

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

METADATA

Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Definition

Total funding from government (central, regional, local), private sources (household, corporate & sponsorship and international sources) in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage for a given year per capita. The results are expressed in Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) in constant \$.

Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that try to equalise the purchasing power of different currencies, by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries. The basket of goods and services priced is a sample of all those that are part of final expenditures: final consumption of households and government, fixed capital formation, and net exports. This indicator is measured in terms of national currency per USD dollar. (OECD)

Purpose

This indicator measures the per capita expenditure (public and private) in the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage over time. To monitor change over time of national efforts for the protection and safeguard of cultural and/or natural heritage. Using a per capita in PPP\$ basis is useful for comparison between countries.

Calculation method

The indicator is calculated by dividing total public funding in heritage (i.e. including transfers paid but excluding transfers received) from government (central, regional, local) and the total of private funding from households, other private sources such as donations, sponsorships or international sources in a given year by the number of inhabitants and by the PPP\$ conversion factor.

$$\text{HCExp per capita} = \left(\frac{\sum \text{Exp}_{pu} + \text{Exp}_{pr}}{\text{Population}} \right) / \text{PPPf}$$

Where:

HCExp per capita = Expenditure per inhabitant in heritage in constant PPP\$

HC Exp = Expenditure on Preservation, Protection and Conservation of all cultural and/or natural heritage

Exp_{pu} = Sum of public expenditure by all levels of government on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage

Exp_{pr} = Sum of all types of private expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of cultural and/or natural heritage

PPPf: Purchase Power Parity = PPP Constant \$ conversion factor

Interpretation

Government funding: When considered as per capita, a higher value would indicate a greater priority to protect cultural and natural heritage given by public authorities. When considered in PPP\$, the indicator can show the 'real' amount of resources invested.

Private funding: a higher value would signify a greater commitment from donors (national or international) to protecting national heritage in a given country. For international, it could also be potentially a greater degree of aid dependency for governments in terms of heritage protection.

For all sources combined: the indicator would show the real, total value of resources invested per inhabitant. Since the indicator is constructed on a comparable scale (i.e. per capita or using a common currency), all its sub-components can be compared to over time, or between countries.

Type of data source

Administrative data (Finance statistics, National accounts, Cultural Satellite Accounts), Household expenditure Survey

Disaggregation

By source of funding (public, private)

By type of heritage (cultural, natural)

By level of government (National/federal, Regional, Local/Municipal)

Data required

Expenditure data at a lowest level of disaggregation. Total population data and PPP Constant \$ conversion factor

Data sources

For public expenditure:

At national level, ministries of finance, and/or ministries of culture, environment financial management systems are the source of government expenditure on heritage. Data on expenditure by lower levels of government can be centralized or collected directly from local authorities.

For private expenditure:

Household expenditure on culture is collected through general consumption expenditure surveys or dedicated cultural participation and consumption surveys.

Data on other private sources of funding for heritage such (e.g. corporate sponsorship and philanthropy; private donations) are rarely collected systematically and would often require additional surveys preceded by significant analytical, preparatory and advocacy work.

International sources may be available through governmental financial systems when they are recorded on-budget, and off-budget international funding may sometimes be available through governmental aid management systems, although rarely with the disaggregation needed (ex. For heritage only). Data sources for international funding, such as the Official Development Aid data from the OECD-DAC database may be used as a complement, but often present problems of compatibility with other sources, such as government records.

Quality assurance

All data collected will be reviewed by UIS for accuracy and quality.

The process for quality assurance includes review of survey documentation, making sure compliance with international standards (for example the 2009 UNESCO FCS, COFOG, ISIC), calculation of measures of reliability, and examining the consistency and coherence within the data set as well as with the time series of data and the resulting indicators examination of consistency of indicator values derived from different sources and, if necessary, consultation with data providers.

Before its annual data release and addition to the global SDG Indicators Database, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics submits all indicator values and notes on methodology to SDG focal points, National Statistical Offices, Ministries of culture or other relevant agencies in individual countries for their review and validation.

Limitations and comments

In general, the availability of private expenditure data for heritage is significantly lower so that it will take several years, capacity building, and financial investment in order to increase coverage to an acceptable level.

This indicator comprises public and private monetary investments in heritage. It does not measure non-monetary factors such as national regulations or national/local policies for the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural and/or natural heritage. These policies could take the form of fiscal incentives such as tax benefits for donations or sponsorship.