



NATIONAL INDICATORS

POPULATION (2021)

83 155 031 Q4

GDP P.C. (2021)

€ 35 290 Q3

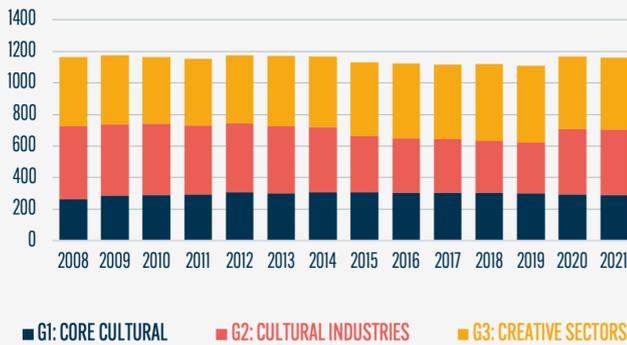
INNOVATION INDEX (2021)

0.65 Q4

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

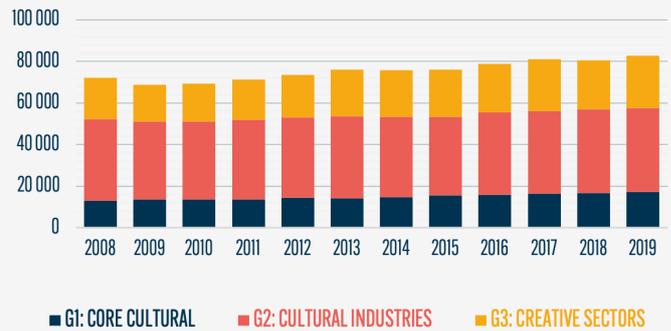
0.80 Q3

EVOLUTION OF CCS EMPLOYMENT (THOUSAND)



EVOLUTION OF CCS GVA (MILLION €)

CONSTANT VALUES BASE 2015



EVOLUTION OF CCS EMPLOYMENT

% TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



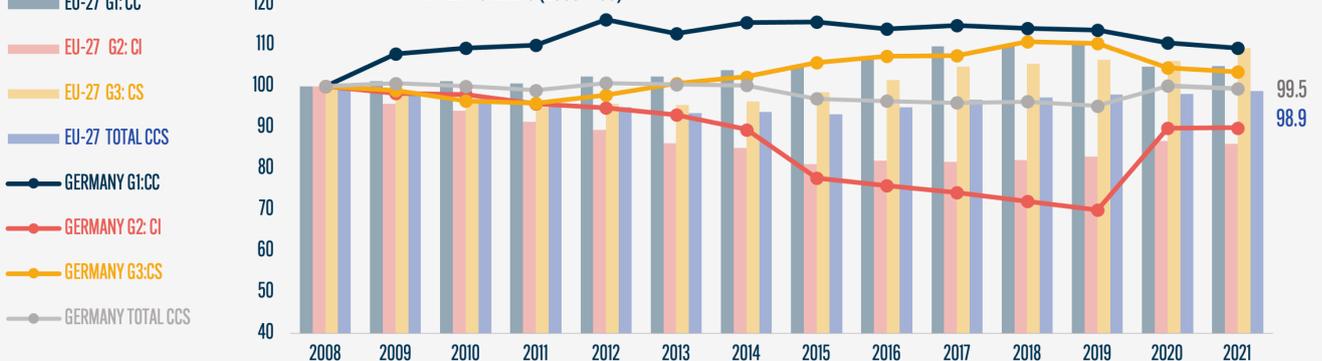
EVOLUTION OF CCS GVA

% TOTAL GVA



EVOLUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY GROUPS

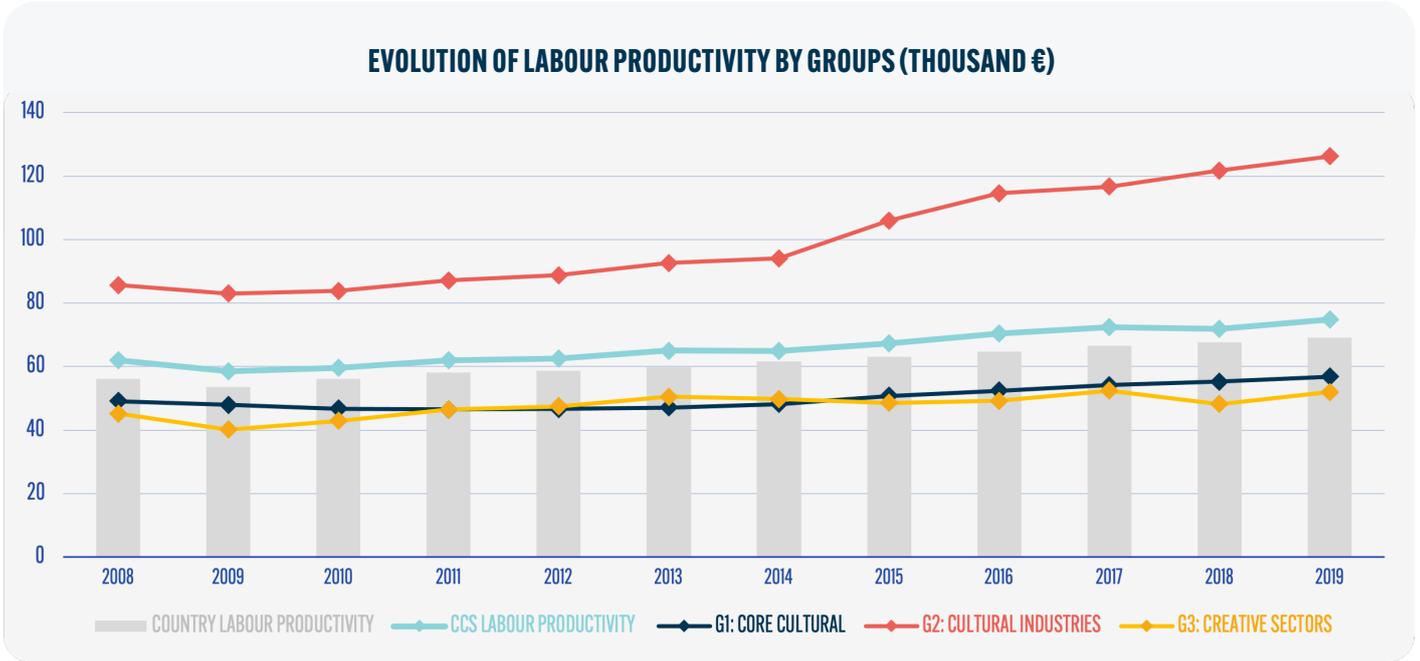
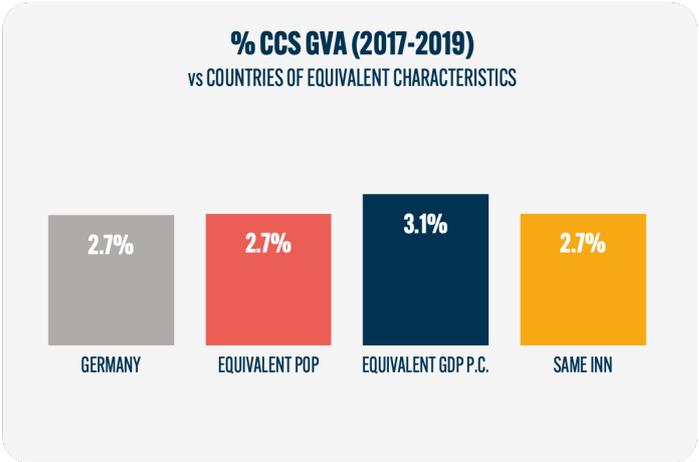
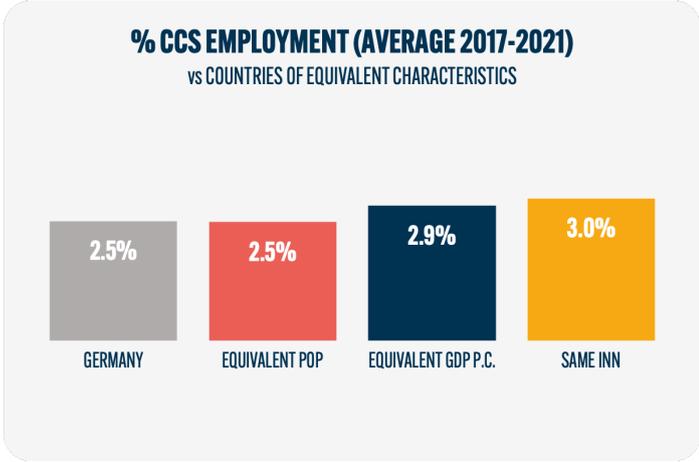
INDEX NUMBERS (2008=100)



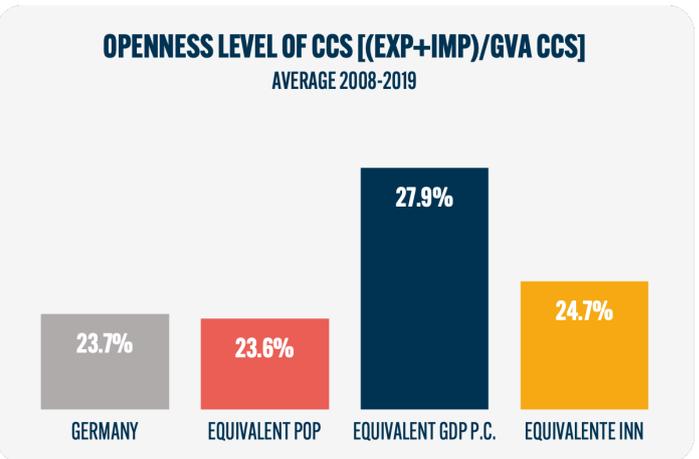
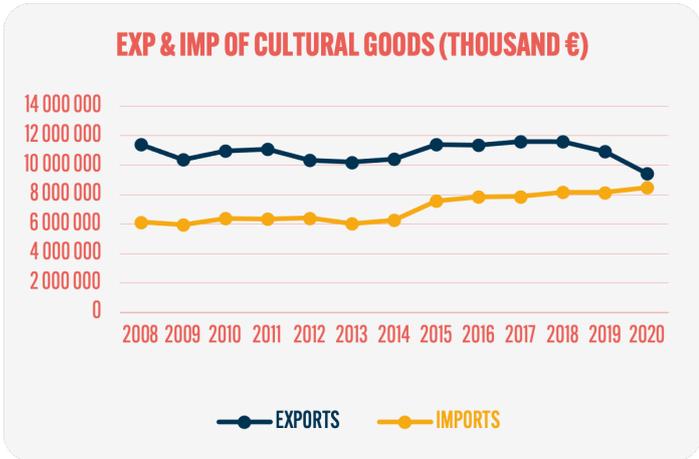
CCS: Cultural and Creative Sectors
GDP P.C.: Gross Domestic Product per capita
GVA: Gross Value Added
POP: Population

Belonging to the Q1 group means that with respect to corresponding variable in analysis (income, population, innovation index or General Government expenditure) the country is in the first quarter (bottom 25% of the EU-27 Member States). Q2 that the country is between 25 and 50%, Q3 between 50 and 75% and Q4 above 75%.





INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF CCS GOODS

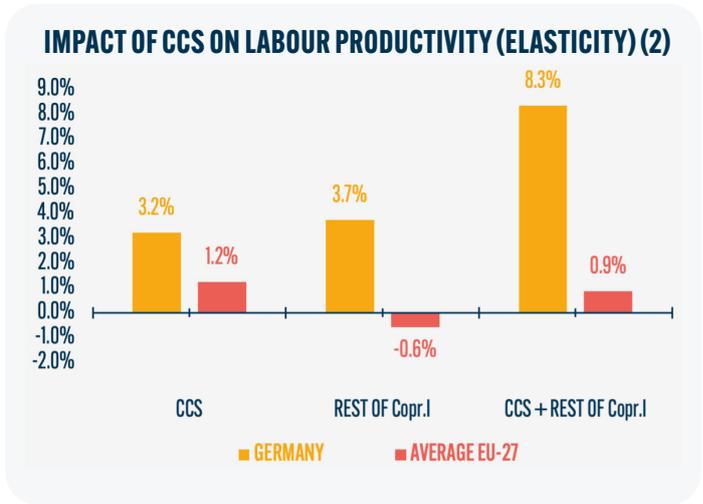
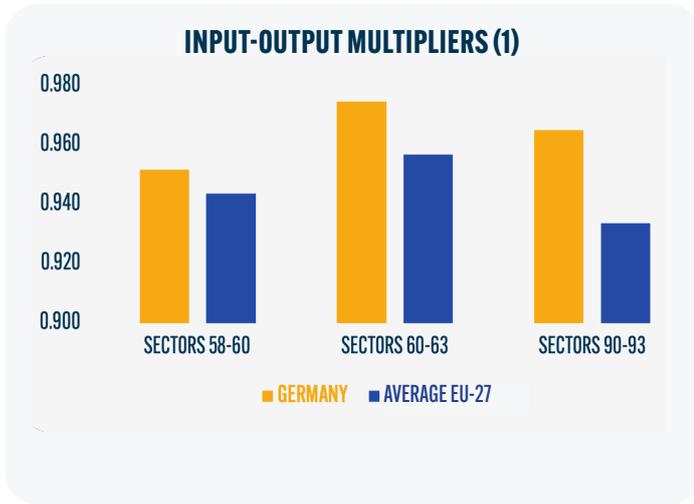


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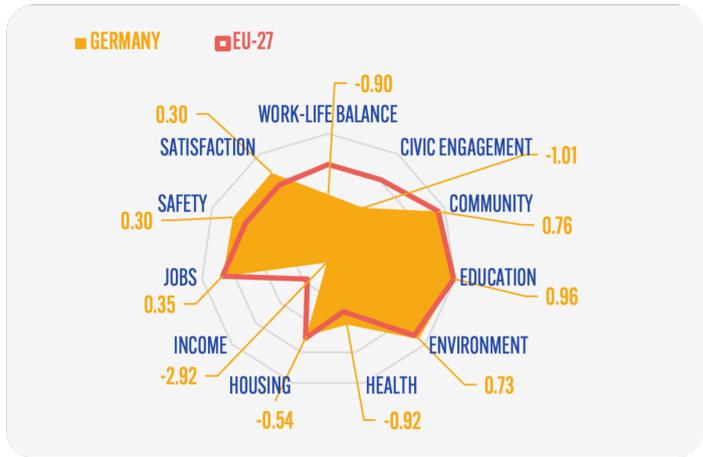
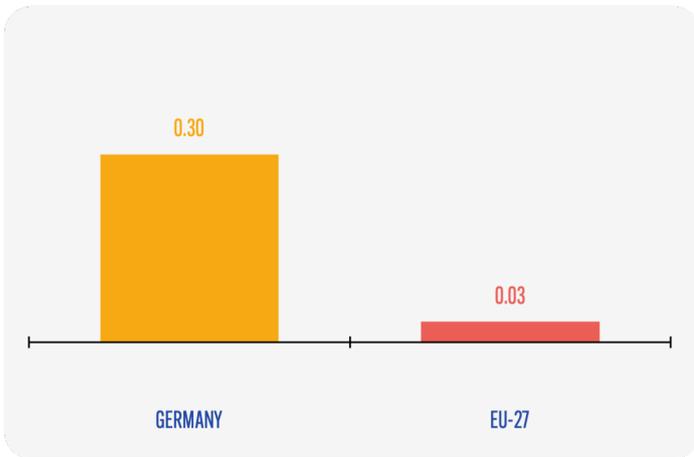
INN: Innovation Index
EXP: Exports
IMP: Imports



With regard to figures on productivity impacts, multiplier effects or relationships with various dimensions of well-being, it must be understood that these are exploratory works that need to be interpreted with caution. In general, this is work and research that is still in progress and requires further testing and counterfactuals.



IMPACT OF CCS ON SOCIAL INDICATORS (3)



CCS: Cultural and Creative Sectors
Copr.I: Copyright Industries

1. Input-output multipliers: simple value-added multipliers for CCS for the year 2018. 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.

2. Impact on labour productivity: increase in labour productivity for each 100% increase in the contribution of CCS to the total employment.

3. Impact of CCS on social indicators: the coefficients are interpreted as the effects of the participation of the CCS in employment on the well-being score. A coefficient of 1 implies an improvement of 1 point in the well-being score. The graph plots the country impact of each wellbeing dimension versus the median impacts for all the EU-27 countries.

DISCLAIMER

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