

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication provides information on various aspects of involvement in culture, the arts and cultural heritage by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It draws together data from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), the 2002 General Social Survey (GSS), the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), and the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Brief descriptions of all the data sources referred to in this publication are provided in Appendix 1, and readers are referred to the source publications for more comprehensive information.

The breadth and quality of information collected from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is dependent on the high level of cooperation received from Indigenous Australians and their communities. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the range and quality of statistical information published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) would not be possible.

Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act, 1905*.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ABS publications that may be of interest are shown below. Summary information from these is available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> and an electronic copy of each of the publications can be downloaded from the web site free of charge.

General Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4159.0)

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2005 (cat. no. 4704.0)

Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2001 (cat. no. 4710.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0)

Population characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 (cat. no. 4713.0)

Population distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 (cat. no. 4705.0)

Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2004 (cat. no. 6281.0)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLC	Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
GSS	General Social Survey
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Governments in Australia at both the national and state and territory levels are concerned with Indigenous disadvantage across many areas of life (Productivity Commission 2005). This concern extends to the development of policies aimed at ensuring equitable opportunity of access to arts and cultural heritage services, including those related to either Indigenous culture or wider Australian culture. A major aspect of these policies is to ensure that Indigenous Australians have an opportunity for involvement in arts creation relevant to their Indigenous culture in order to preserve their unique heritage and identity. Governments place some emphasis on ensuring that the arts and cultural involvement of Indigenous persons in remote communities are well supported, as well as those living in other parts of Australia.

The production of Indigenous arts is also viewed as an important economic activity for Indigenous people. Government support is provided to arts initiatives, such as Indigenous community arts centres, particularly in remote communities, often with the aim of helping communities to generate income and promote local business. Examples of relevant government policies are listed in the bibliography.

In this publication, data are provided to inform consideration of these issues and policies. This information includes data on Indigenous participation in the creation of Indigenous arts, as well as the employment of Indigenous people in arts occupations more generally. Information is provided about the income earned by Indigenous people engaged in creation of Indigenous arts. There is also a comparison of the income earned by Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians employed in a range of creative arts occupations.

Data about the use of arts and cultural heritage services (e.g. museums, libraries, cinema) by Indigenous Australians are compared to the consumption patterns of non-Indigenous Australians. To provide further context, data relating to involvement in religious activities are included as well as information about other selected activities (such as sport and hospitality services).

INTRODUCTION *continued*

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY ART AND CULTURE?

'The arts' refers generically to the following sphere of activities: literature; radio and TV; film; performing arts; visual arts; craft; design; and other forms of artistic expression. Creative arts participation means being a painter, sculptor, actor, musician, writer or other creative artist, whether in a professional or hobby capacity. It does not include non-creative jobs in the arts industries (e.g. working as an usher for a theatre company). For the purposes of this publication 'culture' is defined as a way of life particular to a group which is associated with a cultural identity and shared traditions, beliefs and values. Culture may be expressed in various ways, including, but not limited to, art forms and religious activities.

Cultural heritage refers to the preservation of culture, via the collection and management of objects and ideas that represent the way of life of particular groups of people across time. Cultural heritage services include museums, art galleries and libraries. Indigenous conceptualisations of cultural heritage 'services', and of who the providers of such services may be, could potentially be much broader than this. For example, a community member's custodianship activities on traditional lands, remembrance and retelling of traditional stories, performance of ceremonies or advice on marriage rules within the kinship system may be viewed by community members as a 'service' provided to the community. However, the complexity and diversity of such 'cultural heritage services' is beyond the scope of both the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications and current ABS collections.

Cultural consumption refers to the use of arts products or cultural heritage services e.g. attendance at cinemas or festivals, visiting a museum or library, reading a book, etc. Involvement in cultural activities includes cultural consumption, as well as other forms of cultural engagement – such as religious activities, funerals or ceremonies.

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander cultural identity cannot be defined or determined simply through the observation of an individual's activities or consumption choices. Other selected cultural measures used in ABS Indigenous household surveys include, for example, identification with clan, tribal or language groups and recognition of and access to homelands. In turn, an Indigenous person's cultural activity cannot be fully encapsulated by measures of participation in recognisably 'Indigenous' arts and cultural heritage activities. Indigenous people may also access, participate in and contribute to Indigenous culture and cultural heritage through family and social life, community participation, spirituality, paid and unpaid work, language use, and everyday 'lived experience'.

INTRODUCTION *continued*

INDIGENOUS ARTS AND CULTURE

It is important to make a distinction between 'Indigenous arts', 'Indigenous culture' and the arts or culture of other community groups within Australia. The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) asks questions about creative participation in Indigenous arts – producing Indigenous arts or crafts; Indigenous music, dance or theatre; and writing or telling Indigenous stories. The survey also asks about involvement in Indigenous culture including: attendance at an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander arts, craft, music or dance festival or carnival; attendance at an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony; or an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander funeral. While these survey questions ask about specific Indigenous arts or culture events, it is up to the Indigenous respondent to decide whether their involvement could be described or defined as an Indigenous arts or cultural activity. In addition to Indigenous cultural activities Indigenous people may be involved in non-Indigenous arts (e.g. Indigenous actors in Australian TV serials like *Neighbours*) and may attend non-Indigenous festivals or cultural events.

For some people, all arts or cultural activities that are part of contemporary Indigenous people's lives may be considered Indigenous, and this would include evolving and new forms of cultural expression influenced by wider society. That is, Indigenous art or culture may be simply the arts work or cultural events of Indigenous people. For others, Indigenous arts or culture may include only the more traditional forms of Indigenous arts or cultural involvement.

QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

There are a number of questions that may arise from the issues outlined above, and this publication addresses some key questions, as far as possible, with available data. Some questions can be answered more comprehensively than others, and a discussion of data limitations is provided at the end of this publication. The remainder of this publication considers the following key questions:

Creative Participation in Arts

How many Indigenous people are involved in the arts as creative participants? How many are involved as creative participants in Indigenous arts?

Which arts activities are Indigenous people more or less likely to be involved in?

Do rates of participation in the arts differ by age and/or sex?

Is there a difference in the type or level of creative arts participation by Indigenous people when compared with non-Indigenous people?

How many Indigenous people earn an income from their arts work? What occupations are they employed in and how does this compare to the non-Indigenous population?

What income do Indigenous people earn from their work in creative arts occupations and how does this compare to the non-Indigenous population?

How many Indigenous people earn an income from their Indigenous arts work?

INTRODUCTION *continued*

Involvement in cultural activities

How many Indigenous people are involved in Indigenous cultural activities?

How many Indigenous people attend other cultural activities or events (e.g. museums, libraries, cinemas, etc)?

Does access vary by age and/or sex?

Is there a difference in the type or level of cultural involvement by Indigenous people when compared to the non-Indigenous population?

Involvement in culture and social activities

How prevalent is cultural involvement compared to other forms of social involvement (e.g. going to restaurants or sport)?

How does the overall pattern of social and cultural involvement for Indigenous people compare to the non-Indigenous population?

Involvement of Indigenous people living in remote areas

Is there a difference in the level of involvement in arts, culture and other social activities by Indigenous people living in remote areas compared to Indigenous people living in non-remote areas?

To what extent are arts facilities available for people living in remote Indigenous communities? How does this compare to remote non-Indigenous communities?

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION

The total estimated resident Indigenous population as at June 2001 was 458,500, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples making up 2.4% of the total Australian population.

In 2001, 72% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over lived in non-remote areas and about 28% in remote areas. By comparison, only 2% of non-Indigenous people lived in remote areas.

The Indigenous population is relatively young, with a median age of 21 years compared with 36 years for the non-Indigenous population. Of people aged 15 years or over, those aged 15–34 years comprised 56% of the Indigenous population and 36% of the non-Indigenous population.

As the Indigenous population is considerably younger than the non-Indigenous population it can be misleading to make comparisons between these two populations for certain characteristics, particularly where the characteristic is largely age-dependent. Where comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous estimates are presented in this report, data tables showing the estimates by age groups are provided.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Persons aged 15 years or over—30 June 2001

	<i>Indigenous(a)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sex				
Male	135 758	48.5	7 450 522	49.2
Female	144 070	51.5	7 695 692	50.8
Age group (years)				
15–34	156 268	55.8	5 372 585	35.5
35–54	92 249	33.0	5 538 583	36.6
55 or over	31 311	11.2	4 235 046	28.0
Remoteness area				
Non-remote	202 862	72.5	14 849 358	98.0
Remote	76 966	27.5	296 856	2.0
Total	279 828	100.0	15 146 214	100.0

(a) Estimates are experimental.

Source: Estimated resident population, 2001, data available on request.

CREATIVE PARTICIPATION IN ARTS

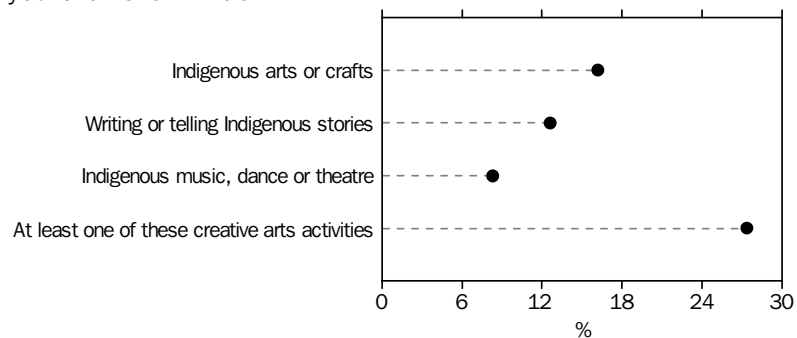
CREATIVE PARTICIPATION IN INDIGENOUS ARTS

How many Indigenous people are involved in the arts as creative participants? How many are involved as creative participants in Indigenous arts? Which arts activities are Indigenous people more or less likely to be involved in?

The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) collected data about Indigenous creative arts participation. The survey asked respondents whether they had taken part in making Indigenous arts or crafts; performing Indigenous music, dance or theatre; and/or writing or telling Indigenous stories, in the 12 months before interview. It was up to the respondent to decide whether the art they produced fit into one of these categories and could be described or defined as 'Indigenous'.

Some 77,300 (27%) Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had participated in at least one of the selected Indigenous creative arts activities. The activity with highest participation was arts or crafts (16%), followed by writing or telling stories (13%) and music, dance or theatre (8%).

CREATIVE ARTS PARTICIPATION (a)(b), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) In the last 12 months.

(b) People may have provided more than one response.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

The extent to which Indigenous persons participate in creating non-Indigenous arts is unknown. Other surveys on this topic cannot provide reliable estimates for the Indigenous population.

Do rates of participation in the arts differ by age and/or sex?

Indigenous females had a higher participation rate in the Indigenous creative arts activities (30%) than males (25%). The differences between male and female participation rates for music, dance or theatre, and writing or telling stories were not significant.

CREATIVE PARTICIPATION IN ARTS *continued*

CREATIVE PARTICIPATION
IN INDIGENOUS ARTS
continued

CREATIVE ARTS PARTICIPATION (a)(b), BY SEX, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

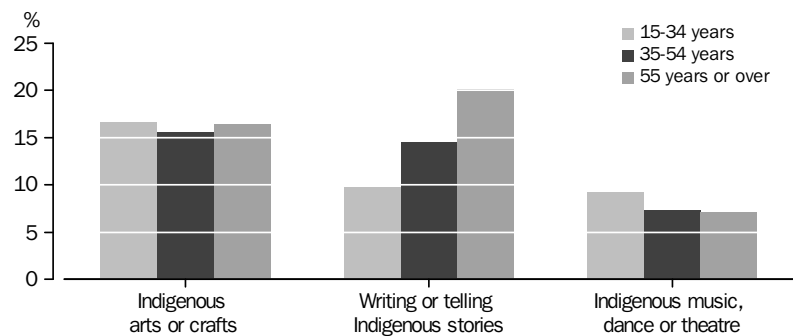


(a) In the last 12 months.
(b) People may have provided more than one response.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

Participation in Indigenous arts or crafts and Indigenous music, dance or theatre did not vary greatly across broad age groups, whereas participation increased with age for writing or telling Indigenous stories from 10% of Indigenous people aged 15-34 years to 20% of those aged 55 years or over.

CREATIVE ARTS PARTICIPATION (a)(b), BY AGE, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) In the last 12 months.
(b) People may have provided more than one response.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

Differences in estimates of participation in remote and non-remote areas were not statistically significant.

EMPLOYMENT IN ARTS
OCCUPATIONS

Is there a difference in the type or level of creative arts participation by Indigenous people when compared with non-Indigenous people?

What cultural occupations are Indigenous people employed in and how does this compare to the non-Indigenous population?

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing collected information including industry and occupation relating to a person's main job in the week before the Census, that is, the one they usually worked the most hours in. Cultural industries and occupations were selected on the basis of inclusion in the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications(ACLIC). These industries and occupations have been grouped as creative

EMPLOYMENT IN ARTS
OCCUPATIONS *continued*

arts, natural heritage or cultural heritage. An explanation of these groupings is provided in Appendix 2.

According to the 2001 Census, 40% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over were employed compared with 58% of non-Indigenous persons. Of these, a higher proportion of non-Indigenous people (3.0%) than Indigenous people (1.5%) were employed in a creative arts industry as their main job.

Around 1.5% of both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous employed population were employed in a creative arts occupation as their main job, according to the 2001 Census. Of these, a considerably higher proportion of non-Indigenous people were employed in their main job as either graphic designers (16%) or architects (8.5%) than were Indigenous people (6.4% and 1.2% respectively).

Indigenous people employed in creative arts occupations were more likely to be employed in visual arts and crafts occupations in their main job (52%) than non-Indigenous people (9.7%). This group of occupations include those recorded on the 2001 Census as artists and related professionals, visual arts and crafts professionals, painters, sculptors, potters or ceramic artists. There were almost twice as many Indigenous females employed in visual arts and crafts occupations as Indigenous males.

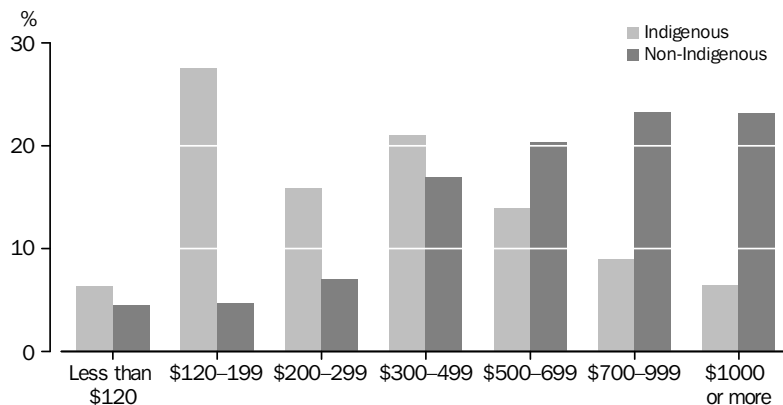
Income from employment
in arts occupations

What income do Indigenous people earn from their work in creative arts occupations and how does this compare to the non-Indigenous population?

Data from the 2001 Census shows that Indigenous people employed in a creative arts occupation as their main job have, on average, a lower gross individual weekly income than non-Indigenous people employed in creative arts occupations.

The following graph shows the difference in gross individual weekly income (including pensions and allowances) comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous people employed in a creative arts occupation as their main job, as reported in the 2001 Census. This data indicates that Indigenous people have, on average, a lower income across these occupation groups than non-Indigenous people. In 2001, 71% of Indigenous people employed in creative arts occupations received less than \$500 a week compared with 33% of non-Indigenous people.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, Persons aged 15 years or over employed in a creative arts occupation as their main job—2001



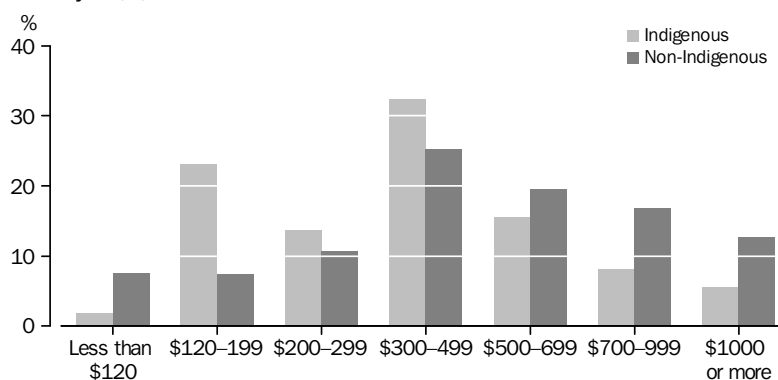
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

Income from employment in arts occupations continued

Differences in the type of creative arts occupations may account for some of the difference in income. A greater proportion of non-Indigenous people are employed in relatively higher income occupations, for example graphic design and architecture, while a greater proportion of Indigenous people are employed as arts and crafts professionals, an occupation with a relatively lower average income.

The following graph compares gross individual weekly income (including pensions and allowances) for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people working full-time in one of the visual arts and crafts occupations as their main job. It indicates that Indigenous people working 35 hours or more in a visual arts and crafts occupation reported earning less than non-Indigenous people on average. In 2001, 71% of Indigenous people employed full-time in a visual arts and crafts occupation reported less than \$500 a week income compared with 51% of non-Indigenous people.

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME, Persons employed full-time in visual arts and crafts occupations as their main job(a)—2001



(a) Full-time refers to persons working 35 hours or more a week. Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

A similar pattern was found for other creative arts occupations, with Indigenous people reporting lower earnings, on average, than non-Indigenous people.

Payment for creative participation in Indigenous arts

How many Indigenous people earn an income from their Indigenous arts work?

According to the 2001 Census, around 800 Indigenous people were employed in a visual arts and crafts occupation (including artists and related professionals, visual arts and crafts professionals, painters, sculptors, potters or ceramic artists) as their main job.

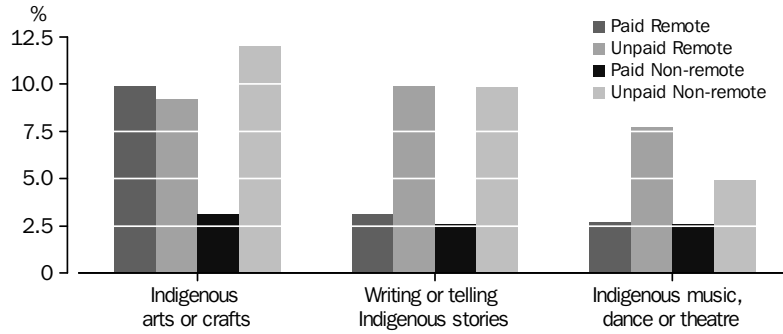
Results from the 2002 NATSISS show that around 8% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over received payment for participation in an Indigenous creative arts activity. Indigenous people were more likely to be paid for making Indigenous arts or crafts, than for performing Indigenous music, dance or theatre, or for writing or telling Indigenous stories.

The proportion receiving payment for their Indigenous creative arts participation was higher in remote areas (12%) than in non-remote areas (6%). This difference may reflect the establishment of organised arts programs in some remote areas and the relatively limited availability of other employment options.

CREATIVE PARTICIPATION IN ARTS *continued*

Payment for creative participation in Indigenous arts continued

CREATIVE ARTS PARTICIPATION (a)(b), BY REMOTENESS BY PAYMENT, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) In the last 12 months.

(b) People may have provided more than one response.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Culture covers a very broad range of activities, from religious involvement to attending museums, libraries or cinemas. There is particular interest in understanding the involvement of Indigenous people in activities that may be associated with Indigenous culture, and this is discussed first, followed by a discussion of attendance at other selected cultural activities.

INVOLVEMENT IN INDIGENOUS CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

How many Indigenous people are involved in Indigenous cultural activities?

Attendance at Indigenous events may be one way for Indigenous people to preserve their culture and maintain social cohesion. The 2002 NATSISS provides data about attendance at Indigenous ceremonies and funerals, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander festivals or carnivals involving arts, crafts, music or dance, as well as attendance at church or religious activities.

Religion and Indigenous ceremonies

About 24% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over had attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony in the 12 months prior to interview in 2002, while almost half (47%) had been to an Indigenous funeral. Indigenous people in remote areas were three times as likely to report attending an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony compared to those in non remote areas (45% compared with 16%). Attendance at Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremonies did not appear to be age-related.

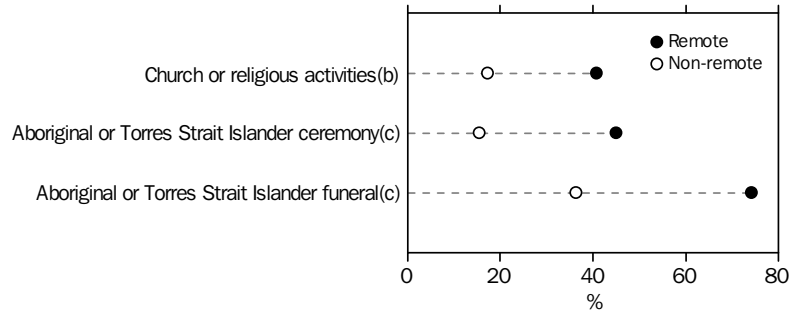
In the 2001 Census, 1.4% of the Indigenous population reported an affiliation with Australian Aboriginal traditional religions and the same proportion, 1.4%, reported Aboriginal Evangelical Missions. The most commonly reported religious affiliations for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 15 years or over, were Christian denominations: Anglican (25% of the Indigenous population and 23% of the non-Indigenous population), Western Catholic (23% and 27% respectively), and Uniting Church (6% and 7% respectively). Similar proportions of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations stated that they had no religion (13% and 15%, respectively).

Around one quarter (24%) of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had been to church or religious activities in the last 3 months. Those living in remote areas were more than twice as likely as those in non-remote areas to have participated in church or religious activities in the last three months (41% compared with 17%, respectively). Given the predominance of Christian religious affiliation, it is likely that the majority of this religious activity was in association with Christian religions. Involvement in church or religious activities increased with age from 23% of people aged 15–34 years to 31% of those aged 55 years or over. More Indigenous females (28%) than males (20%) had attended church or religious activities.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES *continued*

Religion and Indigenous ceremonies continued

ATTENDANCE AT OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS(a), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



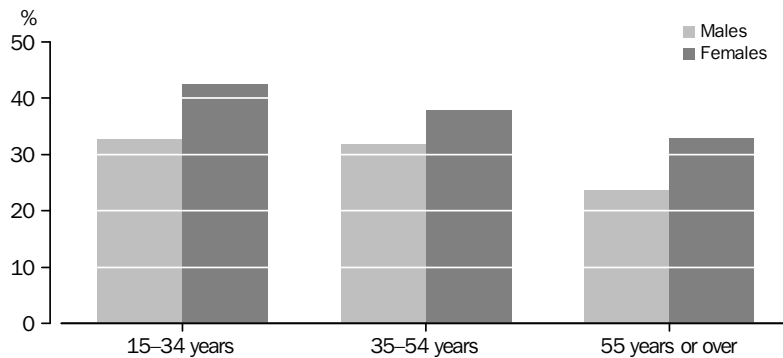
(a) People may have provided more than one response.
 (b) In the last three months.
 (c) In the last 12 months.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

Indigenous festivals or carnivals

According to the 2002 NATSISS, 26% of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over had attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander festival or carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance in the last 12 months.

ATTENDANCE AT ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ARTS, CRAFT, MUSIC OR DANCE FESTIVALS/CARNIVALS(a), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) In the last 12 months.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

How many Indigenous people attend other cultural activities or events (e.g. museums, libraries, cinemas, etc)?

Data on attendance at selected cultural venues and events was collected on the 2002 NATSISS for Indigenous people living in non-remote areas only.

In non-remote areas, 45% of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had attended a movie, theatre, or concert in the last three months and 32% had visited a library, museum or art gallery.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES *continued*

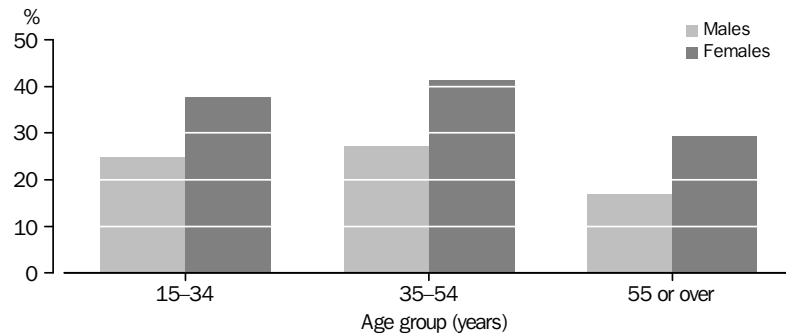
ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES *continued*

Does attendance vary by age and/or sex?

As is the case in the non-Indigenous population, Indigenous females were more likely than males to have attended libraries, museums or art galleries, and movies, theatres or concerts. Indigenous females aged 15 years or over in non-remote areas had higher attendance than males at libraries, museums or art galleries (38% compared with 25%) and movies, theatres or concerts (48% compared with 41%). They were also more likely to have attended Indigenous arts and cultural festivals and carnivals.

In non-remote areas, attendance at movies, theatres or concerts decreased with age for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. People aged 35-54 years were the most likely to attend libraries, museums or art galleries and people aged 55 years or over were the least likely.

ATTENDANCE AT LIBRARY, MUSEUM, ART GALLERY(a)(b), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in non-remote areas—2002

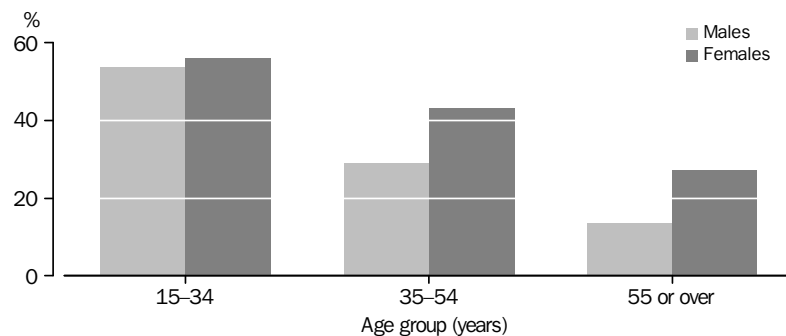


(a) In the last three months.

(b) People may have attended more than one venue or event.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.*

ATTENDANCE AT MOVIES, THEATRE, CONCERT(a)(b), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in non-remote areas—2002



(a) In the last three months.

(b) People may have attended more than one venue or event.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.*

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES *continued*

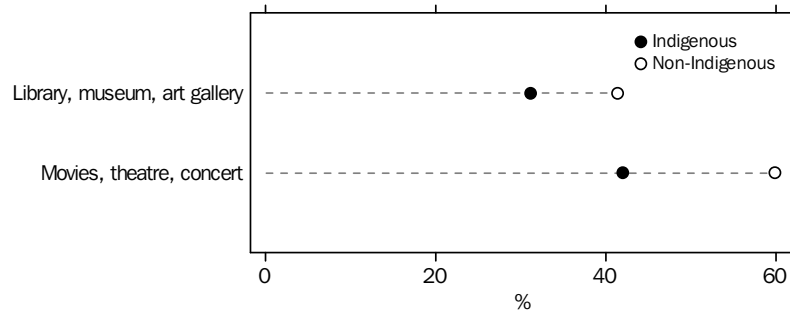
ATTENDANCE AT
SELECTED CULTURAL
EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES
continued

Is there a difference in the type or level of cultural involvement by Indigenous people when compared to the non-Indigenous population?

Comparison of the type or level of cultural involvement between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations is only possible for attendance at movies, theatres or concerts, and libraries, museums or art galleries. Data on attendance at these cultural venues for the non-Indigenous population comes from the 2002 GSS which surveyed people aged 18 years or over. Therefore a comparison can only be made for people aged 18 years or over. As this data was collected for Indigenous people living in non-remote areas only, the comparison is also restricted to people living in non-remote areas.

In non-remote areas, a higher proportion of non-Indigenous people aged 18 years or over had attended a movie, theatre or concert (61%), or visited a library, museum or art gallery (42%) in the last three months compared to Indigenous people (42% and 31% respectively).

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED CULTURAL EVENTS AND VENUES (a)(b)(c), Persons aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas—2002



- (a) Attendance rates by age groups are provided in table 12.
- (b) In the last three months.
- (c) People may have provided more than one response.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 and General Social Survey 2002, data available on request.*

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

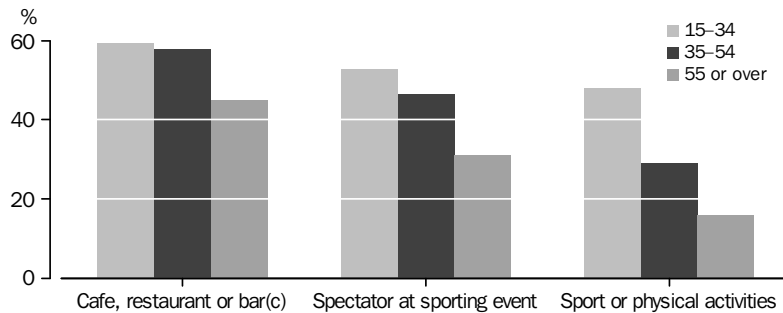
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

How prevalent is cultural involvement compared to other forms of social involvement (e.g. going to a restaurant or sport)?

According to the NATSISS, 27% (77,300) of the Indigenous population had participated in at least one of Indigenous arts or crafts; Indigenous music, dance or theatre; or writing and telling Indigenous stories, in the 12 months before interview. A similar proportion, 24%, had attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony. In the previous three months, 24% of Indigenous people reported that they had attended church or a religious activity. More Indigenous people were involved in sport or physical activities (38%) or attended a sporting event (48%) than participated in Indigenous creative arts activities. Even more Indigenous people had gone out to a cafe, restaurant or bar (57%).

Among Indigenous people aged 15 years or over, the most commonly reported selected social activities were going out to a cafe, restaurant or bar (57%), followed by attending a sporting event as a spectator (48%), and involvement in sport or physical activities (38%). A higher proportion of Indigenous males than females took part in these social activities. The proportion of Indigenous people participating in these social activities decreased with age.

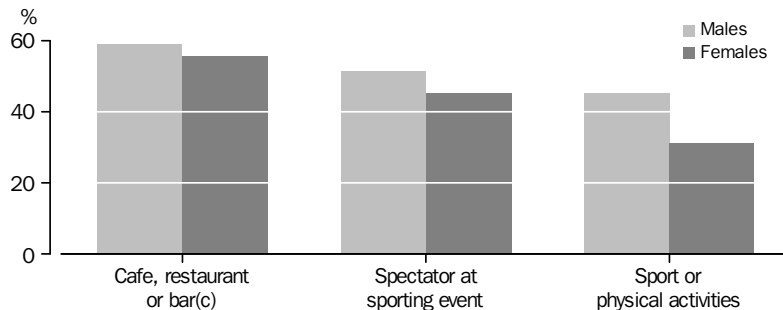
PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES (a)(b), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) In the last three months.
 (b) People may have provided more than one response.
 (c) Includes pubs, hotels and canteens.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES (a)(b), Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) In the last three months.
 (b) People may have provided more than one response.
 (c) Includes pubs, hotels and canteens.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES *continued*

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES *continued*

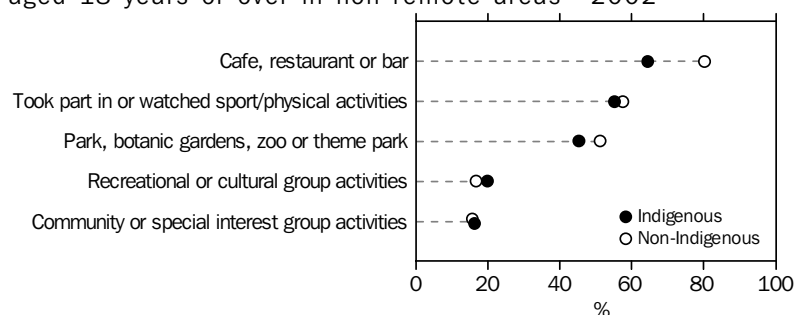
How does the overall pattern of social and cultural involvement for Indigenous people compare to the non-Indigenous population?

The 2002 NATSISS and 2002 GSS collected information on selected social activities undertaken in the last three months. The items analysed in this section are: going out to a cafe, restaurant or bar; taking part in or attending sport or physical activities; visiting a park, botanic gardens, zoo or theme park; involvement in recreational or cultural group activities; and community or special interest group activities. Comparison between Indigenous and non-Indigenous participation in these activities using these data sources is only possible for the non-remote population aged 18 years or over.

In non-remote areas, Indigenous people aged 18 years or over were less likely than non-Indigenous people to have gone out to a cafe, restaurant or bar; or visited a park, botanic garden, zoo or theme park. Indigenous people were more likely to have participated in recreational or cultural group activities. There was no significant difference between the proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people taking part in or watching sport, and participating in community or special interest group activities.

For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas, the three most commonly reported social activities were going out to a cafe, restaurant or bar (65% and 81% respectively); taking part in, or attending a sporting event (55% and 58%); and visiting a park, botanic gardens, zoo or theme park (45% and 52%).

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES (a)(b)(c), Persons aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas—2002



- (a) Attendance rates by age groups are provided in table 12.
- (b) In the last three months.
- (c) People may have provided more than one response.

Source: *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 and General Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.*

CULTURAL INVOLVEMENT IN REMOTE AREAS

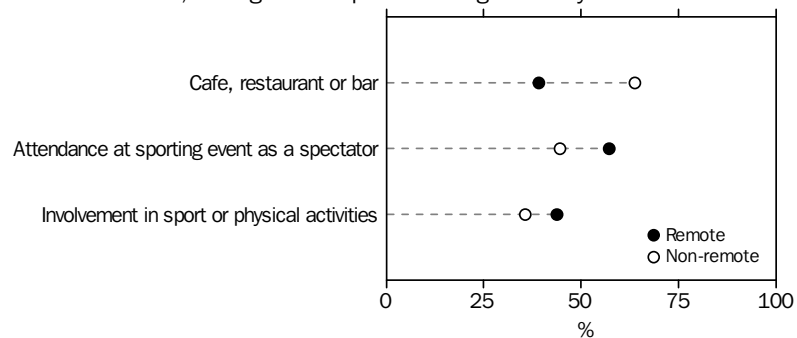
INVOLVEMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE LIVING IN REMOTE AREAS

Is there a difference in the level of involvement in arts, culture and other social activities by Indigenous people living in remote areas compared to Indigenous people living in non-remote areas?

Rates of participation in Indigenous creative arts activities were not significantly different in remote and non-remote areas. However, a higher proportion of these artists in remote areas (40%) reported some income from their participation, compared to non-remote areas (23%). Indigenous people aged 15 years or over in remote areas (41%) were more than twice as likely as those in non-remote areas (17%) to have participated in church or religious activities in the last three months, and three times as likely to have attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony (45% compared with 16%) in the last 12 months.

A higher proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over in non-remote areas (64%) than in remote areas (39%) went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar in the last three months. Involvement in sport or physical activities and attendance at sporting events as a spectator were more common among Indigenous people in remote areas (44% and 57% respectively) than non-remote areas (36% and 45%).

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES (a)(b), BY REMOTENESS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002



(a) In the last three months.

(b) People may have provided more than one response.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

To what extent are arts facilities available for people living in remote Indigenous communities? How does this compare to remote non-Indigenous communities?

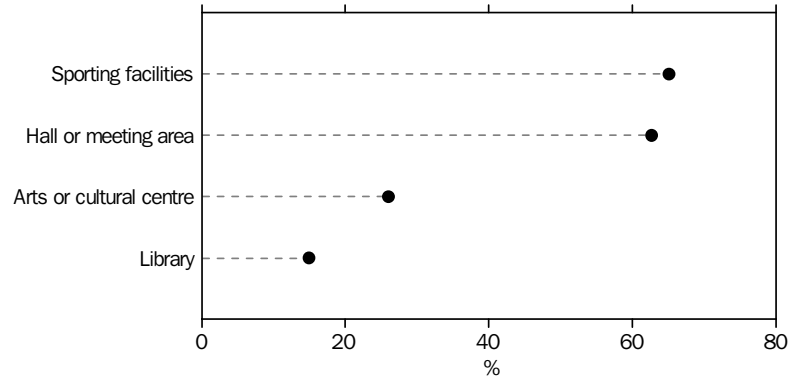
One factor which may create or limit opportunities for people in remote areas to attend cultural facilities, or participate in social activities, is the availability of suitable facilities within their community. In the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), there were 327 discrete Indigenous communities with 50 or more residents.

In 2001, sporting facilities were more commonly available in remote Indigenous communities than libraries and arts or cultural centres. Out of 327 communities, 65% had sporting facilities compared with 26% with an arts or cultural centre and 15% with a library.

CULTURAL INVOLVEMENT IN REMOTE AREAS *continued*

INVOLVEMENT OF
INDIGENOUS PEOPLE
LIVING IN REMOTE AREAS
continued

CULTURAL FACILITIES IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a)—2001

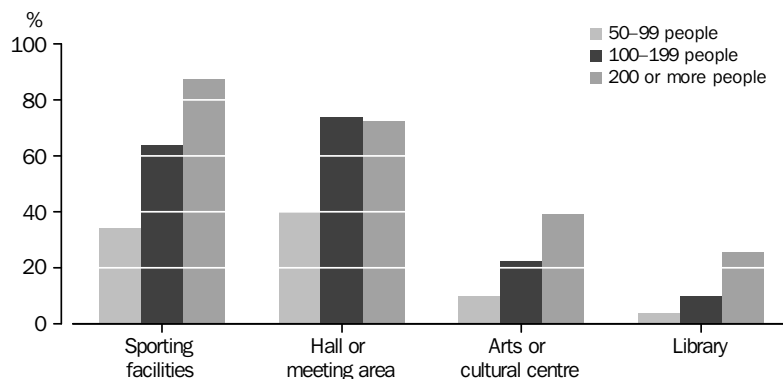


(a) Discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more people.

Source: *Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey, 2001*, data available on request.

Cultural facilities were more likely to exist in communities with a population of 200 or more persons, but sporting facilities were still the most commonly available. Among smaller communities, with populations of 50–99 people, 4% had a library and 10% had an arts or cultural centre, while 34% of these communities had sporting facilities.

CULTURAL FACILITIES IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a), By reported usual population—2001



(a) Discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more people.

Source: *Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey, 2001*, data available on request.

There is no data available to indicate what cultural facilities are available in remote non-Indigenous communities, so a comparison is not possible.

It should also be noted that even though a facility is available in a community there can be other access issues such as problems with accessing transport. On the other hand, even when a facility is not available in a community there may be other means of access to services. For example, people in remote communities may access libraries on-line, visit travelling exhibitions and events, or use other grounds for sporting activities (e.g. school yards, vacant land).

DATA LIMITATIONS

DATA LIMITATIONS

Caution should be exercised in interpreting the data provided in this publication in informing the key questions outlined above. There are a number of limitations to the data which should be highlighted. These include:

1. Differences between the methods of different survey data sources

One area of particular interest is the comparison of Indigenous and non-Indigenous participation in, and access to, arts and cultural heritage. Currently, a lot of the data on this subject for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population are collected in separate surveys which may have different scope and coverage or may ask different questions. This makes comparison between estimates for the two populations difficult.

For example, the 2004 Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities (WSCLA) Survey and the 2002 General Social Survey (GSS) both collected relevant data for the Australian population. However, sample sizes for the Indigenous population were too small to produce reliable estimates for this group from these surveys. The 2002 NATSISS collected a wide range of data only from the Indigenous population, but the questions asked about arts and culture were not as detailed and were worded differently.

Also, a number of comparable data items were included on both the 2002 NATSISS and the 2002 GSS. However, as the age scopes of the two surveys differed (the 2002 NATSISS included Indigenous people aged 15 years or over while the 2002 GSS included people aged 18 years or over) comparisons can only be made for populations aged 18 years or over.

2. Interpreting Indigenous arts and culture

Questions have been asked on the 2002 NATSISS about Indigenous involvement in creating Indigenous arts work and attending Indigenous festivals. It is up to the respondent to interpret what is meant by these terms. For some people, all arts or cultural activities that are part of contemporary Indigenous people's lives may be considered Indigenous, and this would include evolving and new forms of cultural expression influenced by wider society. That is, Indigenous art or culture may be seen as the art work or cultural events of Indigenous people. For others, Indigenous arts or culture may include only the more traditional forms of Indigenous arts or cultural involvement.

3. Only selected activities are reported

Surveys collect information about selected activities, events and venues only and the activities, events and venues which are included vary between surveys. For example, the 2002 NATSISS asks about 'arts and crafts' and 'writing or telling stories' whereas other surveys of the Australian population ask about a different and more extensive range of activities (e.g. the WSCLA includes: writing; drawing; painting; sculpture; pottery and ceramics; jewellery; etc.).

DATA LIMITATIONS *continued*

DATA LIMITATIONS

continued

Another example is that the 2002 NATSISS asks about attendance at 'movies, theatre or concerts' as one item, while the Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events survey asks separately about attendance at 'cinema', 'dance performances', 'theatre performances', 'classical music concerts', 'musicals and operas', 'popular music concerts' and 'other performing arts'. When individual items are separately prompted in a survey, this methodology can lead to different results than if they are asked together as one question. Hence, it is not just a simple matter of aggregating responses from separate categories on one survey to compare to the collapsed categories used in another.

4. Data on barriers to participation could enhance interpretation

Some data gaps exist which are not specific to the Indigenous population. One example is that information on barriers and motivators for participation in, and attendance at, arts and cultural heritage venues and events is not currently collected on ABS surveys for either Indigenous or non-Indigenous people. Data relating to motivators and barriers may assist to understand the reasons for arts involvement, or non-involvement.

5. Data on other forms of cultural consumption could enhance interpretation

Current data take into account physical attendance at an event or venue but there are increasingly alternative options for accessing services (e.g. accessing information via the Internet, watching an opera on television or access via a touring exhibition in regional areas). Currently, ABS data is not able to estimate the number of people accessing arts and cultural heritage in these alternative ways.

This report has gone some way to answering the questions posed in the introduction. However, further research may provide more in-depth understanding of the needs of the Indigenous population when it comes to their consumption of, and participation in, the arts and cultural heritage.

1

PARTICIPATION IN CREATIVE ARTS ACTIVITIES IN LAST 12 MONTHS BY REMOTENESS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Non-remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	77.1	205.1	282.2
.....			
PROPORTION (%)			
Made Indigenous arts or crafts	19.1	15.1	16.2
Performed Indigenous music, dance or theatre	10.4	7.5	8.3
Wrote or told Indigenous stories	13.0	12.4	12.6
Participated in at least one creative arts activity in the last 12 months(a)	30.2	26.3	27.4
.....			
(a) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.	Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.		

2

PAYMENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN CREATIVE ARTS ACTIVITIES IN LAST 12 MONTHS BY REMOTENESS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Non-remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
.....			
NUMBER ('000)			
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	77.1	205.1	282.2
.....			
PROPORTION (%)			
Paid for making Indigenous arts or crafts	9.9	3.1	5.0
Paid for performing Indigenous music, dance or theatre	2.7	2.6	2.7
Paid for writing or telling Indigenous stories	3.1	2.6	2.7
Paid for at least one creative arts activity in the last 12 months(a)	12.1	6.0	7.7
.....			
(a) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.	Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.		

3

PARTICIPATION IN CREATIVE ARTS ACTIVITIES IN LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX,
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Male	Female	15-34	35-54	55 years or over
NUMBER ('000)					
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	135.2	147.0	153.9	96.2	32.2
PROPORTION (%)					
Made Indigenous arts or crafts	12.9	19.2	16.6	15.5	16.3
Performed Indigenous music, dance or theatre	9.4	7.3	9.2	7.3	7.1
Wrote or told Indigenous stories	11.0	14.0	9.8	14.5	20.1
Participated in at least one creative arts activity in the last 12 months(a)	24.5	30.0	26.6	27.3	31.3

(a) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity. Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

4

PAYMENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN CREATIVE ARTS ACTIVITIES IN LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Male	Female	15-34	35-54	55 years or over
NUMBER ('000)					
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	135.2	147.0	153.9	96.2	32.2
PROPORTION (%)					
Paid for making Indigenous arts or crafts	3.8	6.0	4.3	5.7	5.7
Paid for performing Indigenous music, dance or theatre	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.6	*2.2
Paid for writing or telling Indigenous stories	2.3	3.1	1.8	4.1	3.3
Paid for at least one creative arts activity in the last 12 months(a)	7.0	8.4	6.7	9.3	7.5

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
(a) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.
Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

5

INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER(a), By cultural occupation and sex(b)—2001

	INDIGENOUS			NON-INDIGENOUS		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Creative arts occupations	688	813	1 501	77 796	54 995	132 791
Natural heritage occupations	143	45	188	2 924	812	3 736
Cultural heritage occupations	53	201	254	4 710	22 883	27 593

(a) Excludes people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Details of the occupation groups are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

6

INDIGENOUS AND NON-INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER(a), By cultural industry and sex(b)—2001

	INDIGENOUS			NON-INDIGENOUS		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Creative arts industries	675	781	1 456	125 223	118 761	243 984
Natural heritage industries	291	129	420	6 311	3 516	9 827
Cultural heritage industries	76	155	231	4 580	12 111	16 691

(a) Excludes people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Details of the industry groups are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER EMPLOYED IN CREATIVE ARTS
OCCUPATIONS(a), By occupation—2001(b)

	Male		Female		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Architects and Landscape Architects, n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architect	12	1.7	6	0.7	18	1.2
Landscape Architect	—	—	4	0.5	4	0.3
Urban and Regional Planner	9	1.3	10	1.2	19	1.3
Architectural Associate	7	1.0	3	0.4	10	0.7
<i>Architects and Planners</i>	28	4.1	23	2.8	51	3.4
Artists and Related Professionals, n.f.d.	55	8.0	57	7.0	112	7.5
Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals, n.f.d.	13	1.9	34	4.2	47	3.1
Painter (Visual Arts)	85	12.4	142	17.5	227	15.1
Sculptor	4	0.6	4	0.5	8	0.5
Potter or Ceramic Artist	10	1.5	35	4.3	45	3.0
Visual Arts and Crafts Professionals, n.e.c.	117	17.0	230	28.3	347	23.1
<i>Visual Arts and Crafts Occupations</i>	284	41.3	502	61.7	786	52.4
Journalists and Related Professionals, n.f.d.	8	1.2	10	1.2	18	1.2
Editor	9	1.3	3	0.4	12	0.8
Print Journalist	7	1.0	12	1.5	19	1.3
Television Journalist	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.4
Radio Journalist	4	0.6	8	1.0	12	0.8
Copywriter	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.4
Technical Writer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journalists and Related Professionals, n.e.c.	3	0.4	7	0.9	10	0.7
<i>Journalists and Related Professionals</i>	37	5.4	46	5.7	83	5.5
Authors and Related Professionals, n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Author	10	1.5	14	1.7	24	1.6
Book Editor	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.4
Script Editor	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Authors and Related Professionals</i>	13	1.9	17	2.1	30	2.0
Media Producers and Artist Directors, n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artistic Director	3	0.4	4	0.5	7	0.5
Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors, n.f.d.	—	—	3	0.4	3	0.2
Art Director (Film, Television or Stage)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Director (Film, Television, Radio or Stage)	11	1.6	6	0.7	17	1.1
Director of Photography	—	—	—	—	—	—
Film and Video Editor	6	0.9	3	0.4	9	0.6
Film, Television, Radio and Stage Directors, n.e.c.	5	0.7	—	—	5	0.3
<i>Directors and Related Professionals</i>	25	3.6	16	2.0	41	2.7
Actors, Dancers and Related Professionals, n.f.d.	5	0.7	—	—	5	0.3
Actor	15	2.2	12	1.5	27	1.8
Dancer or Choreographer	49	7.1	26	3.2	75	5.0
Actors, Dancers and Related Professionals, n.e.c.	22	3.2	15	1.8	37	2.5
<i>Actors, Dancers and Related Professionals</i>	91	13.2	53	6.5	144	9.6
Media Presenters, n.f.d.	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.4
Radio Presenter	36	5.2	37	4.6	73	4.9
Television Presenter	3	0.4	3	0.4	6	0.4
<i>Media Presenters</i>	42	6.1	43	5.3	85	5.7
Musicians and Related Professionals, n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music Director	3	0.4	—	—	3	0.2
Singer	6	0.9	6	0.7	12	0.8
Instrumental Musician	40	5.8	8	1.0	48	3.2
Composer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Musicians and Related Professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Musicians and Related Professionals</i>	49	7.1	14	1.7	63	4.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes persons for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) To ensure confidentiality, cells may contain random adjusted figures. Small estimates should be used with caution.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER EMPLOYED IN CREATIVE ARTS
OCCUPATIONS(a), By occupation—2001(b) *continued*

	Male		Female		Persons	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Signwriters, n.f.d.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisor, Signwriters	—	—	—	—	—	—
Signwriter	23	3.3	5	0.6	28	1.9
Apprentice Signwriter	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Signwriters</i>	23	3.3	5	0.6	28	1.9
Visual Merchandiser	3	0.4	7	0.9	10	0.7
Advertising Specialist	4	0.6	3	0.4	7	0.5
Photographer	22	3.2	16	2.0	38	2.5
<i>Advertisers and Photographers</i>	29	4.2	26	3.2	55	3.7
Designers and Illustrators, n.f.d.	7	1.0	3	0.4	10	0.7
Fashion Designer	—	—	8	1.0	8	0.5
Graphic Designer	44	6.4	52	6.4	96	6.4
Interior Designer	—	—	4	0.5	4	0.3
Illustrator	4	0.6	—	—	4	0.3
<i>Designers and Illustrators</i>	55	8.0	67	8.2	122	8.1
Desktop Publishing Operator	6	0.9	5	0.6	11	0.7
Total	688	100.0	813	100.0	1 501	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes persons for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) To ensure confidentiality, cells may contain random adjusted figures. Small estimates should be used with caution.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER EMPLOYED FULL-TIME IN CREATIVE ARTS
OCCUPATIONS(a)(b), Distribution of gross individual weekly income (including pensions
and allowances)—2001(c)

	Less than \$120	\$120-\$199	\$200-\$299	\$300-\$499	\$500-\$699	\$700-\$999	\$1000 or more	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Architects and Planners								
Indigenous	7.9	—	—	7.9	21.1	44.7	18.4	100.0
Non-Indigenous	0.5	0.5	1.1	7.1	16.8	33.5	40.6	100.0
Visual arts and crafts occupations								
Indigenous	1.9	23.0	13.7	32.3	15.5	8.1	5.6	100.0
Non-Indigenous	7.5	7.4	10.6	25.3	19.6	16.9	12.7	100.0
Journalists and Related Professionals								
Indigenous	—	—	—	17.2	27.6	32.8	22.4	100.0
Non-Indigenous	0.5	0.5	1.0	6.0	17.9	28.3	45.8	100.0
Authors and Related Professionals								
Indigenous	—	25.0	25.0	—	—	25.0	25.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous	4.9	3.1	5.0	12.7	18.1	25.8	30.5	100.0
Directors and Related Professionals								
Indigenous	7.9	7.9	—	10.5	26.3	18.4	28.9	100.0
Non-Indigenous	1.7	1.7	3.0	9.3	17.1	26.0	41.2	100.0
Actors, Dancers and Related Professionals								
Indigenous	3.0	10.1	6.1	28.3	31.3	14.1	7.1	100.0
Non-Indigenous	1.9	2.3	3.6	17.1	27.3	21.0	26.7	100.0
Musicians and Related Professionals								
Indigenous	13.0	13.0	13.0	30.4	17.4	13.0	—	100.0
Non-Indigenous	2.7	4.2	7.4	19.9	19.1	27.2	19.5	100.0
Advertisers								
Indigenous	—	13.0	13.0	13.0	26.1	21.7	13.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	1.6	4.6	20.1	29.0	21.9	21.8	100.0
Photographers, Designers and Illustrators								
Indigenous	3.6	2.7	4.5	19.8	35.1	19.8	14.4	100.0
Non-Indigenous	1.9	1.5	3.0	14.2	27.7	31.0	20.7	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(b) Full-time refers to persons working 35 hours or more a week.

(c) To ensure confidentiality, cells may contain random adjusted figures. Small estimates should be used with caution.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2001, data available on request.

9

ATTENDANCE AT INDIGENOUS CULTURAL EVENTS IN LAST 12 MONTHS BY REMOTENESS,
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	Remote	Non-remote	Total
NUMBER ('000)			
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	77.1	205.1	282.2
PROPORTION (%)			
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander funeral	74.1	36.3	46.6
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony	45.0	15.5	23.5
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander sports carnival	52.8	21.2	29.8
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	(a) 24.9	(a) 26.5	26.1
Attended at least one cultural event in the last 12 months(b)	87.1	60.9	68.1

(a) Difference between remote and non-remote data is not statistically significant at 95% confidence level.

(b) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0).

10

ATTENDANCE AT INDIGENOUS CULTURAL EVENTS IN LAST 12 MONTHS BY AGE BY SEX,
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	MALE			FEMALE		
	15-34	35-54	55 years or over	15-34	35-54	55 years or over
NUMBER ('000)						
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	74.6	45.8	14.7	79.2	50.3	17.5
PROPORTION (%)						
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander funeral	42.4	48.2	52.8	43.5	51.2	56.8
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony	22.1	23.6	23.2	22.4	26.1	27.3
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander sports carnival	32.8	29.0	21.2	32.1	27.2	23.5
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	32.7	31.8	23.6	42.4	37.9	32.9
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation	21.0	31.4	26.8	23.2	33.0	26.4
Attended cultural event(s) in last 12 months(a)	63.3	66.6	65.3	70.8	72.3	70.2

(a) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

11

INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN LAST THREE MONTHS BY AGE BY SEX, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over in non-remote areas—2002

	MALE				FEMALE			
	15-34	35-54	55 years or over	Total	15-34	35-54	55 years or over	Total
NUMBER ('000)								
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	53.8	33.4	10.4	97.6	57.9	37.2	12.3	107.5
PROPORTION (%)								
Visited library, museums or art gallery	24.9	27.4	16.9	24.9	37.8	41.4	29.2	38.0
Attended movies, theatre or concert	53.9	29.1	13.6	41.1	56.2	43.2	27.4	48.4

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

12

INVOLVEMENT IN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN LAST THREE MONTHS(a), Persons aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas—2002

	INDIGENOUS						NON-INDIGENOUS					
	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55 years or over	Total	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55 years or over	Total
NUMBER ('000)												
Persons aged 18 years or over	37.4	51.2	42.4	28.2	22.8	182.1	1 850.5	2 805.6	2 864.5	2 597.8	4 045.7	14 164.1
PROPORTION (%)												
Visited library, museums or art gallery	27.0	32.7	37.8	30.3	23.5	31.2	47.7	41.7	46.3	42.4	35.4	41.8
Attended movies, theatre or concert	56.3	48.2	39.9	31.5	21.1	42.0	82.9	71.0	64.4	60.1	40.3	60.5
Recreational or cultural group activities	19.2	16.8	22.8	21.6	20.1	19.9	17.1	15.3	17.9	16.7	17.3	16.9
Community or special interest group activities	11.6	13.1	22.1	18.7	18.0	16.4	10.1	14.5	15.5	17.9	17.7	15.7
Church or religious activities	14.8	16.8	16.9	16.3	23.8	17.2	19.9	19.9	24.8	24.4	26.8	23.7
Went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar(b)	69.2	67.7	64.4	62.6	52.1	64.5	90.5	86.2	82.6	81.9	70.7	80.8
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	65.1	59.0	58.4	47.3	34.7	55.2	70.4	67.4	65.6	57.7	40.3	57.9
Visited park, botanic gardens, zoo or theme park	42.7	53.9	49.8	37.7	31.6	45.3	51.9	64.8	59.1	50.7	37.3	51.6
Participated in selected social activities in last three months(c)	94.1	90.8	89.4	85.2	79.2	88.8	97.8	97.3	94.6	92.9	87.2	93.1

(a) Data have not been age-standardised.

(b) Includes hotels, pubs and canteens.

(c) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, and General Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

13

INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN LAST THREE MONTHS BY REMOTENESS, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	Remote	Non-remote	Total
NUMBER ('000)			
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	77.1	205.1	282.2
PROPORTION (%)			
Church or religious activities	40.7	17.3	23.7
Went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar(a)	39.1	63.9	57.1
Involvement in sport or physical activities	43.8	35.6	37.8
Attendance at sporting event as a spectator	57.3	44.7	48.1
Participated in selected social activities in last three months(b)	(c)83.9	(c)81.8	82.4

(a) Includes hotels, pubs and canteens.

(b) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.

(c) Difference between remote and non-remote data is not statistically significant at 95% confidence level.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

14

INVOLVEMENT IN SELECTED SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN LAST THREE MONTHS BY AGE AND SEX, Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over—2002

	SEX		AGE GROUP		
	Male	Female	15-34	35-54	55 years or over
NUMBER ('000)					
Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over	135.2	147.0	153.9	96.2	32.2
PROPORTION (%)					
Church or religious activities	19.5	27.6	22.5	23.3	30.9
Went out to a cafe, restaurant or bar(a)	58.8	55.5	59.3	57.7	44.8
Involvement in sport or physical activities	45.3	31.0	47.9	29.0	16.1
Attendance at sporting event as a spectator	51.4	45.1	52.8	46.3	31.1
Participated in selected social activities in last three months(b)	84.2	80.7	85.7	79.9	73.7

(a) Includes hotels, pubs and canteens.

(b) Components do not add to total as people may have reported more than one activity.

Source: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002, data available on request.

15

NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO SELECTED FACILITIES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY(a), By reported usual population of community—2001

	<i>Hall or meeting area</i>	<i>Library</i>	<i>Arts or cultural centre</i>	<i>Sporting facilities</i>	<i>Total</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
50 to 99	41	4	10	35	102
100 to 199	59	8	18	51	80
200 or more	105	37	57	127	145
Total	205	49	85	213	327

(a) Discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more people.

Source: Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey, 2001, data available on request.

APPENDIX 1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA SOURCES

DATA SOURCES

Census of Population and Housing, 2001

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing was held on 7 August 2001. Australia's first national census was held in 1911 and since 1961 a census has been taken every five years, a frequency which is specified in the Census and Statistics Act 1905. The objective of the Census is to count the number of people in Australia on Census Night, identifying their key characteristics and those of the dwellings in which they live.

Details about the 2001 Census content, collection operations, confidentiality and privacy protection, processing and evaluation activities are contained in *2001 Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content* (cat. no. 2008.0).

Using the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, two publications provide information about the Indigenous population. These publications are *Population characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001* (cat. no. 4713.0) and *Population distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001* (cat. no. 4705.0).

General Social Survey, 2002

The 2002 GSS collected data on a range of social dimensions from the same individual to enable analysis of the interrelationships in social circumstances and outcomes, including the exploration of multiple advantage and disadvantage experienced by that individual. The survey collected information about personal and household characteristics for people aged 18 years or over resident in private dwellings throughout non-sparsely settled areas of Australia from March to July 2002. The topics collected in the 2002 General Social Survey included social participation and attendance at cultural events.

Summary results are provided in the publication *General Social Survey Summary Results, Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4159.0).

Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey, 2001

The 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) was conducted throughout Australia between March and June 2001 and collected information about all discrete Indigenous communities and Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Topics covered by the 2001 CHINS included the facilities available in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities such as transport, communication, education, sport and health services.

Although called a survey, the 2001 CHINS was designed as a complete enumeration of all discrete Indigenous communities in Australia that were occupied at the time of the CHINS or were intended to be reoccupied within 12 months and of all IHOs managing housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This included organisations and communities located in urban, rural and remote areas in all states and territories.

Results are provided in the publication *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2001* (cat. no. 4710.0).

APPENDIX 1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA SOURCES *continued*

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002

The 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) collected information about the personal and household characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years or over living in private dwellings throughout remote and non-remote areas of Australia, from August 2002 to April 2003. Estimates include data for remote and non-remote areas at a national level, and for states and territories. The 2002 NATSISS collected data on a range of social dimensions from each respondent both for analysis of each of these dimensions as well as to enable analysis of the interrelationships in social circumstances and outcomes experienced by that individual.

Results are provided in the publication *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002* (cat. no. 4714.0).

Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, 2004

The Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities Survey was conducted throughout Australia in April 2004 as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey collected information on the types of activities undertaken, the time spent on activities, whether any payment was received, the amount of payment received, and whether those activities were part of the person's main job. Information is not available on length of paid employment as part of the person's main job. The survey also asked about whether any training in arts or cultural fields was received.

Results are provided in the publication *Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, 2004* (cat. no. 6281.0).

APPENDIX 2 OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPING

CULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

Cultural occupations were selected on the basis of inclusion in the Occupation Classifications in the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC). The cultural occupations were grouped as either creative arts occupations, natural heritage occupations, or cultural heritage occupations. The following table shows how the cultural occupations were grouped.

CULTURAL OCCUPATION GROUP

Cultural occupations included in group

Creative arts occupations

Architects and landscape architects
n.f.d.
Architects
Landscape architects
Architectural associate
Urban and regional planner
Artists and related professionals
n.f.d.
Visual art and craft professionals
n.f.d.
Painter (visual arts)
Sculptor
Potter or ceramic artist
Visual arts or craft professional
n.e.c.
Journalist and related professional
n.f.d.
Editor
Print journalist
Television journalist
Radio journalist
Copywriter
Technical writer
Journalist and related professionals
n.e.c.
Authors and related professionals
n.f.d.
Author
Book editor
Script editor
Media producers and artistic
directors n.f.d.
Artistic director
Film, television, radio and stage
directors n.f.d.
Art director (film, television or stage)
Director (film, television, radio or
stage)
Director of photography
Film or video editor
Film, television, radio and stage
directors n.e.c.

Cultural occupations included in group

Creative arts occupations cont.

Actors, dancers and related
professional n.f.d.
Actor
Dancer or choreographer
Actors, dancers and related
professionals n.e.c.
Media presenters n.f.d.
Radio presenter
Television presenter
Musicians and related professionals
n.f.d.
Music director
Singer
Instrumental musician
Composer
Musicians and related professionals
n.e.c.
Signwriters n.f.d.
Supervisor, signwriters
Signwriter
Apprentice signwriter
Visual merchandiser
Advertising specialist
Photographer
Designers and illustrators n.f.d.
Fashion designer
Graphic designer
Interior designer
Illustrator
Desktop publishing operator
Natural heritage occupations
Environmental, parks and land care
manager
Park ranger
Cultural heritage occupations
Librarian
Library assistant
Library technician
Museum or gallery curator
Museum or art gallery technician
Museum and art gallery attendant
Conservator
Archivist

APPENDIX 2 OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUPING *continued*

CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

Cultural industries were selected on the basis of inclusion in the Industry Classification of the Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (ACLC). This Industry Classification groups businesses whose main activities are to produce goods or services which are intended for use by people participating in culture or leisure activities. The cultural industries were grouped as either creative arts industries, natural heritage industries, or cultural heritage industries. The following table shows how the cultural industries were grouped.

CULTURAL INDUSTRY GROUPS

Cultural industries included in group

Creative arts industries

Newspaper printing or publishing
Other periodical publishing
Book and other publishing
Publishing n.f.d.
Book and magazine wholesaling
Newspaper, book and stationery
retailing
Advertising services
Photographic studios
Architectural services
Commercial art and display services
Film and video production
Film and video distribution
Film and video n.f.d.
Motion picture exhibition
Video hire outlets
Music and theatre productions
Recorded music retailing
Recorded media manufacturing and
publishing
Sound recording studios
Creative arts
Performing arts venues
Services to the arts n.e.c.
Services to the arts n.f.d.
Radio services
Television services
Motion picture, radio and television
services n.f.d.
Radio and TV services n.f.d.

Natural heritage industries

Zoological and Botanic gardens
Recreational parks and gardens
Parks and gardens n.f.d.

Cultural heritage industries

Libraries
Museums
Libraries, museums and the arts n.f.d.

GLOSSARY

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	Refers to Australians of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Artist	Being a painter, sculptor, composer, musician, actor, writer or other artist, in either a professional or hobby capacity. See also creative arts participation.
Arts	This includes: literature; radio and TV; film; performing arts; visual arts; craft; design; and other forms of artistic expression.
Creative Arts Participation	Being a painter, sculptor, composer, musician, actor, writer or other artist, in either a professional or hobby capacity. See also artist.
Cultural consumption	The use of arts products or cultural heritage services e.g. attendance at cinemas or festivals, visiting a museum or library, reading a book, etc.
Cultural heritage	The preservation of culture, via the collection and management of objects and ideas that represent the way of life of particular groups of people across time. Cultural heritage services include museums, art galleries and libraries.
Culture	A way of life particular to a group which is associated with a cultural identity and shared traditions, beliefs and values. Culture may be expressed in various ways, including, but not limited to, art forms and religious activities.
Indigenous Australian	Refers to Australians of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous creative arts	The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), 2002, asked respondents whether they had produced Indigenous arts or crafts; performed Indigenous music, dance or theatre; and/or written or told Indigenous stories, in the previous 12 months. It was up to the Indigenous respondent to decide whether the art they produced fit into one of these categories and could be described or defined as 'Indigenous'.
Indigenous culture	The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), 2002, asked questions about involvement in Indigenous culture including: attendance at Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts, craft, music or dance festival or carnival; attendance at an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony, or an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander funeral. It was up to the Indigenous respondent to decide whether the activity in which they were involved could be described or defined as relating to Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander culture.
Involvement in cultural activities	Includes cultural consumption, as well as other forms of cultural engagement – such as religious activities, funerals or ceremonies. Excludes creative participation in the arts.
Remoteness	Remoteness categories of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Remoteness Structure are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre. For more information on the ASGC see <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001</i> (cat. no. 1216.0). In this paper, 'Remote' includes the geographical areas within the 'Remote' and 'Very remote' categories of the ASGC Remoteness Structure. 'Non-remote' includes the geographical areas within the 'Major cities of Australia', 'Inner regional Australia', and 'Outer regional Australia' categories.
Visual arts and crafts occupations	This group of Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) occupations includes: artists and related professionals, n.f.d.; visual arts and crafts professionals, n.f.d.; painter (visual arts); sculptor; potter or ceramic artist; and visual arts and crafts professionals, n.e.c.

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