

## Jurisdictional profiles

### Queensland

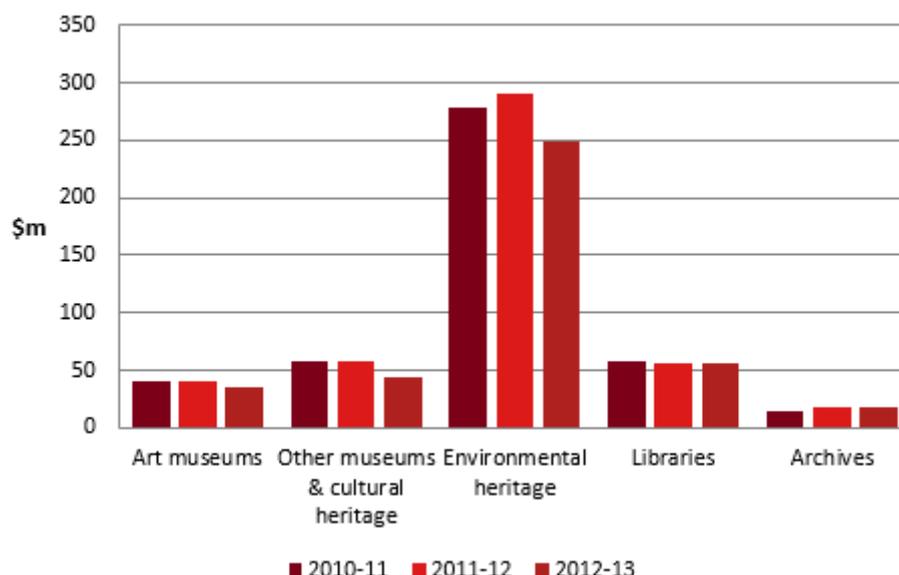
Please note updates to the data presented in this profile are available in the data tables at [Cultural Data Online](#).

### Cultural Funding by Government, 2012-13

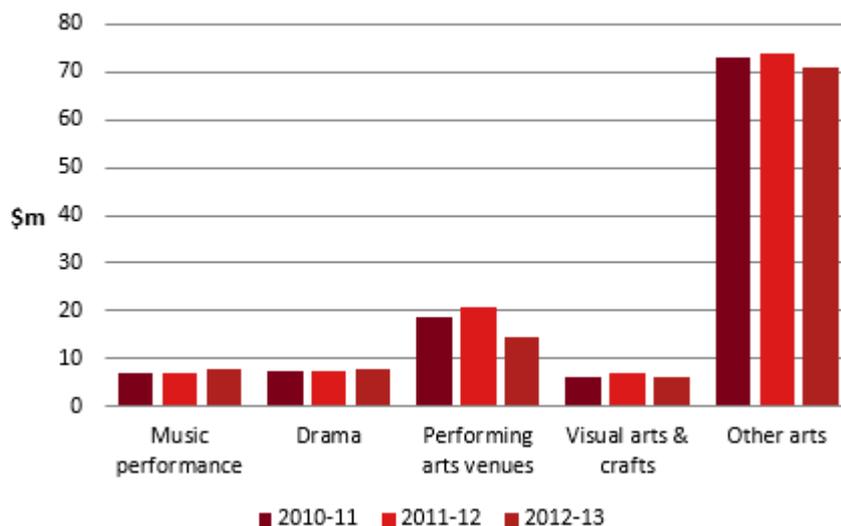
The below commentary presents an overview of expenditure on cultural activities funded by Government, based on results from the Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4183.0) collection conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Refer to **Table 1.1** in spreadsheets.

- In 2012-13, cultural expenditure funded by the Queensland Government was \$534.8m or 16% of the cultural expenditure funded by all state and territory governments.
- Total cultural expenditure funded by the Queensland Government has fluctuated over the previous six years, with the highest estimate of \$608.2m recorded in 2011-12. The 2012-13 estimate is the lowest in the series (\$534.8m), 12% lower than the high recorded the previous year.
- Recurrent expenses accounted for almost 94% of the Queensland Government cultural expenditure.
- The 2012-13 per person expenditure equates to \$115.90.
- The estimate of expenditure for Heritage activities fell 14% (\$63m) to \$401.2m in 2012-13. This fall was due to decreases in expenditure on Environmental heritage (\$42.5m), Other museums and cultural heritage (\$14.2m) and Art museums (\$6.6m). Refer to **Graph 1** below.
- Similarly, the estimate of expenditure for Arts activities fell by 7.2% (\$10.4m) to \$133.6m in 2012-13. Proportionally, the largest contributor to this decrease was the fall in Performing arts venue expenditure by \$6.3m (down 30%), over 30% less than the allocated funding the previous year. Other categories contributing to this decrease were Other Arts (\$3.1m), Design (\$1.2m) and Visual arts and crafts (\$0.8m). Refer to **Graph 2** below.

**Graph 1 - Queensland Government heritage expenditure**



**Graph 2 - Queensland 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, 33% (196,600) of children aged 5-14 years in Queensland 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 17% of children in Queensland involved. By comparison, 13% were involved in dancing, 7% in organised art and craft, and 6% in drama and singing.
- When compared with the national participation rates, children in Queensland had a slightly higher rate of participation for drama whilst dancing and playing a musical instrument were comparatively less popular. Participation rates for the remaining activities were similar.
- In Queensland, girls (43%) were more likely to have participated in at least one organised cultural activity than boys (24%).
- The most popular activities for girls were dancing and playing a musical instrument with 66,100 (23%) and 52,400 (18%) participants respectively. Almost all girls (94%) 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 82%.
- For boys the most popular activity was playing a musical instrument attracting 47,200 (16%) participants with almost three quarters (74%) receiving formal tuition. The proportion of girls who played a musical instrument and received lessons was slightly lower at 66%.
- Playing a musical instrument was comparatively more popular for children in the older age groups with the rate of participation increasing from 8% for those aged 5-8 years to 25% and 21% for those aged 9-11 years and 12-14 years respectively. Similarly drama was more appealing to those aged 12-14 years (9%) than those aged 5-8 years (2%). Conversely participation in organised art and craft was lowest for those aged 12-14 years (4%).
- Children from couple families (36%) were more likely to have participated in at least one of the organised cultural activities than those from single parent families (24%).
- In Queensland, children involved in dancing spent, on average, almost six hours engaged in this activity in the last two weeks of school prior to interview with this estimate more than an hour above the national average. More than half (55%) of the participants reported durations of two hours or less with a further 22% participating in this activity for between three and four hours. Approximately one in eight dancers (12%) participated for ten hours or more.

- By comparison, children who played a musical instrument and those involved in organised art and craft activities and singing spent between three and four hours, on average, engaged in these pursuits.

## 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.

- Nearly one in four (24% or 895,000 people) Queenslanders aged 15 years and over participated in at least one cultural activity in the 12 months prior to interview. The rate of participation for Queensland was slightly lower than the national rate of 27%.
- Queensland females participated in selected cultural activities at a higher rate than males (28% and 21% respectively). Nationally, the rates of participation for females were 30% and 24% for males.
- Thirty one percent (31%) of 15-24 year olds in Queensland participated in selected cultural activities. Participation rates showed a general decline with age, with 22% of persons 65 years and over participating.
- Of those born overseas, more than one in four (28%) from main English speaking countries participated in a cultural activity of event, compared to one in five (20%) from non-main English speaking countries.
- Nearly a quarter (24%) of Queensland participants were employed, while over one third (35%) were unemployed.
- Over half of participants (510,400 people or 57%) participated in one activity, one in five (189,000 people or 21%) participated in two activities and one in ten (98,400 or 11%) participated in three activities.
- Rates of participation in Queensland 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

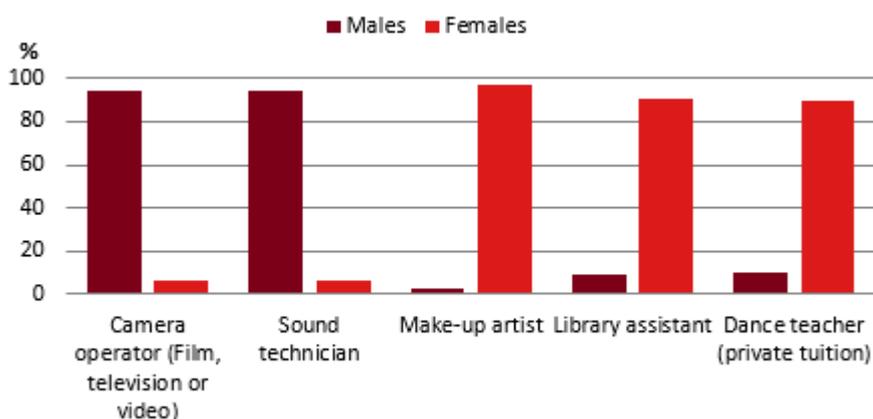
- In the 2011 Census there were 52,354 persons employed in a cultural occupation in their main job in Queensland, an increase of 9% from the 47,884 persons reported in the 2006 Census. Whilst increases were recorded across all three broad occupation groups (i.e. heritage occupations, arts occupations and other cultural occupations), growth in employment within the arts occupations was the main driver.
- Encompassing occupations such as graphic designers, web designers and web developers, the number of persons employed collectively as design workers increased by 1,652 persons (17%) between 2006 and 2011. Similarly, the number of persons employed as architects and urban planners grew strongly with an increase of 1,144 persons (19%). Smaller increases occurred across most of the remaining arts occupations.
- Offsetting the growth was a fall in the number of persons employed as printing workers. Incorporating occupations such as printers' assistants and graphic pre-press trade workers, there were 1,137 fewer persons employed in 2011 (down 23%). There was also a decrease in the number of performing artists and music composers, down 187 persons or 6%.

- In 2011 Census there were 59,028 persons employed in a cultural industry in their main job in Queensland, an increase of 2% from the 57,878 persons reported in the 2006 Census. Unlike occupations, this increase was driven by growth in industries within the heritage grouping.
- The industry group with the largest increase between the 2006 and 2011 was heritage (27%), while the largest individual industry increase was recorded for the creative, artists, musicians, writers and performers industry (607 persons or 24%), which sits within the arts industry group.

### Cultural Occupations by Sex and Age

- Of persons employed in cultural occupations in Queensland, 27,684 (53%) were male and 24,670 (47%) were female. There were also more males than females employed in cultural occupations nationally.
- The cultural occupations employing 50 persons or more with the largest proportion of males were camera operators (film, television or video) (94%) and sound technicians (94%). Refer to **Graph 3** below.
- The cultural occupation with the largest proportion of females was make-up artists (97%). Females were noticeably predominant in the cultural occupations of library assistant (91%) and dance teacher (private tuition) (90%). Refer to **Graph 3** below.
- Persons aged 15 to 24 years made up 12% of all persons employed in cultural occupations in Queensland, which was above the national average of 10%. The cultural occupations with the highest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years in Queensland were graphic designer (635), music teacher (private tuition) (357), dance teacher (private tuition) (328) and architectural draftsman (309).
- Persons aged 55 years and over made up 18% of all persons employed in cultural occupations in Queensland, consistent with the national average. The cultural occupations with the highest number of persons aged 55 years and over were minister of religion (1,105), library assistant (647), architect, (492), librarian (483) and music teacher (private tuition) (378).
- Of the 52,354 persons employed in cultural occupations in Queensland, 25% (12,825) were born overseas. Of these, 40% (5,184) originated from a non-main English speaking country, compared with 53% nationally.

**Graph 3 - Persons employed in selected cultural occupations<sup>(a)(b)</sup>, Queensland, 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

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 2% (915) of all persons employed in cultural occupations for their main job in Queensland. The cultural occupations employing the highest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were park ranger (159), social professionals, nec (66), painter (visual arts) (62), library assistant (55) and arts professionals, nfd (40).
- The cultural occupations with the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland were actors, dancers and other entertainers, nfd (27%) and park ranger (20%).

- Of all persons employed in cultural occupations as their main job in Queensland, 38% (19,746) 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 16% of those employed in cultural occupations in Queensland received a gross weekly income of \$600 to \$799 per week, 5% received between \$200 and \$299, and 5% received less than \$200 per week.
- The cultural occupations in Queensland with the largest number of persons receiving a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week were urban and regional planners (1,977), followed by architect (1,694) and graphic designer (1,341).
- In 2011, 62% (32,371) of persons employed in cultural occupations in Queensland were working at least 35 hours per week, while 13% (6,725) reported that they worked between 1 and 15 hours, and 10% (5,183) between 16 and 24 hours.
- Approximately 88% of advertising specialists and 86% of environmental managers worked for 35 hours or more per week in 2011. Almost half of music teachers (private tuition) (47%) and civil celebrants (46%) worked for between 1 and 15 hours per week.
- A large proportion of those employed in the cultural occupations of multimedia specialist (84%) and architect (78%) lived in Greater Brisbane. However, a higher proportion of persons in the rest of Queensland were employed in the cultural occupations of park ranger (85%), potter or ceramic artist (75%), zookeeper (68%), painter (visual arts) (66%) and civil celebrant (64%).

### **Cultural Industries by Sex and Age**

- Unlike most other states and territories in Australia, more females (30,711) than males (28,317) were employed in cultural industries in Queensland.
- Cultural industries employing high proportions of females were libraries and archives (79%), arts education (78%), and newspaper and book retailing (69%).
- Cultural industries employing high proportions of males were music and other sound recording activities (90%), nature reserves and conservation parks operation (70%) and post-production services and other motion picture and video activities (67%).
- Of all persons employed in cultural industries in Queensland 18% were aged 15 to 24 years. Cultural industries with the highest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years were newspaper and book retailing (2,079), video and other electronic media rental (1,290), motion picture exhibition (1,010) and arts education (715).
- The cultural industries with the largest proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 years in Queensland were video and other electronic media rental (66%) and motion picture exhibition (60%).
- Persons aged 55 years and over also comprised 18% of all persons employed in cultural industries in Queensland. The cultural industries with the most persons aged 55 years and over were religious services (1,844), newspaper and book retailing (1,111), architectural services (1,082), printing (873) and newspaper publishing (751).
- The cultural industry with the largest proportion of persons aged 55 years and over in Queensland was funeral, crematorium and cemetery services (36%), 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 59,028 persons employed in cultural industries in Queensland, 13,250 (22%) were born overseas. Nearly two thirds of these were from main English speaking countries (8,442 persons or 64%).
- The cultural industries with the most employed persons born overseas were architectural services (1,649), religious services (1,424), printing (1,270), advertising services (1,216) and newspaper publishing (878).
- The cultural industry with the largest proportion of persons in Queensland that were born overseas was other publishing (except software, music and internet) (38%). In contrast, music publishing had the lowest proportion of persons born overseas (10%).
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 1% (815) of all persons employed in cultural industries in Queensland. The cultural industry employing the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was nature reserves and conservation parks operation (8%).

- The cultural industries employing the most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were nature reserves and conservation parks operation (130), creative artists, musicians, writers and performers (127), newspaper and book retailing (59), religious services (58) and radio broadcasting (47).
- Of all persons employed in cultural industries as their main job nationally, 39% received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week, whereas in Queensland, 31% received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week. Some 16% received a gross weekly income in the \$600 to \$799 range, 9% received less than \$200 and 7% received between \$200 and \$299.
- The cultural industries with the largest number of persons receiving a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week were architectural services (3,747), followed by newspaper publishing (1,919). The newspaper and book retailing industry had the largest number of persons receiving a gross weekly income of less than \$200 per week (1,233).
- Approximately 57% (33,538) of those employed in cultural industries as their main job in Queensland reported that they worked at least 35 hours per week, 17% (10,222) worked 1 to 15 hours per week, 11% (6,489) worked between 25 and 34 hours and 11% (6,218) between 16 and 24 hours.
- Approximately 78% of those employed in the post-production services and other motion picture and video activities industry in Queensland worked 35 hours or more in the week prior to the 2011 Census. In comparison, almost half (46%) of persons employed in the video and other electronic media rental industry worked between 1 and 15 hours, in the week before the Census.
- The majority of persons employed in the cultural industries of music publishing (92%), post-production services and other motion picture and video activities (77%), book and magazine wholesaling and performing arts operation (74%), and performing arts venue operation (71%) resided in Greater Brisbane.
- The cultural industries with the greatest proportions of persons living outside Greater Brisbane were cable and other subscription broadcasting, and zoological and botanic gardens operation (both 82%), nature reserves and conservation parks operation (71%), motion picture and video distribution, and radio broadcasting (both 60%).

## 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 Queensland cultural and creative businesses had fallen by 501 to 26,143 (2% fall) from the June 2014 total of 26,644. This fall was twice 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 nearly 30% (7,464) of all cultural and creative businesses in Queensland. Over half of these were non-employing and around 40% had between 1-19 employees. While the majority of the remaining businesses in this class employed 20-199 employees, 16 employed 200 or more employees.
- Architectural Services and Other Specialised Design Services were the next most common cultural and creative industry classes in Queensland, making up 9% and 8% of the total respectively (2,266 and 2,167 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 Queensland attended at least one cultural venue or event. The national attendance rate is 86%.

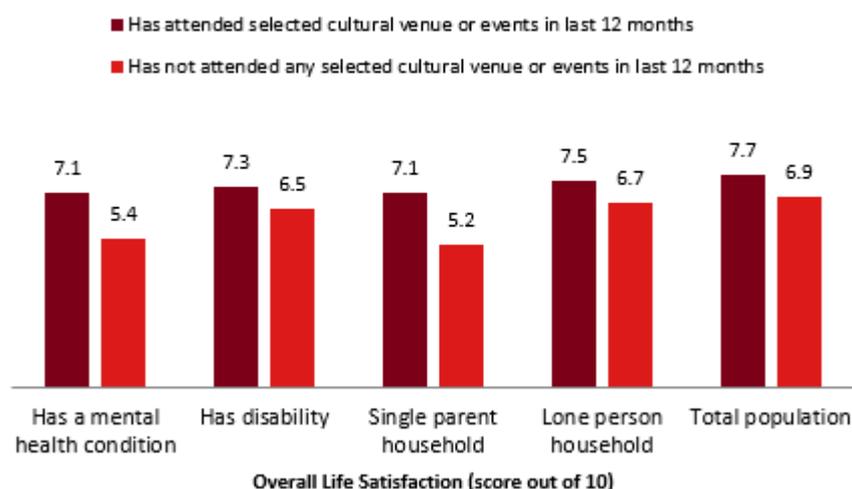
- In 2013-14, over two thirds of people (65%) in Queensland attended a Cinema. In comparison, just over one third of people attended Botanic gardens (37%) and Libraries (34%). Around one quarter attended Museums (27%) and Art galleries (25%).
- In respect to cultural events, twice as many Queenslanders attended Popular music concerts (30%) than Other performing arts and Musical and operas (14% respectively). Nationally, attendance rates for selected cultural events were consistently higher.

## 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, 87% of Queenslanders had attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months.
- Over this period, 93% of single parent families attended a cultural venue or event compared to 86% of Couple only families and 76% of Lone person households.
- Ninety eight percent of people in Queensland 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 82% for No non-school qualification.
- Ninety percent of Queenslanders in the major city of Brisbane attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months compared to 82% of those living in inner regional areas of Queensland.
- In 2014, the mean overall life satisfaction score (score out of 10) for Queenslanders who attended a cultural venue or event in the last 12 months was 7.7 compared to 6.9 for those who had not attended.
- The mean life satisfaction score for people in Queensland was higher across all selected characteristic for those who attended a cultural venue or event in the last 12 months. This was particularly true for persons in single parent families (7.1 compared to 5.2) and those with a mental health condition (7.1 compared to 5.4). 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 across selected cultural venues or events was a Lack of interest or need. For those who did not attend a public library or museum or art gallery in the last 12 months, over half (59% and 57% respectively) gave this as their main reason.
- No time, followed by Cost were typically the next most common barriers to attendance with the exception being for concert, theatre or other performing arts event where Cost was the second most common barrier after Not interested/no need.

**Graph 4 - Overall mean life satisfaction, Queensland, By selected characteristics, 2014**



## 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 Queensland, just over half (51%) 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 about a fifth (22%) had visited a museum or art gallery.
- For people aged 65 years and over with disability, 34% had visited a movie, concert, theatre or performing arts event in the last 12 months, 28% had visited a public library and 15% had visited a museum or art gallery.

## 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, 61%, or around 75,100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland were involved in selected cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in the last 12 months. This proportion is a little under the national level of 63%.
- Over three quarters (78%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living remotely in Queensland were involved in selected cultural events, ceremonies or organisations compared to just over half (56%) who live non-remotely.
- Over one third of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were involved in NAIDOC week activities and Funerals/sorry business (38% each respectively) more than twice as many as ceremonies (15%).
- Approximately 5% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland receive income from selected cultural activities.