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Culture and recreation

Introduction

Cultural and recreational activities are essential to a shared sense of quality of life, and take many forms. At a national level these forms range across cultural heritage, creative and performing arts, literature, film and video, libraries, radio and television, leisure, sports and recreation, language and religious practice, adult education, active attachment to custom and place, and activities around conservation and enjoyment of the natural environment.

This chapter reviews a range of cultural and recreational activities which Australians undertake and provides a statistical summary (where available) for those activities.

Cultural and natural heritage

Australia's heritage is drawn from its cultural and natural environments.

The cultural environment includes Aboriginal sites of all types and historic places of significance such as old towns and residential and commercial buildings, shipwrecks, and streetscapes, etc.

The natural environment ranges from sites and objects of scientific, archaeological and social importance to outstanding geological features and landscapes. Extensive areas of coastline, forest, wetlands and desert are included in national parks, nature reserves and wilderness areas, as are smaller sites, some of which are important habitats to our native flora and fauna, enabling the preservation of rare and endangered species.

The functions of identifying, surveying, classifying, conserving and protecting Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government and statutory authorities, with assistance from academic and professional bodies, individuals and community conservation organisations, such as the National Trusts in each State.

Governments support the delineation and conservation of heritage material through the provision of funding for public collections and the administration of grants in support of heritage-related activity. Statutory authorities have also been charged with providing policy advice and undertaking or sponsoring research. The Commonwealth Government works in partnership with State and Territory Governments and also undertakes heritage activities on its own account where the implications of these actions go beyond State or local boundaries. Examples of this include the nomination of sites for World Heritage listing, the protection of Aboriginal heritage and advice about proposals which might affect the National Estate.

National Estate

The term 'the National Estate' was coined by William Clough Ellis, a British architect in the 1940s. It was introduced into Australia when the Federal Government undertook to 'preserve and enhance the quality of the National Estate' by setting up a Commission of Inquiry into the National Estate, headed by Hon. Mr Justice R.M. Hope. Following the recommendations of this enquiry, the Australian Heritage Commission Act was passed in 1975 with the support of all political parties.

'The National Estate' is defined in the enabling legislation as:

> '... those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia, or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community.'

Both publicly and privately owned places form part of the National Estate. It encompasses places which are important to local communities, as well as those which are of regional or State significance, and others which have national, and sometimes international, significance. The National Estate therefore includes broad stretches of coastline, desert or forest, and national parks, as well as isolated geological monuments and small areas which might provide habitats for endangered plant or animal species. It can cover whole villages and suburbs, streetscapes, single mansions, cattlemen's

huts, railway yards and other reminders of Australia's industrial heritage. It includes places of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander significance, such as rock engravings, galleries of rock art, fish traps, carved trees, meeting places, ceremonial sites and reminders of early European settlement such as mission stations.

The Australian Heritage Commission has a statutory obligation to identify the National Estate and has established the Register of the National Estate to place on public record Aboriginal, Historic and Natural places to ensure that they are appropriately managed and conserved. The Register also contains places listed interimly, places removed from lists, places yet to be considered and places which have been reported but for which there is insufficient information for assessment. At 30 June 1994 there were more than 18,000 records on the Register of the National Estate of which 10,773 had been formally recognised as Aboriginal, Historic and Natural places.

In any one year, some places are lost to the National Estate because of natural events such as bushfires and floods. Some are lost because there are no legal constraints on the way private, State and local governments manage places on the Register, e.g., redevelopment of an historic building. During 1993–94 the number of places in the Register of the National Estate increased by a net 52 to 10,773. This compared with a net increase of 201 in 1992–93. Details by State and type, and comparisons between 1992–93 and 1993–94 are shown in table 11.1.

11.1 Number and type of places on the Register of the National Estate

	Aboriginal places		Historic places		Natural places		**Total**	
State/Territory	1992–93	1993–94	1992–93	1993–94	1992–93	1993–94	**1992–93**	**1993–94**
New South Wales	204	204	2 651	2 655	392	392	**3 247**	**3 251**
Victoria	100	100	2 098	2 108	188	191	**2 386**	**2 399**
Queensland	129	129	560	564	251	252	**940**	**945**
Western Australia	72	73	831	836	212	215	**1 115**	**1 124**
South Australia	132	133	720	721	359	358	**1 211**	**1 212**
Tasmania	62	64	1 129	1 144	223	225	**1 414**	**1 433**
Northern Territory	80	80	97	97	53	53	**230**	**230**
Australian Capital Territory(a)	10	10	110	112	27	26	**147**	**148**
External Territories	—	—	15	15	16	16	**31**	**31**
Total	**789**	**793**	**8 211**	**8 252**	**1 721**	**1 728**	**10 721**	**10 773**

(a) Includes Jervis Bay.
Source: Australian Heritage Commission.

More comprehensive statistics on the types of places on the National Estate can be found in the annual reports of the Australian Heritage Commission.

Natural environment

The natural environment comprises areas used for outdoor recreation (except sport) such as national and State parks or reserves, other natural areas on the National Estate or equivalent State or Territory government registers, tourist caves, and picnic and recreation (not sporting) grounds. Management of the natural environment ensures the preservation of local flora and fauna, controls and excludes the development of the area for fishing, forestry, mining or agriculture and, where appropriate, facilitates access by the general public.

National parks

National parks are established by both Commonwealth and State/Territory legislatures. There is no coordinating legislation, although all governments participate in national forums and cooperate in joint programs, such as the National Reserves System, to achieve a common purpose. The *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975* is Commonwealth-enabling legislation which provides for the establishment of parks and reserves on land owned or leased by the Commonwealth, in Commonwealth waters and on Aboriginal land leased to the Commonwealth.

Usage of national parks

In the 12 months prior to May 1992, 63% of Australians over 18 years of age had visited a heritage area, national or State park, according to a household-based survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in May 1992.

There was some variation in the percentages between States and Territories. Victoria had the lowest proportion, with 61% of its population having visited a park or heritage area. In contrast, people from the Northern Territory (75%) and Western Australia (68%) were the most likely to have been to a park. Couples with dependent child(ren) were the most frequent visitors to a heritage area or park in the previous 12 months, at 72%.

11.2 Visited heritage area, national or State park in the last 12 months, May 1992

Visited	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	**Aust.**
				('000)					
Yes	2 670.8	1 958.0	1 298.7	697.0	808.7	216.3	70.0	129.4	**7848.9**
No	1 542.7	1 233.6	792.1	375.1	374.0	111.6	23.7	72.1	**4524.8**
Don't know	30.2	38.6	12.1	3.5	6.2	1.3	*	4.5	**96.4**
Total	**4 243.8**	**3 230.1**	**2 102.9**	**1 075.6**	**1 889.9**	**329.1**	**93.6**	**206**	**12470.1**
				%					
Yes	62.9	60.6	61.8	64.8	68.0	65.7	74.7	62.8	**62.9**
No	36.4	38.2	37.7	34.9	31.5	33.9	25.3	35	**36.3**
Don't know	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	*	2.2	**0.8**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Environmental Issues — People's Views and Practices (4602.0).

Museums and art museums

Museums are defined by the International Council of Museums as 'institutions, generally housed in one or more buildings, primarily engaged in the collection, acquisition, conservation and exhibition of the material evidence of people, their culture and environment, for the purpose of education and enjoyment by the general public and/or specialists'. Museums include art museums and historical theme parks, such as Sovereign Hill, but exclude commercial art galleries as they are regarded, for statistical purposes, as being retail outlets.

There is no centralised system of administration and/or organisation of museums and art museums in Australia. In many cases, State museums and art museums were established many years before their national counterparts. As a result, a number of notable national collections are housed in museums operated by or through State governments, rather than being housed in the national institutions. The main national museums and art museums are the National Museum of Australia, the Australian National Maritime Museum, the Australian War Memorial museum, the National Science and Technology Centre (Questacon) and the National Gallery of Australia. In 1993, it was estimated that there were over 1,700 museums and art museums operating in Australia.

Museum and art museum attendances

A survey of attendances at cultural venues was carried out by the ABS in March, 1995. It revealed that 3.9 million people aged 15 years and over visited a museum at least once in the previous 12 months, while 3.1 million had visited an art museum in same period. Some of the other results are shown in table 11.3.

11.3 Attendance at museums and art museums, 1995 ('000)

	Museums	Art museums
Sex		
Male	1 866.9	1 317.5
Female	2 038.6	1 816.6
Total	**3 905.6**	**3 134.1**
Age		
15–24 years	766.8	628.1
25–34 years	828.7	597.5
35–44 years	938.7	643.3
45–54 years	645.6	590.5
55–64 years	383.6	349.5
65 years & over	342.2	325.2
Birthplace		
Australian born	2 950.6	2 351.4
Overseas born	955.0	782.8
Employment status		
Employed	2 604.4	2 059.8
Unemployed	223.8	167.5
Not in labour force	1 077.4	906.9

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, March 1995 (4114.0).

Botanical gardens, zoological and marine parks

Botanical gardens

Botanical gardens are scientific and cultural institutions established to collect, study, exchange and display plants for research and for the education and enjoyment of the public. Some botanical gardens may include arboreta, herbaria (scientific collections of dried preserved plant specimens used for the accurate classification and identification of plants and plant material and for taxonomic studies) and annexes (a botanical garden used for cultivation and display).

There are significant botanical gardens in each capital city, with the Australian National Botanic Gardens occupying a 90 hectare site on the lower slopes of Black Mountain in Canberra and 80 hectares at Jervis Bay. It contains the original national collection and Australia's most comprehensive display of living native plants. Officially opened in 1970, in September 1991, it was proclaimed a reserve under the *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*, which provided legal protection for the collections. The Australian National Botanic Gardens maintains 85,000 plants representing more than 6,000 taxa — constituting about one-third of the vascular plants recorded for Australia.

In July 1993, the Australian National Botanic Gardens was the first botanic gardens and herbarium to make its information on Australian plant species, etc. available through a World Wide Web server on the Internet. The Jervis Bay Botanical Gardens has been placed on the Interim List of the Register of the National Estate in recognition of its importance as a research and teaching-based botanic garden established to display and interpret Australian flora especially that of the New South Wales South Coast.

There is no centralised system of administration and/or organisation of botanic gardens in Australia. However, the Council of Heads of Australian Botanic Gardens, which comprises the heads of the principal Commonwealth, State and Territory botanic gardens meets annually to discuss significant issues of gardens management.

The other national consultative body in this field is the Council of Heads of Australian Herbaria which comprises the heads of the major Australian herbaria, with observers representing smaller and regional herbaria. It meets annually to discuss collections management and curation, and significant issues of botanical activity in Australia.

Botanical gardens attendances

The Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues showed that over 5.4 million persons aged 15 years and over attended a botanical garden at least once in the 12 months ended 31 March 1995.

11.4 Attendance at botanical gardens by persons aged 15 years and over, 1995

Attendees	No. ('000)
Sex	
Male	2 459
Female	2 951
Total	**5 411**
Age	
15–24 years	—
25–34 years	1 123
35–44 years	1 167
45–54 years	1 125
55–64 years	861
65 years & over	539
Birthplace	
Australian born	3 868
Overseas born	1 542
Employment status	
Employed	3 453
Unemployed	316
Not in labour force	1 642

Source: Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, March 1995 (4114.0).

Zoological and marine parks

Zoological parks and marine parks (i.e. animal, fauna, bird life, reptile parks; aquaria; aviaries; butterfly houses; dolphinariums) are primarily engaged in the breeding, preservation, study and display of native and/or exotic fauna in captivity, enclosures or natural environments, so as to be accessible to the general public on payment of an entrance fee. The term *marine parks* does not include declared 'marine parks' such as the Great Barrier Marine Park, which have been created for conservation purposes only, and are treated for statistical purposes as part of the natural environment.

Melbourne was the location of the first successful zoo in Australia — Melbourne Zoo being founded in 1857. Australia now has zoos and wildlife sanctuaries all over the country. As well as the four traditional zoos in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth, there are numerous wildlife parks and sanctuaries, some associated with urban zoos and other that are privately owned. Some of the better known zoological parks and sanctuaries are Healesville Sanctuary (60 km from Melbourne), the Western Plains Zoo (Dubbo), Werribee Zoological Park (Melbourne suburbs), The Territory Wildlife Park (Darwin), Monarto Zoological Park (70 km from Adelaide) and Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary (Brisbane). The best known Marine Park in Australia is Seaworld at Surfers Paradise, Queensland.

The 1995 Survey of Attendances at Cultural Venues showed that over 3.1 million people aged 15 years and over visited a Zoo (as distinct from an animal or marine park) during the 12 months ended March 1995. Some of the other results from the survey are shown in table 11.5.

11.5 Attendance at zoos by persons aged 15 years and over, 1995

Attendees	No. ('000)
Sex	
Male	1 392.5
Female	1 731.4
Total	**3 123.9**
Age	
15–24 years	719.5
25–34 years	864.1
35–44 years	706.6
45–54 years	396.1
55–64 years	237.2
65 years & over	200.4
Birthplace	
Australian born	2 249.3
Overseas born	874.6
Employment status	
Employed	2 062.0
Unemployed	192.1
Not in labour force	869.7

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, March 1995 (4114.0).

Libraries and archives

Libraries

The ABS used the National Culture–Leisure Industry Statistical Framework, which divides libraries into five types: the National and State Libraries, Public Libraries, Special Libraries, Libraries in Higher Education Establishments and School Libraries. All libraries in Australia can be classified into one of these categories.

National and State libraries are institutions housing collections which include books, newspapers, manuscripts, musical scores, maps, plans, film and video, optical data,

photographs, prints, sound recordings, computer data and software and other recorded material. They are responsible for the acquisition and conservation of copies of all significant publications published in the country or State and for functioning as a deposit library.

Public libraries are institutions funded by State and local government which are primarily involved in the provision of free library services to the population of a community or region. Their services include the collection, organisation and loan of library materials, provision of inter-library loans, reference information and, in most cases, extension services, to the general public. They also provide special services to various sections of the community, including children, multicultural communities, the disabled and the elderly.

Special libraries serve the information needs of all levels of government, commercial and professional enterprises, professional associations and other organised groups. They engage in activities primarily tailored to meet the needs of their parent organisation/institution including the collection, organisation and loan of library materials and of reference, information. They also provide referral, current awareness and research services to their specific clientele, dealing with specialised materials (e.g. maps, film, videos, photographs), serving professional (e.g. law, accountancy, medicine, architecture) and special organisations or groups (e.g. the blind), and utilisation of information resources world-wide. Special libraries are generally not open to the public.

Libraries in higher education establishments are dedicated to the collection and provision of access to library materials and library and information services. They operate primarily for the benefit of the staff and student body of tertiary or post-secondary parent organisations to which they are attached.

School libraries consist primarily of school library resource centres in primary and secondary schools. They contain collections of library material for the provision of library and information services for students and staff of the school and to the school community. Other services provided include the teaching of skills necessary to access the school library resources.

There is no legislation providing for a national centralised system of administration and/or organisation of libraries in Australia. However, the National Library of Australia exercises a prime responsibility of offering national leadership and coordination. As a result of a national colloquium of librarians in March 1993, the National Library accepted the responsibility of carrying forward and coordinating operational aspects of the Distributed National Collection concept at a national level.

The National Library is responsible for developing and maintaining the collection of printed material published in Australia, acquired under the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*, and as the national bibliographic centre compiles and publishes the Australian National Bibliography. The Library is the Australian National Centre for the International Serials Data System which assigns International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) to Australian Serials and is the Australian Agency for International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN).

National bookstock

As part of the operation of the National Public Lending Right Scheme, surveys of bookstocks of national, State and Territory and public libraries are conducted. Results of surveys for 1987–93 are shown in table 11.6.

11.6 National, State and public library bookstock (million)

Year	Bookstock
1988–89	26.8
1989–90	27.4
1990–91	27.9
1991–92	28.4
1992–93	29.1
1993–94	29.1

Source: Public Lending Right Committee.

Library attendances

The 1995 Survey of Attendances at Selected Cultural Venues provides data for persons aged 15 years of age and over who attended a national, State or local library at least once over the 12 month survey period. Table 11. 7 shows that more than 5.4 million persons attended one of these libraries at least once during the 12 months ended March 1995.

11.7 Attendance at libraries(a), 1995

	No. ('000)
Sex	
Male	2 231.2
Female	3 171.9
Total	**5 403.1**
Age	
15–24 years	1 219.2
25–34 years	1 044.9
35–44 years	1 216.7
45–54 years	806.8
55–64 years	469.5
65 years & over	646.0
Birthplace	
Australian born	3 982.8
Overseas born	1 420.3
Employment status	
Employed	3 167.8
Unemployed	378.7
Not in labour force	1 856.6

(a) National, State or local library only.
Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, March 1995 (4114.0).

Book reading and borrowing

A household survey conducted in November 1994 revealed that one person in three had borrowed books in the previous month. In the week before the interview, 14.9% of people aged 15 years and over had borrowed books. Table 11.8 shows that, of those people who had borrowed books in the last week, 87.1% had read books in that week. Almost a quarter of the people who said that they never borrow books had actually read books in the previous week.

11.8 Persons aged 15 years and over — book reading and borrowing, 1994

	Read books in the last week		Didn't read a book in the last week		**Total**	
When last borrowed a book	'000	%	'000	%	**'000**	**%**
In the last 7 days	1 750.8	87.1	258.8	12.9	**2 009.5**	**100.0**
In the last month (but not last week)	1 955.6	75.9	619.6	24.1	**2 575.1**	**100.0**
In the last 6 months (but not last month)	989.2	47.4	1 096.8	52.6	**2 086.1**	**100.0**
Over 6 months ago	721.8	38.0	1 175.7	62.0	**1 897.4**	**100.0**
Never	524.4	24.2	1 641.3	75.8	**2 165.7**	**100.0**
Can't remember/don't know	583.3	22.5	2 010.4	77.5	**2 593.8**	**100.0**
Can't read	. .	. .	130.8	100.0	**130.8**	**100.0**
Total	**6 525.1**	**48.5**	**6 933.3**	**51.5**	**13 458.4**	**100.0**

Source: Population Survey Monitor, November 1994, unpublished data.

The survey also revealed that of the books that could be identified, adult fiction was the most common type of book bought or borrowed, accounting for almost 44% of all the books bought and borrowed in the week before the interview. Nearly 30% of the books bought or borrowed were Australian in origin (either written or published in Australia).

11.9 Books bought or borrowed last week(a): type of book by origin of book, 1994

	Origin of books					
	Australian		*Non-Australian*		**Total books bought or borrowed**	
Type of book	'000	%	'000	%	**'000**	**%**
Adult fiction	300.0	12.9	2 023.2	87.1	**2 323.2**	**100.0**
Poetry & plays	*20.7	*22.9	*69.7	*77.1	***90.4**	**100.0**
Children's books	209.3	41.5	294.6	58.5	**503.9**	**100.0**
Biographies & autobiographies	185.4	50.3	183.2	49.7	**368.5**	**100.0**
History	*144.4	*44.8	178.1	55.2	**322.5**	**100.0**
Self help	264.0	50.4	260.2	49.6	**524.1**	**100.0**
Text book	257.5	39.5	394.9	60.5	**652.4**	**100.0**
Other non-fiction	177.0	32.5	367.2	67.5	**544.2**	**100.0**
Total books	**1 558.3**	**29.2**	**3 770.9**	**70.8**	**5 329.2**	**100.0**

(a) If a person bought/borrowed more than five books, only those books which were in the first five mentioned are included in this table.
Source: Population Survey Monitor, November 1994.

Archives

Archives are institutions whose primary function is the permanent preservation of unique records, selected because of their administrative, financial, legal or other information value. These records are generally no longer required for the conduct of current activities by government agencies, non-government organisations or private individuals. While much archival work is an adjunct to other activity, there is a growing number of archival bodies, funded by governments and private sources, employing specialist staff to serve the legal, administrative and research needs of individuals and organisations.

Australian Archives is the Commonwealth organisation, established by the *Archives Act 1983*, responsible for the broad management of the range of Commonwealth records. The Archive administers the legislative framework for Commonwealth records management (including arrangements for the disposal of records), identifies and documents records, provides appropriate custody and preservation arrangements (including archival storage) and makes records available under the law. Records covered by the Act occur in all formats, from files and index cards through architectural models and photographs, films and video tapes to optical disks, computer databases, tapes and disks.

Some State and Territory archives have been established as separate authorities (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory). Others still operate broadly under State library control.

In addition, archives have been established by some churches, business corporations, universities and city councils. The Australian War Memorial collects private material concerning Australians at war and is also custodian of certain official Commonwealth records relating to war or warlike operations. The National Film and Sound Archive collects cultural material relevant to the film and sound media. Other corporate and private records continue to be collected by some State archives offices, libraries and universities.

Many of the bodies in the archives or records field are members of the Australian Council of Archives which provides a means of promoting cooperation on issues of common concern.

Music and performing arts

The first inhabitants of Australia used music and dance for ceremony rather than entertainment. Throughout the country, the music of Aboriginal people was song. As far as can be ascertained, there was no traditional Aboriginal music for instruments alone, although song is almost invariably accompanied by a kind of percussive sound, usually made by some kind of wood struck together by the singers themselves. The great majority of Aboriginal songs also function as dance music. The Aboriginal people never performed to an audience in a European sense.

Although it is not formally recorded, the first European concert music heard in Australia was probably played by a Royal Marine band at the assembly on 7 February 1788, when the commission was read out appointing Phillip as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British colony of New South Wales.

Theatrical performance began in Australia on 4 June 1789, when Governor Phillip and a party of officers went to a convict hut to see George Farquar's play *The Recruiting Officer* performed by a party of convicts, but it was not until 9 June 1796 that the first opera was performed in a theatre — *The Poor Soldier*.

Today, Australia stands beside other nations as a cosmopolitan culture unique to ourselves. It contains elements of an indigenous past, European migration from settlement through to the present day, and more recently interaction with and migration from our Asian and Pacific neighbours. Our involvement in music and the performing arts has been a significant influence in the development of this culture.

Music covers all areas of the industry: composition; live performances ranging from the latest pop styles to classical instrumental, vocal and orchestral forms; recording and publishing; studio and concert performances; and the marketing of sheet music.

The performing arts concentrate on opera and musical comedy, theatre in its various forms and the various styles of dance but also includes artists working as acrobats, clowns, magicians, comedians, revue artists, poetry readers, and other performance artists.

Music and performing arts organisations

An ABS Survey of Music and Performing Arts in Australia in 1991 identified 459 organisations engaged in presenting music and performing arts (excluding those involved in popular music, for example, rock, and jazz, etc.) in 1991. Of these organisations, 197 presented mainly theatre performances, 172 were classified as symphony orchestras, chamber or choral groups, 41 presented opera and music theatre and 49 presented mainly dance performances. The survey also collected data about 13 major musicals performed in 1991.

11.10 Music and performing arts organisations, 1991

	Opera & music theatre					
	Theatre	Major musicals	Other	Symphony orchestra, chamber & choral	Dance	**Total all activities**
Number of organisations						
Government subsidised	129	(a)	25	122	35	**311**
Other	68	(a)	16	50	14	**148**
Total	**197**	**(a)**	**41**	**172**	**49**	**459**
Location of organisation						
New South Wales	64	(a)	14	59	13	**150**
Victoria	48	(a)	6	42	13	**109**
Queensland	22	(a)	7	29	10	**68**
South Australia	23	(a)	5	15	2	**45**
Western Australia	16	(a)	4	10	6	**36**
Tasmania	10	(a)	n.a.	6	n.a.	**19**
Northern Territory	3	(a)	n.a.	3	n.a.	**7**
Australian Capital Territory	11	(a)	4	8	2	**25**
Number of performances	24 613	2 084	941	2 736	3 739	**34 113**
Number of attendances ('000)	3 453	2 126	585	1 220	1 108	**8 492**
Total revenue ($'000)	**67 911**	**91 346**	**48 748**	**57 490**	**31 751**	**297 246**
Total expenses ($'000)	**67 910**	**68 457**	**50 119**	**57 512**	**31 694**	**275 691**

(a) Nature of major musical organisation data is not compatible with other data in table.
Source: Music and Performing Arts, Australia, 1991 (4116.0).

Important national organisations

Three important national organisations in the music and performing arts area are The Australian Ballet, The Australian Opera and Musica Viva. There is no national symphony orchestra by name, although there have been six symphony orchestras run by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and located in the States. The *Creative Nation* policy launched in late 1994 indicated that the Sydney Symphony Orchestra would become the 'flagship' symphony orchestra and have its own separate organisation although no change of name was indicated.

The Australian Ballet was established in 1961 as the nation's classical ballet company. The company usually performs in most Australian capital cities every year and tours overseas occasionally. The Australian Ballet has an international reputation as one of the top ballet companies in the world.

11.11 The Australian Ballet — performances and employment

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	Performances					
Theatres in Australia						
New South Wales	87	84	82	80	79	82
Victoria	60	61	62	60	61	60
Queensland	0	10	12	—	9	11
South Australia	12	7	10	10	9	10
Western Australia	7	—	—	9	—	—
Australian Capital Territory	6	—	6	—	10	—
Other venues in Australia						
Open air	1	1	—	—	1	1
ABC-TV simulcasts	1	2	—	—	1	1
Overseas	14	22	—	27	18	14
Total performances	**188**	**187**	**172**	**186**	**188**	**179**
	Employment					
Dancers	60	60	60	64	65	65
Staff						
Artistic	8	7	8	8	8	9
Music	4	5	4	4	4	5
Production & theatre	29	27	29	30	27	29
Marketing & publicity	15	11	11	13	15	19
Administration & finance	20	21	20	21	21	20
Total employment	**136**	**131**	**132**	**140**	**140**	**147**

Source: Australian Ballet Foundation, Annual Reports.

The Australian Opera is the largest performing arts organisation in Australia. It receives more than $30 million at the box office and $8.5 million in government grants to present 233 performances to an audience in excess of 302,000.

11.12 The Australian Opera — performances, attendances, and sources of income(a)

	1991	1992	1993	1994
Salaries & wages paid ($m)	18.4	20.8	22.2	23.9
Performances	218	213	233	233
Attendances	292 486	285 376	286 376	302 852
Box office, donations & other income ($m)	21.3	22.7	30.3	30.7
Government grants ($m)	8.1	8.2	9.0	8.5

(a) Excludes operations of Australian Opera and Ballet Orchestra which became a subsidiary in 1993.
Source: The Australian Opera, Annual Reports, 1991–1994.

Musica Viva is Australia's national chamber music entrepreneur. A non-profit company founded in 1945 with headquarters in Sydney, Musica Viva has a Board with members drawn from all over Australia, a State committee structure and branch offices in capital cities. During 1994, it presented concerts to 373,524 patrons in Australia and an additional 71,380 overseas.

11.13 Musica viva audiences(a)

	1991	1992	1993	1994
New South Wales	261 342	231 793	245 191	256 715
Victoria	32 154	29 301	39 941	40 220
Queensland	12 895	5 991	9 824	8 681
South Australia	10 652	8 246	8 755	9 853
Western Australia	25 046	23 322	37 693	38 203
Tasmania	3 180	8 784	9 720	9 586
Australian Capital Territory	11 326	8 815	11 421	10 266
Australia	**356 595**	**316 252**	**362 545**	**373 524**
Overseas	87 200	93 850	27 300	71 380
Total	**443 795**	**410 102**	**389 845**	**444 904**

(a) Includes audiences at regional touring concerts, education concerts, subscription concerts and special events.
Source: Musica Viva.

ABC Concerts, one of the operations areas of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, manages a network of six State symphony orchestras making it the largest orchestral organisation in the world. The diverse activities of the orchestras reach into Australian life in many ways: through live concert presentations in major venues, free open-air performances, regional touring, opera and ballet support, compact disc and audio cassette recordings and broadcasts on national radio and television. During 1993–94, ABC Symphony Orchestras gave a total of 676 concerts of all types (paid, schools and free) to an audience of 937,324 — an average of 1,386 per performance.

11.14 ABC symphony orchestras — number of performances and total attendances

	1992–93		1993–94	
	Number of concerts	*Total attendances*	Number of concerts	*Total attendances*
Type of performance				
Paid orchestral concerts	422	**577 371**	485	**589 214**
School concerts	186	**72 548**	169	**87 554**
Free concerts	33	**355 715**	22	**260 556**
Total	**641**	**1 005 634**	**676**	**937 324**

Source: Australian Broadcasting Corporation Annual Report, 1993–94.

Attendances at performances

Attendance at music performances is a significant aspect of the cultural life of Australians. Table 11.15 shows attendances at popular and classical music concerts in the 12 months to March 1995. Popular music performances were the best attended with 3.8 million people aged 15 years and over attending at least one popular music concert, while 1.1 million attended at least one classical music concert.

11.15 Attendances at music performances, 1995 ('000)

Attendees	Popular music concert	Classical music concert
Sex		
Male	1 861.1	437.4
Female	1 929.7	1 424.6
Total	**3 790.7**	**2 634.4**
Age		
15–24 years	1 215.8	669.0
25–34 years	969.7	706.5
35–44 years	732.1	589.6
45–54 years	496.8	349.0
55–64 years	216.7	168.5
65 years & over	160.6	151.8
Birthplace		
Australian born	2 939.8	2 074.1
Overseas born	851.0	560.3
Employment status		
Employed	2 768.1	1 872.0
Unemployed	247.1	150.4
Not in labour force	775.6	612.0

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, March 1995 (4114.0).

The current Australian penchant for musicals is reflected in attendance numbers at the performing arts; 2.7 million people aged 15 years and over attended at least one performance of musical theatre. Least attended were dance performances where 1.4 million attended at least one performance in the previous 12 months.

11.16 Attendances at the performing arts, 1995 ('000)

		Theatre		
Attendees	Dance performance	Musical	Other	Other performing arts
Sex				
Male	515.4	1 021.0	906.3	1 209.7
Female	892.0	1 701.1	1 430.0	1 424.6
Total	**1 407.5**	**2 722.1**	**2 336.3**	**2 634.4**
Age				
15–24 years	310.3	531.2	547.2	669.0
25–34 years	278.4	501.0	506.8	706.5
35–44 years	318.9	530.1	479.5	589.6
45–54 years	253.7	544.0	400.7	349.0
55–64 years	121.4	302.7	216.4	168.5
65 years & over	124.8	313.1	185.8	151.8
Birthplace				
Australian born	1 029.5	2 092.2	1 775.5	2 074.1
Overseas born	377.9	629.9	560.8	560.3
Employment status				
Employed	956.2	1 853.1	1 631.9	1 872.0
Unemployed	84.3	102.0	122.2	150.4
Not in labour force	366.9	767.0	582.2	612.0

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, March 1995 (4114.0).

Performances in hotels, clubs, etc.

In respect of the 1991–92 financial year, the ABS conducted a series of surveys on tourism-related industries, including hospitality industries and amusement and theme parks. These surveys provide detailed statistics about these industries generally but they also provide further data about performances by musicians and performing artists other than musicians in the live entertainment area. Table 11.17 shows that there were 374,599 performances by musicians and a further 35,361 performances by performers other than musicians and that they were paid a total of $194.7 million for their work.

11.17 Performances and payments for live entertainment, 1991–92

	Number of performances given			Payments made ($'000)	
Type of business June 1992	Businesses offering live entertainment	Musicians	Other performing artists	To musicians	To other performing artists
Accommodation	328	45 108	935	13 057	4 314
Pubs, bars & taverns	1 988	151 336	12 829	79 927	3 567
Cafes & restaurants	1 036	53 999	5 819	13 484	1 448
Licensed clubs	1 868	108 202	7 514	64 055	8 399
Casinos	8	5 782	1 469	2 913	3 231
Amusement & theme parks	26	10 173	6 795	1 432	6 795
Total	**5 254**	**374 599**	**35 361**	**174 867**	**19 838**

Source: Amusement and Theme Parks, Australia, 1991–92 (8675.0) and Hospitality Industries, Australia, 1991–92 (8674.0).

Film and video

Thomas Edison patented the first motion-picture camera, the Kinetograph, in 1891. Despite Australia's distance barrier, the marvellous invention of motion pictures saw films being screened in early September 1896 with a public film season as part of a variety bill opening in mid-September. In late September 1896, Marius Sestier opened the first picture show in Pitt Street, Sydney. Soon afterwards he started filming movies in Sydney; in November 1896, he filmed the Melbourne Cup horse race.

Video was a much later invention, being produced for the first time by the American Ampex firm in 1956. The first videocassette recorder was not produced until 1969 by the Sony company in Japan. However, videotape was used in commercial applications in television studios in Australia much earlier than that.

Today, Australia has a well-developed audiovisual production industry with an annual turnover in excess of $1,000 million. The industry is composed, for the most part, of small, specialised companies. They produce programs ranging from feature films to sports coverage, documentaries and television commercials. A relatively small number of companies engage exclusively in film and television drama production; the majority specialise in the production of commissioned programs such as commercials and corporate communications.

The major market for Australian audiovisual producers is the domestic television broadcast industry, with between 70% and 80% of all production being made primarily for this market. Export markets are important mainly for feature films and television dramas, some high budget documentaries and some commercials whose production costs generally exceed the revenues which they can achieve in domestic markets.

In addition, commercial and national television stations produce a large volume of programming, including news and current affairs, information and 'talk' programming, sports coverage, arts, light entertainment and children's programs with an estimated value in excess of $550 million.

The Commonwealth government provides assistance and encouragement through measures such as the investment program of the Australian Film Finance Corporation and the Australian content regulations of the Australian Broadcasting Authority to enable the production of high cost dramas and documentaries to be undertaken.

11.18 Australian film industry — number and value of Australian titles(a)

	1989–90		1990–91		1991–92		1992–93		1993–94	
Type of film	No.	Value ($m)	No.	Value ($m)	No.	Value ($m)	No.	Value ($m)	No.	Value ($m)
Features	40	211	26	133	34	135	24	91	31	210
Mini-series	15	60	15	65	6	26	14	79	4	33
Series & serials	13	86	16	101	26	69	14	69	16	100
Telemovies	10	23	3	2	5	6	10	26	14	24
Total	**78**	**380**	**60**	**301**	**71**	**237**	**62**	**266**	**65**	**367**

(a) Includes co-productions, foreign titles shot in Australia and Australian titles shot overseas.
Source: Australian Film Commission.

Table 11.19 shows that the number of people employed in the motion picture industry (as recorded by the Population Census) increased by 16% in the ten year period 1981–91.

11.19 Number of people employed in the Australian film industry, 1981–1991

Industry	1981	1986	1991
Motion picture production	3 097	4 799	5 737
Motion picture hiring	744	675	3 097
Motion picture theatres	4 519	3 182	575
Total	**8 360**	**8 656**	**9 691**

Source: Census 1981, 1986, 1991.

Cinema attendances

The March 1995 Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues provided the first ABS figures for cinema attendances in Australia for persons aged 15 years and over. Over 8.7 million persons aged 15 and over attended a hardtop cinema, drive in or other public screening of a film at least once in the 12 months ending 31 March 1995.

11.20 Attendance at cinemas by persons aged 15 years and over, 1995

Attendees	No. ('000)
Sex	
Male	4 075
Female	4 658
Total	**8 734**
Age	
15–24 years	2 351
25–34 years	2 051
35–44 years	1 829
45–54 years	1 255
55–64 years	627
65 years & over	620

...continued

11.20 Attendance at cinemas by persons aged 15 years and over, 1995 — *continued*

Attendees	No. ('000)
Birthplace	
Australian born	6 720
Overseas born	2 014
Employment status	
Employed	5 954
Unemployed	522
Not in labour force	2 258

Source: ABS Survey of Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, March 1995 (4114.0).

Video hiring and watching

The Retail and Services Census 1992 collected data on all shopfront locations classified as video hire outlets. A total of 3,181 video hire outlets was found to be operating in Australia employing 13,032 persons, mostly on a part-time basis. They achieved a turnover level of $608 million.

11.21 Video hire outlets, 1991–92

	No.
Number of locations	3 181
Number of locations per 100 000 head of population	18
Persons employed at 30 June 1992	
Males	5 298
Females	7 734
Total	13 032
Wages & salaries paid ($m)	89
Turnover ($m)	608

Source: Australia's Culture No. 5: Video Hire, Cultural Ministers Council Statistical Advisory Group.

In a survey in February 1994, the ABS asked some questions about video watching. Just under 60% of households with children viewed a video in the two weeks prior to the survey while 39.5% of adults reported that they had viewed a video in that period. The survey also found that almost 5.1 million households (79.3% of all households in Australia) had a video recorder and that just under 58% had hired at least one video in the previous month.

Radio and television

The Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA) is the independent federal statutory authority responsible for the regulation of the broadcasting industry including licensing, programming, ownership and control regulation and planning the broadcasting spectrum (both radio and television).

Commercial television broadcasting services licences are subject to five year terms, compulsory standards on Australian content and children's television and a condition that the licensee be 'a suitable person'. Ownership and control limitations also apply. Under these conditions, no person may be in a position to control more than one television licence in a market or control licences with a combined audience reach of more than 75% of the Australian population. Foreign control of television licences is also restricted. Commercial licences may be transferred at will, subject only to notification requirements under the ownership and control rules. Commercial radio broadcasting licences are subject to less restrictive ownership provisions.

Community radio and television are not subject to ownership limitations and subscription radio broadcasting services and all categories of narrowcasting services are also not subject to ownership limits or suitability requirements.

For more information on radio and television broadcasting see *Chapter 20, Transport and communication*.

Australian commercial radio revenue increased by 3.5% to $455.6 million in 1992–93 compared with the increase of 1.9% to $440.4 million in 1991–92. Expenditure increased by 3.8% to $415.0 million in 1992–93, reversing the 10.7% decrease to $399.8 million in 1991–92. The industry's broadcasting profit increased by 0.2% to $40.7 million in 1992–93 compared with the $40.6 million profit in 1991–92.

Broadcasting revenue for Australian commercial television stations increased by 9.5% to $2,035.8 million in the year to 30 June, 1993. This compares with a 9.4% increase to $1,858.8 million in the previous year. Expenditure increased by 14.0 % to 1,923.2 million, reversing a 12.9% decrease to $1,687.3 million in 1991–92. Despite the high increase in expenditure, the industry made a broadcasting profit of $112.6 million compared with the $171.4 million profit in 1991–92. This is only the second time since 1987–88 that commercial television made a broadcasting profit.

The number of people employed in radio and television stations as recorded by the Population Census shows a similar pattern for each — a rise between 1981 and 1986 and then a fall between 1986 and 1991. However, the end result (see table 11.21 below) shows the total number of persons employed in television stations in 1991 was less than that recorded in 1981.

11.22 Number of people employed in radio and television stations, 1981–1991

Industry	1981	1986	1991
Radio stations	5 510	6 524	5 634
Television stations	10 703	11 946	9 283

Source: Census 1981, 1986, 1991.

The Time Use Survey, 1992, provides an insight into how Australians spend their time listening to the radio and watching television. While people spend on average more than one and half hours a day listening to radio, during almost all of that time they are doing a more important (main) activity whereas for nearly 60% of the time people watch television, it is their main activity.

11.23 Average time spent listening to radio and watching television stations, 1992

	Minutes per day	
Activity	As a main activity	As part of all activities
Radio stations	4	101
Television stations	103	172

Source: Time Use Survey, 1992.

Training in the arts

Training in the arts in Australia covers a broad range of resources. Formal training is available through courses in TAFEs, universities and private institutions. A number of on-the-job training programs are also available in the arts and many organisations offer in-house training programs for their staff. The last decade has seen the development of multi-disciplinary tertiary arts training institutions in some States.

Arts Training Australia is the national peak advisory body on vocational education and training for the arts, media, entertainment and heritage industries. It is one of a number of Industry Training Advisory Bodies supported by industry and government. Arts Training's primary purpose is to promote and enhance the quality and effectiveness of vocational training and education by providing a forum through which industry can express its vocational education and training needs. Arts Training's industry coverage encompasses the design, film, television and radio, music, performing arts, visual arts and crafts, museums, libraries, community arts and writing and publishing industries.

A number of national specialised education institutions have been established to provide training in cultural fields. For example, the Australian Film, Television and Radio School is the national training centre for the film and broadcasting industries. The National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA) is the national training school for people who wish to enter the profession of theatre, film or television as actors, directors, designers, stage managers, theatre crafts technicians, production managers or teachers of voice and movement. The Australian Ballet School provides full-time training to the highest standard for young Australian dancers seeking a career in the classical dance profession.

Employment and participation in cultural activities

This section contains a selection of ABS statistical data which ranges over the whole spectrum of cultural industries and activities. More comprehensive data can be found in the publications listed in the Bibliography.

Employment in cultural occupations

According to the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, the number of people working in a cultural occupation as their main job was 119,513. The number of persons whose main job was in a cultural occupation group increased by 12% from the figure recorded in the 1986 Population Census — a 6.6% increase in the figures for males compared with a 24.1% increase in the figure for females. Authors and related professionals was the occupation group where the largest increase was recorded (49.5%). Two occupation groups recorded falls over the period 1986 to 1991. Architects and landscape architects recorded a fall of 4% despite a 26.9% increase in the number of females being recorded in the occupation group; the number of persons recorded in the Performing arts support workers occupation group fell by 9.8% (males fell by 9.8% and females by 3.5%).

11.24 Number of persons in selected cultural occupations

	1986			1991		
Occupation group	Males	Females	**Total**	Males	Females	**Total**
Architects & landscape architects	8 456	968	**9 424**	7 786	1 228	**9 014**
Painters, sculptors & related professionals	1 262	854	**2 116**	1 528	1 379	**2 907**
Photographers	4 164	1 052	**5 216**	3 937	1 308	**5 245**
Designers & illustrators	6 923	6 483	**13 406**	9 194	8 099	**17 293**
Journalists	6 166	3 740	**9 906**	5 974	4 343	**10 317**
Authors & related professionals	970	936	**1 906**	1 395	1 454	**2 849**
Film, television & stage directors	2 444	823	**3 267**	2 782	1 018	**3 800**
Dancers & choreographers	216	463	**679**	270	553	**823**
Musicians, composers & related professionals	4 648	1 492	**6 140**	5 169	1 820	**6 989**
Actors & related professionals	1 295	830	**2 125**	1 312	939	**2 251**
Announcers	1 616	404	**2 020**	1 739	430	**2 169**
Performing arts support workers	4 898	1 486	**6 384**	4 325	1 434	**5 759**
Craftworkers	1 839	1 853	**3 692**	2 454	2 347	**4 801**
Total	**44 897**	**21 384**	**66 281**	**47 865**	**26 352**	**74 217**

Source: Census 1986 and 1991.

Involvement in culture/leisure activities

In March 1993 an ABS survey was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the involvement of persons 15 years of age and over in selected culture and leisure activities during the previous 12 months. Work in selected culture and leisure activities was defined to include both paid and unpaid involvement but excluded involvement solely for the respondent's own use or that of their family.

During the 12 months ended March 1993, 1.6 million people or 11.8% of the Australian population aged 15 years or more were involved in selected culture and leisure activities. Of those persons, 34.7% received some payment.

11.25 Persons involved in paid and unpaid culture and leisure activities in the 12 months to March 1993

	Paid involvement only ('000)	Unpaid involvement only ('000)	Paid & unpaid involvement ('000)	**Total persons involved ('000)**	Persons with no involvement ('000)	**Total persons ('000)**	Participation rate (%)
			Males				
NSW	38.5	130.5	35.5	**204.5**	2 081.9	**2 286.4**	8.9
Vic.	37.9	109.0	33.6	**180.5**	1 533.1	**1 713.6**	10.5
Qld	28.6	77.8	26.2	**132.6**	1 043.3	**1 175.9**	11.3
SA	11.2	42.1	14.1	**67.4**	502.9	**570.3**	11.8
WA	9.2	43.8	15.2	**68.2**	583.4	**651.5**	10.5
Tas.	4.2	11.2	4.4	**19.7**	155.1	**174.8**	11.3
NT	1.4	4.2	1.5	**7.0**	51.2	**58.3**	12.1
ACT	6.3	13.4	5.2	**24.9**	87.7	**112.6**	22.1
Aust.	**137.2**	**431.9**	**135.7**	**704.8**	**6 038.6**	**6 743.4**	**10.5**
			Females				
NSW	40.9	184.3	38.7	**263.8**	2 068.4	**2 332.2**	11.3
Vic.	37.7	153.1	38.3	**229.1**	1 529.8	**1 758.9**	13.0
Qld	25.5	117.3	26.0	**168.8**	1 013.4	**1 182.2**	14.3
SA	11.0	59.0	12.6	**82.6**	500.1	**582.7**	14.2
WA	13.0	59.2	16.2	**88.4**	559.7	**648.1**	13.6
Tas.	3.2	16.9	4.4	**24.5**	154.9	**179.4**	13.7
NT	2.2	5.1	2.5	**9.8**	45.4	**55.2**	17.8
ACT	6.0	18.6	4.1	**28.8**	86.7	**115.4**	24.9
Aust.	**139.5**	**613.6**	**142.8**	**895.9**	**5 958.3**	**6 854.2**	**13.1**

...continued

11.25 Persons involved in paid and unpaid culture and leisure activities in the 12 months to March 1993 — *continued*

	Paid involvement only ('000)	Unpaid involvement only ('000)	Paid & unpaid involvement ('000)	**Total persons involved ('000)**	Persons with no involvement ('000)	**Total persons ('000)**	Participation rate (%)
			Persons				
NSW	79.3	314.7	74.2	**468.3**	4 150.3	**4 618.6**	10.1
Vic.	75.6	262.1	71.9	**409.6**	3 062.9	**3 472.4**	11.8
Qld	54.1	195.1	52.2	**301.4**	2 056.8	**2 358.2**	12.8
SA	22.2	101.1	26.7	**150.0**	1 003.0	**1 153.0**	13.0
WA	22.1	103.0	31.4	**156.6**	1 143.1	**1 299.6**	12.0
Tas.	7.4	28.0	8.8	**44.3**	310.0	**354.3**	12.5
NT	3.6	9.4	4.0	**16.9**	96.6	**113.5**	14.9
ACT	12.3	32.0	9.3	**53.7**	174.3	**228.0**	23.5
Aust.	**276.7**	**1 045.5**	**278.5**	**1 600.7**	**11 996.9**	**13 597.6**	**11.8**

Source: Work In Selected Culture/Leisure Activities, Australia, March 1993 (6281.0).

Many persons were involved in more than one type of activity. There were over 2.6 million involvements in selected culture and leisure activities with the most popular activities being the teaching of cultural activities, writing/publishing, music, performing arts and organising fetes/festivals. Most of these involvements were of a short-term and part-time nature, involving 13 weeks or less duration and less than 10 hours a week.

Time spent on cultural activities

Table 11.26 shows the average time spent per day by persons on selected cultural activities.

11.26 Average time spent on main cultural activities, 1992

Activity	Average time spent per day in minutes
Religious activities, ritual ceremonies	5.6
Seeing a movie	1.1
Visiting a library	0.4
Attending a concert	0.6
Watching a theatrical production	0.7
Attending an art gallery	0.1
Attending a museum	0.1
Attending zoos & animal parks	0.3
Attending a sports event	2.2
Sport (organised)	7.9
Going for a walk, walking for exercise	3.9
Playing, informal sport	2.4
Fishing, bushwalking, other outdoor activity	8.6
Card, paper, board, pinball & parlour games	3.1

...continued

11.26 Average time spent on main cultural activities, 1992 — *continued*

Activity	Average time spent per day in minutes
Computer games, computing as a leisure activity	1.4
Games of chance, gambling	1.4
Arts	0.3
Crafts (excluding clothes making)	5.3
Performing music, drama, dancing etc.	1.2
Reading books (other than studying)	6.7
Reading magazines	1.2
Watching a movie	0.3
Watching & listening to television	103.0
Watching videos	4.4
Listening to radio	3.7
Listening to records, tapes, CDs	0.7

Source: Time Use Survey, Australia, 1992 (4153.0) unpublished data.

Government funding for culture

Culture in Australia receives considerable financial support from the Commonwealth Government in the form of direct grants and through the provision of taxation benefits. This support is complemented by State, Territory and local governments.

The total outlays for cultural funding of the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments for 1993–94 was $2,256 million with the largest funding category being for radio and television broadcasting ($780 million). Table 11.27 below shows the government outlays on culture for 1993–94.

While the largest amount of cultural funding for the Commonwealth government went to radio and television broadcasting ($780.0 million), State government funding goes predominantly to national parks and wildlife services ($383.7 million). According to the latest figures available for local government funding (1992–93) as shown in table 11.28, its funding goes predominantly to library and archives ($271.8 million).

11.27 Cultural funding by Commonwealth and State/Territory governments, 1993–94 ($ million)

	Level of government		
	Commonwealth	States/Territories	**Total**
Public halls & civic centres	—	0.7	**0.7**
National parks & wildlife services	92.9	383.7	**476.5**
Zoological & botanical gardens	5.3	51.8	**57.1**
Libraries & archives	73.8	194.6	**268.5**
Literature & publishing	9.8	2.8	**12.6**
Museums	47.4	98.7	**146.2**
Art galleries	19.6	52.9	**72.5**
Visual arts/crafts & photography	14.1	9.1	**23.2**
Performing arts venues & arts centres	—	74.5	**74.5**
Music (excluding opera)	12.8	9.6	**22.4**
Other performing arts	32.8	36.1	**68.8**
Cultural heritage	30.5	31.9	**62.4**
Radio & television broadcasting	780.0	0.3	**780.3**
Film & video production	81.5	18.0	**99.4**
Administration of culture	22.6	20.5	**43.1**
Community cultural activities	29.0	9.7	**38.6**
Other culture n.e.c.	8.5	1.1	**9.6**
Total	**1 260.5**	**995.8**	**2 256.3**

Source: Unpublished ABS statistics.

11.28 Cultural funding by local governments, 1992–93 ($ million)

	Level of funding
Public halls & civic centres	88.2
National parks & wildlife services	—
Zoological & botanical gardens	—
Libraries & archives	271.8
Literature & publishing	1.5
Museums	5.3
Art galleries	12.1
Visual arts/crafts & photography	2.3
Performing arts venues & arts centres	33.2
Music (excluding opera)	3.0
Other performing arts	6.4
Cultural heritage	25.1
Radio & television broadcasting	0.3
Film & video production	0.1
Administration of culture	5.6
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander cultural activities	0.3
Community cultural activities	2.6
Other culture n.e.c.	5.2
Total	**463.0**

Source: Cultural Funding in Australia 1992–93 published by Australia Council, Redfern Sydney.

Sport and recreation

A large proportion of Australians, regardless of social position, income and age, participate in some form of sporting activity. The impact of sport extends over a wide range of associated activities in community and commercial fields. Sport is a large industry in Australia encompassing not only participants but also employment within the sporting infrastructure; manufacture of apparel, equipment and other goods (e.g. trophies); tourism and support industries (e.g. printing, media). The sporting activities of Australians include a range of organised and social sport, recreational and leisure activities undertaken both at home and away from home.

As with most aspects of culture and recreation, the Federal government has no overriding responsibility for sport and recreation. After spending many years after Federation having little to do with the promotion of recreation activities and sporting development and participation, the

Government now extensively funds building of facilities and the training and development of athletes for international competition.

The Sport and Recreation Ministers Council (SRMC) provides the major mechanism for liaison between the Commonwealth government, and State/Territory governments on matters concerned with sport and recreation in Australia. The Council is a forum for consultation and cooperation between the respective Governments, and its membership comprises the ministers with prime responsibility for sport and recreation.

The Australian Sports Commission is responsible for planning and coordinating Federal government sports funding. Incorporating the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS), the Commission conducts elite sports programs and provides leadership and long-term direction for community sports. The Elite Sports Program involves 21 sports — athletes with disabilities, baseball, basketball, canoeing, cricket, cycling, diving, golf, gymnastics, hockey, netball, rowing, rugby union, soccer, softball, squash, swimming, tennis, track and field, volleyball and water polo. While many programs are at the AIS headquarters in Canberra, units have been established in Perth (hockey, women's volleyball), Brisbane (diving, squash), Adelaide (track cycling, cricket), Gold Coast (canoeing), Sydney (men's volleyball) and Melbourne (golf). Baseball, rugby union, softball (women), tennis, track and field, and water polo (women) are decentralised programs in which athletes are not all located in one centre but in various places across Australia. In June 1995 there were 566 scholarship holders in the scholarship sports program. This number is expected to reach almost 2,000 in the build-up to the Sydney 2000 Olympics.

In addition to the scholarship sports program, the AIS also administers the National Sports Program which offers the use of AIS facilities, resources and expertise. The majority of sports utilise the program for national selection trials, squad and team trainings and development programs. The knowledge and expertise of the sports science and medicine department in particular is in heavy demand, along with specialised advice from AIS coaches.

The Sports Commission's National Information Centre in Canberra is Australia's premier information resource centre for sport and its related disciplines. Its services include manual and computerised reference services, current awareness publications, print and video loans, translations, information packages, and access to research dissertations on sport. These services are available to athletes, coaches, officials, students, libraries and outside enquirers.

Involvement in sport

In March 1993, an ABS survey of persons 15 years of age and over was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about involvement in sport during the previous 12 months. Involvement in sport was defined to include both paid and unpaid participation in playing and non-playing capacities. Spectator involvement in sport was excluded.

The survey found that one third of the Australian population aged 15 years and over were involved in sport, as players (3.1 million), non-players (0.5 million) or both players and non-players (0.9 million). More men than women were involved as players and as non-players.

Overall, 35% of males played sport compared to 23% of females, and at all ages a greater proportion of males than females played sport. Younger men and women were more likely to play sport than older men and women. 56% of men aged 15 to 24 played sport compared to 39% of women in the same age group. In the 25 to 34 age group 43% of men played sport, compared to 28% of women. 20% of men and 12% of women aged 65 and over played sport. In table 11.29 'all players' includes those players who have some non-playing involvement.

11.29 Persons involved in sport, March 1993

	Males		Females	
Age group (years)	All players	Non-players	All players	Non-players
15–24	55.5	1.3	39.4	1.9
25–34	42.5	3.1	28.1	4.2
35–44	32.3	8.1	20.7	9.1
45–54	25.0	6.8	14.8	4.6
55–64	21.1	3.5	14.5	1.1
65+	20.3	1.1	12.2	0.4
Total	**35.3**	**4.1**	**23.1**	**3.8**

Source: Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993 (6285.0).

For those involved in sport solely as non-players, the 35 to 44 years age group had the highest participation rate (8% for males, 9% for females). Their most common activities were as administrators or committee members.

Only 213,300 persons received some payment for their involvement, less than 5% of the total number who are involved in sport (4.5 million). Coaching, instructing or teaching of sport was the activity for which most persons were paid (97,800 people), while about 57,000 were paid for active sports participation. Note that in table 11.30 persons with several types of involvement were counted against type of involvement.

11.30 Paid and unpaid involvements in sport, March 1993

	Involvements ('000)			
Type of involvement	Paid	Unpaid	**Total**	Participation rate (%)
Playing involvements	57.0	3 906.5	**3 963.6**	29.1
Non-playing involvements				
Coach/instructor/teacher	97.8	433.7	**531.5**	3.9
Referee/umpire	63.1	362.8	**425.8**	3.1
Administrator/committee member	26.0	604.9	**630.9**	4.6
Other involvement	15.4	378.9	**394.3**	2.9
Total non-playing involvements	202.3	1 780.3	**1 982.5**	. .
Total involvements	**259.3**	**5 686.8**	**5 946.1**	. .

Source: Involvement in Sport, Australia, March 1993 (6285.0).

Sport and recreation participation

Participation in organised and social sporting activities is measured by a quarterly household survey, the Population Survey Monitor conducted by the ABS. This survey showed that in 1993–94 the most popular sport was golf, with 384,600 people participating in organised golf (3% of the population), and a further 128,000 participating in social golf (1% of the population).

The most popular organised sporting activities for men aged 15 and over were golf, outdoor cricket, basketball and Australian rules football. For women aged 15 and over, netball, tennis, aerobics and golf were the most popular organised sporting activities. The most popular sports among those aged 55 and over were golf and lawn bowls.

In addition to organised sports, many people are involved in social sport and other recreational activities. In 1993–94 the most popular social sports were tennis and golf, followed by squash and lawn bowls. In February and May 1995 two of the most popular recreational activities were cycling (614,000 in February, 586,000 in May), and fishing (598,000 in February and 636,000 in May).

11.31 Persons aged 15 years and over who participated in organised sport, 1993–94 ('000)

Sport	Males	Females
Aerobics	..	98.8
Australian rules football	151.4	..
Basketball	153.4	77.7
Cricket (indoor)	91.6	..
Cricket (outdoor)	193.9	..
Golf	303.9	80.7
Lawn bowls	115.3	75.2
Netball	..	287.1
Soccer (outdoor)	147.2	..
Squash	78.5	46.3
Swimming	..	60.9
Ten pin bowling	..	64.0
Tennis	137.1	162.1
Touch football	106.2	39.2

Source: Population Survey Monitor, 1993–94.

People who do not play sport

When people did not play sport, respondents in the survey were asked why not. The most common reason for not participating in sport, given by 39% of men and 43% of women was injury or illness. Men were more likely than women not to participate in sport because of a sports injury (19% compared to 13%) while women were more likely than men not to participate because of an illness. 27% of men and 20% of women said they had no time or were too busy to participate in sport.

11.32 Main reasons for not participating in sport, persons aged 18 years and over, 1993–94 (%)

Reasons	Males	Females
Illness or injury	39.4	43.3
Sport injury	18.6	12.9
Illness	10.6	19.7
Other health problems	7.0	9.5
Work injury	3.2	1.2
No time/too busy	26.7	19.8
Weather problems	7.5	4.1
Transport	1.1	—
No child care	0.5	2.6
Expense/cost	0.5	0.9
Other	24.5	29.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Population Survey Monitor 1993–94.

Government funding for recreation and sport

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories (DEST) has a general responsibility in the national sphere for recreation, fitness and sport through the Office of Recreation Development. This Office is developing three key reports: a statistical framework which will define the scope of the sport and recreation industry; an occupation structure which will define the occupations within the sport and recreation industry; and a detailed report containing all available statistical data relevant to the industry. The Office has been responsible for funding a quarterly ABS household survey which collects information on participation in sport and recreation activities. A survey of businesses involved within the sport and recreation industry is being conducted in respect of 1994–95 to measure the economic value of the sport and recreation industry.

The Commonwealth Government provided $90.9 million in 1994–95 for the Australian Sports Commission's programs and administration. This figure included the first instalment of $20 million under the Olympic Athlete Program, which will see additional funding of $135 million allocated to athlete preparation for the 2000 Sydney Olympics and Paralympics. The Sports Commission allocated these funds across the following programs: sports development and participation, elite athletes, facilities, sports science and medicine, the National Sport Information Centre, the Australian Coaching Council, sport research and corporate services. Sport funding for 1994–95 was distributed between 110 national sporting organisations, of which 16 received over $1 million.

All State Governments have agencies with special responsibilities for sport and recreation. Local governments complement the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments in the provision of recreation facilities to the community as do non-government sponsors, organisers and entrepreneurs.

The total outlays of the three levels of government for recreational facilities and services in 1993–94 was $1,946 million compared with $2,067 million in 1992–93 and $1,928 million in 1991–92.

Socio-cultural activities

Often people engage in activities for reasons other than prestige or economic reward which reveal something of themselves and their beliefs. These activities make up the cultural dimension of social practice which is best described as those activities which people undertake in their own time, unconstrained by immediate material need, social obligation or gain. Typically, these are self-motivated activities which contribute to personal or social identity, and which give meaning and focus to the values people hold. They anchor institutional forms of culture within society, and provide a bridge to mutual understanding across culturally diverse groups.

Religious practice and language are examples of cultural activity embedded in community life.

Religion

In every national census taken in Australia, a voluntary question on religious affiliation has been asked. Since 1933, the voluntary nature of the religion question has been specifically stated. In 1971, the instruction 'if no religion, write "none" ' was introduced. Table 11.33 provides a summary of the major religious affiliations at each census since 1911. At the 1991 Census, 74% of the population stated a Christian religion compared with 95.9% in 1911.

11.33 Major religious affiliations

	Religious affiliation (%)								
	Christian								
Census year	Anglican	Catholic	Other	**Total**	Non-Christian	No religion	Religion not stated	Other(a)	**Total ('000)**
1911	38.4	22.4	35.1	**95.9**	0.8	0.4	(b)2.7	0.2	**4 455.0**
1921	43.7	21.7	31.6	**96.9**	0.7	0.5	(b)1.7	0.2	**5 435.7**
1933	38.7	19.6	28.1	**86.4**	0.4	0.2	12.8	0.1	**6 629.8**
1947	39.0	20.9	28.1	**88.0**	0.5	0.3	10.9	0.2	**7 579.4**
1954	37.9	22.9	28.5	**89.4**	0.6	0.3	9.5	0.2	**8 986.5**
1961	34.9	24.9	28.4	**88.3**	0.7	0.4	10.5	0.2	**10 508.2**
1966	33.5	26.2	28.5	**88.2**	0.7	0.8	10.0	0.3	**11 599.5**
1971	31.0	27.0	28.2	**86.2**	0.8	6.7	6.0	0.2	**12 755.6**
1976	27.7	25.7	25.2	**78.6**	1.0	8.3	11.0	0.4	**13 548.4**
1981	26.1	26.0	24.3	**76.4**	1.4	10.8	10.9	0.5	**14 576.3**
1986	23.9	26.0	23.0	**73.0**	2.0	12.7	11.9	0.4	**15 602.2**
1991	23.8	27.3	22.9	**74.0**	2.6	12.9	10.2	0.3	**16 850.3**

(a) Comprises non-theistic affiliation and religion inadequately described. (b) Includes 'object to state'.
Source: Census 86 — Religion in Australia (2510.0) and Census 1991.

Australia's population grew by 15.6% in the decade to 1991. For the same period, many religions grew at a rate greater than the national population.

Of the Christian groups, the Pentecostal and Baptist faiths experienced the greatest increase in support. Only the Churches of Christ and the Salvation Army demonstrated declining or static adherence. Buddhism and Islam showed the most significant increase in allegiance within the non-Christian religion group.

Catholics have recently replaced Anglicans as the largest religious group in Australia. A small part of this growth can be attributed to recent overseas migration. According to the 1991 Census, over 320,000 Catholics had arrived in Australia since 1981. The majority originated from Europe and the USSR (34%) and South East Asia (28%).

Non-Christian religions, while comprising only 2.6% of the population, have grown from 1.4% in 1981. The number claiming such

allegiances have increased by 24,500 (125.3%). Part of this growth is attributable to recent immigration. For example, 23,560 Muslims (16% of all Australian adherents) migrated from the Middle East and North Africa, 69,593 Buddhists (49.8%) from South East Asia and 14,215 Hindus (32.6%) from Southern Asia, during the 1981–91 period.

During the period 1981–91, the majority of migrants without a religious affiliation came from the United Kingdom and Ireland (35,237), Hong Kong (25,854) and Vietnam (20,740).

Table 11.34 shows the breakdown of religious groupings by the number and percentage of affiliates within each at the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, and the growth which occurred during that 10 year period.

11.34 Religious affiliation, 1981–1991

	1981		1991		
Census year	No. ('000)	Proportion (%)	No. ('000)	Proportion (%)	Growth (%)
Christian					
Anglican	3 810.5	26.1	4 018.8	23.8	5.7
Baptist	190.3	1.3	279.8	1.7	47.0
Catholic	3 786.5	26.0	4 606.0	27.3	21.7
Churches of Christ	89.4	0.6	78.3	0.5	–12.5
Jehovah's Witnesses	51.8	0.4	74.8	0.4	44.4
Lutheran	199.8	1.4	250.9	1.5	25.6
Orthodox	421.3	2.9	474.8	2.8	12.7
Pentecostal	72.1	0.5	150.6	0.9	108.8
Presbyterian & Reformed	637.8	4.4	732.0	4.3	14.8
Salvation Army	71.6	0.5	72.4	0.4	1.1
Uniting Church	1 203.4	8.2	1 387.7	8.2	15.3
Other	598.8	4.1	339.6	2.0	–43.3
Non-Christian					
Buddhism	35.1	0.2	139.8	0.8	298.3
Islam	76.8	0.5	147.5	0.9	92.1
Judaism	62.1	0.4	74.3	0.4	19.5
Other	23.6	0.2	83.6	0.5	254.4
No religion	1 576.7	10.8	2 176.6	12.9	38.0
Not stated/ Inadequately described	1 668.8	11.4	1 762.2	10.5	5.6
Total	**14 576.3**	**100.0**	**16 850.3**	**100.0**	**15.6**

Source: Census 1991 and 1981.

Languages

English is the national language. At the same time, Australia's cultural vitality is also a product of other languages spoken in the community. These include the indigenous languages of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, as well as European and Asian languages.

In the 1991 Population Census, people were asked whether they spoke a language other than English at home. Among those who stated that they did, 408,200 spoke Italian (13.8% overseas born, 24% Australian born), and a further 274,200 spoke Greek (8.7% overseas born, 17.5% Australian born). These were the two most prevalent responses, with other responses each representing less than 10%. Altogether over 2.4 million people, most of whom were born overseas, spoke a non-English language at home.

11.35 Persons(a) who spoke a language other than English at home, 1991

	Overseas born				Australian born			
Language spoken at home	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	**Persons ('000)**	Persons (%)	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	**Persons ('000)**	Persons (%)
Aboriginal language	0.1	0.1	**0.2**	—	20.2	20.5	**40.7**	5.8
Arabic/Lebanese	50.5	46.0	**96.5**	5.5	25.2	24.4	**49.6**	7.1
Chinese(b)	114.2	114.3	**228.5**	13.1	10.9	9.5	**20.4**	2.9
Dutch	19.5	22.2	**41.7**	2.4	2.6	3.1	**5.7**	0.8
French	17.6	18.5	**36.1**	2.1	4.3	5.0	**9.4**	1.3
German	45.5	47.4	**92.9**	5.3	10.4	10.9	**21.4**	3.1
Greek	76.4	75.0	**151.4**	8.7	62.3	60.5	**122.8**	17.5
Hungarian	11.7	12.5	**24.2**	1.4	2.3	2.4	**4.7**	0.7
Italian	123.5	116.6	**240.1**	13.8	83.2	84.9	**168.1**	24.0
Macedonian	20.9	19.8	**40.7**	2.3	10.4	10.1	**20.5**	2.9
Maltese	18.8	18.3	**37.1**	2.1	7.5	7.2	**14.8**	2.1
Polish	26.0	29.0	**55.0**	3.2	4.8	4.9	**9.6**	1.4
Russian	8.6	10.8	**19.4**	1.1	2.1	2.1	**4.2**	0.6
Serbian/Croatian	31.1	29.2	**60.2**	3.5	14.2	13.7	**27.9**	4.0
Other Yugoslavian	14.4	13.7	**28.1**	1.6	4.7	4.7	**9.3**	1.3
Spanish	35.8	37.3	**73.1**	4.2	6.5	6.4	**12.8**	1.8
Turkish	14.7	13.7	**28.3**	1.6	4.8	4.7	**9.6**	1.4
Vietnamese	49.4	43.8	**93.2**	5.3	4.1	4.0	**8.1**	1.2
Other	175.9	191.3	**367.2**	21.1	27.0	25.1	**52.1**	7.4
Total(c)	**869.8**	**873.9**	**1 743.7**	**100.0**	**350.9**	**349.8**	**700.7**	**100.0**

(a) Excludes children aged under 5 years and persons who did not state their birthplace. (b) Includes 'Chinese as stated', 'Cantonese', 'Mandarin', 'Chinese languages n.e.i.'. (c) Includes language not stated responses.
Source: Census 1991.

Within the group who spoke a language other than English at home, proficiency in English varied according to age and birthplace. Almost 91% of 5 to 24 year olds spoke English well or very well, compared with 60% of those aged 65 years and over. The influence of birthplace was evident in the consistently higher level of proficiency in English among those born in Australia, 95% of this group spoke English well or very well, compared with 81% overall.

11.36 Proficiency in English of persons who spoke a language other than English at home, 1991

	Age group (years)				
Proficiency in English	5–24	25–44	45–64	>64	**Total**
Total population speaks English (%)					
Well/very well	90.6	82.9	72.5	59.9	**80.6**
Not well	8.1	15.3	23.5	27.0	**16.1**
Not at all	1.3	1.7	4.0	13.1	**3.3**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
Total ('000)	742 205	835 234	557 854	235 129	**2 370 422**
Total who speak a language other than English(a) ('000)	748 157	841 466	561 665	237 517	**2 388 805**
Australian born speaks English (%)					
Well/very well	95.2	95.9	89.1	85.4	**94.9**
Not well	4.0	3.2	8.5	10.0	**4.1**
Not at all	0.8	0.8	2.4	4.7	**1.0**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
Total ('000)	416 852	174 020	29 817	11 587	**632 276**
Total who speak a language other than English(a) ('000)	420 435	176 122	30 498	11 991	639 046

(a) Includes persons who stated that they speak a language other than English at home, but did not state how well they speak English.
Source: Census 1991.

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