ITEM 13
Towards a methodological manual
on European culture statistics

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Purpose of the document

This document presents the proposal for the elaboration of the methodological manual for European culture statistics.

No publication on EU culture statistics is currently planned for 2017 or 2018. However, there will be continuous updates of data in Eurobase and of the statistical articles (in forms of "Statistics explained") on the Eurostat website. New articles will be elaborated using data becoming available (e.g. in 2017 on cultural participation from the EU-SILC ahm 2015).

The idea for the preparation of the glossary of concepts and definitions used in culture statistics was already launched at the last Working Group meeting in April 2015. Now, such a glossary is hit upon the proposal to prepare in 2017 a more important methodological document - a manual for culture statistics. The glossary would be probably the last part of such a publication.

The planned manual for culture statistics would be based on the ESS-net Culture report and the last Eurostat publication "Culture statistics" 2016, and would include the following parts:

- Introduction (aim, reference to the ESSnet-Culture report)
- European framework for culture statistics
- European culture statistics by domain:
  - Cultural employment
  - Cultural enterprises
  - International trade in cultural goods
  - International trade in cultural services
  - Public expenditure on culture
  - Private expenditure on culture
  - Cultural participation (including ICT usage)
  - (Cultural heritage)
- Glossary

Each domain would be described in terms of principal concepts, data sources, classifications used, availability of data, main limitations, data gaps and challenges.

The very draft of the glossary is included below. The majority of definitions come directly from the methodology of the Eurostat data collections. However, the work on definition of the most important general concepts related to culture (e.g. cultural sectors, cultural activity, etc.) is more challenging as these concepts will be the most important reference part of the glossary. To achieve it, the ESSnet-Culture methodology should be compared with the UNESCO one and possibly also with the definitions used by important EU documents; sometimes a compromise could be suggested. The final proposals for such definitions will be submitted for consultation with the Working Group.
The Working Group members are asked:

- to comment on the proposed content/structure (parts) of the planned methodological manual for culture statistics;
- to provide remarks and suggestions on the first draft of the glossary as presented below (comments on the contents and possibly already on the concrete concepts or definitions).
Glossary of concepts and definitions for cultural statistics (draft)

1. General concepts

Culture

According to UNESCO, culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs". This definition of culture is very closely related to the ways in which societies, groups and communities define their identity.

Source: UNESCO, 2001

European culture statistics

Set of harmonised at EU level statistical data and indicators based on a common approach rooted on the European framework for cultural statistics and covering the following areas: cultural employment, cultural enterprises, international trade in cultural goods, international trade in cultural services, cultural participation and public and private expenditure on culture.

ESSnet-Culture

A network created in September 2009 for duration of two years and composed of several members of the European Statistical System. Its aim was to re-launch the European cooperation with the objective of updating and developing the methodology of the existing European framework for cultural statistics.

The work of the ESSnet-Culture was organised in four task forces responsible for four different areas:

- Framework for cultural statistics and definitions (TF1)
- Financing and expenditure on culture (TF2)
- Cultural industries (TF3)
- Cultural participation and social aspects (TF4)

The results of 2-year work have been published in 2012 as ESSnet-Culture final report. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/341465/3199631/essnet-culture.pdf/a6518128-69b3-4d89-82b8-060a3ad0d1d5

UNESCO Framework for Culture Statistics

Result of a global consultation process involving many actors which aim was to organise the existing knowledge, experience and practices in one framework enabling the production of comparable statistics on culture. The report was published in 2009 and remains the reference framework for production of statistics on culture in UNESCO.

Source: UNESCO FCS, 2009
Cultural and creative industries (in the European framework for cultural statistics)

European framework for culture statistics emphasis the difference between cultural and creative (activity, sector, industry) by delineating clearly the cultural scope as the one having in its core the function of 'creation' which is different from the function of 'creativity'. The function of 'creativity' has broader meaning and embraces also the 'creation' concept. 'Creative' can include fine art but also telecommunications and software. Because of these difficulties in the separation of the concepts and scopes, the European framework strongly recommends when speaking about the 'Cultural industries' and 'CCIs' to clearly mention the sectors that are covered and sources of data used.

According to the European framework the 'cultural industries/activities/sectors' are those included within 10 cultural domains identified based on 6 cultural functions. With this approach the software and ICT are excluded.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012), p.32 and 138

Cultural industries (EC "Green paper on CCI")

Cultural industries’ are those industries producing and distributing goods or services which at the time they are developed are considered to have a specific attribute, use or purpose which embodies or conveys cultural expressions, irrespective of the commercial value they may have. Besides the traditional arts sectors (performing arts, visual arts, cultural heritage – including the public sector), they include film, DVD and video, television and radio, video games, new media, music, books and press.


Creative industries (EC "Green paper on CCI")

Creative industries’ are those industries which use culture as an input and have a cultural dimension, although their outputs are mainly functional. They include architecture and design, which integrate creative elements into wider processes, as well as subsectors such as graphic design, fashion design or advertising.

Source: EU Commission (2010): Green paper 'Unlocking the potential of cultural and creative industries', p.5

Cultural activities

Cultural activities are understood as any activity based on cultural values and/or artistic expressions. Cultural activities include market or non-market oriented activities, with or without a commercial meaning and carried out by any kind of organisation (individuals, businesses, groups, institutions, amateurs or professionals).

One cultural activity is carried out within a cultural domain and according to the function necessary for its achievement. Cultural activities are described theoretically and then put into correspondence with statistical classifications, mainly economic classifications NACE Rev.2.

Main components for defining the cultural activities:
- they are related to the notion of cultural expressions;
- they are rooted in creation and communication through symbols;
- they are usually related to some aspect of intellectual property rights (mainly copyrights).

Definition of theoretical cultural activities is possible by crossing domains with functions.

Cultural activities are those that focus in producing of cultural values which are intrinsic values like aesthetics, artistic and symbolic expressions.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012)
Related cultural activities

Related activities are industrial activities that are linked to culture (manufacturing and printing transform a mass reproduction good into a cultural good available for consumption), without being included in the core framework on culture for the production of data. Related activities do not give a cultural value to the product but they make it possible to mass reproduce cultural goods for wider consumption. They include the printing of books and newspapers, the reproduction of recorded media and manufacturing of musical instruments.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012)

Cultural sector

Set of cultural activities described in the European framework for cultural statistics according to the NACE codes. The cultural sector is therefore made of cultural economic activities.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012), p.57

Cultural dimension

Cultural dimension refers to a specific approach on culture: employment, financing consumption, and social dimension (cultural practices and social participation). All dimensions cover the common basis - the ten cultural domains - and they capture all aspects of culture. However, these dimensions bring into play different measure tools and have different objectives, and therefore deserve adequate to each dimension treatment.


Cultural domain

A cultural domain consists of a set of practices, activities or cultural products centred on a group of expressions recognized as artistic ones. The cultural domains are common to each dimension studied (economic, social etc.). The European statistical framework distinguishes ten cultural domains: Heritage, Archives, Libraries, Book and Press, Visuals Arts, Performing Arts, Audiovisual and Multimedia, Architecture, Advertising and Art crafts.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012)

Cultural function

The European framework for cultural statistics distinguishes six cultural functions in the cultural economic cycle: Creation, Production/Publishing, Dissemination/Trade, Preservation, Education and Management/Regulation. The functions are sequenced functions (from creation to dissemination) but they don't aim at representing the whole economic cycle. They follow an economic approach and a practical one simultaneously, with the final objective being the production of sound cultural data. Functions are connected with domains so as to define cultural activities. The function of artistic creation is at the core of the statistical framework.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012)
Cultural consumption

The term ‘consumption’ is normally used when referring to an activity for which the consumer has given some monetary payment, while the term ‘participation’ is used to designate taking part in amateur or unpaid activity. However, in practice, ‘participation’ also refers to the activities that involve consumption (e.g. going to cinema).

Source: UNESCO FCS, 2009 (p.44)

Cultural goods

Cultural goods are products of artistic creativity that convey artistic, aesthetic, symbolic and spiritual values. The characteristics of cultural goods differ from other products because their system of valorisation, which includes a characteristic irreproducible, is linked to its appreciation or pleasure.

Source: UNESCO

The operational definition (i.e. list of products considered as cultural) differs according to the area (see details in sections ‘International trade in cultural goods’ and ‘Household expenditure on cultural goods and services’).

Cultural heritage

The cultural domain of cultural heritage consists of museums, historical places and archaeological sites. It includes the activities consisting in producing, disseminating and preserving the heritage, as well as the activities of education and management/regulation that are attached.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012)

Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

Intangible cultural heritage (ICH) is a transversal cultural domain defined in the 2009 UNESCO Framework of Cultural Statistics as “practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage”.

Source: UNESCO FCS, 2009
2. Cultural employment

Cultural employment is defined by crossing the NACE Rev. 2 classification (which classifies the main economic activity of the local unit where the person concerned works) and the ISCO-08 classification (which classifies occupations), in such a way that the following workers are included:

- members of the workforce who (a) hold a cultural occupation and (b) work in the cultural sector (e.g. a ballet dancer employed by a ballet company or a journalist working for a daily newspaper);
- members of the workforce who hold a cultural occupation outside the cultural sector (e.g. a designer in the automobile industry).
- members of the workforce who hold a non-cultural occupation in the cultural sector (e.g. an accountant in a publishing house).

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012)

Employed persons

Employed persons (persons in employment, workers) are persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week, performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or who were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, holiday, industrial dispute or education and training. Seasonal workers are included as employed persons when they worked during the reference week: during the off-season, they are included if they have an assurance to come back to work with the same employer at the beginning of the next season and if their employer continues to pay at least 50% of their wage or salary during the off-season.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Employees

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

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Self-employed persons

Self-employed persons are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm either for the purpose of earning a profit or spend time on the operation of the business or are in the process of setting up their business. They may or not employ one or several employees.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Unemployed persons

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

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS
Labour force

The labour force or workforce or economically active population, also shortened to active population, includes both employed (employees and self-employed) and unemployed people, but not the economically inactive, such as students, pensioners, and more generally people who do not seek for a job.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)

The EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) is the largest European household sample survey, providing quarterly and annual data on labour participation of people aged 15 and over and on persons outside the labour force. It covers residents in private households (excluding conscripts) according to labour status:

- employment
- unemployment
- inactivity

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Full-time/part-time job

Full-time/part-time job: This variable refers to the main job of all people in employment. The distinction between full-time and part-time work is generally based on a spontaneous response by the respondent. The main exceptions are the Netherlands and Iceland where a 35 hours threshold is applied, Sweden where a threshold is applied to the self-employed, and Norway where persons working between 32 and 36 hours are asked whether this is a full- or part-time position.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Part-time worker

Part-time worker is “an employed person whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers” (International Labour Conference, 81st session, 1994). See also “Full-time/Part-time job”.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Permanent job

Job with a permanent contract or contract of unlimited duration.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS

Temporary workers

Employees with a limited duration job/contract are employees whose main job will terminate either after a period fixed in advance, or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced. The concept of fixed-term contract is only applicable to employees, not to self-employed.

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS
Occupation

An occupation is defined as a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity.

Source: ILO (International Labour organization)
3. Cultural enterprises

Enterprise

The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit.

Source: Eurostat, SBS

Cultural enterprises

Cultural enterprises are enterprises which are in a NACE division/group/class considered as fully cultural by the ESSnet-Culture experts. Depending on the data source (BD or SBS), the coverage is different due to the specificities of both data collections. SBS reports data on Book publishing (NACE code 58.11), Publishing of newspapers (58.13), journals and periodicals (58.14) and computer games (58.21), News agency activities (63.91), Architectural activities (71.11), Motion picture, video and television production, sound recording and music publishing activities (59), Programming and broadcasting activities (60) and specialised design activities (74.1). The latter 3 codes (59, 60, 74.1) are also covered by the BD data, along with Creative, arts and entertainment activities (90) and Libraries, archives and museums (91).

Source: Eurostat, SBS

Market and non-market oriented sectors

Market-oriented producers are producers that sell their output at economically significant prices. Non-market producers are producers that provide most of their output to others for free or at prices that are economically insignificant. Moreover, the European System of Accounts (ESA95) provides additional rules for the distinction between market and non-market producers, and the criterion to calculate if sales cover more than 50 % of production costs.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012), p.57

SME’s

The category of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million.

Source: Eurostat, SBS

SBS (Structural Business Statistics)

SBS (Structural Business Statistics) cover industry, construction, trade and service enterprises classified according to the NACE. This classification allows for a detailed sectoral breakdown of business activities (up to three-digit breakdown). SBS indicators mainly describe enterprises from the monetary point of view (value added, turnover, staffing costs). In addition the database provides the number of enterprises and the number of employed people, of which the amount of employees.

Source: Eurostat, SBS
BD (Business Demography)

BD (Business Demography) database cover variables that explain the characteristics and demography of the business population (data on enterprise births and deaths, and derived indicators such as survival rate). They do not take account of enterprises being created or closed solely as a result of restructuring, merger or break-up, for example. The data are basically drawn from business registers, but some countries improve the availability of data on employment and turnover by integrating other sources.

Source: Eurostat, BD

Turnover

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties; it includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit to its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover; it also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer. Price reductions, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Source: Eurostat, SBS

Value added at factor cost

Value added at factor cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes. It can be calculated as the total sum of items to be added (+) or subtracted (-):

- turnover (+);
- capitalized production (+);
- other operating income (+);
- increases (+) or decreases (-) of stocks;
- purchases of goods and services (-);
- other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible (-);
- duties and taxes linked to production (-).

Source: Eurostat, SBS
4. International trade in cultural goods

Comext

Comext database is the database administrated by Eurostat that contains statistics on international trade in goods for the EU Member States, EFTA countries and candidate countries. The methodology of data collection and data provision to Eurostat follows the EU legislation on international trade statistics what guarantee the harmonised approach and production of comparable information on imports, exports and trade balance of the EU Member States. Data are collected by the competent national authorities of the Member States.

Comext provides the trade value in Euro for the following dimensions: reporter, partner, flow, period and product.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

Goods

All movable property, i.e. products having a physical and tangible dimension (but also gas and electricity). International trade in licenses and copyrights is therefore not included.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

Cultural goods in the context of international trade

The examples of cultural goods identified according to Combined Nomenclature (CN) for the purpose of international trade statistics are: antiques, works of art, books, newspapers, photos, films and music. For international trade purposes, the category includes recorded CDs, DVDs and video games consoles, as media enabling access to cultural content. It also includes musical instruments, which are not cultural goods in themselves, but represent means of artistic expression. ‘Cultural goods’ exclude products of large scale manufacturing even if they facilitate access to cultural content (e.g. TV sets or CD players).

Source: ESSnet-Culture final report (2012)

Exports

Goods leaving the statistical territory of a country (goods that subtract from the stock of material resources of a country).

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

Imports

Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods
**Intra-EU trade**

Intra-EU trade refers to all transactions occurring within the EU. EU trade statistics are based on the Intrastat system for the intra-EU trade.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

**Extra-EU trade**

Extra-EU trade refers to transactions with all countries *outside of the EU*: the rest of the world except for the European Union (EU) as it is now, consisting of 28 Member States. Extra-EU trade statistics are collected on the basis of Customs declaration.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

**Quasi-transit**

Quasi-transit is an operation when goods are imported by non-residents into the reporting economy from outside the EU and subsequently dispatched to another Member State as well as when the goods exported from a Member State to a non-member country are cleared for exports in another Member State.

Quasi-transit is known to impact mostly the Member States with big ports at the external EU border, in particular the Netherlands (hence its impact on figures is known as the ‘Rotterdam effect’).

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

**Trade balance**

The trade balance is the difference between the value of the goods that a country (or another geographic or economic area such as the European Union (EU) or the euro area) exports and the value of the goods that it imports.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

**Trade surplus**

If exports exceed imports then the country has a trade surplus and the trade balance is said to be positive.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods

**Trade deficit**

If imports exceed exports, the country or area has a trade deficit and its trade balance is said to be negative. However, the words ‘positive’ and ‘negative’ have only a numerical meaning and do not necessarily reflect whether the economy of a country or area is performing well or not. A trade deficit may for instance reflect an increase in domestic demand for goods destined for consumption and/or production. In external trade statistics, it refers to the trade balance of imports (negative, as they have to be paid for) and exports (positive, because they yield revenue), which may result in a trade deficit.

Source: Eurostat, International trade in goods
5. International trade in cultural services

Cultural services

Cultural services aim at satisfying cultural interests or needs. Cultural services facilitate the production and distribution of cultural goods. For example, cultural services include licensing activities and other copyright-related services, audio-visual distribution activities, promotion of performing arts and cultural events, as well as cultural information services and the preservation of books, recordings and artefacts (in libraries, documentation centres, and museums). Most of these goods and services are subject to copyright.

Source: UNESCO FCS, 2009

Balance of payments

The balance of payments is a statistical summary of the transactions of a given economy with the rest of the world. It comprises three elements:

- the current account covers international transactions in goods, services, income, and current transfers;
- the financial account deals with transactions involving financial claims on, or liabilities to, the rest of the world, including international purchases of securities, such as stocks and bonds;
- the capital account covers international capital transfers (e.g. debt forgiveness) and the acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets (such as patents).

Source: Eurostat, Balance of payments

EBOPS Classification

The Extended Balance of Payments Classification (EBOPS 2010) is an extension of the main services components of the Balance of Payments classification. It provides enhanced elaboration and level of detail for the measurement of the international trade in services and contains a revised services classification. The 6th edition of Balance of Payments Manual lists 12 main standard services components. Alongside the main components, some complementary groupings of services are included in EBOPS 2010 classification.

Source: Eurostat, Balance of payments

Credit and debit

The Balance of payments provides information on the total value of credits (or exports) and debits (or imports) for each Balance of payments’ item.

Source: Eurostat, Balance of payments

Net balance

The net result or "balance" is defined as credits minus debits (export minus import) of the transactions with each partner.

Source: Eurostat, Balance of payments
**Transaction**

A transaction is an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value and involves changes in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services, or the provision of labour and capital. Transactions between residents and non-residents consist of those involving goods, services and income; those involving financial claims on and liabilities to the rest of the world; and those classified as transfers.

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services

**Cultural transactions**

Cultural transactions is the second complementary grouping in EBOPS 2010, covering audio-visual transactions and other culture-related transactions in services, such as performing rights related to live musical or theatrical performances; rights for theatrical releases abroad by drama companies; rights for musical shows produced abroad; music composers’ rights that are not linked to the sale of records paid through collecting societies; performing fees related to live musical or theatrical performance; and fees for theatrical releases abroad by drama companies.

Source: Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services
6. Public expenditure on culture

COFOG function

The Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) classifies government expenditure into ten main categories (divisions known as the 'COFOG I level' breakdown): general public services; defence; public order and safety; economic affairs; environmental protection; housing and community affairs; health; recreation, culture and religion; education; social protection. These divisions are further broken down into 'groups' (COFOG II level).

Detailed description is available in the Eurostat Manual on sources and methods for the compilation of COFOG Statistics.

The transmission of the COFOG level I breakdown (divisions) is compulsory for the years 1995 onwards, whereas information on the COFOG level II (COFOG groups, at 3-digit) is provided on a compulsory basis for the reference years 2001 onwards.

Source: Eurostat, GFS

Government expenditure on culture

For government function 08 (GF08 division) 'Recreation, culture and religion', the groups are:
- GF081 'recreational and sporting services',
- GF082 'cultural services',
- GF083 'broadcasting and publishing services',
- GF084 'religious and other community services',
- GF085 'R&D Recreation, culture and religion',
- GF086 recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.'

Source: Eurostat, GFS

European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010)

The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010) is the newest internationally compatible European Union's accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy. It is implemented as from September 2014; from that date onwards the data transmission from Member States to Eurostat follows ESA 2010 rules.

The structure of the ESA 2010 is consistent with the worldwide guidelines on national accounting set out in the System of national accounts 2008 (2008 SNA).

Source: Eurostat, GFS

General government sector

The general government sector (S.13) consists of institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth.

Sub-sectors are central government, state government, and local government. Due to consolidation of property income, other current transfers and capital transfers, the sum of those sub-sectors is greater than or equal to the general government sector.

Source: ESA2010, paragraph 2.111
GFS (annual government finance statistics)

GFS data are collected by Eurostat on the basis of the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) transmission programme. Member States are notably requested to transmit 'Expenditure of general government by function', twelve months after the end of the reference period. That dataset provides information about expenditure of the general government sector divided into main COFOG functions and ESA2010 categories.

Source: Eurostat, GFS

Total general government expenditure

Total expenditure comprises all transactions recorded under positive uses in the ESA framework, and subsidies payable, in the current accounts as well as transactions (gross capital formation, acquisition less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets plus capital transfers payable) in the capital account of the government.

Total expenditure is defined in ESA 2010, §8.100 and chapter 20 as comprising the following categories of the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010):

- intermediate consumption
- gross capital formation
- compensation of employees
- other taxes on production
- subsidies payable
- property income
- current taxes on income, wealth, etc.
- social benefits other than social transfers in kind
- social transfers in kind - purchased market production
- other current transfers
- adjustment for the change in pension entitlements
- capital transfers payable
- acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets

Source: Eurostat, GFS
7. Private (household) expenditure on culture

Cultural goods and services in the context of household expenditure

In the context of household expenditure the following culture-related goods and services fall within the scope of households' cultural spending and which are defined according to the Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP). The list contains the articles which are intrinsic cultural but also expands to durables goods enabling access to cultural content or enabling artistic expression:

- Books and newspapers
- Articles for artistic creation (Musical instruments, Photographic and cinematographic equipment, Stationery and drawing materials)
- Equipment (Information processing equipment, Reception, recording and reproduction of sound and vision, Recording media, Reception, recording and reproduction of sound, Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment)
- Going out and entertainment (Cinemas, theatres, concerts, Museums, libraries, zoological gardens, Services of photographers and performing artists)
- Fees and subscriptions (Television and radio fees, hire of equipment and accessories for culture)

Source: ESSnet-Culture final report (2012)

HBS

Household Budget Surveys (HBSs) are national surveys mainly focusing on consumption expenditure. Their primary aim (especially at national level) is to calculate weights for the Consumer Price Index. Essentially, HBSs provide information about household consumption expenditures on goods and services; information on income, possession of consumer durable goods and cars; basic information on housing and many demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

The HBS collects information on consumption expenditure according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

Source: Eurostat, HBS

HICP

The harmonised index of consumer prices, abbreviated as HICP, is the consumer price index as it is calculated in the European Union (EU), according to a harmonised approach and a single set of definitions. The HICP is used to measure the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households in the EU.

Source: Eurostat, HICP

Household

For the purpose of the HBS, the household is defined as persons sharing accommodation, expenditure, income and emotional ties.

Source: Eurostat, HBS
**Household final consumption expenditure**

Household final consumption expenditure in the context of HBS is the expenditure on goods and services acquired by households and their members to satisfy their needs. It consists of the acquisitions households obtain through their spending on consumption goods and services in their own country or abroad and excludes the acquisitions from the government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), which are essentially provisions in kind to the households (‘social transfers in kind’, such as some medical devices).

Source: Eurostat, HBS
8. Cultural participation

Cultural participation

Cultural participation is part of the social dimension and includes cultural practices that may involve cultural consumption as well as formal (paid or not) and informal activities and actions that are undertaken within the community and also amateur artistic productions and practices. The examples are:

- attendance at formal and paid events like going to a movie or to a concert
- participating in informal community cultural activities like working as volunteer in cultural association
- amateur artistic productions like painting or making movies or reading books.

Cultural participation covers both active and passive behaviour. It includes the person who is listening to a concert and the person who is playing music. Cultural participation does not concern activities carried out for employment purposes, as they are defined by occupation.

Source: UNESCO FCS, 2009, p.45

Cultural practices

Set of activities and habits identified with the reference to ten cultural domains across three dimensions.

Three dimensions of cultural practices:

- amateur practices, i.e. practicing the arts leisure;
- attending/receiving, i.e. visits to cultural events and following artistic and cultural broadcasts of all kind of media;
- social participation/volunteering, i.e. being a member of a cultural group and association, doing voluntary work for a cultural institution etc.

To analyse the cultural participation, three differentiations can be made: one between receptive and active cultural participation (i.e. attending vs. practising culture), a second between direct and digital participation, and a third between high arts and popular arts etc.

Source: ESSnet-Culture report (2012)

Cultural activities in AES and EU-SILC

Cultural participation covers the set of practices, activities and behaviours that can further be split on receptive participation (attending/receiving) and active participation (practicing). A big number of activities are identified as cultural with reference to European cultural framework. The available surveys (AES 2007 and 2011 and EU-SILC ahm 2015) provide the information about the following:

- reading habits (reading books and newspapers);
- going to the cinema;
- attending live performances (plays, concerts, operas, ballet and dance);
- visiting cultural sites (historical monuments, museums, art galleries or archaeological sites);
- active participation (playing an instrument, singing, dancing, drawing, doing photography, etc.)

Source: Eurostat, AES and SILC ahm 2015
Active cultural participation

Active participation refers to usual practice of artistic activities such as playing an instrument, composing music, singing, dancing, acting, making photographs/video, drawing, painting, doing visual arts, writing poems/short stories/fiction, etc. These activities are performed as a hobby, whether they are organised or not.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC ahm 2015

Adult Education Survey (AES) – specific module on cultural participation

Specific module on cultural participation of AES was conducted in 2007 (on the basis of a gentlemen's agreement) and in 2011 under EU legislation, but as this specific module was not mandatory, not all EU Member States introduced it in the survey. People living in private households were interviewed about their participation in cultural activities. The target population of the survey was composed of people aged 25 to 64.

Source: Eurostat, AES

EU-SILC ahm 2015

The EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) project was launched in 2003, and now operates under a framework Regulation. The reference population in EU-SILC includes all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the countries. All household members are surveyed, but only those aged 16 and more are interviewed. EU-SILC is a multi-purpose instrument which focuses mainly on income. In 2015 a special module on social and cultural participation was conducted in all Member States.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC ahm 2015

Attending live performances

Participation in live cultural performances concerns only spectating. Attending live performances (such as plays, concerts, operas, ballet and dance performances) refer to any organised event performed by professionals, amateurs, or even by one's own children.

Source: Eurostat, AES

Reading habits

Reading habits include reading books and newspapers as a leisure activity and are one of the cultural activities in the specific module on cultural participation of the Adult Education Survey (AES). Reading books is considered as one of the oldest communication tools and transmitter of knowledge and ideas. Reading newspapers is also considered a form of cultural participation, as the press is a privileged source of information on international and local events as well as societal (including cultural) phenomena. E-books and on-line reading of newspapers is also included.

Source: Eurostat, AES
Visiting cultural sites

Visiting cultural sites includes visiting historical monuments, museums, art galleries or archaeological sites. The purpose for visiting cultural sites is to become acquainted with cultural or historical content of the site.

Source: Eurostat, AES
9. Use of ICT for cultural purposes

ICT

Information and communication technology (ICT) covers all technical means used to handle information and aid communication.

Source: Eurostat, ICT use in households and by individuals

ICT cultural activities

Data on ICT usage by individuals cover the following online cultural activities:

- reading online news sites (newspapers or news magazines);
- playing or downloading games, images, films or music;
- listening to web radio.
- creating websites or blogs;
- consulting wikis (to obtain knowledge on any subject).

Source: Eurostat, ICT use in households and by individuals

Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals

The Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals is an annual survey conducted since 2002, collecting data on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT), the internet, e-government and electronic skills in households and by individuals aged 16 to 74 years old.

Source: Eurostat, ICT use in households and by individuals

Internet access

In the context of the survey on internet use within households, internet access refers to the possibility for anyone in a household to access the internet from home. It does not mean ‘connectivity’, i.e. whether connections can be made in the household’s area or street.

Source: Eurostat, ICT use in households and by individuals

Internet user

Internet users are defined as all individuals aged 16–74 who had used the internet in the last three months. Regular internet users are individuals who used the internet, on average, at least once a week in the three months prior to the survey.

An internet user is defined as a person making use of the internet in whatever way:

- whether at home, at work or from anywhere else;
- whether for private or professional purposes;
- regardless of the device or type of connection used.

Source: Eurostat, ICT use in households and by individuals
Mobile internet usage

Mobile internet usage is defined as using the internet away from home or work on portable computers or handheld devices via mobile phone networks or wireless connections.

Source: Eurostat, ICT use in households and by individuals

Cloud computing technology

Services based on cloud computing technology allow users to store files, with or without additional possibilities for sharing or editing uploaded files or use software on a server run over the internet. Cloud services are a relatively new phenomenon compared with web applications for social networking, listening to music or watching films.

The results of the ICT 2014 survey module on cloud computing provide information on the use of cloud services for storing and/or sharing cultural content.

Source: Eurostat, ICT use in households and by individuals
10. Classifications

CN (Combined Nomenclature)

Combined Nomenclature is a systematic list of goods descriptions based on Harmonized Systems (HS), used for the purpose of external trade statistics, Common Custom Tariff and other Community policies. The classification is made up of around 10,000 codes defined at 8-digit level of which first 6 digits correspond to HS. CN classification undergoes regular revisions to ensure it is kept up to date in the light of changes in the technology and international trade patterns.

Source: Eurostat

COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose)

The Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose, abbreviated as COICOP, is a nomenclature developed by the United Nations Statistics Division to classify and analyse individual consumption expenditures incurred by households, non-profit institutions serving households and general government according to their purpose. It includes categories such as food, clothing, housing, water, electricity, etc. The European version of this classification - ECOICOP - is extended to 5-digit to better respond to the needs of the HBS and HICP that are using it.

Source: Eurostat

HS (Harmonized System)

The 'Harmonized commodity description and coding system' is a multi-purpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) for the purposes of international trade. It is often simply called Harmonized System and abbreviated as HS. The HS 2007 is made up of about 5,000 commodity groups defined at a six-digit level.

Source: Eurostat

ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education)

The International Standard Classification of Education, abbreviated as ISCED, is the reference international classification for organising education programmes and related qualifications by levels and fields. The ISCED-2011 classification consists of parallel coding schemes for education programmes (ISCED-P) and levels of educational attainment (ISCED-A) with breakdowns up to three digit. ISCED-F 2013 - ISCED Fields of Education and Training 2013 - is a classification of fields of education, which accompanies ISCED 2011.

Source: Eurostat

ISCO (International standard classification of occupations)

The International standard classification of occupations, abbreviated as ISCO, is an international classification under the responsibility of the International Labour Organization (ILO). ISCO is organising jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. The last version of ISCO is ISCO-08 was implemented in all EU sources starting from 2011.

Source: Eurostat
NACE (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community)

The Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, abbreviated as NACE is a four-digit classification providing the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of statistical data according to the economic activity. The version of NACE presently used in European statistical system is NACE Rev.2 implemented since 2008.

The comparability at world level of statistics produced on the basis of NACE is due to the fact that NACE is part of an integrated system of statistical classifications. NACE is derived from ISIC (the United Nations’ International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities) and is more detailed than ISIC. ISIC and NACE have exactly the same items at the highest levels, where NACE is more detailed at lower levels.

Source: Eurostat
11. Other definitions

AAGR (annual average growth rate)

The annual average growth rate, abbreviated as AAGR, is the constant growth rate needed to obtain the final value from the initial value in \(n\) periods. It shows an average value for the annual rate of change over a period of time (typically several years) allowing for the compound effect of growth. This rate facilitates comparisons of rates of change for periods of different lengths. This rate is calculated by taking the \(n\)th root of the rate of change (as a percentage) between the value at the beginning and end of the period, where \(n\) is the number of years between the beginning and the two values. The formula for its calculation is shown in the equation:

\[
AAGR = \sqrt[n]{\frac{\text{final value}}{\text{initial value}}} - 1
\]

Source: Eurostat

At-risk-of-poverty rate

The at-risk-of-poverty rate is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

Degree of urbanisation

Degree of urbanisation: three types of areas are defined based on population density:

- cities: at least 50% of the population lives in urban centres;
- towns and suburbs: at least 50% of the population lives in urban clusters and less than 50% of the population lives in urban centres;
- rural areas: at least 50% of the population lives in rural grid cells.

Source: Eurostat

Equivalised disposable income

The equivalised disposable income is the total income of a household, after tax and other deductions that is available for spending or saving, divided by the number of household members.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

Gross Domestic Product, abbreviated as GDP, is a basic measure of a country’s overall economic health. GDP is a measure of the total economic activity taking place on an economic territory which leads to output meeting the final demands of the economy.

Source: Eurostat, National accounts
GDP per capita

GDP per capita removes the influence of the absolute size of the population, making comparisons between different countries easier. GDP per capita is a broad economic indicator of living standards. GDP data in national currencies can be converted into purchasing power standards (PPS) using purchasing power parities (PPPs) that reflect the purchasing power of each currency, rather than using market exchange rates; in this way differences in price levels between countries are eliminated.

Source: Eurostat, National accounts

PPPs (Purchasing Power Parities)

Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) can be considered as currency conversion rates (similar to exchange rates) that convert expenditures expressed in national currencies into an artificial common currency, the purchasing power standard (PPS). PPPs are indicators of price level differences across countries: they indicate how many currency units a given quantity of goods and services will cost in different countries. The use of PPPs ensures that the indicator is valued at a uniform price level and thus reflects only volume differences in the economy, as opposed to price level differences. When PPPs are applied to economic expenditure aggregates, the resulting figures are expressed in PPS.

Source: Eurostat