

# **HERIWELL – Cultural Heritage as a Source of Societal Well-being in European Regions**

Annex I to chapter 1 Inputs to analytical model and methodology  
Final report// June 2022

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#### **Coordination**

Manuela Samek Lodovici (Project manager), Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale (IT)

Cristina Vasilescu (Deputy project manager), Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale (IT)

#### **Outreach**

Flavia Barca (outreach manager, ACUME); Simone Asciamprener and Cristina Vasilescu (IRS)

#### **Authors**

Manuela Samek Lodovici, Cristina Vasilescu, Erica Melloni, Alessandra Crippa, Serena Drufuca, Emma Paladino, Monica Patrizio, Flavia Pesce, Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale (IT); Andreas Wiesand, Victoria Ateca-Amestoy, ERICarts (DE); Pietro Valentino, Fabio Bacchini, Roberto Iannaccone, Associazione Per Economia Della Cultura (IT); Flavia Barca, ACUME – subcontractor (IT)

#### **HERIWELL Case study experts**

V. Ateca-Amestoy (Arquitectura de la Memoria case study, Spain), N. von Breska Ficović (ECoC Mons 2015: Long-term vision and strategy for cultural heritage, Belgium), D. Haselbach (Weimar memories, Germany), K. Jagodzińska, J. Sanetra-Szeliga, J. Purchla (How heritage changes environment and communities: Podgórze Museum in Kraków, Poland), E. Melloni (Mann Pilot case study, Italy), A. Ormston (Village Design Statement and Collaborative Town Centre Health Check programmes, Ireland), P. Petrová (The Czech Blueprint Handicraft, Czechia), G.B. Ween (Sámi cultural institutions as a source of societal well-being in Norway, Norway)

#### **HERIWELL Team of Country experts**

V. Ateca-Amestoy (ES), C. Ballé (FR), G. Barbaro-Sant (MT), N. von Breska Ficović (BE), K. Chainoglou (EL and CY), A. Cicerchia (IT), I. Conde (PT), C. Croitoru (RO), K. J. Borowiecki (DK), E. Kaaber (IS), O. Göbel (DE and LU), A. Hennius (SE), D. Haselbach (CH and LI), P. Inkei (HU), P. Koleva (BG), P. Mangset (NO), S. Asikainen (FI), A. Ormston (IE and UK), J. Purchla (PL), V. Ratzenböck (AU), Z. Révészová (SK), R. Siil (EE), C. Smithuijsen (NL), A. Srakar (SI), B. Tjarve (LT and LV), J. Tomanova (CZ), A. Uzelac (HR)

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#### **Advisory group**

Project Support Team: Christin W. Krohn – Institute of Transport Economics (NO); Irene Hadjisavva-Adam – Ministry of Interior (CY); Paul Mahringer – Federal Monuments Authority of Austria (AT); Maciej Hofman – DG CULTURE, European Commission

Terje Nypan – ESPON Scientific Advisory Panel; Christine Vanhoutte – Flanders Heritage Agency (BE), external observer

**ESPON EGTC:** Zintis Hermansons (project expert), Caroline Clause (financial expert)

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Contact: [info@espon.eu](mailto:info@espon.eu)



## ANNEX I //

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# Table of contents

1	Introduction .....	10
2	The new relevance of cultural heritage in Europe, and the challenge of empirical evidence.....	11
3	Defining cultural heritage .....	14
4	How cultural heritage relates to societal well-being .....	19
4.1	Existing frameworks to define and measure societal well-being .....	19
4.2	The need of a new approach to include CH as a source of societal well-being .....	21
4.2.1	<i>Linkages between CH and dimensions related to quality of life .....</i>	<i>22</i>
4.2.2	<i>Linkages between CH and SWB dimensions related to societal cohesion .....</i>	<i>23</i>
4.2.3	<i>Linkages between CH and SWB dimensions related to material conditions .....</i>	<i>25</i>
4.3	A proposed theory of change .....	26
5	Methods and data sources.....	28
5.1	Measuring the impact of CH on SWB: approach and shortcomings .....	28
5.2	Data sources on cultural heritage and well-being: European and international data.....	31
5.2.1	<i>Data sources available at European and international level in synthesis .....</i>	<i>31</i>
5.2.2	<i>Data sources for assessing cultural heritage and their potentialities and challenges.....</i>	<i>38</i>
5.2.3	<i>Data sources for assessing impacts on well-being and their potentialities and challenges.....</i>	<i>52</i>
5.2.4	<i>Socio-economic conditions .....</i>	<i>84</i>
5.2.5	<i>Mitigation strategy: data challenges and mitigation strategy .....</i>	<i>118</i>
6	Cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries: a transversal analysis .....	121
6.1	The literature dealing with cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries: a transversal analysis.....	123
6.2	The EU investments on cultural heritage and well-being in the ESPON countries: a transversal analysis.....	126
6.3	Exploring exemplary practices on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries .....	134
6.4	Data sources on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries.....	166
7	Analytical results on how the Covid-19 virus is impacting cultural heritage and societal well-being .....	181
7.1	Fact finding: how much is heritage affected? .....	181
7.2	Responses to the pandemic: how to react realistically.....	182
7.3	HERIWELL responses .....	183
7.4	Impressions from the OECD/ICOM webinar .....	191
	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	193

# List of boxes, figures maps and tables

## List of boxes

Box 5.1. Data sources and indicators considered .....	31
Box 5.2. The risks of comparing national administrative data on the size of CH endowments .....	50
Box 5.3. Pros and cons regarding statistics on CH (tangible and intangible) .....	51
Box 5.4. Overall potentialities and challenges .....	94
Box 5.5. Pros and cons regarding statistics on socio-economic and well-being indicators (quality of life, societal cohesion and material conditions) .....	96
Box 5.6. Pros and cons regarding statistics on employment and earnings/income in the culture sector and indicators of the cultural industry .....	96
Box 5.7. Pros and cons regarding statistics on cultural participation (accessibility/popularity) .....	106

## List of Figures

Figure 4.1. An initial theory of change for achieving societal well-being through CH .....	27
Figure 5.1. OECD Well-being Framework .....	30
Figure 5.2. Number of museums by countries and typology (last available year) .....	44
Figure 5.3. Number of members in the network Opera Europa by country .....	44
Figure 5.4. Members of the European Theatre Convention .....	45
Figure 5.5. Numbers of public and academic libraries by country, 2014–2015 .....	46
Figure 5.6. European Quality of Government Index (EQI), 2017 .....	70
Figure 5.7. Definition of the scope of cultural employment — examples .....	76
Figure 5.8. Cultural activities covered by the EU's Structural Business Statistics and the Business Demography Statistics .....	79
Figure 5.9. Enterprise birth and death rates for selected cultural activities, EU-27, 2017 .....	80
Figure 5.10. EU Social Progress Index, 2016 in EU regions .....	86
Figure 5.11. Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices by NUTS 3 regions (PPS_HAB). .....	89
Figure 6.1. Types of CH mentioned in the mapped literature: percentage of the total .....	123
Figure 6.2. TCH subdimensions addressed in the mapped literature: percentage of the total .....	124
Figure 6.3. Territorial focus: percentage of the total dimensions selected .....	124
Figure 6.4. Types of well-being dimensions of the mapped literature: percentage of the total .....	125
Figure 6.5. Well-being subdimensions of the mapped literature: percentage of the total .....	125
Figure 6.6. Target groups of the mapped literature: percentage of the total .....	126
Figure 6.7. Methodology adopted: percentage of the total .....	126
Figure 6.8. Mapping of the EU investment initiatives focusing on CH and well-being .....	127
Figure 6.9. Funding sources of the EU initiatives: percentage of the total .....	127
Figure 6.10. Funding sources of mapped initiatives: percentage of the total, per country .....	128
Figure 6.11. Cultural heritage focus of mapped initiatives: percentage of the total cultural heritage topics addressed .....	128
Figure 6.12: 'Tangible' heritage focus of mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total tangible cultural heritage topics addressed .....	129

Figure 6.13: Cultural heritage focus of mapped initiatives per country .....	129
Figure 6.14. Territorial dimension of mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total territorial dimensions selected.....	130
Figure 6.15. Well-being dimensions of the mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total well-being topics addressed .....	130
Figure 6.16. Well-being focus of mapped initiatives per country. Percentage of the total well-being topics addressed in each country.....	131
Figure 6.17. Well-being focus of the mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total .....	131
Figure 6.18. Societal well-being dimensions per category of cultural heritage .....	132
Figure 6.19. Societal cohesion well-being subdimensions per type of cultural heritage .....	132
Figure 6.20. Quality of life well-being subdimensions per type of cultural heritage .....	133
Figure 6.21. Material conditions well-being subdimensions per type of cultural heritage .....	133
Figure 6.22. Target groups of mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total target groups selected ...	134
Figure 6.23. Target groups of EU initiatives per country. Percentage of the total.....	134

## List of maps

Map 5.1. World Heritage List: locations and presence in NUTS 3 regions (2019) .....	40
Map 5.2. Presence of at least one UNESCO site (cultural or mixed) in NUTS 3 regions (2019) .....	41

## List of tables

Table 3.1. Comparative analysis of the heritage concept in England, Italy and Spain .....	17
Table 4.1. Measuring individual well-being: a comparison of three approaches.....	19
Table 4.2. Well-being in selected frameworks .....	20
Table 5.1. International and European indicators and data sources: stock of cultural heritage .....	33
Table 5.2. International and European indicators and data sources: quality of life.....	34
Table 5.3. International and European indicators and data sources: societal cohesion .....	35
Table 5.4. International and European indicators and data sources: material conditions.....	36
Table 5.5. International and European indicators and data sources: funding, governance .....	37
Table 5.6. International and European indicators and data sources: cultural accessibility and participation.....	37
Table 5.7. Indicators and data sources of endowments of material and intangible CH .....	39
Table 5.8. Indicators and data sources of endowments of museum, theatre, opera houses and libraries.....	43
Table 5.9. Indicators and data sources of digital endowments of museum and libraries.....	47
Table 5.10. Relevant questions regarding the collection of digital heritage in the 2017 ENUMERATE survey.....	48
Table 5.11. Indicators and data sources on the perception of quality of life .....	52
Table 5.12. Indicators and data sources on the educational attainment.....	55
Table 5.13. Indicators and data sources on ICT access and use .....	58
Table 5.14. Indicators and data sources on health conditions .....	59
Table 5.15. Indicators and data sources on environmental quality .....	61
Table 5.16. Indicators and data sources of societal cohesion: equal opportunities and integration ...	64
Table 5.17. Indicators and data sources on social trust and violence.....	66

Table 5.18. Indicators and data sources on the quality of institutions.....	69
Table 5.19. Indicators and data sources of societal cohesion: community participation and volunteering.....	71
Table 5.20. Indicators and data sources on employment and income in the culture (heritage) sector ...	73
Table 5.21. Indicators and data sources on cultural enterprises in the culture (heritage) sector.....	78
Table 5.22: Main indicators for selected cultural activities, by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2017 ....	81
Table 5.23. Indicators and data sources on trade in the culture (heritage) sector .....	83
Table 5.24. EU Social Progress Index and Human Development Index, 2016.....	85
Table 5.25. Indicators and data sources of contextual conditions .....	88
Table 5.26. Indicators and data sources of labour market context indicators .....	90
Table 5.27. Indicators and data sources of poverty and material conditions .....	92
Table 5.28. Indicators and data sources on Cultural attendance/use/access.....	98
Table 5.29. Indicators and data sources on cultural participation .....	101
Table 5.30. Indicators and data sources of popularity of CH endowments.....	105
Table 5.31. Indicators and data sources of public programmes and funding.....	108
Table 5.32. Culture (2007-2013) programme: CSV database .....	111
Table 5.33. Creative Europe (2014–2020) projects, CSV database .....	112
Table 5.34. Culture and Creative Europe – Advanced search of the results, CSV Database .....	114
Table 5.35. Summary of the number of projects included in the database of Culture Programme 2007–2013 and Creative Europe Programme 2014–2020.....	118
Table 6.1. Classification used for the literature and policy review: dimensions and subdimensions of CH and well-being.....	122
Table 6.2: Geographical and methodological focus, target groups and funding .....	123
Table 6.3. Exemplary practices on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries .....	135
Table 6.4: Data sources on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries .....	167
Table 7.1. Examples of state cultural/heritage policy answers to Covid-19 (only EU countries with more recent data – June to August 2020 – included) .....	183
Table 7.2. Surveys on Covid and culture and cultural heritage in ESPON countries.....	185

## Abbreviations and acronyms

AES	Adult Education Survey
AT	Austria
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BD	Business demography
BE	Belgium
BES	Benessere e sostenibilità [Equitable and sustainable well-being]
BG	Bulgaria
BoP	Balance of payments
CEE	Central and eastern European countries
CoE	Council of Europe
CCI	Cultural and creative industries
CCS	Cultural and creative sectors
CH	Cultural heritage
CH	Switzerland
COFOG	Classification of the functions of government
CZ	Czechia
CY	Cyprus
DE	Germany
DG EAC	Directorate-General for Education and Culture
DG REGIO	Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
DK	Denmark
EARDF	European Agricultural and Rural Development Fund
EBLIDA	European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations
EC	European Commission
ECoC	European Capitals of Culture
EEA	European Environment Agency
EE	Estonia
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EGMUS	European group on museum statistics
EHHF	European Heritage Heads Forum
EMFF	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
EQI	European Quality of Government Index
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ES	Spain
ESA	European System of National Accounts
ESF	European Social Fund
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
ESPON	European Territorial Observatory Network
ESPON EGTC	ESPON European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
EU	European Union
EU-LFS	European Union Labour Force Survey
EU-SILC	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
ETC	European Territorial Cooperation
EYCH	European Year of Cultural Heritage
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FI	Finland
FR	France
FSS	Farm structure survey
GDP	Gross domestic product
GR	Greece
GSNI	Gender Social Norms Index
GVA	Gross value added
H2020	Horizon 2020
HBSs	National Household Budget Surveys
HDI	Human Development Index
HEREIN	[European cultural] heritage information network
HERIWELL	Short name for the ESPON project 'Cultural Heritage as a Source of Societal Well-being in European Regions'
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
ICH	Intangible cultural heritage
ICOM	International Council of Museums
ICT	Information, communication and technology
IE	Ireland
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations



IT	Italy
IS	Iceland
JPI	Joint Programming Initiative
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LCS	Labour cost surveys
LGBTQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (or queer)
LI	Liechtenstein
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MCH	Material cultural heritage
MT	Malta
MS	Member States
NACE	Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne
NEET	Not in education, employment or training
NEMO	Network of European Museums Organisations
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMC	Open method of coordination
OP	Operational programme
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
RS	Russia
SBS	Structural business statistics
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Sweden
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises
SK	Slovakia
SI	Slovenia
SWB	Societal well-being
TCH	Tangible cultural heritage
TEU	Treaty on European Union
TO	Thematic objective
UA	Ukraine
UK	United Kingdom
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIDEMO	Unified Demography
UOE	UNESCO OECD Eurostat

# 1 Introduction

This annex focuses on the conceptual framework at the basis of the HERIWELL multi-method design. It explores the main CH and SWB concepts and the set of hypotheses on how cultural heritage impacts on societal well-being (i.e. theory of change).

The annex also provides an initial insight into the methodological framework for assessing the impacts of CH on SWB. It provides an overview of the available data sources, underlying their potentialities and shortcomings as well as the project approach to cope with them.

## 2 The new relevance of cultural heritage in Europe, and the challenge of empirical evidence

Since the first rules for the protection of ‘*old monuments and antiquities*’ were enacted by the Swedish King in 1666 (Jensen, 2006), CH gradually became the **cultural domain with the strongest regulative interventions** in all European countries – ‘disciplining through law’ as this tendency has been called in the literature (Neumann, 2014). The justification for rules and restrictions regarding protected objects has usually been their **historical, scientific and cultural significance**, although the monetary value can also play a role. In addition, ideas of **an intrinsic spiritual value or an identity-creating quality of CH** – in search of national pride or cohesion often politically motivated (Winter, 2015) – became apparent at times. The strong influence of public authorities on national, regional and local levels had stabilising effects, both for CH institutions or collections and for specialised professionals such as curators, administrators, archivists, archaeologists, conservators and park rangers. Many of these have specialist roles and competencies.

During the last three decades, this apparent stability and exclusivity of CH came under scrutiny due to different societal challenges and developments – even changes of paradigm – that is highly relevant for the ESPON HERIWELL project. Achieving **more open or inclusive societies** now ranks higher on national and European policy agendas and it is increasingly assumed in the research literature that CH may be instrumental in achieving such goals (Ashworth and Tunbridge, 2012; cf. also Dümcke and Gnedovsky, 2013). Related trends concern, inter alia:

- **Valorisation of social practices:** The increased cultural tourism and its material effects became part of business strategies and plans for a revitalisation of cities and sites or local traditions<sup>1</sup>.
- **Digital information and communication technologies:** Their general availability and use can contribute to a (re-)discovery of CH places and objects and to a wider distribution of related knowledge. This opens new perspectives for a more differentiated appropriation by a larger public and enabling communicative interaction between CH users and providers (Kremers, 2020).
- **Participation and accessibility:** The right to ‘participate in cultural life’ has already been mentioned in the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (UN, 1948). However, only conceptually more open legal instruments of the last 20 years specified this right for the domain of CH. These include the *ICH Convention* (UNESCO, 2003b) and the *FARO Convention* (Council of Europe, 2005) as well as a number of court cases - specified this right for the domain of CH. Results are claims for more participative governance on the part of ‘heritage communities’ and civil society initiatives (Blake, 2016) with, potentially, improved chances to create a ‘sense of collective ownership’ of CH (Sani, 2016).
- **Inclusion and ‘cohesive diversity’<sup>2</sup>:** Traditional cultures and expressions of minority groups are not hindered or just tolerated in many European countries, but increasingly promoted by public authorities (cf. e.g. policies or measures in favour of the CH of *Sami* people in northern Europe).
- **Arts and heritage education:** Within and outside schools, these experiences have seen a boost across Europe. Related programmes led to corresponding activities of institutions such as museums, libraries or sites (Gesche-Koning, 2018; cf. also positions of heritage organisations, e.g. ICOMOS, 2019).
- **Rural development:** This increasingly builds on people-centred strategies – national, regional or local policies and EU development programmes (e.g. LEADER+ or INTERREG). These include

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/offer/cultural\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/offer/cultural_en)

<sup>2</sup> cf. ‘Sharing Diversity’: <http://www.ericarts-institute.org/projects.php?aid=200&lid=en&al=S&rid=>

empowering inhabitants of remote areas to care more for unattended historical sites or to practice traditional arts and crafts, which could then lead the way to other developments in those areas.

- **Inspiration to contemporary creativity:** CH items can, for example, deliver models for fashion design (cf. e.g. Lagerfeld) and architecture (Chipperfield) or influence artistic productivity (de Chirico).
- **Environmental concerns:** These became a key topic on European agendas and some observers see an important role of CH to address related issues. On the one hand, an ‘adaptive restoration’ (cf. [www.openheritage.eu](http://www.openheritage.eu)) of existing buildings instead of planning new ones can save resources; on the other hand, some traditions of using unprocessed, traditional materials and techniques in construction could help to mitigate and restrain climate change. In this respect, CH has become a central element in the development of the circular economy (Foster, 2020).
- **Europe as a treasure chest of world heritage:** While this is a fact, because large parts of significant CH objects from all continents can now be experienced in European museums it is also a challenge. This is due to the fact that many treasures could be collected only because of colonialism, which should remind us of a potential value ambiguity connected with that domain (Wiesand, 2019).
- **A co-created (or ‘common’) European heritage:** In the past, like today, architects, artists, scientists, specialised craftsmen and other outstanding cultural professionals often moved – voluntarily or not – from one place to the next opportunity. Many CH monuments, objects and traditions demonstrate the results of their interaction, show adaptations and interpretations that extend across European countries, regions or seashores. Some of these learning effects are now revived for visitors via programmes such as the ‘Cultural Routes’ of the CoE<sup>3</sup>.

In parallel, CH as a resource that allegedly triggers not only economic, but also social, educational and environmental benefits to society became **a main topic in the European Union** (Jakubowski et al., 2019); some even see a Europeanisation of CH (Hristova, 2017). Indeed, while heritage protection is primarily a matter for national, regional and local authorities, the European Union has a role to play in enhancing its value for European societies:

- The [Treaty on European Union](#) specifies, inter alia, that one of **the aims of the EU** is to ‘ensure that Europe’s cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced’ ([Article 3](#) TEU).
- More specifically, the [Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#) foresees **action of the EU** to bring ‘the common cultural heritage to the fore’ (Article 167, 1 TFEU) and to support and supplement actions of the Member States as regards improving ‘the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples’ as well as contributing to the ‘conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance’ (Article 167, 2 TFEU).

In addition, **the role of CH in contributing to well-being** is acknowledged in several EU legal and policy initiatives. The European Commission Communication *Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe* (COM/2014/0477 final) recognises CH as ‘a resource for economic growth, employment and social cohesion’ and as a ‘source of inspiration for thinkers and artists’. Furthermore, the Communication considers that CH ‘enriches the lives of hundreds of millions of people’<sup>4</sup>. The 2015 Resolution<sup>5</sup> of the European Parliament *Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe* underlines the various social, economic and educational functions of the CH to be dealt with in EU policies and research, through an ‘integrated approach’, and within EU programmes financing cultural-related issues.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes/by-theme>

<sup>4</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/culture/library/publications/2014-heritage-communication\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/culture/library/publications/2014-heritage-communication_en.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> EP Resolution *Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe*, 8 September 2015 [[A8-0207/2015](#)]

The 2018 *European Year of Cultural Heritage* (EYCH)<sup>6</sup> raised awareness of the opportunities that CH brings to European societies, especially with regard to **intercultural dialogue**, **social cohesion** and **economic growth**. The *European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage*<sup>7</sup> tackles both quality of life and societal cohesion, through the focus on sustainability ('CH for a sustainable Europe: smart solutions for a cohesive and sustainable future'), knowledge and research ('CH for an innovative Europe: mobilising knowledge and research'), and identity and inclusivity ('CH for an inclusive Europe: participation and access for all'). The *10 European Initiatives*<sup>8</sup> tackle different dimensions of SWB (in the classification proposed in paragraph 4.2), such as quality of life (e.g. *The Heritage at School Initiative*, contributing to education cultural diversity), and societal cohesion (e.g. *Shared Heritage Initiative*, contributing to place identity and symbolic representation; *The Youth for Heritage Initiative*, contributing to community engagement and volunteering). The positive association between CH participation and civic cohesion (Otte, 2019) is also supported by the OMC (Open Method of Coordination) Working Group on Participatory Governance of Cultural Heritage.<sup>9</sup>

However, often links between CH and its supposedly positive societal impacts are not properly established, thus making it more complex to identify the existence and the degree of the contribution claimed. With this in mind, several strategic documents of EU bodies highlight the **need for more empirical evidence** on the socio-economic impacts attributable to CH. The *Work Plan for Culture 2019–2022* calls for efforts to sustain the legacy of the – highly successful – EYCH 2018, defines methods for policy collaboration on culture in the EU and lists 'Sustainability in cultural heritage' among its five priorities<sup>10</sup>. It also claims the need of better 'cultural statistics to support evidence-based policymaking at European and national level'.

**The availability and quality of comparable statistics and other empirical evidence** that address potential links between CH and the – still only vaguely defined – concept of SWB as well as the usability and implementation of a related 'Theory of change' engaged the HERIWELL team during many sessions. A ready-made methodology with tested indicators applicable for this novel, multi-faceted theme could not be derived from the literature, despite some interesting conceptual studies and articles (see Chapter 4).

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<sup>6</sup> The EYCH aimed at encouraging more people to discover and engage with Europe's cultural heritage, and to reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017D0864>

<sup>7</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/culture/sites/culture/files/library/documents/staff-working-document-european-agenda-culture-2018.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/culture/sites/default/files/2020-08/swd-2018-167-new-european-agenda-for-culture\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/culture/sites/default/files/2020-08/swd-2018-167-new-european-agenda-for-culture_en.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> Following the 2014 Council conclusions on participatory governance of cultural heritage (2014/C 463/01) and the adoption of the Work plan for Culture 2015-2018 in 2014, this particular OMC working group had a mandate regarding participatory governance of cultural heritage. Its mandate was to (1) identify innovative approaches to multilevel governance of heritage (tangible, intangible, digital) involving the public sector, private stakeholders and civil society, and (2) cooperation between different levels of governance and the addressing of policy areas.

<sup>10</sup> Updated in May 2020, in the wake of COVID-19, by the European Council with [Conclusions on risk management in the area of cultural heritage](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/05/26/culture-and-audiovisual-the-council-adopts-conclusions-on-risk-management-in-the-area-of-cultural-heritage-media-literacy-and-the-amendment-of-the-work-plan-for-culture-2019-2022/) <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/05/26/culture-and-audiovisual-the-council-adopts-conclusions-on-risk-management-in-the-area-of-cultural-heritage-media-literacy-and-the-amendment-of-the-work-plan-for-culture-2019-2022/>

### 3 Defining cultural heritage

According to the 2005 CoE FARO Convention (FARO)<sup>11</sup>, CH is to be considered as **cultural capital from which, through the investment of human ingenuity and effort, originate the rich and varied cultures of modern Europe. Conservation of this cultural capital is essential, both for its intrinsic value and its potential as an investment from which future development – cultural, social and economic – may be generated.**

The FARO Explanatory Report highlights the main assertions in Article 1 of the Convention:

- the existence of rights relating to cultural heritage, derived as an unavoidable consequence of the internationally accepted right to participate in cultural life;
- the fact that a right to cultural heritage creates inescapable responsibilities towards that heritage;
- the fact that the ultimate purpose behind the conservation of cultural heritage and its sustainable use is the development of a more democratic human society and the improvement of quality of life for everyone.

These points relate closely to contemporary efforts to reposition CH as well as to the HERIWELL aims. This suggests choosing the FARO Convention as a focal orientation value for this project.

In addition to the above, FARO asserts many principles that are part and parcel of our current understanding of SWB, already highlighting in its preamble:

- the human values and functions of cultural heritage, and indeed the need to define CH itself, in response to major changes in society;
- the value of cultural heritage as a factor in sustainable development, [which] serves as a reminder that respect for diversity and identity is inherent in the concept of sustainability;
- a key idea: [human] rights to cultural heritage;
- that cultural heritage, understood as a common good, justifies the widest possible democratic participation, and the exercise of cultural citizenship;
- the importance of education, in which cultural heritage can be used as a factor for peace, in interpersonal and intercultural dialogue and by promoting mutual understanding and conflict prevention;
- the need for joint action to ensure Europe-wide achievement of the Convention's aims.<sup>12</sup>

In addition, in its Article 2 it strengthens the notion of heritage communities, which consist of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.

Clearly, all of this looks less like a clear-cut CH definition (which, however, the Convention does not claim to deliver) and more like an encouraging blueprint for an interface linking CH and SWB. Its value is not diminished by the fact that the FARO Convention has been ratified to date by less than half of the ESPON countries.

However, a tighter definition of CH is needed in order to operationalise the concept, especially for quantitative measurements. According to standards set by international and European legal instruments, as well as by most national laws, cultural heritage (CH) encompasses **diverse categories of manifestations**

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<sup>11</sup> Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (CETS No. 199) – Explanatory Report

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

from the past<sup>13</sup> that are considered worthy to be preserved and passed on to future generations because of their value – in the case of World Heritage sites, of their ‘outstanding universal value’<sup>14</sup> – or because they are considered integral for, now often hybrid, cultural or social identities. In a general perspective, three categories of CH items can be distinguished (cf. also Kiliszek 2020, based on the EU initiative JPI CH, and further details in a UNESCO Glossary)<sup>15</sup>:

- **Tangible cultural heritage (TCH)** includes *movable objects* such as manuscripts, paintings, sculptures, coins, etc., *immovable properties* such as architectural works, monumental sculptures or archaeological structures, *groups of buildings* or historical centres and (culturally shaped) *landscapes* as defined in 2000 in the CoE *European Landscape Convention*, *sites* such as archaeological areas and *underwater cultural heritage*. As well, items of the *industrial heritage*, i.e. physical remains of the history of technology and industry, are now frequently considered as part of the TCH of a region.
- **Intangible cultural heritage (ICH)** includes *traditional skills of craftsmanship* (including those related to the restoration and care of TCH objects), *oral traditions* such as poems, legends, tales and myths of a specific community, *rituals, games and festivities* (often associated with secular or religious celebrations) and *traditional performing arts*, e.g. songs, folk dance or puppetry. Unlike TCH, the involved societal groups, communities or, in some cases, individuals are the bearers or holders of ICH and thus rightfully determine its value. As they are the ones who can define what their intangible cultural heritage is and how it is to be preserved, their *participation* in related activities could be considered a lifeline for ICH.
- **Digital heritage (DH)**, an emerging category, embraces ‘cultural, educational, scientific and administrative resources, as well as technical, legal, medical and other kinds of information created digitally, or converted into digital form from existing analogue resources’ (*Charter on the Preservation of Digital Heritage*, UNESCO 2003a). The former is often called *born digital heritage*, the latter *digitised heritage* that can transform both TCH and ICH. *Virtual heritage* aims at realistically reviving experiences with existing – or already lost – heritage spaces via digital intelligence and technologies.

While landscapes and DH have originally not been in the focus of HERIWELL, the literature review (cf. for example Chainoglou 2016) and consultations held so far revealed that they play a role.

As previously discussed in this chapter, defining CH in a changing societal environment does not necessarily facilitate clear-cut solutions. On several occasions, the HERIWELL team discussed the scope of CH and its sometimes-vague definitions. In that context, the question has been raised, whether **more informal CH categories** not directly taken up in official conventions should be included as well. Issues promoted by social movements across countries may have some links with criteria associated with SWB. For example, in the UK and the Netherlands a specific LGBTQ heritage has been proposed. Related programmes like Pride of Place<sup>16</sup> refer to the social history and concrete experience of individuals and communities who feel marginalised on the grounds of their sexual and/or gender identifications or practices. Other examples could be social movements calling for heritage to be ‘decolonised’<sup>17</sup> or traditions fostering climate action<sup>18</sup>, one of the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG). Items of pop culture not regularly collected by museums could be provisionally labelled *consumer heritage* (e.g. film posters, graffiti, comics or covers of jazz and rock records).

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<sup>13</sup> During the review of this chapter, it has rightly been pointed out that contemporary creations are also being collected with the aim of being passed on to future generations. This is particularly the case in many fine art and design museums, but can extend to ICH, where traditions may be sustained or further developed via fresh inputs.

<sup>14</sup> <https://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/illicit-trafficking-of-cultural-property/unesco-database-of-national-cultural-heritage-laws/glossary/#c213492>

<sup>16</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/inclusive-heritage/lgbtq-heritage-project/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.iccrom.org/projects/thematic-discussion-decolonizing-heritage>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html>



However, places, events, works of art, literature or architecture, traditional customs and other items of cultural importance (only) for specific communities are, to a large extent, already covered by the above TCH and ICH definitions and related conventions. Nevertheless, contested/neglected heritage, be it tangible or intangible, deserves a specific attention.

The HERIWELL team also reflected on **institutional attributions**. For example, if museums are generally considered as CH institutions, what about libraries or theatres that present to a large (but often lesser) extent works of the past? Could opera houses rightly be considered CH heritage institutions, since their repertoire normally dates back over 100 years? The answer is simple: the original scores of Verdi or Wagner will definitely figure among the CH treasures of specialised collections. As well, many opera houses rich in tradition are already protected as works of architectural heritage. On the other hand, directors and performers involved in operatic productions usually take pride in considering their interpretations as contemporary works of art; indeed, they are protected as such by an extended copyright legislation (performing rights). In the HERIWELL context, this is not just an academic debate. The project aims at delivering measurable indicators and data on the relationship between CH and SWB, for which institutional statistics could turn out to be important sources.

Additional distinctions (e.g. in ESPON 2019) are whether or not CH items fall under specific **legal protection** or are listed in **heritage registers** of the country where they are located (not necessarily identical with the country of origin). However, criteria for such listings differ from country to country and will be less relevant for the HERIWELL project than for studies dealing with economic dimensions of CH: for example, they can influence tax benefits, decisions on exports or sales of objects and other monetary transactions, as well as on the legitimacy of a planned demolition or refurbishment of protected buildings.

The societal and political importance placed on CH has increased during the last decades. Inter alia, the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of Cultural Rights (2017) identified it as ‘a human rights issue itself’ and as a ‘fundamental resource for other human rights’ (2017). A broader, **more integrated understanding of the meaning of different forms of CH** in European societies is, therefore, crucial for the conceptual approach to the HERIWELL project: all too often CH items have been considered apart from their actual or historical habitats and related social practices or economic opportunities. Initiatives of the European Union, the UNESCO and the Council of Europe paved the way towards this integrated approach to CH and to its emerging contemporary meaning.

In the **European Union** context, several documents discussed before (see also Chapter 5) underline the need to reconnect cultural objects and traditions with society and prioritise participative concepts; they serve as guidelines for the project. We should also acknowledge that protecting and valorising CH to the benefit of SWB requires adequate funding. EU investments, such as those via regional development funds or through research and digitalisation initiatives, have influenced our appreciation of European CH perspectives. This has enabled reforms on national, regional and local/sub-local levels as regards more participatory governance and promoted trans-border contacts and synergies.

Following the ratification of the **UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage** (UNESCO, 2003b), inventories and further national measures for the safeguarding of cultural traditions and practices took place in many countries. This is similar to what has earlier been achieved with the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World’s Cultural and Natural Heritage* (1972). Many national policies in the area of traditional cultures supporting ‘cultural diversity’ were enacted or reconsidered such as giving, at least in theory, minority cultures equal position in the protection of their traditions and expressions.

As explained before, the **Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society** (2005), better known as FARO Convention, promotes a wider understanding of CH, focusing on its importance for society at large and for specific heritage communities. However, it also recognises the fact that values associated with CH are not necessarily conflict-free and proposes, in Article 7, ‘processes for conciliation to deal equitably with situations where contradictory values are placed on the same cultural heritage by different communities’. In Article 3, the FARO Convention also undertakes to promote the idea of a ‘common heritage of Europe’ and defines it as ‘a shared source of remembrance, understanding, identity, cohesion and creativity’ that is founded on a shared intellectual heritage of European values.

This category closely relates to ideas of a common cultural heritage stipulated in EU treaties (Article 167.1 TFEU) and promoted, on different occasions, by the European Commission and Parliament. Consequently, the European Commission has supported initiatives for the implementation of the FARO Convention, for example in the context of the *European Year of Cultural Heritage*.



On the **national level**, different motives and priorities as well as more or less ‘liberal’ legal traditions influence CH definitions<sup>19</sup> and policies of applying – or not – the principles of international CH conventions. Table 3.1 provides a synthetic overview of such differences, exemplified with three countries.

**Table 3.1. Comparative analysis of the heritage concept in England, Italy and Spain**

	Italy	England	Spain
<b>Why: motivation for protection to heritage (values)</b>	Artistic, historical, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, archival and bibliographic interest (Article 2, 10). Significance to political, military, literature and art history, science, technology, industry and culture in general (Article 10). Collective cultural identity, social and civic, religious and symbolic value (Articles 7, 10).	Evidential value: the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity. Historical value: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative. Aesthetic value: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place. Communal value: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or where it figures in their collective experience or memory.	Artistic, historical, palaeontological, archaeological, ethnographic, scientific or technical value (Article 15). Promoting national and regional cultural identity and sense of belonging.
<b>How: means of ensuring protection to heritage</b>	Multiple level legislative framework process. Four levels of government: state, regions, provinces and municipalities.	Government Policy and Guidance (National Planning Framework) and Primary Legislation; Listed System, Local Plans Funding, Knowledge Platform and sharing.	Constitutional provisions, national legislation and regional laws. Special plans Regional authorities and municipal councils 1% of the State Administration budget
<b>How: means of ensuring protection to heritage</b>	Overall responsibility with the Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities (National). Further articulated in Regional Directions for Cultural Assets and Landscape and local <i>Soprintendenze</i> (branch offices).	The Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) is responsible for policy on the historic environment. Historic England (Public Body) is the statutory advisor. Local planning authorities are responsible for making management decisions about designated heritage.	Responsibility resides with autonomous regional governments.

Source: Petti, Trillo and Makore, (2019)

In fact, such differences can extend, in some countries, to **regional regulations**. This is the case in Germany, where criteria for the protection of monuments and other CH differ strongly in the *Länder* laws, including particular definitions such as the ‘technical-economic heritage’ in Saxony-Anhalt, ‘preserving characteristic features of the townscape’ in Hamburg, the ‘development of working and production conditions’ in North Rhine-Westphalia’ or ‘landscape design’ in Saxony (Anton, 2011). Improving access to CH across Europe, identity issues and new participative forms of governance are among the topics in the research literature (Dümcke and Gnedovsky, 2013) and in studies highlighted by the national HERIWELL experts<sup>20</sup>.

Adding to this, some **local traditions** of combining SWB and CH may elude Europe-wide generalisations, legal conventions and official guidelines. For example, the Danish and Norwegian term ‘Hygge’ (Levisen, 2012) describes an atmosphere of warmth, well-being and social inclusion based on ICH where traditional arts and crafts are still (or again) practised, traditional crops are cultivated and related food is served. At the

<sup>19</sup> See also the UNESCO List of National Cultural Heritage Laws: <https://en.unesco.org/culnatlaws/list>

<sup>20</sup> First results are provided in Annex 1 and will be further investigated and discussed in the course of the HERIWELL project.

same time, such settings can also be attractive for responsible individual tourism and as places to live for contemporary artists, writers, architects and designers.

## 4 How cultural heritage relates to societal well-being

The exploration of the contribution of CH to societal well-being requires disentangling several non-trivial issues. The first one is the definition of SWB. The second derives from the observation that there are few encompassing frameworks including the role of CH among the factors contributing to SWB. This chapter explores: the existing frameworks to conceptualise and measure well-being; the range of impacts that, according to the literature, CH contributes to determining SWB, classifying them into three main dimensions: **quality of life; societal cohesion; material conditions**; a preliminary **theory of change** setting the main concepts into relationship, to provide for a framework for the HERIWELL analyses .

### 4.1 Existing frameworks to define and measure societal well-being

Different approaches attempt to measure the level of SWB in a place. All of them are policy-oriented and try to expand the concept of *individual* well-being. The existing SWB frameworks base on serious psychometric methodologies and are empirically validated using a wide range of indicators, many of which are adopted in large population surveys. The table below compares three approaches to measuring individual well-being proposed by the OECD (2013); the ‘flourishing’ model (VanderWeele, 2017) and the ‘PERMA’ model (Seligman, 2018).

**Table 4.1. Measuring individual well-being: a comparison of three approaches**

Individual well-being (OECD, 2013)	Flourishing (VanderWeele, 2017)	PERMA (Seligman, 2018)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Life satisfaction/evaluation</i>: a reflective assessment on a person’s life or some specific aspect of it.</li> <li>• <i>Affect and positive/negative emotions</i>: a person’s feelings or emotional states, typically measured with reference to a particular point in time.</li> <li>• <i>Eudaemonia</i>: a sense of meaning and purpose in life, or good psychological functioning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Happiness and life satisfaction</i></li> <li>• <i>Meaning and purpose</i></li> <li>• <i>Character and virtue</i>: a cultivated disposition to feel emotions and desires, and to perform actions that are appropriate to a given situation</li> <li>• <i>Mental and physical health</i></li> <li>• <i>Close social relationships</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Positive emotion</i>: the ability to remain <b>optimistic</b> and view one’s past, present and future from a constructive perspective</li> <li>• <i>Engagement</i>: it helps remain present, it creates flows and synthesises the activities to find calm, focus and joy</li> <li>• <i>Relationships</i>: Positive connections that promote love, intimacy and a strong emotional and physical interaction with other humans</li> <li>• <i>Meaning</i>: Dedicating time to something greater than oneself (religion, spirituality, work, raising a family, volunteering or expressing creatively)</li> <li>• <i>Accomplishments</i>: Having and reaching goals and ambitions and to push yourself to thrive and flourish</li> </ul>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium

The OECD approach does not explicitly account for CH. *Art engagement*, which would potentially include access to CH, is not included in the ‘flourishing’ measures, on the grounds that although it might ‘contribute substantially to a person’s life across the various flourishing domains’, regular participation in the arts is perhaps not as widespread as other forms of community involvement, such as religious institutions (VanderWeele, 2017). In the PERMA framework (Seligman, 2018), CH, by means of access and participation in various forms including visits, creative practices and volunteering, could contribute to better well-being through the blocks of *engagement* and *meaning*.

According to Cicognani (2014) the concept of SWB, which stems from individual well-being, has been conceptualised and operationalised in many different ways. This ranges from approaches focusing on subjective well-being, to overarching frameworks dealing with the well-being of the communities and states. Initially limited to the indicator of gross domestic product (GDP) that reflects the relative prosperity of communities and societies, other proposals have been developed. These have added new criteria to the macroeconomic statistics, to better measure individuals’ perceptions of well-being and progress. Individual well-being, as the starting point of national well-being, is also the approach followed by the framework for

assessing SWB in the UK. VandeWeele (2017) proposes an extension of the ‘human flourishing’ approach to determine to which extent a community may be *flourishing*<sup>21</sup>.

The OECD approach to individual well-being (OECD, 2013; 2020) has been incorporated in many national well-being designs and has developed into a framework for measuring well-being based on the **four ‘capitals’**. These are **natural, human, economic and social**, which for the OECD determine the sustainability of societal well-being. None of them, however, refers to ‘cultural capital’ or to the cultural heritage.

Table 4.2 below, modified from Giovannini and Rondinella 2018 using the information from the Indicator Framework for Culture in the 2030 Agenda by UNESCO (2019), summarises how different frameworks define the concept of societal well-being and societal progress, how they construct or integrate from individual well-being, and how CH is considered or neglected.

**Table 4.2. Well-being in selected frameworks**

Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi (2009)	VandeWeele (2017)	BES (ISTAT 2017)	OECD (2020)	UNESCO (2019)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Material living standards</li> <li>2. Health</li> <li>3. Education</li> <li>4. Personal activities</li> <li>5. Political voice and governance</li> <li>6. Social connections and relationships</li> <li>7. Environment</li> <li>8. Insecurity</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human flourishing</li> <li>2. Good relationships</li> <li>3. Proficient leadership</li> <li>4. Healthy practices</li> <li>5. Satisfying community</li> <li>6. Strong mission</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Economic well-being</li> <li>2. Health</li> <li>3. Education and training</li> <li>4. Innovation, research and creativity</li> <li>5. Work and life balance</li> <li>6. Policy and institutions,</li> <li>7. Quality of services</li> <li>8. Social relations</li> <li>9. Environment</li> <li>10. Landscape and <b>cultural heritage</b></li> <li>11. Safety</li> <li>12. Subjective well-being</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Income and wealth</li> <li>2. Work and job quality</li> <li>3. Housing</li> <li>4. Health</li> <li>5. Knowledge and skills</li> <li>3. Environment quality</li> <li>7. Subjective well-being</li> <li>3. Safety</li> <li>3. Work–life balance</li> <li>10. Social connections</li> <li>11. Civic engagement</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environment and resilience (SDGs 2, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16)</li> <li>2. Prosperity and livelihoods (SDGs 8, 10 and 11)</li> <li>3. Knowledge and skills (SDGs 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)</li> <li>4. Inclusion and participation (SDGs 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22)</li> </ol>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium based on Giovannini and Rondinella (2018) and UNESCO (2019).

**Unfortunately, the great majority do not take the cultural heritage sector into consideration (directly or indirectly).** Few countries or institutions have developed systems to assess the potential or current use of CH to increase societal well-being, apart from **national or regional satellite accounts for culture**, which however take a too narrow vision focusing on economic activity metrics (gross domestic product, added value and jobs, mainly), and which are mainly used for accounting or sectoral advocacy purposes. Probably, the recommendation of ESPON (2019) to develop satellite accounts for heritage, though a very much needed analytical exercise to better understand a complex sector, would not overcome this limitation.

Only the process of theoretical construction of the measures of equitable and sustainable well-being (Benessere Equo e Sostenibile: BES in Italy), in which a number of stakeholders well beyond the academic world participated – included ‘landscape and cultural heritage’ among the twelve determinants of well-being. This is why part of the HERIWELL methodological proposal is based on this approach.

<sup>21</sup> The six dimensions of VandeWeele’s framework are: human flourishing, good relationships, proficient leadership, healthy practices, satisfying community and strong mission VandeWeele (2017).

## 4.2 The need of a new approach to include CH as a source of societal well-being

In this section, we overview some of the conceptual works used so far to establish a relationship between **CH existence** and **SWB** under different dimensions. The main goal is to provide for a ‘theory of change’ as a guide for disentangling the different possible impacts, i.e. the changes on the well-being levels fostered by CH.

In order to reconstruct these impacts, some preliminary considerations are necessary. They imply consideration, on one side, as to whether the mere existence of some quantity of CH contributes per se to the maintenance or growth in the SWB levels of a society. Alternatively, or in addition to this first hypothesis, **the possible impact of CH on SWB could depend (also) on purposive interventions fostered by public or private actors.**

The final report of the HERITAGE project (ESPON, 2019) identifies a value chain that follows the European Commission report on value chains for the cultural and creative industries (De Voldere, I. et al, 2017). According to this, even though the creation of heritage elements happened in the past (sometimes in the recent past, as for industrial heritage and design), the supply of CH starts in the present, with its recognition. CH consumption or demand finishes with **some kind of access and engagement** (such as living in heritage sites, exploring or visiting them). In this perspective, the process needed to complete the CH value chain is not spontaneous, but driven by political and managerial decisions, making it important to distinguish between valuation and valorisation processes.

**Valuation refers to the contemporary recognition of the value of the heritage** resource by multiple stakeholders such as experts, historians, public bodies, communities and economic consultants. Valuation is sometimes an informal collective process and is sometimes subject to political processes, such as participatory governance or deliberation, or to administrative designation and regulation decisions. The value recognition exercise can even be performed over lost heritage elements (as resources that have been materially destroyed or heavily altered)<sup>22</sup>. **Valuation is, therefore, the initial step of a valorisation process** able to unlock the potential of the heritage resources when combined with other human, financial and intangible resources (European Commission, 2010).

In this sense, the **valorisation** of CH is a **collective process (Asworth, 2013)** that lets the CH resources deliver current services and guarantee their preservation in order to pass them to future generations. The forms of this process are many (such as preservation, regulation or management) and depend on the nature of the CH asset considered (Cominelli and Greffe, 2013; Ginzarly et al., 2019). Communities benefit from CH both at the individual level (even for those that are not accessed directly) and at the societal level. While the beneficial effects of those valorisation programmes are often measured in the **short run**, as when assessing the economic impact of a restoration investment, most of their societal impacts and transformations only happen in the **long run**.

**Public strategies and policy documents** on the topic show a general belief that any material intervention on TCH and any action to promote ICH will foster beneficial impacts. However, they often miss a crucial step of the CH value chain (or policy process, or cultural cycle, in terms of UNESCO, 2009), namely **access and participation**. This reflects that public authorities do not often understand or consider the process towards the creation of SWB when regulating and planning CH policies. The evaluation of those policies often show this gap.

A notable effort to better inform the heritage interventions has been made by **Historic England’s ongoing** programme on heritage and well-being, which incorporates a broad vision of individual and societal insights in economic, social and cultural terms (Historic England, 2019; Reilly et al., 2019). At the European level, the **Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe** Consortium’s final report has been the most ambitious attempt

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<sup>22</sup> It is frequently translated into monetary terms, but the public and common characteristics of many of the elements of the tangible cultural heritage assets, plus the non-material nature of intangible heritage assets makes it that, in many instances, there is not a market where these goods are traded and there are no market prices able to represent preferences and valuations. Non-market valuation techniques, as in natural heritage and environmental resources, have been proposed on this respect (Snowball, 2013).

to date to identify the many dimensions in which CH can contribute to societal change (CHCfE Consortium, 2015). Unfortunately, it does not fully develop the dimensions of impact into a conceptual model to be operational to perform an impact analysis. The **Social Platform for Holistic Heritage Impact Assessment**, a project funded by Horizon 2020, developed in parallel to HERIWELL, is engaged in the elaboration of a holistic impact assessment model (SoPHIA, 2020).

The scholarly literature on heritage and well-being is scattered and many times based on case studies. The next paragraphs overview the literature dealing with specific categories of the impact of CH on SWB. Most of the reviewed works are **empirical**, and they can be ascribed to three main categories:

- The personal, individual sphere of life (**quality of life**);
- A more collective dimension, that lies at the core of the EU policy (i.e. the concept of **societal cohesion**);
- The economic dimension, related both to the individuals and to the community (**material conditions**).

Many policy interventions and valorisation processes of CH display effects in all three dimensions, sometimes in opposite directions. The identification of these categories stems from the articulation proposed by OECD 2020 (quality of life factors; social dimensions; material conditions) and aims at disentangling the possible impacts that CH is deemed to have on several aspects of SWB. The latter (material conditions) falls outside the perimeter of the HERIWELL project. However, it cannot be neglected for its relevant intersections with both the dimensions of individual quality of life and societal cohesion.

#### 4.2.1 Linkages between CH and dimensions related to quality of life

There is a relatively abundant strand of the literature exploring the influence or association between **individual engagement** with CH and **individual well-being**. This is mainly the influence of participation in CH by means of access [visits] or by active practice or volunteering). It is measured either as some functional indicator (health, for instance) or as a hedonic<sup>23</sup> and evaluative measure (life satisfaction or happiness). These dimensions recall what the OECD identifies as 'quality of life' factors, that encompass 'how well people are and how well they feel are, what they know and how healthy and safe their places of living are' (OCED, 2020). It also refers to one of the four principles of the FARO Convention – improving the quality of life through heritage.

In a pioneer research, Fujiwara et al. (2014) estimated the **monetary value of heritage engagement** with different CH institutions, comparing the happiness led by increases in income with the **happiness** associated with access to different heritage elements. Bryson and MacKerron (2017) found that activities related to CH were especially well scored in terms of **experienced well-being**. Sayer (2018) explored the relationship between **active archaeological practices** and well-being. Sanetra-Szeliga and Górniak (2018) explored the impact of infrastructure projects in the field of culture, including also CH, implemented in Małopolska region in Poland and found that over half of the inhabitants involved in the survey feel that after the investment there have been changes in terms of the overall increase in their sense of **life satisfaction**, sense of attachment and pride of residing in the region. Wheatley and Bickerton (2019) analysed the effect of changes in cultural engagement over changes in well-being, and found that more visits to heritage sites contribute to **positive changes in life satisfaction and health satisfaction**. Węziak-Białowolska (2016) found evidence for the positive effect of arts engagement on health and well-being, and Fancourt and Steptoe (2019) provided evidence of the link between cultural engagement and **better mental health condition** of individuals. Those studies have further revealed the differences in the degree of association between CH access and the derived subjective well-being for different groups of the population (for instance, Fujiwara et al. (2014) found that the estimated beneficial effects of heritage participation were higher for people with a poor health condition), or in terms of personal differences in personality (as in Węziak-Białowolska et al., 2019).

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<sup>23</sup> It refers to the estimates of the contributory value of the characteristics of a specific item.



The importance of culture for the **education** of pupils and the **empowerment** of the adults' capacities has also been largely acknowledged. The 2017 Eurobarometer CH survey shows a large consensus on the importance of cultural heritage in education: 9 out of 10 people surveyed think cultural heritage should be taught in schools, as it tells us about our history and culture. Šobáňová (2014) explores the role of museum exhibitions in education. According to the author, the exhibition is an environment in which visitors can learn something spontaneously or can participate in a controlled educational process. Every exhibition is an educational medium, but – as shown in the book – different exhibitions educate visitors in varying degrees and in different ways. Pierre Bourdieu (1986) claimed that the ability for a person to connect to the past, and to the collective past of others via the recollection of, or re-creation of specific memories and histories, is a form of cultural capital that relates to heritage. CH also contributes to the creation of **new knowledge**, sometimes based on traditional skills. As an example, a survey of Lithuanian libraries showed that the use of internet in libraries helped users to acquire knowledge and skills that can be applied in professional or academic activities (Kantar, 2019).

CH valorisation actions can contribute to **environmental sustainability** (Foster, 2020; Foster and Kreinin, 2020). The newly developed paradigm of the 'circular economy' uses CH as one of its cornerstones. The societal benefits of CH in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation are displayed in multiple dimensions, as found by Fatorić and Egberts (2020), including the environmental one, in terms of reduction of the carbon footprint. The Creative Ireland Programme (2017) 'Engaging the Public on Climate Change through the Cultural and Creative Sectors' considers heritage as an important channel through which people can understand, interpret, and engage with many aspects of climate change, including impacts, mitigation and adaptation.

Adverse effects have also been detected: an example is the potential damage of overexploitation of CH, such as **overcrowding, pollution, gentrification** that can affect the quality of life of individuals (and society as well).

#### 4.2.2 Linkages between CH and SWB dimensions related to societal cohesion

Societal well-being also includes aspects related to the **connectedness and solidarity among groups in society** (Manca, 2014). The societal cohesion (or social capital) is a basic concept of the European policy and one of the 'four capitals' on which the OECD bases its definition of well-being. It also refers to one of the four principles of the FARO Convention – enhancing more cohesive societies (Articles 8, 9 and 10).

CH is supposed to contribute to various aspects linked to this dimension. The **externalities of CH consumption**, for instance, can create joint **symbolic meaning**, such as the positive association between cultural participation and **social cohesion** found in Otte (2019), which turns out to be more pronounced when *participatory cultural practices* are undertaken. The relationship between access to CH and social capital may operate through different channels, as in the OECD approach: personal relationships, social network support, civic engagement, and trust and cooperative norms (Sakalauskas et al., 2020). The outcome of increased social capital associated with more and better access to CH assets can finally lead to positive societal impacts in terms of civic participation and cohesion, as found for Italy in Campagna et al. (2020).

Societal cohesion is also related to many other communitarian outcomes, such as **the sense of place and sense of belonging**. That can be enhanced when the *accessibility to heritage* (in more diverse forms: digital, physical, linguistic, by means of visits, charitable engagement of volunteers and donors) is strengthened. In analysing the contribution of CH to local development, Murzyn-Kupisz (2012) points out the key importance of CH for local identity. According to the author, CH promotes a sense of pride and belonging, inter and intra generational communication and social capital.

CH, especially ICH in the form of communitarian and identarian celebration, is alleged to contribute to **civic cohesion** and **national identity** (Jeliničić and Žuvela, 2015; Soukupová, 2019). Other studies deepened the impacts of visiting museums on the **social inclusion of residents and migrants** (see, for example, Innocenti 2014; Whitehead et al., 2015). While societal cohesion arising from CH was previously taken for granted, **more diverse and multicultural societies** call for a reinterpretation of it, without necessarily evoking *common origin and historical narrative in terms of national history* (Holtorf, 2011). This recognises **the existence of controversial issues in CH elements**, embodied in what is often called 'contested

heritage' or 'dissonant heritage'<sup>24</sup>, which prevents cohesion and integration<sup>25</sup>. Some religious heritage elements – tangible (Corsale and Krakover, 2019) and intangible (Øian, 2019) – remain subject to contemporary debate.

There are other potential negative consequences to quality of life due to the valorisation processes of CH, with overtourism and gentrification being, probably, the most prominent ones. Of course, no public or private intervention is aimed at achieving such outcomes. They should rather be considered as unintended consequences or side effects, and therefore they should be monitored in the CH management processes.

As far **overtourism**, the heavy access of others may decrease communities' well-being, as explained by Adie et al. (2020) and Adie and Falk (2020). The Eurobarometer survey asked about perceptions of **overtourism** as being a threat to CH, with about 33 % of Europeans considering the number of tourists to be too high, while simultaneously recognising cultural heritage's positive impact on the local economy. Thus, the access of some groups of the population to heritage, namely cultural tourists, may directly challenge the preservation of cultural resources, social cohesion and indirectly, the quality of life of both communities and visitors (McKercher and Ho, 2012).

**Gentrification** resulting from interventions to improve built CH refers to 'a process through which lower-income residents are displaced from the neighbourhood due to an influx of new residents, resulting in a change of character of the neighbourhood' (CoE, 2020). The displacement has physical and symbolic dimensions and changes social and urban characteristics. Investments in CH can lead to 'heritagisation' of urban and rural areas and can lead to processes of gentrification in different geographical contexts, notably in Western societies as documented for Porto, Skopje and Amsterdam, or for the Spanish village of Santiago Millas (De Cesari and Rimova, 2019). In investigating the influence of contemporary cultural tourism on lifestyle changes in historical towns on the Croatian coast, Poljičak (2014) underlines that two processes are simultaneously going on in historical town centres: decay and revitalisation. According to the author, positive changes (e.g. economic development) associated with the revitalisation of historical centres have been accompanied by some negative consequences that do not contribute to the revitalisation of life in historic town centres. The author concludes that it is a responsibility of local communities to make a sustainable programme of revitalisation of historic town centres in which the role of cultural tourism is indispensable.

UNESCO uses the term 'well-being' as one of the innovative ways to refer to **social sustainability**, along with other terms as 'good life' and 'happiness' that are finding their way into governmental policies and statistics (UNESCO UIS, 2013). The impacts of the valorisation processes of CH contribute to the environmental, social and economic pillars of **sustainable development**. This approach recognises the instrumental value of CH and the mutual interdependencies between CH and the society as a whole (Licciardi and Amirtahmasebi, 2012). A milestone in this path was the ICOMOS Paris Declaration (2011), *Heritage as a Driver of Development*, which emphasised that 'cultural heritage is not just monuments. It is identity, memory and sense of place. Heritage has a crucial role within the urban development process'<sup>26</sup>. Around the same date, the *historic urban landscape*<sup>27</sup> management approach by UNESCO offered a holistic and inspiring framework adapted to the specificities of this type of CH and its communities (Ginzarly et al., 2018). Therefore, when delimiting societal impact dimensions other than the economic dimension, we would rather consider the changes in the society that are only possible to unlock by means of CH valorisation, utilisations and support by virtue of its social and symbolic dimensions.

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<sup>24</sup> This is understood as 'for parts of the built heritage and excerpts from history that presently associate society or social groups with unpleasant memories or even with horror'. It is the object of one of the key actions of the *Partnership on culture & cultural heritage: cultural heritage as a resource and an opportunity for urban development* currently under debate at the *Urban Agenda for the EU* in the European Commission. <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/culturecultural-heritage/action-10-regional-and-integrated-approaches-dissonant-heritage>

<sup>25</sup>For the political and operational implications of the so-called contested heritage, see for instance <https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/statements/contested-heritage/>

<sup>26</sup>[https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2017/ICOMOS\\_Action\\_Plan\\_Cult\\_Heritage\\_and\\_Localizing\\_SDGs\\_20170721.pdf](https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Secretariat/2017/ICOMOS_Action_Plan_Cult_Heritage_and_Localizing_SDGs_20170721.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> <https://whc.unesco.org/en/hul/>



Sustainable development related to CH is further complemented by the notion of **inclusive growth**, whereby valorisation plans should be targeted at creating ‘sustainable, equitably distributed growth’ and at enabling the ‘development of inclusive place-based identities’ (RSA, 2020). The RSA examines the mechanisms by which CH can contribute to sustainable and equitable prosperity. According to RSA, CH assets (both ICH and TCH) are used by communities such that the symbolic and extrinsic value potential can be untapped by a creation of ‘place attachment’, fostering inclusive growth outcomes in a number of dimensions<sup>28</sup>.

It is difficult to obtain synthetic **societal measures** based on these studies. Apart from considering average values for comparisons (as average self-assessed health status to compare across countries or population groups), satisfactory aggregations of individual indicators to obtain some indicator at the societal level are still lacking, due to the multifaceted social nature of CH.

#### 4.2.3 Linkages between CH and SWB dimensions related to material conditions

The last dimension corresponds to the improvement of **material living conditions** that ‘shape people’s economic options’ (OECD 2020).

Most of the research on the economic impact of CH takes this approach, by which societal progress is often considered as income or GDP. Alternatively, the contribution of the whole cultural sector to the economy in terms of GDP, gross added value and jobs is estimated by means of national or regional satellite accounts (EUIPO, 2019).

The economic impact of heritage has mostly been assessed in the short run and classified as direct, indirect and induced economic impact (Murzyn-Kupisz, 2012), many times ignoring long-run economic effects (Seaman, 2020).

CH could also enhance **territorial competitiveness** by means of **attracting qualified talent and workforce**, as found in Sweden (Backman and Nilsson, 2018) and in Germany (Falck et al., 2018). CH is further conceptualised as a source of **attractiveness and creativity** that is a productive resource for different regions. In this sense, the existence of **CH per se** might explain differences in societal well-being in the attraction of talent, and in the level of regional creativity in the artistic and scientific domains, as found by Cerisola (2019) for the Italian regions. **CH can generate agglomeration economies**, boosting the productivity of the firms located in the cluster. Graves et al. (2016) found that an increase in the density of CH assets was associated with an increase in firms per capita and in the density of creative industry firms. Further, indirectly the presence of CH creates possibilities for the emergence of **cultural tourism and radical innovation**, as found for firms located in World Heritage cities in Spain (Martínez-Pérez et al., 2019). Intangible benefits can rise with the creation of new heritage elements and institutions that contribute to the renewal of regions, global connectivity and reputational effects as in the case of the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao studied in Heidenreich and Plaza (2015) and Plaza et al. (2017). Petrić and Jasenko (2012) analysed the economic development potential of intangible CH in rural areas of Dalmatia. The authors confirm the critical role of intangible heritage as a generator of tourist attractiveness, and thus a factor of competitive advantage of rural destinations as well as a generator of their demographic and then economic revitalization.

Individual quality of life, societal cohesion and material conditions are not three separate worlds; the three SWB dimensions interact but, as noted in the report of CHCfE Consortium (2015), researches very rarely consider them jointly, or examine their mutual interaction. It could be the case that one valorisation project influences one of them positively while damaging another. In this line, some research brings interesting insights, and jointly considers the balance between the impact of CH and several dimensions. This is seen in the work by Steiner et al. (2015) and by Gomes and Librero-Cano (2018) to evaluate the European Capital of Culture programme accounting for the **well-being of the regional population** as well as **regional economic development**. This is also examined in Adie and Falk (2020), where the interaction between the positive perception of CH as a driver of job creation in Europe and the negative valuation of overtourism is considered. They conclude that tourism itself is not the problem, so better governance and better valorisation

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<sup>28</sup> Livelihoods (including income, skills, quality work, progression, enterprise and local industry strategy), wealth (asset ownership, community enterprise and tackling wealth inequalities), future sustainability (equal weight for future citizens and environmental sustainability), voice and participation (citizen participation in economic decision-making and inclusive governance), and well-being and esteem (inclusive local identities and heritage, sense of place and well-being).

policies should be put in place for the correct stewardship of CH. This should also enhance the quality of life of residents and visitors. In general, there has been a common critique of focusing too much on economic outcomes as indicators of economic progress and neglecting other, societal outcomes.

### 4.3 A proposed theory of change

As anticipated, the goal of the HERIWELL project is to provide for a methodology and a territorial analysis of impacts of CH that can be associated with societal well-being. Given the lack of a comprehensive framework in this field, the previous paragraphs were dedicated to present the most important impacts of CH on SWB identified in the literature.

In order to represent these conceptual elements, the HERIWELL project adopts a **theory of change (ToC)**. ToC has been developed as a methodological tool for evaluating programmes (Weiss 1995; European Commission 2013). In the context of HERIWELL (that does not entail the assessment of a programme) the role of a ToC is stretched and interpreted as a conceptual tool to shed light on the (often implicit) relationships between CH and SWB. In particular, the HERIWELL ToC aims to:

- clarify the hypotheses that link the different variables (pertaining to CH and SWB domains);
- provide evidence to sustain those hypotheses (based on evidence found in literature and on new HERIWELL analyses);
- provide explanations on *why* some relevant outcomes derive from specific policy configurations (based on case study review and ECoC analysis)).

The ToC guides the analysis to understand, e.g., if some specific (positive or negative) changes in the SWB levels are related to changes in the CH stock. Moreover, it allows deepening the analysis, adding new elements. As an example, a range of political and management decisions intends to unlock the potential of CH to deliver SWB. However, the simple fact that policies exist does not assume that the expected results will be achieved<sup>29</sup>. Consequently, the ToC allows focusing on specific political processes, to identify the types of SWB achieved and ‘why’, under specific circumstances, relevant outcomes occurred. The latter entails the illustration of the mechanisms that, in specific situations, explain the capacity for achieving outstanding results (Buseti and Dente, 2017). The methods for the actual analysis vary, depending on the level of analysis, the issue at stake and the available information, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis.

This approach also guides the identification of some of the failures of the traditional impact assessments conducted to evaluate heritage funding. Typically, reports and audits end with the funding period and only indicators regarding activities (at most, outputs) are measured and reported. This implies that only impact in the short run is accounted for, as in the case of number of visitors to heritage sites or tourists, along with an estimation of their expenditure to be used in economic impact studies. A **narrow approach** would neglect the transformative capacity of CH in the long run and could **misguide funding allocation**. For instance, in the case of ERDF funding, the criteria of delivering immediate economic and social effects has been identified as a clear shortcoming that would penalise projects with the capacity to deliver a more substantial impact (European Court of Auditors, 2020).

The following, preliminary ToC combines different elements under scrutiny: CH assets (TCH, ICH, digital heritage); inputs and resources; programmes, policies and other interventions intended to regulate, protect, value and valorise CH for societal purposes; the outputs of the above-mentioned interventions, i.e. the immediate product of policy interventions (European Commission, 2013); short-term and long-term

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<sup>29</sup> The reasons why this can happen are many, but three are prominent: 1) the design of the policy intervention itself is, somehow, faulty (e.g. the adopted strategy is not coherent with the beneficiaries’ needs and behaviours), because of a lack of knowledge, or resources, from the policymakers (Simon 1947; Lindblom 1959; Hall, 1980), or because the interventions were merely symbolic, without a true intention of producing results (Bachrach and Baratz, 1962); 2) the implementation of the policy hampered the achievement of the goals (Pressman and Wildavsky, 1973); 3) other, unexpected factors (such as changes in the context, e.g. the Covid-19 crisis) hampered the capacity for achieving results or changed the policy agenda’s priorities (Kingdon, 1984).

outcomes, i.e. what is intended or expected to be changed (European Commission, 2018); intervening factors that could modify the policy agenda, sustain or hamper the achievement of results.

In this perspective, **the impact of CH on SWB would be represented by the actual change that can be credibly attributed to an intervention** (European Commission, 2013).

**Figure 4.1. An initial theory of change for achieving societal well-being through CH**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium

This version of the model is a starting point to be developed (by selecting and validating the most important areas of analysis) and enriched by the results of the further steps of the research (see revised theory of change included in the Final report, chapter 1). This includes also the debate with the stakeholders, in order to unveil the **mechanisms** that link specific configurations to the outcomes.

## 5 Methods and data sources

HERIWELL is expected to provide a methodological framework defining the most important societal domains in which the impact of cultural heritage can be observed, and providing evidence of such impact, or what can be potentially achieved. To this end, the HERIWELL methodology explores methods and analyses at different territorial levels, and basically articulates into two main streams:

- A European scale analysis, based on objective and subjective indicators available at national or above-regional level and covering the 32 countries participating in the ESPON programme. This level of analysis needs to take into consideration two main issues: the availability and comparability of data; and the capacity of the (quantitative) methods selected to detect causality patterns, or rather the presence of ‘interactions’ (strong or weak) among variables (e.g. stock of CH and different measures of SWB).
- A local scale methodology, to analyse in more detail through case studies, a group of exemplar practices focusing on the relationship between heritage and specific dimensions of societal well-being. The goal is to derive a further comprehension of the underlying dynamics in play, and to provide lessons and insights for the policymakers.

Moreover, the HERIWELL methodology also takes into account the COVID-19 issue<sup>30</sup>, both as a constraint for (some parts of) the research strategies initially proposed, and as an emerging issue affecting the citizens’ behaviour towards culture and cultural heritage.

In addition, the HERIWELL methodology also focuses on mapping and analysing European investments in cultural heritage, pinpointing to the extent possible the linkages between CH and SWB.

To this end, the HERIWELL team proposes a qualitative and quantitative model for assessing the contribution of CH to SWB.

The following sub-chapters explore the main concepts underpinning the multi-method assessment design.

### 5.1 Measuring the impact of CH on SWB: approach and shortcomings

The debate on the limits of gross domestic product (GDP), and in general of pure monetary indicators to measure the individual and social well-being, has a long history. However, it is with the report of Stiglitz and colleagues in 2009 that the topic returned to the centre of the economic debate (Stiglitz et al., 2009).

The basic critic to the so-called monetary approach is in that it neglects the importance of the social resources crucial to achieve individual achievements in some fundamental dimensions of human well-being, such as health and nutrition, but also culture in all its facets. To extend the concept of well-being beyond GDP, different options are available and different difficulties need to be overcome as well. Well-being is a multidimensional phenomenon including different aspects of people’s lives; most of its dimensions are influenced by subjective evaluations. Despite a general agreement on the multidimensionality of the concept, the literature does not agree on the elements that are included in the concept of well-being, and their relative weight. Therefore, a common, overarching definition of well-being is lacking, as well as a shared methodology to measure it. Different theoretical definitions exist (see Chapter 4), which in turn make its methodological and empirical measurement complex<sup>31</sup>.

In the above-mentioned Stiglitz et al. report, it is evident that Sen’s contribution is ‘outside the box’ as it proposes a concept of well-being that refuses the utilitarian approach by taking into account both the context (quantity) and subjectivities (quality). Supported by a wide range of literature (Sen 1980; 1982; 1985; 1991;

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<sup>30</sup> As agreed during the kick-off meeting of the research.

<sup>31</sup> In an essay entitled *Human well-being: concept and measurement* McGillivray identified at least nine different approaches that justify the multidimensional nature of the concept of well-being (McGillivray, 2007).

1993; 1997; 2003; 2005), this theoretical framework is, for some scholars, particularly useful in analysing life quality and the sustainability of development in advanced contexts for two main reasons. First, it describes individual well-being not merely as a static and materialistic condition, defined by the possession at a given time of a certain amount of material resources (be these income or goods available), but as a process where the means and resources available are a way of attaining well-being. Second, it draws attention to a number of personal and family-related factors, as well as to the variety of social, environmental, economic, institutional and cultural contexts deemed to influence individual well-being.

Significant progress has been achieved in the agenda of ‘going beyond GDP’ since the 2009 Stiglitz report (Stiglitz et al., 2009). Numerous investigations dealt with the measurement of subjective well-being, also integrated with different kinds of inequality measures. In a broader context, two initiatives that demonstrate the extent to which the 2009 reports call to go ‘beyond GDP’ have significantly influenced the international policy agenda. These are the first ever universal, legally binding global climate change agreement, adopted at the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015 and the UN 2030 Agenda (with its 16 sustainable development goals, SDGs).

At the same time, the number of indicators used, for example the SDG’s 169 targets and over 200 indicators, illustrate the difficulties in balancing completeness and clarity. The OECD-hosted *High Level Group on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress* created in 2013 (HLEG) recommends using a more limited dashboard of indicators that countries can design to suit their own priorities.

*We will make HLEG’s recommendations our own, trying to identify and use a limited number of ‘strategic’ indicators capable of accounting for the impact of CH on well-being.*

In recent years, the problem of measuring well-being has been addressed through two main approaches: one using **subjective measures**, and the other relying on **objective social indicators**.

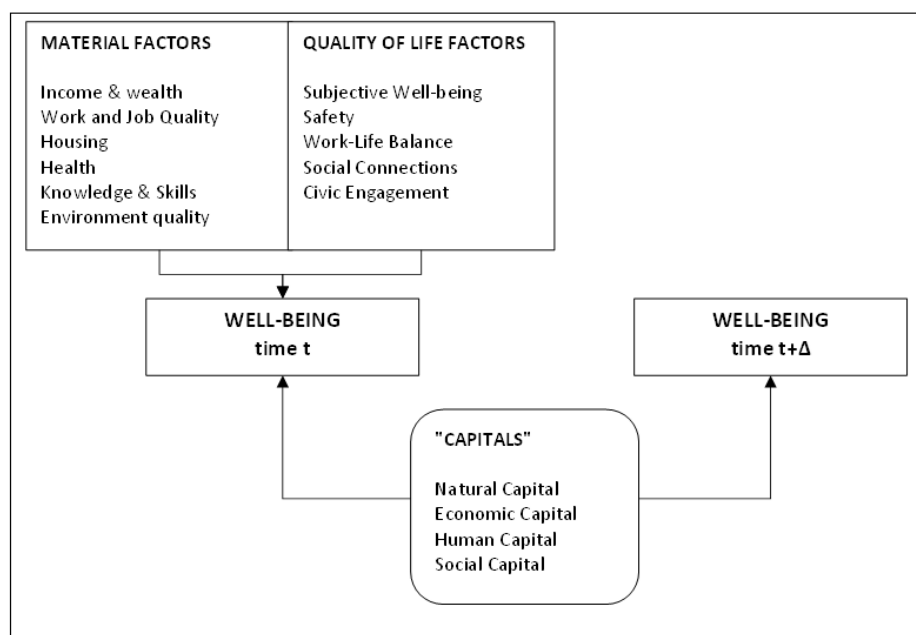
**Subjective measures of well-being focus on what people believe or feel.** Extensive progress has been made in collecting, analysing and improving subjective well-being (Stone and Krueger, 2018). They are important but not sufficient on their own to assess society; it is essential to bear in mind that subjective well-being is given different relevance by individuals and by societies (Diener and Suh, 1997). To ensure the validity of subjective indicators, three conditions are required to allow a comparison between responses. First of all, participants must be able to evaluate their life on a numerical scale and must not face difficulties in replying; second, they must interpret the questionnaire in the same way; third, they must have the same judgement scale (Afsa et al., 2008). The administration of a questionnaire is the most used form to detect individual satisfaction, but the interpretation of the results and their quality is subject to these and other critical findings (Stone and Krueger, 2018).

In many countries, ad hoc surveys are conducted to detect the levels of subjective well-being. For example, the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) collect ‘timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions’. Investigations of this nature are also conducted at the level of the ESPON countries. However, only few of them take into consideration the societal impacts associated with culture in general, or CH specifically. The survey planned within this project, even if only partially and as a first approximation, accounts for the way in which CH participates in the definition of societal well-being and contributes both to the definition of identity levels and to the satisfaction of the cultural needs of individuals.

The use of a set of **objective indicators** for measuring SWB constitutes another approach and it is the most widespread in empirical works. Some attribute its theoretical authorship to Partha Dasgupta (Dasgupta, 2000). This approach deems the quantitative measurement essential, as it allows the aggregation of data to describe economic and social activities. The social indicators outline the macroeconomic situation of a country and provide an estimate of the income measure of living standards, allowing for comparisons among countries and groups, or over time. The well-being measures, developed in recent decades by the OECD, basically follow this approach (OECD, 2020) and distinguish the measurement of current well-being from the assessment of the availability of resources necessary to ensure future well-being.

The relationship between variables (indicators) underlying the OECD well-being ‘model’ can be drafted as follows:

Figure 5.1. OECD Well-being Framework



Source: OECD, How's Life? 2020: Measuring Well-being (OECD, 2020)

The OECD model constitutes a combination in the use of subjective variables<sup>32</sup>, available only for a few countries and at the aggregate territorial level, and social indicators that are more easily recoverable both in historical series and at a more disaggregated territorial level. No indicators refer, directly or indirectly, to culture or to CH and among the 'capital', which for the OECD determine the future WB, there is no reference to 'cultural capital' or to the CH. However, since culture in a broad sense has an important role in the construction of collective identities, it could be assumed that the indicator of social capital, even if indirectly, includes the 'value' of culture.

**The reasons why cultural indicators are excluded from the well-being assessments of the OECD but also of other important institutions need further reflection<sup>33</sup>.** As already mentioned, only the process of theoretical construction of the measures of equitable and sustainable well-being (BES) in Italy (ISTAT, 2017) – which was largely shaped by a number of stakeholders well beyond the academic world – included 'culture' as a major determinant of well-being. The inclusion gives life to **one dedicated domain out of twelve: Cultural heritage and landscape<sup>34</sup>**, based on the assumption that the Italian CH has an inestimable value for the well-being of the communities. BES measures CH basing on two indicators: the number of permanent

<sup>32</sup> The 'Subjective Well-being' indicator takes into account the responses to surveys (biennial or four-yearly) such as the Gallup Polls, or the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). It aims at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions. The 'Work-life Balance' indicator basically measures the free time enjoyed.

<sup>33</sup> Some years ago, UNESCO and UNRISD published a technical handbook focusing on cultural well-being as the core content of human development and the theoretical, methodological and technical aspects of its assessment and communication (UNESCO and UNRISD, 1997). Basic questions were addressed, e.g. what is to be measured by cultural indicators of development, what is the appropriate unit of observation, data availability and quality, what are the criteria for selecting the indicators, what is the feasibility of creating a single, synthetic index.

<sup>34</sup> 'Culture' and culture-related phenomena recur in other areas of the BES, with a simple indicator (occupation in the creative enterprises) in the domain innovation, research and creativity, and with a synthetic indicator (cultural participation) in the domain education and training.



exhibition facilities (museums, archaeological areas and monuments open to the public) per 100 sq. km weighted with the number of visitors<sup>35</sup>, and the per capita expenditure for culture of the municipalities<sup>36</sup>.

As already written, we have many specific studies of the relationship between culture (in all its meanings) and well-being, especially from the point of view of subjective well-being<sup>37</sup>. Some of the reasons for the poor consideration of the impacts of culture in the assessments of well-being, and in particular of the CH, have been anticipated. There are difficulties in identifying the indicators as well as the overlapping of the impacts of culture that directly or indirectly influence other indicators, but not only these. There is no doubt that the measurement of well-being is affected by an **excessive specialisation and division of roles**, delegating to the ‘cultural economists’ only the identification of the effects of cultural participation on individual and collective well-being. Notwithstanding this, the literature on evaluation is rich in references for the identification and measurement of the effects of culture on the economic and social conditions of communities.

## 5.2 Data sources on cultural heritage and well-being: European and international data

### 5.2.1 Data sources available at European and international level in synthesis

In order to identify the most suitable indicators for CH and SWB to be used in the statistical measurement of the contribution of CH to SWB a mapping of the main data sources and indicators available at European/international level was conducted at the beginning of the project. The sets of data sources and indicators mapped are listed in the Box below.

#### Box 5.1. Data sources and indicators considered

- **Data sources and indicators of CH endowments (stock):** material and intangible CH; museums, theatres, opera houses, etc.
- **Data sources and indicators to measure impacts on societal well-being:**
  - Data sources and indicators of cultural participation/accessibility/popularity.
  - Data sources and indicators on employment and income in the culture sector and indicators of the cultural industry (enterprises and trade of cultural goods/services).
  - Economic and labour market conditions data sources and indicators (e.g. employment rate, GDP) and societal well-being indicators (e.g. indicators on the quality of life, societal cohesion and social participation).
- **Data sources and indicators of public programmes and policies addressing culture:** e.g. public expenditure on cultural policies and as a percentage of total public expenditure, with a focus on Cohesion Policy allocations and Creative Europe Programme allocations.

The tables below summarise the main international and European survey and administrative data sources analysed so far, and the availability of indicators on CH and on societal well-being at regional and

<sup>35</sup> The indicator strongly underestimates the Italian CH endowment such as churches, squares, monuments, historic buildings, villas, cultural landscapes, which are not included (Bacchini et al., 2020a).

<sup>36</sup> The second indicator was introduced because at the roots of the BES project there was, among other things, the intention to create an instrument to monitor how well-being levels change over time, and therefore the researchers tended to prefer highly dynamic phenomena to those less susceptible to recordable variations in the short run.

<sup>37</sup> Many of these studies have already been quoted such as that of the Arts Council England, or the many studies analysing the impacts of culture and cultural heritage on health. The journal *Economia della Cultura* dedicated a recent issue to this topic (Cicerchia and Bologna, 2017) or there is an extensive literature on the impacts of visiting museums on the social inclusion of residents and migrants (see, for example, Innocenti, 2014; Whitehead et al., 2015) or on the levels of happiness of the audience (Fujiwara, 2013). Again, using a multivariate regression analysis on the results of a large online survey with library visitors and non-visitors resident in the United Kingdom, Fujiwara et al. studied the impact, estimated satisfactory, of library usage on subjective well-being (Fujiwara et al., 2015).

national level. These data sources allow the calculation of 134 indicators overall. In some cases, it is necessary to manipulate data (with a georeferencing process) to obtain the regional level.

Indicators and data sources have been classified according to the categorisation of the well-being dimensions that could be impacted by CH, presented in the HERIWELL Theory of Change, discussed previously.



**Table 5.1. International and European indicators and data sources: stock of cultural heritage<sup>38</sup>**

Dimensions		Territorial level	No of indicators	Main data sources	
CH stock (endowments)	CH excellence	Material CH	Regional indicators	2*	UNESCO – World Heritage List European Heritage Label list
		Intangible CH	National indicators	3**	Data produced by the EHHF Economic Task Force**: number of protected constructions; surface area of protected constructions; number of protected archaeological sites
			Only national indicators	1	UNESCO's Lists of Intangible CH and the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices
	Museum, theatre, opera houses and libraries	Regional indicators	3*	Opera Europa network – member list European Theatre Convention – member list Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project) – survey data	
		National indicators	2	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics – administrative data; EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre. Survey on Public and Academic Libraries – survey data	
	Digital heritage endowments	Only national indicators	3	EUROPEANA pro – ENUMERATE survey – survey data EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre. Survey on Public and Academic Libraries – survey data EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics – administrative data	
	Material cultural heritage	National and regional indicators	4	Data produced by the EHHF Economic Task Force**: number of protected constructions; surface area of protected constructions; number of protected archaeological sites  Indicators on material cultural heritage produced by the ESPON HERITAGE project for ten EU Member States.	

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data; Source: HERIWELL Consortium.

<sup>38</sup> Data presented in the table will be cross-checked with data on stock available in ESPON countries (see Annex 1.4) to assess potential integrations.

**Table 5.2. International and European indicators and data sources: quality of life**

Dimensions		Territorial level	No of indicators	Main data sources	
Quality of life	Overall perceptions of quality of life		Regional indicators	4*	Special Eurobarometer on quality of life in European cities (new survey launched in October 2020) – survey data Flash Eurobarometer 427: Public opinion in the EU regions
	Composite indicator of quality of life		National indicators	1 composite index based on 24 indicators	OECD Better Life Index, composite Index based on 24 indicators relating to 11 topics the OECD has identified as essential, in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life <a href="https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI">https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI</a>
	Territorial Quality of Life indicators		Regional and local NUTS3	42 indicators	ESPON QoL - Quality of life measurements and methodology: selection of 42 indicators on different dimensions of Quality of life (QoL) at NUTS3 level <a href="https://www.espon.eu/programme/projects/espon-2020/applied-research/quality-of-life">https://www.espon.eu/programme/projects/espon-2020/applied-research/quality-of-life</a>
	Education and skills, including ICT use for cultural purposes	Educational attainment	Regional indicators	3	Eurostat, EU-LFS – survey data
			National indicators	6	Eurostat – Adult Education Survey (AES) – survey data UNESCO OECD Eurostat (UOE) JOINT DATA COLLECTION – administrative data
		ICT access and use	Regional indicators	1	World Values Survey – survey data
			National indicators	2	Eurostat – European ICT surveys and Annual Model Questionnaire on ICT – survey data
	Health conditions		Regional indicators	3	Eurostat UNIDEMO – administrative data
			National indicators	1	Eurostat EU-SILC – survey data Also, the European Union Regional Social Progress Index includes the dimension 'Health and Wellness' with the specific indicator 'general health status'
	Environmental quality and protection		Regional indicators	2	Eurostat/OECD Joint Questionnaire – survey data Eurostat farm structure surveys – FSS – survey data
National indicators			5	Eurostat – EU-SILC – survey data Eurostat farm structure surveys – FSS – survey data Eurostat/EEA – Natura 2000 – administrative data COFOG/National Accounts – administrative data UNDP Human Development Data – survey and administrative data The EU Regional Social Progress Index also has a dimension on environmental quality. In addition, the regional innovation scoreboard, the ECO-INNOVATION indicators and the circular economy indicators have indicators that can be considered for the analysis.	

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data; \*\* countries with different NUTS level; \*\*\* Microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium.

**Table 5.3. International and European indicators and data sources: societal cohesion**

		Dimensions		Territorial level	No of indicators	Main data sources
		Equal opportunities and integration		Regional indicators	1*	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project) – survey data
				National indicators	5	World Values Survey – survey data European Court of Human Rights statistics UNDP Human Development Report – survey and administrative data Special Eurobarometer on discrimination – survey data European Values Study – survey data Eurobarometers on Social Climate – survey data
		Community participation, volunteering (also in cultural organisations) and charitable giving		Only national indicators	5	Eurostat – quality of life indicators – EU-SILC ad hoc modules on social and cultural participation and subjective well-being – survey data EU-SILC 2015 ad hoc module on social and cultural participation – survey data EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics – administrative data World Values Survey – survey data
Trust	Quality of institutions		Regional indic.	4**	European Quality of Institutions Index – survey data	
	Social trust and violence		Regional indicators	8	EU-SILC ad hoc module on well-being – survey data World Values Survey – survey data European Values Study – survey data Eurostat–UNODC – administrative data Eurostat, EU-SILC – survey data	
			National	1	Eurostat–UNODC – administrative data	

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data; \*\* countries with different NUTS level; \*\*\* Microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium.

**Table 5.4. International and European indicators and data sources: material conditions**

Material conditions	Dimensions		Territorial level	No of indicators	Main data sources	
	National/ regional overall socio- economic conditions	Contextual socio- economic conditions		Regional indicators	3	EU Social Progress Index SPI – administrative and survey data Eurostat, regional accounts (e.g. gross value added, household income) – administrative and survey data
				National indicators	1	UNDP Human Development Data – administrative and survey data
		Labour market overall context		Regional indicators	5	Eurostat, EU-LFS – survey data
				National indicators	1	Eurostat, EU-LFS – survey data
		Poverty and social exclusion		Regional indicators	4 (2**)	Eurostat, regional accounts – administrative and survey data Eurostat, EU-SILC – survey data
				National indicators	3	Eurostat, EU-SILC – survey data
	Housing, price of land		Only national indicators	3	Eurostat, EU-SILC – survey data	
	Material conditions in the culture sector	Jobs and earnings in the culture sector		Only national indicators	8	Eurostat – EU-LFS – survey data (microdata) Eurostat – Labour Cost Surveys (LCS) – survey data UIS. Stat EGMUS database – European Group on Museum Statistics EUROPEANA collections. ENUMERATE core survey – survey data EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre. Survey on Public and Academic Libraries – survey data
		Cultural enterprises		Only national indicators	3	Eurostat – Annual Business Demography – administrative and survey data Eurostat – Structural Business Statistics – administrative and survey data
Trade statistics on cultural goods/services			Only national indicators	4	Eurostat – Comext – administrative data Eurostat – Balance of Payments – administrative data UIS.Stat UNCTAD, Creative Economy Programme Publications	

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data; \*\* countries with different NUTS level; \*\*\* Microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium

**Table 5.5. International and European indicators and data sources: funding, governance**

	Dimensions	Territorial level	No of indicators	Main data sources
Public programmes and funding, governance	Funding	Regional indicators	1	Cohesion Policy Database – administrative data
		National indicators	1	Eurostat – COFOG/National Accounts – administrative data
	Regulations, approaches and policies related to CH	Only national indicators	1	Compendium of cultural policies
	Public programmes, cultural excellence	Regional indicators	1*	Creative Europe – List from European Capital of Culture
	Governance of cultural institutions	Only national indicators	8	HEREIN – European CH information network; EGMUS database – European Group on Museum Statistics – administrative data – EUROPEANA collections. ENUMERATE core survey – survey data; data produced by the EHHF Economic Task Force on budget for conservation, restoration, repair and maintenance spent by all government levels for protected constructions; expenses of owners for the conservation, restoration, repair and maintenance of protected constructions in 2014–2015

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data;  
Source: HERIWELL Consortium

**Table 5.6. International and European indicators and data sources: cultural accessibility and participation**

	Dimensions	Territorial level	No of indicators	Main data sources
Cultural accessibility	Cultural attendance/use/access	Regional indicators	6 (5*)	Open Cohesion – administrative data; City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project) – survey data
		National indicators	4	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics – administrative data; EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre. Survey on Public and Academic Libraries – survey data; Special Eurobarometer on CH – survey data; EUROPEANA pro – ENUMERARE survey – survey data
	Popularity of CH endowments	Regional indicators	3*	Tripadvisor and UNESCO – ‘10 best UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage sites’ Eurostat and Wikipedia – Experimental Statistics on UNESCO WH Sites; EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics – administrative data
Cultural participation and satisfaction	Cultural participation	Only national indicators	6	Eurostat – EU-SILC – survey data; Special Eurobarometer on CH – survey data; Eurostat – Household Budget Survey (HBS) – survey data; Eurostat – European ICT surveys and Annual Model Questionnaire on ICT – survey data
	Perception on culture heritage	Regional indicators	1*	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project) – survey data
		National indicators	4	Special Eurobarometer on CH – survey data

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data; \*\* countries with different NUTS level; \*\*\* Microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors.  
Source: HERIWELL Consortium

In addition to this, **big data sources** have also been explored by the project team for analysing the following:

- Cultural heritage **stock and its popularity**: e.g. Tripadvisor's user reviews, [Top 10 World Heritage Sites](#) according to TripAdvisor reviews, [Flickr \(geotagged photos\)](#), Instagram, [UBER data on top destinations](#), [OpenStreetMap](#), [Google Trends](#), [Wikidata](#) (Wikipedia pages);
- Cultural heritage **participation and satisfaction**: e.g. Tripadvisor's user reviews, Instagram, mobile positioning data (e.g. Bluetooth and WiFi data packages), [INRIX trip reports](#), [Flickr \(geotagged photos\)](#), websites, social networks, local newspapers, blogs, Wikidata, Expat Explore, Festival Finder, Twitter posts, [Travel Blog](#);
- **Attractiveness of territorial areas**: e.g. [Google Trends](#), [Baidu](#), AirDNA using Airbnb data, Booking.com, Flickr;
- **Housing, price of land**: AirDNA using Airbnb data, HomeAway, VRBO data;
- **Target groups**: [Flickr geotagged photos](#) (potential indicators on visitors' country of origin).

## 5.2.2 Data sources for assessing cultural heritage and their potentialities and challenges

This chapter includes an overview of the mapping of data sources on cultural heritage and of their potentialities and challenges.

### 5.2.2.1 Material and intangible cultural heritage endowments

For the selection of relevant indicators, following a previous ESPON (2019) study<sup>39</sup>, we consider as **material cultural heritage** (MCH) what is worth preserving and transmitting to future generations due to its heritage value, such as archaeological, historical, architectural or aesthetic value.

The following table summarises the main comparable information available at European/international level.

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<sup>39</sup> ESPON (2019). Material Cultural Heritage as a Strategic Territorial Development Resource: Mapping Impacts Through a Set of Common European Socio-economic Indicators, <https://www.espon.eu/cultural-heritage>

**Table 5.7. Indicators and data sources of endowments of material and intangible CH**

Indicators/ Dimensions	Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	
<b>TCH sites (excellence)<sup>40</sup></b>	List of sites ('cultural', 'natural' and 'mixed'). Sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.	UNESCO – World Heritage List	NUTS 0, regional/local with georeferencing processing	List updated up to 2019 with specification of year of inscription	World
<b>TCH sites (excellence)<sup>41</sup></b>	List of sites. Selected for their symbolic value, the role they have played in European history and activities they offer that bring the European Union and its citizens closer together.	European heritage label	NUTS 0, regional/local with georeferencing processing	List updated to 2019	EU
<b>ICH (excellence)<sup>42</sup></b>	List of cases. Cultural elements that concerned communities and countries consider requiring urgent measures to keep them alive.	UNESCO's Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of Good Safeguarding Practices	NUTS 0. In some cases, it is possible to reconduct it to lower levels with georeferencing processing	List updated to 2019 with specification of year of inscription	World
<b>Material Cultural Heritage</b>	List of protected constructions and protected archaeological sites	EHHF Task Force on Economy and Statistics	NUTS 0 and 1 for Belgium	Survey on sites present in 2014–2015	25 European countries, of which 19 are EU MSs
<b>Material Cultural Heritage</b>	Mapping of MCH based on an operational definition of MCH including: a) listed and legally protected immovable and movable objects according to International and national/ regional public authorities; b) listed but not protected immovable and movable objects; c) historical buildings proxied with data on pre-1919 dwellings from the Population and Housing 2011 Census.	ESPON HERITAGE project	NUTS 0,1,2 and 3 for the considered countries		10 European countries: AT, BE-FI, BE-Bru, IT, NL, No, PT, RO, SK, SL, SE

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

There are two main types of data sources and indicators on **TCH**. On the one hand, indicators of TCH endowments, based on the list of the main CH sites and individuated according to specific criteria, such as the UNESCO World Heritage List or the European Heritage Label, and a list of protected constructions and protected archaeological sites collected by the EHHF Task Force on Economy and Statistics; on the other

<sup>40</sup> <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

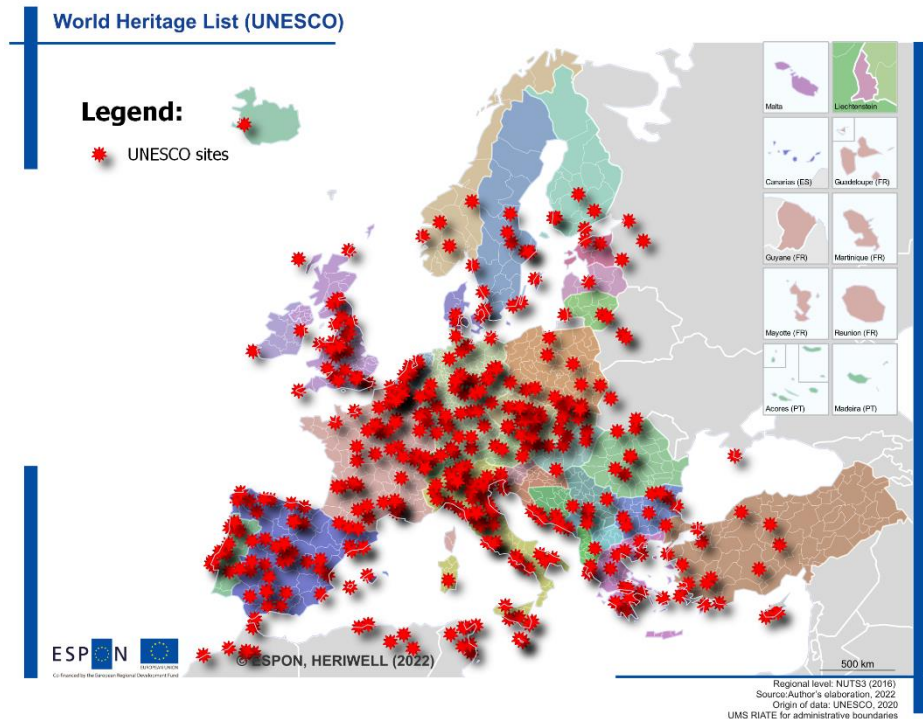
<sup>41</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/heritage-label/sites\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/heritage-label/sites_en)

<sup>42</sup> [https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?text=&multinational=3&related\\_to\\_whc=1&display1=inscriptionID#tabs](https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?text=&multinational=3&related_to_whc=1&display1=inscriptionID#tabs)

hand, indicators of 'popular' sites, according to the number of reviews collected by TripAdvisor or Wikipedia (as specified in the corresponding section).

The most well-known international source is the **UNESCO World Heritage List**<sup>43</sup>. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria<sup>44</sup>. At present, the list includes 1,121 sites, including for example ancient ruins or historical structures, buildings, cities, deserts, forests, islands, lakes, monuments, mountains or wilderness areas. For the purpose of the present work we selected only those sites classified as 'cultural' or 'mixed' (908 out of 1,121). The list is provided with an indication of properties inscribed by each country (NUTS 0). It is possible to assign sites to NUTS 3 regions using the latitude and longitude provided for each of them, using GIS software as in the map below. The website also provides an online tool for visualising the sites on a map.

**Map 5.1. World Heritage List: locations and presence in NUTS 3 regions (2019)**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on UNESCO data

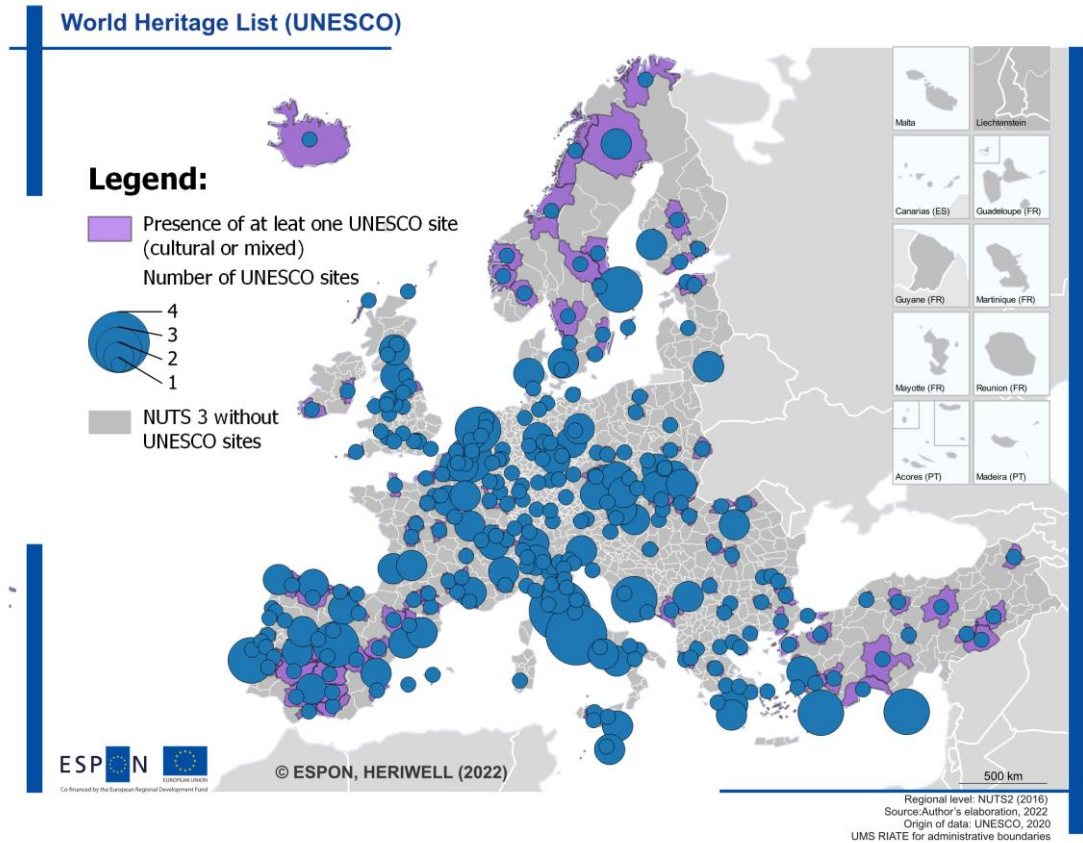
Note: Slovenia has 2 cultural World Heritage sites together with other states. However, it is not represented on the map as, according to the GPS coordinates included in the World Heritage database, they are not in Slovenia.

<sup>43</sup> <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

<sup>44</sup> The ten criteria are: (i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius; (ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design; (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared; (iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history; (v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land use, or sea use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change; (vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance; (vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; (viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; (ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; (x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.



### Map 5.2. Presence of at least one UNESCO site (cultural or mixed) in NUTS 3 regions (2019)



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on UNESCO data

Note: Slovenia has 2 cultural World Heritage sites together with other states. However, it is not represented on the map as, according to the GPS coordinates included in the World Heritage database, they are not in Slovenia.

A source of information of cultural excellence at European level is the **European Heritage List**. Since 2013, European Heritage sites have been selected for their symbolic value, the role they have played in the European history and activities they offer that bring the European Union and its citizens closer together. So far, 48 sites have been designated. As for the UNESCO World Heritage List, this list of cultural sites can be useful as a starting point on evaluating the effects of the CH sites on the surrounding areas. The website also provides an online tool for visualising the sites on a map.

The EHHF list of protected constructions (number and surface) and protected archaeological sites in 2014–2015 was collected through a survey addressed to the HEREIN National Coordinators. The survey collected data from 19 EU MSs (in Belgium separate answers were received for Brussels, Wallonia and Flanders) and six other European countries<sup>45</sup>. The Task Force is currently working 'to create a common methodology for collecting economic data of cultural heritage'<sup>46</sup>.

<sup>45</sup> Besides the three BE regions, BA, BG, HR, CY, DK, DE, FI, FR, GR, GE, HU, IS, LV, LT, LU, NL, NO; PT, Scotland, SE, SI, SK, UK, UA. See Council of Europe (2015). HEREIN: For European Heritage Policies Crowdfunding: Background variables on the contribution of the physical cultural heritage to gross value added and to jobs generated – Results, Brussels, 09/05/2015 and the EHHF, Report 2016 Task Force on Economy and Statistics, Bern, 20 May 2016 [https://www.ehhf.eu/sites/default/files/EHHF\\_TF\\_Report\\_2016\\_vdef.pdf](https://www.ehhf.eu/sites/default/files/EHHF_TF_Report_2016_vdef.pdf)

<sup>46</sup>EHHF, Report 2016 Task Force on Economy and Statistics, Bern, May 20, 2016 [https://www.ehhf.eu/sites/default/files/EHHF\\_TF\\_Report\\_2016\\_vdef.pdf](https://www.ehhf.eu/sites/default/files/EHHF_TF_Report_2016_vdef.pdf)

The **ESPON HERITAGE** project<sup>47</sup> developed a common methodology for collecting comparable data on Material Cultural Heritage (MCH), including for example based on an operational definition of MCH for the mapping of the baseline population of MCH and to allow for the comparability of the results of the impact assessment. The project operational definition includes: a) listed and legally protected immovable and movable objects according to International (e.g. the UNESCO World Heritage sites) and national/ regional public authorities; b), listed but not legally protected immovable and movable objects; historical buildings proxied with data on pre-1919 dwellings from the 2011 Census.

Turning to **ICH**, the UNESCO **Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage**<sup>48</sup> provides data at national level. In some cases, it is possible to assign data at NUTS 1/NUTS 2 level through georeferencing. Two lists are compiled. The **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity** is made up of those intangible heritage elements that help demonstrate the diversity of this heritage and raise awareness about its importance. The shorter **List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding** is composed of those cultural elements that concerned communities and countries consider are requiring urgent measures to keep them alive. Furthermore, the **Register of Good Safeguarding Practices** contains programmes, projects and activities that best reflect the principles and the objectives of the Convention on successful safeguarding experiences. It includes examples of how they surmounted challenges faced in the transmission of their living heritage, practice and knowledge to the future generations. On the UNESCO website it is also possible to experience a conceptual, visual and interactive navigation through 'Dive into Intangible Cultural Heritage' interfaces. These show the thematic interconnectivity between all the elements inscribed and their relation to nature or to threats.

#### 5.2.2.2 Museums, theatres, opera houses, libraries

The definition of cultural heritage also includes places, which are publicly accessible, and where movable MCH objects are stored/exhibited, namely archives, libraries and museums. In addition, theatres and opera houses may be included among MCH.

There are several sources at European and international level, which includes data on stocks (number of museums, libraries, theatres, etc.) as well as data on attendance/use/access.

The following table summarises the main comparable information available at European/international level.

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<sup>47</sup> **HERITAGE - The Material Cultural Heritage as a Strategic Territorial Development Resource: Mapping Impacts Through a Set of Common European Socio-economic Indicators, 2019** <https://www.espon.eu/cultural-heritage>

<sup>48</sup> [https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?text=&multinational=3&related\\_to\\_whc=1&display1=inscriptionID#tabs](https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?text=&multinational=3&related_to_whc=1&display1=inscriptionID#tabs)

**Table 5.8. Indicators and data sources of endowments of museum, theatre, opera houses and libraries**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments
<b>Museums<sup>49</sup></b>	Number by typology of museum	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics	NUTS 0	Year 1998–2019 depending on the country (many missing data)	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland	
<b>Opera houses<sup>50</sup></b>	Opera companies belonging to the network	Opera Europa network	NUTS 0 and cities (*)	List updated up to 2020	EU (25 countries) ad non-EU (17 countries)	
<b>Theatres<sup>51</sup></b>	Theatres belonging to ETC	European theatre Convention (ETC)	NUTS 0 and cities (*)	List updated up to 2020	EU and non-EU countries	Considers only theatres in the network
<b>Theatres Public libraries in cities<sup>52</sup></b>	Number of theatres Number of public libraries (all distribution points)	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project)	NUTS 0 and main cities (*) (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Year 1990 to 2019 (many missing)	EU-28, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey	
<b>Public and academic libraries<sup>53</sup></b>	Number of public and academic libraries	EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre; Survey on Public and Academic Libraries	NUTS 0 (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Two periods 2012–2013 2014–2015	24 EU countries, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia	Problems with coverage

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

European museums play an important role in showing the richness and diversity of cultures. The collection, harmonisation and administration of European data on museums are coordinated by the **European group on museum statistics (EGMUS)**.<sup>54</sup> EGMUS is a network started in 2002 in the context of the first EU framework for culture statistics. Its members are various bodies and institutions under the responsible national authorities in charge of museum statistics: NSIs, culture ministries and museum institutes, councils and associations. Apart from the harmonisation of museum statistics at European level, EGMUS also contributes to international statistical developments, e.g. ISO standards on museum statistics.

The EGMUS database<sup>55</sup> provides information about the EU participating countries plus others<sup>56</sup>, but not for all the ESPON countries. Data covers various years from 1998 to 2019 depending on the country. Statistics give an overview of data on the museums in the participating European countries but they do not provide overall or uniform tables of comparable data across countries. The national reports show that the data

<sup>49</sup> [https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data\\_table/](https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/)

<sup>50</sup> <https://opera-europa.org/members>. It only considers the opera houses participating in the network.

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.europeanthatre.eu/page/members/etc-members>. It only considers the theatres participating in the network.

<sup>52</sup> urb\_ctour. Problems with coverage.

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.eblida.org/> Problems with coverage. [Survey on Public and Academic Libraries \(including National and University Libraries\)](#)

<sup>54</sup> <https://www.egmus.eu/>

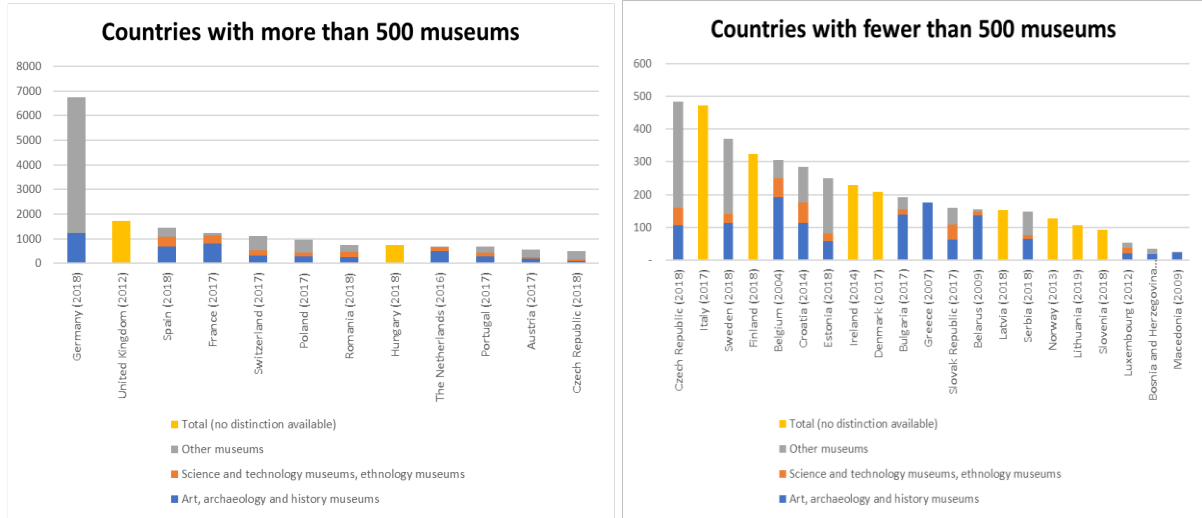
<sup>55</sup> [https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data\\_table/](https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/)

<sup>56</sup> EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland.

collected in the individual countries follow different patterns and definitions so they cannot simply be placed side by side, into a single table, without many comments.

As an indicator of stock, the database provides the **number of museums, with a description of the typology** when available (art, archaeology and history; science, technology and ethnology; other).

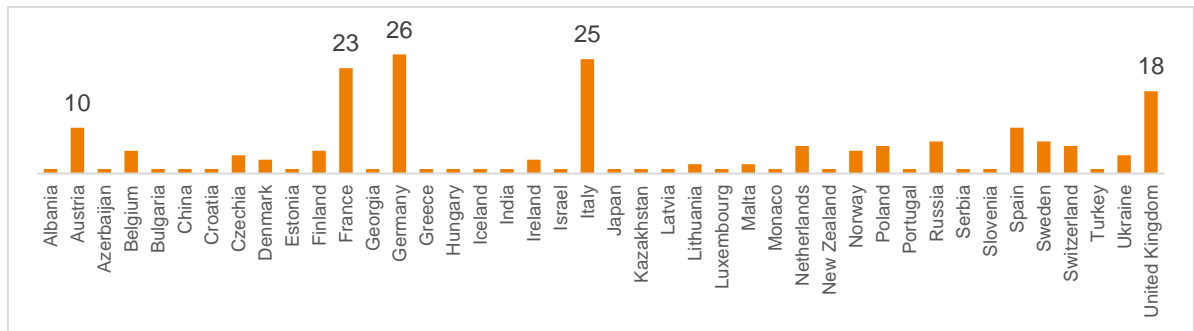
**Figure 5.2. Number of museums by countries and typology (last available year)**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on EGMUS data

An indication of the number of **opera houses and festivals** in Europe can be inferred from the list of members belonging to the **network Opera Europa**<sup>57</sup>, which is a service organisation for professional opera companies and opera festivals throughout Europe: Opera Europa currently includes almost 200 members from 43 countries. The website of the network provides a list of members by country and city. With georeferencing it is possible to locate them at LAU level and then assign them at regional (NUTS 3 level).

**Figure 5.3. Number of members in the network Opera Europa by country**

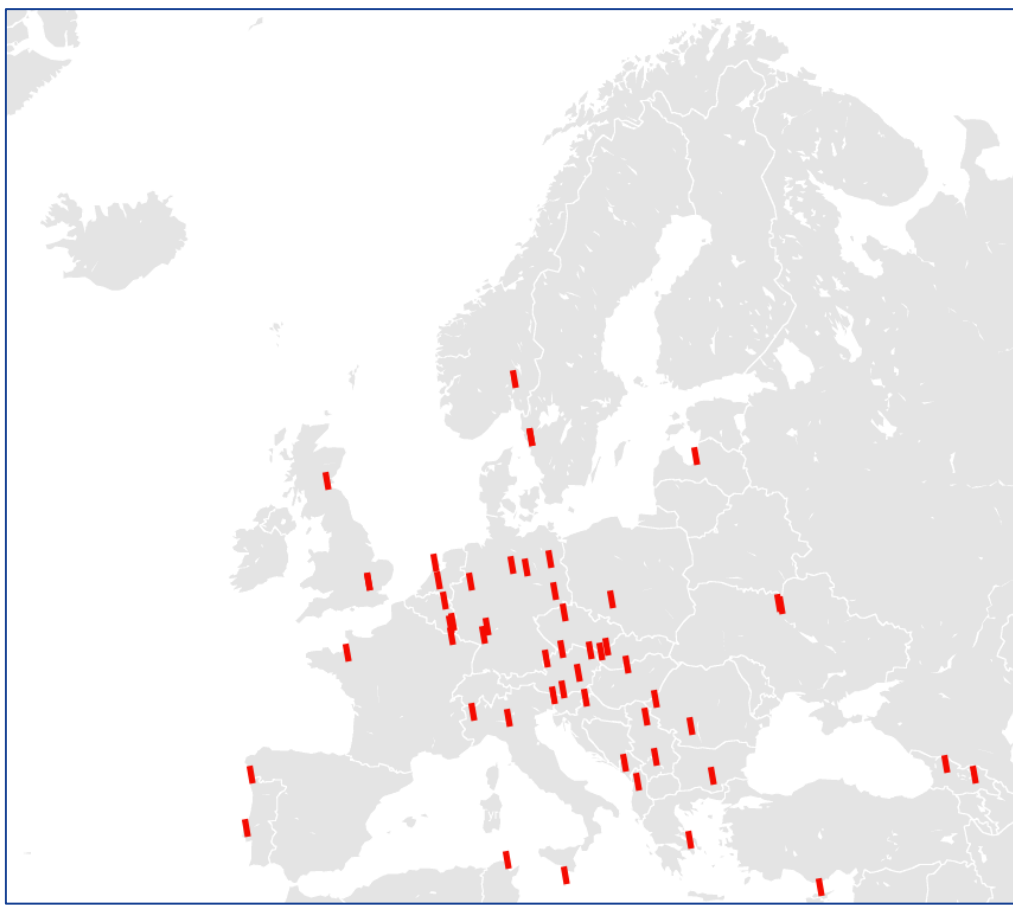


Source: HERIWELL Consortium on Opera Europa data

Similarly, the **European theatre Convention**<sup>58</sup> provides a list of its members. Founded in 1988 as the largest network of public theatres in Europe, the Convention gathers 42 European members from over 25 countries, reflecting the diversity of Europe’s cultural sector. Members are displayed on an online map. Georeferencing is necessary to assign to respective regions.

<sup>57</sup> <https://opera-europa.org/members>

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.europeantheatre.eu/page/members/etc-members>

**Figure 5.4. Members of the European Theatre Convention**

Source: <https://www.europeantheatre.eu/page/theatres/etc-members>

Other relevant information is available in the **Eurostat City statistics database**<sup>59</sup>, which provides datasets relating to most aspects of quality of life in cities. The datasets encompass statistical **information on individual cities and their commuting zones** (the so-called functional urban areas). The topics covered include demography, housing, health, labour market, education, environment, transport and tourism<sup>60</sup>. Data availability differs from topic to topic and year to year, as the statistics are provided on a voluntary basis only (there is no EU legislation on the collection of these statistics). The data collection exercise (**formerly known as the Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project**) is undertaken jointly by the national statistical institutes, the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy and Eurostat. All statistics on cities, towns and suburbs have been summarised in *Urban Europe – statistics on cities, towns and suburbs*, a 2016 online Eurostat publication presenting recent statistics on urban life in the European Union (EU)<sup>61</sup>.

The City statistics database also includes indicators on culture and tourism for European cities (**urb\_ctour**) with annual data from 1990 to 2019 (although with **many missing values**). For the purpose of this section we consider the following stock indicators: 1) number of **theatres**; number of **public libraries** (all distribution points).

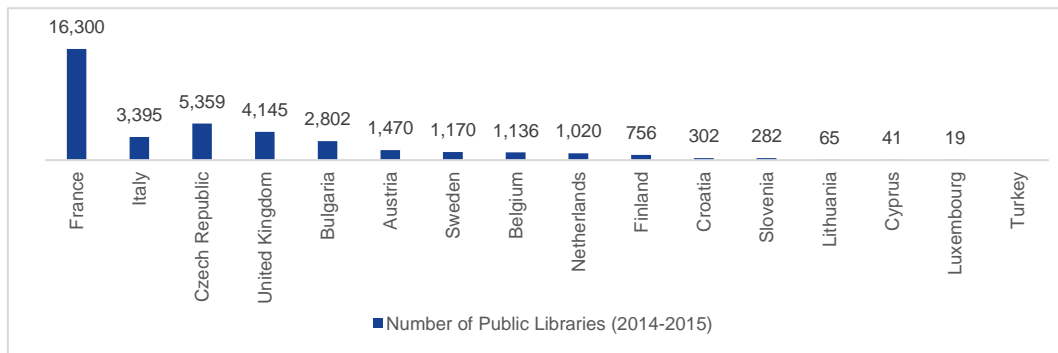
<sup>59</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background>

<sup>60</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/data/database>

<sup>61</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Urban\\_Europe\\_%E2%80%94\\_statistics\\_on\\_cities,\\_towns\\_and\\_suburbs](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Urban_Europe_%E2%80%94_statistics_on_cities,_towns_and_suburbs)

Finally, additional information on libraries is provided by **European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations (EBLIDA)**<sup>62</sup>, an independent umbrella association of library, information, documentation and archive associations and institutions in Europe, with some 110 members from 34 countries representing 65,000 public libraries in Europe. EBLIDA is committed to establishing an online knowledge and information centre (KIC) for the library community within the European Union to help libraries to access the information society in all formats. The KIC [Survey on Public and Academic Libraries \(including National and University Libraries\)](#), produces statistics on the number of public and academic libraries (including national and university libraries), their registered users, media stocks, number of loans, number of visits, e-visits and number of staff. Two rounds have been run so far, one in 2013<sup>63</sup> and one in 2015<sup>64</sup>. However, the low return rate of the questionnaire and the limitations of the national data collection make it impossible to give a Europe-wide overview. As shown in the following figure, only a few EU Member States provide stock data on the number of public and academic libraries.

**Figure 5.5. Numbers of public and academic libraries by country, 2014–2015**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on EBLINDA data

### 5.2.2.3 Digital heritage

The following summarises the main comparable information available at European/international level on digital heritage.

<sup>62</sup> <http://www.eblida.org/>

<sup>63</sup> First round 2013. Out of the 36 Countries approached (27 EU, 6 EU candidate and 3 EFTA countries), 25 countries participated in this survey. Participating countries: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

<sup>64</sup> Second round 2015. Out of the 36 countries approached, 15 countries participated in this survey. Participating countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom.

**Table 5.9. Indicators and data sources of digital endowments of museum and libraries**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Fiche number
<b>Collection of digital heritage</b> <sup>65</sup>	Estimates of digitally reproduced and born digital heritage. Relevant indicators that could be derived from the survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- collection of born digital heritage</li> <li>- percentage of heritage collection that has been catalogued in a collection database</li> <li>- percentage of analogue heritage collection that has already been digitally reproduced</li> <li>- percentage of analogue heritage collections that still needs to be digitally reproduced</li> <li>- digital collections or still involved in collection digitisation activities</li> <li>- percentage of descriptive metadata (as recorded in collection databases) is available online for general use</li> <li>- percentage of digitally reproduced and born digital heritage collections available online for general use</li> <li>- percentages of digital collection for which copyright conditions apply (a. full content)</li> <li>- percentages of digital collection for which copyright conditions apply (b. metadata)</li> <li>- estimated percentage of digital objects that are and/or will be accessible through the access options mentioned</li> <li>- channels through which the online part is made available</li> </ul>	Europeana pro – ENUMERATE survey	NUTS 0	Year 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017	EU (No FR, BG), UK, CH	INT_15
<b>E-resources in public libraries</b> <sup>66</sup>	Media stock (millions)	EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre. Survey on Public and Academic Libraries	NUTS 0 (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Two periods 2012–2013 2014–2015	24 EU countries, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia	INT_11
<b>Museums using computers</b> <sup>67</sup>	Number of museums using computers	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics	NUTS 0	Year 1998–2019 depending on the country (many missing data)	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland	INT_7

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

The European web portal **Europeana**<sup>68</sup> contains **digitalised museum collections** of more than 3000 institutions across Europe. It includes records of over 10 million cultural and scientific artefacts, brought together on a single platform and presented in a variety of ways relevant to modern users. To support

<sup>65</sup> <https://www.europeana.eu/it>. Raw data are available with questions responses. Indicators have to be constructed based on responses

<sup>66</sup> <http://www.eblida.org/>

Survey on Public and Academic Libraries (including National and University Libraries). Not all EU countries covered

<sup>67</sup> [https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data\\_table/](https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/)

<sup>68</sup> <https://www.europeana.eu/it>



tourism, Europeana has created a special section on the portal, [Discovering Europe](#), which allows the user to take a virtual journey across Europe. Europeana's portal for professionals, [Europeana Pro](#), participates in the development of the **ENUMERATE survey**, a survey targeted to cultural institutions and aimed at collecting information on the digitisation efforts of cultural heritage institutions in Europe. The survey gathers statistical information about digitisation activities, costs, access and preservation of digital heritage materials in the EU, and is available in 11 languages. Results of the four waves (2012, 2014, 2015, 2017)<sup>69</sup> are available online covering EU MSs (with the exception of FR, BG), UK, CH. In the last survey the following questions have been asked regarding the collection of digital heritage which includes both heritage digitally reproduced and born digital (stock indicators).

**Table 5.10. Relevant questions regarding the collection of digital heritage in the 2017 ENUMERATE survey**

Questions
Does your institution have collections that need to be preserved for future generations?
Total number of paid staff (in full-time equivalent of people)
Does your organisation have a written digital strategy endorsed by the management?
What topics does your digital strategy cover?
Does your organisation collect born digital heritage?
Please select the collection types that are part of the heritage collections of your institution
Estimate the percentage of your entire heritage collection that has been catalogued in a collection database
Estimate the percentage of your analogue heritage collection that has already been digitally reproduced
Estimate the percentage of your analogue heritage collections that still needs to be digitally reproduced
Does your organisation have digital collections or is it currently involved in collection digitisation activities?
What percentage of your descriptive metadata (as recorded in your collection databases) is available online for general use?
Estimate the percentage of your digitally reproduced and born digital heritage collections that is available online for general use
Estimate the percentages of your entire digital collection for which the following copyright conditions apply (a. full content)
Estimate the percentages of your entire digital collection for which the following copyright conditions apply (b. metadata)
Please indicate the estimated percentage of all your digital objects that are and/or will be accessible through the access options mentioned
For the online part, please indicate through which channels
Collections are made accessible to the public for various reasons. How important is each of the following types of use for your institution?
Did your organisation collect user statistics for the digital collections in 2016? If yes, how?
Are (parts of) your digital collections stored in digital archives that have been set up according to international standards for digital preservation?

Source: Enumerate survey 2017

The **EGMUS database**<sup>70</sup> also provides information on the number of **number of museums using computers**, which can be used as a stock indicator of digital endowment.

Concerning **libraries**, the Survey on Public and Academic Libraries (including national and university libraries) conducted by **EBLIDA**<sup>71</sup> provides information **on the number of e-resources in public and academic libraries** (2013 and 2015) by country.

Besides using information technology for data capture<sup>72</sup> and the management of collections and sites, numerous cultural institutions are experimenting with digital media to communicate and attract new audiences. This is a two-way process: not only have digital technologies influenced heritage management

<sup>69</sup> <https://pro.europeana.eu/page/results>

<sup>70</sup> [https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data\\_table/](https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/)

<sup>71</sup> <http://www.eblida.org/activities/kic/survey-results-by-country.html>

<sup>72</sup> Data capture is the process of extracting information from a document and converting it into data readable by a computer. More generally, data capturing can also refer to collecting relevant information whether sourced from paper or electronic documents.

and understanding, but wider heritage interpretation issues have also affected how digital tools are being employed.<sup>73</sup>

Many International and European data sources present shortcomings in the way they are collected and, especially in the case of CH endowments, available data and indicators are often influenced by the involved international networks and by the criteria used to identify CH. An initial assessment of the pros and cons of each set of indicators is provided in the next section.

In addition to data available at European and international level, a large amount of data and indicators are collected at national and subnational level on CH endowments and visitors (largely based on administrative data sources) and on social well-being (largely based on surveys).

An initial list of **national and local data sources on CH endowments**, based on indications from the country experts, is provided in the following chapters. All European countries have a register or catalogue of tangible CH endowments (usually distinguishing between monuments, archaeological sites, museums, galleries, archives and libraries). Some countries also have registers of intangible heritage. Examples are the register of festivals in BG and CZ, and the register of intangible heritage in DE, EE, HU and PT, and the register of digital heritage (such as the Virtual Cultural Heritage system in LV and the electronic depository for long-time preservation for the nation and university libraries in Iceland). Besides registers of CH, most countries also collect data on museum and monument/site visitors and on cultural participation. These include: the cultural participation survey conducted every two years since 1996 in BE-Flanders; the survey on the use of time for culture and cultural activities conducted every five years in Germany; the Estonian cultural participation statistics; the Italian data on visitors to museums, archives and libraries collected by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Istat *Survey on daily life and citizens' opinions*, including a section on cultural participations; and the *Spanish Encuesta de Hábitos y Prácticas Culturales of the Ministerio de Cultura y Deporte de España*.

These data provide very useful insights especially for the case studies and, in some cases, for assessing the evolution over time of CH endowments at the national and local level. **However, they are not comparable across countries and cannot be used for a pan-European comparative analysis**, as the definition of heritage and the adopted identification and classification criteria are rather different across countries. Examples of national administrative registers on CH endowments are provided in the Box below, showing the difficulty in using them for comparative analysis.

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<sup>73</sup> Economou, Maria. (2015). Heritage in the Digital Age, in *A Companion to Heritage Studies* (pp.215-228), DOI 10.1002/9781118486634.ch15.

## Box 5.2. The risks of comparing national administrative data on the size of CH endowments

In **Italy**, a glossary of *beni vincolati*<sup>74</sup>, has been defined by the **Ministry of Cultural Heritage** and it is used to classify these heritage endowments all over the national territory. In addition, some regions have defined a 'regional register of CH endowments' with a different degree of protection although none of these laws was ever implemented.

In **Spain** the site *Explotación Estadística de la Base de Datos de Patrimonio*<sup>75</sup> provides information on TCH, with focus on movable objects and immovable properties, registered as **Bienes de Interés Cultural**. The categories considered are: 1) historical complex; 2) historical garden; 3) monuments<sup>76</sup>; 4) historic site; 5) archaeological area. The number of objects associated with these categories is then added up to obtain the total, which should measure the availability of immovable CH in the country and in each Comunidades Autónomas.

In **France**, the Ministère de la Culture created the **Plate-forme Ouverte du Patrimoine** (POP), to support the sharing and exchanging of cultural resources including paintings, manuscripts, monuments, architecture and photography<sup>77</sup>. Information (data, locations and descriptions) on different components of CH is also provided, by regions and in time<sup>78</sup>.

In the **UK**, **Heritage England** has published, since 2002, the 'Heritage Indicators' report which provides a synthetic indicator that measures the availability and composition of CH among the various regions of England<sup>79</sup>. Among the indicators provided are the scale and scope of the historic environment and assets. The **National Heritage List for England** (NHLE) provides the official record of nationally designated heritage assets.

Registers often count very different items under the same label (e.g. monuments and museums) in order to derive sizes and percentages. Adding up different types of cultural heritage (monuments, parks, libraries, etc.) is based on the assumption that they are homogeneous. Furthermore, differences in CH identification and classification criteria across countries make comparisons of CH endowments based on these data problematic and misleading. For example, the comparison of CH endowments between UK and Spain based on these data shows that England (declaring 400,000 listings in 2018) owns ten times the cultural heritage assets of Spain (declaring in 2018 only 17,621 immovable and 22,578 movable CH).

Regarding societal well-being and links with cultural heritage, most countries carry out national surveys on well-being, often including information on engagement in culture. Examples are: the Austrian 'How is Austria?' survey on wealth, quality of life and environment; the Dutch Statistics on well-being and satisfaction; the Italian survey 'Aspects of Daily Life' conducted yearly since 1993, and the Well Being and Sustainability Project (BES project) launched in 2010 to measure Equitable and Sustainable Well-being integrating economic indicators with measures of the quality of people's life and the environment<sup>80</sup>; and the UK Understanding Society survey which contains information on activities relating to engagement in sports and culture. Some countries also report data on public funding for cultural heritage, for example, the Austrian yearly data (since 1995) on Funding for Protection of Cultural (tangible) Heritage, the Irish data on Investing

<sup>74</sup> <http://vincoliinrete.beniculturali.it/VincoliInRete/vir/bene/ricercabeni>

<sup>75</sup> <http://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/patrimonio/resultados-patrimonio.html>

<sup>76</sup> This category includes monuments, museums, archives and libraries of state ownership, and those properties considered Bienes de Interés Cultural by Law 16/1985, such as Castles, Hórreos (a typical granary from the northwest of the country), Cruces de término (wayside cross). It also includes other categories of legal protection established by the specific legislation of the Comunidades Autónomas.

<sup>77</sup> <https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Espace-documentation/Bases-de-donnees-Culture/POP-la-plate-forme-ouverte-du-patrimoine>

<sup>78</sup> <https://data.culture.gouv.fr/explore/?disjunctive.theme&disjunctive.keyword&sort=modified&refine.theme=Patrimoine>

<sup>79</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/indicator-data/>

<sup>80</sup> [A set of 130 indicators on the 12 domains relevant for the measurement of well-being, have been developed by Istat and are updated every year.](#)

in our Culture, Language & Heritage, and the data collected since 1989 by the Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis.

At international level, an important on-going project developing indicators for the analysis of the role of Culture and Cultural Heritage for societal well-being and sustainable development, is the already cited (chapter 4) *UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda* (Culture|2030 Indicators)<sup>81</sup>. The project's aim is to develop a conceptual framework, methodology and implementation mechanisms of the Culture|2030 thematic indicators to measure and monitor the progress of culture's contribution to the national and local implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A framework of 22 quantitative and qualitative indicators, including CH ones<sup>82</sup>, have been developed in 2019, grouped into four thematic dimensions, three corresponding to the economic, social, and environmental pillars of sustainable development, and the fourth related to education, knowledge and skills in cultural fields. A variety of data sources are considered, including from different ministries, observatories and public agencies, information systems for culture, specific barometers, specific national and regional surveys, and professional volunteer organisations. The indicators are targeted at two levels of administration: i) national and ii) urban.

The box below includes an overview of the main pros and cons of data sources on cultural heritage discussed previously.

### Box 5.3. Pros and cons regarding statistics on CH (tangible and intangible)

- There is no single repository of comparable data on CH endowments at the European level. **Comparable data and indicators of CH endowments** (especially for what concern sites) rely on international sources of cultural excellence and **do not fully cover the stock of TCH in each country/region**. Additional data on this were collected in 2016 by the EHHF through a survey on the number of protected constructions and their surface area, and on the number of protected archaeological sites in EU countries. The survey covered 21 of the ESPON countries (19 EU MSs plus Norway and Iceland). In addition, the ESPON HERITAGE project collected comparable data on MCH in 10 European countries, based on an operational definition of MCH to allow for the comparability of the study results on the economic value of MCH.
- These data **strongly depend on the criteria adopted to define CH**. For example, to be included on the [UNESCO's World Heritage List](#), sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria<sup>83</sup> while [European Heritage sites](#) have been selected for their symbolic value, the role they have played in the European history and activities they offer that bring the European Union and its citizens closer together. Some sources (such as the [Opera Europa network](#) or the [European theatre Convention](#)) are lists of network members which may exclude relevant sites.
- Also, these type of data sources **strongly rely on the definitions used**: for example, in the [EGMUS database](#) the data collected in the individual countries may follow differing definitions of a museum.
- Data on CH endowments derive from **different data collections, implying problems of comparability but also richness of information**: UNESCO's [World Heritage List](#) and [Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of good safeguarding practices](#), [European heritage label](#), [Opera Europa network](#), [European Theatre Convention \(ETC\)](#), [Eurostat – City statistics database \(former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project\)](#), [European Group on Museum statistics \(EGMUS\) database](#), [EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre](#), [EUROPEANA pro – ENUMERATE survey](#); [EHHF data](#) <https://www.ehhf.eu/economic-taskforce>.
- **There is extreme variability in terms of periods covered** due availability of information (e.g. [City statistics](#)).

<sup>81</sup> The development of the Culture|2030 Indicators framework began in early 2017. The first draft indicators framework and the initial list of 22 indicators are presented in the UNESCO Report “*Culture 2030 Indicators*”, 2019 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, [http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/publication\\_culture\\_2020\\_indicators\\_en.pdf](http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/publication_culture_2020_indicators_en.pdf)

<sup>82</sup> Among the CH indicators are: Expenditure on heritage, Sustainable Management of heritage, Distribution of cultural facilities, Number and size of open spaces used for cultural purposes by type of use, etc.).

<sup>83</sup> The list is available at <https://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>

- **Some relevant dimensions** (such as the digital endowments of museum and libraries, which could be very relevant for the analysis of Covid-19 impacts) **cannot be analysed in a systematic and comparative way.**
- **Intangible assets** are difficult to assign to countries and regions (see [UNESCO's Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of good safeguarding practices](#)) due to their intangible nature and the fact that they are often multinational assets.

### 5.2.3 Data sources for assessing impacts on well-being and their potentialities and challenges

The analysis of the main EU and national data sources shows that there are many data sources that could be used for assessing SWB impacts of CH. However, these data sources present different potentialities and challenges for assessing the impacts of CH on SWB, as it will be further on detailed in this chapter.

#### 5.2.3.1 Data and indicators on the quality of life

##### Perception of the quality of life

The Quality of life comprises different dimensions and indicators: **perception of quality of life, education and skills, health conditions and environmental quality.** The following tables provide an indication of relevant data sources and indicators, which can be selected to analyse the impact on quality of life.

The table below includes data on the **perception of quality of life.**

**Table 5.11. Indicators and data sources on the perception of quality of life**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Link
<b>Perception of the quality of life in their city</b>	People's satisfaction of life in their city related to: public transport, healthcare services, sports facilities, cultural facilities, educational facilities, streets and buildings, public spaces, availability of retail shops	Special Eurobarometer on quality of life in European cities	Cities*	2015 October 2020	EU-28	<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG</a>
<b>People's view of their city</b>	People's opinion on employment opportunities, housing situation, presence and integration of foreigners, safety and trust, city administrative services in their city	Special Eurobarometer on quality of life in European cities	Cities*	2015	EU-28	<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG</a>
<b>People's satisfaction with their city in relation with environment</b>	Opinion on city environment, specifically: air quality, noise, cleanliness, green spaces, fight against climate change	Special Eurobarometer on quality of life in European cities	Cities*	2015	EU-28	<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG</a>
<b>People's satisfaction with their personal life</b>	Individual satisfaction about life in general, place where they live, financial situation of the household, personal job situation	Special Eurobarometer on quality of life in European cities	Cities*	2015	EU-28	<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/it/data/dataset/S2070_419_ENG</a>
<b>Public opinion on quality of life in EU regions</b>	European public opinion at regional level on current quality of life and economic situation, as well as expectations, main concerns, and trust in the EU and representatives	Flash Eurobarometer 427: Public opinion in the EU regions	EU regions	2015	EU-28	<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/es/data/dataset/S2102_427_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/es/data/dataset/S2102_427_ENG</a>
<b>Composite indicator on quality of life</b>	OECD Better Life Index, 1 Composite Index based on 24 indicators of 11 aspects identified as essential, in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life (housing, income, jobs, community, education, environment, civic engagement, health, life satisfaction, safety, work-life balance)	OECD	national	2010 2020	OECD countries	<a href="https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI">https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI</a>
<b>Territorial quality of life Indicators</b>	42 territorial indicators on the quality of life The dimensions considered include: • Quality of Life enablers (conditions that exist in the territory and that facilitate quality of life), • Quality of Life Maintenance (in relation to a healthy personal life, healthy economy and healthy environment); Life Flourishing (in relation to the fulfilment of personal aspirations, community flourishing and ecological flourishing)	ESPON project QoL – Quality of Life Measurements and Methodology	NUTS3	2020	European regions and municipalities	<a href="#">QoL – Quality of Life Measurements and Methodology</a>

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

The Special Eurobarometer on quality of life in European cities<sup>84</sup> is a 2015 survey focused on respondents' perceptions of the quality of life, i.e. how satisfied they are with various aspects of urban life such as employment opportunities, presence of foreigners, public transport and pollution in their cities. It is designed to allow cities to compare themselves on 30 aspects addressing social, economic, cultural and environmental issues. The survey was conducted in a total of 79 European cities. In four of these, an extended sample provided additional data on the perception of quality of life in 'Greater Paris', 'Greater Lisbon', 'Greater Athens' and 'Greater Manchester'. As data are provided at city level, georeferencing is necessary for regional identification. We identified four indicators of interest concerning the respondents' opinion on different dimension of quality of life in their city:

- **People's satisfaction with living in their city** related to: public transport, healthcare services, sports facilities, cultural facilities, educational facilities, streets and buildings, public spaces, availability of retail shops.
- **People's opinion** on employment opportunities, housing situation, presence and integration of foreigners, safety and trust, and city administrative services in their city.
- **Opinion on city environment**, specifically: air quality, noise, cleanliness, green spaces and the fight against climate change.
- **Individual satisfaction about life in general**, place where they live, financial situation of the household, personal job situation.

The Flash Eurobarometer 427: Public opinion in the EU regions offers a very detailed view of the European public opinion at regional level (209 regions of levels NUTS 1 or NUTS 2). It was designed to explore views of Europeans at regional level on the following topics:

- the current quality of life and economic situation;
- the expectations regarding quality of life and the economy;
- main concerns facing regions;
- perception of the European Union, trust in the EU and representatives best placed to explain the EU.

Approximately 300 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (landline and mobile phone) in each of the 209 regions. Overall some 62 511 respondents were interviewed in the 28 Member States.

The ESPON project QoL – Quality of Life Measurements and Methodology<sup>85</sup> selected a set of 42 Quality of Life indicators at NUTS3 for the following dimensions:

- **Quality of Life Enablers**
  - Personal Sphere (Housing & basic utilities; Health; Education)
  - Socioeconomic Sphere (Transport; Digital connectivity; Work ; Consumption; Public space; Cultural Assets)
  - Ecological Sphere (Green Infrastructure; Protected areas)
- **Life Maintenance**
  - Personal Health and Safety (Personal Health; Personal Safety)
  - Economic and Societal Health (Healthy Economy; Healthy Society)
  - Ecological Health (Healthy Environment; Climate change)
- **Life Flourishing**

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<sup>84</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/urban/survey2015\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/urban/survey2015_en.pdf)

<sup>85</sup> QoL – Quality of Life Measurements and Methodology



- Personal Flourishing (Self-esteem; Self-actualization)
- Community Flourishing (Interpersonal trust/ societal belonging; Institutional trust/good governance)
- **Ecological Flourishing (Biodiversity Wealth)**

#### Educational and skills, including ICT

The table below includes data on educational attainment. As shown in the following table, the **EU-LFS** provides yearly data on **participation in education**, **educational attainment level**<sup>86</sup> and **adult participation in education and training**<sup>87</sup> at regional level (NUTS 2). Three indicators have been selected:

- **Early school leaving:** percentage of the population aged 18–24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training [[edat lfse 16](#)]
- **Tertiary education attainment:** Tertiary education comprises levels 5 to 8. [[edat lfse 04](#)]
- **Adult education:** Participation rate in education and training (last four weeks) [[trng lfse 04](#)]

The time coverage goes from 2000 to 2019 (DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003, PL from 2001).

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<sup>86</sup> There are four levels based on ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011. [https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/3b3f4939-5e18-478d-b954-42e112f8ed05/SECTION1\\_EA.htm](https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/3b3f4939-5e18-478d-b954-42e112f8ed05/SECTION1_EA.htm)

<sup>87</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/trng\\_lfs\\_4w0\\_esms.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/trng_lfs_4w0_esms.htm)



**Table 5.12. Indicators and data sources on the educational attainment**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Early school leaving</b>	Percentage of the population aged 18–24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	2000–2019. Yearly data. DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003, PL from 2001	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology</a>  <a href="#">edat lfse 16</a>
<b>Tertiary education attainment</b>	Distribution of the population by educational level. There are four levels based on ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011: Tertiary education comprises levels 5 to 8.	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	2000–2019. Yearly data. DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology</a>  <a href="#">edat lfse 04</a>
<b>Adult education</b>	Participation rate in education and training (last four weeks)	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	2000–2019. Yearly data. DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003, PL from 2001, SK from 2002	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology</a>  <a href="#">trng lfse 04</a>
<b>Numbers of foreign languages known</b>	Number of foreign languages known (self-reported) by sex	Eurostat- Adult Education Survey (AES)	NUTS 0	Three waves: 2007–2011–2016	EU-28 (excluded IE LU, NL in 2007; HR, RO, UK in 2011)  NO, CH and RS (no 2007), MK AL BA (no 2007 and 2011), TR (no 2016)		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Adult_Education_Survey_(AES)_methodology#Introduction">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Adult_Education_Survey_(AES)_methodology#Introduction</a>  <a href="#">edat aes I21</a>
<b>Level of best-known foreign language</b>	Level of the best-known foreign language (self-reported) by sex	Eurostat – Adult Education Survey (AES)	NUTS 0	Three waves: 2007–2011–2016	EU-28 (excluded IE LU, NL in 2007; HR, RO, UK in 2011)  NO, CH and RS (no 2007), MK, AL, BA (no 2007 and 2011), TR (no 2016)		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Adult_Education_Survey_(AES)_methodology#Introduction">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Adult_Education_Survey_(AES)_methodology#Introduction</a>  <a href="#">edat aes I31</a>

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Numbers of pupils studying foreign language</b>	Absolute number and percentage of pupils studying the selected foreign language by education level	UNESCO OECD Eurostat (UOE) JOINT DATA COLLECTION	NUTS 0	2012–2018. Most countries from 2013, no IE data	EU, EFTA, candidate countries, US, JP, CA		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database</a>  <a href="#">educ_uoe_lang01</a>
<b>Average number of foreign languages studied</b>	Average number of foreign languages studied per pupil by education level	UNESCO OECD Eurostat (UOE) JOINT DATA COLLECTION	NUTS 0	2012–2018. Most countries from 2013, no IE data	EU, EFTA, candidate countries, US, JP, CA		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database</a>  <a href="#">educ_uoe_lang03</a>
<b>Mobile students</b>	Mobile students from abroad enrolled by education level, sex and country of origin	UNESCO OECD Eurostat (UOE) JOINT DATA COLLECTION	NUTS 0	2012–2018. Most countries from 2013, no IE data	EU, EFTA, candidate countries, US, JP, CA		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database</a>  <a href="#">educ_uoe_mobs02</a>
<b>Tertiary students in arts and humanities sector</b>	Students enrolled in tertiary education by education level, programme orientation, sex and field of education	UNESCO OECD Eurostat (UOE) JOINT DATA COLLECTION	NUTS 0	2012–2018. Most countries from 2013, no IE data	EU, EFTA, candidate countries, US, JP, CA		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database</a>  <a href="#">educ_uoe_enrt03</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

Focusing on adult education, the **Adult Education Survey (AES)**<sup>88</sup> provides an overview of the participation of individuals aged 25–64 in education and training (i.e. formal and non-formal education and training, as well as informal learning). The reference period is the twelve months prior to the interview. Three waves have been implemented so far (2007–2011–2016) with different country coverage.<sup>89</sup> Other indicators that can be calculated from this survey are: the **numbers of foreign languages known** [[edat\\_aes\\_l21](#)], and the **level of best-known foreign language** [[edat\\_aes\\_l31](#)]

Another relevant source of data on education is the **UNESCO OECD Eurostat (UOE) joint data collection**<sup>90</sup>. The UOE education statistics provide internationally comparable data (mostly at national level, with some insights at the subnational level) on key aspects of formal education systems, with a focus on the participation and completion of education programmes, and the cost and type of resources dedicated to education. We select some indicators from this source to complement the more ‘standard’ information coming from the EU-LFS. In particular, we consider indicators on language learning, student mobility as well as on tertiary education in the arts and humanities sector, all available at national level from 2013 to 2018:

- numbers of pupils studying foreign language [[educ\\_uae\\_lang01](#)]
- average number of foreign languages studied by pupils [[educ\\_uae\\_lang03](#)]
- mobile students [[educ\\_uae\\_mobs02](#)]
- tertiary students in arts and humanities sector [[educ\\_uae\\_enrt03](#)]

Another relevant information to assess social well-being regards **ICT access and use**. The table below presents some data sources and indicators available on this aspect.

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<sup>88</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Adult\\_Education\\_Survey\\_\(AES\)\\_methodology#Introduction](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Adult_Education_Survey_(AES)_methodology#Introduction)

<sup>89</sup> The first AES (2007 AES) was a pilot survey conducted in 26 EU Member States (Ireland and Luxembourg did not participate), as well as in Norway, Switzerland and Turkey. The second wave (2011 AES) was conducted in 27 EU Member States (Croatia did not participate), Norway, Switzerland as well as in Serbia and Turkey, between July 2011 and June 2012. The third wave (2016 AES) was conducted in 28 EU Member States, Norway, Switzerland as well as in Serbia, Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between July 2016 and March 2017.

<sup>90</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/UNESCO\\_OECD\\_Eurostat\\_\(UOE\)\\_joint\\_data\\_collection\\_%E2%80%93\\_methodology](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/UNESCO_OECD_Eurostat_(UOE)_joint_data_collection_%E2%80%93_methodology)

**Table 5.13. Indicators and data sources on ICT access and use**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Internet at home</b>	Percentage of households with internet access at home	Eurostat – European ICT surveys and Annual model Questionnaire on ICT	NUTS 2 (no for ME, AL, BA)	2006–2018. FR from 2014, many countries from 2008	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, MK, ME, AL, RS, TR, BA		<a href="#">isoc_r_iacc_h</a>
<b>Broadband at home</b>	Percentage of households with broadband connection	Eurostat – European ICT surveys and Annual model Questionnaire on ICT	NUTS 2 (no for ME, AL, BA)	2006–2018. FR from 2014, many countries from 2008	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, MK, ME, AL, RS, TR, BA		<a href="#">isoc_r_broad_h</a>
<b>Individual ICT use</b>	how often the individual uses a PC	World Values Survey	NUTS 0	4–5 year long waves, seven waves (six available)  1981–1984, 1990–1994, 1995–1998, 1999–2004, 2005–2009, 2010–2014	Wave 6: In Europe: CY, DE, RO, SL, SW, PL, UA, BY, NL, ES, EE, TK, RU, BE, AT, BH, BU, HR, CZ, DK, FI, FR, HE, HU, IT, IS, LT, LV, LU, MT, MD, PO, UK, CH, SK, RS, ME, MK  Other notable countries: US, NZ, ZA, AU, CH, BR, CA		<a href="http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp">http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp</a>  2005/2009: V230 2010/2014: V225

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

As mentioned in the digital CH endowment section, Eurostat provides a **model questionnaire on ICT usage in households/by individuals**. Two indicators are available at NUTS 2 level from 2006 to 2018:

- percentage of households with internet access at home [[isoc\\_r\\_iacc\\_h](#)]
- percentage of households with broadband connection [[isoc\\_r\\_broad\\_h](#)]

Also the **World Values Survey**<sup>91</sup> – a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life – contains a question on ***How often, use of PC***<sup>92</sup>. The survey, which started in 1981, consists of nationally representative surveys conducted in almost 100 countries covering almost 90 per cent of the world's population, using a common questionnaire. The WVS is the largest non-commercial, cross-national, time series investigation of human beliefs and values, currently including interviews with almost 400,000 respondents.

### Health conditions

As shown in the table below, data can be retrieved from the Unified Demography (UNIDEMO) project and the EU-SILC survey.

**Table 5.14. Indicators and data sources on health conditions**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Self-perceived health</b>	Self-perceived health by sex, age and educational attainment level.	Eurostat EU-SILC	NUTS 0	Time span: 2008–2018. Croatia missing 2008–2009	EU-28, IS, RS, CH, NO, ME, MK		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_silc_01_esms.htm">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_silc_01_esms.htm</a>  <a href="#">hlth_silc02</a>
<b>Life expectancy</b>	Life expectancy at birth is the mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his life to the current mortality conditions.	Eurostat UNIDEMO	NUTS 2	1990–2018. DE from 2002, HR, NL from 2001, RO from 2004, DK 2006	EU-28, NO, CH, ME, MK, AL,RS, TR		<a href="https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_r_mlife xp&amp;lang=en">https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_r_mlife xp&amp;lang=en</a>
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	Ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.	Eurostat UNIDEMO	NUT S2	1990–2018. DE from 2002, HR, NL from 2001, RO from 2004, DK 2006	EU-28, NO, CH, ME, MK, AL,RS, TR		<a href="#">demo_r_minfind</a>
<b>Mortality rate before age 65</b>	The mortality rate or death rate is the mortality expressed as a proportion of the population. In this case it considers only the population under 65 years.	Eurostat UNIDEMO	NUTS 3	2013–2018	EU-28, NO, CH, ME, MK, AL,RS, TR	To be computed from number of deaths [demo_r_magec3]	<a href="#">demo_r_magec3</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

<sup>91</sup> [www.worldvaluessurvey.org](http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org)

<sup>92</sup> 2005/2009: V230; 2010/2014: V225

Furthermore, the **Social Progress Index, the Foundations of Well-being Dimension ‘Health and Wellness’** (i.e. general health status) have been considered in the selection of indicators.

**The Unified Demography (UNIDEMO) project** is Eurostat’s main annual demographic data collection, gathering information on demography and migration. UNIDEMO collects data at national and regional levels by various breakdowns on population stocks, **vital events (live births and deaths)**, marriages, divorces and migration flows.

- life expectancy [[demo\\_r\\_mlifexp](#)]
- infant mortality rate [[demo\\_r\\_minfind](#)]
- mortality rate before age 65, to be computed from the ‘number of deaths’ [[demo\\_r\\_magec3](#)]

The **EU-SILC survey** contains a small module on health<sup>93</sup>, composed of three variables on health status and four variables on unmet needs for health care. The variables on health status include an indicator of **Self-perceived health** [[hlth\\_silc02](#)].

### Environmental quality and protection

Another dimension of quality of life to be considered is **environmental quality, protection and sustainability**.

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<sup>93</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth\\_silc\\_01\\_esms.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_silc_01_esms.htm)

**Table 5.15. Indicators and data sources on environmental quality**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Pollution, grime or other environmental problems</b>	Pollution, grime or other environmental problems by income situation and type of household The indicator is calculated as the percentage of people in each dimension k who report to be feeling pollution, grime or other environmental problems over the total population in that k.	Eurostat – EU-SILC	NUTS 0	Time span: 2008–2018. Croatia missing 2008–2009	EU-28, IS, RS, CH, NO, ME, MK		<a href="#">ilc_mddw02</a>
<b>Generation of municipal waste</b>	Municipal waste	Eurostat/OECD Joint Questionnaire	NUTS 2	1995-2018. HR from 2007	EU-28 (HR only from 2007), candidate and EFTA countries (Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein) as well as some Balkan		<a href="#">env_wasmun</a>
<b>Organic crops</b>	Organic farming: selected variables by size of farm (UAA) and NUTS 2 regions: - utilised agricultural area (ha) - no of holdings - (SGM) of the holding expressed in European size unit (ESU)	Eurostat farm structure surveys – FSS	NUTS 2	2000; 2003; 2005; 2007	EU-28 (no Croatia) NO, CH		<a href="#">ef_so_mporq</a>
<b>Organic operators</b>	Number of organic operators registered	Eurostat farm structure surveys – FSS	NUTS 0	2012–2018	EU-28, NO, IS, CH, MK, RS, TR		<a href="#">org_cotyp</a>
<b>Natura 2000 protected areas</b>	Areas protected by the project in km <sup>2</sup>	Eurostat/EEA – Natura 2000	NUTS 0	2011–2019	EU-28		<a href="#">env_bio1</a>
<b>Environmental protection expenditure</b>	Percentage of GDP/million euro spent by general government in environment protection	COFOG/National Accounts	NUTS 0	Year 1990–2018. FI from 1990, IS from 2012, others from 1995	EU-28, IS, NO, CH		<a href="#">gov_10a_exp</a>
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	Selection of twelve indicators on environmental sustainability and threats. The eight indicators on environmental sustainability are: fossil fuel energy consumption, renewable energy consumption, carbon dioxide emissions (expressed two ways), forest area (expressed two ways), fresh water withdrawals and natural resource depletion as a percentage of gross national income. The four indicators on environmental threats are: mortality rates attributed to household and ambient air pollution and to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene services; degraded land; and the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List Index, which measures aggregate extinction risk across groups of species.	UNDP Human Development Data	NUTS 0	data from 2010 to 2017 depending on the dimension	World		<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboards-4-environmental-sustainability-0">http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboards-4-environmental-sustainability-0</a>

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table



Furthermore, the **environmental quality dimension of the Social Progress Index**<sup>94</sup> have been considered.

The **EU-SILC survey** has an indicator (at national level) on the perceptions about **pollution, grime or other environmental problems** [[ilc\\_mddw02](#)]: however there is no indication in the data collection guidelines as to what constitutes a problematic level of pollution.

Another environmental indicator is the **generation of municipal waste** [[env\\_wasmun](#)], i.e. waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through waste management systems<sup>95</sup>. Data on municipal waste are collected via a subset of the **Eurostat / OECD Joint Questionnaire** on the state of the environment<sup>96</sup>, an attempt to set up worldwide coherent data collections on the main environmental issues.

Relevant information on **organic agriculture** is provided by the **basic farm structure survey (FSS)**, also known as the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings. The FSS provides comparable and representative statistics across countries and time, at regional level (down to NUTS 3 level). Every three or four years the FSS is carried out as a sample survey, and once in ten years as a census. **Organic farming: selected variables** by size of farm (UAA) and NUTS 2 regions on organic farming are available at NUTS 2 level (for 2000; 2003; 2005; 2007) while the number of organic operators is available at national level (2012–2018).

The **Natura 2000 network**<sup>97</sup>– involves 26 000 protected sites that make up one fifth of the EU's land area. It is the largest such network in the world, and it offers vital protection for Europe's most endangered species and habitats. Data on these protected areas are provided by the **Natura 2000 Barometer and the European Environment Agency (EEA)** and published on Eurostat yearly at national level.

An indicator on the **environmental protection expenditure** [[gov\\_10a\\_exp](#)] is available in Eurostat data on general government expenditure by economic function according to the international Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) in the framework of the **European System of National Accounts (ESA2010)**.

Relevant indicators on the quality of the environment are also included in the **Regional Innovation Scoreboard**<sup>98</sup>, **Eco-Innovation Scoreboard and the Eco-Innovation Index**<sup>99</sup>. Furthermore, **circular economy indicators**<sup>100</sup> included in the Eco-Innovation Scoreboard have been considered in the analysis.

Finally, data from the **UNDP Human Development Reports**<sup>101</sup> contain a selection of **twelve indicators that cover environmental sustainability (eight indicators) and environmental threats (four indicators)**.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>94</sup> The indicator is based on the following sources: CO<sub>2</sub> consumption – national consumption of CO<sub>2</sub> (World Input/Output Database). Noise pollution – percentage of people declaring having experienced noise from neighbours or from the street (EU-SILC). Land-use efficiency – land-use efficiency measured as built-up area in square metres per inhabitant (European Commission Global Human Settlement Layer – GHSL).

<sup>95</sup> Municipal waste consists mainly of waste generated by households, although it also includes similar waste from sources such as shops, offices and public institutions.

<sup>96</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/6664269/Data+Collection+Manual+for+the+OECD+Eurostat+Joint+Questionnaire+on+Inland+Waters+%28version+3.0%2C+2014%29.pdf/>

<sup>97</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/basics/natural-capital/natura2000/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/basics/natural-capital/natura2000/index_en.htm)

<sup>98</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/policy/innovation/regional\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/policy/innovation/regional_en)

<sup>99</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/indicators/index\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/indicators/index_en)

<sup>100</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/indicators/circular-economy-indicators\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecoap/indicators/circular-economy-indicators_en)

<sup>101</sup> The Human Development Report (HDR) is an independent report that is used as one of the main UNDP advocacy tools for advancing the human development conceptual framework and applying it to the current most pressing development challenges. Data are available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

<sup>102</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/dashboard-4-environmental-sustainability-0>

### 5.2.3.2 Data and indicators on societal cohesion

Societal cohesion includes different dimensions that can be analysed by means of indicators: **equal opportunities and integration, community participation and volunteering, trust, charitable giving**, etc.

The following tables provide an indication of relevant data sources and indicators, which can be selected to analyse the impact on societal cohesion.

#### Equal opportunities and integration

Another dimension of societal cohesion to be taken into account is the **level of integration and equal opportunities**, especially for some population groups (women, people with disabilities and migrants).

**Table 5.16. Indicators and data sources of societal cohesion: equal opportunities and integration**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Human rights</b>	How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays in the respondent's country?	World Values Survey	NUTS 0	Four to five-year long waves, seven waves (six available)  1981–1984, 1990–1994, 1995–1998, 1999–2004, 2005–2009, 2010–2014	Wave 6: In Europe: CY, DE, RO, SL, SW, PL, UA, BY, NL, ES, EE, TK, RU, BE, AT, BH, BU, HR, CZ, DK, FI, FR, HE, HU, IT, IS, LT, LV, LU, MT, MD, PO, UK, CH, SK, RS, ME, MK Other notable countries: US, NZ, ZA, AU, CH, BR, CA		V142 (Wave 6)
<b>Number of violations of human rights</b>	Number of violations per article (human rights, freedom, discrimination etc.).	European Court of Human Rights statistics	NUTS 0	Year 2006–2019, 1959–2019 aggregated	EU-28, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russian Federation, San Marino, Turkey, Ukraine		<a href="https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Stats_violation_2019_ENG.pdf">https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Stats_violation_2019_ENG.pdf</a>
<b>Gender Social Norm Index</b>	The Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) measures how social beliefs obstruct gender equality in areas such as politics, work and education.	UNDP Human Development Report	NUTS 0	2018	A total of 75 countries, covering over 80 % of the world's population.		<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/gsni">http://hdr.undp.org/en/gsni</a>
<b>Attitudes towards minorities/people with disabilities</b>	Opinion on discrimination towards other people by ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, age and religion, and towards people with disabilities in life and the workplace.	Special Eurobarometer on discrimination	NUTS 0	2002–2006–2009–2012–2015–2019	EU-28		<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/data/set/S2251_91_4_493_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/data/set/S2251_91_4_493_ENG</a>
<b>Migrant integration</b>	Proportion of the population that agree that foreigners who live in their city are well integrated.	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project)	NUTS 0 and cities*	2004, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015 (many missing)	EU-28, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey		<a href="http://urb_percep">urb_percep</a>
<b>Attitudes towards migrants</b>	Thoughts and perceptions towards migrants.	European Values Study	NUTS 0	1981–1990–1999–2008–2017	EU	Stata file	<a href="https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/GDESC2.asp?no=0009&amp;DB=E">https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/GDESC2.asp?no=0009&amp;DB=E</a>
<b>Intercultural relations</b>	Relations in (YOUR COUNTRY) between people. Intercultural relations from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities (evaluation of the current situation).	Special Eurobarometer 418 on social climate	NUTS 0	2015	EU-28		<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/data/set/S2037_81_5_418_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/data/set/S2037_81_5_418_ENG</a>

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

We first consider indicators on **respect of human rights**. The **World Values Survey** includes a question (V142 in Wave 6) concerning respondents' perception of the respect of human rights in their country. Another indicator may be derived from the **European Court of Human Rights**<sup>103</sup> statistics on the number of violations of the European Convention on Human Rights by article.<sup>104</sup> The last year available is 2019 and the cumulative data for 1959–2019 is also provided for each Member State.

The **UNDP Human Development Reports** provides the **Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI)** which measures how social beliefs obstruct gender equality in areas such as politics, work and education, and contains data from 75 countries covering over 80 % of the world's population.

The last **Special Eurobarometer on discrimination**<sup>105</sup> was published in 2019 and includes an indicator of **attitudes towards minorities and people with disabilities**. The survey focuses on perceptions, attitudes and opinions of discrimination based on ethnic origin, skin colour, sexual orientation, gender, age, disability, religion and beliefs.

As far as migrants are concerned, the **city statistics' perception table** allows the computation of the proportion of the population who agree that foreigners who live in their city are well integrated, while the **European Values Study** includes questions on thoughts and perceptions towards migrants.

The **European Quality of Life Survey 2016**<sup>106</sup> also provides many indicators related to integration issues. However, they are all at national level.

The already cited **European Quality of Life Survey 2016**<sup>107</sup> also provides indicators on social cohesion at the national level, as does the **EU Regional Social Progress Index**, which includes an indicator relating to intercultural relations taken from the **Eurobarometers on Social Climate**<sup>108</sup> collecting EU citizens' views on the current social climate. It examines their views on 15 separate aspects relating to personal circumstances, the national picture and social protection and inclusion. How do Europeans judge the present situation, how does it compare with five years ago and what are their expectations over the next 12 months?

## Trust

The presence or absence of **social trust** (trust in others and in institutions) is a way to analyse societal cohesion.

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<sup>103</sup> The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) is a regional human rights judicial body based in Strasbourg, France, created under the auspices of the Council of Europe. The Court began operating in 1959 and has delivered more than 10 000 judgements regarding alleged violations of the European Convention on Human Rights.

<sup>104</sup> <https://www.echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=reports>

<sup>105</sup> [https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2251\\_91\\_4\\_493\\_ENG](https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2251_91_4_493_ENG)

<sup>106</sup> <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/european-quality-of-life-survey>

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/european-quality-of-life-survey>

<sup>108</sup> [https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset?q=+Social+Climate&ext\\_boolean=all&sort=](https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset?q=+Social+Climate&ext_boolean=all&sort=)

**Table 5.17. Indicators and data sources on social trust and violence**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Trust in the political system</b>	Average rating of trust in the political system by domain, sex, age and educational attainment level	EU-SILC ad-hoc module on well-being	NUTS 0	2013	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, RS, TR		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules</a> ilc_pw03
<b>Trust in the legal system</b>	Average rating of trust in the legal system by domain, sex, age and educational attainment level	EU-SILC ad-hoc module on well-being	NUTS 0	2013	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, RS, TR		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules</a> ilc_pw03
<b>Trust in the police</b>	Average rating of trust in the police system by domain, sex, age and educational attainment level	EU-SILC ad-hoc module on well-being	NUTS 0	2013	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, RS, TR		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules</a> ilc_pw03
<b>Trust in institution/organisation</b>	Level of confidence towards some institution/organisations. Complete list in the codebook	World Values Survey	NUTS 0	4–5 year long waves, seven waves (six available)  1981–1984, 1990–1994, 1995–1998, 1999–2004, 2005–2009, 2010–2014	Wave 6: In Europe: CY, DE, RO, SL, SW, PL, UA, BY, NL, ES, EE, TK, RU, BE, AT, BH, BU, HR, CZ, DK, FI, FR, HE, HU, IT, IS, LT, LV, LU, MT, MD, PO, UK, CH, SK, RS, ME, MK Other notable countries: US, NZ, ZA, AU, CH, BR, CA		<a href="http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp">http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp</a>  V108 to V126 (Wave 6)
<b>Trust in institutions</b>	Confidence in: - the church - the armed forces - the education system - the press - trade unions - the police - parliament - the civil service - the social security system - the European Union - United Nations Organisation - the healthcare system - the justice system - major companies - environmental organisations	European Values Study	NUTS 0	Waves 1981–1990–1999–2008–2017	Depending on the wave <a href="http://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/file.asp?file=ZA4804_EVS_ParticipatingCountries.pdf">http://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/file.asp?file=ZA4804_EVS_ParticipatingCountries.pdf</a>		Q38 (Wave 2017)

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
	- political parties - government - social media						
<b>Trust in others</b>	Confidence in: - family - people in the neighbourhood - people known personally - people you met for the first time - people of another religion – people of another nationality	European Values Study	NUTS 0	Waves 1981– 1990– 1999– 2008–2017	Depending on the wave <a href="http://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/file.asp?file=ZA4804_EVS_ParticipatingCountries.pdf">http://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/file.asp?file=ZA4804_EVS_ParticipatingCountries.pdf</a>		Q8 (Wave 2017)
<b>Homicide rate, COD</b>	Homicide is defined as the intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. It excludes death by dangerous driving, abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. In contrast with other offences, the counting unit for homicide is normally the victim rather than the case	Eurostat–UNODC	NUTS 0	2008–2017	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, ME, MK, AL, RS, BA, TR		<a href="#">crim_hom_soff</a>
<b>Crimes</b>	Number of crimes reported by the police by typology	Eurostat–UNODC	NUTS 3  IT only at NUTS 2 UK only some NUTS 3 ME at NUTS 0	Year 2008–2009	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, ME, TR		<a href="#">crim_gen_req</a>
<b>Crime, vandalism in the area</b>	Share of the population which reported the occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their area (neighbourhood)	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0	2003-2019. Data excluding HR and RO in 2005-2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007	EU-28, IS, NO, CH, ME, MK, RS, TR		<a href="#">ilc_mddw03</a>

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

The 2013 **EU-SILC ad-hoc module on well-being**<sup>109</sup> includes an indicator of **trust in police, legal system and political system** [[ilc\\_pw03](#)], measured as the average rating by country from 1 to 10.

Also the **World Values Survey** (questions from V108 to V126 in wave 6 2010–2014) and the **European Values Study** (question Q38 in wave 2017) include questions on the level of confidence towards some institutions<sup>110</sup>. The European Values Study also includes a question on **trust in others** (question 8 in wave 2017)<sup>111</sup>.

The **EU Social Progress Index**<sup>112</sup> includes a specific indicator on trust (i.e. trust in others).

Societal cohesion – or the lack of it—can be an important factor in explaining why some societies are prone to **violence** while others are not. Vice versa, the existence of violence can influence individual trust in others, undermining social cohesion. For crime and criminal justice there are several types of administrative data from different sources: police, prosecution, courts and prisons. The figures from 2008 onwards are based on the **joint Eurostat–UNODC data collection**<sup>113</sup>. It is available at country level for European Union Member States, EFTA countries, EU candidate and potential candidate countries. One indicator at regional level (NUTS 3) is the **number of crimes reported by the police by typology** [[crim\\_gen\\_reg](#)]: data are available for the period 2008–2009. Also **EU-SILC** provides an indicator at national level (2003–2019) on the **share of the population which reported the occurrence of crime, violence or vandalism in their neighbourhood**.

The **quality of institutions** also plays a fundamental role for societal cohesion and human well-being, by influencing social trust and moulding the conditions for creating public value.

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<sup>109</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions/data/ad-hoc-modules>

<sup>110</sup> European Values Study (2017), confidence in: the church; the armed forces; the education system; the press; trade unions; the police; parliament; the civil service; the social security system; the European Union; United Nations Organisation; the healthcare system; the justice system; major companies; environmental organisations; political parties; government; social media.

<sup>111</sup> (2017) Confidence in: family; people in the neighbourhood; people known personally; people you met for the first time; people of another religion; people of another nationality.

<sup>112</sup> The trust in others does not refer to a specific group of people. On a scale from 0 to 10, 0 means 'You do not trust any other person' and 10 means that 'Most people can be trusted' (EUROSTAT).

<sup>113</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim\\_esms.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/crim_esms.htm)



**Table 5.18. Indicators and data sources on the quality of institutions**

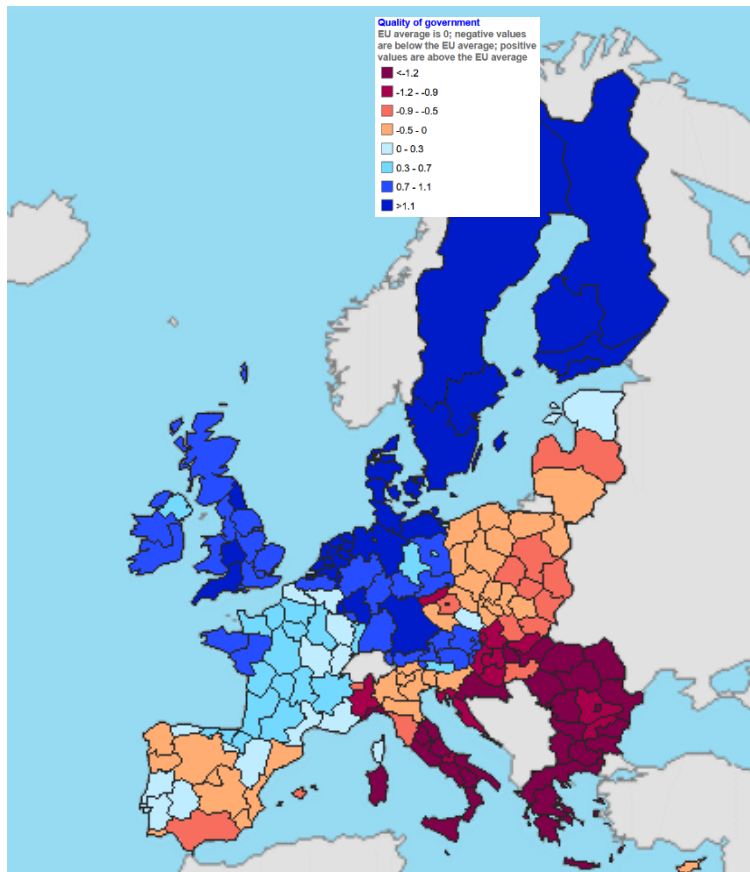
Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Quality of government</b>	Composite indicator of European Quality of Government Index (EQI) (z-scored)	European Quality of Institutions Index	NUTS 1 FOR: BE, DE, EL, SE, UK HU and SI missing; NUTS 2 for all the other countries	Three editions 2010–2013–2017.	EU-28		<a href="https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data">https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data</a>
<b>Corruption</b>	Level of corruption perceived by the respondents	European Quality of Institutions Index	NUTS 1 FOR: BE, DE, EL, SE, UK HU and SI missing; NUTS 2 for all the other countries	Three editions 2010–2013–2017.	EU-28		<a href="https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data">https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data</a>
<b>Quality and accountability of government services</b>	Level of quality of government services perceived by the respondents (z-scored)	European Quality of Institutions Index	NUTS 1 FOR: BE, DE, EL, SE, UK HU and SI missing; NUTS 2 for all the other countries	Three editions 2010–2013–2017.	EU-28		<a href="https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data">https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data</a>
<b>Impartiality of government services</b>	Level of impartiality of government services perceived by the respondents (z-scored)	European Quality of Institutions Index	NUTS 1 FOR: BE, DE, EL, SE, UK HU and SI missing; NUTS 2 for all the other countries	Three editions 2010–2013–2017.	EU-28		<a href="https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data">https://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qog-eqi-data</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

**The European Quality of Government Index (EQI)**<sup>114</sup>, developed by the Quality of Government Institute of Gothenburg University<sup>115</sup>, is the only indicator of institutional quality available at the regional level in the European Union. Institutional quality is defined as a **multidimensional concept** consisting of high impartiality and quality of public service delivery, along with low corruption. Together with the composite index (figure below), in the table above we also consider three indicators used in the construction of the EQI, namely:

- corruption
- quality and accountability of government services
- impartiality of government services

**Figure 5.6. European Quality of Government Index (EQI), 2017**



Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/information/maps/quality\\_of\\_governance#1](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/quality_of_governance#1)

### Community participation and volunteering

Finally, societal cohesion also involves **community participation** (for example volunteering or social interaction).

<sup>114</sup> <https://gog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/gog-eqi-data>

<sup>115</sup> The development of the indicator was funded by the European Commission in 2010 and then again in 2013 and 2017 (new release expected in 2020).

**Table 5.19. Indicators and data sources of societal cohesion: community participation and volunteering**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Social interactions</b>	Frequency of getting together with family and relatives or friends by sex, age and educational attainment level	Eurostat – Quality of life indicators – EU-SILC ad hoc modules on social and cultural participation and subjective well-being	NUTS 0	2015	EU-28, Norway, Iceland Switzerland, ,Republic of Macedonia, Serbia		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicators_-_leisure_and_social_interactions_(ilc_scp09)">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicators_-_leisure_and_social_interactions_(ilc_scp09)</a>
<b>Supportive relationship</b>	The respondent's capacity/opportunity to ask for any kind of help – moral, material or financial – from family, relatives, friends or neighbours  The presence of at least one person with whom the respondent can potentially (whether they need to or not) discuss personal matters	Eurostat- Quality of life indicators – EU-SILC ad hoc modules on social and cultural participation and subjective well-being	NUTS 0	2013 and 2015	EU-28, Norway, Iceland Switzerland, ,Republic of Macedonia, Serbia		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicators_-_leisure_and_social_interactions_(ilc_scp15)_ilc_scp17">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicators_-_leisure_and_social_interactions_(ilc_scp15)_ilc_scp17</a>
<b>Participation in voluntary activities</b>	Percentage of population that declared taking part in voluntary activities in the last year	EU-SILC 2015 ad-hoc module on social and cultural participation	NUTS 0	2015	EU-28, Norway, Iceland Switzerland, Republic of Macedonia, Serbia		<a href="#">ilc_scp19</a>
<b>Volunteers museums</b>	Volunteers museums	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics	NUTS 0	Year 1998–2019 depending on the country (many missing data)	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland		<a href="https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/">https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/</a>
<b>Member of cultural organisation</b>	Active/inactive member of - church or religious organisation - sport or recreational organisation - art, music or educational organisation - labour union - political party - environmental organisation - professional association - humanitarian or charitable organisation - consumer organisation - self-help group, mutual aid group - other organisation	World Values Survey	NUTS 0	4/5 years long waves, seven waves (6 available)  1981–1984, 1990–1994, 1995–1998, 1999–2004, 2005–2009, 2010–2014	Wave 6: In Europe: CY, DE, RO, SL, SW, PL, UA, BY, NL, ES, EE, TK, RU, BE, AT, BH, BU, HR, CZ, DK, FI, FR, HE, HU, IT, IS, LT, LV, LU, MT, MD, PO, UK, CH, SK, RS, ME, MK Other notable countries: US, NZ, ZA, AU, CH, BR, CA		<a href="http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSCContents.jsp">http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSCContents.jsp</a>  V25-V35 (wave 6)

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

The majority of the indicators identified are collected in the Eurostat online publication *Quality of life indicators*<sup>116</sup>, which provides recent statistics on the quality of life in the European Union (EU). The publication presents a detailed analysis of different dimensions of quality of life, complementing the indicator traditionally used as the measure of economic and social development, the gross domestic product (GDP). For each quality of life dimension a set of selected relevant statistical indicators is presented and analysed<sup>117</sup>. In particular, one of the dimensions considered regards **leisure and social interactions**<sup>118</sup>, with the latter including activities with others (frequency of social contacts and satisfaction with personal relationships) and for others (volunteering in informal contexts), the potential to receive social support (help from others) and social cohesion (trust in others). The data for this dimension is updated once every few years, as is the main data source the **EU-SILC Ad-hoc Modules on Social and Cultural Participation** (collected so far in 2006 and 2015) **and Subjective Well-being** (collected in 2013 and 2018, although not yet available)<sup>119</sup>. The indicators considered are:

- **social interactions:** frequency of getting together with family and relatives or friends [[ilc\\_scp09](#)];
- **supportive relationship:** the respondent's capacity/opportunity to ask for any kind of help – moral, material or financial – from family, relatives, friends or neighbours [[ilc\\_scp15](#)], and the presence of at least one person with whom the respondent can potentially (whether they need to or not) discuss personal matters [[ilc\\_scp17](#)];
- **participation in voluntary activities:** percentage of population that declared taking part in voluntary activities in the last year [[ilc\\_scp19](#)].

Concerning the participation in voluntary activities, having two sources of data allows a focus on culture. The **EGMUS database** includes an indicator on the **number of volunteers in museums** (1998–2019 depending on the country) while the **World Values Survey** includes a question on being an **active/inactive member of an art/music – environmental – humanitarian/charitable organisation**.

In addition to the above-mentioned data, indicators related to community participation and volunteering included in the **European Quality of Life Surveys** were considered. Moreover, the **Flash Eurobarometers: Public opinion in the EU regions** was considered in the analysis.

### 5.2.3.3 Data and indicators on material conditions

In order to assess the role of cultural heritage on **employment, income and business creation**<sup>120</sup>, in this section we consider data and indicators referring directly to the **culture sector**, as summarised in the following table.

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<sup>116</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality\\_of\\_life\\_indicators](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicators)

<sup>117</sup> The dimensions considered include: material living conditions; productive or main activity; health; education; leisure and social interactions; economic security and physical safety; governance and basic rights; natural and living environment; overall experience of life.

<sup>118</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Quality\\_of\\_life\\_indicators\\_-\\_leisure\\_and\\_social\\_interactions](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Quality_of_life_indicators_-_leisure_and_social_interactions)

<sup>119</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/30610.pdf>

<sup>120</sup> For a complete description see the Guide to Eurostat culture statistics 2018 edition available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/9433072/KS-GQ-18-011-EN-N.pdf/72981708-edb7-4007-a298-8b5d9d5a61b5>

## Jobs and earnings in the culture sector

Table 5.20. Indicators and data sources on employment and income in the culture (heritage) sector

Indicators/Dimensions	Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<p><b>Cultural employment</b></p> <p>Cultural employment according to the economic activity in which the employed person works (NACE) and according to their occupation (ISCO)</p> <p>Disaggregated by sex, age, education level, NACE sector and selected labour market characteristics (e.g. self-employment, full-time work, permanent jobs and people with one job only)</p>	Eurostat – EU-LFS	NUTS0	Year 2011–2019	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey	<p>In order to obtain a lower territorial level need to check microdata</p> <p>The cultural sector identified in this data source is different from that identified in the BD and SBS data sources</p>	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments</a> <a href="#">[cult_emp_sex]</a> <a href="#">[cult_emp_age]</a> <a href="#">[cult_emp_edu]</a> <a href="#">[cult_emp_n2]</a> <a href="#">[cult_emp_wsta]</a>
<p><b>Hours worked</b></p> <p>Number of hours worked in cultural employment</p> <p>Cultural employment is defined according to the economic activity in which the employed person works (NACE) and according to their occupation (ISCO) following the Eurostat definition</p>	Eurostat – EU-LFS	NUTS 0	2018 (last release in 2019)	EU-28	Microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors (NACE code at 2-digit) and occupations (ISCO codes at 3 digits). The possibility of constructing the index depends on the availability of microdata and the information it contains	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments</a> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-labour-force-survey">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-labour-force-survey</a>
<p><b>FTE cultural employment</b></p> <p>FTE cultural employment</p> <p>Cultural employment is defined according to the economic activity in which the employed person works (NACE) and according to their occupation (ISCO) following the Eurostat definition</p>	Eurostat – EU-LFS	NUTS 0	2018 (last release in 2019)	EU-28	Microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors (NACE code at 2-digit) and occupations (ISCO codes at 3 digits). The possibility of constructing the index depends on the availability of microdata and the information it contains	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments</a> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-labour-force-survey">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-labour-force-survey</a>
<p><b>Income distribution in cultural employment</b></p> <p>Income distribution (number of people in each income quantile) of people in cultural employment: cultural employment is defined according to the economic activity in which the employed person works (NACE) and according to their occupation (ISCO) following the Eurostat definition</p>	Eurostat – EU-LFS	NUTS 0	2018 (last release in 2019)	EU-28 Large number of missing values	Microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors (NACE code at 2-digit) and occupations (ISCO codes at 3 digits). The possibility of constructing the index depends on the availability of microdata and the information it contains	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#.E2.80.94_overall_developments</a>

Indicators/Dimensions	Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
						<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-labour-force-survey">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-labour-force-survey</a>
<b>Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration (excluding apprentices) in cultural sectors</b>	Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration (excluding apprentices) by NACE sectors in PPS, euros and measured per employee in full-time equivalents (per year, month and hour)	Eurostat–Labour Cost Surveys (LCS)	NUTS0 2008 2012 2016	EU-28	Relevant NACE codes at two digit codes for cultural sectors should be selected. The survey only covers employers with at least 10 employees, thus leaving out a large part of workers in the culture sector (e.g. workers in micro enterprises and self-employed workers)	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Labour_cost_survey_(LCS)">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Labour_cost_survey_(LCS)</a>  <a href="#">lc_ncost_r2</a>
<b>Cultural employment (employment in cultural sectors and employment in cultural occupations)</b>	Total people with a cultural or non-cultural occupation in the culture sector and people who have a cultural occupation in the non-cultural sector Can be disaggregated by socio-demographic (sex, age and education) and socio-economic (existence of more than one job, secondary job, employment status, permanency status) characteristics	UIS.Stat	NUTS 0 Year 2010–2016	World (78 countries)  Not all EU countries covered	Eurostat methodology follows UIS methodology	<a href="http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CEMP_DS">http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CEMP_DS</a>
<b>Museums paid staff</b>	Number of people in the museum staff (volunteers excluded)	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum Statistics	NUTS 0 Year 1998–2019 depending on the country (many missing data)	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland		<a href="https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/">https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/</a>
<b>Paid staff of museum/libraries</b>	Number of people in paid staff of museums/libraries	Europeana collections ENUMERATE core survey	NUTS 0 Year 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017	EU (No FR, BG), UK, CH	Raw data are available (questions/responses) and indicator has to be constructed	<a href="https://www.europeana.eu/it/Europeana_Pro">https://www.europeana.eu/it/Europeana_Pro</a>
<b>Staff in public libraries</b>	Numbers of staff members in public libraries	EBLINDA	NUTS 0 (although with many missing values, see fiche) Two periods 2012–2013 2014–2015	24 EU countries, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia	Not all EU countries covered	<a href="http://www.eblida.org/Survey_on_Public_and_Academic_Libraries_(including_National_and_University_Libraries)">http://www.eblida.org/Survey_on_Public_and_Academic_Libraries_(including_National_and_University_Libraries)</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

The **UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)** is the official statistical agency of UNESCO, and produces a wide range of databases. It includes indicators of cultural employment such as size of the cultural labour force and their working conditions. Data on **cultural employment**<sup>121</sup> (2010–2016) includes the *total of people that have a cultural or non-cultural occupation*<sup>122</sup> in the culture sector and *people who have a cultural occupation in the non-cultural sector*<sup>123</sup>. Indicators to be considered include:

- cultural employment by occupation and industry (number and %)
- employment in cultural occupations (number and %)
- employment in cultural industries (number and %)

Indicators in absolute values can be disaggregated by socio-demographic (sex, age and education) and socio-economic characteristics (existence of more than one job, secondary job, employment status, permanency status).

**Eurostat's statistics on cultural employment are based on the EU's Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS).**

Data on cultural employment are based on the economic activity in which the employed person works (NACE) and according to their occupation (ISCO)<sup>124</sup>, following the methodology developed by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics-UIS (as described above). The data can be disaggregated by sex, age or level of educational attainment. Data are available at the national level.

- **Cultural employment:** Cultural employment (absolute values and percentage of total employment), disaggregated by sex [[cult\\_emp\\_sex](#)], age [[cult\\_emp\\_age](#)], education level [[cult\\_emp\\_edu](#)], nace sector [[cult\\_emp\\_n2](#)]<sup>125</sup> and selected labour market characteristics [[cult\\_emp\\_wsta](#)] (as self-employment, full-time work, permanent jobs and people with one job only).

The figure below provides an example of the overlap between employment according to cultural sectors and according to cultural occupations.

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<sup>121</sup> [http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CEMP\\_DS](http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CEMP_DS)

<sup>122</sup> Cultural occupations: Occupations that involve creative and artistic production, and heritage collection and preservation. They involve tasks and duties that are carried out (UIS, 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, 2009.) in order to:

generate, develop, preserve or reflect cultural or symbolic and spiritual meaning;

create, produce and disseminate cultural goods and services, which generally contain intellectual property rights; and

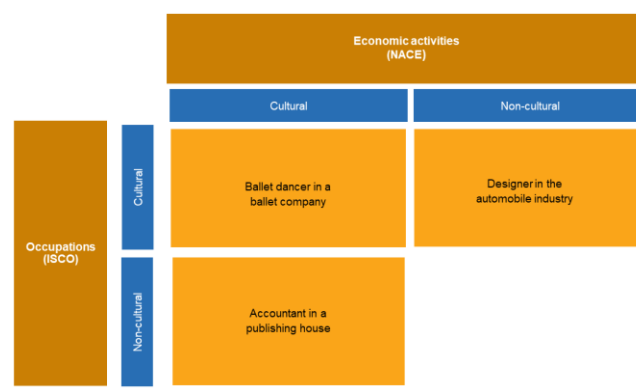
for the purpose of artistic expression (e.g. visual, music, writing, dance or dramatic arts).

<sup>123</sup> Cultural industries: industries that produce and distribute cultural goods or services (UIS, 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, 2009)

<sup>124</sup> Economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) and occupations (ISCO-08) used by Eurostat to calculate aggregates for cultural employment from the EU-LFS are available at [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture\\_statistics\\_-\\_cultural\\_employment#Cultural\\_employment\\_.E2.80.94\\_overall\\_developments](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_employment#Cultural_employment_.E2.80.94_overall_developments)

<sup>125</sup> Total, printing and reproduction of recorded media (C18), other manufacturing (C32), publishing activities (J58), motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities (J59), programming and broadcasting activities (J60), other professional, scientific and technical activities (M74), creative, arts and entertainment activities (R90), libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities (R91), other NACE activities, no response.



**Figure 5.7. Definition of the scope of cultural employment — examples**

Source: ESSnet-Culture final report (2012); [https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/culture/library/reports/ess-net-report\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/culture/library/reports/ess-net-report_en.pdf)

Based on the Eurostat definition described, we propose to construct three additional indicators using EU-LFS microdata:

- **hours of work in cultural employment;**
- **full-time equivalents cultural employment;**
- **income distribution in cultural employment:** number of employees (or quotas) in each income decile (as microdata only provided as national deciles).

The possibility to calculate these indicators for cultural employment as defined by Eurostat, depends on the availability of information in the EU-LFS microdata on economic activities (NACE rev 2) at 2-digit level, and information on occupations (the International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO) at 3-digit level. If this information is unavailable, the definition of cultural employment should be adapted accordingly.

Concerning labour costs and wages, the **Labour cost survey (LCS)**<sup>126</sup> – conducted every four years in the EU Member States – measures the **level and structure of labour costs**, or total expenditure borne by employers for the purpose of employing staff. The survey covers enterprises with at least ten employees (thus considering a smaller set compared to the Labour Force Survey), operating in all economic activities defined in Sections B to S (excluding O) of NACE Rev. 2. Data become available approximately two years after the end of the reference period. Currently data are available for years 2008, 2012 and 2016. We propose to consider three indicators regarding labour costs in cultural NACE sectors:

- **total labour costs (excluding apprentices);**
- **wages and salaries (excluding apprentices);**
- **direct remuneration, bonuses and allowances.**

As for the NACE sectors to be considered, we propose to partially follow the same selection of NACE sectors operated by Eurostat for cultural employment (LFS), as LCS provides data with a NACE disaggregation at two digits. The relevant sectors we propose are:

- C18 printing and reproduction of recorded media;
- J58 publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities;
- J59 motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; J60 programming and broadcasting activities;
- **90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities;**

<sup>126</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Labour\\_cost\\_survey\\_\(LCS\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Labour_cost_survey_(LCS))

- **91 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities.**

Some sectors are excluded as they required a more disaggregated NACE (32.2 manufacture of musical instruments; 74.1 specialised design activities; 74.2 photographic activities; 74.3 translation and interpretation activities).

Specific data on **employment in museums at national level** are provided by the already mentioned **EGMUS database** on museums<sup>127</sup> including data on the number of people in the staff (distinguishing between **paid staff** and volunteers). The time span and the coverage vary from country to country (the national reports show that the data collected in individual countries follow different patterns and definitions).

The website of **Europeana** includes data on **paid staff in museum/libraries** measured as the number of **full-time equivalent staff by institution**. The time domain includes four years (2012, 2014, 2015, 2017) and data cover EU (No FR, BG), UK, CH. Considering instead **public libraries**, **EBLIDA**<sup>128</sup> provides data on the **number of staff members** (2013–2015).

### Cultural enterprises

As for **cultural enterprises** (i.e. enterprises that are active in the cultural sector), data reported in **Eurostat** cover cultural enterprises as well as the production of cultural items. Eurostat compiles this data from two distinct sources: the **Structural Business Statistics (SBS)** and the **Business Demography (BD) data**, both of which are restricted to market-oriented activities.

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<sup>127</sup> [https://www.egmus.eu/nc/en/statistics/complete\\_data/](https://www.egmus.eu/nc/en/statistics/complete_data/)

<sup>128</sup> <http://www.eblida.org/activities/kic/survey-results-by-country.html>

**Table 5.21. Indicators and data sources on cultural enterprises in the culture (heritage) sector**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Business demography indicators</b>	People employed in cultural sector Death/birth rates of cultural enterprises Business churn rate of cultural enterprises Survival rate of cultural enterprises Value added of enterprises in cultural sectors	Eurostat – Annual Business Demography	NUTS 0	Year 2008–2017	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Turkey	The cultural sector identified is different from that identified in the SBS and EU-LFS data sources.  To obtain a lower territorial level, microdata should be checked	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises</a>  [bd_hgnace2_r3]
<b>Enterprises in cultural sectors</b>	Number and average size of enterprises in the cultural sectors by NACE Rev. 2 activity	Eurostat – Structural business statistics	NUTS 0	Year 2010–2017	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina	The cultural sector identified is different from that identified in the BD and EU-LFS data sources.  To obtain a lower territorial level, microdata should be checked	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises</a>  <a href="#">cult_ent_num</a>
<b>Value added and turnover of enterprises in cultural sectors</b>	Value added and turnover of enterprises in the cultural sectors by NACE Rev. 2 activity (millions of euros and %)	Eurostat – Structural business statistics	NUTS 0	Year 2010–2017	EU-28, NO,CH, North Macedonia, Turkey, Bosnia Herzegovina	The cultural sector identified in this data source is different from that identified in the BD and EU-LFS data sources.  To obtain a lower territorial level, microdata should be checked	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises</a>  <a href="#">cult_ent_val</a>
<b>Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration (excluding apprentices) in cultural sectors</b>	Labour cost, wages and salaries, direct remuneration (excluding apprentices) by NACE sectors in PPS, euros and measured per employee in full-time equivalents (per year, month and hour)	Eurostat – Labour Cost Surveys (LCS)	NUTS 0	2008 2012 2016	EU-28	Relevant NACE codes for cultural sectors should be selected	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Labour_cost_survey_(LCS)">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Labour_cost_survey_(LCS)</a>  <a href="#">lc_ncost_r2</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

For both datasets (SNS and BD), the cultural sector covers a number of economic activities (at different levels of NACE), as summarised in the figure below.

The **Annual Business Demography** data collection includes data on the characteristics and demography of the business population. For cultural activities, business demography statistics are only compiled for a small subset of activities within the service sector. Data are provided at national level and include:

- **number of enterprises in the cultural sector:** number of enterprises in the 'art, entertainment and recreation sector by NACE2' [bd\_hgnace2\_r3];
- **people employed in the cultural sector:** people employed in the 'art, entertainment and recreation sector by NACE2' [bd\_hgnace2\_r3];
- **deaths and birth rates of cultural enterprises:** death and birth rates of enterprises in the 'art, entertainment and recreation sector by NACE2': number of enterprise births/deaths in the reference period (t) divided by the number of enterprises active in t – percentage [bd\_hgnace2\_r3];
- **business churn rate of cultural enterprises:** business churn rate in the 'art, entertainment and recreation sector by NACE2': birth rate + death rate – percentage [bd\_hgnace2\_r3];
- **survival rate of cultural enterprises:** survival rate in the 'art, entertainment and recreation sector by NACE2' –\_survival rate 3: number of enterprises in the reference period (t) newly born in t-3 having survived to t divided by the number of enterprise births in t-3 percentage [bd\_hgnace2\_r3].

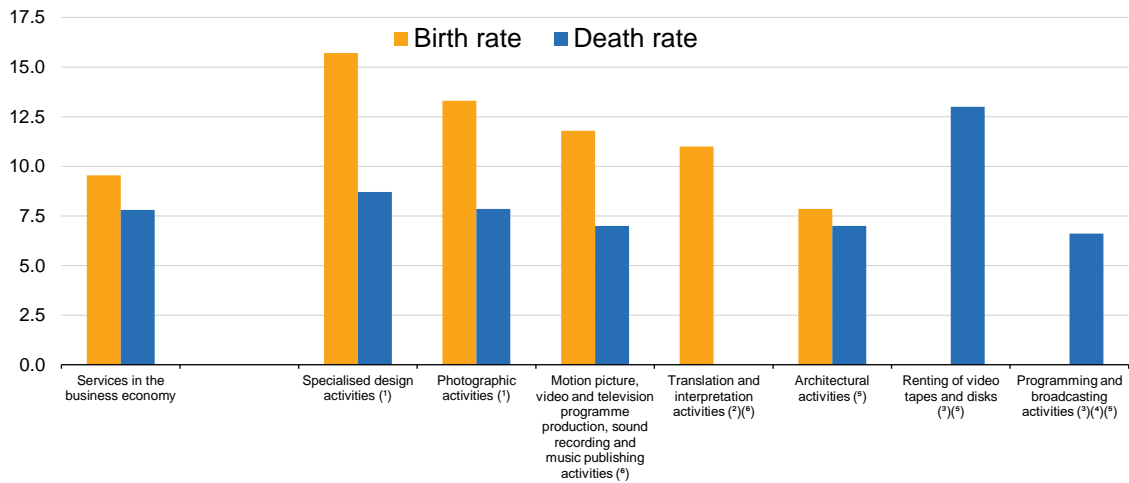
**Figure 5.8. Cultural activities covered by the EU's Structural Business Statistics and the Business Demography Statistics**

NACE Rev. 2		Structural business statistics		Business demography statistics
		Main series	Analysis by enterprise size class	
<b>Manufacturing</b>				
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	X	X	
32.12	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	X		
32.2	Manufacture of musical instruments	X	X	
<b>Distributive trades</b>				
47.61	Retail sale of books in specialised stores	X		
47.62	Retail sale of newspapers and stationery in specialised stores	X		
47.63	Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialised stores	X		
<b>Information and communication</b>				
58.11	Book publishing	X		
58.13	Publishing of newspapers	X		
58.14	Publishing of journals and periodicals	X		
58.21	Publishing of computer games	X		
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	X	X	X
60	Programming and broadcasting activities	X	X	X
63.91	News agency activities	X		
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>				
71.11	Architectural activities	X		X
74.1	Specialised design activities	X	X	X
74.2	Photographic activities	X	X	X
74.3	Translation and interpretation activities	X	X	X
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>				
77.22	Renting of video tapes and disks	X		X
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>				
90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities			X (*)
91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities			X (*)

Source: Eurostat

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture\\_statistics\\_-\\_cultural\\_enterprises#Defining\\_the\\_cultural\\_sector](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises#Defining_the_cultural_sector)

The figure below shows an example of the kind of information available: the enterprise birth and death rates for selected cultural activities.

**Figure 5.9. Enterprise birth and death rates for selected cultural activities, EU-27, 2017**

Note: services in the business economy are defined as NACE Sections G to N, excluding Group 64.2 (activities of holding companies). <sup>(1)</sup> Estimates. <sup>(2)</sup> Birth rate: estimate. <sup>(3)</sup> Birth rate: not available. <sup>(4)</sup> Death rate: 2016. <sup>(5)</sup> Death rate: low reliability. <sup>(6)</sup> Death rate: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bd\_9bd\_sz\_cl\_r2)

**The structural business statistics (SBS)** describe the structure (number and average size) and performance (value added and turnover) of enterprises within the non-financial business economy (industry, construction, trade and services, defined as NACE Sections B to J and L to N, and Division 95). The cultural sector aggregate covers 18 different economic activities (at different levels of NACE<sup>129</sup>). Data are available at national level for the EU and the United Kingdom. These indicators may be useful to analyse the magnitude of the cultural sector industry in the EU MSs:

- **enterprises in cultural sectors:** number and average size of enterprises in the cultural sectors by NACE Rev. 2 activity [cult\\_ent\\_num](#);
- **value added and turnover of enterprises in cultural sectors:** value added and turnover of enterprises in the cultural sectors by NACE Rev. 2 activity (millions of euros and %) [cult\\_ent\\_val](#).

The table below provides an example of the type of data available.

<sup>129</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture\\_statistics\\_-\\_cultural\\_enterprises#Defining\\_the\\_cultural\\_sector](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Culture_statistics_-_cultural_enterprises#Defining_the_cultural_sector)

**Table 5.22: Main indicators for selected cultural activities, by enterprise size class, EU-27, 2017**

		Number of enterprises (thousands)	Number of people employed (thousands)	Value added at factor cost (million EUR)
<b>Non-financial business economy</b>	All enterprises	22 234	125 294	6 203 099
	All SMEs (%)	99.8	67.0	55.9
	– micro (%) <sup>(1)</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	90.0	29.9	19.4
	– small (%) <sup>(2)</sup> ( <sup>5</sup> )	8.9	20.1	17.9
	– medium (%)	0.9	16.9	18.6
	Large (%)	0.2	33.0	44.1
<b>Printing and reproduction of recorded media (<sup>4</sup>)(<sup>5</sup>)</b>	All enterprises	103.6	598.9	25 000.0
	All SMEs (%)	99.8	85.9	82.5
	– micro (%)	90.0	30.5	20.5
	– small (%)	8.3	28.,8	32.0
	– medium (%)	1.5	26.6	30.1
	Large (%)	0.2	14.1	17.5
<b>Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities</b>	All enterprises	130.0	365.0	21 492.5
	All SMEs (%)	99.9	84.6	:
	– micro (%) <sup>(1)</sup> ( <sup>3</sup> )	96.5	40.8	:
	– small (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	2.9	21.3	:
	– medium (%)	0.6	22.4	:
	Large (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	0.1	15.4	22.8
<b>Programming and broadcasting activities</b>	All enterprises <sup>(2)</sup>	9.0	214.6	21 910.0
	All SMEs (%)	97.6	29.3	22.7
	– micro (%)	86.4	7.5	3.9
	– small (%)	11.2	9.4	4.5
	– medium (%)	:	12.5	14.3
	Large (%)	:	70.7	77.3
<b>Specialised design activities</b>	All enterprises	184.3	255.0	9 235.7
	All SMEs (%)	99.9	91.5	77.6
	– micro (%)	98.9	78.3	58.8
	– small (%)	1.0	13.2	18.8
	– medium (%)	:	:	:
	Large (%)	:	:	:
<b>Photographic activities</b>	All enterprises <sup>(3)</sup>	126.7	154.0	3 306.2
	All SMEs (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	100.0	97.1	88.8
	– micro (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	99.5	86.5	70.5
	– small (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	0.5	7.2	10.9
	– medium (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	0.0	3.4	7.4
	Large (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	0.0	2.9	11.2

Note: a list of the activities included in the aggregate for cultural enterprises is provided in figure 2.7. The non-financial business economy is defined as NACE Sections B to J and L to N, and Division 95. <sup>(1)</sup> Number of enterprises: estimates. <sup>(2)</sup> Number of enterprises: low reliability. <sup>(3)</sup> Number of people employed: estimates. <sup>(4)</sup> Value added at factor cost: 2016. <sup>(5)</sup> Value added at factor cost: estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs\_sc\_sca\_r2 and sbs\_sc\_1b\_se\_r2)

### Trade statistics on cultural goods/services

Finally, **trade statistics** for cultural goods/services provide information on the value of international exchanges of these goods, and show the weight of cultural trade within international trade.



**Table 5.23. Indicators and data sources on trade in the culture (heritage) sector**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Trade in cultural goods</b>	Intra and extra-EU trade in cultural goods by product and partner	Eurostat – Comext	NUTS 0	Year 2004–2018	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="#">[cult_trd_prt]</a>
<b>Trade in cultural services</b>	Balance of imported and exported cultural services by activity such as architectural services, audiovisual services, artistic services	Eurostat – Balance of Payments	NUTS 0	Year 2010–2018	EU-28, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo		<a href="#">bop_its6_det</a>
<b>Export/import of cultural goods</b>	Export/import of cultural goods	UIS.Stat	NUTS 0	Year 2010–2016	World (78 countries)  Not all EU countries covered		<a href="http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CEMP_DS">http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CEMP_DS</a>
<b>Export/import of cultural goods</b> <b>Export/import of cultural services</b>	Values and shares of creative good imports: monetary value of creative good imports Values and shares of creative good exports: monetary value of creative good exports Exports and imports of creative services: monetary value of creative services imports and exports by activity (advertising, R&D, architectural, audiovisual)	UNCTAD, Creative Economy Programme Publications	NUTS 0	Year 2002–2015 (2003–2012 for services), although with many missing values	World	Many missing	[code: <a href="#">14773</a> ] [code: <a href="#">14772</a> ] [Code: <a href="#">14744</a> ]

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data  
Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

**Comext** is Eurostat's reference database for detailed statistics on international trade in goods useful to derive an indicator of the relevance of cultural goods on trade. Data are available at national level from 2004 to 2018. The database includes **trade in cultural goods** which measures intra and extra-EU trade in cultural goods by product and partner [[cult\\_trd\\_prt](#)].

The Eurostat **Statistics on international trade in cultural services** (as subset of the **balance of payments BoP**)<sup>130</sup> provide the monetary value of such trade, with an analysis by type of service and partner country. These statistics are produced from the transactions recorded under a country's balance of payments, which captures all transactions that take place between an economy's residents and non-residents. The indicator considered is **trade in cultural services** measured as the balance of imported and exported cultural services by activity such as architectural services, audiovisual services and artistic services [[bop\\_its6\\_det](#)].

Some international sources also provide indicators on employment in cultural sectors and international trade of cultural goods/services.

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) publishes an indicator of export/import of cultural goods, while the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) provides indicators on imports and exports for the period 2002–2015 (2003–2012 for services), although with many missing values, including:

- **values and shares of creative good imports:** monetary value of creative good imports [code: [14773](#)];
- **values and shares of creative good exports:** monetary value of creative good exports [code: [14772](#)];
- **exports and imports of creative services:** monetary value of creative services imports and exports by activity (advertising, R&D, architectural, audiovisual, etc.) [Code: [14744](#)].

#### 5.2.4 Socio-economic conditions

Well-being data and indicators to be considered in assessing the relationship between cultural heritage and well-being include the following elements:

- **socio-economic contextual conditions** (overlapping with the economic effects of CH);
- **labour market** (overlapping with the economic effects), **poverty and material condition indicators**;
- **quality of life:** perception of quality of life, education and skills (that overlap with cultural and economic impacts), health, environmental quality;
- **societal cohesion:** equal opportunities and integration, community participation and volunteering, trust, charitable giving.

We consider for the purpose of the study the following four indicators of **contextual socio-economic conditions**:

- **the Social Progress Index**
- **the Human Development Index**
- **per capita nominal GDP** [[nama\\_10r\\_3gdp](#)]
- **real growth rate of GVA** [[nama\\_10r\\_2gvagr](#)]

**Table 5.24. EU Social Progress Index and Human Development Index, 2016**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Synthetic indicator social progress</b>	Social progress composite indicator	EU Social Progress Index SPI	NUTS 1 and 2	2016 (computed just for 2016)	EU-28 regions		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress">https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress</a>
<b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b>	Composite indicator, based on the aggregation of three HDI indices using a geometric mean: - health - education - standard of living	UNDP Human Development Data	NUTS 0	1990–2018	World (189 countries)		<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/2019-report">http://hdr.undp.org/en/2019-report</a> <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/data">http://hdr.undp.org/en/data</a> <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi">http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi</a>

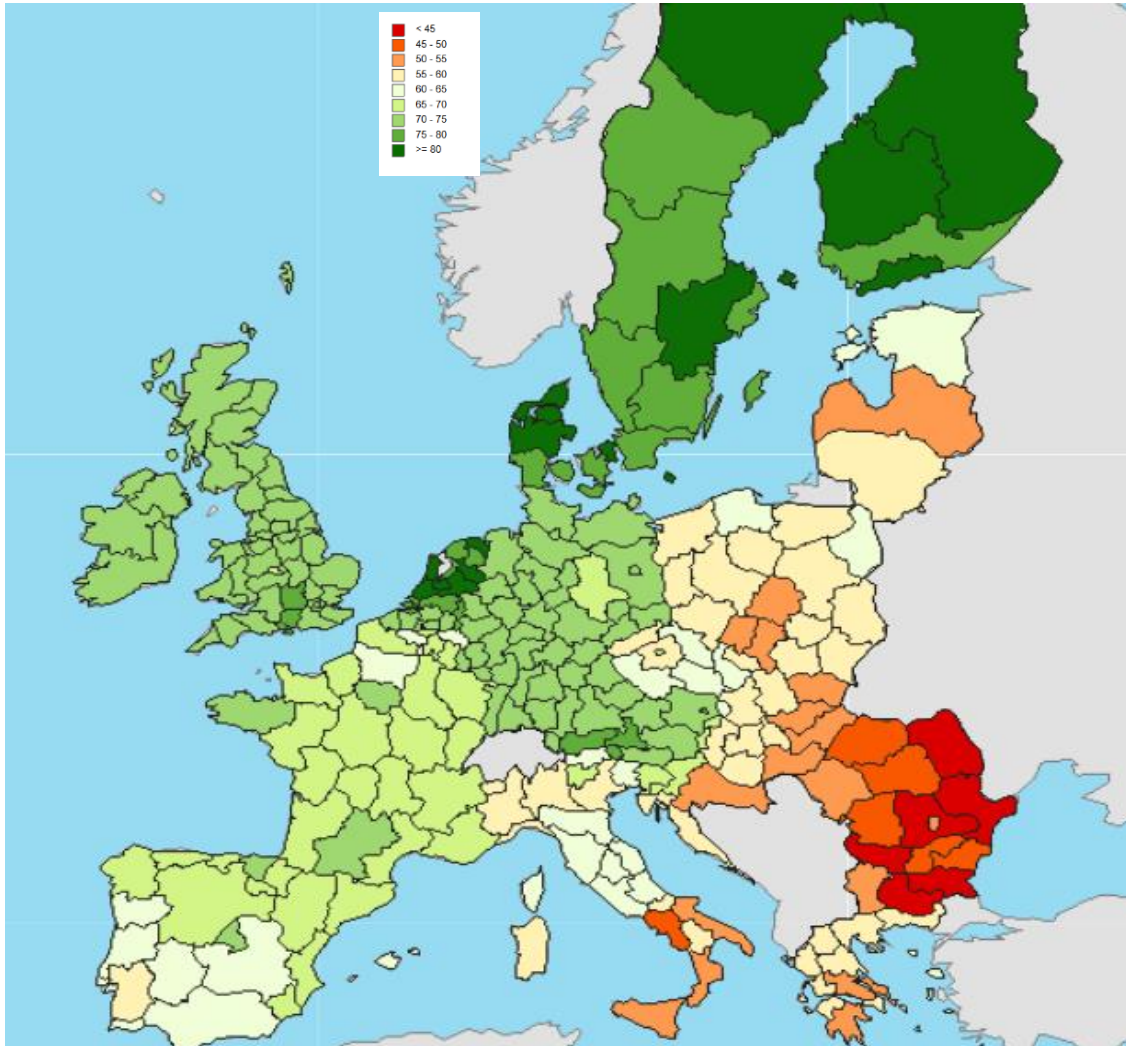
Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

A comprehensive measure of the social well-being dimension in Europe at regional level is provided by the **EU Regional Social Progress Index published in 2017 (reference year 2016)**<sup>131</sup>. It is a composite index (base based on fifty indicators, primarily from Eurostat<sup>132</sup>) and it aims to **measure social progress for each region as a complement to traditional measures of economic progress**.

The **Social Progress Index**<sup>133</sup> defines social progress as the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

The figure below describes the level of the Social Progress Index reached in the EU-28 regions in 2016.

**Figure 5.10. EU Social Progress Index, 2016 in EU regions**



Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/information/maps/social\\_progress](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress)

<sup>131</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/information/maps/social\\_progress](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress)

<sup>132</sup> Several indicators regarding health, housing, opportunity, basic human needs, crime, education and training, ICT access, environment, trust in the system and discrimination, which have been partially covered in the selection of societal well-being indicators of Section 4.4.

<sup>133</sup> <https://www.socialprogress.org/index/global>

A synthetic indicator of the quality of life is the **Human Development Index (HDI)**<sup>134</sup> created by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Report Office**. It was created following Sen's capabilities approach to development<sup>135</sup>, to emphasise that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in three key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by means of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The last release in 2019 (year of reference 2018) includes data for 189 countries all over the world.

The two **economic context indicators** are presented in the table below.

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<sup>134</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

<sup>135</sup> Sen A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*, New York: Knopf.

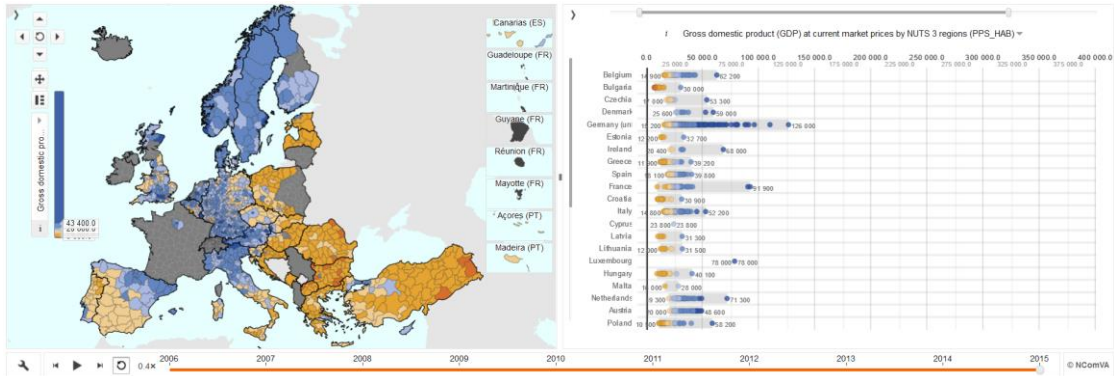
**Table 5.25. Indicators and data sources of contextual conditions**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
Per capita nominal GDP	Per capita nominal GDP	Eurostat, Regional accounts	NUTS 3	Year 2000–2018. FR from 2015, PL 2010, NO 2008, ME 2006, AL 2008, RS 2012, TR 2003	EU-28, NO, RS, TR, ME, MK, AL		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts</a>  <a href="#">nama_10r_3gdp</a>
Real growth rate of GVA	Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices	Eurostat Regional accounts	NUTS 2	Year 1996–2018. DK, DE, EE, HR, CY, LV, HU, NL, RO, SK, UK from 2000; BG, EI, HE, LT, AT, SL, FI, SW from 2001; BE from 2004; AL from 2009; PL from 2011; FR, RS from 2015; MK from 2017	EU-28, NO, RS, TR, ME, MK, AL		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts</a>  <a href="#">nama_10r_2qvagr</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

Both are available at regional/local level (although with some missing data) from the Eurostat **Regional Accounts**<sup>136</sup>. Regional accounts provide a regional breakdown for major aggregates, such as gross value added (GVA) and household income. Data cover in general the reference period from 2000 to the actual calendar year minus 2 years (t-2) for total GVA, GDP and employment and minus 3 years (t-3) for other variables. The coverage is almost complete for EU regions (plus NO, RS, TR, ME, MK, AL) but some EU Member States have been granted temporary derogations on the provision of some variables. An online visualisation tool is available<sup>137</sup>: the Figure below provides an example.

**Figure 5.11. Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices by NUTS 3 regions (PPS\_HAB)**



Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/RCI/#?vis=nuts3.economy&lang=en>

As to the **labour market, poverty and material conditions indicators**, as specified in the table below, three Eurostat sources of information provide useful context indicators of labour market, poverty and material conditions:

- regional accounts
- EU-SILC
- EU-LFS

The following table presents the main Eurostat labour market context indicators.

<sup>136</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts> ;  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/regions/data/database>

<sup>137</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/RCI/#?vis=nuts3.economy&lang=en>



**Table 5.26. Indicators and data sources of labour market context indicators**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Employment rate</b>	Employment rates by sex, age	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	Year 2008–2019	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview</a>  <a href="#">lfst_r_lfe2</a>
<b>Employed recent immigrants</b>	Percentage of total recent immigrants who are currently employed	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	2008–2019. No BG and RO data, missing: EE 2010–2012, LT 2008–2012, LV 2010–11, SK 2011–12. Many unreliable data.	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview</a>  <a href="#">lfst_rimgecga</a>
<b>NEET rates</b>	Percentage of the population of a given age group and sex who are not employed and not involved in further education or training	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	2000–2019. Yearly data. DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview</a>  <a href="#">edat_lfse_22</a>
<b>Unemployment rates</b>	Unemployment rates by sex	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	1999–2019. Yearly data. DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview</a>  <a href="#">lfst_r_lfu3rt</a>
<b>Long-term unemployment</b>	Long-term unemployment (12 months and more)	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	1999–2019. Yearly data. DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview</a>  <a href="#">lfst_r_lfu2ltu</a>
<b>Youth unemployment rate (15–24)</b>	Youth unemployment ratio by sex, age	Eurostat, EU-LFS	NUTS 2	1999–2019. Yearly data. DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview</a>  <a href="#">yth_empl_140</a>

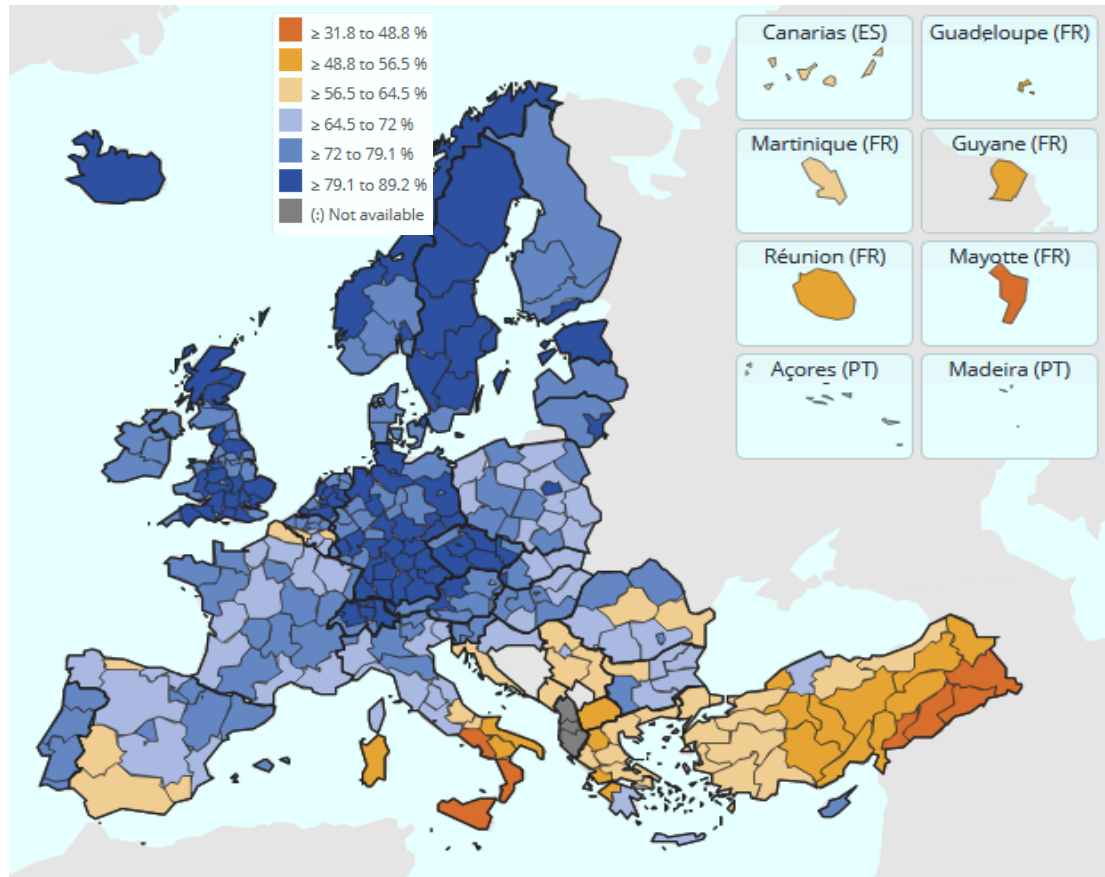
Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

Eurostat's statistics on labour market conditions are based on the **EU's Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)**<sup>138</sup> which is the largest European household sample survey. Eurostat currently publishes EU-LFS results for 35 participating countries: the Member States of the European Union, the United Kingdom, three EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), and four EU candidate countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The EU-LFS provides quarterly and yearly data; depending on the labour status of the working age population (employed, unemployed, economically inactive) different variables are collected. For the purpose of this study we select six indicators:

- **employment rate** [[lfst\\_r\\_lfe2](#)] by sex, age (example Figure 8.11);
- **employed recent immigrants** [[lfst\\_rimgcgga](#)] by sex, age and country of birth;
- **NEET rates** [[edat\\_lfse\\_22](#)] by sex;
- **unemployment rates** [[lfst\\_r\\_lfu3rt](#)] by sex, age;
- **long-term unemployment** [[lfst\\_r\\_lfu2ltu](#)] (number and %);
- **youth unemployment rate (15–24)** [[yth\\_empl\\_140](#)] by sex, age.

With the exception of the indicator 'employed recent immigrants', all of them are available at NUTS 2 level, with a time coverage from 1999 to 2019 (DK and HR from 2007, BG from 2003), yearly data.

**Figure 5.12: Employment rate 20–64, 2018**



Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/RCI/#?vis=nuts3.economy&lang=en>

The table below illustrates the main data and indicators on **poverty risks and material conditions**.

<sup>138</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/overview>

**Table 5.27. Indicators and data sources of poverty and material conditions**

Indicators/Dimensions	Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Households average income</b>	Average income per household using a balance of primary incomes/national income, net of taxes	Eurostat, Regional accounts	NUTS 2	2000–2018. Most countries up to 2017. FR from 2015	EU-28, NO, RS, TR, ME, MK, AL	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts</a> <a href="#">nama_10r_2hhinc</a>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	Compensation of employees is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter. In particular, it also includes social contributions paid by the employer	Eurostat, Regional accounts	NUTS 2	1995–2018. Most countries from 2000 to 2017. IT, CZ, EE, LU, MT, PO from 1995; NO from 2008. PL from 2010. FR from 2015.	EU-28, NO, RS, TR, ME, MK, AL	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts</a> <a href="#">nama_10r_2coe</a>
<b>Mean and median individual income</b>	Mean and median income of the individuals	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0	1995–2019. Considering EU, complete Data excluding HR, BG and RO in 2005–2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007, BG from 2006	EU-28, IS, RS, CH, NO	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology</a> <a href="#">ilc_di03</a>
<b>People at risk of poverty or social exclusion</b>	This indicator corresponds to the sum of people who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived, or living in households with very low work intensity	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0 for: BE, DE, EE, FR, CY, LV, MT, AT, PT, UK; NUTS 1 FOR: IT, NL, PL, FI; NUTS 2 for the other countries	2008–2018. Many data unavailable at NUTS 2 level (until 2015 no NUTS 2 data for DE; EL; HU; NE; FI; Portugal completely missing). Data more complete at NUTS_0: in EU, only Croatia missing 2008–2010.	EU-28, IS, RS, CH, NO	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology</a> <a href="#">ilc_peps_11</a>
<b>At-risk poverty rate</b>	Percentage of people who have 60% or less of median equivalised income after social transfers	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	1995–2019. Considering EU, complete Data excluding HR, BG and RO in 2005–2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007, BG from 2006	UE 28, IS, RS, CH, NO	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology</a> <a href="#">ilc_li02</a>
<b>In-work-at-risk-of-poverty rate</b>	Percentage of workers who earn 60% or less of median equivalised income after social transfers	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	2003–2019. Considering EU, complete data excluding HR, BG and RO in 2005–2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007, BG from 2006	UE 28, IS, RS, CH, NO	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology</a> <a href="#">ilc_iw01</a>
<b>Low work intensity</b>	People living in households with very low work intensity	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0: BE, DE, EE, FR, CY, LV,	2003–2019. Considering EU at the NUTS 0, complete data excluding HR, BG and RO in	UE 28, IS, RS, CH, NO	Many missing data (time or location) <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics</a>

Indicators/Dimensions	Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
		MT, AT, PT, UK;  NUTS 1: IT, NL, PL, FI;  NUTS 2: the other countries	2005–2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007, BG from 2066		No data for PT, BE, DE, EE, FR, CY, LV, UK)	<a href="#">cs_on_income_and_living_conditions (EU-SILC) methodology</a>  <a href="#">ilc_lvhl21</a>
<b>Burdensome cost of housing</b>	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	2003–2019. Considering EU, complete data excluding HR and RO in 2005–2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007, BG from 2006	UE 28, IS, RS, CH, NO		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions (EU-SILC) methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions (EU-SILC) methodology</a>  <a href="#">ilc_mdcd04</a>
<b>Overcrowding rate</b>	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	2003–2019. Considering EU, complete data excluding HR and RO in 2005–2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007, BG from 2006	UE 28, IS, RS, CH, NO		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions (EU-SILC) methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions (EU-SILC) methodology</a>  <a href="#">ilc_lvho05a</a>
<b>Share of people living in under-occupied dwellings</b>	Eurostat, EU-SILC	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	2003–2019. Considering EU at the NUTS 0, complete data excluding HR, BG and RO in 2005–2018. HR from 2010, RO from 2007, BG from 2066	UE 28, IS, RS, CH, NO		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions (EU-SILC) methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions (EU-SILC) methodology</a>  <a href="#">ilc_lvho50a</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

Eurostat **Regional Accounts**<sup>139</sup> provide a regional [NUTS 2] breakdown for household income [[nama\\_10r\\_2hhinc](#)] and employees compensation [[nama\\_10r\\_2coe](#)]. Data cover in general the reference period from 2000 to 2018, although with some differences among countries.

As previously described, the **European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)**<sup>140</sup> collects comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional data on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions, representing the main data source for these dimensions. The following indicators should be taken into account:

- **mean and median income** [[ilc\\_di03](#)];
- **people at risk of poverty or social exclusion** [[ilc\\_peps\\_11](#)];
- **at-risk of poverty rate** [[ilc\\_li02](#)];
- **in-work-at-risk-of-poverty rate** [[ilc\\_iw01](#)];
- **low work intensity** [[ilc\\_lvhl21](#)];
- **burdensome cost of housing** [[ilc\\_mdcd04](#)];
- **overcrowding rate** [[ilc\\_lvho05a](#)];
- **share of people living in an under-occupied dwelling** [[ilc\\_lvho50a](#)].

The majority of these indicators is provided at NUTS 0 level, with the exception of ‘people at risk of poverty or social exclusion’ and ‘low work intensity’ for which data at NUTS 2 or 1 level are provided for some countries<sup>141</sup>. Microdata should be checked for information at regional level. The length of the time series depends on the indicator concerned. The primary source of the data from 1994 to 2001 was the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for the then 15 EU Member States and national databases (mainly from household budget surveys) for other countries. The ECHP expired in 2001 and was replaced by European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which was launched in the countries at different times<sup>142</sup>.

#### 5.2.4.1 Overall potentialities and challenges

The main potentialities and challenges of the above-mentioned data sources on societal well-being are detailed in the box below.

#### Box 5.4. Overall potentialities and challenges

##### Potentialities

- There are **several data sources (especially from Eurostat) for comparative analysis** of data on culture, including CH, and social well-being for at least the EU28 Member States, and in many cases also for EFTA countries and some candidate countries.
- The most complete – in terms of coverage – are Eurostat surveys ([EU-LFS](#); [EU-SILC](#); [Eurobarometers](#)<sup>143</sup>; [City statistics](#)). In some cases, these sources provide a **territorial breakdown up to regional and local level (NUTS 2 and 3)**. Out of 128 analysed indicators, 58 have a regional/local dimension, although some of them require data manipulation.

<sup>139</sup><https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/national-accounts/regional-accounts> ;  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/regions/data/database>

<sup>140</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU\\_statistics\\_on\\_income\\_and\\_living\\_conditions\\_\(EU-SILC\)\\_methodology](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology)

<sup>141</sup> NUTS 0 FOR: BE, DE, EE, FR, CY, LV, MT, AT, PT, UK; NUTS 1 FOR: IT, NL, PL, FI; NUTS 2 for all the other countries

<sup>142</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/ilc\\_esms.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/ilc_esms.htm)

<sup>143</sup> [Special Eurobarometer on Cultural Heritage](#), [Special Eurobarometer on quality of life in European cities](#), [Special Eurobarometer on discrimination](#).

- In some cases, (e.g. [EU-LFS](#) and [EU-SILC](#) surveys) **microdata are available upon request** allowing a more detailed analysis and the calculation of new indicators.
- The lists of cultural sites with addresses (e.g. the [UNESCO's World Heritage List](#) or the [European Heritage List](#)) or data provided at city level (as for the Eurostat [City statistics](#) database) allow regional identification through **georeferencing processes**.
- An interesting **synthetic indicator of quality of life and material conditions** is the **OECD Better Life Index** (<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>). The Index allows a comparison of well-being across OECD countries on the basis of 24 indicators concerning 11 topics the OECD has identified as essential, in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life: housing, income, jobs, community, education, environment, civic engagement, health, life satisfaction, safety and work-life balance.
- ESPON in the project “**ESPON QoL - Quality of life measurements and methodology**”<sup>144</sup> developed a system for coding indicators and selected 42 indicators on different dimensions of Quality of life (QoL) at NUTS3 level.
- **Big data can represent an additional source** that can be used for **integrating information at local level**.

#### Challenges

- **Comparable EU data on CH endowments are limited** since countries have different systems of designating CH, which reflects national or regional traditions. Furthermore, often it is not possible to disentangle CH from culture data. The available international and European data on CH endowments are based only on international sites considered to be of cultural excellence according to UNESCO or the EU. To integrate these data on endowments the Task Force on Economy and Statistics (one of the two committees of the European Heritage Heads Forum – EHHF established in 2012) carried out a survey in 2016 on the number of protected constructions and their surface area, and the number of protected archaeological sites. The ESPON HERITAGE project, which was driven by EHHF's Taskforce, developed a common methodology for collecting comparable data on Material Cultural Heritage (MCH), based on an operational definition of MCH to allow for calculating the cultural heritage stock and the comparability of the study results on its economic value of MCH. The project operational definition includes: a) listed and legally protected immovable and movable objects according to International (e.g. the UNESCO World Heritage sites) and national/regional public authorities; b) listed but not legally protected immovable and movable objects; and c) historical buildings proxied with data on pre-1919 dwellings from the Population and Housing 2011 Census.
- Few indicators are available at regional/local level. In some cases, even if territorial disaggregation is apparently available, there are problems of coverage both in terms of time and countries (this is the case for example of indicators from city statistics). It is thus necessary to complement these data from other sources with more recent data or with smoothing techniques.
- Many eastern EU Member States do not provide information prior to acceding to the EU and some report data for fewer years than those in the EU. The ESPON Partner Countries are often not included or only partially included.
- The accuracy and comparability of data within the EU is scarce, in particular for what concerns administrative data from non-Eurostat sources. For example, the [European group on museum statistics \(EGMUS\)](#) database provides an overview of data on museums but not overall or uniform tables of comparable data across countries, as each country follows different patterns and definitions.
- Some dimensions are covered only by international data sources (e.g. the UN and OECD data sets) with little focus on Europe.
- No data available consent to distinguish between residents, tourists and migrants.

#### Big data challenges

- Data quality due to biases deriving from the design of the platform or its use (e.g. arbitrary classifications), the sampling or the data availability;
- Comparability over time, across countries and among the different sources that use different methods of collecting data;
- Language issues: e.g., comparability of records in different languages;
- Representativeness of data, especially in the case of social media, as users are not representative of the entire population;
- Accessibility due to costs (especially in the case of some sources, e.g. Airbnb) and privacy issues (e.g. in the case of mobile positioning data);
- Limited use in the heritage field, mostly related to tourism.

<sup>144</sup> <https://www.espon.eu/programme/projects/espon-2020/applied-research/quality-of-life>



Furthermore, **specific pros and cons** for each of the macro-groups of data sources are listed below.

### Box 5.5. Pros and cons regarding statistics on socio-economic and well-being indicators (quality of life, societal cohesion and material conditions)

- Comprehensive indicators of societal well-being in Europe include the composite indicators [EU regional Social Progress Index](#) at regional level and the [Human Development Index \(HDI\)](#) at national level.
- Many of the analysed data sources and indicators – especially those regarding material conditions (such as Eurostat [Regional accounts](#), [EU-LFS](#) and [EU-SILC](#); [UIS.Stat](#))- are updated on a yearly basis and are provided with long time series.
- Few regional/local data are available for indicators of social cohesion and quality of life. To improve data availability at the regional and local level, the “[ESPON QoL - Quality of life measurements and methodology](#)” project developed a system for coding indicators and selected 42 indicators available at the European regional and city level classified according to nine quality of life domains (Quality of life enables in the personal, socioeconomic and ecological spheres; Life Maintenance in personal health and safety, economic and societal health, ecological health; Life Flourishing in personal, community and ecological life).
- There is high variability for what concerns time coverage (difference in data sources).
- Eurobarometers survey data (like the series of Special Eurobarometers on Social Climate or on Quality of life) are based on individual perceptions.

### Box 5.6. Pros and cons regarding statistics on employment and earnings/income in the culture sector and indicators of the cultural industry

- Indicators on earnings/income in culture and related sectors and jobs (main sources are [EU-LFS](#) and [Labour cost survey - LCS](#)) are a relevant measure of the direct impact on societal well-being of culture. However, **these sources do not distinguish CH from other cultural activities** and provide data only for employees. In addition, microdata are necessary for the selection of relevant sectors (NACE code at 2-digit) and occupations (ISCO codes at 3 digits). The possibility of constructing the index thus depends on the availability of microdata and the information contained.
- Concerning cultural employment, Eurostat has been providing data since 2011 (based on international methodology<sup>145</sup>) and the *EU's labour force survey (EU-LFS)*, which allows for comparable national data with good time and country coverage for some indicators (cultural employment disaggregated by sex, age, education level, NACE sector and selected labour market characteristics). An interesting example to this end is the already cited ESPON HERITAGE project that developed a common methodology for collecting economic data of material CH in order to estimate the economic value of CH in 10 European countries. The variables considered in the study are the gross value added and the employment generated directly in the MCH sectors (e.g. archaeology, architecture, museums, libraries and archive activities) and indirectly in: i) the construction sector; ii) the real estate and property sector; iii) the tourism sector; iv) the ICT sector, and v) the insurance sector. The employment assessment was carried out at national and regional level (NUTS 2)<sup>146</sup>.
- In the proposed indicators on cultural enterprises the cultural sector is defined by number of economic activities that do not completely overlap in the two considered data sources ([Annual Business Demography – BD](#) and [Structural business statistics - SBS](#)) and do not allow the CH sector to be isolated.

<sup>145</sup> Data on cultural employment are based on the economic activity in which the employed person works (NACE) and according to their occupation (ISCO), following the methodology developed by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics – UIS. UIS (2009) UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics.

<sup>146</sup> See the ESPON Working Paper *Measuring economic impact of cultural heritage at territorial level Approaches and challenges*, based on the results and evidence from the ESPON 2020 Targeted Analysis project 'Material Cultural Heritage as a Strategic Territorial Development Resource: Mapping Impacts through a Set of Common European Socio-economic Indicators' (ESPON HERITAGE) and the ESPON 2006 project 'The Role and Spatial Effects of Cultural Heritage and Identity'. <https://www.espon.eu/sites/default/files/attachments/Working%20Paper%2C%20Cultural%20heritage.pdf>



#### 5.2.4.2 Data and indicators on cultural accessibility and participation

Data and indicators regarding governance and cultural accessibility refer to cultural attendance/use/access, and participation in culture, including also heritage.

##### Cultural attendance/use/access data sources

**Cultural attendance data** are usually administrative data measuring the number of visits or visitors to cultural heritage sites, museums or libraries, or other cultural institutions.

**Table 5.28. Indicators and data sources on Cultural attendance/use/access**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
Visits	Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites (cultural, natural heritage and attractions)	ESIF 2014–2020 Achievement Details (Open Cohesion)-Updated 13 January 2020. <a href="https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/2014-2020/ESIF-2014-2020-Achievement-Details/aesb-873i">https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/2014-2020/ESIF-2014-2020-Achievement-Details/aesb-873i</a>	NUTS 1 and 2	2015–2018	16 Member States (BG-CY-CZ-DE-ES-FR-GR-HR-HU-IT-LT-LV-MT-PL-PT-RO) + Territorial Cooperation		
Museum attendance	Number of visits: - free admissions (no and percentage) - foreigners (no and percentage) - temporary exhibitions (no and percentage)	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics	NUTS 0	1998–2019 depending on the country (many missing data)	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland		<a href="https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/">https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/</a>
Museum attendance	Number of museum visitors (per year)	City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project)	NUTS 0 and cities* (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Year 1990 to 2019 (many missing)	EU-28, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey	Problems with coverage	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour</a>
Attendance in public libraries	Users, visits and loans in public libraries	EBLIDA Knowledge and Information Centre. Survey on Public and Academic Libraries	NUTS 0 (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Two periods 2012–2013 2014–2015	24 EU countries, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia	Not all EU countries covered	<a href="http://www.eblida.org/Survey%20on%20Public%20and%20Academic%20Libraries%20(including%20National%20and%20University%20Libraries)">http://www.eblida.org/Survey on Public and Academic Libraries (including National and University Libraries)</a>
Barriers to accessing cultural heritage sites and events	Percentage of respondents	Special Eurobarometer on cultural heritage	NUTS 0	2017 (2013 for some questions)	EU-28		<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150_88_1_466_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150_88_1_466_ENG</a>
Visits to online collection	Number of visits on online collection	Europeana pro – ENUMERARE survey	NUTS 0	Year 2012,2014,2015,2017	EU (No FR, BG), UK, CH	Raw data are available with	<a href="https://www.europeana.eu/it/Europeana%20Pro">https://www.europeana.eu/it/Europeana Pro</a>

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
						questions responses	
<b>Nights spent in tourist accommodation</b>	Total nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project)	NUTS 0 and cities* (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Year 1990 to 2019 (many missing)	EU-28, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey	Problems with coverage	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour</a>
<b>Nights spent in tourist accommodation (incidence)</b>	Total nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments per resident population	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project)	NUTS 0 and cities* (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Year 1990 to 2019 (many missing)	EU-28, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey	Problems with coverage	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour</a>
<b>Bed places</b>	Number of bed places in tourist accommodation establishments	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project)	NUTS 0 and cities* (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Year 1990 to 2019 (many missing)	EU-28, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey	Problems with coverage	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour</a>
<b>Bed places (incidence)</b>	Number of available beds per 1000 residents	Eurostat – City statistics database (former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project)	NUTS 0 and cities* (although with many missing values, see fiche)	Year 1990 to 2019 (many missing)	EU-28, Switzerland, Norway and Turkey	Problems with coverage	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/background_urb_ctour</a>

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

One of the ERDF common indicators adopted in the 2014–2020 programme period refers to the **increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions**. The specificity of this indicator is that it is not supposed to measure an actual increase, but an ‘ex ante estimated increase in number of visits to a site in the year following project completion’. This indicator does not even measure real outputs, or results – it is merely an ex ante forecast. It is valid for site improvements that aim to attract and accept visitors for sustainable tourism, and it includes sites with or without previous tourism activity (e.g. nature parks or buildings converted to a museum). Data are available on the **Open Data Platform for European Structural and Investment Funds**. The recognition carried out shows that data for this indicator are available up to 2018 and only for 16 Member States.

For **museum attendance** we can consider two sources: the EGMUS database and the **City statistics database**<sup>147</sup>. While the latter provides information on number of museum visitors from 1990 to 2019 in the main European cities (although with many missing values), the **EGMUS database**<sup>148</sup> provides information at national level on the **number of visits** (1998–2019 depending on the country) **with a disaggregation on:**

- free admissions (no and percentage)
- foreigners (no and percentage)
- temporary exhibitions (no and percentage)

Similarly, **data on European cities** include indicators on **tourism for European cities (urb\_ctour)** for the years 1990 to 2019 (although with many missing values) on the number of museum visitors (per year).

The **EBLIDA’s Survey on Public and Academic Libraries** offers **statistics on public libraries attendance:** number of registered users, number of loans and number of visits for 2013 and 2015.

Concerning access to cultural heritage, the **Special Eurobarometer on cultural heritage** explores the existence of barriers to accessing cultural heritage sites and events.

Concerning the **online access to CH**, the **Europeana pro – ENUMERARE survey** has an indicator of the number of visits on online collection.

Finally, **data on European cities** include indicators on **tourism for European cities (urb\_ctour)** for the years from 1990 to 2019 (although with many missing values):

- total nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments
- number of bed places in tourist accommodation establishments
- total nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments per resident population
- number of available beds per 1000 residents

### Cultural participation data

Cultural participation data presented in the following table, are usually based on population surveys, collecting the sampled individuals’ answers on cultural participation and expenditure for cultural activities.

<sup>147</sup> [https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK\\_DS-407632\\_QID\\_-3939ABD5\\_UID\\_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;CITIES,L,Y,0;INDIC\\_UR,L,Z,0;INDICATORS,C,Z,1;&zSelection=DS-407632INDICATORS,OBS\\_FLAG;DS-407632INDIC\\_UR,CR1003V:&rankName1=INDIC-UR\\_1\\_2\\_-1\\_2&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-407632_QID_-3939ABD5_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;CITIES,L,Y,0;INDIC_UR,L,Z,0;INDICATORS,C,Z,1;&zSelection=DS-407632INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;DS-407632INDIC_UR,CR1003V:&rankName1=INDIC-UR_1_2_-1_2&lang=en)

<sup>148</sup> [https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data\\_table/](https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/)

**Table 5.29. Indicators and data sources on cultural participation**

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Fiche number	Comments	Link
<b>Participation in cultural and sport activities<sup>149</sup></b>	Participation in any cultural or sport activities in the last 12 months by sex, age and educational attainment level, by income quintile, household type and degree of urbanisation	Eurostat – EU-SILC	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	2006 and 2015	EU-28, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Serbia	3	Does not allow the separation of cultural from sport activities. Microdata should be checked	
<b>Frequency of participating in cultural activities<sup>150</sup></b>	% in the last 12 months by sex, age, educational attainment level and activity type	Eurostat – EU-SILC	NUTS 0 (Check microdata for lower level)	2006 and 2015	EU-28, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, North Macedonia, Serbia	3	Allows separation of cultural from sport activities  Microdata should be checked	
<b>Participation in cultural heritage activities</b>	% of respondents in a range of cultural heritage activities in the last 12 months	Special Eurobarometer on cultural heritage	NUTS 0	2017 (2013 for some questions)	EU-28	8		<a href="https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150_88_1_466_ENG">https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150_88_1_466_ENG</a>
<b>Consumption of culture goods and services</b>	Mean consumption expenditure of private households by COICOP consumption purpose in PPS	Eurostat – Household Budget Survey (HBS)	NUTS 0	2010 and 2015	EU-27, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Turkey, Kosovo	18		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/household-budget-surveys/cult_pcs_hbs">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/household-budget-surveys/cult_pcs_hbs</a>
<b>Use of ICT for cultural purpose</b>	Percentage of people who have used the internet in last three months to listen to music, read newspaper, etc.	Eurostat – European ICT surveys and Annual Model Questionnaire on ICT  By individual type (sex, age,	NUTS 0	Year 2008–2019	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia Turkey, Bosnia and	17	Activities should be selected	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_i_esms.htm">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_i_esms.htm</a>  [isoc_ci_ac_i]

<sup>149</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU\\_statistics\\_on\\_income\\_and\\_living\\_conditions\\_\(EU-SILC\)\\_methodology/ilc\\_scp01](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology/ilc_scp01) and [ilcscp02](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology/ilc_scp02)

<sup>150</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU\\_statistics\\_on\\_income\\_and\\_living\\_conditions\\_\(EU-SILC\)\\_methodology](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology/ilc_scp03)

[ilc\\_scp03](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology/ilc_scp03)

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Fiche number	Comments	Link
		education, etc.)			Herzegovina, Kosovo, Canada, United States, Japan, South Korea			
<b>Use of ICT to purchase cultural goods and services</b>	Percentage of people who have used the internet in last three months to buy and download films, music, e-books, e-newspapers and e-learning	Eurostat – European ICT surveys and Annual Model Questionnaire on ICT	NUTS 0	Year 2008–2019	EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, Montenegro North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Canada, United States, Japan, South Korea	17		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_i_esms.htm">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_i_esms.htm</a>  [isoc ec ibuy]

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

In 2006 and 2015 the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)<sup>151</sup> included an ad hoc module on cultural and social participation with two indicators of interest for our study. These are the indicator on the participation in cultural and sports activities [*ilc\_scp01 and ilc\_scp02*], which does not distinguish between cultural and sports activities (microdata should be checked to distinguish between activity types), and the indicator on the frequency of participation in cultural or sport activities in the last 12 months by sex, age, educational attainment level and activity type [*ilc\_scp03*], which allows us to isolate cultural activities (cinema, live performances or cultural sites) from the sport ones.

The Special Eurobarometer on cultural heritage of 2017<sup>152</sup> provides data on the **attitudes and opinions of people in the EU on cultural heritage**<sup>153</sup>. It is the first EU-wide survey conducted on cultural heritage, although it is possible to measure the evolution of perceptions and attitudes comparing the answers to some questions on access to culture, and on views about culture and cultural exchange also included in a previous Eurobarometer surveys (European cultural values, 2007; and cultural access and participation, 2013)<sup>154</sup>. Besides the EU report, it is also possible to download factsheets summarising the results for each of the 28 EU Member States. In particular, **question QB4 explores respondents' participation in a range of cultural heritage activities in the last 12 months**: this information is comparable with 2013 (Special Eurobarometer Survey 399, cultural access and participation).

The National Household Budget Surveys (HBSs) focus on consumption expenditure. The surveys are conducted in all EU Member States and their primary aim is to calculate weights for the Consumer Price Index. They were launched in most EU Member States in the beginning of the 1960s and Eurostat has been collating and publishing these survey data every five years since 1988. The two last collection rounds were in 2005 and 2010. Since the survey is based on an informal agreement, each Member State decides the objectives, methodology and frequency of the survey. Although there have been continuous efforts towards harmonisation differences remain, especially **in terms of frequency, timing, content or structure**. The indicator of **mean consumption expenditure of private households on cultural goods and services** by consumption purpose [*cult\_pcs\_hbs*] is particularly relevant for our analysis.

Finally, culture participation and consumption can also be digital. The European ICT survey<sup>155</sup> provides statistics on individuals and households on the use of information and communication technologies at European level. Data given in this domain are collected annually by national statistical institutes and are based on Eurostat's annual model questionnaires (MQ) on ICT usage, which changes every year. The changes of questions in the MQ are required by the evolving situation of information and communication technologies. We consider two indicators from this source: the **use of ICT for cultural purposes** [*isoc\_ci\_ac\_i*] and the **use of ICT to purchase cultural goods and services** [*isoc\_ec\_ibuy*].

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<sup>151</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU\\_statistics\\_on\\_income\\_and\\_living\\_conditions\\_\(EU-SILC\)\\_methodology](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_statistics_on_income_and_living_conditions_(EU-SILC)_methodology)

<sup>152</sup> EU-SILC is based on a sample survey collecting comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions. Data are available at national level: however microdata should be checked for lower territorial level (regional). [https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150\\_88\\_1\\_466\\_ENG](https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150_88_1_466_ENG)

<sup>153</sup> [https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150\\_88\\_1\\_466\\_ENG](https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2150_88_1_466_ENG)

<sup>154</sup> For example, question QB4 explores respondents' participation in a range of cultural heritage activities in the last 12 months and is comparable with 2013 (Special Eurobarometer Survey 399, Cultural access and participation). QB4: How many times in the last twelve months have you ...? Visited a library or archive (e.g. to consult manuscripts, documents, ancient maps); visited a historical monument or site (palaces, castles, churches, archaeological sites, gardens, etc.); visited a museum or gallery; attended a traditional event (e.g. food festival, carnival, puppet theatre, floral festival); visited a traditional craft workplace (e.g. weaving, glass blowing, decorative art, embroidery, making musical instruments or pottery); been to the cinema or a film heritage festival to see a classic European film produced at least 10 years ago; seen a traditional or classical performing arts event (e.g. music, including opera, dance or theatre, folk music).

<sup>155</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc\\_i\\_esms.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_i_esms.htm)

Also the Special Eurobarometer on cultural heritage has a question about ICT use for cultural heritage purposes (question QB6).

Related to accessibility and participation in cultural heritage is also **popularity of cultural heritage endowments**. In order to collect data on popularity of cultural heritage endowments some sources, combining big data and standard, can also be used. .



**Table 5.30. Indicators and data sources of popularity of CH endowments**

Indicators/ Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
<b>Material cultural heritage sites</b>	List based on users' reviews	Tripadvisor and UNESCO – '10 best UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage sites'	NUTS 0, regional/local with georeferencing processing	2013 and 2018	World	Just two sites are European	<a href="https://tripadvisor.mediaroom.com/2013-01-08-TRIPADVISOR-REVEALS-UNESCO-WORLD-HERITAGE-SITES-MOST-RECOMMENDED-BY-TRAVELERS">https://tripadvisor.mediaroom.com/2013-01-08-TRIPADVISOR-REVEALS-UNESCO-WORLD-HERITAGE-SITES-MOST-RECOMMENDED-BY-TRAVELERS</a>  <a href="https://www.verdemode.com/top-unesco-world-heritage-sites-tripadvisor/">https://www.verdemode.com/top-unesco-world-heritage-sites-tripadvisor/</a>
<b>Material cultural heritage sites</b>	List based on page views of Wikipedia articles	Eurostat and Wikipedia – Experimental Statistics on UNESCO World Heritage Sites	NUTS 0, regional/local with georeferencing processing	2015	World		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/world-heritage-sites">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/world-heritage-sites</a>
<b>Five most visited museums, archaeological areas and monuments</b>	List based on number of visits	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics	NUTS 0. Based on the names it is possible to identify the corresponding region (NUTS 2)	Year 2007–2019 depending on the country	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland	Problems of comparability among countries	<a href="https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/">https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

For example, **Tripadvisor** has compiled the top ten best UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage sites across the globe in 2013<sup>156</sup> and in 2018<sup>157</sup>, according to their reviewers. Another example is the **Experimental Statistics on UNESCO World Heritage Sites** published by Eurostat<sup>158</sup>. These statistics result from a big data project using Wikipedia as a source. Page views of Wikipedia articles focusing on around 1000 UNESCO World Heritage Sites (2015) have been analysed. One or more Wikipedia articles (in 31 language versions) is associated with each site and the total number of page views. Online visits to Wikipedia are taken as a measure of popularity of the sites or a measure of cultural consumption of world heritage. These indicators may be used, for example to compare several sites (e.g. the Taj Mahal is the most popular site in the English Wikipedia) and assess the evolution of their popularity over time.

For each country **EGMUS** provides information on the five most visited museums, archaeological areas and monuments per year and country.<sup>159</sup> The time span varies from 2002–2019 according to the country (many missing data). Based on the names of the museum indicated, it is possible to identify the corresponding region (NUTS 2–3).

The pros and cons of data sources on cultural accessibility and participation are described in the box below.

### Box 5.7. Pros and cons regarding statistics on cultural participation (accessibility/popularity)

- Many indicators are computed using surveyed data (e.g. [EU-SILC](#); [Household Budget Survey - HBS](#); [European ICT surveys and Annual model Questionnaire on ICT](#); [Special Eurobarometer on Cultural Heritage](#); [City statistics database – former Urban Audit and the Large City Audit project](#)) and therefore provide comparable data, even if with limited coverage in some cases as in [City statistics](#) (which provide data at city level for the years from 1990 to 2019 although with many missing values).
- Some sources are exclusively based on individual perceptions ([City statistics - perception survey table](#) and the [Special Eurobarometer on Cultural Heritage](#))
- Some indicators from non-Eurostat sources allow for thematic focuses although with limited information (for example [EUROPEANA pro – ENUMERATE survey](#) provide some indicator on online visits).
- Some sources, combining big data and standard data, can also be exploited to determine the popularity of CH endowments (as in the case of the [EUROSTAT and Wikipedia – Experimental Statistics on UNESCO World Heritage Sites](#)).
- A synthetic indicator is the [OECD Better Life Index](#) that allows a comparison of material conditions and quality of life among OECD countries. The Index is calculated on the basis of 24 indicators covering 11 areas of well-being. The latest one relates to 2020 and also allows an assessment of how the OECD have evolved in the 2010–2020 decade.

<sup>156</sup> <https://tripadvisor.mediaroom.com/2013-01-08-TRIPADVISOR-REVEALS-UNESCO-WORLD-HERITAGE-SITES-MOST-RECOMMENDED-BY-TRAVELERS>

<sup>157</sup> <https://www.verdemode.com/top-unesco-world-heritage-sites-tripadvisor/>

<sup>158</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/world-heritage-sites>

<sup>159</sup> [https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/5\\_most\\_visited\\_museums/](https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/5_most_visited_museums/)

### **5.2.4.3 Data sources and indicators on public programmes and funding and in particular on European investments**

Indicators and data sources of government intervention in culture are also relevant for the analysis. Indicators of public programmes regarding culture and cultural heritage, public expenditure on culture, policies and governance of cultural institutions are summarised in the table below. A particular attention is paid to European investments in cultural heritage.

**Table 5.31. Indicators and data sources of public programmes and funding**

Indicators/Dimensions	Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link	
<b>EU funding</b> ERDF planned and implemented allocation amount 2014–2020 in five intervention fields related to cultural heritage and well-being.  Financial allocations allow the calculation of the following indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>total amount, incidence percentage on the total allocations;</li> <li>specialisation index in comparison with EU average;</li> <li>annual average amount;</li> <li>amount per inhabitants;</li> <li>amount implemented/planned.</li> </ul>	Allocations and expenditure of EU programmes; Cohesion Policy Database	NUTS 1 and 2	2014–2020	28 Member States and territorial cooperation		<a href="https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/2014-2020-Categorisation/ESIF-2014-2020-categorisation-ERDF-ESF-CF-planned-3kx-ekfq">https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/2014-2020-Categorisation/ESIF-2014-2020-categorisation-ERDF-ESF-CF-planned-3kx-ekfq</a>	
<b>General government expenditure by function (COFOG) – culture</b>	General government expenditure in cultural services (GF0802)	Eurostat – COFOG/National Accounts	NUTS 0	Year 1999–2018	EU-28, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland	COFOG GF0802 has to be selected	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Government_expenditure_by_function_%E2%80%9393_COFOG">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Government_expenditure_by_function_%E2%80%9393_COFOG</a>  <a href="#">[gov_10a_exp]</a>
<b>Regulations, approaches and policies related to cultural heritage</b>	Cultural policy system Cultural affairs Law and legislation	Compendium of cultural policies	NUTS 0	2020	25 EU countries  15 non-EU countries		<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/themes/cultural-policy-system/tables/#1558516517013-6cebadd0-3914">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/themes/cultural-policy-system/tables/#1558516517013-6cebadd0-3914</a> <a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/themes/current-cultural-affairs/tables/#1558516517013-6cebadd0-3914">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/themes/current-cultural-affairs/tables/#1558516517013-6cebadd0-3914</a> <a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/themes/law-and-legislation/tables/#1571228901346-6cb78d36-d1f5">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/themes/law-and-legislation/tables/#1571228901346-6cb78d36-d1f5</a>
<b>Cultural excellence</b>	List of European Capital of Culture	Creative Europe – list of European Capitals of Culture	Cities*	2007–2026.	EU-28		<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture_en">https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture_en</a>
<b>Governance of cultural institutions</b>	List of institution, agencies and government levels accountable for cultural development and protection in the country	HEREIN – European Cultural Heritage Information Network	NUTS 0	2019	19 EU countries and 9 non-EU countries	Pdf report for each country	<a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/herein-system/countries">https://www.coe.int/en/web/herein-system/countries</a>
<b>Ownership/management of museum</b>	Ownership and management of the museum, state/local/private	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics	NUTS 0	1998–2019 depends on the country (many	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway,		<a href="https://www.eqmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/">https://www.eqmus.eu/en/statistics/data_table/</a>

Indicators/Dimensions		Sources	NUTS level	Time	Country coverage	Comments	Link
				missing data)	Serbia, Switzerland		
<b>Expenditure on museums</b>	Money spent for museum management	EGMUS database – European Group on Museum statistics	NUTS 0	1998–2019 depends on the country (many missing data)	EU-28, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland		<a href="https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data-table/">https://www.egmus.eu/en/statistics/data-table/</a>
<b>Institution annual budget</b>	Budget available by the institution per year	Europeana collections. ENUMERATE core survey	NUTS 0	Year 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017	EU (No FR, BG), UK, CH	Raw data available	<a href="https://www.europeana.eu/it">https://www.europeana.eu/it</a> <a href="#">Europeana Pro</a>
<b>Existence of a digital strategy</b>	Whether the institution has a written digital strategy	Europeana collections. ENUMERATE core survey	NUTS 0	2012, 2014, 2015, 2017	EU (No FR, BG), UK, CH	Raw data available	<a href="https://www.europeana.eu/it">https://www.europeana.eu/it</a> <a href="#">Europeana Pro</a>
<b>Annual expenditure in digital collection</b>	Money spent in digital collection per year (total cost of ownership)	Europeana collections. ENUMERATE core survey	NUTS 0	2012, 2014, 2015, 2017	EU (No FR, BG), UK, CH	Raw data available	<a href="https://www.europeana.eu/it">https://www.europeana.eu/it</a> <a href="#">Europeana Pro</a>

\* Georeferencing is necessary for regional data

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on sources mentioned in the table

The indicator on **EU funding** related to the cultural sector is available in the **Open Cohesion Portal**. The categorisation system for the 2014–2020 programming period classifies planned allocations in five intervention fields related to the cultural sector under the ERDF: 76 –Development and promotion of cultural and creative assets in SMEs; 77 – Development and promotion of cultural and creative services in or for SMEs; 79 – Access to public sector information (including open data e-Culture, digital libraries, e-Content and e-Tourism); 94 –Protection, development and promotion of public cultural and heritage assets; 95 – Development and promotion of public cultural and heritage services. Data on planned allocations are available up to 2020 for all the 28 Member States and Territorial Cooperation.

An indicator summarising the **general government expenditure in cultural services** [[gov\\_10a\\_exp](#)] is available from Eurostat, of data on general government expenditure by economic function according to the international Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) in the framework of the **European System of National Accounts (ESA2010)**. **In order to isolate cultural services, the code GF0802 has to be selected.**

Furthermore, the **databases of the Culture** (2007–2013) and **Creative Europe** (2014–2020) programmes also provide **information on the funds invested in cultural heritage** interventions. These datasets also provide information useful for understanding the **distribution of the Culture and Creative Europe funds among the ESPON countries** and the **main types of beneficiaries** of cultural heritage and well-being interventions. The table provides an in-depth description of the datasets and of the analyses that can be carried out.

**Table 5.32. Culture (2007-2013) programme: CSV database**

Variables	Description	Labels (if codified)	Possible analysis that can be carried out
Programme funding	The funding subcategories of the culture programme.	Cooperation measures; Cooperation with third countries; festivals; multi-annual cooperation projects	-
Start date/end date	Information about the duration of the project.		-
Project identifier/external reference	IDs of the project. Relevant to link the observation to the project card on the advanced search.	-	-
Project title/project summary	Official name of the project/brief description of project actions and relevance.	-	-
EU grant award in euros	The amount of the grant. 'It represents the grant awarded after the selection stage and is indicative. Please note that any changes made during or after the project's lifetime will not be reflected here.'	-	For the relevant projects: descriptive statistical analysis of the amounts of the grants; average grant, minimum and maximum, quartiles.
Is a success story?	Success stories, or projects that have had exceptional results in terms of policy relevance, communication potential, impact or design are highlighted on the platform. They have been selected from a wider pool of good practice examples, or well-managed projects with very good results.	No/yes	For the relevant project: descriptive statistical analysis according to the previous variables. More sophisticated quantitative analysis (such as correlation) could be problematic also due to the small number of success stories.
Project website	-	-	-
Results available	Whether the documents/material about project results are available on the website or not. For the classification of the results, see the advanced search.	No/yes	-
Results platform project card	Online card with the information related to the project. Narrative description of the project reporting the same variables of the csv file. The link is available whether the results are available or not.	-	-
Participating countries	List of countries involved in the project.	-	Average number of countries involved, Rate of participation of country in relevant projects, Co-occurrences of countries in projects.
Coordinator's name/Coordinator's organisation type/Coordinator's address/Coordinator's region/Coordinator's country/Coordinator's website	Information related to the coordinator of the project. The codified values are those related to coordinators' <b>organisation type</b> and <b>country</b> .	-	For the relevant projects: frequencies of organisation type and country of coordinator. Possible linkages with grant amount and success stories.
Partner X name/Partner X organisation type/Partner X address/Partner X region/Partner X country/Partner X website	Information related to the partners of the project. The codified values are those related to partners' <b>organisation type</b> and <b>country</b> .	-	For the relevant projects: frequencies of organisation type and country of partners. Possible linkages with grant amount and success stories.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on Culture Programme database

**Table 5.33. Creative Europe (2014–2020) projects, CSV database**

Variables	Description	Labels (if codified)	Possible analysis that can be carried out
Programme	-	Creative Europe	-
Subprogramme	-	Culture (1113), Media (2221), Cross-sectoral (18)	-
Action	The typology of action within the subprogramme.	Considering only the Culture and Cross-sectoral subprogramme (1131), the projects implement the following actions: bridging culture and audiovisual content through digital, cooperation projects, literary translation projects, networks, platforms, refugee integration projects	-
Activity type	Brief description/key words of the main activity related to the project.	-	Search through free keywords (such as 'heritage', 'tangible', 'intangible', 'culture', 'cultural')
Call year/start date/end date	Information about the call and the duration of the project.	-	Average length of the relevant projects (in months)
Project number	Unique ID of the project. Relevant to link the observation to the project card on the advanced search.	-	-
Project title/project summary	Official name of the project/brief description of project actions and relevance.	-	-
Project status	-	Finalised; ongoing; terminated	
EU grant award in euros	The amount of the grant. 'It represents the grant awarded after the selection stage and is indicative. Please note that any changes made during or after the project's lifetime will not be reflected here.'	-	For the relevant projects: Descriptive statistical analysis of the amounts of the grants: average grant, minimum and maximum, quartiles
Is a success story?	Success stories, or projects that have had exceptional results in terms of policy relevance, communication potential, impact or design, are highlighted on the platform. They have been selected from a wider pool of good practice examples, or well-managed projects with very good results.	No/yes	For the relevant project: descriptive statistical analysis according to the previous variables. More sophisticated quantitative analysis (such as correlation) could also be problematic due to the small number of success stories
Project website	-	-	-
Results available	Whether the documents/material about project results are available on the website or not. For the classification of the results, see the advanced search.	No/yes	-
Results platform project card	Online card with the information related to the project. The link is available whether the results are available or not.	-	-



<b>Participating countries</b>	List of countries involved in the project.	-	Average number of countries involved, rate of participation of country in relevant projects, co-occurrences of countries in projects
<b>Coordinator's name/coordinator's organisation type/coordinator's address/coordinator's region/coordinator's country/coordinator's website</b>	Information related to the coordinator of the project. The codified values are those related to coordinator's organisation type and country.	-	For the relevant projects: frequencies of organisation type and country of coordinator. Possible linkages with grant amount and success stories
<b>Partner X name/partner X organisation type/partner X address/partner X region/partner X country/partner X website</b>	Information related to the partners of the project. The codified values are those related to partners' organisation type and country.	-	For the relevant projects: frequencies of organisation type and country of partners. Possible linkages with grant amount and success stories

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on Culture Programme database

**Table 5.34. Culture and Creative Europe – Advanced search of the results, CSV Database**

Categories	Type of results	Number of resources
Feedback from participants	Polls, satisfaction survey	83
Direct effects on participants and project partners	Statistics, figures	30
	Results of test evaluating skills and knowledge	13
	Other	97
Practical and reusable resources for the practitioners	Curriculum	2
	Training programme	28
	Toolkit	25
	Guide	52
	E-learning module, online-training, MOOC	1
	Video	112
	Tutorial	10
	Handbook, textbook	32
	Musical composition	1
	New methodologies and techniques	5
	Memorandum of understanding	0
	Other	57
Research material bringing forward the reflection in the sector	Research publications	104
	Studies	56
	Inventory of best practices	4
	Webinar	2
	Policy recommendation	6
	Other	48
Community building tools	Online platform	23
	Social media group	25
	Mobile app	6
	Other	47
Partnership and cooperation	New or extended partnership or cooperation	61
Dissemination material	Website	241

Categories	Type of results	Number of resources
	Presentation, recap video	321
	Photos	391
	Press articles	322
	Social media coverage	144
	Description of the project (PPT, Prezi)	142
	Exhibition	87
	Leaflets	904
	Figures of performance of dissemination	19
	Database	12
	Other	634
<b>Organisational and working documents</b>	Needs analysis	2
	GANTT chart	0
	Budget breakdown	0
	Reports	37
	Other	48
<b>Other</b>	Other	316

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on Culture Programme database

Concerning **regulations, approaches and policies related to cultural heritage in ESPON countries**, the **Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends**, a web-based and permanently updated information and monitoring system of national cultural policies and related development<sup>160</sup>, provides summary tables (for 25 EU countries and 15 non-EU countries) on:

- cultural policy system
- cultural affairs
- law and legislation

Each year the European Commission publishes an evaluation report on the outcomes of **the European Capitals of Culture**<sup>161</sup> of the previous year. The period considered is from 2007 to 2026. In the 2020–2026 period there is only the presentation of the cities.

**The European Cultural Heritage Information Network (HEREIN)**<sup>162</sup> is a useful source of information concerning the governance of cultural institutions. HEREIN is a European Cultural Heritage Information Network developed within the Council of Europe. It brings together European public administrations in charge of national cultural heritage policies and strategies to form a cooperation network in the domain of cultural heritage. A report is provided for each country with the **list of institutions, agencies, government levels accountable for cultural development and protection in the country**. Each national report focuses on cultural heritage policy, institutional framework, legal framework and ratified international conventions.

The **EGMUS database** and the **ENUMERATE core survey of Europeana** provide information on the governance of the institutions considered. The **EGMUS database** offers both indicators of **ownership/management of the museums** considered (state/local/private) as well as on the **money spent for the management**. The **ENUMERATE core survey** of Europeana also provides data on the **budget available** by the institution considered per year. Furthermore, two questions concern **digitisation**, i.e. whether the institution has a written digital strategy and details of the money spent in digital collection per year.

#### Potentialities and challenges of data related to public programmes and policies

The **Open Data Portal for the European Structural and Investment Funds** allows us to understand the amounts of ERDF funds allocated to culture and cultural heritage, and to identify the countries where such investments are more relevant. Data are organised so several dimensions can be considered in the analysis (e.g. fund, thematic object, form of finance, territorial context). Furthermore, it is possible to carry out the analysis at NUTS1 and NUTS2 level by using the OPs codes. However, the Open Cohesion data platform presents two main challenges.

The first one refers to the **difficulty in isolating cultural heritage investments from other investments in culture in general**. The categorisation system<sup>163</sup> used for recording the interventions funded by ERDF

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<sup>160</sup> At the heart of this platform lies the compendium database, which encompasses 43 cultural policy country profiles. These profiles are mainly drawn up and updated by independent cultural policy experts (i.e. 'expert authors'), in consultation with respective ministries. <https://www.culturalpolicies.net/about/>

<sup>161</sup> A European Capital of Culture is a city designated for a period of one calendar year during which it organises a series of cultural events with a strong pan-Europe dimension. This initiative is designed to: highlight the richness and diversity of cultures in Europe; celebrate the cultural features Europeans share; increase European citizens' sense of belonging to a common cultural area; foster the contribution of culture to the development of cities [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture_en)

<sup>162</sup> <https://www.coe.int/en/web/herein>

<sup>163</sup> The categorisation system is defined in Implementing Regulation 215/2014 with eight dimensions – <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0215>. These dimensions represent different ways of categorising the nature of the EU support (e.g. the intervention (activity) field, the form of finance, the territorial context). The data are in current prices and are regularly updated to reflect reprogramming notified by the programmes. In the

focuses only limitedly on cultural heritage. In fact, only two of the categories are specifically targeting cultural heritage: 94 – protection, development and promotion of public cultural and heritage assets, and 95 – development and promotion of public cultural and heritage services. The three remaining ones are focused on culture in general. However, even though not directly focused on cultural heritage, these categories could also include heritage investments. Moreover, managing authorities classify interventions discretionally. Thus, even though some interventions regard cultural heritage, they may be classified under other categories. This seems to be, for instance, the case of the Netherlands where according to the categorisation system there are no ERDF investments in cultural heritage, while according to the mapping at country level done by the ESPON country expert there are some investments.

**The second challenge refers to the lack of specific common achievement indicators focused on cultural heritage** among the core ones applicable to ERDF and CF operational programme, both in 2007–2013 and in the 2014–2020 programme period. One of the ERDF Common Indicators adopted in the 2014–2020 programming period (CO09) refers to the **increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions**. However, this indicator is not supposed to measure an actual increase, but an 'ex ante estimated increase in number of visits to a site in the year following project completion'. Therefore, it is merely an *ex ante* forecast. It is valid for site improvements that aim to attract and accept visitors for sustainable tourism and it includes sites with or without previous tourism activity (e.g. nature parks or buildings converted to a museum). The recognition carried out shows that data<sup>164</sup> for this indicator are available up to 2018 and only for 16 Member States (BG-CY-CZ-DE-ES-FR-GR-HR-HU-IT-LT-LV-MT-PL-PT-RO) plus territorial cooperation.

A change in the indicators used so far is proposed in the report '[Development of a system of common indicators for European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund interventions after 2020](#)'<sup>165</sup> (2018). This report proposed two new indicators to replace the one previously mentioned: an indicator that measures **the increase in visitors** and another one that assesses **the heritage attractiveness of supported sites** through open data based on the heritage ranking websites. Nevertheless, the two new indicators are not used in the 2014-2020 period.

The Open Cohesion data platform allows an understanding of the amounts of ERDF funds allocated to culture and cultural heritage, and to identify the countries where such investments are more relevant. This is particularly relevant for unveiling the countries that invest (and hence value) most in their cultural heritage.

Aside from Open Cohesion data and public expenditure data based on Eurostat – [COFOG/National Accounts](#), indicators of cultural policies and the governance of cultural institutions may be derived from heterogeneous data sources (often administrative data) that provide rather fragmented information. Examples are: the [HEREIN – European cultural heritage information network](#), the [EGMUS database](#), the [EUROPEANA pro – ENUMERATE survey](#), the EHHF Economic Task Force data on budget for conservation, restoration, repair and maintenance spent by all government levels for protected constructions, and money spent by owners for the conservation, restoration, repair and maintenance of protected constructions.

Even though not a primary source of funding for CH, the Creative Europe Programme also funds some special actions, which deal with CH and some of the societal well-being dimensions. The main data source for the analysis of CH investments implemented within the Creative Europe programme is the Creative Europe [webpage](#), where it is possible to download a database in the form of a csv/excel file with the *complete list of the projects available in the platform*. The files are available for both the Culture Programme 2007–2013 and the Creative Europe Programme 2014–2020. The table below shows the number of projects included in the database, also pointing out the number of projects for which results are available and the number of success stories. Each row of the database represents a project.

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programme documents only four dimensions were encoded for ERDF/Cohesion Fund (finance form, intervention field activity, territorial delivery mechanism and territory), while five dimensions were encoded for ESF (the ERDF ones plus ESF secondary themes). The intervention field dimension is the most complete in terms of financial coverage.

<sup>164</sup> <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/2014-2020/ESIF-2014-2020-Achievement-Details/aesb-873i>

<sup>165</sup> T33 and SWECO (2018). [Development of a system of common indicators for European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund interventions after 2020](#). [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/indic\\_post2020/indic\\_post2020\\_p1\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/indic_post2020/indic_post2020_p1_en.pdf)

**Table 5.35. Summary of the number of projects included in the database of Culture Programme 2007–2013 and Creative Europe Programme 2014–2020**

	CULTURE Programme (2007–2013)	Creative Europe (2014–2020)
N projects	737	3,352
Results available	78	376
A success story?*	33	18

\* From the website: ‘Success stories, or projects that have had exceptional results in terms of policy relevance, communication potential, impact or design.... They have been selected from a wider pool of good practice examples, or well-managed projects with very good results’.

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on CULTURE Programme and Creative Europe database

For each project, several variables are available such as the EU grant awarded to the project and the list of countries participating in the project (according to the nationality of the project partners). For each variable it is possible to run simple statistics.

The online database can be also queried using the function **Search** or **Advanced search**. This function allows the user to search for a specific project selecting two options, ‘for project’<sup>166</sup> or ‘for results’. The advanced search provides for different categories and types of results<sup>167</sup>. The term ‘results’ indicates the presence of project material and documents uploaded by the project partners. However, the information available is mainly narrative in nature and does not offer quantitative downloadable data. Some quantitative data are in some cases quoted within the text, but not listed per se. This means that to detect the presence of quantitative data, a preliminary textual analysis has to be carried out.

### 5.2.5 Mitigation strategy: data challenges and mitigation strategy

The collection of comparable data covering the ESPON space over time is challenging, due to the heterogeneity of data sources in terms of definitions adopted, whether they are survey or administrative data, their reliability and robustness, the level of geographic detail, the time span covered, etc. Data availability and reliability largely depends on the data considered and it is particularly problematic when considering the culture sector.

The following paragraphs list the main possible data challenges and possible solutions for the construction of a comprehensive data set of available data.

#### Missing data

The downloaded datasets from the sources present a relevant percentage of **missing data also at national level**, which in some cases might cause the loss of a substantial number of observations. This is particular relevant for earlier years observations. To reduce the impact on the analysis performed, a **linear imputation technique** could be applied to the data, since random imputation was considered not appropriate, given the spatial and time dimension of the data<sup>168</sup>. This imputation allows an increase in data availability. To avoid distortion and bias in the data due to imputation, we limit the application only to the following cases:

- gaps in between observations of maximum three years;
- data missing for two years preceding the first observation;

<sup>166</sup> Project criteria: Options (ongoing, completed, successful stories only, with results only, with factsheets only), programme (Creative Europe, Culture 2007–2013, Prizes and Initiatives), activity years. Also available: organisation name, country.

<sup>167</sup> The eight categories of results are: feedback from participants; direct effects on participants and project partners; practical and reusable resources for the practitioners; research material bringing forward the reflection in the sector; community building tools; partnership and cooperation; dissemination material; organisational and working documents.

<sup>168</sup> Imputation will be done through linear extrapolation, through the `ipolate/epolate` command in Stata, based on the formula  $y = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}(x - x_0) + y_0$  where  $x$  are the years, and  $y$  are the indicators.

- data missing for two years following the last observation.

After the imputation, the data is double checked to verify the consistency of the imputed values. Whenever the values resulted as inconsistent with the trend, the imputed value is discarded, and the missing one kept. However, the process may not fill all the missing values in the dataset, and some of them will still remain, affecting some variables to a greater extent than others.

Regarding the problem **incompleteness of regional indicators**, some strategies could be undertaken to complement the information obtained from data. They comprise the use of proxies (e.g. national value or value for comparable regions) and smoothing techniques, such as using national average-centred data or other weighing methods. This imputation allows an increase in the availability of the data, and to include more regions in the estimations.

General rules of imputation adopted are as follows.

- Only missing data within the period of interest will be imputed.
- In the presence of a fairly large series of observations before or after missing values, the chosen imputation technique is temporal interpolation, as described before. In the case of excessive variability with respect to observed values, the interpolated values are averaged with the correspondent NUTS-1 value.
- In the presence of alternating missing data (alternation of missing and not-missing data) temporal interpolation is not available and missing values are substituted with the previous NUTS-1 level data.

**When data are provided at city level (or lower, for example with an address) georeferencing can be adopted for regional identification.** With georeferencing it is possible to locate data at LAU level and then assign them at regional level (NUTS 1 / NUTS 2). This can be done by means of GIS software, which also allows pan-European maps (in vector format) to be produced for visual representations of spatial data.

### **Checks for duplications**

**Some indicators of CH (sites, theatres and opera houses) should be checked to avoid duplications.**

For example, the [UNESCO's World Heritage List](#) may include some sites already included in the list of [European Heritage sites](#) (this is the case for the *Imperial Palace* in Vienna) or theatres included in the [Opera Europa network](#) and in the [European theatre Convention](#).

### **Use of big data at local level from triangulated sources**

To prevent challenges regarding data comparability across country, we could use data at local level, especially in the case study analysis. Data comparability across time and partial data accessibility could be prevented by selected case studies in countries where some sort of big data can be used.

Triangulation of different big data sources as well as their joint use with data from official statistics can be used to reduce bias challenges.



## 6 Cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries: a transversal analysis

In order to better shape the conceptual and methodological design of HERIWELL, the project has undertaken in the initial phase an overview of how the ESPON countries tackle the topics of cultural heritage and societal well-being.

The mapping focuses on the following issues:

- relevant literature sources on cultural heritage and well-being, with a special focus on the domestic literature (i.e. in the home language);
- EU initiatives (policies, programmes and projects) focused on cultural heritage and well-being;
- exemplary practices on cultural heritage and well-being;
- data sources on cultural heritage and well-being;
- Covid surveys on cultural heritage and well-being.

The mapping was undertaken with the support of HERIWELL country experts. Country experts were asked to provide information on:

- the publications, studies, research projects from the last decade that attempt to assess the impact of cultural heritage (CH) on societal well-being – country experts were asked to include one to three studies on this issue;
- the most relevant EU initiatives in the field of cultural heritage explicitly or implicitly linked to well-being;
- one to three exemplary practices in the field of cultural heritage and well-being;
- the administrative, multipurpose and ad hoc data sources on cultural heritage and well-being;
- the existence of surveys on the impact of Covid on cultural heritage and well-being.

### **Methodology**

From a methodological point of view, the country mapping on cultural heritage and well-being included the following phases.

- Design of the country template, including four sections (literature, EU initiatives, exemplary sources, data sources) and codifying the main dimensions of heritage and of societal well-being, the geographical focus, the main methodologies, the target groups and the main funding sources (see tables below). A comments box was foreseen in the literature and EU initiatives section in order to collect detailed information on the respective literature source or EU initiative. The draft country data template was designed by the management team, based on the review of the international literature and policy documents. Three country experts were involved in the validation of the country data template. The final version was released following the country experts' validation, based on their comments.
- Identification of literature sources and EU initiatives based on country experts' knowledge and expertise in the CH field<sup>169</sup>, consultation with academics or authorities in this area and web search.
- Desk analysis of the collected sources and filling in of the country data template.

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<sup>169</sup> To this end it is worth recalling that all country experts have relevant in-depth knowledge on cultural heritage.

- Review of the draft country template by the management team and production of the final version of the country data template.

**Table 6.1. Classification used for the literature and policy review: dimensions and subdimensions of CH and well-being**

Focus	Dimensions	Subdimensions
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	Tangible	<input type="checkbox"/> Museums, collections; <input type="checkbox"/> Libraries and archives, including multimedia ones (e.g. movies); <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial heritage (including design); <input type="checkbox"/> Monuments / individual protected buildings; <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural ensembles, cities, towns <input type="checkbox"/> Religious buildings and artefacts; <input type="checkbox"/> Artistic works inherited from the past (e.g. literature, paintings, music, movies); <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape, natural and underwater heritage; <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology, archaeological sites.
	Intangible heritage (examples)	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical events <input type="checkbox"/> Rituals <input type="checkbox"/> Festivities <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional crafts and arts
	General CH, including theoretical, legal and policy content or studies	<input type="checkbox"/> General CH, including theoretical, legal and policy content or studies
	No or no explicit links to CH (e.g. 'culture' in general)	<input type="checkbox"/> No or no explicit links to CH (e.g. 'culture' in general)
<b>Well-being</b>	Societal cohesion	<input type="checkbox"/> Community engagement, volunteering and charitable giving <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Equal opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights, freedom of expression <input type="checkbox"/> Integration and empowerment of minorities, migrants and other disadvantaged groups; other issues related to social inclusion <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional justice (e.g. looted cultural objects, heritage in conflict) <input type="checkbox"/> Trust (in communities, institutions ...)
	Quality of life	<input type="checkbox"/> Education and skills, including digitisation and digital skills <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Individual satisfaction <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and research <input type="checkbox"/> Quality and sustainability of environment
	Material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing, price of land <input type="checkbox"/> Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)
	Other societal well-being	

Source: HERIWELL Consortium

**Table 6.2: Geographical and methodological focus, target groups and funding**

Geographical focus	Methodology	Target groups	Funding
<input type="checkbox"/> Country; <input type="checkbox"/> R/L: Regional/local information/urban areas; <input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary regions (e.g. cooperation programmes).	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistics, surveys; <input type="checkbox"/> Case studies, interviews, stakeholder analysis, etc.; <input type="checkbox"/> Other empirical information (please specify); <input type="checkbox"/> No measurable / empirical evidence (theoretical studies etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/> Residents (living close to heritage sites, in heritage-rich cities; etc.); <input type="checkbox"/> Tourists (heritage/cultural tourism); <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants or minorities; <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):	<input type="checkbox"/> ESF <input type="checkbox"/> ERDF <input type="checkbox"/> EARDF <input type="checkbox"/> EMFF <input type="checkbox"/> Other EU funds (please specify):

Source: HERIWELL Consortium

## 6.1 The literature dealing with cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries: a transversal analysis

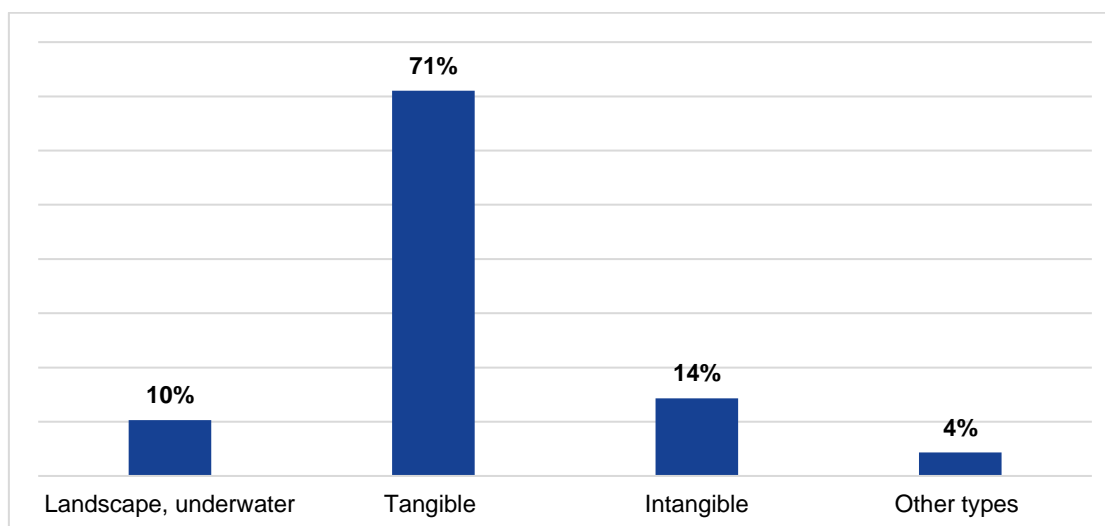
The mapping of the literature sources provides insights from studies available in national languages on how heritage and well-being are addressed. In particular, the review of the national literature unveils the dimensions of cultural heritage and well-being tackled by the mapped studies, the methodologies used, the geographical focus and the extent to which studies address target groups of the HERIWELL project (e.g. residents, tourists, migrants).

### Main findings

Overall, **country experts mapped 306 theoretical and empirical references, studies, articles and official national policy documents (i.e. policies not funded by the EU) from ESPON countries.**

TCH is the dimension most common in the literature on cultural heritage and well-being. ‘General’ cultural heritage is the second category present in the literature, followed by ‘intangible’ cultural heritage (11 %) and other types of heritage (digital, audiovisual, etc.).

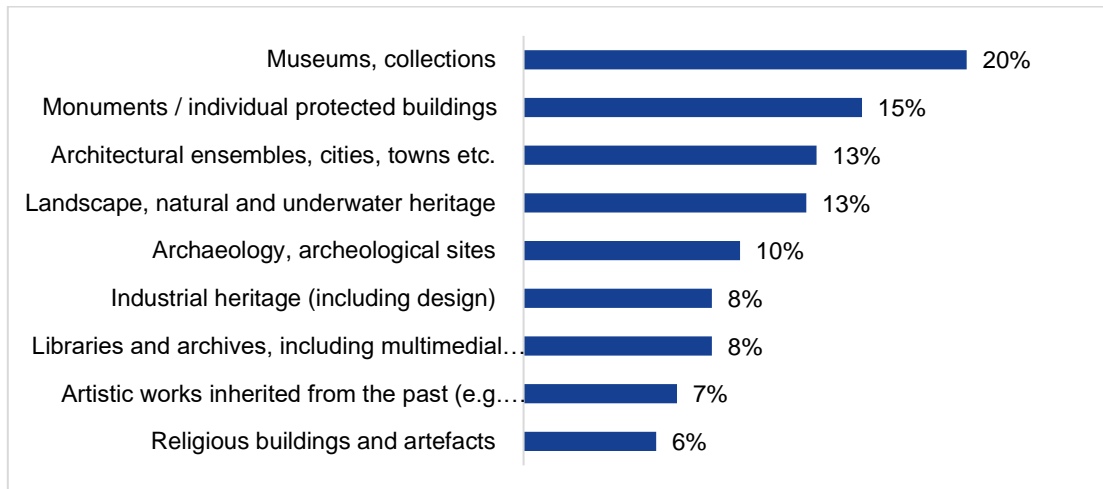
**Figure 6.1. Types of CH mentioned in the mapped literature: percentage of the total**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

Among the TCH dimensions, the ‘museums/collections’ is the most targeted by the analysed literature. ‘Monuments/protected buildings’ is the second category, while ‘religious buildings and artefacts’ is the category less targeted by the analysed literature.

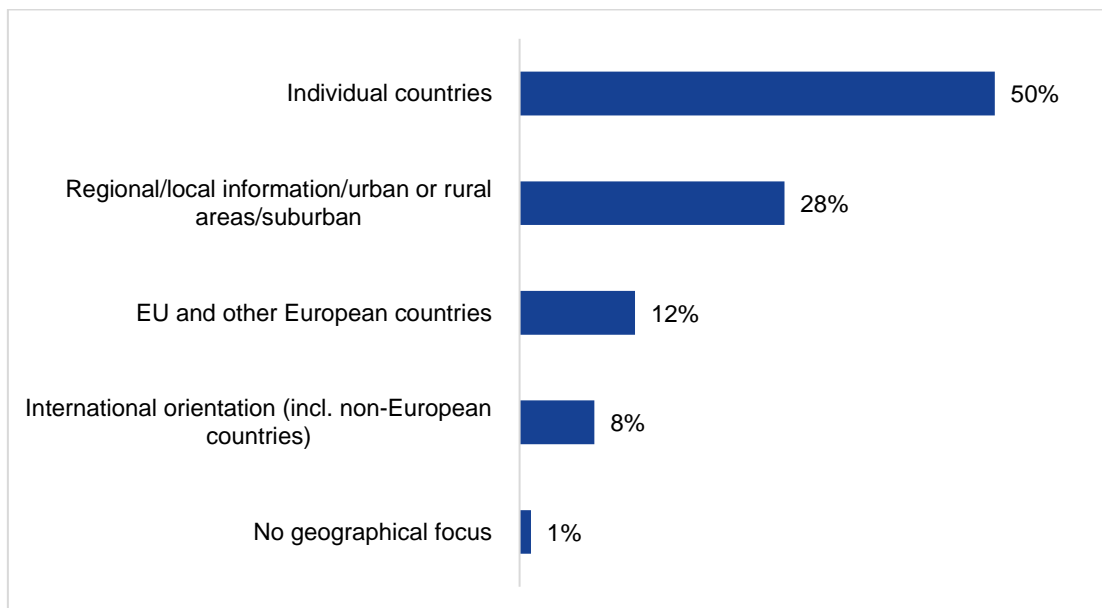
**Figure 6.2. TCH subdimensions addressed in the mapped literature: percentage of the total**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

Individual countries are the main focus of the analysed literature (51 % of the total). The regional/local dimension is tackled in the 28 % of the cases (Figure 6.3). The limited international and EU focus of the mapped literature may be related to the fact that studies in national languages were mostly selected.

**Figure 6.3. Territorial focus: percentage of the total dimensions selected**

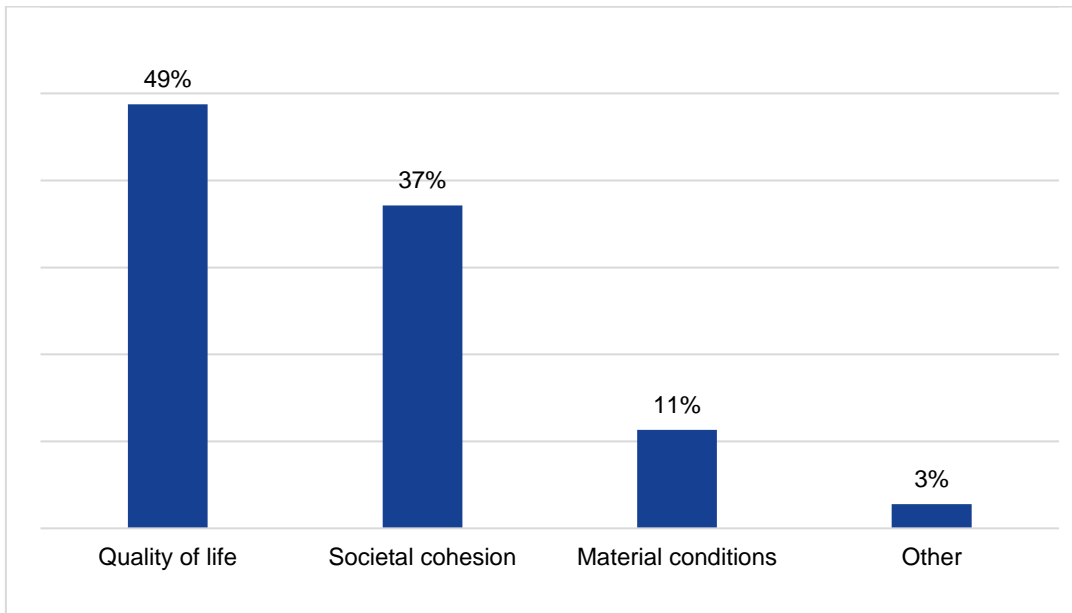


Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

The literature focuses on multiple subdimensions of well-being.

Among the well-being dimensions defined within the project, 'quality of life' is the one most commonly addressed in the literature (49 % of the total). The 'societal cohesion' (37 %) dimension follows. 'Material conditions' is addressed by the 11 % of the cases.

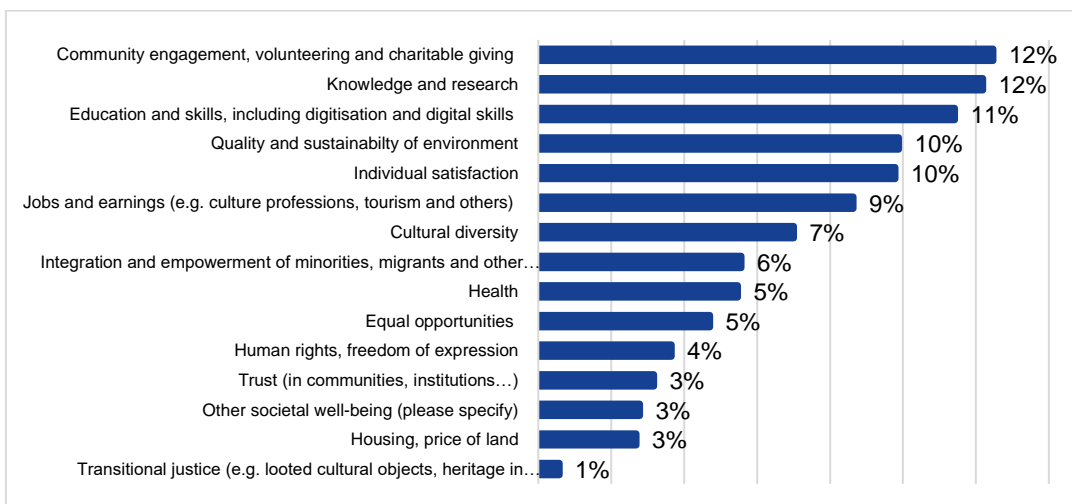
**Figure 6.4. Types of well-being dimensions of the mapped literature: percentage of the total**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

When looking at details, it can be noted that ‘community engagement, volunteering and charitable giving’ and ‘knowledge and research’ represent the main well-being subdimensions tackled (12 %). Education and skills is on par (11 %). Beside these two most commonly selected categories, it is also worth noting that all the subdimensions of well-being proposed by the HERIWELL classification are addressed through some studies, a fact that confirms the representativeness of the classification. The only exception is transitional justice that is almost absent from the debate. ‘Other societal well-being dimensions’ are selected in 3 % of the cases: within this category; the ‘national/local identity’ is mentioned, as well as the ‘attractiveness of cities’. **It is suggested that these categories are added to the list of subdimensions composing the concept of well-being in the CH domain.**

**Figure 6.5. Well-being subdimensions of the mapped literature: percentage of the total**



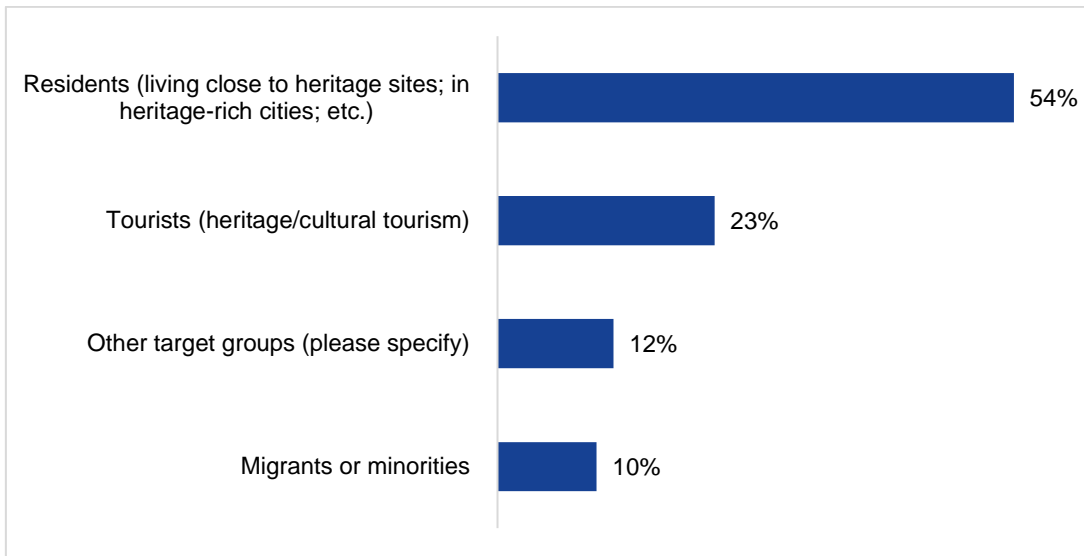
Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

Residents represent the target group most commonly addressed by the analysed literature, followed by tourists. Migrants and minorities are targeted by the 10 % of the references. Other target groups emerged from the literature are:

- professionals

- local/regional/national institutions and funding bodies in cultural-related fields
- youth and senior citizens

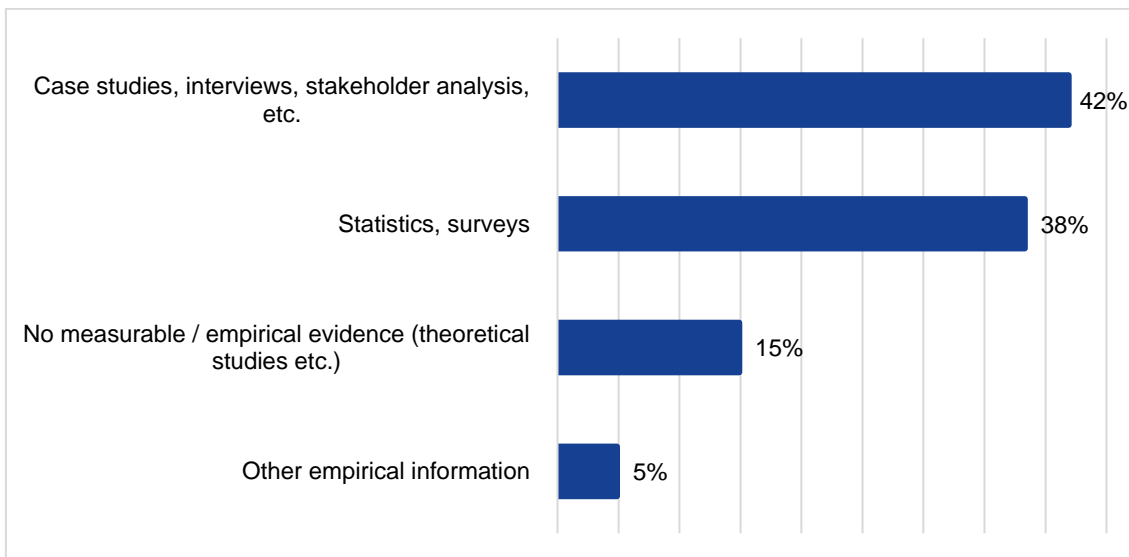
**Figure 6.6. Target groups of the mapped literature: percentage of the total**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

Among the methodologies mapped, the qualitative and quantitative ones constitute almost two equal groups. Only a limited percentage of the selected methodologies (15 %) refer to no measurable/empirical evidence.

**Figure 6.7. Methodology adopted: percentage of the total**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

## 6.2 The EU investments on cultural heritage and well-being in the ESPON countries: a transversal analysis

The mapping of EU investments in the cultural heritage field aims to provide an initial overview of how well-being is linked to cultural heritage. In particular, the mapping of EU investments aims to reveal the main policies, programmes and projects (hereafter named ‘initiatives’) that focus on cultural heritage and are explicitly or implicitly linked to well-being, the main cultural heritage and well-being dimensions targeted, the funding sources, the territorial dimension and target groups.

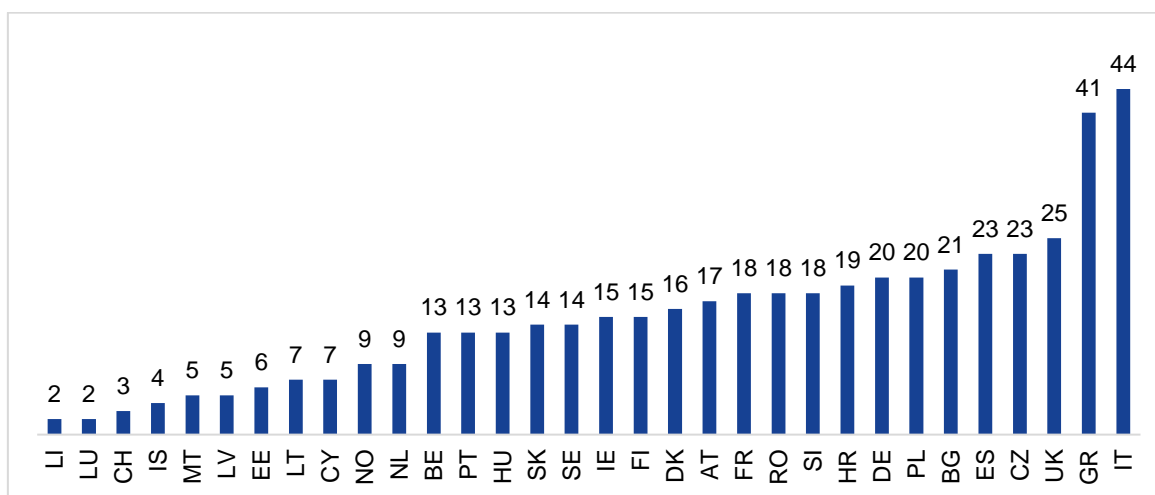
## Main findings

The country experts mapped **230 policies, programmes and projects** including cultural heritage investments explicitly or implicitly linked to well-being. Of the 230 initiatives, 121 refer to programmes, 103 to projects and 6 to policies. The limited number of policies may be explained by the fact that most of the experts focused especially on EU programmes and projects in order better unveil the links between heritage and cultural well-being. While the national framework on EU funds provides a general overview of their objectives and measures, it is at the level of programmes and projects that they are detailed.

Sometimes, an initiative may involve more than one country (e.g. territorial cooperation programmes, Creative Europe/H2020 projects). Therefore, it has been counted once for each of the countries involved.

The table below includes the number of initiatives mapped in the ESPON countries. A further more detailed mapping has been undertaken during the project and is included in Annex VIII a.

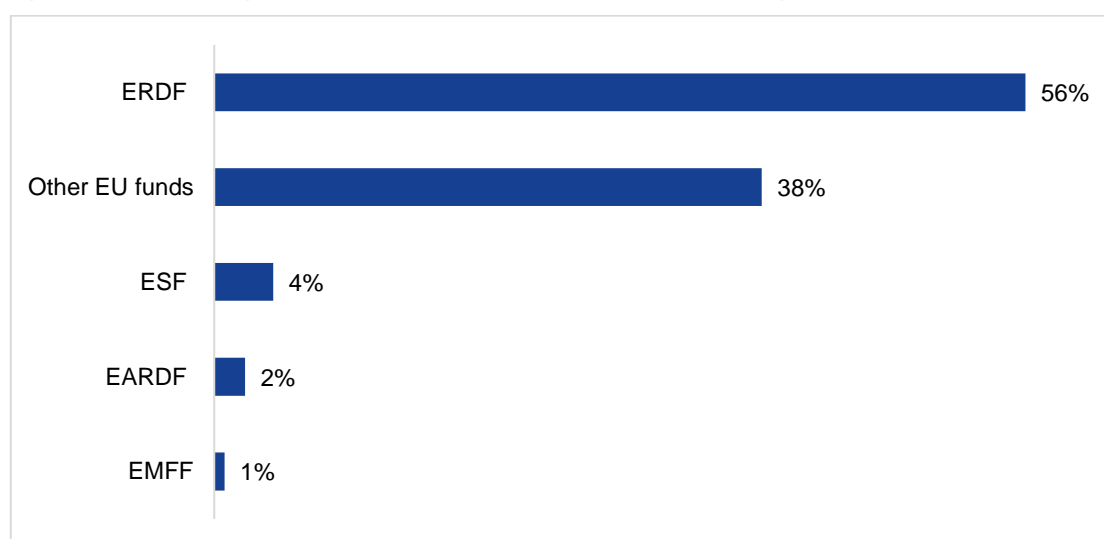
**Figure 6.8. Mapping of the EU investment initiatives focusing on CH and well-being**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

EU CH investments with a focus on well-being are generally funded by the ERDF, or by programmes managed directly by the European Commission (e.g. Creative Europe, H2020). ESF and EAFRD have a minor role in contributing to these initiatives.

**Figure 6.9. Funding sources of the EU initiatives: percentage of the total**



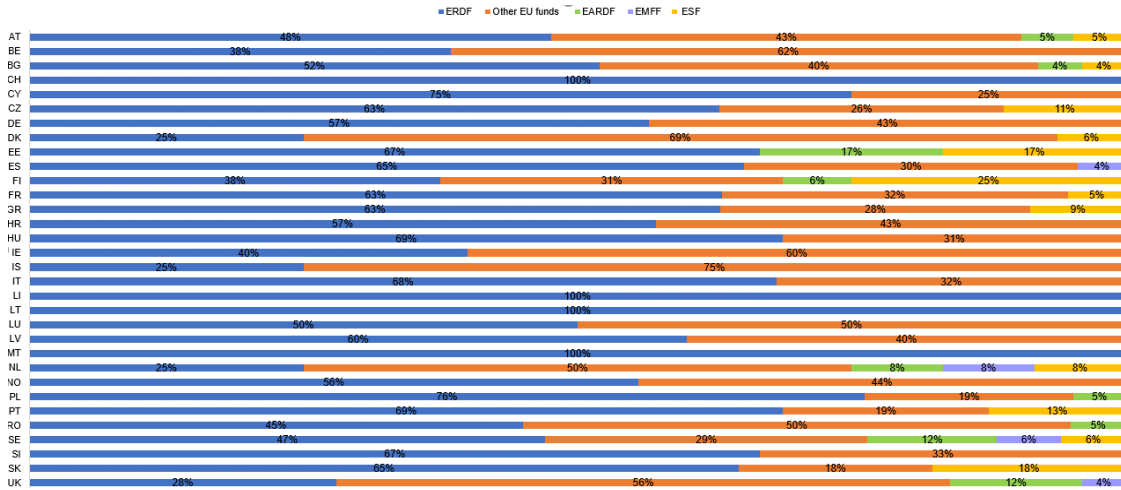
Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

ERDF represents the main funding source in almost all ESPON countries, with the exception of Norway, the UK, Ireland, Romania, Belgium, Sweden and the Netherlands, where other EU funds represent a more

frequent financial source. In Luxembourg and Denmark both ERDF and other EU funds constitute a relevant funding source.

ESF appears among the funding sources in nine ESPON countries, EAFRD in seven countries.

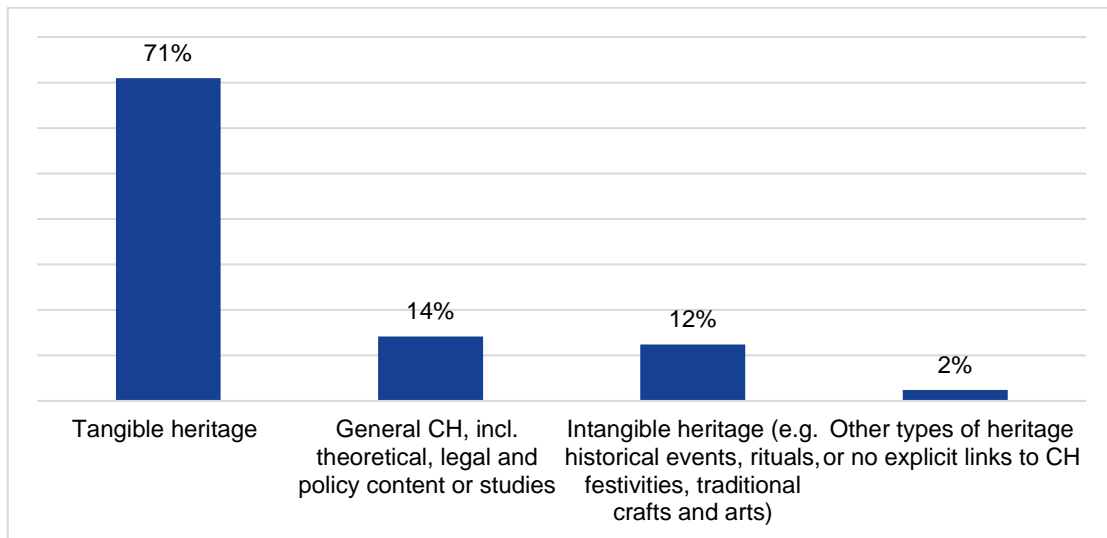
**Figure 6.10. Funding sources of mapped initiatives: percentage of the total, per country**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

The initial mapping of cultural heritage initiatives in ESPON countries shows that TCH is the most common focus of the analysed initiatives. 'General' cultural heritage is the second targeted dimension, followed by intangible heritage.

**Figure 6.11. Cultural heritage focus of mapped initiatives: percentage of the total cultural heritage topics addressed**

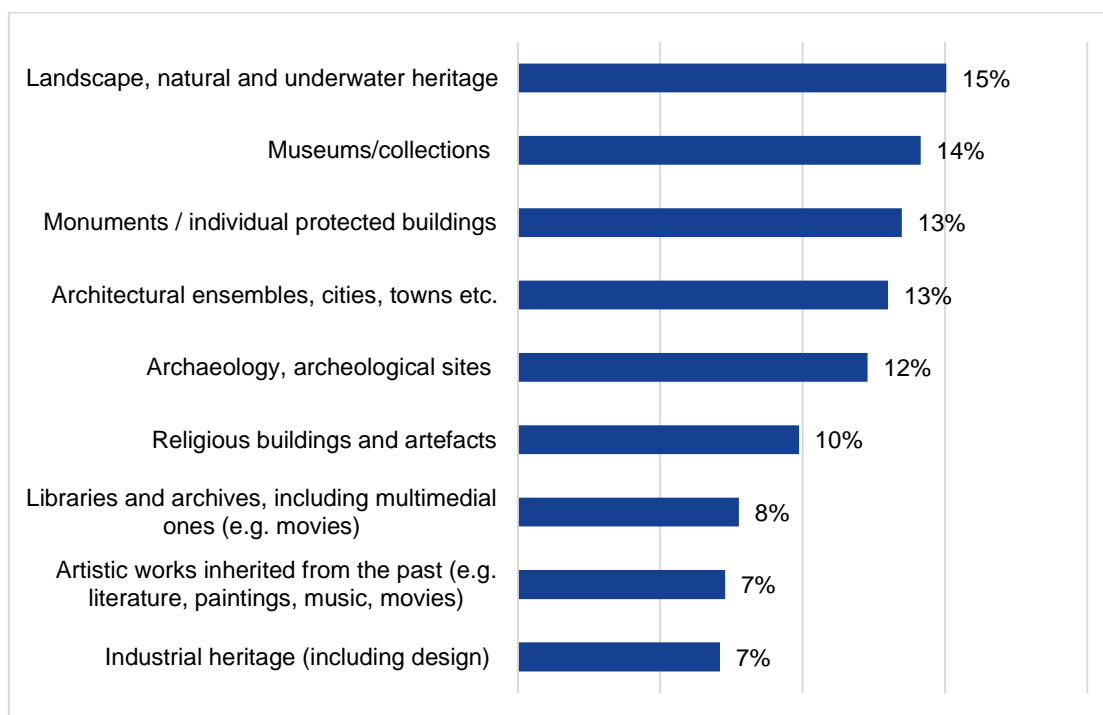


Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

Among the TCH dimensions targeted by the analysed initiatives, landscape/natural/underwater and museums/collections are the most frequent. On the contrary, libraries and archives, artistic works and industrial heritage are those less targeted.



**Figure 6.12: 'Tangible' heritage focus of mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total tangible cultural heritage topics addressed**

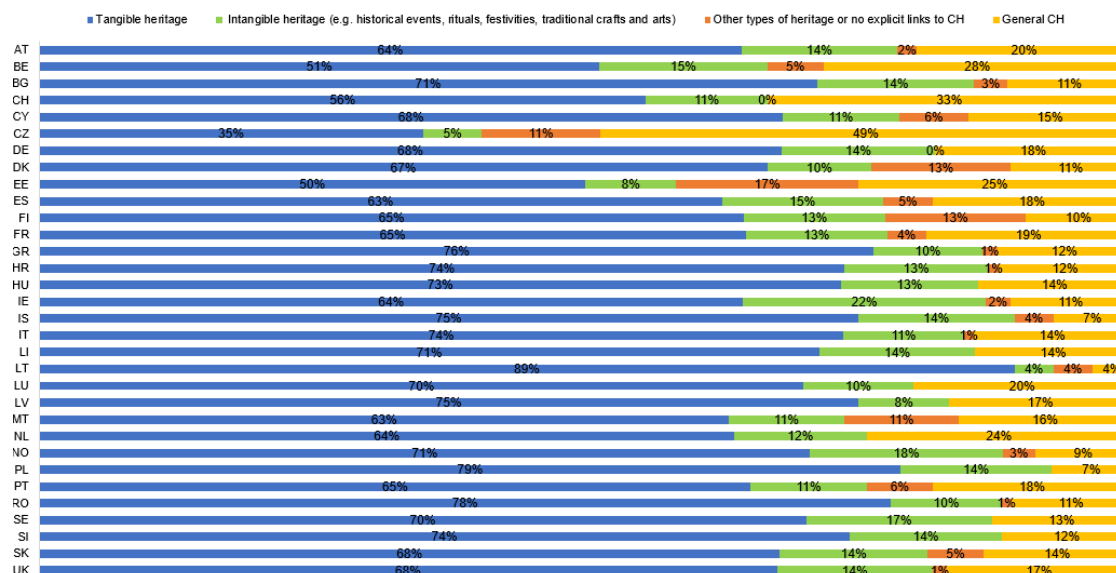


Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

The figure below provides a detailed overview of the heritage focus of initiatives mapped in each ESPON country.

**Figure 6.13: Cultural heritage focus of mapped initiatives per country**

**Percentage of the total cultural heritage topics addressed in each country**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

As noted above, tangible heritage is the most targeted dimension in all ESPON countries, but for the Czech Republic. In this country, 'general cultural heritage' represents the main focus of mapped initiatives. Furthermore, in Estonia TCH is tackled by half of the mapped policies, while the other half focuses in particular on general CH and other types of CH.

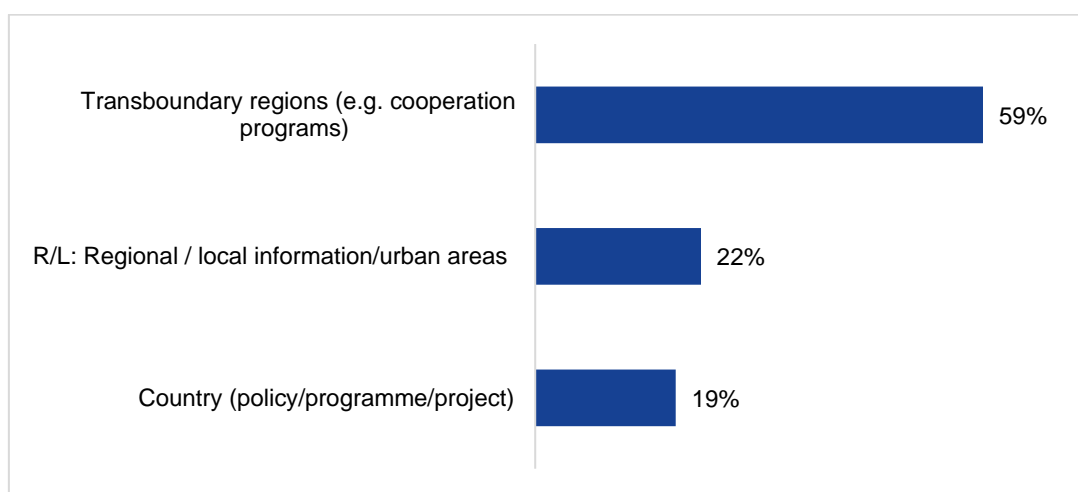
General cultural heritage is the second most targeted dimension in all ESPON countries, with the exception of Bulgaria, Slovenia and Ireland. In these three countries, 'intangible heritage' comes second.

Intangible heritage is less frequently targeted by initiatives mapped in ESPON countries compared to the tangible and general cultural heritage dimensions.

'Other forms of heritage' are only limitedly present in the analysed initiatives in ESPON countries, with the exception of Malta, Lithuania and Cyprus.

As to the *territorial dimension*, the transboundary one constitutes the main focus of the mapped initiatives. This is due to a relevant presence of territorial cooperation programmes and H2020, and projects such as Creative and Erasmus+ among the mapped initiatives. The regional/local dimension is the second most common category, while the country dimension is less addressed by the initiatives mapped. The fact that in most countries ESI funds are dealt with at a regional level explains the limited national focus of such investments.

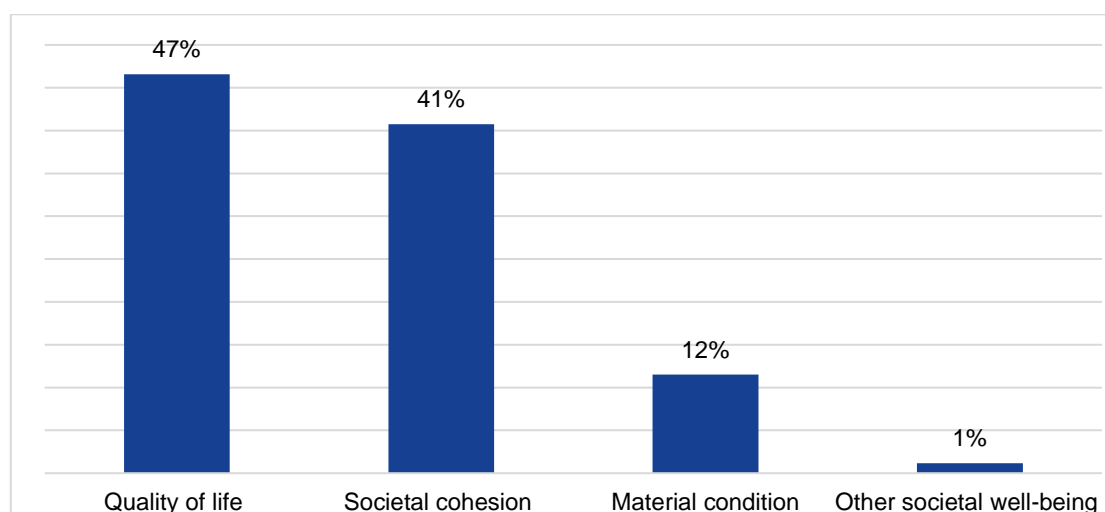
**Figure 6.14. Territorial dimension of mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total territorial dimensions selected**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

Almost all mapped initiatives focus on more than one of the well-being subdimensions identified within the project. Among them, 'quality of life' is the most frequent one, followed almost on par by 'societal cohesion' and 'material conditions'.

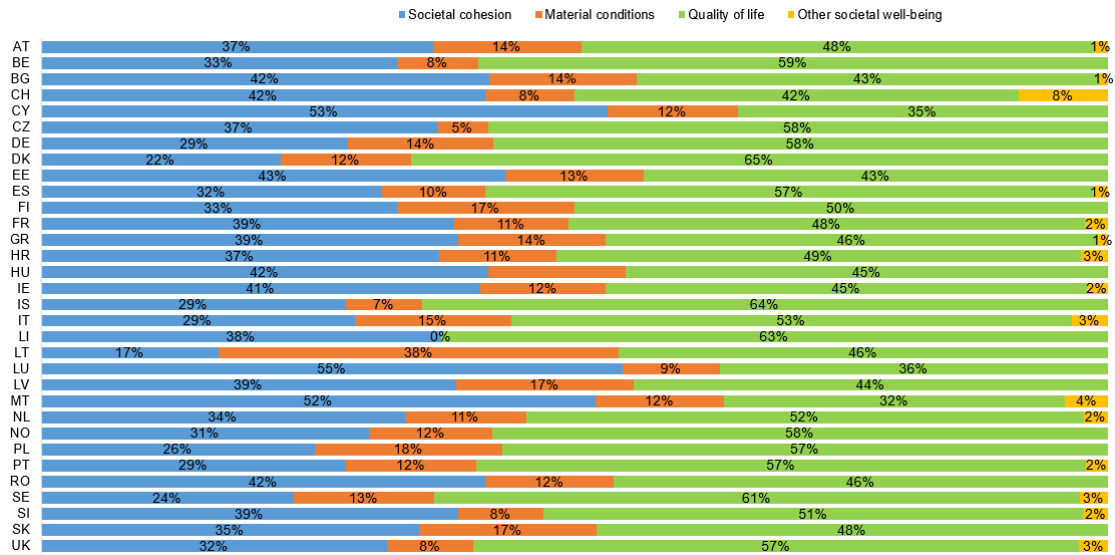
**Figure 6.15. Well-being dimensions of the mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total well-being topics addressed**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

As noted below, 'quality of life' is the number one dimension in all ESPON countries, but for Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta. 'Societal cohesion' is the second well-being dimension in all countries, but for Lithuania. 'Material conditions' are less present in the mapped initiatives in ESPON countries. However, in Lithuania it seems to be more frequent than in the other countries.

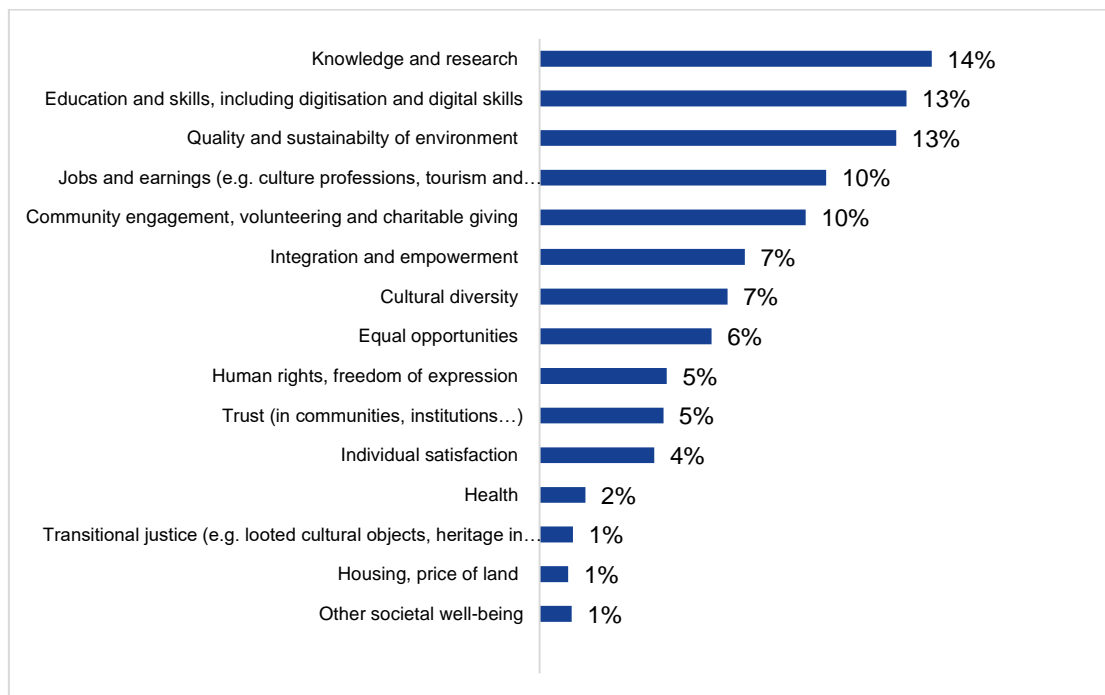
**Figure 6.16. Well-being focus of mapped initiatives per country. Percentage of the total well-being topics addressed in each country**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

When analysing details of the well-being categories mentioned previously, it can be noted that knowledge and research, and education and skills (including digital skills and digitisation) and quality and sustainability of cultural heritage are the most targeted well-being subdimensions. On the contrary, transitional justice, and housing and price of land are those less addressed by the analysed initiatives.

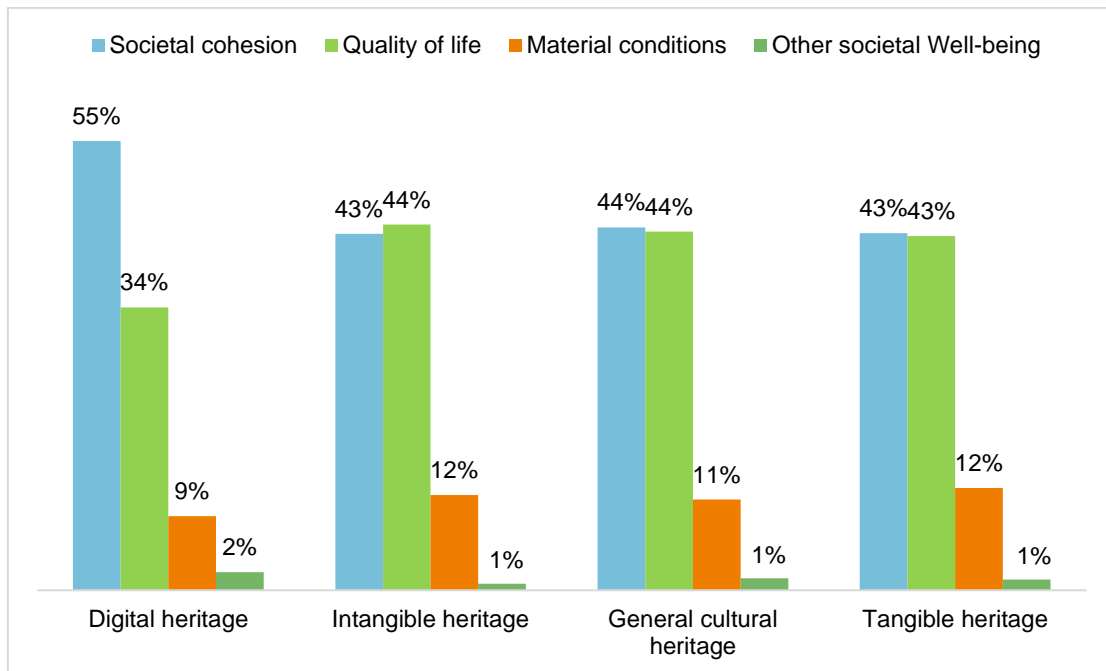
**Figure 6.17. Well-being focus of the mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

Societal cohesion seems to be the primary dimension for digital heritage. In the case of the other forms of heritage, societal cohesion and quality of life come almost on par. On the contrary, material conditions seem to be far less tackled by all forms of heritage.

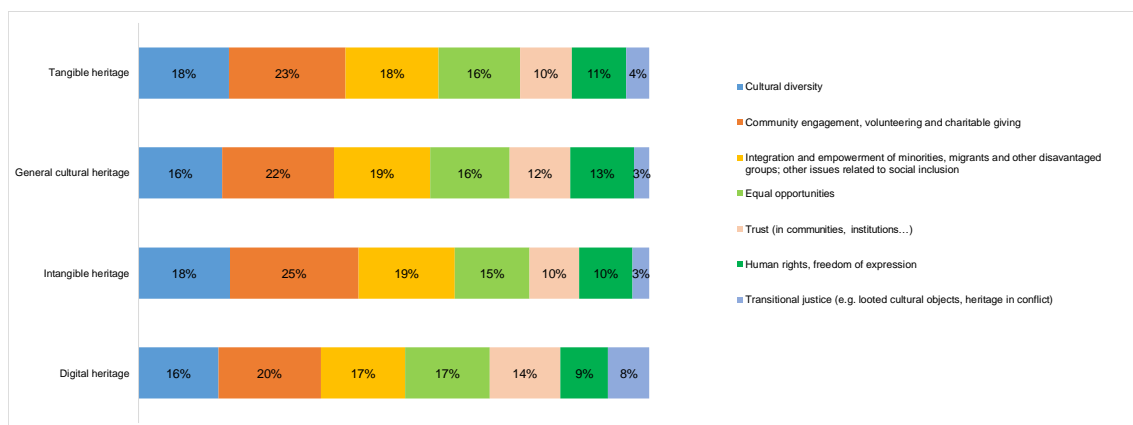
**Figure 6.18. Societal well-being dimensions per category of cultural heritage**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on policies, programmes and projects mapped by country experts in ESPON countries

Among the societal cohesion well-being subdimensions, community engagement, volunteering and charitable giving are the well-being dimensions most commonly associated with all categories of CH. Integration and empowerment of minorities and cultural diversity are on par or almost when it comes to tangible, intangible and digital CH. Human rights, freedom of expression and transitional justice are, on the contrary, those less tackled by all types of CH interventions.

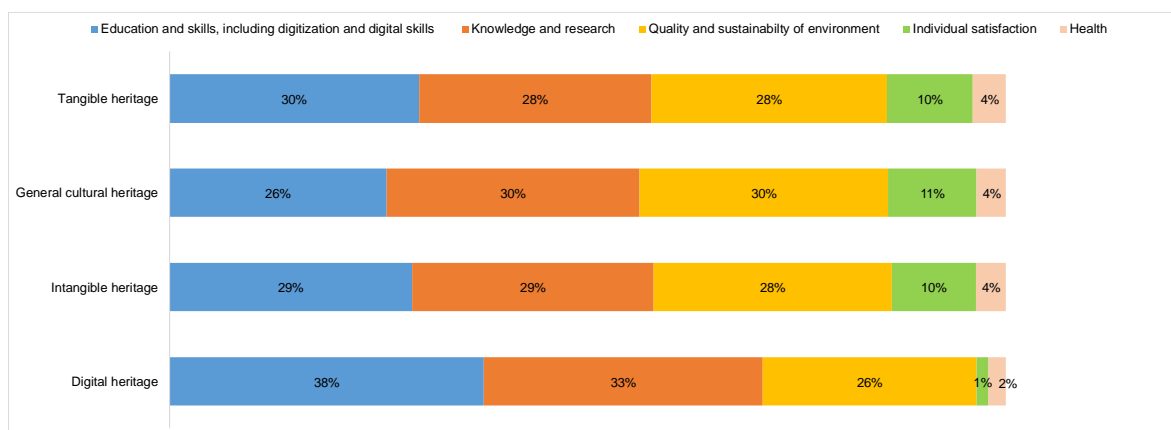
**Figure 6.19. Societal cohesion well-being subdimensions per type of cultural heritage**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on policies, programmes and projects mapped by country experts in ESPON countries

As to the quality of life subdimensions, education and skills, and knowledge and research are those prevalent in all categories of CH. While in tangible and intangible heritage, education and skills and knowledge and research are on par or almost, in the case of heritage education and skills takes the lead. On the contrary, health is the dimension less associated with all types of CH interventions and, in particular, to the digital heritage one.

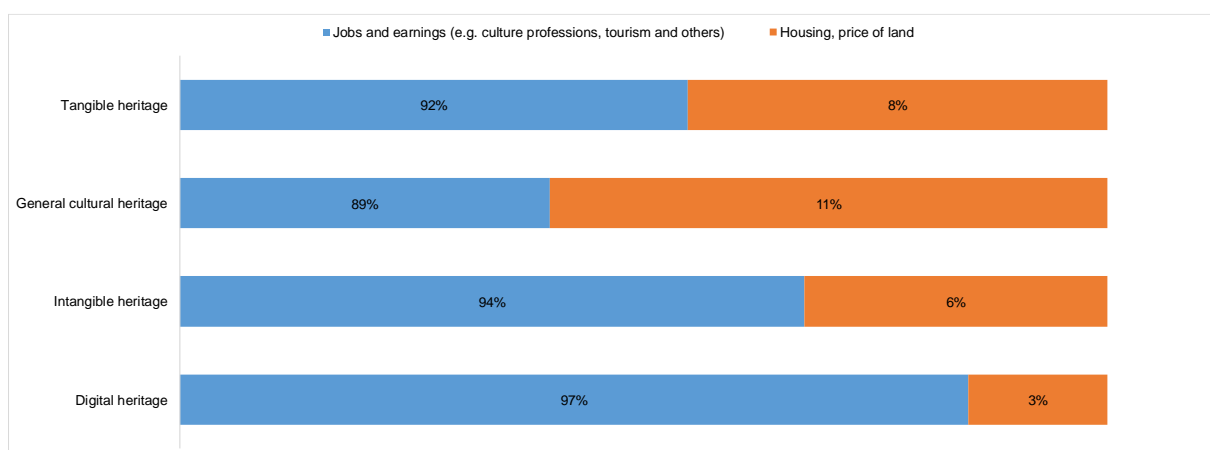
**Figure 6.20. Quality of life well-being subdimensions per type of cultural heritage**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on policies, programmes and projects mapped by country experts in ESPON countries

When it comes to material conditions, consideration of housing and price of land is limit in all types of CH interventions. Most of the CH interventions focus on jobs and earnings.

**Figure 6.21. Material conditions well-being subdimensions per type of cultural heritage**

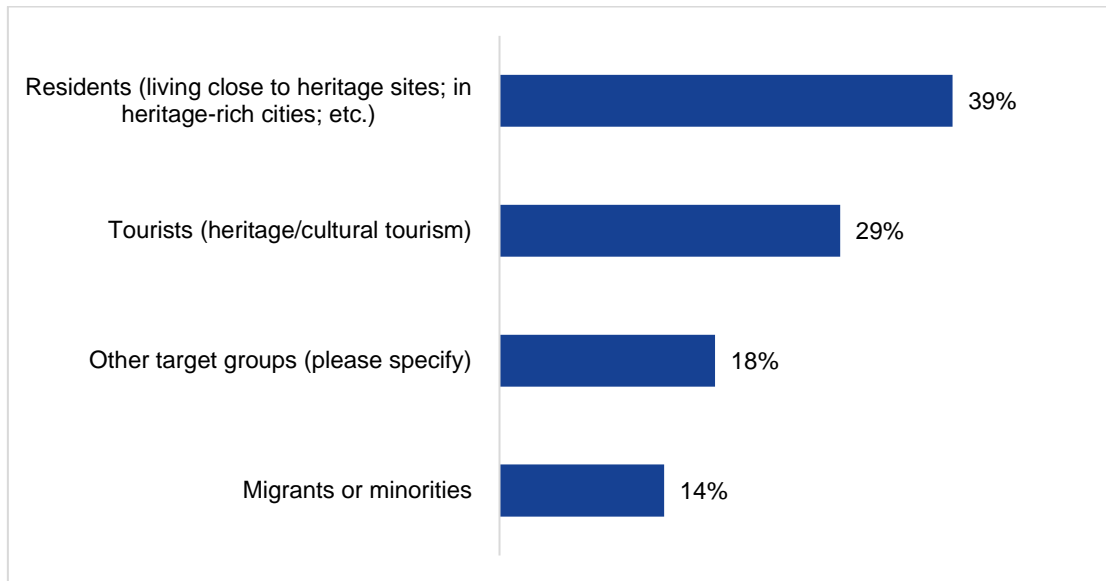


Source: HERIWELL Consortium on policies, programmes and projects mapped by country experts in ESPON countries

Residents represent the main target group of the analysed initiatives, followed by tourists. Migrants/minorities are addressed in 14 % of the cases. Other target groups of mapped initiatives include the following:

- public and private organisations
- enterprises (in particular SMEs)
- professionals in the cultural heritage field
- researchers
- teachers and more in general educators, and students
- people with disabilities
- children and young people

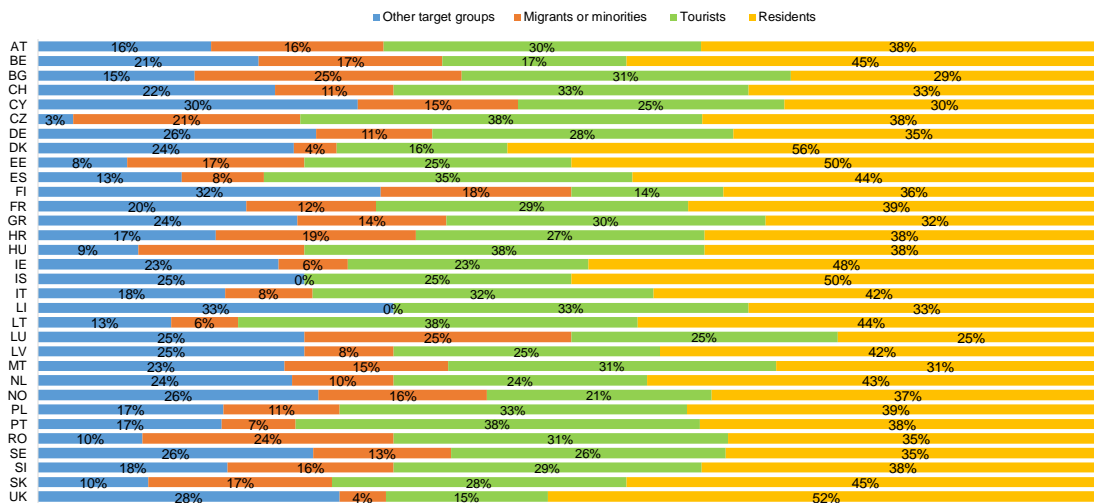
**Figure 6.22. Target groups of mapped initiatives. Percentage of the total target groups selected**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

The figure below provides an overview of the target groups of mapped initiatives for ESPON countries.

**Figure 6.23. Target groups of EU initiatives per country. Percentage of the total**



Source: HERIWELL Consortium on ESPON countries data provided by country experts

**Residents represent the main target group in all analysed ESPON countries**, with the exception of Bulgaria. As to the other target groups, the situation varies among the ESPON countries. **Tourists are the second largest target group** almost in all ESPON countries. Migrants/minorities are targeted more often from eastern countries (e.g. Bulgaria and Romania) and in Luxembourg. When it comes to eastern countries, this may be due to the focus on the Roma minority that is greater in these countries compared to the others.

### 6.3 Exploring exemplary practices on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries

The table below includes an overview of the exemplary practices mapped by country experts.

**Table 6.3. Exemplary practices on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries**

Country	Exemplary practice
AT	<p><b>Basket weaving with willow at the Suben Prison (Flechten mit Weide in der Jusztanzstalt)</b></p> <p>Basket weaving with willow is a traditional craft that requires a high degree of skill, endurance and creativity. In the handicraft business of the Suben Prison, basket weaving has been taught and developed for decades. An essential contribution to resocialisation is regular work, supplemented by training and apprenticeship. Basket weaving has been an integral part of the work offered at Suben Prison ever since it was founded. Every day, wickerwork of all kinds is produced and repaired, using only regional willow species. The inmates are instructed by judicial guard officers. After release, the knowledge gained can be put to use. The learning of manual skills and the resulting sense of achievement for the prisoners also have a therapeutic benefit. Through the exchange and cooperation with people from over 40 countries, creative ideas from Asian and African countries flow into the work. The result is a diverse range of products, from shopping baskets of all sizes, fruit and bread baskets to wickerwork for house and garden – there are no limits to the imagination.</p> <p>The project is supported by the judicial guard officers who have been instructing in wickerwork over the years and hold courses inside and outside the prison. The local population shows great interest in the craft, especially when the prisoners themselves demonstrate their craft skills at events. The products are also very popular and are offered for sale through the prison and at handicraft and Christmas markets.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> prisoners  <b>Weblink:</b> <a href="https://www.iustiz.gv.at/ja_suben/justizanstalt-suben/arbeitswesen/produkte~2c94848542ec498101446d8b88c55055_de.html">https://www.iustiz.gv.at/ja_suben/justizanstalt-suben/arbeitswesen/produkte~2c94848542ec498101446d8b88c55055_de.html</a>  <b>CH focus:</b> ICH  <b>SWB focus:</b> Education and skills; integration and empowerment of minorities, migrants and other disadvantaged groups</p>
AT	<p><b>Werkraum Bregenzwald</b></p> <p>Werkraum Bregenzwald is a craft and trade association established in 1999, uniting craftspeople of different guilds, promoting cooperation and exchange of ideas. Today, it consists of around 100 members representing different crafts and trades such as carpentry, cabinet making, metal work, plumbing, electrical engineering, upholstery, construction, clothing, shoemaking, goldsmith and other service sectors. Most workshops are small enterprises with fewer than 10 employees. The activities of Werkraum are financed through annual membership fees and funds from the government and the EU, and regional subsidies and private sponsorships. The centre also offers educational programmes, encouraging its apprentices to participate in school programmes in order to strengthen personal development skills of the young professionals. It further provides a space for exhibitions as well as events, a sales platform for regional crafted products. In 2016, the Werkraum Bregenzwald was inscribed on UNESCO's Register of Good Safeguarding Practices (for intangible cultural heritage), together with two other regional centres for craftsmanship.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, young professionals  <b>Weblink:</b> <a href="http://www.werkraum.at">www.werkraum.at</a></p>
AT	<p><b>CreativeCH, Salzburg</b></p> <p>Since 1997, the old town of Salzburg has been part of the UNESCO World Heritage Network. Together with scientific and cultural heritage institutions as well as creative industry actors, the research society Salzburg Research (a research institute owned by the Federal Province of Salzburg) has been creating new opportunities for cultural mediation. Via digital means and the internet, a new creative approach to the city's cultural heritage is created for locals, and in particular young people, as well as the opportunity for getting to know parts of the city, away from major sights for visitors. As a means to this end, the internet platform 'Cultural Experience' was developed, showing digitised historical photographs that allow visitors to observe how the city has changed over time. Further, an interactive map of the city presents photos, videos and audio material of the poet Georg Trakl, complementing the boards presenting poems that can be found all around the city.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, young people, tourists  <b>Weblink:</b> <a href="https://kulturerleben.salzburgresearch.at/">https://kulturerleben.salzburgresearch.at/</a></p>
BE	<p><b>Cité Miroir (ERDF – co-funded) – Wallonie</b></p> <p>The Cité Miroir project set out to renovate the Sauvenière baths in Liège, Belgium by transforming them into a hub of culture, citizenship and memory. Once derelict, the new facility now includes a 1 000 m<sup>2</sup> exhibition space, a 260-seat theatre, meeting rooms, a bookstore and a library. The restored structure has boosted economic activity and local tourism in the surrounding district. In the centre of Liège, in January 2014 the former thermal baths of La Sauvenière became La Cité Miroir, a cultural and citizen space. The diversity and wealth of activities make this a venue for unique expression dedicated to citizenship, memory and cultural dialogue. Three non-profit associations share the space</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>at La Cité Miroir: Les Territoires de la Mémoire, the Centre d'Action Laïque de la Province de Liège and MNEMA, which manages the venue. Many external operators also use the venue for their events, all related to the values that are defended by La Cité Miroir. In a rapidly evolving city, La Cité Miroir is helping to shape the new identity of Liège by increasing ties with other cultural and association operators, protecting a listed heritage building, regenerating the Neujean district and meeting the expectations of an enlightened and demanding general public.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p>Weblink: <a href="http://www.citemiroir.be/en">http://www.citemiroir.be/en</a></p>
BE	<p><b>Bois du Cazier</b></p> <p>The Bois du Cazier, a former coal mine located in Marcinelle (Charleroi), was created in 1822. It remained in the collective memory following the disaster of 8 August 1956 which claimed the lives of 262 miners of 12 different nationalities. The rehabilitated and reclassified site has become a place to evoke the said disaster and to remember the profession of a miner since it opened to the public in 2002. In addition to the 'Space August 8, 1956' dedicated to the reconstruction of the tragedy, the site houses the Museum of Industry, the Glass Museum and the Forge Workshops. The investments made there focused on site remediation (demolition and renovation of buildings); developing tourist potential, in particular by fitting out buildings and space intended for the memorial (scenography, display cases, projection room, ticket office, restaurant, concierge, infrastructure for archiving collections, etc.) and the development and enhancement of the surroundings of the site (signage, parking, etc.). These elements have contributed to making Bois du Cazier a major tourist attraction in Wallonia, welcoming more than 35 000 visitors per year. Along with Blegny-Mine, Bois-du-Luc and Grand-Hornu, Bois du Cazier is now one of the Walloon mining sites listed as World Heritage by UNESCO.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, vulnerable groups (miners and their families), tourists</p> <p>Weblink: <a href="http://www.leboisducazier.be/en/">http://www.leboisducazier.be/en/</a></p>
BG	<p><b>Plovdiv Chitalishte platform</b></p> <p>The online platform is integrated with the overall virtual portfolio of Plovdiv. The categories are a list of all Chitalishte (Bulgarian public institutions and buildings that fulfil several functions at once, such as a community centre, library and a theatre), organised by regions, with their brief history and descriptions, their activities, spaces such as libraries, reading rooms, exhibition spaces, concert halls and many others. The platform offers an updated event calendar and current news from the Chitalishte and their activities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p>Weblink: <a href="https://zachitalishta.com/?lang=en">https://zachitalishta.com/?lang=en</a></p>
BG	<p><b>Balkan Heritage Foundation (BHF)</b></p> <p>The BHF is a Bulgarian public, non-profit, non-governmental organisation established in 2008. The Foundation has conducted and supported archaeological and heritage conservation projects as well as educational courses, public lectures, exhibitions, advocacy campaigns and publications. BHF collaborates with universities, museums, research institutes, municipalities, media, business companies and other organisations from the region and beyond.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> scholars, researchers</p> <p><a href="https://balkanheritage.org/category/news/">https://balkanheritage.org/category/news/</a></p>
BG	<p><b>International project European Stories</b></p> <p>The international project European Stories ('Истории от Европа') with the support of Erasmus+ aims to develop two years of activities that encourage the creation of new cultural routes in the tourism field. The project is directed towards the conception of urban walks and experiences that offer an alternative perspective on a given space (city, neighbourhood, district, etc.); share stories of places and local communities; stimulate the linguistic and cultural diversity of the place; and strive to create opportunities for sustainable development of the tourism sector. The partners plan to develop a training module and test models for the creation of a city tour based on local stories. Intercultura Consult works with the University of Plovdiv 'Paisii Hilendarski' to develop a methodology and test the model, as well as to create a programme to train representatives from different organisations or people from the local community who wish to develop their own tour related to their own people, history or city. Intercultura Consult's goals are both training and exploring the business models of inclusive tourism organisations to promote sustainable tourism and local development.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists.</p> <p>Weblink: <a href="https://inter-cultura.eu/european-stories/">https://inter-cultura.eu/european-stories/</a></p>
BG	<p><b>Creation of a digital centre for cultural heritage in the Municipal Historical Museum of Tutrakan</b></p>



Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>Project: 'Създаване на дигитален център за културно наследство в Общински исторически музей – Тутракан' ['Creation of a digital centre for cultural heritage in the Municipal Historical Museum – Tutrakan'] for the period 2015–2016. Funded by programme BG08 'Cultural heritage and contemporary arts', EEA grants.</p> <p>Preservation of the cultural heritage, improvement of the access and its popularisation through modern information technologies, creation of a Digital Centre in the Municipal Historical Museum – Tutrakan and documentation of the cultural history of the municipality.</p> <p>Through the establishment of a digital environment and digitisation of the museum collections, the project increases access to the diverse cultural heritage of the region and reaches new audiences. The project focuses on both tangible and intangible CH. It aims at professional development of the specialists working in the museum, as well as integration of minority groups through participation in training activities for working with new technologies.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, students, minorities (Roma and ethnic Turks)</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.museumtutrakan.com/?cid=18">http://www.museumtutrakan.com/?cid=18</a></p>
CH	<p><b>Sustainability of build heritage in Switzerland</b></p> <p>All responsibilities for heritage buildings in Switzerland rest with the cantons. The federal government and the cantons have developed a great variety of documentation and practice handouts on how to deal with environmental concerns, namely questions of energy use and climate, into the maintenance and upgrading of heritage buildings. The federal government published a series of good practices on a government <b>website</b> and a wealth of information including other examples, instructions on technical details and addresses for advice and support. Switzerland is thus taking on the challenge of climate change in the context of heritage. If sustainable environmental policies in this context are going to be a dimension of well-being, this might be an example.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, experts</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.bak.admin.ch/bak/de/home/kulturerbe/heimatschutz-und-denkmalpflege/denkmal-und-energie.html">https://www.bak.admin.ch/bak/de/home/kulturerbe/heimatschutz-und-denkmalpflege/denkmal-und-energie.html</a></p>
CZ	<p><b>Regeneration of the industrial heritage site in Ostrava</b></p> <p>The area of Dolní Vítkovice is a unique place where coal mining and production of raw steel was undertaken between the years 1828 and 1998. It was in 1828 when Rudolf I. of Bohemia, the archbishop of Olomouc, ordered that the metallurgical plant was to be established in Vítkovice. This was the start of the unique place for heavy industrial production which until then was unprecedented in Europe. The industrial giant has now changed into no less a unique educational, cultural and social centre with reach beyond the country borders. The area seems to be a success story of industrial heritage revitalisation. The National Heritage Institute has been involved in the transformation of the complex and the gradual restoration of the listed buildings, which is appreciated by experts in the Czech Republic and abroad. This is evidenced, for example, by the special jury prize in the European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage of 2014; the transformation of the former gas tank into the multifunctional Gong auditorium won the special jury prize in 2013 at the prestigious competition Best of Realty. In the same year, Gong won the prestigious Building of the Year prize and at the Expo Real trade fair, it ranked among the top 10 buildings in the world. Since 2016, the managing organisation of Dolní Vítkovice has been a member of the prestigious ERIH (European Route of Industrial Heritage) association, which brings together over 1 750 technical monuments throughout Europe. In the autumn of 2019 the Czech Ministry of Culture announced plans for opening a new national museum in the upcoming years.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists.</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.dolnivitkovice.cz/en/">https://www.dolnivitkovice.cz/en/</a></p>
CZ	<p><b>Museum of Romani Culture in Brno</b></p> <p>The Museum of Romani Culture in Brno was founded in 1991 as a non-profit organisation at the initiative of Roma intellectuals. Since 2005, the Museum of Romani Culture has become a state contributory organisation of the Ministry of Culture and became a unique institution worldwide. Since the beginning, the museum has primarily sought to build its collection (approximately 25 000 collection items at present) documenting the Romani culture and history. Today it administers the funds of traditional crafts and professions, types of dwellings, interior furnishings, clothing and jewellery, fine arts, written materials, posters and invitations, audio, photo and video documentation, library, echoes of the Romani culture in the culture of the major society and the auto-documentation fund of the museum. The original historical items part of the collection are presented in the permanent exhibition called The Story of the Roma / Le Romengero drom. Apart from the permanent exhibition, the museum offers a wide range of temporary exhibitions to the public. It also organises a number of other public events – the annual Museum Night, lectures and meetings, film evenings, fashion shows, concerts or book promotions and sales of music of its own production and others, etc. The library and the study room in the museum are available to researchers. The museum also runs the Museum Kids Club that offers a programme to children from the neighbourhood of the museum several days of the week; schoolchildren and youth can visit animation programmes.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.rommuz.cz">https://www.rommuz.cz</a></p>

Country	Exemplary practice
CZ	<p><b>Learning through cultural heritage</b></p> <p>It is globally recognised that the historic environment, whether it surrounds us in the form of cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, country houses and their gardens and parks, industrial heritage or as a variety of valuable artefacts, can be a source of opportunities for lifelong learning. It is also agreed that education and learning in the historic environment can nurture public interest in conservation of cultural heritage within democratic societies. Nevertheless, from the pedagogical point of view, neither happens by itself. Moreover, the traditionally used methods of presentation and interpretation of cultural heritage in the Czech Republic appear to impinge on its limits nowadays. The aim of the Department of Education of the National Institute of Heritage is to 'create space for people to rediscover monuments, to think about their values and to accept them as part of their own being'. The state-run institution collaborates with wide array of organisations, institutions, universities and research institutions locally to develop and deliver a vast array of educational programmes and methodologies which are open access and can be implemented locally in order to strengthen the relation between the citizen and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Beneficiaries:</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.pamatkynasbavi.cz/cs">https://www.pamatkynasbavi.cz/cs</a></p>
CY	<p><b>Conservation of the Mosaics of Agia Triada Basilica &amp; Baptistery in Karpasia/Karpaz – Phase 2</b></p> <p>All restoration and conservation projects selected by the Technical Committee for Cultural Heritage can be included under the current section. These projects are deemed to contribute to the reconciliation process and to build trust between the two communities through the protection of cultural heritage. The projects are chosen because they stimulate sustainable development and mutual understanding. The aim of the bicomunal committee is to protect, preserve and facilitate the preservation, physical protection and restoration (including research, study and survey) of the immovable cultural heritage of Cyprus. This mechanism allows for the practical aspects of preservation to be considered in a non-political manner so that practical measures can be taken to improve the situation on the ground.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> members of the two communities, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, residents in general, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.cy.undp.org/content/cyprus/en/home/projects/support-to-monuments-of-great-importance-for-the-communities-of-.html">https://www.cy.undp.org/content/cyprus/en/home/projects/support-to-monuments-of-great-importance-for-the-communities-of-.html</a></p>
CY	<p><b>Home for Cooperation: Educational Centre in the Buffer Zone of Nicosia</b></p> <p>This is a project that has been enlisted as a good practice in line with Strategy 21 of the Council of Europe, and in particular 'S.4 Promote heritage as a meeting place and vehicle for intercultural dialogue, peace and tolerance.' The underlying philosophy is that citizens and visitors share the value of the public space as a common good. Certain sites or monuments require conciliation processes in order to equitably resolve situations where different communities attribute contrasting values to the same heritage. Private owners also contribute to sharing a heritage by opening up their heritage and communicating their knowledge.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> members of the two communities, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, residents in general, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/home-for-cooperation-educational-centre-in-the-buffer-zone-of-nicosia">https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/-/home-for-cooperation-educational-centre-in-the-buffer-zone-of-nicosia</a></p>
DE	<p><b>Virtual Migration Museum in Cologne</b></p> <p>The Virtual Migration Museum illustrates the topic of migration in virtual space. The visitors to the museum move through a fictional urban landscape. In the different buildings, visitors can find out about migration in connection with various topics such as work, culture or education. They also travel through time by switching between three epochs.</p> <p>The Virtual Migration Museum is a project of DOMiD e.V. It looks back on a history of development since 2013. With funds from the Rhineland Landscape Association (LVR), the idea of a new and unique virtual museum on the subject of migration could be substantiated by means of a feasibility study. The approach convinced the Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung (bpb) to promote implementation together with the LVR. The initialisation and implementation phase began in January 2017. The Oneworx office was responsible for programming and designing the museum.</p> <p>The main aim of the Virtual Migration Museum is to show how migration shapes our society, our history and our coexistence. The topic of migration is viewed from the perspective of a migration society and knowledge about various forms and types of migration is conveyed. The museum provides impulses for a new multiperspective history narrative that enables as many people as possible to participate in history and also allows those who have not been heard much to speak up.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Residents, tourists and migrants</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://domid.org/projekte/das-virtuelle-migrationsmuseum/">https://domid.org/projekte/das-virtuelle-migrationsmuseum/</a></p>
DE	<p><b>City of Weimar</b></p> <p>Once a hotspot of 'classical culture' (Goethe, Schiller etc.), but also with a notorious Nazi concentration camp (Buchenwald) close by, the main question will probably be how this ambivalent heritage impacts today on the city, its inhabitants and cultural institutions such as museums. In addition, eventual long-term impacts of its role as the European</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	Capital of Culture 1999 could be studied. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists and migrants
DK	<p><b>Talking Statues</b></p> <p>Talking Statues is a project with the objective to bring the statues of Copenhagen into greater focus by drawing on the digital technology available today. The project aims to bring the cultural heritage of Copenhagen to a wider audience by increasing the opportunity for cultural encounters outside the museum setting. Established in 2012 in Denmark and now with a global outreach, Talking Statues is an innovative project that combines mobile technology and modern animation technique to 'bring to life' a selection of public statues. In Denmark, for example, as part of the project voices are given to some of the country's most famous historical figures, including Hans Christian Andersen, Søren Kierkegaard and Adam Oehlenschläger. The Talking Statues app represents an exciting and innovative tool for experiencing cultural heritage in non-traditional museum environments. It encourages digital users to engage with the cultural framework of the city by using technology that is already familiar to them (the mobile app) and enhances the attractiveness of a city, as well as the well-being of citizens.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists and migrants</p>
DK	<p><b>The Danish Centre for Arts &amp; Interculture (Denmark) DCAI</b></p> <p>DCAI acts as a 'centre of the mind' or think tank for the intercultural transformation of the cultural sector, rather than as a physical public space of meeting, although it is housed in a centre of global culture and world music. Its aim is to create a national platform which reflects the diversity of Danish society in the cultural sector, by building intercultural competence. The means to achieve this are through working with partners to make the presence felt of a new generation of Danish artists of immigrant background, who have grown up on the periphery of the five major cities of Denmark. DCAI is seeking to change the structures of representation so that the life experience of the migrant suburbs is fully reflected in the culture which remains dominated by the rural popular or urban high culture. It has canvassed migrants in the suburbs to gather their stories and images, and encouraged the national theatres to widen their repertoire by engaging in co-productions and partnerships with artists of immigrant background. It also argues for them to increase access to broaden the audience in their own self-interest. DCAI was established as Project Brændstof by the County of Copenhagen in 1999. From 2007 to 2010 the Centre was funded by the Ministry of Culture in a specific and temporary governance structure. From 2011 DCAI has been a 'self-governed' privately run NGO. The goal of DCAI is to enable full and equal participation of individuals and communities from all origins in the continuing evolution and shaping of all aspects of Danish cultural life and to assist in the elimination of any barriers to such participation. DCAI promotes cultural diversity by strengthening the capacity of cultural industries to produce and distribute goods and services and helping them gain access to domestic and international markets. The centre aims to cooperate with any organisations involved in the creative sector and supports initiatives that take inspiration from the interchange of ideas and techniques among individual artists from diverse backgrounds. DCAI's approach encourages and aims to improve access to knowledge between cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in the context of globalisation. DCAI gives special attention to building the capacities of stakeholders and decision makers in the management of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> NA</p>
DK	<p><b>The Museum in the Open School</b></p> <p>The Museum in the Open School was a collaborative two-year project with 15 local partnerships, each between school, museum and municipality. The project took place in 2015–16. The aim of the project was to create exemplary courses at the museums for schools, and furthermore to create learning partnerships between the different institutions and professions. A research report about the project was published in 2017, focusing on 1) the partnerships, 2) the implementation of the project and 3) learning (pupils) (Knudsen and Olesen, 2017).</p> <p>Based on experiences from the project, a best practice model was developed and described in the report (ibid, 40). The model contains step-by-step recommendations for establishing, conducting and maintaining a good partnership. It can be seen as a prototype, as recommendations and as an approach to institutionalising and implementing a partnership. The structure of the model is inspired by the theory of Etienne Wenger on 'Communities of Practice'.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> students, professionals in the cultural and educational sector</p>
DK	<p><b>Learning Museum</b></p> <p>Learning Museum 2011–2013 is a national development project between teacher training institutions and museums: art, cultural heritage and natural history. The project comprises a range of teaching and internship programmes where teaching students actively takes part in the development of the museums' educational programmes for schools. The teaching and internship programmes develop teaching students' vocational and pedagogical skills as well as their knowledge of how museums can be used in an educational context as alternative learning spaces for schools. At the same time, these programmes help the museums keep up to date with what is going on in primary schools, and help the museums clarify how they can bring their knowledge to life for children and young people. The project is funded by the Danish Agency for Culture and the Museum of Contemporary Art.</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> students of the schools  <b>Website:</b> <a href="https://samtidskunst.dk/en/exhibitions/learning-museum">https://samtidskunst.dk/en/exhibitions/learning-museum</a></p>
DK	<p><b>The Active Ageing and Heritage in Adult Learning (AHA) project</b>  The Active Ageing and Heritage in Adult Learning (AHA) project was funded by Erasmus+ and carried out between 2014 and 2017. The aim of the project was to improve the learning offers regarding informal learning, for older adults with deteriorating health and abilities. Five open-air museums and three universities worked together to develop and improve ways of working with reminiscence for people with dementia. The partner museums were Jamtli in Sweden, Maihaugen in Norway, Den Gamle By in Denmark, Hungarian Open Air Museum in Hungary and Beamish in the UK. The participating universities were Newcastle University in the UK, Linnaeus University in Sweden and Aarhus University in Denmark.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> the elders  The AHA project is about active ageing and learning. Because the group in focus is people with dementia, we had to ask ourselves what we mean by learning in this target group. It is a group that often has memory problems, which make a traditional definition of learning difficult to apply. We have used a broad definition of learning, inspired by Inspiring Learning for All (ILfA), a resource for the cultural sector developed by Arts Council England.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> elders with deteriorating health and abilities  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.beamish.org.uk/content/uploads/2016/10/aha_project_report.pdf">http://www.beamish.org.uk/content/uploads/2016/10/aha_project_report.pdf</a></p>
EE	<p><b>Museums and Psychiatry Clinic – Tartu</b>  In 2018, the Estonian National Museum in Tartu launched a pilot project together with Psychiatry Clinic of Tartu University Hospital to contribute to patients' health, well-being and rehabilitation through organising excursions, workshops and events for both adult and underage patients. The format included two specially designed meetings/events per month, one in the museum and one in the hospital setting. The programme proved to be very successful both for the patients in terms of their healing and rehabilitation process, and for the museum specialists to raise their awareness and capacity in programming for people with special needs. In 2019, the programme was joined by National Archive in Tartu, Tartu Art Museum, Tartu City Museum, Tartu University's Museum, the Natural History Museum and the Botanical Gardens. Each partner is responsible for managing two months' programming in a year. The programme continues in 2020.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> hospital patients  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.erm.ee/en">www.erm.ee/en</a></p>
EE	<p><b>Manor schools: Education at the Heart of History</b>  The Manor Schools Programme was implemented from 2004 to 2014 by funding from Norway and the European Economic Area. The aim of the programme was to create conditions for multifunctional and sustainable use of school houses located in listed manors. In total there are 69 manor schools in Estonia. In 10 years, the programme supported renovation and development of 14 manor schools with more than EUR 18 million; the rest of the funding was given by local municipalities. The programme brought together cultural heritage (by renovating listed manors), education (by developing contemporary educational space and opportunities for students around Estonia), local development and tourism (by encouraging tourism offers and creating new jobs for local cultural and creative entrepreneurs). As a result, the manor schools have formed an association and the cooperation between the schools continues to be active by raising awareness, organising events and campaigns, sharing information and best practices, and developing joint projects.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, students  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.moisakoolid.ee/en">www.moisakoolid.ee/en</a></p>
ES	<p><b>Crea Paisaje – (Fundación Santa María la Real, Aguilar de Campoo)</b>  Crea Paisaje is a training and strategic planning programme to enhance social innovation and to implement actions to activate rural territories based on their heritage resources. It merges different initiatives on the area of cultural landscape and rural heritage, with a focus on the activities that enhance the quality of life and capabilities of the local community. The consultancy service builds upon the experience of the Foundation in the development of integral restoration plans, dissemination programmes and work with communities.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.creapaisaje.es/en/casos-de-exito/">http://www.creapaisaje.es/en/casos-de-exito/</a></p>
ES	<p><b>Rede Museística de la Provincia de Lugo – Spain</b></p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>The Museum Network operates in order to incorporate a transversal programme of social museology in different museums and heritage institutions that work at the regional level. Social museology considers diversity, integration and networking across cultural, education and social institutions in the area, with special attention to gender and intercultural dialogue. Sustainability is considered from a social, political, environmental and economic point of view.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> local community, visitors</p> <p><b>Website:</b>  <a href="http://redemuseisticalugo.org/index.asp">http://redemuseisticalugo.org/index.asp</a> <a href="http://redemuseisticalugo.org/documentos.asp?mat=83">http://redemuseisticalugo.org/documentos.asp?mat=83</a></p>
ES	<p><b>KOMOMO, Participatory Process for the Awareness of Contemporary Heritage – Spain</b></p> <p>The KOMOMO Process is a participatory process towards the definition of criteria for the collective management of cultural heritage. It was organised in the province of Gipuzkoa as an activity promoted in the IX Iberian Docomomo Conference 2016 by the Official Council of Architects of Basque Country and Navarre, in the area of 'Citizen Engagement: formation, information and dissemination'. It started as one of the activities around the conference and ended up becoming an experimental reflection and deliberation process. It is about the stakeholders involved in the preservation and valorisation of contemporary heritage, with the support of the provincial government and the leadership of RB3 – Integral Urban Regeneration – a spin-off of the University of the Basque Country that develops urban and social development plans.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, local community</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://komomosite.wordpress.com">https://komomosite.wordpress.com</a></p>
ES	<p><b>Heritage Open Lab of the Andalusian Institute of Historic Heritage (IAPH) – Spain</b></p> <p>The lab gathers different initiatives that promote the participatory governance of cultural heritage. By making use of digital tools, the IAPH gathers and maps intangible heritage resources (Intangible Atlas), and gives visibility to initiatives that promote civic engagement (Rehabitar El Carmen) and participation, and raises awareness about the values of heritage. Red Activate+ is a programme to showcase and disseminate the best local practices for cultural heritage.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, local community</p> <p><b>Website:</b>  <a href="https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/culturaypatrimoniohistorico/iaph/areas/formacion-difusion/reactivate.html">https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/culturaypatrimoniohistorico/iaph/areas/formacion-difusion/reactivate.html</a></p>
ES	<p><b>Garden Atlas by Nomad Garden – Spain</b></p> <p>This is a project run by a private firm in collaboration with public institutions such as the Royal Alcázares Historic Gardens, the City Council of Seville, and the Andalusian Institute of Historic Heritage. It explores how to evaluate the botanical and landscape heritage of urban historic sites by means of new technologies. Apart from digitising contents, it makes use of technology to show the effects on individual health, environmental and cultural living conditions of the biological diversity in our cities. Gardens are places to show the dialogue between culture and nature, and the programmes of Nomad Garden show that gardens have a transformative power on individuals (they stimulate sensations and reason) and also on the environment in which we live.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Local community, visitors, children and schools</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://gardenatlas.net">https://gardenatlas.net</a> , <a href="https://gardenatlas.net/gardener/profile/ayuntamiento-de-sevilla/">https://gardenatlas.net/gardener/profile/ayuntamiento-de-sevilla/</a> and <a href="https://gardenatlas.net/gardens/noche-naranja">https://gardenatlas.net/gardens/noche-naranja</a></p>
ES	<p><b>La Fábrica de toda la vida – Spain (Badajoz)</b></p> <p>La Fábrica de toda la vida is an association that sets out to revitalise a former cement factory abandoned 40 years ago and located in Los Santos de Maimona in Badajoz by engaging in self-construction. The renovation project is carried out collaboratively by neighbours, friends and teams of architects such as Recetas Urbanas, Auk and other groups belonging to the Red de Arquitecturas Colectivas network. The management processes are open and participatory and are designed to create a new self-managed space for promoting culture, sustainability, leisure and commons in the area.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> local communities, cooperative, auto-management and commons</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://lfdtv.org">https://lfdtv.org</a></p>
ES	<p><b>Arquitecturas de la Memoria – Spain (Garrovillas de Alconétar – Cáceres &amp; Univ. Carlos III - Madrid)</b></p> <p>Project developed in Garrovillas de Alconétar, with the help of the La Caixa Foundation within the framework of the Art for change call. It aims to create spaces for intergenerational meeting and exchange, articulating collective memory through the performing arts. Since 2019, the Aula de las Artes continues to explore this work methodology and replicate it in other contexts. Specifically, actions are developed in Amiadozo (a small district in Galicia) in collaboration with the Madrid Choreographic Contest, around the memory of a family home and its relationship with the community. It is also implemented in the municipality of Leganés, through the Interdisciplinary Ensemble project supported</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>by the Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation, focusing on theatrical authorisation and documentary genre. In addition, a geolocation app has been created to facilitate the connection of new audiences with the elderly of a locality. It makes use of Augmented Reality and collective memory over public spaces. The project has been able to replicate in LABS in different rural and urban contexts.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> local communities, technologies, artists in public art</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.uc3m.es/ss/Satellite/Cultura/en/TextoDosColumnas/1371235896889/Arquitecturas_de_la_memoria">https://www.uc3m.es/ss/Satellite/Cultura/en/TextoDosColumnas/1371235896889/Arquitecturas_de_la_memoria</a></p>
ES	<p><b>Andalucía Sound Scape</b></p> <p>Andalucía Soundscape is an online project that aims, with the contribution of listening, to be a vehicle of knowledge, encouragement, dissemination or re-discovery of the Andalusian autonomous community, its environment and complex network of social relations that coexist in it. It uses the web as a means and space to generate, house and disseminate knowledge on the Andalusian autonomous community. The project contains various sections that start from the study and practice around listening, phonography and the concept of aurality, as fields of opening to knowledge. The Projects section includes specific, thematic and research works, with defined concepts and with a common principle, i.e. the use of field recordings as an element of creation, as a transmitter of knowledge or generator of subjectivity, as an element of research and dissemination of historical heritage, anthropological or linguistic, as well as the various aspects, features or particularities of its environment, space, configuration or events.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> local communities</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.andaluciasoundscape.net">http://www.andaluciasoundscape.net</a></p>
ES	<p><b>Huesca Sonora – Spain (Huesca)</b></p> <p>This is a sound map, like when we walk through the territory, we will listen, we will observe, we will look for the detail that marks our memory. The sounds of day and night, the rumours of industrial activity, the rhythms of work, the mystery of the journey, the steps of the tourist, the heartbeat of the party, the noise in the kitchens, the silence broken in the village by fountains and bells, the rising of the river in the thaw, the roar of the waterfall and the waterfall, the murmur of the water under the bridge, the stone and the storm, the crackling of the bonfires, the bustle of the daily life of the inhabitants of the province, the emotion of their celebrations, those sound marks that reveal the particularities of the life of this community and make up its soundscape. The first stage of the map was “besides the river”; the second, “human footprint”.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> citizens</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://huescasonora.es">http://huescasonora.es</a></p>
FI	<p><b>Tools for municipalities to enhance culture, including cultural heritage</b></p> <p>In Finland municipalities are obligated by law to produce a welfare report (since 2010). The welfare report is a concise description of health and well-being in a particular municipality and the measures to promote them. Each municipality prepares an extensive welfare report once per parliamentary term, and the objectives and measures contained in it are updated annually as part of municipal planning. The Act on Cultural Activities in Local Government 161/2019 sets the objectives for municipality level cultural work and activity as follows:</p> <p>The objectives of the Act are to: 1) support people’s opportunities for engaging in creative expression and activity, and for producing and experiencing culture and art; 2) promote equal opportunities for all population groups, and further their participation in culture, arts and education; 3) strengthen people’s health and well-being, as well as their inclusion and community engagement, through cultural and artistic means; 4) create conditions through artistic and cultural means for developing both local and regional vitality and providing creative activities to support them.</p> <p>As a result of the Act and political emphasis on health and culture in general (the former government’s key policy programme Parannetaan taiteen ja kulttuurin saavutettavuutta – Facilitating access to art and culture, with the objective of to facilitate the acquisition of art- and culture-based well-being services in the social welfare and healthcare sector), the municipalities have been strongly encouraged to include the contribution of cultural activities in the welfare reports and/or to create a particular plan for arts and culture in the promotion of welfare (in the meaning of well-being). Moreover, needs for a creating knowledgebase and tools for distribution of knowledge have been expressed. (Finnish regions – that is counties – also create and have created well-being plans in similar fashion.)</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Municipalities’ civil servants, all-level decision makers.</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2019/en20190166.pdf">https://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2019/en20190166.pdf</a></p>
FI	<p><b>TEAviisari</b></p> <p>TEAviisari – Benchmarking System of Health Promotion Capacity Building, is a tool for municipalities. The service offers interpreted data and provides results that describe health promotion capacity building in municipalities – the way in which municipalities promote the health and well-being of their residents. In 2019, for the first time, the cultural policy</p>



Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>sector was included in the service data, followed by a survey <i>Kulttuuri kunnan toiminnassa 2019</i> (Culture in the municipality's activities in 2019). In the future, culture-related data will be collected biannually.</p> <p>As a result, the service's results are now organised according to following sectors or areas. Municipal management, basic education, upper secondary education, vocational education, physical activity, primary health care, culture. Each of these are structured under six perspectives: commitment, management, monitoring and needs assessment, resources, participation and other core functions.</p> <p>Brief explanations: Commitment refers to the municipality's commitment to including culture in the welfare policies and practices. This was followed by the municipality's activity in relation to certain (at the time) recent legislation and policy programmes. Management refers to the situation in the municipal government: is there a clear division of labour as to which section of the municipal government and which civil servants are responsible for cultural matters in the promotion of health and well-being, and are there clearly defined objectives in this area? Monitoring and needs assessment refers to the fields of activity and municipal services that are regularly monitored in the municipality (e.g. numbers of user of library services or other cultural services). Resources refers to tools and programmes used in the municipality that focuses on facilitating participation, for example. Participation refers here more to social inclusion and engagement than participation as such: how does the municipality facilitate and enable local residents' opportunities to have an effect on the cultural activities in the municipality? Each of these are divided into subcategories in the TEAvisari service.</p> <p>The user of the service can choose a desired geographical scope (from the whole country to a regional administrative level, and further to a particular municipality or service provider there) and timescale.</p> <p>The TEAvisari service is provided and maintained by the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare, and it is available online free of charge in Finnish, Swedish and English.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Municipalities' civil servants, all-level decision makers, research.</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://teaviisari.fi/teaviisari/en/tulokset?view=KUL&amp;y=2020&amp;r=KOKOMAA&amp;chartType=pointer&amp;cmp=r">https://teaviisari.fi/teaviisari/en/tulokset?view=KUL&amp;y=2020&amp;r=KOKOMAA&amp;chartType=pointer&amp;cmp=r</a></p>
FR	<p><b>Lille Art Museum – France, Lille</b></p> <p>The plurality and quality of the projects carried out in the long term by the Louvre-Lens and the Palais des Beaux-Arts of Lille are part of a shared museum, anchored in the reality of its territory and in resonance with its social needs. These institutions have a remarkable social and educational vocation.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, general public, vulnerable groups</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://pba.lille.fr/en">https://pba.lille.fr/en</a></p> <p><a href="http://traduction.culture.gouv.fr/url/Result.aspx?to=en&amp;url=https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Presse/Communiqués-de-presse/Première-edition-du-prix-Osez-le-musee2">http://traduction.culture.gouv.fr/url/Result.aspx?to=en&amp;url=https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Presse/Communiqués-de-presse/Première-edition-du-prix-Osez-le-musee2</a></p>
FR	<p><b>Arts in chapels – France, Bretagne region</b></p> <p>Every summer since 1992, L'art dans les chapelles invites national and international artists to intervene in these remarkable heritage places, most of which were built between the 15th and 16th centuries.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, students, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.artchapelles.com/accueil_/466-0-0">https://www.artchapelles.com/accueil_/466-0-0</a>, <a href="https://www.editions-harmattan.fr/index.asp?navig=catalogue&amp;obj=livre&amp;no=58215">https://www.editions-harmattan.fr/index.asp?navig=catalogue&amp;obj=livre&amp;no=58215</a></p>
FR	<p><b>European Capital of Culture (ECOC), Creative Europe, Marseille, European Capital of Culture 2013</b></p> <p>Marseille is a city with long-standing problems (e.g. a historical port city, 'difficult' districts, such as 'quartier nord'), including an image problem. Besides cultural manifestations of 2013, the ECOC boosted the renovation of Marseille cultural infrastructures through the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- rehabilitation of the port and city centre;</li> <li>- renovation of museums and opening of new museums;</li> <li>- renovation of building façades, use of historical buildings for new tourist purposes;</li> <li>- redefinition of the cultural equilibrium between Marseille and Aix-en-Provence, impact of cultural development of surrounding localities;</li> <li>- focus on the touristic and commercial attraction of the city;</li> <li>- change of image at the national level;</li> <li>- focus on Marseille as touristic and business destination.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists, migrants</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/sites/creative-europe/files/files/ecoc-2013-full-report.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/sites/creative-europe/files/files/ecoc-2013-full-report.pdf</a>; <a href="http://geoconfluences.ens-lyon.fr/informations-scientifiques/dossiers-regionaux/la-france-des-territoires-en-mutation/articles-scientifiques/marseille-provence-2013-analyse-multiscale-d2019-une-capitale-europeenne-de-la-culture">http://geoconfluences.ens-lyon.fr/informations-scientifiques/dossiers-regionaux/la-france-des-territoires-en-mutation/articles-scientifiques/marseille-provence-2013-analyse-multiscale-d2019-une-capitale-europeenne-de-la-culture</a>; <a href="https://www.cairn.info/revue-l-observatoire-2015-1-page-16.htm">https://www.cairn.info/revue-l-observatoire-2015-1-page-16.htm</a></p>
GR	<p><b>Stavros Niarchos Cultural Centre – Greece (Athens)</b></p> <p>In 2006, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation (SNF) announced a project that includes the construction and complete outfitting of new facilities for the National Library of Greece (NLG) and the Greek National Opera (GNO), and the creation of the 210 000 m<sup>2</sup> Stavros Niarchos Park. The project site is located 4.5 km south of the centre of Athens on the edge of Falero Bay, and the SNFCC is designed as a multifunctional arts, education and entertainment complex. The Greek state provides the land for the project and the SNF shoulders the complete cost of the design and construction of the SNFCC. It also monitors its implementation and delivery to the public. The project's total budget of \$854 m (€617 m) includes two grants of \$6 m (€5 m) each to the National Library of Greece and the Greek National Opera, aiming to support the organisations' transition to their new facilities. Upon SNFCC's completion, the Foundation will transfer the control of the centre to the Greek state, which will assume its full operation and management. The SNFCC is the first private–public partnership of its type in Greece, and one of the most important civic (cultural/educational) projects ever undertaken in the country. As one of the largest construction projects in recent Greek history, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Centre will have an immediate impact on the local economy, providing jobs and infusing capital into a challenging economic landscape.</p> <p>The Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Centre (SNFCC) is the SNF's largest single grant, which covered the cost of its design, construction and fitting out. In February 2017, following the project's completion, the SNF delivered the SNFCC to its rightful owner, the Greek state. With the exception of a government grant, the SNF has been the SNFCC's exclusive donor, with €5 m for its operational costs and €5 m for the implementation of free-to-all events and activities per annum. In addition, the SNF supports the SNFCC's Members Programme, and, through its Recharging the Youth initiative it offers paid internships at the SNFCC, the NLG and the GNO to young people aged 18–35. The SNFCC and the Stavros Niarchos Park design, and design and construction, have significantly contributed to the revitalisation of Athens' Kallithea neighbourhood and the Faliro Delta waterfront area after years of neglect. The SNFCC has been designed to be fully accessible to people with disabilities. In addition, many educational programmes have been organised to encourage collaboration among children with and without disabilities. People aged over 65 with minor mobility impairments comprise another group for which the SNFCC has designed programmes.</p> <p>The SNFCC is a public–private partnership. It is one of the biggest and earliest such attempts in the country (the start of the project dates back to 2006). At the same time, it is an important PPP on a European level since only 10 % of these in the European Union have an investment value greater than €500 m. Project 3 will cost more than €565 m. Last, but most importantly, most public–private partnerships above €500 m in the European Union relate to the sectors of transport and infrastructure. There are very few similar projects in Europe of the magnitude of the Stavros Niarchos Cultural Centre in the sector of culture and education.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists, students, internees</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.snfcc.org/en">https://www.snfcc.org/en</a></p>
HR	<p><b>Istria Inspirit – Istria County (Croatia)</b></p> <p>Istria Inspirit is a multi-award-winning tourism project in Istria that enriches the cultural and tourist offer of the peninsula with the revival of historical events on authentic locations, through staged Istrian legends and myths. The Administrative Department for Tourism of the Region of Istria has promoted the development of the Istra Inspirit project since 2012 in cooperation with the Istrian Tourism Development Agency, IRTA and Istria Tourist Board.</p> <p>Istra Inspirit is an example of best practice of creative and innovative tourism and underlines the value of existing unused resources of cultural and historical heritage of the region. It finds innovative ways of involving different stakeholders in the tourism industry in order to create tourist packages and new tourism products. Quality, originality, innovation and sustainability are the main characteristics that make this project distinctive and its 'know-how' recognisable; the aim is for this to be transferred to the stakeholders and create with them the story of the destination. Furthermore, the goal is to achieve the active networking of all the interested public in the synergy of the creation of tourism destinations – family farm households, students, local communities, actors, artists and musicians, craftsmen and local tourist boards.</p> <p>The latest research shows that the modern traveller increasingly wants to explore independently and discover the authentic values of certain destinations, getting to know the cultural and traditional heritage specific to a certain area. Therefore Istra Inspirit, as an innovative product of cultural and experiential tourism, is an ideal embodiment of these ideas. In the five years (2012–2017) of Istra Inspirit's existence, more than five hundred performances have been held for guests at authentic locations – old towns, mediaeval castles, mines and other archaeological sites throughout Istria (Medulin, Pula, Brijuni, Labin – Raša, Svetvinčenat, Buzet, Pazin, Umag, Poreč, Rovinj, Grožnjan, Završje). Each destination has its own specific history, traditions, myths and legends that can be performed and presented in a creative and interesting way to the audience. Istra Inspirit reveals those originating from the Istrian peninsula in a living history manner of storytelling. This inspires large audiences that can enjoy the authentic and traditional values of the location, with innovative events and occasions. These include elements of cultural heritage and traditional indigenous customs of the Istrian peninsula, enriched by detailed theatrical performances.</p>



Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>The 100th session of the UNWTO Executive Council was held in Rovinj in May 2015 and Istra Inspirit had the opportunity to perform; after that, Istra Inspirit was listed in the hundred best tourism stories in the world in the renowned publication issued by the World Tourism Organization.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists, artists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.istrainspirit.hr/en/">https://www.istrainspirit.hr/en/</a></p>
HR	<p><b>Ivana's House of Fairy Tales – Ogulin (Croatia)</b></p> <p>Ivana's House of Fairy Tales is a unique multimedia and interactive visitors centre which celebrates fairy tales and their originators. Based on the principles of knowledge, creativity and the use of new technologies, the centre presents the fairy tales of Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić (born in Ogulin in 1874), Croatia's foremost writer of fairy tales, as well as the fairy tales from many other writers from Croatia and the world. Located within the mediaeval Frankopan Castle, Ivana's House of Fairy Tales consists of a permanent multimedia exhibition, a library, a multifunctional space for workshops and a souvenir shop. The activities of Ivana's House extend to its <b>website</b>, which includes a virtual fairy-tale database and an online library. In addition, the centre carries out publishing activities and organises creative and educational programmes for children and adults. Organised throughout the year, the programmes include storytelling, literary and visual expression, film, performance and fine arts plus design. The mission is to celebrate the writings of Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić and to use fairy tales to inspire a love of reading, knowledge and creative expression. By promoting the knowledge of fairy tales – a widespread literary genre – the museum encourages intercultural exchange. It enhances the cultural and tourist prosperity of Ogulin, while actively contributing to the development of the city and improving the quality of life of its inhabitants. Growing up within inspiring, multicultural, fairy-tale surroundings affects the personal and professional development of young people, inspiring a sense of pride and stimulating creativity and innovativeness. Thanks to a number of new and creative workplaces, young people decide to stay and work in their home town. Numerous small and medium businesses have been started, particularly within the service sector, which complements the offer of Ivana's House of Fairy Tales. Visitors from all over Europe come to Ivana's House of Fairy Tales. Its European dimension is also evident in the dynamic international cooperation made possible through numerous EU-funded projects. Volunteers are eager to work in Ivana's House of Fairy Tales which offers professional training and creative guidance for generations of young people from Croatia and Europe. Ivana's House of Fairy Tales is extremely popular with tourists and day trippers. Since its foundation, it has been part of the curriculum of educational institutions.</p> <p>With its model of business success and its activities, the centre has inspired a number of similar attractions in Ogulin and Croatia, as well as their respective surroundings. Starting with the potential fairy-tale world of the celebrated Ogulin writer Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić, the whole town was branded the homeland of fairy tales and offered three tourist products: the Ogulin Fairy-tale Festival, Ivana's House of Fairy Tales and the Fairy-tale Route. The awards which they have so far received are confirmation of their local and national value, as well as great European and global potential.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists, young people</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.ivaninakucabajke.hr/en/">http://www.ivaninakucabajke.hr/en/</a></p>
HR	<p><b>Batana Eco-museum – Rovinj (Croatia)</b></p> <p>The Batana Eco-museum is an internationally award-winning museum, designed in a modern, fun and active way that revives the rich fishing tradition in Rovinj. It protects the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and preserves and displays the habits of the people who for centuries lived in Rovinj in harmony with the sea and its resources. It places particular emphasis on the batana, the traditional Rovinj fishing boat. By nurturing and preserving the indigenous maritime heritage of Rovinj, the eco-museum with its programmes participates in the development of the authentic cultural offer for all the visitors to Rovinj. The Batana Eco-museum has varied research programmes based on knowledge, respect for cultural heritage and dialogue, inclusion and innovation. Its interdisciplinary approach and use of multimedia evaluates, protects, interprets, recreates, presents and communicates tangible and intangible maritime heritage. It actively reinforces the cultural identity and uniqueness of Rovinj as a pleasant place to live for all its residents and as a unique destination for its visitors. Key tasks of Rovinj's Eco-museum are achieved through the development and innovation of eco-museum principles, applied in the local community for its needs. This is done with the promotion of innovative cultural tourism, and participatory and various programmes for strengthening the cultural competency of communities for sustainable development. No less important are the objectives of raising awareness of the role of the batana boat, an important part of the intercultural dialogue with which Rovinj's community networks are connected to the larger family of traditional vessels. With its related local communities on the Adriatic and Mediterranean it actively contributes to international initiatives protecting the maritime heritage and culture of Europe and the world. The Batana Eco-museum is listed in the UNESCO's Register of Good Safeguarding Practices for the preservation of the intangible cultural heritage of the world. The museum has won numerous recognitions and first prize at The Best in Heritage Excellence Club Congress, part of the Expo Museum and Heritage Fair in Cologne.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b></p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.batana.org/en/home/">http://www.batana.org/en/home/</a></p>
HU	<p><b>Celebrating your house – Hungary</b></p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>The Budapest 100 movement began in 2011 when 100-year-old buildings were introduced to visitors over two days. The initiative became popular with more and more buildings joining in the following years. Residents with or without outside help prepared exhibits, shows and catering about their house for visitors. The programmes are displayed on the Budapest 100 website.</p> <p>In the frame of an Urbact project the transferability of the project was examined and communicated to six more European cities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, visitors, professionals in architecture and heritage</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://budapest100.hu/">http://budapest100.hu/</a></p>
HU	<p><b>Folklore revival for urban well-being – Hungary</b></p> <p>Before final extinction, rural folklore was documented and turned into stage production on a massive scale in the 1950s and 1960s. Rehearsals then turned into open public community events, evolving into a robust bottom-up movement, sustainable until the present day in Hungary.</p> <p>In 2011 the dance house movement was selected on the UNESCO Register of Good Safeguarding Practices <a href="https://ich.unesco.org/en/BSP/tanchaz-method-a-hungarian-model-for-the-transmission-of-intangible-cultural-heritage-00515">https://ich.unesco.org/en/BSP/tanchaz-method-a-hungarian-model-for-the-transmission-of-intangible-cultural-heritage-00515</a></p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, youth</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://szellemikulturalisorokseg.hu/doks/Tanchaz-method.pdf">http://szellemikulturalisorokseg.hu/doks/Tanchaz-method.pdf</a> <span style="float: right;"><a href="http://tanchaz.hu/index.php/hu/">http://tanchaz.hu/index.php/hu/</a></span></p>
HU	<p><b>Public interest for private photos from the past – Hungary</b></p> <p>The Fortepan <b>website</b> is a civilian initiative that started from collecting photos and films from garbage, dated from the earliest period up to 1990. Later, the majority of acquisitions came from families and individuals' collections or were left over after liquidated institutions or businesses. Digitisation and uploading is done by volunteers. The over 100 000 pictures are all copyright-free and are a widely used treasure house of Hungarian cultural heritage.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> general public</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://fortepan.hu/?language=en-US&amp;image_id=177669">http://fortepan.hu/?language=en-US&amp;image_id=177669</a></p>
HU	<p><b>Civic database of monuments – Hungary</b></p> <p>Institutionalised heritage protection has existed in Hungary since the mid-nineteenth century. Under the actual government a series of reorganisations took place by which the established institutions went through transformations, eventually becoming a branch in the prime minister's office. The official list of protected (listed) monuments has become practically unavailable. It is possible to check by topographical number but it cannot be download e.g. listed monuments of a given place. An individual initiative has grown to replace the official register. The private <b>website</b> has collected the various official lists which are searchable online. Volunteers check the state of the buildings and report extensively. The <b>website</b> rewards people with the most reports by each region. The project receives grants from public sources.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://muemlekem.hu">https://muemlekem.hu</a></p>
IE	<p><b>Historic Towns Initiative</b></p> <p>This is a pilot initiative for maintaining heritage integrity and improving the quality of our historic towns and villages for residents and tourists. Ireland has a rich legacy of historic towns and villages ranging from mediaeval towns, estate villages, canal and port towns to centres of administration. The historic character of these towns can be seen as a valuable asset, providing the potential for them to become vibrant, multifunctional places to live, work and visit. The goal is to protect the heritage of these towns in order to safeguard their distinctive character. This pilot scheme involved the three historic towns of Westport in Co. Mayo, Listowel in Co. Kerry and Youghal in Co. Cork. In this scheme, the Heritage Council and its partners sought to combine the conservation and protection of the built and natural heritage of the participating towns through elective urban renewal while maximising the economic value of tourism in the towns. Outputs included a Heritage-led Regeneration Plan that was completed for Listowel.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/proposal_for_regenerating_Irelands_historic_towns_and_villages.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/proposal_for_regenerating_Irelands_historic_towns_and_villages.pdf</a></p>
IE	<p><b>Abbeyleix Sustainable Communities Plan</b></p> <p>Like many towns in Ireland, Abbeyleix is facing significant challenges to its vitality and viability. It has witnessed significant depopulation of the urban core as new development has migrated to edge-of-centre and out-of-town locations. The leakage of retail spend to larger centres is threatening the future of the town centre's remaining shops – a threat</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>compounded by its proximity to the M8 Dublin–Cork motorway. Laois County Council’s commissioning of the adaptation of the market house into a new town library – and the associated environmental improvements to its surroundings – has been a major catalyst in creating a renewed civic pride and sense of place for Abbeyleix’s town centre. The Abbeyleix Sustainable Communities Plan sought to establish a vision for its future, along with a range of policies and strategies to make the town a more attractive place. Relying on vibrant community structures which endure despite the many challenges facing Abbeyleix, the plan aspires to meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents. It aims to be sensitive to the environment and contribute to a high quality of life, ensuring projects are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b>  <a href="https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/shaping-the-future-case-studies-in-adaptation-and-reuse-in-historic-urban-environments.pdf">https://www.chg.gov.ie/app/uploads/2015/07/shaping-the-future-case-studies-in-adaptation-and-reuse-in-historic-urban-environments.pdf</a></p>
IE	<p><b>Community-led Village Design Statements</b></p> <p>The Heritage Council’s award-winning Community-led Village Design Statement [VDS] programme is a collaborative and participative approach to village planning and design. It gives local communities – working in partnership with local authorities and statutory agencies – a voice in deciding how their villages are planned and shaped for the future. During the ‘Celtic Tiger’ years however, Irish small towns and villages experienced enormous change due to new housing developments in some areas and outward population migration in others. These changes have resulted in a profound impact on all aspects of local heritage. In response, the Heritage Council introduced the Village Design Statement Programme to raise public awareness of heritage assets in particular, and to provide design guidelines to enhance and protect local distinctiveness and local heritage features. A Community-led Village Design Statement document or report is compiled by members of a local community in collaboration with the local authority and other stakeholders, and typically sets out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The community’s shared environmental, cultural and socio-economic vision for their village for the next 15–20 years.</li> <li>(ii) Agreed design principles that relate specifically to the village. These are to be used by the local community, the local authority and other stakeholders to guide infill or new local development in order to ensure that the existing character and distinctiveness identified through the VDS process is conserved, celebrated and enhanced.</li> <li>(iii) An agreed VDS action plan setting out specific and phased projects that should be delivered by the local community and its partners to ensure the effective planning, management and enhancement of its unique features.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/projects/community-led-village-design-statements">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/projects/community-led-village-design-statements</a></p>
IE	<p><b>The Heritage in Schools Scheme</b></p> <p>The Heritage in Schools Scheme provides a panel of 160 heritage specialists who visit schools throughout the country. The specialists’ areas of expertise range from bats to whales, from Vikings to the history of bread, from storytelling to traditional dance, and from charcoal making to military heritage. The Scheme supports the stated aims and objectives of the Social, Scientific and Environmental Education (SESE) curriculum and provides an additional educational tool and resource for teachers. Visits should relate to local heritage and may cover heritage topics as defined by the Heritage Act: monuments, archaeological objects, heritage objects such as art and industrial works, documents and genealogical records, architectural heritage, flora, fauna, wildlife habitats, landscapes, seascapes, wrecks, geology, heritage gardens, parks and inland waterways. Through the Scheme, the children can also develop a knowledge and appreciation for the uniqueness of their locality through trips to local parks, woods, lakes, rivers, seashores, old graveyards, castles or churches or other places of interest through structured field trips with a heritage expert. The visit is part-funded by the school and the Heritage Council. The aim is to generate greater awareness, respect, interest and appreciation of heritage among primary school children and to encourage learning in the outdoor classroom to address the increasing decline in time spent outdoors by Irish children.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> schoolchildren</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/projects/heritage-in-schools-scheme">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/projects/heritage-in-schools-scheme</a></p>
IS	<p><b>Literary inheritance</b></p> <p>Handritin til barnanna (Eng: Manuscripts for the Children) is a project created by the Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies, an independently funded academic research institute at the University of Iceland, operating under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. Its timeframe will be from autumn 2020 to spring 2021, the occasion being that 21 April 2021 marks the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the first ancient Icelandic manuscripts from storage in Copenhagen, Denmark to Reykjavík, Iceland, following decades of negotiations between the two countries. The intent of the project is to educate children of middle-school age, with an emphasis on those in the 6th grade,</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>on the history and content of the manuscripts, as well as to encourage them to be creative and share their ideas with the world around them. Letters of introduction on the project have been sent to all elementary schools in the country, as well as a calendar for the schoolrooms with photographs of the manuscripts, intended to spark the children's interest in cultural heritage. Two young educators with the Árni Magnússon Institute, Snorri Másson and Jakob Bjarnason, will then travel to around 50–60 schools in all four quarters of the country with various manuscripts to visit 6th grade classrooms, introduce the manuscripts to the children, answer their questions and host educational events. Additionally, a children's book will be published this coming spring about one of the most famous manuscripts, Möðruvallabók, which contains some of the best known Icelandic sagas, including Njáls saga, Egils saga and Laxdæla saga, all of which are assigned reading in Icelandic elementary schools according to the national curriculum. The Árni Magnússon Institute will also host several educational events in cultural centres around the country. In the spring term Handritasamkeppni, a manuscript competition, will be held where children – with the assistance of their teachers – will create their own manuscripts to be entered into the competition. On the anniversary date, 21 April 2021, authors of outstanding manuscripts will be honoured at a festival held in the Harpa convention hall in Reykjavík. Finally, in early June 2021 the winning manuscript will be revealed at Sögur – verðlaunahátíð barnanna, an annual festival where contributions to children's culture are honoured, including several other creative competitions for children and child judges for adult-created content. The project is supported by the Children's Culture Fund of Iceland, the Educational Materials Development Fund, the Icelandic Students Innovation Fund and Landsvirkjun, the National Power Company of Iceland. Additionally it was developed in concert with multiple cultural institutions across Iceland, including the various regional and local cultural centres, the Children's Culture Festival and Reykjavík UNESCO City of Literature.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> children, inhabitants of the country</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.arnastofnun.is/is/frettir/handritin-til-barnanna-0-share&amp;fbclid=IwAR16KgRWNo7ccJ2bn4512QE6QKsmtJdMzweNVjrnR1U3Pi8Kq7-y5Q_WAXg">https://www.arnastofnun.is/is/frettir/handritin-til-barnanna-0-share&amp;fbclid=IwAR16KgRWNo7ccJ2bn4512QE6QKsmtJdMzweNVjrnR1U3Pi8Kq7-y5Q_WAXg</a> <a href="https://vimeo.com/454408745?ref=fb-">https://vimeo.com/454408745?ref=fb-</a></p>
IS	<p><b>Guided city walks</b></p> <p>Kvöldgöngur safnanna is a series of guided city walks organised weekly by the Reykjavík Public Library, the Reykjavík City Museum and the Reykjavík Museum of Art during the summer months and led by experts in the field each walk centres around. All of the walks are funded by the city and free of charge for participants, and are themed according to the date on which they take place and current events. For example this past June historian and author Kristín Svava Tómasdóttir led a walk themed around the history of plagues and epidemics in Reykjavík while in July, which is Pride Month around the world and in Iceland, ethnographer Særún Lísa Birgisdóttir led a walk themed around queer history during the British–American occupation of Iceland in World War II which began in the summer of 1940, eighty years ago this year.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents of the city, inhabitants of Iceland</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://borginokkar.is/kvoldgongur-safnanna-2020">https://borginokkar.is/kvoldgongur-safnanna-2020</a>, <a href="https://visitreykjavik.is/node/1967">https://visitreykjavik.is/node/1967</a></p>
IT	<p><b>MANN – Archaeological Museum of Naples</b></p> <p>Among its goals, the Archaeological Museum of Naples has aimed at strengthening the relationship with the community of the neighbourhoods surrounding the museum – places often characterised by situations of great social uneasiness – and the inclusion of minorities through special projects. The museum has a specific policy promoting the full accessibility of its collections, firstly for the residents, with unlimited access to the museum, but also for the wider community through an enhanced digital accessibility. The museum has achieved one of the largest social network audiences in Italy and fostered innovative projects such as 'Father and Son', the first videogame in the world published by an archaeological museum: screen after screen, it takes the audience on an adventure that, using as cornerstone the MANN's collections and its rooms, works as a bridge between various eras.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, students, tourists, minorities</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.fatherandsongame.com">http://www.fatherandsongame.com</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Nati per la cultura – Italy (Turin)</b></p> <p>'Born with Culture' was established in 2014 from a project conceived at Sant'Anna in Turin – the largest and oldest gynaecological and obstetric hospital in Europe – by the Fondazione Medicina a Misura di Donna Onlus in collaboration with the Museo Civico d'Arte Moderna to build a path that associates the moment of motherhood and fatherhood with an educational opportunity, accompanying the parental role. With the kit dedicated to newborns (over 7 000 per year from parents from 85 countries), the doctors deliver a 'cultural passport', recommending cultural participation as a resource for good bio-psychosocial growth. The passport is an invitation from the museum that will freely welcome the whole family from the first year of the child.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> newborns and their parents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.naticonlacultura.it/nati-con-la-cultura/">http://www.naticonlacultura.it/nati-con-la-cultura/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>The Art in Your Hands – Alzheimer's – Italy (Florence)</b></p> <p>The Marino Marini Museum in Florence is a place for people with Alzheimer's and for those who care for them.</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>To open the museum and make it accessible to everyone, also people living with Alzheimer's, means that art – thanks to its communicative and emotional power – can help to overcome some of the difficulties of the illness. To propose emotionally engaging and stimulating activities, adapted to the desires and abilities of people with cognitive decline, gives us a way to know their inner world and foster the relationship between the participants. Even while facing the challenge of the disease, they can continue to live an intense meaningful life, integrated within the social and cultural life of the community. The project, which launched in 2012, also developed a dissemination programme: a training course for museum educators and geriatric workers, funded by the region of Tuscany. This assured that programmes like this were not just the initiative of a few willing museums, but instead were implemented as region-wide group of museums. We also propose special visits dedicated to family members and professional carers to provide them with effective ways of communicating with people with Alzheimer's, starting with the encounter with art.</p> <p>'The Art in your Hands' has attracted international attention. It was presented in New York (Outreach Refinery, March 2014), the Palazzo Strozzi in Florence (the 2nd International Multiparty Conference, November 2014 and workshop 'Art Accessible', November 2016), the Zurich Kunsthau (symposium, February 2015), the Aja (Long Live Art, May 2015), the summer school of the Italian Association of Psychogeriatrics (Pistoia, June 2015), at the MA&amp;A convention (Florence, March 2016 and May 2017), at the 16th AIP Congress (Florence, April 2016) and at the NCCA 2016 Leadership Exchange &amp; Conference 'The Creative Age: Global Perspectives on Creativity and Aging' (Washington DC, September 2016).</p> <p>From September 2015 to August 2017, the Marino Marini Museum developed the MA&amp;A project as the lead partner: Museums Art and Alzheimer's with funding from Erasmus+.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> people with Alzheimer's and their caregivers</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://museomarinomarini.it/en/accessibility/alzheimer-art-between-hands/">https://museomarinomarini.it/en/accessibility/alzheimer-art-between-hands/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Magnificat – Ascension to the dome of Vicoforte (Cuneo)</b></p> <p>Created by the social enterprise Kalatà, its aim is to enhance a place and a territory, giving visitors an experience through the ascent to the top of the elliptical dome of the sanctuary of Vicoforte, one of the largest in the world completely frescoed.</p> <p>At the base of Magnificat lies the conception that culture is a relevant factor for the well-being of the community and a tool to improve the quality of life. The need to investigate the theme of the relationship between culture and health led to the involvement of Prof. Enzo Grossi – lecturer at Bologna University – who carried out a sample survey of the public who participated in Magnificat. Objective: to establish whether and how individual well-being has increased during a two-hour cultural experience in contact with beauty [1]. About one hundred people between the ages of 19 and 81 participated in the study, mostly from the province of Cuneo. The visitors who joined the initiative were asked to carry out a series of simple tests: a questionnaire, which assessed the general state of physical and psychological well-being of each person and their level of 'cultural consumption', and a swab, which detected, before and after the experience of visiting the dome of the Sanctuary, the level of salivary cortisol. Cortisol is the so-called stress hormone: its levels increase as a state of tension and nervousness increases, while they decrease in a condition of well-being.</p> <p>If, at the end of the experience, visitors had already perceived a considerable increase in their state of well-being, the results of the laboratory tests fully confirmed expectations: the average level of cortisol was reduced by more than 60 %. Admiring the largest elliptical dome in the world from close up, observing from a completely new perspective the 6 000 m<sup>2</sup> of fresco that decorates it, knowing from the inside the extraordinary events that led to its creation allowed the participants in the survey to increase the value of an unrepeatable cultural experience of strong emotional impact.</p> <p>Useful and necessary to enhance participation and cultural enjoyment is to pay particular attention both to the impact that art and beauty can have on human health and, as Professor Grossi points out, 'to how exposure to beauty has a direct impact on brain health'.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> general public</p> <p><b>Website</b> <a href="https://culturalwelfare.center/casistudio-magnificat/">https://culturalwelfare.center/casistudio-magnificat/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Dance Well – movement research for Parkinson's Italy (Turin, Florence, Vicenza)</b> Dance Well – movement research for Parkinson's, was born with the aim of including people with Parkinson's disease through contemporary dance in the artistic and social life of their territories. It is an initiative promoted since 2013 by the Municipality of Bassano del Grappa with CSC – Centro per la Scena Contemporanea, a member of the European Dancehouse Network. The classes, free of charge and open to all, are held every Monday and Friday morning at the Museum of Bassano del Grappa (after the lockdown every Friday at the Giardino Parolini botanical gardens). The Dance Well classes have reached other locations in the province of Vicenza, and they are now held every Tuesday morning and Thursday evening at Teatro Civico in Schio, and weekly at Villa Margherita in Arcugnano. Since then, the practice has spread around Italy and around the world: nowadays, classes are also held in Turin, Rome, Florence, Verona (Italy) and in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kanazawa (Japan). The artistic spaces where they take place, and the source of inspirations that the context brings, distinguish the initiative from many others held in traditional dance studios, rehabilitation rooms or gyms. To underline with even more clarity that Dance Well is an artistic practice, participants are called Dance Well dancers.</p> <p>Several Dance Well teachers lead the classes throughout the year, bringing diverse approaches and styles with their artistic proposals. Additional specific workshops and initiatives are held monthly to develop the culture of dance among the participants, and encounters with international dance artists, along with the commission of performances</p>



Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>involving the Dance Well dancers, are included in the summer festival programme of the city. They enrich the offer of opportunities to dance together, to develop the passion for dance, to encounter audiences and disseminate the experiences.</p> <p>Every summer an intensive Dance Well teaching course is held in Bassano del Grappa, for people with a strong artistic background in dance who would like to become Dance Well teachers. The Dance Well teachers are in dialogue with international researchers and artists to keep developing their skills and exchanges of knowledge. The practice has been investigated and monitored by a team of researchers from Casa di Cura Villa Margherita in Arcugnano, a leader on Parkinson studies and part of the NYU Fresco Institute for Italy, and it has appeared in Dancing with Parkinson's by Sara Houston, principal lecturer in the Department of Dance at the University of Roehampton in London.</p> <p>With:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Teatro Civico di Schio (Vicenza, Italy)</li> <li>– Casa di Cura 'Villa Margherita', in Arcugnano (Vicenza, Italy)</li> <li>– Palazzo Strozzi Museum, Florence (Italy)</li> <li>– Lavanderia a Vapore dancehouse, Collegno (Turin, Italy)</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> people with Parkinson's and their carers</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.operaestate.it/en/dance-well">https://www.operaestate.it/en/dance-well</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Storie ad Arte – Museo BeGo Benozzo Gozzoli – Italy (Castelfiorentino)</b></p> <p>'Storie ad Arte' is the social and cultural inclusion project for people who suffer from Alzheimer's and their carers, consisting of creative storytelling activities, inspired by the BeGo collection. The project sets out to promote and support the participation of fragile people, at risk of social exclusion, in museum activities. It includes promoting new strategies and tools for presenting the museum heritage to elderly people affected by dementia. One of the objectives of the project is to experiment with new communicative approaches between people suffering from dementia and their carers, whether relatives or professionals, with a view to recovering a gratifying relational dimension. This is in a context that is open to dialogue and intent on valorising individuals rather than judging them. For people who suffer from dementia, the possibility to experience culture and to interrelate with the museum heritage is tantamount to reacquiring dignity as an individual and belonging to a normal social and cultural network. This frees fragile people from the state of isolation created by cognitive disabilities and offers them an opportunity to improve their life quality. Since 2014, activities for people with Alzheimer's and their carers are part of our offering of educational services. Experiments have also been implemented in collaboration with the Residenza Sanitara Assistenziale (RSA) and daycare centres, thanks to the reproduction of details from Benozzo Gozzoli's works on large panels.</p> <p>Our activities are conducted by museum educators and geriatric animators with the aim of combining and enhancing the skills and knowledge matured in various professional ambits. Groups are composed of no more than 15 elderly people together with their carers (relatives, professional carers, voluntary workers from local associations), for a total of 20–25 people. The sessions are open to elderly people living in the RSA or attending daycare centres and to non-institutionalised people living with their families.</p> <p>The activation of an important network to support and promote the project among the local voluntary organisations assisting elderly and fragile people in various ways, is an important channel for recruiting people from the families in the area.</p> <p>Since November 2017, to mark the experimentation of new activities with the artist Marco Borgianni, it has promoted a cycle of four weekly sessions. This project, which involved elderly people in an artistic and creative experience of an unprecedented kind, was valued and showcased in an exhibition (from 16 February to 29 April 2018).</p> <p>In the same way, in 2015 an experiment began as an extension of such experiences in many museums in the Empolese-Valdelsa area. This initial phase enabled a rethink of the activity in the light of a network and a collaboration involving local museums, which may also be seen as the first step towards a collective and shared project.</p> <p>The results of this experimentation have led to the 'Musei per l'Alzheimer' project, involving many museums in the Empolese-Valdelsa area.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> people with Alzheimer's and their carers</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.museobenozzogozzoli.it/en_GB/storie-ad-arte.html">http://www.museobenozzogozzoli.it/en_GB/storie-ad-arte.html</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Museum for everyone (Access for people with disabilities) – Museo BeGo Benozzo Gozzoli Italy (Castelfiorentino)</b></p> <p>The BeGo Museum has made two rooms and related exhibits accessible to people with intellectual disabilities. The museum has joined the 'Museum for everyone' project developed by the Associazione l'Abilità Onlus in cooperation with the De Agostini Foundation, which aims at promoting social inclusion and unrestricted access to culture for people with intellectual disabilities. This is achieved by means of educational experiences and specific materials, in order to ensure that everyone enjoys a pleasant visit. The BeGo staff are properly trained to welcome people with intellectual disabilities, and ensure that correct relational and communicational methods are adopted. Following an attentive critical analysis of the museum spaces, its works and contents, a guide assists these special visitors in a simplified language enabling them to familiarise themselves with the museum. By reducing the stress caused by comprehension problems, the emotional and cognitive experience of the visit may be enhanced. Suitable for people of all ages, the guide enables visitors to choose between an independent and a staff-accompanied museum tour. The materials provided (easy-to-read sheets, social history and CAA</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>cards) are also suitable for people with moderate to serious intellectual disorders. A simplified guidebook can either be downloaded using the link below or collected at the ticket office. We invite all carers to download and use the guidebook to prepare for the visit in advance, enabling the person in their care to enjoy the visit without feeling ill at ease or manifesting problematic behaviour. In particular, social history is a tool specifically designed to help disabled people in their understanding of the experience ahead of them. All the texts describing the museum and the works are written in an easy-to-read language, targeting people with attention and memory deficiencies. The 'Museum for everyone' trail, conducted by our museum staff, lasts about one and a half hours. During the visit, the group will be invited to actively participate in identifying the works and describing them.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> people with intellectual disabilities  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.museobenozzogozzoli.it/en_GB/museo-per-tutti.html">http://www.museobenozzogozzoli.it/en_GB/museo-per-tutti.html</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Sensorial and tactile trail, an inclusive project for presenting the museum heritage – Museo BeGo Benozzo Gozzoli – Italy (Castelfiorentino)</b></p> <p>The intent to make the museum heritage accessible to an ever wider public has led the museum to create a sensorial and tactile trail that is both permanent and inclusive. The entire collection may also be enjoyed by sight-impaired visitors, so it is a museum trail designed for everyone to enrich their visit experience. Launched in 2014 thanks to a shared project with Marchingegno and the State Tactile Museum Omero in Ancona, the trail provides an additional tool for presenting the museum heritage and offers an in-depth analysis of the fresco technique, for an engaging and gratifying multi-sensorial experience. The trail includes a commentary in Italian and starts from the ground floor with the terracotta bust of Benozzo Gozzoli reproduced on the grounds of the Florentine fresco of Palazzo Medici Riccardi featuring a self-portrait of the painter. It is shown from four different perspectives and indicated by highly readable enlarged characters. One is dedicated to the artist, another explains the fresco and the sinopia techniques, while yet another is dedicated to the scenes of the Tabernacle of the Visitation. On the first floor, another tactile and audio exhibit is dedicated to the Tabernacle of Our Lady of the Cough, with its relative studies. Each exhibit consists of relief drawings whose contours, volumes and textures stimulate a mental reconstruction of the reality presented in Gozzoli's frescoes. It is possible to gain access to a two-dimensional reading of the painting and to understand aspects that would otherwise only be possible thanks to a verbal description. Each relief is provided with a brief caption in high readable characters and in Braille, with an audio file of introduction to the artwork and an audio file of tactile exploration. Each exhibit is complete with a small-scale, three-dimensional model of the tabernacle in question with a reproduction of a human Figure at its base to evidence and clarify the monumental dimensions of the two painted oratories.</p> <p>The entire trail can be enjoyed independently or in the company of a guide, subject to prior reservation. The Educational Services also provide guided tactile tours and a presentation of the museum's heritage for groups, subject to reservation.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> People with sensorial impairments, the general public  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.museobenozzogozzoli.it/en_GB/il-percorso-sensoriale-tattile.html">http://www.museobenozzogozzoli.it/en_GB/il-percorso-sensoriale-tattile.html</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Museum Stories, Galleria Borghese – Italy (Rome)</b></p> <p>Collaboration between the Galleria Borghese and the Istituto Statale per Sordi has created MUSEUM STORIES, an innovative activity conceived for deaf and hearing adults together, simultaneously in Italian and LIS, Italian sign language. The project delineates thematic itineraries through the collection entrusted to two art historians, one deaf and the other a signing hearer in order to create, through art, moments of socialising and contribute to the reduction of prejudice with regard to disabilities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> disabled people  <b>Website:</b> <a href="https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/">https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>The Galleria Borghese for blind and visually impaired people, Galleria Borghese – Italy (Rome)</b> The museum has created an outdoor tactile place map of the building and its surrounding areas of greenery to help visitors find their first bearings, conceived in accordance with the principles of universal design so that it can be used by people with visual impairments as well as those with normal vision. The map has been placed in the open space in front of the museum and will be the starting point of the thematic itineraries, including those dedicated to the park and its Italian-style gardens, the statuary and the areas originally left as woods for hunting. A wide-ranging immersive and multisensory story can be experienced together by people with different perceptions.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> disabled people  <b>Website:</b> <a href="https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/">https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>The 'Opportunities: Mental health courses at the Galleria Borghese' project, Galleria Borghese – Italy (Rome)</b></p> <p>Several people who frequent a senior centre of the Roma1 Local Health Authority (ASL) participate in a permanent training course at the Galleria Borghese, putting to good use the experience they have acquired and developing new incentives. On special days established by the museum, they perform activities of cultural mediation on masterpieces</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>chosen by themselves. Working in direct contact with such art develops their critical sense and helps them organise their thinking and their skills in view of their encounter and exchange of ideas with visitors, when they are obliged to manage their emotions. In collaboration with the Dipartimento Salute Mentale ASL Roma1.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> elderly people</p> <p><b>Website</b> <a href="https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/">https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>The intercultural 'Stories and Photos at the Galleria Borghese: to listen and tell about ourselves' project, Galleria Borghese – Italy (Rome)</b></p> <p>For Museum Week 2019, the Galleria Borghese initiated a relationship with the CivicoZero senior centre. The aim was to offer an opportunity to become familiar with cultural heritage and experience beauty to a public that is usually excluded: unaccompanied minors. Encounters with the museum's masterpieces become moments for listening to stories that generate photographs and autobiographical narratives in children from different parts of the world who have had, and still have, to live in difficult circumstances. Talking about themselves and sharing their emotions with the public in the protected space of the museum is an important experience for increasing self-esteem. It improves the ability to form relationships with young people, who often lead isolated lives in our cities. In close collaboration with CivicoZero and Roberto Vignoli*, they collect their thoughts and photographs on a sheet of paper folded in four called a 'griot', demonstrating the evocative power of works of art: concrete zones for landing and starting out again for those who live in complex circumstances, with an uncertain future. *Roberto Vignoli, a photographer of art and architecture, has worked for major photographic agencies such as Image Bank, Agf and Granata Press. From 1985 to 2012 he worked for the weekly L'Espresso, where he covered the pages with international news and columns on culture. Although photography is his main profession, Vignoli also writes novels and short stories.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> migrants</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/">https://galleriaborghese.beniculturali.it/en/visita/accessibilita/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>State Tactile Museum Omero – Italy (Ancona)</b></p> <p>The idea of a museum for the visually handicapped was first put forward by the Italian Union of the Blind. It was founded in 1993 by Ancona City Council with the aid of a grant from The Marches Regional Council, and it has been a state museum since 1999. It was recognised by the Italian Parliament in Law no 452 of 25 November 1999, which confirmed its unique status at a national level. The aims of the museum, as set out in Article 2 of that Law, are to 'promote the cultural growth and integration of the visually handicapped and to widen their knowledge of reality'. However, the Museo Omero wishes to be a pleasant and productive cultural space for everyone, and offers a state-of-the-art structure equipped with variable exhibition pathways which can be adapted to suit the specific needs of any visitor.</p> <p>In the summer of 2012, the museum began to move into its new premises in the Mole Vanvitelliana, Ancona. Part of its permanent collection was put on show and the Centre for Documentation and Research, educational workshops and offices were activated.</p> <p>The creation of the new Museo Omero at the Mole is a long job and is still in progress. The aim is to create an innovative, multisensory, technologically advanced exhibition area, spread over 3 000 sq m for a total of about 300 works.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> disabled people</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.museoomero.it/main?pp=museo&amp;idLang=4">http://www.museoomero.it/main?pp=museo&amp;idLang=4</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Heritage as a common space – Italy (Naples)</b></p> <p>Scugnizzo Liberato of Naples, Italy is one of the bottom-up experiments in heritage reuse and community building, supported by the municipality of Naples as part of a wider strategy of heritage enhancement leveraged on common and civic engagement.</p> <p>The former church complex Convento delle Cappuccinelle, situated in a very dense neighbourhood of Naples' historical centre, was a juvenile jail until the end of the last century when it was closed down. In 2015 a local grass-roots group ('Scacco Matto' / Check-mate) occupied it, aiming to find a social purpose for the empty complex. The building, renamed 'Scugnizzo liberato' (Freed street child), was partly self-restored by the occupants and now is hosting activities (such as language courses, after-school activities, sports, dance and theatre) and spaces for co-working, and art and craft labs. Naples municipal government, the current owner of the complex, decided to support the occupant group and recognised – with a public resolution – the social value of the activities run in the complex, giving to the occupants the possibility to stay and to run the structure through self-management.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://openheritage.eu/2018/11/22/convento-delle-cappuccinelle/">https://openheritage.eu/2018/11/22/convento-delle-cappuccinelle/</a></p>
IT	<p><b>Reuse of built heritage as a community centre – Italy (Turin)</b></p> <p>Cascina Roccafranca is a multifunctional community centre operating in a building owned by the City of Turin. Partly financed by the municipal budget, the centre is managed through a cooperation between public and civic actors: a scheme that offers a valuable governance model while providing a wide range of social and cultural activities. The</p>



Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>centre provides a diversity of services: a reception area dedicated to informing and listening to citizens and free help desks to give advice on legal, housing, trade union, administrative and bureaucratic issues. It also provides a daycare centre with an outdoor playing area, where babies are welcome with their families. In Cascina Roccafranca there is also a place called Ecomuseo, in which local historical memories are archived and made accessible to citizens.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, families, neighbourhood</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://cooperativecity.org/2017/05/06/cascina-roccafranca/">https://cooperativecity.org/2017/05/06/cascina-roccafranca/</a></p>
LI	<p><b>Broad societal participation in CH – Liechtenstein</b></p> <p>In the Principality of Liechtenstein, the preservation of historical monuments works for a 'future with a past'. It develops future-oriented solutions for the protection, preservation, care and use of cultural assets. It is committed to a high level of building culture. In doing so, demonstrates an understanding of monuments that emphasises not only the historical and artistic value or the architectural quality and aesthetics of an object or an ensemble, but also the social, economic or technical historical significance.</p> <p>The Historischer Verein für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein (Historical Association of the Principality of Liechtenstein) promotes programmes that mobilise schools, teachers, families and older citizens, including those in specialised fields such as archaeology, involving large numbers of the Liechtenstein population. For example, children's visits to excavations are organised and voluntary service opportunities are offered to citizens (<a href="https://www.liv.li/inhalt/1809/amtstellen/archaeologie">https://www.liv.li/inhalt/1809/amtstellen/archaeologie</a>). Such programmes, staged first of all by the Liechtensteinisches LandesMuseum (<a href="https://www.landmuseum.li">https://www.landmuseum.li</a>), are promoted on the internet, on social networks and in regular newsletters.</p> <p>Additional efforts to connect CH activities with societal issues, including gender equality or governance questions, are made by the Liechtenstein Institute, e.g. in its series 'Geschichte wozu?' [History – why?], published in the leading newspaper of the country. (see <a href="https://www.liechtenstein-institut.li/publikationen">https://www.liechtenstein-institut.li/publikationen</a>)</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> citizens, migrants</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.liv.li/inhalt/11383/amtstellen/denkmalpflege">https://www.liv.li/inhalt/11383/amtstellen/denkmalpflege</a></p>
LT	<p><b>FIXUS Mobilis – Preventive monitoring of cultural heritage assets – Lithuania</b></p> <p>Project FIXUS Mobilis aims to improve the management of cultural heritage by increasing preventive care. The main goal of this project is to create a new system of preventive monitoring and maintenance for cultural heritage objects, including raising heritage managers' and owners' awareness of the subject and strengthening practical skills. Owners are consulted by specially assembled mobile teams, which also perform small preventive maintenance works. The result of this work is strengthened knowledge of cultural heritage owners and managers about their assets and preventive maintenance, as well as prevention of major damage, which would result in excessive restoration works in the future. The teams are planning to provide services to 200 assets during the three-year project implementation period (2019–2022). The continuity period after project implementation is five years. The project is funded by the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism Culture Programme 2014–2021. The main promoters are the Cultural Heritage Centre and the Cultural Infrastructure Centre.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.fixusmobilis.lt/">https://www.fixusmobilis.lt/</a></p>
LT	<p><b>International Fair-Festival of Cultural Heritage Conservation and Technologies – Lithuania (Vilnius)</b></p> <p>Heritas is an annual cultural heritage festival (it has taken place twice, the last time in 2019), covering themes of heritage knowledge, conservation and technology. The goal of the festival is to bring together professionals, governmental, private and public institutions and organisations, scholars who work in the field of cultural heritage and public representatives who are interested in preservation of cultural heritage, in one place as well as to encourage their cooperation and more effective mutual communication. The festival offers active alternative discussions, an interesting practical workshop space, consultations with heritage professionals, an interactive children and youth space, guided tours to unseen places and presentations from the festival participants. Heritas is a place to form new contacts, to learn and try something new and to get answers to various important questions about heritage. It is dedicated not only to a narrow range of cultural heritage specialists, but also to the wider society and heritage enthusiasts.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://heritas.lt/">http://heritas.lt/</a></p>
LT	<p><b>Community movement for improving modernism heritage – Lithuania (Kaunas)</b></p> <p>This programme in Kaunas – European Capital of Culture 2022 'Modernism for the Future' aims at enhancing collaboration of various forms. It involves professionals, property owners, heritage experts, representatives of cultural initiatives, politicians and civil servants, to establish and implement a strategy for conservation, interpretation, promotion and activation of modernism heritage. The specific goal of the programme is to instil a sense of responsibility for the surrounding environment and create an emotional connection between the heritage community and the urban cultural landscape. It also aims to initiate international research efforts, in order to bring back Kaunas' modernism on the European and global stage.</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>Kaunas is home to more than 6 000 buildings built during the interwar period, which have survived to this day; many of these buildings are in poor condition, neglected or even empty. The value of the historic and cultural asset is equally underestimated by residents, business sector representatives and the political level. As a result of the project Modernism for the Future, the number of people joining the modernist network (<a href="https://modernizmasateiciai.lt/en/">https://modernizmasateiciai.lt/en/</a>) grows steadily every year beyond the sphere of architects and architecture theoreticians, participating in various activities contributing to preservation of the interwar modernism heritage in Lithuania. This is strengthening its societal status, shaping the attitude towards this exceptional heritage and promoting further research and creativity. In addition, many soft impact measures are under preparation: international open calls for artists on the topic of vanishing modernism, exhibitions, performances, festivals etc.</p> <p>The active participation of the modernist community is beneficial to the whole city – residents of Kaunas build trust in their city and start believing in its image. Property owners increase their self-respect and discover the added value of their property; historians collect more stories from residents who are more willing to speak out. The city is filling up its collective memory storage, architects find inspiration, and the incoming tourism sector is sharing fascinating stories with foreign guests as well as with the locals.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://obs.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/2019-08/Kaunas2019_ENG.pdf">http://obs.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/2019-08/Kaunas2019_ENG.pdf</a></p>
LU	<p><b>Material Culture and Spaces of Remembrance. A Study of Cemeteries in Luxembourg in the Context of the Greater Region</b></p> <p>The project focuses on the analysis of the historical evolution of sepulchral culture from the early nineteenth century to the present, with an outlook towards the future usages of cemetery areas in Luxembourg.</p> <p>The project focuses on the spatiality and materiality of remembering the dead: the changing layout of graveyards and the emergence of alternative sites, new designs of tomb stones and tomb slabs, and changes and continuities in the practices of burial and grave tending. To assess the impact of materiality on social processes of individualisation, pluralisation, and resocialisation, the project adopts an approach based on spatial analysis, history, and qualitative social research. The project analyses the specific settings (rural, (sub)urban and (post)industrial) and the migration background of the population living and buried there as well as the specificities of and cross-cultural influences on Luxembourg’s sepulchral culture. Furthermore, it also examines burial regulations and practices in Luxembourg. It also provides an in-depth analysis of the social presence of the dead amongst the living, highlighting both commonalities and differences between countries and regions within Luxembourg, as well as those pertaining to the social milieu, migration histories and gender of the grave owners and caretakers. In analysing the current usage and changing significance of the cemetery, the project develops new survey tools to be shared as open source, and offers recommendations to urban and regional planners regarding the future development of cemetery areas.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> cultural heritage policymakers, citizens</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.fnr.lu/projects/material-culture-and-spaces-of-remembrance-a-study-of-cemeteries-in-luxembourg-in-the-context-of-the-greater-region/">https://www.fnr.lu/projects/material-culture-and-spaces-of-remembrance-a-study-of-cemeteries-in-luxembourg-in-the-context-of-the-greater-region/</a>; <a href="https://www.ipw.lu/la-mort-a-toujours-un-avenir-cultures-funeraires-en-mutation-discussion/#.YHyARD9CTv0">https://www.ipw.lu/la-mort-a-toujours-un-avenir-cultures-funeraires-en-mutation-discussion/#.YHyARD9CTv0</a></p>
LV	<p><b>Lūznavas muiža (Lūznavā Manor) – Latvia</b></p> <p>Lūznavā Manor is a manor house located in the village of Lūznavā, Rēzekne Municipality, Latvia. It is situated 260 km from the capital city Riga and 22 km from the closest city Rēzekne. It is a good example of how a historical monument has been reconstructed (with support of the EU funds) and transformed its mission to serve a broader public. Over the years, the building has been a residence for different institutions; in the 1990s there was a public school and an administration of a local municipality. In 2015, after respectful reconstruction, it was reopened to the public. It has gained recognition as a tourist destination (previously it was not on a tourist route); moreover it has become a significant social and cultural centre serving local residents. Local people are encouraged to visit the manor house with their friends, to walk around the park and to take part in the activities. The manor house offers exhibitions, seminars, workshops and concerts, and it is a place for creative entrepreneurs as well. Since 2017, the staff have organised several events on social entrepreneurship. They plan to reconstruct other buildings near the main house and offer them to social entrepreneurs. Currently a smithy is in the process of reconstruction where a blacksmith will work and also demonstrate their craft to the visitors. The house is owned by the municipality and Tourism Information.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, cultural firms</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.luznavasmuiza.lv/">http://www.luznavasmuiza.lv/</a></p>
LV	<p><b>Folk Costume for Everyone – Latvia</b></p> <p>‘Katram savu tautastērpu’ (Folk Costume for Everyone) is a project that tells about the origins of Latvian folk costume and its wearing. It was launched by the Latvian National Centre for Culture (state institution) on the way to Latvia’s Centenary in 2018. Folk Costume for Everyone – Latvia invites and encourages everyone to make their own folk costume, to learn about their origins and cultural heritage roots. The project also involves social participation of the people who decide to get involved in the project.</p> <p>The website and a range of public activities (lectures, workshops) provide information on national costumes of different regions in Latvia, explain traditions, offer tutorials and hands-on videos on making certain elements of the costume. All across Latvia, workshops for making costumes have been organised. Also a database of the master craftsmen has been launched, helping everyone to find someone to help them from their near neighbourhood. New activities are launched every year. In 2020, during restrictions due to</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>COVID-19, a social campaign was launched inviting everyone to wear their national costume on a certain day (4 May, which is the anniversary of Latvia) and to share the photos on social media with the hashtag 'Folk Costume for Everyone'.</p> <p>The project has helped many individuals to learn about cultural traditions; it has encouraged many people to make their own costume and it has also provided social communication and involvement in the community.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.katramsavutautasterpu.lv/en/">http://www.katramsavutautasterpu.lv/en/</a></p>
MT	<p><b>The Valletta Design Cluster</b></p> <p>The Valletta Design Cluster within the Valletta Cultural Agency — a legacy project of Valletta 2018, European Capital of Culture — is a community space for cultural and creative practice situated in the renovated Old Abattoir (Il-Biċċerija l-Antika) in Valletta. It focuses on design, entrepreneurship and social impact, while supporting and promoting user-centred design. This acts as a catalyst for innovation and as a multidisciplinary approach that can create positive impacts for communities and individuals. The Valletta Design Cluster's aim is that of providing space and opportunities to Malta's burgeoning cultural and creative operators. It is a project steeped in the rich history of Valletta, providing a bridge between 450 years of urban activity and the city's future. The key human contributors to this major regeneration effort are Valletta's residents and neighbouring communities, together with cultural and creative professionals in design-intensive practices.</p> <p>The infrastructural works are still ongoing and are expected to be completed, for the large part, by September 2020. In the meantime, however, several initiatives on a programming level are taking place, especially to ensure that the past, present and future of the building, its surrounding area and its people remain engaged and welcome new possibilities. Most of these initiatives are themed discussions/workshops/roundtables on social innovation, design thinking, social entrepreneurship and impact.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, cultural operators</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://culture.gov.mt/en/VallettaCulturalAgency/Pages/Valletta-Design-Cluster.aspx">https://culture.gov.mt/en/VallettaCulturalAgency/Pages/Valletta-Design-Cluster.aspx</a></p>
MT	<p><b>Valletta 2018 European Capital of Culture – Malta</b></p> <p>Organised and curated by the Valletta 2018 Foundation, the programme of the Valletta 2018 Cultural Programme officially began on 20 January 2018, with a collection of over 140 projects and 400 events taking place throughout the European Capital of Culture year, all over the Maltese islands. This came after years of intense preparations, collaborations, experiments and developments that the Valletta 2018 Foundation started in 2011. The focal point on societal well-being for Valletta 2018 was widely understood in terms of the regeneration of the socio-economic and cultural spheres of a capital that sorely needed a reawakening after many dormant years. Through a vast number of projects, Valletta 2018 sought to engage the residential community, especially in response and quite frequently proactively too, to value their heritage, their spaces, their well-being and their futures, in a time where tourism and infrastructural developments are high on the agenda for economic purposes.</p> <p>Throughout, Valletta 2018 invested strongly in a programme that saw the involvement of around 1 000 local and international artists, curators, artist collectives, performers, workshop leaders, writers, designers, choirs and film-makers. While a number of international artists collaborated with locals throughout the 2018 programme, Maltese artists travelled to our twin European Capital of Culture Leeuwarden in the Netherlands as well as other cities in Cyprus, Japan, Poland and Greece.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists, firms</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.valletta2018.org">www.valletta2018.org</a></p>
NL	<p><b>Youngsters in museum: Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam – NL</b></p> <p>School students try to make young people feel at ease in a museum of modern art. No official curators are involved, only peer-to-peer communication makes the experience run.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> students, young people</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.stedelijk.nl/nl/museum/blikopeners">https://www.stedelijk.nl/nl/museum/blikopeners</a></p>
PL	<p><b>Local museum: Museum of Podgórze – Kraków</b></p> <p>In 2018 the Museum of Kraków (one of major city museums in Poland) opened its new branch Museum of Podgórze, devoted to local history of one of the districts of Kraków. Podgórze was an independent city until 1915, so its history and strong identity constitute distinctive features in the panorama of Kraków. The museum is located in the historic St Benedict Inn, the first part of independent Poland, liberated during the Kraków Liberation Campaign in 1918. Dilapidated and forgotten until recently, thanks to renovation and conversion into a museum it became an important memorial and a sign of cultural awakening of this part of Kraków. This participatory branch was created bottom-up by the inhabitants of Podgórze, gathered around the PODGORZE.PL Society. The seed for the future museum was planted by the Podgórze History House managed by a local activist Melania Tutak. During its ten years of activity, it gathered artefacts related to the district, stories and, most of all, generated energy that finally managed to convince the city</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>authorities to establish the museum. From the very beginning, the museum was to serve as a meeting centre for the local community, to be a place of integration and reflection not only about the history, but also about the present and future of Podgórze. Tutak, who is now one of the curators in the newly established museum, brings the concept of Ray Oldenburg's 'third place' to the museum practice and offers a forum for various local communities and individuals. An integral element of the museum's lobby is the Deposit of Memory – big wooden showcase with a built-in intimate seating area which serves as temporary exhibition spaces for artefacts and memorabilia brought by local residents. People who wish to show their objects related to the district in the museum can deposit them in this participatory space for a period of two to four weeks. This way everyone can tell their story of Podgórze. This space is situated next to the entrance to the permanent gallery space, where the museum tells 'the official' story of the district.</p> <p>The museum is an active actor of infrastructural development of the district. It is adjacent to a wasteland below the railway's elevated tracks which brutally disfigured the area in 2015–2017. Feeling responsible for this space, the museum took up the project of creating integrating spaces in its immediate vicinity (beyond its walls). The overall aim is to restore this area for the city and its citizens by creating a park and providing a pedestrian and bicycle path between points of interest in the district. The museum, reinforced by local communities represented mostly by the PODGORZE.PL Society, city activists and local authorities created an informal group called 'The Group at the Railway Junction' and started negotiations with various entities – the city authorities, the railway operator, which is the owner of the land, and the City Greenery Board. The process is underway – it is expected that the planning process will be initiated in 2020, and completion of the park in 2021/2022. This project generated and managed by the museum proves that the institution is responsible for the well-being of the district and city residents in a broad sense; not only within the museum walls, but also beyond. The newly formed leisure and sports area (including e.g. a children's playground) could be used freely by the people and by the museum for its outdoors programme activities. New, green grounds brought to the highly urbanised area could positively contribute to people's health, and the new infrastructure would be a potential for new jobs (e.g. in gastronomy and tourism).</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.muzeumkrakowa.pl/branches/podgorze-museum">https://www.muzeumkrakowa.pl/branches/podgorze-museum</a></p>
PL	<p><b>Nativity scene tradition – Kraków</b></p> <p>In 2018 the Nativity scene (szopka) tradition in Kraków was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. It is the first Polish object on the list. Szopkarstwo is a tradition of making ornamental Christmas models of cribs inspired by the historic architecture of Kraków (Gothic and Renaissance forms, stained glass, ornaments etc.) dating back to the nineteenth century. The tradition evolves and the shape of the models depends on individual creativity, but Nativity scenes are usually complex multilevel structures with towers, made of fragile materials, richly decorated with glittering colours, often with figurines, even with lights and moving elements. Since 1937 at the beginning of December the Museum of Kraków has been organising contests for the finest Nativity scenes, followed by the exhibition. Skills and knowledge of Nativity scene making are passed down for generations in Kraków families, however, the contest is fully accessible – open for anyone who wishes to join.</p> <p>The core of Nativity scene makers milieu are the professional enthusiasts who regularly submit their works to the contest and usually work on their models all year long. For decades they have formed a loose community gathered around the yearly competition and activities animated by the Museum of Kraków. It is the museum that inspired Nativity scene makers to submit an application for the inscription to the UNESCO Representative List. The museum offered a meeting platform for the whole community which resulted in strengthening social bonds within the group. The museum staff also assisted in writing the application and in the democratic process of selecting representatives of the community for the application process.</p> <p>The Nativity scene tradition also attracts a broad community of enthusiasts – schools, cultural and community centres, families and informal groups also engage in the contest and submit their group proposals. Making the models has bonding potential and increases the level of satisfaction. The community of Nativity scene makers is well acknowledged by the museum – specialists from the museum conducted in-depth interviews with members of the community (available in a printed publication and online) and are in touch throughout the year (e.g. the museum has assisted them in efforts to acquire studios from the city). The makers of Nativity scenes participate in the contest on a voluntary basis – it is a source of prestige, satisfaction and personal well-being. They are part of an informal community. Moreover, the tradition brings pride to the city and attracts tourists. It increases the city's aesthetics during Christmas celebrations and in the winter time as the large-size models are presented in the streets of Kraków in transparent showcases.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.muzeumkrakowa.pl/zbiony/szopki-krakowskie">https://www.muzeumkrakowa.pl/zbiony/szopki-krakowskie</a></p>
PL	<p><b>Residential Museum: Museum of King Jan III's Palace at Wilanów – Warsaw</b></p> <p>The Museum of King Jan III's Palace at Wilanów is located in the former royal residence at the outskirts of Warsaw. It was built in Baroque style in the late seventeenth century for King Jan III Sobieski, and extended in the 1720s. Together with auxiliary palace buildings, extensive gardens and a park, the estate is considered one of the finest residences in Poland, which has survived in its original architectural form until today. The palace complex is a popular attraction, not only the museum is visited for its historical significance and rich art collections (253 000 visitors in 2019), but most of all the courtyard and the park (1.6 million visitors in 2019) are considered a space of respite by local residents of Wilanów district and a leisure destination from other districts of Warsaw. The palace was opened to the public in 1962, and since 1995 it has operated as an independent state institution. The museum is a pioneer among Polish museums regarding conducting research and analysis of museum audiences.</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>Since the beginning of the 2000s Wilanów district has undergone a major development of housing estates, including Miasteczko Wilanów comprising 30 000 new apartments and 20 000 new workplaces. This new neighbourhood together with new infrastructure have changed the character of Wilanów. The proximity of the complex affects the increase in land and housing prices; it also adds prestige to the area. However, the traffic has grown, there are fewer green areas and residents need new amenities, including shops. The social role of the palace has extended towards meeting needs and expectations of the growing number of inhabitants of the district. Apart from its traditional cultural and educational mission, the museum organises a variety of events and activities for various age and interest groups, including gardening and cooking workshops (following historical court traditions), historical reconstructions or summer camp for children; it also conducts a programme for volunteers. The museum also takes an active role as the generator of spatial and infrastructural changes in the neighbourhood – the area called the foreground of the Wilanów Palace (since 2017). The local council allocated part of this area for major events and a playground. The museum and residents of Miasteczko Wilanów joined forces in the protest – those plans threatened the tranquillity of the residents who opted for a park acting as a buffer zone for the palace complex. A similar community of interests occurred in reference to the shopping mall which has been planned in this neighbourhood since 2016. The museum, supported by the local community, prepared its own proposal of a local spatial management plan. These activities and parallel actions of the local community have succeeded in changing the architectural concept of the building, from a massive monolithic structure towards smaller terraced buildings filled with greenery.</p> <p>The grounds of the palace offer leisure among greenery and historic architecture and in this way can positively contribute to a subjective perception of health. Various programme activities develop building knowledge and skills, and they are also an opportunity to engage and build social bonds. The active role that the museum plays in the politics of the district results in growing well-being of local residents.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.wilanow-palac.pl/">https://www.wilanow-palac.pl/</a></p>
RO	<p><b>The Ambulance for Monuments – Romania</b></p> <p>Launched in 2016, the programme aims at rescuing historical monuments (listed heritage) that are in an advanced state of decay or pre-collapse, through a large network of organisations active in heritage protection. These are acting regionally with the help of volunteers, craftsmen and local communities under the strict supervision and guidance of conservation and historical monument restoration experts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MONUMENTUM Association</li> <li>• The Monuments' Ambulance for South Transylvania</li> <li>• The Active Heritage Association</li> <li>• PACT</li> <li>• The Monuments' Ambulance for Banat</li> <li>• The VERNACULAR Association</li> <li>• The Monuments' Ambulance for Arad</li> <li>• The ARHAIC Association</li> <li>• The Monuments' Ambulance for Sălaj</li> <li>• The ACTUM Association</li> <li>• The Monuments' Ambulance for North Moldova.</li> </ul> <p>These came in answer to the lack of reaction from the communities, the related ministry and the authorities in front of the accelerated destruction threatening this heritage. Wherever the owner provides the necessary construction material, the Monuments' Ambulance whose main supporter is HRH The Prince of Wales acts to safeguard the monument with the help of a van equipped with all the necessary tools.</p> <p>The objectives of the Monuments' Ambulance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To get the communities involved in sustainable heritage safeguarding actions</li> <li>- To safeguard the immovable heritage and keep a record of such heritage</li> <li>- To increase the level of professional training of the experts through non-formal and informal participatory education based on the hands-on training system</li> <li>- To recover the traditional techniques and the local materials</li> <li>- To increase the philanthropy level and create new audiences for such heritage.</li> </ul>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>Its most important achievements are the creation of a cooperation model and financing mechanism between beneficiary, public authorities, NGOs and communities through a functional public–private partnership, and the inauguration of a national network of ambulances managed by various organisations.</p> <p>The programme was awarded the Europa Nostra Award for Education, Training and Awareness-Raising in May 2020.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> local communities, heritage owners, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://ambulanta-pentru-monumente.ro/despre/?lang=en">http://ambulanta-pentru-monumente.ro/despre/?lang=en</a></p>
RO	<p><b>Open heritage – Romania</b></p> <p>The Open Heritage, increased public accessibility to multi-ethnic heritage values in the ASTRA Museum was a project funded through EEA grants 2009–2014. It aimed at enhancing the potential of the ASTRA National Museum Complex to research, conserve, promote and make accessible the cultural heritage, through a series of integrated actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the building of a multicultural museum pavilion with better welcome facilities for the museum's visitors;</li> <li>• the reconstruction, restoration and conservation of 15 monuments from the open-air museum;</li> <li>• representation from the ethnicity point of view;</li> <li>• conservation of 2 000 cultural goods from the ASTRA Museum of Transylvanian Civilization;</li> <li>• the development of a programme for heritage interpretation through cultural animations;</li> <li>• focusing on minorities inclusion, named the 'Path of ethnic minorities';</li> <li>• the development of a permanent exhibition regarding the tangible and intangible heritage, and other two temporary exhibitions, with one in Norway;</li> <li>• documenting the cultural history of minorities, and experiencing exchange and good practice with the Museum of South Trondelag, Trondheim, Norway.</li> </ul> <p>An important part of the project was the representation of the interaction between Roma people and other ethnicities. This was outlined in the context of cohabitation in a multi-ethnic cultural space, leading to the presentation of each ethnicity contribution to the multi-ethnic ensemble development. This approach has highlighted the positive role of Roma minority within the communities they belonged to, through the objects created by them and used in all households, through the traditions showed and lived in common with other ethnicities.</p> <p>The ASTRA National Museum Complex, a museum institution having its roots in 1905, reunites today four ethnology and civilisation museums: The Museum of Transylvanian Civilisation, The Museum of Traditional Folk Civilization (the largest open-air Romanian museum), The Museum of Universal Ethnography and the Museum of Saxon Ethnography. In addition there is a Conservation and Restoration Department, the ASTRA Film Studio (organiser of an established international anthropological film festival) and an Information and Documentation Centre.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://patrimoniudeschis.ro/prezentare-proiect/?lang=en">http://patrimoniudeschis.ro/prezentare-proiect/?lang=en</a></p>
RO	<p><b>E-cultura – The Digital Library of Romania – Romania</b></p> <p>The ongoing project (July 2018–July 2021) is a multidimensional initiative financed through EU funds which aims at increasing the accessibility of cultural resources through digital means. This is both by extensive digitisation of movable cultural heritage and by making the related data available online through a unique access point. It includes streamlining the public services offered by the Ministry of Culture and by increasing the interoperability among the cultural heritage institutions.</p> <p>The project is developing a digital platform culturalia.ro with two main functions: the Digital Library of Romania, available to the general public, and a National Shared Catalogue available to professionals.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> general public, cultural operators</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.umpcultura.ro/proiecte-in-implementare_doc_883_e-cultura-biblioteca-digitala-a-romaniei_pg_0.htm">https://www.umpcultura.ro/proiecte-in-implementare_doc_883_e-cultura-biblioteca-digitala-a-romaniei_pg_0.htm</a></p>
RO	<p><b>Batem fierul la conac! (Beating Iron at the Manor) – Romania</b></p> <p>The initiative started out 11 years ago around a ruined historic monument building, Petre P. Carp Manor, with the aim of recovering and creatively recycling its residential function into a centre of study for architecture and traditional crafts. The manor is situated in Țibănești, a village in Iași county, where the population is struggling to cope with poverty and social disparity. The recovery and regeneration of the manor and its annexes is for the benefit of the local community; the programme's actions are aimed at creating work opportunities and useful education contexts for young locals as well as delivering a space for artistic residences and summer schools (for architecture-related fields and traditional crafts students).</p>



Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>Under the umbrella of the programme, at the Carp Manor a permanent smithy school destined for Țibănești locals was established, along with a programme of traditional crafts and experimental techniques workshops. The smithy training is available free of charge for Țibănești young locals, and is provided by experienced blacksmiths from Les Compagnons du Devoir (France). The most gifted students of the smithy school are offered study visits and apprenticeships in Muizon (France), Horezu and Curtișoara. Complementary to this, 14 programmes of traditional crafts and experimental techniques workshops have been organised by now, involving local and international participation. Other cultural events such as chamber music concerts, educational events centred on cultural heritage, art therapy workshops have taken place here, as well. In partnership with the National Museum of Romanian Peasant, the area has become subject of research. The programme has also generated two books, one related to the smithy and one to traditional heating and cooking systems, and three issues of a cultural newspaper. The involvement of the community is a central idea of the programme and the organisers are aware that communicating the traditional know-how, inspiring respect for the built heritage is a slow, progressive endeavour, requiring perseverance and even involvement in collateral actions relevant to the community. For example, the programme associated itself with the establishment of the first communal free laundry and supported the creation of the Communal Museum of Țibănești by providing free space for exhibitions and storage.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, students, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZuJLDoOpROA&amp;feature=youtu.be">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZuJLDoOpROA&amp;feature=youtu.be</a></p>
SE	<p><b>Project Jämlik kultur (culture on equal terms)</b></p> <p>The aim of the project was to develop concepts for activities and ways of working with children suffering from neuropsychiatric and intellectual disabilities. This is a group of visitors that often have problems taking part in cultural activities. The project was based at the combined historical museum and library in Lödöse, a small town on the Swedish west coast, and aimed at making this more attractive, enriching and fun for children with special needs.</p> <p>The work was carried out in close collaboration and in dialogue with the target group and their families, as well as representatives from schools and special pedagogues, to adapt both the physical environment, the educational approach and the treatment that visitors were given.</p> <p>Inspired by international projects, the result was the development of a sensory room. To avoid sensory overload, the room was painted white and objects stored in boxes, which could be exhibited during guidance. Parallel with the construction of the room a museum lesson adapted to the target group was developed based on the design of the room, and physical objects. The content/exhibition in the room is based on storytelling and archaeology to reflect both the activities of a historical museum and a library.</p> <p>The project has been very well received and resulted in increased opportunities for people with disabilities to take part in the culture at the museum and library. Based on the experiences from the project 'jämlik kultur' the model of a sensory room could also be further developed and applied at other types of visitor centres to increase cultural participation, integration and empowerment of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.vastarvet.se/tjanster_och_projekt/aktuella-projekt/jamlik-kultur/equal-culture">https://www.vastarvet.se/tjanster_och_projekt/aktuella-projekt/jamlik-kultur/equal-culture</a>, <a href="http://www.lodosemuseum.se/siteassets/lodose-museum/lm-besok-oss/rapport-jk-uppslag.pdf">www.lodosemuseum.se/siteassets/lodose-museum/lm-besok-oss/rapport-jk-uppslag.pdf</a></p>
SI	<p><b>The pilot site of the Regional Development Agency of the Ljubljana Urban Creativity for historical identity preservation</b></p> <p>The pilot site for the RRA LUR pilot action is Vodnik Homestead – House of reading, writing and storytelling (Vodnikova domačija – Hiša branja, pisanja in pripovedovanja). This is a cultural heritage building from the 17th century, a birthplace of the Slovene poet Valentin Vodnik, author of the first Slovene grammar book, priest and publicist.</p> <p>The house has been owned by the City of Ljubljana since 1995. Various programmes have been implemented in the house since then. In spring 2015 the association Divja Misel (Wild Thought) has been chosen for managing the house. The public tender of the City of Ljubljana included a book as the <i>fil rouge</i> of the programme and its linking with other branches of CCI. A 5-year contract with Divja Misel was signed with the option of renewal.</p> <p>RRA LUR pilot action is focusing on partial renovation and refurbishment of two unused rooms (36.64 m<sup>2</sup>) in the first floor of the Vodnik Homestead in order to develop a new programme – Writers' Hub. In addition to physical renovation new programmes will be also be developed, for example workshops, mentorship programmes and accompanying events for various people. The Writers' Hub will be also a co-working place with four desks for young writers. The pilot manager has been preparing the criteria for young writers who would like to apply.</p> <p>Programme</p> <p>In the first year, from 1 June 2018 to 31 May 2019, the programme was dedicated to young writers (age: 15–29 years) and/or beginner writers. The programme aimed to have at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three workshops for young writers and/or beginner writers;</li> <li>- Mentorship for at least three young writers and/or beginner writers;</li> <li>- Three events related to young writers and/or beginner writers.</li> </ul>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>In the second year, from 1 June 2019 to 31 May 2020, the programme also included – beside the mentorship programme for young writers – (1) workshops with elderly people, who we would like to encourage to short-story genre memoir writing and (2) diary and letter writing for children. The second year was dedicated to creative writing for authors with at least one work published.</p> <p>In the third year, from 1 June 2020 to 31 May 2021, the programme will have more specialised workshops, e.g. a scriptwriting workshop and a creative writing workshop – both with mentors from other UNESCO Cities of Literature. In 2020 it is foreseen that a residence studio will be set up by the City of Ljubljana above the gallery (a building next door, also a part of the Vodnik Homestead complex), so Divja Misel will be able to host those mentors there.</p> <p><b>Equipment</b> In May 2018 the equipment necessary for operation of the Writers' Hub was purchased.</p> <p><b>Infrastructure</b> Wooden floor renovation started in June 2018 and was completed in July 2018. The restoration is based on the opinion of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in connection with the renovation – cultural protection conditions. In the last days two tonnes of sand were removed, which was formerly for insulation. As at 6 July 2018 the construction of a new substructure, which was not previously planned, was going on. The need for the new substructure appeared only when the sand was withdrawn and the restorer saw that the substructure was missing.</p> <p>Heating (radiators) – works with replacement of radiators were completed in the first half of July 2018.</p> <p>Electricity – works were completed in the first half of July 2018. Not only electric plugs were needed, but also electricity distribution to new plugs.</p> <p>Costs for all the above works will be greater than indicated in the application form, therefore the City of Ljubljana (the owner of the house) will also contribute financially.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents of the district (main group), inhabitants of the city, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/Ljubljana1.html">https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/Ljubljana1.html</a></p>
SI	<p><b>Villa Vipolže – Renovation of the Renaissance villa</b></p> <p>Villa Vipolže in Brda is opening its doors after the complete renovation by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia. The most beautiful Renaissance villa in Slovenia impresses with its new congress, cultural and social centre, where it will be possible to organise events and meetings with a touch of Venetian elegance and Brda's hospitality. On 17 July 2015, the formal signing of the contract took place on the premises of the villa, when the Ministry of Culture, headed by Minister Mag. Julijana Bizjak Mlakar handed over the completely renovated Villa Vipolže to the municipality of Brda. Since 22 October 2015, Villa Vipolže has been open to all visitors.</p> <p>The Renaissance villa reflects the history of life at the crossroads of three worlds and cultures. It was originally a hunting lodge of the counts of Gorizia, and its later owners were nobles of the Herberstein, Della Torre, Attems and Teuffenbach families. The Venetians transformed the mansion into an elegant rectangular villa with two towers. It served the owners as a summer residence with a green park. Centuries old, the oldest cypresses growing in Slovenia still rise in the sky in front of the villa. In addition to the magnificent first floor with modern halls, which has retained the name Piano Nobile, Villa Vipolže boasts café facilities, a restaurant with an arched wine cellar, a state-of-the-art kitchen and a banquet room. Four apartments and two suites with the most beautiful view of the Brda hills will be the exclusive added value when renting Villa Vipolže.</p> <p>With the help of European Union funds, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia completely renovated the exterior and interior of Villa Vipolža. The demanding conservation work was carried out under the expert supervision of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Nova Gorica OE. Now the beauty of Brda is ready for new life to settle. The first will be the Institute for Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports Brda, followed by the tenants of the catering industry. Everyone will take care of the generous hospitality in the recognisable Brda style, in Brda always accompanied by world-famous wines and local specialties of this unique region between the Alps and the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Villa Vipolže tells a story in the heart of the Slavic, Germanic and Romanic worlds. The identity of the Brda region, a land of invigorating moments, has been carved by both international winds and homeland soil. The village of Vipolže is known for two mansions, the smaller one in the upper part of the village and the older one in the eastern part of the village, which is the current Villa Vipolže.</p> <p>In the 16th and 17th centuries, the mansion experienced the war between the Emperors and the Venetians. The latter renovated the mansion in the first half of the 17th century, making it an exquisite Renaissance villa in a rectangular form, with two angular towers leaning against it and with Venetian décor. The owners used it as summer residence with a magnificent park embellished by a Baroque fountain.</p> <p>Villa Vipolže was not spared during the two World Wars, and in 1948 it was also struck by fire. Villa Vipolže occasionally hosted events and wine festivals on the newly built dance floor. Now the construction scaffolds have fallen. The Villa Vipolže has awakened. A true cosmopolitan venue that has opened for the first time as the new regional cultural congress centre.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> tourists, local inhabitants</p>



Country	Exemplary practice
SK	<p><b>Bašta Cultural Centre – Bardejov</b></p> <p>The thick bastion is a cultural reservation built in the 15th century, which served as an ammunition warehouse for the most efficient protection of the city. Rebuilt in the 1950s, it served various storage purposes. It has been unused and left behind since the 1990s. After some negotiations with the city, the civic association called 'Different' gained the right to rent the bastion in 2012; the contract has no time limit. Active citizens and associations (Kandelaber, Architects Guild, local artists, informal initiatives) joined the group and started to revitalise the premises and open them to a broad public. With gradual steps, they created the cultural and community centre BAŠTA, which organises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural and art activities</li> <li>• music, film, theatre, fine art</li> <li>• informal education, leisure activities, workshops</li> <li>• support of local community activities (families, yoga, beneficial markets)</li> <li>• coffee and craft-made products</li> <li>• development of ecological culture, supporting local engagement</li> <li>• development of tourism.</li> </ul> <p>Because of the energy of many volunteers, Bašta has worked since spring 2017 on a regular basis, with an open coffee house. Only one and a half floors from five are accessible. The efforts are therefore not finished, and together with regular cultural and community activities, they work on projects that could help the reconstruction of other floors, to develop full potential of the site and add even more space for active people who transform the society into something better.</p> <p>The activities of the cultural centre are supported by the Slovak Arts Council (national arm's length body for funding of contemporary culture) and the Active Citizens Fund (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein).</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://bastakulturcentrum.sk/">http://bastakulturcentrum.sk/</a></p>
SK	<p><b>Roma Documentation Centre – Prešov</b></p> <p>The national project governed by the Ministry of Culture to build a documentation–information centre of Roma culture as a professional department of the State Library in Prešov, which began in 2012. Its task is to focus on the complex information of Roma culture, history, language and traditions in one place. It should provide a united access to necessary information about Roma culture as a part of European cultural heritage and portrays a new look at the Roma culture.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, minorities</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.portalsvk.sk/en/">http://www.portalsvk.sk/en/</a></p>
UK	<p><b>New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership, Norfolk and Suffolk, England</b></p> <p>New Anglia LEP is an example which has been successful in establishing an effective model of collaboration and learning across Norfolk and Suffolk. The LEP has an explicit focus on inclusive growth that will increase local wages, and improve local living standards and educational attainment for everyone. It is a partner in Collaboration: Place: Change, a programme that intends to create a model for place-based leadership development across the local arts, culture and heritage sectors to develop the skills for delivering social and economic change in Norfolk and Suffolk. The key outcome to date of this approach is the visibility and value attached to the role that heritage has to play in more inclusive approaches to local economic development.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/reports/2020/the-rsa-heritage-for-inclusive-growth.pdf">https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/reports/2020/the-rsa-heritage-for-inclusive-growth.pdf</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Dundee, Scotland</b></p> <p>Dundee's resurgence has been rooted in place-based regeneration, centred on the riverfront area. Started in 2001, this £1 bn, 30-year plan aims 'to transform the City of Dundee into a world-leading waterfront destination for visitors and businesses through the enhancement of its physical, economic and cultural assets'. V&amp;A Dundee, the first V&amp;A to be opened outside London, has been the biggest development within the city and opened in 2018. Crucially, it has not simply focused on economic growth, but has also developed a substantial outreach programme to try to engage the wider population of the city with its identity as an 'open' museum. The fundamental desire behind the strategy of redevelopment in Dundee is to drive the regeneration of the city, with global recognition, for the economic and cultural benefit of its residents. The approach to regeneration places a strong emphasis on place-based identity — what it means to be Dundonian, to experience a sense of belonging and benefit from the changes under way. Heritage</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>stakeholders in Dundee are committed to connecting with local people, as evidenced by the extensive use of volunteers, educational and outreach programmes, and co-created programmes.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/reports/2020/the-rsa-heritage-for-inclusive-growth.pdf">https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/reports/2020/the-rsa-heritage-for-inclusive-growth.pdf</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Don't Settle, Birmingham and the Black Country</b></p> <p>Don't Settle is part of NLHF's Kick the Dust programme, which was set up in 2018 as a pilot grants programme to test new approaches to engaging young people with heritage. It aims to embed diversity and long-term organisational change in the organisations involved. The project has focused on the discrepancy between the diversity of citizens in communities across Birmingham and the Black Country and the much less diverse range of stories and perspectives reflected by the heritage organisations intended to serve them. A curator programme, governance programme and the Lunar Campfires project are supported with a research programme that also develops young people's research skills. At the end of the first year of the project, young people involved have reported a range of positive outcomes around: the development of their own skills and confidence; their understanding of heritage; being listened to by the organisations they have worked with being able to influence decisions being made. The project also feeds into well-being and esteem for those involved.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, young people</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://beatfreeks.com/dont-settle/">https://beatfreeks.com/dont-settle/</a></p>
UK	<p><b>The Beaney: A Pioneering Therapeutic Museum</b></p> <p>The Beaney is a therapeutic museum that can help improve health and well-being, operating as part of Canterbury Museums. Contemporary research has confirmed that museum collections have restorative and therapeutic qualities, enhancing people's mental and physical well-being. With this in mind, The Beaney has developed an award-winning health and well-being programme, which uses its unique building and collections to create a 'tonic' to enhance a visitor's experience. The museum is a member of the Culture, Health and Well-being Alliance that distributes a monthly newsletter and information about funding, case studies, research, training and social prescribing. The Beaney provides webinars on creating digital health and well-being content, measuring health and well-being in museums and supporting staff.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, tourists</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.culturehealthandwellbeing.org.uk/">https://www.culturehealthandwellbeing.org.uk/</a></p>
UK	<p><b>The Happy Museum Project</b></p> <p>The project supports museum practice that places well-being within an environmental and future-facing frame, rethinking the role that museums can play in creating more resilient people, places and planet. Through action research, academic research, peer networking and training it supports institutional and community well-being and resilience in the face of global challenges. Launched in April 2011, the Happy Museum Project provides a leadership framework for museums to develop a holistic approach to well-being and sustainability. The project reimagines the museum's purpose as steward of people, place and planet, supporting institutional and community resilience in the face of global financial and environmental challenges. A five-year study programme was launched in 2015 involving over 40 museums, and 22 museums are involved in projects through a community of practice.</p> <p>Within the project, a case study has been conducted. The case study looks at how deliberately seeking to engage emotions can help to promote well-being in audiences and staff, and also build resilience in organisations. The study considered strategies aimed at audiences and visitors, and also internal initiatives aimed at staff and organisational culture. It focused on different learning styles and brought aesthetic and physical activity together into active stewardship. Different museums tested different aspects of the hypothesis, such as children's play, co-creation, environment and community involvement; Woodhorn Museum employed a comedian in residence. New approaches to co-creation with vulnerable people are being pioneered. A new Story of Change Tool was also developed. The project found that the act of making things improved people's well-being.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Residents, young people CH professionals, CH institutions</p> <p><b>Website:</b>  <a href="http://happymuseumproject.org">http://happymuseumproject.org</a><a href="http://happymuseumproject.org/thematic-case-study-engaging-emotions-promote-wellbeing-build-resilience">http://happymuseumproject.org/thematic-case-study-engaging-emotions-promote-wellbeing-build-resilience</a><a href="http://happymuseumproject.org/landscapes-of-the-mind/">http://happymuseumproject.org/landscapes-of-the-mind/</a></p>
UK	<p>Thematic Case Study – <b>Engaging emotions to promote well-being and build resilience</b></p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> staff, young people</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://happymuseumproject.org/landscapes-of-the-mind/">http://happymuseumproject.org/landscapes-of-the-mind/</a></p>

Country	Exemplary practice
UK	<p><b>Landscapes of the Mind Project – Lightbox 2012-13</b></p> <p>The 'Landscapes of the Mind' project involved nine participants with mental health issues. The purpose of the project was to increase the shared ownership and decision-making between museum staff and participants as a model for the way the museum operates. The project also sought to challenge perceptions about mental health issues and the role of the museum. The project participants selected inspirational artworks from the Ingram Collection of Modern British Art and worked with artists to create their own works, a process documented by a video artist. The participants curated an exhibition of both bodies of work. The project finished with a conference on 'the art of well-being'. Since the project, the Lightbox has led collaborative projects working with adults with learning difficulties, older people and the Muslim community.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> people with mental health issues</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://happymuseumproject.org/landscapes-of-the-mind/">http://happymuseumproject.org/landscapes-of-the-mind/</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Revitalise our Heritage – Belfast</b></p> <p>This is a regeneration project for South Belfast's Sandy Row. It seeks to foreground heritage and culture in its work. Sandy Row suffered during the Troubles as one of the most deprived areas in Belfast and economic renewal passed it by. The Sandy Row Community Forum developed a plan to work with long-term unemployed Loyalist bandsmen. These men would research local history and become tour guides. Two years later, all the participants are working as tour guides either in the area or in the city. Significant benefits have flowed from the project to the wider community and Sandy Row holds an important place in Belfast's development. A new appreciation for this role has built local confidence and pride.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.historicsandyrow.co.uk/the-project">http://www.historicsandyrow.co.uk/the-project</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Community Loan Boxes – Nottingham Museums</b></p> <p>The current loan box service includes Community Resource Boxes.</p> <p>Resource boxes contain up to 20 objects chosen to reflect a specific theme or user group. Packaged in museum cases, they include an information pack, resources, planned activities and a specification for each item. Previously the service has offered Sensory Loan Boxes for people with special needs and this has been the subject of academic study. The service also offers schools loan boxes and reminiscence loan boxes.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, young people, people with special needs</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://nottinghammuseums.org.uk/learn/access-artefacts/">https://nottinghammuseums.org.uk/learn/access-artefacts/</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Canal &amp; River Trust – well-being on your doorstep</b></p> <p>The approach adopted by the trust is based on the 'five ways to well-being' model: connect; be active; take notice; learn; and give. The Trust provides online information and support for the public to utilise this approach, beginning with a location services for canals near where people live. The service also offers a range of associated volunteering opportunities for the public. The initiative is tied into the assets of the canals including museums operated by the Trust and the wildlife sustained by the environment.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/news-and-views/features/wellbeing-on-your-doorstep">https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/news-and-views/features/wellbeing-on-your-doorstep</a></p>
UK	<p><b>The Heritage in Hospitals research project</b></p> <p>Through the Heritage in Hospitals research project, the therapeutic role of museums and their collections was assessed in a clinical setting in 2008–2011. Over 300 patients in various hospital and care settings participated, and Dr Chatterjee's team identified highly significant improvements in positive emotions, well-being and happiness. This included patients' perceptions of their own health, and positive impacts on relationships among staff, patients and their carers. This was followed by a collaboration between 20 museums and other organisations (including the British Museum, and the Worcester Infirmary Museum) to develop a new measure which museum staff now use to assess the effect on well-being of participation in museum activities, and to train volunteers in object-handling.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> hospital patients</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.ucl.ac.uk/impact/case-studies/2014/dec/healing-heritage-impact-museums-health-and-wellbeing">https://www.ucl.ac.uk/impact/case-studies/2014/dec/healing-heritage-impact-museums-health-and-wellbeing</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Museums on Prescription</b></p> <p>Social prescribing links people to sources of community support to improve their health and well-being. The Museums on Prescription project connected lonely older people at risk of social isolation to partner museums in Central London and Kent. The project researched the processes, practices, value and impact of social prescription schemes in the</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p>arts and cultural sector with specific reference to museums (including galleries). The work took place over two phases between 2014 and 2017, beginning with the identification of best practice and then going on to explore impacts of the scheme. A comparison was made between two distinct settings: an urban setting (central London) compared to a regional setting (Kent). Workshops were held in each location during November 2015 providing opportunities for an exchange of ideas about museum sessions for older adults including access, recruitment and suitability of activities.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> older people</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.ucl.ac.uk/culture/projects/museums-on-prescription">https://www.ucl.ac.uk/culture/projects/museums-on-prescription</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Arts for Well-being: unlocking social energy to increase well-being</b></p> <p>The project is led by bait, a programme of arts and cultural activity across south-east Northumberland that is one of 21 Creative People and Places (CPP) programmes funded by Arts Council England. The bait programme is managed by a consortium led by Woodhorn Charitable Trust. The project launched in 2013, initially to deliver a three-year programme of events, with the aim of creating a 'long-term change in the level of arts participation of people living in the area, driven by the creativity and ambition of the people living in SE Northumberland, and having a demonstrable effect on the well-being of local people and levels of social energy and activism within communities'. The case study used the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS4) tool which measures mental well-being (feeling good and functioning well). The findings were that through activities such as Time to Enjoy (art taster sessions for people with mild-to-moderate mental health problems), peoples' well-being improves, on average, by 16 % over a 12-week period, highlighting the clear potential for the arts to improve well-being. It also found that having a health practitioner within bait has helped to broker relationships with the health sector to facilitate clear referral pathways into community arts projects.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.creativepeopleplaces.org.uk/sites/default/files/EcorysCaseStudyCPP_bait.pdf">https://www.creativepeopleplaces.org.uk/sites/default/files/EcorysCaseStudyCPP_bait.pdf</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Brighton &amp; Sussex University Hospitals</b></p> <p>The Hospital Trust adopted a holistic approach to heritage and well-being grounded in a theoretical understanding of the field and an implementation framework. The initiative established alignments with the Patient First philosophy of the hospital. The resulting projects were delivered by a range of departments, including Estates and Pharmacy. Outcomes linked to sense of place, personal development, education and skills were identified, as well as impacts on well-being. The history of the hospital and the oral histories of its staff were utilised in the project.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> staff and hospital patients</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.bsuh.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/09/Heritage-Project-Presentation-to-3Ts-programme-Board-23-January-2018.pdf">https://www.bsuh.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/09/Heritage-Project-Presentation-to-3Ts-programme-Board-23-January-2018.pdf</a></p>
UK	<p><b>History in the Making – Hackney</b></p> <p>Launched in July 2011, History in the Making is a collaborative project devised by mosaic artist Tessa Hunkin. It aims to help people recovering from mental health problems and drug and alcohol addiction, by working together with the local community to create large mosaics in parks in Hackney, north-east London. A three-year research period preceded the project which was part-funded by the Hackney DAAT (Drug and Alcohol Action Team). Feedback from the 50 participants has been positive, with many of those involved finding it to be a helpful focus in their week, and a good way to relax and socialise outside of the drug and alcohol service. In addition, participants who had become very isolated and withdrawn are now more friendly and outgoing, and have developed increased levels of confidence as a result.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> people with mental health problems and drug and alcohol addiction</p> <p><b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.artshealthandwellbeing.org.uk/node/1680">https://www.artshealthandwellbeing.org.uk/node/1680</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Touching Heritage: Objects to Healthcare</b></p> <p>The project took place in 2012 and 2013 and took museum objects from University College London collections to patients who, by virtue of their health or age, would otherwise be excluded from participating in cultural activities. The work also developed training programmes for museum and hospital volunteers to conduct handling, in order to both maximise the learning potential for health and well-being and widen social participation in cultural and heritage activities. Participation focuses on the cultural, tactile and natural diversity of the objects presented through facilitator-led, one-to-one and small group sessions. Participants are encouraged to explore objects in relation to their own health and well-being as well as to make cultural connections and draw on memories and prior knowledge. The Touching Heritage project was funded by a 'Your Heritage' Heritage Lottery Award, and bridges an important gap between underused heritage collections and the participants. The outcomes of research indicated considerable health and well-being benefits for participants of object-handling sessions, and an interesting partnership between heritage collections and healthcare environments.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> patients in healthcare settings</p>

Country	Exemplary practice
	<p><b>Website:</b>  <a href="https://www.artshealthandwellbeing.org.uk/node/1690">https://www.artshealthandwellbeing.org.uk/node/1690</a> <a href="https://culturehealthresearch.files.wordpress.com/2017/07/ucl_touching_heritage_volunteer_training_manual.pdf">https://culturehealthresearch.files.wordpress.com/2017/07/ucl_touching_heritage_volunteer_training_manual.pdf</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Historic Environment Scotland Community Development Grants</b>  Historic Environment Scotland and the Architectural Heritage Fund launched the Scottish Community Development Grant to enable historic building regeneration projects in communities across Scotland from 2017. The first two grants under the scheme were awarded to Springburn Winter Gardens Trust, to help regenerate historic glasshouses in North Glasgow, and to the Leith Theatre Trust to help bring the Leith Theatre back to life as a live performance venue in Edinburgh. The funding allowed volunteer-led schemes to develop. The scheme was launched as part of Scotland's Year of History, Heritage and Archaeology in 2017.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents  <b>Website:</b>  <a href="https://www.historicenvironment.scot/about-us/news/communities-to-benefit-from-new-grant-funding/">https://www.historicenvironment.scot/about-us/news/communities-to-benefit-from-new-grant-funding/</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Women in Stone – Adult Learning Project</b>  The project is described in the case studies published as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund's 'All Our Stories' programme. Damned Rebel Bitches (DRB) is a group about Scottish women's history, based in Edinburgh. The group meets weekly at a local community centre and works with a tutor to explore topics of interest to group members. The group had recently found out more, through presentations by speakers, about the role of four Scottish women in the campaign for the abolition of slavery and later in the suffragette women. The group also identified that Edinburgh had at the time 200 statues of men, two of dogs and two of women. DRB commemorated these women in the hope that the city will be encouraged to create a permanent memorial to them. A range of research and creative activities were carried out, including painting, composing, fieldwork, public events and an exhibition. A teaching pack was produced and school pupils were directly involved.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, students  <b>Website:</b> <a href="https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/sites/default/files/media/research/aos_case_studies.pdf">https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/sites/default/files/media/research/aos_case_studies.pdf</a></p>
UK	<p><b>Swansea Chinese Centre – Immigrant experience of first-generation Chinese immigrants in Swansea and surrounding areas</b>  This was a Heritage Lottery Fund 'All Our Stories' project that aimed to tell the story of first-generation Chinese immigrants in Swansea. Led by Swansea Chinese Community Co-op Centre, the focus of the project was to find out more about the experiences of this group when they first moved to Swansea and how they settled in the city. The project was based at Swansea University, West Glamorgan Archive Office and involved a volunteer base of seven people. By May 2013, 10 oral histories had been recorded. The interviews typically lasted 45 minutes but had to be edited down to four to five minutes for the DVD. The next few months were spent editing these down into bite-size pieces. In addition, the stories had to be translated into two languages – Cantonese and English. The final output was a DVD. The National Museum of Wales, West Glamorgan Archive Centre and the local college all have copies of the DVD. In addition, the audio recordings are available in the Chinese Centres as well as on YouTube.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> residents, minorities  <b>Website:</b> <a href="https://cpb-eu-w2.wpmucdn.com/blogs.bristol.ac.uk/dist/a/358/files/2018/09/Chinese-Storytelling-1c8nzpn.pdf">https://cpb-eu-w2.wpmucdn.com/blogs.bristol.ac.uk/dist/a/358/files/2018/09/Chinese-Storytelling-1c8nzpn.pdf</a></p>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on data country templates drafted by the HERIWELL team of country experts

## **6.4 Data sources on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries**

The table below includes a mapping of data sources in ESPON countries.

**Table 6.4: Data sources on cultural heritage and well-being in ESPON countries**

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
Cultural heritage stock (endowments)	AT	Catalogue of protected tangible heritage (Baukulturelles Erbe)	2017; 2007–2017, regularly	National	<a href="http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/kultur/index.html">http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/kultur/index.html</a>
	BE	Focus Culture, 2018, Faits et tendances	Edition 2011 and 2018 yearly	Regional	<a href="http://www.culture.be/index.php?eID=tx_nawsecured&amp;u=0&amp;file=fileadmin/sites/culture/upload/culture_super_editor/Focus_culture_2011.pdf&amp;hash=5ea49cd51b0ea03903433556416e767a54c06da0">http://www.culture.be/index.php?eID=tx_nawsecured&amp;u=0&amp;file=fileadmin/sites/culture/upload/culture_super_editor/Focus_culture_2011.pdf&amp;hash=5ea49cd51b0ea03903433556416e767a54c06da0</a> <a href="http://www.culture.be/index.php?id=focus">http://www.culture.be/index.php?id=focus</a>
	BG	Register of protected heritage	Since 1980 regularly	National /data provided by district	<a href="http://mc.government.bg/page.php?p=58&amp;s=429&amp;sp=430&amp;t=244&amp;z=725">http://mc.government.bg/page.php?p=58&amp;s=429&amp;sp=430&amp;t=244&amp;z=725</a>
	BG	Register of CH ensembles	Since 1980 regularly	National /data provided by district	<a href="http://mc.government.bg/images/docs/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20Spisuk%20na%20REZERVATI.pdf">http://mc.government.bg/images/docs/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20Spisuk%20na%20REZERVATI.pdf</a>
	BG	Register of CH experts	Since 2013 regularly	National	<a href="http://mc.government.bg/files/2573_Registar%2096.%204-19062020.doc">http://mc.government.bg/files/2573_Registar%2096.%204-19062020.doc</a>
	BG	Register of Museums	Since 1989 regularly	National	<a href="http://mc.government.bg/files/3255_aktualizacia%20na%20registryra%20na%20muzeite1.xlsx">http://mc.government.bg/files/3255_aktualizacia%20na%20registryra%20na%20muzeite1.xlsx</a>
	BG	Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage	2003–2010, followed by the Ljubljana Process until 2014 Periodic Joint Programme which was implemented by the Council of Europe and the European Union	National	South-Eastern European countries/Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage <a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-andheritage/irpp">https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-andheritage/irpp</a>
	BG	Register of Tourism festivals and events (1278 of which 99 are international)	Up-to-date online database	Searchable by month, place or type of event	<a href="http://rta.tourism.government.bg/TFRegister.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1">http://rta.tourism.government.bg/TFRegister.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1</a>
	BG	National chapter CH	Periodic, last entry 2015	National	<a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/herein-system/bulgaria">https://www.coe.int/en/web/herein-system/bulgaria</a>
	CH	Tables, specifying some aspects of 1 (also in French)	Different years irregularly	National	<a href="https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/kultur-medien-informationsgesellschaft-sport.html">https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/kultur-medien-informationsgesellschaft-sport.html</a> (scroll down)
	CH	Denkmäler in der Schweiz: erste Ergebnisse. Denkmalstatistik 2016 und Statistik des Kulturverhaltens	First publication irregularly	National	<a href="https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/aktuell/neue-veroeffentlichungen.assetdetail.6949761.html">https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/aktuell/neue-veroeffentlichungen.assetdetail.6949761.html</a>
	CH	Statistik der Schweizer Städte (also in French)	Long tradition yearly	Cities	<a href="https://staedteverband.ch/de/Info/publikationen/statistik-der-schweizer-staede">https://staedteverband.ch/de/Info/publikationen/statistik-der-schweizer-staede</a>
	CZ	The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS), Statistics of Culture, Museums, Galleries and Memorials 2018, KULT (MK) 14-01	1999–2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/38gZTZI">https://bit.ly/38gZTZI</a>
	CZ	The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS), Statistics of Culture, Heritage Buildings with Cultural use, KULT (MK) 17-01	1999–2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/2NKQUGA">https://bit.ly/2NKQUGA</a>
	CZ	The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS), Statistics of Culture, Libraries, KULT (MK) 12-01	1999–2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/3dOJLjk">https://bit.ly/3dOJLjk</a>
CZ	The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS), Statistics of Culture,	1999–2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/31CUWt3">https://bit.ly/31CUWt3</a>	

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
		Exhibition activities in professional visual art and architecture, KULT (MK) 19-01			
	CZ	The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS), Statistics of Culture, Festivals, KULT (MK) 23-01	1999–2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/2YNts1Q">https://bit.ly/2YNts1Q</a>
	DE	German Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage	2019 latest data available – ongoing	National	<a href="https://www.unesco.de/sites/default/files/2019-11/Bundesweites-Verzeichnis_IKE_3Auffl_2019.pdf">https://www.unesco.de/sites/default/files/2019-11/Bundesweites-Verzeichnis_IKE_3Auffl_2019.pdf</a>
	DE	German Library Statistics	2019 latest data, yearly since 2005	National	<a href="https://service-wiki.hbz-nrw.de/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=99811337">https://service-wiki.hbz-nrw.de/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=99811337</a>
	DK	Visitors in museum	NA	National	<a href="https://slks.dk/omraader/kulturinstitutioner/museer/statistik-om-museer/">https://slks.dk/omraader/kulturinstitutioner/museer/statistik-om-museer/</a>
	EE	National Registry of Cultural Monuments	Since 1994 regularly	National	<a href="https://register.muinas.ee/public.php?lang=en">https://register.muinas.ee/public.php?lang=en</a>
	EE	National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage	Since 2010 regularly	National	<a href="https://rahvakultuur.ee/vkp/nimistu/">https://rahvakultuur.ee/vkp/nimistu/</a>
	ES	Explotación Estadística de la Base de Datos de Patrimonio	2019 yearly (earliest data available 2000) regularly	National allows for analysis at the Comunidad Autónoma – NUTS 2 level	<a href="https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/patrimonio/resultados-patrimonio.html">https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/patrimonio/resultados-patrimonio.html</a>
	ES	Estadística de Museos y Colecciones Museográficas. Resultados	2019 yearly (earliest data available 2000) regularly	National allows for analysis at the Comunidad Autónoma – NUTS 2 level	<a href="https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/museos-y-colecciones-museograficas/resultados-museos.html">https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/museos-y-colecciones-museograficas/resultados-museos.html</a>
	ES	Estadística de Archivos	2018 yearly (earliest data available 2003) regularly	National allows for analysis at the Comunidad Autónoma – NUTS 2 level	<a href="https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/archivos/resultados-archivos.html">https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/archivos/resultados-archivos.html</a>
	ES	Estadística de Bibliotecas	2019 yearly (earliest data available 2000) regularly	National allows for analysis at the Comunidad Autónoma – NUTS 2 level	<a href="https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/bibliotecas/resultados-bibliotecas.html">https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/bibliotecas/resultados-bibliotecas.html</a>
	FI	Museotilasto	Since 2007	National, regional, local	<a href="https://www.museotilasto.fi/">https://www.museotilasto.fi/</a> (available in English)
	FI	Kulttuuriperintöbarometri. Cultural heritage survey	2017	National	<a href="https://www.museovirasto.fi/uploads/Arkisto-jakokoelmapalvelut/Julkaisut/Kulttuuriperintöbarometri2017.pdf">https://www.museovirasto.fi/uploads/Arkisto-jakokoelmapalvelut/Julkaisut/Kulttuuriperintöbarometri2017.pdf</a>
	FI	Kulttuuritilastot. Culture statistics	Annual; biannual depending on the topic	National	<a href="https://pxhopea2.stat.fi/sahkoiset_julkaisut/kulttuuritilasto/html/engl0001.htm">https://pxhopea2.stat.fi/sahkoiset_julkaisut/kulttuuritilasto/html/engl0001.htm</a>
	GR	Annual Report of the Museum of Acropolis	2012–2020 yearly	Local	<a href="https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/content/annual-report">https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/content/annual-report</a>
	HR	The Croatian Bureau of Statistics – MUSEUMS, GALLERIES AND COLLECTIONS	Since 2006 to 2018 latest data available every 3 years	National	<a href="https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2019/08-03-01_01_2019.htm">https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2019/08-03-01_01_2019.htm</a>



Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	HR	The Museum Documentation Centre's Register of museums, galleries and collections of the Republic of Croatia – Museum Statistics Overview	Since 2004 to 2018 latest data available, every 2-3 years	National	<a href="https://www.egmus.eu/en/countries/national_reports_publications/?fbclid=IwAR30E8l13RNtr e-9BIY4rEUmUSI4hCO7UhgRH-5dkEYNBEF8DII-Bt2ZEK">https://www.egmus.eu/en/countries/national_reports_publications/?fbclid=IwAR30E8l13RNtr e-9BIY4rEUmUSI4hCO7UhgRH-5dkEYNBEF8DII-Bt2ZEK</a>
	HR	The Museum Documentation Centre – Zagreb Museums Annual Report	Since 1994 to 2006 yearly	National	<a href="https://www.mdc.hr/en/mdc-en/publications/newsletter/zagreb-museums-annual-reports/">https://www.mdc.hr/en/mdc-en/publications/newsletter/zagreb-museums-annual-reports/</a>
	HR	Ministry of Culture – Web Register of Cultural Heritage	Available online since 2012 continuous	National	<a href="https://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=6212">https://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=6212</a>
	HU	KSH National Statistical Office Statistics, museum visitors	Since 1990 yearly	National	<a href="http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_zkk002.html">http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_zkk002.html</a>
	HU	KSH National Statistical Office Statistics, events and tours in museums	Since 1990 yearly	National	<a href="http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_zkk002.html">http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_zkk002.html</a>
	HU	Hungarian Open Air Museum List of intangible heritage items	Since 2008 ongoing	National	<a href="http://szellemikulturalisorokseg.hu/index0_en.php?name=en_f22_elements">http://szellemikulturalisorokseg.hu/index0_en.php?name=en_f22_elements</a>
	HU	Lechner Tudásközpont / Prime Minister's Office list of built heritage items	Since the 19th century ongoing	National	<a href="https://oroksegvedelem.e-epites.hu/index.php?hrsz=&amp;telepules=1495&amp;results=25">https://oroksegvedelem.e-epites.hu/index.php?hrsz=&amp;telepules=1495&amp;results=25</a>
	HU	Műemlékem.hu private online database of built heritage	Since 2010 ongoing	National	<a href="https://muemlekem.hu">https://muemlekem.hu</a>
	HU	Government lists of national historic monuments	Ongoing	National	<a href="https://oroksegvedelem.kormany.hu/nemzeti-emlekhelyek">https://oroksegvedelem.kormany.hu/nemzeti-emlekhelyek</a>
	HU	Ministry of Agriculture list of Hungaricum	Since 2011 ongoing	National	<a href="http://www.hungarikum.hu/sites/default/files/hungarikumok-lista.pdf">http://www.hungarikum.hu/sites/default/files/hungarikumok-lista.pdf</a>
	HU	Ministry of Agriculture list of National Values	Since 2011 ongoing	National	<a href="http://www.hungarikum.hu/sites/default/files/kiemelked%C5%91_nemzeti_ertekek-lista_.pdf">http://www.hungarikum.hu/sites/default/files/kiemelked%C5%91_nemzeti_ertekek-lista_.pdf</a>
	HU	Ministry of Agriculture list of Local Values	Since 2011 ongoing	National	<a href="http://www.hungarikum.hu/sites/default/files/telepulesi_t%C3%A1jegys%C3%A9gi_ertektar_16m%C3%A1jus05.pdf">http://www.hungarikum.hu/sites/default/files/telepulesi_t%C3%A1jegys%C3%A9gi_ertektar_16m%C3%A1jus05.pdf</a>
	IS	Digital catalogue of cultural heritage. Collective of 56 heritage institutions and museums	Since 1995 (open to public since 2012), regularly	National	<a href="https://sarpur.is/">https://sarpur.is/</a>
	IS	Library statistics	1997–2011 latest data available, yearly	National	<a href="https://www.hagstofa.is/talnaefni/samfelag/menning/bokasofn/https://sarpur.is/">https://www.hagstofa.is/talnaefni/samfelag/menning/bokasofn/https://sarpur.is/</a>
	IS	Museum statistics	Since 1995, yearly	National	<a href="https://www.hagstofa.is/talnaefni/samfelag/menning/sofn/https://hagstofa.is/utgafur/frettasafn/menning/st_arfsemi-safna/">https://www.hagstofa.is/talnaefni/samfelag/menning/sofn/https://hagstofa.is/utgafur/frettasafn/menning/st_arfsemi-safna/</a>
	IS	Electronic depository for long-time preservation for the Administrative	Since 2009	National	<a href="https://rafhladan.is/">https://rafhladan.is/</a>
	IS	Digital catalogue of cultural heritage. Collective of 56 heritage institutions and museums	Since 1995, yearly	National	<a href="https://sarpur.is/">https://sarpur.is/</a>
	IS	Survey on participation in cultural activities	2010; once	National	Stjórnarráðið   Íslensk menningarvog: könnun á menningarneyslu Íslendinga (stjornarradid.is) <a href="http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en">http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en</a>
	IT	Indagine sui musei e gli istituti similari	Since 2007; latest data available 2019 yearly	Municipality	<a href="http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en">http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en</a>
	IT	State archives	Latest data available 2017 yearly	Municipality	<a href="http://www.statistica.beniculturali.it/Archivi_di_stato.htm">http://www.statistica.beniculturali.it/Archivi_di_stato.htm</a>
	IT	State museums	Latest data available 2019 yearly	Individual institute	<a href="http://www.statistica.beniculturali.it/Visitatori_e_introiti_musei.htm">http://www.statistica.beniculturali.it/Visitatori_e_introiti_musei.htm</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	IT	State libraries	Latest data available 2018 yearly	Municipality	<a href="http://www.statistica.beniculturali.it/Biblioteca_pubbliche_statali.htm">http://www.statistica.beniculturali.it/Biblioteca_pubbliche_statali.htm</a>
	LI	Geodateninfrastruktur Liechtenstein (Geodata map with protected built heritage objects)	Constantly updated, ongoing	National and local	<a href="https://www.llv.li/files/aku/denkmalerschutzobjekte-vaduz.pdf">https://www.llv.li/files/aku/denkmalerschutzobjekte-vaduz.pdf</a>
	LI	Statistisches Jahrbuch Liechtensteins: Museen (Museums visits – in LI Statistical Yearbook)	1972–2018 yearly	Country	<a href="https://www.llv.li/inhalt/1859/amtstellen/statistisches-jahrbuch">https://www.llv.li/inhalt/1859/amtstellen/statistisches-jahrbuch</a>
	LT	Register of Cultural Heritage	Since 2016, regularly updated	National	<a href="https://kvr.kpd.lt/#/static-heritage-search">https://kvr.kpd.lt/#/static-heritage-search</a>
	LT	Virtual Culture Heritage System	To be launched at the end of 2020, regularly updated	National	<a href="http://www.epaveldas.lt">www.epaveldas.lt</a>
	LU	Library of Luxembourg: users, loan and consultation	1984–2019 latest data available yearly	National	<a href="https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=13096&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c13906">https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=13096&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c13906</a>
	LU	Libraries members of the network bibnet.lu 2012–2019	2012–2019 yearly	National	<a href="https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=13731&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c13907">https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=13731&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c13907</a>
	LU	Museum frequentations	1994–2009	National	<a href="https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=13099&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c13906">https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=13099&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c13906</a>
	LU	Visits of the main castles and fortifications	1994–2009	National	<a href="https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=14458&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c14281%2c13906">https://statistiques.public.lu/stat/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=14458&amp;IF_Language=eng&amp;MainTheme=3&amp;FldrName=8&amp;RFPPath=11369%2c14281%2c13906</a>
	LU	Intangible Cultural Heritage in Luxembourg	NA	National	<a href="http://www.iki.lu/">http://www.iki.lu/</a>
	LV	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: statistics on museums, libraries	Since 1990 yearly	National	<a href="https://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistics/statistics-by-theme/social-conditions/culture">https://www.csb.gov.lv/en/statistics/statistics-by-theme/social-conditions/culture</a>
	LV	Information system 'Heritage': database of monuments of cultural heritage	NA	National	<a href="https://is.mantojums.lv/">https://is.mantojums.lv/</a>
	LV	The Library Development Centre of the National Library of Latvia: statistics on Latvian libraries	2016–2019 annual	National	<a href="https://www.lnb.lv/en/librarians/libraries-statistics">https://www.lnb.lv/en/librarians/libraries-statistics</a>
	LV	Ministry of Culture: official statistics of cultural operators in Latvia	Since 2011 yearly	National	<a href="https://kulturasdati.lv/lv">https://kulturasdati.lv/lv</a>
	MT	Heritage Malta – Annual Report (2018)	2018 yearly	National	<a href="http://heritagemalta.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/heritage-malta-annual-report-2018.docx.pdf">http://heritagemalta.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/heritage-malta-annual-report-2018.docx.pdf</a>
	NL	Dutch Museum Association	After WW II until now, yearly	National	<a href="https://www.museumvereniging.nl/media/publicationpage/publicationFile/museumcijfers_2018_def.pdf">https://www.museumvereniging.nl/media/publicationpage/publicationFile/museumcijfers_2018_def.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.museumvereniging.nl/">www.museumvereniging.nl/</a> <a href="https://museumvereniging.nl/english">https://museumvereniging.nl/english</a>
	NL	Rijksdienst Cultureel Erfgoed /Cultural Heritage Agency Registration of heritage pieces (stock) belonging to the (protected) national art collection <Heritage Monitor: data collection linked to specific themes	A merger of parallel operating institutions took place some 10 years ago – constant flow of publications and meetings	National	<a href="https://www.collectienederland.nl/">https://www.collectienederland.nl/</a> <a href="https://www.erfgoedmonitor.nl/english.cultureelerfgoed.nl/">https://www.erfgoedmonitor.nl/english.cultureelerfgoed.nl/</a>
	NL	Boekman Foundation Arts Index, section heritage	Since 1963 every three years	National and regional	<a href="https://www.boekman.nl/cultuurindex/sectoren/erfgoed/">https://www.boekman.nl/cultuurindex/sectoren/erfgoed/</a> <a href="http://www.cultuurindex.nl">www.cultuurindex.nl</a>
	PL	Monuments register	Ongoing	National	<a href="https://nid.pl/pl/Informacje_ogolne/Zabytki_w_Polsce/rejestr-zabytkow/">https://nid.pl/pl/Informacje_ogolne/Zabytki_w_Polsce/rejestr-zabytkow/</a>
	PL	Museums statistics	Since 2013 ongoing	National	<a href="https://statystykamuzeow.pl/">https://statystykamuzeow.pl/</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	PT	Património cultural móvel. Normas de Inventário (Inventory Rules), Lisbon. Ministry of Cultura 13 vols	Since 2000 regularly	National	<a href="http://www.matriznet.dgpc.pt/matriznet/NormasInventario.aspx">http://www.matriznet.dgpc.pt/matriznet/NormasInventario.aspx</a>
	PT	Património móvel. MatrizNet. Catálogo coletivo online dos Museus Portugueses (Movable heritage. Collective catalogue online of the Portuguese Museums)	Since 2002 regularly	National	<a href="http://www.matriznet.dgpc.pt">www.matriznet.dgpc.pt</a>
	PT	Costa, Paulo Ferreira (2014). MatrizPCI. Inventário Nacional do Património Cultural Imaterial: Manual de Utilização (MatrixPCI. National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage: User Manual). Lisbon: DGPC	2014 (1st edition)	National	<a href="http://www.matrizpci.dgpc.pt/MatrizPCI.Web/File/DownloadFile?idFicheiro=6480">http://www.matrizpci.dgpc.pt/MatrizPCI.Web/File/DownloadFile?idFicheiro=6480</a>
	PT	MatrizPCI Inventário Nacional do Património Cultural Imaterial: Catálogo online (MatrixPCI. National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage: User Manual). Lisbon: DGPC. Ministry of Culture	2009–12 regularly	National	<a href="http://www.matrizpci.dgpc.pt/MatrizPCI.Web/pt-PT/InventarioNacional/Index">http://www.matrizpci.dgpc.pt/MatrizPCI.Web/pt-PT/InventarioNacional/Index</a>
	PT	Património Imovel: Arquitetónico & Arqueológico. Catálogo online (Immovable cultural heritage. Architectural & Archaeological Heritage). Online catalogue. Lisbon: DGPC, Ministry of Culture	Regularly	National	Architectural heritage <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/patrimonio-arquitetonico/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/patrimonio-arquitetonico/</a> Archaeological Heritage <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/patrimonio-arqueologico/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/patrimonio-arqueologico/</a> Search of the classified heritage or in process of classification: a) General search <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/pesquisa-do-patrimonio/classificado-ou-em-vias-de-classificacao/geral/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/pesquisa-do-patrimonio/classificado-ou-em-vias-de-classificacao/geral/</a> b) Georeferenced search <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/pesquisa-do-patrimonio/classificado-ou-em-vias-de-classificacao/georeferenciada/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/pesquisa-do-patrimonio/classificado-ou-em-vias-de-classificacao/georeferenciada/</a> Other: a) World heritage in Portugal <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/</a> b) World Heritage of Portuguese origin in several countries <a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/origem-portuguesa/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-mundial/origem-portuguesa/</a>
	PT	Inventariando o património/ Vieira, João & Lacerda, Manuel Coleção de 6 Kits –Património (Inventory ing the Heritage / Vieira, João & Lacerda, Manuel Collection of 6 Kits – Heritage). Lisbon: IHRU/IGESPAR, Ministry of Culture	2010	National	<a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/como-inventariar/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/patrimonio/patrimonio-imovel/como-inventariar/</a>
	RO	Inventory of the movable national cultural heritage (Mobile Cultural Objects Listed in the National Cultural Heritage)	Since 1998 – ongoing regularly	National	<a href="http://clasate.cimec.ro">http://clasate.cimec.ro</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	RO	Museums and Collections from Romania – guide	Ongoing, regularly updated	National	<a href="http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro">http://ghidulmuzeelor.cimec.ro</a>
	RO	Historical Monuments List	Periodically 1903, 1955; 1991-1992; 2004, 2010; 2015 (last iteration)	National	<a href="https://patrimoni.ro/monumente-istorice/lista-monumentelor-istorice">https://patrimoni.ro/monumente-istorice/lista-monumentelor-istorice</a>
	RO	National Archaeological Repertory	1996 regularly	National	<a href="http://ran.cimec.ro">http://ran.cimec.ro</a>
	SI	Cultural heritage register	Ongoing	National	<a href="https://www.gov.si/teme/register-kulturne-dediscine/">https://www.gov.si/teme/register-kulturne-dediscine/</a>
	SI	Festival data	regular	National	<a href="https://wiki.ljudmila.org/OpenData_Zbirke">https://wiki.ljudmila.org/OpenData_Zbirke</a>
	SI	Museums statistics	Since 2016 in renewed form; ongoing	National	<a href="https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/Field/Index/12/61">https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/Field/Index/12/61</a>
	SE	National Heritage Board Register of Ancient Monuments	Updated regularly	National	<a href="https://app.raa.se/open/fornsok/">https://app.raa.se/open/fornsok/</a>
	SE	National Heritage Board Register of Protected Buildings	Updated regularly	National	<a href="http://www.bebyggelseregistret.raa.se/bbr2/sok/search.raa">http://www.bebyggelseregistret.raa.se/bbr2/sok/search.raa</a>
	SE	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis: survey	1989-2018	National	<a href="https://kulturanalys.se/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/kulturvanor-i-sverige-1989-2018-2.pdf">https://kulturanalys.se/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/kulturvanor-i-sverige-1989-2018-2.pdf</a>
	SE	Swedish museum association: survey	NA	National	<a href="http://www.sverigsmuseer.se/pressrum/statistik-och-fakta/">http://www.sverigsmuseer.se/pressrum/statistik-och-fakta/</a>
	SE	Kulturrådet: survey	2015-2019	National	<a href="https://www.kulturradet.se/i-fokus/kultur-och-regional-tillvaxt/projekt-inom-eus-struktur--och-investeringsfonder/">https://www.kulturradet.se/i-fokus/kultur-och-regional-tillvaxt/projekt-inom-eus-struktur--och-investeringsfonder/</a>
	SK	Statistics of culture (all museums, galleries, libraries covered)	2007–2019 yearly	National	<a href="http://www.culture.gov.sk/ministerstvo/statistika-kulturny-1a8.html">http://www.culture.gov.sk/ministerstvo/statistika-kulturny-1a8.html</a>
	SK	Evidence of heritage sites	Latest available	National	<a href="https://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/databazy">https://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/databazy</a>
	UK	Heritage Statement	2017 regular	National	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664657/Heritage_Statement_2017_final_-_web_version_.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/664657/Heritage_Statement_2017_final_-_web_version_.pdf</a>
Cultural heritage stock (endowments); societal well-being	CY	UNESCO culture statistics	2019 annual	International, national	<a href="http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cy?theme=culture">http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/cy?theme=culture</a>
	CY	Statistical Service of Cyprus	2019 latest data; available regularly	National	<a href="https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument">https://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/cystat/statistics.nsf/index_gr/index_gr?OpenDocument</a>
	CY	Eurostat, Culture Statistics	2019 annual	Regional and national	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/10177894/KS-01-19-712-EN-N.pdf/915f828b-daae-1cca-ba54-a87e90d6b68b">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/10177894/KS-01-19-712-EN-N.pdf/915f828b-daae-1cca-ba54-a87e90d6b68b</a>
	CZ	The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS), Statistics of Culture, Cultural & Educational Informal Activity, KULT (MK) 22-01	1999–2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/3dOWKkQ">https://bit.ly/3dOWKkQ</a>
	DE	Destatis – Sector report building culture, monument protection and monument preservation	2017 latest data available	National	<a href="https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bildung-Forschung-Kultur/Kultur/Publikationen/Downloads-Kultur/spartenbericht-museen-5216205179004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile">https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bildung-Forschung-Kultur/Kultur/Publikationen/Downloads-Kultur/spartenbericht-museen-5216205179004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile</a>
	DE	Destatis – Sector report museums, libraries and archives	2017 latest data available	National	<a href="https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bildung-Forschung-Kultur/Kultur/Publikationen/Downloads-Kultur/spartenbericht-museen-5216205179004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile">https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bildung-Forschung-Kultur/Kultur/Publikationen/Downloads-Kultur/spartenbericht-museen-5216205179004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile</a>
	DE	Institute for Museum Research – Statistical survey at the museums of the Federal Republic of Germany	2018 yearly since 1981	National	<a href="https://www.smb.museum/fileadmin/website/Institute/Institut_fuer_Museumsforschung/Publikationen/Materialien/mat73_print.pdf">https://www.smb.museum/fileadmin/website/Institute/Institut_fuer_Museumsforschung/Publikationen/Materialien/mat73_print.pdf</a>
	FI	Aikuisten terveys-, hyvinvointi- ja palvelututkimus ATH:n perustulokset 2010-2016	2013-2016 (including also cultural indicators) Since 2010 yearly	National, regional and local	<a href="http://www.terveytemme.fi/ath/aikasarja2013-2016/hyvinvointi.html">http://www.terveytemme.fi/ath/aikasarja2013-2016/hyvinvointi.html</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	FI	Kulttuuritilastot. Culture statistics	2010-2015	National	<a href="http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/klt/2015/01/klt_2015_01_2016-08-31_kat_001_en.html">http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/klt/2015/01/klt_2015_01_2016-08-31_kat_001_en.html</a>
	IE	Irish Towns Ignite Research	2105 once only	National	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/irish_towns_research.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/irish_towns_research.pdf</a>
	IS	Electronic depository for long-time preservation for the nation and university libraries of Iceland	Since 2009, regularly	National	<a href="https://rafhladan.is/">https://rafhladan.is/</a>
	LT	Statistics Lithuania: museum activity; state archive activity; number of amateur art groups, participants	2016–2019 latest data available yearly	National	<a href="https://www.stat.gov.lt/">https://www.stat.gov.lt/</a>
	LU	The project “PIBien-Être” and the corresponding “Luxembourg Index of Well-Being (LIV)”	Since 2009	National	<a href="https://odc.gouvernement.lu/fr/domaines-activite/etudes-economiques-realisees-par-statec-research-asbl/projet-pibien-etre.html">https://odc.gouvernement.lu/fr/domaines-activite/etudes-economiques-realisees-par-statec-research-asbl/projet-pibien-etre.html</a> <a href="https://statistiques.public.lu/catalogue-publications/PIBien-etre/2018/PIBien-etre.pdf">https://statistiques.public.lu/catalogue-publications/PIBien-etre/2018/PIBien-etre.pdf</a>
	NL	CBS: Dutch Office for Statistics Well-being, satisfaction: personal characteristics listed monuments and historic buildings	Since 1899 regularly	National	<a href="http://www.cbs.nl">www.cbs.nl</a> <a href="https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/about-us/organisation">https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/about-us/organisation</a> <a href="https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/82634ENG/table?ts=1597823887285">https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/82634ENG/table?ts=1597823887285</a> <a href="https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/84775ENG/table?ts=1597824008208">https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/en/dataset/84775ENG/table?ts=1597824008208</a>
	PT	INE. Estatísticas da Cultura Lisbon: National Institute of Statistics	Since 1979 (with some discontinuities) yearly	National	<a href="https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=ine_publicacoes&amp;PUBLICACOESStipo=ea&amp;PUBLICACOEScoleccion=107703&amp;selTab=tab0&amp;xlang=pt">https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=ine_publicacoes&amp;PUBLICACOESStipo=ea&amp;PUBLICACOEScoleccion=107703&amp;selTab=tab0&amp;xlang=pt</a>
	PT	Estudos de públicos de museus. 14 estudos (Museum Visitor Studies. 14 studies). Lisbon: DGPC, Ministry of Culture	2014–2019 only regularly between 2014 and 2019	National and local	<a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/museus-e-monumentos/dgpc/estudos-de-publicos/">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/en/museus-e-monumentos/dgpc/estudos-de-publicos/</a>
	UK	Heritage and Well-being	2014 once only	National	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2014/heritage-and-wellbeing-pdf/">https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2014/heritage-and-wellbeing-pdf/</a>
<b>Cultural heritage stock (endowments); societal well-being; public programmes and funding</b>	CH	Taschenstatistik Kultur in der Schweiz (also in the other official Swiss languages)	From 2014 to 2019 annually	National	<a href="https://www.bak.admin.ch/bak/de/home/themen/kulturstatistiken.html">https://www.bak.admin.ch/bak/de/home/themen/kulturstatistiken.html</a>
<b>Public programmes and funding</b>	AT	Funding for protection of cultural (tangible) heritage	1995–2017 yearly	Regional/national	<a href="http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/kultur/index.html">http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/kultur/index.html</a>
	IE	Investing in our Culture, Language & Heritage	2018–2027	National	<a href="https://www.chg.gov.ie/investing-in-our-culture-language-and-heritage-2018-2027/">https://www.chg.gov.ie/investing-in-our-culture-language-and-heritage-2018-2027/</a>
	IS	Survey on participation in cultural activities	2010, latest data available	National	<a href="https://www.stjornarradid.is/gogn/rit-og-skyrslur/stakt-rit/2010/01/31/Islenk-meningarvog-konnun-a-meningarneyslu-Islandinga/">https://www.stjornarradid.is/gogn/rit-og-skyrslur/stakt-rit/2010/01/31/Islenk-meningarvog-konnun-a-meningarneyslu-Islandinga/</a>
	SE	Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	1989–2018	National	<a href="https://kulturanalys.se/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/kulturvanor-i-sverige-1989-2018-2.pdf">https://kulturanalys.se/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/kulturvanor-i-sverige-1989-2018-2.pdf</a>
<b>Societal well-being</b>	AT	Development of indicators for impact measurement of cross-border cultural projects	2013 (2007–2013) once	National/transnational	<a href="https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/Service/Publikationen/Kunst-und-Kultur/berichte-studien-kunst-kultur-international.html">https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/Service/Publikationen/Kunst-und-Kultur/berichte-studien-kunst-kultur-international.html</a>
	AT	Creative engine for regional development	2011 once	National	<a href="https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/Service/Publikationen/Kunst-und-Kultur/berichte-studien-kunst-kultur-international.html">https://www.bmkoes.gv.at/Service/Publikationen/Kunst-und-Kultur/berichte-studien-kunst-kultur-international.html</a>
	AT	‘How is Austria?’ (on wealth, quality of life, environment)	Since 2017 yearly	National	<a href="http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wohlstand_und_fortschritt/wie_gehts_oesterreich/was_ist_wie_gehts_oesterreich/index.html">http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/wohlstand_und_fortschritt/wie_gehts_oesterreich/was_ist_wie_gehts_oesterreich/index.html</a>
	BE	Cultural participation	19 February 2019 yearly	Wallonie	<a href="https://www.statistiekvlaanderen.be/nl/cultuurparticipatie">https://www.statistiekvlaanderen.be/nl/cultuurparticipatie</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	BE	Callier, L, Hanquinet, L. (2012) Etude approfondie des pratiques et consommation culturelles de la population en Federation Wallonie Bruxelles	2012	Regional	<a href="http://www.opc.cfwb.be/index.php?eID=tx_nawsecured&amp;u=0&amp;g=0&amp;hash=b2dfbe0d8587292a8884e417cffee26338862aaa&amp;file=fileadmin/sites/opc/upload/opc_super_editor/opc_editor/documents/pdf/Etudes_N1.pdf">http://www.opc.cfwb.be/index.php?eID=tx_nawsecured&amp;u=0&amp;g=0&amp;hash=b2dfbe0d8587292a8884e417cffee26338862aaa&amp;file=fileadmin/sites/opc/upload/opc_super_editor/opc_editor/documents/pdf/Etudes_N1.pdf</a>
	BG	Register of professional restorers and conservators	Regularly	National	<a href="http://mc.government.bg/files/2669_Register%20po%20chl.%20165%20-%202020.pdf">http://mc.government.bg/files/2669_Register%20po%20chl.%20165%20-%202020.pdf</a>
	BG	Periodic reports on tourism flow and rates	2020 February latest data available periodically, several times a year	National	<a href="http://tourismboard.bg/?news-category=statistika">http://tourismboard.bg/?news-category=statistika</a>
	CH	Statistics of the Swiss Cantons	Varies, usually yearly	Cantons	On the web presentation of the 26 cantons, list of cantons with basic data: <a href="https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/regionalstatistik/regionale-portraets-kennzahlen/kantone.html">https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/de/home/statistiken/regionalstatistik/regionale-portraets-kennzahlen/kantone.html</a>
	CH	Zurich Centre for Creative Economies: Research Note no 3 (2020) 'Sleeping Beauty' III, The Swiss Creative Economy: Some statistics-based reflections on the current debates in Switzerland	2020	National	<a href="https://www.zhdk.ch/file/live/d6/d6846ca2e67754e7fed89fdee1d00ed4ba24642f/relief_paper_3_en_final_2005.pdf">https://www.zhdk.ch/file/live/d6/d6846ca2e67754e7fed89fdee1d00ed4ba24642f/relief_paper_3_en_final_2005.pdf</a>
	CY	UN World Tourism Organisation statistics, UNWTO World Tourism Barometer or country-specific data	2020 (for the period 2014–2018) frequently	International, regional and national	<a href="https://www.eunwto.org/doi/epdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2020.18.1.4">https://www.eunwto.org/doi/epdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2020.18.1.4</a> <a href="https://www.eunwto.org/doi/abs/10.5555/unwtotfb0196011220142018201907">https://www.eunwto.org/doi/abs/10.5555/unwtotfb0196011220142018201907</a>
	CY	DISCE Report, Developing Inclusive and Sustainable Creative Economies	2020 yearly	Regional	<a href="https://disce.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/DISCE-Report-D3.2.b.pdf">https://disce.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/DISCE-Report-D3.2.b.pdf</a>
	CY	Deputy Ministry of Cyprus (including statistics on tourism)	2019 yearly	National	<a href="http://media.visitcyprus.com/">http://media.visitcyprus.com/</a>
	CY	ENUMERATE survey, Europeana DSI 2– Access to Digital Resources of European Heritage	2017	Regional	<a href="https://pro.europeana.eu/files/Europeana_Professional/Projects/Project_list/ENUMERATE/deliverables/DSI-2_Deliverable%20D4.4_Europeana_Report%20on%20ENUMERATE%20Core%20Survey%204.pdf">https://pro.europeana.eu/files/Europeana_Professional/Projects/Project_list/ENUMERATE/deliverables/DSI-2_Deliverable%20D4.4_Europeana_Report%20on%20ENUMERATE%20Core%20Survey%204.pdf</a>
	CZ	National Statistical Office, Satellite Account of Culture (Economic Performance of Culture)	2009–2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/31wJ5g3">https://bit.ly/31wJ5g3</a>
	DE	Destatis – use of time for culture and cultural activities in Germany	2015 latest data – 5 years	National	<a href="https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bildung-Forschung-Kultur/Kultur/Publikationen/Downloads-Kultur/zeitverwendung-kultur-5216202139004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile">https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bildung-Forschung-Kultur/Kultur/Publikationen/Downloads-Kultur/zeitverwendung-kultur-5216202139004.pdf?__blob=publicationFile</a>
	EE	Museums Public Portal for collections	Since 2008, new version is planned for 2022 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.muis.ee/en_GB/">https://www.muis.ee/en_GB/</a>
	EE	Creative Industries Economic Mapping (includes museums, libraries and handicrafts)	2005, 2009, 2013, 2018 regularly	National	1) Handicrafts: <a href="https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/8._Eesti_loomemajanduse_olukorra_uuring_ja_kaar_distus_-_Kasitoo.pdf">https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/8._Eesti_loomemajanduse_olukorra_uuring_ja_kaar_distus_-_Kasitoo.pdf</a> 2) Museums: <a href="https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/9._Eesti_loomemajanduse_olukorra_uuring_ja_kaar_distus_-_Muuseumid.pdf">https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/9._Eesti_loomemajanduse_olukorra_uuring_ja_kaar_distus_-_Muuseumid.pdf</a> 3) Libraries: <a href="https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/10._Eesti_loomemajanduse_olukorra_uuring_ja_kaar_distus_-_Raamatukogud.pdf">https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/10._Eesti_loomemajanduse_olukorra_uuring_ja_kaar_distus_-_Raamatukogud.pdf</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	EE	National Statistics on Museums and Libraries, and cultural employment (Statistics Estonia)	Latest data from 2019 yearly	National	<a href="https://www.stat.ee/culture">https://www.stat.ee/culture</a>
	EE	Study on museum and library users and non-users (Enterprise Estonia)	2018 one time	National	<a href="https://www.kul.ee/sites/kulminn/files/muuseumide_ja_raamatukogude_kulastajate_ja_mittekulastajate_uuringu_lopparuanne_0.pdf">https://www.kul.ee/sites/kulminn/files/muuseumide_ja_raamatukogude_kulastajate_ja_mittekulastajate_uuringu_lopparuanne_0.pdf</a>
	EE	Studies on the economic impacts of cultural events (including cultural heritage events)	Overall study on 20 events and methodology in 2012, later for large-scale cultural events on regular basis Regularly	National, regional	<a href="https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/Kultuuri_ja_spordisundmuste_majanduslik_moju.pdf">https://www.ki.ee/publikatsioonid/valmis/Kultuuri_ja_spordisundmuste_majanduslik_moju.pdf</a>
	EE	Cultural Participation Statistics (Cultural Module of Estonian Tourism Study)	Latest data 2015 regularly	National	<a href="http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Database/Sotsiaalelu/07KULTUUR/07KULTUUR.asp">http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Database/Sotsiaalelu/07KULTUUR/07KULTUUR.asp</a>
	EE	Public Libraries' Service Quality Self-assessment Report	2018, 2020 biannually	National	<a href="https://www.eru.lib.ee/index.php/raamatukogundus/dokumendid/21-sajandi-raamatukogu">https://www.eru.lib.ee/index.php/raamatukogundus/dokumendid/21-sajandi-raamatukogu</a>
	ES	Encuesta de Hábitos y Prácticas Culturales (2018–19). Ministerio de Cultura y Deporte de España	2018–19 (latest data available) – 4 years regularly	National allows for analysis at the Comunidad Autónoma – NUTS 2 level	<a href="https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/portada.html">https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano/estadisticas/cultura/mc/culturabase/portada.html</a>
	ES	Encuesta Lationamericana de Hábitos y Prácticas Culturales 2013 Latinobarómetro	2013 occasionally	International – Spain and LAC	<a href="https://oibc.oei.es/uploads/attachments/48/encuestalatinamericana2013.pdf">https://oibc.oei.es/uploads/attachments/48/encuestalatinamericana2013.pdf</a>
	ES	Barómetro Diciembre 2014	2014 occasionally	National	<a href="http://www.cis.es/cis/openm/ES/2_bancodatos/estudios/ver.jsp?estudio=14035">http://www.cis.es/cis/openm/ES/2_bancodatos/estudios/ver.jsp?estudio=14035</a>
	ES	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida – Spanish sample of the EU-SILC	2015 occasionally	International – EU-28 + 5: Iceland, Norway and Switzerland (EFTA) + FYI Macedonia and Serbia – allows for analysis at the Comunidad Autónoma – NUTS 2 level	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-statistics-on-income-and-living-conditions">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-statistics-on-income-and-living-conditions</a>
	ES	Eurobarometer 88.1 – Special Eurobarometer EYCH	2017 occasionally	International EU-28	<a href="https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6925">https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA6925</a>
	ES	Encuesta de Empleo del Tiempo	2009–2010 occasionally	National allows for analysis at the Comunidad Autónoma – NUTS 2 level	<a href="https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&amp;cid=1254736176815&amp;menu=resultados&amp;idp=1254735976608#!tabs-1254736194826">https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&amp;cid=1254736176815&amp;menu=resultados&amp;idp=1254735976608#!tabs-1254736194826</a>
	ES	Adult Education Survey (informal lifelong learning in museums)	2016 regularly	European	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Adult_Education_Survey_(AES)_methodology">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Adult_Education_Survey_(AES)_methodology</a>
	FR	Montgolfier, de, Albéric, rapport au président de la République sur la valorisation du patrimoine culturel	Once, 8 October 2010	National	<a href="https://www.vie-publique.fr/sites/default/files/rapport/pdf/104000524.pdf">https://www.vie-publique.fr/sites/default/files/rapport/pdf/104000524.pdf</a>
	FR	Bigot, Régis, Hoibian, Sandra, L'évolution du bien-être en France	2014, 25 years	National	<a href="https://www.cairn.info/revue-l-annee-sociologique-2014-2-page-331.htm#">https://www.cairn.info/revue-l-annee-sociologique-2014-2-page-331.htm#</a>

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		depuis 25 ans: un bilan mitigé, une augmentation des inégalités			
	FR	Audiar Rennes, Indicateurs de bien-être, état des lieux	2016	Regional	<a href="https://www.audiar.org/publication/environnement-energie-et-foncier/sante-bien-etre-et-urbanisme/indicateurs-de-bien-etre">https://www.audiar.org/publication/environnement-energie-et-foncier/sante-bien-etre-et-urbanisme/indicateurs-de-bien-etre</a>
	FR	Agence Lille Métropole, Quel cadre de vie demain pour un Grand Lille attractif?	2018	Regional	<a href="https://www.adu-lille-metropole.org/cadre-de-vie-demain-grand-lille-attractif/">https://www.adu-lille-metropole.org/cadre-de-vie-demain-grand-lille-attractif/</a>
	FR	OECD, Better Life Index	Current	International	<a href="http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/france/">http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/france/</a>
	FR	Chiffres Clés, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, département des études, de la prospective et des statistiques	2019 yearly since 1958	National	<a href="http://traduction.culture.gouv.fr/url/Result.aspx?to=en&amp;url=https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Sites-thematiques/Etudes-et-statistiques/Publications/Collections-d-ouvrages/Chiffres-cles-statistiques-de-la-culture-et-de-la-communication-2012-2019/Chiffres-cles-2019">http://traduction.culture.gouv.fr/url/Result.aspx?to=en&amp;url=https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Sites-thematiques/Etudes-et-statistiques/Publications/Collections-d-ouvrages/Chiffres-cles-statistiques-de-la-culture-et-de-la-communication-2012-2019/Chiffres-cles-2019</a>
	FR	Forsé, Michel, Langlois, Simon (dir.), « Sociologie du bien-être », L'année sociologique	2014	National	<a href="https://journals.openedition.org/lectures/19805">https://journals.openedition.org/lectures/19805</a>
	FR	INSEE, Pauvreté en conditions de vie de 2004 à 2016	2017; from 2004 to 2016	National	<a href="https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3135798#documentation-sommaire">https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3135798#documentation-sommaire</a>
	FR	L'économie mosaïque, 3e Panorama des Industries Culturelles et Créatives en France, ministère de la Culture	November 2019	National	<a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;ved=2ahUKEwiesKLGyNzqAhWBy4UKHSd9DIMQFJAegQIARAB&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.culture.gouv.fr%2FMedia%2FMedias-creation-rapide%2FEY-France-Creative-Panorama-des-ICC-2019.pdf&amp;usg=AOvVaw39Lbiox5kklgWLu8e0bBn2">https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;ved=2ahUKEwiesKLGyNzqAhWBy4UKHSd9DIMQFJAegQIARAB&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.culture.gouv.fr%2FMedia%2FMedias-creation-rapide%2FEY-France-Creative-Panorama-des-ICC-2019.pdf&amp;usg=AOvVaw39Lbiox5kklgWLu8e0bBn2</a>
	GR	Hellenic Statistical Authority, 'ELSTAT, Indicators: Population and Social Conditions, Culture Subthemes: Arts Exhibitions, Libraries, Cultural Activities, etc.'	2000–2018 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.statistics.gr/statistics/pop">https://www.statistics.gr/statistics/pop</a> <a href="https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SCI03/">https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SCI03/</a>
	GR	Periodic Survey on the work of the General Secretariat for Family Policy and Gender Equality of the Ministry of Labour ('GGOPIF') in the fields of economy, education and culture in the second four-month term 2019	2019 latest data available, regularly	National	<a href="http://www.isotita.gr/αναλυτική-παρουσίαση-του-έργου-της-γ-γ-3/">http://www.isotita.gr/αναλυτική-παρουσίαση-του-έργου-της-γ-γ-3/</a>
	GR	Other international statistical sources that are being used by the Greek authorities: OECD Better Life Index	2000–2020 yearly	International with national focus	<a href="http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/greece/">http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/countries/greece/</a>
	GR	UNWTO, World Tourism Barometer	2000–2020 yearly	International with regional focus	<a href="https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2020.18.1.3">https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/wtobarometereng.2020.18.1.3</a>
	GR	Other European statistical sources that are being used by the Greek authorities: Eurostat, European Central Bank ESSnet on Cultural Statistics (obsolete now)	1995–2018 (note some data missing between 1995 and 2000), yearly	National	<a href="https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/quickview.do?SERIES_KEY=362.E11.A.N.GR._Z.S13._Z._Z.D.P5L._Z._Z.GF08.XDC._Z.S.V.N._T">https://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/quickview.do?SERIES_KEY=362.E11.A.N.GR._Z.S13._Z._Z.D.P5L._Z._Z.GF08.XDC._Z.S.V.N._T</a>
	IE	Arts and cultural participation among children and young people – insights from the Growing Up in Ireland study	2016, once only	National	<a href="http://www.artscouncil.ie/Publications/All/Arts-and-cultural-participation-among-children-and-young-people---Insights-from-the-Growing-Up-in-Ireland-study/">http://www.artscouncil.ie/Publications/All/Arts-and-cultural-participation-among-children-and-young-people---Insights-from-the-Growing-Up-in-Ireland-study/</a>
	IE	Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe	From 2015 once only	Europe, including Ireland	<a href="https://www.europanostra.org/our-work/policy/cultural-heritage-counts-europe/">https://www.europanostra.org/our-work/policy/cultural-heritage-counts-europe/</a>



Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	IE	Well-being Matters: A Social Report for Ireland	2009 regularly	National	<a href="http://files.nesc.ie/hesc_reports/en/NESEC%20119%20Highlights_Well%20Being.pdf">http://files.nesc.ie/hesc_reports/en/NESEC%20119%20Highlights_Well%20Being.pdf</a>
	IE	Valuing Heritage in Ireland	2007 once only	National	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/valuing_heritage_in_ireland_2007_6mb.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/valuing_heritage_in_ireland_2007_6mb.pdf</a>
	IE	The Public and the Arts	2006 once only	National	<a href="http://www.hibernianconsulting.ie/docs/Public_and_the_Arts_2006.pdf">http://www.hibernianconsulting.ie/docs/Public_and_the_Arts_2006.pdf</a>
	IE	The Arts in Irish Life	2014 regularly	National	<a href="http://artsaudiences.com/the-arts-in-irish-life-2014-published/">http://artsaudiences.com/the-arts-in-irish-life-2014-published/</a>
	IE	Heritage Council Annual Report 2018	2018 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Annual-Report-2018.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Annual-Report-2018.pdf</a>
	IE	European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 Report	2018 once only	National	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/European-Year-of-Cultural-Heritage-2018-Report-Ireland.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/European-Year-of-Cultural-Heritage-2018-Report-Ireland.pdf</a>
	IE	Our Heritage, Your Say – Report on the Consultation with Young People on the Future of Heritage in Ireland	2018 once only	National	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Report-on-Youth-Consultation-2018.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Report-on-Youth-Consultation-2018.pdf</a>
	IE	Children and the Outdoors	2016 once only	National	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/children_%20outdoors_commissioned_report_26mb.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/children_%20outdoors_commissioned_report_26mb.pdf</a>
	IE	Awareness and Understanding of Irish Heritage	2015 once only	National	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Heritage_Awareness_Full_Report.pdf">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/content/files/Heritage_Awareness_Full_Report.pdf</a>
	IE	Healthy Ireland Survey	2017 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/healthwellbeing/healthy-ireland/surveys/">https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/healthwellbeing/healthy-ireland/surveys/</a>
	IS	Survey on participation in cultural activities	2010 latest data available, once	National	<a href="https://www.stjornarradid.is/gogn/rit-og-skyrslur/stakt-rit/2010/01/31/islensk-menningarvog-konnun-a-menningarneyslu-islendinga/">https://www.stjornarradid.is/gogn/rit-og-skyrslur/stakt-rit/2010/01/31/islensk-menningarvog-konnun-a-menningarneyslu-islendinga/</a>
	IT	Aspetti della vita quotidiana	Since 1993, latest data available 2018 yearly	Regional	<a href="http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en">http://dati.istat.it/?lang=en</a>
	LI	Lie-Barometer (online survey on happiness, living conditions, trust)	2019 yearly	Country	<a href="https://www.liechtenstein-institut.li/application/files/8515/7435/8171/Nachgefragt_Lie_Barometer_final.pdf">https://www.liechtenstein-institut.li/application/files/8515/7435/8171/Nachgefragt_Lie_Barometer_final.pdf</a>
	LT	Regular survey on participation of the population in culture and satisfaction with cultural services (ESSnet Culture methodology)	2014; 2017 latest data available every third year	National	<a href="https://lrkm.lrv.lt/en/activities/surveys-analysis">https://lrkm.lrv.lt/en/activities/surveys-analysis</a>
	LT	Statistics Lithuania: social and cultural participation	2015 latest data available, not regularly	National, local	<a href="https://osp.stat.gov.lt/pajamos-vartojimo-islaidos-gyvenimo-salygos">https://osp.stat.gov.lt/pajamos-vartojimo-islaidos-gyvenimo-salygos</a>
	LU	The project “PIBien-Être” and the corresponding “Luxembourg Index of Well-Being (LIW)”	Since 2009	National	<a href="https://odc.gouvernement.lu/fr/domaines-activite/etudes-economiques-realisees-par-statec-research-asbl/projet-pibien-etre.html">https://odc.gouvernement.lu/fr/domaines-activite/etudes-economiques-realisees-par-statec-research-asbl/projet-pibien-etre.html</a> <a href="https://statistiques.public.lu/catalogue-publications/PIBien-etre/2018/PIBien-etre.pdf">https://statistiques.public.lu/catalogue-publications/PIBien-etre/2018/PIBien-etre.pdf</a>
	LU	Luxembourg in Numbers 2020	Yearly	National	<a href="https://statistiques.public.lu/catalogue-publications/luxembourg-en-chiffres/2020/luxembourg-chiffres.pdf">https://statistiques.public.lu/catalogue-publications/luxembourg-en-chiffres/2020/luxembourg-chiffres.pdf</a>
	LV	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia: Social and Cultural Participation (EU-SILC ad hoc modules)	2006; 2015 latest data available every five years	National	<a href="http://data1.csb.gov.lv/pxweb/en/sociala/sociala__kultura__lidzd_soc_kult/?tablelist=true">http://data1.csb.gov.lv/pxweb/en/sociala/sociala__kultura__lidzd_soc_kult/?tablelist=true</a>
	LV	Different companies (commissioned by the Ministry of Culture): culture consumption and participation survey	2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2014; 2016; 2018 latest data available every second year	National	<a href="https://www.km.gov.lv/lv/kultura/kultura-timekli/informativi-materiali/petijumi#gsc.tab=0">https://www.km.gov.lv/lv/kultura/kultura-timekli/informativi-materiali/petijumi#gsc.tab=0</a>
	MT	Special Eurobarometer 466	2017 onwards, special	EU	<a href="https://kreatywna-europa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/EUROBAROMETER_ebs_466_en_final.pdf">https://kreatywna-europa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/EUROBAROMETER_ebs_466_en_final.pdf</a>
	MT	Cultural Participation Survey (2016)	2016; latest data available periodically (once every 5 years)	National	<a href="https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Media/Salient-Points-of-Publications/Pages/Cultural-Participation-Survey-2016.aspx">https://nso.gov.mt/en/nso/Media/Salient-Points-of-Publications/Pages/Cultural-Participation-Survey-2016.aspx</a>
	MT	Valletta 2018 Final Research Report	2018 yearly (but special – tied to ECoC programme)	International	<a href="https://valletta2018.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Final-Report-2018.pdf">https://valletta2018.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Final-Report-2018.pdf</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	NL	3SCP – The Netherlands Institute for Social Research Index for happiness in life and well-being	Since 1974 regularly published report: Sociale staat van Nederland	National	<a href="https://www.scp.nl">www.scp.nl</a> <a href="https://english.scp.nl/">https://english.scp.nl/</a> <a href="https://english.scp.nl/publications/publications/2019/09/10/summary-social-state-of-the-netherlands">https://english.scp.nl/publications/publications/2019/09/10/summary-social-state-of-the-netherlands</a>
	PL	Social Diagnosis 2000–2015 Objective and Subjective Quality of Life in Poland	2003, 2007–2015 yearly	National	<a href="http://www.diagnoza.com/index-en.html">http://www.diagnoza.com/index-en.html</a>
	PL	Modular sample survey on participation in cultural activities	2014 (latest data available) regular	National	<a href="https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/culture-tourism-sport/culture/participation-in-culture-in-2014,2,1.html">https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/culture-tourism-sport/culture/participation-in-culture-in-2014,2,1.html</a>
	PT	INE. Índice de Bem Estar (Well-being Index). Lisbon: National Institute of Statistics	Since 2004 yearly	National	<a href="https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=ine_indbemestar&amp;xlang=pt">https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=ine_indbemestar&amp;xlang=pt</a>
	PT	INE (2017). Índice De Bem Estar INE – Índice de Bem Estar: 2004–2016. (Well-being Index). Lisbon: National Institute of Statistics	Since 2004 yearly	National	<a href="https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=ine_publicacoes&amp;PUBLICACOESpub_bo ui=313010615&amp;PUBLICACOESmodo=2&amp;xlang=pt">https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=ine_publicacoes&amp;PUBLICACOESpub_bo ui=313010615&amp;PUBLICACOESmodo=2&amp;xlang=pt</a>
	PT	Pordata. Índice De Bem Estar INE – Índice de Bem Estar: 2004–2018. (Well-being Index). Lisbon: Pordata	Statistics since 2004 (by Pordata since 2010) yearly (quoting INE)	National	<a href="https://www.pordata.pt/DB/Portugal/Ambiente+de+Consulta/Tabela">https://www.pordata.pt/DB/Portugal/Ambiente+de+Consulta/Tabela</a> <a href="https://www.pordata.pt/Portugal/%c3%8dndice+de+Bem+Estar-2578">https://www.pordata.pt/Portugal/%c3%8dndice+de+Bem+Estar-2578</a>
	PT	Pordata. COVID-19 – Números da Crise. Indicadores-chave (COVID 19 – Statistics of the crisis. Key indicators). Lisbon: Pordata	Since March 2020 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.pordata.pt/NumerosDaCrise">https://www.pordata.pt/NumerosDaCrise</a>
	SE	Tillväxtverket: administrative data	2007-2020	National	<a href="https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=37b764d0-6814-4c2a-b635-f9d52e109fd0">https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=37b764d0-6814-4c2a-b635-f9d52e109fd0</a> <a href="https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=76150736-06ea-4f56-b3cf-a2503d23d9ff">https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=76150736-06ea-4f56-b3cf-a2503d23d9ff</a>
	SK	Survey on participation in cultural activities and living conditions	2016; 2017 latest data available, irregularly	National	<a href="https://www.nocka.sk/vyskum-a-statistika/">https://www.nocka.sk/vyskum-a-statistika/</a>
	UK	Personal well-being in the UK: Office for National Statistics	April 2019 to March 2020 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/april2019tomarch2020">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/april2019tomarch2020</a>
	UK	Taking Part, Thematic Focus on Well-being	2014/15 once only	National	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/476510/Taking_Part_201415_Focus_on_Wellbeing.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/476510/Taking_Part_201415_Focus_on_Wellbeing.pdf</a>
	UK	Creative and Cultural Activities and Well-being in Later Life, Age UK	2018 once only	National	<a href="https://www.ageuk.org.uk/wp-assets/globalassets/oxfordshire/original-blocks/about-us/age-uk-report--creative-and-cultural-activities-and-wellbeing-in-later-life-april-2018.pdf">https://www.ageuk.org.uk/wp-assets/globalassets/oxfordshire/original-blocks/about-us/age-uk-report--creative-and-cultural-activities-and-wellbeing-in-later-life-april-2018.pdf</a>
	UK	Calm and Collected, Museums and Galleries: the UK's untapped well-being resource? Art Fund	2018 once only	National	<a href="https://www.artfund.org/assets/national-art-pass/artfund_calm-and-collected-wellbeing-report.pdf">https://www.artfund.org/assets/national-art-pass/artfund_calm-and-collected-wellbeing-report.pdf</a>
	UK	Participatory Creative Engagement Programmes for Long-term Conditions Combined Evaluation Report 2015–16	2015/16 once only	National	<a href="https://www.nhstaysidecdn.scot.nhs.uk/NHSTaysideWeb/idcplg?IdcService=GET_SECURE_FILE&amp;Rendition=web&amp;RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&amp;noSaveAs=1&amp;dDocName=prod_261742">https://www.nhstaysidecdn.scot.nhs.uk/NHSTaysideWeb/idcplg?IdcService=GET_SECURE_FILE&amp;Rendition=web&amp;RevisionSelectionMethod=LatestReleased&amp;noSaveAs=1&amp;dDocName=prod_261742</a>
	UK	Imagine Nation – The value of Cultural Learning	2017 once only	National	<a href="https://culturallearningalliance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/ImagineNation_The_Case_for_Cultural_Learning.pdf">https://culturallearningalliance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/ImagineNation_The_Case_for_Cultural_Learning.pdf</a>
	UK	Creative Health: The Arts for Health and Well-being	2017 once only	National	<a href="https://www.artshealthandwellbeing.org.uk/appg-inquiry/Publications/Creative_Health_Inquiry_Report_2017.pdf">https://www.artshealthandwellbeing.org.uk/appg-inquiry/Publications/Creative_Health_Inquiry_Report_2017.pdf</a>
	UK	Arts Council England: Older people and arts and culture	2015 once only	National	<a href="https://comresglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Arts-Council-England_Older-people-data-tables_November-2015.pdf">https://comresglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Arts-Council-England_Older-people-data-tables_November-2015.pdf</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	UK	Exploring the relationship between culture and well-being	2020 once only	National	<a href="https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-03/exploring-the-relationship-between-culture-and-well-being.pdf">https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2020-03/exploring-the-relationship-between-culture-and-well-being.pdf</a>
	UK	Heritage and well-being: the impact of historic places and assets on community well-being	2019 once only	National	<a href="https://whatworkswellbeing.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Heritage-scoping-review-March-2019.pdf">https://whatworkswellbeing.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Heritage-scoping-review-March-2019.pdf</a>
	UK	Well-being and Experience of Heritage by adults in Northern Ireland	2016/17 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/wellbeing-experience-heritage-by-adults-northern-ireland-201617.pdf">https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/wellbeing-experience-heritage-by-adults-northern-ireland-201617.pdf</a>
	UK	Personal and economic well-being in Great Britain	June 2020 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/personalandeconomicwellbeingintheuk/june2020">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/personalandeconomicwellbeingintheuk/june2020</a>
	UK	Engagement in culture, arts and sport by adults in Northern Ireland	2019/20 regularly	National	<a href="https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/system/files/publications/communities/engagement-culture-arts-and-sport-by-adults-in-northern-ireland-201920.pdf">https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/system/files/publications/communities/engagement-culture-arts-and-sport-by-adults-in-northern-ireland-201920.pdf</a>
	UK	Quantifying and Valuing the Well-being Impacts of Culture and Sport	2014 once only	National	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/304899/Quantifying_and_valuing_the_wellbeing_impacts_of_sport_and_culture.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/304899/Quantifying_and_valuing_the_wellbeing_impacts_of_sport_and_culture.pdf</a>
	UK	Heritage and Society	2019 once only	National	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2019/heritage-and-society-2019/">https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2019/heritage-and-society-2019/</a>
	UK	Scotland's Well-being – Delivering the National Outcomes	2019 regular	National	<a href="https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/sites/default/files/documents/NPF_Scotland%27s_Wellbeing_May2019.pdf">https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/sites/default/files/documents/NPF_Scotland%27s_Wellbeing_May2019.pdf</a>
	UK	Scottish Household Survey 2018: Annual Report	2018 regular	National	<a href="https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2018-scottish-household-survey/pages/12/">https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-people-annual-report-results-2018-scottish-household-survey/pages/12/</a>
	UK	A Fairer Scotland for Older People – A Framework for Action	2019 once only	National	<a href="https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-older-people-framework-action/">https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-older-people-framework-action/</a>
<b>Societal well-being; public programmes and funding</b>	ES	Flash Eurobarometer 419 – Quality of Life in European Cities	2015 occasionally	International – Selection of European cities	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/urban/survey2015_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/studies/pdf/urban/survey2015_en.pdf</a>
	PT	Políticas Públicas para o Património Imaterial da Europa do Sul. (Public Policies for the intangible cultural heritage in southern Europe). Lisbon: DGPC, Ministry of Culture	2013	Europe	<a href="http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/static/data/patrimonio_imaterial/politicaspublicasparaopatrimoniomaterialnaeuropadosul_dgpc2013.pdf">http://www.patrimoniocultural.gov.pt/static/data/patrimonio_imaterial/politicaspublicasparaopatrimoniomaterialnaeuropadosul_dgpc2013.pdf</a>
<b>Other</b>	CZ	Sociological Institute of the ASCR, Kultura v regionech České republiky 2011 [Culture in the Regions of the Czech Republic]	2011 non-periodically	National	<a href="https://bit.ly/31fhN7">https://bit.ly/31fhN7</a>
	CZ	Sociological Institute of the ASCR, Kultura ve třech krajích – Ústecký kraj, Vysočina, Zlínský kraj [Culture in Three Regions – Ústecký, Vysočina and Zlínský]	2012 non-periodically	Regional	<a href="https://bit.ly/2YoDaYh">https://bit.ly/2YoDaYh</a>
	CZ	Sociological Institute of the ASCR, Kultura ve vybraných lokalitách Ústeckého kraje – Děčín, Louny a Žatec [Culture in Selected Areas of the Ústecký Region – cities of Děčín, Louny and Žatec]	2013 non-periodically	city	<a href="https://bit.ly/3hWd2fh">https://bit.ly/3hWd2fh</a>
	LT	Cultural statistics of the Ministry of Culture	2008-2019 latest data available yearly / part of it is not yearly	National	<a href="http://lrkm.lrv.lt/lt/veikla/kulturos-statistika">http://lrkm.lrv.lt/lt/veikla/kulturos-statistika</a>
	LU	The Luxembourg Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO	NA	National	<a href="https://unesco.public.lu/fr.html">https://unesco.public.lu/fr.html</a>

Dimensions	Country	Name of the source	Availability and periodicity	Territorial level	Link
	NO	Kulturstatistikk 2018 (cultural statistics 2018)	2016, 2017, 2018 yearly	National	<a href="https://www.ssb.no/">https://www.ssb.no/</a> <a href="https://www.ssb.no/kultur-og-fritid/artikler-og-publikasjoner/kartlegging-av-statistikk-i-kulturavsektoren">https://www.ssb.no/kultur-og-fritid/artikler-og-publikasjoner/kartlegging-av-statistikk-i-kulturavsektoren</a>
	SE	National Heritage Board	2017	National	<a href="http://samla.raa.se/xmlui/bitstream/handle/raa/11672/Varia2017_16.pdf?sequence=4&amp;isAllo wed=y">http://samla.raa.se/xmlui/bitstream/handle/raa/11672/Varia2017_16.pdf?sequence=4&amp;isAllo wed=y</a>
	SE	Tillväxt verket	2014–2020; 2007–2013	National	<a href="https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=76150736-06ea-4f56-b3cf-a2503d23d9ff">https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=76150736-06ea-4f56-b3cf-a2503d23d9ff</a> <a href="https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=37b764d0-6814-4c2a-b635-f9d52e109fd0">https://projektbank.tillvaxtverket.se/projektbanken2020#page=37b764d0-6814-4c2a-b635-f9d52e109fd0</a>
	SE	Kulturrådet	2015–2019	National	<a href="https://www.kulturradet.se/i-fokus/kultur-och-regional-tillvaxt/projekt-inom-eus-struktur--och-investeringsfonder/">https://www.kulturradet.se/i-fokus/kultur-och-regional-tillvaxt/projekt-inom-eus-struktur--och-investeringsfonder/</a>
	SE	Digital museum	Updated regularly	National	<a href="https://digitaltmuseum.se/objecttypes/">https://digitaltmuseum.se/objecttypes/</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on country data templates drafted by the HERIWELL team of country experts

## 7 Background of the HERIWELL survey: mapping of how the Covid-19 virus impacted on cultural heritage and societal well-being

This chapter provides an overview on how the COVID-19 virus impacted on cultural heritage. The overview was carried out in 2020. The results of this overview determined the HERIWELL team to undertake a specific survey to explore the impact of COVID-19 on cultural heritage from citizens' perspective (see chapter 5 of the Final report and Annex V for details on the HERIWELL survey to population).

### 7.1 Fact finding: how much is heritage affected?

Covid-19 and its aftermath has been an unprecedented shock for European cultural life in general, and CH-related activities in particular. The following assessment of Carmen Croitoru, expert of the [Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends](#) for Romania.

The measures taken to protect the health and safety of Romanian citizens in this context have affected the whole society by destabilising the economy, the functioning of institutions and the private sector. Thus, in the cultural field the following consequences were manifested:

- suspension of all activities with public [participation]
- cancellation or postponement of events with public [participation]
- the independent cultural sector without its main financial resources.

One might argue that TCH as such could not really have suffered more during the pandemic than during the years before, except perhaps that urgent restoration or conservation works were partly delayed; possibly, some of these works could even be cancelled altogether in the course of the coming months, due to stressed public funds or different political priorities in some countries. However, *open access* to TCH objects and *participation* in heritage-related activities, especially in those concerning intangible cultural heritage (ICH) – both considered to be important criteria for societal well-being – have been seriously impeded from spring to autumn 2020.

In addition, we need to consider *occupational effects*: Maintaining heritage institutions or installations and restoring objects and buildings is not necessarily a matter of *fully employed public servants*. In many countries such professional services are carried out by self-employed or part-time workers as well as, in the case of restoration, independent specialists or companies. These have been hit by the pandemic to the same degree as other professionals in *fragile occupational circumstances*, e.g. artists or event managers. A significant example is a survey carried out by [ACRE – Asociación Profesional de Conservadores-Restauradores de España](#) in May 2020. A total of 597 professionals responded, and the main results are shown in the box below (own translation).

## **Economic impact of Covid-19 on the conservation-restoration sector in Spain**

The conservation-restoration sector is made up of a weak structure formed mainly by self-employed people and SMEs. They deal with public administrations, ecclesiastical owners of historical heritage, or construction companies such as subcontractors, and sometimes with clients from the private sector. This network had been severely hit by the crisis of 2008 and was just beginning to be restructured again in 2019 with the existence of budget items from the Public Sector for CH, while contracting was practically non-existent in the last decade. Work is undertaken by service providers (contractors); only a very few businesses hire permanent workers.

Main results of the survey:

- The precariousness and temporary nature of the Spanish self-employed conservation-restoration professionals is confirmed by the fact that, in 2019, their average turnover in the field did not exceed €20,000.
- Of those self-employed professionals who were working in March 2020, 53.9 % announced that they had stop working and 16 % asked to be removed from the self-employed regime.
- Among those surveyed, 52.3 % had not requested financial aid; 31.5% requested state aid and 10.5% regional aid.
- With respect to the turnover, 40.9 % of the responding professionals expect that there will be a reduction of 75 % in 2020, 13.6 % envisage a reduction of 50 % and 8.2 % a reduction of 25 %; 37.3 % of all professionals hope that there will be no reduction in recruitment and income.
- Out of all professionals 32.4 % are considering closing down their business, 44.3 % are retraining. The high share corresponds with the number of qualified professionals who were forced to leave their job during the 2008 economic crisis.

Similar evidence on the effects of Covid-19 has been provided by organisations in other European countries. This could become, once systematised, valuable resources in the course of the HERIWELL project even if their findings often cover only a limited time frame. The same could be said for surveys offered by European and international CH umbrella organisations, but they partly provide a broader spectrum of information on impacts of the pandemic, e.g. websites of:

- NEMO (Network of European Museums Organisations),
- IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations),
- European Association of Archaeologists (mainly administrative information).

## **7.2 Responses to the pandemic: how to react realistically**

In its own remit, the **European Union** reacted to Covid-19 with [horizontal measures](#) (e.g. enabling the *Temporary Framework* for state aid measures to support businesses, including ‘culture as a sector that has been particularly hit’) and with modifications of the *Creative Europe* programme.

In June 2020, the European Commission’s Joint Research Centre (JRC) surveyed, with the support of the DG EAC, almost 200 cities in 30 European countries (EU-27 plus Norway, Switzerland and UK) to explore the effects of Covid-19 on the cultural and creative sectors. One of the questions of the survey ‘[The effects of Covid-19 on cultural and creative sectors and the cities’ response](#)’ has been:

*Do you think that cultural organisations operating in your city have adopted a proactive attitude to face the health crisis (e.g. proposing ways to watch shows remotely, community engagement initiatives)?*

According to the respondents, a majority of cultural organisations reacted in a proactive way to the pandemic, but **museums** ranked on top with 92% positive votes.

Following the lockdown and at least partial closure of cultural places, online cultural initiatives and services gained ground. Some museums and art galleries are presenting parts of their collections online, and theatres and concert halls are offering streaming and virtual performances to reach their public. The JRC highlighted 350 such initiatives from 30 countries in 80 European cities and towns on its open source web application [Cultural Gems](#). Again, museums figured on top of the list (225 good practices).

Independent research efforts, such as a [mapping project on Covid-19 responses](#) conducted by Chiara Zuanni (University of Graz), confirmed the great potential of museums across Europe to find proactive answers against lockdowns or restricted visitor numbers. However, other exercises led to more critical conclusions. For example, a webinar on: [Coronavirus \(Covid-19\) and museums: impact, innovations and planning for post-crisis](#), staged on 10 April 2020 by the **OECD** and co-organised with the *International Council of Museums (ICOM)*, revealed many doubts and caveats in that respect. Both panellists and visitors of the webinar identified **digitalisation and social cohesion issues** as the main challenges of future museum work. A summary of main statements and comments is [annexed](#).

A recent KEA 2020 study, [The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Cultural and Creative Sector](#) for the Council of Europe provides an interesting overview of studies, surveys or early recorded impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on different CCS businesses and occupations (with CH less in focus). However, its conclusions may reach too far when they predict:

*The Covid-19 is an accelerating mutation that is familiar to the younger generation. It is more individualistic, concentrated on the private life, with smaller scale communities relying on digital and virtual networks. This is a threat to established cultural institutions or business structures unable to adapt to new sociological patterns. The pandemic will affect collective behaviours and cultures to the same extent as scripture or printing did at the time.*

A first commentary: what could we learn from that view in a HERIWELL perspective? There are of course Covid-19-related challenges for arts and heritage institutions and especially for large-scale events or CH blockbuster exhibitions. These need to be taken into account in cultural policies and CCS management strategies, including an extended use of digitalisation and new communication opportunities. However, the evidence collected in many countries during summer 2020 also points to more traditional desires – especially in the younger generations – namely to return to normality and to be involved in festivities and ‘analogue’ events. That desire seems to be as strong as before, despite still existing Covid-19 restrictions. Or should we now all turn back time and try to behave to excess to the point of naïveté like they allegedly do in those generations?

As regards **national policy reactions** to the Covid-19 pandemic, the *Compendium of Cultural Policies & Trends* proves, once again, its pan-European capacity to deliver significant answers.

**Table 7.1. Examples of state cultural/heritage policy answers to Covid-19 (only EU countries with more recent data – June to August 2020 – included)**

Country	Date	CH-related	SWB-related	Specific results (examples)
AT	June 2020	(X)	X	A number of special relief funds mainly for the arts and film, with emphasis on the self-employed. Visitor numbers for events and institutions are gradually extended.
BE	July	(X)	(X)	Different regional funds focusing on labour and business aids. National tax shelters.
CZ	July	X	X	Digital media funds; voucher systems; hygiene measures for museums, galleries and libraries (reopening strategy).
GR	August	X	X	Alternative ways for citizens to access culture (e.g. digital platform with focus on heritage), reopening strategies.
IE	July	(X)	(X)	Survey; focus on freelance artists; digital/online strategy.
NL	August	X	(X, funding)	Funds for cultural institutions considered ‘crucial for the national infrastructure’ as well as for local infrastructures. Special funds for private museums and art collections of national importance and for ‘the national sailing heritage’.
RO	June	X	X	Monitoring efforts; compensations for copyrighted earnings and private sector/entrepreneurship; acquisition of contemporary art, for the national CH; virtual tours of museums; accessibility of digital literature.
SP	August	X	(X)	CH ‘de-escalation guidelines’; ‘disinfection procedures for cultural property’; surveys; reopening strategy for museums.
UK	July	X	(X)	£1.57 billion for the cultural sector to combat lockdown, including £100 million for museums; research for the <a href="#">Creative Industries Federation</a> , conducted by Oxford Economics, sees more than 400,000 jobs being lost in UK due to Covid-19.

Source: Evaluation of Compendium data (<https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/>)

### 7.3 HERIWELL responses

The HERIWELL team contributes to more transparency by **identifying potential CH-related Covid-19 surveys in all ESPON countries**: as part of the first template issued in June 2020, the national experts

were asked, whether ‘any survey regarding heritage and Covid-19 is undertaken or planned in your country’. Inter alia, the experts should provide a short description of the survey, the target groups, the heritage focus and the geographical level (local/regional/national).

The table below includes an overview of the surveys mapped by country experts in this area.



**Table 7.2. Surveys on Covid and culture and cultural heritage in ESPON countries**

Country	Survey on Covid-19 and cultural sector	Title/description	Heritage specifically targeted	Well-being dimension specifically targeted	Other	Target group	Results	Link
AT	-	Austria – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness		√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/switzerland/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/switzerland/</a>
BE	√	Belgium – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/be/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/be/</a>
	√	Flanders – Corona Impact Hotline	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others); cultural participation		Artists, professionals from cultural sector	√	<a href="https://www.kunsten.be/nu-in-de-kunsten/kunstenveld-in-lockdown/">https://www.kunsten.be/nu-in-de-kunsten/kunstenveld-in-lockdown/</a>
BG	√	Living heritage experiences in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic	Intangible heritage (e.g. historical events, rituals, festivities, traditional crafts and arts)	Cultural participation; other (resilience, solidarity)		Residents; other (communities)	√	<a href="https://ich.unesco.org/en/living-heritage-experiences-and-the-covid-19-pandemic-01123">https://ich.unesco.org/en/living-heritage-experiences-and-the-covid-19-pandemic-01123</a>
CH	√	'Sleeping Beauty' III, The Swiss Creative Economy: Some statistics-based reflections on the current debates in Switzerland	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		-	√	<a href="https://www.zhdk.ch/file/live/d6/d6846ca2e67754e7fed89fdee1d00e44ba24642f/relief_paper_3_en_final_2005.pdf">https://www.zhdk.ch/file/live/d6/d6846ca2e67754e7fed89fdee1d00e44ba24642f/relief_paper_3_en_final_2005.pdf</a>
		Switzerland – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/switzerland/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/switzerland/</a>
CY	√	KPMG, Hospitality industry: Sectoral developments in light of the Covid-19 pandemic	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		-	√	<a href="https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/cy/pdf/2020/05/covid%2019-hospitality-market-newsletter.pdf">https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/cy/pdf/2020/05/covid%2019-hospitality-market-newsletter.pdf</a>
		Impact of the pandemic on the Cyprus economy	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		-	√	<a href="https://www.pwc.com.cy/en/issues/responding-to-covid-19-helping-our-clients/covid-19-impact-of-the-pandemic-on-the-cyprus-economy.html">https://www.pwc.com.cy/en/issues/responding-to-covid-19-helping-our-clients/covid-19-impact-of-the-pandemic-on-the-cyprus-economy.html</a>
		Cyprus – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness		√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/cy/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/cy/</a>
		EY, Covid-19 Industry Pulse Report (2020)	-	-			-	√
CZ	√	Covid-19 survey run by the Institute of Art	Other (performing arts, visual art and literature)	-		-	√	<a href="https://www.idu.cz/covid">https://www.idu.cz/covid</a>

Country	Survey on Covid-19 and cultural sector	Title/description	Heritage specifically targeted	Well-being dimension specifically targeted	Other	Target group	Results	Link
		Czech Republic – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/cz/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/cz/</a>
DE	√	Germany – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/germany/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/germany/</a>
		Covid-19 Impact on the Cultural and Creative Industries in Germany	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		-	√	<a href="https://creativesunite.eu/covid-19-impact-on-the-cultural-and-creative-industries-in-germany/">https://creativesunite.eu/covid-19-impact-on-the-cultural-and-creative-industries-in-germany/</a>
EE	√	Estonia – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/es/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/es/</a>
ES	√	Regional Government of the Basque Country – Basque Observatory of Culture	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		Professionals from cultural sector	√	<a href="https://www.kultura.ejgv.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/keb_covid_eragina_kutursektore/es_def/adjuntos/impacto-covid-19-sector-cultural-cae.pdf">https://www.kultura.ejgv.euskadi.eus/contenidos/informacion/keb_covid_eragina_kutursektore/es_def/adjuntos/impacto-covid-19-sector-cultural-cae.pdf</a>
		Regional Government of Catalonia – Observatory of the Audiences of Cultural Heritage	Museums, collections	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others); cultural participation		Institutions	√	<a href="http://observatoripublics.icrpc.cat/catalprojectes/impacte-covid-19-en-els-ingressos-dels-museus-registrats-2020.html">http://observatoripublics.icrpc.cat/catalprojectes/impacte-covid-19-en-els-ingressos-dels-museus-registrats-2020.html</a> <a href="http://observatoripublics.icrpc.cat/catalprojectes/impacte-covid-19-en-la-freqentacio-equipaments-patrimonials-2020.html">http://observatoripublics.icrpc.cat/catalprojectes/impacte-covid-19-en-la-freqentacio-equipaments-patrimonials-2020.html</a>
		Spain – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/sp/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/sp/</a>
		ACRE – Professional Association of Restorers of Spain – survey	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)	Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness;	Tourism professionals	√	<a href="https://asociacion-acre.org/acciones/2020-medidas-covid-19/2020-impacto-economico-del-covid-19/">https://asociacion-acre.org/acciones/2020-medidas-covid-19/2020-impacto-economico-del-covid-19/</a>
		Impacto Covid-19 sobre el sector cultural y creativo – ECONCULT – University of Valencia	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others); other (digitalisation)	Accessibility of heritage;	Creative and cultural industries - professionals	√	<a href="http://www.econcult.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Avance-Resumen-Ejecutivo-Encuesta-COVID-19-1.pdf">http://www.econcult.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Avance-Resumen-Ejecutivo-Encuesta-COVID-19-1.pdf</a>
FR	√	L'impact de la crise du Covid-19 sur les secteurs culturels	General CH (tangible and intangible heritage)	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		-	√	<a href="https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Sites-thematiques/Etudes-et-statistiques/Publications/Collections-de-synthese/Culture-chiffres-2007-2020/L-impact-de-la-crise-du-Covid-19-sur-les-secteurs-culturels#:~:text=L%20impact%20de%20la%20crise%20du%20Covid%20">https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Sites-thematiques/Etudes-et-statistiques/Publications/Collections-de-synthese/Culture-chiffres-2007-2020/L-impact-de-la-crise-du-Covid-19-sur-les-secteurs-culturels#:~:text=L%20impact%20de%20la%20crise%20du%20Covid%20</a>

Country	Survey on Covid-19 and cultural sector	Title/description	Heritage specifically targeted	Well-being dimension specifically targeted	Other	Target group	Results	Link
								D19%20se%20tradiura,l'architettura%20(%2D28%20%25)
		France – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/fr/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/fr/</a>
GR	√	Ministry of Culture – survey	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		Cultural sector professionals	-	<a href="https://www.culture.gov.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nid=3224">https://www.culture.gov.gr/el/Information/SitePages/view.aspx?nid=3224</a>
		Greece – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/gr2/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/gr2/</a>
HR	√	Croatia – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/cr/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/cr/</a>
HU	√	Hungary – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/hu/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/hu/</a>
IE	√	Arts Council Artists' Survey April 2020	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		Arts organisations and artists	√	<a href="http://www.artscouncil.ie/uploadedFiles/COVID-19%20Artists%20Survey%20Findings%20Report.pdf">http://www.artscouncil.ie/uploadedFiles/COVID-19%20Artists%20Survey%20Findings%20Report.pdf</a>
		Arts Council survey of Arts Council funded organisations on impact of Covid-19	-	-		Arts organisations	√	<a href="http://www.artscouncil.ie/uploadedFiles/COVID-19%20Organisation%20Survey%20Findings%20Report.pdf">http://www.artscouncil.ie/uploadedFiles/COVID-19%20Organisation%20Survey%20Findings%20Report.pdf</a>
		Covid-19 Impact on the Heritage Sector	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		Workers in heritage sector, including individuals, bodies and agencies	√	<a href="https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/projects/covid-19-heritage-sector-survey">https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/projects/covid-19-heritage-sector-survey</a>
		Ireland – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/ir/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/ir/</a>
IT	√	Ministero dei Beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo. Direzione Generale Musei. Online survey of museum audiences. Covid-19 emergency management	-		Accessibility of heritage; governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	General public	-	<a href="http://musei.beniculturali.it/notizie/notifiche/rilevazione-online-sul-pubblico-dei-musei-fase-2-della-gestione-emergenziale-da-covid19">http://musei.beniculturali.it/notizie/notifiche/rilevazione-online-sul-pubblico-dei-musei-fase-2-della-gestione-emergenziale-da-covid19</a>

Country	Survey on Covid-19 and cultural sector	Title/description	Heritage specifically targeted	Well-being dimension specifically targeted	Other	Target group	Results	Link
		Survey the future of museums in Italy	Museums, collections	-		Academics, scholars, students, involved in various ways in museum activities	-	<a href="https://www.fondazione scuolapatri monio.it/ricerca/musei-in-visibili-covid-19/">https://www.fondazione scuolapatri monio.it/ricerca/musei-in-visibili-covid-19/</a>
		Dear spectator, how are you?	-	-		Performing arts audiences	√	<a href="https://www.carospettatore.it/">https://www.carospettatore.it/</a>
		Italy – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/it/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/it/</a>
IS	√	City of Reykjavík -how Covid-19 is affecting cultural institutions in the city	-	-		-	√	<a href="https://reykjavik.shinyapps.io/covid/">https://reykjavik.shinyapps.io/covid/</a>
		The Museum Council of Iceland and ICOM – report on the effect of Covid-19	Museums, collections	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others); accessibility of heritage		-	√	<a href="https://safnarad.is/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/C19-sk%C3%BDrsla-LOK.pdf">https://safnarad.is/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/C19-sk%C3%BDrsla-LOK.pdf</a>
LI	√	The Lie-Barometer 2020	-	-		-	-	-
LT	-	Lithuania – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/lithuania/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/lithuania/</a>
LU	-							
LV	√	Latvian Academy of Culture – survey	-	-		Cultural and creative industries operators	-	<a href="mailto:baibatj@gmail.com">baibatj@gmail.com</a>
		Latvia – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/lv/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/lv/</a>
MT	-	The road to recovery for the arts in Malta	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others);		Artists	√	<a href="http://cultureventure.org/2020/06/30/the-road-to-recovery/?fbclid=IwAR2AMSPSt9udy1pVcbxqVqLa8a3qBTqR7tP2iA30kP_k_YPzoCIMo-u9Cq">http://cultureventure.org/2020/06/30/the-road-to-recovery/?fbclid=IwAR2AMSPSt9udy1pVcbxqVqLa8a3qBTqR7tP2iA30kP_k_YPzoCIMo-u9Cq</a>
		Malta – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/ma/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/ma/</a>
NL	√	-	-	-		-	-	<a href="https://www.boekman.nl/en/catalogue-results/?catalog_search_term=covid&amp;cs-page=2">https://www.boekman.nl/en/catalogue-results/?catalog_search_term=covid&amp;cs-page=2</a>

Country	Survey on Covid-19 and cultural sector	Title/description	Heritage specifically targeted	Well-being dimension specifically targeted	Other	Target group	Results	Link
		The Netherlands – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/nl/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/nl/</a>
NO	√	Menon Economics and BI:CCI report	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others); cultural participation		Cultural sector industries	√	<a href="https://www.kulturradet.no/english/vis/-/covid19-menon">https://www.kulturradet.no/english/vis/-/covid19-menon</a>
		Norway – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/no/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/no/</a>
PL	√	The Statistical Office in Kraków – surveys	Museums, collections; libraries and archives	-		-	-	
		Norway – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/po/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/po/</a>
PT	√	Pordata. Covid-19 – Números da Crise. Indicadores-chave	Museums, collections; monuments / individual protected buildings;	-			√	<a href="https://www.pordata.pt/NumerosDaCrise">https://www.pordata.pt/NumerosDaCrise</a>
		Neves, José Soares (coord.); Macedo, Sofia Costa; Lima, Maria João; Santos, Jorge & Miranda, Ana Paula (2020). Os Monumentos Nacionais de Portugal e a Abertura ao Público: impactos decorrentes da Covid-19. Relatório Lisboa: OPAC / CIES. ISCTE – University Institute of Lisbon	Monuments / individual protected buildings;	Digitisation	Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness;	Cultural institutions	√	<a href="https://704a06ef-c151-4ad7-b67c-50cf9846cda5.filesusr.com/ugd/ee1de0_0ad36bc4c6ab4538874874a7613b68b5.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3gwL452go9lZ3lHeD-ORITFJJ6M88cdA3YoQt2jUusiGOJwl8HVYbPfGg">https://704a06ef-c151-4ad7-b67c-50cf9846cda5.filesusr.com/ugd/ee1de0_0ad36bc4c6ab4538874874a7613b68b5.pdf?fbclid=IwAR3gwL452go9lZ3lHeD-ORITFJJ6M88cdA3YoQt2jUusiGOJwl8HVYbPfGg</a>
		Portugal – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/pt/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/pt/</a>
RO	√	National Institute for Cultural Research and Training – survey	-	-		-	-	-
		Map of the main measures taken in the cultural sector	-	Digitisation	Accessibility of heritage; governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://culturaldatainteractiv.ro/monitoring-the-cultural-domain-in-romania-during-the-covid-19-crisis/context/">https://culturaldatainteractiv.ro/monitoring-the-cultural-domain-in-romania-during-the-covid-19-crisis/context/</a>
		Romania – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage, including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/ro/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/ro/</a>

Country	Survey on Covid-19 and cultural sector	Title/description	Heritage specifically targeted	Well-being dimension specifically targeted	Other	Target group	Results	Link
SE	√	Regional or national museums documenting the ongoing pandemic (Malmö, Nordiska)	Museums, collections;	-		-	√	<a href="https://malmo.se/Uppleva-och-gora/Arkitektur-och-kulturarv/Malmo-Stadsarkiv/Om-oss/Beratta-for-framtiden---coronaviruset-var-tids-pandemi.html">https://malmo.se/Uppleva-och-gora/Arkitektur-och-kulturarv/Malmo-Stadsarkiv/Om-oss/Beratta-for-framtiden---coronaviruset-var-tids-pandemi.html</a> <a href="https://minnen.se/tema/corona">https://minnen.se/tema/corona</a>
		Survey on digital aid for consuming culture and cultural heritage	-	Cultural participation	Accessibility of heritage;	-	√	<a href="https://www.insightintelligence.se/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/framtidensKulturkonsumtion_Web_1-6A.pdf">https://www.insightintelligence.se/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/framtidensKulturkonsumtion_Web_1-6A.pdf</a>
SK	√	Survey impact on creative professions and cultural organisation- organisation 'We Stand for Culture'	-	-		-	√	<a href="http://www.culture.gov.sk/ministers tvo/covid-19/analyza-zberu-dat-389.html">http://www.culture.gov.sk/ministers tvo/covid-19/analyza-zberu-dat-389.html</a>  <a href="https://stojimeprikulture.sk/prieskum/">https://stojimeprikulture.sk/prieskum/</a>
UK	√	Historic Environment Scotland – survey	-	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others)		Businesses, organisations, social enterprises and voluntary groups across the heritage sector	√	<a href="https://www.historicenvironment.scot/about-us/news/covid-19-survey-shows-significant-impact-on-scotland-s-heritage-sector/">https://www.historicenvironment.scot/about-us/news/covid-19-survey-shows-significant-impact-on-scotland-s-heritage-sector/</a>
		Covid Historic Environment Resilience Forum	General cultural heritage	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others); cultural participation;	Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	General cultural sector	√	<a href="https://www.befs.org.uk/policy-topics/covid-resilience-forum/">https://www.befs.org.uk/policy-topics/covid-resilience-forum/</a> <a href="https://www.befs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/CHERF-Report.pdf">https://www.befs.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/CHERF-Report.pdf</a>
		How the coronavirus (Covid-19) is affecting the heritage sector – Heritage Fund	General cultural heritage	Jobs and earnings (e.g. culture professions, tourism and others); heritage accessibility; cultural participation;	Governance of heritage (public and private), including risk management and risk preparedness	General public, heritage organisations	√	<a href="https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/publications/economic-insight-impact-covid-19-march-2020">https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/publications/economic-insight-impact-covid-19-march-2020</a> <a href="https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/blogs/how-coronavirus-covid-19-affecting-heritage-sector">https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/blogs/how-coronavirus-covid-19-affecting-heritage-sector</a>
		United Kingdom – Compendium of Cultural policies – country report	-		Governance of heritage, including risk management and risk preparedness	-	√	<a href="https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/uk/">https://www.culturalpolicies.net/covid-19/country-reports/uk/</a>

Source: HERIWELL Consortium on the sources indicated in the table

As detailed in the table above, a number of experts responded that stocktaking efforts or regular surveys have been/are being conducted or planned to learn more about potential Covid-19 impacts and eventual responses. Initial results indicate the following.

- Surveys often have *no specific focus on CH-related impacts*. Instead, they cover the overall cultural and creative sector or only selected domains of it. A few examples: *Austria* (where the WIFO institute estimates the damage caused by the pandemic at €1.5 to 2 billion – up to a quarter of the total CCS output); the *Czech Republic* (focus on performing arts, visual art and literature); *Latvia* (survey of cultural operators and creative people, but with a chance to extract data about professionals working in CH); *Portugal* (losses from tourism are estimated at 88%); or *Slovakia* (where public organisations rarely participated).
- Surveying *methods and indicators differ* a lot: For example, in *Malta*, feedback regarding the ICH festival RITWALL is collected via Facebook, while the Statistical Office in Kraków will conduct a survey on Covid-19 related issues among cultural institutions in *Poland* (sample of over 1500 entities, including museums and libraries) and in *Spain*, differently structured regional surveys have been conducted.
- *Survey results have not (yet) been published*, e.g. in *Estonia* or *Greece* (where the survey is only planned).

Under these circumstances and despite all interesting details to be found in the identified surveys, fully comparable results cannot be expected from this exercise. To this end, a short representative population survey in selected countries was added to the initial project tasks to unveil some impacts of Covid-19 on people's view of CH and on their future practice as well of the contribution of CH to SWB. Further details on the HERIWELL survey to population are provided in the chapter 5 of the Final report and Annex V.

## 7.4 Impressions from the OECD/ICOM webinar

### Coronavirus (Covid-19) and museums: impact, innovations and planning for post-crisis

10 April 2020, 14.00–15.30 CET (recorded by A. J. Wiesand, ERICarts)

The webinar revealed how heritage officials/professionals interpret the present Covid-19 crisis and what they have in mind to get out of it. While financial issues, planning insecurity and more or less clear political answers of course played a role in the debate, digital strategies seemed to be of greater relevance for the participants. Even more revealing has been the agreement among most of the panellists, that museums should **focus on societal needs**, including social cohesion and well-being (the term has indeed been mentioned several times). In their view, this should go hand in hand with reforms, educational efforts and even a redefinition of the mission of museums, for which some blueprints already exist. In that regard, the conceptual approach of the ESPON HERIWELL project would probably find much acceptance in these circles. Below, a few important statements of participants are summarised:

*Peter Keller (ICOM)*: Museums must develop into open spaces for social interaction.

*Ekaterina Travkina (OECD)*: Before the crisis, the online offers of the Louvre had 40,000 visitors per day, now there are at 400,000 ...

*Mattia Agnetti (MUVE)*: A lockdown of 10–12 months can be expected, so digital services are not 'side offers' any more. Great danger that research activities will be affected.

*Joan Roca (MuBAM)*: Danger that only a few big museums may have the chance to survive the crisis. Cultural innovation needs to be combined with social cohesion. Digital offers cannot replace original artefacts. The challenge is to maintain and enhance 'cultural democracy', e.g. via educational work ...

*Inkyung Chang (ICOM MDPP2)*: Small-budget museums hardly have resources for a 'digital marketing' of their treasures. Generally, a shift of paradigm can be expected for the museums ...

*Nathalie Blondel (MMFA)*: Museums have important functions for well-being and health. Blockbuster programming will be less important after the crisis, inter alia because of new hygiene rules. An 'enhanced mission' for museums is crucial ...

*John Davies (NESTA)*: In the UK, roughly 50 % of the population visit a museum every year; 60% of these also consult digital services but only 16 % are digital collections (which do not exist everywhere).

*Antonio Lampis (MIBACT):* It is time for new alliances, not only between museums and universities, but also with for example the media or technical producers (controlling the flow of visitors) ...

*Pier Luigi Sacco (IRVAPP):* The museums' environment has so far been relatively slow to adapt to societal challenges – in the future, their social impact will count much more. Cultural institutions need proactive strategies.

### Comments/questions from the audience of the OECD/ICOM Webinar

From over 1000 invited participants to the webinar, some also provided comments or questions (in addition to simple greetings etc.), several of them with perspectives for the ESPON project. A total of 103 comments from 67 participants could be evaluated. Here is a first **thematic overview of main issues** dealt with in these comments (in the percentage of the 103 mentions):

- **Digitalisation** – virtual museums (including related technical or ticketing issues, or critical views of D.): 17.5 %;
- **Social cohesion** – access and participation, community issues and societal needs: 11.7 %;
- **Museum management** – organisational strategies and staff issues (e.g. outsourcing): 10.7 %;
- **New partners** of museums – cooperation issues with other bodies such as the media: 10.7 %;
- Covid-19 related **planning** issues (insecurity, delays, reopening dates etc.): 8.7 %;
- **Financial** issues (generally relating to effects of Covid-19): 7.8 %;
- **General functions**, standards and work practices of museums: 7.8 %;
- **Educational** issues – training of museum staff and related deficits: 7.8 %;
- **Political and legal** issues (including EU programmes, copyright): 6.8 %;
- **Research** issues, including empirical findings and methods: 3.9 %;
- **Other** problems and issues (e.g. urban–rural and north–south differences, security, tourism): 6.8 %.



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## **ESPON 2020**

### ESPON EGTC

11 Avenue John F. Kennedy  
L-1855 Luxembourg  
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
Phone: +352 20 600 280  
Email: [info@espon.eu](mailto:info@espon.eu)  
[www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu)

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