



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

# CULTURE|2030

## INDICATORS

### Thematic Indicators for Culture Inclusion & Participation

Day 3 – Presentation by  
Naïma Bourgaut



## Learning Objectives

Inclusion & Participation

40 Minutes 

Time to complete

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



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Inclusion & Participation  
Dimension 4

## Module Outline

Inclusion & Participation

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



## Related Goals



- 9.1 Quality infrastructure/equitable access and 11.7\_Inclusive public spaces
- 9.C Access to information technologies).



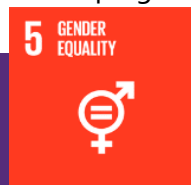
- 10.A Implement the principle of special and **differential treatment for developing countries**, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements



- 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



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## UNESCO's Culture Conventions & Recommendations



Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)



Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970)



Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two protocols (1954 and 1999)



Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)



Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003)



Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)

# Indicators – Data-mapping

	Core Indicators	Description	Data Sources	Locations
18	Culture for social cohesion	This indicator of social cohesion is an aggregate of three main indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and local sources: Administrative data, Specific national surveys (including the Rosenberg question) and Information systems for culture when available.</li> <li>• World Values Survey (WVS); Latino Barometer: Interpersonal Trust (A6o112); Asian Barometer: Most people can be trusted (Qo24); Afro Barometer: Most people can be trusted, or Trust others.</li> </ul>	
19	Artistic freedom	Checklist on the level of support for artistic freedom and to identify the status of the artist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO data: 2005 Convention periodic reports.</li> <li>• National and local sources: Ministry of Culture, Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.</li> </ul>	
20	Access to culture	Availability of cultural infrastructure in relation to the distribution of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and local contributions: Administrative data, and Information systems for culture when available.</li> </ul>	

# Indicator – Data-mapping

	Core Indicators	Description	Data Sources	Locations
21	Cultural participation	<p>The three sub-indicators measure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cultural site visits:</li> <li>2. Cultural attendance:</li> <li>3. Individual cultural activities</li> </ol>	<p>→</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National and local sources: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available. Data from Internet service providers.</li> <li>• Regional surveys such as Eurobarometer and Latinobarometer.</li> </ul>	
22	Participatory processes	<p>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.</p>	<p>→</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic reports of the 1972, 2003, and 2005 Conventions.</li> <li>• National and local sources: Administrative data, Specific national surveys and Information systems for culture when available.</li> </ul>	

# 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 trust, 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 whit this:

$$DoC = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i}{N} / k$$

- » 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.



## 18. Culture for social cohesion

### 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 9. Checklist for Artistic Freedom

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

## 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

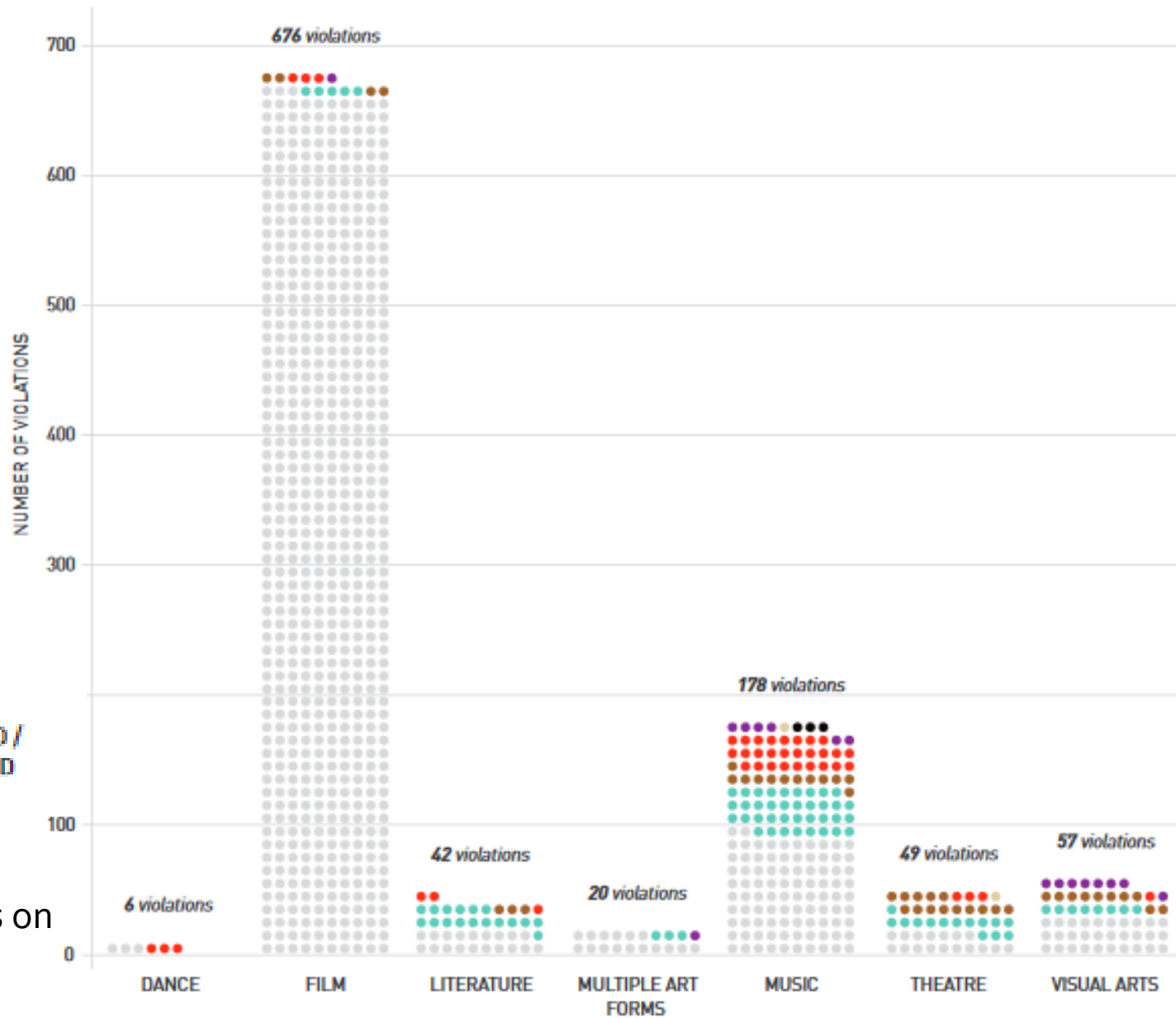
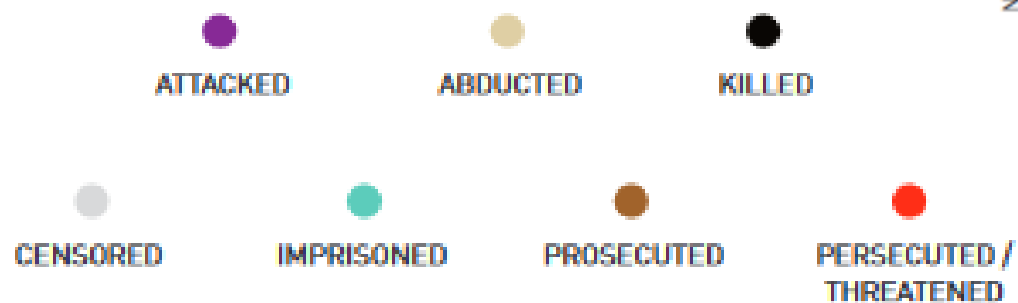
### Interpretation guideline

- » 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:



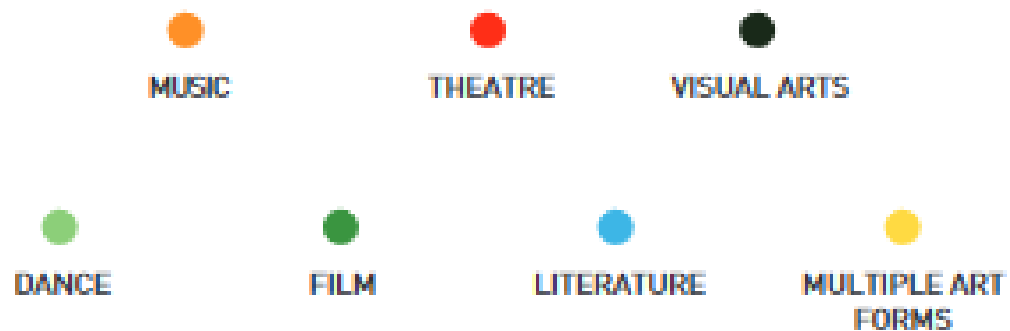
Source: Art under threat, freemuse, Annual statistics on censorship and attacks on artistic freedom in 2016

P10

## 19. Artistic freedom

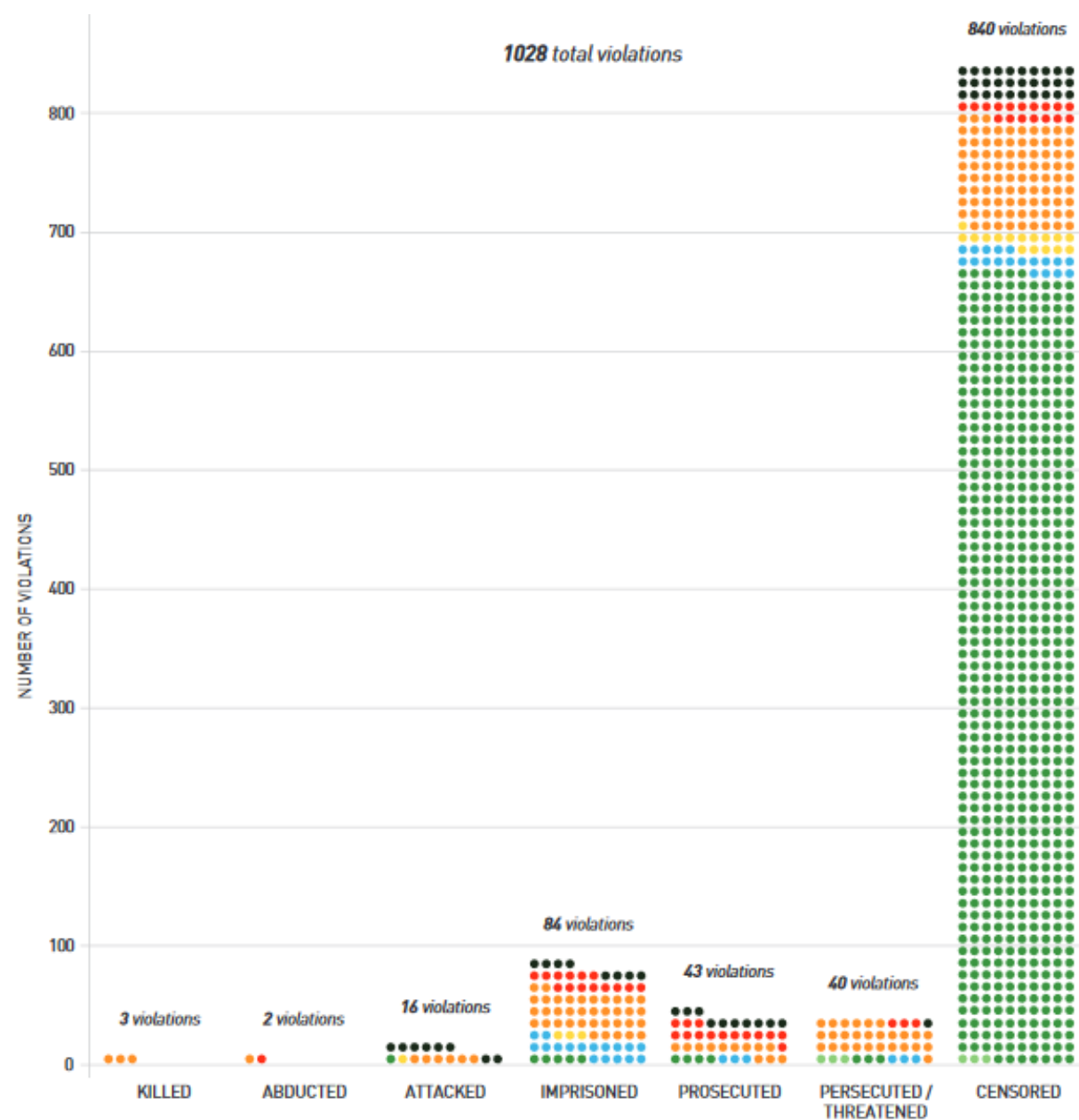
Violation of Artistic freedom in 2016 by aViolation type

Art Form



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

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# 19. Artistic freedom

## ART FORM

FILM

LITERATURE

MUSIC

THEATRE

VISUAL ARTS

## VIOLATION TYPE

CENSORED

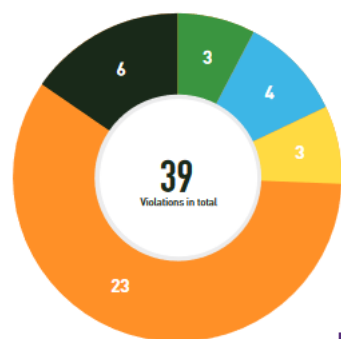
IMPRISONED

PROSECUTED

PERSECUTED / THREATENED

ATTACKED

► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY ART FORM IN IRAN

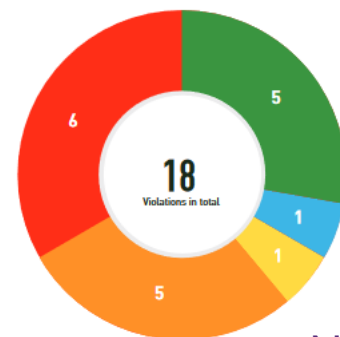


Iran

► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY VIOLATION TYPE IN IRAN

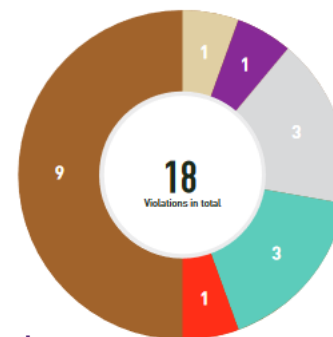


► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY ART FORM IN NIGERIA



Nigeria

► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY VIOLATION TYPE IN NIGERIA

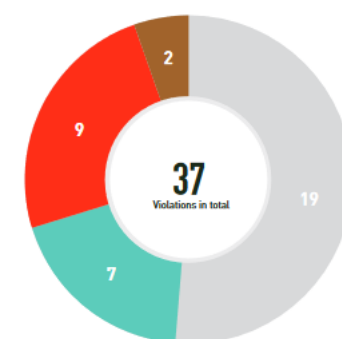


► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY ART FORM IN EGYPT

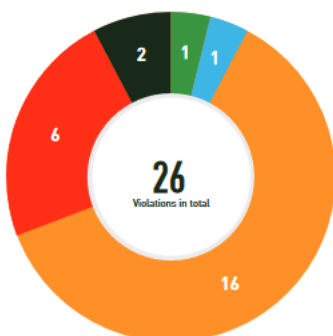


Egypt

► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY VIOLATION TYPE IN EGYPT

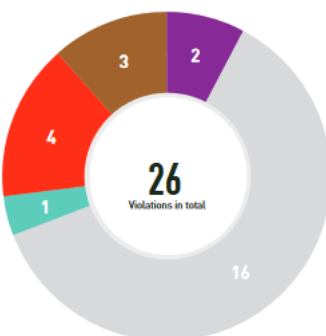


► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY ART FORM IN RUSSIA

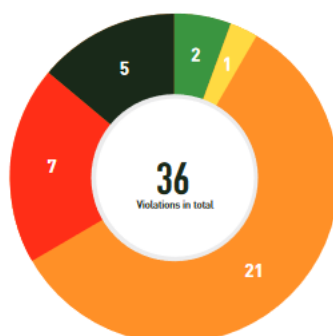


Russia

► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY VIOLATION TYPE IN RUSSIA

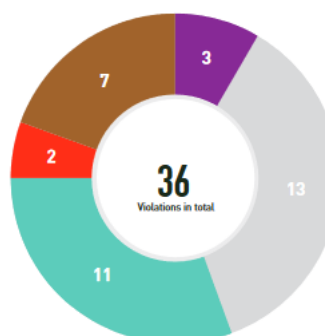


► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY ART FORM IN TURKEY



Turkey

► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY VIOLATION TYPE IN TURKEY

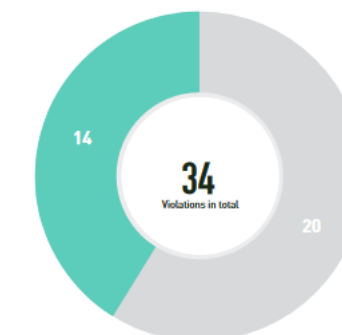


► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY ART FORM IN CHINA



China

► VIOLATIONS OF ARTISTIC FREEDOM IN 2016 BY VIOLATION TYPE IN CHINA



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

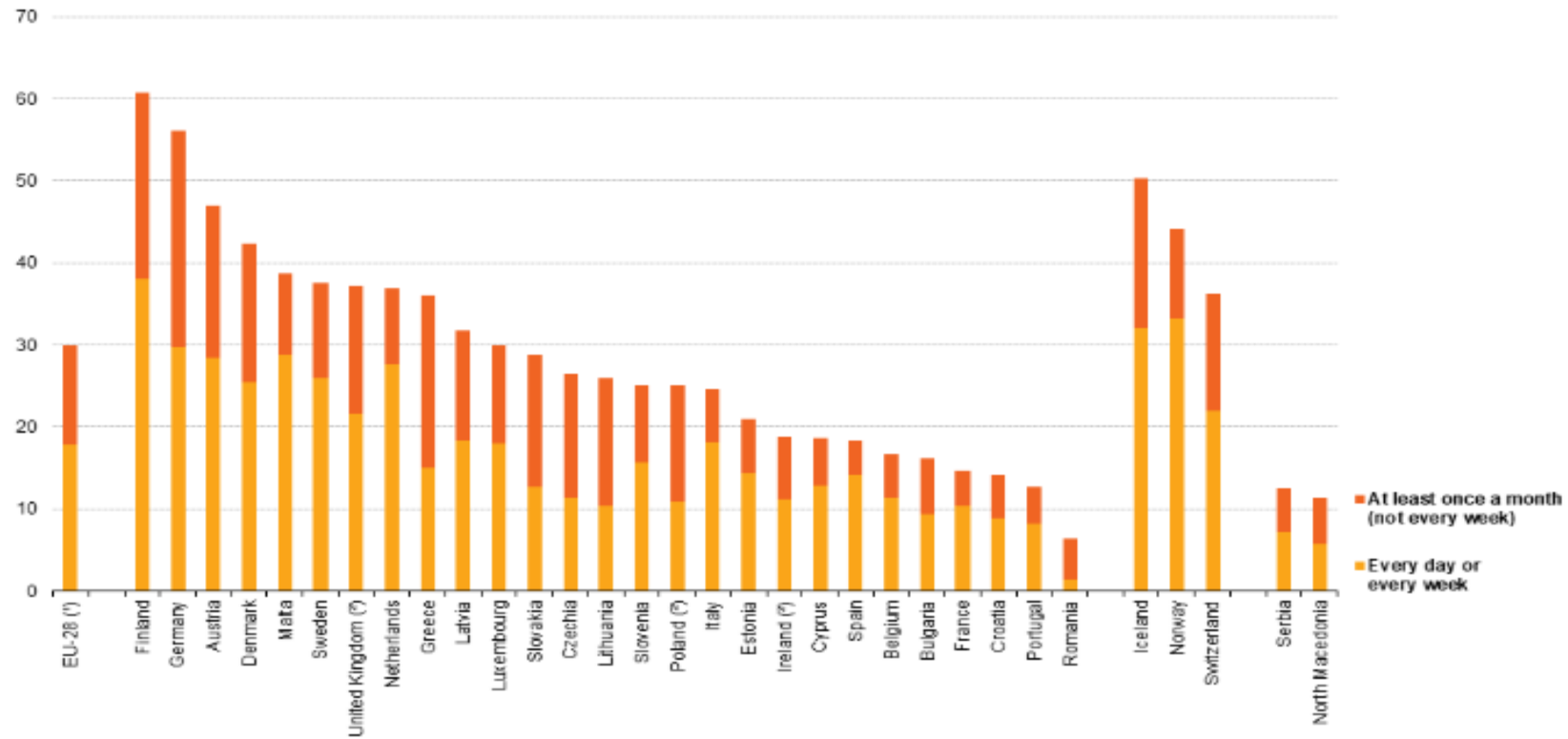
### Purpose

- » 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.

**Frequent practice of artistic activities, 2015**  
(%, share of population aged ≥16 years)



Note: Hungary, not available.

(\*) Estimates.

(\*) Low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc\_scp07)

Source: Eurostat

# 21.Cultural participation

## 21. Cultural participation

### Method

Calculation of percentage of people who report they engaged in one of the following activities in the last 12 months

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

### 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:

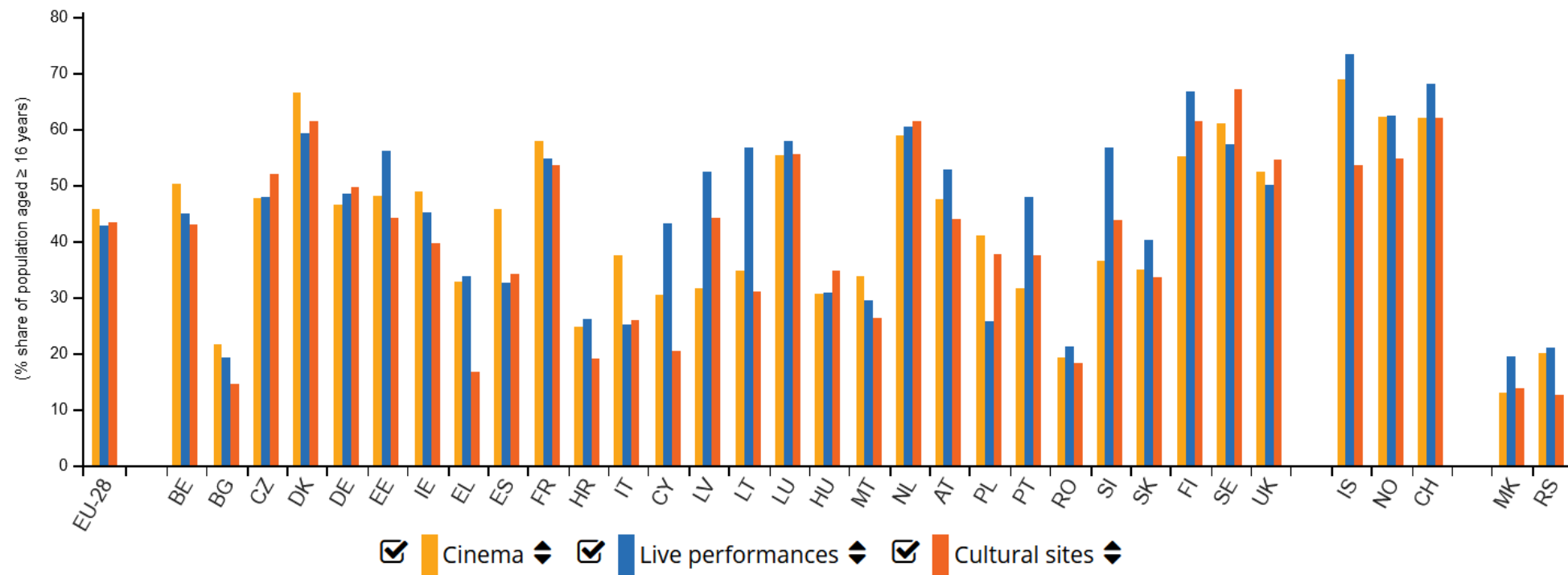
- » To assess the overall number of visits to cultural sites or facilities. Trends data will suggest whether interest/visits to particular types of facility are increasing or declining.
- » To assess the proportion of the population who attend a cultural event or facility. Trends data will identify whether 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*



EU-28: estimates.

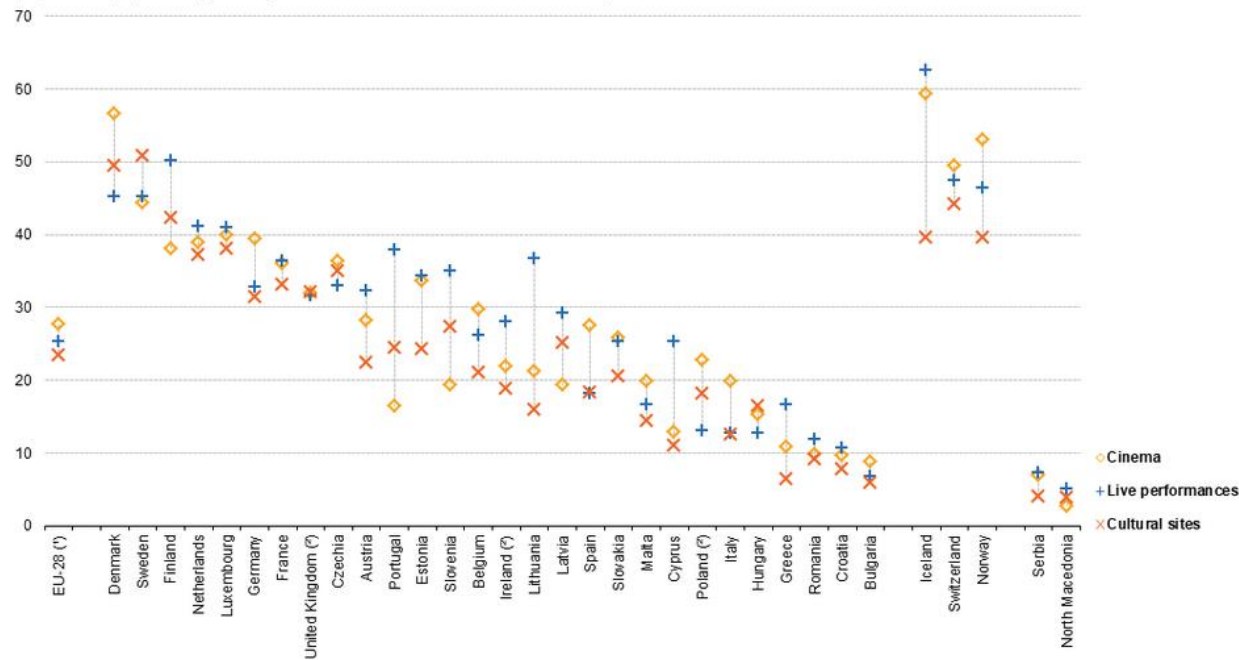
Ireland, Poland and the United Kingdom: low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc\_scp03)

Source: Eurostat

# 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)



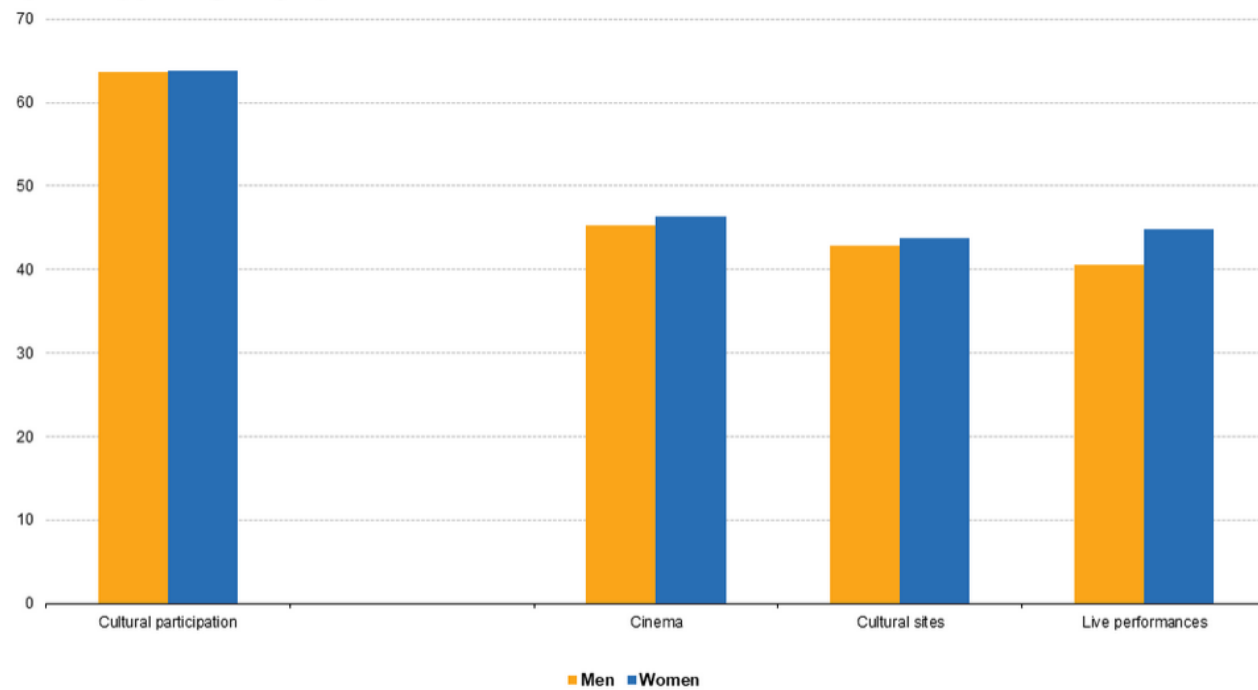
Note: ranked on the share of the population aged ≥16 years with a low level of educational attainment that took part in any form of cultural participation during the previous 12 months.

(\*) Estimates.

(\*) Low reliability.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc\_scp03)

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



Note: ranked on the share of the total population (both sexes) aged ≥16 years that took part in any form of cultural participation during the previous 12 months. Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc\_scp03)

Source: Eurostat



# 22. Participatory processes

# 22. Participatory processes

## Method

**Table 10. Checklist for Participatory Management and Governance**

	CONVENTION REFERENCE	YES/NO	NUMBER	EVIDENCE
<b>Participation in heritage management and governance systems</b>				
Evidence of <b>active participation</b> of communities, groups and individuals in <b>cultural policies</b> and the definition of administrative measures integrating heritage (both tangible and intangible) and its safeguarding	2003 Conv. / Indicator 17 Indicator 11.4			
Evidence of <b>community involvement</b> during the decision-making <b>process of identifying and registering heritage elements</b> (tangible)	1972 Conv. / Indicator 31			
Evidence of <b>community-led processes</b> during <b>inventorying of intangible heritage elements</b>	2003 Conv. / Indicators 1.3 and 8.1			

**Table 10. Checklist for Participatory Management and Governance**

	CONVENTION REFERENCE	YES/NO	NUMBER	EVIDENCE
Policies and measures promoting the diversity of cultural expressions elaborated in <b>consultation with CSOs</b> during the last 5 years	2005 Conv. / Goal 1.4.			
<b>Actual expenditure by Civil Society Organisations</b> to promote the diversity of cultural expressions (Amount of actual expenditure)	2005 Conv. / Goal 1.4.			

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

**Table 11. Participation by Cultural professionals and Disadvantaged groups (2005 Conv. / Goal 1.4.)<sup>27</sup>**

These items are relevant at both national and local level

PARTICIPATION OF ...	PROFESSIONALS	MINORITIES AND DISADVANTAGED GROUPS
Are there institutional mechanisms (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework for dialogue between representatives and administration officials in <b>a.</b> policy formulation, <b>b.</b> management, <b>c.</b> implementation <b>d.</b> monitoring and/or evaluation		
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting has been held in the last 24 months)?		
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?		
Are these resolutions binding or are they consultative?		

## Data sources

- » 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.

## 22. Participatory processes

### 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 .



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## Thank You

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