

Jurisdictional profiles

Tasmania

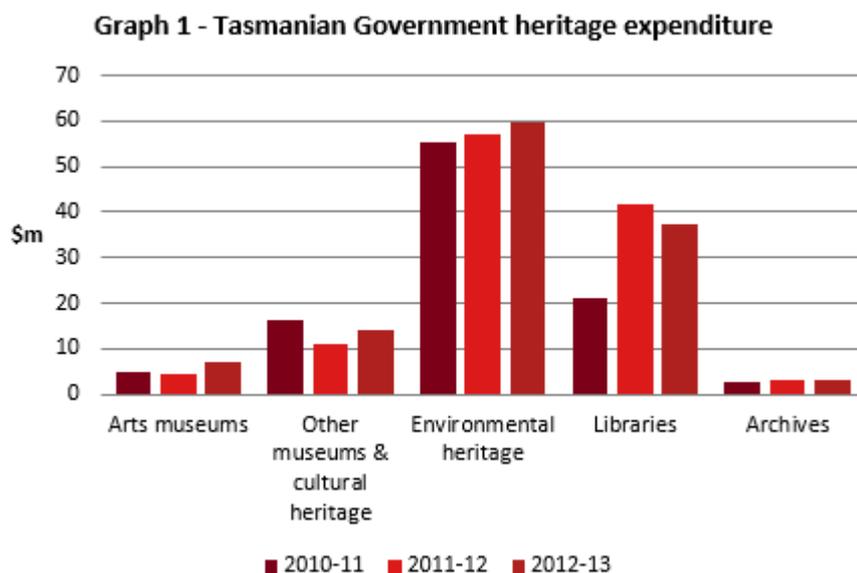
Please note updates to the data presented in this profile are available in the data tables at [Cultural Data Online](#).

Cultural Funding by Government, 2012-13

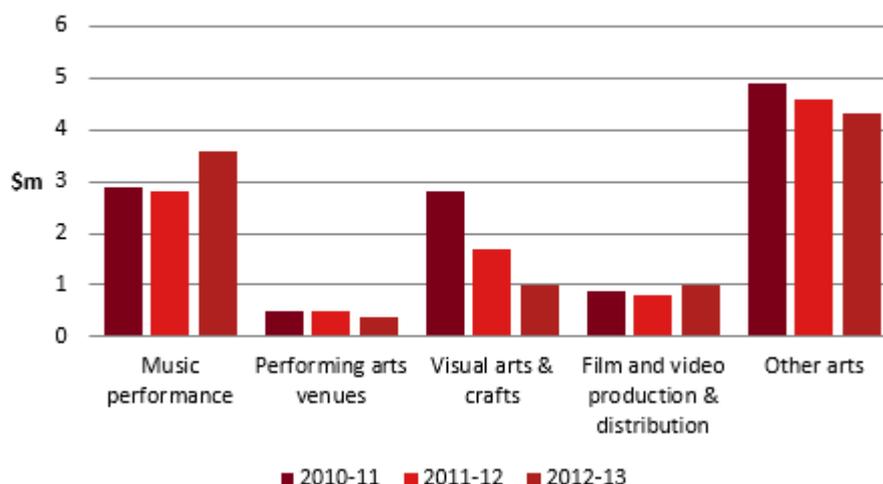
The below commentary presents an overview of expenditure on cultural activities funded by Government, based on results from the Cultural Funding by Government, Australia, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4183.0) collection conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Refer to **Table 1.1** in spreadsheets.

In 2012-13, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Tasmanian Government was \$133.6m which represented 4% of the total cultural expenditure by all state and territory governments.

- Total cultural expenditure has steadily increased over the six years from \$86.6m in 2007-08 to \$133.6m in 2012-13. This latest estimate is 2.8% higher than the previous year.
- Recurrent expenses accounted for 90% of the Tasmanian Government cultural expenditure.
- The 2012-13 per person expenditure by the Tasmanian Government was \$260.70.
- The 2012-13 expenditure for Heritage activities was \$121.6m, a rise of 3.1%. Increases of between \$2.5m and \$3m were recorded across Art museums, Other museums and cultural heritage, and Environmental heritage. These increases were partially offset by a \$4.4m (11%) decrease in Libraries expenditure.
- Of all the categories, funds for Environmental heritage were the highest, making up 44.8% of total Tasmanian Government cultural expenditure. Refer to **Graph 1** below.
- The 2012-13 expenditure for Arts activities remained stable at \$12.0m. The distribution of expenditure over this period remained relatively stable, with the exception of a \$0.8m (26%) increase in Music performance expenditure which was offset by a \$0.7m fall (44%) in Design expenditure. Refer to **Graph 2** below.



**Graph 2 - Tasmanian 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% (20,900) of children aged 5-14 years in Tasmania 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 16% of children in Tasmania involved. By comparison, 15% were involved in dancing, 8% in organised art and craft, and 4% were involved in singing and drama.
- When compared with the national participation rates, children in Tasmania had a slightly higher rate of participation for organised art and craft whilst the majority of other activities were comparatively less popular. The participation rate for dancing was similar to the national rate.
- Almost half (45%) of all girls in Tasmania participated in at least one organised cultural activity compared with less than a quarter of boys (21%).
- The most popular activity for both girls and boys was playing a musical instrument with 5,500 (18%) and 4,700 (14%) participants respectively. Of the children who played a musical instrument, 74% had taken lessons in the 12 months prior to interview.
- Children in the 5-8 years age group were less likely to play a musical instrument (10%) than those aged 9-11 years and 12-14 years (23% and 18% respectively). Survey results show varying rates of participation across the age groups for all other activities, however, there is not enough evidence to conclude that these differences are statistically significant.
- Children from couple families (35%) were more likely to have participated in at least one of the organised cultural activities than those from single parent families (25%).
- In Tasmania, children who played a musical instrument spent between four and five hours, on average, engaged in this pursuit in the last two weeks of school prior to interview. Most of the participants engaged in this activity reported durations of two hours or less.
- Those involved in dancing spent between two and three hours, on average, undertaking this activity which was more than an hour 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.

- Just over a quarter (28% or 115,600 people) of the population aged 15 years and over living in Tasmania participated in at least one cultural activity in the 12 months prior to interview. The rate of participation for Tasmania was marginally higher than the national rate of 27%.
- Tasmanian females participated in selected cultural activities at a higher rate than males (32% and 24% respectively). These figures were similar to the national participation rates (30% and 24% respectively).
- In Tasmania, 15-24 year olds had the highest participation of all the age groups, with close to a half (44%) participating in selected cultural activities. This was considerably higher than for other age groups, where participation was around a quarter.
- In 2013-14, in contrast to the national trend, Tasmanians born overseas participated in selected cultural activities at a higher rate than those born in Australia (34% compared to 27% respectively). The national participation rate for Australian born and overseas born were 27% and 25% respectively.
- One in two participants (60,700 people or 53%) participated in one activity, one in five (23,200 people or 20%) participated in two activities, and just over one in ten (14,600 or 13%) participated in three activities.
- With a participation rate of 12%, jewellery making, textile, paper or wood crafts were the most popular cultural activity in Tasmania attracting 48,400 participants. By comparison, 9% participated in sculpting, painting, drawing or cartooning (including digital pieces), whilst 6% were involved in writing fiction or non-fiction, such as stories, poetry or scripts.

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

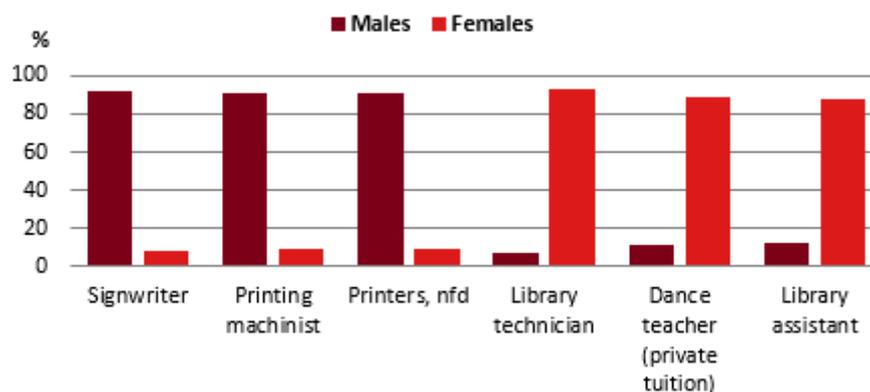
- In the 2011 Census there were 5,796 persons employed in a cultural occupation in Tasmania, an increase of 4% from the 5,583 persons reported in the 2006 Census. Whilst increases were recorded across all three broad occupation groups (i.e. heritage occupations, arts occupations and other cultural occupations), growth in employment within the arts occupations was the main driver.
- Of the arts occupations, the largest increases were reported for architects and urban planners (142 persons or 24%) and design workers (91 persons or 12%). The printing industry experienced the largest decline between 2006 and 2011 with 117 fewer persons employed, a fall of 24%.
- Within the heritage occupations, built, collectable and environmental heritage workers increased by 85 persons (24%), while library and archive workers fell 10% (77 persons) between 2006 and 2011.
- In the 2011 Census there were 6,858 persons employed in a cultural industry in their main job in Tasmania, a fall of 1% from the 6,921 persons reported in the 2006 Census.
- The industry group with the largest increase between the 2006 and 2011 Census' was heritage (11%), followed by other cultural industry (4%), while a decrease of 3% occurred in the arts industry.

- The industry with the largest increase between the 2006 and 2011 Census' was museum operation with 121 more persons employed. This was followed by increases in the performing arts operation industry (86 persons) and architectural services industry (79 persons). These increases were countered by decreases in other industries including printing, newspaper publishing, and libraries and archives (decreases of 26%, 15% and 31% respectively).

Cultural Occupations by Sex and Age

- Of persons employed in cultural occupations in Tasmania, 3,082 (53%) were male and 2,714 (47%) were female.
- The cultural occupations employing 50 persons or more with the largest proportion of males were signwriters (92%), printing machinists (91%), printers, nfd (91%) and web developers (84%). Refer to **Graph 3** below.
- The cultural occupations employing 50 persons or more with the largest proportion of females were library technicians (93%), dance teachers (private tuition) (89%) and library assistants (88%). Refer to **Graph 3** below.
- Persons aged 15 to 24 years made up 9% of persons employed in cultural occupations in Tasmania. The cultural occupations with the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years were music teacher (private tuition) (43), graphic designer (39) and musician (instrumental) (29). Graphic designer and music teacher (private tuition) were two of the three highest employing cultural occupations for persons aged 15 to 24 years nationally.
- The cultural occupations with the largest number of persons aged 55 years and over in Tasmania were minister of religion (150), library technician (139) and architect (69).
- Persons aged 55 years and over accounted for 25% of those employed in cultural occupations in Tasmania, which was higher than the national average of 18%.

Graph 3 - Persons employed in selected cultural occupations(a)(b), Tasmania, 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 5,796 persons employed in cultural occupations in Tasmania, 964 were born overseas. Of these, 67% (650) 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 (87), library technician (64), architect (51), graphic designer (46) and architectural draftsman (41).
- Of occupations employing 50 or more persons, the cultural occupations with the largest proportions of persons in Tasmania that were born overseas were social professionals, nec (28%), web designer (26%), minister of religion (23%) and architect (21%), which was consistent with the national average. Only 3% of printing machinists were born overseas. The proportion of park rangers in Tasmania that were born overseas (12%) was similar to the national proportion.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples made up 2% (98) of all persons employed in cultural occupations for their main job in Tasmania. The cultural occupation group employing the most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples was arts occupations (72), followed by heritage occupations (20) and other cultural occupations (6).
- Of all persons employed in cultural occupations as their main job in Tasmania, 32% 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.
- The majority of environmental managers (76%) and urban and regional planners (73%) received a gross weekly income of \$1,000 or more per week.
- The cultural occupations with the largest number of persons receiving a gross income of \$1,000 or more per week were architect (151), followed by urban and regional planner (137) and librarian (116). The cultural occupation with the largest number of persons receiving a gross income of less than \$200 per week was music teacher (private tuition) (41).
- The majority of persons working in cultural occupations lived in the Greater Hobart area (3,205), compared with 2,580 persons living in the rest of the state.
- The cultural occupations that employed the most persons in Greater Hobart were architect (164), library technician (162), minister of religion (154), architectural draftsman (128) and librarian (127).

Cultural Industries by Sex and Age

- More males (3,440) than females (3,418) were employed in cultural industries in Tasmania. There were also more males than females employed in cultural industries nationally.
- Cultural industries with the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years were newspaper and book retailing (224), motion picture exhibition (115) and video and other electronic media rental and hiring (98). The cultural occupations that employed the largest number of persons aged 15 to 24 years in Tasmania were the same nationally.
- The cultural industries with the largest number of persons aged 55 years and over in Tasmania were religious services (208), newspaper and book retailing (187), architectural services (161), newspaper publishing (145) and printing (111). The cultural industries that employed the largest number of persons aged 55 years and over in Tasmania were the same as those nationally.

Cultural Industries by Other Demographic Characteristics

- Of the 6,860 persons employed in cultural industries in Tasmania, 897 (13%) were born overseas. More than two thirds (69%) of these were from a main English speaking country (621 persons).
- The cultural industries with the largest number of persons born overseas were religious services (118), architectural services (116) and creative artists, musicians, writers and performers (77).
- The cultural industry employing the largest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Tasmania was newspaper and book retailing (15%).
- Of all persons employed in cultural industries as their main job in Tasmania, 28% (1,912) 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 (52%) of those employed in cultural industries as their main job in Tasmania reported that they worked at least 35 hours per week.
- More than three quarters (76%) of those employed in the radio broadcasting industry in Tasmania worked 35 hours or more in the week prior to the 2011 Census. In comparison, almost half of persons employed in the arts education industry (49%) worked between 1 and 15 hours, in the week before the Census.
- In the week prior to the 2011 Census, 43% of those employed in cultural industries worked part-time (between 1 and 34 hours per week).
- The majority of persons working in cultural industries lived in Greater Hobart (3,643) compared with 3,203 persons living in the rest of Tasmania.

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 Tasmanian cultural and creative businesses had fallen by 77 to 2,199, a fall of 3% from the June 2014 total of 2,276. This fall was three times that experienced nationally.
- At June 2015, despite a fall of 2% (12) Computer System Design and Related Services was the most common cultural and creative industry class making up just under a quarter (23%) of the total number of cultural and creative businesses in Tasmania. Almost two thirds (63%) of these were non-employing. The majority of the remaining businesses in this class employed 1-19 employees. There were none that employed 200 plus employees.
- Architectural Services, Clothing Retailing and Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers were the next most common cultural and creative businesses in Tasmania with 220, 210 and 196 businesses in Tasmania respectively.

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, eighty four percent (84%) of Tasmanians attended at least one cultural venue or event. Nationally, the attendance rate was 86%.
- Fifty nine percent (59%) of Tasmanians attended a Cinema in 2013-14.
- Forty three percent (43%) attended Museums compared with 36% for Art galleries, both attendance rates were considerably higher than the national attendance rates of 28% and 27% respectively.
- In respect to cultural events, just over one third (34%) of Tasmanians attended Popular music concerts, while one in five attended (20%) Theatre performances and around one in six attended Other performing arts and Musical operas (17% and 16% respectively). Nationally, attendance rates for cultural events followed a similar pattern.

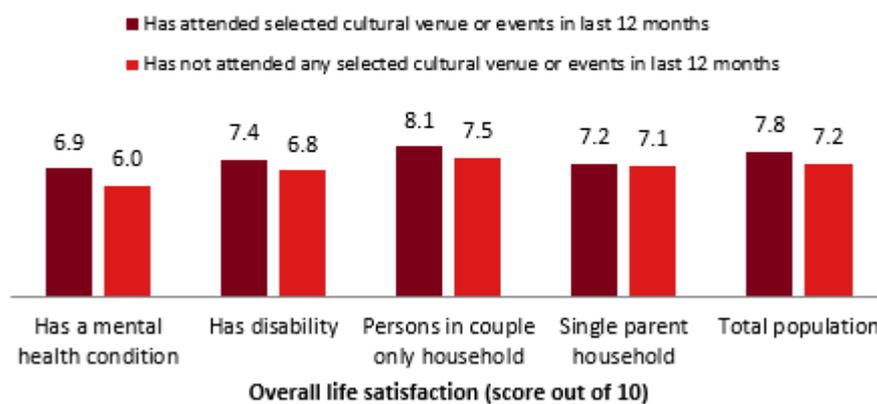
Cultural Attendance and Disadvantage, 2014

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, eighty one percent of Tasmanians (81%) aged 15 years and over attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months, below the national attendance rate.
- Ninety six percent (96%) of Tasmanians in Other households attended a cultural venue or event compared to 86% of persons in a couple family household with children. Attendance rates for persons in couple only households and single parent households were similar (81% and 78% respectively).

- Almost all (97%) Tasmanians with a highest non-school qualification of a Bachelor degree or above attended a cultural venue or event in 2014 compared with 84% for those with a Certificate level or diploma and 74% for those with No non-school qualification.
- With Tasmania having remoteness areas of Inner regional and Outer and remote only (no major cities), eighty four percent of Tasmanians living in inner regional areas attended a cultural venue or event compared to 76% of people living in outer regional and remote areas.
- Tasmanians aged 15 years and over mean overall life satisfaction was higher across all selected characteristics for those who had attended a selected cultural venue or event in the last 12 months. This was particularly true for those with a mental illness (6.9 compared to 6.0) and persons with disability (7.4 compared to 6.8) and persons in couple only family households (8.1 compared to 7.5). Refer to **Graph 4** below.
- Of those who did not attend selected cultural venues or events in the last 12 months, more than half stated the main reason was a lack of interest or need. The next most common barriers to attendance were no time and cost.

Graph 4 - Overall mean life satisfaction, Tasmania, 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 Tasmanians aged 5-64 years with disability, 45% had visited a movie, concert, theatre or performing arts event in the last 12 months compared with 29% who had visited a public library and 25% who had visited a museum or art gallery.
- For Tasmanians aged 65 years and over with disability, around one in four had visited a movie, concert, theatre or performing arts event or a public library (28% and 26% respectively) in the last 12 months compared with one in six (16%) who 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, just under one third (32%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Tasmania were involved in selected cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in the last 12 months. This was considerably less than the national level of 63%.
- Involvement across all selected events, ceremonies or organisations was considerably lower for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Tasmania compared with national levels.
- One in six (16%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Tasmania were involved with NAIDOC week activities compared with just under one in twenty (4%) involved in ceremonies.