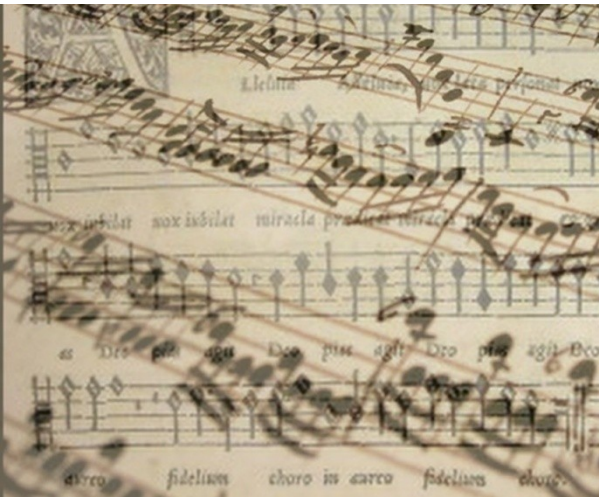




# ECONOMY OF CULTURE





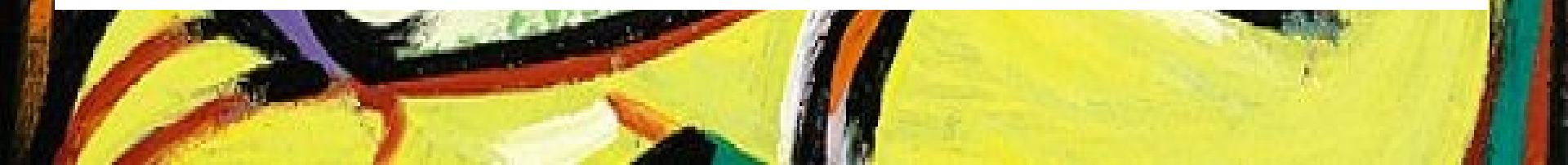
# 1.FIND DEFINITION OF CULTURE







# Definition of culture

- *„the arts and other manifestations of human intellectual achievement regarded collectively“* (Oxford dictionary)
  - *"[Culture] is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by [a human] as a member of society.,,"* (UNESCO)
  - An international debate centered in UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) since 1960s
    - Term cultural heritage
- 



## 2. INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL DIFFERENCES





# Cultural differences

- Dress up
  - Food
  - Music
  - Housing
  - Habits
  - .....
- 

The background of the slide is an abstract painting with vibrant colors and thick brushstrokes. The colors include shades of green, orange, yellow, blue, and purple, creating a dynamic and textured visual. The painting is composed of various shapes and lines, suggesting a sense of movement and energy.

# Roots of cultural differences

- Historical
- Geographic
- Religious
- Politicals
- .....



### **3. WHAT IS A CULTURAL GOOD AND CULTURAL SERVICE?**





# cultural goods and cultural services

- Ballet
  - Opera
  - Orchestras
  - Heritage
  - Museums
  - Publishing
  - Cinema
  - Television
  - Broadcasting
  - Music
  - Visual arts(architecture, design, crafts, etc.)
  - Festivals
  - ...
- 





# How could we sort cultural goods and services?

## Cultural heritage (goods and services)

### 1. Tangible x Intangible

#### – Tangible cultural heritage:

- movable cultural heritage (paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts)
- immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, and so on)
- underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities)

#### – Intangible cultural heritage: oral traditions, performing arts, rituals

### 2. Natural heritage: natural sites with cultural aspects such as cultural landscapes, physical, biological or geological formations

### 3. Durable vs. Exist in particular time (castle vs. concert)





## 4. WHAT DOES TERM HIGH CULTURE MEAN?





# High culture

High culture:

- „ This is the culture of the **elite** and usually refers to artistic endeavors such as music, dance, theater, certain writing, architecture, etc.“[CCSU]
- The artistic entertainment and material artifacts associated with a society's **aristocracy** or most learned members, usually requiring significant education to be appreciated or highly skilled labor to be produced. [Your dictionary]

The background of the slide is an abstract painting with vibrant colors and thick brushstrokes. The top section shows a mix of green, orange, and black. The bottom section features bright yellow and green areas with black and red lines. The overall style is expressive and modern.

# High culture

## Motivation:

- Achievement of catharsis
  - mental cleansing, mystical purification of the soul from all sensual,
- Uplifting of the spirit
- To show social status
- Escape from the real world





## 5. WHAT DOES TERM POPULAR CULTURE MEAN?

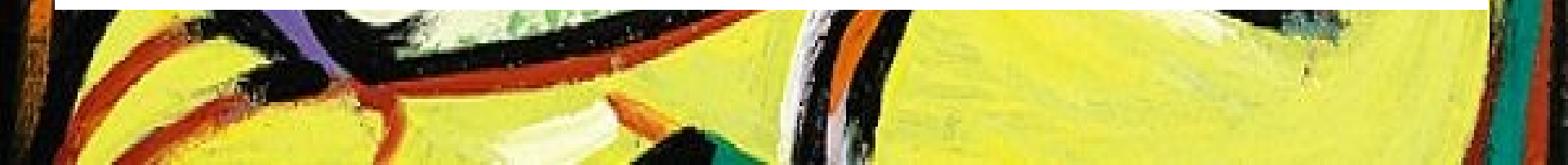






# Popular culture

Popular culture (also „pop culture“)

- Culture based on the tastes of **ordinary people** rather than an educated elite. [oxford dictionary]
  - music, TV, cinema, books, etc. That are popular and enjoyed by **ordinary people**, rather than experts or very educated people [Cambridge dictionary]
- 

An abstract painting with vibrant colors and thick brushstrokes, featuring shades of green, orange, yellow, and black. The style is expressive and modern, with a focus on bold lines and rich textures.

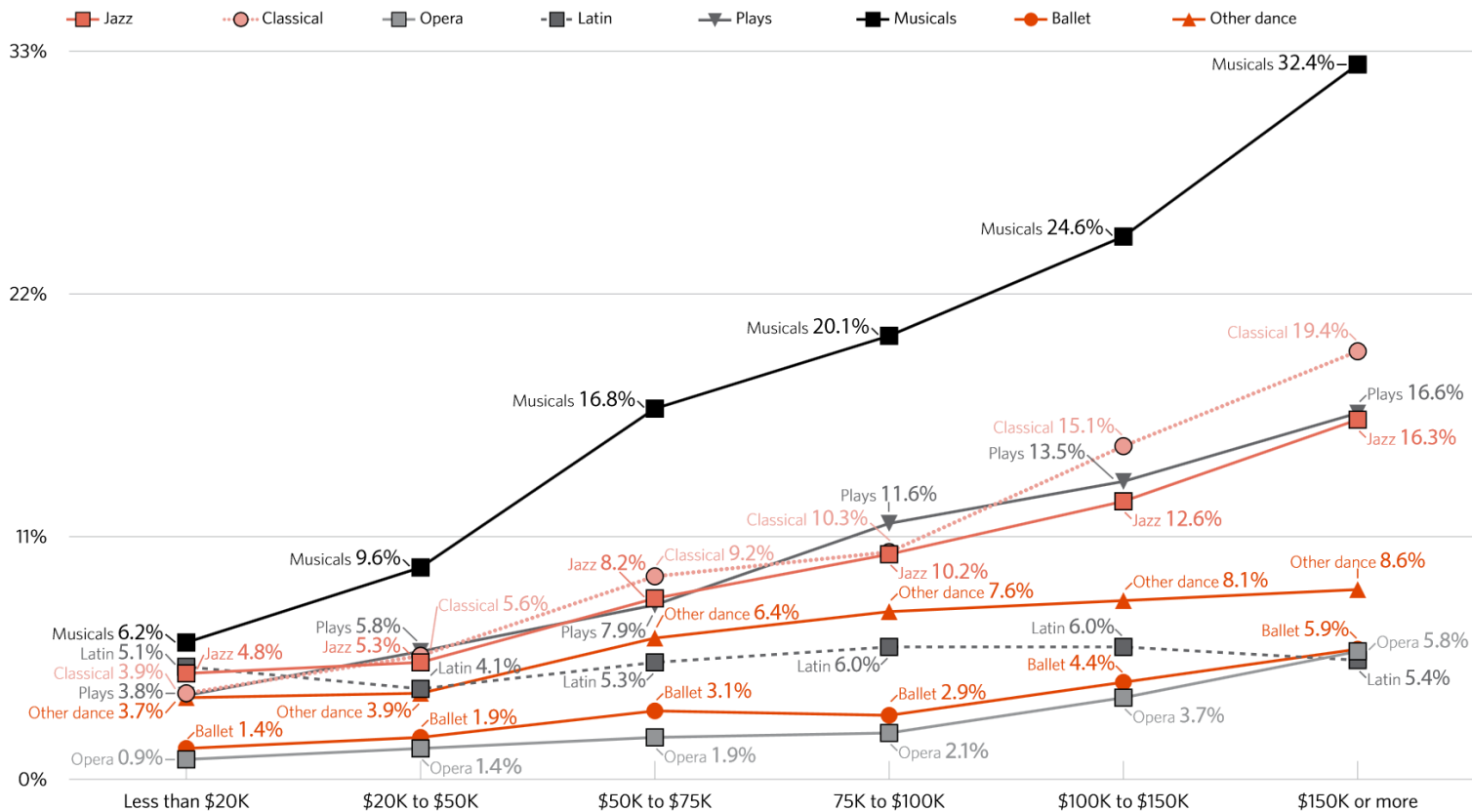
# Popular culture

Motivation:

- Possibility of social interaction
- Escape from the real world
- Have a fun

# How wage affect attendance in events

Chart 1-2. Percentage of U.S. adults who attended a performing arts event, by art form and family income level: 2012



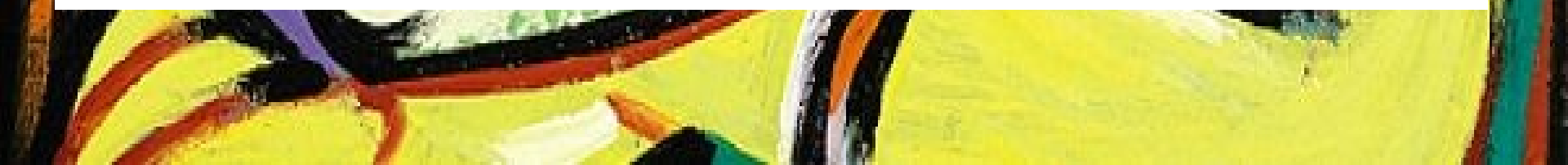


## **6. WHAT IS BAUMOL'S COST DISEASE?**





# Baumol's cost disease

- Phenomenon described by Bauml and Bowen in the 1960s
  - Rise of salaries of musicians without productivity changes
  - Rise of wages in automobile factory X in opera
- 



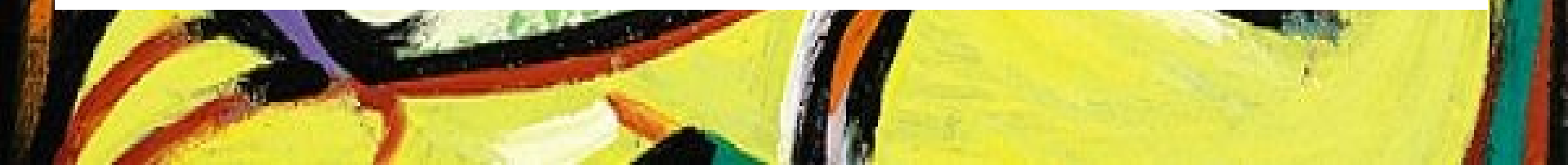
# Baumol's cost disease

<b>Hypothetical illustration of productivity lag</b>			
	1990	2000	Chang in %
<b>Automobile industry</b>			
<b>Output in automobile i. per work hour</b>	20	24	+20
<b>Wage per hour</b>	10	12	+20
<b>Symphony orchestra</b>			
<b>Output measured by admissions per work hour</b>	2	2	0
<b>Wage per hour</b>	10	12	+20



# Baumol's cost disease

## Weakness of theory:

- Modern technology influence the productivity of culture
    - **Past:** composers wrote score by hand
    - **Now:** composers use PC programs to wrote a score
    - **Past:** painters mixed colors by themselves
    - **Now:** painters can buy any color shade
  - Delivery of cultural products
    - More people are able to consume cultural products and services because of modern technologies
      - Records
      - Pictures of paintings
      - Virtual visit of galleries etc.
- 



# How could we measure productivity in culture?

It doesn't exist single index for all culture branches

- What is used
  - Number of (play, paintings, songs, etc.) per month?
    - Problem: How to measure quality of product?
  - Profit
    - Problem: Popular vs. Traditional art
      - Film industry vs. Opera->film industry is in general self-sufficient. Opera cannot exist without state support

The background of the slide is an abstract painting with vibrant colors and thick brushstrokes. The colors include green, orange, yellow, purple, and black, creating a dynamic and textured visual. The painting is composed of various shapes and lines, suggesting a sense of movement and energy.

# How could we increase production in culture?


- Motivate artist (How?)
  - According Baumol's cost disease increasing of wages doesn't mean increasing of productivity
- Have more artist? (what about quality)



## **7. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH FOCUSED ON CULTURE**

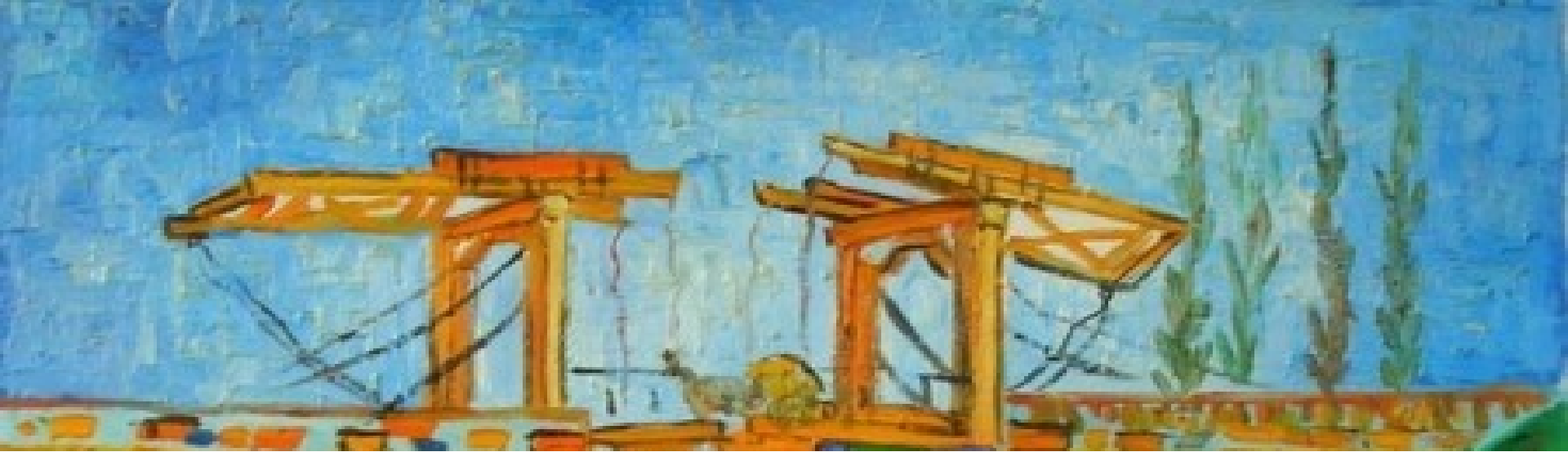




The background of the slide is a composite of two artworks. The top portion shows a small boat on a river, reminiscent of the 'Rain, Rain, Rain' section of Vincent van Gogh's 'Olympia' or similar Impressionist work. The bottom portion features a vibrant, multi-colored rainbow, also characteristic of Van Gogh's style.

# International organizations which focused on culture

- UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
  - <https://en.unesco.org/>
- ITI –International Theatre Institution
  - <https://www.iti-worldwide.org/iti.html>
- ASEMUS – Asia Europe Museum Network
  - <http://asemus.museum/>



## 8. WHAT IS THE EU'S ROLE IN THE CULTURE AREA?



# EU's role in the culture area

- Article 167 of Treaty on the functioning of the European union

*„The Union shall contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore.“*



**9. FIND THREE EXAMPLES OF EUROPEAN UNION'S ACTIVITIES, WHICH ARE CONNECTING WITH CULTURE**



# Examples of cultural activities of EU

- The **European Capitals of Culture** initiative is designed to:
  - Highlight the richness and diversity of cultures in Europe
  - Celebrate the cultural features Europeans share
  - Increase European citizens' sense of belonging to a common cultural area
  - Foster the contribution of culture to the development of cities



# Examples of cultural activities of EU

- **Voices of Culture** – Structured Dialogue between the European Commission and the cultural sector
  - *„provides a framework for discussions between EU civil society stakeholders and the European Commission“*

# Examples of cultural activities of EU

- The European Culture Forum

*„The European Culture Forum is a biennial flagship event organized by the European Commission, aimed at raising the profile of European cultural cooperation, uniting the sector's key players, taking stock the European Agenda for Culture's implementation, and sparking debate on EU culture policy and initiatives“*



# CONCLUSION



# Conclusion

- Culture
  - „manifestations of human intellectual achievement“
  - „product of human creativity“
- Roots of cultural difference comes from
  - History
  - Geography
  - Religion
- Product of culture is good, service, knowledge or identity
- According economic theory has culture positive externality
- Productivity in culture is highly limited and in long term condition is constant, but the wages are increasing (according Baumol's cost disease)
- Role of EU in field of culture is „ *flowering of the cultures of the Member States*“

# Use full links

- <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/cultural-diversity/>
- [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality of life in Europe - facts and views - leisure and social relations](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_in_Europe_-_facts_and_views_-_leisure_and_social_relations)
- <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT&from=en#page=75&zoom=100&view=FitB>
- <http://www.lisbon-treaty.org/wcm/the-lisbon-treaty/treaty-on-the-functioning-of-the-european-union-and-comments/part-3-union-policies-and-internal-actions/title-xiii-culture/455-article-167.html>
  - [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture_en)
  - <http://www.voiceofculture.eu/>
  - [http://ec.europa.eu/culture/forum/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/culture/forum/index_en.htm)