Cultural Assessment Self-Study Directions

Every community in Colorado is a creative community! The purpose of this Cultural Assessment Self-Study is to help each community identify those assets that make it unique. A community's creative assets might



be thought of as those elements that tell the stories of a place and how people interact with that place where they live and work. Through this process, a community can identify its cultural assets, explore how they help to tell the story of a place and its people, and create tools to help share that valuable information with others.

Section 1: Provide General Information about your Creative Community

This section asks for basic information on your creative community and those people involved in the Cultural Assessment Self-Study.

Section 2: Identify your Creative Community's Assets and Create a Master List of Assets and Existing Information

This section involves three tasks.

- The first is to help you identify as many cultural assets in your community as possible. We have provided a list to get you started. There are many assets on the list that are commonly thought of and some that might not be so obvious. All help to tell your community's story. Make notes of any assets that exist in your community in the various categories.
- 2. The second is to help you identify what resources you already have that showcase the community's assets.
- 3. The third is to put the assets and information together in a virtual (or actual!) collage representing your community's creative assets. This will help you see what the complete picture is as it exists at this time.

Section 3: Assess your Creative Community's Assets

This section will help you identify the strengths and weaknesses of your assets as well as the information about them. It also is designed to help determine if there are parts of the community's story that are not being told or could be told in different or better ways and if your community's assets are ready for visitors.

Section 4: Summarize the self-study findings and Create a Short Community Profile

This section is designed to help you compile the information gathered in the first three sections. It does not need to be a lengthy document, but can provide a "blueprint" to work from as your community moves forward with its creative work!

Cultural Assessment Self-Study Form 2012

Section 1: Provide General Information about your Creative Community

Contact information for primary contact person for this self-study:

Organization Name Address Email Phone Website

Creative community:

Name Location

Provide a very brief description here of your creative community--tell the short version of the story (Is it a town or an area of town...a county...a region? What, in short, makes it a creative community? Lots of businesses? Historic downtown with museums? Artist's shops and co-ops? Galleries?):

List the organizations, businesses, public agencies, and individuals (with their affiliations or areas of expertise) who are working most closely on this self study:

Section 2: Identify your Creative Community's Assets and Create a Master List of Assets and Existing Information (Parts A, B, C)

Part A: For each of the three following categories, note any of the following types of assets in the community and what is known about them. For example: What are the hours of operation? Are they open to the public and ready for visitors? What part of the community's story do they tell?

Identifying Arts and Culture Resources: Art Centers Musical Groups Performing Arts Groups Art Galleries Art Schools Public Art Artist's co-ops School Arts Programs and Classes Clubs (painting, Audubon, fiber arts) Technical or Trade School Classes Theater Groups Cottage Industries Creative Businesses _Other Noting Important Community Places and Activities: Children's Museums or Activities Must see places **Churches** Parks Festivals Places with Stories Geographical features Scenic and Historic Byways Historians Science and Math Centers Surprises (a photo gallery in a coffee shop? Historic Districts Historic places Bike shops with maps of cultural Library attractions?) **Theaters** Media (public radio and television) Museums Venues Must do activities Other Exploring Community Cultural Heritage: Agricultural Locations (agritourism) Local legends Community Traditions Migrant Councils Cultural Celebrations Occupational traditions (for example: Cultural Groups of Importance (past saddle making and leather work, and present) blacksmithing, cowboying) Ethnic celebrations (Pow Wows, Specialty celebrations with a story Cinco de Mayo, Oktoberfest) ☐ Storytellers Ethnic organizations Traditional Artists and Crafts people (for ☐ Families who have lived in the area example: quilt makers, wood for generations carvers)

Immigrant Centers

□ Other

Part B: Look for the following types of existing information that already exist in your community and help to tell the story of your creative community. (It might be helpful to physically collect these types of pieces and create a collage of information for your own use.)

Activity guides
Art work
Audio tapes
Biographies
Books
Brochures
Business cards
Business Histories
Classroom curricula
□ Crafts
Flyers
Information about community groups
Information about community traditions
Media coverage
Pamphlets
☐ Photographs
Posters
Programs catalogs
Programs from events
Promotion
Rack Cards
Stories
Study guides
Videos
Walking Tour InformationBrochures or Audio

Part C: Using the lists created above, create a Master List identifying assets and types of info available for them.

Asset/Type of Information Available: EX: XYZ Arts Festival—dates, hours, flyer, website EX: Regional History Museum—building open to public –days and hours, website, newsletter

Section 3: Assess your Creative Community's Assets (Parts A, B, C)

Part A: What are the strongest aspects of your creative community (i.e. lots of creative businesses, outstanding natural assets, strong organizations)?

Part B: What is lacking in your creative community (i.e. are there parts of story not told by existing assets and information—a particular culture group that has played a part but is not represented; is it difficult for people to find information about local creative businesses?)

Part C: Are existing assets that do tell the story available, accessible and obvious? (hours, readiness for visitors, available to the public--physically or by other means such as websites, printed information, etc.)

Section 4: Summarize the self-study findings and Create a Short Community Profile

Creating a Community Profile can help you see your community's needs and resources more clearly. It can also become the basis for cultural programming grounded in local culture. Your Community Profile might consist of the following:

- An introduction, describing your creative community. This can be a bit longer version of the description provided in Section 1 as well as including information from Section 3.
- A description of the place, including landscapes and neighborhoods.
- A brief summary of community history, including recent demographics, and information on any culture groups that are part of the story
- A description of the current economic and social conditions, as well as an understanding of the local political environment, and how these can support your creative community's efforts moving forward.
- An inventory of artists, local experts, cultural organizations, groups, and events based on the information compiled in Section 2

Thanks to Maine's Cultural Resources, Inc. Cultural Assessment tools "Sensing Place: A Guide to Community Culture, and Creative Communities Institute © for many of the ideas included in this cultural assessment.