1.92	1.46	4.18	1.75	0.7	0.51	0.44	1.22	2.4	3.66
Museums, exhibitions	0.49	0.47	0.52	0.45	0.53	0.34	0.53	0.27	0.25	0.87	1.07
Practising or performing music, theatre, dance	1.53	2.07	1.04	3.15	1.35	1.14	1.04	1	1.14	2.38	2.47
Making films, taking photographs	0.52	0.5	0.53	0.72	0.42	0.4	0.61	0.29	0.47	0.88	0.61
<b>All cultural activities</b>	<b>166.45</b>	<b>174.57</b>	<b>158.93</b>	<b>158.12</b>	<b>132.96</b>	<b>160.01</b>	<b>234.82</b>	<b>191.92</b>	<b>170.05</b>	<b>159.39</b>	<b>135.5</b>
<b>Non-cultural activities</b>	1273.55	1265.43	1281.07	1281.88	1307.04	1279.99	1205.18	1248.08	1269.95	1280.61	1304.5

The French spend an average of 166 minutes per 24 hours on cultural activities. Three-quarters of this, or 125 minutes, consists of watching television; reading comes next at 25 minutes.

Detailed tables by sex, age, educational qualifications, size of municipality, number of children and employment status are shown in Annex 3.2.

## 2. Portugal

Annex 3.3 shows the cultural headings of the activities classification from the Portuguese publication able to be included in cultural activities.

	Employed		Unemployed		Student		Housewife	Retired		Other non active		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>SOCIALISING</b>	<b>0:46</b>	<b>0:30</b>	<b>2:03</b>	<b>0:40</b>	<b>0:55</b>	<b>0:58</b>	<b>0:31</b>	<b>1:11</b>	<b>0:53</b>	<b>2:15</b>	<b>0:39</b>	<b>0:47</b>
Socialising	0:43	0:27	1:57	0:40	0:49	0:54	0:31	1:09	0:50	2:21	0:33	0:44
Parties	0:02	0:00	0:05	0:00	0:04	0:02	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:03	0:04	0:02
Phone calls	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:01	0:00	0:01	0:00
<b>LEISURE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>2:30</b>	<b>1:42</b>	<b>4:50</b>	<b>2:26</b>	<b>3:58</b>	<b>2:53</b>	<b>2:27</b>	<b>5:26</b>	<b>3:24</b>	<b>5:19</b>	<b>3:34</b>	<b>2:52</b>
Outing	0:10	0:06	0:19	0:09	0:07	0:04	0:15	0:45	0:41	0:27	0:20	0:14
Reading	0:10	0:07	0:34	0:08	0:05	0:06	0:05	0:23	0:07	0:18	0:03	0:09
Radio/music	0:03	0:02	0:08	0:00	0:05	0:06	0:01	0:10	0:04	0:18	0:02	0:04
Television and video	1:43	1:17	3:05	1:55	2:13	1:57	1:59	3:12	2:23	2:56	2:45	1:56
Sport, hobbies and games	0:22	0:08	0:42	0:13	1:26	0:37	0:04	0:54	0:07	1:18	0:21	0:27

Television is also an important cultural practice in Portugal (almost two hours per day on average), but is watched less individually than in France.

Reading appears less frequent, with an average of 9 minutes per 24 hours; unemployed males spend most time on reading (34 minutes per 24 hours).

The work done on the French and Portuguese data suggests that the contribution made by Time Budget Surveys to the comparative knowledge of cultural practices in Europe may be considerable and may justify further study to develop and extend the preliminary, very incomplete results shown here.

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