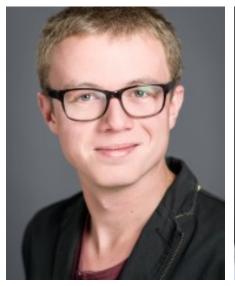


City DNA: Urban **Cultural Policies**

edition 2016













Artur CELIŃSKI / Jędrzej BURSZTA / Zofia PENZA / Michał SĘK / Michał WENZEL

Magdalena Kubecka, Marta Gendera, Marcin Czardybon, Maciej Folta, Małgorzata Cichecka, Alicja Żmijewska, Magdalena Czarnecka, Marta Baranowska, Marta Żakowska, Martyna Obarska, Jakub Gradziuk, Anna Kiedrzyńska-Tui, Joanna Grądzka



IMPORTANT.

edition 2013

How do local governments organize their policies in the sphere of culture?

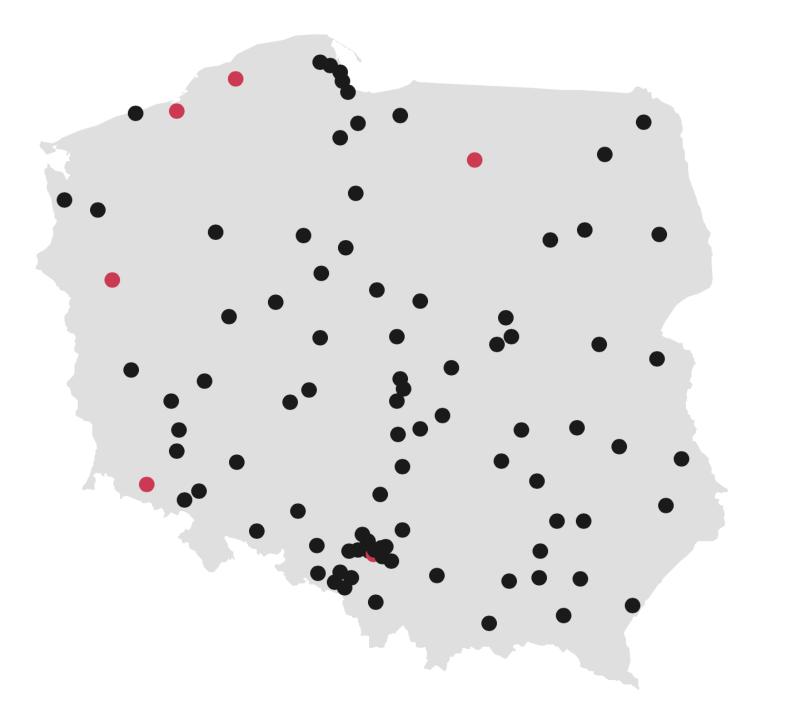
Research:

almost 200 interviews

450 budget resolutions

66 cities with over 12,5 milion residents

edition 2016



100

biggest Polish cities

case studies

OLSZTYN SLUPSK KATOWICE **GORZOW** JELENIA GORA KOSZALIN

Research methodology

Triangulation Participation



CATI
244
63 | 68 | 113

DESK 1089 594 | 495

IDI DESK CATI

desk research

2010/2015/2014

cati

Fall 2015

Processes, people and their decisions

The primary purpose of urban cultural policy is to serve the educational and promotional needs of cities.



According to civil servants and representatives of cultural institutions, cultural events and activities should focus on strengthening cultural education and participation among young people.



Table 1a. Cultural policy objectives						
Please state which objectives of cultural policy are most important for cities. Please choose the three most	NGO		Cultural institutions		City offices	
important. (%)	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
Promotion of city	69	57	60	60	55	52
Cultural education*	22	50	45	71	53	75
Supporting the arts and cultural field	27	41	40	41	35	48
Increasing participation in culture	15	37	31	41	22	52
Culture as important element of economy	24	30	22	19	18	19
Supporting local communities**	29	27	38	34	44	30
Shaping/strengthening positive social attitudes and behaviors***	5	11	16	10	11	5
Production of timeless cultural goods	16	5	15	6	16	10
Other	9	4	8	4	18	2

^{*} In 2012: "Promoting culture among young people"

^{**} In 2012: "Strengthening social relations of citizens through participation in culture"

^{***} In 2012: "Promoting particular lifestyle and values

There are striking differences in how local government administrators perceive and understand culture.





Table 3. Most important expenses (2015)			
Please imagine that your city has received a significant amount of additional funds for culture. In your view, considering the present cultural policy of your city, how would these funds be distributed? Data in %	NGO	Cultural institu- tions	City offices
Promotion of city	44	34	25
Entertainment events for citizens	44	24	13
Additional funds for cultural institutions	36	38	41
Cultural education (e.g. children, adolescents)	22	32	35
Support for NGOs	12	18	33
Support for artists	9	12	13
Activities aimed at people excluded from everyday access to culture	7	10	11
Objectives not directly connected with culture	5	2	2
City Hall, local government administration	2	0	0
Other objective	9	10	16

Local governments are responsible for shaping cultural policy.

Institutions and other actors in local cultural fields are not considered active participants in this process.



Table 4a. Shaping cultural policy						
Who is most responsible for shaping the cultural policy of your city? Data in %	l		IGO Cultural insti- tutions		City offices	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
President/mayor	24	31	25	41	55	51
Director of office for culture (administration)	36	25	44	10	42	3
Vice president / vice mayor		12		10		22
People from outside of the administration (artists, animators etc.)	18	9	15	6	36	3
City Council	4	4	5	6	16	2
Others	2	12	15	15	16	18

Almost every city develops cultural policy in cooperation with representatives of local artists and animators.



Table 5. Changes in cultural policy			
Who is the most active initiator of changes in cultural policy in your city? Data in %	NGO	Cultural institutions	City offices
President / mayor	7	32	16
Vice president / vice mayor	4	4	13
City council	2	6	0
Director of office for culture (administration)	12	10	10
People from outside of the administration (artists, animators etc.)	39	21	25
Other	25	15	32
Difficult to say	12	12	5

3/5 of cities have established a formal advisory board that is organized by city administrators (e.g. Council for Culture).





Committees for Social Dialogue (or similar organizational bodies) exist in almost 2/3 of cities.

50% of cities have some kind of informal advisory group that works consistently and systematically.



Table 6. Shaping cultural policies		
In the course of creating and implementing cultural policies the local government		ffices
Data in %	2012	2015
works together with representatives of local arts and culture field	*	94
uses the experiences of other cities	*	94
organizes periodic consultation and information meetings	58	78
provides periodic evaluation of previous effects of cultural policy	*	62
uses knowledge of outside experts	47	46
conducts sociological studies	55	37
uses the services of external firms	27	27

^{*} No such answer in 2012

Table 19. Effectiveness of cultural	policy
Methods of evaluating the effectiveness of cultural policy Data in %	City offices
Informal consultations, dialogue with citizens, informal monitoring of media	35
Attendance at events	32
Sociological research, surveys	19
Institutional reporting	17
External audit	5
Other	5
No method of verification	5

Table 20. Assessment of NGOs	
Methods of evaluating the activity of NGOs Data in %	NGO
Reporting	21
Effects - local government's opinion about particular NGOs	15
Financial report	13
Informal consultations, dialogue with local administration officials, visits	10
Attendance in events	3
No method of verification	42

Table 21. Assessment of institutions	
Methods of evaluating the work of institutions Data in %	Cultural institutions
Reporting, audit, external inspection	41
Informal consultations, dialogue with local administration officials, visits	25
Attendance in events	10
Effects - local government's opinion about particular institutions	4
No method of verification	26



General opinion about cultural policy is positive and has improved over the last three years.

Table 14. Assessment of cultural policy						
How would you evaluate the effects of cultural policy in	NC	90	Cultural institutions			
your city? Data in %	2012	2015	2012	2015		
Good	54	64	79	85		
Bad	34	31	16	14		
Does your city introduce consistent and coherent cultural policies?						
Good	45	54	70	86		
Bad	42 39		20	14		
Does your city direct financial resources to those artists and	linstitution	s who des	erve it the	most?		
Good	31 50		70	82		
Bad	36	38	13	9		
Does your city make use of its cultural potential?						
Good	23	43	68	83		
Bad	60	54	24	15		

Table 16a. Assessment of your city							
How do you evaluate your city when compared to the rest of the country, considering the strength of cultural		NGO		Cultural institutions		City offices	
sector and institutions? Data in %	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015	
Above average	27	33	49	34	62	59	
+/- national average	42	43	40	57	33	37	
Below average	24	23	4	4	2	5	

Only 1/3 of local civil servants have a positive opinion about the usefullness of the work done by the Ministry of Culture.



1/3 of respondents from local administration state that the basic difficulties in modernizing cultural policy are either lack of interest or low competences of residents.



Table 18a. Barriers in development (other than material)									
Data in %	NGO	Cultural institutions	City offices						
Human factors, culture in society, low participation in culture	17	26	33						
Errors made by City Hall	47	25	21						
The current state of infrastructure	4	24	21						
The weakness of local activists and artists	10	6	10						
Bureaucracy, bad legislation	7	3	5						

In addition to creating conditions for the development of culture, city authorities should also initiate events and act as cultural animators.



Table 13b. Opinions on the organizational role of city authorities									
In your opinion, should city authorities	NGO		Cultural institutions		City offices				
 in addition to creating conditions for the development of culture – also act as an initiator and/or animator of cultural events? Data in %. 	Cities under 100k	Cities above 100 tys.	Cities under 100k	Cities above 100 tys.	Cities under 100k	Cities above 100 tys.			
Yes	75	61	49	48	89	58			
No	20	34	35	52	11	42			

Magic of numbers

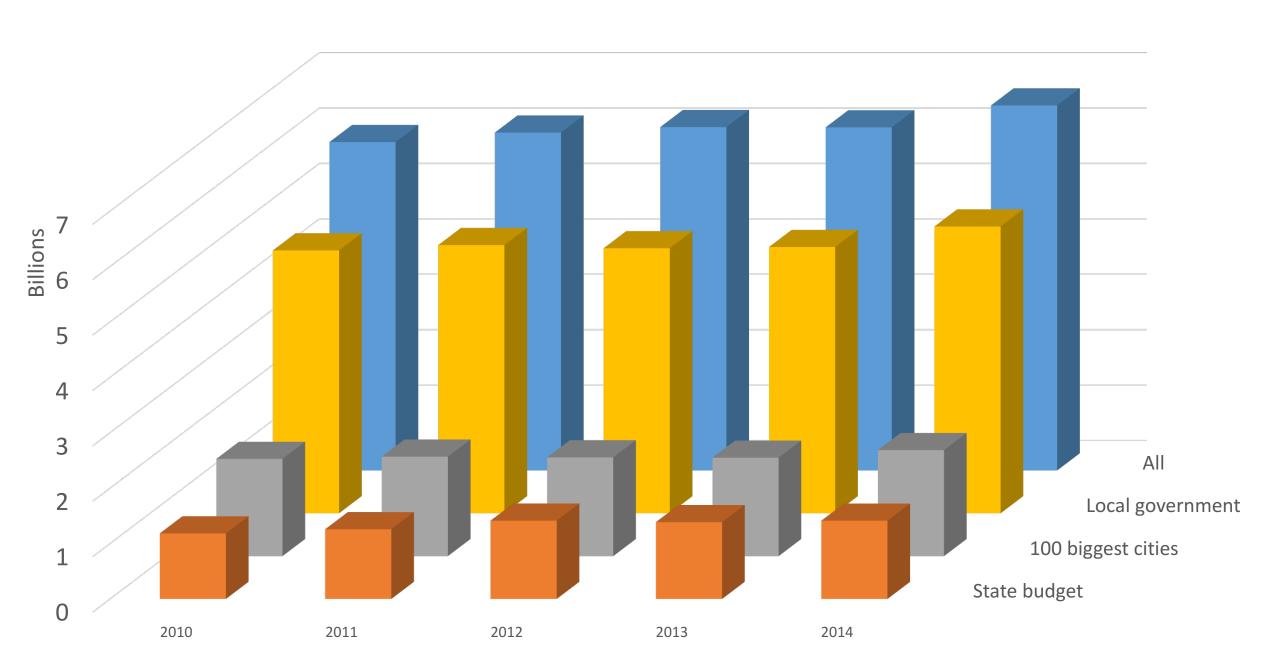


In general, there is an increase in the amount of funding for culture.



A huge part of this growth took place before the year 2010. After that year, spending on culture has remained on a similar level.

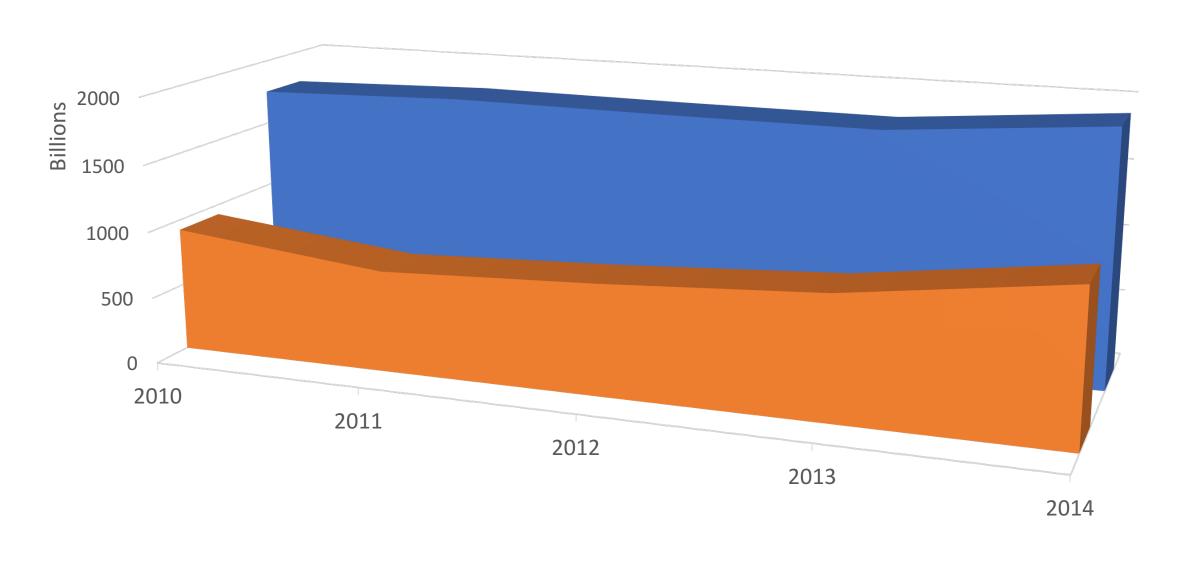
Comparison of current public expenses on culture 2010-2014



MIASTA

The amount of funds on current cultural activities has grown in a much slower rate than the total sum.

Funding on culture in cities 2010-2014



capital expenditures
current expenditures

MIASTA

The situation is very dynamic in each city. The budgets of 10 cities with the most significant changes was 66% bigger in 2014 than in 2010.



In 2014 only 9 cities had a budget lower by more than 10% in relation to the amount in 2010.

The disparities in terms of budget are quite large. They are most visible in the sphere of investments and expenses calculated per capita.



Leaders in public expenditure on culture

Warszawa 357m PLN per year Krakow 132m PLN per year Wroclaw 116m PLN per year

Total sum of public expenditure on culture in 99 largest Polish cities (2010-2014)

9 058 733 955.40 PLN

The budgets of the 10 biggest cities forms



percent of the total sum of 99 cities

The combined budget of 10 least wealthy cities in our study amasses to

164,3m PLN

Annual current expenses for 99 cities – in average:



18,3 m

half of the cities must settle only with



7,4 m

PLN per year

In the case of provincial cities the average budget is

64,7m PLN per year.



Top ten cities with the highest investment in infrastructure allocated more than 3 billion PLN.

This is 66% of the total sum available for the hundred biggest Polish cities in this period.

In comparison, the last ten cities on our list allocated less than

3 million PLN

in infrastructure, which amounts to 0,03% of available funds.



Leaders of expenditure on infrastructure

Wroclaw 102 m PLN per year Warszawa 100 m PLN per year Krakow 90 m PLN per year



Annual property expenses for 99 cities – in average:

9,2 m

MIASTA

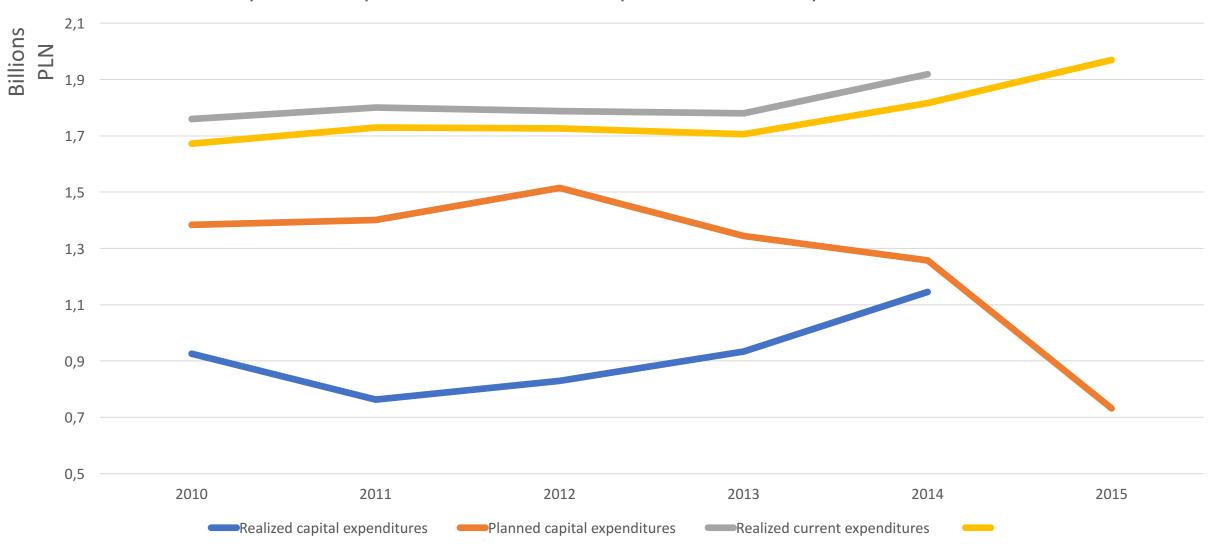
At least 11 cities spend more than a half of their cultural budget on infrastructure.

The average value of expenses (in %) associated with investments in the total budget for culture is **24%**.



As many as 32 cities maintain the share of property expenses in their budget on the level of 10% or less.

Comparison of planned and realized expenditures in the period 2010-2014





Expenditure per capita show that we are dealing with a very large disproportion.







Leaders of expenditure on culture per capita annually:

Sopot 802 PLN per year Zamosc 536 PLN per year Katowice 398 PLN per year



At the other side of the scale we find cities such as Rumia (42 PLN), Pabianice (44 PLN) and Gniezno (51 PLN).











Sopot 356 PLN per year Warszawa 208 PLN per year Plock 201 PLN per year



Rumia occupies the last place (42 PLN) on the list, right after Pabianice (44 PLN), Bytom and Zgierz (49 PLN).



The general increase in funding cultural activity is accompanied by a decrease in the % of expenditure on culture in the budget of cities.



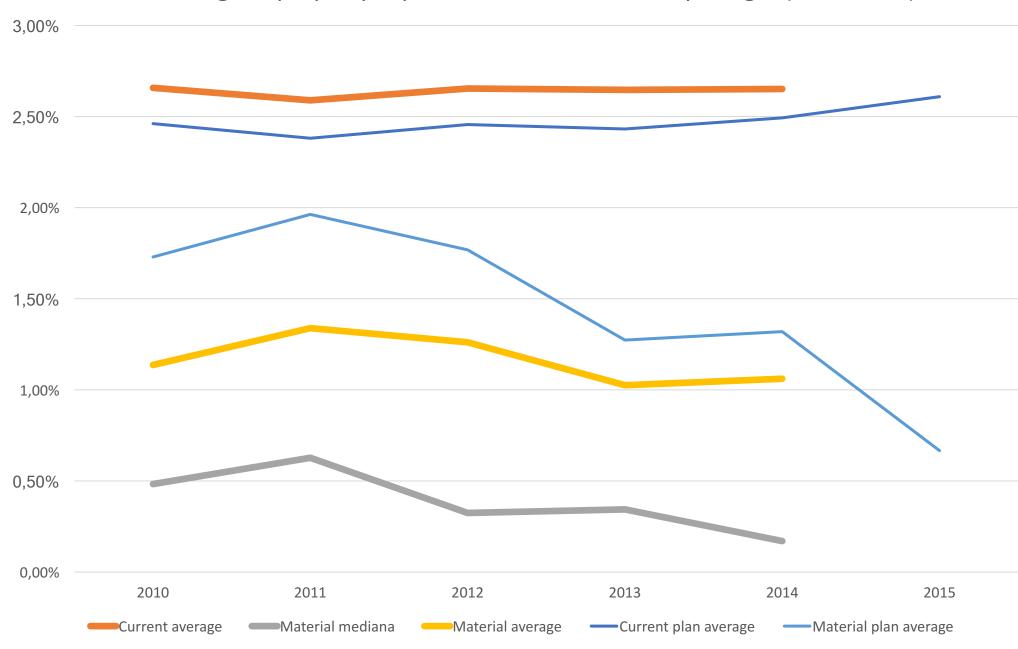
- share of expenditure on culture in the budget of 99 largest Polish cities

The biggest % of funding for culture in city budgets:

Zamosc 10,9%
Wejherowo 9,9%
Sopot 9,7%



Percantage of property expenditure on culture in city budget (2010-2014)



Biggest % of current expenditure on culture in budget:



Lubin 4,6%
Sopot 4,4%
Jelenia Gora 4,4%



At the other side of the scale we find cities such as Wloclawek (1,2%), Bytom (1,2%) and Nowy Sacz (1,4%).

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In cities with less than 100 000 inhabitants the average percentage of expenditure on culture is higher than in provincial cities and stands at 2,8%.

99 biggest Polish cities have allocated an average of only 6,2% of their investment budget (capital expenditure) on culture.

As many as 60 cities devote less than 6% of their investment funds on culture.

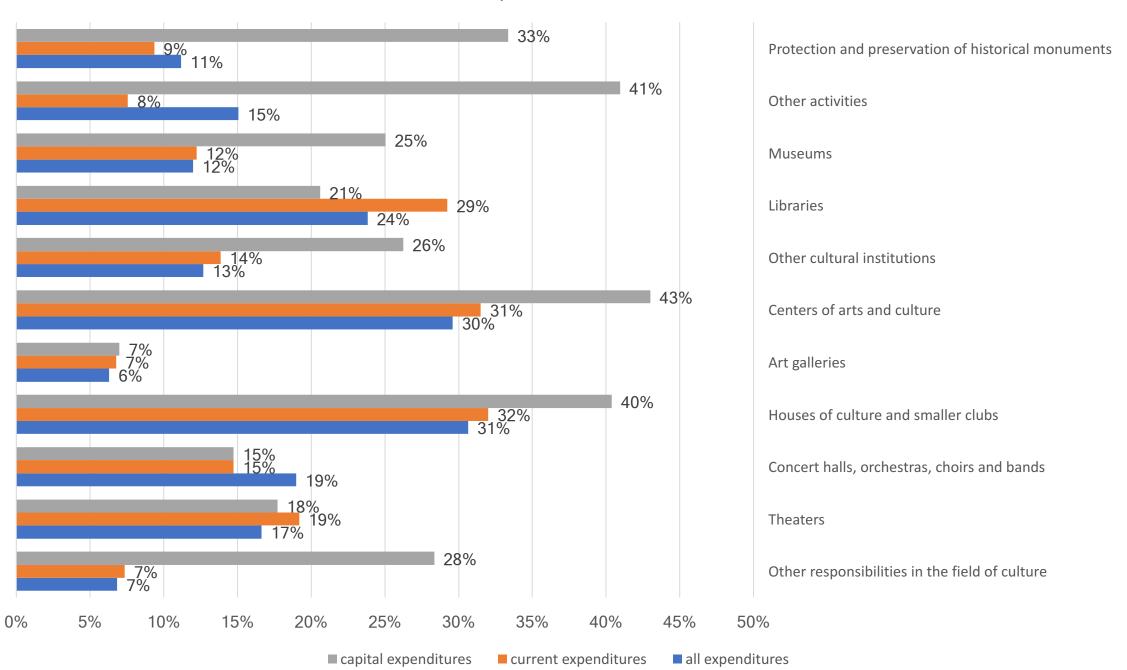


The majority of resources were directed to "first contact" institutions centers of culture and libraries.



The least amount of funding is spent on art galleries.

Distribution of expenditure on culture in cities



There is an enormous span in the amount of funding for nonprofit organizations.



The second secon

The average amount of expenditure per capita on assistance for cultural nonprofits of 47 cities in the period 2010-2015

2010 - 2014

voivoidship cities







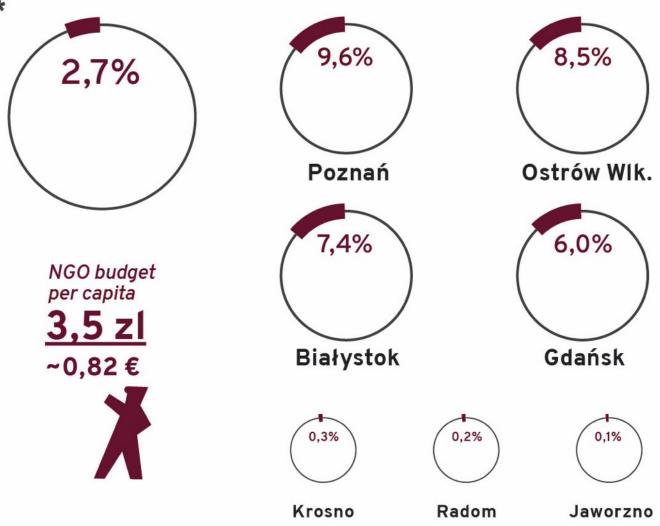




Available in total for NGOs in 47 cities

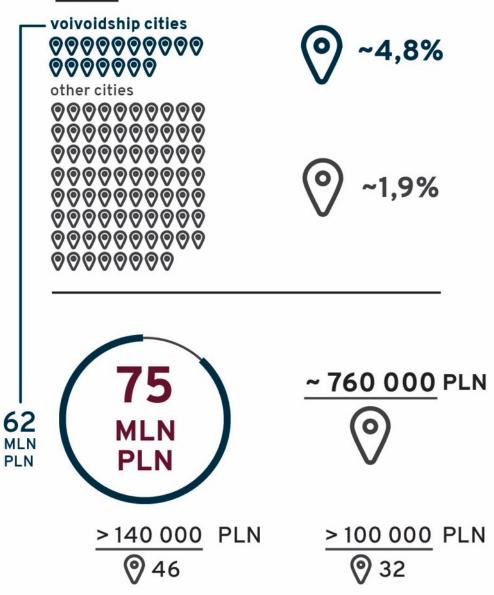






ZWBs* - realised current expenses/ average from 2010-2014

2015

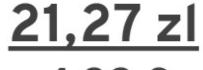


Available in total for NGOs in 95 cities

per capita

21,44 z1 ~ 5,05 €

Poznań



~ 4,99€

Sopot



<u>0,35 zl</u>

~ 0,08 €

Piekary Śląskie 0,27 z1

~ 0,06€

Jaworzno 🦯

0,04 zl ~ 0,01 € Radom



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In general provincial cities direct significantly more funding for NGOs than other cities.



31842

Applications sent to central programs in the period 2010-2015

1 199 277 110,47 PLN

Total sum of grants from central sources transferred to 99 cities

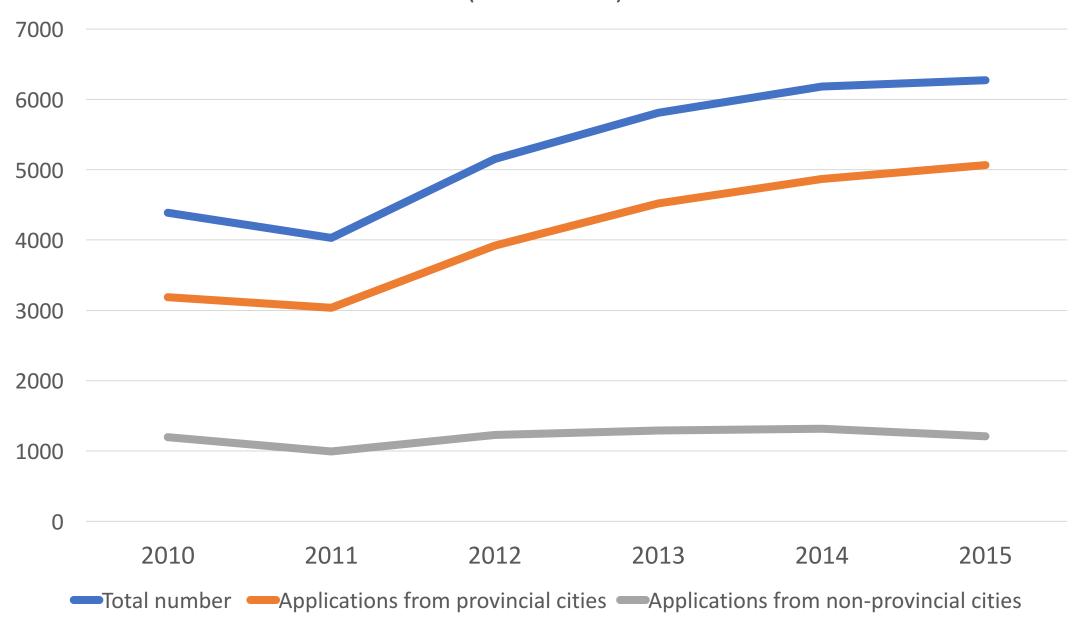
percent

of this sum went to 10 most active cities



There is a growing disproportion in the number of applications submitted to the Ministry of Culture by organizations from provincial and non-provincial cities

Number of applications submitted to the Ministry of Culture (2010-2015)



Provincial cities acquired 813 million PLN - 83% of the total sum of available funds



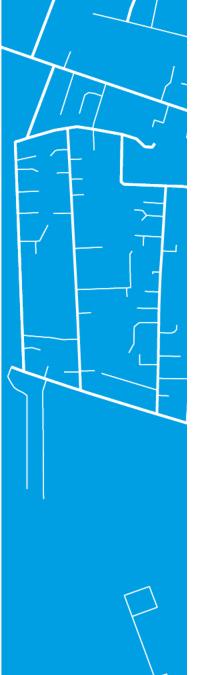
Institutions and organizations from Warsaw acquired most of the funds available from the Ministry of Culture.





Warszawa 8995 / 28 % Krakow 3528 / 11% Wroclaw 1998 / 6%

SOPOT / 0,93 grant applications for 1000 residents



FUNDACJA RES PUBLICA im. HENRYKA KRZECZKOWSKIEGO

ul. Gałczyńskiego 5 00-362 Warszawa kontakt@dnamiasta.pl



