

Jurisdictional profiles

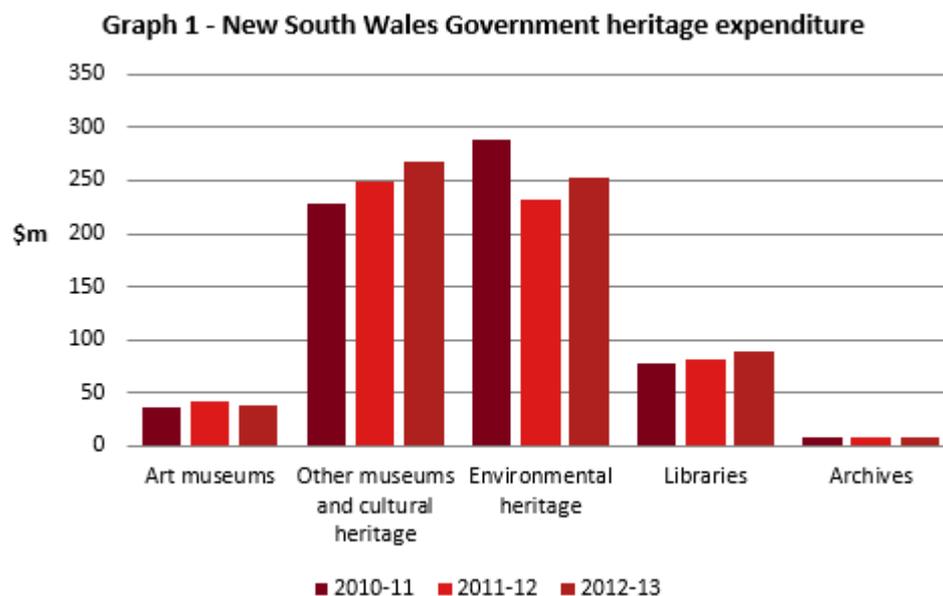
New South Wales

Please note updates to the data presented in this profile are available in the data tables at [Cultural Data Online](#).

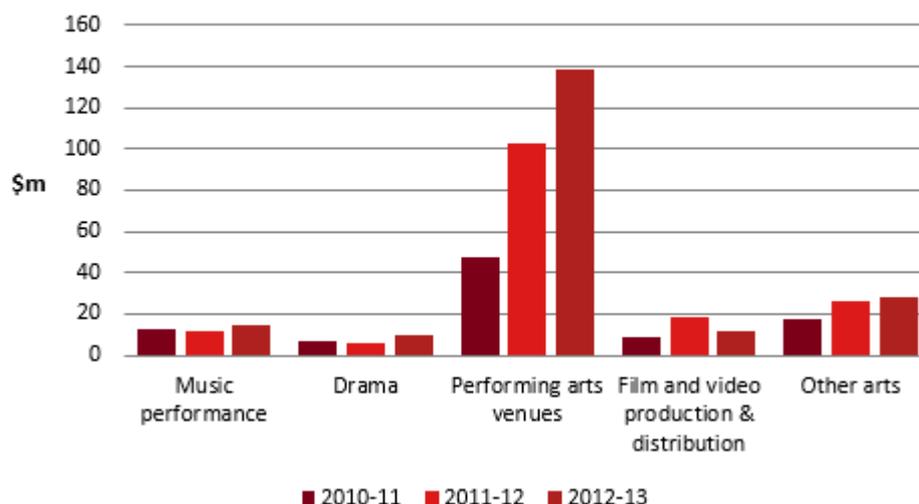
Cultural Funding by Government, 2012-13

The below commentary presents an overview of expenditure on cultural activities funded by Government, based on results from the Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4183.0) collection conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Refer to **Table 1.1** in spreadsheets.

- In 2012-13, total cultural expenditure was \$899.8m or 27% of all state and territory governments funding.
- The 2012-13 expenditure represents an increase of 10% over the \$815.2m expenditure in 2011-12, and a 9% increase over the 2009-10 high.
- Recurrent expenses accounted for 70% of cultural expenditure.
- The per person expenditure estimate was \$122.30.
- In contrast to the previous year, expenditure on Heritage activities rose 7% to \$657.4m. Increases were seen almost universally across all areas of heritage expenditure, with the exception of Art museums which fell by 6.2% to \$39.2m. Refer to **Graph 1** below.
- Expenditure for Arts activities rose 19% to \$242.4m. This increase in Arts expenditure was largely driven by the category of Performing arts venues, up \$35.7m to \$138.3m (25.8%), and accounting for 15% of total Arts activities expenditure. Other categories contributing on a smaller scale were Drama (\$3.4m), Music performance (\$3.2m), Multimedia (\$1.2m), and Radio and television services (\$1.1m). Refer to Graph 2 below.



**Graph 2 - New South Wales
Government arts expenditure, By selected categories**



Participation in Cultural Activities by Children, 2012

This commentary outlines data from the 2012 Survey of Children’s Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities ([cat. no. 4901.0](#)) conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to present an overview of children aged 5-14 years and their interaction with the cultural sector. Refer to **Tables 2.1 – 2.7** in spreadsheets.

- In the 12 months to April 2012, 36% (318,400) of children in New South Wales participated in at least one of five organised cultural activities outside of school hours.
- Playing a musical instrument was the most popular organised activity with 20% of children in New South Wales involved. By comparison, 16% were involved in dancing, 6% in organised art and craft and 4% were involved in singing and drama.
- When compared with the national participation rates, children in New South Wales had slightly higher rates of participation for playing a musical instrument and dancing whilst singing was comparatively less popular. Participation rates for the remaining activities were similar.
- Almost half of all girls (47%) in New South Wales participated in at least one organised cultural activity compared with only a quarter of boys (24%).
- The most popular activities for girls were dancing and playing a musical instrument with 125,800 (29%) and 94,500 (22%) participants respectively. Almost all girls (95%) who participated in dancing took lessons in the 12 months prior to interview. The proportion of boys who participated in dancing and received formal dance instruction was slightly lower at 85%.
- For boys the most popular activity was playing a musical instrument attracting 81,000 (18%) participants with four out of every five (81%) receiving lessons. A similar proportion (78%) of girls who played a musical instrument received lessons.
- Children aged 9-11 years were more likely to play a musical instrument (24%) than children aged 5-8 years (16%). Conversely those aged 5-8 years had higher rates of participation in dancing (20%) and organised art and craft (8%) than children in the 12-14 years age group with participation rates of 11% and 4% respectively.
- In New South Wales, children who played a musical instrument and those involved in dancing spent, on average, four hours engaged in these pursuits in the last two weeks of school prior to interview. Most of the participants engaged in these activities reported durations of two hours or less although 11% of those playing musical instruments and 8% of those dancing did so for ten hours or more.
- Those involved in singing and organised art and craft spent between two and three hours, on average, undertaking these activities. Both estimates were below the national average.

Participation in Cultural Activities by Adults, 2013-14

This commentary uses data from the Cultural Participation survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics ([cat. no. 4921.0](#)) to present an overview of people aged 15 years and over and their interaction with the cultural sector via participation in a selection of cultural activities. Refer to **Tables 3.1 – 3.3** in spreadsheets.

- More than a quarter (26% or 1.5 million people) of the population aged 15 years and over living in New South Wales participated in at least one cultural activity in the 12 months prior to interview. The rate of participation for New South Wales was slightly lower than the national rate of 27%.
- New South Wales females participated in selected cultural activities at a higher rate than males (30% and 22% respectively). Nationally, the rates of participation for females were 30% and 24% for males.
- Almost one third (32%) of 15-24 year olds in New South Wales participated in selected cultural activities. Participation rates showed a general decline with age, with just under one quarter (23%) of persons 65 years and over participating. This trend was consistent with the national picture.
- Of those born overseas, one in three (33%) from main English speaking countries participated in a cultural activity of event, compared to just over one in five (22%) from non-main English speaking countries.
- Over half of participants (866,400 people or 56%) participated in one activity, around a quarter (359,400 people or 23%) participated in two activities and one in ten (159,900 or 10%) participated in three activities.
- The most popular cultural activities in New South Wales were jewellery making, textile, paper or wood crafts and sculpting, painting, drawing or cartooning (including digital pieces) with participation rates of 8.8% and 7.9% respectively.
- Rates of participation in New South Wales closely followed those at the national level across the majority of cultural activities.

Employment in Cultural Occupations and Industries, 2011 Census

This commentary presents ABS data on employed persons 15 years and over from the Employment in Culture publication ([cat. no. 6273.0](#)) on selected cultural occupations and industries from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. The selection of 'cultural' occupations and industries in this instance were aligned with the occupation and industry classification of the Australian Culture and Leisure Classification (ACLC - Second edition [cat. no. 4902.0](#)). Refer to **Tables 4.1 – 4.13** in spreadsheets.

Cultural Employment over time – 2006 and 2011

- In the 2011 Census there were 109,853 persons employed in a cultural occupation in New South Wales, an increase of 9% from the 101,036 persons reported in the 2006 Census. Whilst increases were recorded across all three broad occupation groups (i.e. heritage occupations, arts occupations and other cultural occupations), growth in employment within the arts occupations was the main driver.
- Encompassing occupations such as graphic designers, web developers, advertising specialists and web designers, the number of persons employed collectively as design workers increased by 4,714 (22%) between 2006 and 2011. Similarly, the number of persons employed as performing arts support workers and architects and urban planners grew strongly with increases of 1,947 persons (28%) and 1,231 persons (12%) respectively.
- Offsetting the growth was a fall in the number of persons employed as printing workers. Incorporating occupations such as printing machinists, graphic pre-press trade workers and printers' assistants, there were 2,374 fewer persons employed in 2011, down 22%.
- In the 2011 Census there were 136,081 persons employed in a cultural industry in New South Wales, an increase of 5% from the 129,134 persons reported in the 2006 Census. As was the case for occupations, this increase was driven by growth of employment within the arts group.
- The industry with the largest increase between the 2006 and 2011 Census' was creative artists, musicians, writers and performers with 3,153 (59%) more persons employed. Reflecting movements in the occupations highlighted previously, the other specialised design services and advertising

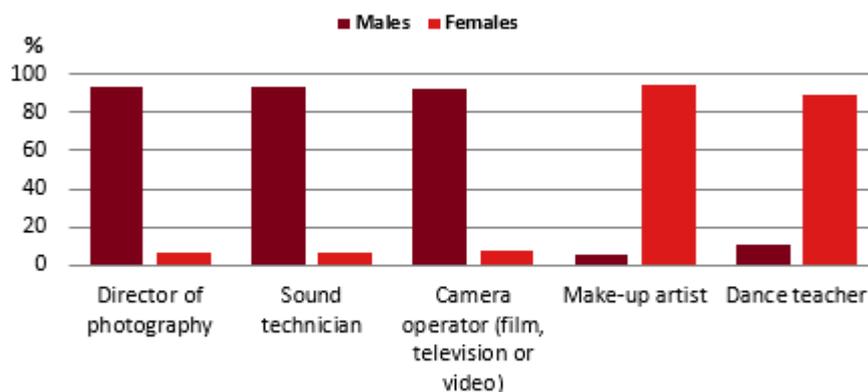
services industries also experienced strong growth with increases of 2,364 persons (36%) and 2,316 persons (20%) respectively.

- The printing industry experienced the largest decline between the two Census periods with 2,740 fewer persons employed in 2011, a fall of 21%. Significant decreases were also recorded in newspaper and book retailing, and video and other electronic media rental with falls of 1,384 (down 14%) persons and 1,267 (down 36%) persons respectively.

Cultural Occupations by Sex and Age

- Of persons employed in cultural occupations in New South Wales, 58,662 (53%) were male and 51,191 (47%) were female. There were also more males than females employed in cultural occupations nationally.
- The cultural occupations with the largest proportions of males were director of photography (93%), sound technician (93%), camera operator (film, television or video) (92%), printing machinist (91%) and musical instrument maker or repairer (90%). The same cultural occupations had the largest proportion of males nationally. Refer to **Graph 3** below.
- The cultural occupations with the largest proportion of females were make-up artist (94%), dance teacher (private tuition) (89%), library assistant, visual merchandiser (both 86%) and fashion designer (85%). The same cultural occupations had the largest proportion of females nationally. Refer to **Graph 3** below.
- Persons aged 15 to 24 years made up 10% of persons employed in cultural occupations in New South Wales, which was consistent with the national average. The cultural occupations with the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years were design workers (3,243) and other arts support workers (1,700). These two occupations represented 44% of persons aged 15 to 24 years employed in cultural occupations in New South Wales, compared with 42% nationally.
- Persons aged 55 years and over accounted for 17% of those employed in cultural occupations, similar to the national average. The cultural occupations with the largest proportion of persons aged 55 years and over were civil celebrant (66%), antique dealer (58%), potter or ceramic artist and historian (both 51%).

Graph 3 - Persons employed in selected cultural occupations^{(a)(b)}, New South Wales, 2011



(a) In their main job in the week prior to Census night
 (b) Persons aged 15 years and over

Cultural Occupations by Other Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 109,853 persons employed in cultural occupations in New South Wales, 31% (33,614) were born overseas. Of these, 59% (19,743) originated from a non-main English speaking country, compared with 53% nationally.
- Of all migrants employed in cultural occupations, 27% were design workers. In comparison 24% of all persons employed in cultural occupations were design workers. The cultural occupations with the largest number of employed persons born overseas were graphic designer (3,155), architect (2,201), minister of religion (1,825), web developer (1,286) and media producer (excluding video) (1,163).

- The cultural occupations with the largest proportions of persons in New South Wales that were born overseas were translator (89%) and interpreter (82%). Only 8% of motion picture projectionists were born overseas.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 1% (864) of all persons employed in cultural occupations for their main job in New South Wales. The cultural occupations employing the most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were social professionals (nec) (74), park ranger (50), minister of religion (36), graphic designer (32), dance teacher and library assistant (both 25).
- The cultural occupations with the largest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were park ranger (12%) and community arts worker (9%).
- Of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples employed in cultural occupations, 10% worked as built, collectable and environmental heritage workers compared with 3% of all persons in New South Wales. This category includes park rangers, zookeepers and gallery and museum workers and other occupations. By contrast, 13% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples worked as design workers compared with 24% of all persons in New South Wales.
- Of all persons employed in cultural occupations as their main job in New South Wales, 46% received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week. In comparison, 43% of all persons employed in cultural occupations nationally received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week. Some 13% of those employed in cultural occupations in New South Wales received a gross weekly income between \$600 and \$799, another 13% received between \$800 and \$999, 11% received between \$400 and \$599, and 4% received between \$200 and \$299.
- Nearly a quarter (22%) of dance teachers (private tuition) received a gross weekly income of less than \$200 per week. In contrast, a large proportion of environmental managers (91%) received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week.
- The cultural occupations with the largest number of persons receiving a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week were graphic designer (4,313), followed by architect (3,709) and media producer (excluding video) (3,108).
- In 2011, 64% (70,066) of persons employed in cultural occupations as their main job in New South Wales were working at least 35 hours per week, while 12% (13,695) reported that they worked between 1 and 15 hours, and 10% (10,686) between 16 and 24 hours.
- The majority of persons employed in cultural occupations lived in the Greater Sydney area (86,644), compared with 23,037 persons living in the rest of the state.

Cultural Industries by Sex and Age

- Of those employed in New South Wales in the week prior to the 2011 Census, 136,081 (4%) persons reported their main occupation in a cultural industry. Of those employed in a cultural industry, 68,974 (51%) were employed in a non-cultural occupation.
- The cultural industries that employed the most persons were advertising services (13,941), architectural services (10,407), printing (10,292) and religious services (9,283). These cultural industries also employed the largest number of persons nationally.
- Of all persons employed in cultural industries in Australia, 38% resided in New South Wales. This state had the largest proportion of persons employed in internet publishing and broadcasting nationally, employing 71% of all persons in that industry. In contrast, 25% of persons employed in the libraries and archives industry nationally resided in New South Wales.
- More males (69,647) than females (66,434) were employed in cultural industries in New South Wales. There were also more males than females employed in cultural industries nationally.
- Cultural industries employing large proportions of males were music and other sound recording activities (82%) and printing and nature reserves and conservation parks operation (both 68%). The same cultural industries had the largest proportions of males nationally.
- Cultural industries employing the largest proportions of females were libraries and archives (74%), arts education (73%) and book publishing (65%). The same cultural industries had the largest proportions of females nationally.
- Persons aged 15 to 24 years made up 14% of all persons employed in cultural industries in New South Wales. Cultural industries with the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years were newspaper and book retailing (2,127) and motion picture exhibition (1,954). These two cultural industries also employed the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years nationally.
- The cultural industries with the most persons aged 55 years and over in New South Wales were religious services (2,928) architectural services (2,207), printing (2,038) and newspaper and book

retailing (1,980). These cultural industries also had the largest number of employed persons aged 55 years and over nationally.

- The cultural industry with the largest proportion of persons aged 55 years and over in New South Wales, was funeral, crematorium and cemetery services (34%), which was also the same industry with the largest proportion of persons aged 55 years and over nationally.

Cultural Industries by Other Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 136,081 persons employed in cultural industries in New South Wales, 40,666 (30%) were born overseas. More than half of these were from a non-main English speaking country (23,117).
- The cultural industries with the most employed persons born overseas were advertising services (5,138), printing (4,208), architectural services (3,580), religious services (3,078) and other specialised design services (2,709).
- The cultural industry with the largest proportion of persons born overseas was reproduction of recorded media (55%). Video and other electronic media rental had the smallest proportion of persons born overseas (12%).
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 1% (1,111) of all persons employed in cultural industries in New South Wales. The cultural industries employing the most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were nature reserves and conservation parks operation (165), creative artists, musicians, writers and performers (96), religious services (85), printing (81) and newspaper and book retailing (75).
- The cultural industry employing the largest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was nature reserves and conservation parks operation (8%).
- Of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples employed in a cultural industry, 15% were employed in nature reserves and conservation parks operation compared with 2% of total persons in New South Wales. In contrast, 5% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples employed in a cultural industry were employed in advertising services and 2% in architectural services compared with 10% and 8% of total persons respectively.
- Of all persons employed in cultural industries as their main job in New South Wales, 44% received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week. In comparison, 39% of all persons employed in cultural industries nationally received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week.
- Some 41% of persons employed in video and other electronic media rental received a gross weekly income of less than \$200 per week. In contrast, a large proportion of internet publishing and broadcasting managers (75%) received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week.
- In the week prior to the 2011 Census, 33% of those employed in cultural industries worked part-time (between 1 and 34 hours per week).

Cultural and Creative Industry Business Counts, 2014-15

The cultural and creative industry business counts were drawn from the ABS Counts of Australian Businesses ([cat. no. 8165.0](#)) comprised of actively trading businesses in the Australian economy. The cultural and creative industry component was selected on the basis of the industry coverage and classification used in the ABS Cultural and Creative Activity Satellite Accounts, 2008-09, ([cat. no. 5271.0](#)), which includes 43 ANZSIC codes. Refer to **Tables 5.1 – 5.2** in spreadsheets.

- At June 2015, the number of actively trading New South Wales cultural and creative businesses had fallen by 385 to 61,611 (1% fall) from the June 2014 total of 61,996. This fall was in line with what was experienced at the national level.
- At June 2015, Computer System Design and Related Services were by far the most common cultural and creative industry class, contributing 30% (18,581) of all cultural and creative businesses in NSW. Over half of these were non-employing and over 45% had between 1-19 employees. While the majority of the remaining businesses in this class employed 20-199 employees, 25 employed 200 or more employees.
- Other Specialised Design Services and Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers were the next most common cultural and creative industry classes in New South Wales, making up 8.6% and 7.5% of the total respectively (5,321 and 4,649 businesses).

Cultural Attendance, 2013-14

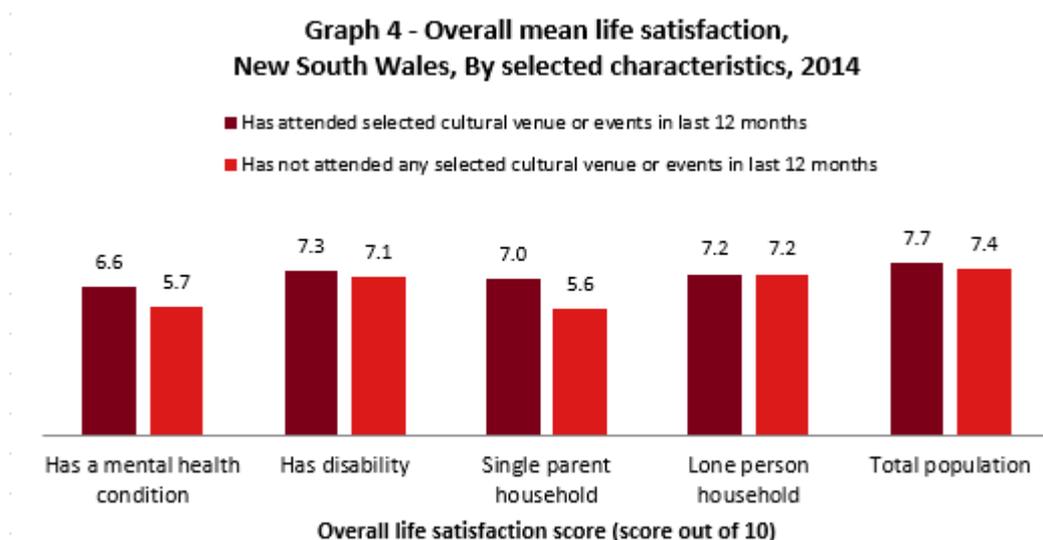
This commentary uses data from the Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, Australia, 2013-14 survey (cat. no. 4114.0) conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics which provides estimates of people aged 15 years and over who attended a range of cultural venues and events in the 12 months prior to interview. Refer to **Table 6.1** in spreadsheets.

- In 2013-14, 85% of people in New South Wales attended at least one cultural venue or event. This is in line with the national attendance rate.
- In 2013-14, over two thirds of people (64%) in New South Wales attended a Cinema. In comparison, around one third of people attended Botanic gardens (35%), Zoological parks and aquariums (32%) and Libraries (32%).
- In respect to cultural events, one in three (33%) people in New South Wales attended Popular music concerts, while one in six (17%) attended Other performing arts events. Nationally, the attendance rates for cultural events closely followed the same pattern.

Cultural Attendance and Disadvantage, 2014

This commentary was produced based on data collected from the 2014 General Social Survey (cat. no. 4159.0), conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The purpose of the collection is to provide an understanding of the multi-dimensional nature of relative advantage and disadvantage across populations. Key factors influencing an individual's social inclusion were collected, including cultural attendance data. Data was collected from persons aged 15 years and over. Refer to **Tables 7.1 – 7.5** in spreadsheets.

- In 2014, 88% of couple families with children in New South Wales attended a cultural venue or event compared to 79% for Lone person households.
- Ninety six percent of people in New South Wales with a highest non-school qualification of a Bachelor degree or higher attended a cultural venue or event compared to 88% for Certificate level or Diploma and 76% for No non-school qualification.
- In 2014, mean overall life satisfaction for people in New South Wales was higher across all but one selected characteristic (Couple only families) for those who had attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months. This was particularly true for persons in single-parent families (7.0 compared to 5.6) and those with a mental illness (6.6 compared to 5.7). Refer to **Graph 4** below.
- Of those who did not attend selected cultural venues or events in the last 12 months, the most common barrier for attendance was a lack of interest or need. Over half (55%) of people who did not visit a museum or art gallery gave this as the main reason. No time and Cost were typically the next most common barriers to attendance across the various cultural venues or events.



Cultural Attendance and Disability, 2012

This commentary was based on data collected in the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, 2012 ([cat. no. 4430.0](#)), designed to measure the prevalence of disability in Australia and provide a profile of those with disability, their carer's and older people. Refer to **Table 8.1** in spreadsheets.

- In 2012, for people aged 5-64 years with disability in New South Wales, just over half (52%) had visited a movie, concert, theatre or performing arts event in the last 12 months, a little under a third (30%) had visited a public library and roughly a fifth (22%) had visited a museum or art gallery.
- For people aged 65 years and over with disability, a third (33%) had visited a movie, concert, theatre or performing arts event in the last 12 months, a quarter (25%) had visited a public library and a sixth (16%) had visited a museum or art gallery.
- For persons employed in cultural and creative occupations in New South Wales, around 17,500 have disability or around 9%. This proportion is in line with the national level.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Involvement in Cultural Activities, 2014-15

Commentary below details relevant results of the 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey ([cat. no. 4714.0](#)). The purpose of this survey is to bring together a wide range of information to link across areas of social concern including cultural involvement. The population of reference are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over. Refer to **Table 9.1** in spreadsheets.

- In 2014-15, 62%, or around 85,900 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in New South Wales were involved in selected cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in the last 12 months. This proportion is in line with the national level.
- Almost twice as many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were involved with NAIDOC week activities, than Sports carnivals (40% and 23% respectively).
- Just over one in ten (12%) were involved in 'Ceremonies'.
- An estimated 4% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in New South Wales receive income from selected cultural activities.