Thematic Indicators for Culture Inclusion & Participation

Day 3 – Presentation by Naima Bourgaut
**Learning Objectives**

At the end of this training session, participants will:

» Learn how to construct indicators 18 – 22 of the framework and become familiar with the data tables of these indicators

» Impart with practical advise on constructing indicators with proxies in case of missing data
Module Outline

Inclusion & Participation

18. Culture for social cohesion
19. Artistic freedom
20. Access to culture
21. Cultural participation
22. Participatory processes
9.1
Quality infrastructure/equitable access and 11.7. Inclusive public spaces
9.C
Access to information technologies).

10.A
Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

11.4
Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

16.4
By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.7
Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.10
Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.A
Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
## Indicators – Data-mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Indicators</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Culture for social cohesion | This indicator of social cohesion is an aggregate of three main indicators: | • National and local sources: 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 others.  
• UNESCO data: 2005 Convention periodic reports. | • National and local contributions: Ministry of Culture, Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available. |
| Artistic freedom            | Checklist on the level of support for artistic freedom and to identify the status of the artist | | • National and local sources: Ministry of Culture, Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available. |
| Access to culture          | Availability of cultural infrastructure in relation to the distribution of the population. | | • National and local contributions: Administrative data, and Information systems for culture when available. |
# Indicator – Data-mapping

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<th>Core Indicators</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data Sources</th>
<th>Locations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 Cultural participation</td>
<td>The three sub-indicators measure: 1. Cultural site visits: 2. Cultural attendance: 3. Individual cultural activities</td>
<td>• National and local sources: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available. Data from Internet service providers. • Regional surveys such as Eurobarometer and Latinobarometer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Participatory processes</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>• Periodic reports of the 1972, 2003, and 2005 Conventions. • National and local sources: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. Culture for social cohesion
18. Culture for social cohesion

**Methode**

» The method depends on the part of the indicator that you want to calculate (Intertemporal tolerance, Interpersonal thrust, or Perception of gender equality). You may calculate the percentage of people who do not mention that having the following groups as a neighbor is undesirable: People of a different race, Immigrants/foreign workers, People of different religion with this:

\[
\text{DoC} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{k} f_i}{N} / k;
\]

» Where: \( f_i \) is the number of people who trust item \( i \)
» \( N \) is the population of reference
» \( k \) the number of items considered (e.g. three using the WVS).

**Data sources**

» National and local sources: 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 others.

» IMPORTANT NOTE: actual questions and variable numbers in these surveys may change. It is important to look through the actual questions asked for each country to determine the ‘best fit’ for this topic.
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.

Interpretation guideline

» it may be useful to refer to the recommended disaggregation of the final score by gender and age group

» it may be interesting to correlate the results obtained for each of the following areas: (labour force participation, political participation and education)

» The calculation method will differ depending on the data source available. The calculation methods are organized in order of preference of data source.
19. Artistic freedom
## 19. Artistic freedom

### Method

#### Checklist for Artistic Freedom

Items in this list are for the most part applicable at the national level. However, some cities may consider certain items to be relevant at local level too.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention Reference</th>
<th>YES/NO</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>EVIDENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Binding international instruments ratified</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO 1952, 1971 Universal Copyright Convention</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WIPO 1986 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO 1961 Rome Convention for the Protection ofPerformers, Producers of Phonograms andBroadcasting Organisations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WIPO 1971 Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIPO 1996 Copyright Treaty – WCT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO 1995 Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects ofIntellectual Property Rights – TRIPS</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIPO 1996 Performances and Phonograms Treaty – WPPT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National legislative and regulatory framework</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO 1980 Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist (adopted and implemented)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data sources

- UNESCO data: 2005 Convention periodic reports.
- National and local sources: Ministry of Culture, Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.
19. Artistic freedom

Purpose

» Checklist on the level of support for artistic freedom and to identify the status of the artist.

» This indicator aims to assess the level of development of a sustainable environment for artists and creators.

Interpretation guideline

» While there may be local statutes concerning artists, it seems most likely that they will be national.

» Items in this list are for the most part applicable at the national level. However, some cities may consider certain items to be relevant at local level too.
19. Artistic freedom

Violation of Artistic freedom in 2016 by art form

Violation type:

Source: Art under threat, freemuse, Annual statistics on censorship and attacks on artistic freedom in 2016
P10
19. Artistic freedom

Violation of Artistic freedom in 2016 by a Violation type

Art Form

Source: Art under threat, freemuse, Annual statistics on censorship and attacks on artistic freedom in 2016
19. Artistic freedom

Source: Art under threat, freemuse, Annual statistics on censorship and attacks on artistic freedom in 2016
20. Access to culture
20. Access to culture

Method

» Availability of cultural infrastructure in relation to the distribution of the population.

» This indicator aims to assess the overall availability and use of cultural facilities in relation to the population that might be expected to use them; the sub-divisions of a city or urban conglomeration, or the administrative divisions (e.g. counties, provinces) within a country. For each administrative district or province, take the number of each type of facility (e.g. museum) and the total resident population. Calculate the standard deviation of each facility across the country/city as an indicator as to the extent to which each facility is evenly distributed across the territory.

Data sources

» National and local contributions: Administrative data, and Information systems for culture when available.
20. Access to culture

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. Where data is available, it may be disaggregated by types of cultural infrastructure. Table 4 is a concordance that shows how different indicators in this suite measure different aspects of cultural facilities (including finance, quality, employment/staffing, visitors.)

Interpretation guideline

» The indicator does not take into account the relative size of different venues nor the quality of the service they provide.

» The ‘quality’ of the cultural facilities is assessed through indicator 4 as Dimension 1 is more concerned with the nature and distribution of the cultural environment, while the following indicator 21 measures the degree to which people use (% of different population groups) different cultural facilities.
Source: Eurostat
21. Cultural participation
21. Cultural participation

Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural attendance</th>
<th>Individual cultural activities</th>
<th>Using the internet for cultural purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>movies/cinema/film festivals</td>
<td>performing/studying e.g. music, dance</td>
<td>reading online news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theatre or dance show</td>
<td>practicing visual arts and craft activities</td>
<td>playing/downloading games, images, film or music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live musical performances</td>
<td></td>
<td>listening to web radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>historical/cultural parks or heritage sites</td>
<td></td>
<td>consulting wikis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>museums, art galleries or crafts exhibitions</td>
<td></td>
<td>creating websites or blogs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data sources

» National and local sources: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available. Data from Internet service providers.

» Regional surveys such as Eurobarometer and Latinobarometer.
21. Cultural participation

Purpose

This indicator has three main purposes:

- To assess the overall number 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 (excluding daily practices such as cooking or clothing) and to monitor the role of cultural activities on-line.

Interpretation guideline

- IMPORTANT NOTE: Wherever possible, these figures should be broken down by sex, age group, disability, ethnicity, income, level of education and other variables.

- might be possible to extend to other activities where other such data exist.
21. Cultural participation

*Cultural participation during the previous 12 months, by cultural activity, 2015*

Source: Eurostat

EU-28: estimates.
Ireland, Poland and the United Kingdom: low reliability.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ic_scp03)
21. Cultural participation

Cultural participation during the previous 12 months of people with a low level of educational attainment, by cultural activity, 2015
(% share of population aged ≥16 years with a low level of educational attainment)

Source: Eurostat

Cultural participation during the previous 12 months, by cultural activity and by sex, EU-28, 2015
(% share of population aged ≥16 years)

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lcscp03)
22. Participatory processes
22. Participatory processes

Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 10. Checklist for Participatory Management and Governance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participation in heritage management and governance systems</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of active participation of communities, groups and individuals in cultural policies and the definition of administrative measures integrating heritage (both tangible and intangible) and its safeguarding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of identifying and registering heritage elements (tangible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of community-led processes during inventorying of intangible heritage elements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Table 10. Checklist for Participatory Management and Governance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policies and measures promoting the diversity of cultural expressions elaborated in consultation with CSOs during the last 5 years</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actual expenditure by Civil Society Organisations to promote the diversity of cultural expressions</strong> (Amount of actual expenditure)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Responses to the checklist may include, as relevant, Yes/No, figures or evidence.

Data sources

- National and local sources: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.
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 activities as well as 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 populations in participating in all the processes involved in developing and implementing policies and projects related to culture.
Analytical Brief – summarizes and interprets the results

Include: concrete and sound policy messages to focus political attention and foster public debate on culture

5 descriptive and contextual indicators that:

» 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.

» Explores ways in which cultural practices, sites, elements, and expressions convey values and skills conducive to social inclusion.

» Those indicators assess the capacity of culture to stimulate effective engagement of local communities in public life.