Final event - Exploring and assessing the societal impacts of culture Paris, 9-10th March 2023

Prof. Dave O'Brien, University of Sheffield

measuring the social dimension of culture



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 870935



Designing new cultural policies orientated to societal goals?

- Cultural policies are social policies
- The (cultural?) politics of *cultural* inequality
- Culture in Lockdown
- Power as a problem for cultural policy
- Conclusions





JRC SCIENCE FOR POLICY REPORT

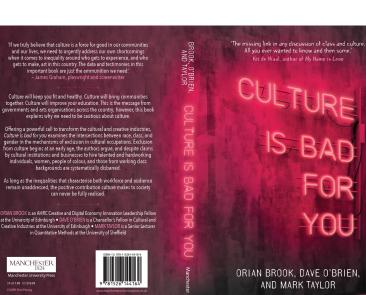
Multidimensional Perspectives on Inequality: Conceptual and Empirical Challenges







<text>







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MESOC

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14/03/2023

Cultural policies are social policies



- Myerscough, J (1988) The Economic Importance of the Arts in Britain :
- Matarrasso, F (1997) Use or ornament? The social impact of participation in the arts
- O'Brien, D. (2010) Measuring the Value of Culture
- APPG on Arts, Health and Wellbeing (2017) Creative Health: The Arts for Health and Wellbeing
- House of Commons Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee (2019) Changing Lives: The Social Impact of Participation in Culture and Sport
- Saggar, H. et al (2021) Valuing Culture and Heritage Capital: A framework towards informing decision making
- Kaszynska, P. et al (2022) Scoping Culture and Heritage Capital Report



I think the one thing about working in the arts, it can be hideously, hideously moribund and stale and it's white and it's middle-class and all these sorts of things, but it is essentially led by people, and it's people that work in there tend to have a social mission, they have a set of values and they have a set of ethics, and that's quite a powerful thing to be working within. I wouldn't be still doing this after fifteen years if I didn't believe in what I'm doing. I do believe that culture changes society. I think there's a far wider impact and you can see it in – I don't mean it in the way that the arts always seem to think that they can cure everything like poverty and cancer and things like that. I mean, actually, that there is - I grew up with a very big cultural life and I know that's how – that's influenced me massively. The things that I read, my thinking, my politics, it's been influenced by a cultural activity around that. The art that I like, the theatre that I go and see. And the thought of actually not either working in that or actually being exposed to anything cultural is just anathema, I can't imagine it.



Meena, 40s, a middle-class origin British Asian woman, cultural worker





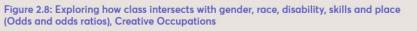
Figure 2.3: Top 25 most elite occupations in the UK Economy*

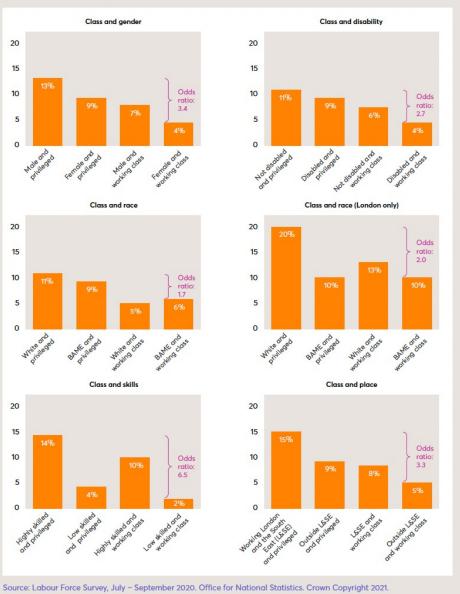
		% privileged				
	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	
3121 Architectural and town planning				73%		
2114 Social and humanities scientists				70%		
2741 Journalists, newspaper and periodical editors				69%		
2412 Barristers and judges				69%		
1139 Functional managers and directors not elsewhere classified				69%		
2215 Dental practitioners				69%		
2211 Medical practitioners				68%		
2413 Solicitors				68%		
3415 Musicians				67%		
2212 Psychologists				65%		
2150 Research and development managers				64%		
2311 Higher education teaching professionals				63%		
3411 Artists				62%		
3415 Arts officers, producers and directors				61%		
2142 Environment profesionals				61%		
2426 Business and related research professionals				60%		
2449 Welfare professionals n.e.c.				60%		
2444 Clergy				59%		
1136 IT and telecommunications directors				59%		
1132 Marketing and sales directors				59%		
2425 Actuaries, economists and statisticians				58%		
3412 Authors, writers and translators				57%		
1115 Chief executives and senior officials				57%		
2119 Natural and social science professionals n.e.c.				57%		
2229 Therapy professionals n.e.c.				57%		

Source: Labour Force Survey, July – September 2020. Office for National Statistics. Crown Copyright 2021. * Occupations with a weighted base of < 15,000, which is equivalent to an unweighted base of ~ 50, have been excluded from this analysis.



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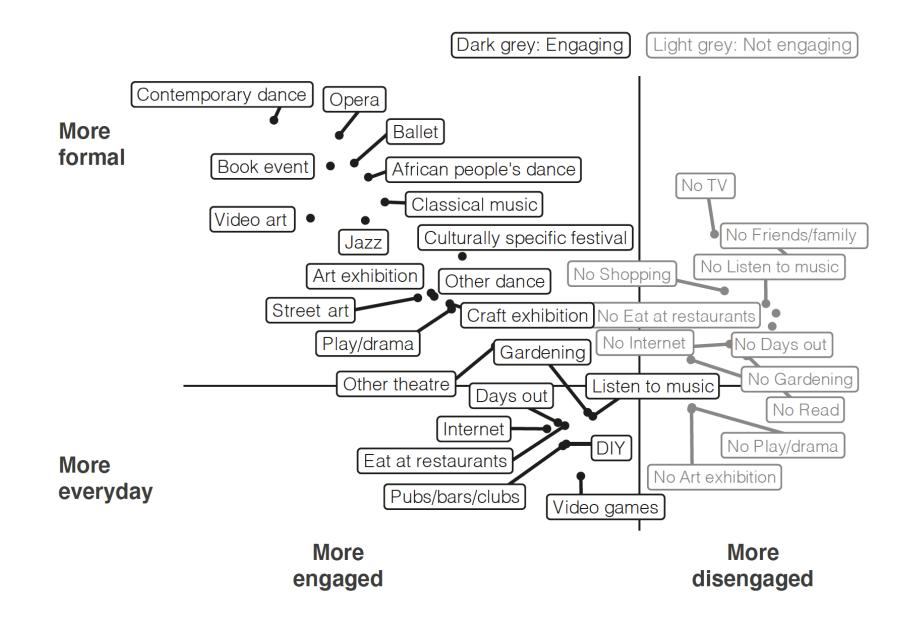


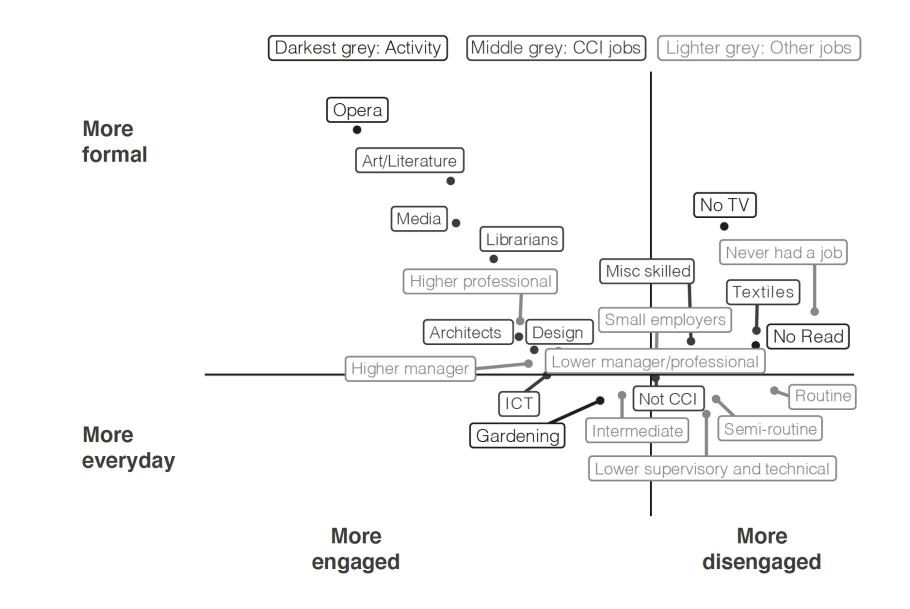
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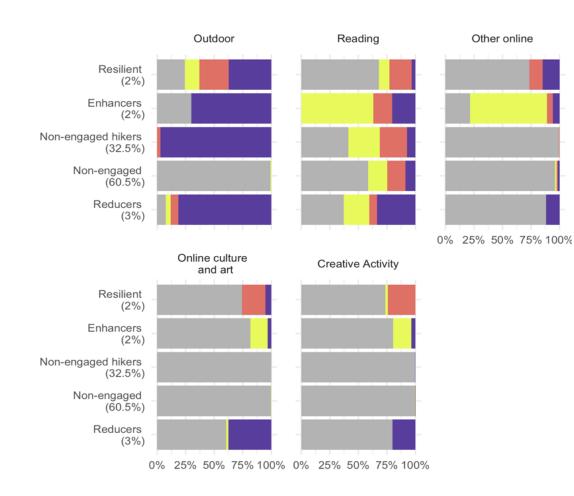
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Audience Agency





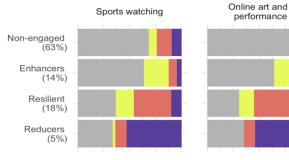
Less time

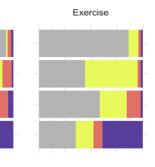
About the same

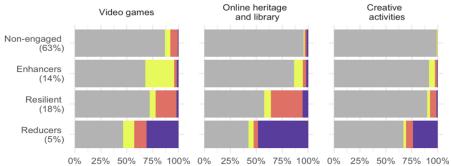
More time

Never do











CREATIVE PEOPLE Everyone can develop and express creativity throughout their life CULTURAL COMMUNITIES Villages, towns and cities thrive through a collaborative approach to culture A CREATIVE & CULTURAL COUNTRY England's cultural sector is innovative, collaborative and international



SUNCEL SUNCEL



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THE OUTCOMES



Conclusion

- Cultural policies *are* social policies
- Cultural policy has a major distributional problem...
- ...for jobs...
- ...and for 'cultural experiences'
- This must be the *starting point* for future cultural policies
- Unless we'd like the benefits demonstrated by MESOC to be reproducing inequalities social impacts are supposed to address?
- The British problem- what to do when policy just doesn't care about data?

