

## Information note—Data on the *Live Performance Award 2020*

This note provides data on the characteristics of the *Live Performance Award 2020* (Live Performance Award). There are 4 levels within the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) structure: division, subdivision, group and class. The most readily available data are at the division level (or 1-digit level) and the relevant division of ANZSIC is Division R: Arts and recreation services. The following presents the subdivisions, groups and classes within the Accommodation and food services sector:

- 89 Heritage activities
  - 891 Museum Operation
    - 8910 Museum Operation
  - 892 Parks and gardens operations
    - 8921 Zoological and botanical gardens operation
    - 8921 Nature reserves and conservation parks operation
- 90 Creative and performing arts activities
  - 900 Creative and performing arts activities
    - 9001 Performing arts operation
    - 9002 Creative artists, musicians, writers and performers
    - 9003 Performing arts venue operation
- 91 Sports and recreation activities
  - 911 Sports and physical recreation activities
    - 9111 Health and fitness centres and gymnasias operation
    - 9112 Sports and physical recreation clubs and sports professionals
    - 9113 Sports and physical recreation venues, grounds and facilities operation
    - 9114 Sports and physical recreation administration service
  - 912 Horse and dog racing activities
    - 9121 Horse and dog racing administration and track operation
    - 9129 Other horse and dog racing activities
  - 913 Amusement and other recreation activities
    - 9131 Amusement parks and centres operation
    - 9139 Amusement and other recreational activities n.e.c.
- 92 Gambling activities
  - 920 Gambling activities
    - 9201 Casino operation
    - 9202 Lottery operation
    - 9209 Other gambling activities

## Employee profile

The ABS data of direct relevance to the Live Performance Award are limited. A paper<sup>1</sup> by Commission staff provides a framework for 'mapping' modern award coverage to the ANZSIC. Under this framework, the Live Performance Award is 'mapped' to the following industry classes: Performing arts operation; Creative artists, musicians, writers and performers; and Performing arts venue operation. These industry classes also combine to form the Creative and performing arts activities industry subdivision.

Data from the Census is used to provide a description of the employment characteristics for the Live Performance Award. The most recent data from the Census, for August 2016, show that there were around 12 000 employees in the Creative and performing arts activities industry.

Table 1 compares certain characteristics of employees in the Creative and performing arts activities industry with employees across 'all industries'. The profile of employees in the Creative and performing arts activities industry differs from the profile of employees across 'all industries' in five aspects:

- Employees in the Creative and performing arts activities industry are more likely to be female (53.9 per cent compared to 50 per cent of employees across 'all industries');
- around half (49.5 per cent) of employees in the Creative and performing arts activities industry are employed on a part-time basis (i.e. work fewer than 35 hours per week), compared with around one-third (34.2 per cent) of employees across 'all industries';
- around twice the proportion of employees in the Creative and performing arts activities industry work 1–15 hours per week (22.0 per cent) than employees across 'all industries' (11.6 per cent);
- a lower proportion of employees in the Creative and performing arts activities work 40 hours or more per week (36.9 per cent) compared with employees in 'all industries' (43.5 per cent); and
- around 1 in 8 (12.3 per cent) employees in the Creative and performing arts activities industry are full-time students compared with around 1 in 12 (8.1 per cent) employees across 'all industries'.

---

<sup>1</sup> Preston M, Pung A, Leung E, Casey C, Dunn A and Richter O (2012) 'Analysing modern award coverage using the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification 2006: Phase 1 report', Research Report 2/2012, Fair Work Australia.

**Table 1: Employee characteristics of Creative and performing arts activities, 2016**

	Creative and performing arts activities		All industries	
	(No.)	(%)	(No.)	(%)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	5440	46.1	4 438 604	50.0
Female	6366	53.9	4 443 125	50.0
Total	11806	100.0	8 881 729	100.0
<b>Full-time/part-time status</b>				
Full-time	5672	50.5	5 543 862	65.8
Part-time	5568	49.5	2 875 457	34.2
Total	11240	100.0	8 419 319	100.0
<b>Highest year of school completed</b>				
Year 12 or equivalent	9621	82.1	5 985 652	68.1
Year 11 or equivalent	760	6.5	856 042	9.7
Year 10 or equivalent	1026	8.8	1 533 302	17.4
Year 9 or equivalent	189	1.6	273 180	3.1
Year 8 or below	104	0.9	112 429	1.3
Did not go to school	19	0.2	26 356	0.3
Total	11719	100.0	8 786 961	100.0
<b>Student status</b>				
Full-time student	1443	12.3	715 436	8.1
Part-time student	572	4.9	491 098	5.6
Not attending	9742	82.9	7 618 177	86.3
Total	11757	100.0	8 824 711	100.0
<b>Age (5 year groups)</b>				
15–19 years	664	5.6	518 263	5.8
20–24 years	1,806	15.3	952 161	10.7
25–29 years	1,791	15.1	1 096 276	12.3
30–34 years	1,573	13.3	1 096 878	12.3
35–39 years	1,255	10.6	972 092	10.9
40–44 years	1,162	9.8	968 068	10.9
45–49 years	1,087	9.2	947 187	10.7
50–54 years	869	7.4	872 485	9.8
55–59 years	721	6.1	740 822	8.3
60–64 years	496	4.2	469 867	5.3
65 years and over	398	3.4	247 628	2.8
Total	11822	100	8 881 727	100.0
<b>Average age</b>				
	37.2		39.3	
<b>Hours worked</b>				
1–15 hours	2465	22.0	977 997	11.6
16–24 hours	1474	13.1	911 318	10.8
25–34 hours	1615	14.4	986 138	11.7
35–39 hours	1523	13.6	1 881 259	22.3
40 hours	1741	15.5	1 683 903	20.0
41–48 hours	1035	9.2	858 120	10.2
49 hours and over	1372	12.2	1 120 577	13.3
Total	11225	100.0	8 419 312	100.0

Note: Part-time work is defined as employed persons who worked less than 35 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census night. Totals may not sum to the same amount due to non-response. For full-time/part-time status and hours worked, data on employees that were currently away from work (that reported working zero hours), were not presented.

Source: ABS, *Census of Population and Housing*, 2016.

## Forms and conditions of employment

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) defines casual employees as employees without paid leave entitlements.<sup>2</sup> These data are only available at the 1-digit level.

Around 3 in 10 employed persons (29.7 per cent) in Arts and recreation services were without paid leave entitlements in November 2020, compared with around 1 in 5 employed persons (19.3 per cent) across 'all industries' (Table 2).

**Table 2: Employed persons by status of employment in main job, November 2020**

	Arts and recreation services		All industries
	No. ('000s)	Percentage of employment	Percentage of employment
Employee	187.9	80.7	83.5
<i>With paid leave entitlements</i>	118.8	51.1	64.3
<i>Without paid leave entitlements</i>	69.0	29.7	19.3
Owner manager of enterprise with employees	6.2	2.7	5.8
Owner manager of enterprise without employees	38.6	16.6	10.5
Contributing family worker	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>232.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: All data are expressed in original terms.

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed*, November 2020.

When considering only employees, over one-third (36.7 per cent) of those in Arts and recreation services were without paid leave entitlements, higher than for employees across 'all industries' (around one-quarter, or 23.1 per cent) (Table 3).

Full-time employees in Arts and recreation services were more likely to be employed with paid leave entitlements (86.2 per cent), slightly lower than for employees across 'all industries' (89.3 per cent). Almost 2 in 3 part-time employees in Arts and recreation services were without paid leave entitlements (64.5 per cent) compared with around 1 in 2 part-time employees across 'all industries' (49.7 per cent).

**Table 3: Employees with and without paid leave, November 2020**

	Full-time		Part-time		All employees	
	With paid leave (%)	Without paid leave (%)	With paid leave (%)	Without paid leave (%)	With paid leave (%)	Without paid leave (%)
Arts and recreation services	86.2	13.8	35.5	64.5	63.3	36.7
<b>All industries</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>

Source: ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed*, November 2020.

<sup>2</sup> ABS, *Characteristics of Employment, Aug 2019*, Catalogue No. 6333.0, Explanatory notes.

## Weekly payroll jobs

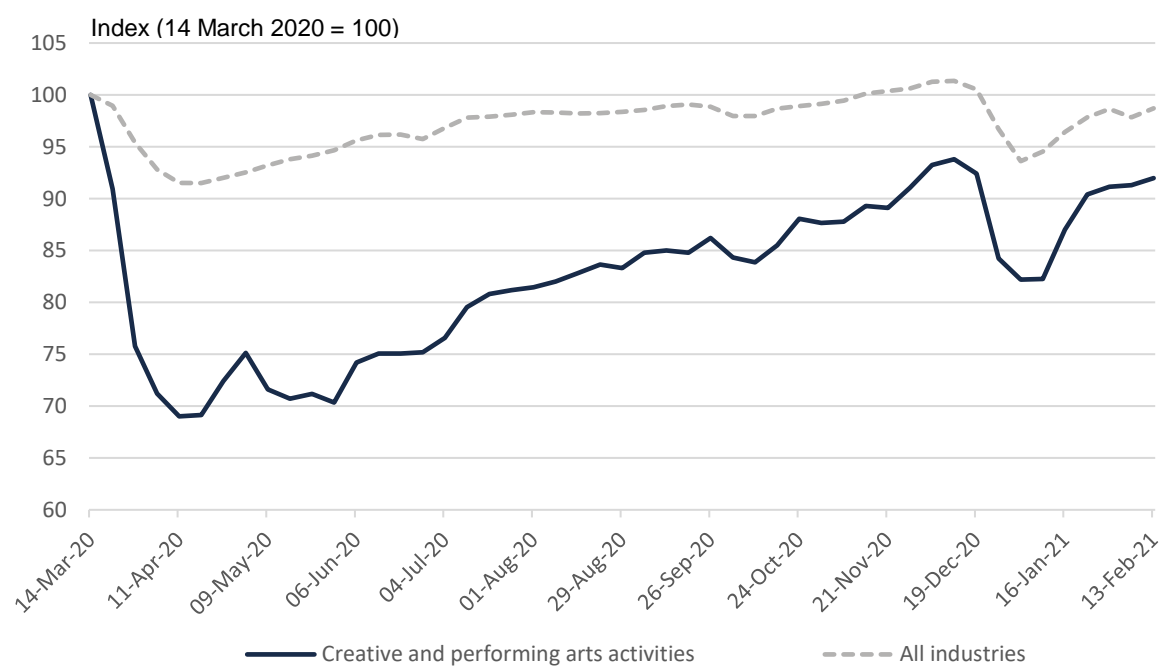
Based on information from the Australian Taxation Office's Single Touch Payroll system, the ABS has presented data on the number of payroll jobs across industries since early April 2020.

Chart 1 shows that, compared with the week ending 14 March 2020, when the 100<sup>th</sup> case of COVID-19 was recorded in Australia, the number of employee jobs has declined significantly more in the Creative and performing arts activities industry than across the whole economy.

The number of employee jobs in the Creative and performing arts activities industry was at its lowest in the week ending 11 April 2020, at 31.0 per cent below the level for the week ending 14 March 2020. Across all industries, the number of employee jobs was 8.5 per cent lower. However, as restrictions eased, the number of employee jobs recovered up to mid-December 2020 before declining through late December 2020 and early January 2021. This follows similar seasonal patterns to the previous year.<sup>3</sup>

In the week ending 13 February 2021, the number of employee jobs in the Creative and performing arts activities industry was 8.0 per cent lower than the week ending 14 March 2020, compared with 1.3 per cent lower across all industries.

**Chart 1: Changes in employee jobs, Creative and performing arts activities and all industries**



Source: ABS, *Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages in Australia*, Week ending 13 February 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the ABS *Weekly Payroll Jobs and Wages in Australia* are not seasonally adjusted and would be affected by seasonal fluctuations in jobs.