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Culture
Sector



Sustainable
Development
Goals

THEMATIC INDICATORS FOR **CULTURE** IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CULTURE | 2030
INDICATORS

A Synthesis

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgments // 3

Acronyms and abbreviations // 6

Culture in the 2030 agenda: a brief overview // 7

Culture and sustainable development: key concepts and approaches // 7

UNESCO Culture Conventions and programmes towards the 2030 agenda // 9

Culture|2030 indicators: purpose and principles // 13

Overall purpose // 13

Guiding principles // 15

Development and implementation modalities // 19

Review of existing frameworks, methodologies & experience // 19

Process and progress in developing the culture|2030 indicators // 21

Overview of the methodology // 24

Four Thematic Dimensions // 24

Data types and sources // 25

A transversal, systemic approach to partnerships and gender // 27

Indicators framework // 29

Purpose & description of the indicators // 31

Environment & resilience // 32

Prosperity & livelihood // 36

Knowledge & skills // 40

Inclusion & participation // 43

References // 47

Acronyms and abbreviations

CDIS	Culture for Development Indicators Suite
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU	European Union
FCS	Framework for Cultural Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBE	International Bureau of Education
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSA	National Statistics Accounts
NSO	National Statistical Office
OECD	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RBM	Results Based Management
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WVS	World Value Survey

CULTURE IN THE 2030 AGENDA: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Culture & sustainable development: key concepts and approaches

A renewed vision for sustainable development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that was adopted in September 2015 by the international community and outlines a vision for a more sustainable future. The Agenda calls upon all countries, over a fifteen year period, to mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The 2030 Agenda is structured around 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 Targets connected to these goals which provide a framework for policy design and implementation at the local, national and international levels. The 17 SDGs are grouped into “5 Ps” of People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships, reflecting the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability (people, planet and prosperity), as well as its two critical conditions (peace and partnerships). The 2030 Agenda thus reflects a broader, more holistic approach to sustainable development that puts forward linkages and synergies between different policy areas. This bold vision demands creative approaches beyond the typical linear and sectoral ones.

A broad approach to culture and development

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the international community has recognized – for the first time – the role of culture in sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda implicitly refers to culture across many of its Goals and Targets. The role of culture is particularly reflected in SDG 11 to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” and its Target 11.4 to “strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”, but also, transversally, in other SDGs on social inclusion, job creation, urban resilience or environmental protection. Culture has also been integrated into the New Urban Agenda, adopted in October 2016 at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito (Ecuador).

The 2030 Agenda reflects a broad view of culture that encompasses the contribution of culture to sustainable development including through cultural heritage, the creative industries, local culture and products, creativity and innovation, local communities, local materials, and cultural diversity. At the same time, the experience of development projects and interventions has demonstrated the importance of local knowledge and community participation in order to achieve sustainable development – from health to education.

A transversal, webbed contribution of culture to the SDGs

Culture contributes both as a sector of activity in itself and as an intrinsic component present in other sectors. While the safeguarding and promotion of culture represents an end in itself, it also contributes transversally to many of the SDGs — including those on sustainable cities, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities, the environment, promoting gender equality, innovation and peaceful and inclusive societies. The role of culture can be addressed both as a driver that contributes directly to bringing about economic and social benefits, and also as an enabler that contributes to the effectiveness of development interventions.

Such an approach also emphasizes the importance of sustainable processes leading to the achievement of Targets as well as webbed approaches that connect across sectors, moving simultaneously towards the achievement of multiple Goals rather than viewing the Goals and their Targets in narrow silos measured only by their statistical indicators. Culture and creativity contribute transversally to each of the five critical dimensions of sustainable development – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnerships. In turn, the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development contribute to promoting the safeguarding of cultural heritage and nurturing creativity. Furthermore, some goals, such as education, are human development goals that can be more effectively achieved with culture.

UNESCO Culture Conventions and programmes towards the 2030 Agenda

Concepts of sustainable development lie at the core of the UNESCO Culture Conventions and programmes, each of them bringing a specific perspective or focus in line with its individual scope and conceptual framework. With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, all of the Conventions have incorporated relevant SDGs within their implementation and monitoring mechanisms by aligning their concepts and identifying specific SDGs or Targets to be integrated into their results framework. As international normative instruments whose implementation relies strongly on international cooperation and capacity building, all 6 UNESCO Culture Conventions are direct contributors to SDG 17 on Partnerships, particularly its Targets 17.9 (capacity building) and 17.16 (global partnership). They also contribute transversally to SDG 5 on gender equality, notably its Target 5.5 on women's participation and leadership.

Although principles of sustainable development are not directly referred to in its statutory documents, the *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two protocols* (1954 and 1999) put forward the intersecting cultural, humanitarian and security dimensions of development, which are now widely acknowledged and referenced in several UN General Assembly and UN Security Council Resolutions¹. Through its core purpose and scope, the Convention directly contributes to Target 11.4 on cultural heritage, notably by providing for criminal sanctions for attacks on cultural heritage. Through capacity-building activities aimed at armed forces, customs or police officials as well as staff engaged in the protection of cultural properties, the Convention also contributes to building skills for sustainable development (Target 4.7).

Illicit trafficking of cultural goods is a global issue, especially in conflict or post-conflict areas, and is increasingly being used as a source of funding by criminal groups, the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* (1970) is a central force in ensuring the global security and peace-building agenda at the core of SDG 16 on peaceful and inclusive societies. Both Targets 11.4 on cultural heritage and 16.4 on the recovery of stolen assets are directly linked to the Convention's core mandate. By conducting awareness-raising campaigns targeting the general

¹ Resolutions ref. A/RES/65/166 (20/12/2010), A/RES/66/208 (22/12/2011), A/RES/68/223 (20/12/2013), A/RES/69/230 (19/12/2014), A/RES/70/214 (22/12/2015), A/RES/72/229 (20/12/2017).

public or tourists, the Convention also supports Target 4.7 on education for sustainable development. Through capacity building and exchange workshops, it also contributes to the prevention of violence (Target 16.a). The 2015 ***Recommendation concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections, their Diversity and their Role in Society*** provides a framework to ensure that museums are spaces for cultural transmission, intercultural dialogue, learning, discussion and training, thus contributing notably to social inclusion (Target 10.2) and skills for sustainable development (Target 4.7).

As the only normative instrument dedicated to the protection of both cultural and natural heritage, the ***Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*** (1972) has, since its creation, provided a platform to develop and test new approaches that demonstrate the relevance of cultural and natural heritage for sustainable development. The Convention's mandate lies at the heart of Goal 11.4 to safeguard cultural and natural heritage. The adoption of the *World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy* on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention by the World Heritage Committee in 2015 represented an important shift through the embedding of concepts of sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda within the core mechanisms of the Convention. The aim of the policy is to provide guidance to harness the potential of heritage for sustainable development and for heritage conservation to be mainstreamed into national and local processes and policies for sustainable development. The implementation of the Convention contributes to environmental sustainability – by protecting natural resources such as water, biological diversity (Targets 6.6, 14.5 and 15.1) and supporting heritage resilience (Targets 2.4 and 11.4). It promotes inclusive social development contributing to wellbeing and equity (Target 10.2), the respect of fundamental rights (Target 16.10), communities' involvement (Target 16.7) and gender equity (Target 5.5). The Convention further contributes to inclusive economic development in driving forward equitable growth and the generation of decent employment (Target 8.3) and sustainable tourism (Targets 8.9 and 12.b). It also supports training for skills and innovation (Targets 4.4 and 4.7); and finally, contributes to peace and security by facilitating conflict prevention and resolution (Target 16.a). The questionnaire for periodic reporting on the implementation of the Convention was recently updated to incorporate sustainable development, integrating concepts and guidelines of the World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy, with a view to collecting and assessing information at site level on ways in which activities implemented by State Parties contribute to the 2030 Agenda. The role of the 1972 Convention with regards to cities and its contribution to SDG 11 is further reinforced by the ***2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape***, which proposes a

comprehensive approach of urban heritage conservation encompassing spatial, economic, social and environmental aspects.

The focus of the ***Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*** (2001) on underwater cultural heritage encompasses environmental and social pillars of sustainable development. The Convention supports education for sustainable development (Target 4.7) through ocean literacy and ocean heritage teaching and helps to make coastal societies sustainable and to protect their cultural identity. Underwater cultural heritage can provide vital evidence of how human populations have adapted to, or have been impacted by climate change in the past, thus contributing to education for climate adaptation (Target 13.3). Similarly, underwater cultural heritage is important for understanding the historic relationship between humanity and the ocean, lakes or rivers. Research and safeguarding activities contribute to improved conservation of littoral and marine areas for future generations, and increase the economic and social benefits of sustainable tourism, thus encouraging conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources (Targets 14.5 and 14.7).

The ***Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*** (2003) acknowledges the importance of intangible cultural heritage as a mainspring of cultural diversity and a driver for sustainable development. Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage can effectively contribute to sustainable development within each of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, while also contributing to peace and security. Furthermore, Chapter 6 of the Operational Directives for the implementation of the Convention (adopted in 2016) offers guidance to State Parties on how to strengthen the role of intangible cultural heritage as a driver and guarantor of sustainable development and how to fully integrate the safeguarding of living heritage into their development plans, policies and programmes. The 2030 Agenda was also incorporated in the monitoring mechanisms of the Convention, notably through the periodic reporting exercise and the Results Framework. Knowledge and practices transmitted from generation to generation in areas as wide as agriculture and food systems, traditional medicine, natural resource management, ecosystem services and ecological resource management, among others, contribute to food security (SDG 2), health care (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), productive employment and decent work (SDG 8), sustainable cities (SDG 11) and climate change (SDG 13). At this stage, in order to streamline the potential impact of the Convention on the 2030 Agenda, SDG 4 (quality education) has been identified as a key priority, in line with the Convention's core text (article 2). Particular focus is given to exploring the role of intangible cultural heritage in expanding Education for Sustainable Development (Target 4.7).

The ***Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions*** (2005) has aligned its implementation mechanisms with the principles and objectives of the 2030 Agenda. The Convention places particular emphasis on SDGs 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17 which have been incorporated into its monitoring framework within its four main goals. Within the scope of the Convention's goal 1 to support sustainable governance of culture, it works to expand jobs and entrepreneurship (Target 8.3) in the creative sector, build skills for employment (Targets 8.3 and 4.4) in the creative fields, and stimulate accountable and participatory governance (Targets 16.6 and 16.7) of the cultural and creative industries. With its goal 2, the Convention is committed to achieving a balanced flow of cultural goods and services (Target 10a) as well as supporting the mobility of artists and cultural professionals (Target 10.7). With its goal 3 to integrate culture in sustainable development frameworks, the Convention encourages official development assistance commitments to the culture sector (Target 17.2), enhances policy coherence for sustainable development (Target 17.14) and takes part in capacity building for implementing the SDGs (Target 17.9). By encouraging policies which are conducive to gender equity and artistic freedom – as reflected in its goal 4 – the Convention also contributes to human rights and fundamental freedom (Target 16.10). This results framework is implemented with the support of a quadrennial periodic reporting system, which was updated to collect quantitative and qualitative data related to the achievement of the SDGs. States Parties are notably invited to share innovative policies and measures which are linked to specific SDGs. These good practices are subsequently disseminated on the Convention's policy-monitoring platform. The ***International Fund for Cultural Diversity*** (IFCD) established as part of the (Cibles 16.6 et 16.7) Convention is also currently reviewing its results framework to align it with specific SDG Goals and Targets, in concordance with the 2005 Convention monitoring framework. The ***1980 Recommendation on the Status of the Artist*** – the implementation of which is reinvigorated by the 2005 Convention – also contributes to social inclusion (Target 10.2) and fundamental freedoms (Target 16.10), by calling upon Member States to improve the professional, social and economic status of artists through policies and measures related to training, social security, employment, income and tax conditions, mobility and freedom of expression.

CULTURE|2030 INDICATORS PURPOSE & PRINCIPLES

Overall purpose

The UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture (Culture|2030 Indicators) is a framework of thematic indicators whose purpose is to measure and monitor the progress of culture's enabling contribution to the national and local implementation of the Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The framework will assess both the role of culture as a sector of activity, as well as the transversal contribution of culture across different SDGs and policy areas. As a set of thematic indicators, it is intended to support and complement the global indicators agreed upon within the 2030 Agenda and foster linkages between different Goals and Targets.

The Culture|2030 Indicators framework aims to:

Make visible culture's contribution to sustainable development

Building on an in-depth analysis of the multiple ways in which culture contributes to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development, the Culture|2030 Indicators provides evidence of culture's transformative role, making it more visible and tangible. In a context where culture-related data is fragmented and produced by different institutions and agencies, the framework brings the data together and highlights linkages and areas of intersection between culture and other policy areas, thus fostering a better understanding of the breadth of culture's actions and their direct and indirect contribution to sustainable development. Given that the role, impact, and contribution of culture are often not readily quantifiable, the indicators framework seeks to quantify behaviors and actions generated by culture and, alternatively, to document ways in which cultural values are enshrined in policies, programmes, and actions.

Provide a thematic and transversal overview of the role of culture across the SDGs

Rather than monitoring the contribution of culture to each relevant SDG Target and globally accepted indicator, the Culture|2030 Indicators considers the contribution of culture across several of the Goals and Targets, with a view to linking them together. The framework allows aggregation of data across different

Goals and Targets around transversal themes in line with UNESCO's programmes, activities, and policies. These thematic dimensions are underpinned by the 5 Ps conceptual framework of the SDGs.

Strengthen advocacy for culture

By strengthening the transversal visibility of culture in the 2030 Agenda, the Culture | 2030 Indicators will help build a coherent and strong narrative on culture and development, that is evidence-based and supported by key messages. This narrative will directly support advocacy efforts at the global, national or local levels, with a view to convincing decision-makers and partners to include culture across their national and urban policies and programmes and to better direct public and private funding towards the culture sector.

Provide evidence-based results to inform policies and actions

The Culture | 2030 Indicators provide a conceptual framework and methodological instruments for countries and cities to assess the contribution of culture to the SDGs as part of the existing implementation mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda at the national or local level. Evidence gathered will inform policies and decisions as well as operational actions, both within the cultural sector, and across other sectors transversally. Through repeated application of these measurement tools, the initiative will allow countries and cities to monitor their own progress regarding the outcomes of their policies and the effectiveness or robustness of the policies themselves.

Build a knowledge base for action

Once the framework is implemented by a city or a country, each dataset becomes a valuable source of information that can be analyzed to create profiles at the local and national levels, as well as to identify major trends on the contribution of culture to sustainable development in different cities, regions or countries. Analytical material and good practices will help to build a better understanding, with a view to developing a knowledge base with a digital data bank on Culture in the 2030 Agenda.

Monitor progress of the contribution of culture to the 2030 Agenda

Information collected as part of the implementation of the Culture|2030 Indicators in voluntary pilot cities and countries provides a valuable baseline from which to measure progress in addition to directing actions at the local and national levels. The data also contributes to the formation of a global overview of the state of progress of the contribution of culture to the 2030 Agenda and provides evidence-based and analytical material to support the participation of UNESCO in UN-wide reporting mechanisms related to the 2030 Agenda as well to the Resolutions of the General Assembly pertaining to Culture and Development.



Guiding principles

The conceptual framework, methodology and implementation mechanisms of the Culture|2030 Indicators will rely upon the following key principles:

Rely as much as possible on existing data sources

Producing and updating data is a demanding and costly process, particularly for countries with limited statistical capacities. In this regard, the Culture|2030 Indicators will rely, as much as possible, on existing national and local data sources, as well as data already aggregated by multi-lateral organizations. Rather than conducting new surveys to collect additional information, existing data is identified and combined to measure performance or progress against indicators.

Use qualitative and quantitative data to assess the contribution of culture

The Culture|2030 Indicators will be based on both quantitative and qualitative data, both of which are necessary to capture the specificities of the scope of culture. Quantitative data can be used to characterize or describe a situation or to assess performance against the targets set. Qualitative data are equally important to expand the understanding and contextualization of quantitative data. Furthermore, the quantitative data may be global, following a single methodology and definition across all the Member States, or may be national or local.

Integrate data from reporting on UNESCO Culture Conventions & programmes

The scope of the Culture|2030 Indicators targets policies, programmes and activities undertaken by national or local authorities that respond to UNESCO's mandate, thematic priorities and normative tools in the field of culture. Where relevant, the conceptual framework of the Culture|2030 Indicators is based on the six Culture Conventions' (and the three Recommendations), their concepts and monitoring mechanisms. It seeks to integrate information provided by State Parties in their national reports as part of the Conventions' periodic reporting exercises. The Culture|2030 Indicators thus sets the Culture Conventions within the broader framework of cultural activities and allows some benchmarking of related activities.

Develop instruments to measure culture at both national and urban levels

The Culture|2030 Indicators are intended for implementation at both national and urban level by voluntary countries and cities. The terms 'urban' and 'local' are used interchangeably in the context of the Culture|2030 Indicators to refer to city-level implementation, with the understanding that the notion of urban is defined by each country according to its specific criteria. In addition, local data collection requires a certain level of organization which should be provided by municipal authorities. The urban indicators are closely aligned with the national level indicators but are adapted to fit urban concerns, allowing for independent evaluation of the role of culture in urban areas and in sustainable urban development. In some cases, cities may also wish to position themselves within the overall national position. These city-level indicators will encourage further synergies with UNESCO's existing cities-related programmes and networks, in particular the UNESCO Creative Cities Network and the World Heritage Cities Programme.

Prioritize capacity building of relevant agencies

The Culture|2030 Indicators will focus on capacity building for national, regional and local agencies to use existing global, national and local data to construct indicators relevant to culture, both quantitative and qualitative. The objective is to support their understanding of culture's specificities and their ability to identify and combine relevant data. From this perspective, the early involvement and continuous commitment of statistical agencies will be essential to the successful implementation of the project.

Facilitate cooperation across institutions

Culture-related data is fragmented and produced by different institutions across policy areas. It is therefore essential to foster cooperation amongst the institutions producing data. Implementing the Culture|2030 Indicators initiative therefore requires the coordination of information emanating from a range of different national and local institutions across different sectors (such as culture, labour, trade, youth, environment, and education), and agencies (including the National and local Statistics Offices, professional bodies, arts and heritage foundations).

Propose a framework adaptable to different statistical capacities

The Culture|2030 Indicators is intended to meet the needs of all Member States, regardless of their statistical capacities, and should take into account the differing levels of statistical capacities and data availability in each country. From that perspective, the methodology developed for each indicator foresees possible alternatives when primary data sources or calculation methods cannot be fully performative, with a view to reaching a common objective. The Culture|2030 Indicators is thus a more flexible way of assessing culture than other, more technically sophisticated but rigid methodologies (such as the Cultural Satellite Accounts) and is more adapted to the wide range of statistical capacities for culture that UNESCO Member States represent.

Provide an aspirational tool for all rather than normative assessment

The Culture|2030 Indicators is expected to assist countries and cities in assessing their own progress and measuring the outputs of their policies. The Indicators are meant to provide evidence of change over time in the same place, rather than global comparability or ranking between different countries or cities. In that sense, the purpose of the framework is more aspirational than normative, recognizing opportunities for aspiration and improvement, rather than aiming at

measuring achievement or failure against absolute benchmarks. In time they may become a regular part of monitoring of cultural policies, programmes, and activities by relevant national or local institutions.

Reflect the Results-Based Management conceptual framework

The Culture | 2030 Indicators seek to reflect the Results Based Management (RBM) framework, as a key conceptual mechanism at the core of UNESCO programme delivery. Although the impact of culture can rarely be measured directly, the inputs, outcomes and processes are key elements for monitoring longer-term impacts. Each thematic dimension combines these different types of indicators to measure inputs (e.g. development of cultural infrastructure), processes (e.g. governance mechanisms) or outputs (e.g. participation in cultural life), with a view to producing an overall understanding of culture's contribution.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

Review of existing frameworks, methodologies & experience

The Culture|2030 Indicators aims to reap the benefits of UNESCO's unique expertise in collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data and supporting evidence-based practice for the development of policies, programmes, and actions in the cultural field. With this in mind, a review was conducted of existing frameworks, methodologies and experience that have been developed and implemented by UNESCO and others partners globally over the last few years in order to measure culture, with a view to facilitating their convergence towards the SDGs and enhance existing instruments and data.

Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS)

Where relevant, the Culture|2030 Indicators draws upon the Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS), building on its classification and methodology. Developed in 2009 and implemented by UIS, this framework uses agreed international standards that are utilized by every National Statistical Office globally, to collect cultural data on cultural activities, goods and services. Other national or regional statistical frameworks, including Barometers, may also provide additional data or conceptual frameworks.

Global SDG indicator 11.4.1

The Culture|2030 Indicators has also incorporated the global SDG indicator 11.4.1 on heritage expenditure as indicator #1 within the dimension on Environment and Resilience (see indicators framework). Developed and implemented by UIS to monitor Target 11.4, this new internationally-comparable indicator reflects the total amount per capita each country spends to protect their cultural and natural heritage. To produce this indicator, a new survey is being developed by UIS in cooperation with countries and partners.

The periodic reporting and monitoring frameworks of the UNESCO Culture Conventions

Where relevant, the Culture|2030 Indicators also draws upon the periodic reporting mechanisms and monitoring frameworks developed by the UNESCO Culture Conventions to assess their national implementation. The objective of these frameworks is to monitor the ways in which State parties are implementing each of the Culture Conventions, including the extent to which national implementation of the Conventions contributes to the 2030 Agenda. However, the periodic reporting questionnaires and mechanisms are not designed to obtain a complete national or local picture of the Culture Sector and its contribution to the 2030 Agenda.

A review of the Culture Conventions' periodic reporting and monitoring frameworks was conducted as part of the Culture|2030 Initiative, with a view to enhancing the data collected and to build on existing concepts and working tools and foster overall consistency. The intention is not to duplicate the regular reports of the Conventions but rather to enhance and contextualize this qualitative information. While Culture Conventions typically collect data through their dedicated referring entity or focal point, data from the current initiative may come from different respondents, thus requiring alignment of responses to ensure consistency.

Culture for Development Indicators Suite (CDIS)

The Culture|2030 Initiative builds on the achievements of the CDIS, which was initiated in 2009 by UNESCO with the generous support of the Government of Spain and eventually implemented in 17 countries. The CDIS was developed to assess the contribution of culture to development in the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), based on a conceptual framework derived notably from the *Our Cultural Diversity Report* (UNESCO, 1996). The CDIS proposed a suite of indicators, distributed in seven thematic dimensions with an emphasis on the cultural and creative industries.

As a first step to addressing the lack of cultural statistics in low and middle-income countries, the CDIS approach relied on existing and secondary sources from which raw data was extracted analysed and used to construct new indicators that were often proxies for the hard-to-measure aspects of the impacts of culture. The approach relied on reinforcing local capacities to extract data and construct indicators thus building national capacities for cultural statistics. The UNESCO CDIS was a unique policy and advocacy tool that informed policies and actions in the countries where it was implemented.

The present initiative builds on some of the conceptual and methodological material developed as part of the CDIS. Some of the indicators within the Culture|2030 Indicators framework derive from CDIS while others are completely different as they have been developed in response to the framework of the 2030 Agenda and are also informed by the experience of implementing CDIS. The Culture|2030 Indicators enriches and expands the initial CDIS methodology and scope in a number of other ways. Firstly by enlarging in its methodology and framework the use of the UIS Framework for Cultural Statistics (UNESCO-UIS, 2009), as well as the UIS global indicators for Culture for which data is already being collected. Second, by expanding the thematic scope – notably to encompass environment and urban planning – and further encouraging implementation at the local level; and finally, by allowing more systematic synergies with the data collection mechanisms of the Culture Conventions and Recommendations.

Process and progress in developing the Culture|2030 Indicators

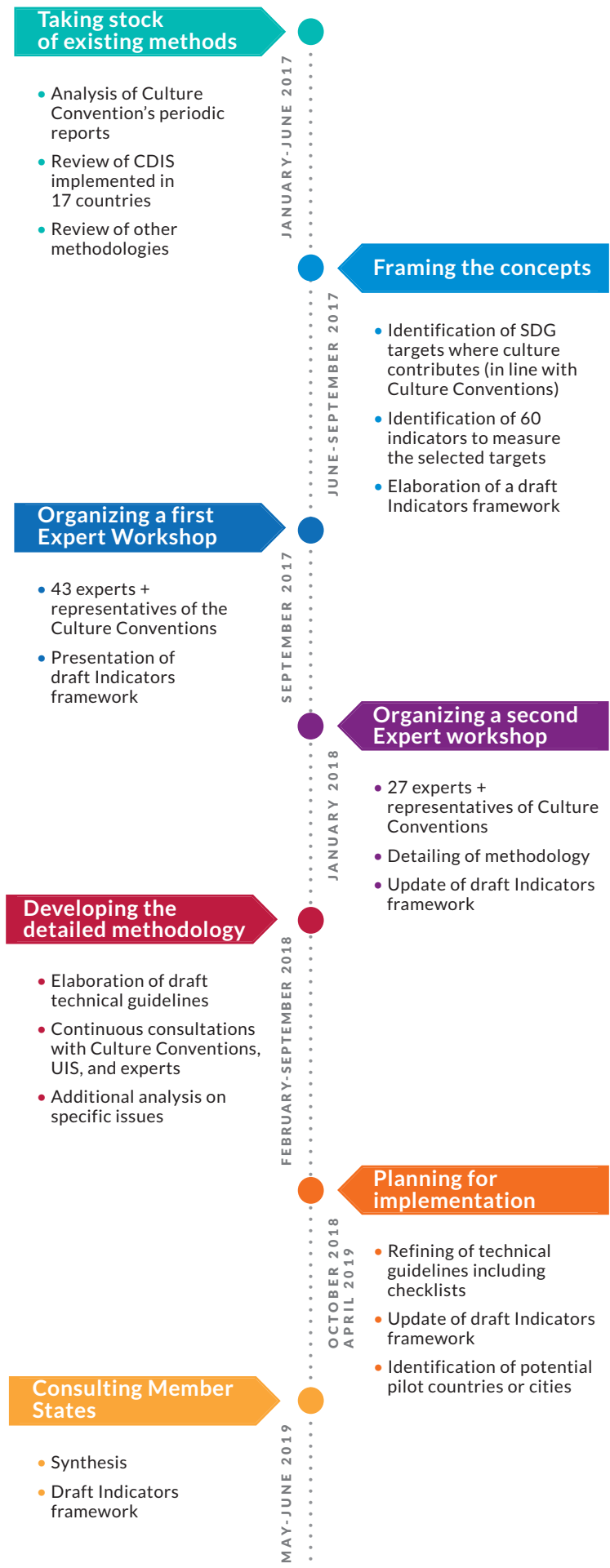
Preliminary steps and progress

The development of the Culture|2030 Indicators framework began in early 2017, with the review of existing methodologies, including the FCS, the CDIS, the Culture Conventions periodic reporting mechanisms and other methodologies in the specific context of the 2030 Agenda. A preliminary list of 60 indicators was then developed, together with a draft indicators framework.

Two expert workshops were organized (September 2017 & January 2018) to discuss the proposed indicators framework and the methodologies for collecting data. The workshops involved UNESCO staff (representatives of different Culture Conventions as well as representatives from some Field Offices who had previous experience in the implementation of the CDIS), representatives from UIS, UN-Habitat, Eurostat, OECD, World Bank, UNEP, the JRC, and some national and local statistical agencies with previous experience in cultural statistics; representatives from AECID who had previously supported the CDIS, as well as international experts from different regions.

Building on the outcomes of this review exercise, a framework of 22 indicators grouped into 4 thematic dimensions was developed. Technical guidelines were developed which included a description of the purpose, data sources and calculation methods of each indicator. These guidelines were developed with continuous input from UIS, the teams of the UNESCO Culture Conventions, as well as from a number of external experts who generously dedicated their time and expertise to this exercise.

EARLIER STEPS AND STATE OF PROGRESS



Next steps

A consultation with Member States was launched in May 2019. Feedback from Member States will be compiled, analyzed and consolidated in an information document that will be presented at the 207th session of the Executive Board in October 2019. The initiative will also be presented at the Forum of Ministers of Culture to take place in November 2019. Based on the outcomes of the consultation, the project team will fine-tune the methodology and develop working tools including capacity building material and a training toolkit, in preparation of the launch of the pilot phase of implementation of the Culture|2030 Indicators. Regional experts will be selected and trained in order to facilitate the use of the methodology and planning for national and local implementation. Additional consultations with senior experts will be sought as necessary throughout the process.

A pilot implementation phase of the Culture|2030 Indicators will be launched at the end 2019 or early 2020 in a number of volunteer cities and countries. In each pilot city and country, a local or national expert (a statistician or economist with experience in the field of culture) will be identified. This expert will be in charge of ensuring the extraction and analysis of data and construction of indicators following the detailed methodology developed for the Culture|2030 Indicators. A regional expert will provide expert guidance and technical support to the participating countries of each of the global regions throughout the implementation process and will be responsible for the preparation of the final national reports. A training and workshop will be carried out in the initial phase to introduce the initiative and trial of the methodology using available data.

Building on the outcomes of the pilot phase, the methodology will be fine-tuned and systematized in view of its future roll-out. A third expert workshop will be organized by the end of the pilot phase to analyze feedback from the pilot implementation phase and further reflect on the methodology and data collected. Data gathered in the different pilot cities and countries will be analyzed and compiled into an online digital databank, which will gather a variety of data on culture available at UNESCO – including from the national reporting on Culture Conventions and Recommendations as well as from activities and initiatives in Field Offices. This will also include the data from the previous CDIS implementation, as well as link to the UIS data on cultural statistics. Visual interpretations of the national and local profiles for Culture|2030 Indicators will also be developed.

OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY

Four Thematic Dimensions

The Culture|2030 Indicators are supported by a conceptual framework of 4 transversal thematic dimensions: (i) Environment & Resilience, (ii) Prosperity & Livelihoods, (iii) Knowledge & Skills and (iv) Inclusion & Participation. Each dimension combines several SDG Goals and Targets, to capture the multifaceted and transversal contribution of culture to sustainable development, thus echoing the purpose of the thematic indicators within the 2030 Agenda. The framework gives priority to the areas that are relevant to UNESCO's mandate in Culture and where relevant quantitative or qualitative data are already being collected or are likely to be identified.

Dimension 1 – Environment & Resilience

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the role and contribution of culture to sustainable human settlements with a focus on cultural and natural heritage and urban environment, thus echoing the 'Planet' pillar of the SDGs. It addresses tangible and intangible heritage, as well as natural heritage, as a lever for sustainable development and as an end in itself. The proposed indicators assess the level of commitment of countries to the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage and provide evidence of sustainable management of heritage and the inclusion of traditional knowledge in culturally sensitive planning. This dimension also assesses the physical/spatial aspects of the quality of the urban environment including public space and cultural infrastructure.

Dimension 2 – Prosperity & Livelihood

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the contribution of culture in driving and enabling more inclusive and sustainable economies, in line with the 'Prosperity' pillar of the SDGs, by generating income and employment, as well as stimulating revenue through cultural goods, services, and enterprises. The seven proposed indicators within Dimension 2 are expected to assess the contribution of culture to key aspects of the economy (GDP, trade, employment, businesses, household expenditure). As the institutional structures and frameworks to govern culture sector activities in each country are different and play an important role in culture's contribution to inclusive economic development, an indicator on governance of culture is also included in this dimension. This indicator provides evidence of the governance structures in place to support a thriving role for culture in local and national economic development and livelihood generation.

Dimension 3 – Knowledge & Skills

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the contribution of culture in building knowledge and skills including local knowledge and cultural diversity. It focuses specifically on the contribution of culture to the transmission of local cultural values, knowledge and skills and fostering empowerment through education training, processes, policies and materials. It emphasizes the role of cultural diversity in primary, secondary and tertiary education, as well as vocational training and focuses on in-depth development of curricula to integrate cultural knowledge. The proposed indicators will assess the level of commitment of public authorities and institutions in integrating and leveraging cultural knowledge to foster respect and appreciation of cultural diversity, understanding of sustainable development and transmission of cultural values, as well as in prioritizing cultural training (including advanced training in heritage conservation) and promote skills and competence in creative fields.

Dimension 4 – Inclusion & Participation

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the contribution of culture in building social cohesion, as well as in fostering inclusion and participation. It focuses on the abilities of people to access culture, the right of all people to participate in cultural life, and their freedom in cultural expression, including artistic and creative freedom. This dimension also explores ways in which cultural practices, sites, elements, and expressions convey values and skills conducive to social inclusion. Finally, the proposed indicators assess the capacity of culture to stimulate effective engagement of local communities in public life.

Data types and sources

Data types

The Culture|2030 Indicators framework combines a variety of quantitative and qualitative indicators, which are adapted to the national or the local levels. The indicators used in the list adopt various metrics:

- Statistical indicators which are normally expressed as ratios (eg gender parity ratio) or as percentages, allowing them to be assessed in relation to a baseline
- Trends, whereby 'raw' numbers are monitored over time (eg number of museum visitors from one year to the next)
- Checklists which are not statistical (ie non-parametric), but enable some assessment of topics which cannot be captured through quantitative measurement (eg asking countries whether a certain cultural policy or legislation exists).

Statistical indicators are important in providing scalable measures of culture related activities. Their use of international standard classification and definitions makes them clear and precise. Checklists have the advantage that they are able to account for the presence/absence of particular culture-related activities/policies which cannot be easily quantified. The statistical indicators include those that are measured using international standards and global as well as those that are national or local.

The indicators have been considered in relation to the principles of data quality including relevance, accuracy, availability, transparency, and clarity of definitions, and avoiding duplication. Few indicators fit all these principles perfectly but data quality will certainly be a major element for interpretation.

Data sources

While relying in priority on national statistical institutes, the Culture|2030 Indicators will seek to bring together a variety of data sources, including from different ministries, observatories and public agencies, information systems for culture, specific barometers, specific national and regional surveys, and professional volunteer organization. The project will also support countries to enhance existing data within the UNESCO Culture Conventions periodic reports as well as the cultural data produced by UIS.



A transversal approach to partnerships and gender ---

Partnerships for the SDGs | SDG 17

The Culture|2030 Indicators initiative as a whole contributes transversally to SDG 17 by the very nature of UNESCO's multilateral structure and operation including through the Culture Conventions. The implementation of the Culture Conventions demands further:

- Target 17.9 on capacity building
- Target 17.16 on global partnerships
- Target 17.17 on public, private and civil society partnerships
- Target 17.19 on measurement of sustainability

Gender equality | SDG 5

As an overarching priority, gender equality is also addressed transversally across the framework, rather than only through a specific indicator dedicated to gender. This transversal approach is deemed more relevant as most statistical and administrative information distinguish between men and women. It allows the appreciation of gender equality across a number of data points from access to opportunities and their participation in social, economic, political and cultural life. The potential gender dimension for each indicator is considered in the table below. Wherever possible, gender disaggregated data will be collected. The Culture|2030 Indicator Framework identifies every indicator where this is expected to be assessed. Gender equality can be addressed through collecting data by sex or by identifying gender aspects of policies, laws and procedures. Whenever possible, the same disaggregation approach can be applied to other individual characteristics that may be conducive to discrimination (such as age, ethnicity, or disability).

The following indicators will be disaggregated wherever possible by:

Dimension	Ref.	Indicator	Potential gender dimension
Environment & Resilience	1	Expenditure on heritage	
	2	Sustainable Management of heritage	Gender taken into account in policy considerations
	3	Climate adaptation & resilience	Gender taken into account in policy considerations
	4	Cultural facilities	Sex of owner operated businesses. Sex ratio of board members and senior directors
	5	Public space for culture	Sex of users and operators (eg market stalls)
Prosperity & Livelihoods	6	Culture in GDP	
	7	Cultural Employment	Disaggregate by sex, age & other characteristic
	8	Cultural Businesses	Sex of owner operated businesses. Sex ratio of board members and senior directors
	9	Household expenditure	
	10	Trade in cultural goods & services	
	11	Public finance for culture	Gender based accounting
Knowledge & Skills	12	Governance of culture	Gender taken into account in policy considerations
	13	Education for Sustainable development	Gender taken into account in policy considerations
	14	Cultural knowledge	Gender taken into account in policy considerations
	15	Multilingual education	Gender parity index
	16	Cultural & artistic education	Gender parity index
Inclusion & Participation	17	Cultural training	Gender parity index
	18	Culture for social cohesion	Disaggregate by sex, age & other characteristic
	19	Artistic freedom	Gender taken into account in policy considerations
	20	Access to culture	Disaggregate by sex, age & other characteristic
	21	Cultural participation	Disaggregate by sex, age & other characteristic
	22	Participatory processes	Disaggregate by sex, age & other characteristic

Indicators framework

The 4 thematic dimensions and 22 indicators are captured in a visual framework (see following page). This framework underlines interactions with possible data providers, in particular UIS and the UNESCO Culture Conventions (through their respective monitoring frameworks and reporting mechanisms).

THEMATIC INDICATORS FOR CULTURE IN THE 2030 AGENDA

ENVIRONMENT & RESILIENCE

- 1 Expenditure on heritage
- 2 Sustainable management of heritage ♀
- 3 Climate adaptation & resilience ♀
- 4 Distribution of cultural infrastructure ♀
- 5 Open space for culture ♀

UNESCO Culture Conventions 1954 1970 1972 2001 2003



- 2.4 Sustainable foodways & agriculture
- 6.6 Water related ecosystems
- 9.1 Quality infrastructure
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage
- 11.7 Inclusive public spaces
- 12.b Sustainable tourism management
- 13.1 Climate & disaster resilience
- 14.5 Marine areas conservation
- 15.1 Sustainable terrestrial ecosystems
- 16.4 Recovery of stolen assets

PROSPERITY & LIVELIHOODS

- 6 Culture in GDP ♀
- 7 Cultural employment ♀
- 8 Cultural businesses ♀
- 9 Household expenditure
- 10 Trade in cultural goods & services
- 11 Public finance for culture ♀
- 12 Governance of culture ♀

UNESCO Culture Conventions 1954 1970 1972 2001 2003 2005



- 8.3 Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation
- 8.9 Policies for sustainable tourism
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade
- 10.a Differential treatment on trade
- 11.4 Cultural & natural heritage

KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS

- 13 Education for Sustainable Development ♀
- 14 Cultural knowledge ♀
- 15 Multilingual education ♀
- 16 Cultural & artistic education ♀
- 17 Cultural training ♀

UNESCO Culture Conventions 1970 1972 2003 2005



- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.7 Skills for sustainable development
- 8.3 Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation
- 9.c Access to information technologies
- 12.a Sustainable consumption
- 13.3 Education on climate adaptation

INCLUSION & PARTICIPATION

- 18 Culture for social cohesion ♀
- 19 Artistic freedom ♀
- 20 Access to culture ♀
- 21 Cultural participation ♀
- 22 Participatory processes ♀

UNESCO Culture Conventions 1970 1972 2003 2005



- 9.1 Quality infrastructure/equitable access
- 9.c Access to information technologies
- 10.2 Social inclusion
- 11.7 Inclusive public spaces
- 16.7 Participatory decision-making
- 16.10 Fundamental freedoms
- 16.a Prevention of violence
- 16.b Non-discriminatory policies

SDG & TARGETS

THE **CULTURE** | 2030 INDICATORS

ALSO CONTRIBUTE TRANSVERSALLY TO:



5.5 Women participation & leadership
5.c Policies on gender equality



17.9 Capacity building
17.16 Global partnership
17.17 Public, private and civil society partnerships
17.19 Measuring of sustainability

PURPOSE & DESCRIPTION OF THE INDICATORS

The forthcoming chapter provides details on the four thematic dimensions and their related indicators. Each dimension is introduced by a brief description, presenting its scope and purpose, as well as its specific contribution to identified SDG Targets. A brief presentation of each indicator is then provided, to specify its description, purpose and data sources. More detailed technical guidelines can be accessed online [here](#) (from May 31th 2019).

The following indicators are intended to be implemented at the national and/or urban level. Indicators which are only applicable at the city level are identified with a specific icon (see below). In some cases, the same indicator can be used for both national and urban level, although data sources for each of them may be different. In other cases, a different indicator is proposed specifically at the urban level because of either data availability or because the aspect of culture is expressed differently in the national or urban setting.



Urban level

In addition, indicators which are relevant to a gender interpretation and for which data can be disaggregated by sex are identified with the following icon:



Gender

ENVIRONMENT & RESILIENCE

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the role and contribution of culture towards sustainable places with a focus on cultural and natural heritage and urban environments echoing the Planet pillar of the SDGs. This dimension addresses tangible and intangible heritage, as well as natural heritage, as a lever for sustainable development and as an end in itself. The proposed indicators assesses the level of commitment of countries towards the safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage, provide evidence of sustainable management of heritage and the inclusion of traditional knowledge in culturally sensitive planning. It also assesses the physical/spatial aspects of the quality of the urban environment including public space and cultural infrastructure.



Culture contributes to environment and resilience across different SDGs and targets:

- Safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage is a specific target in itself (**Target 11.4_Cultural & natural heritage**).
- The integration of intangible cultural heritage and traditional knowledge into policies and strategies encourages sustainable development, through sustainable food production, resilient agriculture, and the conservation of natural resources (**Target 2.4_Sustainable foodways and agriculture**).
- As an important dimension of World Heritage, the conservation of natural heritage, including notably water eco-systems, marine areas and terrestrial ecosystems, directly contributes to environmental sustainability. Intangible Cultural Heritage and traditional knowledge are also significant components of ecosystem management by local communities and in safeguarding plans and mechanisms for natural heritage conservation (**Target 6.6_Water related ecosystems, Target 14.5_Marine areas conservation, Target 15.1_Sustainable terrestrial ecosystems Target 13.1_Climate & disaster resilience**).
- Natural, historically derived and local building practices, and intangible cultural heritage can help mitigating the risks of climate related disaster, support resilience and enhance the adaptation capacities of communities (**Target 13.1_Climate & disaster resilience**).
- Cultural tourism and eco-tourism are central to sustainable tourism and has a primary role in protecting the environment. Policies and measures on sustainable tourism can be integrated into national, subnational, and local development plans, mechanisms, and strategies (**Target 12.b_Sustainable tourism management**).

- In order to improve sustainable management of heritage, cultural policies and strategies must reduce illicit trafficking and encourage the recovery of stolen assets (**Target 16.4_recovery of stolen assets**)
- Cultural facilities form part of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for cities. Historic buildings, spaces and urban areas as well as careful and compatible new designs rooted in local materials and contexts enhance urban space and reinforce cultural identity. Cultural facilities integrated in territorial planning enhance the diversity of public space and citizen well-being (**Goal 11 several Targets**). Similarly, public green spaces available to cultural activities stimulate social cohesion and function as meeting points, thus contributing to quality environment (**Target 11.7_Inclusive public spaces**).

1

Expenditure on heritage



- Description** **Global SDG 11.4 Indicator:** “Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed, World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector, sponsorship).” (methodology provided by UIS)
- Purpose** This indicator illustrates how financial actions by public authorities, both at the local, national and international levels, alone or in partnership with civil society organizations (CSO) and the private sector, to protect and safeguard the cultural and natural heritage has a direct impact in safeguarding heritage and also in making cities and human settlements more sustainable. This indicator is a proxy to measure the Target.
- Data Sources**
- UNESCO data: UIS
 - National and local contributions: National Statistical Institutes, Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available

2

Sustainable management of heritage



- Description** Checklist for the sustainable management framework to safeguard and manage cultural and natural heritage, practices, knowledge, and movable historical artefacts
- Purpose** This indicator offers a general picture of the strengths and shortcomings of public actions to protect and promote heritage sustainability through the analysis of three components:
- national and international registers and inventories;
 - actions to protect, safeguard and manage heritage involving all stakeholders and fostering sustainability;
 - The level of support mobilized to safeguard and revitalize heritage
- Data Sources**
- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available
 - UNESCO data: Periodic reports of the 1972, 1970, and 2003 Conventions as well as the survey data from the 2011 and 2015 Recommendations

3

Climate adaptation & resilience



Description Checklist for the climate adaptation framework, particularly including traditional practices for resilience.

Purpose This indicator aims to assess measures taken to foster climate change mitigation and adaptation and enhance resilience through sustainable safeguarding and management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage as well as natural heritage

Data Sources

- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.
- UNESCO data : Periodic reports of the 1972 and 2003 Conventions

4

Cultural facilities



Description The distribution of cultural facilities through spatial mapping

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the diversity of cultural facilities and their distribution with a territorial approach. It enables the identification of cultural areas in relation to the population, transports, administration, and economic centres.

This indicator complements indicator 19 'Access to culture' as it aims to assess how cultural facilities are integrated in the urban landscape and provide an enabling environment for communities to attend cultural events, practice and participate, and for culture professionals and businesses to thrive.

Data Sources

- National and local contributions: Administrative data

5

Public space for culture



Description Number and size of open spaces used for cultural purposes by type of use

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the extent of public open spaces, the nature of the spaces and the degree of public use (Including traditional markets)

Data Sources

- National/Local contributions: Administrative data
- UNESCO data : UN-Habitat – Public open space strategies SDG 11.7.1

PROSPERITY & LIVELIHOODS

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the contribution of culture in driving and enabling more inclusive and sustainable economies, in line with the Prosperity pillar of the SDGs, by generating income and employment, as well as stimulating revenue through cultural goods, services, and enterprises. The seven proposed indicators within Dimension 2 are expected to assess the contribution of culture to key aspects of the economy (GDP, trade, employment, businesses, household expenditure). As the institutional structures and frameworks to govern culture sector activities in each country are different and play an important role in culture's contribution to inclusive economic development, an indicator on governance of culture is also included in this dimension. This indicator provide evidence of the governance structures in place to support a thriving role for culture in local and national economic development and livelihood generation.



Culture contributes to prosperity and livelihoods across different SDGs and targets:

- The Culture sector impacts directly and significantly GDP and jobs and businesses creation, notably in the field of heritage conservation, heritage tourism and in the creative sector (**Target 8.3_Jobs, entrepreneurship & innovation**).
- Heritage tourism, in particular, can support jobs creation and promote local culture and products, contributing to sustainable development (**Target 8.9_Policies for sustainable tourism**).
- Public policies can also encourage economic activities and employment opportunities through increased investment in cultural and natural heritage and infrastructure such as museums, community centers or galleries (**Target 11.4_Cultural & natural heritage**).
- The governance of culture creates the enabling conditions that allow cultural activities and forms to thrive enhancing the the economic contribution of culture, both at the national and local level. Policies and regulations also lay the ground for more equitable international trade (**Target 10.a_Differential treatment on trade** and **Target 8.a_Increase Aid for Trade**).

6

Culture in GDP



- Description** Percentage of Gross Domestic Product attributable to private and formal cultural production
- Purpose** This indicator aims to assess the overall contribution of the culture sector to the economy in a given territory. A limitation of this indicator is that it is not able to take into account all cultural activities including those that are informal and unpaid. It aligns with the international classification of the Framework for Cultural Statistics.
- Data sources**
- UNESCO data: UIS
 - National and local contributions: National Accounts, Business surveys and censuses, Service and commercial surveys, Government records, Cultural special surveys, artist registers, etc., Private sector sources (e.g. special surveys done by guilds or media announcers).

7

Cultural employment



- Description** Number of people employed in the cultural and creative sectors and cultural occupations as a percentage of overall employment for the latest year
- Purpose** This indicator aims to assess the role of culture as an “employer” at the national and local level as well as the vitality and dynamism of the culture sector and its potential in improving the material welfare of those employed in it.
- Data sources**
- UNESCO data: UIS
 - National and local contributions: National Accounts, Population Census, Labour Force surveys (LFS), Administrative records (e.g. social security registers), Professional associations.

8

Cultural businesses



Description Percentage of cultural businesses as a percentage of all businesses.

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the enabling conditions provided to cultural businesses (especially small and micro enterprises) by following the trend in numbers of cultural businesses, in particular, where there is no data for indicator 6 “Economic contribution of culture”.

Data sources

- National and local contributions: Business surveys, Registers of businesses (such as the Chamber of Commerce and sectoral bodies)

9

Household expenditure



Description Percentage of total household expenditure devoted to cultural activities, goods and services

Purpose This indicator aims to assess how households of a given territory value cultural goods and services through markets transactions and to obtain insight into the size and the potential of the local market for cultural activities, goods and services

Data sources

- National and local contributions: Industry surveys and censuses, Service surveys, Small establishment surveys, household expenditure surveys.

10

Trade in cultural goods & services

Description The exports of cultural goods and services as a percentage of all exports

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the degree to which products as expressions of culture are exported reflecting both the economic demand, the international profile of the country/city’s cultural products and services, and the regulatory environment to enable it.

Data sources

- National and local contributions: National Customs and Revenue reports preferred, otherwise the international COMTRADE database.
- UNESCO data : UIS

11

Public finance for culture



- Description** Proportion of public expenditure devoted to cultural and creative activities and the annual public budget and expenditure for cultural and creative sectors.
- Purpose** This indicator aims to monitor the amount of actual public spending on cultural and creative activities. Actual expenditure figures are preferred to the allocated budget. Where expenditure is not available budget figures may still be presented preferably by comparing actual expenditure figures to the allocated budget. Where expenditure is not available budget figures may still be presented.
- Data sources**
- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.

12

Governance of culture



- Description** Checklist of the governance framework to support culture and creativity
- Purpose** This indicator offers an overall picture of the government policies and regulatory frameworks in place to support a variety of activities in the culture Sector, intended to ensure and foster its contribution for economic and social development. This indicator aims to assess the regulation of the Culture sector and promoting better working and trade conditions for better livelihoods.
- This indicator aims to assess the degree of development of the governance framework at national/local level for culture in general and by cultural domains specifically (See UIS FCS). A number of basic components have been selected and classify in 3 major levels:
- Institutional and regulatory framework at national/local level
 - Management, technical and financial assistance framework
 - Mobilization of support
- Data Sources**
- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for governance culture when available.
 - UNESCO data: Periodic reports of the 1954, 1970, 1972, 2003, and 2005 Conventions

KNOWLEDGE & SKILLS

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the contribution of culture in building knowledge and skills including local knowledge and cultural diversity. It focuses specifically on the contribution of culture in transmitting local cultural values, knowledge and skills and fostering empowerment through education training, processes, policies and materials. It emphasizes the role of cultural diversity in primary, secondary and tertiary education, as well as vocational training and focuses on in-depth development of curricula to integrate cultural knowledge. The proposed indicators will assess the level of commitment of public authorities and institutions in integrating and leveraging cultural knowledge to foster respect and appreciation of cultural diversity, understanding of sustainable development and transmission of cultural values, as well as in prioritizing cultural training (including advanced training in heritage conservation) and promote skills and competence in creative fields.



Culture contributes to knowledge and skills across different SDGs and targets:

- The cultural and creative sectors open up the possibility of professional vocations, training young people and adults for decent jobs, and enhancing innovation and entrepreneurship (**Target 4.4_Skills for employment** and **8.3_Jobs, entrepreneurship & Innovation**).
- The integration of cultural diversity in educational curricula is a specific target. Indeed, education that builds on local communities' cultural values and diversity is conducive to sustainable development, by supporting global citizenship, tolerance and respect, human rights and non-violence (**Target 4.7_Skills for sustainable development**).
- Traditional knowledge also enhances sustainable practices of consumption and production (**Target 12.a_Sustainable consumption**) and improves awareness and capacity for climate adaptation (**Target 13.3_Education on climate adaptation**).

13

Education for sustainable development



Description **Global SDG 4.7.1 Indicator provided by UIS** This indicator is currently being developed by UIS. Once the indicator is available, it is likely to provide disaggregated data related to education for cultural diversity.

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the extent to which global citizenship education and education for sustainable development, with a particular emphasis on cultural diversity, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment.

Data sources

- UNESCO data: UIS
- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.

14

Cultural knowledge



Description Checklist focusing on cultural education and capacity building

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the way in which cultural knowledge enhances sustainable development practices.

Data sources

- UNESCO data: Periodic reports of the 1972, 2003, and 2005 Conventions

15

Multilingual education



Description Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to multilingualism in relation to the total number of instructional hours dedicated to languages in:

- a) primary (ISCED 1)
- b) lower secondary school (ISCED 2)

Purpose The indicator is used to give an approximate value for the extent to which multilingualism is promoted in primary and secondary education as an approximation of the levels of promotion of interculturality, valorization and understanding of cultural diversity within the education system.

Data sources

- National and local contributions: Official school curriculum obtained from the Ministry of Education
- UNESCO data: Education Sector of UNESCO, IBE

16

Cultural & artistic education



Description Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to cultural education in the first two years of secondary school (ISCED 2), in relation to the total number of instructional hours

Purpose The indicator aims to assess the degree to which cultural studies are included in the secondary school curriculum, as an approximation of the levels of encouragement in the education system of creativity and creative talents, as well as the promotion of the appreciation of cultural expressions and “the desire for culture” among the youth.

Data sources

- National and local contributions: National Official school curriculum obtained from the Ministry of Education.
- UNESCO data: Education Sector of UNESCO, IBE

17

Cultural training



Description

- a. Number of students enrolled in post-secondary and tertiary education in the field of culture during reference year as a percentage of all students enrolled in these levels of education
- b. Number of students graduating from post-secondary and tertiary education in the field of culture during reference year as a percentage of all students graduating in these levels of education

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the extent of participation in culture and creative studies at the post-secondary level

Data sources

- National and local contributions: Ministries of Technical and Higher Education, Ministry of Culture
- UNESCO data: Education Sector of UNESCO, IBE.

C INCLUSION & PARTICIPATION

This thematic dimension provides a framework for assessing the contribution of culture in building social cohesion, as well as in fostering inclusion and participation. It focuses on the abilities of people to access culture, the right of all people to participate in cultural life, and their freedom in cultural expression, including artistic and creative freedom. This dimension also explores ways in which cultural practices, sites, elements, and expressions convey values and skills conducive to social inclusion. Finally, the proposed indicators assess the capacity of culture to stimulate effective engagement of local communities in public life.



Culture contributes to inclusion and participation across different SDGs and targets:

- Cultural diversity can enhance mutual understanding and social inclusion. Inclusive cultural activities, processes, and policies can help reduce or bridge antagonism and animosity between different social and cultural groups, emphasizing shared values and practices, and encouraging dialogue and understanding (**Targets 10.2_Social inclusion** and **16.a_Prevention of violence**). Acceptation of cultural diversity also encourages non-discriminatory policies (**Target 16.b_Non-discriminatory policies**).
- The provision of inclusive access to cultural facilities, contributes to an improved environment and daily well-being (**Target 9.1_Quality infrastructure/equitable access** and **11.7_Inclusive public spaces**).
- Expanding the range of cultural services on the Internet increases universal and affordable access to culture (**Target 9.c_Access to information technologies**).
- Freedom of expression, and notably artistic freedom, is an integral part of fundamental rights, thus providing an enabling environment for open discussion and global citizenship (**Target 16.10_Fundamental freedoms**).
- Culture provides a stage for community participation and renewed relations between public authorities and communities, and often serves as a rallying point for community engagement, thus stimulating participative decision-making (**Targets 16.7_Participatory decision-making**).

18

Culture for social cohesion



- Description** This indicator of social cohesion is an aggregate of three main indicators:
- **Intercultural tolerance:** Percentage of people who do not object to having a neighbour from another culture
 - **Interpersonal trust:** Percentage of people reporting that other people can be trusted
 - **Perception of gender equality:** Degree of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective output)
- Purpose** This indicator aims to assess the degree of inter-cultural understanding, to measure the degree of personal acceptance of people from other cultures and to measure the gaps between women and men in respect to their opportunities and rights to take part in the cultural, social, economic and political life of their country.
- Data sources**
- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys (including the Rosenberg question) and Information systems for culture when available.
 - World Values Survey (WVS); Latino Barometer: Interpersonal Trust (A60112); Asian Barometer: Most people can be trusted (Q024); Afro Barometer: Most people can be trusted, or Trust other

19

Artistic freedom



- Description** Checklist for the level of support for artistic freedom and to identify the status of artist
- Purpose** This indicator aims to assess the level of development of a sustainable environment for artists and creators
- Data sources**
- National and local contributions: Ministry of Culture, Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.
 - UNESCO data: 2005 Convention periodic reports

20

Access to culture



- Description** Availability of cultural infrastructure in relation to the distribution of the population
- Purpose** This indicator aims to assess the degree to which different people have access to cultural facilities
This indicator complements indicator 4 'Cultural facilities' as it aims to assess the number of cultural facilities in a city or country in relation to the size of the population in order to ensure access for all (women, those with disabilities, disadvantaged, etc.). Where data is available, it may be disaggregated by types of cultural infrastructure.
- Data sources**
- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.

21

Cultural participation



- Description** The three sub-indicators measure:
1. **Cultural sites visits:** Trends in the number of visits to selected cultural sites or performances
 2. **Cultural attendance:** Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 12 months
 3. **Individual cultural activities:** Percentage of households reporting practicing cultural activities at home in the last 12 months (including: Using the internet for cultural purposes (Eurostat method)).
- Purpose** This indicator has three main purposes:
- To assess the overall numbers of visits to cultural sites or facilities. Trends data will suggest whether interest/visits to particular types of facility are increasing or declining
 - To assess the proportion of the population who attend a cultural event or facility Trends data will identify whether the proportion of the population attending cultural events outside the home is increasing or decreasing.
 - To assess the extent to which people engage in cultural activities or skills at home (it does not include daily traditional practices such as cooking or clothing)To monitor the role of cultural activities on-line
- Data sources**
- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available. Data from Internet service providers.



Description Checklist for the breadth of participation of all stakeholders including local communities in the processes for developing and implementing cultural policies, programs, and initiatives that concern them.

Purpose This indicator aims to assess the opportunities open to civil society – and to cultural sector professionals and minorities in particular – to participate in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them, both nationally and at the regional/municipal/local level.

This indicator complements indicator 12 ‘Governance of culture’ as it aims to assess the role of citizens, communities and local population in participating in all the processes involved in developing and implementing policies and projects related to culture.

Data sources

- National and local contributions: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.
- Periodic reports of the 1972, 2003, and 2005 Conventions.

References

UNESCO. 2014. *Culture for Development Indicators; Methodology Manual*. Paris, UNESCO.

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