
IFACCA D'ART REPORT N^o 26B

Policy Research by IFACCA Members: A Report

FEBRUARY 2015

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www.ifacca.org

ISSN: 1832-3332

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Suggested reference: Laaksonen, A., 2015 'Policy Research by IFACCA Members: A Report', International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies, Sydney,
www.ifacca.org/topic/indigenous-arts-contacts/

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INTRODUCTION

Knowledge management, information exchange and analysis are an essential part of IFACCA's activities. In developing our research strategy for 2015-2018, we surveyed members about their current research priorities and the use and application of cultural policy research in strategic planning, governance and policy-making¹. The aim of the survey was to learn more about the influence of research on policy planning and decision-making as well as to compare the scope, activities and partnerships that comprise members' research programmes.

The preliminary survey results were presented at the 4th IFACCA Researchers' Meeting that took place in Hildesheim, Germany, on 7-9 September, 2014 to coincide with the International Conference on Cultural Policy Research (ICCPR). These results were also presented at a panel session during the ICCPR that IFACCA coordinated and chaired entitled, *Cultural policy research and its impact on long-term policy planning*.

Following the ICCPR, further survey responses were received and by early November 2014, we had 29 full responses to inform this report. Eleven were from Europe, seven from the Americas, five from Africa, three from Asia and three from the Pacific (including Australia and New Zealand). There were over thirty partial responses and some indicating that as research is not undertaken by their agency, the survey was not completed. This report only includes the information gathered from the full responses.

The vast majority (24) of responses were from national members and the remaining (5) were from affiliate members, one of which is an intergovernmental organisation. Three responses came from affiliate members in countries where there was also a reply from a national member (Canada, Sweden, United States). All respondents reported that their agencies carry out or commission research activities.

This report builds on an earlier D'art Report published in 2007 (*D'Art Report 26: Policy research by government arts agencies: a review of approaches*) which analysed responses from 20 agencies. The reports show similar results as regards the importance of research to member agencies. This latest report, however, includes information on priority themes for the agencies' research programmes.

IFACCA is keen to know about the research priorities and activities of its members and how it can best assist members and collaborate with them in research-related activities. We would like to thank all the respondents for sharing their experiences and knowledge though the survey, and would value any feedback on this report.

Sarah Gardner
Executive Director
IFACCA

¹ The survey is provided at Appendix 1.

THE RELEVANCE OF RESEARCH TO CULTURAL POLICY-MAKING

'Research is the fuel that drives the engine'²

As expected, the survey was only completed by agencies that consider cultural policy research to be relevant to their organisation. Only one of the respondents³ replied that research is not relevant. This respondent explained that in their country the ministries form part of the executive and their agency's role is to design and carry out public policies and that the role of research is left to think tanks, universities and specific institutions. The respondent underlined that this kind of structure makes it hard to design a research strategy or to undertake consistent research activities rather than sporadic research actions.

		Respondents
Is research (especially in cultural policies) relevant to your organisation?	Yes	28
	No	1
	Total	29

Two respondents⁴ stated that even if their agencies do not undertake in-house research, they need research for analyses and for developing policy tools.

The respondents offered a fairly unified vision on the importance of research to their agencies. Research is found to give context, to clarify and verify issues, trends and concerns, to provide a sound basis for policy intervention and to shed light on the type of necessary intervention or investment. Research is also important for advocacy reasons for promoting and understanding the value and impact of the arts.

Two of the main reasons research is necessary according to the respondents is **fact-based decision making** and **informing policy development**.

Research is found to be important not only for policy-making and development of the sector but also for the agencies themselves. The respondents underlined the role of research in the strategic planning of their organisations, program development and overall evaluation of the impact of their work, public funding and advocating the value of their actions.

Research and data also have significant long-term effects at national and international level. Six respondents mentioned that research shapes the future of the arts and cultural policy. Understanding of people's cultural needs is considered essential for future development of the sector and related policies. Societies are experiencing rapid changes and cultural policy research can offer support for working in the new environments. International comparisons and building a broader platform of knowledge are considered to be beneficial both to the development of research as well as the development of the sector as a whole.

Three of the respondents⁵ explicitly indicated that research is core to their remit as public agency.

In summary, the main reasons for research being relevant included the following:

- Fact-based strategic planning, programming and policy-making
- Identification of context, trends and policy gaps

² Response from the Americas

³ Response from Europe.

⁴ Two respondents in Europe

⁵ Americans for the Arts, Ministry of Tourism and Culture Malaysia, Creative Scotland

- Collection of feedback from the public
- Monitoring of impacts and results of policy-making, public funding and the performance of the agencies
- Reporting value and results
- Advocacy and informing

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

With regard to the modalities of research activities, 72% of respondents reported that their agencies carry out research internally while less than a half commission research regularly or occasionally. Almost all agencies take part in research cooperation and 76% participate in research conferences.

The research activities undertaken were listed by respondents as follows:

carry out research internally	21	72%
commission research regularly	12	41%
commission research occasionally	13	45%
take part in national or international research cooperation	25	86%
participate in research-related conference	22	76%
fund current research in your country or internationally	15	52%
organise researchers' meetings	12	41%
organise meetings between researchers and policy-makers	15	52%
other	11	38%

With regard to the category of 'other' respondents reported that they organise or fund seminars or research meetings, publish reports, maintain scientific boards or support researchers through membership in a National Research Committee or similar. One respondent specified that research is mainly undertaken in the field of heritage. Another respondent⁶ stated that due to lack of funds, research has not been undertaken or commissioned during the last five years. One respondent⁷ stated that the agency is not allowed to carry out any research but they do collaborate with other institutions in the field.

The vast majority of respondents (24 or 83%) said their agency has a division or a staff member with responsibility for research while in four agencies⁸ (17%) there is not. There was no reply from one respondent.

		Respondents
Do you have a division or a staff member with responsibility for research?	Yes	24
	No	4
	No reply	1
	Total	29

The division or staff member 'sits' in different places within the agency. Respondents from agencies with large research teams such as the National Council for Culture and the Arts in Chile and the National Institute for Research and Cultural Training in Romania indicate there is a separate department for research. In Chile the research department is divided into three

⁶ Respondent from Africa

⁷ Respondent from Europe

⁸ ASEF, National Arts Council of South Africa, Swedish Arts Council, Ministry of Culture Tunisia

sub-departments. While the Ministry of Culture in Colombia has a large number of research staff, there is no one central division but rather every division⁹ in the ministry and its affiliate entities¹⁰ have an area dedicated to research. Another agency with significant staff resources is Ministry of Tourism and Culture of Malaysia where the Research and Development division undertakes research and conservation actions of arts and culture in each state in Malaysia.

National Arts Council Singapore also has a research division with a dedicated staff of less than five. In some other agencies research is grouped with policy (Americans for the Arts, Arts Council England), evaluation (Canada Council for the Arts, Arts Council of Wales), analysis (Australia Council for the Arts, National Endowment for the Arts, USA), documentation (National Centre for Arts and Culture, Gambia), statistics (Secretary of State for Culture, Department of Studies and Statistics), information (Department of Culture¹¹) or development/planning (Arts Council Norway, Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec).

Creative Scotland includes research under Knowledge and Planning, Creative New Zealand under Arts Policy Development and Danish Agency for Culture under the Executive Secretariat.

Both the Ministry of Culture of Guyana and the Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis have one dedicated staff member that works full-or part-time in research.¹²

Agency	Division / staff member
Asia-Europe Foundation	No research division
Australia Council for the Arts	Research & Strategic Analysis
Canada Council for the Arts	Strategic Initiatives
National Council for Culture and the Arts, Chile	Departamento de Estudios (Sección de Políticas Culturales, Sección de Estadísticas Culturales, Sección de Observatorio Cultural)
Ministry of Culture, Colombia	Every area in the ministry and associate entities have their own research projects
Ministry of Culture, Cook Islands	Policy Division (Policy Officer)
Danish Agency for Culture	Executive Secretariat
Arts Council England	Policy & Research
Arts Promotion Centre, Finland	Development
National Centre for Arts and Culture of Gambia	Research and Documentation
Ministry of Culture, Guyana	Department of Culture (R& D Officer)
Arts Council Ireland	Strategic Development Manager
Department of Culture of Kenya	Education, Information and Research
Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia	Research and Development
Creative New Zealand	Arts Policy Development
Arts Council Norway	Research and development

⁹ Arts, Cultural Heritage, Cinematography, Populations, Communications, Cultural Entrepreneurship

¹⁰ National Library, National Museum, National Archives etc.,

¹¹ Also with education

¹² R & D Officer at the Ministry of Culture in Guyana. Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis has also seven other analysts that occasionally commission research

Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec	Secrétariat general et direction de la planification et des affaires institutionnelles (Chargée de recherche, de development et de planification)
National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania	Research
Creative Scotland	Knowledge and Planning Manager
National Arts Council Singapore	Research
Spanish Secretary of State for Culture	Subdirección General de Estadística y Estudios
Swedish Arts Council	No research division
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	Analyst, deputy director
National Arts Council of South Africa	No research division
Ministry of Culture Tunisia	Directorate of Planning, Programming and Studies
National Endowment for the Arts	Research & Analysis
Americans for the Arts	Americans for the Arts (VP of Research & Policy)
Arts Council of Wales	Research & Evaluation

Arts Promotion Finland, the Ministry of Culture of Cook Islands, Asia-Europe Foundation and Arts Council Ireland have no full-time positions in research. Arts Promotion Finland undertakes analysis within the development department and in the Cook Islands a policy officer in the Policy Division collaborates with Cook Islands Statistics Office on data collection. Arts Council Ireland has recently (2013) formed a Strategic Development Department that has responsibility for research. In addition, Swedish Arts Council has no division or staff member with responsibility for research but five to ten staff members undertake research activities part-time or occasionally.

The following table indicates the number of full-time or part-time research staff¹³:

Less than five (Danish Agency for Culture, Arts Council England, Ministry of Culture Guyana, Department of Culture of Kenya, Creative New Zealand, Arts Council Norway, Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec, Creative Scotland; National Arts Council Singapore, Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis, Americans for the Arts, Arts Council of Wales)	12	46%
Between five and ten (Australia Council for the Arts, Canada Council for the Arts, National Centre for Arts and Culture of Gambia, National Endowment for the Arts, Swedish Arts Council)	5	19%
Between ten and twenty (National Council for Culture and the Arts of Chile, Ministry of Culture of Colombia, Ministry of Tourism and Culture Malaysia, National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania)	4	15%

¹³ In case of Colombia the elevated number is due to staff members that have research tasks as part of their duties.

More than twenty	0	0%
There are no full-time positions in research (Asia-Europe Foundation, Ministry of Culture Cook Islands, Arts Promotion Centre Finland, Arts Council Ireland)	4	15%
Don't know (Spanish Secretary of State for Culture)	1	4%
Total	26	100%

As regards specific strategies or research programs, 18 respondents (62%) said their agencies have some, seven replied there are none (24%) and four didn't know nor answer.

The research that the agencies undertake depends on their resources, strategies and scope. In agencies such as the National Council for Culture and the Arts of Chile where the research department is large, research activities have been divided between three different sections: cultural policies, cultural statistics and the Cultural Observatory. The agency does not have a specific strategy for research.

The National Institute for Research and Cultural Training of Romania has a large interdisciplinary team (sociology, marketing, cultural management, political science etc.). The institute focuses on monitoring and evaluation of cultural policies and programs, applied research and specific studies.

The research division of the National Department for Culture at the Ministry of Tourism and Culture in Malaysia is responsible for planning, coordination and monitoring state apprenticeship programs. The agency also undertakes impact studies in programs, industry surveys, statistics and development programs. Ministry of Culture of Colombia supports research throughout its different departments that all carry out research activities and projects, and also supports the Observatory of Culture and Economy, a collaboration with a regional organisation, Convenio Andres Bello¹⁴.

Medium-sized research divisions often enjoy a strategic importance within their agencies. For example, the Office of Research & Analysis of the National Endowment for the Arts is responsible for executing, supporting studies of the arts and analysing the agency's overall performance. The Research & Strategic Analysis Division of the Australia Council for the Arts has a key role in evaluating the council's activities and providing evidence-based information for policy development and the sector through data analysis, in-depth research and evaluation. Similarly, the Research and Evaluation section of the Canada Council is responsible for compiling and reporting baseline data on Canada Council funding and the arts generally, undertaking or commissioning studies to inform program changes or corporate reporting as well as program evaluation to improve program design and impact. It has a considerable collection of arts research online.¹⁵ By contrast, the Research and Documentation Division of the National Centre for Arts and Culture of Uganda is mainly concerned with documenting oral traditions but also supports the works of the Museums and Monuments division and the Department of Literature, performing and fine arts. Some of the agencies have a very robust and strategic research role. In Arts Council England *the research team informs and shapes thinking on the future of art and cultural policy and strategic direction of the organisation, informs and influences our investment activity and provides robust evidence which helps us improve their practice and demonstrate impact and help develop and build partnerships with key stakeholders which will help*

¹⁴ <http://culturayeconomia.org/acerca-de/>

¹⁵ <http://canadacouncil.ca/council/research>

*influence decision makers on the value of art and culture*¹⁶ Americans for the Arts undertakes annually the National Arts Index, a successful model of tracking the health and vitality of the arts in the country that has led to similar initiatives in other countries. The strategic importance of research in their case is above all the importance of research for advocacy.¹⁷

Agencies with smaller or no research units, in in-house research activities often focus on statistics, analysis and data collection (Ministry of Culture of Cook Islands, Danish Agency for Culture, Arts Promotion Centre Finland, Department of Studies and Statistics of the Secretary of State of Culture of Spain). The Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis undertakes activities mainly related to analysis but still carries out some research-related tasks (updates, meetings, etc.) on part-time basis. Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec has undertaken surveys on professional practice of artists and has commissioned studies in collaboration with the Canada Council. Arts Council of Wales carries out surveys, evaluation of funded organisations and surveys of arts expenditure.

One of the main activities of research units is to carry out national surveys. The Research Division of National Arts Council Singapore conducts national level surveys and undertakes topical studies identified by other departments in the national arts council. Arts Council of Wales regularly monitors the activities of funded organisations and carries out surveys of arts expenditure and arts engagement.

Ministry of Culture in Guyana focuses on heritage, currently in underwater cultural heritage. Creative New Zealand uses research and development of arts policy for consideration by the arts council of New Zealand. Creative New Zealand has a large resource base of research¹⁸ In Arts Council Norway research has a strategic role in implementing evaluation and knowledge. The Council aims at making knowledge available to the public through publications, etc. Research plays an important role in mediating between the various academic environments.

In Kenya the division of education information and research in the department of culture is responsible for documentation, compilation and dissemination of cultural information as per requests made by various clients. The division collaborates also with its stakeholders in cultural research. The division coordinates and advises the director of culture on cultural policy issues.

RESEARCH STRATEGY

Only a few of the surveyed agencies have a specific research plan or strategy. One example is National Endowment for the Arts and its five-year research plan (2012) 'How Art Works', a comprehensive strategy that focuses on mapping and measuring the contribution of the arts in the quality of life and the society at large. The Research & Strategic Analysis Division of the Australia Council for the Arts has a draft Research & Data Plan which lists the research and data priorities for 2014-17.

The Canada Council for the Arts, Creative Scotland and Ministry of Culture of Guyana have research strategies that are internal agency documents and therefore not available to the general public. Similarly, the research strategy of the Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis, while recently updated, is not yet accessible. Arts Council Ireland is also in the

¹⁶ Respondent from Arts Council England. See also <http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/what-we-do/research-and-data/>

¹⁷ www.AmericansfortheArts.org

¹⁸ www.creativenz.govt.nz/arts-development-and-resources/research-and-arts-sector-resources

process of developing internal strategies to improve its research capacity and expand its research function. Research also forms part of the strategic plan of Americans for the Arts.

RESEARCH BUDGET

Slightly more than half of the respondents (15 respondents, 52%) said that their agencies had a funding stream dedicated solely to research while 13 (48%) do not. The following table shows whether, over the past ten years, the agency's budget for research had increased, decreased or remained the same.

Increased	6	26%
Decreased	6	26%
Remained the same	7	31%
Don't know	4	17%
Total of responses	23	100%

The respondents were not asked about the size of their agency's expenditure on research.

COMMISSIONING RESEARCH AND TYPES OF AGENCIES COMMISSIONED

With regard to the commissioning of research, 26 of the respondents (90%) reported that their agencies commission research. Only two of the agencies¹⁹ do not and one did not reply. The following table shows the types of agencies that are commissioned to undertake research:

Academic institutions	16	62%
Academic researchers (individuals)	15	58%
Non-academic research institutions	16	62%
Non-academic experts (individual experts not working in a university or academic institution)	16	62%
Other	8	31%
Total of responses	26	

The non-academic institutions or 'other' included consulting agencies, statistics institutions or micro data centres, specialised research centres (sociology, market studies, etc.), research professionals, government research agencies or international organisations.

¹⁹ One respondent in Africa and one respondent in Europe.

There were no significant differences between regions regarding the types of agencies with which arts funding agencies work.

Over three quarters of respondents (23 respondents, or 79%) participate in national or international collaborations while two agencies do not (Creative Scotland, National Arts Council of South Africa) and three respondents don't know or didn't reply.

The following table shows some of the research organisations from which arts funding agencies frequently commission work. The list is not exhaustive and is intended to demonstrate the variety and nature of collaborators.

Agency	
Asia-Europe Foundation	On the move The New Institute, Rotterdam
Canada Council for the Arts	Hills Strategies Research Arts Consultants Canada Institute for Official Language Minorities Research (University of Moncton) Statistics Canada Simon Fraser University (from time to time) University of Ottawa (from time to time)
National Council for Culture and the Arts, Chile	Centro de Microdatos, University of Chile Demoscópica Estudios de Mercado (market studies) Institute of Sociology of Universidad Católica Consultants
Ministry of Culture, Colombia	CERLALC ASINCH Convenio Andres Bello Cifras y Conceptos Centro Ático Universidad Javeriana Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia Instituto Caro y Cuervo
Ministry of Culture, Cook Islands	Statistics Cook Islands
Danish Agency for Culture	Oxford Research Rambøll Management TNS Gallup Statistics Denmark
Arts Council England	Broad range of experts and institutions including a range of academic and private sector research agencies
Arts Promotion Centre, Finland	Foundation of Cultural Policy Research (CUPORE)
National Centre for Arts and Culture, Gambia	WIPO King's College, University of London British Library UNESCO
Ministry of Culture, Guyana	University of Guyana National Archives of Guyana National Trust of Guyana
Arts Council Ireland	Independent research consultants appointed through open tender
Department of Culture, Kenya	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)
Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia	National University Malaysia

	Malaya University Sultan Idris University of Education
Arts Council Norway	Research Institute of Telemark
Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec	École nationale d'administration publique (ENAP)
National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania	National Authority for Scientific Research, National Roma Cultural Centre, Bucharest Cultural Centre, Romanian Association of Theatre Artists
Creative Scotland	BOP consulting CRESC (University of Manchester) Nordicity Ekos (economic development consultancy) UK Arts and Humanities Research Council
National Arts Council Singapore	National University of Singapore Nanyang Technological University Singapore
Spanish Secretary of State for Culture, Spain	Depends on the theme (and which institution is commissioned)
National Endowment for the Arts, USA	Many government agencies such as the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis
Americans for the Arts	Varies
Arts Council of Wales	Commercial research consultancies (e.g. ARAD) University of Wales

As regards the national or international cooperation, the following table shows the agencies with which the respondents most commonly collaborate. The table shows that many of the agencies frequently collaborate regionally especially Latin American and Nordic countries.

Agency	
Asia-Europe Foundation	IFACCA (on WorldCP)
Australia Council for the Arts	University-based research teams State arts funding agencies Australian Taxation Office
Canada Council for the Arts	National arts service organisations Arts funders IFACCA
National Council for Culture and the Arts, Chile	SIC SUR – System of Cultural Information of MERCOSUR member states
Ministry of Culture, Colombia	CERLARC ASINCH Convenio Andres Bello Cifras y Conceptos Centro Ático Universidad Javeriana Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia Instituto Caro y Cuervo
Ministry of Culture, Cook Islands	UNESCO and its affiliated entities
Danish Agency for Culture	Arts Council Norway Sector specific organisation
Arts Council England	Broad range of experts and institutions including national Government and cultural sector organisations
Arts Promotion Centre, Finland	In development IFACCA
National Centre for Arts and Culture, Gambia	UNESCO (on film) University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana (study on the state of cultural industries)

	WIPO (study on the contribution of copyright-based industry to GDP)
Ministry of Culture, Guyana	University of Guyana National Archives of Guyana National Trust of Guyana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Arts Council Ireland	Arts Council of Northern Ireland (2010 – Living and Working Conditions of Artists)
Department of Culture, Kenya	Universities Regional bodies such as East African Community NGOs UNESCO
Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia	National University Malaysia Malaya University Sultan Idris University of Education
Creative New Zealand	Depends on the research area
Arts Council Norway	Occasionally and depends on the research project (currently with Norwegian Research Council)
Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec	Depends on the projects
National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania	WIPO
Spanish Secretary of State for Culture, Spain	Many of the state institutions (museums, libraries, archives etc.) have their own international networks through which they carry out cooperation
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	Researchers and agencies in other Nordic countries (research and statistics)
National Endowment for the Arts, USA	Too various to say “usually”
Americans for the Arts	Other national arts associations, local and state arts councils
Arts Council of Wales	Welsh Government (on the National Survey of Wales)

RESEARCH THEMES

The responses showed enormous variety in the priority given to research themes which, in turn, reflected the varied operational environments of respondents. The following table shows which of the agencies surveyed are focussing on a list of priority issues that is drawn both from the survey responses as well as IFACCA’s previous experience of the field²⁰.

Priority issues	Agencies
Impact and value of the arts: social, economic, funding	Danish Agency for Culture, Arts Council England, Arts Council Ireland, Creative Scotland, National Arts Council of South Africa, Americans for the Arts, Arts Council of Wales
Participation, engagement and cultural consumption	Australia Council for the Arts, Canada Council for the Arts, Ministry of Culture Colombia, Arts Council England, Creative New Zealand, National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania, Creative Scotland, National Arts Council Singapore, Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis, National Endowment for the Arts, Arts Council of Wales
Trends and attitudes to the arts	Arts Promotion Centre Finland, Arts Council Ireland

²⁰ Including member surveys, researchers’ meetings, direct contact and interviews with members.

Statistics, evaluation and other assessment tools	Australia Council for the Arts, National Council for Culture and the Arts of Chile, Danish Agency for Culture, Arts Council Ireland, Arts Council Norway, Creative Scotland, Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Mapping of cultural sector	National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania
Cultural and creative industries	Asia-Europe Foundation, Ministry of Culture Colombia, Ministry of Culture Cook Islands, Arts Council England, National Centre for Arts and Culture of Gambia, Department of Culture of Kenya, National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania, Spanish Secretary of State for Culture, Ministry of Culture Tunisia
Funding models	Spanish Secretary of State for Culture, Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis
Indigenous and traditional knowledge systems	Canada Council for the Arts, Ministry of Culture Colombia, Ministry of Culture Cook Islands, National Centre for Arts and Culture of Gambia, Ministry of Culture Guyana, Department of Culture of Kenya,
Specific groups and communities (e.g. youth)	Canada Council for the Arts, Ministry of Culture Colombia, Arts Council of Wales
Culture and the economy	National Council for Culture and the Arts of Chile, Danish Agency for Culture
Art disciplines	National Council for Culture and the Arts of Chile, Danish Agency for Culture, Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec, Swedish Arts Council, Creative New Zealand
Artist careers	Australia Council for the Arts, Arts Promotion Centre Finland, Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec, National Arts Council Singapore, National Endowment for the Arts
Arts education	Arts Council of Wales
Position/status of artists	Arts Promotion Centre Finland, Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec
Intersections with other sectors	Arts Promotion Centre Finland, National Endowment for the Arts, Creative Scotland, Arts Council of Wales (Health and well-being),
Heritage	Ministry of Culture Colombia, Ministry of Culture Guyana, Ministry of Culture Tunisia
Mobility	Asia-Europe Foundation
Digitalization	Arts Council Norway
Local development	Ministry of Culture Tunisia

As regards the priority themes of research for each agency, the following table shows the main themes mentioned by the respondents. The list again is not exhaustive and some of the respondents listed several other themes as well.

Agency	Priority areas of research for the organisation (to carry out internally or to commission)
Asia-Europe Foundation	Cultural mobility Creative Industries
Australia Council for the Arts	Artist careers Public engagement with the arts Statistics to give a national overview of the growth and sustainability of the sector Indigenous arts International engagement
Canada Council for the Arts	Public engagement in the arts Equity (e.g. cultural diversity, Aboriginal communities, arts and disability) Changing artistic practices

National Council for Culture and the Arts, Chile	Characterisation of transversal cultural sectors (theatre, dance, circus, photography, etc.) Economy and culture Transversal cultural statistics
Ministry of Culture, Colombia	Cultural heritage Cultural industries Traditional music Public policies Community based cultural initiatives Indigenous languages Strategies to promote writing and reading Strategies to promote access to museums Strategies to implement infrastructure and technology in public libraries
Ministry of Culture, Cook Islands	Overall National Policy of Culture IP and Culture e.g. Traditional Knowledge Cultural Industries
Danish Agency for Culture	Cultural Statistics The economic value of culture Sector specific research (e.g. museums, media)
Arts Council England	Value and impact of arts and culture Participation surveys The role of culture in place shaping and making Spillover effects of publicly funded arts and culture into the commercial and creative industries Resilience of museums
Arts Promotion Centre, Finland	Structural changes in society Trends and attitudes The position of artists in society (nationally and globally) Value and impact of arts and culture, Impacts of investments and actions of Art Promotion Centre Finland
National Centre for Arts and Culture of Gambia	Contribution of cultural industries to the Gambian economy Cultural policies Reinterpretation of African history through oral traditions
Ministry of Culture, Guyana	Stakeholders' concerns/response (intangible and underwater cultural heritage) Cultural retentions (intangible cultural heritage) Threatened [at risk] traditional cultural practices
Arts Council Ireland	Audience demographics and attitudinal and behavioural trends Impacts of Arts Council investment Assessing application with particular focus on scoring systems, peer review and assessing artistic quality
Department of Culture of Kenya	Cultural Industries Indigenous Languages Indigenous Knowledge systems
Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia	Development Programs for cultural arts activities and entrepreneurs (technology and facilities) State Apprenticeship Programs State Conservation Programs Product studies
Creative New Zealand	Art form development International market development Audience and market development
Arts Council Norway	Literature in an era of Digitalization Art, Culture and Quality Power relations in the field of art

	Art and Cultural Arenas
Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec	Evolution of disciplines Best practice in supporting the creation, production and distribution for artists and cultural organisations
National Institute for Research and Cultural Training Romania	Cultural and creative sectors Cultural consumption Cultural mapping
Creative Scotland	Cultural value Benefits of arts and culture to other areas/fields Cultural Tourism
National Arts Council Singapore	Arts engagement (life and learning outcomes of) Arts employment and careers
Spanish Secretary of State for Culture	Public-private partnerships Funding models Funding of creative industries
Swedish Arts Council	Reading Performing art Art
Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis	The effects of the reformation of governmental funding of regional culture Research about cultural habits and methods for measuring them Effects of different types of governance within cultural policy
National Arts Council of South Africa	Impact of funding Specific needs of arts communities Arts education in schools
Ministry of Culture Tunisia	Heritage Cultural Industries Culture and local development
National Endowment for the Arts	Arts participation – incl. relation to individual and social benefits Arts industries and workforce – incl. relation to economic and/or social benefits Arts programs as interventions to improve health and well-being outcomes
Americans for the Arts	Social impact Economic impact National Arts Index
Arts Council of Wales	Arts engagement (population survey to monitor levels of arts engagement) Impact of culture on poverty reduction, health and well-being) Evaluation of arts and education/young people policies

The respondents were also asked about the main areas of research that they thought would interest or benefit their organisation. This refers generally to external research i.e. research not undertaken or commissioned by the agencies. The results were as follows (in order of number of references):

- Cultural and creative industries
- Value (economic, social, public, etc.)
- Underserved populations (Indigenous, youth, elderly, etc.)
- Innovation
- Assessment of quality
- Evaluation
- Impact (of investment, social, etc.)
- Heritage

- Intersections between arts and culture and other sectors
- Cultural tourism
- Digitalization
- Arts employment and careers
- Arts engagement
- Creativity, cognition and learning
- Market development
- Funding mechanisms
- Consumption
- Arts management
- Cities
- Arts education
- Attitudes towards the arts
- New Media
- International impact (benchmarking cultural exports)
- Specific arts policies for disciplines

As regards the fields that respondents thought would benefit from cultural policy research, the results were as follows (in order of number of references):

- Economy
- Education
- Health
- Cultural policy
- Conservation, heritage, documentation
- Tourism
- Wellbeing
- Youth
- Justice and Security
- Agriculture
- Housing
- commerce
- Older people
- Poverty reduction
- Sustainable development
- International affairs

IMPACT OF CULTURAL POLICY RESEARCH

With regard to the impact of cultural policy research on strategic policy planning, respondents stated that in their countries this happens:

Very often	2	7%
Often	16	55%

Not very often	11	38%
Never	0	0%
Don't know	0	0%
Total	29	100%

APPLICATIONS OF CULTURAL POLICY IN POLICY-MAKING

'The current tendency of blind intervention is dangerous and wasteful'²¹

There was a consensus among respondents that research should have a greater influence on the [cultural] development of countries²². Furthermore, it was considered important for there to be a better application of research in policy-making; especially in the field of cultural policies as sometimes cultural policies do not take into account the real needs of the cultural sector and the public as a whole.

The responses indicated that research improves evidence-based policy development and provides tools to help lobbying for support for the cultural sector. It can also improve the quality of cultural policy and enhance opportunities for mainstreaming cultural policy in broader government agendas. More longitudinal research is needed, however, to understand the unique benefits arts and culture can make to the other areas of government policy.

Respondents noted that researchers and policy analysts often work separately and from different perspectives. Some felt that there are not enough opportunities to connect research with policy discussions. Research is often under-resourced and not sufficiently used as a tool in policymaking. Concern was expressed that the research agenda does not always reflect the national, regional or local realities and its relevance therefore remains limited.

It is important for research to have more application in policy making and priority setting, as it can provide a deeper understanding and/or clearer justification for decision-making.

Many of the respondents felt their work serves not only their agencies but also contributes to a broader platform of knowledge that benefits the cultural sector and society as a whole. *'[It]..is important to work systematically to both build up the knowledge base and the recognition of the importance for the cultural sector of having such a knowledge base'.²³*

²¹ Respondent from the Americas

²² For example the respondent from Malaysia indicated that as Malaysia has set a target to become a high income country by 2020, research will be important in the evaluation of the role of culture in contributing to economic growth. The respondent from Kenya said that due to a lack of research on impacts, culture has not been considered as a priority by many African governments as evidenced by low budgetary allocations for culture and a lack of investment in the institutional frameworks necessary to support cultural development.

²³ Respondent from Norway

APPENDIX 1: SURVEY FOR IFACCA MEMBERS



CONTEXT

Knowledge management, information exchange and analysis are an important part of IFACCA's activities. In 2014, IFACCA will prepare its Research Strategy for 2015 – 2018. The Research Strategy will be based on the evaluation of the previous strategy (2012 -2014) and several member consultations.

As part of the preparation for the new strategy, IFACCA plans to survey its members to know about **their current research priorities and the use and application of cultural policy research in strategic planning, governance and policy-making.**

Knowing about the research priorities and activities of our members will help us to draft the new research strategy but also to know how we can assist our members better and collaborate with them in research-related activities. Therefore we would value your input and invite you to complete the attached survey.

The results of this survey will also be presented at the 4th IFACCA Researchers Meeting that IFACCA will organise in Hildesheim, Germany (7-9 September, 2014). The objectives of the meeting are to

- Share information on current research priorities, projects and methods
- Discuss the role of arts policy research and its connection to cultural policies
- Provide feedback on IFACCA's research activities and upcoming research projects
- Discuss specific research topics
- Discuss the role of the IFACCA research network and WorldCP

The report of the meeting will be circulated to all members in October 2014. Should you be interested in knowing more about the meeting and are considering taking part, please contact IFACCA's Research Manager, Annamari Laaksonen at A.Laaksonen@ifacca.org. The draft program of the meeting will be sent to all members

The meeting will coincide with the International Conference on Cultural Policy Research (ICCPR) taking place in Hildesheim on 9-11 September and Berlin on 12-13 September (<http://iccpr2014.de/>). IFACCA has been invited to organise a panel session during the ICCPR on **Cultural policy research and its impact on long-term policy planning**. The participants of the panel will be research managers and heads of research from member organisations that are taking part in the Researchers Meeting.

Thank you and we look forward to receiving your input.

Sarah Gardner, Executive Director, IFACCA

INFORMATION ON YOU

Title: (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.):

Name:

Position title:

Organisation:

Division name:

Email address:

QUESTIONS

1. Is research (especially in cultural policies) relevant to your organisation?

Yes

No

Don't know

2. If yes, could you give the main reason why it is relevant to your organisation

3. If no, could you give the main reason why it is not relevant to your organisation

4. Does your agency or ministry carry out or commission research activities?

Yes

No (straight to Q16)

Comments

5. If yes, does your organisation (please tick all relevant options)

Carry out research internally

Commission research regularly

Commission research occasionally

Take part in national or international research cooperation

Participate in research-related conferences

Fund current research in your country or internationally

Organise researchers' meetings

Organise meetings between researchers and policy-makers

Other, what

6. Do you have a division or a staff member with responsibility for Research?

Yes

No

If 'yes', please supply the following details for the head of the division or the staff member (if not the same information as in 'information on you'):

Title: (Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.):

Name:

Position title: _____ Division name:

Email address: _____

7. If yes, how many staff members work full-time or part-time in research

Less than 5

Between five and ten

Between ten and twenty

More than twenty

There are no full-time positions in research

Don't know

8. If yes, please provide a brief description (or a link) of the division and its activities:

9. Does your organisation have specific strategies or programs for research (this might include reports, policies etc.)?

Yes

No

Don't know

If 'yes', please provide weblinks to any materials or attach further information to your response.

10. Does your agency have a funding stream dedicated solely to research?

Yes

No

Don't know

Over the past 10 years, has this percentage:

Increased?

Decreased?

Remained the same?

Don't know?

11. Does your organisation commission research?

Yes

No

12. If yes, who do you usually collaborate with?

Academic institutions

Academic researchers

Non-academic research institutions

Non-academic experts (experts not working in a university or academic institution)

Other, who_____

13. If yes, can you name the research institutes you most commonly work with?

14. Do you participate in national or international research collaborations?

Yes

No

15. If yes, who do you usually work with?

16. What are the priority areas for research for your organisation (to carry out internally or to commission) - please name up to 3 topics

17. What are the main areas for research your organisation would be interested in / benefit most (external research) – please name up to 3 topics

18. In your country, cultural policy research impact strategic policy planning

Very often

Often

Sometimes

Not very often

Never

I don't know

19. What in your opinion are the specific policy areas that could benefit from cultural policy research?

20. Do you think there is need for better application of research in policy-making, especially in the field of cultural policy?

21. Comments

APPENDIX 2: RESPONDENTS

Bilel Aboudi, Chef de l'unité du Monitoring et de l'évaluation, Ministère de la Culture, Tunisia

Nor Aliza Ahmad, Director, National Department for Culture and Arts, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Malaysia

Ellen Aslaksen, Head of Research and Development, Arts Council Norway

Anda Georgiana Becut, Research Director, National Institute for Research and Cultural Training, Romania

Alex Boniphace, Tanzania

Baba Ceesay, Director General, national Centre for Arts and Culture, Gambia

Sharon Chang, Deputy Director, Research, National Arts Council Singapore

Randy Cohen, VP of Research & Policy, Americans for the Arts, USA

Toby Dennett, Strategic Development Manager, Arts Council Ireland

Julie Diphofa, Manager, Arts Development, National Arts Council of South Africa

Alistair Evans, Knowledge and Planning Manager, Creative Scotland

Staffan Forssell, Director General, Swedish Arts Council

Adriana Gaviria Duque, Advisor, Head of Cooperation and International Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Colombia

Eva-Maria Hakola, Head of Development, Arts Promotion Centre Finland

Sunil Iyengar, Director, Office of Research & Analysis, National Endowment for the Arts, USA

Ann Kellaway, Manager – research & evaluation, Arts Council Wales

Claire McCaughey, Head of Research and Evaluation, Strategic Initiatives, Canada Council for the Arts

John McDavitt, Senior Advisor, Policy Development, Creative New Zealand

Anne Juhl Nielsen, Project Manager, Danish Agency for Culture

Emily Njeru, Senior Cultural Officer, Education, Information & Research, Department of Culture, Kenya

Erik Peurell, Analyst and deputy director, Swedish Agency for Cultural Policy Analysis

Godwin Rose, Director of Culture, Ministry of Culture, Guyana

Richard Russell, Director of Policy & Research, Arts Council England

Anupama Sekhar, Acting/Deputy Director of Culture, Asia-Europe Foundation

Rachel Smithies, Manager Research & Evaluation, Australia Council for the Arts

Pilar Torres, Consejera Técnica, Dirección General de Política e Industrias Culturales, Secretaria de Estado de Cultura, Spain

Caroline Tremplay, Chargée de recherché, de développement et de planification, Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec

Sonny Williams, Secretary for Culture, Ministry of Culture, Cook Islands

Matías Zurita, Director of the Department of Studies, Consejo Nacional de la Cultura y las Artes, Chile

APPENDIX 3: WEBSITES PROVIDED BY THE RESPONDENTS

Arts Council England, research resources

www.artscouncil.org.uk/what-we-do/research-and-data/

Arts Council Norway, research resources

<http://kulturradet.no/forskning>

Arts Council of Wales, research resources

www.artscouncilofwales.org.uk/what-we-do/research

Asia-Europe Foundation, online guides

<http://culture360.asef.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files/2012/07/Mobility-Funding-Guide-Focus-on-asia.pdf>

Asia-Europe Foundation, publications

www.asef.org/pubs/asef-publications/3251-enabling-crossovers

Australia Council for the Arts, Research

www.australiacouncil.gov.au/research/

Canada Council for the Arts, research resources

<http://canadacouncil.ca/council/research>

Creative New Zealand, research resources

www.creativenz.govt.nz/arts-development-and-resources/research-and-arts-sector-resources

Creative Scotland, research resources

www.creativescotland.com/resources/professional-resources/research/creative-scotland-research

Ministry of Culture, Colombia research resources (in Spanish)

- Culturaalderecho (in Spanish)

<http://culturaalderecho.org/nosotros/>

- Observatory of Culture and Economy (in Spanish)

<http://culturayeconomia.org/acerca-de/>

- Documento Cuenta Satelite Colombia (in Spanish)

http://culturayeconomia.org/wp-content/uploads/2014_Ministerio-de-Cultura-de-Colombia_Avance-resultados-CSC-2005-2010.pdf

- Documentos Fomento Regional

http://www.mincultura.gov.co/areas/fomento-regional/Documents/L_DiagnosticoDlloCultural_2013.pdf

National Arts Council Singapore, research resources

www.nac.gov.sg/resources/research

National Centre for Arts and Culture of Uganda

www.ncac.gm

National Department of Culture and the Arts, Malaysia

www.jkkn.gov.my/en

National Endowment for the Arts, five-year research plan of the

<http://arts.gov/publications/how-art-works-national-endowment-arts-five-year-research-agenda-system-map-and>

National Institute for Research and Cultural Training, Romania
www.culturadata.ro/

Statistics Denmark
www.statistikbanken.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1680