

THE UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR SUITE



Guíomar Alonso Cano

Culture Programme Specialist,
UNESCO Dakar.

Melika Caucino

Programme Specialist, Division
for Cultural Expressions and
Creative Industries, UNESCO Paris.

Summary:

How does culture contribute to the development of a country? How does it interact with other priority development areas? How are cultural resources managed to support the sustainability of the processes of change? These are some of the questions that the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite (CDIS) aims to answer, generating new knowledge and data on the reality and potential of culture in many middle- and middle-low-income countries.

This applied research project was undertaken in 2009 with the support of the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID) within the framework of the implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Four years later, after extensive research and rigorous testing phases in ten countries, UNESCO provided the international community with a methodology to build 22 indicators measuring the role of culture in development processes at the country level. CDIS addresses culture in the broad sense of values and norms that guide human behaviour and in the restricted sense of an organized sector. Applying its pragmatic and flexible approach, which favours domestic sources, CDIS overcomes traditional obstacles linked to the precariousness of cultural statistics, proposing a measurement and analysis tool that effectively supports policy-making and facilitates dialogue between different development actors.

Introduction

The effective inclusion of culture in national and international development strategies requires progress in the production of new information and data to show, explore and assess multiple, rich and varied forms of contribution of culture to development processes, recognizing the complexity of this task and the challenges without compromising the action.

The notable absence of culture in the main instruments measuring development, whether the World Bank's, the Human Development Index of UNDP, or indicators of achievement of OECD, is an accurate reflection of this situation. In an environment where indicators are used to set standards for development policies to be followed, the absence of indicators and tools to measure the role of culture represents a serious disadvantage, particularly at a time when the international community prepares to define the new post-2015 development agenda.

In 2009, trying to find pragmatic solutions to this lack of quantitative data, UNESCO, with the support of AECID, launched - through the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions - an applied research process to develop an operational tool that responds to the need for countries to have empirical data and information that illustrate factually the multidimensional interrelationships between culture and development. International experts and young researchers have for over four years been associated with this project. They have contributed to the conceptualization, development and testing of a methodology for building indicators: the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite (CDIS). In addition, 11 associate countries have been active partners, particularly middle-, middle-low-, and low-income countries' through two test phases to refine and verify the pertinence of the selected indicators.

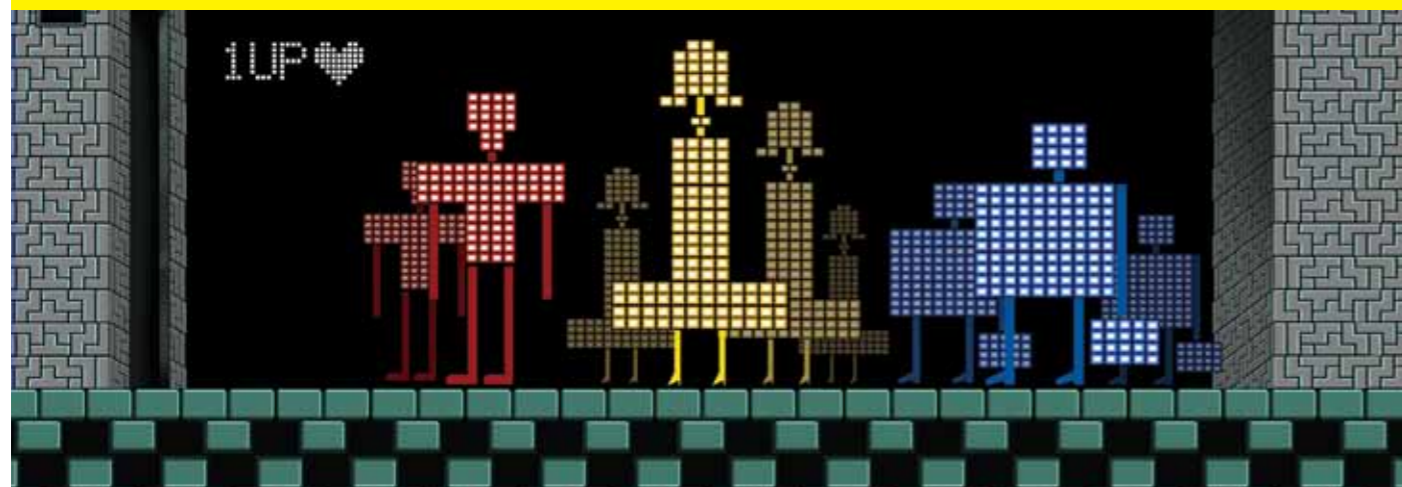
Under this project, UNESCO seeks to translate the abundant theoretical and political discourse on the contribution of culture to economic growth into empirical and tangible data that will convince not only cultural actors but especially other development actors of the valuable contribution of culture as an "instrument" of development and as an "end" of it.

The outcome is a pragmatic measurement and analysis tool, adapted to the realities of national statistics - characterized by limited availability of data sources and statistical processing capabilities, which embraces the founding vision of Our Creative Diversity, the Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development (UN/UNESCO), and its call to action.

This article presents an overview of the theoretical and methodological approach to CDIS and the dimensions addressed through 22 indicators. Finally, it contains some of the results achieved at the country level, as well as a first approximation to the cross analysis of data through the modelling of the DNA of culture for development.

Conceptual Framework And Working Definitions

The starting point for CDIS was the establishment of a clear analytical framework to support the proposed indicators. The definitions of culture and development are numerous and there is no consensus on them. The differences are semantic, discursive and political, and are also linked to the goals and interests from which they are made. The analysis of interactions, correlations and causalities between the different meanings of culture and economic, social and political development processes is, therefore, extremely complex. The diversity of culture(s), the uniqueness of each situation and social, historical and political context, as well as the difficulty of measuring the most intangible aspects have been one of the key obstacles for generating internationally comparable statistical data.



Recognizing this complexity, CDIS proposes some working definitions common to all the indicators.

CDIS defines culture in two ways. On the one hand, in its broad (anthropological) sense, as a set of norms, values, knowledge, beliefs, lifestyles and symbolic practices that guide individual conduct and organize collective behaviour. On the other hand, in its narrow (sectoral) sense, as a sector of activity that organizes the different manifestations of intellectual and artistic creativity - both past and present, including individuals, organizations and institutions involved in transmission and renewal.

CDIS also defines development as a process of change and transformation of societies and expansion of freedoms, so that individuals and communities can live the lives they have more than one reason to value. From this perspective, development is a process aimed at improving the quality of life of individuals. It involves creating opportunities that enable individuals to enjoy fundamental freedoms and promote and defend the rights and duties that provide for expansion.

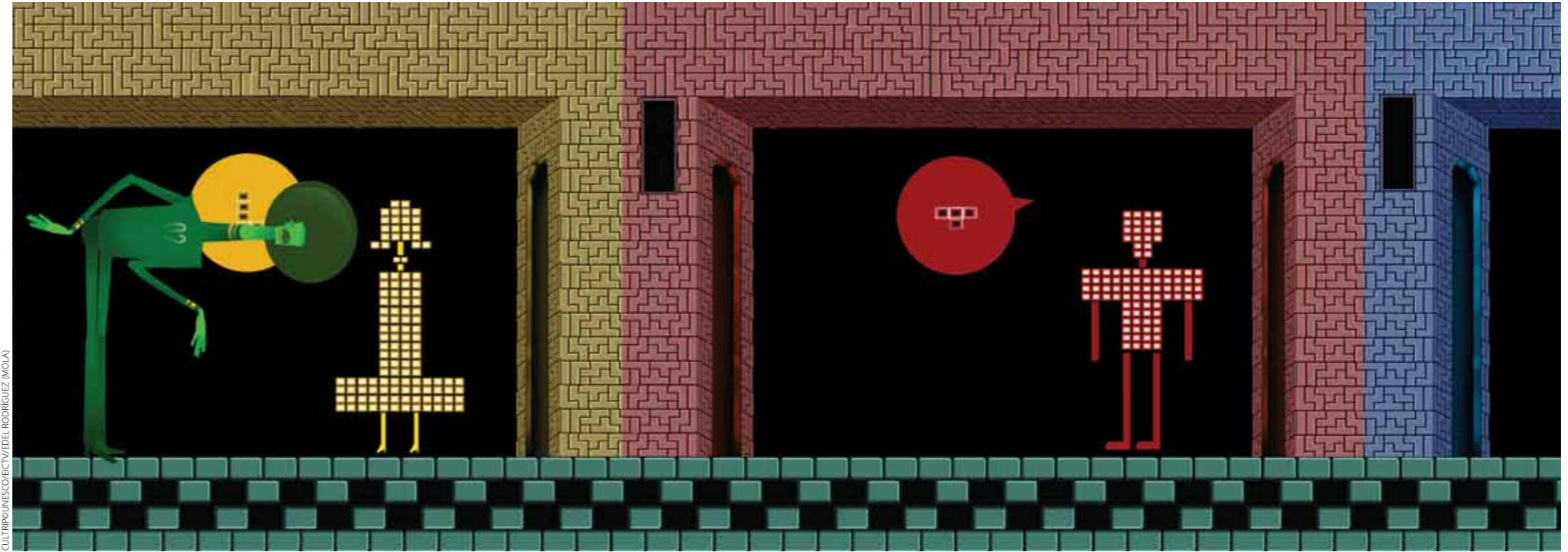
Based on these definitions and on previous works, CDIS addresses the contribution of culture to development, understanding it as an end in itself (constitutive role) and as a means to other ends of development (instrumental role).

In this regard, culture is understood as playing a constitutive role in development because "the freedom to choose the values one believes to have the duty to defend and the existence to which one should aspire" [...] are essential so that "people can live the way they want."² Culture in both senses - wide and narrow - is a goal in itself that enriches the welfare and quality of individual and collective life.³

In its instrumental role, culture is also understood as having a positive impact on economic, social and political development components.⁴ Its positive effect also occurs in the opposite direction and these components change and/or influence culture(s) in a favourable manner (López Olarte, Omar, 2013). This does not mean, however, that the interrelationships between culture and other development components are always positive. On the contrary, since the first discussions on culture and development in the 1960s, it has become evident that culture can also generate resistance to change and tension. For example, specific cultural practices can pose challenges, especially regarding the respect for fundamental human rights. CDIS makes emphasis, however, on the positive aspects.

Operational tool to make the multidimensional contribution of culture to development visible

CDIS is a statistical awareness-raising tool intended for national and international development agencies. Its 22 indicators, organized into seven key dimensions, show the interrelationships and interdependencies between



culture and development, and inform the formulation of policies and the adoption of measures, both cultural and development-related, to maximize the potential of culture.

The UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite⁵ has resulted in a number of outputs that enable its future implementation at the national level so as to increase the number of countries covered, namely a Methodological Manual, an Implementation Tool Kit, and a series of practical guides that support processes of data collection and treatment, the construction of indicators, and the analysis of results through attractive and easily understandable visualization models. It has also generated a database containing the results obtained at the country level, making it possible to generate a DNA model of culture for national development. These tools, which are currently being finalized, will become available in late 2013.

In an effort to reduce complexity and pragmatically move forward in generating knowledge, CDIS focuses on seven dimensions that are considered particularly relevant to illustrate and measure the role of culture and its contribution to national development.⁶ Ideally, this effort should be continued to include other important dimensions such as Health or Environment, which are closely linked with culture.⁷

It is also important to note that CDIS has not been designed to assess or monitor specific programmes or projects, but to provide information nationally on a limited range of dimensions.⁸ It provides a general overview at the macro level:

- The relationships and interrelationships between culture and development around the seven dimensions under study, thus reflecting the country's overall performance in promoting culture as a development component.
- The existing (or emerging) environment for the protection and promotion of cultural resources, heritage and processes, thereby highlighting the main challenges and existing potential at the national level to boost positive relationships and interactions between culture and development.

CDIS consists of 22 single or complex indicators that are organized into outcome indicators (benchmark) or descriptive indicators (contextual nature) and address tangible and intangible, objective and subjective aspects related to the status of cultural resources, heritage and processes in a given country. They thus provide information on various parameters or variables that have an impact on the contribution of culture to development processes at the national level.

Some of the proposed CDIS indicators are not new, but they have been built on past experiences, as is the case of GDP added value or cultural practices and consumption.⁹ In other cases, some of the proposed indicators to illustrate certain dimensions (e.g. communication or gender) are commonly used from perspectives other than those strictly cultural.

Furthermore, the CDIS methodology always favours potential secondary sources (inexpensive) and national sources (which are usually the most reliable, accurate and updated), thereby maximizing previous efforts on national cultural information. This also gives flexibility and

relevance to the matrix, to the (relative) detriment of data comparability. Trying to meet the demands of national teams and authorities over the development, testing and validation of CDIS, international comparability elements have been built for most of its indicators.

A key aspect to highlight is that, beyond the particular approach to each dimension, the CDIS global matrix cross-analyses available data from a range of priority development areas, thus providing a holistic and inclusive illustration of culture's contribution to development. This approach responds directly to the logic of the concept of Indicator Suite,¹⁰ which has been the methodological approach selected to address the shortage and/or limitation of data available in most target countries.

An inclusive matrix: dimensions and indicators for a dna of culture for development

Based on the Methodological Manual, the seven dimensions covered by CDIS and its respective indicators are briefly described. Within this framework, some of the results obtained to date at the country level are presented to promote a better understanding of the indicators mentioned and the contextualization possibilities that are available at the national level. Overall result visualization models are also presented through the DNAs of Culture for Development, which promote cross readings.

Diagram 1 shows the dimensions, sub-dimensions and indicators that make up the matrix of the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite.

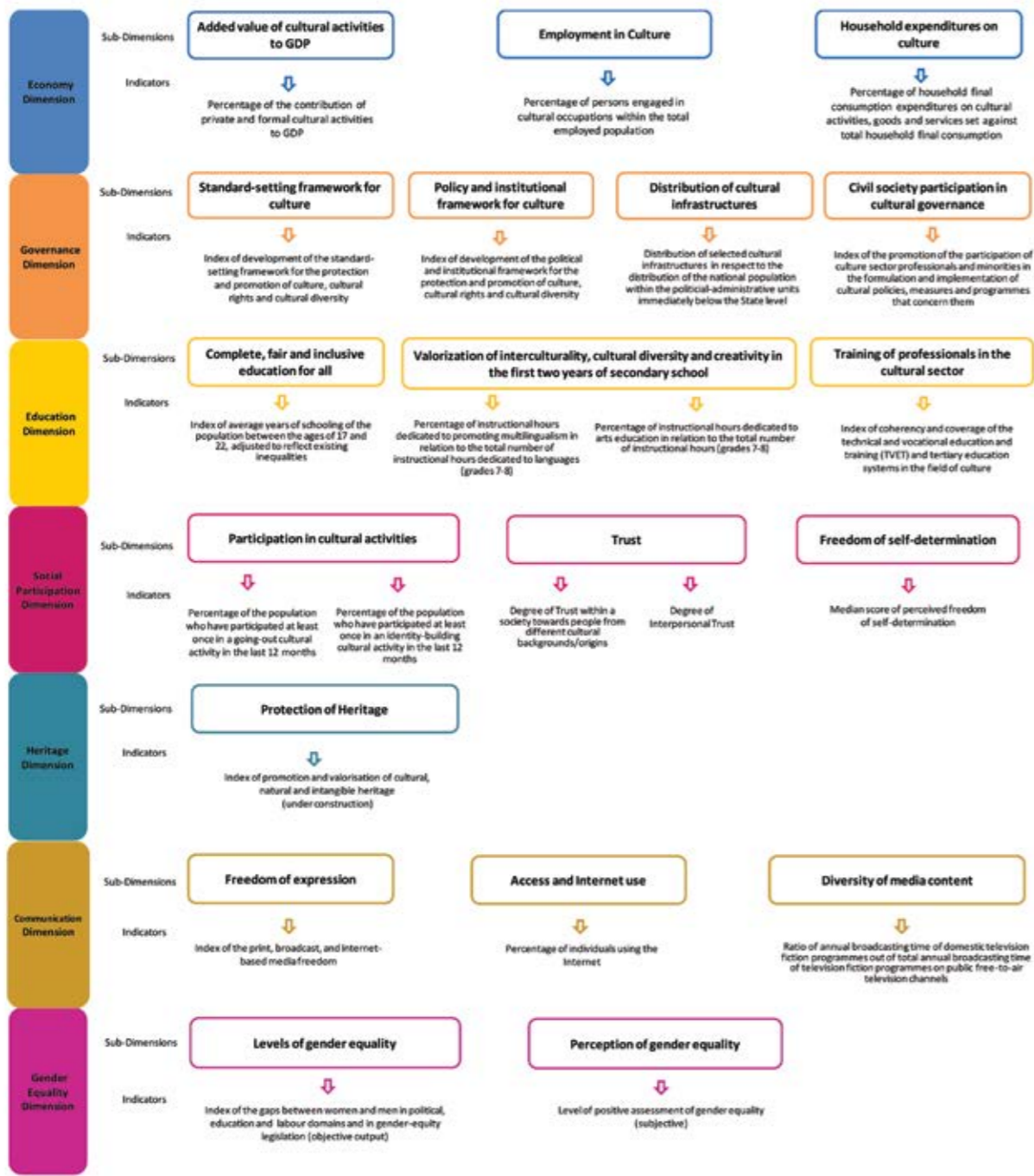


Diagram 1. CDIS: Dimensions, sub-dimensions and indicators

The Economic Dimension

This dimension seeks to show the "instrumental" contribution of the cultural sector to economic growth through three variables: the added value of cultural activities to GDP, employment in cultural occupations, and household expenditure on cultural goods and services.¹¹

A feature of the measurements of these variables is their methodological complexity, due to the difficulty of accurately identifying the cultural sector classifications and data sources available. Also, the high degree of informality

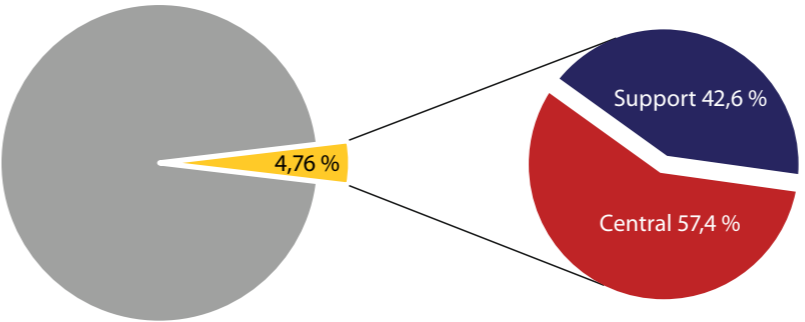
in which these activities are conducted in most target countries and the characteristics of cultural services make accurate and complete measurement of the contribution of the cultural sector to the economy be extremely difficult. Given the constraints of time and resources, CDIS does not seek to cover all the challenges that are related to a comprehensive measurement of these variables, but applies a pragmatic approach to the phenomenon. Its method and scope do not cover the entire sector and, in particular, do not cover the informal sector or indirect or induced effects in other sectors of the economy of culture. Even

so, CDIS provides conclusive results on the contribution of culture to economic development. This has been seen for the first time in most middle- and low-income countries. In these cases, the Suite makes a new contribution and offers a common methodological reference that enables comparisons between countries.

Example: Added value of cultural activities in Ecuador

Graphic 1. Percentage contribution of private and formal cultural activities to GDP in Ecuador

Source: 2010 ECONOMIC CENSUS (INEC). Methodology and calculation: UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite.



CDIS has generated data that are unprecedented in the country. In Ecuador, formal and private cultural activities accounted for 4.76 percent of the GDP in 2010 (\$4,048,398,522.86). Out of this contribution, 42.6 percent came from cultural activities related to equipment and support (i.e. supporting industries that enable or facilitate the design, production and distribution of cultural products) and 57.4 percent of core cultural activities. The contribution of productive industries directly related to the design, production, distribution and enjoyment of cultural contents to the GDP in 2010 stood for 2.73 percent, quite similar to that of other sectors such as banana, coffee and cocoa cultivation (2.6 percent) and higher than that of oil products (2.0 percent). This fact, already relevant, merely represents the tip of the iceberg in terms of the overall contribution of the sector, because it does not account for the contributions of cultural activities in informal-sector establishments and non-commercial cultural activities held by public organizations or non-profit institutions. They are both important in Ecuador. This fact also overlooks other key activities with strong links to culture, such as the revenues from hotel, restaurant and transportation industries associated with cultural and heritage sites or activities.

The Educational Dimension

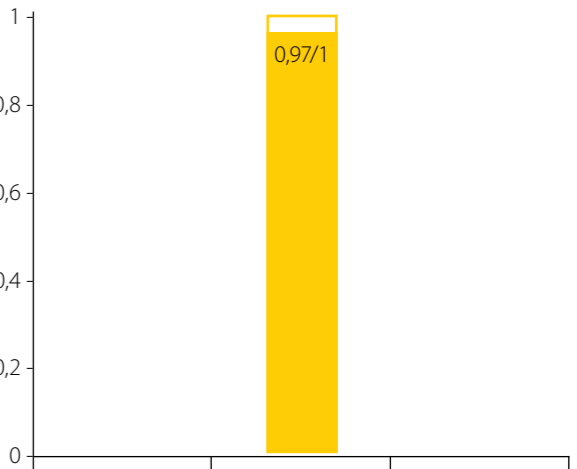
This dimension seeks to analyse the priority given by the authorities to the development of an educational system that values interculturality, cultural diversity and creativity, promotes the appreciation of culture by the general public, enhances public information, favours cultural empowerment of citizens, and encourages competitiveness and creativity.

This dimension consists of four indicators: an index that evaluates the implementation of the cultural right to education in regard to primary and secondary schooling among young people aged 17 to 22, an indicator of multilingualism in secondary education to analyse the levels of development of interculturality and the measurement and understanding of cultural diversity, an indicator on art education, also in secondary schooling to promote creativity and educated public training, and a final indicator that examines the consistency and coverage of technical and tertiary education in culture-related areas.

Example: Complete, comprehensive schooling in Ecuador

Graphic 2. Index of average schooling of the population aged 17 to 22, adjusted on the basis of inequality

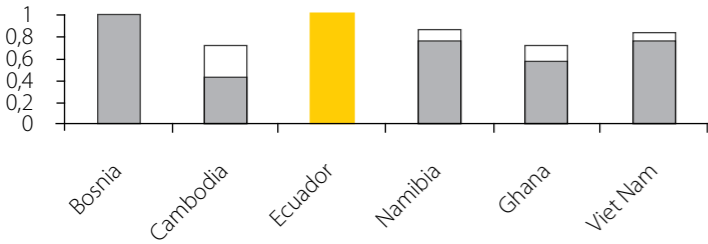
Source: Population and Housing Census (2010). Methodology and calculation: UNESCO / ICD



The educational sub-dimension indicator on complete, inclusive and comprehensive schooling reaches 0.97 out of 1 in Ecuador. This outcome indicator shows the effort made by public authorities towards complete, equitable and comprehensive education, including measures for the completion of studies or the introduction of reforms to progressively improve education quality. The indicator shows that the average years of schooling of the target population aged 17 to 22 is 11.1 years. Most of the young Ecuadorian citizens can thus enjoy the cultural right to education and participate in the key areas of construction and transmission of values, skills and cultural attitudes as

well as personal and social empowerment at primary and secondary schools. By contrast, three percent of the target population under consideration is in educational hardship, i.e. has less than four years of schooling. It is thus revealed how persistent inequities and gaps have been in the enjoyment of the cultural right to education, particularly in regard to the African-origin and indigenous population. Considering all age groups combined, they exhibit the lowest number of years of schooling as compared to the white/mixed population, according to the 2006 Survey on Living Conditions. In general, Ecuador ranks high on this indicator, as compared to another five countries.

Graphic 3. Average schooling index of the population aged 17 to 22, adjusted on the basis of inequalities in 6 countries under CDIS



The Governance and Institutionality Dimension

This dimension assesses and analyses the regulatory, political and institutional mechanisms in place to promote cultural rights, diversity and culture as an essential development component. It addresses commitments and outcomes in terms of governance and cultural institutionality, through action by public authorities in the formulation and implementation of standard-setting, policy and institutional frameworks for culture. It also covers the distribution of cultural infrastructure and spaces to participate in formulating and implementing cultural policies.

It consists of two composite indexes addressing the degree of development of the standard-setting, policy and institutional frameworks for culture. One indicator has to do with the distribution of cultural infrastructure, focusing on the population that resides in each territorial unit. The other one is an index of civil-society participation to measure the level of involvement of representatives of cultural professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, actions and programmes that concern them.

The indexes and indicators under this dimension are new and make it possible to obtain fresh information in target countries to monitor the implementation of national goals in governance and institutionality, as well as to identify the areas which pose the greatest challenges to be overcome.

The Social Participation Dimension

Freedom of access to activities and consumption of cultural goods and services and to the development of cultural practices can have an impact on the quality of life of individuals and, therefore, on development. This dimension measures the levels of participation in cultural life and possible fractures or existing exclusions, with the intention to assess and approach the level of cultural vitality, social appropriation of cultural activities or exclusions and divisions existing within a society. In this regard, it identifies the degree to which societies are able to promote the freedom to participate in cultural life and live life as desired, in keeping with individual values. It also identifies the level of trust in, openness to, and tolerance of diversity of the population, thus seeking to promote an understanding of the skills necessary for cooperation to achieve development.

This dimension consists of five indicators that cover the following areas:

- (i) the levels of participation in cultural activities outside the home (typical of the conventional cultural sector), which strengthen cultural identity (linked in most cases to forms and expressions of intangible heritage).
- (ii) the relationship between culture, social capital and trust under three indicators. The first one addresses the levels of tolerance based on the levels of trust in people who have different cultural backgrounds. The second one addresses the social capital on the basis of degrees of interpersonal trust. Finally, the third one focuses on the perception of freedom of self-determination of individuals. These indicators are all associated with subjective values.

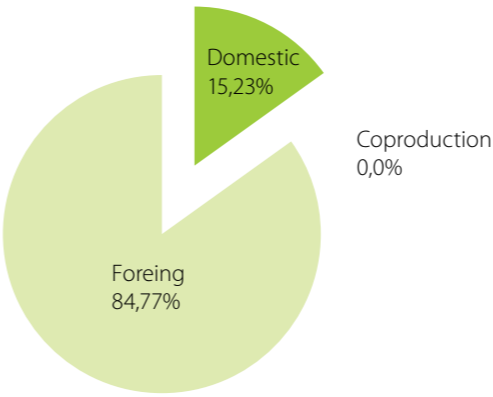
The Communication Dimension

This dimension assesses the extent to which the interaction between culture and communication is achieved. It addresses three sub-dimensions. The first one is respect for and promotion of the right to freedom of expression, understood as a pillar for the development of participatory and open societies and as a pre-requisite for a favourable environment for creativity and cultural diversity. The second one seeks to guarantee access to digital technologies, especially the Internet, which are significantly changing the modes of communication between people and the means of access, creation, production and dissemination of cultural ideas, information and content. The third one measures the diversity of content of public television fiction in order to assess the existence of conditions that foster discretionary participation based on options as well as on access to particular media spaces for local production and content.

Example: Diversity of content on public television in Namibia

Graphic 4. Share of annual time dedicated to the dissemination of national fiction programmes in relation to the total time of broadcasting of fiction through free-access public television channels

Source: Namibia Broadcasting Corporation. Method and calculation: UNESCO Culture for Development Indicator Suite.



The indicator on the sub-dimension relative to fictional diversity offered by public television in Namibia shows that 15.23 percent of fiction programmes broadcast in 2013 were domestically produced (see Graphic 4). Although the culture and art policy document enacted in 2001 recognizes the role of the public broadcaster (Namibia Broadcasting Corporation, NBC) in cultural and artistic life of citizens and in the dissemination of national artistic and cultural creation, only a limited percentage of domestic fiction production (and no co-production) is offered to the public through this medium, indirectly revealing the low level of public-sector support to the development of domestic content and Namibian creators. This reading of the indicator is cross-cut with two economic indicators, which suggest a low level of domestic cultural products and services, on the one hand, and a high consumption of cultural goods and services in households, on the other. This, in turn, reveals a significant demand and a great opportunity to expand local content offers.

The Gender Equality Dimension

Gender equity is central to sustainable development. The equalization of social, economic, political and cultural opportunities for all citizens without any discrimination and in conditions of freedom is a priority goal. Cultural values and attitudes can perpetuate discrimination against women, but they can also help reduce and remove it altogether. In addition, cultural values and skills may well be influenced by proactive policies and measures in favour of gender equality. In fact, they are not static and are mutually reinforcing.

Based on these assumptions, the dimension in question measures the extent to which gender equality is seen as important to the formulation of national development policies and strategies that promote respect for human rights and an open, inclusive society. This is achieved primarily through a composite index reflecting the different results between men and women in key domains, including access to education and employment, among others, and an indicator of the degree to which individual attitudes and perceptions are favourable to gender equality. Addressing the gaps between objective outcomes in gender equity and subjective outcomes in connection with the role assigned to women in society provides for an approximation to the interrelationships between policies and average values, on the one hand, and between cultural values and attitudes, on the other. This is a source of information useful to positively influence gender equality.

The Heritage Dimension

The cultural heritage, understood from a holistic perspective, including natural and cultural, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable heritage, is both a product and a process that provides societies with past and present attributes that should be transmitted to future generations. As Our Creative Diversity points out, however, these resources are a "fragile wealth," requiring development policies and models that preserve and respect their diversity and uniqueness, because, once lost, they cannot be renewed.

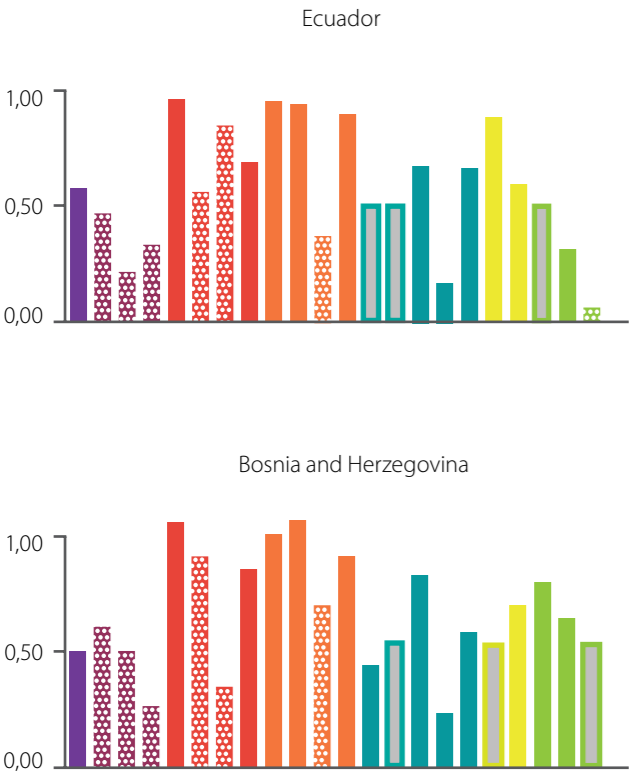
On this basis, CDIS proposes "an index to develop a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability" that provides an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of the public efforts made towards the protection and promotion of heritage sustainability, taking into account its potential for development. This index deals with different aspects such as:

- (i) "Records and inscriptions," which provide structural indication of the degree of priority accorded to heritage protection;
- (ii) "Protection, safeguarding and management of heritage," which makes it possible to analyse how the public will reflected on records and inscriptions is translated into specific policies and measures for heritage protection, safeguarding and enhancement, including the promotion of sustainable management, capacity building, and community participation; and
- (iii) "Transmission and support," which are essential elements for a better understanding by society of the value and significance of heritage and its transmission to future generations.

Towards an inclusive approach to the relationships between culture and development

Beyond the individual analysis or interpretation of indicators by dimension, the overall interaction between CDIS dimensions and indicators paves the way for a basic structure called DNA of culture for development, as shown in Graphic 5.

Graphic 5. DNA Strands of Culture for Development in Ecuador and Bosnia & Herzegovina



The representation of CDIS indicators as DNA strands seeks to display, in an easily understandable manner, lively and complex relations between culture and development. Although the patterns of the DNA strand in each country are unique, they all have the same structure and components. The concept of DNA of culture for development is based on the main characteristics of DNA: all human beings have the same components structurally speaking, but they are expressed and organized differently in each individual, which makes them unique.

This visual tool helps, first of all, conduct cross analyses between the results of the 22 CDIS indicators, thereby illustrating the interrelationships between the different dimensions of culture and development. This, in turn, helps identify and examine the interrelationships and the major challenges and opportunities in a given country

for the promotion of their cultural resources, heritage and processes to boost development.

Furthermore, DNA can facilitate a comparative understanding of the overall CDIS results at the international level, thus discouraging any ranking among countries, which would be both undesirable and counterproductive.

Encouraging results for the future

The ongoing implementation of the CDIS indicators in 10 countries has proven to be useful for generating fresh data where statistics on culture and other fields are weak or inexistent, and for favouring a better understanding of the inclusive contribution of culture to development, which is not limited to a single dimension, either economic or social. This has led to a number of specific effects and impacts.

Indeed, the CDIS implementation process, which must necessarily be participatory, contributes to strengthen national capacities in the field of statistical treatment processes and promote inter-institutional dialogue on the relationships between culture and development. This plays a key role in promoting high levels of national ownership of results and in facilitating their effective use in the formulation of better informed policies and measures.

For example, in Cambodia, new knowledge and data generated under the implementation of CDIS are informing and guiding the development of a National Cultural Policy. In Namibia, CDIS results have played a decisive part in re-incorporating culture into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the 2014-2018 period. In Ecuador, the application of CDIS has resulted in an inter-institutional dialogue seeking to implement and/or integrate key indicators into the monitoring systems of the National Plan on Good Living.

In addition to the promising results obtained at the national level, CDIS provides a starting point towards an in-depth consideration of culture in bilateral and international development strategies and agendas, particularly to the extent that a greater number of countries implement the methodology and boost further research. In this regard, it is essential to expand the database on culture and development, which will include data from more than a dozen countries as of late 2013. This will promote a better understanding as well as some international comparability of the impact of culture on human development processes and will encourage the use of facts and figures that will enhance not only current discourse but also actions aimed at defending and promoting culture within the framework of development programmes and strategies. This point is particularly important in the present context, as we approach the year 2015, when the international community will assess the level of achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and will define future goals.

Finally, CDIS can inspire and influence the inclusion of cultural indicators in global measurement systems for development, welfare and quality of life. As has been seen, all of this has a strong impact on the identification of national and international development goals.

For further information about CDIS, please visit: www.unesco.org/culture/DCIS

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Notes

¹Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, Uruguay and Vietnam. Information on the progress of the project is available at: www.unesco.org/culture/DCIS.

²United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Human Development Report "Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World," 2004.

³For example, the rights and opportunities of having and maintaining customs, beliefs and ways of life; exerting cultural practices; producing and promoting cultural expressions; participating in cultural life; and assessing, protecting and enjoying heritage..

⁴Economically, values and attitudes are factors that can positively influence work ethics or entrepreneurial and risk-management capacity. This is complemented with a global trend in the creative and cultural sector to grow rapidly since the 1990s, due to the technological revolution and the transformation of the modes of creation, production and consumption of cultural goods and services worldwide. The publishing industry, music, television and film, crafts, design, or tourist modalities based on rich heritage collections, among others, generate income, employment and foreign trade and, therefore, have a significant impact on economic growth. Socially, value systems and symbolic practices influence on and are affected by social cohesion components such as trust, solidarity, tolerance, and reciprocity between individuals in

a community, group or society. In turn, changes in cultural practices and processes can also positively impact culture and can empower and include marginalized groups and communities. Politically, cultural processes can influence civil interactions, activities, discussions and political participation. Culture can have a positive bearing on citizen participation mechanisms and also help build citizenship.

⁵Headed by Guiomar Alonso Cano and Melika Medici, who is a member of the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the research and testing process has since 2009 involved over 90 specialists in culture, development and statistics, including Omar López Olarte, Chris Madden, Adolfo Morrone and David Throsby, as well as young researchers in econometrics (Guillaume Cohen and Naima Bourgaut) and in development issues (Keiko Nowacka and Molly Steinlage).

⁶The choice of dimensions is inspired by Our Creative Diversity.

⁷This section summarizes some of the work undertaken as part of the preliminary research of CDIS, especially its analytical framework and the review of specialized literature (Literature Review, February 2010). www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/Conv2005_CDIndicators_Literature.pdf

⁸CDIS is an indicator building methodology designed to be applied at the national level. One of the lessons learnt in implementing it, however, has been that some aspects of its approach can be relevant and adapted to other levels, and can be used to assess specific cultural policies, programmes and projects.

⁹Probably, the most important boost to justify the role of culture in development has been marked by the growing appreciation of its weight in national economies and international trade. Other crucial aspects - but more intangible and difficult to measure -, such as the role of culture in achieving higher levels of trust, social cohesion and a better quality of life, are gaining prominence and generating a growing interest among policy makers. The progressive development of satellite accounts, improved available surveys and, especially, the numerous studies on the contribution of the cultural and creative sector to economic growth and employment have paved the way for Suite indicators.

¹⁰Largely inspired by the pioneering work of Edward Tufte in computer graphics developed by Helmut Anheier in Cultures and Globalization Series.

¹¹The indicators proposed by CDIS on the Economy Dimension are based on the identification of culture in International Classifications within the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, UIS, 2009.