

## GLOBAL EU-27 INDICATORS

POPULATION (2021)

447 207 489

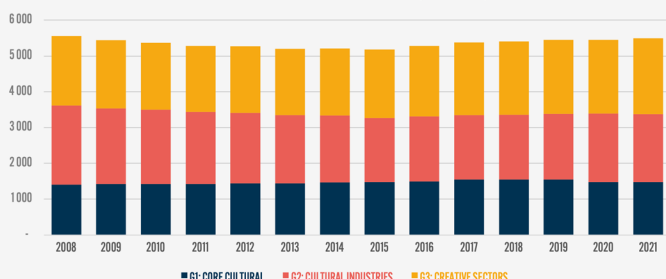
GDP P.C. (2021)

€ 27 840

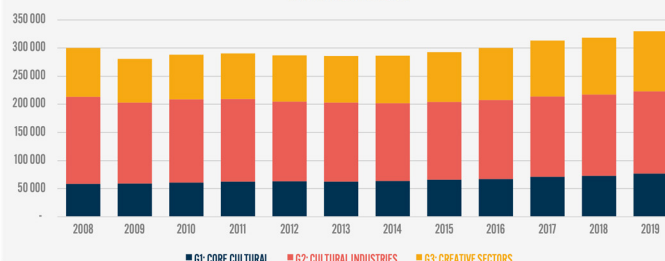
1.40

General Government expenditure in cultural services and broadcasting & publishing services, % of total general government expenditure (2020)

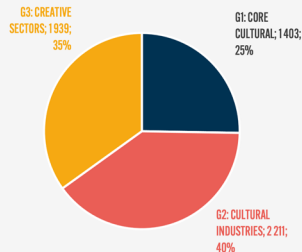
EVOLUTION OF CCS EMPLOYMENT EU-27 (THOUSAND)



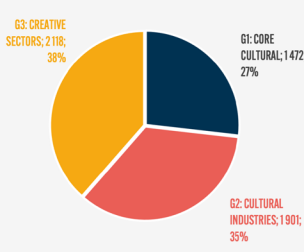
EVOLUTION OF CCS GVA (MILLION €)  
CONSTANT VALUES BASE 2015



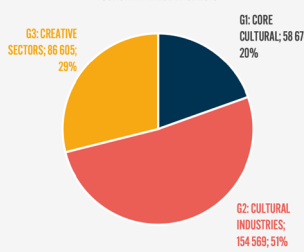
2008 (THOUSAND)



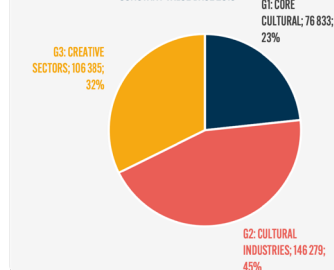
2021 (THOUSAND)



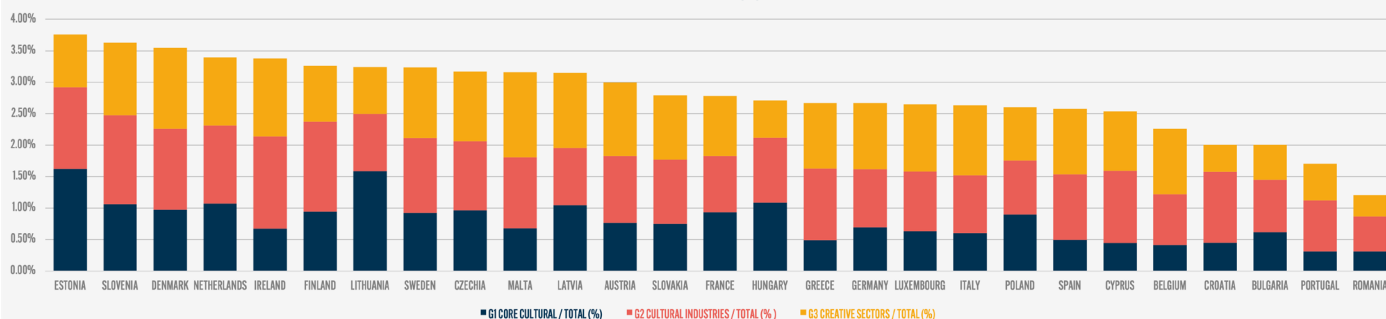
2008 (MILLION €)  
CONSTANT VALUE BASE 2015



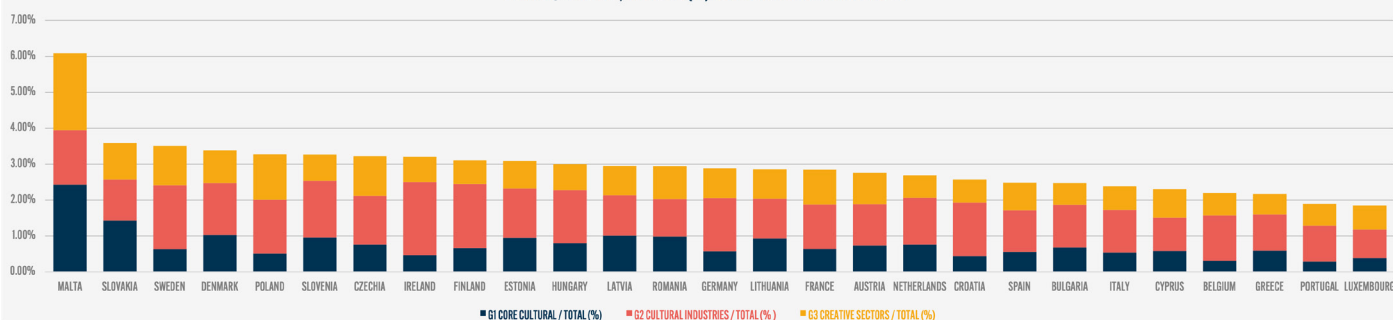
2019 (MILLION €)  
CONSTANT VALUE BASE 2015



CCS EMPLOYMENT / TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY GROUPS (%). EU COUNTRIES. AVERAGE 2008-2021



CCS GVA / TOTAL GVA, BY GROUPS (%). EU COUNTRIES. AVERAGE 2008-2019

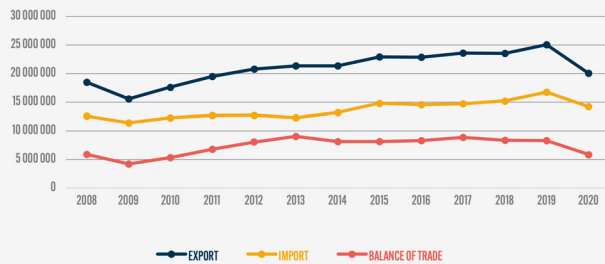


CCS: Cultural and Creative Sectors

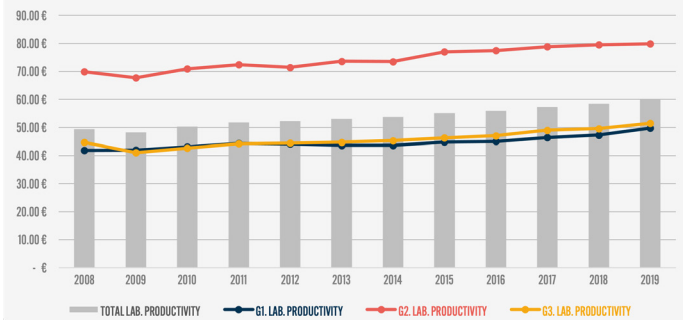
GDP P.C.: Gross Domestic Product per Capita

GVA: Gross Value Added

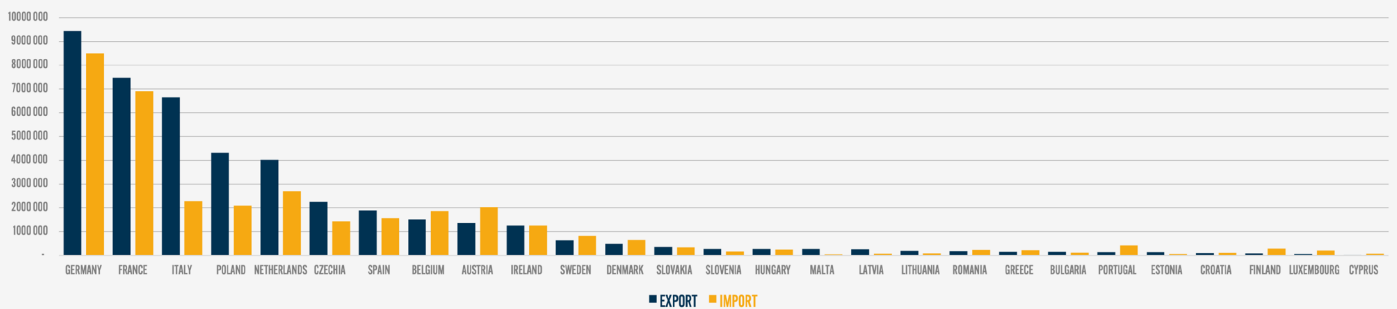
EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF CCS GOODS IN THE EU-27, BETWEEN EU MEMBER STATES AND NON-EU COUNTRIES (EXTRA-EU TRADE, 2008-2020) (THOUSAND €)



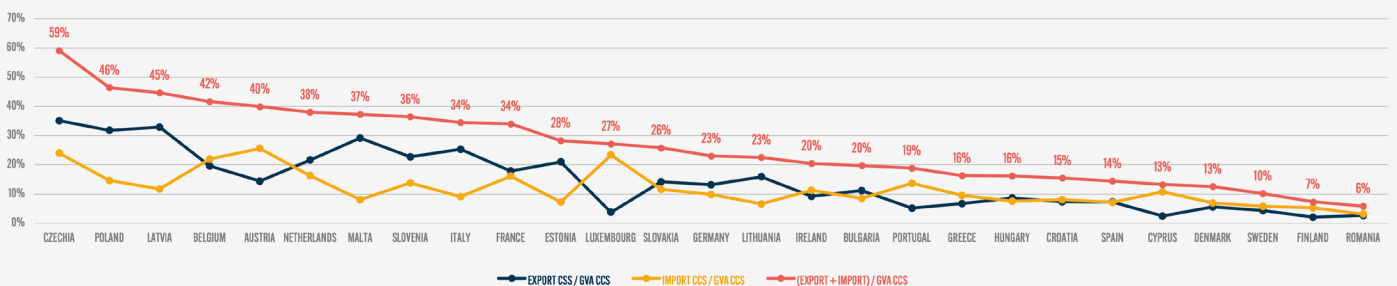
EVOLUTION OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY BY GROUPS (THOUSAND €)



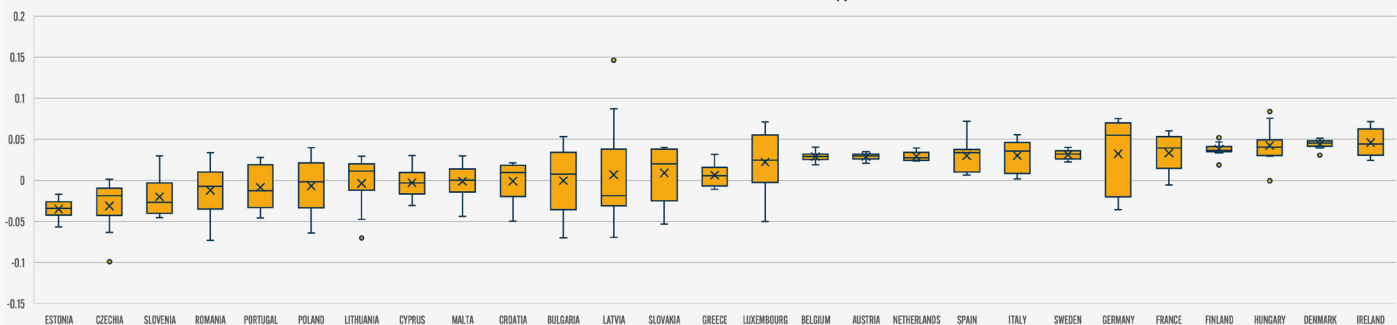
EXPORTS OF CCS GOODS BY COUNTRY (EXTRA-EU PLUS INTRA-EU TRADE, 2020) (THOUSAND €)



OPENNESS DEGREE OF THE CCS ECONOMY BY COUNTRY (EXTRA-EU PLUS INTRA-EU TRADE, 2019) (%)

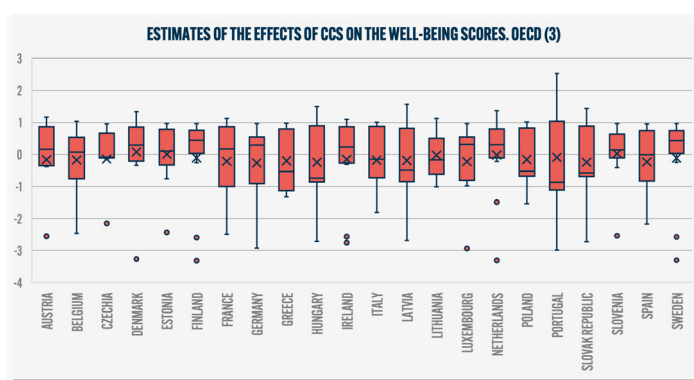
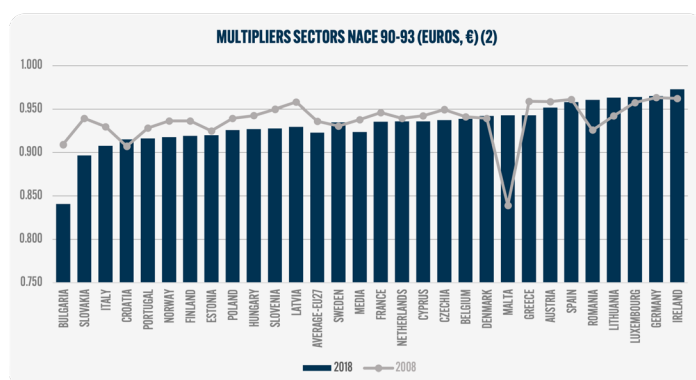
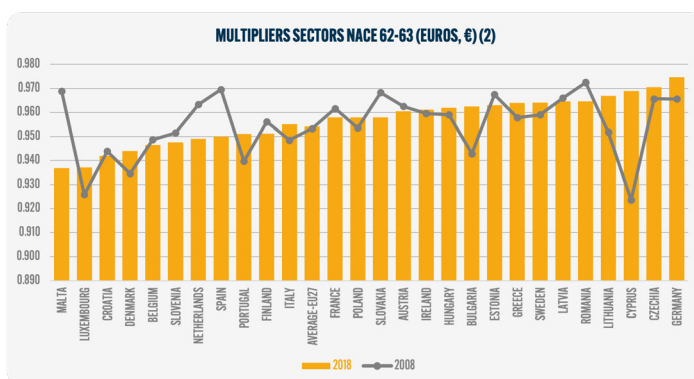
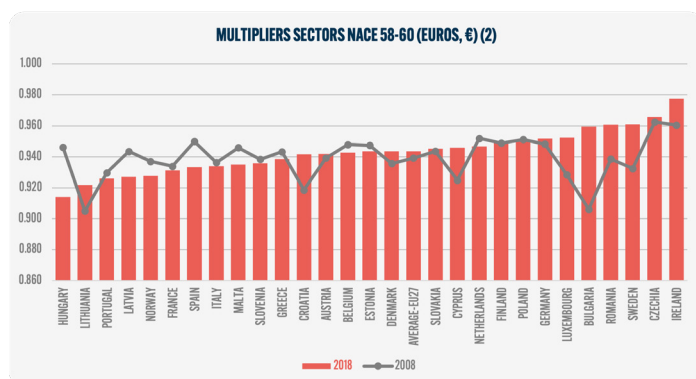


EFFECTS OF CCS IN NATIONAL LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (t)



1. What we seek to quantify in this section is the effect that CCS can have on the total productivity of the economic system. For each country: the upper limit of the orange box represents the beginning of the third quartile (Q3), the lower limit of the orange box represents the beginning of the first quartile (Q1), the bold black line inside the orange box represents the median (beginning of the second quartile), and the cross represents the mean. The horizontal segments outside the box represent the minimum and maximum value without counting the outliers represented by single points (values greater than  $Q3+1.5 \times IQR$  or less than  $Q1-1.5 \times IQR$ , where IQR is the interquartile range  $Q3-Q1$ ). For more details, please check the full report.

2



**NACE:** Nomenclature des Activités Économiques dans la Communauté Européenne (Nomenclature of Economic Activities)

**OECD:** Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

2. The simple value-added multiplier indicates the value added generated by the economy as a whole from a one-euro external increase in final demand for CCS. This type of multiplier incorporates both direct and indirect effects. The direct effect is the increase in value added generated on the CCS themselves, while the indirect effect is the increase in value added generated in the rest of the productive structure as a supplier of goods and services to the CCS. Although they are always less than 1 due to the non-inclusion of induced effects, the simple multipliers are especially valuable for analysing territorial comparative advantages at the sectoral level. For more details, please check the full report.

3. The effects of CCS go far beyond the strictly economic impact. It has been argued that CCS also generate effects on other dimensions of well-being, not only through the indirect effect of higher productivity and income. These are produced by the activation of creative and innovative processes, applicable to the satisfaction of a wide range of human well-being needs, as well as by the generation of cultural content, which provides shared ways of understanding the world, a sense of belonging to a community, contributes to the development of critical thinking, and generates pleasure and personal growth when consumed. In this sense, the countries that would improve their well-being indicators (indicators produced by the OECD) the most with an increase in the number of people employed in the cultural and creative sectors are Finland and Sweden. The boxes represent the sample between the first and third quartiles, the line the median and the cross the average. The dimension of the box represents the dispersion of the sample. The single points are outliers. Representation only includes those EU-27 countries that are members of the OECD level. For more details, please check the full report.

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