



European
Commission

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 562

Europeans' attitudes towards culture

EUROBAROMETER **REPORT**
February - March 2025



This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC)
and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM B3 'Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement')

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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Introduction

Introduction

Culture, including the arts, creative activity, and cultural heritage play a crucial role in shaping a sense of belonging and the cohesion of European societies.

Culture is also central to the European project. Especially in times of transformation and division we are reminded of the important role that culture plays to uphold the core values the EU stands for, notably democracy, freedom, and creativity.

The Commission is committed to delivering a new Culture Compass for Europe – a framework to guide and harness the multiple dimensions of culture in EU policymaking. In order to ensure that this new initiative is jointly embraced at all levels – from EU citizens to arts practitioners and creative professionals, to sectoral stakeholders, to national and EU-level policy makers – the Compass must reflect the principles and aims of all of these groups.

This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC), and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM 'Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement' Unit). The survey aims to capture public perceptions, attitudes, and experiences related to cultural policy in the EU. The results of this Eurobarometer will serve as a fundamental input into the development of a Culture Compass for Europe; the input of the opinions of EU citizens.

For many of the questions in this survey, this is the first time EU citizens have been asked about the topic in a Eurobarometer survey. For other questions, building on previous surveys, this report provides valuable insights into how some of these perceptions have evolved over time and highlights the current state of cultural engagement among EU citizens.

The survey covered a wide range of topics related to culture, including:

- The role of culture in society
- Economy and working conditions
- Freedom of artistic expression
- Access, participation and barriers
- AI and culture
- Cultural heritage
- Role of the EU in cultural policy making

The fieldwork for this survey was conducted between February and March 2025, involving respondents from different social and demographic groups across the EU. The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys, ensuring consistency and comparability with previous waves.

In summary, this Eurobarometer survey provides a valuable insight into public perceptions and attitudes regarding culture and cultural policy in the EU. The findings will help to build a Culture Compass for Europe that everyone can jointly look to for guidance on cultural policy for years to come.

Methodology

This Special Eurobarometer 562 on culture was part of the Eurobarometer wave 103.2 and was conducted between 18 February 2025 and 16 March 2025. 26319 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed in the appropriate national language. This survey was commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC).

The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement" Unit)¹. Interviews were conducted face-to-face, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing), which were only conducted in Denmark, Malta, The Netherlands, Finland and Sweden. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report.

Throughout the report, results are compared to Special Eurobarometer EB67.1 of 2007; EB79.2 of 2013; EB88.1 of 2017 and EB92.3 of 2019

**We would like to thank the people across the
European Union who have offered their time to
take part in this survey.**

**Without their active participation, this study
would not have been possible.**

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviations, as listed below:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		
European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States			EU27

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

¹ The Eurobarometer methodological approaches:
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/about/eurobarometer>



Key findings

A majority of Europeans consider culture important to them personally

- 79% of respondents indicate that culture is important to them personally, an increase of 2 percentage points (pp) from the previous wave conducted in 2007.
- The highest levels of importance are observed in Luxembourg (92%, +15 pp), Cyprus (89%, -2 pp), and Italy (89%, +1 pp).
- The lowest scores are registered in Romania (61%, -6 pp), Austria (62%, +9 pp), and Germany (66%, +1 pp).

Participating in cultural activities improves emotional and physical well-being

- 87% of Europeans agree that participating in cultural activities or attending artistic events improves their emotional or physical well-being.
- The highest agreement levels are found in Sweden, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, and the Netherlands (all at 95%).
- The lowest scores are registered in Austria (77%), Bulgaria (80%), and Czechia, Romania, and Germany (all at 81%).

More than one in five Europeans have personal or close connections to the arts and culture sector

- 22% of respondents indicate that they personally, or have close relatives, friends, or acquaintances who work in the field of arts or cultural activities.
- The highest percentages of personal connections are found in Estonia (46%), the Netherlands (43%), and Finland (40%).
- The highest percentages of respondents indicating no personal connections are in Romania (90%), Czechia (87%), and Poland (86%).

Culture and the arts are important for the welfare and economic development of the place they live

- 86% of Europeans believe that culture and the arts are important for the welfare and economic development of the place they live.
- The highest agreement levels are observed in Luxembourg (93%), Portugal (92%), and Italy (91%).
- The lowest scores are registered in Austria (75%), Bulgaria (77%), and Denmark and Romania (both at 78%).

Only around half of Europeans believe artists receive fair and appropriate remuneration for their work

- 51% agree that artists in their country generally receive fair and appropriate remuneration for their work.
- The highest level of respondents who agree with the statement are found in Czechia (71%), Italy (70%), and Poland (69%).
- The lowest scores are registered in Cyprus (23%), Latvia (29%), and Luxembourg (31%).

Over half of Europeans have engaged in artistic activities in the last 12 months

- 49% (+12pp) of respondents have engaged in artistic activities, either individually or as part of a group, within the last 12 months.
- The lowest level of non-participation is reported in the Netherlands (24%, -18 pp), closely followed by Luxembourg and Sweden (both 32%; -11 pp and =, respectively).
- The highest proportion of respondents not involved in any cultural activities is recorded in Romania (81%, +7 pp), alongside Bulgaria and Poland (both 64%; -22 pp and -4 pp, respectively).

A slight majority of Europeans disagree that people in all regions have equal access to cultural activities

- 45% of respondents disagree that people in all regions of their country have the same ability to access cultural activities.
- The highest total agreement is observed in Malta (38%), Luxembourg (25%), and Ireland (23%).
- The lowest levels of total agreement are observed in Sweden (7%), Finland (8%), and Slovakia (9%).

Lack of time is the main barrier to cultural participation across Europe

- 26% of respondents cite lack of time as the main reason for not attending cultural events.
- The highest percentages are observed in Luxembourg (44%), Cyprus (43%), and the Netherlands (36%).
- The lowest percentages are seen in Romania (20%), Italy (21%), and Germany (21%).

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More than three out of four Europeans believe artists can express themselves freely without fear of censorship

- 77% of Europeans believe that artists in their country are free to express their ideas without fear of censorship or retaliation from their government or groups outside.
- The highest shares of agreement are observed in Portugal and Finland (both 92%), followed by Sweden (91%).
- The lowest levels of agreement are found in Cyprus (63%), Greece (66%), and Bulgaria (66%).

A majority of Europeans prefer human-made content over ai-generated content

- 81% of respondents prefer human-made content to AI-generated content.
- The highest preference is observed in Sweden (94%), Finland (91%), and Slovenia (91%).
- The lowest preference is observed in Romania (75%), Italy (76%) and Poland (79%)

Culture and cultural exchanges are seen as important for fostering understanding and tolerance

- 87% of respondents agree that culture and cultural exchanges should have a very important place in the EU, an increase of 3 pp from the previous wave.
- Similarly, 87% agree that culture and cultural exchanges can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance in the world, an increase of 5 pp.
- The highest levels of agreement are observed in Malta (94%), Hungary (94%), and Ireland (93%).
- The lowest levels are in the Netherlands (78%), Austria (81%), and Denmark (81%).
- The lowest levels of agreement are observed in Romania (75%), Italy (76%) and Poland (79%)

Cultural heritage is considered important across various contexts

- 40% of respondents consider cultural heritage to be very important for them personally, a slight decrease from the previous wave (-2 pp).
- The highest importance is placed on personal and national levels, with notable increases in some countries.
- The highest scores for personal importance are observed in Greece (94%), Luxembourg (94%), and Ireland (92%).
- The lowest scores are in Austria (74%), Romania (76%), and Germany (78%).

Living close to cultural heritage sites is believed to improve quality of life and sense of belonging

- 82% of respondents believe living near places related to Europe's cultural heritage can enhance people's quality of life, an increase of 11 pp from the previous wave.
- The highest agreement levels are found in Portugal (93%), Ireland (89%), and Italy (89%).
- The lowest levels are in Estonia (71%), Denmark (74%), and Lithuania (74%).



I. ROLE OF CULTURE IN SOCIETY

1. The importance of culture for Europeans

For almost 8 out of 10 Europeans culture is seen as important for them personally.

Across the EU, nearly four fifths of respondents (79%) indicate that **culture is important to them personally**, representing an increase of 2 percentage points (pp) from the previous wave EB67.1 conducted in 2007 (77%). Among these, nearly three in ten believe it to be 'very important' (28%, -3pp), while slightly more than half to be 'fairly important' (51%, +5pp). On the other hand, nearly one fifth of respondents (18%, +1pp) indicated that culture is not very important to them and only 3%, (-2pp) of respondents believe it to be 'not at all important'.

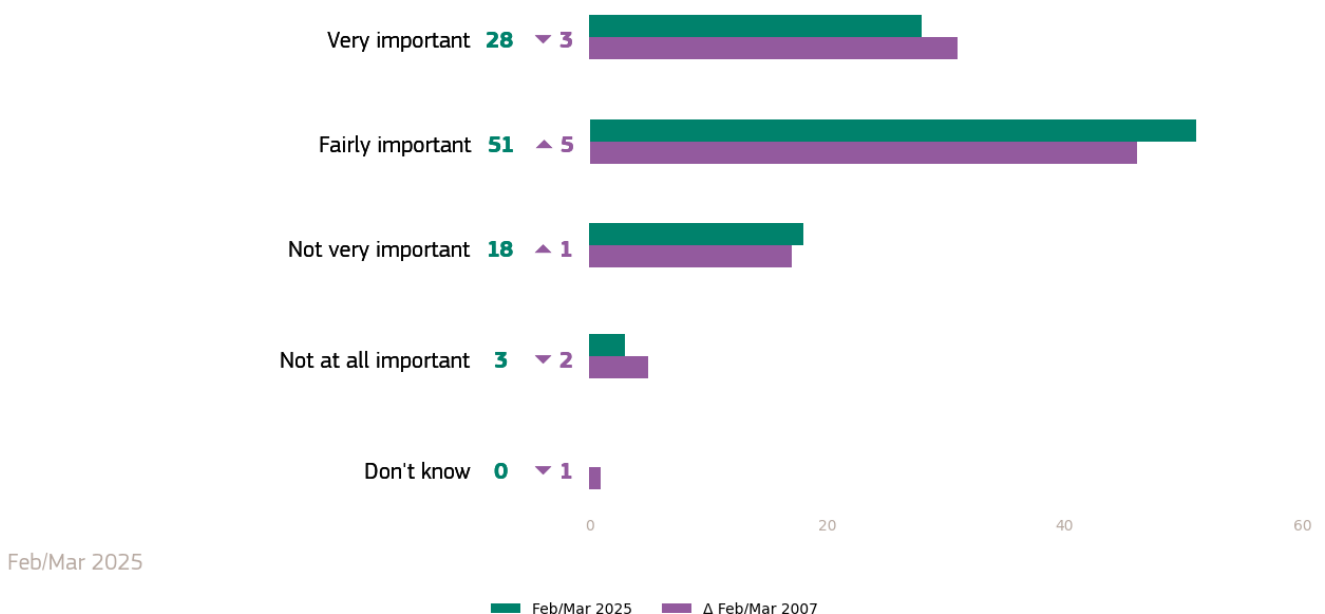
At the **national level**, we observe that in all Member States at least six in ten of respondents believe that culture is important to them personally. The Member States with the highest stated importance are Luxembourg (92%, +15pp), Cyprus (89%, -2pp), and Italy (89%, +1pp). Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Romania (61%, -6pp), Austria (62%, +9pp) and Germany (66%, +1pp).

In several countries, there has been significant progress compared to 2007. Notably, Ireland (88%) experienced an increase of 22 percentage points, followed by Greece (84%) with an increase of 16 percentage points and Luxembourg (92%) with an increase of 15 percentage points.

In 16 countries, more than three in ten respondents consider culture to be 'very important' with Malta (49%, +6pp), Luxembourg (48%, +17pp) and Cyprus (47%, -12pp) having the highest scores.

Overall, the findings indicate a slight increase in significance of culture among EU27 respondents, with particular growth between 2007 and 2025 observed in Member States such as Ireland (+22pp), Greece (+16pp) and Luxembourg (+15pp). The data also underscores the varying degrees of importance attributed to culture by people across different Member States, thereby reflecting the diverse cultural values and priorities within the EU.

QA2: How important is culture to you personally? (EU27) (%)



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When examining the socio-demographic differences in terms of **gender**, women (81%) are slightly more likely than men (77%) to consider culture important.

Regarding **age**, the significance of culture increases among younger respondents, with 82% of individuals aged 15-24 considering culture important. Conversely, only 76% of those aged 55 and older share this sentiment.

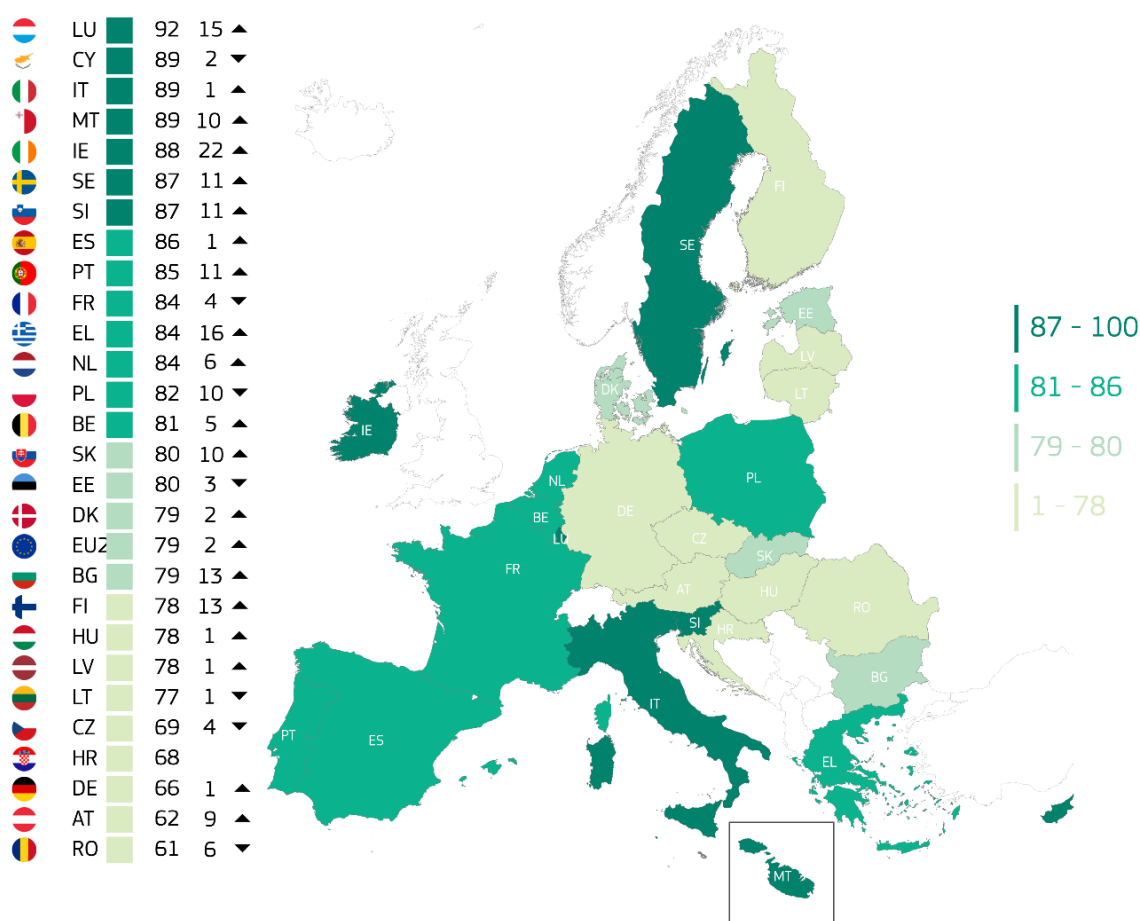
Looking at **education levels**, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of considering culture important (88%), while those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely (66%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, managers (87%), students (86%) and self-employed individuals (85%) show the highest likelihood of considering culture important. On the other hand, the unemployed (73%) and manual workers (74%) are the least likely to say so.

Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, respondents who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to consider culture important (82%), while those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are the least likely (68%).

In terms of **subjective urbanisation**,² respondents living in large towns are the most likely to consider culture important (85%), while those living in rural areas or villages are the least likely (72%).

QA2: How important is culture to you personally? - Total 'Important' (EU27) (%)



▲▼ (Feb/Mar 2025 - Feb/Mar 2007)

² Subjective urbanisation (Q.D25) is based on the respondent's self-assessment and includes the following categories: rural area or village, small or middle-sized town, and large town

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QA2 How important is culture to you personally?
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	28	51	18	3	0	79	21
Gender							
Man	25	52	19	4	0	77	23
Woman	30	51	16	3	0	81	19
Age-4							
15-24	33	49	15	3	0	82	18
25-39	27	54	16	3	0	81	19
40-54	27	53	17	3	0	80	20
55+	26	50	20	4	0	76	24
Education (End of)							
15-	16	50	26	8	0	66	34
16-19	22	53	21	4	0	75	25
20+	38	50	11	1	0	88	12
Still Studying	36	50	12	2	0	86	14
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	36	49	13	2	0	85	15
Managers	36	51	12	1	0	87	13
Other white collars	29	55	14	2	0	84	16
Manual workers	19	55	22	4	0	74	26
House persons	27	49	20	4	0	76	24
Unemployed	29	44	21	6	0	73	27
Retired	25	49	20	5	1	74	25
Students	37	49	13	1	0	86	14
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	26	42	23	9	0	68	32
From time to time	23	51	22	4	0	74	26
Almost never / Never	30	52	15	3	0	82	18
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	23	49	23	5	0	72	28
Small or middle sized town	28	51	17	4	0	79	21
Large town	32	53	13	2	0	85	15
Image of the EU							
Positive	33	55	11	1	0	88	12
Neutral	23	50	23	4	0	73	27
Negative	23	46	23	8	0	69	31
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	23	53	20	4	0	76	24
Knows people	45	45	9	1	0	90	10
Works in the cultural sector	56	36	7	1	0	92	8
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	29	53	16	2	0	82	18
Not satisfied	19	41	31	9	0	60	40

2. Impact of cultural activities on physical and emotional well-being

A vast majority of Europeans agree that participating in a cultural activity or attending artistic and cultural events makes them feel better emotionally or physically.

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree or disagree with several statements about the arts and cultural activities. In the EU, nearly nine in ten respondents (87%) agree with the statement that **participating in a cultural activity or attending artistic and cultural events** or festivals can make them feel better either mentally, physically, or emotionally. Among these, nearly four in ten respondents report totally agreeing (40%), while nearly half tend to agree (47%).

On the other hand, slightly more than one in ten respondents (11%) indicate disagreement with the statement, with nearly one in ten respondents (9%) tending to disagree, and a small fraction (2%) totally disagreeing.

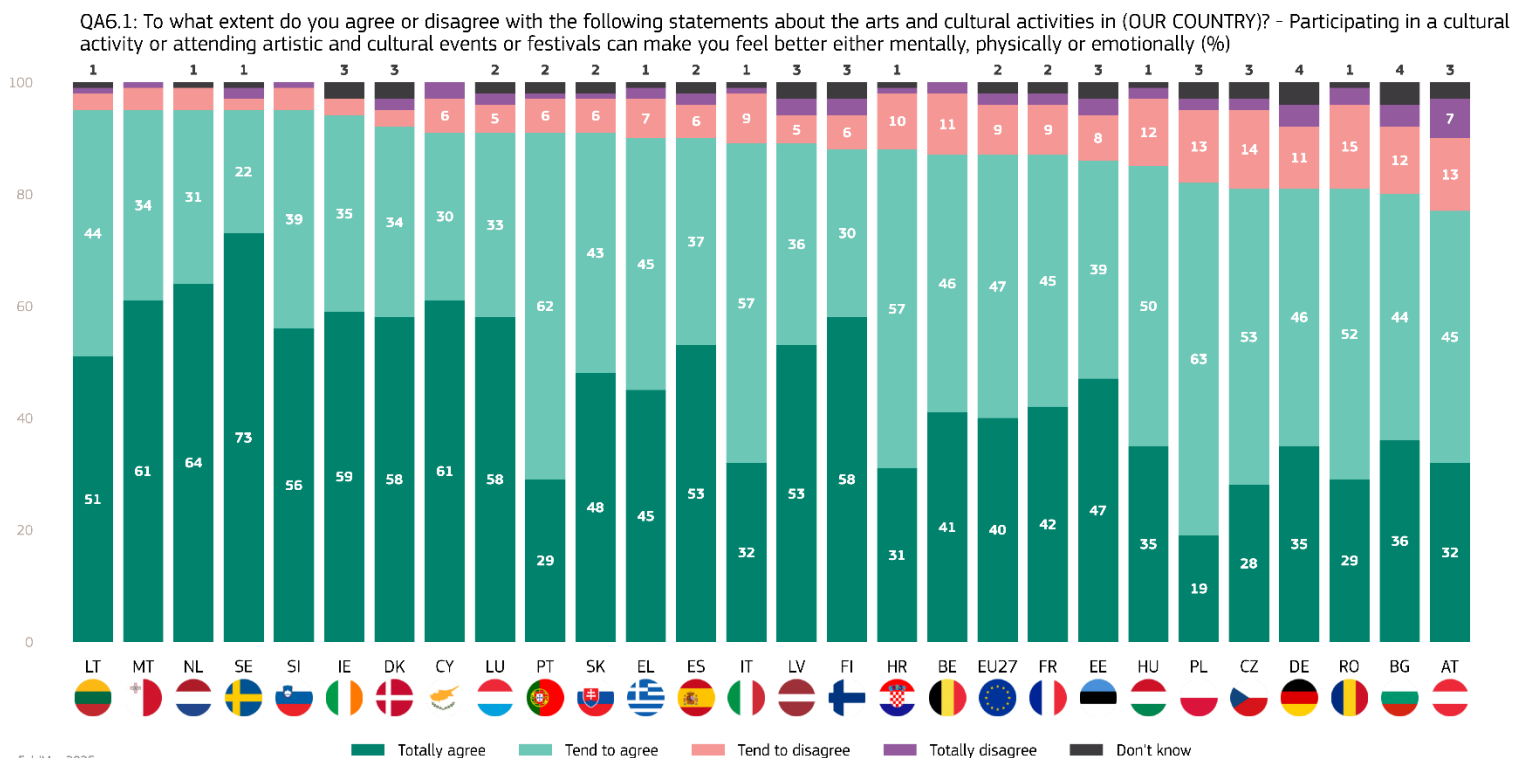
A **national analysis** shows that at least 77% of respondents in all 27 Member States agree with the statement, indicating strong agreement across all countries.

The Member States with the highest agreement are Sweden, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, The Netherlands all at 95% of agree. Whereas the lowest scores are registered in Austria (77%), Bulgaria (80%), Czechia, Romania and Germany, all at 81%.

Looking in detail at the socio-demographic data, **gender** plays a minor role with women (88%) being slightly more likely than men (84%) to agree that cultural activities can improve well-being.

In terms of **age**, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree with that statement (89%), while those aged 55 and older are the least likely (83%).

Looking at **education levels**, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of agreeing (92%), while those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely (76%).



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Among **socio-professional categories**, managers (93%) and students (92%) show the highest likelihood of agreeing. On the other hand, retired individuals (82%) and manual workers with house persons (both at 84%) are the least likely to agree.

Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, respondents who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to agree (88%), while those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are the least likely (80%). The latter group also shows the highest percentage of respondents who disagree (17%).

In terms of **subjective urbanisation**, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to agree (90%), while those living in rural areas or villages are the least likely (83%).

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QA6.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)?
Participating in a cultural activity or attending artistic and cultural events or festivals can make you feel better either mentally, physically or emotionally
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	40	47	9	2	2	87	11
Gender							
Man	36	48	11	3	2	84	14
Woman	42	46	8	2	2	88	10
Age-4							
15-24	45	44	7	2	2	89	9
25-39	42	46	8	2	2	88	10
40-54	40	49	8	2	1	89	10
55+	36	47	11	3	3	83	14
Education (End of)							
15-	26	50	16	5	3	76	21
16-19	34	50	10	3	3	84	13
20+	50	42	6	1	1	92	7
Still Studying	45	46	6	1	2	91	7
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	45	43	8	2	2	88	10
Managers	49	44	6	1	0	93	7
Other white collars	40	50	7	1	2	90	8
Manual workers	35	49	11	2	3	84	13
House persons	35	49	11	2	3	84	13
Unemployed	39	46	9	5	1	85	14
Retired	35	47	12	3	3	82	15
Students	47	45	5	1	2	92	6
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	36	44	11	6	3	80	17
From time to time	33	52	11	2	2	85	13
Almost never / Never	43	45	8	2	2	88	10
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	36	47	11	3	3	83	14
Small or middle sized town	39	47	9	3	2	86	12
Large town	44	46	7	2	1	90	9
Image of the EU							
Positive	47	45	6	1	1	92	7
Neutral	34	49	11	3	3	83	14
Negative	34	45	14	5	2	79	19
Cultural importance							
Total important	46	47	5	1	1	93	6
Total Not important	14	48	24	7	7	62	31
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	35	50	10	3	2	85	13
Knows people	57	37	4	1	1	94	5
Works in the cultural sector	62	34	3	1	0	96	4
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	41	47	8	2	2	88	10
Not satisfied	27	49	16	5	3	76	21
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	41	47	8	2	2	88	10
Not satisfied	34	46	13	4	3	80	17

3. Factors creating a feeling of community among EU citizens

Culture, values, and history are the three main factors perceived as most strongly fostering a sense of community among EU citizens

Respondents were then asked to explain the factors that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens. This question was also asked in the previous Eurobarometer EB92.3 from 2019 and compared with current data.

Overall, the feeling of community among EU citizens has seen varied influences from different factors.

Among the respondents in the EU27, 29% (+6 pp) reported first that **Culture** creates a feeling of community. This factor was most frequently cited in Cyprus (45%, +9 pp), Greece (41%, +5 pp), and Latvia (39%, +11 pp). In contrast, lower mentions were observed in Romania (20%, +5 pp), Austria (21%, -3 pp) and Croatia (23%, +3 pp).

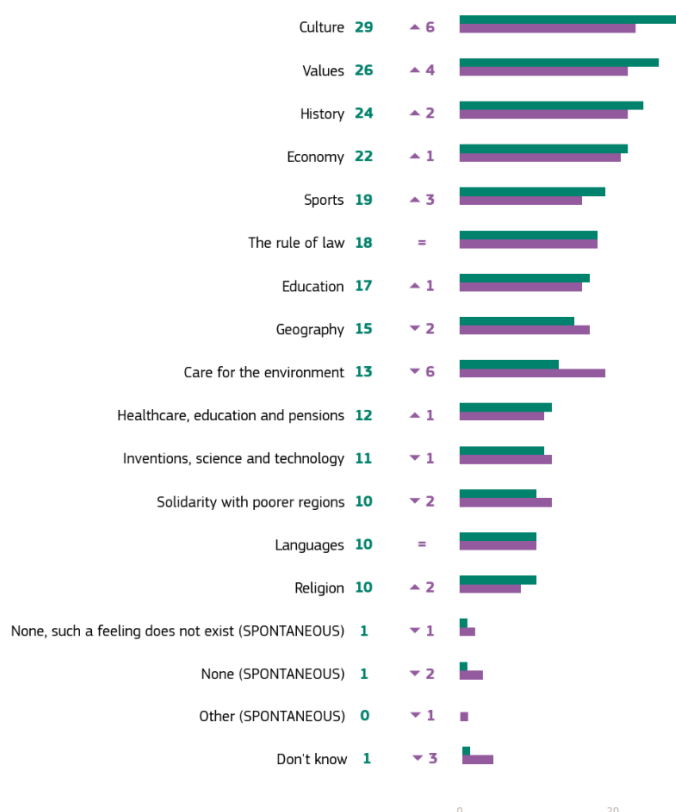
At the EU level, 26% (+4 pp) of respondents mentioned **Values** as the prevalent factor creating a feeling of community. This sentiment was most prevalent in Sweden (45%, +14 pp), Finland (43%, +16 pp), and Denmark (36%, +13 pp). Conversely, the lowest mentions were in Hungary (13%, -2 pp) Romania (15%, =) and Croatia (16%, +4 pp).

History was identified by 24% (+2 pp) of respondents at the EU level. The highest mentions were in Denmark (35%, +7 pp), Sweden (34%, +4 pp) and Greece (33%, +5 pp). The lowest mentions were in Romania (15%, +3 pp) Germany (18%, +1pp) and Cyprus (18%, +1 pp).

Among the respondents in the EU27, 22% (+1 pp) reported that **Economy** creates a feeling of community. This factor was most frequently cited in Greece (38%, +8 pp), Slovenia (32%, +1 pp), and the Netherlands (30%, -1 pp). Lower mentions were observed in Slovakia (12%, -4 pp), Czechia (12%, -4 pp) and Denmark (16%, -2 pp).

At the EU level, 19% (+3 pp) of respondents mentioned **Sports** as a factor creating a feeling of community. The highest mentions were in Slovenia (39%, +8 pp), Ireland (37%, +8 pp), and Lithuania (30%, -1 pp). The lowest mentions were in Poland (10%, -3pp) Greece (11%, -8 pp) and Romania (11%, -4 pp).

QA12: In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)



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The rule of law was cited by 18% (=) of respondents at the EU level. The highest mentions were in Finland (35%, +2 pp), Sweden (33%, +6 pp), and Germany (23%, -4 pp). The lowest mentions were in Lithuania (5%, -1 pp), Latvia (7%, -3pp) and Hungary (10%, -3pp).

Among the respondents in the EU27, 15% (-2 pp) reported that **Geography** creates a feeling of community. This factor was most frequently mentioned in Bulgaria (28%, -1 pp), Netherlands (25%, -5 pp), and Slovakia (23%, -10 pp). Lower mentions were observed in Cyprus (4%, -5 pp), Belgium (9%, -5pp) Malta (-10 pp) and Poland (-4 pp) both at 10%.

At the EU level, 12% (+1 pp) of respondents mentioned **Healthcare, education and pensions** as a factor creating a feeling of community. The highest mentions were in Malta (22%, +13 pp), Hungary (18%, +1 pp), and Romania (17%, -1 pp). The lowest mentions were in Germany (7%, -1 pp) Portugal (8%, -1 pp) and Slovenia (8%, +2 pp).

Inventions, science and technology were identified by 11% (-1 pp) of respondents at the EU level. The highest mentions were in Croatia (17%, -1 pp), Lithuania (17%, -2 pp), and Denmark (16%, -1pp). The lowest mentions were in Luxembourg (7%, +2 pp), Spain (7%, +3 pp) and Ireland (8%, -4 pp).

Among the respondents in the EU27, 10% (+2 pp) reported that **Religion** creates a feeling of community. This factor was most frequently cited in Cyprus (20%, +8 pp), Austria (20%, +9 pp), and Malta (18%, +9 pp). Lower mentions were observed in Ireland (-1 pp), Sweden (+1 pp) and Denmark (+2 pp), all at 6%.

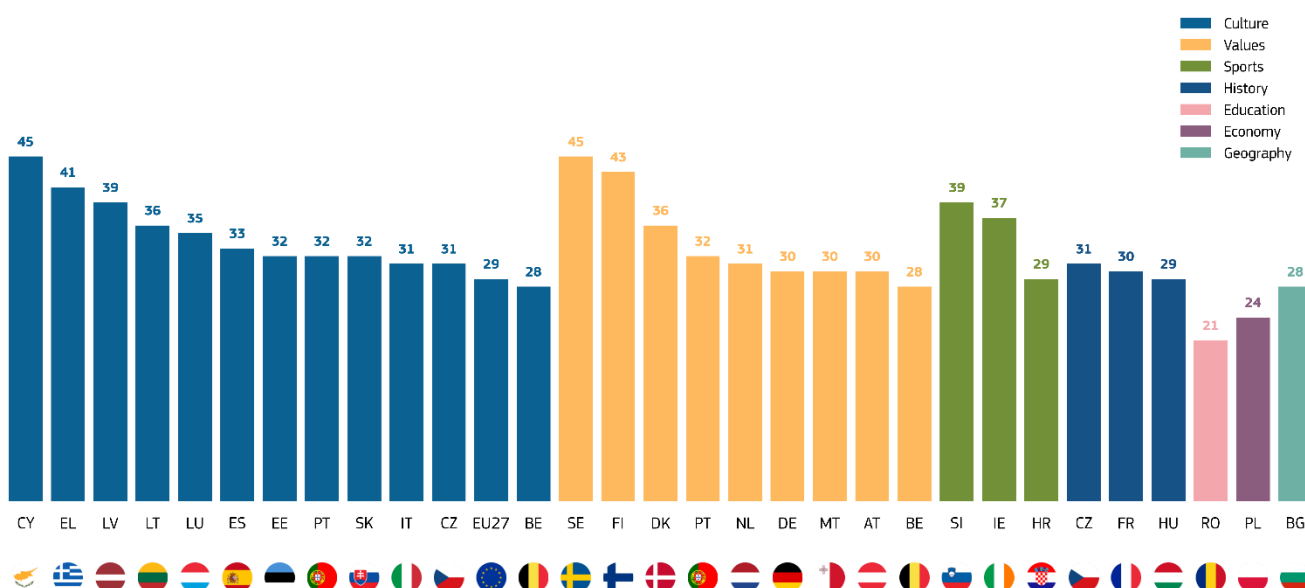
At the EU level, 10% (=) of respondents mentioned **Languages** as a factor creating a feeling of community. The highest mentions were in Luxembourg (22%, -4 pp) Austria (20%, +6 pp), Belgium (17%, +4 pp) The lowest mentions were in Portugal (5%, -6 pp) and Greece (6%, -6 pp).

Solidarity with poorer regions was cited by 10% (-2 pp) of respondents at the EU level. The highest mentions were in Greece (16%, +8 pp), Sweden (16%, +3 pp) and Romania (15%, =) The lowest mentions were in Latvia (5%, -3 pp), Lithuania (6%, -4 pp) and Estonia (6%, =).

Among the respondents in the EU27, 13% (-6 pp) reported that **Care for the environment creates** a feeling of community. This factor was most frequently mentioned in Denmark (21%, -8 pp), Austria (18%, -2 pp) and the Netherlands (16%, -6 pp). Lower mentions were observed in Greece (4%, -4 pp), Cyprus (4%, -11 pp) and Bulgaria (6%, -4 pp).

The survey results indicate that Culture, Values, and History are the most significant factors creating a feeling of community among EU citizens. While Culture (+6pp) and Values (+4pp) have seen notable increases, Care for the environment (-6pp) and Solidarity with poorer regions (-2pp) have experienced declines. The data reveals significant variations across countries, reflecting diverse perspectives on what fosters a sense of community within the EU.

QA12: In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)



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When analysing the **socio-demographic** results, few differences are observed between men and women responses items.

In terms of **age**, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to cite Culture (34%) Sports (24%) and inventions, science and technology (14%). Respondents aged 55 and older are the most likely to mention Religion (11%) and the Rule of law (19%).

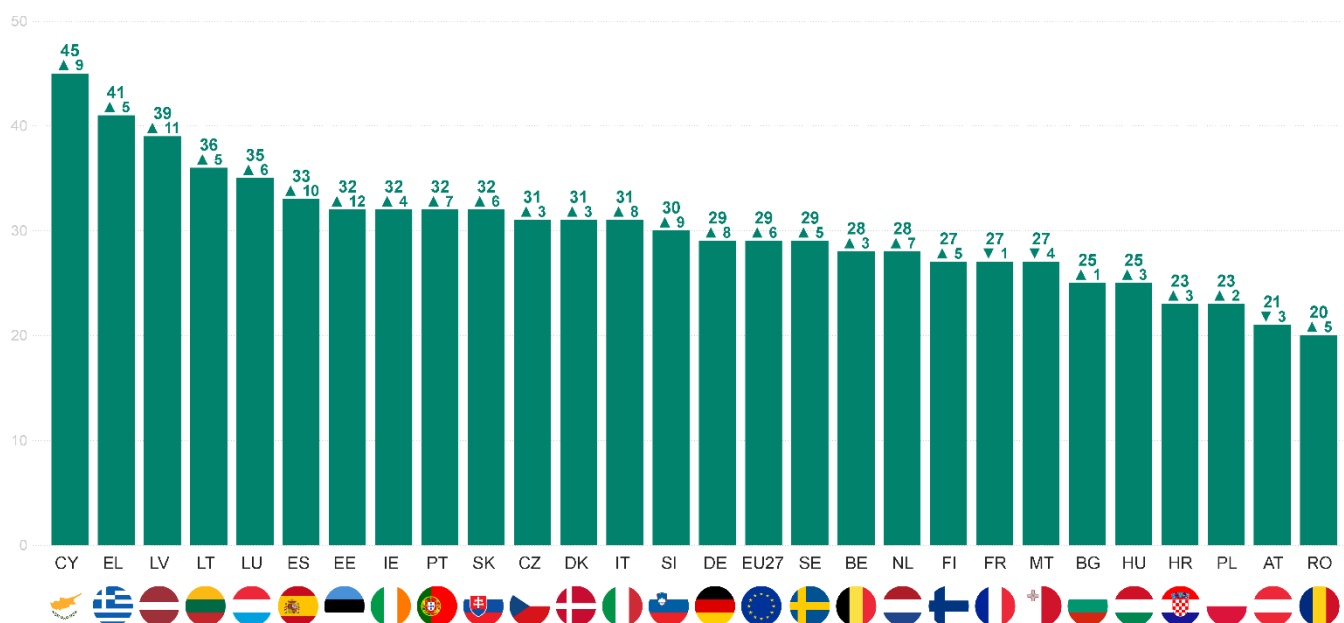
Regarding **education levels**, respondents who concluded their education at age 20 or older are most likely to mention Values (30%) and the Rule of law (22%). Conversely, those who completed their education at age 15 or younger are least likely to mention these aspects, with 22% citing shared values and 16% mentioning the rule of law.

Among **socio-professional categories**, managers are the most likely to cite Values (31%) and the Rule of law (23%). Self-employed individuals are the most likely to mention the economy (27%) and history (26%). In turn, students exhibit the highest likelihood of mentioning Values (35%) and Sports (24%)

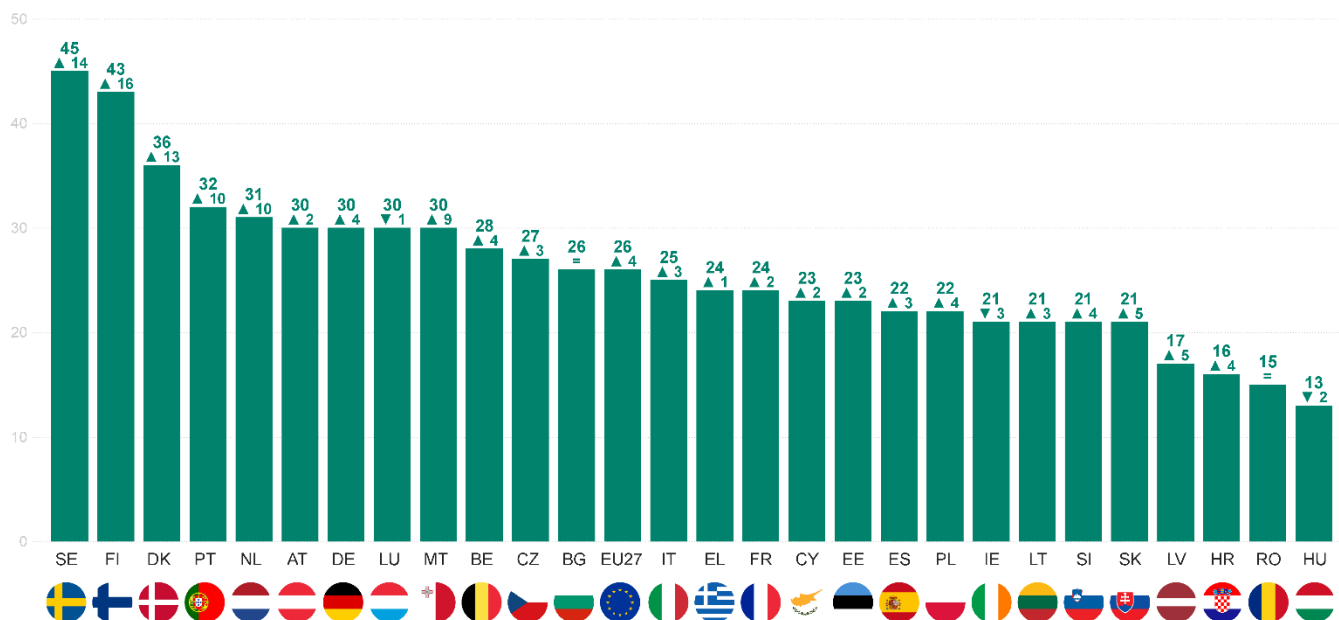
Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, respondents who experience difficulties most of the time are the most likely to cite Sports (23%) and Geography (19%). Those who almost never or never have difficulties are the most likely to mention Values (29%) and Culture (30%)

In terms of subjective urbanisation, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to cite Culture (33%) and Values (28%). Those living in rural areas or villages are the most likely to mention the Economy (24%) but the least likely to mention Culture (26%).

QA12. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?:- Culture (%)



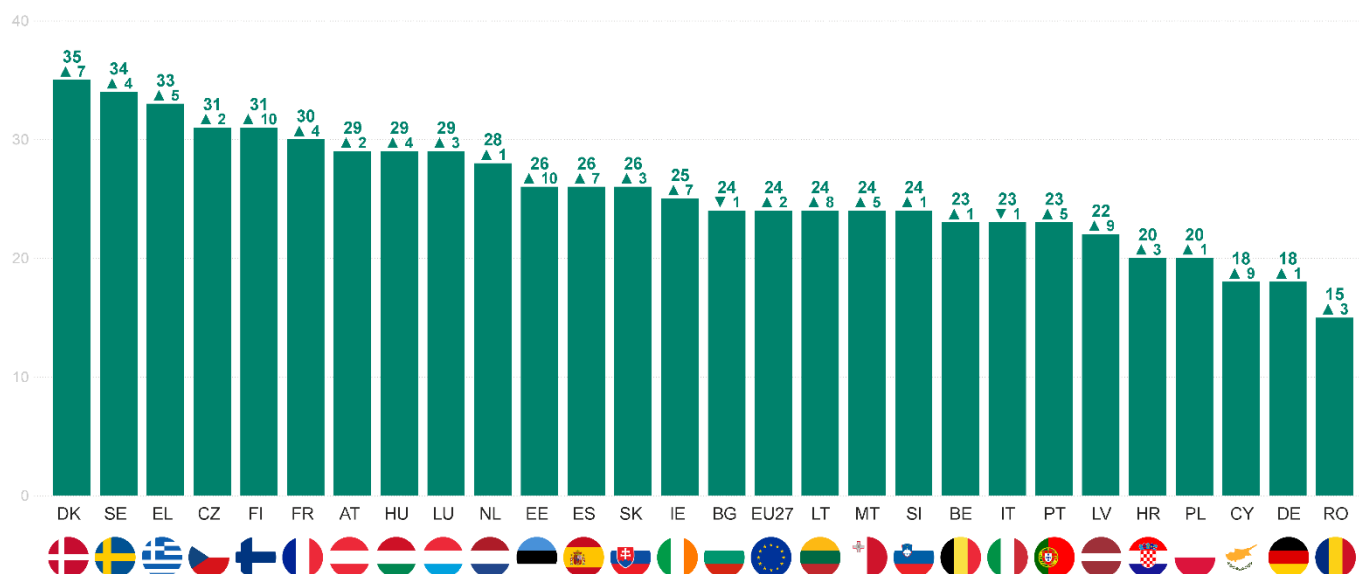
QA12. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?:- Values (%)



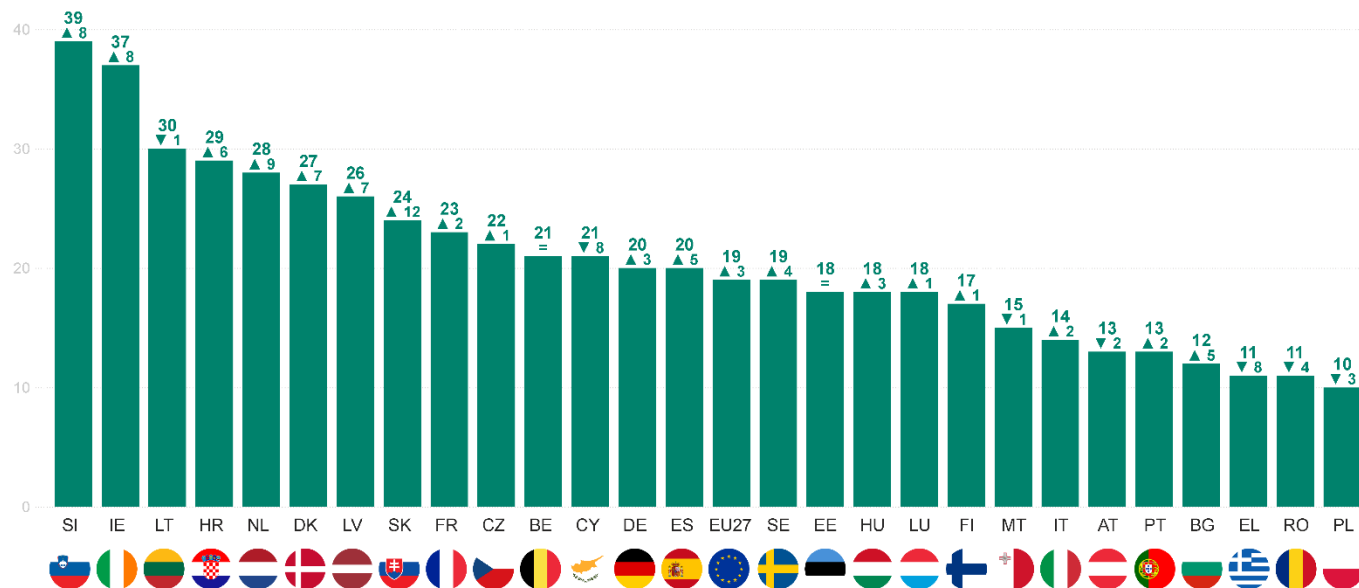
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QA12. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?:- History (%)



QA12. In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?:- Sports (%)



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QA12

In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	History	Religion	Values	Geography	Languages	The rule of law	Sports	Inventions, science and technology	Economy
EU27	24	10	26	15	10	18	19	11	22
Gender									
Man	25	10	25	16	10	18	21	12	24
Woman	23	9	26	15	10	18	17	11	21
Age-4									
15-24	25	9	26	13	12	17	24	14	20
25-39	25	9	27	16	10	18	20	10	23
40-54	25	8	26	16	9	19	18	12	23
55+	23	11	25	15	10	19	17	11	22
Education (End of)									
15-	22	12	22	14	8	16	17	11	23
16-19	22	10	24	15	10	17	19	11	22
20+	27	9	30	15	10	22	18	10	23
Still Studying	29	8	27	14	13	16	22	14	19
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	26	9	26	15	8	18	17	12	27
Managers	27	9	31	16	8	23	16	9	23
Other white collars	26	10	27	15	10	19	18	12	23
Manual workers	23	8	23	15	11	16	20	12	22
House persons	26	12	26	17	10	20	14	9	20
Unemployed	24	9	22	19	10	19	22	13	24
Retired	22	11	25	14	10	18	18	10	21
Students	27	9	26	13	13	16	24	13	20
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	21	10	21	19	10	11	23	13	23
From time to time	24	11	21	16	9	18	16	11	22
Almost never / Never	25	9	29	14	10	20	19	11	23
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural area or village	23	11	24	15	10	18	19	11	24
Small or middle sized town	24	10	25	15	10	17	20	11	21
Large town	25	8	28	15	10	22	17	11	23
Image of the EU									
Positive	25	8	29	14	9	22	17	12	23
Neutral	23	10	23	15	11	17	20	11	22
Negative	26	14	23	17	10	14	21	11	20
Cultural importance									
Total important	25	9	27	15	10	19	18	11	22
Total Not important	20	11	21	15	11	15	19	12	25
Proximity with the field of arts									
Does not know anyone	24	10	25	15	10	18	19	11	23
Knows people	27	8	31	18	10	21	19	11	22
Works in the cultural sector	22	8	24	12	10	21	15	10	18
Satisfaction private life									
Satisfied	25	10	26	15	10	19	19	11	23
Not satisfied	20	10	22	16	11	16	18	10	20
Satisfaction professional life									
Satisfied	24	9	27	15	10	19	19	11	22
Not satisfied	22	9	22	15	10	17	18	12	23

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QA12

In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Healthcare, education and pensions	Solidarity with poorer regions	Culture	Education	Care for the environment	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	None, such a feeling does not exist (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	12	10	29	17	13	0	1	1	1
Gender									
Man	11	9	28	15	12	0	1	1	1
Woman	12	11	29	18	14	0	0	1	1
Age-4									
15-24	10	9	34	19	11	0	0	1	0
25-39	12	9	31	17	12	0	1	1	0
40-54	11	11	28	16	13	0	1	1	1
55+	13	11	26	17	13	0	1	2	1
Education (End of)									
15-	14	11	24	15	10	0	1	2	2
16-19	13	11	27	16	13	0	1	1	1
20+	10	10	32	18	13	0	0	1	0
Still Studying	9	9	34	22	12	0	0	0	1
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	10	10	30	17	14	0	1	1	0
Managers	10	9	33	18	14	0	0	1	0
Other white collars	11	11	30	15	12	0	1	1	0
Manual workers	13	10	26	16	12	0	1	1	1
House persons	15	11	24	16	11	0	0	2	1
Unemployed	12	10	26	18	11	0	1	2	1
Retired	13	11	27	17	13	0	1	2	2
Students	9	9	35	19	12	0	0	0	1
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	13	11	28	15	10	0	1	3	1
From time to time	14	12	26	16	12	0	1	1	1
Almost never / Never	11	10	30	17	13	0	0	1	1
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural area or village	12	10	26	16	12	0	1	2	1
Small or middle sized town	13	10	28	16	13	0	1	1	1
Large town	11	11	33	18	12	0	0	1	1
Image of the EU									
Positive	11	11	32	17	14	0	0	0	0
Neutral	13	11	27	17	12	0	0	1	1
Negative	11	9	23	16	9	0	2	3	1
Cultural importance									
Total important	12	10	32	17	13	0	0	1	1
Total Not important	13	10	14	14	12	0	1	3	2
Proximity with the field of arts									
Does not know anyone	12	10	27	16	13	0	1	1	1
Knows people	10	10	33	19	11	0	0	0	0
Works in the cultural sector	10	12	36	21	16	0	0	0	0
Satisfaction private life									
Satisfied	12	10	29	17	13	0	0	1	1
Not satisfied	13	13	24	14	10	0	1	2	1
Satisfaction professional life									
Satisfied	12	10	30	17	13	0	0	1	1
Not satisfied	13	12	26	15	14	0	1	2	1



II. ECONOMY AND WORKING CONDITIONS

1. Workers in the arts and culture and culture sectors

More than one in five Europeans either are personally connected to the arts and culture sector or know someone who is.

Respondents were inquired whether they or individuals they know work in the field of arts or cultural activities.

Across the EU, slightly more than one fifth of respondents (22%) indicate that they **personally, or have close relatives, friends or acquaintances who work in the field of arts or cultural activities**. Among the respondents, 6% reported that they **personally work in the field**. This figure is particularly noteworthy in light of the latest Eurostat data from 2017³ on cultural employment, which shows that only 3.8% of the workforce is officially employed in the cultural sector. This could suggest that a significant number of individuals who identify as part of the cultural and creative industries may not be captured in official statistics for the cultural and creative industries.

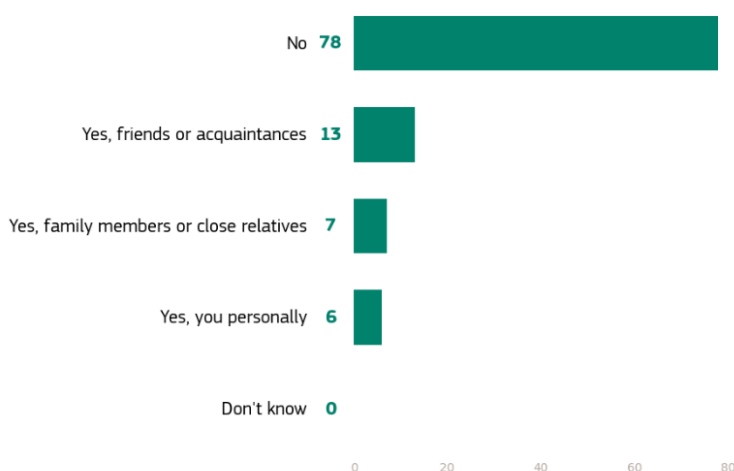
Furthermore, 7% indicate having **family members or close relatives working in the field** and slightly more than one tenth have **friends or acquaintances working in the field** (13%).

At the **national level**, results indicate that the extent of personal connection with the arts sector varies significantly across different countries. Estonia (46%), the Netherlands (43%), and Finland (40%) have the highest proportion of respondents reporting either knowing someone or working personally in the arts field. On the other hand, the countries where respondents have the lowest connections with the field of arts are in Romania (10%), Czechia (13%) and Poland (14%). The results also indicate that the highest percentage of respondents who **declared themselves as working in the field of arts or cultural activities** are from Malta (20%), Estonia (11%), and the Netherlands (10%). Conversely, Romania (1%), Bulgaria (2%), and Croatia (3%) have the lowest percentages of respondents claiming to work in these fields.

The socio-demographic analysis shows that **women** are slightly more likely than **men** (24% vs 21%) to have such connections or to work personally in the field.

Regarding **age**, respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to have personal connections to the arts, at 29%. Among this age group, 6% personally work in the arts, 7% have family members or close relatives involved in the arts, and 18% have friends or acquaintances connected to the arts. Respondents aged 55 and older are the least likely to have connections to the arts, with 17% reporting personal connections, including 5% personally working in the arts, 6% with family members or close relatives, and 9% with friends or acquaintances linked to the arts.

QAsd: Do you personally, or have close relatives, friends or acquaintances who work in the field of arts or cultural activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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³ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20190218-1>

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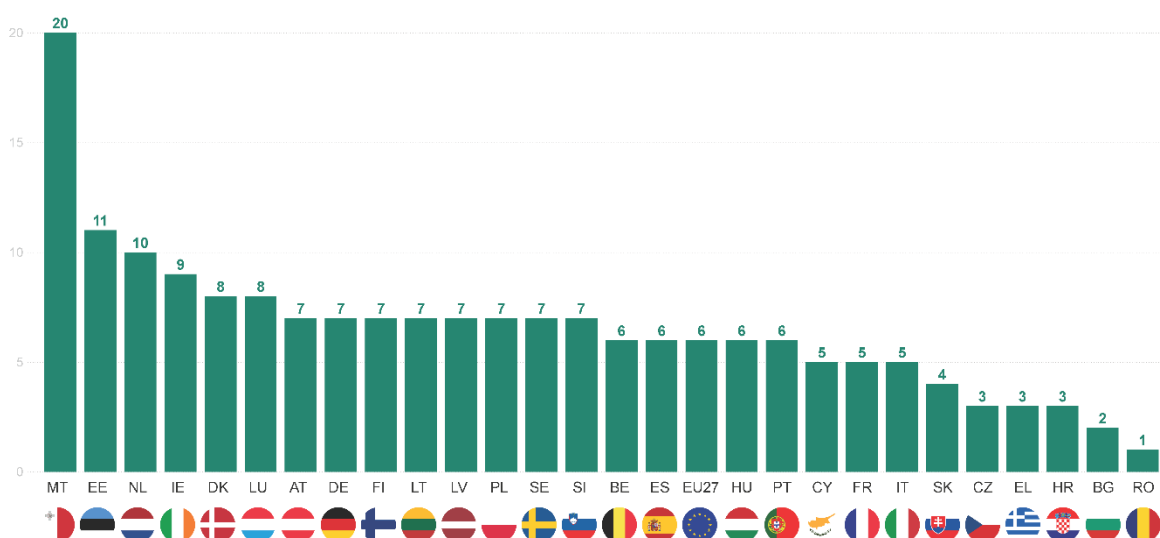
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Educational attainment also affects the likelihood of having connections to the arts. Respondents who completed their education at age 20 or older have a 31% share of personal relation to the sector with 8% personally working in the sector, 10% with family members or close relatives, and 18% with friends or acquaintances. In contrast, those who ended their education at age 15 or younger have a 10% share of total connections, including 3% personally, 4% with family members or close relatives, and 4% with friends or acquaintances.

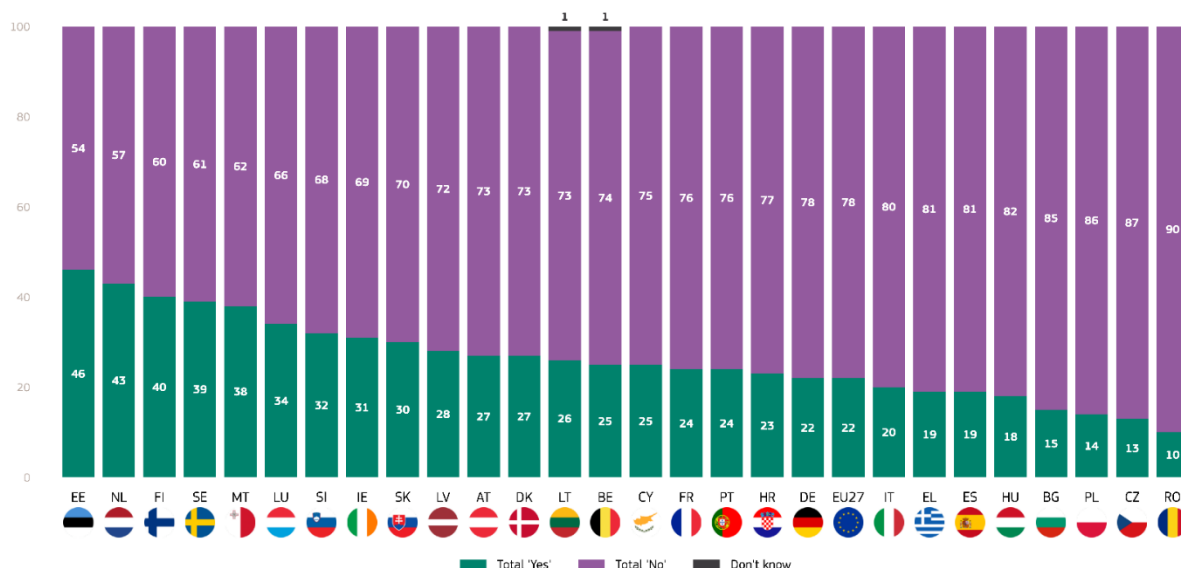
Among **socio-professional categories**, self-employed individuals exhibit the highest levels of engagement with the arts, with 34% of respondents reporting connections or working themselves. Specifically, 13% are personally involved in the arts, 8% have family members or close relatives who are involved, and 19% have friends or acquaintances connected to the arts. Conversely, manual workers and house persons display the lowest levels of connection, both at 18%.

In terms of **subjective urbanisation**, respondents from large towns report having personal connections to the arts, with 26%. This group includes 7% personally working in it, 7% with family members or close relatives, and 16% with friends or acquaintances. In comparison, those living in rural areas or villages report 21% having personal connections, including 6% personally working in it, 6% with family members or close relatives, and 12% with friends or acquaintances.

QAsd. Do you personally, or have close relatives, friends or acquaintances who work in the field of arts or cultural activities?:- Yes, you personally (%)



QAsdNET: Do you personally, or have close relatives, friends or acquaintances who work in the field of arts or cultural activities? (%)



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Legend: Total 'Yes' (Green), Total 'No' (Purple), Don't know (Grey)

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QAsd Do you personally, or have close relatives, friends or acquaintances who work in the field of arts or cultural activities? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Yes, you personally	Yes, family members or close relatives	Yes, friends or acquaintances	No	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU27	6	7	13	78	0	22
Gender						
Man	6	6	12	79	0	21
Woman	6	7	14	76	0	24
Age-4						
15-24	6	7	18	71	0	29
25-39	7	7	17	72	0	28
40-54	6	7	14	77	0	23
55+	5	6	9	83	0	17
Education (End of)						
15-	3	4	4	90	0	10
16-19	5	5	10	82	0	18
20+	8	10	18	69	0	31
Still Studying	6	8	24	66	0	34
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	13	8	19	66	0	34
Managers	8	10	21	67	0	33
Other white collars	6	5	14	77	0	23
Manual workers	4	6	10	82	0	18
House persons	4	6	9	82	0	18
Unemployed	5	7	13	79	0	21
Retired	4	6	7	85	0	15
Students	7	8	22	68	0	32
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	5	6	14	78	0	22
From time to time	7	6	12	78	0	22
Almost never / Never	5	7	13	77	0	23
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area or village	6	6	12	79	0	21
Small or middle sized town	5	6	11	79	0	21
Large town	7	7	16	74	0	26
Image of the EU						
Positive	7	8	16	72	0	28
Neutral	5	5	10	82	0	18
Negative	4	5	10	82	0	18
Satisfaction with the life you lead						
Satisfied	6	7	13	77	0	23
Not satisfied	5	4	11	82	0	18
Satisfaction with your daily life						
Satisfied	6	7	13	77	0	23
Not satisfied	5	4	11	82	0	18

2. Perceptions of the impact of arts and culture on the country's economy.

For more than 8 out of 10 Europeans, culture and the arts are important for the welfare and economic development of the place they live.

We then asked participants whether they agreed or not with several statements related to the arts and cultural activities in their country.

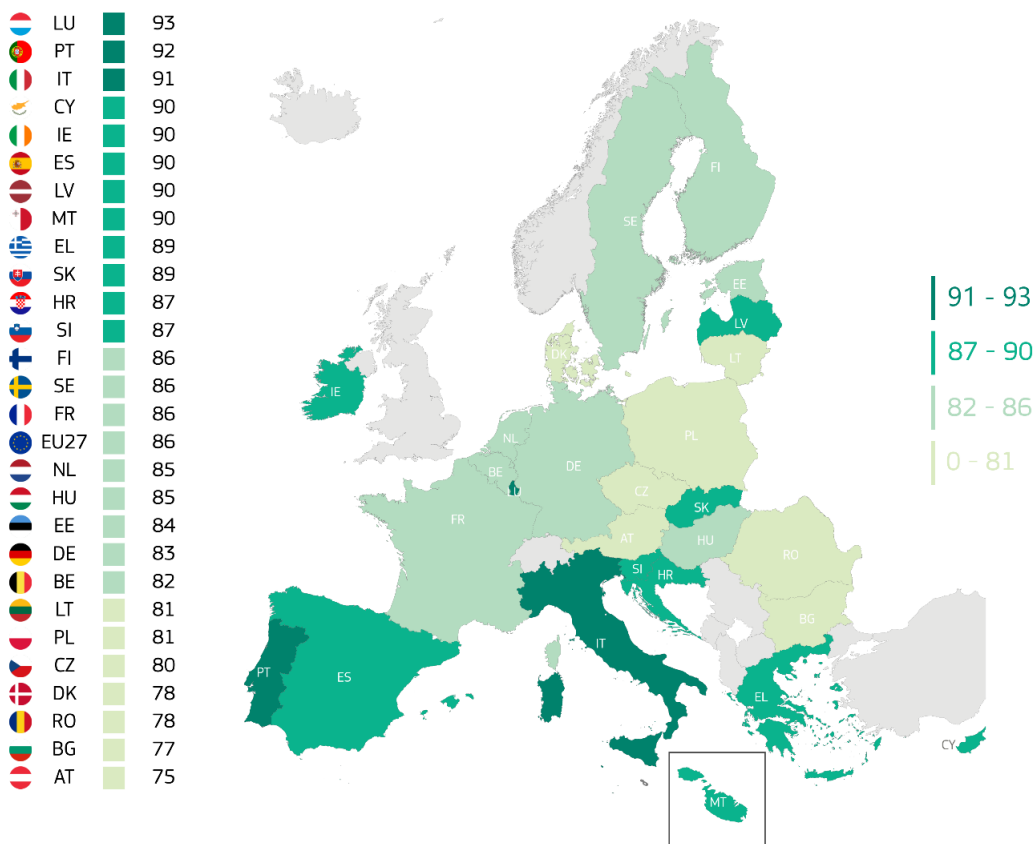
Across the EU, a vast majority of Europeans believe that **culture and the arts are important to the welfare and economic development of the place they live** with 86% agreeing with the statement.

Slightly more than one third of respondents (35%) indicate that they totally agree with the statement and 51% tend to agree.

On the other hand, slightly more than one in ten respondents (12%) indicate disagreement with the statement, with nearly one in ten respondents (10%) tending to disagree, and a small fraction (2%) totally disagreeing.

When analysing results at the **country level**, all Member States have over 75% of respondents agreeing with this statement. Luxembourg (93%), Portugal (92%) and Italy (91%) have the highest percentages. Conversely, Austria has the lowest percentage with 75% agreeing, followed by Bulgaria (77%), Denmark and Romania both at 78%.

QA6.3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)?: You believe that culture and the arts are important for the welfare and economic development of the place where you live - Total 'Agree' (EU27) (%)



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The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that a significant proportion of respondents across all socio-demographic categories believe that culture and the arts are important for the welfare and economic development of the place where they live.

When examining the agreement by **gender**, women (87%) are more slightly more likely than men (84%) to agree that culture and the arts are important for welfare and economic development.

The results are generally consistent **across generations**, with a slight variation. Respondents aged 40-54 are most likely to agree (88%), whereas those aged 55 and older are the least likely to agree (84%).

Looking at **education levels**, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of agreeing (89%), while those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely (81%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, managers (91%) and self-employed individuals (88%) show the highest likelihood of agreeing. On the other hand, manual workers (82%) and house persons (83%) are the least likely to agree.

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QA6.3

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)?

You believe that culture and the arts are important for the welfare and economic development of the place where you live
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	35	51	10	2	2	86	12
Gender							
Man	33	51	12	2	2	84	14
Woman	36	51	9	2	2	87	11
Age-4							
15-24	37	49	10	2	2	86	12
25-39	36	50	11	1	2	86	12
40-54	35	53	9	2	1	88	11
55+	34	50	11	2	3	84	13
Education (End of)							
15-	26	55	13	3	3	81	16
16-19	31	53	12	2	2	84	14
20+	43	46	8	1	2	89	9
Still Studying	37	51	9	1	2	88	10
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	40	48	8	2	2	88	10
Managers	43	48	7	1	1	91	8
Other white collars	35	52	9	2	2	87	11
Manual workers	29	53	14	2	2	82	16
House persons	34	49	11	2	4	83	13
Unemployed	36	47	12	3	2	83	15
Retired	34	51	10	2	3	85	12
Students	38	49	10	1	2	87	11
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	31	50	13	3	3	81	16
From time to time	30	54	12	2	2	84	14
Almost never / Never	38	50	9	1	2	88	10
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	30	51	14	2	3	81	16
Small or middle sized town	34	52	10	2	2	86	12
Large town	42	48	7	1	2	90	8
Image of the EU							
Positive	41	50	7	1	1	91	8
Neutral	30	53	12	2	3	83	14
Negative	30	48	15	4	3	78	19
Cultural importance							
Total important	42	50	6	1	1	92	7
Total Not important	11	52	26	5	6	63	31
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	31	54	11	2	2	85	13
Knows people	49	42	7	1	1	91	8
Works in the cultural sector	55	34	8	2	1	89	10
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	37	51	9	1	2	88	10
Not satisfied	25	49	19	4	3	74	23
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	37	51	9	1	2	88	10
Not satisfied	29	49	16	3	3	78	19

3. Perception of the remuneration of artists

Only half of Europeans believe artists receive a fair and appropriate remuneration for their work

Another aspect investigated regarding arts and cultural activities in their country was the compensation that artists receive for their work.

Across the EU, slightly more than half of respondents (51%) agree with the statement that artists in their country **generally receive fair and appropriate remuneration for their work**. Among these, slightly more than one tenth report totally agreeing (12%), while nearly two fifths tend to agree (39%)

On the other hand, slightly more than one third of respondents (37%) indicate disagreement with the statement, with nearly three tenths of respondents (29%) tending to disagree, and slightly less than one tenth (8%) totally disagreeing.

Looking at the **country results**, we see that in 10 Member States at least 50% of respondents agree with that statement with the highest agreements found in Czechia (71%), Italy (70%), and Poland (69%). Conversely, the lowest scores are registered in Cyprus (23%), Latvia (29%) and Luxembourg (31%)

Looking at the **sociodemographic** results are also quite stable in terms of age with a slightly higher proportion of respondents who agree among the 40-54 years old (52%) against 49% for the younger generations.

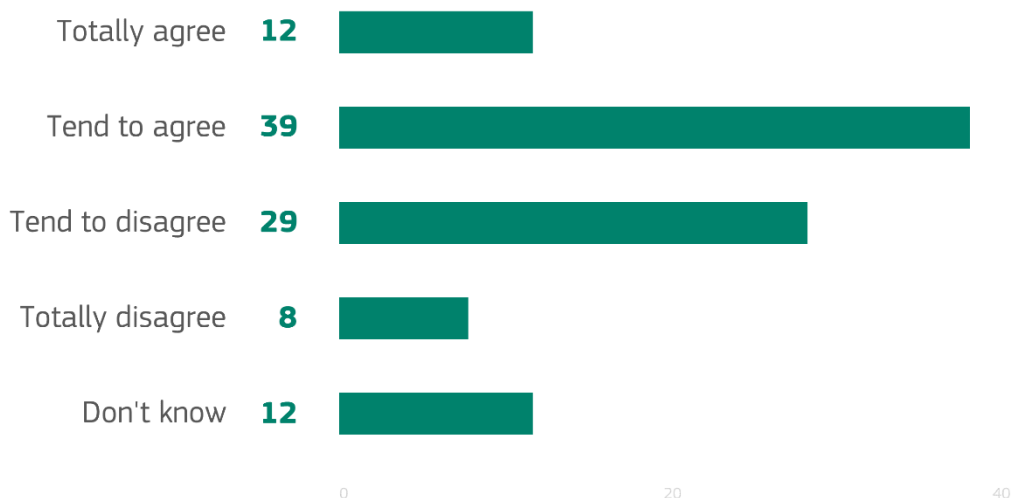
Looking at **education levels**, respondents who ended their education at age 16-19 exhibit the highest likelihood of agreeing (54%), while those who ended their education at age 20 or older are the least likely (47%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, other white collars (55%) and self-employed individuals (53%) show the highest likelihood of agreeing with the statement. On the other hand, the unemployed (38%) and students (48%) are the least likely to agree, with the unemployed showing the highest percentage of respondents who disagree (50%).

Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, respondents who experience difficulties from time to time are the most likely to agree (56%), while those who experience difficulties most of the time are the least likely (44%).

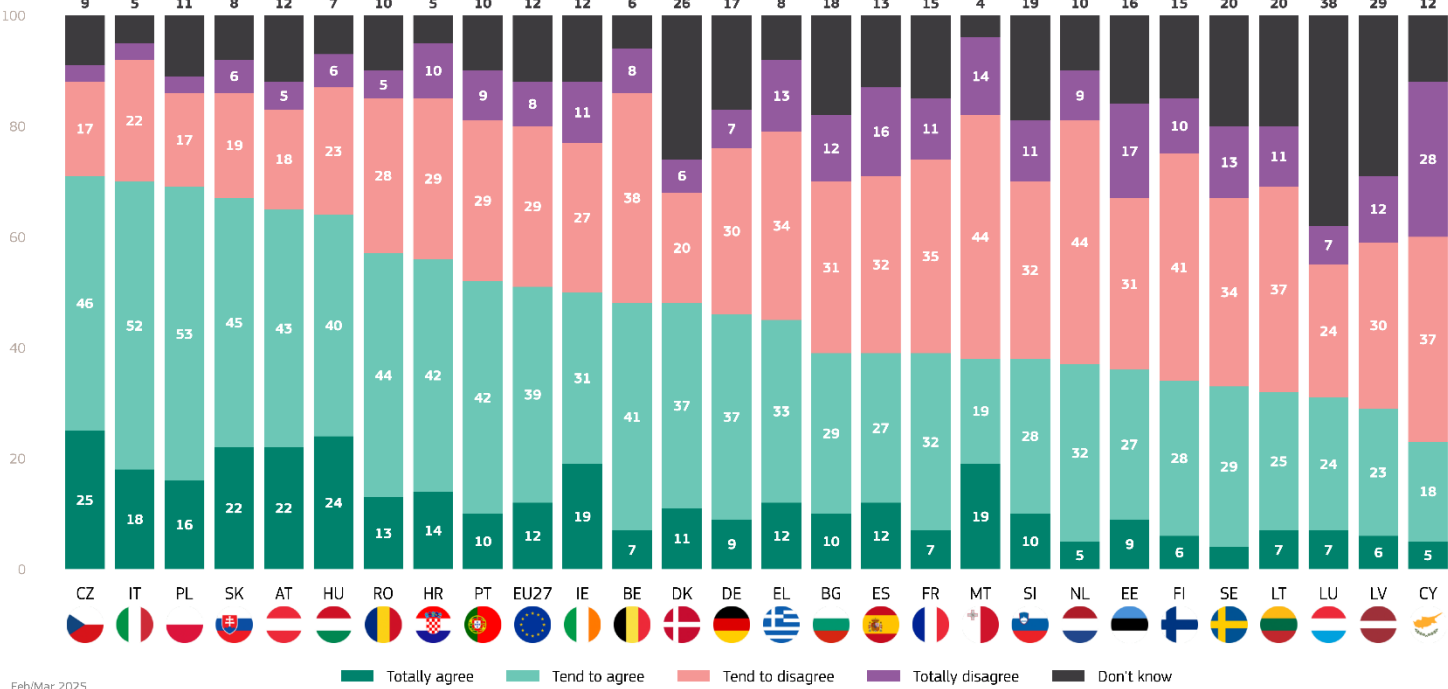
In terms of **subjective urbanisation**, respondents living in small or middle-sized towns are the most likely to agree (53%), while those living in large towns are the least likely (49%).

QA6.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY):- You believe that artists in (OUR COUNTRY) generally receive fair and appropriate remuneration for their work (EU27) (%)



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QA6.4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)? - You believe that artists in (OUR COUNTRY) generally receive fair and appropriate remuneration for their work (%)



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QA6.4

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)?

You believe that artists in (OUR COUNTRY) generally receive fair and appropriate remuneration for their work
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	12	39	29	8	12	51	37
Gender							
Man	12	40	28	8	12	52	36
Woman	12	38	29	9	12	50	38
Age-4							
15-24	13	36	30	10	11	49	40
25-39	12	37	31	9	11	49	40
40-54	12	40	30	8	10	52	38
55+	11	39	27	8	15	50	35
Education (End of)							
15-	12	41	22	9	16	53	31
16-19	13	41	27	7	12	54	34
20+	11	36	33	9	11	47	42
Still Studying	12	36	30	9	13	48	39
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	15	38	27	12	8	53	39
Managers	11	41	30	8	10	52	38
Other white collars	14	41	27	8	10	55	35
Manual workers	13	40	29	7	11	53	36
House persons	14	38	26	8	14	52	34
Unemployed	8	30	36	14	12	38	50
Retired	11	38	27	7	17	49	34
Students	13	35	32	9	11	48	41
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	11	33	27	15	14	44	42
From time to time	13	43	28	7	9	56	35
Almost never / Never	12	37	29	8	14	49	37
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	10	40	27	8	15	50	35
Small or middle sized town	13	40	28	7	12	53	35
Large town	13	36	31	10	10	49	41
Image of the EU							
Positive	13	40	29	8	10	53	37
Neutral	11	39	29	7	14	50	36
Negative	11	33	28	12	16	44	40
Cultural importance							
Total important	13	38	30	8	11	51	38
Total Not important	9	40	26	6	19	49	32
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	12	40	28	7	13	52	35
Knows people	11	34	33	13	9	45	46
Works in the cultural sector	15	32	31	17	5	47	48
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	12	39	28	8	13	51	36
Not satisfied	10	36	33	9	12	46	42
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	13	41	28	7	11	54	35
Not satisfied	11	35	30	10	14	46	40



III. FREEDOM OF ARTISTIC EXPRESSION

1. Freedom of expression and fear of censorship

More than 7 out of 10 Europeans believe that artists in their country are free to express their ideas without fear of censorship or retaliation from their government or groups outside.

Across the European Union, **freedom of artistic expression** is widely acknowledged as a significant value, with a strong majority of respondents considering that artists can freely express their ideas and opinions.

At the EU level, 88% of respondents concur that **freedom of artistic expression is important to them personally**, with 45% totally agreeing and 43% tending to agree with this statement.

A slightly lower proportion, 77%, believe that artists **in their country can express themselves freely without fear of censorship or government retaliation**, with 28% totally agreeing and 49% tending to agree.

Additionally, 73% agree that artists **can express themselves without fear of censorship or retaliation from individuals or groups outside the government**, with 48% tending to agree and 25% totally agreeing.

These figures point to a strong endorsement of both the principle and perceived practice of artistic freedom across the Union, though slightly lower when considering potential pressures beyond governmental institutions.

Turning to the **country-level findings**, differences emerge between Member States in the strength of agreement across these three dimensions.

Regarding the importance of **freedom of artistic expression**, the agreement is especially widespread in Luxembourg (98%), Sweden (95%) where levels of “totally agree” are also the strongest followed by France and Cyprus (both 94%). By contrast, lower levels of agreement are recorded in Romania (73%), Bulgaria (75%), and Poland and Austria (both 79%). Despite these variations, agreement remains high across all Member States, underscoring the broad recognition of this principle throughout the Union.

When looking at perceptions of whether artists **can express themselves freely without fear of government censorship** or retaliation, the highest shares of agreement are observed in Portugal and Finland (both 92%), followed by Sweden (91%). In contrast, respondents in Cyprus (63%), Greece (66%), and Bulgaria (66%) are less likely to agree, indicating that concerns about governmental limitations on artistic freedom persist in certain countries.

QA5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about freedom of artistic expression? (%)

Freedom of artistic expression is important to you



You believe artists in (OUR COUNTRY) can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by the (NATIONALITY) Government



You believe artists in (OUR COUNTRY) can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by people or groups outside of the government



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■ Total 'Agree'
 ■ Total 'Disagree'
 ■ Don't know

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Regarding the belief that **artists can express themselves freely without fear of censorship or retaliation from non-governmental actors**, agreement is again strongest in Portugal (89%), as well as in Austria and Finland (both 85%). At the other end of the scale, lower levels of agreement are found in Cyprus (59%), France (62%), and Greece (63%). This suggests that perceptions of external pressures on artistic freedom are more pronounced in some countries, even where governmental censorship is seen as less of a concern. For example, in Sweden, while 91% of respondents believe they can express their opinions without fear of government censorship, only 73% feel the same when it comes to potential retaliation from non-governmental groups. A similar pattern is observed in the Netherlands, where 87% agree they can speak freely without fear of government interference, but this drops to 71% when considering pressure from outside the government.

Taken together, these results provide a comprehensive view of how freedom of artistic expression is perceived across the European Union. While respondents across all Member States widely affirm the importance of artistic freedom, perceptions about the extent to which this freedom is exercised vary from country to country. Nations such as Luxembourg, Portugal, and Finland consistently report high levels of agreement across the three measures, indicating both strong support for the principle and confidence in its realisation. Conversely, in countries such as Romania, Cyprus, and Bulgaria, lower levels of agreement suggest that concerns about constraints on artistic freedom remain more prevalent.

The **socio-demographic analysis** indicates that many respondents from diverse categories believe that **artists can express their ideas and opinions without censorship or retaliation from the government**.

If the differences in terms of **gender, age** and **subjective urbanisation** are very minimal, looking at education levels, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of agreeing (81%), while those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely (71%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, managers (83%) and self-employed individuals (81%) show the highest likelihood of agreeing. On the other hand, the unemployed (66%) and house persons (70%) are the least likely to agree, with the unemployed showing the highest percentage of respondents who disagree (31%).

Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, respondents who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to agree (80%), while those who have difficulties most of the time are the least likely (67%).

Analysing the results of the statement that artists **can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by people or groups outside of the government**, we also observe few differences in terms of **gender, age** and **subjective urbanisation**.

Looking at **education levels**, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of agreeing (74%), while those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely (70%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, managers (77%) and students (75%) show the highest likelihood of agreeing. On the other hand, the unemployed (63%) and house persons (70%) are the least likely to agree, with the unemployed showing the highest percentage of respondents who disagree (35%).

Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, respondents who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to agree (75%), while those who have difficulties most of the time are the least likely (65%).

Looking at the results of the statement that **freedom of artistic expression is important** once again there are no real gender differences, but a slightly higher proportion of the 15-24 years old (90%) in comparison to the 55+ (87%).

Looking at **education levels**, respondents who ended their education at age 20 or older exhibit the highest likelihood of agreeing (93%), while those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely (80%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, managers (92%) and students (92%) show the highest likelihood of agreeing. On the other hand, manual workers (85%) and house persons (85%) are the least likely to agree.

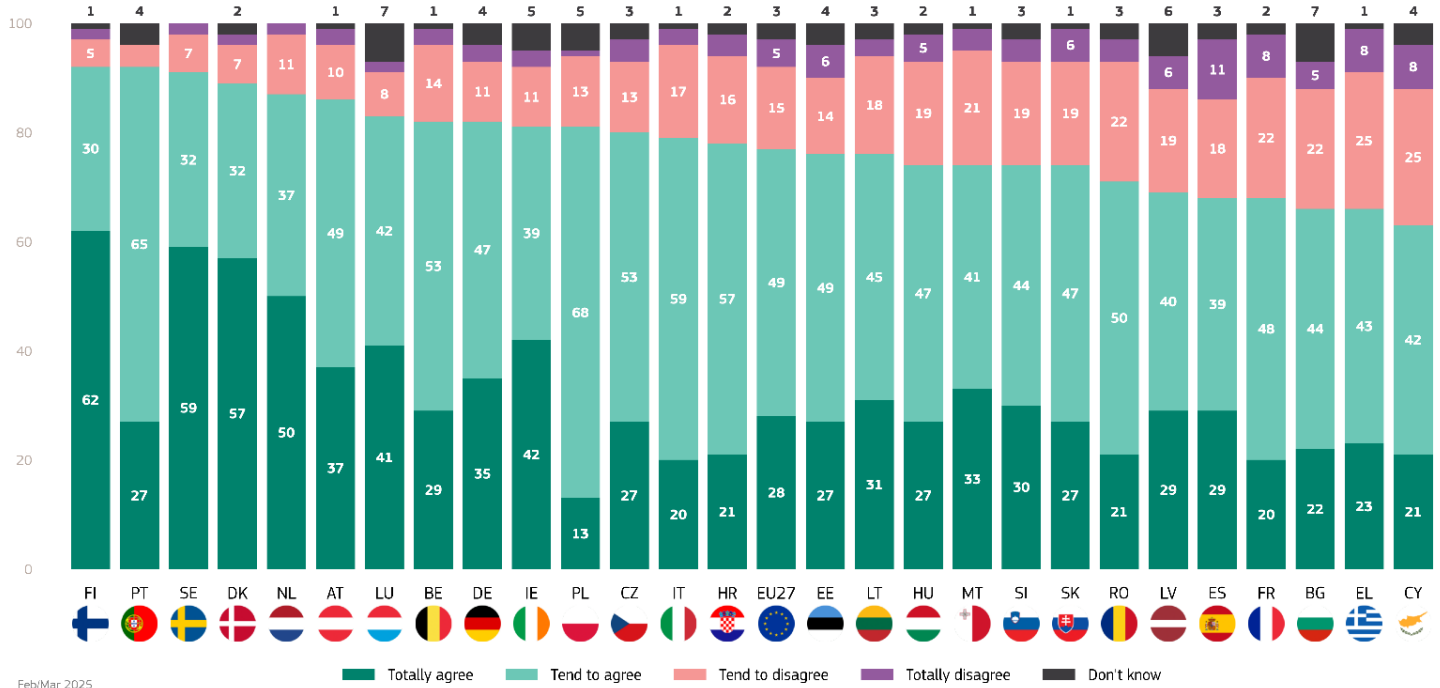
Regarding difficulties paying bills, respondents who almost never or never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to agree (90%), while those who have difficulties from time to time are the least likely (84%).

In terms of **subjective urbanisation**, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to agree (91%), while those living in rural areas or villages are the least likely (86%).

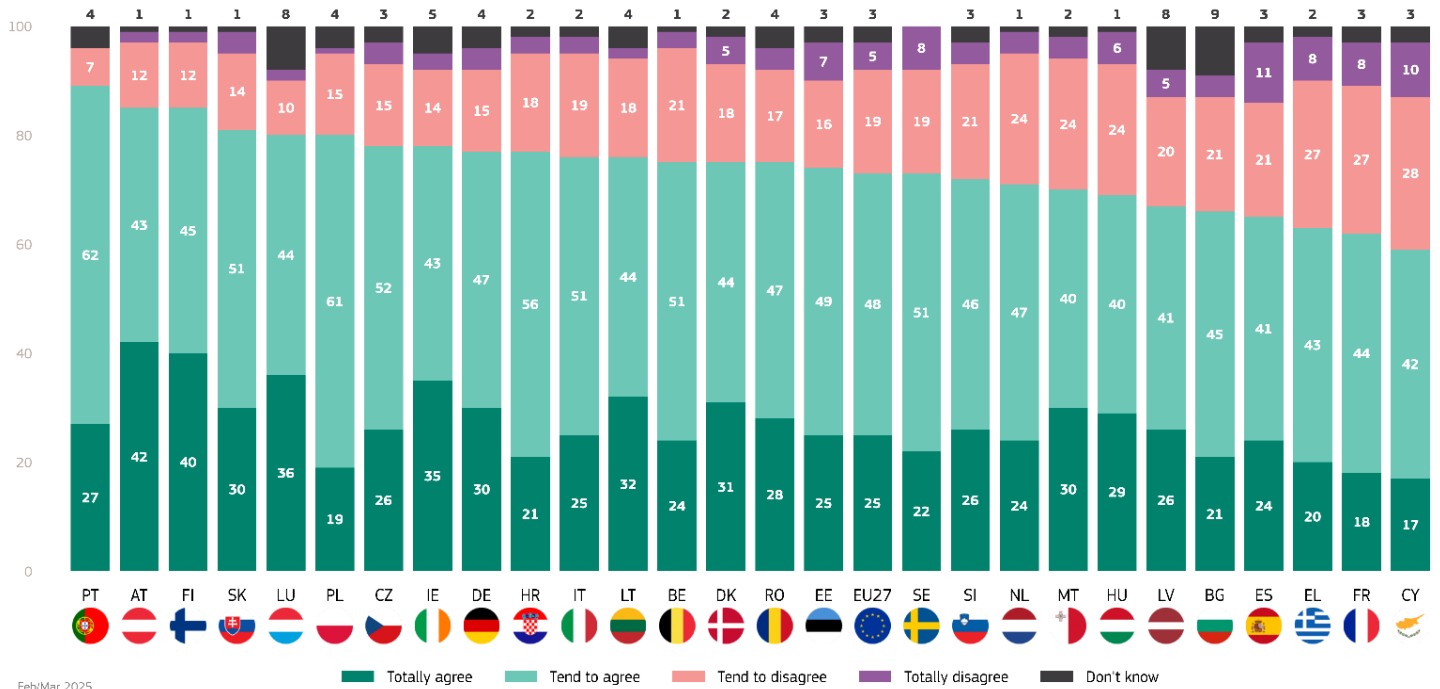
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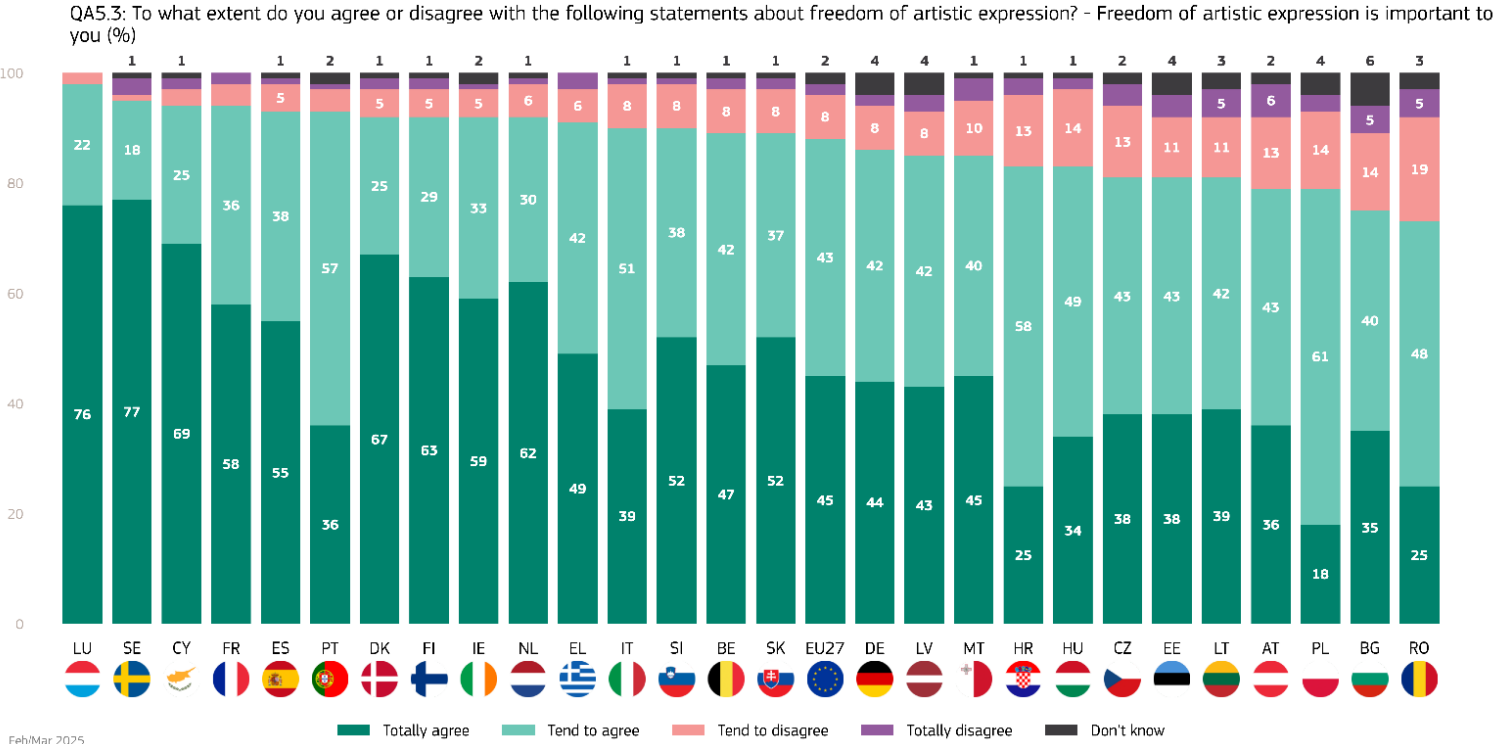
QA5.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about freedom of artistic expression? – You believe artists in (OUR COUNTRY) can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by the (NATIONALITY) Government (%)



QA5.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about freedom of artistic expression? – You believe artists in (OUR COUNTRY) can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by people or groups outside of the government (%)



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QA5.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about freedom of artistic expression?
You believe artists in (OUR COUNTRY) can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by the (NATIONALITY) Government
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	28	49	15	5	3	77	20
Gender							
Man	29	49	15	5	2	78	20
Woman	27	49	16	5	3	76	21
Age-4							
15-24	28	50	15	4	3	78	19
25-39	27	52	15	4	2	79	19
40-54	28	49	16	5	2	77	21
55+	28	48	16	5	3	76	21
Education (End of)							
15-	24	47	18	5	6	71	23
16-19	25	51	16	5	3	76	21
20+	34	47	14	4	1	81	18
Still Studying	30	49	14	4	3	79	18
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	31	50	13	5	1	81	18
Managers	33	50	13	3	1	83	16
Other white collars	26	52	16	4	2	78	20
Manual workers	25	51	17	5	2	76	22
House persons	25	45	20	6	4	70	26
Unemployed	26	40	23	8	3	66	31
Retired	29	48	15	4	4	77	19
Students	31	49	14	3	3	80	17
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	20	47	18	10	5	67	28
From time to time	22	52	19	4	3	74	23
Almost never / Never	32	48	14	4	2	80	18
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	28	49	15	5	3	77	20
Small or middle sized town	28	50	16	4	2	78	20
Large town	30	48	16	4	2	78	20
Image of the EU							
Positive	35	50	12	2	1	85	14
Neutral	24	51	17	5	3	75	22
Negative	20	42	24	11	3	62	35
Cultural importance							
Total important	30	49	15	4	2	79	19
Total Not important	23	48	18	5	6	71	23
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	26	50	16	5	3	76	21
Knows people	33	47	15	4	1	80	19
Works in the cultural sector	38	43	13	5	1	81	18
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	30	49	15	4	2	79	19
Not satisfied	18	48	24	7	3	66	31

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QA5.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about freedom of artistic expression?
You believe artists in (OUR COUNTRY) can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by people or groups outside of the government
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	25	48	19	5	3	73	24
Gender							
Man	26	47	19	6	2	73	25
Woman	25	48	19	4	4	73	23
Age-4							
15-24	24	48	19	5	4	72	24
25-39	25	48	20	5	2	73	25
40-54	26	48	19	5	2	74	24
55+	25	47	19	5	4	72	24
Education (End of)							
15-	24	46	18	6	6	70	24
16-19	24	49	19	5	3	73	24
20+	26	48	20	5	1	74	25
Still Studying	26	47	18	5	4	73	23
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	29	45	19	6	1	74	25
Managers	27	50	18	4	1	77	22
Other white collars	23	51	19	5	2	74	24
Manual workers	24	49	20	5	2	73	25
House persons	23	47	20	5	5	70	25
Unemployed	23	40	25	10	2	63	35
Retired	26	47	18	4	5	73	22
Students	26	49	17	4	4	75	21
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	20	45	19	11	5	65	30
From time to time	23	49	20	5	3	72	25
Almost never / Never	27	48	18	4	3	75	22
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	25	48	18	5	4	73	23
Small or middle sized town	25	49	18	5	3	74	23
Large town	26	47	20	5	2	73	25
Image of the EU							
Positive	30	50	16	3	1	80	19
Neutral	21	50	20	5	4	71	25
Negative	20	38	26	12	4	58	38
Cultural importance							
Total important	26	48	19	5	2	74	24
Total Not important	21	48	20	5	6	69	25
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	25	48	19	5	3	73	24
Knows people	26	48	20	5	1	74	25
Works in the cultural sector	31	43	19	6	1	74	25
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	26	48	18	5	3	74	23
Not satisfied	17	46	25	8	4	63	33

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QA5.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about freedom of artistic expression?
Freedom of artistic expression is important to you
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	45	43	8	2	2	88	10
Gender							
Man	45	42	9	2	2	87	11
Woman	45	43	8	2	2	88	10
Age-4							
15-24	49	41	7	1	2	90	8
25-39	46	42	8	2	2	88	10
40-54	45	44	8	2	1	89	10
55+	44	43	8	3	2	87	11
Education (End of)							
15-	32	48	12	4	4	80	16
16-19	39	47	10	2	2	86	12
20+	57	36	5	1	1	93	6
Still Studying	53	39	5	1	2	92	6
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	50	39	8	2	1	89	10
Managers	53	39	6	2	0	92	8
Other white collars	45	45	7	2	1	90	9
Manual workers	39	46	10	3	2	85	13
House persons	40	45	10	3	2	85	13
Unemployed	46	39	10	2	3	85	12
Retired	43	43	8	3	3	86	11
Students	53	39	5	1	2	92	6
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	42	42	10	3	3	84	13
From time to time	37	47	11	3	2	84	14
Almost never / Never	49	41	6	2	2	90	8
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	42	44	9	3	2	86	12
Small or middle sized town	45	43	8	2	2	88	10
Large town	50	41	6	2	1	91	8
Image of the EU							
Positive	51	42	5	1	1	93	6
Neutral	39	45	10	3	3	84	13
Negative	44	39	10	5	2	83	15
Cultural importance							
Total important	52	42	4	1	1	94	5
Total Not important	19	46	22	7	6	65	29
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	41	45	9	3	2	86	12
Knows people	60	33	5	1	1	93	6
Works in the cultural sector	62	30	7	1	0	92	8
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	47	42	7	2	2	89	9
Not satisfied	31	44	16	6	3	75	22
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	46	44	7	2	1	90	9
Not satisfied	39	42	12	4	3	81	16



IV. ACCESS, PARTICIPATION AND BARRIERS

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1. Personal engagement in the Arts

Nearly half (49%) of Europeans have engaged in artistic activities, either individually or as part of a group, within the last 12 months, which is 12 pp more than in 2013.

Overall, participation in cultural activities has increased across Europe, whether on an individual basis or within a group. The proportion of respondents who reported having engaged in any items of the question rose from 37% in 2013 to 49%.

The Netherlands reports the highest level of participation (76%, +19 pp), closely followed Sweden (68%, =), Finland (68%, +5pp) and Slovakia which saw a significant increase (68%, +30pp). In contrast, Romania records the lowest proportion of respondents who participated in any cultural activities (18%, -5pp), followed by Portugal (26%, -4pp), Poland and Lithuania (both 32%; -1 pp and +6 pp, respectively). These findings indicate a trend towards greater participation in arts, although the extent of engagement varies significantly across different countries.

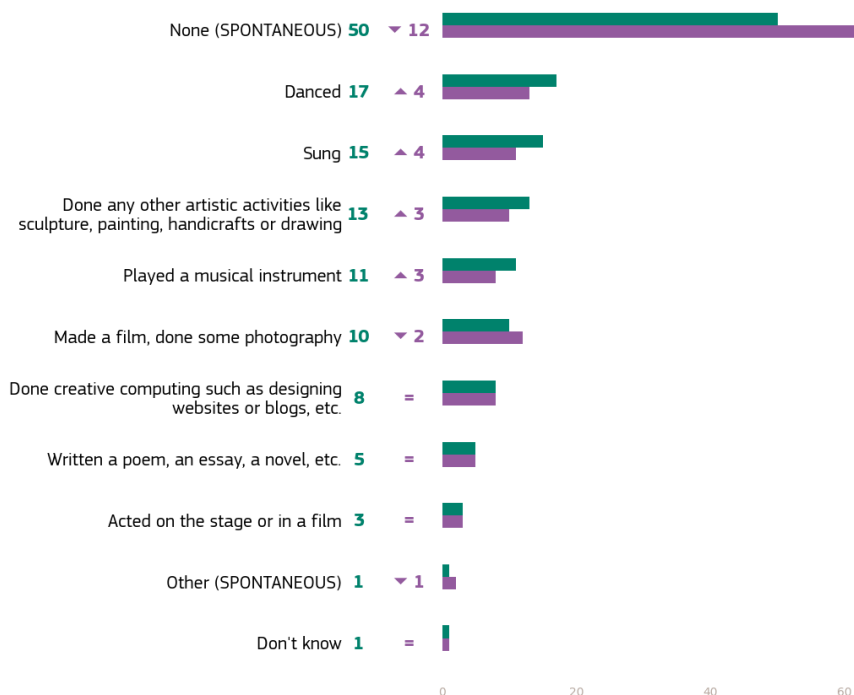
In all countries except Denmark, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden more people have taken part in artistic activities compared to 2013.

Among the respondents in the EU27, **Dancing** was reported by 17% (+4pp) of respondents in the EU27. Greece had the highest participation rate at 37% (+20pp), followed by Finland (27%, +12pp) and Slovakia (26%, +10pp). Lower rates were observed in Lithuania (5%, =), Romania (8%, -6pp), and Poland (9%, =). Countries like Cyprus (17%, =), Spain (16%, +2pp) and Germany (17%, -pp) had moderate engagement level.

Singing also was a common activity, with 15% (+4pp) of respondents in the EU27 indicating they had sung in the past year. Greece had the highest participation rate at 34% (+22pp), followed by Slovakia (31%, +16pp) and Finland (31%, +8pp). Lower rates were observed in Portugal (3%, -3pp), Romania (4%, -3pp), and Lithuania (7%, =). France (-1pp), Germany (+6pp), and Croatia (+10pp) had moderate engagement levels, with 15%, 17%, and 19% of respondents respectively reporting they had sung.

Engaging in other artistic activities such as sculpture, painting, handicrafts, or drawing was reported by 13% (+3pp) of respondents in the EU27. The Netherlands had the highest participation rate at 36% (+13pp), followed by Finland (32%, +6pp) and Sweden (26%, +2). Lower rates were observed in Romania (2%, -1pp), Poland (4%, +1pp) and Greece (4%, -1pp). Other countries such as Italy (11%, +8pp), Cyprus (12%, +5pp) and Latvia (15%, +4pp) show moderate engagement in these activities.

QA3: Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as part of an organised group or classes... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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Playing a musical instrument comes next at 11% (+3pp). This activity was most popular in Sweden (23%, +1pp), followed by the Netherlands (20%, +6pp), Finland (19%, +3pp) and Luxembourg (19%, +4pp). In contrast, lower participation rates were observed in Romania (1%, -3pp), Poland (4%, -1pp), and Portugal (4%, -1pp). Countries like Belgium (-1pp), Estonia (+3pp), and France (+2pp) have moderate engagement levels, with 12% of respondents in each country indicating they played a musical instrument.

Making films or doing photography was reported by 10% (-2pp) of respondents in the EU27. The Netherlands (24%, +4pp) had the highest participation followed by Denmark (-25pp) and Sweden (-12pp). Lower engagement was seen in Spain (1%, -2pp) Bulgaria (2%, +1pp), and Romania (3%, -4pp).

Creative computing activities such as designing websites or blogs were reported by 8% (=) of respondents in the EU27. The Netherlands had the highest participation rate at 28% (+8pp), followed by Finland (21%, +5pp) and Denmark (18%, -5pp). Lower engagement was seen in Greece (1%, -1pp), Cyprus (1%, -4pp) Romania (2%, -2pp) and Portugal (2%, =).

Writing poems, essays, novels, or other literary works was reported by 5% (=) of respondents in the EU27. The Netherlands (15%, +6pp) followed by Finland (13%, +1pp) Denmark (11%, -2pp) and Estonia (11% +3pp). Lower engagement was seen in Bulgaria (=), Poland (-1) and Portugal (-1) with only 1% of respondents participating in this activity.

Acting on the stage or in a film was reported by 3% of respondents in the EU27. The highest participation was seen Sweden (9%, =) followed by Malta (7%, +3pp) and The Netherlands (6%, +1p). Countries such as Romania, Bulgaria, Czechia, and Greece, Cyprus, Slovakia, Portugal, Poland had lower engagement, with only 1% or less of respondents participating in this activity.




























The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that women are more likely than men to have participated in cultural activities (50% vs 46%)

In **terms of age**, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to have participated, with 68% who declare having participated. On the other hand, respondents aged 55 and older have the lowest likelihood of participation, with 39%.

Education plays a significant role; 60% of individuals who completed their education at age 20 or older have participated in such activities, compared to 26% of those who ended their education at age 15 or younger.

Among **socio-professional categories**, students show the highest levels of participation, with 74% mentioning having participated. Managers also have high participation rates at 63%, while retired individuals have the lowest likelihood of participation, with 36%.

QA3: Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as part of an organised group or classes... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - Written a poem, an essay, a novel, etc. (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
																													
Played a musical instrument	Feb/Mar 2025	11	12	5	11	16	13	12	13	6	10	12	8	10	5	7	7	19	6	9	20	16	4	4	1	9	12	19	23
	Δ Apr/May 2013	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▼5	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲4	▼2	=	▲3	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼3	=	▲5	▲3	▲1
	Sung	Feb/Mar 2025	15	18	12	15	30	17	22	14	34	9	15	19	13	10	12	7	26	8	8	25	17	8	3	4	15	31	25
	Δ Apr/May 2013	▲4	▲7	▲7	▲3	▼8	▲6	▲7	▲1	▲22	▼1	▼1	▲10	▲9	▼1	▼2	=	▲10	▲3	▲6	▲8	▲5	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼6	▲16	▲8	▼3
Acted on the stage or in a film	Feb/Mar 2025	3	5	1	1	3	2	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	1	4	3	4	3	7	6	5	1	1	0	5	1	4	9
	Δ Apr/May 2013	=	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲3	▲1	▲3	=	=	▼1	▲2	=	▲1	=
	Danced	Feb/Mar 2025	17	25	17	17	24	17	20	15	37	16	18	15	12	17	9	5	28	11	10	26	20	9	10	8	18	26	27
	Δ Apr/May 2013	▲4	▲9	▲10	▲2	▼11	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲20	▲2	▼2	▲8	▲9	=	▼4	=	▲10	▲4	▲8	▲11	▲4	=	=	▼6	▼3	▲10	▲12	▼1
Written a poem, an essay, a novel, etc.	Feb/Mar 2025	5	7	1	3	11	3	11	6	2	4	6	2	5	2	4	3	6	2	9	15	7	1	1	1	4	3	13	9
	Δ Apr/May 2013	=	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲3	▼1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▲6	▲6	▲5	▼1	▼1	▼2	=	▲1	▲1	▼3
	Made a film, done some photography	Feb/Mar 2025	10	11	2	15	23	15	18	4	10	1	13	9	6	8	15	4	20	9	10	24	22	5	5	3	14	20	15
	Δ Apr/May 2013	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲2	▼26	▼4	▲8	▼4	▲6	▲2	▼7	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▲6	▲4	▲8	▼3	=	▼4	▼8	▼8	▼4	▼12
Done any other artistic activities like sculpture, painting, handicrafts or drawing	Feb/Mar 2025	13	23	5	6	20	12	24	10	4	12	21	6	11	12	15	11	19	7	9	36	15	4	4	2	14	10	32	26
	Δ Apr/May 2013	▲3	▲8	▲3	▲2	▼7	▲2	▲4	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	=	▲3	▲4	▲13	▲5	▲1	▲1	▼1	=	▲4	▲6	▲2
	Done creative computing such as designing websites or blogs, etc.	Feb/Mar 2025	8	11	4	10	18	10	14	4	1	5	8	5	5	1	7	4	13	5	7	28	13	5	2	2	6	7	21
	Δ Apr/May 2013	=	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼5	=	▲2	=	▼1	=	▼3	▲3	▲3	▼4	▲1	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲4	▲8	▲6	▲3	=	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲5	▼4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Feb/Mar 2025	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2013	▼1	▼2	=	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼4	▼3	=	=	▼3	▼6	=	=	▼3	=	▼5	▼1	=
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Feb/Mar 2025	50	36	64	44	34	46	33	51	47	59	43	52	53	62	53	67	32	62	50	24	42	64	73	81	52	31	31
	Δ Apr/May 2013	▼12	▼18	▼22	▼19	▲8	▼12	▼17	▼8	▼27	▼9	▼6	▼27	▼27	▼5	▼5	▼4	▼11	▼17	▼32	▼18	▼14	▼4	▼5	▼7	▼3	▼31	▼6	=
Don't know	Feb/Mar 2025	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Δ Apr/May 2013	=	▼1	=	▲2	=	▲1	▼3	▲1	=	=	▲1	▲3	=	=	▼2	▼2	=	▲1	=	=	=	▲2	▲1	▼2	▲1	=	=	=
	Feb/Mar 2025																												

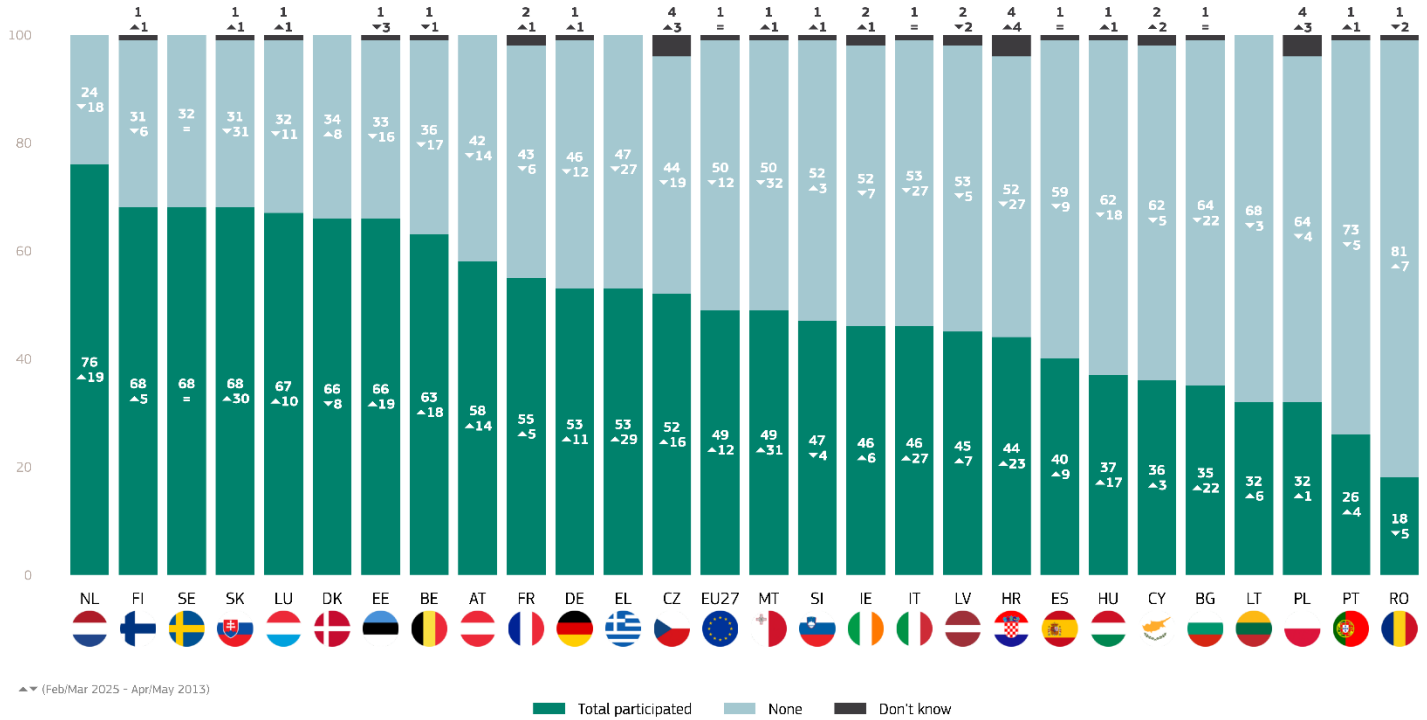
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Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, 50% of those who almost never or never have difficulties participated. In comparison, 44% of those who experience difficulties most of the time participated.

Regarding **subjective urbanisation**, respondents residing in large towns are most likely to have participated, with a participation rate of 52%. Conversely, those living in rural areas or villages exhibit a total participation rate of 44%.

QA3sum: Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as part of an organised group or classes... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). Total participated (%)



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QA3 Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as part of an organised group or classes... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Played a musical instrument	Acted on the stage or in a film	Sung	Written a poem, an essay, a novel, etc.	Danced	Made a film, done some photography	Done any other artistic activities like sculpture, painting, handicrafts or drawing	Done creative computing such as designing websites or blogs, etc.	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	11	3	15	5	17	10	13	8	1	50	1
Gender											
Man	13	3	12	4	13	11	9	10	1	52	1
Woman	9	3	17	5	20	10	17	7	1	48	1
Age-4											
15-24	21	6	21	9	26	16	17	16	2	31	1
25-39	13	3	17	5	22	13	16	12	1	42	1
40-54	11	3	14	3	16	10	12	8	2	51	1
55+	6	2	12	4	11	8	12	4	1	60	1
Education (End of)											
15-	4	1	9	2	10	3	5	1	1	72	2
16-19	7	2	12	3	14	8	11	5	1	57	1
20+	15	4	18	6	21	15	18	13	1	38	1
Still Studying	25	7	25	11	27	17	20	19	2	24	1
Socio-professional category											
Self-employed	14	4	16	5	19	14	18	11	1	45	1
Managers	17	4	17	6	23	15	18	15	1	35	1
Other white collars	11	3	16	4	19	14	13	8	1	46	1
Manual workers	8	2	13	3	16	7	9	5	1	58	1
House persons	5	2	13	4	13	7	11	3	1	58	1
Unemployed	10	1	16	4	17	9	14	12	1	46	2
Retired	6	2	11	3	9	7	11	4	1	62	2
Students	24	6	24	11	28	17	20	19	2	25	1
Difficulties paying bills											
Most of the time	12	2	18	7	16	8	12	7	2	55	1
From time to time	9	3	15	5	16	8	12	7	1	53	2
Almost never / Never	11	3	14	4	17	12	14	9	1	49	1
Subjective urbanisation											
Rural area or village	9	2	14	3	15	9	12	7	1	55	1
Small or middle sized town	11	3	15	4	16	10	13	8	1	49	2
Large town	13	3	16	6	18	13	15	10	1	47	1
Image of the EU											
Positive	13	3	16	5	19	12	14	10	1	45	1
Neutral	9	2	14	4	14	8	12	7	1	55	2
Negative	9	2	13	4	16	11	12	7	1	54	1
Cultural importance											
Total important	13	3	16	5	19	11	15	9	1	46	1
Total Not important	4	1	9	2	9	7	5	5	1	68	2
Proximity with the field of arts											
Does not know anyone	7	1	12	3	14	8	10	6	1	57	2
Knows people	23	6	23	11	27	19	25	16	2	26	0
Works in the cultural sector	27	12	28	14	23	19	34	21	1	16	2
Satisfaction private life											
Satisfied	11	3	15	5	17	11	14	9	1	49	1
Not satisfied	7	2	12	3	10	7	9	6	1	61	2

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QA3sum Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as part of an organised group or classes... (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE). Total participated (% - EU)

	Total participated	None	Don't know
EU27	49	50	1
Gender			
Man	46	52	2
Woman	50	48	2
Age-4			
15-24	68	31	1
25-39	56	42	2
40-54	48	51	1
55+	39	60	1
Education (End of)			
15-	26	72	2
16-19	42	57	1
20+	60	39	1
Still Studying	75	24	1
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	54	45	1
Managers	63	35	2
Other white collars	52	47	1
Manual workers	41	58	1
House persons	40	59	1
Unemployed	53	45	2
Retired	36	62	2
Students	74	25	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	55	1
From time to time	46	52	2
Almost never / Never	50	49	1
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	44	55	1
Small or middle sized town	49	49	2
Large town	52	47	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	54	45	1
Neutral	43	55	2
Negative	45	54	1
Cultural importance			
Total Important	53	46	1
Total Not important	31	67	2
Proximity with the field of arts			
Does not know anyone	41	57	2
Knows people	73	27	0
Works in the cultural sector	82	16	2
Satisfaction private life			
Satisfied	50	49	1
Not satisfied	37	61	2
Satisfaction professional life			
Satisfied	50	49	1
Not satisfied	43	56	1

2. Access to cultural activities

A slight majority of Europeans disagree with the statement that people in all regions of their country have the same ability to access cultural activities.

Respondents were then asked to indicate how much they agree or disagree that people in all regions of their country have the same ability to access cultural activities.

At the EU level, the perception of equal access to cultural activities varies significantly. 13% of respondents totally agree that people in all regions have the same ability to access cultural activities, while 32% tend to agree. On the other hand, 33% tend to disagree and 19% totally disagree with this statement. A small proportion, 3%, indicated that they do not know.

Examining the **country-level results**, Malta stands out with the highest percentage of respondents who totally agree (38%), followed by Luxembourg (25%) and Ireland (23%). In contrast, the lowest levels of total agreement are observed in Sweden (7%), Finland (8%), and Slovakia (9%). When considering those who tend to agree, Italy leads with 46%, followed by Poland (42%) and Belgium (39%). The lowest levels of agreement in this category are found in Bulgaria (17%), Estonia (20%), and France (20%).

On the other side of the spectrum, Finland has the highest percentage of respondents who tend to disagree (45%), followed by Sweden (43%) and Slovenia (41%). The lowest levels of disagreement are seen in Malta (20%), Croatia (25%), and Ireland (26%). For those who totally disagree, Bulgaria (31%), Estonia (29%), and Greece (29%) report the highest levels, while the lowest levels are observed in Malta (5%), Luxembourg (6%), and Italy (7%).

In terms of overall agreement (combining totally agree and tend to agree), Malta (74%) stands out with the highest level followed by Italy (65%), and Czechia (59%). Conversely, lowest level of agreements are found in Finland (27%), Bulgaria (28%), and Sweden (29%).

In summary, the results reveal significant variations in perceptions of equal access to cultural activities across the European Union. These findings highlight the diverse experiences and perceptions of cultural accessibility within the EU.

When analysing the results according to sociodemographic categories **men and women** show very similar levels of agreement (45% vs 44% respectively).

In **terms of age** the younger respondents are (15-24 years old) the most likely to agree with that statement with 49% comparing to the 55+ years old who are only 43%.

Educational attainment significantly impacts agreement levels. Respondents who completed their education between the ages of 16 and 19 exhibit the highest agreement at 48%, whereas those who concluded their education at age 20 or older are the least likely to concur with this statement, with only 40% in agreement.

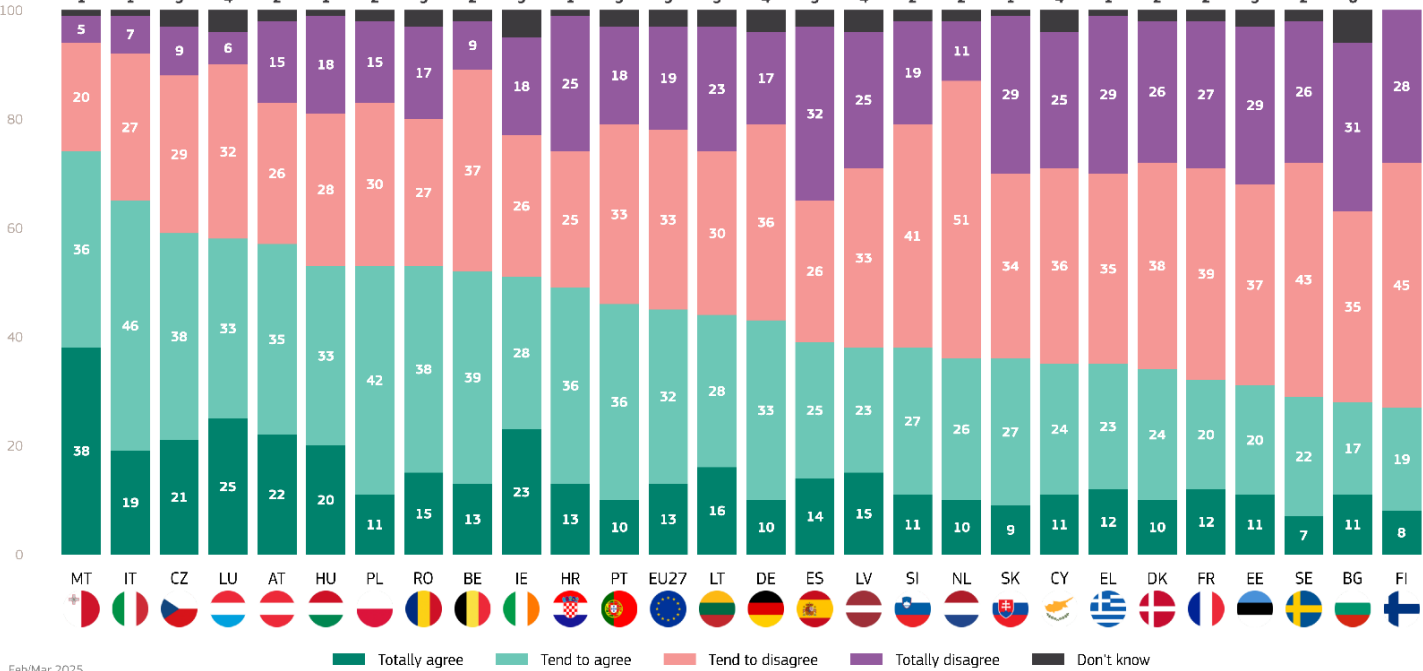
Among **socio-professional categories**, house persons show the highest levels of agreement, with 49%. On the other hand, the unemployed are the least likely to agree, with 37%.

Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, those who experience difficulties from time to time are the most likely to agree, with 50% whereas those who experience difficulties most of the time have only agree at 38%.

In terms of **subjective urbanisation**, respondents living in small or middle-sized towns are the most likely to agree, with 47%. For those living in rural areas or villages the figure is at 41%.

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QA6.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)? - People in all regions of (OUR COUNTRY) have the same ability to access cultural activities (%)



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QA6.2

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)?

People in all regions of (OUR COUNTRY) have the same ability to access cultural activities

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	13	32	33	19	3	45	52
Gender							
Man	13	32	33	19	3	45	52
Woman	13	31	33	20	3	44	53
Age-4							
15-24	17	32	30	18	3	49	48
25-39	14	31	34	19	2	45	53
40-54	13	33	33	20	1	46	53
55+	12	31	34	20	3	43	54
Education (End of)							
15-	12	34	30	19	5	46	49
16-19	14	34	31	19	2	48	50
20+	12	28	37	21	2	40	58
Still Studying	16	29	33	18	4	45	51
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	14	30	35	20	1	44	55
Managers	12	31	36	20	1	43	56
Other white collars	15	33	32	19	1	48	51
Manual workers	14	34	32	18	2	48	50
House persons	14	35	27	20	4	49	47
Unemployed	13	24	36	24	3	37	60
Retired	12	30	34	20	4	42	54
Students	16	31	31	18	4	47	49
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	12	26	30	28	4	38	58
From time to time	14	36	31	17	2	50	48
Almost never / Never	13	30	35	20	2	43	55
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	12	29	33	23	3	41	56
Small or middle sized town	14	33	33	17	3	47	50
Large town	13	32	34	19	2	45	53
Image of the EU							
Positive	16	33	33	17	1	49	50
Neutral	12	33	33	18	4	45	51
Negative	10	23	34	30	3	33	64
Cultural importance							
Total important	14	32	33	19	2	46	52
Total Not important	9	32	33	20	6	41	53
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	13	33	33	18	3	46	51
Knows people	13	27	36	22	2	40	58
Works in the cultural sector	20	30	29	20	1	50	49
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	14	32	33	19	2	46	52
Not satisfied	11	28	34	24	3	39	58
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	14	33	33	18	2	47	51
Not satisfied	12	28	33	23	4	40	56

3. Barriers to cultural participation

In all European countries except Czechia, respondents cited lack of time as the main reason for not attending cultural events.

Europeans were asked to identify factors that might prevent them from participating in cultural activities or attending cultural events as frequently as they would like. They were first asked to select the reason that came to mind initially (QA4a), and subsequently (QA4b), allowing us to compile results for both questions (QA4ab).

Throughout the European Union, respondents identify various reasons as barriers to engaging in cultural activities or attending cultural events as frequently as they desire.

Considering the barriers that first come to the mind of Europeans, **lack of time** (26%), **cost of admission or tickets** (18%) and **lack of interest in available activities** (12%) are the three reasons that were chosen.

Now looking at the EU aggregated results⁴, the most commonly reported reason remains **lack of time** mentioned by 45% of participants. This barrier was most prevalent in Luxembourg (62%), followed by Cyprus (61%) and Greece (58%). In contrast, lower rates were observed in Latvia (37%), Romania (39%), and Malta (40%).

This is followed by **cost of admission or tickets** at 38%. This issue was most significant in Czechia (52%), Greece (51%), and Estonia (49%). Lower participation rates due to cost were noted in Slovenia (16%), Luxembourg (19%), and Lithuania (20%).

Focusing then on **distance to venues**, 34% of respondents at EU level identify this as a primary barrier. Croatia (49%), Czechia (44%), and Denmark (44%) reported the highest rates. Conversely, lower rates were found in Lithuania (16%), Spain (19%), and Latvia (21%).

Less frequently cited reasons include **lack of interest in available activities** reported by 28% of Europeans. This was most common in Greece (39%) Austria (38%) and Portugal (38%). Lower rates were observed in Latvia (18%), Spain (19%), Slovakia, Romania, Luxembourg and France (all at 22%).

When it comes to **lack of information about events** 22% of respondents at the EU level cite this barrier. The highest rates are observed in Croatia (35%), Italy (28%), and Cyprus (28%). On the other hand, lower rates were found in Lithuania (8%), Slovenia (10%) and Latvia (11%).

Then lack artistic, cultural or creative activities offered in the area comes to respondents' mind with 20% at the EU level. Italy (31%), Portugal (29%), and Croatia (27%) reported the highest rates. Lower rates were observed in Luxembourg (7%), Finland (8%), and Denmark (10%).

Other items are also noted but concern less than 1 out of 10 respondents such as **not feeling adequately educated to participate or attend** (9%) **other health-related reasons, including mental health reasons** (8%), **personal accessibility issues, such as mobility at 7% or lack of childcare** (6%) and **lack of accessibility issues/spaces** (5%) Finally, the three least mentioned items are **feeling unwelcomed or excluded** (4%), **language barriers** (4%) or **technical barriers** (3%).

When analysing **socio-demographic** findings, it appears that **gender** influences the type of barriers identified, particularly in terms of a lack of interest in available activities (24% for men and 32% for women).

In **terms of age**, younger respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to cite the cost of admission or tickets (45%) as a concern, compared to other age categories, which all stand at 37%. Age also plays a significant role for the barrier lack of time which is 59% for the 20-39 years old and 40-54 years old, in comparison to 29% for the 55 years old and more.

Looking at **education levels**, respondents who ended their education at 20 years old or more are the least likely to mention lack of interest in available activities (24%) but the most likely to mention lack of information (23%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, managers are the most likely to cite lack of time (65%) followed by self employed (63%). Additionally, the unemployed (51%) and students (47%) are the most likely to mention cost of admission of tickets.

Regarding **subjective urbanisation**, there are notable differences in proximity to venues between large towns and rural areas, with distances being 29% and 38%, respectively.

⁴ Combining the results of QA4a and QA4b, with QA4b allowing multiple responses, meaning the total percentage for QA4ab options exceeds 100%

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QA4ab: Which of the following reasons might prevent you from participating in cultural activities or from attending cultural events as often as you would like? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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QA4ab: Which of the following reasons might prevent you from participating in cultural activities or from attending cultural events as often as you would like? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Lack of time	45	46	43	52	43	43	46	51	58	51	41	56	41	61	37	41	62	47	40	57	49	42	43	39	53	48	45	47
Cost of admission or tickets	38	37	35	52	47	46	49	33	51	40	42	39	30	27	33	20	19	42	30	39	33	25	30	28	16	27	44	37
Distance to venues	34	32	30	44	44	42	35	32	44	19	42	49	36	22	21	16	26	40	15	31	39	19	23	26	22	29	39	30
Lack of interest in available activities	28	28	25	26	34	32	27	23	39	19	22	35	35	23	18	29	22	25	31	25	38	28	38	22	27	22	23	24
Lack of information about events	22	22	27	20	17	21	13	18	26	25	17	35	28	28	11	8	21	23	26	12	22	20	24	26	10	20	16	22
Lack of artistic, cultural or creative activities offered in your area	20	12	18	16	10	16	15	15	14	21	20	27	31	12	12	18	7	18	26	9	18	24	29	22	11	26	8	11
For other health-related reasons, including mental health reasons	8	10	13	12	8	11	12	5	8	6	6	16	5	5	13	14	6	12	6	6	10	6	7	19	11	7	5	7
Personal accessibility issues, such as mobility	7	11	9	9	5	5	12	5	4	6	7	17	7	5	5	10	7	14	6	5	9	9	6	17	7	8	4	6
You do not feel adequately educated to participate/attend	9	9	12	2	4	6	8	5	7	9	6	14	16	8	1	8	4	17	5	2	7	14	7	13	7	5	0	3
Lack of childcare	6	9	3	9	11	4	6	10	5	4	3	6	5	12	5	6	9	10	6	8	12	6	7	13	7	10	8	6
Lack of accessibility of buildings/spaces	5	7	5	3	4	2	4	6	9	5	4	13	10	1	4	3	3	7	10	3	7	8	4	7	3	4	1	3
Feeling unwelcome or excluded	4	6	4	3	6	5	8	4	2	2	3	7	5	2	3	2	1	7	3	1	9	3	1	11	2	2	3	2
Language barriers	4	7	3	3	3	3	5	3	0	2	4	4	4	1	5	1	12	3	5	1	8	6	2	9	1	2	1	1
Technological barriers (incl. skills or internet access)	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	7	4	2	1	1	2	7	2	1	8	2	2	9	2	3	1	1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	3	3	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	3	4	0	1	5	3	0	4	2	7	1	3	2
None (SPONTANEOUS)	6	3	9	3	4	7	7	7	4	4	6	2	6	8	7	16	4	6	6	5	10	7	8	3	8	7	9	7
Don't know	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

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QA4ab Which of the following reasons might prevent you from participating in cultural activities or from attending cultural events as often as you would like? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Cost of admission or tickets	Distance to venues	Lack of time	Lack of interest in available activities	Lack of accessibility of buildings/spaces	Lack of information about events	Language barriers	Lack of childcare
EU27	38	34	45	28	5	22	4	6
Gender								
Man	36	32	46	32	5	22	4	5
Woman	40	36	44	24	6	21	3	7
Age-4								
15-24	45	36	48	26	5	19	3	2
25-39	37	30	59	28	5	23	4	13
40-54	37	33	59	26	5	23	4	8
55+	37	36	29	30	6	21	4	2
Education (End of)								
15-	37	29	28	36	7	18	3	3
16-19	40	35	43	29	6	22	4	5
20+	35	35	54	24	5	23	4	8
Still Studying	44	35	46	26	5	20	3	1
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	28	31	63	27	5	25	4	7
Managers	31	36	65	22	5	23	3	10
Other white collars	35	32	59	27	5	23	5	8
Manual workers	41	30	54	30	6	23	4	7
House persons	40	33	34	29	6	21	4	13
Unemployed	51	33	37	31	5	19	5	6
Retired	38	37	19	30	6	20	3	1
Students	47	37	47	25	4	21	2	1
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	52	32	40	31	5	22	3	7
From time to time	42	33	44	31	8	24	5	7
Almost never / Never	35	35	46	26	4	21	3	5
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural area or village	33	38	41	26	5	20	3	6
Small or middle sized town	37	34	43	28	6	22	3	6
Large town	45	29	53	29	5	24	5	6
Image of the EU								
Positive	37	35	49	26	5	23	3	6
Neutral	38	32	43	28	6	21	4	6
Negative	41	36	38	34	6	19	4	5
Cultural importance								
Total important	39	36	48	23	5	23	4	6
Total Not important	34	26	33	44	5	18	4	5
Proximity with the field of arts								
Does not know anyone	37	33	44	29	5	21	4	5
Knows people	41	38	50	23	5	24	4	7
Works in the cultural sector	38	34	47	20	8	19	5	7
Satisfaction private life								
Satisfied	37	34	47	28	5	22	4	6
Not satisfied	42	30	30	28	6	21	5	5
Satisfaction professional life								
Satisfied	35	33	51	28	5	22	4	6
Not satisfied	47	34	35	30	6	23	4	6

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QA4ab Which of the following reasons might prevent you from participating in cultural activities or from attending cultural events as often as you would like? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Personal accessibility issues, such as mobility	For other health-related reasons, including mental health reasons	Feeling unwelcome or excluded	Technological barriers (incl. skills or internet access)	You do not feel adequately educated to participate/attend	Lack of artistic, cultural or creative activities offered in your area	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	7	8	4	3	9	20	2	6	1
Gender									
Man	6	7	4	3	9	20	2	7	1
Woman	8	9	4	3	8	21	2	5	1
Age-4									
15-24	5	4	5	2	8	21	2	7	0
25-39	5	4	4	2	7	20	1	4	1
40-54	5	6	3	3	7	20	2	6	0
55+	11	13	4	4	11	20	3	7	1
Education (End of)									
15-	11	15	4	4	18	20	3	6	1
16-19	8	9	5	3	9	22	2	6	1
20+	5	7	3	3	5	18	2	5	1
Still Studying	5	3	4	2	7	20	2	10	1
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	4	3	3	3	7	21	2	6	1
Managers	3	4	3	2	3	18	3	5	0
Other white collars	6	5	4	3	8	18	2	5	1
Manual workers	6	6	4	3	9	21	1	5	1
House persons	7	10	4	4	14	21	2	3	1
Unemployed	7	10	8	3	12	21	1	4	1
Retired	13	17	4	4	11	20	3	8	1
Students	4	4	4	1	7	21	2	8	1
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	8	11	8	3	16	21	2	4	1
From time to time	8	9	6	4	10	20	2	5	0
Almost never / Never	7	8	3	2	7	20	2	7	1
Subjective urbanisation									
Rural area or village	8	8	5	3	8	25	3	6	1
Small or middle sized town	7	8	4	3	10	21	2	6	1
Large town	7	8	4	3	7	12	2	5	1
Image of the EU									
Positive	7	7	3	2	7	21	2	6	1
Neutral	8	10	5	4	10	18	2	6	1
Negative	8	9	4	3	9	21	2	5	0
Cultural importance									
Total important	7	8	3	3	7	21	2	6	1
Total Not important	9	11	6	4	13	18	3	7	1
Proximity with the field of arts									
Does not know anyone	8	9	4	3	10	20	2	6	1
Knows people	6	7	5	3	5	21	2	5	0
Works in the cultural sector	6	8	4	3	4	19	2	7	1
Satisfaction private life									
Satisfied	7	7	4	3	8	20	2	6	1
Not satisfied	12	17	7	5	15	22	3	5	1
Satisfaction professional life									
Satisfied	6	7	3	3	7	19	2	6	1
Not satisfied	10	11	7	4	13	22	2	5	1



V. AI AND CULTURE

1. Perception of artificial intelligence in art and culture

Over 8 out of 10 Europeans prefer content created by humans over AI-generated content and express concerns about its potential impact on the earnings of artists and creatives.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with several statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture. The survey aimed to capture the public's views on AI-generated content, their preferences, usage, and concerns about AI's impact on the arts and cultural sector.

When it comes to preferences, 81% agree **that they generally prefer human-made content to AI-generated content**, while 15% disagree. Specifically, 54% totally agree and 27% tend to agree, while 10% tend to disagree and 5% totally disagree. 4% of respondents indicated that they do not know.

Concerns about the impact of generative AI on employment or earnings for artists and creatives are prevalent, with 73% of respondents agreeing and 21% disagreeing with this statement. This includes 31% who totally agree and 42% who tend to agree, while 15% tend to disagree and 6% totally disagree. 6% of respondents indicated that they do not know.

At the EU level, the perception of AI in art and culture reveals more nuanced opinions. 48% of respondents agree **that they can tell the difference between AI-generated and human-crafted art**, while 47% disagree. Within this, 14% totally agree and 34% tend to agree, whereas 28% tend to disagree and 19% totally disagree. A small proportion, 5%, indicated that they do not know.

Encountering AI-generated art is also common, with 36% of respondents agreeing that they often come across such works, and 55% disagreeing. This includes 9% who totally agree and 27% who tend to agree, while 29% tend to disagree and 26% totally disagree. 9% of respondents indicated that they do not know.

Regarding the use of generative AI tools, 27% of respondents agreed **that they often use these tools to produce visual art, music, or literary works**, and 71% disagreed. This includes 8% who totally agree and 19% who tend to agree, while 21% tend to disagree and 50% totally disagree. 2% of respondents indicated that they do not know.

QA7: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture? (%)

You generally prefer human-made content to AI-generated content



You are concerned that the rise of generative AI may have an impact on employment or earnings for artists and creatives



You can tell the difference between a piece of visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI and one crafted by a human



You often come across visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI



You often make use of generative AI tools to produce visual art, pieces of music or literary works for your personal or professional use



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Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

Examining the **country-level results**, Sweden (94%) has the highest percentage of respondents who agree they **generally prefer human-made content to AI generated one** followed by Finland (91%) and Slovenia (91%). The lowest levels of agreement are observed in Romania (75%), Italy (76%) and Poland (79%).

Concerns about the impact of generative AI on employment or earnings for artists and creatives are highest in Ireland (83%) followed by Finland and Sweden, both at 81%. The lowest levels of agreement are observed in Estonia (57%), Lithuania (59%), and Bulgaria (60%).

Malta stands out with the highest percentage of respondents who agree (69%) **that they can tell the difference between AI-generated and human-crafted art**, followed by Croatia (63%) and Ireland (59%). In contrast, the lowest levels of agreement are observed in Greece (33%), Portugal (39%), and Denmark (44%).

Encountering AI-generated art is most common in Malta (54% agree), followed by Croatia (52%) and Ireland (50%). The lowest levels of agreement are observed in Greece (22%), Germany (29%), and France (29%).

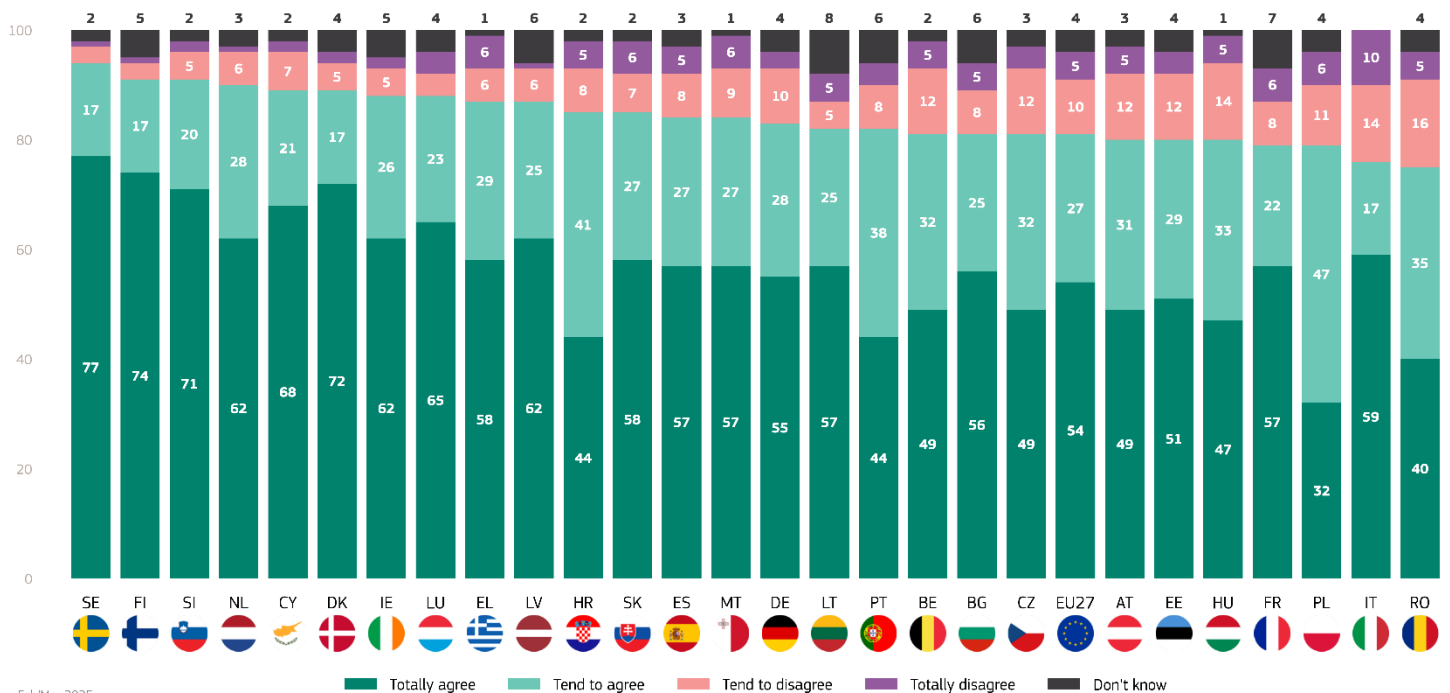
Regarding the **usage of generative AI tools**, Poland has the highest percentage of respondents who agree with that statement (48%), followed by Malta (40%) and Croatia (39%). The lowest levels of agreement are observed in Sweden (11%), Greece (14%) and Finland (15%).

The results reveal diverse perceptions and attitudes towards AI's role in art and culture across the European Union. While there is a significant portion of the population that believes they can differentiate between AI-generated and human-crafted art, and generally prefers human-made content, the usage of generative AI tools concerns almost a bit less than of third of Europeans.

A cross-question analysis shows that individuals who prefer human-made art over AI-generated art are slightly more likely to agree that they can distinguish between the two, with 54% expressing this view—potentially reflecting a perceived authenticity or higher intrinsic value. Conversely, among those who do not prefer human-made art, 71% disagree with the statement that they can tell the difference between a piece created by a human and one generated by AI.

Concerns about the impact of AI on employment and earnings for artists and creatives are prevalent, with notable variations between countries. Nations such as Malta, Ireland, and Cyprus exhibit higher levels of agreement across various statements, indicating a more engaged and concerned public, whereas countries like Sweden, Finland, and Denmark show higher levels of skepticism and disagreement. These findings highlight the complex and varied landscape of public opinion on AI in the arts and cultural sector within the EU.

QA7.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture? - You generally prefer human-made content to AI-generated content (%)



Special Eurobarometer 562

Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

Crossing the questions once again, it is interesting to observe that individuals who believe they can distinguish between AI-generated and human-made art are significantly more likely to express concern about the rise of AI and its impact on employment and earnings for artists and creatives, with 80% agreeing with this statement. Similarly, those who prefer human-made art also appear more sensitive to the potential impact of AI, with 80% of them expressing concern as well.

Analysing the **socio-demographic results**, age is a factor in distinguishing between AI-created art and human-crafted art, with 63% of individuals aged 15-24 agreeing with this statement compared to 36% of those aged 55 or older.

Similarly, **educational attainment** is a factor, with 54% of people who completed their studies at age 20 or older agreeing with the statement, versus 27% of individuals who ended their education at 15 years old or earlier.

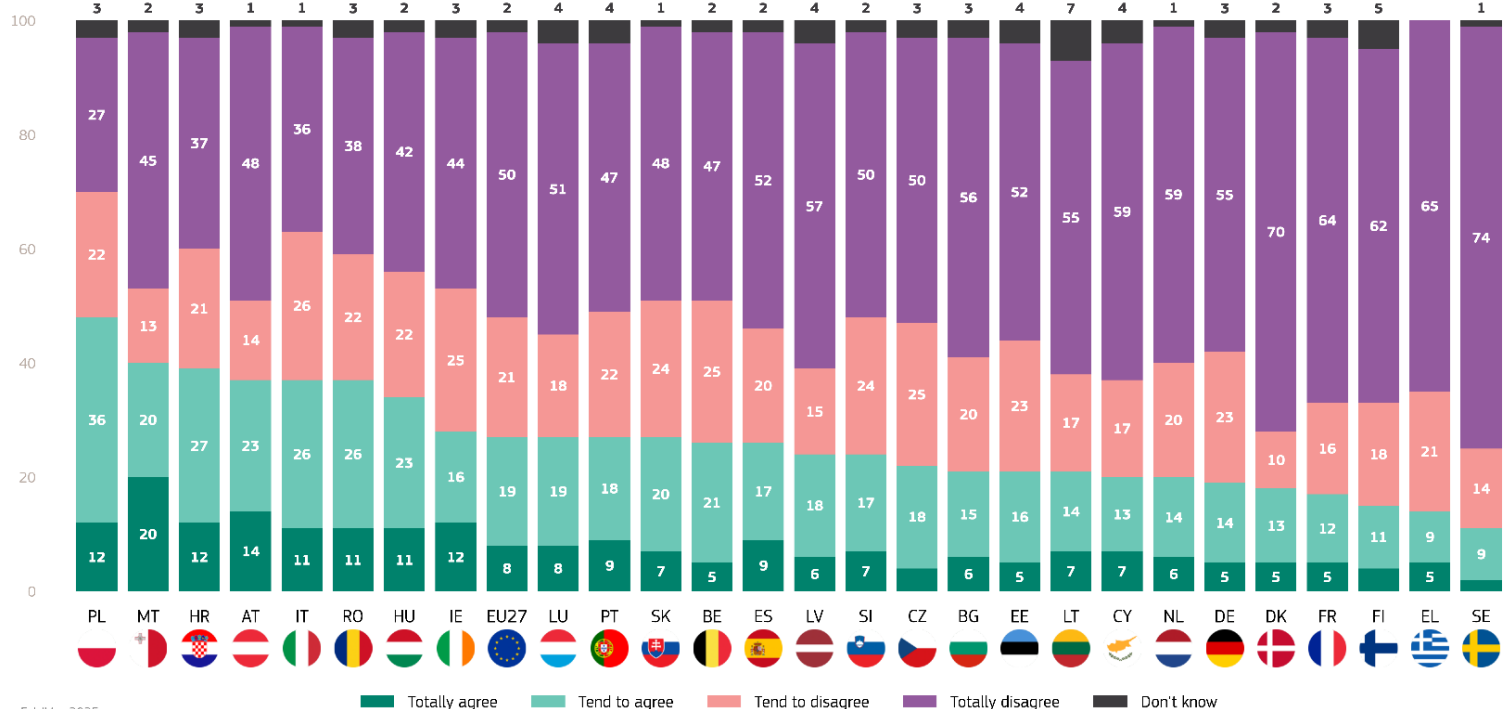
There are minimal differences in preferences between human-made content and AI-generated content across various socio-demographic categories. Only **education** appears to have a significant impact, with 85% of individuals who completed their education at 20 years old or older agreeing with the statement, compared to 65% of individuals with lower levels of education.

A similar trend is observed concerning **age** and **education** in the utilisation of generative AI tools for art creation. Specifically, 41% of individuals aged 15-24 agree with this statement, compared to only 19% of respondents aged 55 and older. Among respondents who completed their education at the age of 15 or younger, only 17% agree with the statement, whereas 27% of those who continued their education beyond this age concur.

Young generations are most likely to encounter artistic works generated by AI, with 56% of individuals aged 15-24 agreeing with this statement. Conversely, only 22% of those aged 55 and above agree with this statement. Not surprisingly, students are also the most likely to encounter such pieces of art, in comparison to other **socio-professional categories**. Also, those living in large towns are significantly more likely to say so in comparison to those living in rural area or village (41% vs 34%).

Concerns regarding the impact of generative AI on employment and earnings for artists are widely shared across various sociodemographic categories. **Educational attainment**, however, appears to have a significant effect on these concerns. Specifically, 62% of individuals who completed their education at age 15 express agreement, while 78% of those who concluded their education at age 20 or older share this sentiment.

QA7.3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture? - You often make use of generative AI tools to produce visual art, pieces of music or literary works for your personal or professional use (%)

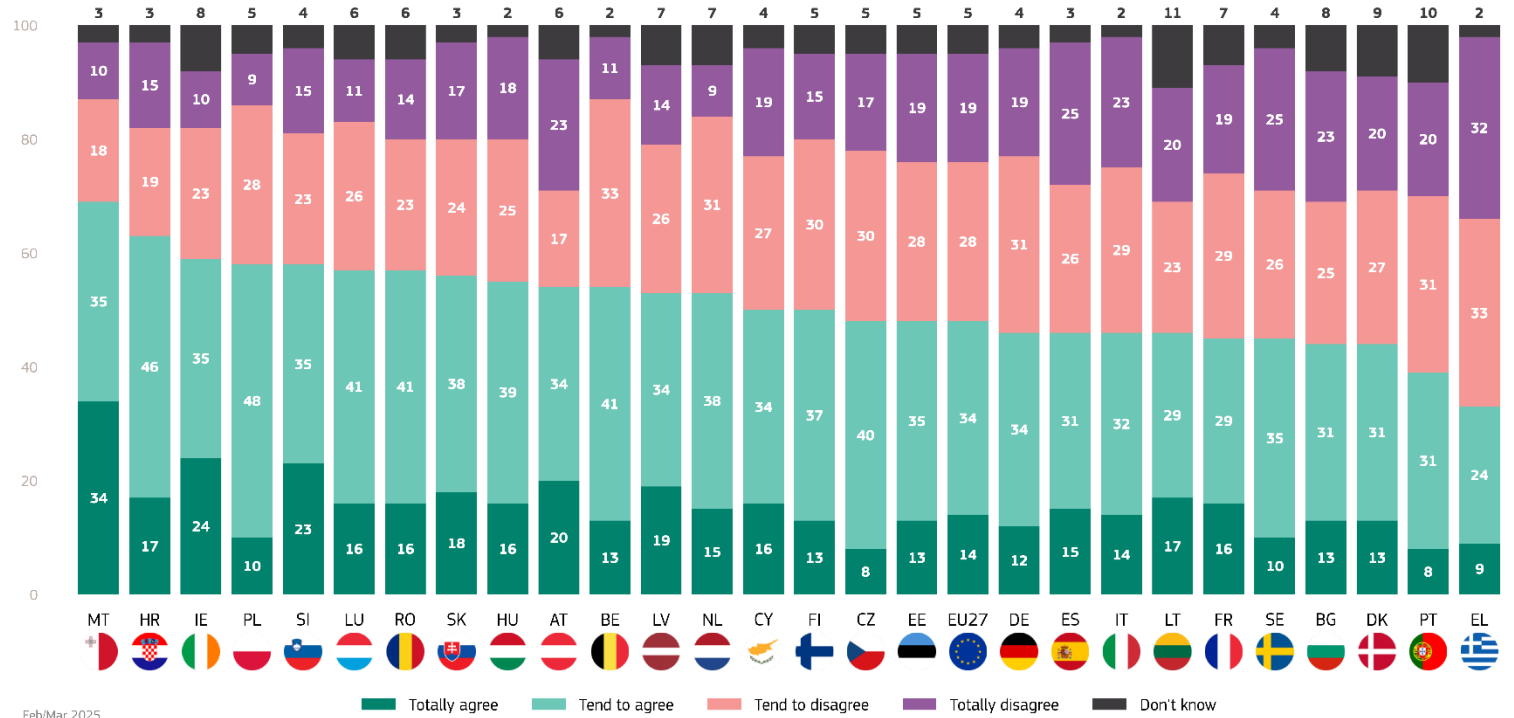


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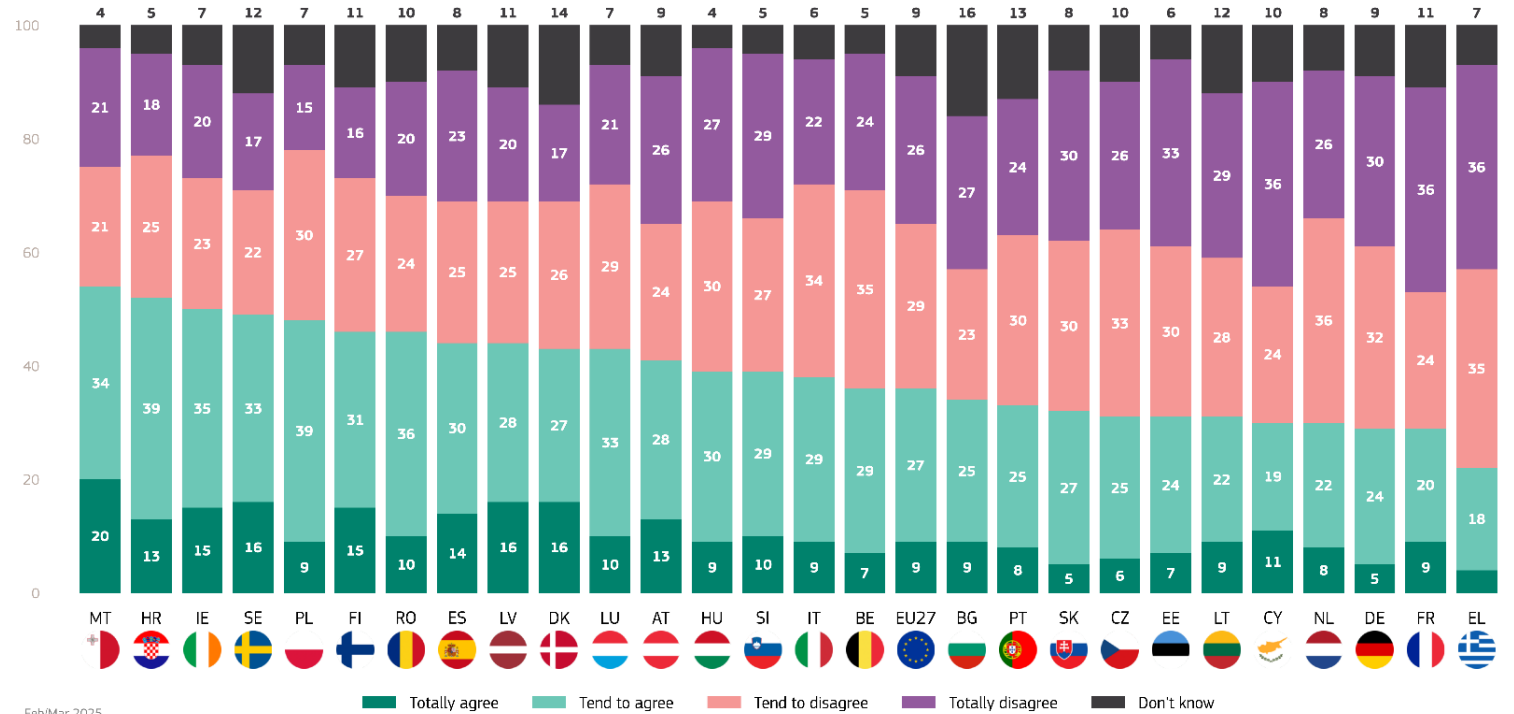
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Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA7.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture? – You can tell the difference between a piece of visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI and one crafted by a human (%)



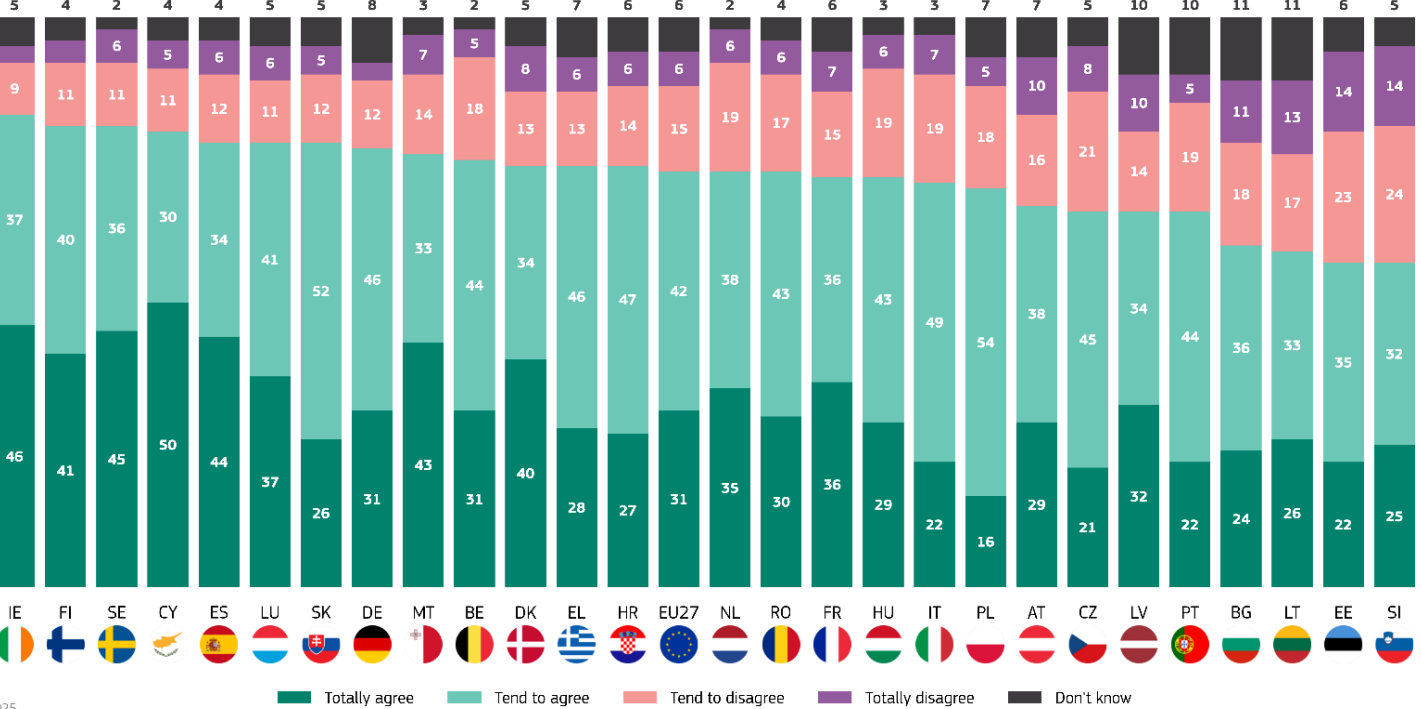
QA7.4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture? – You often come across visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI (%)



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Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA7.5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture? - You are concerned that the rise of generative AI may have an impact on employment or earnings for artists and creatives (%)



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Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA7.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture?

You generally prefer human-made content to AI-generated content
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	48	29	12	7	4	77	19
Gender							
Man	47	31	12	6	4	78	18
Woman	50	28	11	7	4	78	18
Age-4							
15-24	45	33	13	5	4	78	18
25-39	47	33	13	4	3	80	17
40-54	47	33	12	5	3	80	17
55+	50	24	11	10	5	74	21
Education (End of)							
15-	43	22	12	17	6	65	29
16-19	45	31	13	7	4	76	20
20+	56	29	9	3	3	85	12
Still Studying	44	34	13	5	4	78	18
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	48	32	11	6	3	80	17
Managers	52	32	11	3	2	84	14
Other white collars	45	34	13	5	3	79	18
Manual workers	44	32	14	6	4	76	20
House persons	42	27	15	13	3	69	28
Unemployed	51	25	13	7	4	76	20
Retired	52	23	9	10	6	75	19
Students	47	33	12	4	4	80	16
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	50	25	12	8	5	75	20
From time to time	40	32	15	9	4	72	24
Almost never / Never	52	29	10	6	3	81	16
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	51	30	10	5	4	81	15
Small or middle sized town	45	29	14	8	4	74	22
Large town	49	29	11	7	4	78	18
Image of the EU							
Positive	49	31	12	5	3	80	17
Neutral	45	30	13	8	4	75	21
Negative	54	23	9	10	4	77	19
Cultural importance							
Total Important	51	29	11	6	3	80	17
Total Not important	38	30	15	9	8	68	24
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	47	29	12	8	4	76	20
Knows people	54	29	10	4	3	83	14
Works in the cultural sector	56	28	10	4	2	84	14
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	49	30	11	6	4	79	17
Not satisfied	40	27	17	11	5	67	28
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	48	32	11	6	3	80	17
Not satisfied	45	25	15	10	5	70	25
Difference AI / Human art							
Total 'Agree'	49	39	9	2	1	88	11
Total 'Disagree'	48	21	16	12	3	69	28

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Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA7.3

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture?

You often make use of generative AI tools to produce visual art, pieces of music or literary works for your personal or professional use

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	8	19	21	50	2	27	71
Gender							
Man	8	20	22	48	2	28	70
Woman	8	18	20	52	2	26	72
Age-4							
15-24	13	28	24	33	2	41	57
25-39	10	22	26	40	2	32	66
40-54	8	20	24	47	1	28	71
55+	5	14	15	63	3	19	78
Education (End of)							
15-	4	13	14	65	4	17	79
16-19	8	19	21	50	2	27	71
20+	8	19	23	49	1	27	72
Still Studying	12	29	26	30	3	41	56
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	10	22	27	40	1	32	67
Managers	9	21	26	43	1	30	69
Other white collars	12	22	21	43	2	34	64
Manual workers	7	20	23	48	2	27	71
House persons	6	19	19	53	3	25	72
Unemployed	7	15	21	54	3	22	75
Retired	4	12	13	68	3	16	81
Students	12	28	25	33	2	40	58
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	7	14	20	56	3	21	76
From time to time	10	23	23	42	2	33	65
Almost never / Never	7	18	20	53	2	25	73
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	7	18	19	53	3	25	72
Small or middle sized town	8	19	21	50	2	27	71
Large town	9	19	22	48	2	28	70
Image of the EU							
Positive	9	21	23	45	2	30	68
Neutral	7	19	20	51	3	26	71
Negative	5	13	15	65	2	18	80
Cultural importance							
Total important	8	20	21	49	2	28	70
Total Not important	5	16	20	54	5	21	74
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	7	18	20	52	3	25	72
Knows people	8	21	23	47	1	29	70
Works in the cultural sector	14	23	25	37	1	37	62
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	8	19	21	50	2	27	71
Not satisfied	6	19	22	50	3	25	72
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	9	21	21	47	2	30	68
Not satisfied	6	16	21	54	3	22	75

Special Eurobarometer 562
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA7.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture?
You can tell the difference between a piece of visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI and one crafted by a human
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	14	34	28	19	5	48	47
Gender							
Man	15	35	28	17	5	50	45
Woman	12	33	29	21	5	45	50
Age-4							
15-24	23	40	26	9	2	63	35
25-39	17	42	27	11	3	59	38
40-54	13	38	30	15	4	51	45
55+	9	27	29	28	7	36	57
Education (End of)							
15-	6	21	25	41	7	27	66
16-19	13	33	29	20	5	46	49
20+	15	39	30	12	4	54	42
Still Studying	22	42	26	7	3	64	33
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	17	39	27	14	3	56	41
Managers	16	41	29	10	4	57	39
Other white collars	14	42	29	12	3	56	41
Manual workers	14	34	30	18	4	48	48
House persons	11	29	26	28	6	40	54
Unemployed	14	34	27	19	6	48	46
Retired	8	24	29	31	8	32	60
Students	23	43	23	8	3	66	31
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	14	33	22	25	6	47	47
From time to time	15	36	28	17	4	51	45
Almost never / Never	13	34	29	19	5	47	48
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	13	32	29	20	6	45	49
Small or middle sized town	14	33	28	20	5	47	48
Large town	14	39	27	16	4	53	43
Image of the EU							
Positive	15	38	28	15	4	53	43
Neutral	12	33	29	21	5	45	50
Negative	13	28	27	27	5	41	54
Cultural importance							
Total Important	15	37	27	17	4	52	44
Total Not important	8	26	31	28	7	34	59
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	12	33	29	21	5	45	50
Knows people	16	41	27	12	4	57	39
Works in the cultural sector	28	39	22	7	4	67	29
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	14	35	28	18	5	49	46
Not satisfied	10	30	31	24	5	40	55
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	15	37	28	16	4	52	44
Not satisfied	12	30	29	24	5	42	53
Prefer human made to AI							
Total 'Agree'	16	38	26	16	4	54	42
Total 'Disagree'	5	23	41	30	1	28	71

Special Eurobarometer 562
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA7.4

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture?

You often come across visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	9	27	29	26	9	36	55
Gender							
Man	10	28	30	24	8	38	54
Woman	8	27	29	27	9	35	56
Age-4							
15-24	20	36	26	12	6	56	38
25-39	12	37	30	16	5	49	46
40-54	8	30	33	21	8	38	54
55+	4	18	28	38	12	22	66
Education (End of)							
15-	4	16	20	49	11	20	69
16-19	8	27	29	27	9	35	56
20+	10	31	33	20	6	41	53
Still Studying	20	37	28	8	7	57	36
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	11	31	33	19	6	42	52
Managers	11	34	34	15	6	45	49
Other white collars	10	33	32	18	7	43	50
Manual workers	8	31	30	24	7	39	54
House persons	6	28	23	34	9	34	57
Unemployed	15	24	25	27	9	39	52
Retired	3	15	26	43	13	18	69
Students	21	37	28	8	6	58	36
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	9	25	24	30	12	34	54
From time to time	9	31	30	22	8	40	52
Almost never / Never	9	26	29	27	9	35	56
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	8	26	27	29	10	34	56
Small or middle sized town	9	26	30	27	8	35	57
Large town	11	30	30	21	8	41	51
Image of the EU							
Positive	10	31	31	21	7	41	52
Neutral	8	26	29	28	9	34	57
Negative	7	21	25	37	10	28	62
Cultural importance							
Total important	10	29	30	23	8	39	53
Total Not important	4	20	28	35	13	24	63
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	8	25	29	29	9	33	58
Knows people	12	34	30	17	7	46	47
Works in the cultural sector	16	35	32	13	4	51	45
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	9	28	29	26	8	37	55
Not satisfied	7	24	30	29	10	31	59
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	10	30	30	23	7	40	53
Not satisfied	7	23	29	31	10	30	60

Special Eurobarometer 562
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA7.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture?

You are concerned that the rise of generative AI may have an impact on employment or earnings for artists and creatives

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	31	42	15	6	6	73	21
Gender							
Man	28	43	17	7	5	71	24
Woman	33	42	14	5	6	75	19
Age-4							
15-24	30	43	18	4	5	73	22
25-39	30	45	17	5	3	75	22
40-54	31	44	16	5	4	75	21
55+	31	40	14	7	8	71	21
Education (End of)							
15-	27	35	15	11	12	62	26
16-19	29	44	15	6	6	73	21
20+	35	43	14	5	3	78	19
Still Studying	29	43	19	4	5	72	23
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	33	42	15	7	3	75	22
Managers	30	47	16	4	3	77	20
Other white collars	31	46	15	4	4	77	19
Manual workers	29	44	17	5	5	73	22
House persons	30	43	14	9	4	73	23
Unemployed	36	37	13	10	4	73	23
Retired	31	38	13	8	10	69	21
Students	31	45	17	3	4	76	20
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	35	33	16	7	9	68	23
From time to time	27	44	17	7	5	71	24
Almost never / Never	32	43	14	6	5	75	20
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	30	40	17	6	7	70	23
Small or middle sized town	30	43	15	6	6	73	21
Large town	33	44	14	5	4	77	19
Image of the EU							
Positive	31	46	15	4	4	77	19
Neutral	30	42	15	7	6	72	22
Negative	34	35	16	8	7	69	24
Cultural importance							
Total Important	34	44	14	4	4	78	18
Total Not important	20	37	21	11	11	57	32
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	29	43	15	7	6	72	22
Knows people	36	41	16	4	3	77	20
Works in the cultural sector	38	39	17	5	1	77	22
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	31	43	15	6	5	74	21
Not satisfied	27	37	20	9	7	64	29
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	31	45	15	5	4	76	20
Not satisfied	30	38	18	7	7	68	25
Difference AI / Human art							
Total 'Agree'	32	48	14	4	2	80	18
Total 'Disagree'	31	38	17	8	6	69	25
Prefer human made to AI							
Total 'Agree'	36	44	12	4	4	80	16
Total 'Disagree'	16	39	28	13	4	55	41



VI. CULTURAL HERITAGE

1. Importance of cultural heritage

A vast majority of Europeans think cultural heritage is important for them and the broader community they live in.

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with several statements about the importance of cultural heritage. The results include a comparison with the previous Eurobarometer EB88.1 wave conducted in 2017, providing insights into how perceptions have evolved over time. For the rest of the paragraph, changes over time will be indicated in brackets.

At the EU level, 53% of respondents stated that cultural heritage is very important for **their country**, an increase of 2 percentage points from 2019. Another 39% said it is fairly important, a decrease of 1 percentage point. Six percent indicated that it is not very important, an increase of 1 percentage point. Only 1% of respondents said that cultural heritage is not at all important, with no change from the previous data, and 1% mentioned 'Don't know' a decrease of 2 percentage points.

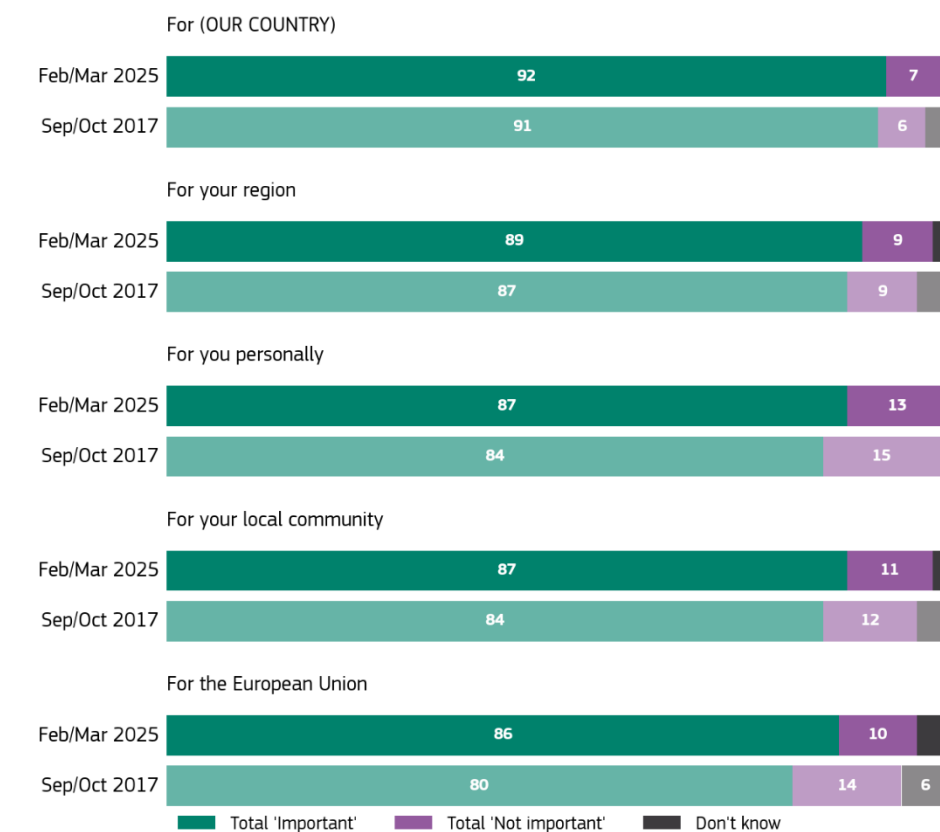
When it comes to the importance of cultural heritage **for their region**, 43% of respondents at the EU level rated it as 'Very important' (+1 pp). Fairly important was mentioned by 46% (+1 pp), while 'Not very important' increased slightly to 8% (+1 pp). Not at all important remained at 1% (=), and 2% mentioned 'Don't know' (-2 pp).

At the EU level, 40% of respondents consider cultural heritage to be 'Very important', **for them personally** a slight decrease from the previous wave (-2 pp). 'Fairly important' was cited by 47% (+5 pp), while 'Not very important' was mentioned by 11% (-1 pp). Only 2% of respondents indicated that cultural heritage is 'Not at all important' (-1 pp).

When considering the importance of cultural heritage for **their local community**, 40% of respondents at the EU level rated it as 'Very important' (=). 'Fairly important' was chosen by 47% (+3 pp), while 'Not very important' remained at 10% (=). Not at all important was cited by 1% (-1 pp), and 2% mentioned 'Don't know' (-2 pp).

When considering the importance of cultural heritage for the **European Union**, 44% of respondents at the EU level rated it as 'Very important' (+5 pp). 'Fairly important' was chosen by 42% (+1 pp), while 'Not very important' decreased to 8% (-2 pp). Not at all important was cited by 2% (-2 pp), and 4% mentioned 'Don't know' (-2 pp).

QA9: How important do you think that cultural heritage is...? (%)



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Looking at the **country-level results**, some differences are noticeable between Member States in the strength of agreement of those statement on cultural heritage.

Regarding cultural heritage and its **importance to Europeans personally**, the highest scores of importance were observed in Greece (94%, -1 pp), Luxembourg (94%, +7 pp) and Ireland (92%, +9 pp). The lowest scores were in Austria (74%, +6 pp), Romania (76%, -6 pp), Germany (78%, -2 pp).

For **local community importance**, the highest shares were in Ireland (95%, +5 pp), Greece (94%, +2 pp), followed by Slovenia (+6pp), Spain (+6pp) and Malta (+4%) all at 93%. The lowest scores were in Romania (79%, +1 pp), Germany (82%, +1 pp), Austria (80, +1pp) and Czechia (81%, +4pp%).

Regarding **regional importance**, the highest important scores were in Ireland (+5 pp), Portugal (+1 pp) and Spain (+6 pp), all three at 95%. The lowest scores were in Romania (79%, +2 pp), Austria (83%, -2 pp) and Czechia (86%, -3 pp).

Thinking of how important cultural heritage is for **their country**, the highest scores were in Greece (=), Ireland (+4 pp), and Finland (=) all three at 97%. The lowest scores were once again to be found in Romania (77%, -1 pp), Austria (87%, -5 pp) and Czechia (88%, -4 pp).

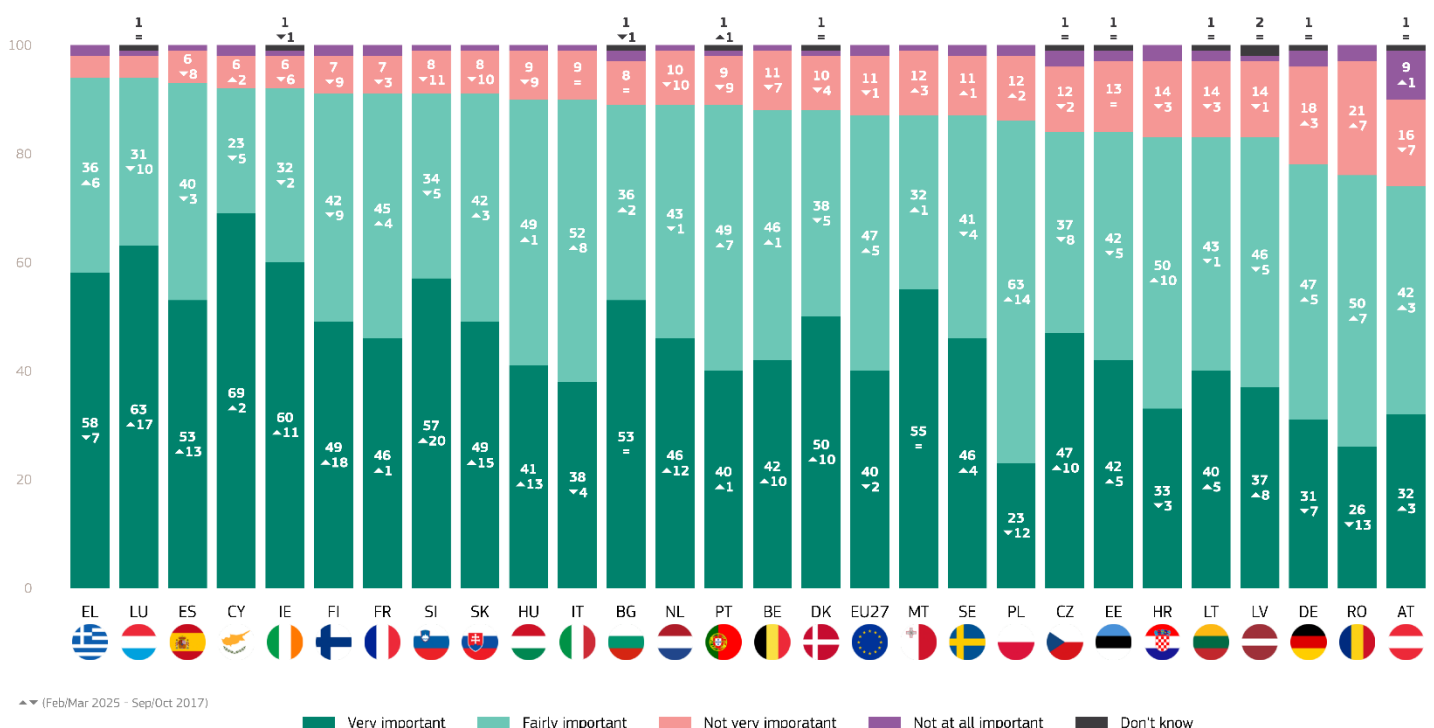
Finally, when considering the importance of cultural heritage **for the European Union**, the highest Total important scores were in Luxembourg (95%, +7 pp) followed by Ireland (+7 pp), Greece (+7 pp), Spain (+8 pp), Italy (+14 pp), Portugal (+6pp), and Slovenia (+7pp) all at 92%. The lowest scores were in Romania (73%, -1 pp), Estonia (74%, =) followed by Austria (=) and Latvia (+17 pp) both at 80%.

The survey results indicate that cultural heritage is considered important across various contexts, with the highest importance placed on personal and national levels. While there are notable increases in the perceived importance of cultural heritage in some countries, notably in Slovakia and Hungary others have seen declines such as Cyprus. Overall, the data reveals significant variations across countries, reflecting diverse perspectives on the value of cultural heritage within the EU.

Looking at the **socio-demographic** results, minimal differences are observed for all the question items in terms of **gender** and **age**.

In terms of **educational attainment**, 92% of individuals who concluded their education at 20 years old or older agree that cultural heritage is important to them personally, compared to those with less educational background. The same can be observed for those who think that cultural heritage is important for their local community with those who ended their education at 20 years old or more being the most likely to agree. Those who are still studying also believe it to be important with 91%.

QA9.1: How important do you think that cultural heritage is...? - For you personally (%)



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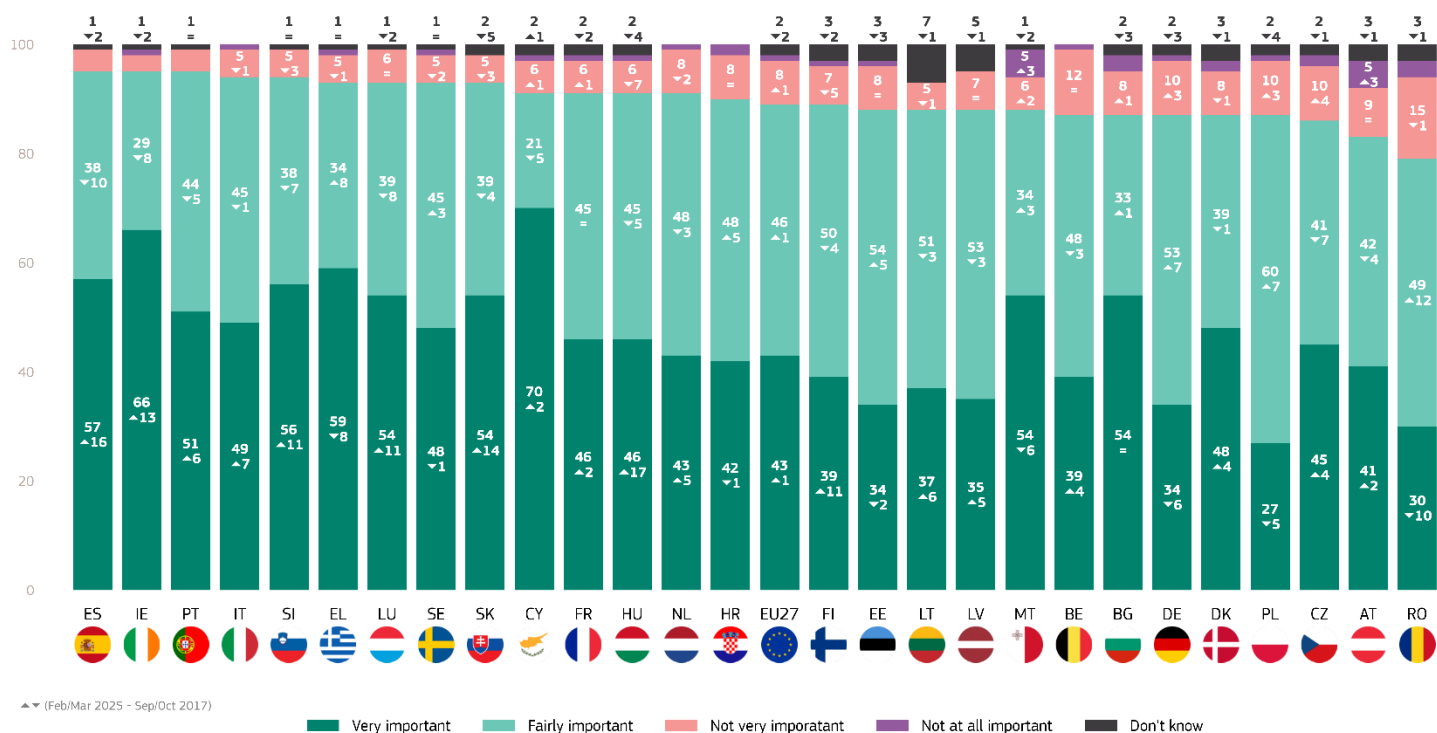
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

Regarding the **socio-professional categories**, students, self-employed individuals, managers, and other white-collar professionals show the highest level of agreement on the importance of cultural heritage for the discussed topics.

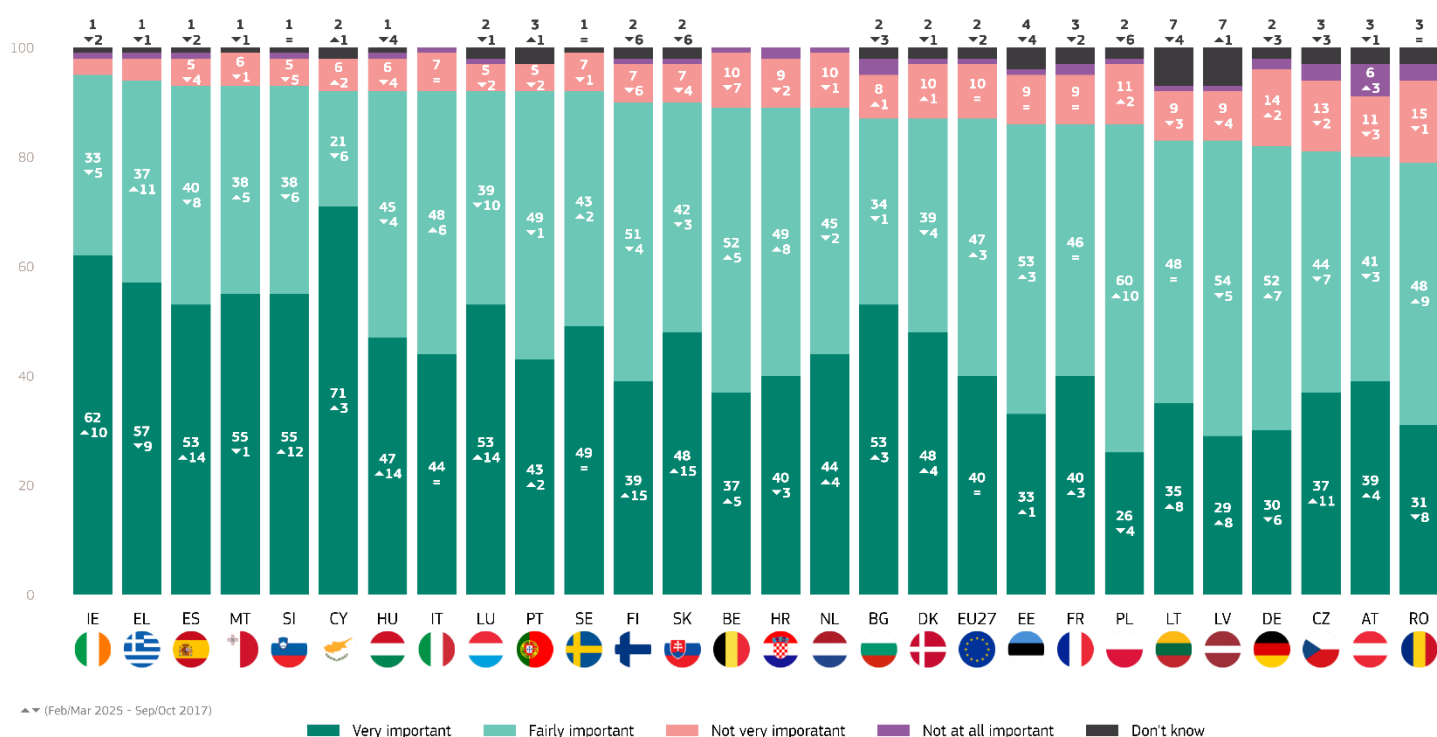
Across all topics except the importance of cultural heritage for their country, respondents facing the most **difficulties in paying their bills** are less likely than other categories to consider cultural heritage important in the discussed topics.

Finally, when considering the **subjective urbanisation**, in all question items except the importance of cultural heritage for their country, respondents who live in rural area or village are consistently less likely than respondents living in small, middle or large town to find cultural heritage important.

QA9.3: How important do you think that cultural heritage is...? - For your region (%)



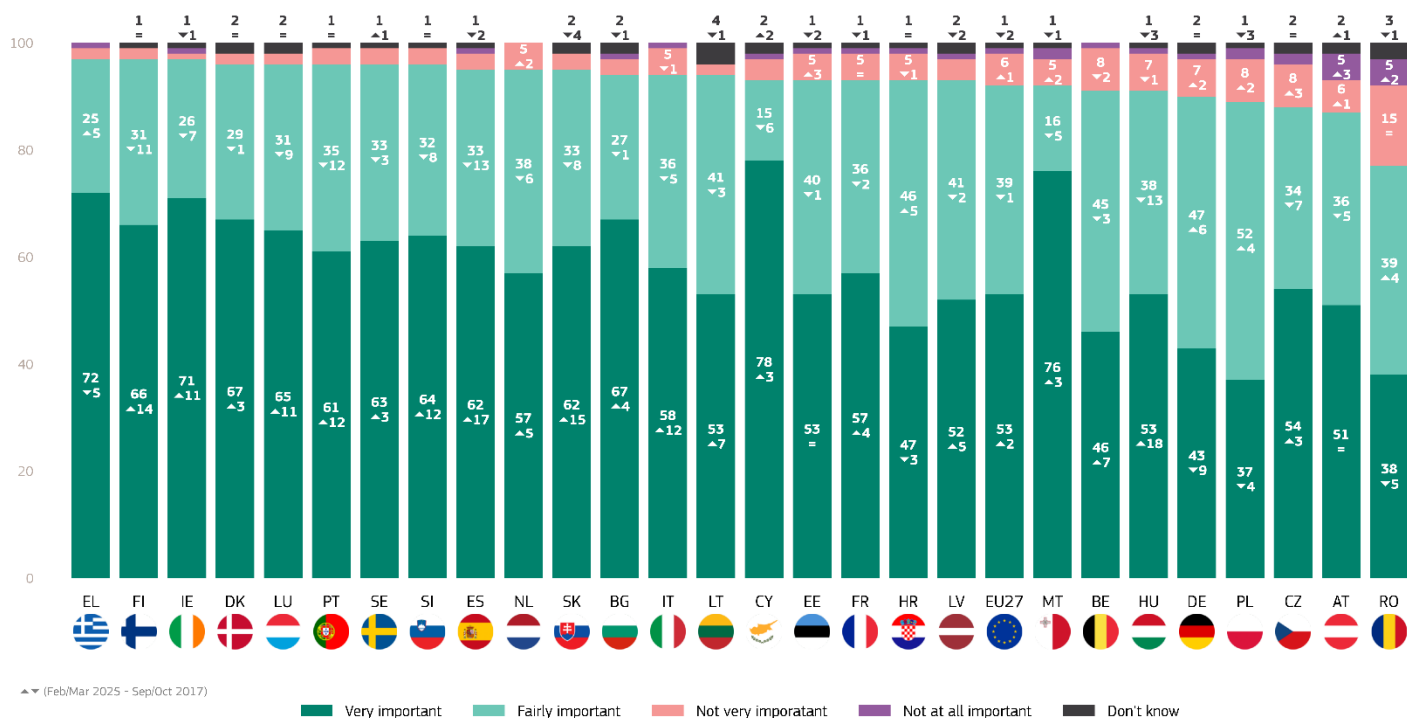
QA9.2: How important do you think that cultural heritage is...? - For your local community (%)



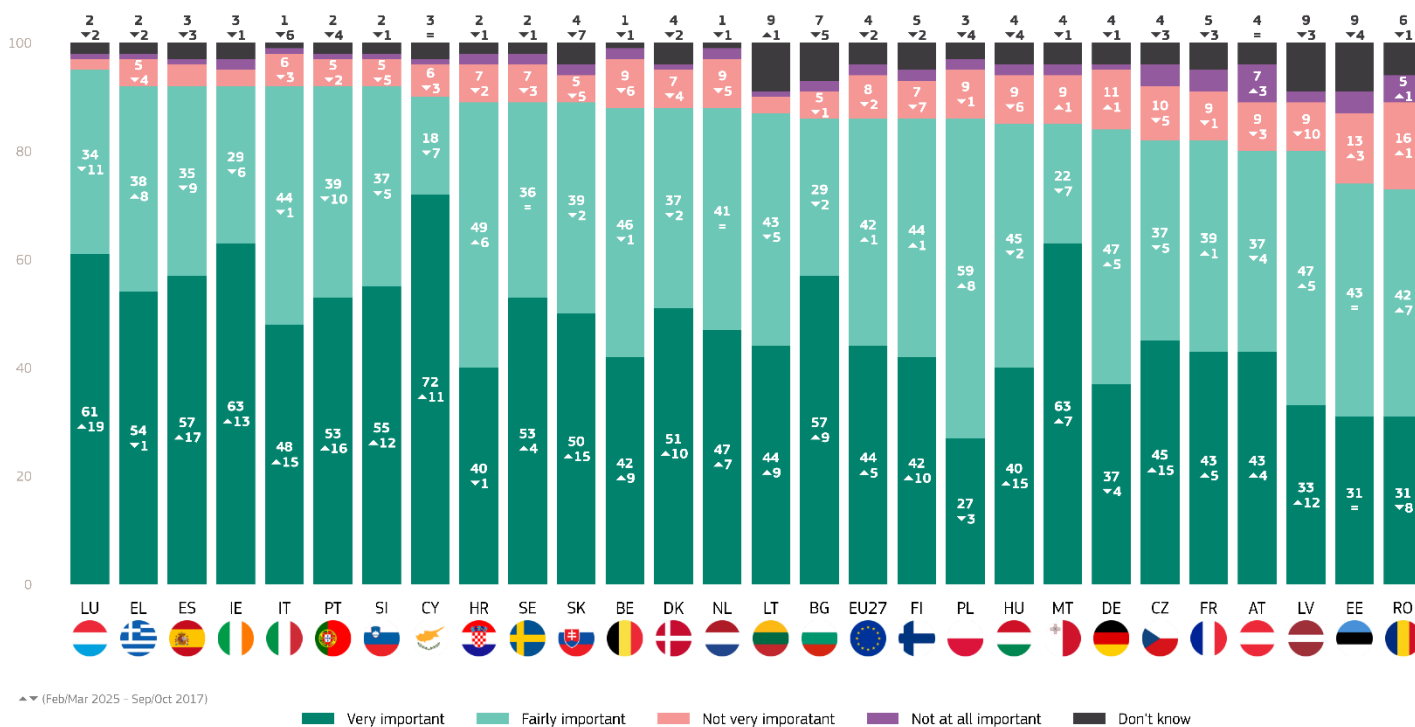
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QA9.4: How important do you think that cultural heritage is...? - For (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



QA9.5: How important do you think that cultural heritage is...? - For the European Union (%)



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QA9.4 How important do you think that cultural heritage is...?
For (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	53	39	6	1	1	92	7
Gender							
Man	53	38	7	1	1	91	8
Woman	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Age-4							
15-24	56	36	6	1	1	92	7
25-39	51	40	6	2	1	91	8
40-54	53	40	5	1	1	93	6
55+	54	38	6	1	1	92	7
Education (End of)							
15-	49	42	5	2	2	91	7
16-19	49	41	7	2	1	90	9
20+	59	35	5	1	0	94	6
Still Studying	58	36	5	0	1	94	5
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	59	33	5	2	1	92	7
Managers	56	37	6	1	0	93	7
Other white collars	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Manual workers	49	41	7	2	1	90	9
House persons	47	42	8	2	1	89	10
Unemployed	51	41	5	1	2	92	6
Retired	54	38	5	1	2	92	6
Students	57	38	4	0	1	95	4
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	51	38	7	2	2	89	9
From time to time	47	41	9	2	1	88	11
Almost never / Never	56	38	4	1	1	94	5
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	50	39	7	2	2	89	9
Small or middle sized town	51	41	6	1	1	92	7
Large town	60	34	4	1	1	94	5
Image of the EU							
Positive	58	38	4	0	0	96	4
Neutral	49	40	7	2	2	89	9
Negative	50	38	8	3	1	88	11
Satisfaction with the life you lead							
Satisfied	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Not satisfied	46	39	9	3	3	85	12
Satisfaction with your daily life							
Satisfied	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Not satisfied	47	39	9	2	3	86	11
Cultural importance							
Total important	60	35	3	1	1	95	4
Total Not important	29	51	14	3	3	80	17
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	51	41	6	1	1	92	7
Knows people	61	31	6	1	1	92	7
Works in the cultural sector	56	33	10	1	0	89	11
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Not satisfied	45	38	13	2	2	83	15
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	54	39	5	1	1	93	6
Not satisfied	49	40	8	2	1	89	10

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QA9.3 How important do you think that cultural heritage is...?
For your region
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	43	46	8	1	2	89	9
Gender							
Man	42	46	9	1	2	88	10
Woman	44	47	7	1	1	91	8
Age-4							
15-24	43	46	8	1	2	89	9
25-39	42	47	8	1	2	89	9
40-54	43	48	7	1	1	91	8
55+	44	46	7	1	2	90	8
Education (End of)							
15-	41	47	8	2	2	88	10
16-19	40	48	9	1	2	88	10
20+	48	44	6	1	1	92	7
Still Studying	45	47	6	1	1	92	7
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	49	41	8	1	1	90	9
Managers	46	46	6	1	1	92	7
Other white collars	46	46	6	1	1	92	7
Manual workers	38	50	8	2	2	88	10
House persons	41	47	9	1	2	88	10
Unemployed	40	43	11	3	3	83	14
Retired	44	45	8	1	2	89	9
Students	45	47	6	1	1	92	7
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	40	42	15	2	1	82	17
From time to time	39	48	10	1	2	87	11
Almost never / Never	46	46	6	1	1	92	7
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	41	46	9	2	2	87	11
Small or middle sized town	43	47	8	1	1	90	9
Large town	48	45	5	1	1	93	6
Image of the EU							
Positive	48	45	5	1	1	93	6
Neutral	40	48	9	1	2	88	10
Negative	41	45	10	3	1	86	13
Cultural importance							
Total important	50	44	5	0	1	94	5
Total Not important	19	56	18	3	4	75	21
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	41	48	8	1	2	89	9
Knows people	51	40	7	0	2	91	7
Works in the cultural sector	52	37	8	2	1	89	10
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	45	46	7	1	1	91	8
Not satisfied	32	48	15	3	2	80	18
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	45	47	6	1	1	92	7
Not satisfied	39	46	11	2	2	85	13

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Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA9.1 How important do you think that cultural heritage is...?
For you personally
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	40	47	11	2	0	87	13
Gender							
Man	39	47	12	2	0	86	14
Woman	42	46	10	2	0	88	12
Age-4							
15-24	42	46	11	1	0	88	12
25-39	39	48	11	2	0	87	13
40-54	40	48	10	2	0	88	12
55+	41	45	12	2	0	86	14
Education (End of)							
15-	31	47	17	4	1	78	21
16-19	35	50	13	2	0	85	15
20+	50	42	7	1	0	92	8
Still Studying	43	47	9	1	0	90	10
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	45	44	10	1	0	89	11
Managers	46	44	9	1	0	90	10
Other white collars	43	48	8	1	0	91	9
Manual workers	33	51	14	2	0	84	16
House persons	35	51	11	2	1	86	13
Unemployed	40	41	15	3	1	81	18
Retired	41	44	12	3	0	85	15
Students	45	45	9	1	0	90	10
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	35	43	18	3	1	78	21
From time to time	34	49	14	2	1	83	16
Almost never / Never	43	46	9	2	0	89	11
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	37	46	14	3	0	83	17
Small or middle sized town	39	48	11	2	0	87	13
Large town	46	45	8	1	0	91	9
Image of the EU							
Positive	46	47	7	0	0	93	7
Neutral	35	48	14	2	1	83	16
Negative	37	43	15	5	0	80	20
Cultural importance							
Total important	48	46	6	0	0	94	6
Total Not important	13	47	32	7	1	60	39
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	37	49	12	2	0	86	14
Knows people	51	38	10	1	0	89	11
Works in the cultural sector	55	35	9	1	0	90	10
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	42	47	9	2	0	89	11
Not satisfied	29	42	23	6	0	71	29
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	42	48	9	1	0	90	10
Not satisfied	34	45	17	4	0	79	21

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Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA9.2 How important do you think that cultural heritage is...?
For your local community
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	40	47	10	1	2	87	11
Gender							
Man	39	48	10	1	2	87	11
Woman	41	47	9	1	2	88	10
Age-4							
15-24	40	47	10	1	2	87	11
25-39	39	47	11	1	2	86	12
40-54	40	49	8	1	2	89	9
55+	41	46	9	2	2	87	11
Education (End of)							
15-	35	49	12	2	2	84	14
16-19	37	49	10	2	2	86	12
20+	46	44	8	1	1	90	9
Still Studying	43	48	7	0	2	91	7
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	45	44	9	1	1	89	10
Managers	44	46	8	1	1	90	9
Other white collars	43	47	7	1	2	90	8
Manual workers	35	51	10	2	2	86	12
House persons	36	48	13	2	1	84	15
Unemployed	37	41	14	4	4	78	18
Retired	41	46	9	2	2	87	11
Students	41	49	8	0	2	90	8
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	36	41	18	3	2	77	21
From time to time	36	50	11	1	2	86	12
Almost never / Never	42	47	8	1	2	89	9
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	36	47	13	2	2	83	15
Small or middle sized town	39	49	9	1	2	88	10
Large town	45	46	6	1	2	91	7
Image of the EU							
Positive	45	47	6	1	1	92	7
Neutral	36	49	12	1	2	85	13
Negative	35	46	13	3	3	81	16
Cultural importance							
Total important	46	46	6	1	1	92	7
Total Not important	17	52	22	5	4	69	27
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	37	49	10	2	2	86	12
Knows people	48	41	8	1	2	89	9
Works in the cultural sector	51	37	10	1	1	88	11
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	42	47	8	1	2	89	9
Not satisfied	28	49	18	4	1	77	22
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	42	48	8	1	1	90	9
Not satisfied	34	47	14	3	2	81	17

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QA9.5 How important do you think that cultural heritage is...?
For the European Union
(% - EU)

	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
EU27	44	42	8	2	4	86	10
Gender							
Man	43	42	9	3	3	85	12
Woman	45	43	7	2	3	88	9
Age-4							
15-24	47	42	7	1	3	89	8
25-39	44	42	9	2	3	86	11
40-54	43	45	8	2	2	88	10
55+	44	41	8	2	5	85	10
Education (End of)							
15-	39	46	7	3	5	85	10
16-19	40	44	10	2	4	84	12
20+	50	39	7	2	2	89	9
Still Studying	50	41	6	1	2	91	7
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	51	37	7	3	2	88	10
Managers	47	42	9	1	1	89	10
Other white collars	45	45	7	1	2	90	8
Manual workers	40	45	9	3	3	85	12
House persons	38	46	7	3	6	84	10
Unemployed	42	38	11	3	6	80	14
Retired	44	41	8	2	5	85	10
Students	49	42	6	1	2	91	7
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	42	37	10	4	7	79	14
From time to time	39	45	11	2	3	84	13
Almost never / Never	46	42	7	2	3	88	9
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	40	42	10	3	5	82	13
Small or middle sized town	42	44	8	2	4	86	10
Large town	51	40	6	1	2	91	7
Image of the EU							
Positive	51	42	5	1	1	93	6
Neutral	40	44	10	2	4	84	12
Negative	34	38	14	7	7	72	21
Cultural importance							
Total important	51	41	5	1	2	92	6
Total Not important	19	49	19	5	8	68	24
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	42	45	8	2	3	87	10
Knows people	53	34	8	2	3	87	10
Works in the cultural sector	54	33	10	2	1	87	12
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	45	43	7	2	3	88	9
Not satisfied	36	41	14	5	4	77	19
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	45	43	7	2	3	88	9
Not satisfied	41	41	11	3	4	82	14

2. Proximity to cultural heritage sites

Almost 8 out of 10 Europeans believe that living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage improve their quality of life and gives a sense of belonging to Europe.

Respondents were then asked the extent to which they agree or disagree on several statements related to proximity with Europe's cultural heritage. The results include a comparison with the previous Eurobarometer EB88.1 conducted in 2017 providing insights into how perceptions have evolved over time.

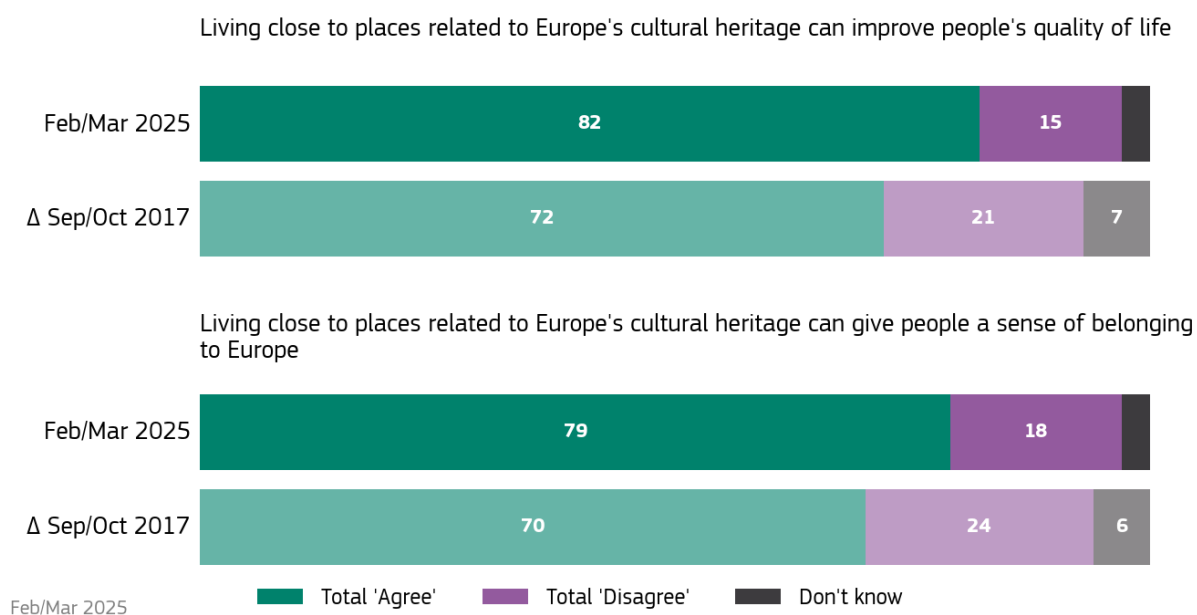
At the EU level, 82% of respondents agree with the **statement that living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can improve people's quality of life**, an increase of +10 pp from the previous wave. This includes 28% who 'Totally agree' (+2 pp) and 54% who 'Tend to agree' (+9 pp). 15% (-7 pp) of Europeans disagree with that statement with 12% who 'Tend to disagree' (-4 pp) and 3% who 'Totally disagree' (-3 pp).

Only 3% of respondents answered 'Don't know' (-4 pp)

Almost 8 out of 10 Europeans (79%) believe that **living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can give people a sense of belonging to Europe**, an increase of +9 pp from the previous wave. This includes 28% who 'Totally agree' (+2 pp) and 51% who 'Tend to agree' (+7 pp). A total of 18% disagree with this statement (-6 pp), with 14% who 'Tend to disagree' (-3 pp) and 4% who 'Totally disagree' (-3 pp).

Only 3% of respondents answered 'Don't know' (-3 pp).

QA10: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Europe's cultural heritage. (%)



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Looking at the country's results, the **belief that living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can improve people's quality of life** is most strongly held in Portugal (93%, +14 pp), followed by Ireland (89%, +10 pp) and Italy (89%, +13 pp). In contrast, the lowest agreement levels are found in Estonia (71%, +8 pp), Denmark (+13 pp) and Lithuania (+6 pp) both at 74%

The perception **that living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can give people a sense of belonging to Europe** is highest in Ireland (+12 pp), Portugal (+17 pp) both at 89%, and Italy (87%, +18 pp). The lowest agreement levels are observed in Estonia (66%, +4 pp), France (66%, +7 pp), and Lithuania (70%, +1 pp). The survey results indicate that a majority of EU citizens believe living near places related to Europe's cultural heritage can enhance people's quality of life and give them a sense of belonging to Europe. While agreement levels have increased in most countries, some still show lower levels of agreement. Overall, the data indicates a positive trend in the perception of Europe's cultural heritage and its impact on quality of life and sense of belonging.

Looking at the **socio-demographic results**, there are very few variations across categories. The younger generation is slightly more likely than others to agree with the statement that **living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can improve people's quality of life** at 85%. Agreeing with that statement is also slightly correlated with educational attainment with those who ended their education at 20 years old or more having the highest response rate at 84% in comparison to 77% for those who finished education at 15 years old or less. Additionally, respondents living in large towns are also more likely to agree with this statement (86%) against those living in rural areas of village (77%).

The same can be observed for the statement **living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can give people a sense of belonging to Europe**.

The younger generation exhibits a higher likelihood of agreement with this statement (83%) compared to individuals aged 25-39 and 40-54, who both stand at 80%, and those aged 55 and above at 85%.

In terms of **socio-professional occupation**, students have the highest rate of agreement at 84%, in comparison with unemployed at 71% or house persons at 75%.

QA10.1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Europe's cultural heritage. - Living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can improve people's quality of life (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Totally agree	Feb/Mar 2025	28	19	36	28	22	27	18	50	34	39	24	31	32	43	30	24	33	33	37	20	23	18	32	25	34	36	23	29
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲6	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲18	▼2	▲8	▲6	▼1	▲1	▲11	▲5	▲5	▲14	▲3	▲5	▲7	=	▼11	▲5	▼7	▲2	▲10	▲9	▲2
Tend to agree	Feb/Mar 2025	54	57	43	53	52	56	53	39	52	43	51	54	57	41	48	50	51	54	43	56	52	66	61	57	46	51	56	54
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲9	▲9	▲4	▲3	▲12	▲7	▲9	▼8	▲10	▼5	▲11	▲6	▲12	▲3	▲7	▲1	▲7	▲10	▼1	▲13	▲7	▲14	▲9	▲12	▲2	▲5	▲8	▲6
Tend to disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	12	19	13	12	15	11	20	5	8	11	16	11	8	12	11	16	11	10	18	20	13	12	5	13	15	9	14	10
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼4	▼8	▲2	▼8	▼4	▼7	▲2	▼5	▼6	▼1	▼6	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼9	▼3	▼12	▼4	▲5	▼7	▼6	▲1	▼8	=	=	▼4	▼9	▼2
Totally disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	3	3	4	3	5	2	4	1	4	4	5	2	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	7	1	0	2	3	2	2	4
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼3	▼5	▼4	▲1	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼7	▼3	▼2	▼7	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼8	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼2
Don't know	Feb/Mar 2025	3	2	4	4	6	4	5	5	2	3	4	2	2	3	8	6	3	2	0	2	5	3	2	3	2	2	5	3
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼4	=	▼4	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼8	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼4	=	▼5	▼2	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼4	▼6	▼5	=	▼3	▼5	▼4	▼1	▼9	▼2	▼4

Feb/Mar 2025

QA10.2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Europe's cultural heritage. - Living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can give people a sense of belonging to Europe (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Totally agree	Feb/Mar 2025	28	21	31	26	33	25	19	47	29	39	21	29	33	34	27	23	34	32	33	20	31	21	32	23	28	31	28	34
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲2	▲2	▼4	▲7	▲9	▼3	▲1	▲15	▲1	▲8	▲3	▲2	▲6	▲6	▲2	▲8	▲16	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲9	▼10	▲8	▼8	▼2	▲5	▲10	▲4
Tend to agree	Feb/Mar 2025	51	55	44	51	48	55	47	42	51	42	45	51	54	42	46	47	48	50	44	50	42	64	57	52	49	53	51	50
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲7	▲4	▲5	▲4	▲5	▲11	▲3	▼3	▲14	▼1	▲4	▲5	▲12	▲3	▲4	▼7	=	▲3	▼3	▲6	▼2	▲14	▲9	▲10	▲6	▲6	=	▲2
Tend to disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	14	20	14	15	11	14	20	6	13	11	20	16	9	17	13	17	11	14	19	23	14	11	7	18	15	10	14	10
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼3	▼2	▲4	▼6	▼5	▼4	▲4	▼5	▼9	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼9	=	▼5	▲2	▼8	▼1	▲12	=	▼6	=	▼12	▲4	▼3	▼4	▼4	=
Totally disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	4	3	6	3	3	2	7	2	5	4	9	2	2	4	5	4	3	2	3	5	8	1	1	4	5	3	2	3
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼3	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼6	▼1	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼9	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼8	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼5	▼3
Don't know	Feb/Mar 2025	3	1	5	5	5	4	7	3	2	4	5	2	2	3	9	9	4	2	1	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	5	3
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼7	▼5	=	▼3	▼2	=	▼6	=	▲1	▲1	▼4	▼3	▼8	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼5	=	▼7	▼1	▼3

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Special Eurobarometer 562
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA10.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Europe's cultural heritage.
Living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can improve people's quality of life
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	28	54	12	3	3	82	15
Gender							
Man	28	53	13	3	3	81	16
Woman	28	55	11	2	4	83	13
Age-4							
15-24	33	52	10	1	4	85	11
25-39	30	53	12	2	3	83	14
40-54	28	55	12	3	2	83	15
55+	26	54	13	3	4	80	16
Education (End of)							
15-	22	55	12	5	6	77	17
16-19	26	55	13	3	3	81	16
20+	32	52	12	2	2	84	14
Still Studying	33	51	10	2	4	84	12
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	33	51	12	2	2	84	14
Managers	33	52	11	2	2	85	13
Other white collars	29	54	12	2	3	83	14
Manual workers	25	57	12	3	3	82	15
House persons	28	52	11	4	5	80	15
Unemployed	30	45	18	4	3	75	22
Retired	25	55	12	3	5	80	15
Students	34	52	10	1	3	86	11
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	25	49	16	6	4	74	22
From time to time	27	55	13	2	3	82	15
Almost never / Never	29	54	11	3	3	83	14
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	26	51	15	4	4	77	19
Small or middle sized town	27	56	11	3	3	83	14
Large town	31	55	10	2	2	86	12
Image of the EU							
Positive	34	54	9	1	2	88	10
Neutral	25	55	13	3	4	80	16
Negative	20	48	20	7	5	68	27
Cultural importance							
Total important	32	54	9	2	3	86	11
Total Not important	13	53	23	5	6	66	28
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	25	55	13	3	4	80	16
Knows people	36	50	10	2	2	86	12
Works in the cultural sector	44	45	8	2	1	89	10
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	29	54	11	3	3	83	14
Not satisfied	21	53	18	4	4	74	22
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	29	55	11	2	3	84	13
Not satisfied	25	53	15	3	4	78	18

Special Eurobarometer 562
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA10.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Europe's cultural heritage.
Living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can give people a sense of belonging to Europe
(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	28	51	14	4	3	79	18
Gender							
Man	29	49	15	4	3	78	19
Woman	27	52	13	4	4	79	17
Age-4							
15-24	31	52	11	3	3	83	14
25-39	29	51	14	3	3	80	17
40-54	27	53	14	4	2	80	18
55+	26	49	15	5	5	75	20
Education (End of)							
15-	23	50	15	6	6	73	21
16-19	26	52	14	4	4	78	18
20+	31	50	14	3	2	81	17
Still Studying	34	50	11	2	3	84	13
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	31	50	13	4	2	81	17
Managers	31	51	14	3	1	82	17
Other white collars	29	53	13	3	2	82	16
Manual workers	25	52	15	4	4	77	19
House persons	25	50	15	5	5	75	20
Unemployed	27	44	16	7	6	71	23
Retired	26	50	14	4	6	76	18
Students	33	51	11	3	2	84	14
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	26	46	16	6	6	72	22
From time to time	26	51	17	3	3	77	20
Almost never / Never	29	52	12	4	3	81	16
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	25	49	17	5	4	74	22
Small or middle sized town	28	51	14	4	3	79	18
Large town	31	52	11	3	3	83	14
Image of the EU							
Positive	35	53	9	1	2	88	10
Neutral	23	53	16	3	5	76	19
Negative	18	41	24	12	5	59	36
Cultural importance							
Total important	32	52	11	3	2	84	14
Total Not important	13	48	25	7	7	61	32
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	26	51	15	4	4	77	19
Knows people	34	50	11	2	3	84	13
Works in the cultural sector	41	45	10	2	2	86	12
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	29	51	13	3	4	80	16
Not satisfied	22	49	19	6	4	71	25
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	29	52	13	3	3	81	16
Not satisfied	24	50	18	4	4	74	22



VII. ROLE OF THE EU IN CULTURAL POLICY MAKING

1. Impact of culture and cultural exchange in the EU

Culture and cultural exchanges are widely seen by Europeans as important not only for learning from one another, but also for fostering greater understanding globally and between Europe and other countries.

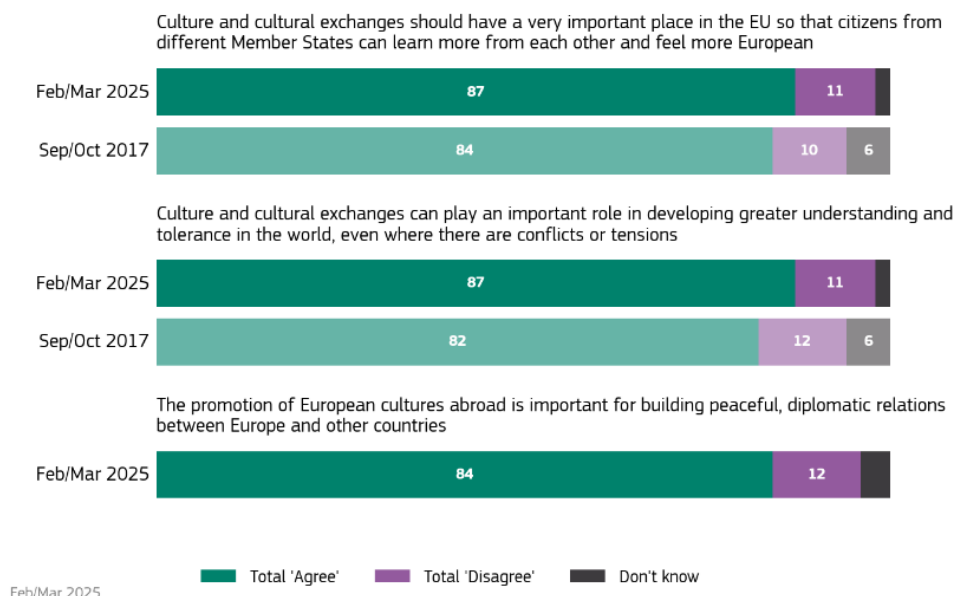
Respondents were then asked the extent to which they agree or disagree with several statements regarding the importance of culture and cultural exchanges within the EU, their role in fostering understanding and tolerance, and the promotion of European cultures abroad. The survey aimed to capture the public's views on these aspects and their perceived significance in building a cohesive and peaceful society. The data presented compares the results from the Eurobarometer 88.1 from 2017 providing insights into how opinions have evolved over time.

At the EU level, there is a strong consensus on the importance of culture and cultural exchanges. 87% of respondents agree that **culture and cultural exchanges should have a very important place in the EU so that citizens from different Member States can learn more from each other and feel more European**, an increase of +3 pp from the previous wave. Within those respondents, 34% totally agree (-4 pp) and 53% tend to agree (+7 pp). Conversely, 11% of respondents disagree (+1 pp), with 9% tending to disagree (+1 pp) and 2% totally disagree (=). A small proportion, 2%, indicated that they do not know (-4 pp).

Similarly, 87% of respondents agree that **culture and cultural exchanges can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance in the world, even where there are conflicts or tensions**, an increase of +5 pp. This includes 37% who totally agree (-1 pp) and 50% who tend to agree (+6 pp). Conversely, 11% of respondents disagree (-1 pp), with 10% tending to disagree (+1 pp) and 1% totally disagree (-2 pp). 2% of respondents indicated that they do not know (-4 pp).

Additionally, 84% of respondents agree that **the promotion of European cultures abroad is important for building peaceful, diplomatic relations between Europe and other countries**⁵. This includes 32% who totally agree and 52% who tend to agree.

QA11: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? (%)



⁵ This question was not included in the previous edition of the survey, which is why evolution figures are not discussed here.

Special Eurobarometer 562

Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

Looking at the country-level results, there are notable variations in the levels of agreement across different Member States. For the statement **that culture and cultural exchanges should have a very important place in the EU**, Malta (94%, +7pp), Hungary (94%, +7pp), Ireland (93%, +5 pp) and Portugal (93%, +8 pp) exhibit the highest levels of agreement. In contrast, the lowest levels of agreement are observed in Netherlands (78%, +2 pp), Austria (81%, -1 pp), and Denmark (81%, +5 pp).

Regarding the **role of culture and cultural exchanges in developing greater understanding and tolerance**, Sweden (96%, +4 pp), Ireland (93%, +5 pp), Slovakia (91%, +6pp) and Luxembourg (91%, +7pp) show the highest levels of agreement. Conversely, the lowest levels of agreement are found in Czechia (78%, +12 pp), Romania (79%, -1pp) Belgium (82%, -2 pp), and Bulgaria (82%, +2 pp).

For the **promotion of European cultures abroad**, Ireland (91%), Luxembourg (91%), and Slovakia (90%) have the highest levels of agreement. On the other hand, the lowest levels of agreement are observed in Netherlands (78%), Romania and Czechia, at 79%.



























While there is broad agreement on these statements, variations exist between Member States, with countries like Ireland, Greece, and Portugal consistently showing higher levels of agreement, whereas countries like Netherlands, Austria, and Denmark exhibit relatively lower levels of agreement. These findings highlight the diverse perspectives within the EU and the overall recognition of the significant role that culture and cultural exchanges play in shaping a cohesive and harmonious society.

QA11.1: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? - Culture and cultural exchanges should have a very important place in the EU so that citizens from different Member States can learn more from each other and feel more European (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Totally agree	Feb/Mar 2025	34	29	38	27	30	38	29	54	39	46	30	29	33	61	39	34	45	40	61	29	32	21	30	31	39	42	40	34
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼4	▼3	▼6	▼1	▼5	▼6	▼11	▲8	=	▲2	▼3	▼13	▲2	▲3	▼6	▼6	▲10	=	▲13	▼2	▼5	▼18	▼1	▼11	▼6	▲12	▲7	▼6
Tend to agree	Feb/Mar 2025	53	54	50	55	51	50	55	39	53	45	53	61	58	30	47	52	47	54	33	49	49	67	63	55	48	48	47	48
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲7	▲1	▲7	▲4	▲10	▲6	▲8	▼3	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲16	▲8	▼4	▲4	▲5	▼6	▲7	▼6	▲4	▲4	▲18	▲9	▲14	▲6	▼3	▼3	▲4
Tend to disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	9	14	6	13	12	7	9	4	5	6	11	7	7	6	7	8	5	5	5	16	11	8	2	11	10	7	9	15
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲1	▲1	▲3	=	▼2	▲1	▲5	▼1	▼2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲3	▲2	▲2	▼3	▼3	▲2	=	▼1	▲1	▼4	=	▲1	=	▼2	▲5
Totally disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	6	1	0	2	2	1	1	2
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	=	▲1	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲1	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▲3	=	=	▲1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1
Don't know	Feb/Mar 2025	2	1	4	3	4	3	4	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	5	5	1	0	0	2	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	1
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼4	=	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼1	▼7	▼2	▼2	▼8	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼7	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼4	=	▼9	▼1	▼2

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QA11.2: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? - Culture and cultural exchanges can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance in the world, even where there are conflicts or tensions (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
																													
Totally agree	Feb/Mar 2025	37	35	32	28	47	37	32	54	35	47	37	26	32	52	39	35	51	37	57	47	40	19	33	24	41	38	51	68
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼1	▲3	▼7	▲8	▼2	▼9	▼7	▲7	▲1	▲7	▲2	▼14	▲4	=	▼2	▼2	▲14	▼1	▲15	▼1	▲4	▼16	▲4	▼15	▼4	▲13	▲15	▲3
Tend to agree	Feb/Mar 2025	50	47	50	50	41	50	52	39	52	43	47	60	58	34	45	48	40	52	32	42	41	64	56	55	45	53	37	28
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲6	▼5	▲9	▲4	▲4	▲11	▲10	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲14	▲10	▲2	▲6	▲1	▼7	▲7	▼7	▲2	▼4	▲13	▲1	▲14	▲5	▲3	▼12	▲1
Tend to disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	10	14	9	16	7	9	11	4	8	6	11	10	9	8	8	10	5	9	8	9	11	13	4	17	10	6	7	3
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼6	=	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲4	▼3	▲3	▼2	▲3	▼4	▼1	▲1	▲2	▼2	▼6	▼2	▲5	=	▼6	▼2	▼2
Totally disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	6	1	0	2	2	1	2	1
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼2	=	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▲2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	
Don't know	Feb/Mar 2025	2	1	6	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	4	6	5	2	1	1	1	2	3	7	2	2	2	3	0
	Δ Sep/Oct 2017	▼4	=	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼5	=	▼8	▼2	▼2	▼8	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼7	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼4	=	▼8	▼1	▼1

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Special Eurobarometer 562

Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA11.3: For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree? - The promotion of European cultures abroad is important for building peaceful, diplomatic relations between Europe and other countries (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Totally agree	Feb/Mar 2025	32	27	36	27	41	33	32	50	32	45	32	27	29	53	41	33	46	39	52	27	32	21	31	26	36	36	36	41
	Δ Feb/Mar 2025	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Tend to agree	Feb/Mar 2025	52	51	47	52	41	51	51	41	56	45	49	61	60	35	48	51	45	48	37	51	46	63	57	53	48	54	46	45
	Δ Feb/Mar 2025	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Tend to disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	10	18	9	14	11	10	11	4	8	5	10	9	8	7	5	7	5	10	7	16	13	10	5	15	12	5	12	10
	Δ Feb/Mar 2025	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Totally disagree	Feb/Mar 2025	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	4	6	3	0	4	2	2	1	3
	Δ Feb/Mar 2025	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Don't know	Feb/Mar 2025	4	1	6	4	5	4	3	3	2	5	6	2	2	3	4	7	2	2	1	2	3	3	7	2	2	3	5	1
	Δ Feb/Mar 2025	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

Feb/Mar 2025

Looking at the **socio-demographic** results, once again, there are very few variations across categories. The **younger generation** (15-24 years old) is slightly more likely than others to agree with the three statements on culture and cultural exchanges. They are notably 91% to agree with the statement on the place culture should have in the EU so that citizens from different member states can learn from each other and feel more European. In comparison 86% of the 55 years old and more agree with this statement.

Agreeing with these statements is also slightly correlated with **educational attainment** with those who ended their education at 20 years old or more having the highest score of agreement, at quite similar levels with those who are still studying. Those who ended their education at 20 years old or more are notably 91% to agree that culture and cultural exchanges can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance in the world. In comparison, 81% agree with this statement among respondents who finished their education at 15 years old or less.

Among socio-professional categories, **students and managers** report the highest agreement rate with the three statements in comparison to other categories such as unemployed or house persons registering lowest agreement rate.

Additionally, respondents **living in large town** are also more likely to agree with those statements than those living in rural areas or villages.

Special Eurobarometer 562
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA11.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?

Culture and cultural exchanges should have a very important place in the EU so that citizens from different Member States can learn more from each other and feel more European

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	34	53	9	2	2	87	11
Gender							
Man	34	53	9	2	2	87	11
Woman	35	53	8	1	3	88	9
Age-4							
15-24	38	53	6	1	2	91	7
25-39	34	54	9	1	2	88	10
40-54	33	54	10	1	2	87	11
55+	34	52	9	2	3	86	11
Education (End of)							
15-	26	57	9	3	5	83	12
16-19	32	54	9	2	3	86	11
20+	40	50	8	1	1	90	9
Still Studying	39	54	5	1	1	93	6
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	40	46	10	3	1	86	13
Managers	37	53	8	1	1	90	9
Other white collars	35	54	9	1	1	89	10
Manual workers	31	56	9	2	2	87	11
House persons	33	54	8	1	4	87	9
Unemployed	32	48	12	2	6	80	14
Retired	34	52	8	2	4	86	10
Students	40	52	6	1	1	92	7
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	31	54	8	3	4	85	11
From time to time	31	55	10	1	3	86	11
Almost never / Never	36	52	8	2	2	88	10
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	32	51	11	2	4	83	13
Small or middle sized town	33	55	9	1	2	88	10
Large town	39	53	6	1	1	92	7
Image of the EU							
Positive	42	51	5	1	1	93	6
Neutral	30	57	9	1	3	87	10
Negative	24	48	17	7	4	72	24
Cultural importance							
Total important	39	52	6	1	2	91	7
Total Not important	16	56	18	4	6	72	22
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	31	55	9	2	3	86	11
Knows people	44	46	7	1	2	90	8
Works in the cultural sector	52	40	5	2	1	92	7
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	36	53	8	1	2	89	9
Not satisfied	27	52	14	3	4	79	17
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	36	53	8	1	2	89	9
Not satisfied	30	54	11	2	3	84	13

Special Eurobarometer 562
Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

QA11.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?

Culture and cultural exchanges can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance in the world, even where there are conflicts or tensions

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	37	50	10	1	2	87	11
Gender							
Man	36	49	10	2	3	85	12
Woman	37	50	9	1	3	87	10
Age-4							
15-24	39	51	8	1	1	90	9
25-39	37	50	9	1	3	87	10
40-54	37	50	10	1	2	87	11
55+	36	49	10	2	3	85	12
Education (End of)							
15-	28	53	10	2	7	81	12
16-19	31	53	11	2	3	84	13
20+	45	46	7	1	1	91	8
Still Studying	41	51	6	0	2	92	6
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	41	46	9	2	2	87	11
Managers	43	48	7	1	1	91	8
Other white collars	39	50	9	1	1	89	10
Manual workers	32	52	12	1	3	84	13
House persons	32	51	11	2	4	83	13
Unemployed	34	47	13	3	3	81	16
Retired	35	49	10	2	4	84	12
Students	41	52	5	1	1	93	6
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	35	46	11	3	5	81	14
From time to time	31	52	13	1	3	83	14
Almost never / Never	39	49	8	2	2	88	10
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	33	50	11	2	4	83	13
Small or middle sized town	36	51	10	1	2	87	11
Large town	42	49	7	1	1	91	8
Image of the EU							
Positive	44	49	6	0	1	93	6
Neutral	31	53	11	1	4	84	12
Negative	28	47	16	5	4	75	21
Cultural importance							
Total important	42	49	7	1	1	91	8
Total Not important	18	52	20	4	6	70	24
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	33	52	10	2	3	85	12
Knows people	48	42	7	1	2	90	8
Works in the cultural sector	56	36	7	1	0	92	8
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	38	50	9	1	2	88	10
Not satisfied	27	51	16	3	3	78	19
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	38	50	9	1	2	88	10
Not satisfied	30	52	12	3	3	82	15

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QA11.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?

The promotion of European cultures abroad is important for building peaceful, diplomatic relations between Europe and other countries

(% - EU)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	32	52	10	2	4	84	12
Gender							
Man	32	51	11	2	4	83	13
Woman	33	53	9	1	4	86	10
Age-4							
15-24	36	50	9	2	3	86	11
25-39	30	54	10	2	4	84	12
40-54	32	54	10	2	2	86	12
55+	33	51	10	2	4	84	12
Education (End of)							
15-	25	55	9	3	8	80	12
16-19	30	53	11	2	4	83	13
20+	38	49	9	2	2	87	11
Still Studying	36	53	8	1	2	89	9
Socio-professional category							
Self-employed	35	50	10	3	2	85	13
Managers	35	53	9	2	1	88	11
Other white collars	32	54	9	2	3	86	11
Manual workers	29	53	12	2	4	82	14
House persons	28	55	9	3	5	83	12
Unemployed	35	45	10	3	7	80	13
Retired	34	50	9	2	5	84	11
Students	36	52	8	1	3	88	9
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	32	46	11	4	7	78	15
From time to time	27	55	12	2	4	82	14
Almost never / Never	35	52	8	2	3	87	10
Subjective urbanisation							
Rural area or village	30	51	12	2	5	81	14
Small or middle sized town	31	53	10	2	4	84	12
Large town	38	51	7	2	2	89	9
Image of the EU							
Positive	39	52	6	1	2	91	7
Neutral	28	55	11	1	5	83	12
Negative	24	46	17	7	6	70	24
Cultural importance							
Total important	38	51	7	1	3	89	8
Total Not important	13	55	19	5	8	68	24
Proximity with the field of arts							
Does not know anyone	30	54	10	2	4	84	12
Knows people	41	47	8	2	2	88	10
Works in the cultural sector	47	39	9	2	3	86	11
Satisfaction private life							
Satisfied	34	52	9	2	3	86	11
Not satisfied	26	49	16	4	5	75	20
Satisfaction professional life							
Satisfied	33	53	9	2	3	86	11
Not satisfied	29	52	12	3	4	81	15

2. Cooperation between the European Union and Member States

Culture and cultural exchanges are widely seen by Europeans as important not only for learning from one another, but also for fostering greater understanding globally and between Europe and other countries.

Europeans were asked to identify culture-related topics on which they believe the European Union and Member States should work more closely together. They were first asked to select the topic that came to mind initially, and subsequently, allowing us to compile results for both questions.

Throughout the European Union, respondents identify various topics as priorities for closer cooperation between the EU and its Member States in the field of culture.

Considering the primary topics for collaboration between the European Union and Member States, respondents cited the following priorities: **Protecting cultural heritage sites during wars, natural disasters, or climate change** at 20%; **Ensuring artists and cultural workers receive fair pay and have good working conditions** at 14%; and **Making arts and culture more accessible to everyone** at 13%.

Now discussing the aggregated results⁶, the most commonly reported topic is **making arts and culture more accessible to everyone**, with 45% of respondents identifying this topic. Greece (59%), Portugal (59%), and the Netherlands (57%) reported the highest rates. Conversely, lower rates were found in Germany (28%), Malta (28%), and Austria (31%).

This is followed by **protecting cultural heritage sites during wars, natural disasters, or climate change**, mentioned by 43% of participants. This topic was most prevalent in Sweden (68%), followed by Cyprus (57%) and Denmark (56%). In contrast, lower rates were observed in Latvia (28%), Romania (30%), and Poland (35%).

Then respondents identified **ensuring artists, and cultural workers have fair pay and good working conditions** at 42%. This issue was most significant in Cyprus (56%), Greece (53%), and Ireland (51%).

Lower rates were noted in Czechia (26%), Latvia (32%) and Poland (32%).

Protecting artistic freedom and cultural rights was mentioned by 40% of respondents at the EU level. This topic was most significant in Sweden (61%), Greece (54%), and Denmark (54%). Lower participation rates were noted in Latvia (16%), Lithuania (24%), and Malta (25%).

Supporting artists and cultural workers to gain new skills for a changing world and business environment was reported by 33% of Europeans. This was most common in Cyprus (52%), Greece (48%), and Malta (45%). Lower rates were observed in Denmark (17%), Finland (21%), and the Netherlands (19%).

When it comes to helping artists and cultural organisations collaborate across borders, 31% of respondents at the EU level cite this topic. The highest rates are observed in Germany (37%), Croatia (37%), and Hungary (40%). On the other hand, lower rates were found in Czechia (21%), Portugal (22%), and Latvia (23%).

Promoting cultural heritage and the arts in rural and remote areas comes to respondents' minds with 31% at the EU level. Slovakia (54%), Greece (51%), and Portugal (45%) reported the highest rates. Lower rates were observed in Belgium (17%), and Latvia (27%).

Increasing funding for arts, culture, and creative industries was reported by 29% of Europeans. This was most common in Cyprus (48%), Greece (47%), and Ireland (46%). Lower rates were observed in Latvia (27%), Lithuania (28%), and Luxemburg (23%).

Strengthening Europe's cultural and creative sectors and industries to compete globally was mentioned by 26% of respondents at the EU level. The highest rates are observed in Greece (36%), Hungary (33%), and Slovakia (33%). On the other hand, lower rates were found in Latvia (12%), Netherlands (12%), and Finland (12%).

Helping the arts and culture sector(s) benefit from Artificial Intelligence was reported by 16% of Europeans. This was most common in Greece (33%), Malta (27%), and Hungary (25%). Lower rates were observed in Finland (5%), Denmark (7%), and Sweden (7%).

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that women are more likely to cite ensuring artists and cultural workers have fair pay and good working conditions (44%) compared to men (40%).

⁶ Combining the results of QA8a and QA8b, with QA8b allowing multiple responses, meaning the total percentage for QA4ab options exceeds 100%

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In terms of **age**, younger respondents aged 15-24 are very aligned with other age categories. Respondents aged 55 and older are the least likely to cite helping the arts and culture sector(s) benefit from Artificial Intelligence (12%) and the most likely to cite promoting cultural heritage and the arts in rural and remote areas (33%).

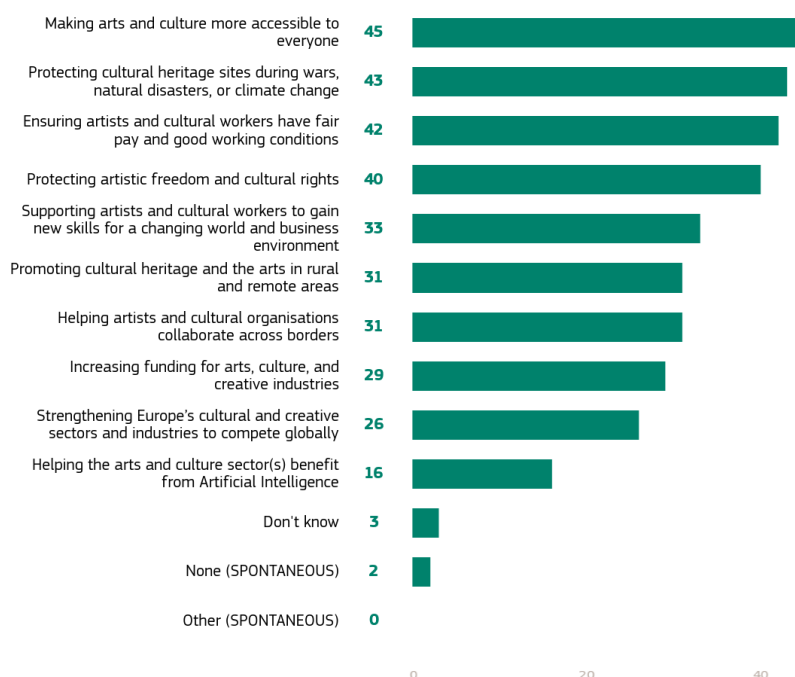
Looking at **education levels**, respondents who are still studying exhibit the highest likelihood of mentioning making arts and culture more accessible to everyone (48%) and increasing funding for arts, culture, and creative industries (37%). Those who ended their education at age 15 or younger are the least likely to cite supporting artists and cultural workers to gain new skills for a changing world and business environment (27%) and the most likely to cite promoting cultural heritage and the arts in rural and remote areas (32%).

Among **socio-professional categories**, self-employed individuals are the most likely to cite supporting artists and cultural workers to gain new skills for a changing world and business environment (39%) and increasing funding for arts, culture, and creative industries (37%). Managers also show high levels of citing protecting artistic freedom and cultural rights (45%), while the unemployed are the most likely to say ensuring artists and cultural workers have fair pay and good working conditions is important (42%). In turn, most students mention making arts and culture more accessible to everyone (46%) and increasing funding for arts, culture, and creative industries (37%) as main topics.

Regarding **difficulties paying bills**, respondents who experience difficulties most of the time are the most likely to cite making arts and culture more accessible to everyone (50%) and promoting cultural heritage and the arts in rural and remote areas (36%).

In terms of **subjective urbanisation**, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to cite ensuring artists and cultural workers a fair pay and good working conditions (47%) and helping artists and cultural organisations collaborate across borders (34%). Those living in rural areas or villages are the most likely to cite promoting cultural heritage and the arts in rural and remote areas (33%).

QA8ab: On which of the following culture related topics do you think the European Union and its Member States should work more closely together? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (EU27) (%)



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QA8ab On which of the following culture related topics do you think the European Union and its Member States should work more closely together? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Protecting cultural heritage sites during wars, natural disasters, or climate change	Helping the arts and culture sector(s) benefit from Artificial Intelligence	Supporting artists and cultural workers to gain new skills for a changing world and business environment	Helping artists and cultural organisations collaborate across borders	Ensuring artists and cultural workers have fair pay and good working conditions	Strengthening Europe's cultural and creative sectors and industries to compete globally	Making arts and culture more accessible to everyone	Increasing funding for arts, culture, and creative industries	Protecting artistic freedom and cultural rights	Promoting cultural heritage and the arts in rural and remote areas	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	43	16	33	31	42	26	45	29	40	31	0	2	3
Gender													
Man	41	17	32	31	40	26	43	28	40	30	0	2	3
Woman	44	15	33	30	44	25	46	29	39	32	0	1	3
Age-4													
15-24	41	19	35	29	42	25	45	33	41	28	1	1	2
25-39	41	19	34	32	44	28	45	29	40	30	0	1	2
40-54	43	18	34	31	43	28	44	30	41	29	0	2	2
55+	44	12	30	30	41	23	45	26	39	33	1	2	4
Education (End of)													
15-	42	13	27	25	37	19	46	23	32	32	0	3	6
16-19	40	16	34	30	42	27	43	28	36	31	1	2	3
20+	46	17	33	33	44	27	47	30	46	31	0	1	1
Still Studying	43	21	35	32	45	25	48	37	45	29	1	1	2
Socio-professional category													
Self-employed	42	20	39	35	41	29	45	37	44	34	0	1	1
Managers	44	20	33	34	45	28	44	29	45	28	0	1	1
Other white collars	41	20	38	33	43	29	44	30	39	29	0	1	2
Manual workers	41	16	34	31	42	26	43	26	36	30	0	2	2
House persons	38	16	31	29	39	23	49	28	35	32	0	1	4
Unemployed	36	12	27	25	42	23	49	29	43	30	1	4	4
Retired	45	11	28	28	41	23	45	25	38	33	1	2	5
Students	43	19	33	30	44	25	46	37	43	28	1	1	1
Difficulties paying bills													
Most of the time	40	17	33	28	45	24	50	30	39	36	0	2	4
From time to time	38	18	35	32	42	28	46	30	37	31	0	2	2
Almost never / Never	45	15	32	30	42	25	44	28	41	30	0	2	3
Subjective urbanisation													
Rural area or village	41	14	28	27	39	23	42	25	37	33	0	2	4
Small or middle sized town	42	16	33	31	41	26	45	28	38	29	1	1	3
Large town	45	18	37	34	47	28	47	32	45	30	0	1	1
Image of the EU													
Positive	45	19	36	33	44	29	45	31	41	30	0	1	1
Neutral	41	15	31	30	42	25	45	27	38	30	1	2	3
Negative	40	11	26	24	37	19	46	25	39	35	1	4	4
Cultural importance													
Total important	45	17	35	32	44	27	48	31	42	31	0	1	1
Total Not important	35	12	25	26	35	22	33	18	31	28	1	4	7
Proximity with the field of arts													
Does not know anyone	43	15	32	29	40	26	44	27	38	30	0	2	3
Knows people	44	20	36	35	50	27	48	37	48	34	0	0	1
Works in the cultural sector	37	19	37	39	52	26	47	36	41	28	0	1	1
Satisfaction private life													
Satisfied	44	16	33	31	43	26	45	29	40	31	0	1	2
Not satisfied	36	15	29	27	40	24	43	27	34	30	0	3	5
Satisfaction professional life													
Satisfied	43	17	34	32	42	27	44	29	40	30	0	1	2
Not satisfied	40	15	30	28	43	23	46	29	38	31	1	2	4



CONCLUSION

Special Eurobarometer 562

Europeans' attitudes towards Culture

The results of this Special Eurobarometer provide a comprehensive overview of public perceptions, attitudes, and experiences related to culture in the EU. The findings underscore the significant role that culture plays in the lives of EU citizens and its importance for social cohesion and economic development.

The survey reveals that a vast majority of Europeans consider culture to be personally important, with strong sentiments observed in several countries. Additionally, culture remains a cornerstone of European sentiment, with Europeans placing it at the top when asked what fosters a sense of community, alongside shared values and history.

Freedom of artistic expression is widely valued, with a majority of Europeans believing that artists can express themselves freely without fear of censorship or retaliation, but the data also highlights variations between countries, suggesting that perceptions of artistic freedom are not equally shared across the Union. These differences underline the need to continue safeguarding artistic expression and ensuring that all artists, regardless of background or location, can create without fear.

The rapid pace at which generative AI has entered our societies is reflected in the survey with less than half of Europeans saying they could tell the difference between an AI piece of art and one crafted by a human, and at the same time almost 3 in 4 Europeans (73%) are concerned that the rise of generative AI may have an impact on employment or earnings for artists. Additionally, a majority of Europeans prefer human-made content over AI-generated content.

Personal connections to the arts and culture sector are relatively common, with a notable portion of respondents indicating that they or someone they know works in this field. Furthermore, many Europeans believe that culture and the arts are crucial for the welfare and economic development of their local areas.

Despite the positive perceptions of culture's impact, there are concerns about the remuneration of artists, with only half (51%) of respondents believing that artists receive fair and appropriate compensation for their work.

Access to cultural activities remains a contentious issue, with a slight majority of respondents disagreeing that people in all regions have equal access. The main barrier to cultural participation across Europe is a lack of time, cited by many respondents. However, we have also seen that active participation has increased dramatically, with almost half of respondents saying they undertook some form of artistic or creative activity – up from 37% in 2013.

The survey also highlights the importance of culture and cultural exchanges in fostering understanding and tolerance, with strong agreement on their significance. Cultural heritage is considered important across various contexts, with the highest importance placed on personal and national levels. Living close to cultural heritage sites is believed to improve quality of life and foster a sense of belonging to Europe.

Lastly, the survey reveals that Europeans believe that their country and the EU should work more closely together on cultural policy matters, with top priorities should being: making the arts more accessible; protecting cultural heritage sites during wars, natural disasters or climate change; ensuring artists and cultural workers have fair pay and good working conditions; protecting artistic freedom and cultural rights; and helping artists and cultural workers develop new skills.

Overall, the findings of this Eurobarometer survey provide valuable insights into the public's perceptions and attitudes towards culture and cultural heritage in the EU. These insights will be an important input into the development of a Culture Compass for Europe, as well as cultural policy discussions more generally over for the coming years.

Technical Specifications

Between 18 February and 16 March 2025, Verian Belgium carried out the wave 103.2 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Public Opinion and Citizens Engagement" Unit.

The Wave 103.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas⁷.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

⁷ Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA
(<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

Special Eurobarometer 562 – Europeans' attitudes towards culture
Technical Specifications

COUNTRIES		INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,003	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	9,801,547	2.6%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,018	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	5,533,938	1.4%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,005	18-02-2025	03-03-2025	9,075,934	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1,004	18-02-2025	16-03-2025	4,984,048	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,510	19-02-2025	10-03-2025	72,405,020	19.0%
EE	Estonia	B&B Research OÜ	1,006	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	1,141,759	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,007	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	4,250,998	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,003	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	9,019,518	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,004	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	41,533,486	10.9%
FR	France	MCM France	1,003	18-02-2025	12-03-2025	56,365,353	14.8%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,022	19-02-2025	10-03-2025	3,301,831	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,019	18-02-2025	03-03-2025	51,632,657	13.5%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	500	18-02-2025	12-03-2025	772,320	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,008	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	1,582,326	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,014	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	2,429,823	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	507	19-02-2025	10-03-2025	555,900	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,017	19-02-2025	03-03-2025	8,205,783	2.1%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	503	18-02-2025	13-03-2025	473,015	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,021	18-02-2025	07-03-2025	15,081,342	4.0%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,008	18-02-2025	08-03-2025	7,788,036	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,008	18-02-2025	07-03-2025	31,079,533	8.1%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,053	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	9,113,419	2.4%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,039	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	15,981,575	4.2%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,010	18-02-2025	09-03-2025	1,799,078	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,006	18-02-2025	05-03-2025	4,554,569	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,001	18-02-2025	11-03-2025	4,722,540	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,020	18-02-2025	10-03-2025	8,541,497	2.2%
TOTAL EU27			26,319	18-02-2025	16-03-2025	381,726,845	100%

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

Special Eurobarometer 562 – Europeans’ attitudes towards culture

Technical Specifications

Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction (“online face-to-face” or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Denmark, Malta, Netherlands, Finland and Sweden).

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,003		1,003
BG	Bulgaria	1,018		1,018
CZ	Czechia	1,005		1,005
DK	Denmark	672	332	1,004
DE	Germany	1,510		1,510
EE	Estonia	1,006		1,006
IE	Ireland	1,007		1,007
EL	Greece	1,003		1,003
ES	Spain	1,004		1,004
FR	France	1,003		1,003
HR	Croatia	1,022		1,022
IT	Italy	1,019		1,019
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	500		500
LV	Latvia	1,008		1,008
LT	Lithuania	1,014		1,014
LU	Luxembourg	507		507
HU	Hungary	1,017		1,017
MT	Malta	336	167	503
NL	Netherlands	746	275	1,021
AT	Austria	1,008		1,008
PL	Poland	1,008		1,008
PT	Portugal	1,053		1,053
RO	Romania	1,039		1,039
SI	Slovenia	1,010		1,010
SK	Slovakia	1,006		1,006
FI	Finland	736	265	1,001
SE	Sweden	773	247	1,020
TOTAL EU27		25,033	1,286	26,319

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

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Technical Specifications

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 103.2 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian Belgium, are:

	COUNTRIES	CAPI RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	47.6%
BG	Bulgaria	44.7%
CZ	Czechia	56.2%
DK	Denmark	54.3%
DE	Germany	35.2%
EE	Estonia	43.7%
IE	Ireland	40.9%
EL	Greece	31.1%
ES	Spain	36.6%
FR	France	43.3%
HR	Croatia	41.1%
IT	Italy	32.1%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	66.1%
LV	Latvia	29.3%
LT	Lithuania	43.3%
LU	Luxembourg	28.5%
HU	Hungary	60.0%
MT	Malta	78.2%
NL	Netherlands	85.4%
AT	Austria	44.8%
PL	Poland	48.6%
PT	Portugal	48.4%
RO	Romania	46.9%
SI	Slovenia	35.0%
SK	Slovakia	55.3%
FI	Finland	32.3%
SE	Sweden	79.6%

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing

Special Eurobarometer 562 – Europeans' attitudes towards culture

Technical Specifications

Margins of error

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

**Special Eurobarometer 562 – Europeans' attitudes towards culture
Questionnaire**

Questionnaire

QAsd	Do you personally, or have close relatives, friends or acquaintances who work in the field of arts or cultural activities?	
	<i>(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)</i>	
	Yes, you personally	1
	Yes, family members or close relatives	2
	Yes, friends or acquaintances	3
	No	4
	Don't know	999

QA1	To what extent do you feel fulfilled in...? (M)					
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)</i>					
		Totally fulfilled	Fairly fulfilled	Not very fulfilled	Not at all fulfilled	DK
1	Your private life	1	2	3	4	999
2	Your professional life	1	2	3	4	999

QA2	How important is culture to you personally?	
	<i>(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)</i>	
	Very important	1
	Fairly important	2
	Not very important	3
	Not at all important	4
	Don't know	999

QA3	Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as part of an organised group or classes...?	
	<i>(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)</i>	
	Played a musical instrument	1
	Acted on the stage or in a film	2
	Sung	3
	Written a poem, an essay, a novel, etc.	4
	Danced	5
	Made a film, done some photography	6
	Done any other artistic activities like sculpture, painting, handicrafts or drawing	7
	Done creative computing such as designing websites or blogs, etc.	8
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	998
	Don't know	999

**Special Eurobarometer 562 – Europeans' attitudes towards culture
Questionnaire**

QA4	Which of the following reasons might prevent you from participating in cultural activities or attending cultural events less often than desired? Firstly? And then?	
	<i>(READ OUT – SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER ONLY – THEN MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)</i>	
	Cost of admission or tickets	1
	Distance to venues	2
	Lack of time	3
	Lack of interest in available activities	4
	Lack of accessibility of buildings/spaces	5
	Lack of information about events	6
	Language barriers	7
	Lack of childcare	8
	Personal accessibility issues, such as mobility	9
	For other health-related reasons, including mental health reasons	10
	Feeling unwelcome or excluded	11
	Technological barriers (incl. skills or internet access)	12
	You do not feel adequately educated to participate/attend	13
	Lack of artistic, cultural or creative activities offered in your area	14
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	998
	Don't know	999

QA5	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about freedom of artistic expression?					
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)</i>					
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	You believe artists in [OUR COUNTRY] can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by the (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4	999
2	You believe artists in [OUR COUNTRY] can freely express their ideas and opinions without fear of censorship or retaliation by people or groups outside of the government	1	2	3	4	999
3	Freedom of artistic expression is important to you	1	2	3	4	999

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QA6	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the arts and cultural activities in (OUR COUNTRY)?					
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)</i>					
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Participating in a cultural activity or attending artistic and cultural events or festivals can make you feel better either mentally, physically or emotionally	1	2	3	4	999
2	People in all regions of [OUR COUNTRY] have the same ability to access cultural activities	1	2	3	4	999
3	You believe that culture and the arts are important for the welfare and economic development of the place where you live	1	2	3	4	999
4	You believe that artists in (OUR COUNTRY) generally receive fair and appropriate remuneration for their work	1	2	3	4	999

QA7	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding artificial intelligence (AI) and its role in art and culture?					
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)</i>					
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	You can tell the difference between a piece of visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI and one crafted by a human	1	2	3	4	999
2	You generally prefer human-made content to AI-generated content	1	2	3	4	999
3	You often make use of generative AI tools to produce visual art, pieces of music or literary works for your personal or professional use	1	2	3	4	999
4	You often come across visual art, pieces of music or literary works created by AI	1	2	3	4	999
5	You are concerned that the rise of generative AI may have an impact on employment or earnings for artists and creatives	1	2	3	4	999

**Special Eurobarometer 562 – Europeans' attitudes towards culture
Questionnaire**

QA8	On which of the following culture related topics do you think the European Union and its Member States should work more closely together? Firstly? And then?	
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY – THEN SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)</i>	
	Protecting cultural heritage sites during wars, natural disasters, or climate change	1
	Helping the arts and culture sector(s) benefit from Artificial Intelligence	2
	Supporting artists and cultural workers to gain new skills for a changing world and business environment	3
	Helping artists and cultural organisations collaborate across borders.	4
	Ensuring artists and cultural workers have fair pay and good working conditions	5
	Strengthening Europe's cultural and creative sectors and industries to compete globally	6
	Making arts and culture more accessible to everyone	7
	Increasing funding for arts, culture, and creative industries	8
	Protecting artistic freedom and cultural rights	9
	Promoting cultural heritage and the arts in rural and remote areas	10
	Others (SPONTANEOUS)	996
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	998
	Don't know	999

QA9	How important do you think cultural heritage is...					
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)</i>					
		Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK
1	For you personally	1	2	3	4	999
2	For your local community	1	2	3	4	999
3	For your region	1	2	3	4	999
4	For (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	999
5	For the European union	1	2	3	4	999

**Special Eurobarometer 562 – Europeans' attitudes towards culture
Questionnaire**

QA10	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about Europe's cultural heritage?					
	(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)					
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can improve people's quality of life	1	2	3	4	999
2	Living close to places related to Europe's cultural heritage can give people a sense of belonging to Europe	1	2	3	4	999

QA11	For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?					
	(SHOW SCREEN WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)					
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Culture and cultural exchanges should have a very important place in the EU so that citizens from different Member States can learn more from each other and feel more European	1	2	3	4	999
2	Culture and cultural exchanges can play an important role in developing greater understanding and tolerance in the world, even where there are conflicts or tensions	1	2	3	4	999
3	The promotion of European cultures abroad is important for building peaceful, diplomatic relations between Europe and other countries (N)	1	2	3	4	999

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QA12	In your opinion, among the following issues, which are those that most create a feeling of community among EU citizens?	
	<i>(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT – THREE ANSWERS MAXIMUM)</i>	
	History	1
	Religion	2
	Values	3
	Geography	4
	Languages	5
	The rule of law	6
	Sports	7
	Inventions, science and technology	8
	Economy	9
	Healthcare, education and pensions	10
	Solidarity with poorer regions	11
	Culture	12
	Education	13
	Care for the environment	14
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	996
	None	997
	None, such a feeling does not exist (SPONTANEOUS)	998
	Don't know	999



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