

ring Program awarded \$20,000 to regional  
round \$80,000 to metropolitan recipients

Local government spends \$4 per gallery visitor per year

n government cultural funding averaged  
er person in 2004-05, with an average  
r heritage facilities and services and  
r arts

Social impact has been defined as a measure of the  
efficacy of arts and cultural participation in achieving  
other social outcomes" where "arts and culture  
intersects with other areas of public concern"

about 85%

In 2006 there were

growth of larger regional centres in  
areas and surrounding capital

total number of all people  
creative industries in the region

# Quotes, Stats & Facts

An armoury for regional arts advocates

An analysis of cultural funding per person positions NSW as the third lowest spender on  
culture, allocating \$116.32 per person for 2004-05. It also shows that of this, NSW spends  
33% on heritage and 17% on arts as a per person breakdown

emphasising that the creation and support of  
contexts for sustainable local communities  
should be a major policy direction of governments  
Australia

Regions with the largest number  
of Indigenous people accounted  
for 165,500 (36%) of the total

account for up to 6% of  
Australia's total GDP

Regional Arts NSW  
Pier 5 Hickson Road  
Millers Point NSW 2000  
Tel 02 9270 2500

info@regionalartsnsw.com.au  
www.regionalartsnsw.com.au



Regional  
Arts<sup>NSW</sup>

# Quotes, Stats & Facts

An armoury for regional arts advocates

A survey of existing data prepared for Regional Arts NSW  
by Bryoni Trezise with assistance from Rachael Vincent



© Regional Arts NSW April 2007

---

## Contents

<b>Summary of Research</b>	1
<b>1.0 Social and economic impacts</b>	
1.1 Social capital and community wellbeing .....	3
1.2 Creative industries: the arts as an economy .....	5
1.3 Social and economic impacts: summary key data .....	7
<b>2.0 Participation in the arts in Australia</b>	
2.1 Local Government .....	9
2.2 NSW regional galleries data .....	10
2.3 Attendance at Cultural Venues 2006 .....	10
2.4 Participation in the arts: summary key data .....	12
<b>3.0 Regional profiles 2005</b>	
3.1 Population figures .....	13
3.2 Area and population density .....	13
3.3 Population characteristics: youth / aged / ethnic diversity / Indigenous .....	14
3.4 Population: summary key data .....	15
<b>4.0 Cultural funding 2005</b>	
4.1 Across three tiers of government .....	17
4.2 Comparative statistics: NSW & other states .....	17
4.3 Cultural funding summary .....	18
<b>5.0 Funding to the regions</b>	
5.1 Across region & across artform: Arts NSW .....	19
5.2 Across region & state: DCITA .....	20
5.3 Across region & across artform: OzCo .....	21
5.4 Regional breakdown of grants from ArtsNSW, OzCo and DCITA across the Regional Arts NSW network .....	22
<b>Bibliography</b>	23

# Summary of research

## Introduction

Research across the arts and cultural sector increasingly demonstrates that the arts are both socially and economically important. This research brief collates current studies on the social and economic impact of arts practice with national statistics on participation in the arts and cultural industries and data on cultural funding awarded to regional and metropolitan areas. Collectively, the information compiled can be used to show how increased investment in the arts, specifically in regional areas, can impact the viability and sustainability of those areas in significant ways. Ultimately, the research creates an argument for how communities faced with the economic, industrial and population problems endemic to regional areas can strategically develop the arts to manage and sustain livelihood and economies.

## 1.0 Social and economic impacts

Section 1 covers recent studies into the importance of the two growing areas informing arts and cultural policy: social and cultural impact, often understood in terms of community wellbeing, and economic impact, often understood through the more recently identified creative industries sector. Together, these research emphases show that the arts stimulate job creation, tourism, attract visitors and investment and diversify the traditional focus on agribusinesses that holds many rural communities in decline. They also show that the arts contribute to community wellbeing, cohesion and quality of life – they are particularly relevant to rural and regional contexts.

## 2.0 Participation in the arts

Section 2 collates existing surveys on arts participation in Australia, local governments in Australia and regional galleries in NSW to draw together some figures which point to the stretched local government resources allocated to the arts; imbalanced contribution to regional galleries by three tiers of government and patterns of regional versus metropolitan participation in the arts and cultural industries. Read against the social and economic impact data, particularly in the example of Essex which pays a £3 return for every £1 investment in the arts, this second section suggests that with firm investment in the arts, participation rates, and hence the employment and economies in regional areas would also improve.

## 3.0 Regional profiles

Section 3 maps up-to-date population figures in regional and metropolitan NSW. As covered in Regional Arts Australia's *National Directions 2006 Report*, these figures substantiate already acknowledged population patterns: youth migration; ageing populations; 'downshifter' and 'seachangers'; 'sponge' cities draining residents from smaller surrounding towns. These statistics show that while retaining youth in regional centres is essential to growth, youth do not remain long enough to effectively contribute to and develop local economy. The fact that youth, even into their early adulthood, are highly invested in participating in arts activities (with 30.6% of 20-24 year olds participating in arts and cultural activities and 26.4% of 20-24 year olds participating in volunteer work) suggests that opportunities for retaining youth in regional areas through arts and cultural contexts are not being fully exploited.

## 4.0 Cultural Funding

Section 4 takes available statistics from the Department of Communications, IT and the Arts (DCITA) on cultural funding for 2004-2005 across three tiers of government. Key aspects to note here are in the differences made clear between statewide levels of funding, and funding of 'heritage' as a large proportion of total cultural funding: (1) In 2004-05 State government cultural funding dropped by 3% and local government contributions dropped by 5%; (2) NSW was the third smallest spender on culture in comparison to other states, allocating \$116.32 per person for 2004-05; (3) Of this, NSW spent 83% on heritage and 17% on arts as a per

person breakdown, suggesting that the bulk of cultural funding does not apply to direct arts promotion, development or practice.

### **5.0 Funding to the Regions**

Section 5 collates available funding results from key arts organisations and charts how this funding has been distributed nationally, across metropolitan and regional NSW and across artforms. Grant recipient lists from Arts NSW, DCITA and The Australia Council for the Arts (OzCo) have been categorised (where possible) to understand how funds are distributed between metropolitan and regional boundaries and how State and local governments perform in relation to other states.

---

## 1.0 Social and economic impacts

### 1.1 Social capital and community wellbeing

Cultural programs are an indispensable component of a community's ability to sustain vitality and attract and retain population and services. Access to, participation in and development of the arts contribute to what has now been recognised as an important policy initiative – the development of social capital, often described as community wellbeing. Australia Institute research shows that for a high proportion of Australians wellbeing is in decline, with only a quarter of the population believing that life in Australia is improving and four in ten believing that it is deteriorating. Significantly, this research also reveals that 'community' rates high amongst indicators that contribute to personal happiness – far above indicators of financial or career success.<sup>1</sup>

Social impact has been defined as a measure of “the efficacy of arts and cultural participation in achieving other social outcomes” where “arts and cultural activity intersects with other areas of public concern such as education, crime prevention, community identity and development.”<sup>2</sup> It has been differently considered as a gauge of strength, in which a community's key resources “operate in networks of mutual support, reciprocity and trust.”<sup>3</sup> Key markers for how a community is sustained by arts practice also differ across studies, but generally include categories that measure impact on a range of personal, social and community attributes, including cognitive skills and educational attainment, community pride/identity, crime prevention, mood, self-esteem, social behaviour, cohesion and health.<sup>4</sup>

In her recent forward to *Cultural Development in Rural and Remote Areas*, Ruth Smiles comments that the bulk of research on social impact has not been applicable to rural and remote areas, which necessitate highly specific best practice models, partnerships and strategies for effective arts and cultural activity.<sup>5</sup> Anne Dunn's 2006 *National Directions* report characterised regional areas as consistently facing a withdrawal of services, downsizing populations, youth migration, drought and unemployment – emphasising that the creation and support of contexts for sustainable local communities should be a major policy direction of governments in Australia.<sup>6</sup> Statistics in the first section of this research brief show how the arts have been measured to contribute to community wellbeing in a range of national and international contexts that may be comparable to NSW regional and rural areas.

### Australian & international case studies

#### Nationally:

→ A 1994 national study on the social capital value of community-based arts projects in Australia found concrete links between the implementation of arts projects and lasting social, educational, economic and artistic impacts. The survey found social wellbeing was impacted by (1) the building and developing of communities, (2) the activation of social change, (3) the development of human capital and (4) the improvement of economic performance. Of 109

---

<sup>1</sup> 'Attitudes of Australians to Happiness and Social Well-being' by Clive Hamilton and Emma Rush (The Australia Institute, Web Paper, September 2006)

<sup>2</sup> *Social Impacts of Participation in the Arts and Cultural Activities, Stage II Report* (Cultural Ministers Council: Statistics Working Group, University of Western Sydney, 2004), p4

<sup>3</sup> 'Measuring Social Capital: An Australian Framework and Indicators' by R.W. Edwards (ABS Information Paper no. 1378.0, 2004)

<sup>4</sup> *Social Impacts of Participation in the Arts and Cultural Activities*, p18

<sup>5</sup> *Cultural Development in Rural and Remote Areas* by Ruth Smiles, Regional Arts Australia with Lisa Andersen and Jessica Latter, December 2006, IFACCA

<sup>6</sup> Anne Dunne, *National Directions*, 2006

community participants from public funded community-based arts projects and 123 community members who had observed the projects:

96% recognised positive educational outcomes; 94% recognised positive artistic outcomes; 90% recognised positive social outcomes; 72% recognised positive economic outcomes.<sup>7</sup>

→ A 2002 study in the regional centres of Port Lincoln (SA) and Maryborough (QLD) assessed changes in the cultural, economic and social environment after the introduction of new cultural facilities and a range of community-based cultural activities:

“In Port Lincoln, nearly 40 Commonwealth and state-funded performances were staged in the 18 months following the opening of the Nautilus Theatre, where previously only one such event had ever been held, and in Maryborough, the average of 1 performance per month increased to more than 5 per month following the opening of the Brolga Theatre.”

The study found strong evidence that the cultural programs generated economic as well as cultural growth:

“In Maryborough, touring performances resulted in an estimated 2660 cast and crew-nights being purchased in the city in 2001-02, at an average of \$110 per person per night.”<sup>8</sup>

→ In his study *Grow the Arts, Reap the Harvest*, Michael Richards lists a number of success stories for what he terms ‘Creative Community Cultures’ – communities which actively employ creative living for long-term, holistic wellbeing:

“At Mitchell, in Queensland, the town’s original bore site has been redeveloped as the Great Artesian Spa and now draws thousands of visitors a year. Holbrook in New South Wales capitalised on the historic link with the sea... What is important about these success stories – and there are many more – is that they’re built on local culture, local history and heritage, local people, assets and characteristics.”<sup>9</sup>

### **Internationally:**

→ In a survey of five neighbourhoods in the city of Philadelphia, 20% of those interviewed who frequently participated in cultural activities rated the quality of life in their neighbourhood as excellent while less than 5% of those with low cultural participation did so.

→ A study by the National Endowment for the Arts found that people who participate in the arts, even if only reading literature, are twice as likely to volunteer in their communities as those who don’t. The study found that 51% of people who regularly visited art museums, plays or concerts also did volunteer work, compared 19% of the non-attendees. Literary readers also were active in their communities, with 43% volunteering compared to 16.4% of non-readers.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> ‘How the Arts Measure Up: Australian Research into Social Impact’ by Deidre Williams (Comedia, 1996)

<sup>8</sup> ‘The regional impact of cultural programs: Some case study findings’ by Jan Muir (Communications Research Unit, DCITA, 2003)

<sup>9</sup> *Grow the Arts, Reap the Harvest* by Michael Richards (Post Pressed, Teneriffe, 2006), pp37-8

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/11/01/AR2006110102535.html>

## 1.2 Creative industries: the arts as an economy

It is often presumed that the most significant economic contribution of the arts is not its direct economic impact but its capacity to encourage other forms of economic activity. Evidence now shows that the arts not only contribute indirectly to the economies of other sectors, but that the arts constitute an economically viable industry in their own right. As traditional agribusinesses decline, local governments are increasingly pushed to find alternate industries that offer long-term economic sustainability and growth. New research on the creative sector reveals that industries which have their origin in creativity and which have a potential for wealth and job creation through intellectual property can be a part of significant economic regeneration.

Richard Florida argues that current political and economic systems are being reshaped by a new creative age, seen most visibly in “the rise of technology, innovation and creativity as economic forces.”<sup>11</sup> The creative industries can be thought of as goods and services associated with cultural, artistic or entertainment value, including book and magazine publishing, the visual arts, the performing arts, sound recordings, cinema and TV films, and fashion and toys and games.<sup>12</sup> More generally, the creative industries are defined by “a common input – creativity – and a common output – novel content or intellectual property” and their increasing economic significance results from the impact of digital technologies, higher levels of mass education and easier access to global information.<sup>13</sup>

Florida argues that the creative sector accounts for about one third of the American workforce and for nearly half of all wages and salaries paid in the United States, which is “nearly \$2 trillion, or as much as the manufacturing and services sectors combined.”<sup>14</sup> A recent University of Queensland study into Australia’s super rich highlights the dollar value of the creative sector on a national platform, with 37% of Australian fortunes being made in the creative industries, making a total creative industries wealth of \$1.52 billion from \$4.3 billion (35%). The study argues that the creative industries are major generators of new wealth and are generational, supporting one in three young Australian fortunes, compared to one in ten of the adult rich. The study further argues that with 78% of young fortunes coming from the creative industries (and 18% from manufacturing, resources, or property), the young rich demonstrate an inverse industry distribution compared to the adult rich overall.<sup>15</sup>

*Creative industries’ share of GDP, largest companies, personal fortunes and the young rich:*

Country	Economy	Largest Firms	All Rich	Young Rich
<b>Australia</b>	4.5-6%	3.7% (by count)	9.0%	35.4%
			(8.5% by count)	(37-37.5% by count)
<b>NZ</b>	3.1%	–	9.1%	NA
			(9.5% by count)	
<b>UK</b>	7.9%	–	12.9%	36%
			(12.6% by count)	(33% by count)
<b>USA</b>	2.4%	–	14.2%	NA
	(cultural industries)		(12.5% by count)	
<b>World</b>	4%	3.5% (by count)	25.0%	39%
			(24% by count)	(37% by count)

<sup>11</sup> ‘The Unsettled Politics of the Creative Age’ by Richard Florida and Jeremy D. Mayer (Creative Class webpage: <http://www.creativeclass.org>, 2006)

<sup>12</sup> ‘What’s New for Culture in the New Economy?’ by Kieran Healy in *Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society*, vol 32 no. 2 (Summer 2002) pp86-103

<sup>13</sup> ‘How Creative are the Super-Rich?’ by Jason Potts (Australian National University, [www.eprints.qut.edu.au](http://www.eprints.qut.edu.au) 2006)

<sup>14</sup> ‘The Unsettled Politics of the Creative Age’ by Richard Florida and Jeremy D. Mayer

<sup>15</sup> ‘How Creative are the Super-Rich?’

## **Australian and international case studies:**

### **Nationally:**

→ In regional Victoria, the SheppARTon Festival in 2005 saw an average of \$250 for accommodation, \$130 for food and beverages and almost \$200 in other expenses per festival attendee spent in secondary services surrounding the festival, and that while less than half of attendees were visitors to Shepparton, they spent over twice as much per person.<sup>16</sup>

→ A study into the NSW Northern Rivers' (2005) screen industry was able to conclude that:

- > a total of 7,280 people were engaged in the industries in the region, which is 6.1% of the region's labour force
- > an additional 1,069 people worked as core volunteers, 1,525 people worked in support roles and a 6,220 people student body – making the total number of all people involved in the creative industries in the region 16,000
- > 18 screen producers recorded a combined annual expenditure of \$7 million, with \$3.6 million being spent directly in the region in 2005
- > they employed around 223 people with 110 of these being locals
- > the estimated economic value of the creative industry sector is \$187.6 million
- > the estimated economic value of the screen industry sub-sector is \$40 million<sup>17</sup>

### **Internationally:**

→ In Albany, Texas (US), a town with a population of 2000, the restored Old Jail Art Centre attracts 30,000 visitors each year. And in Texas overall, commercial and not-for-profit arts and cultural activities together generate \$63.7 billion a year in expenditures and create 600,000 jobs.<sup>18</sup>

→ In Orange County (US) the economic impact of the non-profit arts in 2006 saw admission revenues totalling \$53.8 million. Of that, \$42.7 million or 79%, emanated from performing arts organisations. Non-profit arts organisations employed a total of 4,790 paid positions, making these organisations, taken as a whole, Orange County's 12th largest non-government employer.<sup>19</sup>

→ In California (US), arts and cultural organisations in rural communities generate \$6.8 million in state tax revenue and employ 1,400 people.

→ In Iowa (US), about 306,000 jobs in the creative industries in 2000 (22.5% of the nonfarm total) paid 60% higher earnings per worker than other nonfarm jobs.

→ In Montana (US), a state of fewer than 1 million people, more people are employed in the arts than in the mining industry, wood products manufacturing, or the building materials retail market.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> Tristan Masters, PhD thesis (forthcoming, March): 'Supply and Demand of Creative Arts in Regional Victoria, Australia'. Author requests that use of the data is restricted while it is still unpublished, raw data, and is rather used in its aggregated. Alternatively, omit the names of the festivals.

<sup>17</sup> *Imagining the Future* by Cathy Henkel (QUT Creative Industries, 2006), p10

<sup>18</sup> 'Strengthening Communities Through Culture' by Elizabeth Strom (Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, 2001), p22

<sup>19</sup> 'The Economic Impact of the Nonprofit Arts on Orange County' webpage:

[www1.chapman.edu/argyros/acer/Arts\\_Impact\\_Study\\_2006.pdf](http://www1.chapman.edu/argyros/acer/Arts_Impact_Study_2006.pdf) (Chapman University, 2006)

<sup>20</sup> 'Strengthening Rural Economies through the Arts' by Madeline Bayard (NGA Center for Best Practices, 2005), p10

→ In 2005, Metro Denver's (US) cultural institutions attracted 14.1 million people who spent \$785 million. Overall economic activity was calculated at \$1.4 billion, including \$597 million in operating expenses and \$44 million in capital expenses by cultural organizations.<sup>21</sup>

→ Between 1999-2002, Essex County (UK) experienced:

> a 24% increase in the number of people experiencing and taking part in the arts, taking it to 79% of the Essex population; a 68% increase in opportunities for arts participation; a 67% increase in workshop attendances; and a 21% increase in the number of tickets sold for performances.

> 77% of respondents thought the arts to be 'very important' to the quality of life in Essex; 83% of participants have developed a more active social life; 75% of participants have decided to start some training or a college course; 81% of participants have become involved in other community projects.

> a 49% increase in full-time staff employed in the sector, with 801 staff engaged in 2001/2002; a 91% increase in turnover for the sector; a 99% increase in public funding with 38% of organisations receiving public funding; and a total sector turnover of £18.7 million (a return of £3 for every £1 of public investment).<sup>22</sup>

→ In Keswick (UK) the lottery-funded Theatre by the Lake is the town's second-largest employer, creating 80 jobs and bringing £2 million each year to the local economy.<sup>23</sup>

### 1.3 Social and cultural impacts summary

→ **The creative industries account for up to 6% of Australia's total GDP.**

→ **The creative industries are responsible for 9% of all rich and a third of all young rich – they are a new industry carrying economic benefits characterised by skills of innovation, flexibility and lateral thinking.**

→ **The arts in rural and remote areas can generate jobs of between 6% of the total region employment and up to 22% of the total non-farm employment.**

→ **Active investment and strategic support of the arts in regional areas can result in the return of the investment three times over.**

→ **The arts have been measured to demonstrate effective impacts on areas of education, social cohesion, volunteering and employment within a supported community.**

---

<sup>21</sup> 'Arts make big impact on local economy' webpaper: [http://www.denverpost.com/colleges/ci\\_4544524](http://www.denverpost.com/colleges/ci_4544524) (Denver Post, 10/25/2006)

<sup>22</sup> 'Creative Consequences: Impact of the Arts in Essex 2001/02', by Essex City Council (2003)

<sup>23</sup> 'Arts in Rural England' (Arts Council England, 2005)

## 2.0 Participation in the arts in Australia

“Participation in cultural activities can vary significantly between a capital city, other urban areas and other regions within a state. Some of this variation can be explained by factors such as the different demographic compositions of the regions, different levels of disposable income, and varying degrees of access to and availability of various cultural facilities.”<sup>24</sup>

### Regional participation in the arts 2002

- Art galleries: 360,000 people from regional NSW visited art galleries during the year. This is 29% of the total living in NSW who visited (1.2 million people).
- Museums: 320,000 people from regional NSW visited museums during the year. This is 26% of the total living in NSW who visited (1.2 million people).
- Libraries: 610,000 people from regional NSW visited libraries during the year. This is 32% of the total living in NSW who visited (1.9 million people).
- Popular music concerts: 400,000 people from regional NSW attended popular music concerts during the year. This is 30% of the total living in NSW who attended (1.3 million people).
- Classical music concerts: 100,000 people from regional NSW attended classical music concerts. This is 21% of the total living in NSW who attended (490,000 people).
- Theatre performances: 250,000 people from regional NSW attended theatre performances. This is 29% of the total living in NSW who attended (860,000 people).
- Dance performances: 170,000 people from regional NSW attended dance performances. This is 31% of the total living in NSW who attended (540,000 people).
- Musical and opera performances: 250,000 people from regional NSW attended musicals and operas. This is 27% of the total living in NSW who attended (940,000 people).
- Cinema: 980,000 people from regional NSW attended the cinema. This is 29% of the total living in NSW who attended (3.3 million people).<sup>25</sup>

### 2.1 Local Government

Local Governments in Australia are increasingly responsible for the initiation, development and support of arts and cultural programs in regional areas. In 2004-2005, local government contributed \$945 million to cultural activities in Australia – with NSW councils providing a third of that to the state’s communities. At the same time, only 27% of a survey (2005) of 113 local governments in NSW held an active, stand-alone cultural policy and across the 113 councils there was a total of 67 fulltime staff working specifically on cultural services. The survey showed that:

- > 30 councils had a cultural policy and 11 councils intended to
- > 49 had a cultural plan and 14 intended to
- > 69 had cultural integrated in their Social and Community Plan and 5 councils intended to

Within the 113 councils there were:

- > 26 full time and 6 part time Managers of Cultural Services
- > 28 full time, 16 part time and 3 casual Cultural Development Officers
- > 8 full time and 3 part time Cultural Planners
- > 5 full time, 4 part time and 7 casual Community Arts Officers<sup>26</sup>

The statistics on cultural programs in local government suggests that while councils are increasingly pressed to support cultural activities they are increasingly under-resourced,

<sup>24</sup> ‘Regional New South Wales and the Arts’, ABS (2002)

<sup>25</sup> NSW Cultural Data Report, ABS (2002)

<sup>26</sup> LGA Website: <http://www.lgsa.org.au/www/html/239-cultural-policies-and-plans-in-local-government.asp>

made clear by a 2006 inquiry into the financial sustainability of 441 councils across four states, which found that:

- > the average infrastructure renewal backlog per council is \$20.8 million
- > without reforms, up to 30% of local government councils might not be sustainable
- > while local government is often one of the key drivers of economic activity in regional communities, sustainability is typically more acute in regional areas owing to a more conservative revenue stream and lack of economies of scale.<sup>27</sup>

Social impact data shows how regions which demonstrate supported arts practices develop successful and sustainable economies of scale. The statistics on local government within Australia, however, suggests that the increasing reliance upon local government to support the bulk of arts and cultural practice, particularly within regional areas, means that the vitality of the arts and cultural industries cannot meet their capacity to initiate effective and sustainable change.

## 2.2 NSW Regional Galleries data<sup>28</sup>

In a survey of 32 (of a total of 34) NSW regional galleries, the average local government net annual operating cost per gallery was \$434,089, supporting a total visitor count of 1,225,365 in all 32 galleries in 2004. This means that:

- per year a regional gallery can expect to see an average of 38,292 visitors
- galleries spend an average of \$1.12 on operating costs per visitor per year

The survey showed that across the period of 1992 to 2005:

- the approximate level of local government sector support was \$4,890,540 per annum
- the approximate level of Ministry for the Arts sector support was \$1,653,940 per annum
- the approximate level of Australia Council support to the sector was \$70,015 per annum

On a yearly basis, the figures would suggest that:

- Local government spends \$4.00 per gallery visitor per year
- The NSW Ministry for the Arts spends comparatively less at \$1.30 per visitor per year
- The Australia council spends even less at 6 cents per visitor per year

## 2.3 Attendance at Cultural Venues 2006

In 2005 about 85% (13.6 million people) of the Australian population aged 15 years and over (16.0 million) attended at least one cultural venue or event. The highest attendance rates were at cinemas (65% of people), zoological parks and aquariums (36%), libraries (34%) and botanic gardens (34%).

*Persons attending cultural venues and events %*

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Art galleries	20.8	23.9	22.0	24.0	22.8	24.0	25.9	39.7	22.7
Museums	21.3	20.9	21.7	26.9	22.2	30.8	38.2	47.3	22.6
Zoological parks and aquariums	33.2	37.0	33.2	37.9	43.4	31.6	36.0	41.4	35.6
Botanic gardens	28.3	36.7	37.2	36.5	33.4	32.3	38.8	44.4	33.7

<sup>27</sup> 'Working for a Sustainable Future: National Financial Sustainability Study of Local Government', by PricewaterhouseCoopers for the LGA (November 2006)

<sup>28</sup> 'NSW Regional Galleries State of the Environment Report' by Sue Boaden, Australia Street Company, 2006

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Libraries	31.9	33.2	35.1	40.3	36.7	35.6	28.1	34.9	34.1
Classical music concerts	9.7	9.3	8.2	9.7	10.8	9.3	7.9	13.3	9.4
Popular music concerts	23.9	23.6	25.8	26.2	30.8	24.1	29.5	34.1	25.2
Theatre performances	16.9	17.9	15.2	17.6	16.8	19.5	12.1	25.5	17.0
Dance performances	10.9	9.9	8.7	11.2	9.7	7.5	9.6	16.6	10.2
Musicals and operas	16.6	18.4	15.4	13.0	14.8	15.3	9.4	19.1	16.3
Other performing arts	15.3	16.7	16.4	20.5	17.6	16.9	14.8	19.7	16.6
Cinemas	62.9	67.1	66.8	64.0	66.6	56.4	68.2	71.3	65.2
At least one venue or event	82.9	84.9	86.3	85.1	87.6	81.5	89.2	89.8	84.8

→ 82.9% of residents in NSW attended at least one cultural venue or event in 2005, ranking second lowest (next to Tasmania) against all other states.

*Persons attending cultural venues and events by region*

	STATE CAPITAL CITIES		REST OF AUSTRALIA		TOTAL	
	Number '000	Attendance rate %	Number '000	Attendance rate %	Number '000	Attendance rate %
Art galleries	2 313.2	23.0	1 317.6	22.1	3 630.7	22.7
Museums	2 349.5	23.4	1 262.4	21.2	3 611.9	22.6
Zoological parks and aquariums	3 763.9	37.5	1 935.9	32.5	5 699.8	35.6
Botanic gardens	3 560.3	35.4	1 830.7	30.7	5 390.9	33.7
Libraries	3 519.7	35.0	1 934.8	32.5	5 454.5	34.1
Classical music concerts	1 067.9	10.6	440.1	7.4	1 508.1	9.4
Popular music concerts	2 591.5	25.8	1 444.4	24.2	4 035.9	25.2
Theatre performances	1 797.4	17.9	925.8	15.5	2 723.2	17.0
Dance performances	1 031.4	10.3	593.5	10.0	1 625.0	10.2
Musicals and operas	1 845.9	18.4	768.0	12.9	2 613.9	16.3
Other performing arts	1 724.9	17.2	930.1	15.6	2 655.0	16.6
Cinemas	6 951.1	69.2	3 480.3	58.4	10 431.4	65.2
At least one venue or event	8 657.0	86.1	4 917.2	82.5	13 574.1	84.8

→ Regional areas (classified more broadly as the rest of Australia) demonstrated a lower attendance rate to all arts and cultural forms, with classical music concerts (10.6% to 7.4%), musicals and operas (18.4% to 12.9%) and cinema attendance (69.2% to 58.4%) showing surprising overall disparity in popularity across metropolitan and regional divisions.

*Persons attending art galleries and museums, by where attended*

	NSW Number '000	NSW %
Attended in capital city, NSW	776.5	22.8
Attended elsewhere in NSW	89.2	2.6
Total who attended in NSW	805.1	23.7
Attended in capital city elsewhere in Australia	242.8	7.1
Attended outside capital city elsewhere in Australia	40.1	1.2
Total who attended elsewhere in Australia	268.2	7.9
Total who attended art gallery or museum	1 008.7	29.7

→ 22.8% of people in NSW attended art galleries and museums in Sydney

→ 2.6% of people in NSW attended art galleries and museums in regional areas (or areas in NSW outside of Sydney)

→ 1.2% of people in NSW attended art galleries and museums in regional areas elsewhere in Australia

## **2.4 Arts participation summary**

→ only 27% of a survey of 113 NSW local governments hold an active, stand-alone cultural policy

→ just over half of these councils have fulltime staff working specifically on cultural services

→ nationally, the average infrastructure renewal backlog per council is \$20.8 million

→ local government spends \$4.00 per gallery visitor per year, while Arts NSW spends comparatively less at \$1.30 and the Australia Council even less at 6 cents per visitor per year

→ 82.9% of residents in NSW attended at least one cultural venue or event in 2005, ranking second lowest (next to Tasmania) against all other states in participation levels

→ 2.6% of residents in NSW attended art galleries and museums in regional areas

### 3.0 Regional Profiles

Mission Australia research (2006) has found that the redistribution of Australia's non-metropolitan population through migration is creating:

- the growth of larger regional centres in rural areas and surrounding capital cities
- growth in coastal areas with high proportions of older people and younger people on low incomes
- many ageing rural communities
- increased proportions of younger Indigenous people living in smaller towns and remote areas with lower living standards and less opportunity.<sup>29</sup>

A survey by the Centre for Rural Social Research (2001) shows that between 75% and 90% of young people plan to leave small towns; more girls than boys intend leaving, and more girls are motivated to go on to university.<sup>30</sup> Considered arts practice and strategy can work to preserve ongoing populations and lift the contributions populations make to the growing strength of their communities.

#### 3.1 & 3.2 Population, area and density<sup>31</sup>

Region*	Population 2005	Population 2003	Growth%	Area km <sup>2</sup>	Pop./km <sup>2</sup>
Mid North Coast	279,959	277,279	0.9	17,530	16
Northern Rivers	275,424	278,000	-0.9	20,731	13.3
Central West	200,654	199,974	0.3	64,571	3.1
Southern Tablelands	184,643	190,693	-3.2	27,452	6.7
North West	179,849	175,743	2.3	99,757	1.8
Eastern Riverina	134,617	134,219	0.3	50,340	2.7
South East	88,439	86,336	2.4	24,905	3.6
South West	81,000	80,569	0.5	84,467	0.96
Albury Wodonga	68,815	67,758	1.6	8383	8.2
Upper Hunter	64,200	63,679	-0.8	21,576	3
Orana	61,464	61,385	0.1	25,908	2.4
West of the Darling	31,070	31,466	-1.3	173,249	0.18
Far West	30,210	30,544	-1.1	164,106	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,680,344</b>			<b>78,2975</b>	

\* See map, overleaf

#### Proportion of population in remoteness area 2001<sup>32</sup>

Major cities	71.4%
Inner regional	20.5%
Outer regional	7.4%
Remote	0.6%
Very remote	0.1%

<sup>29</sup> Mission Australia: 'Change, Challenge and Capacity: Rural and Regional Australia', 2006

<sup>30</sup> 'Young, Rural and Looking for Work', by Margaret Alston and Jenny Kent, Centre for Rural Social Research (September 2001)

<sup>31</sup> ABS Cat. No. 11368.1 New South Wales Regional Statistics, 2005

<sup>32</sup> ABS National Regional Profile NSW Population and People Characteristics, 2001

### 3.3 Population characteristics<sup>33</sup>

Region	Non-English speaking background %	Australian background%	15-24 years%	25-64 years%	65 years & over%
Albury Wodonga	3.2	86.9	12.5	50.4	16.6
Central West	2.4	88.8	12.2	50.9	15.9
Eastern Riverina	2	90	11.1	50.8	16.8
Far West	2.2	88.8	11.1	53	12.5
Mid North Coast	3	75	10.7	49.9	20.2
North West	2.1	89.7	11.7	51.4	15.9
Northern Rivers	3.5	84.7	11.8	51.4	17.1
Orana	1.6	90.8	11.9	50.3	15.6
South East	5.2	79.9	10.7	53.2	17.7
South West	3.7	87.7	11.4	51.9	15
Southern Tablelands	5.1	83.7	11.4	53.9	13.6
Upper Hunter	2.1	88.9	11.7	52.3	14.6
West of the Darling	2.4	87.2	9.9	56.6	14.3

### Indigenous populations<sup>34</sup>

Regions with the largest number of Indigenous people accounted for 165,500 (36%) of the total Indigenous population in 2001:

#### *Percentage Indigenous population*

Sydney	43,100 or 9%
Brisbane	39,000 or 9%
<b>Coffs Harbour</b>	<b>36,100 or 8%</b>
<b>Wagga Wagga</b>	<b>24,100 or 5%</b>
Perth	23,200 or 5%

### National youth characteristics 2005<sup>35</sup>

Mission Australia research shows that approximately two thirds of young people from NSW and the ACT live in a capital city, a percentage of 67.8%. This is a markedly higher ratio than the national average of 53.1%, and suggests that regional NSW is in urgent need of strategies that retain, train and employ young people.

#### *Geographic location of respondents*

	Total	All ages%	11-14 %	15-19 %	20-24 %
<b>Not in capital city</b>	5,149	46.9	49.9	46.7	32.5
<b>Live in capital city</b>	5,825	53.1	50.1	53.3	67.5

<sup>33</sup> ABS Cat. No. 11368.1 New South Wales Regional Statistics

<sup>34</sup> ABS 3238.0 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009

<sup>35</sup> Mission Australia: 'National Youth Survey Key and Emerging Issues', 2005

## Young people: arts and cultural activities

Mission Australia research also reveals that involvement in arts and cultural activities ranks high as an activity other than work undertaken by Australia's youth, and its popularity increased considerably from 2004, with almost 45% of young people in NSW and the ACT participating in an arts or cultural activity – markedly higher than the national average.

Activities young people are involved in ACT and NSW

	NSW & ACT 2005	NSW & ACT 2005%	NSW & ACT 2004%	National %
<b>Sports</b>	3,308	71.0	65.9	64.5
<b>Arts / cultural (eg drama, music, dance)</b>	2,066	44.4	37.9	40.7
<b>Clubs / youth groups</b>	1,435	30.8	33.8	30.8

### 3.4 Population data summary

- 5 of 13 regions within the RANSW network have suffered population decline over the 2004-2005 period, with the highest decline being in the Southern Tablelands.
- The most densely populated region is the Mid North Coast and the least populated is the Far West.
- The Mid North Coast retains the highest ageing population with the lowest percentage of residents under the age of 65 years. This region has by far the highest ratio of residents descending from a non-English speaking background.
- Amongst the five regions across Australia which register the highest percentage of Indigenous people, Wagga Wagga and Coffs Harbour fall under RANSW jurisdiction and *outside* of metropolitan areas.
- Almost 68% of young people living in NSW and the ACT reside in capital cities, compared to 53% of the national average.
- In NSW, Arts and cultural activities were the second most popular activity for young people with an increase in participation rates in 2005, up from 37.9% to 44.4%, rating well above the national average.

## 4.0 Cultural Funding 2004 – 2005

### 4.1 Across three tiers of government<sup>36</sup>

- In 2004-05 cultural funding accounted for 2% of total general government expenses.
- Australian government cultural funding averaged \$87.14 per person in 2004-05, with an average \$21.35 for heritage facilities and services and \$65.79 for arts.
- State and territory cultural funding averaged \$116.61 per person in 2004-05, with an average \$96.01 for heritage facilities and services and \$20.59 for arts.

- In 2004-05, \$5,014.9m was provided for cultural activities. The Australian Government's contribution rose by 4% while contributions from state and territory governments dropped by 3% and local government funding fell by 5%:

Australian Government	\$1,760.9m (35%)
State and territory governments	\$2,256.3m (47%)
Local governments	\$897.7m (18%)

- Per person, total government funding fell from \$250.61 in 2003-04 to \$248.17 in 2004-05. Cultural funding per person was allocated at:

Australian government	\$87.14
State and territory governments	\$116.61
Local governments	\$44.42

### 4.2 Comparative statistics: NSW & other states

- Across state and territory governments, cultural funding was allocated as follows, with the Northern Territory providing a markedly higher contribution of funding per person than other states:

NSW	\$785.1m
VIC	\$472.2m
QLD	\$361.9m
WA	\$293.7m
SA	\$195.1m
NT	\$116.8m
TAS	\$76.0m
ACT	\$55.5m

- Nature parks and reserves received the largest allocation (\$935.6m or 40%) of state and territory government cultural funding in 2004-05. The NSW Government provided \$329.4m for Nature Parks and Reserves. Of the main categories that received funding, the inclusion of Nature Parks and Reserves as cultural organisations distorts overall cultural expenditure:

Broadcasting and film	\$1,167.1m
Nature parks and reserves	\$1,008.9m
Libraries and archives	\$515.4m
Other museums	\$483.8m

<sup>36</sup> DCITA: 'Cultural Funding in Australia Three Tiers of Government 2004-05'

- Per person cultural funding across states and territories and categories 2004-05:

	<b>Total Heritage \$</b>	<b>Total Arts \$</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
NT	510.83	70.76	581.59
ACT	122.81	48.38	171.18
TAS	142.20	14.86	157.07
WA	118.60	28.68	147.27
SA	95.34	31.65	126.99
NSW	96.27	20.05	116.32
VIC	77.03	17.55	94.58
QLD	79.39	12.80	92.18
AUST	96	20.59	116.61

- An analysis of cultural funding per person positions NSW as the third lowest spender on culture, allocating \$116.32 per person for 2004-05. It also shows that of this, NSW spent 83% on heritage and 17% on arts as a per person breakdown:

TAS	90% on heritage
NT	87% on heritage
QLD	86% on heritage
WA	81% on heritage
<b>NSW</b>	<b>83% on heritage</b>
VIC	81% on heritage
SA	75% on heritage
ACT	72% on heritage

#### 4.3 Cultural funding summary

- In 2004-05 State government cultural funding dropped by 3% and local government contributions dropped by 5%
- NSW was the third smallest spender on culture in comparison to other states, allocating \$116.32 per person for 2004-05
- Of this, NSW spent 83% on heritage and 17% on arts as a per person breakdown, suggesting that the bulk of cultural funding does not actually apply to direct arts promotion, development and practice

## 5.0 Funding to the Regions

Cultural grants lists from Ozco, DCITA and ArtsNSW have been categorised into sections of statewide, national and artform allocation. Funding criteria have been categorised according to the RANSW network jurisdiction with unserviced areas only included where indicated. Where possible, funding has been analysed according to (1) location of recipient and (2) location of activity. Where unknown, 'statewide' activities designate arts activity that holds both a metropolitan and regional focus. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining exact information in some instances, the most available lists (2005 ArtNSW and 2006 DCITA and Ozco) at the time of research have been used. Likewise, the location of grant recipients and arts activity has been categorised only where known due to the fact that different kinds of information were made available by different organisational sources.

Two tables at the end collate (1) funding across states for ArtsNSW, DCITA and Ozco; (2) Funding given to regions

### 5.1 Arts NSW Cultural Grants 2005

ArtsNSW cultural grants have been categorised as follows:

#### *Division of funds across NSW*

Metropolitan with metropolitan activity	\$7,327,890
Regional recipient	\$4,179,630
Unserviced recipient	\$1,401,544
Metropolitan recipient with specifically regional activity (ie touring)	\$1,287,411
Metropolitan recipient with statewide activity with regional applicability (ie specific allocation of funds to regional areas )	\$1,131,500
Regional recipient in unserviced areas that tour to serviced regional areas	\$95,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$15,422,975</b>

- Total funds to metropolitan only recipients: \$7,327,890 (47.5%)
- Total funds to RANSW network recipients: \$4,179,630 (27%)
- Total funds to other recipients with regional activities \$1,382,411 (9%)

#### *Division of funds across forms (regional + unserviced recipients)*

Community Cultural Development	\$1,150,500
Theatre	\$892,000
Museums	\$673,173
Visual Arts and Craft	\$636,353
Capital Infrastructure	\$474,618
Literature and History	\$194,402
Music	\$84,000
Dance	\$62,000
Touring	\$12,584

- The highest funded regional arts program area was Community Cultural Development, taking 28% of all funding given to the regions.
- The lowest funded arts program area was touring, taking just 3% of all funding given to the regions.

*Division of funds across regional areas in NSW*

Area	Amount	Per person
Northern Rivers	\$734,000	\$2.66
Central West	\$500,574	\$2.49
Albury Wodonga	\$484,609	\$7.04
Mid North Coast	\$442,164	\$1.58
Eastern Riverina	\$439,407	\$3.26
North West	\$347,511	\$1.93
Orana	\$319,528	\$5.20
Far West	\$210,890	\$6.98
South East	\$183,900	\$2.08
South West	\$175,000	\$2.16
West of the Darling	\$138,000	\$4.44
Southern Tablelands	\$104,429	\$0.57
Upper Hunter	\$99,618	\$1.55
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>\$4,179,630</b>	<b>\$2.49</b>

→ Albury Wodonga secured the most funding per person and the Southern Tablelands secured the least

→ ArtsNSW spent an average of \$2.49 per person on cultural and arts activities which occurred in and were run by regional artists within the RANSW network

## 5.2 DCITA Grants Summary 2006

*Division of funds across states and programs\**

	Visions of Australia 2006	Festivals Australia 2006	Regional Residences 2006	Contemporary Music Touring 2006	Community Heritage Grants 2006	Playing Australia 2006	RAF 2005-2006	TOTAL
<b>NSW</b>	\$732,512	\$248,003	\$53,490	\$103,850	\$128,710	\$2,958,853	\$589,218	\$4,814,636
<b>VIC</b>	\$300,871	\$19,705	\$82,500	\$63,850	\$77,060	\$1,822,211	\$589,218	\$2,955,415
<b>SA</b>	\$183,882	\$105,622	\$32,363	\$20,000	\$60,000	\$558,202	\$489,440	\$1,449,509
<b>QLD</b>	\$119,670	\$200,882	\$77,430	\$25,160	\$54,100	\$245,002	\$589,218	\$1,311,462
<b>WA</b>	\$123,624	\$16,923	\$66,639	\$20,000	\$43,540	\$191,380	\$589,218	\$1,051,324
<b>NT</b>	\$99,540	\$83,950	\$53,500	\$17,840	n/a	\$51,374	\$323,843	\$630,047
<b>TAS</b>	\$80,500	\$18,722	\$2,500	n/a	\$15,120	\$43,145	\$589,218	\$749,205
<b>ACT</b>	\$199,403	\$14,160	n/a	n/a	\$12,700	n/a	\$66,870	\$293,133
	<b>\$1,840,002</b>	<b>\$707,967</b>	<b>\$368,422</b>	<b>\$250,700</b>	<b>\$391,230</b>	<b>\$5,870,167</b>	<b>\$3,826,243</b>	

\* NB RAF Funds are applicable across a financial year, rather than a calendar year as in the other grants. RAF figures can however be used as a guide, as they are often consistent from year to year.

### Facts on touring

→ The Contemporary Music Touring Program awarded \$20,000 to regional recipients while it awarded around \$80,000 to metropolitan recipients.

→ It awarded around \$33,000 (or roughly 1/3 of its NSW budget) to tours outside of NSW and \$70,000 to tours within NSW.

→ The Visions of Australia program toured metropolitan recipients to regional areas:

National tours	\$591,490
Statewide tours	\$91,400
Regional only tours [Albury Wodonga]	\$49,622

## OzCo

### *Grant breakdown across forms (including unserved)*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Arts Board	\$55,877
Arts Development Executive	\$35,000
Community Partnerships and Market Development	\$120,670
Inter-Arts Office	\$19,800
Literature	\$268,281
Music	\$84,691
Theatre	\$387,909
Visual Arts	\$140,000

### *Grant breakdown across RANSW regions*

Central West	\$154,781
Northern Rivers	\$140,500
Mid North Coast	\$60,560
Albury Wodonga	\$49,804
Southern Tablelands	\$46,940
South West	\$45,000
Eastern Riverina	\$36,500
North West	\$35,000
Orana	\$25,000
South East	\$20,000
West of the Darling	\$20,000
Upper Hunter	\$2,500

- Total grants to RANSW serviced regions: \$636,585
- Total grants to regional NSW recipients with regional outcome (including unserved): \$1,087,228
- Total grants to regional NSW recipients with metropolitan outcome (including unserved): \$25,000

#### 5.4 Regional breakdown of grants from ArtsNSW, Ozco, DCITA across RANSW network

	Arts NSW 2005****	OzCo 2006	DCITA 2006 Contemporary Music Touring Program	DCITA Community Heritage Grants 2006	DCITA Festivals Australia 2006	DCITA Regional Residencies 2006	DCITA Regional Arts Fund 2006	DCITA Visions of Australia 2006
Northern Rivers	\$734,000	\$140,500	\$20,000	\$9,000			\$24,013	
North West	\$347,511	\$35,000		\$7,200			\$14,400	\$79,100
Orana	\$319,528	\$25,000						
Far West	\$210,890			\$7,000	\$15,000	\$15,000		
West of the Darling	\$138,000	\$20,000		\$4,000			\$38,000	\$65,000
South West	\$175,000	\$45,000		\$3,850			\$10,000	
Eastern Riverina	\$439,407	\$36,500			\$6,500		40,497	
Albury Wodonga	\$484,609	\$49,804		\$4,000	\$23,720		\$12,000	\$49,622
South East	\$183,900	\$20,000			\$20,000		\$47,790	
Southern Tablelands	\$104,429	\$46,940		\$11,090			\$52,720	
Central West	\$500,574	\$154,781		\$5,000	\$43,050	\$18,490	\$25,410	
Upper Hunter	\$99,618	\$2,500		\$10,200				
Mid North Coast	\$442,164	\$60,560			\$19,500	\$20,000	\$26,850	
<b>TOTAL REGIONAL RANSW NETWORK</b>	<b>\$4,179,630</b>	<b>\$636,585</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$61,340</b>	<b>\$127,770</b>	<b>\$53,490</b>	<b>\$291,680</b>	<b>\$193,722</b>
<b>TOTAL UNSERVICED</b>	<b>\$1,499,544</b>	<b>\$475,643</b>		<b>\$8,600</b>	<b>\$70,643</b>		<b>\$38,900</b>	<b>\$56,200</b>
<b>TOTAL STATEWIDE*</b>	<b>\$2,418,911</b>	data not available						<b>\$280,900</b>
<b>TOTAL METROPOLITAN**</b>	<b>\$7,327,890</b>	data not available	<b>\$83,850</b>	<b>\$58,770</b>	<b>\$49,590</b>		n/a	
<b>TOTAL FUNDING NSW</b>	<b>\$15,425,975</b>	<b>\$34,757,116</b>	<b>\$103,850</b>	<b>\$128,710</b>	<b>\$248,003</b>	<b>\$53,490</b>	<b>\$589,218***</b>	<b>\$732,512</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDING NATIONAL</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>\$137,011,00</b>	<b>\$250,700</b>	<b>\$391,230</b>	<b>\$1,037,620</b>	<b>\$390,922</b>	<b>\$3,983,000</b>	<b>\$1,840,002</b>

\* Designates metropolitan-based organisations which contribute substantially to regional activity

\*\* May include metropolitan-based organisations which fund some regional activity

\*\*\* In the case of the Regional Arts Fund, the total reflects funds given to services and administration as well as arts activities

\*\*\*\* Note that Arts NSW figures are for 2005, the most recently available at the time of research

## Bibliography

Alston, Margaret and Jenny Kent 'Young, Rural and Looking for Work' (Centre for Rural Social Research September 2001)

Arts Council England 'Arts in Rural England' (2005)

Anderson, Lisa *Cultural Development in Rural and Remote Areas* with introduction by Ruth Smiles, Regional Arts Australia, December 2006, IFACCA

Australian Bureau of Statistics 3238.0 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991–2009

\_\_\_\_\_ National Regional Profile NSW Population and People Characteristics

\_\_\_\_\_ Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat. No. 11368.1 New South Wales Regional Statistics

\_\_\_\_\_ NSW Cultural Data Report, 2002

Boaden, Sue NSW Regional Galleries State of the Environment Report' (Australia Street Company, 2006)

Bayard, Madeline 'Strengthening Rural Economies through the Arts' (NGA Center for Best Practices, 2005)

Cultural Ministers Council: Statistics Working Group Social Impacts of Participation in the Arts and Cultural Activities, Stage II Report (, University of Western Sydney, 2004)

DCITA 'Cultural Funding in Australia Three Tiers of Government' 2004-05

Dunne, Anne *National Directions* 2006

Edwards, R.W 'Measuring Social Capital: An Australian Framework and Indicators' (ABS Information Paper no. 1378.0, 2004)

Essex City Council 'Creative Consequences: Impact of the Arts in Essex 2001/02' (2003)

Florida, Richard and Jeremy D. Mayer 'The Unsettled Politics of the Creative Age' (Creative Class webpaper: <http://www.creativeclass.org>, 2006)

Richards, Michael *Grow the Arts, Reap the Harvest* by (Post Pressed, Tenerife, 2006)

Hamilton, Clive and Emma Rush 'Attitudes of Australians to Happiness and Social Well-being' (The Australia Institute, Web Paper, September 2006)

Healy, Kieran 'What's New for Culture in the New Economy?' in *Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society*, vol 32 no. 2 (Summer 2002) pp86-103

Henkel, Cathy *Imagining the Future* (QUT Creative Industries, 2006)

LGA Website <http://www.lgsa.org.au/www/html/239-cultural-policies-and-plans-in-local-government.asp>

Masters, Tristan PhD thesis 'Supply and Demand of Creative Arts in Regional Victoria, Australia' (forthcoming, March 2007)

Mission Australia 'Change, Challenge and Capacity: Rural and Regional Australia', 2006

\_\_\_\_\_ 'National Youth Survey Key and Emerging Issues', 2005

Muir, Jan 'The regional impact of cultural programs: Some case study findings' (Communications Research Unit, DCITA, 2003)

Strom, Elizabeth 'Strengthening Communities Through Culture' (Rutgers, State University of New Jersey, 2001)

Potts, Jason 'How Creative are the Super-Rich?' (Australian National University, [www.eprints.qut.edu.au](http://www.eprints.qut.edu.au) 2006)

PricewaterhouseCoopers for the LGA 'Working for a Sustainable Future: National Financial Sustainability Study of Local Government', (November 2006)

Williams, Deidre 'How the Arts Measure Up: Australian Research into Social Impact' (Comedia, 1996)

Wepaper: 'The Economic Impact of the Nonprofit Arts on Orange County: [www1.chapman.edu/argyros/acer/Arts\\_Impact\\_Study\\_2006.pdf](http://www1.chapman.edu/argyros/acer/Arts_Impact_Study_2006.pdf) (Chapman University, 2006)

Webpaper: 'Arts make big impact on local economy' [http://www.denverpost.com/colleges/ci\\_4544524](http://www.denverpost.com/colleges/ci_4544524) (Denver Post, 10/25/2006)

---