

Nonprofit Arts & Cultural Administration

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Differences between American and European Arts Organizations

SUMMARY

	THE USA	EUROPE
Funding	<p>Organizations are largely reliant on private donations and investments.</p> <p>Private funding is much more frequent than in Europe</p> <p>Funds are given to projects that are focused on generating revenue and profit</p>	<p>Many for-profit arts organizations are funded through local or regional government grants</p> <p>Funding model is much more diverse, and public sources of funding are the most important</p> <p>Funds are given to projects that are intended to have a positive social impact</p>
Scope of activities	The focus is often on one specific activity, such as theater, music, or dance	Usually, a much broader focus, with a greater emphasis on providing a range of cultural experiences
Marketing approach	The focus is typically on direct marketing, such as advertising and promotions.	There is often a greater emphasis on providing interactive experiences and cultivating relationships with audiences
Attitude towards arts etc.	<p>Art has been more geared towards practicality and value, with a focus on realism and useful objects.</p> <p>Art has traditionally been more conservative in nature, with more focus on realism and beauty.</p> <p>Classical music has a much more niche appeal, and is considered something of a 'highbrow' pursuit. It is often seen as an elitist type of music, and is not as widely</p>	<p>European art has often been more experimental, unconcerned with practicality, and valued for its creativity and unique expression.</p> <p>Art has often been more focused on experimentation and abstract expression.</p> <p>Classical music has been part of their culture for centuries, and is highly regarded as an art form.</p>

	appreciated as more popular genres of music.	
Policies	<p>More competitive environment</p> <p>Labor and environmental regulations not always applicable</p> <p>rely heavily on volunteers</p>	<p>Labor and environmental regulations applicable</p> <p>Few volunteers, paid employees.</p>
Languages	One Language!!	<p>There are over 200 languages spoken in Europe, with 24 of them being official languages. Of these, the most widely spoken languages include English, German, Spanish, French, Italian, Russian, Polish, and Dutch.</p> <p>But, having a large variety of languages allows for a greater range of artistic expression.</p>
Mobility, Transport, housing	<p>More standardized approach, with venues like concert halls and performing arts centers hosting regular performances</p> <p>The mobility of performers is often reliant upon subsidized funding, such as grants or scholarships, which can be difficult to obtain.</p>	<p>Greater emphasis on smaller-scale, more localized performances. These events often take place in unique settings such as temples, churches, and local galleries, offering a more intimate experience for the audience</p> <p>Due to the diverse cultural landscape of Europe, there is often more opportunity for collaboration between different disciplines and genres</p> <p>The European Union consists of many countries with varying laws, regulations, and languages which make touring more complicated due to extra documentation or permits. Some outermost regions of the European Union, such as the Azores and Madeira in Portugal, or the Canary Islands in Spain, can have additional restrictions</p>

		due to their unique geographical locations.
Non-profit – for-profit	<p>Funding: Non-profit arts organizations in Europe and the USA tend to rely on public and philanthropic support, while for-profit companies rely primarily on private or corporate investments.</p> <p>Structure: Non-profit arts organizations are usually structured as foundations with a board of directors, while for-profit companies are structured as limited liability companies with a single investor or a group of investors.</p> <p>Purpose: Non-profit arts organizations typically focus on providing educational opportunities, promoting art and culture, and/or supporting the community, while for-profit companies focus on generating profits for their shareholders.</p>	
	<p>In the USA, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) dictates the rules and regulations for the non-profit sector.</p> <p>Non-profits in the USA are typically focused on promoting a social cause or advocating for a particular standpoint,</p>	<p>In Europe, the rules and regulations for non-profits vary from country to country.</p> <p>Non-profits may be focused on a variety of activities, including research and service delivery</p>
Equity and gender questions	<p>All-female ensembles</p> <p>Marin Alsop of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra (now RSO Vienna)</p>	<p>Greater emphasis on creating gender-balanced orchestras</p> <p>Simone Young of the Hamburg State Opera</p>

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