

# Evaluation of European Capitals of Culture

Robert Palmer

# Propositions

- Current evaluation frameworks, approaches and tools are too narrow
- Need to move up the ‘knowledge value chain’ from *data* to *information* to *knowledge* to *wisdom*
- Develop research and knowledge development that is more *stakeholder based* involving both ‘top down’ research expertise and ‘bottom-up’ local knowledge, expertise and ownership

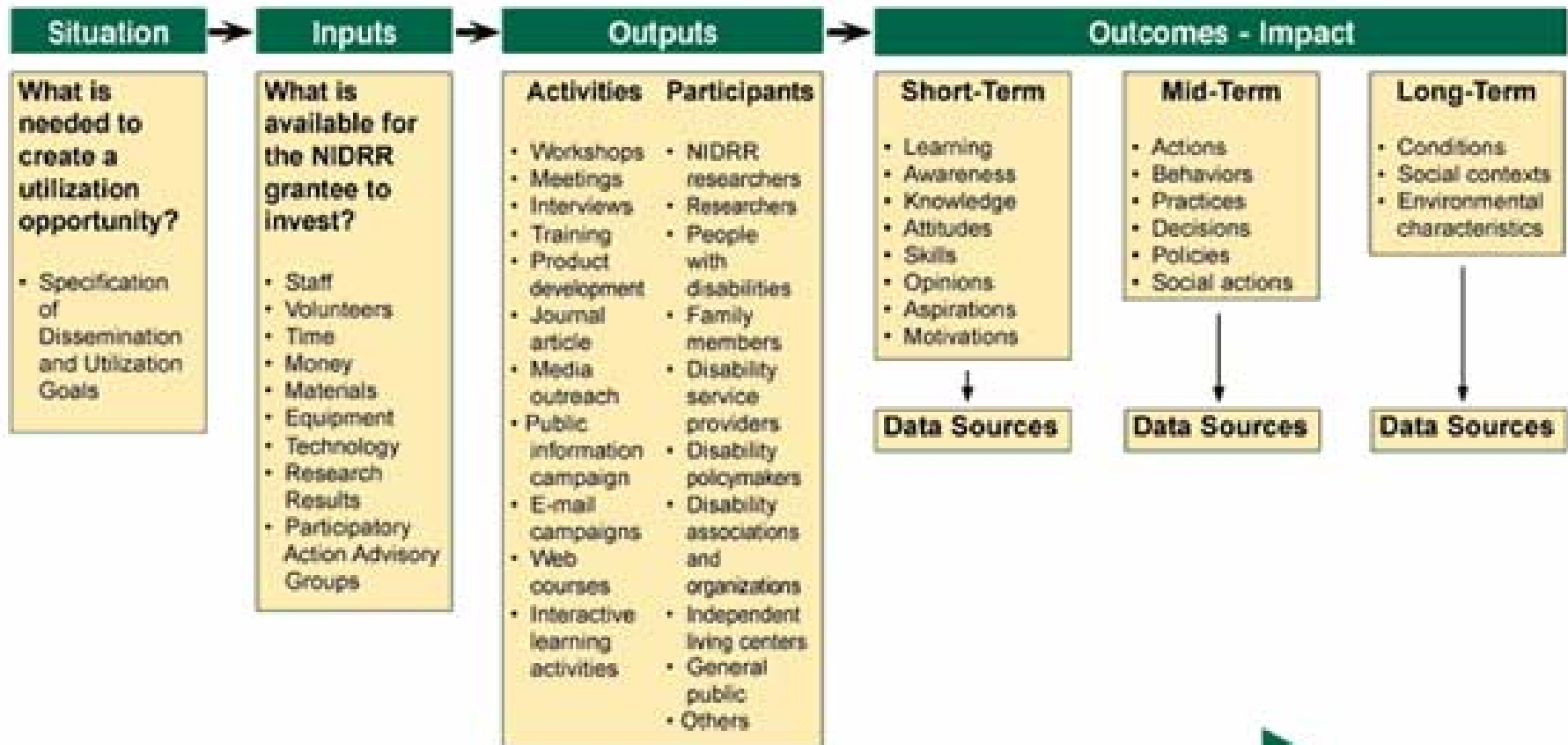
Approaches are too limited  
in a cultural context



- Measuring data and attitudes, not behaviour or knowledge
- Too much emphasis on impacts (and only certain ones), and not on effects
- Evaluating only a small part of the process
- Tendency to use research for advocacy

# Logic Model

## Basic Factors in Structuring the Utilization Model Framework



**Time, Resources, Measurement**

# Impact



# Economic Impact

- General Equilibrium Models (Dwyer & Forsyth)
- Cost-Benefit Models (Jackson)
- Input-Output Models (Leontief)
- Inscope Expenditure (Jago)

*“Economic Impacts have run their course, and we are beginning to discover that their political half-life is limited”*

*“Economic impact studies of cultural events have become the latest version of ego-enforcing psychotherapy”*

(Schuster, 1994)

**CUSTOMIZED  
ECONOMIC IMPACT  
STUDIES AVAILABLE**

**AMERICANS FOR THE ARTS  
OFFERS STUDIES FOR  
ORGANIZATIONS, EVENTS,  
AND COMMUNITIES.**

**LEARN MORE.**



# Problems

- Unsophisticated correlations between size and importance
- Permanent versus temporary increases not adequately defined
- Calculations of “multipliers” (previous multipliers or from similar locations/events may be inaccurate)
- Ignore negative impacts that may be occurring in other parts of the system as a result of the event
- Do not clearly demonstrate the ‘wealth’ or ‘jobs’ created

# Media Content Analysis



# Problems

- describes what is there, but may not reveal the underlying motives for the observed pattern ('what' but not 'why').
- Advertising Value Equivalence (AVE) approach is flawed
- fail to offer diagnoses of the situation other than a rudimentary analysis of tonality (e.g. positive, neutral or negative)
- absence of a basic analytic structure that determines accuracy of specific messages included in the content of articles

# New Tools

- Programme Wikis
- Blog Monitoring
- Mashups



# Processes and Systems



# Metrics Inappropriate to Cultural Events

- Richness
- Celebration
- Mutual understanding
- Cooperation
- Citizenship
- Vitality engagement



*How I was Seduced  
by Epistemology*

# Systems

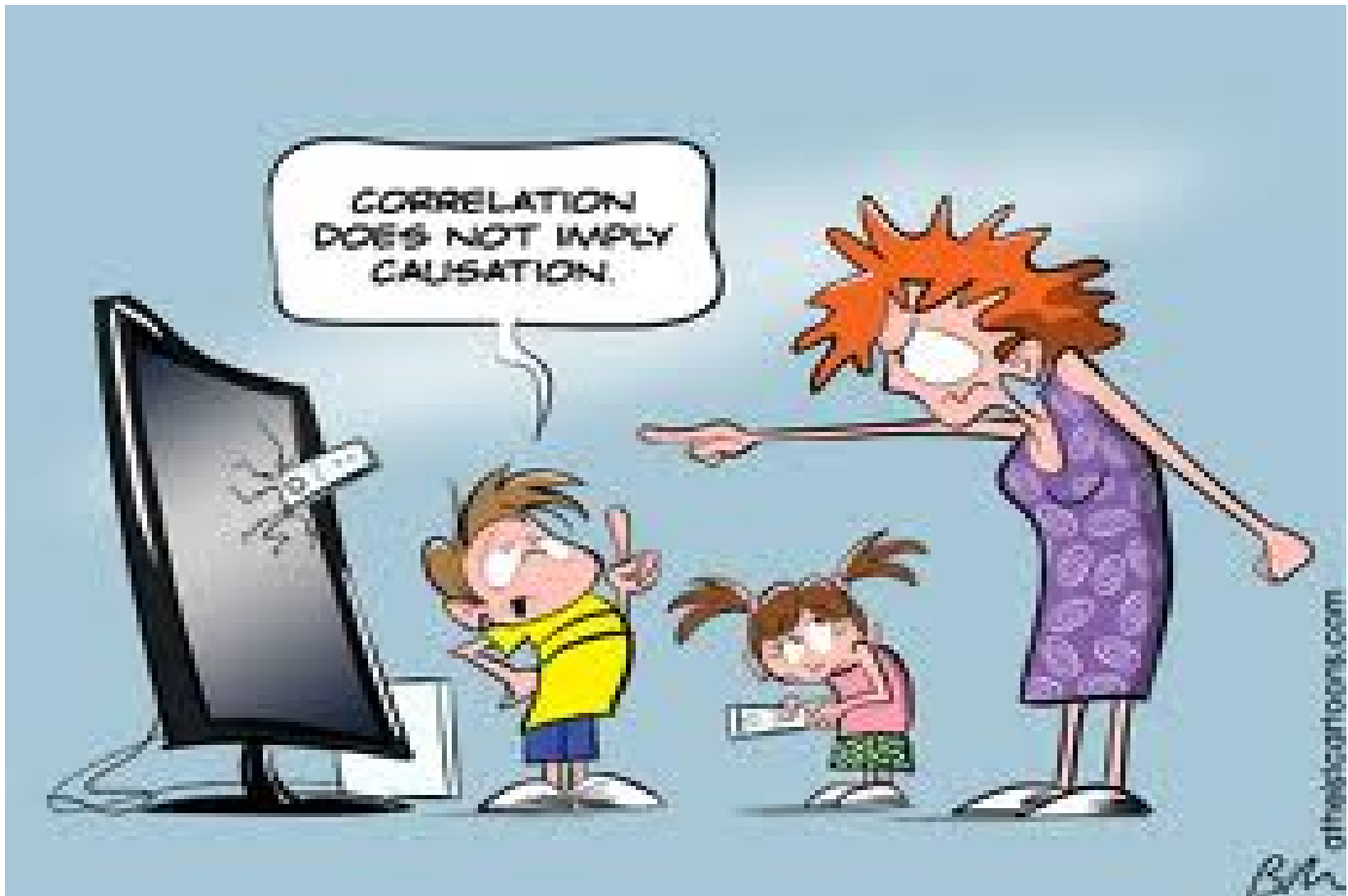




# Governance



# Causality



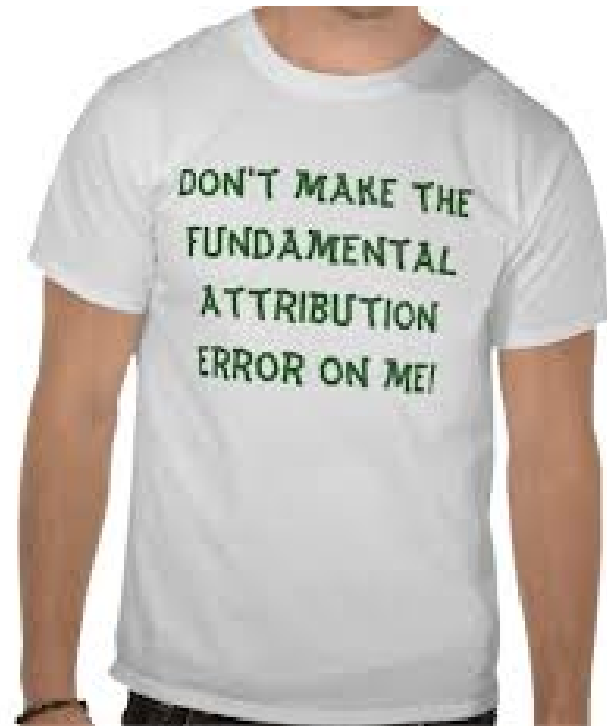
Did the inputs really produce the activities?

Did the activities really produce the outputs?

Did the outputs really produce the outcomes?

Did the outcomes really produce the impacts?

- Attribution
- Displacement
- Counter-Factuals



# Research Tenders Mix Things up

- Measurement
- Monitoring
- Evaluation
- Legacy



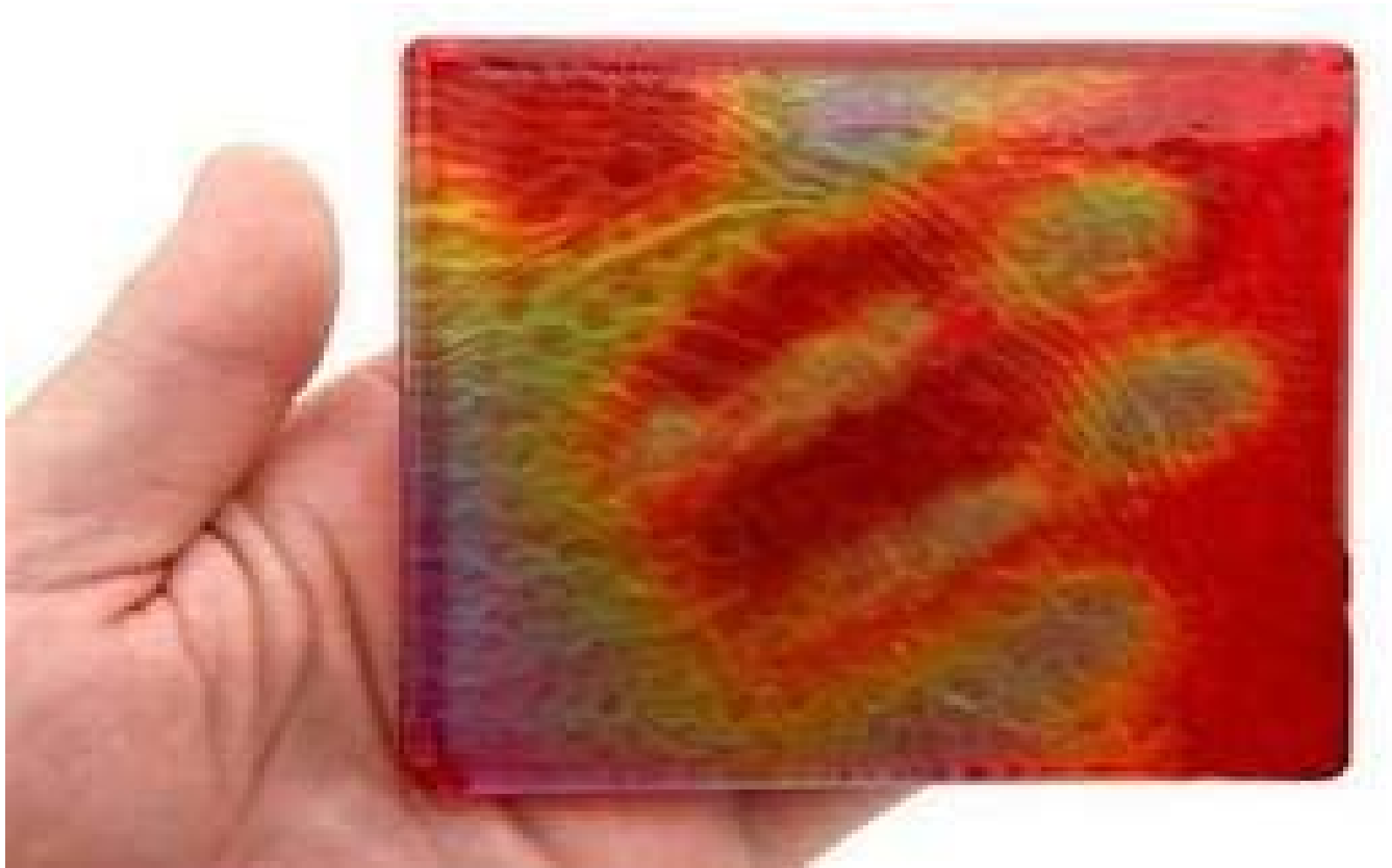
# Who Finances the Research?



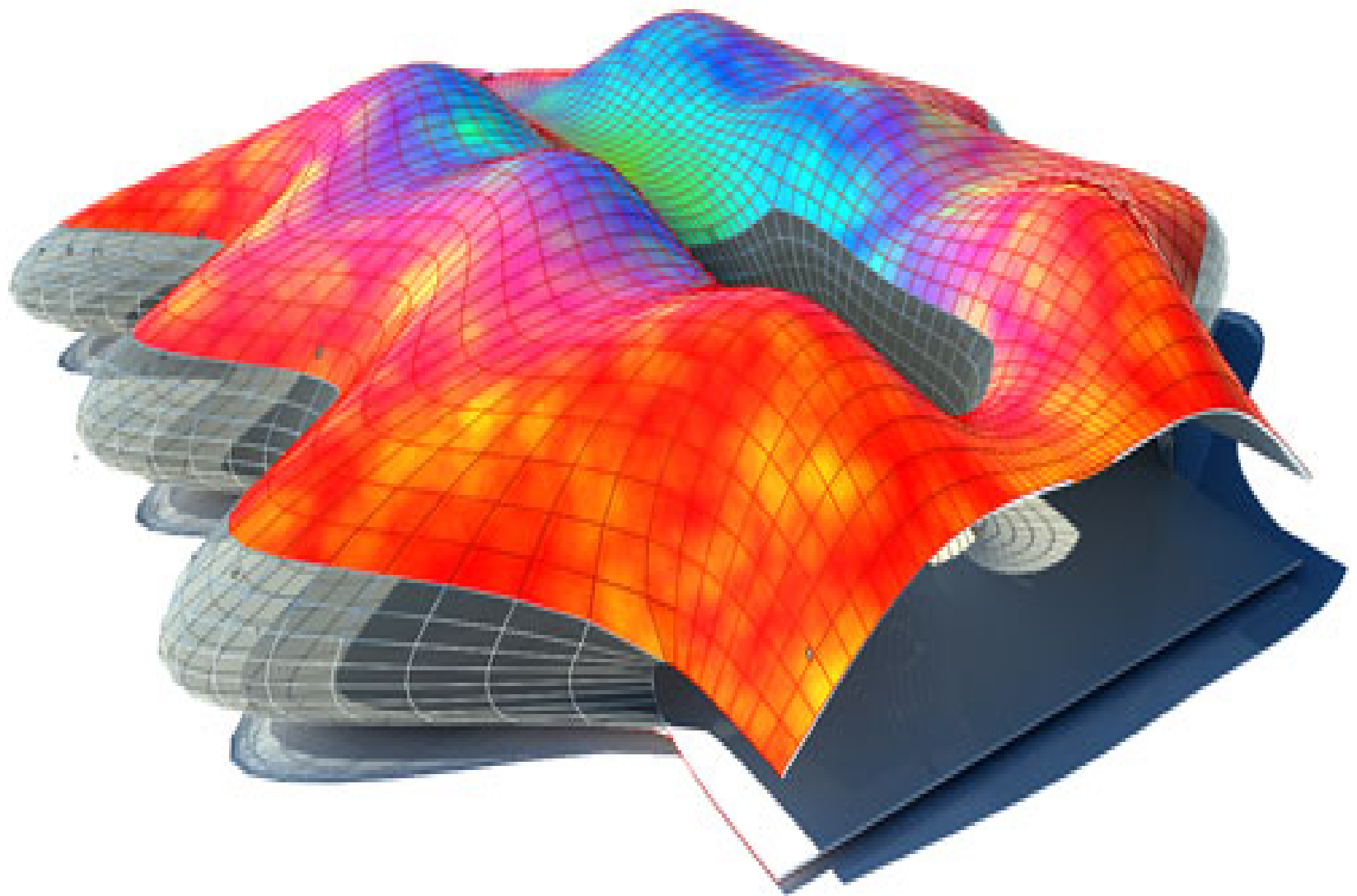
"Of course we encourage independent research. How soon can you be started?"

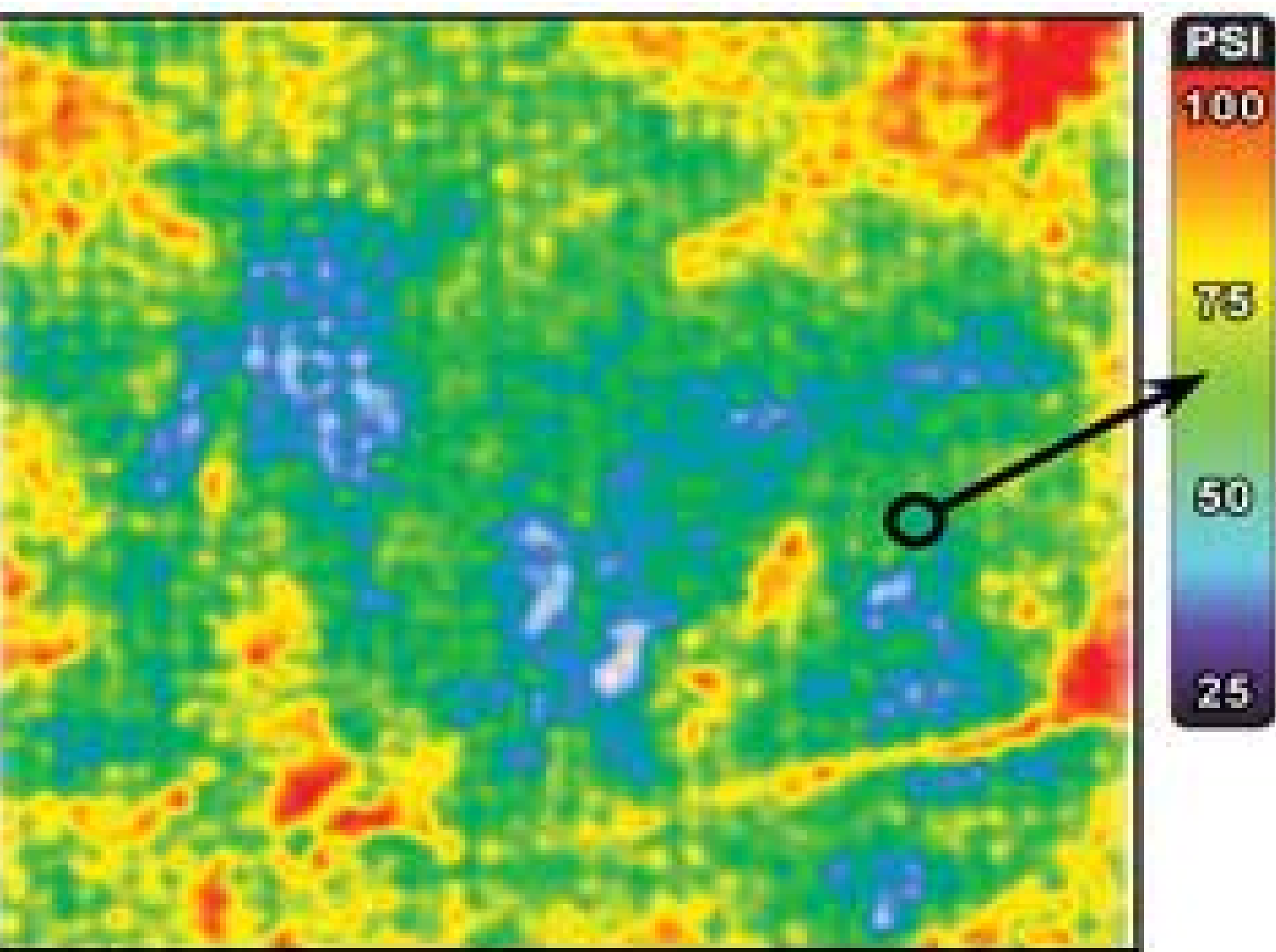


# Palmer Sensory Film Impact Analysis (PSI)









# Consider Alternative Evaluation Tools

- Framing and evaluation as adaptive learning rather than accountability exercises (Kramer, 2009)
- Formative Evaluation, Process Evaluation, Outcome and Summative Evaluation (Preskill & Torres, 1999; Skriven, 1967)
- Results Based Accountability (RBA). (Friedman, 2005; Kusek and Rist, 2004)
- Do View Results Roadmap Software (Duignan, 2010)
- Prove It! Measuring regeneration projects on quality of life (New Economics Foundation in partnership with Groundwork UK and Barclays Bank, 2000)
- Ethnographic Research Methods (Love, 2001)

# Much To Improve

- Limited attention to unintended consequences
- Issues of power, control and participation
- Analyses of conflict
- Black-box problems – unclear connections between outputs, outcomes, impacts and effects

# Debunking Myths

## Absence of Evidence is Evidence of Absence

A proof done with conditional probability.

**Definition 1** *A is evidence of B.*  $P(B|A) > P(B|\neg A)$

**Definition 2** *absence of evidence*  $a = \neg A$

**Definition 3** *absence*  $b = \neg B$

$$\begin{aligned} P(B|A) > P(B|\neg A) &\Leftrightarrow 1 - P(\neg B|A) > 1 - P(\neg B|\neg A) \\ &\Downarrow \\ P(\neg B|\neg A) > P(\neg B|\neg\neg A) &\Leftrightarrow P(\neg B|A) < P(\neg B|\neg A) \\ &\Downarrow \\ P(b|a) > P(b|\neg a) &\text{ Q.e.d.} \end{aligned}$$

*“Myths which are believed in  
tend to become true”*

(George Orwell)

HOW TO IMPROVE BY EVALUATION

YOU ARE TELLING ME HOW TO IMPROVE?!

