

Jurisdictional profiles

South Australia

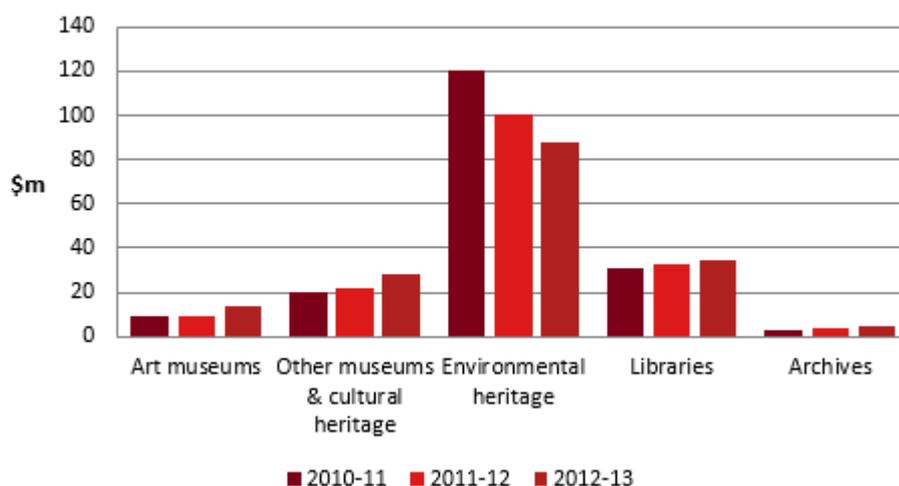
Please note updates to the data presented in this profile are available in the data tables at [Cultural Data Online](#).

Cultural Funding by Government, 2012-13

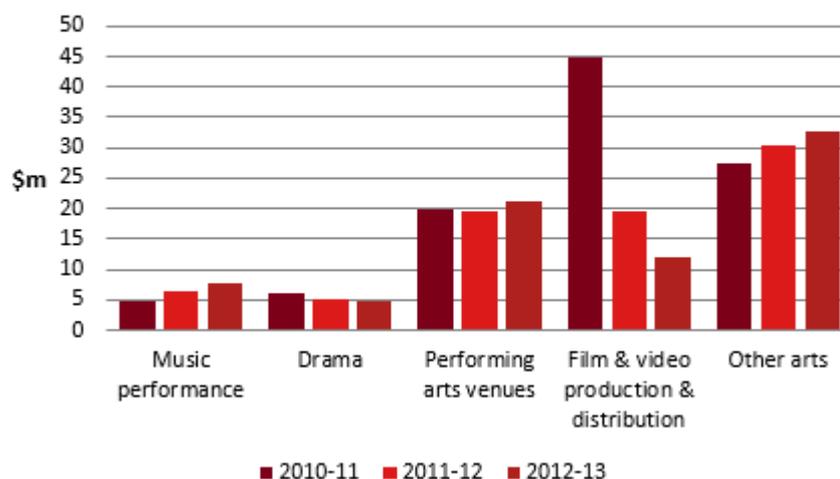
The below commentary presents an overview of expenditure on cultural activities funded by Government, based on results from the Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4183.0) collection conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Refer to **Table 1.1** in spreadsheets.

- In 2012-13, the estimate of cultural expenditure by the South Australian Government was \$261.5m or 8% of the cultural expenditure funded by all state and territory governments.
- Recurrent expenses accounted for 90% of South Australian Government cultural expenditure.
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the South Australian Government was \$157.30.
- SA government cultural expenditure has fluctuated over the previous six years with the highest estimate of \$296.3m recorded in 2010-11 and the lowest estimate of \$251.0m recorded in 2007-08. The expenditure for 2012-13 was only marginally lower than the previous year, down 0.2% and 12% lower than the 2010-11 high.
- The estimate of expenditure for Heritage activities in 2012-13 was essentially unchanged from the previous year at \$168.7m. However, the distribution of expenditure across categories over the period has changed. Small increases in expenditure funding were seen in four of the five categories, with a decrease in Environmental heritage expenditure of \$13.3m (13%) offsetting these increases. Refer to **Graph 1** below.
- Similarly, funding for Arts activities remained steady, showing a marginal fall of 0.5% to \$92.8m. A redistribution of expenditure across a number of categories occurred over this period, including increases to Other arts, Performing arts venues and Design of \$2.3m, \$1.6m and \$1.6m respectively. These increases were largely offset by a \$7.7m decrease in expenditure for Film and video production and distribution. Refer to **Graph 2** below.

Graph 1 - South Australian Government heritage expenditure



**Graph 2 - South Australian 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% (69,200) of children aged 5-14 years in South Australia 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 18% of children in South Australia involved. By comparison, 15% were involved in dancing, 8% in organised art and craft, 6% in singing, and 4% were involved in drama.
- When compared with the national participation rates, children in South Australia had slightly higher rates of participation for singing and organised art and craft, whilst drama was comparatively less popular. Participation rates for the remaining activities were similar.
- Half of all girls in South Australia participated in at least one organised cultural activity compared with less than a quarter of boys (22%).
- The most popular activities for girls were dancing and playing a musical instrument with 25,500 (27%) and 19,000 (20%) participants respectively. Almost all girls (97%) 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 lower at 79%.
- For boys the most popular activity was playing a musical instrument attracting 15,100 (15%) participants with almost three quarters (71%) receiving lessons. A similar proportion (74%) of girls who played a musical instrument received lessons.
- Survey results show that children aged 9-11 years reported higher rates of participation for playing a musical instrument (24%) and singing (9%) than those in other age groups. Children aged 5-8 years participated in dancing at double the rate of those in the 12-14 year age group (20% and 10% respectively).
- Children from couple families (39%) were more likely to have participated in at least one of the organised cultural activities than those from single parent families (24%).
- In South Australia, children who played a musical instrument spent just over five hours, on average, engaged in this activity in the last two weeks of school prior to interview with this estimate almost an hour above the national average. Most of the participants engaged in this activity reported durations of two hours or less.
- Those engaged in dancing and organised art and craft spent between two and three hours, on average, undertaking these activities.
- With the exception of playing a musical instrument, children in South Australia spent less time, on average, engaged in these cultural pursuits than 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.

- A quarter (25% or 330,000 people) of South Australians aged 15 years and over participated in at least one cultural activity in the 12 months prior to interview. The rate of participation for South Australia was slightly lower than the national rate of 27%.
- South Australian females participated in selected cultural activities at a higher rate than males (26% and 22% respectively). Nationally, the rates of participation for females were 30% and 24% for males.
- Almost one in three (31%) 15-24 year olds in South Australia participated in selected cultural activities. In comparison, one in five 35-44 year olds and 65 year olds and over participated (21% and 20% respectively).
- Of those born overseas, persons from main English speaking countries were almost twice as likely (30%) to have participated in a cultural activity or event than those from non-main English speaking countries (17%).
- Rates of participation were similar across all household compositions in South Australia and were generally lower than the national level.
- Over half of participants (198,000 people or 60%) participated in one activity, one in five (69,000 people or 21%) participated in two activities and one in ten (32,500 or 10%) participated in three activities.
- In 2013-14, the proportion of South Australian's participating were lower across the majority of selected cultural activities than the national level.

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

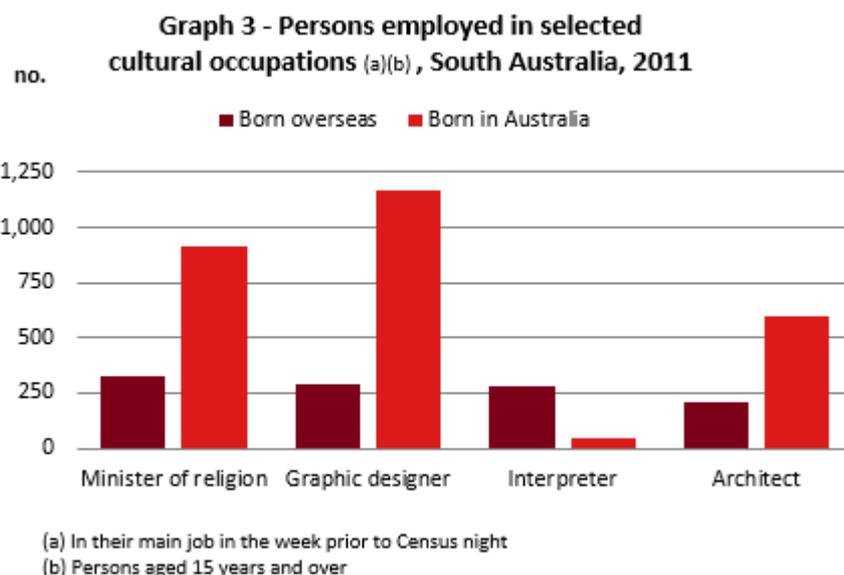
- In the 2011 Census there were 19,464 persons employed in a cultural occupation in South Australia, an increase of 4% from the 18,777 persons reported in the 2006 Census.
- Whilst increases were recorded across all three broad occupation groups (i.e. heritage occupations, arts occupations and other cultural occupations), growth in employment within the arts occupations (361 persons or 3%) and other cultural occupations were the main drivers (307 persons or 16%).
- Within the arts occupation group, the largest increases were reported for architects and urban planners (342 persons or 19%) and design workers (337 persons or 9%). The largest decrease was in printing workers, with 584 (down 24%) fewer persons between 2006 and 2011.
- Within the other cultural occupations group, the number of interpreters grew from 185 to 341 between 2006 and 2011, an increase of 84%.
- In the 2011 Census there were 21,147 persons employed in a cultural industry in South Australia, a decrease of 676 (down 3%) from the 21,823 persons reported in the 2006 Census.
- At the broad level, increases were recorded in the heritage industry group (18%) and other culture industry group (3%); however a decrease of 5% occurred in the larger arts industry group.
- The industry with the largest increase between the 2006 and 2011 Census' was architectural services with 310 (19%) more persons. Increases were also recorded in the creative artists, musicians, writers and performers industry (262 persons or 30%) and arts education industry (182 persons or 17%).
- The printing industry experienced the largest decline between the two Census periods with 554 fewer persons employed in 2011, a fall of 22%. Substantial decreases were also experienced in the video and other electronic media rental industry with 300 fewer persons (down 36%) and the newspaper and book retailing industry, down 236 persons (13%).

Cultural Occupations by Sex and Age

- Of persons employed in cultural occupations in South Australia, 10,479 (54%) were male and 8,988 (46%) were female. There were also more males than females employed in cultural occupations nationally.
- Persons aged 15 to 24 years made up 10% of persons employed in cultural occupations in South Australia, which was consistent with the national average. The cultural occupations with the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years were graphic designer (186), music teacher (private tuition) (107), dance teacher (private tuition) (101), photographer (88) and library assistant (77).
- Persons aged 55 years and over accounted for 22% of persons employed in cultural occupations in South Australia, which was higher than the national average. Of cultural occupations employing more than 50 persons the largest number of persons aged 55 years and over in South Australia were minister of religion (541), library assistant (272), librarian (244), architect (185) and music teacher (private tuition) (165).
- The cultural occupation with the largest proportion of persons aged 55 years and over was antique dealer (61%). The same cultural occupation also had one of the largest proportions of persons aged 55 years and over nationally. The cultural occupations with the smallest proportions of persons aged 55 years and over were make-up artists, web developers and zookeepers (each 4%).

Cultural Occupations by Other Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 19,464 persons employed in cultural occupations in South Australia, 22% (4,354) were born overseas. Of these, 54% (2,345) originated from a main English speaking country, compared with 47% nationally.
- The cultural occupations with the largest number of employed persons born overseas were minister of religion (330), graphic designer (288), interpreter (283) and architect (211). Refer to **Graph 3** below.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 1% (213) of all persons employed in cultural occupations for their main job in South Australia. The cultural occupation group employing the most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was arts occupations (132), followed by heritage occupations (61) and other cultural occupations (20).
- Of those cultural occupations employing more than 50, the largest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples were park ranger (31%) and painter (visual arts) (30%).
- Of all persons employed in cultural occupations as their main job in South Australia, 36% received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week. In comparison, 43% of all persons employed in cultural occupations in Australia received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week.
- Of cultural occupations employing more than 50 persons, the majority of environmental managers (92%) received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week. In comparison, over a quarter (28%) of dance teachers (private tuition) received an income of less than \$200 per week.
- The cultural occupations with the largest number of persons receiving a gross income of \$1,000 or more per week were architect (558), followed by urban and regional planner (499) and graphic designer (491). The cultural occupation with the largest number of persons receiving a gross income of less than \$200 per week was music teacher (private tuition) (110).
- Approximately 89% of printing machinists and 86% of printers worked for 35 hours or more per week in 2011. More than half of interpreters (59%) in South Australia worked for between 1 and 15 hours.
- The majority (87%) of persons employed in cultural occupations lived in the Greater Adelaide area (16,902) compared with 2,544 persons living in the rest of the state.



Cultural Industries by Sex and Age

- More males (10,817) than females (10,330) were employed in cultural industries in South Australia. There were also more males than females employed in cultural industries nationally.
- Cultural industries employing high proportions of males were cable and other subscription broadcasting (83%), and postproduction services and other motion picture and video activities (80%). Cultural industries employing the largest proportions of females were libraries and archives (77%) and arts education (70%).
- Persons aged 15 to 24 years made up 15% of all persons employed in cultural industries in South Australia. Cultural industries with the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years were newspaper and book retailing (422), motion picture exhibition (351), video and other electronic media rental (317), newspaper publishing (276) and arts education (244).
- Persons aged 55 years and over made up 22% of all persons employed in cultural industries in South Australia.
- The cultural industries with the most persons aged 55 years and over were religious services (795), printing (464), architectural services (443), newspaper and book retailing (402) and newspaper publishing (364).
- The cultural industry with the largest proportion of persons aged 55 years and over in South Australia, was book and magazine wholesaling (42%). In comparison, only 3% of persons employed in postproduction services and other motion picture and video were aged 55 years and over.

Cultural Industries by Other Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 21,147 persons employed in cultural industries in South Australia, 4,104 were born overseas. More than half of these were from a main English speaking country (2,437).
- The cultural industries with the most employed persons born overseas were printing (509), religious services (498), architectural services (461), newspaper publishing (270) and advertising services (255).
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 1% (207) of all persons employed in cultural industries in South Australia. The cultural industry group employing the most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was arts industries (153), followed by heritage industries (38) and other culture industries (16).
- The cultural industry employing the most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was creative artists, musicians, writers and performers (74). This industry also employed the largest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (7%).
- Of all persons employed in cultural industries as their main job in South Australia, 31% (6,625) 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.

- More than half (55% or 11,654 persons) of those employed in cultural industries as their main job in South Australia reported that they worked at least 35 hours per week, 11% each worked between 16 to 24 or 25 to 34 hours per week, and 18% worked between 1 and 15 hours.
- Approximately 83% of those employed in the post-production services and other motion picture and video activities industry in South Australia worked 35 hours or more in the week prior to the 2011 Census. Almost half (47%) of persons working in the video and other electronic media rental industry worked between 1 and 15 hours in the week before the Census.
- In the week prior to the 2011 Census, 40% 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 South Australian cultural and creative businesses had fallen by 194 to 8,186 (2% fall) from the June 2014 total of 8,380. This fall was twice what was experienced at the national level.
- Despite a fall of 2% over the period, at June 2015 Computer System Design and Related Services were the most common cultural and creative industry class, contributing a quarter (26% or 2,102) of all cultural and creative businesses in South Australia. Almost two thirds (63%) of these were non-employing and a further 35% had between 1-19 employees. Only three employed 200 or more employees.
- The next most common cultural and creative industry classes in SA were Other Specialised Design Services (765), Architectural Services (711), Clothing Retailing (624) and Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers (592).
- Proportionally the largest changes in business numbers between June 2014 and June 2015 were seen in Zoological and Botanical Gardens Operations with a 33% fall (from 6 down to 4) and Music publishing with a fall of 25% (from 4 down to 3). Conversely, gains occurred in the area of Libraries and Archives increasing by 67% (5 up from 3) and Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operations increasing by 43% (10 up from 7).

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.

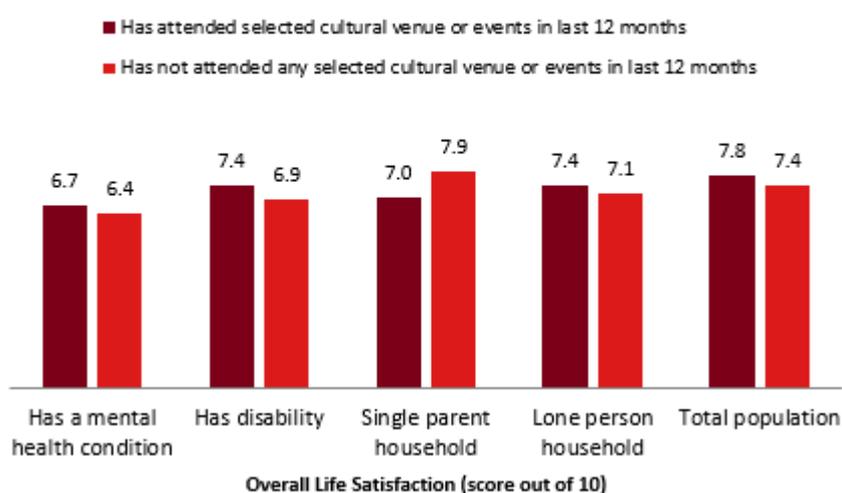
- In 2013-14, 87% of people aged 15 and over in South Australia attended at least one cultural venue or event, slightly above the national attendance rate of 86%.
- In 2013-14, over two thirds of people (65%) in South Australia attended a Cinema. In comparison, just over one third of people attended Libraries (36%) and around a quarter attended Museums (27%) and Art galleries (24%).
- In respect to cultural events, around one in three South Australians attended Popular music concerts (35%) and around one in four attended Other performing arts and Theatre performances (21% and 18% respectively). Overall, the proportion of South Australians who attended at least one performing arts event was higher than the national attendance rate (55% compared to 53%).

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, 86% of South Australians aged 15 years and over attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months.
- Over this period, 92% of persons in couple family households with children attended a cultural venue or event compared to 83% of persons in a couple only household and 73% of lone person households.
- Eighty eight percent (88%) of South Australians with a highest non-school qualification of certificate level or diploma attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months compared to 79% with no non-school qualification.
- Eighty nine percent of South Australians in the major city of Adelaide attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months compared to 75% of those living in outer regional and remote areas of South Australia.
- In 2014, the mean overall life satisfaction score (score out of 10) for South Australians who attended a cultural venue or event in the last 12 months was 7.8 compared to 7.4 for those who had not attended.
- The mean overall life satisfaction score for people in South Australia was higher across most selected characteristic for those who attended a cultural venue or event in the last 12 months. This held true for populations of relative disadvantage such as those with a mental health condition (6.7 compared to 6.4) or disability (7.4 compared to 6.9), but interestingly not for persons in a single parent household (7.0 compared to 7.9) contrary to what was experienced at the national level (7.2 compared to 6.0). Refer to **Graph 4** below.
- Of those aged 15 years and over who did not attend selected cultural venues or events in the last 12 months, around half or more stated the most common reason was a lack of interest or need. This was particularly true for barriers to library attendance with over two thirds (69%) stating this as their main reason.

Graph 4 - Overall mean life satisfaction, South Australia, 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 South Australia, just over half (52%) had visited a movie, concert, theatre or performing arts event in the last 12 months, over a third (37%) had visited a public library and about a fifth (21%) 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, 30% had visited a public library and 13% 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, 57%, or around 14,200 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in South Australia were involved in selected cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in the last 12 months. This is below the national rate of 63%.
- Over three quarters (79%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living remotely in South Australia were involved in selected cultural events, ceremonies or organisations compared to just over half (51%) who live non-remotely.
- Over one third (34%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were involved in Funerals/sorry business compared to one quarter (27%) involved with NAIDOC week activities. Only 11% attended Ceremonies.
- Approximately 5% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in South Australia receive income from selected cultural activities.