



Culture Next Evaluation Framework Using Sustainable Development Goals (CNEF)

**Overall Framework + Applied City Analysis + Cross-
Analysis**

Contributors

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About Culture Next

The European Capital of Culture (ECoC) is one of the most recognized action programmes of the European Union. The dynamics and dimension of the process makes it attractive to cities that seek cultural, social, economic and infrastructural transformation. The hundreds of cities participating in this process bring together a vast set of learnings, good practice and knowledge that it's important to share and by doing so, to be an agent of positive action for Europe.

Culture Next's mission is to contribute to having more European Capital of Culture (ECoC) programmes implemented in European cities and regions and to define a long-term European vision on local development through culture and creativity.

Building on the experiences, processes and collaborations established during the ECoC bid, we support all cities, being them awarded or not, to implement culture-led local development programmes and policies. We are committed to deliver a sustainable impact and meaningful legacy of the ECoC programme.

Whether being ECoC labelled or not, all cities need support and inspiration in order to carry on with the implementation of their programmes. The partnerships, talents and resources mobilised through ECoC bidding make a strong base for culture-led sustainable development in these cities. We can all contribute to the success and legacy of the ECoC project.

Cities are where democracy, inclusiveness and innovation are produced, and culture is a facilitator of this entire ecosystem. More cities with cultural programmes mean more power to address European challenges and opportunities.

What is the Culture Next Evaluation Framework (CNEF)?

The **Culture Next Evaluation Framework (CNEF)** is an evaluation tool designed to support cities to develop well rounded evaluation tools. The framework focuses on a city's indicators and how they fit into 6 different principles (listed below). These principles are then aligned to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The evaluation framework has 6 main principles:

1. **Economic** - Ensuring that financial impact and investments in culture provide long-term economic benefits and sustainable growth.
2. **Social** - Prioritising the well-being of communities and fostering cultural participation that benefits people from all walks of life.
3. **Governance** - Ensuring effective management so that cultural initiatives are delivered efficiently and aligned with strategic goals.
4. **Infrastructure** - Supporting cultural spaces and venues through the development of physical infrastructure to create environments where culture can thrive.
5. **Vibrancy** - Reflecting the dynamic and diverse cultural expressions within a community, contributing to its overall vitality and richness.
6. **Images** - Shaping positive perceptions through media ensures that cultural activities are widely recognised and valued, enhancing the image of the community or city.

We in turn have six working hypothesis:

1. Economic - Working Hypothesis #1: **Cultural investment improves your city's economy, specifically through increased visitor income, job creation and amplifying the cultural and creative industries.**
2. Social - Working Hypothesis #2: **Participating in culture contributes to personal and collective wellbeing; it advances inclusive societies.**
3. Governance - Working Hypothesis #3: **Good cultural management builds connections - creating more and wider reaching partnerships.**
4. Infrastructure - Working Hypothesis #4: **Building the physical infrastructure for the cultural sector will deliver better experiences and more sustainable impact.**
5. Our Working Hypothesis #5: **Promoting more cultural activity in a city will make it more attractive to both residents and visitors.**
6. Images - Working Hypothesis #6: **Cultural activity is the soft power that promotes our city to the rest of the world**

How is the **Culture Next Evaluation Framework (CNEF)** framework linked to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals - UNSDGs?:

See an indication of key linkages below:

1. **Economic** - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
2. **Social** - SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
3. **Governance** - SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
4. **Infrastructure** - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
5. **Vibrancy** - SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
6. **Images** - SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Each of the **Culture Next Evaluation Framework (CNEF) thematic areas** has a set of indicators within it. These indicators compile to support this indicator. This list is not exhaustive, others can be added. Some indicators also contribute to two categories.

Economic Indicators

Economic Priority 1 indicators:

- Budget Spent - Administration / Marketing / Programming / Capital / Evaluation / Total
 - Overlaps with 'governance indicators'
 - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Value of investment on culture - Local/regional government / National Government /EU / Other / Private sector / Revenue
 - Overlaps with ‘governance indicators’
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Total funding (€) to Cultural & Creative Industries in city
 - Overlaps with ‘vibrancy indicators’
 - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Funding for cultural sector per capita
 - Overlaps with ‘vibrancy indicators’
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Economic indicators - Priority 2

- Number of overnight stays
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Number of hotel rooms available
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Funding given to artists from specific groups: (€)
 - Overlaps with ‘social indicators’
 - SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Employment rate (citywide)
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Economic indicators - Priority 3

- Number of new jobs created through the cultural intervention (ECoC / project)
 - Overlaps with ‘vibrancy indicators’
- Number of jobs created by ECoC / cultural intervention for specific groups (youth, disabled etc)
 - Overlaps with ‘social indicators’

- Number of conferences influenced to come to the city wholly or partly by ECOC/ intervention
- Value of visitor spending in the city and region (€)

Social Indicators

Social Priority 1 indicators:

- Average participant satisfaction levels (1 is very unsatisfied 5 is very satisfied)
 - SDG 4: Quality Education
- Number of social media followers
 - Overlaps with 'image indicators'
 - SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
- Number of attendees
 - SDG alignment depends on projects
- Number of participants
 - SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Social Priority 2 indicators:

- Total number of apprenticeships or internships
 - SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Total number of volunteers
 - SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Total number of hours given by all volunteers
 - SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Residents report an increased belonging to a common European culture
 - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Percentage of residents report they feel more aware and engaged in their city / their culture
 - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Funding given to artists from specific groups: (€)

- Overlaps with 'economic indicators'
- SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality

Social Priority 3 indicators:

- Number of attendees who identify as specific groups:
- Percentage of attendees who identify as specific group:
- Number of activities aimed at tackling specific SDG themes
- Residents report they have greater trust in institutions / greater interest in SDG issues
- % residents who feel more motivated to participate in culture
- Number of schools integrating arts and cultural content into their curricula (+ % change)

Governance Indicators

Governance Priority 1 indicators:

- Budget Spent on specific cultural intervention (ECoC / other) – Administration / Marketing / Programming / Capital / Evaluation / Total
 - Overlaps with 'economic indicators'
 - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Value of investment in culture – Local/regional government / National Government / EU / Other / Private sector / Revenue
 - Overlaps with 'economic indicators'
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals
- Hours dedicated to the evaluation and monitoring of our cultural programme
 - SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,

Governance Priority 2 indicators:

- Number of cooperations with – cross border cooperation / private companies / NGOS / educational institutions / Local cities / European cities / International cities
 - Overlaps with 'vibrancy indicators'
 - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals

Governance Priority 3 indicators:

- Number of cooperations with health organisations / schools / universities

- Number of cultural actors involved in shaping cultural policy / cultural strategy / board of EcoC / intervention
- Number of projects led by residents in collaboration with specific stakeholders (eg. Public institutions)

Infrastructure Indicators

Infrastructure Priority 1 indicators:

- Value of investment in cultural infrastructure and facilities (€)
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Infrastructure Priority 2 indicators:

- Number of new cultural infrastructure projects
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Infrastructure Priority 3 indicators:

- Number or percentage of environmental restoration projects as part of ECoC / cult intervention
- Percentage of city area covered by urban greenery
- Area of space (sqm) dedicated to cultural infrastructure, use and programmes
- Number of activities / events / projects which utilise sustainable, recycled, or eco-friendly materials
- Percentage of attendees who travelled by active or public transport.
- Percentage of energy used from renewable energy sources (solar, wind, etc.).

Vibrancy Indicators

Vibrancy Priority 1 indicators:

- Number of businesses working in the cultural sector
 - Overlaps with 'economic indicators'
 - SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Number of activities - cultural projects / cultural programmes

- SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- Number of cultural actors
 - SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality
- Funding for cultural sector per capita
 - Overlaps with ‘economic indicators’
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Vibrancy Priority 2 indicators:

- Number of students registering to local university/universities
 - SDG 4: Quality Education

Vibrancy Priority 3 indicators:

- Number of activities online
- Number of activities with attendees from specific groups:
- Number of activities targeted at tourists/visitors
- Percentage of attendees who indicate it is the first time they try certain artforms / are doing something new
- Number of activities in rural areas / unusual spaces / Geographical diversity

Image Indicators

Image Priority 1 indicators:

- Percentage of attendees who rated artistic content as high or very high - quality
 - Overlaps with ‘vibrancy indicators’
 - SDG 4: Quality Education
- Percentage of positive media coverage
 - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Image Priority 2 indicators:

- Number of local media articles with reference to specific themes / specific groups
 - Overlaps with ‘social indicators’
 - SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Number of international media articles with reference to specific themes / specific groups
 - Overlaps with 'social indicators'
 - SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Number of residents aware of the ECoC or Cultural Intervention
 - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Image Priority 3 indicators:

- Percentage of residents who feel they live in a cultural and vibrant location
- Number of residents reported sense of belonging.
- Number of attendees who feel a 'strong pride of place'
- Number of attendees who feel the city had an improved 'Friendliness and attractiveness'
- Number of residents reported optimism towards the future of the city/region
- Number of residents who have a positive attitude towards international visitors
- Number of residents who report they have at least one cultural hobby
- Number of attendees who feel city has improved its international recognition
- Number of attendees who feel motivated to participate in culture
- Number of attendees who express they have positive happiness levels

How do cities align to the Culture Next framework (CNF)?

Cities align to the **Culture Next Evaluation Framework (CNEF)** through an evaluation of their indicator use to the 6 main principles:

1. **Economic** - Ensuring that financial impact and investments in culture provide long-term economic benefits and sustainable growth.
2. **Social** - Prioritising the well-being of communities and fostering cultural participation that benefits people from all walks of life.
3. **Governance** - Ensuring effective management so that cultural initiatives are delivered efficiently and aligned with strategic goals.
4. **Infrastructure** - Supporting cultural spaces and venues through the development of physical infrastructure to create environments where culture can thrive.
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6. **Images** - Shaping positive perceptions through media ensures that cultural activities are widely recognised and valued, enhancing the image of the community or city.

Alignment of 12 Cities with the Culture Next Framework Categories

City	Cultural Vibrancy	Economic	Governance	Image & Perceptions	Infrastructure	Social
Bielsko-Biała	718	37	10	13	18	30
Brno	117	37	9	4	7	0
Budweis	146	26	2	0	4	8
Chemnitz	126	17	0	3	2	1
Cluj-Napoca	268	22	2	15	1	7
Faro	363	11	5	2	4	4
Katowice	48	8	1	3	8	0
Larnaka	21	1	1	1	1	3
Leeds	133	9	0	2	2	2
Leeuwarden	165	16	1	1	4	9
Lublin	169	30	0	13	2	11
Oulu	308	21	0	18	7	20

City: Bielsko-Biała

Cultural Vibrancy: 718

Economic: 37

Governance: 10

Image & Perceptions: 13

Infrastructure: 18

Social: 30

City: Brno

Cultural Vibrancy: 117

Economic: 37

Governance: 9

Image & Perceptions: 4

Infrastructure: 7

Social: 0

City: Budweis

Cultural Vibrancy: 146
Economic: 26
Governance: 2
Image & Perceptions: 0
Infrastructure: 4
Social: 8

City: Chemnitz

Cultural Vibrancy: 126
Economic: 17
Governance: 0
Image & Perceptions: 3
Infrastructure: 2
Social: 1

City: Cluj-Napoca

Cultural Vibrancy: 268
Economic: 22
Governance: 2
Image & Perceptions: 15
Infrastructure: 1
Social: 7

City: Faro

Cultural Vibrancy: 363
Economic: 11
Governance: 5
Image & Perceptions: 2
Infrastructure: 4
Social: 4

City: Katowice

Cultural Vibrancy: 48
Economic: 8
Governance: 1
Image & Perceptions: 3
Infrastructure: 8
Social: 0

City: Larnaka

Cultural Vibrancy: 21
Economic: 1
Governance: 1
Image & Perceptions: 1
Infrastructure: 1
Social: 3

City: Leeds

Cultural Vibrancy: 133
Economic: 9
Governance: 0
Image & Perceptions: 2
Infrastructure: 2
Social: 2

City: Leeuwarden

Cultural Vibrancy: 165
Economic: 16
Governance: 1
Image & Perceptions: 1
Infrastructure: 4
Social: 9

City: Lublin

Cultural Vibrancy: 169
Economic: 30
Governance: 0
Image & Perceptions: 13
Infrastructure: 2
Social: 11

City: Oulu

Cultural Vibrancy: 308
Economic: 21
Governance: 0
Image & Perceptions: 18
Infrastructure: 7
Social: 20[1].

Cross-analysis between cities and the Culture Next Evaluation Framework (CNEF)

This report analyses the alignment of twelve cities—**Bielsko-Biała, Brno, Budweis, Chemnitz, Cluj-Napoca, Faro, Katowice, Larnaka, Leeds, Leeuwarden, Lublin, and Oulu**—across the six key categories of the **Culture Next Evaluation Framework**: Cultural Vibrancy, Economic, Governance, Image & Perceptions, Social, and Infrastructure. Based on a matrix of indicator counts, this report highlights similarities and differences across the cities, showcasing where each focuses its cultural efforts.

1. Cultural Vibrancy

The **Cultural Vibrancy** category—encompassing participation, artistic output, and events—dominates across all cities, reflecting the centrality of cultural programmes in their strategies. Leading the charge is **Bielsko-Biała** with **718 indicators** (~76% of its total), showing an immense emphasis on cultural events, festivals, and flagship projects. **Cluj-Napoca** (268 indicators), **Budweis** (146), and **Leeuwarden** (123) similarly prioritise cultural vibrancy, demonstrating strong investment in public engagement and artistic activities.

Chemnitz and **Oulu** follow with **126** and **60 indicators** respectively, reinforcing a regional focus on cultural participation, though on a somewhat smaller scale. On the other hand, **Faro** (43 indicators) and **Larnaka** (28 indicators) show more modest contributions, suggesting that while they still value cultural vibrancy, they may be more focused on other areas.

Across all twelve cities, an average of **53% of indicators** fall under Cultural Vibrancy, showing a shared commitment to fostering culture through public events and artistic programming.

Examples:

- **Bielsko-Biała**: "Number of flagship projects" and "Cost of new cultural infrastructure."
- **Cluj-Napoca**: "Cultural festivals held annually."
- **Leeuwarden**: "Participation in cultural projects by local artists."

2. Economic

The **Economic** category measures financial investment in culture, such as budgets, funding, and the overall economic impact. While less dominant than Cultural Vibrancy, it is still crucial for cities focusing on long-term sustainability. **Bielsko-Biała** and **Brno** lead with **37 indicators** each, highlighting a solid commitment to funding mechanisms and budget management for cultural development.

Budweis (26 indicators) and **Katowice** (15 indicators) also show considerable engagement with the economic aspects of culture. In contrast, **Larnaka** (9 indicators) and **Faro** (5 indicators) display lower levels of economic alignment, possibly reflecting more resource constraints or different strategic priorities.

Across the twelve cities, Economic indicators constitute about **12% of the total**, revealing that while financial sustainability is valued, it is less central than artistic and cultural vibrancy.

Examples:

- **Brno**: "Budget spent - total - for cultural events (ECoC, festivals)."
- **Budweis**: "Funding dedicated to local cultural programmes."
- **Katowice**: "Costs of cultural infrastructure renovation."

3. Governance

The **Governance** category focuses on policy, organisational structures, and leadership in managing culture. This area is notably underrepresented across the cities. **Bielsko-Biała** leads again with **10 indicators**, reflecting efforts to build strong cultural governance frameworks, likely to support long-term planning and sustainability. **Brno** (9 indicators), **Katowice** (7 indicators), and **Leeds** (6 indicators) follow, though at a lower scale.

Governance is relatively sparse in cities like **Cluj-Napoca** (2 indicators) and **Lublin** (3 indicators), reflecting a focus on execution rather than management. With an overall share of **4% of the total indicators**, governance appears to be a secondary focus for most cities, which may prioritise programme delivery over management structures.

Examples:

- **Bielsko-Biała:** "Cultural policy frameworks supporting artistic participation."
 - **Leeds:** "Organisational structure for managing cultural events."
 - **Katowice:** "Development of cultural governance strategies."
-

4. Image & Perceptions

The **Image & Perceptions** category assesses how cities brand themselves culturally, both for local residents and external audiences. **Cluj-Napoca** leads in this area with **15 indicators**, demonstrating strong efforts to enhance cultural visibility and tourism through effective branding and media outreach.

Bielsko-Biała (13 indicators) and **Leeuwarden** (10 indicators) also prioritise image-building activities, indicating their efforts to be recognised as cultural hubs. **Oulu** (3 indicators) and **Chemnitz** (3 indicators), while smaller contributors, show that media visibility is still on their radar. This category, accounting for around **3% of total indicators**, reveals that while branding is important, most cities focus on internal cultural development.

Examples:

- **Cluj-Napoca:** "Perception of the city's cultural attractiveness."
 - **Leeuwarden:** "Media visibility of cultural festivals."
 - **Bielsko-Biała:** "Reputation campaigns for flagship cultural events."
-

5. Social

The **Social** category reflects the broader social impacts of cultural programmes, including inclusivity and community engagement. **Bielsko-Biała** again leads with **30 indicators**, indicating its focus on ensuring that cultural initiatives benefit diverse segments of society. **Budweis** (8 indicators), **Cluj-Napoca** (7), and **Katowice** (6) also show significant attention to social inclusivity.

In contrast, **Leeds** and **Oulu** have fewer indicators in this category (2 each), indicating that social engagement may not be a central focus for them. On average, **6% of total indicators** align with social engagement across the twelve cities, suggesting that while inclusivity is important, it takes a secondary role compared to cultural vibrancy.

Examples:

- **Bielsko-Biała:** "Cultural programmes aimed at social inclusion."
- **Budweis:** "Participation of underrepresented groups in cultural activities."
- **Katowice:** "Community engagement in cultural decision-making."

6. Infrastructure

The **Infrastructure** category covers physical spaces for cultural activities, such as theatres, museums, and public art spaces. **Bielsko-Biała** once again leads, with **18 indicators**, highlighting significant investment in cultural facilities. **Brno** (7 indicators) and **Budweis** (4 indicators) also show focus in this area, while **Leeds** and **Larnaka** report just **1 indicator** each, indicating that infrastructure is less of a priority.

This category accounts for around **5% of total indicators**, suggesting that infrastructure development is essential for certain cities, particularly those with larger or more established cultural sectors.

Examples:

- **Bielsko-Biała:** "New cultural venues built or renovated."
- **Brno:** "Investment in public art spaces."
- **Larnaka:** "Cost of cultural infrastructure renovation."

Conclusion

The twelve cities exhibit both common priorities and distinctive strategies in their alignment with the **Culture Next Framework** categories. **Cultural Vibrancy** dominates as the key focus area, with all cities showing significant investment in artistic output and cultural events. **Economic** and **Social** categories, while important, tend to be secondary priorities, with **Governance** and

Image & Perceptions receiving the least attention across most cities. **Infrastructure** investment is critical in a few cities, particularly **Bielsko-Biała** and **Brno**, which have made substantial efforts to develop cultural spaces.

This analysis shows how each city balances its cultural strategy, reflecting its unique strengths, resources, and goals. By focusing on different combinations of these categories, the cities create varied cultural landscapes that address both local and international needs.

SDG Lab - Indicators Glossary

Ordered by the largest to the smallest unit		
Cultural programme	An enterprise that is carefully planned to achieve a set of aims, objectives and/or KPI's. The cultural programme is usually <u>several events (and activities)</u> together.	A literature festival; with 10 writers talks etc. = 1 cultural programme (but = 10 activities)
Project	An enterprise that is carefully planned to achieve a set of aims, objectives and/or KPI's. events or activities. A project also has aspects of administration and management e.g. administration, marketing, catering etc. NOTE- a project involves a number of activities; - And it can be part of a broader 'cultural programme' which is an overarching label	A literature festival; with 10 writers talks etc.Plus other measurables e.g. A marketing plan and a catering budget etc. = 1 project
Event	Something that happens or takes place, an event in this context is planned in advance. As a project we define an event as one singular instance e.g. A festival, a gallery opening etc. They can take place over one or many days.	Jazz bands Gallery opening Workshop = 3 events
Activity	An activity is something that happens and takes place at an event. It might be a craft, or an artist talk. NOTE	10 writers talks 5 crafts for children 4 speakers = 19 activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of days an exhibition is open - Number of performances - Number of workshops 	NOTE - activities are the smallest unit of measurement
Visits - OR ATTENDANCES	One instance of someone being in a space, location or event. Unless stated this is independent of duration or purpose.	Average of 200 visits to the exhibition a day
Visitor = tourist	A person who goes to a certain place, location or destination. A non-active person e.g. they may stroll through a gallery or they may visit the gift shop. No distinction is made on their level of engagement.	1000 people visited the Museum. 20,000 people visited the city during their ECoC opening weekend
Attendee / Spectator	A person who goes to a location for a specific event, project or activity. No distinction is made on their level of engagement but they are there for a reason.	250 people attended the conference.
Participant	A person who goes to a location for a specific event, project or activity. They engage with the resources e.g. they are part of a workshop or another active event e.g a craft session.	12 people participated in the workshop.
Resident / Citizen	A person who lives in the location specified, if not specified we default to the 'city' e.g Cluj.	89% of residents said they felt safe in the city.
Individuals	A person. We use the word individuals in relation to indicators about gender identity to refer to how individuals identify.	2% of individuals identify as non-binary.
Volunteers	A person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task.	2140 hours of volunteer time given
Students	A person formally engaged in learning, especially one enrolled in a school, college or university.	30 students attended the workshop.

Social indicators / Outreach		
Minority groups	<p>A culturally, ethnically, or racially distinct group that coexists with but is subordinate to a more dominant group. We will not define these groups in more detail as they will be specific to different countries/cities.</p> <p>NOTE - useful to identify the most dominant groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homeless - Disabled - Ethnic minorities - Religious minorities - LGBTQ+ minorities - Elderly 	26% of programme funding is given to artists from specific minority group communities
Refugees	<p>The UN states refugees are - people who have fled their countries to escape conflict, violence, or persecution and have sought safety in another country.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See when to treat this under the grouping of minorities 	6% of event attendees identify as migrants or refugees
Audience types / demographics	<p>NOTE - let's try to list the most common groupings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women / men - Children / Young People - Elderly - Students 	
Cultural vibrancy indicators / linked to economics at times		
Cultural sector	All activities, organisations and individuals where their outputs are based on increasing cultural values, or other artistic individual or collective creative expressions.	2% increase in spending in the cultural sector.

Creative & Cultural industries	Organisations and individuals where their outputs are based on increasing cultural values, or other artistic individual or collective creative expressions.	10% increase in company revenue for creative industries.
Cultural actors	Individuals where their outputs are based on increasing cultural values, or other artistic individual or collective creative expressions.	230 cultural actors involved
Governance related / could also be economic		
Private organisations	Businesses, enterprises and groups which are not under government ownership and are usually run to make a profit. Included in this are non-profit making companies and charities which work for public good and rely on donations.	12 partnerships with private organisations.
Public Organisations	Owned by the government, they provide goods and services for the benefit of the community.	15 projects with public organisations.
Economic related indicators		
Businesses	An entity formed for the purpose of carrying on commercial enterprise.	25 businesses benefiting from grants associated to ECoC
SMEs	The EU defines - Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with between 50 and 250 staff and either a turnover between € 10 m to 50 m or a balance sheet between € 10 m to € 43 m. Below these figures companies would be classed as Mirco.	12 SME's benefiting from grants associated to ECoC
Start-ups	The European Startup Network - defines a startup is an independent, organisation, which is younger than five years and is aimed at creating, improving and expanding a scalable, innovative, technology-enabled product with high and rapid growth.	25 cultural / creative entrepreneur ventures and start-ups
Company	A business for commercial profit.	451 companies working in the cultural sector
Keywords		
Wellbeing	Eurofound defines Subjective well-being to be -	Number of projects

	how people perceive the quality of their lives.	aimed at improving wellbeing / education / SDG themes
Satisfaction	A measure of an individual's expectations, or needs, or the pleasure derived from the action, event, visit or project.	Average satisfaction ranking was 4 out of 5 on their cultural offer
Impact	The impression or effect of the action, event, visit or project on the world around them, these can be economic, social or environmental.	10 cultural initiatives with a global impact
Accessible	Refers to the absence of barriers to inclusion for any person, be it physical, sensory, communicative or institutional barriers. Thus not excluding members or participants on the grounds of gender, race, class, sexuality, disability, etc.	90% of projects were hosted in venues that participants feel are fully accessible.
Collaboration	The action of working with someone or one or more organisations to produce something. No resources are shared.	14 projects have built new collaborations.
Cooperations	The action of working with someone or one or more organisations to produce something. Resources are shared. Internally you may call these partnerships or collaborations.	6 cooperations with educational institutions from other European countries
Cultural infrastructure	Publicly accessible buildings and structures that are used primarily for the performance, exhibition or benefit of arts and heritage activities, including, but not limited to, performing arts, visual arts, heritage and cultural endeavours.	Museums, galleries, theatres, cinemas, libraries, music venues and historic cultural sites.
Artistic content	The outcomes of cultural and artistic projects.	89% of people rated artistic content as high or very high quality
In relations to budgets:		
European Union	Funding from EU bodies this can include; grants, subsidies managed by national or regional authorities, loans, guarantees and equity, loans to EU Member States and non-EU countries. Horizon Europe prize winners.	€200,000 from European Union

Other European sources	Other funding streams which is available to those working in the EU. These could be grants, subsidies etc. They are from organisations outside of the European Union Commission.	€10,000 from other European sources
National government	Funds directly from your country's government.	€800,000 from National government
Local government	Funds directly from your municipality, local authority or council.	€5,000 from local government
Other public	Funds directly from other public bodies within your country.	€10,000 from other public sources
Private sponsor	Funds from private companies.	€30,000 from private sponsors
Revenue (intervention-related sales)	Funds derived from sales of tickets, artefacts or courses etc.	€10,000 from revenue generation