

Key Research Findings

This analysis was based on the pre-determined criteria and measures listed below:

Section	Description	Measures
Student Demand	<p>Includes an assessment of OCAS (2007 - 2011) enrolment data at other colleges in terms of mean growth rate with a specific focus on Fleming's direct competitors where appropriate (Georgian, Sheridan, Seneca and Durham)</p> <p>Trends in certificate, diploma, degree, apprenticeship and continuing education (where available).</p> <p>Click Below to Access Full Source Document: Fall Enrollment Trend</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strong = Fleming enrolment growth is outpacing system and is equal to or greater than 3% ● Moderate = Fleming enrolment growth is equivalent to system demand and is between 1.0 to 2.9% ● Weak = Fleming enrolment growth is less than the system demand and is less than 1%
Labour Market	<p>Includes projected employment rate growth based on a consolidation of various Ontario, Canadian, and US sources including HRSDC, Sector Council Reports US Bureau of Labour Statistics, and the MTCU Employment Profile.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strong = Between 5-6 positive labour market indicators ● Moderate = Between 3-5 positive labour market indicators ● Weak = Between 1-2 or no positive labour market indicators
Competitive Analysis	<p>Includes the number of actual colleges offering the program as well as the ratio of applications to acceptances at Fleming compared to other colleges and specific comment about Fleming's direct competitors where appropriate (Georgian, Sheridan, Seneca and Durham)</p> <p>Click Below to Access Full Source Document: Fall Conversion Report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strong = Fleming conversion ratio is greater than 2 below the system ● Moderate = Fleming conversion ratio is 1 above, below or equal to the system ● Weak = Fleming conversion ratio is greater than 2 above than the system
Financial Analysis	<p>Includes a review of Contribution to Overhead (CTO) for existing programs (2010-11)</p> <p>Click Below to Access Full Source Document: Costing Analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strong = CTO is greater than 35% ● Moderate = CTO is between 30 - 34% ● Weak = CTO is between 20 – 30% <p>No Contribution = 19% or less</p>

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Key Performance Indicators	<p>Includes KPI trends from the Key Performance Indicator Summary 5 Year Historical Overview KPI Data from Reporting Years 2008-2012.</p> <p>Click Below to Access Full Source Document: Key Performance Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strong = Above system average in 6-7 indicators ● Moderate = Above system average in 3-5 indicators ● Weak = Above system average in 0-2 indicators.
Resource Analysis	<p>Requires school level assessment regarding space, technology, capital equipment and human resources. Recommendations from recent Program Review Reports included here</p>	

Key Research Findings

Sculpture (41810)

Student Demand¹

• **WEAK**

The following information consists of OCAS yearly student winter registration data as well as a mean growth rate and average student registration for each program under these categories:

Certificate

- Fleming is the only school to offer this certificate program, which received 6 registrations in 2012, giving it a mean growth rate of **0%** and an average registration of **1 student**

Certificate

Program: 41810 - SCULPTURE-FIGURATIVE AND REPRESENTATIONAL														
	2008 2009 % Change (08-09)			2009 2010 % Change (09-10)			2010 2011 % Change (10-11)			2011 2012 % Change (11-12)			% Mean Growth Rate (08-12)	5 Year Average Reg. Students
FLEMING	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	6			1
Total	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	6			1

Labour Market

• **STRONG**

Employment Ontario

Not Available

HRSDC²

Painters, Sculptors and Other Visual Artists (NOC – 5136)

- Job Openings (2011/2020): **44,789**
- Job Seekers(2011/2020): **36,947**
- Post Secondary Education Graduates: **28,110**
- “Over the 2011-2020 period, an occupation will be in excess demand (a shortage of workers) if the projected number of job openings is significantly greater than the projected number of job seekers. An occupation will be in excess supply (a surplus of workers) if the projected number of job openings is smaller than the projected number of job seekers. For Creative And Performing Artists, over the 2011-2020 period, job openings (arising from expansion demand and replacement demand) are expected to total 44,789 and 36,947 job seekers (arising from school leavers, immigration and mobility) are expected to be available to fill the job openings.”

¹ Registration data obtained from the Program Counts by Applicant Type Report (RPT0050P) in the OCAS Reporting and Analytics Cube December 7, 2011. Some programs/colleges may not be included because they were missing MCU codes in the OCAS dataset Prepared by Fleming Data Research (07-2012)

² "Creative And Performing Artists (513)." *Human Resources and Skills Development Canada*. N.p., n.d. Web. 27 July 2012. <<http://www23.hrsdc.gc.ca/occupationsummarydetail.jsp?&tid=64>>.

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- “Based on projections and considering the recent balance between the labour supply and demand in this occupation, it is expected that the number of job seekers will be sufficient to fill the job openings over the 2011-2020 period. The annual difference between supply and demand is very small, 0.8% of jobs in 2010. Retirements will create the majority of job openings, accounting for nearly 62 percent of labour market needs. In fact, since the workforce is aging, there will a significant increase in the number of retirements as compared to the 2001-2010 period. Job growth will also be relatively high. With regard to the labour supply, the vast majority of job seekers will be school leavers, although it is expected that their numbers will decrease slightly over the coming years.”
- “Creative ability and talent, as demonstrated by a portfolio of work, and knowledge of the safe use of materials, tools and equipment are required. Art programs are offered at universities, colleges and private art schools.”
- “A college diploma in fine arts techniques may be required.”
- “Art instructors and teachers may be required to have a university degree or college diploma in a field related to art.”

US Bureau of Labour³

Craft and Fine Artists (SOC – 27-1012)

- Employment Growth : **Increase 5%**
 - **56,900 (2010) to 59,900 (2020)**
- “Employment growth of artists depends in large part on the overall state of the economy, because purchases of art are usually optional. During good economic times, more people and businesses are interested in buying artwork; during economic downturns, they buy less.”
- “Although there is always a demand for art by collectors and museums, the employment of artists is also impacted by the level of charitable giving to the arts—which has been decreasing in recent years.
- In addition, job growth for craft artists may be limited by the sale of inexpensive, mass-produced items designed to look like handmade American crafts. However, consumers’ continued interest in locally-made products will likely offset some of these employment losses.”
- “Demand for illustrators who work on a computer will increase as media companies use more detailed images and backgrounds in their designs. Illustrators and cartoonists who work in publishing may see job opportunities decline as traditional print publications lose ground to other media forms. However, new opportunities are expected to arise as the number of electronic magazines and Internet-based publications grows.”
- “Competition for jobs as craft and fine artists is expected to be strong because there are more qualified candidates than available jobs. Only the most successful craft and fine artists receive major commissions for their work.”

³ “Craft and Fine Artists.” *US Bureau of Labour*. N.p., n.d. Web. 25 July 2012. <<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/arts-and-design/craft-and-fine-artists.htm#tab-6>>.

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- “Despite the competition, studios, galleries, and individual clients are always on the lookout for artists who display outstanding talent, creativity, and style. Talented individuals who have developed a mastery of artistic techniques and skills will have the best job prospects.”
- “Competition among artists for the privilege of being shown in galleries is expected to remain intense, as will competition for grants from funders such as private foundations, state and local arts councils, and the National Endowment for the Arts. Because of their reliance on grants, and because the demand for artwork is dependent on consumers having extra income to spend, many of these artists will find that their income changes with the overall economy.”

Occupational Title	SOC Code	Employment, 2010	Projected Employment, 2020	Change, 2010-20	
				Percent	Numeric
Craft and Fine Artists	—	56,900	59,900	5	3,100
Craft Artists	27-1012	11,800	12,700	7	900
Fine Artists, Including Painters, Sculptors, and Illustrators	27-1013	25,700	27,700	8	2,000
Artists and Related Workers, All Other	27-1019	19,300	19,500	1	200

HRSDC⁴

Artisans and Craftspersons (NOC – 5244)

- Job Openings (2011/2020): **46,486**
- Job Seekers(2011/2020): **39,518**
- Post Secondary Education Graduates: **38,028**
- “Based on projections and considering that labour supply and demand in this occupation were balanced, the number of job seekers is expected to remain sufficient to fill job openings over the 2011-2020 period. The job openings for artistic designers and craftspersons will arise primarily from expansion demand. New computer and telecommunications technologies will continue to create new jobs in graphic design. Moreover, interior designers will continue to benefit from high renovation expenditures, though lower than in previous years. Retirements will result in fewer job openings than in other occupations. The retirement rate will be below the average, mainly because the workers in this occupation are typically younger. In terms of labour supply, job seekers will come primarily from the school system. However, a large number of workers will leave this occupation for another because of the often precarious employment conditions.”

Sector Council Report⁵

[The Canada Council for the Arts](#)

[Sculptors Society of Canada](#)

⁴ "Creative Designers And Craftspersons ." *Human Resources and Skills Development Canada* . N.p., n.d. Web. 24 July 2012. <<http://www23.hrsdc.gc.ca/occupationsummarydetail.jsp?&tid=68>>.

⁵ "2010 Cultural HR Study." *Cultural Human Resources Council*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Aug. 2012. <<http://www.culturalhrc.ca/research/HRStudy2010/hr-trends-e.asp>>.

Key Research Findings

Taken from the Cultural Human Resources Council of Canada-Cultural HR Study 2010

Fast Facts

"Exports for visual arts and crafts in 2008 totalled \$207 million."

"Total federal government support for the visual arts and crafts subsector was \$24.6 million for 2007/08."

Impact of 2008 Economic Downturn

"The impact of the 2008 economic downturn and subsequent changes to consumer and business spending has lead to significant challenges for the visual arts and crafts subsector. It was seen as the top issue by almost half of survey respondents. By 2009, the subsector consisted of 16 per cent fewer registered businesses than in 2006."

Public Appreciation

"The public's view of visual arts and crafts as non-essential goods or services was ranked by survey respondents as the top trend or issue affecting the subsector."

New Technologies

"New technologies are altering and influencing the ways in which visual artists and craftspeople work. Their traditional tools of canvas and paint are now augmented and expanded by pixels and animation. New technologies are also creating concerns over intellectual property rights."

Need for Collaboration

"A lack of collaboration among subsector stakeholders was a significant issue in visual arts and crafts. Achieving common goals as a unified community is challenging for visual artists and craftspeople since they tend to work in isolation."

Lack of opportunities

"Employers such as art galleries indicated that a substantial challenge for them was in attracting and retaining qualified workers due to the low levels of compensation and a lack of opportunities in the subsector."

Low, unstable incomes

"Visual artists and craftspeople face the challenges of lower earning levels and unstable work. Insufficient earnings topped the list of visual arts survey respondent issues. Self-employment brings a host of human resource challenges in the areas of income security, financial management, time management, and "employment" benefits including insurance, health coverage, and retirement plans."

Training needed

"Beyond artistic skills, artists need technological and marketing skills to understand how best to distribute and promote their work. Many workers in the visual arts and crafts subsector have good "technical" and "creative" skills but lack business skills. They would benefit from enhancing their entrepreneurial skills, especially in the areas of marketing, negotiation, and financial management."

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“Recommendations”

- “Undertake research on models for ensuring social benefits for aging artists, including pension schemes, retirement funds and income guarantees.”
- “Support the establishment and sharing of fee schedules and codes of practice for artists and galleries.”
- “Support business skills training for employers, visual artists and craftspeople, in the areas of digital technology opportunities.”
- “Support training for visual artists and craftspeople on intellectual property and copyright laws.”
- “Support training in export marketing to leverage emerging market opportunities and to develop new markets.”
- “Undertake labour market research for visual artists and craftspeople, including the establishment of occupational codes for craftspeople, and methodology for gathering statistics on both employers and artists and craftspeople.”
- “Develop internship opportunities for emerging artists in arts practice issues and management.”
- “Undertake research into the training/mentorship needed for skills associated with art forms, First Nations and ethno-cultural traditions that are at risk of being lost.”

This is the executive summary taken from a Report from **WorkInCulture** on **Artists’ Business Skill Needs**.⁶

“WorkInCulture continues its work on business skills issues for artists and cultural workers which it began with *Enriching Our Work In Culture: Professional Development in Ontario’s Cultural Sector* in 2008. The current report is the first of a series of skills check-in. This one polled more than 500 artists from various disciplines around the province.”

“Survey questions were organized into four brief sections, covering general employment issues and career goals, perceived challenges to career, professional development needs, and WorkInCulture programs and services. Survey summary results showed a number of trends which will affect training and development around the province:”

- “Slightly **more than one out of three artists work in two or more media**”
- “Despite the challenges of creating a living, **artists are highly motivated, entrepreneurial and resilient**, continuing to practise art in lifelong careers which will require lifelong training”
- “Artists see their **top challenges as finding sources of funds, making sales, marketing and promotion**”

⁶ “SKILLS CHECK-IN: A Report from WorkInCulture on Artists’ Business Skill Needs.” *WorkInCulture*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Aug. 2012. <<http://www.workinculture.ca/documents/Check-inFinal2012.pdf>>.

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- “Although artists rely on word of mouth and networking to further their careers, increasingly they **take advantage of online sources** to network, market and to learn”
- “Acquiring business skills to manage an entrepreneurial life is extremely important to them; **more than half of respondents have taken some kind of business skill training**”
- “Artists prefer face-to-face learning but increasingly they are **taking advantage of online learning (41%)** and one in four recognize the value of business skill learning that blends styles and technologies. There are only **minor differences between artistic disciplines or regions** on the issues, suggesting that more generic training is possible and that training opportunities can be rolled out regionally and provincially. But survey results showed the variety of training providers in communities, suggesting that **there are many potential partners and collaborators** to deliver more systematic business skills training across the province.”

“The report will be shared with WorkInCulture’s professional training partners – its members, other arts discipline associations, community arts councils and others, as well as with its funders.”

Working in Canada

Painters, Sculptors and Other Visual Artists (NOC – 5136)⁷

- Ontario Rating: **Not Available**

- **Wage Range by Region:**

Location	Wage (\$/hr)		
	Low	Median	High
Ontario	12.00	20.75	39.53
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula Region	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kingston - Pembroke Region	12.00	20.75	39.53
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie Region	12.00	20.75	39.53
London Region	N/A	N/A	N/A
Muskoka-Kawartha Region	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northeast Region	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Region	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ottawa Region	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula Region	12.00	20.75	39.53
Toronto Region	12.00	21.00	40.00
Windsor-Sarnia Region	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁷ "Painters, Sculptors and Other Visual Artists (NOC 5136)." *Working in Canada*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Aug. 2012.

<<http://www.workingincanada.gc.ca/report-eng.do?area=8792&lang=eng&noc=5136&action=final&ln=p@ionKeyword=Peterborough%2C+Ontario&s=1&source=0&titleKeyword=sculptor#wages>>.

Key Research Findings

Working in Canada⁸

Artisans and Craftspersons (NOC – 5244)

- Ontario Rating: **Not Available**

- **Wage Range by Region:**

Location	Wage (\$/hr)		
	Low	Median	High
Ontario	11.00	15.00	25.00
Hamilton--Niagara Peninsula Region	11.00	15.75	23.65
Kingston - Pembroke Region	11.00	15.00	25.00
Kitchener--Waterloo--Barrie Region	10.88	14.15	20.50
London Region	11.00	15.00	25.00
Muskoka-Kawartha Region	11.75	15.00	20.00
Northeast Region	11.00	25.00	31.00
Northwest Region	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ottawa Region	11.00	14.97	25.00
Stratford--Bruce Peninsula Region	10.25	13.68	19.63
Toronto Region	10.89	15.00	23.00
Windsor-Sarnia Region	10.59	14.50	20.00

Competitive Analysis⁹

- **MODERATE**

The following information consists of OCAS yearly winter application and registration data as well as a conversion ratio for each program under this category:

Certificate

- In 2011, Fleming had a **3:1** conversion ratio, which is the highest it has been in the past 5 years

Certificate

Program: 41810 - SCULPTURE-FIGURATIVE AND REPRESENTATIONAL												
	App. 2009	Reg. 2009	Conversion Ratio	App. 2010	Reg. 2010	Conversion Ratio	App. 2011	Reg. 2011	Conversion Ratio	App. 2012	Reg. 2012	Conversion Ratio
→ FLEMING	4	0		4	0		11	0		15	6	3:1
Total	4	0		4	0		11	0		15	6	3:1

⁸ "Artisans and Craftspersons." *Working In Canada*. N.p., n.d. Web. 24 July 2012. <http://www.workingincanada.gc.ca/report-eng.do?area=8792&lang=eng&noc=5244&action=final&ln=p@ionKeyword=Peterborough%2C+Ontario&source=0&titleKeyword=artisan#job_opps>.

⁹ Application data obtained from OCAS College Count Cube October 19, 2011 Registration data obtained from the Program Counts by Applicant Type Report (RPT0050P) in the OCAS Reporting and Analytics Cube December 7, 2011. Some programs/colleges may not be included because they were missing MCU codes in the OCAS dataset Prepared by Fleming Data Research (07-2012)

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Financial Analysis

NOT APPLICABLE

Source: Program Costing Analysis 2010/2011

- Contribution to Overhead: –
- Program Weight: 1.10
- Funding Unit: 1.00

Key Performance Indicators

• **WEAK**

Source: Key Performance Indicator Summary 5 Year Historical Overview KPI Data from Reporting Years 2008-2012

KPI1-Graduation Rate	+13 above system
KPI2-Working	-
KPI3-Working Related	-
KPI4-Grad. Satisfaction	-
KPI8-Student Satisfaction-Learning	-
KPI9-Student Satisfaction- Teachers	-
KPI11-Grad. Satisfaction-Program	-

Resource Analysis

Equipment

Staffing

Space

Key Research Findings

Appendix

The following is the original environmental scan conducted by the Library Researchers to form the basis of the previous summary of Key Research Findings Report.

Sculpture

Program Research

2012-07-03

Overview of the Profession

"The Sculpture program is suitable for artists seeking to refresh their outlook and expand their skills in creating and communicating ideas in three dimensions."

Fleming College

NOC: 5136

5136 Painters, sculptors and other visual artists

Painters, sculptors and other visual artists create original paintings, drawings, sculptures, engravings and other artistic works. They are usually self-employed. This group also includes art instructors and teachers, who are usually employed by art schools.

Example Titles

art teacher (except primary, secondary and post-secondary education)

artist

artistic painter

portrait painter

sculptor

silkscreen artist

watercolourist

[View all titles](#)

Main duties

Painters, sculptors and other visual artists perform some or all of the following duties:

- Painters create drawings, paintings and other artwork using oils, pastels, watercolours, charcoal, ink and other media.
- Sculptors create sculptures, statues and other three-dimensional artwork by shaping, carving and working with materials such as clay, ice, paper, stone, wood or metal.
- Art instructors and teachers teach students the techniques and methods of drawing, painting, sculpting and other forms of artistic expression.

Employment requirements

- Creative ability and talent, as demonstrated by a portfolio of work, and knowledge of the safe use of materials, tools and equipment are required. Art programs are offered at universities, colleges and private art schools.
- A college diploma in fine arts techniques may be required.

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- Art instructors and teachers may be required to have a university degree or college diploma in a field related to art.

Classified elsewhere

- *Artisans and craftspersons* ([5244](#))

Labour Market

Search Result : Creative And Performing Artists (513)

Skill Level:

Occupations Usually Requiring University

Occupations in this Group:

Producers, Directors, Choreographers and Related Occupations (5131), Conductors, Composers and Arrangers (5132), Musicians and Singers (5133), Dancers (5134), Actors (5135), Painters, Sculptors and Other Visual Artists (5136)

Employment (non-student) in 2010:

93,411

Median Age of workers in 2010:

42.5 years old

Average Retirement Age in 2010:

62 years old

Over the 2008-2010 period, this occupation saw weak employment growth and an increase in the unemployment rate. However, the unemployment rate remained sufficiently low to indicate that the number of job seekers was sufficient to fill all job openings.

Over the 2011-2020 period, an occupation will be in excess demand (a shortage of workers) if the projected number of job openings is significantly greater than the projected number of job seekers. An occupation will be in excess supply (a surplus of workers) if the projected number of job openings is smaller than the projected number of job seekers. For **Creative And Performing Artists**, over the 2011-2020 period, job openings (arising from expansion demand and replacement demand) are expected to total **44,800** and **36,947** job seekers (arising from school leavers, immigration and mobility) are expected to be available to fill the job openings.

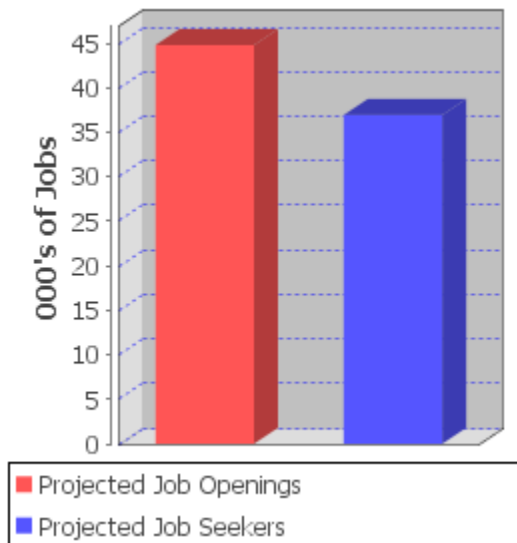
Based on projections and considering the recent balance between the labour supply and demand in this occupation, it is expected that the number of job seekers will be sufficient to fill the job openings over the 2011-2020 period. The annual difference between supply and demand is very small, 0.8% of jobs in 2010. Retirements will create the majority of job openings, accounting for nearly 62 percent of labour market needs. In fact, since the workforce is aging, there will be a significant increase in the number of retirements as compared to the 2001-2010 period. Job growth will also be relatively high. With regard to the labour supply, the vast majority of job seekers will be school leavers, although it is expected that their numbers will decrease slightly over the coming years.

Projection of Cumulative Job Openings and Job Seekers over the Period of 2011-2020

	Level	Share
Expansion Demand:	10,700	24%
Retirements:	27,721	62%

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Other Replacement Demand:	4,326	10%
Emigration:	2,072	5%
Projected Job Openings:	44,800	100%
	Level	Share
School Leavers:	28,110	76%
Immigration:	5,618	15%
Other	3,218	9%
Projected Job Seekers:	36,947	100%



Outlook

Job prospects in this occupation are fair.

(Update: January 2011)

Over the last few years, the number of painters, sculptors and other visual artists has increased slightly. Employment growth in this occupation depends primarily on growth in the economy, tourism and government funding. Considering the trends in these fields, the number of people in this occupation is expected to continue to increase slightly over the next few years.

Sources of employment

Job opportunities will result primarily from the need to replace painters, sculptors and other visual artists who will be retiring and, to a far lesser degree, from employment increase. In this regard, note that many people in this occupation never retire as such, but continue with their activities throughout their lives. Furthermore, the proportion of people in this occupation aged 65 and over is clearly higher than the average for all occupations (10.2% compared to 2.0% for all occupations in 2006, according to census data).

Job opportunities will also arise due to the relatively high number of people who leave this occupation because of job insecurity. Like many other occupations in the arts, multiple employment is common. In fact, many people hold a variety of jobs to supplement their income from this occupation, which is often not enough to make ends meet. Others create works both in this occupation and as artisans and

Key Research Findings

craftspersons (see 5244). Finally, multiple employment is frequent within the occupation as well. For example, a painter or sculptor may also teach painting or sculpting at an art school or privately.

Labour pool

A number of jobs will be available for graduates of college and university programs in the visual arts, plastic arts, visual design, painting, sculpture or in another field related to the fine arts. Few jobs will be filled by experienced painters, sculptors and other visual artists, who do not have a very high unemployment rate, which is normal in an occupation that consists primarily of self-employed workers. However, many people in this occupation attempt to make it a career while they also hold jobs in other occupations. Many of the positions will be filled by immigrants who meet the occupational requirements. In 2006, the percentage of immigrants in this occupation was significantly higher than in all occupations (20% compared with 12%). Finally, some jobs will be filled by self-taught candidates who may have taken private training that does not necessarily lead to a recognized diploma. An indication of this phenomenon is that barely 40% of the people in this occupation held a post-secondary degree in the visual and performing arts (including the plastic and visual arts) in 2006, according to census data. This occupation attracts many candidates. It is an occupation that conveys a positive image while also providing creative satisfaction. Competition is nevertheless fierce, and can be seen in many different aspects. For example, the placement rate in education-related jobs for graduates with a bachelor's degree in the plastic arts is far below the average, their salary is much lower and their unemployment rate is much higher, according to the Quebec Department of Education, Recreation and Sport's Relance survey. In addition, most individuals who indicated that they worked in a field related to their training occupied positions in other occupations, such as teaching and design. This observation is not very surprising since this program allows students to obtain a teaching license.

Another indication of the fierce competition in this occupation is that according to 2006 census data, approximately 54% of all painters, sculptors and other visual artists earned an employment income of less than \$10,000 in 2000, a proportion that is close to three times higher as that for all occupations (20%), despite a much higher level of schooling.

Industries

According to census data, in 2006 approximately 81% of painters, sculptors and other visual artists worked as independent artists. A large number also worked in other schools and instruction, probably in fine arts schools (11%).

Trends

Employment growth in this occupation depends primarily on growth in the economy, tourism and government funding.

- Growth in the economy

The market for paintings, sculptures and other works produced by people in this occupation is very sensitive to the economic situation, since it is essentially a market of luxury goods. In difficult times, this type of purchase is usually one of the first to be affected by reduced consumer spending. Conversely, when consumer incomes and confidence once again allow people to consider purchasing luxury items, the market for works of art usually bounces back. Similarly, the market for selling works to public organizations or private companies fluctuates strongly depending on the economy. The policy of the Quebec Department of Culture and Communications on integrating art and architecture accentuates the link between the volume of art sales and the economic situation. This policy consists in setting aside part of the budget for constructing or expanding a public building or site (about 1%, a percentage that varies according to the value of the construction work) to create one or more works of art designed specifically for the site. Thus, this policy's contribution to employment in this occupation increases when the economy is such that the government can afford to increase its capital spending on buildings, and decreases when this spending drops.

Key Research Findings

Over the last years, the number of painters, sculptors and other visual artists has evolved according to economic growth, and to a lesser degree, government investment in buildings: a drop at the beginning of the 90s, followed by a marked increase. Since a slightly lower level of economic growth than before the 2009 recession and a still good level in government investment in buildings are forecast over the next few years, this factor should benefit slightly less employment in this occupation than before.

- Tourism

The market for visual arts also follows the trends that affect tourism. In fact, tourism favours several niches in the visual arts, such as sales of works by portrait and landscape painters, as well as works in art galleries and boutiques that sell paintings and sculptures. In the 1990s, tourism in Quebec has benefited from the low value of the Canadian dollar and the growing popularity of local festivals and other special events. This rise can be seen in both an increase in the number of foreign tourists and in the number of Quebecers who vacation in the province. However the situation has worsened somewhat since 2001, as a result of the events of September 11, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), the war in Iraq, the recession in the U.S. and the high Canadian dollar since 2003.

After being hit badly by the 2009 recession, tourism should improve, although the high Canadian dollar and the likely rise in oil prices could curb the growth of tourism to some extent. However, lately, other phenomena, such as the popularity of northern tourism, wilderness camping, green tourism and food tourism, have started to play a role in addition to the benefits mentioned above. In addition, substantial investment is being made in Quebec's tourism infrastructure.

- Government funding

Employment in this occupation is heavily dependent on government assistance. For example, from 1999-2000 to 2008-2009, government assistance accounted for an average between 75 % and 80% of the income for visual artists' centres supported by the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec.

Quebec Government real spending (after inflation) on the visual arts increased sharply between 1993-1994 and 2001-2002 (more than 3% per year), then declined even more quickly between 2001-2002 and 2008-2009 (reduction of almost 8% per year), according to data from the Institut de la statistique du Québec. Adjusted for inflation, spending in 2008-2009 was clearly lower than in 1993-1994. Federal government spending, although smaller in scope, also increased sharply from 1996-1997 to 2002-2003, decreased between 2002-2003 and 2005-2006, before increasing slightly thereafter. In view of the fact that government priorities are concentrated in the health sector, prospects for the next few years appear quite mixed in this area.

- Other trends

Other factors can also influence employment in this occupation, but in a more indirect fashion. For example, as many baby-boomers reach the age of retirement or early retirement, there could be a significant rise in the number of people engaging in visual arts, and consequently a rise in the demand for art courses.

Considering all these factors, the number of painters, sculptors and other visual artists is expected to rise slightly over the next few years.

Employment characteristics

Since many people in this occupation must hold several jobs at once to make ends meet, it should be noted that the "Characteristics" section of the "Statistics" figures cover only persons who worked mainly as painters, sculptors and other visual artists in the 2006 census week or during the reference weeks of the (monthly) Labour Force Survey (LFS). They do not pertain to those who worked in other occupations at this time until they could return to this occupation. The data for these people are included in the occupations that they held at the time of the census.

In addition, the data on annual employment income (\$15,779) covers only the 35% of the people in this occupation who worked full-time and full-year in 2005. The average employment income of those who

Key Research Findings

did not work full-time and full-year came to only \$10,625. Note that this income includes amounts earned from jobs in other occupations in the year before the census.

Furthermore, approximately 78% of painters, sculptors and visual artists were self-employed in 2006, a proportion that is seven times higher than for all occupations (11%), ranking this occupation sixth in this respect among the 520 occupations inventoried in Job Futures Quebec. These self-employed workers may not collect employment insurance benefits if they have no work. Since approximately 57% of the people in this occupation do not work full-year, this factor accents the instability of their working conditions even more. Finally, women held about 55% of the jobs in this occupation in 2006, a proportion that has been growing sharply since 1991 (38%).

Requirements

Besides the asset of an academic education, being able to work in this occupation depends essentially on the individual characteristics of candidates. The most important skills are without doubt creativity, talent, sensitivity, fine dexterity, a sense of what is visually pleasing and perseverance. An ability to negotiate and promote one's own accomplishments improves the chances of success.

Education and Training

It is possible to become a painter or sculptor without any specific training. However, different academic programs make it easier to work in this occupation and are thus an important asset. Besides the obvious importance of the knowledge and skills acquired through training, these programs also allow graduates to develop a solid network of contacts. In fact, early relationships formed through teachers, peers or other people are extremely important in artistic circles.

Programs that provide access to work in this occupation are degrees and certificates in the plastic arts, visual arts, visual design, painting, sculpture or another field related to the fine arts, a diploma of collegial studies (DEC) in textile printing and sculpture, applied arts and crafts, and programs offered by art schools. In addition, a general DEC in the plastic arts helps to improve the chances of being admitted to university programs, and in some cases, the chances of working in this occupation.

A portfolio of work illustrating creativity and talent is often an important asset.

Employment growth in this occupation depends primarily on growth in the economy, tourism and government funding. Considering the trends in these fields, the number of painters, sculptors and other visual artists is expected to increase slightly over the next few years.

Becoming established in this occupation should continue to be difficult because it attracts many candidates. An indication of the fierce competition in this occupation is that many painters, sculptors and other visual artists must get by on very modest incomes and must hold more than one job to make ends meet.

5136 - Painters, Sculptors and Other Visual Artists

Statistics

Main Labour Market Indicators	5136	All occupations
Employment, average 2007- 2009	4,000	3,859,200
EI Claimants in 2009	50	168,350
Average Annual Growth Rate 2010- 2014	0.7%	0.9%
Annual Employment Variation 2010- 2014	30	36,650
Annual Attrition 2010- 2014	300	122,850
Total Annual Needs 2010- 2014	330	159,500

Employment Distribution by Gender 5136 All occupations

Males	45.0%	52.7%
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Females 55.0% 47.3%

Employment Distribution by Age 5136 All occupations

15- 24 years	2.3%	14.1%
25- 44 years	36.1%	45.1%
45- 64 years	51.4%	38.8%
65 years and over	10.2%	2.0%

Employment Distribution by Status 5136 All occupations

Full-time	60.2%	79.2%
Part-time	39.8%	20.8%

Average Annual Employment Income (Full-Time, Full-Year) 5136 All occupations

Full-time, full-year	33.5%	53.2%
Average income	15,779	45,157
0- 19999\$	71.3%	16.5%
20000- 49999\$	23.2%	52.4%
50000\$ and over	5.5%	31.1%

Employment Distribution by Highest Level of Schooling 5136 All occupations

Less than high-school	7.7%	14.1%
High-school	15.1%	21.9%
Post-secondary	35.3%	43.1%
Bachelors	42.0%	20.9%

5136 All occupations

Employment Distribution by Self-employment 77.7% 11.2%

5136 All occupations

Employment Distribution by Immigration 19.7% 12.2%

Main Areas of Employment

Percentage

Independent Artists, Writers and Performers	81.3%
Other Schools and Instruction (Fine arts schools included)	7.2%

Key Research Findings

United States Bureau of Labour Statistics

Craft and Fine Artists

Summary



Craft and fine artists create handmade objects like pottery or paintings.

Quick Facts: Craft and Fine Artists

[2010 Median Pay](#)

\$43,470 per year
\$20.90 per hour

[Entry-Level Education](#)

High school diploma or equivalent

[Work Experience in a Related Occupation](#)

None

[On-the-job Training](#)

Long-term on-the-job training

[Number of Jobs, 2010](#)

56,900

[Job Outlook, 2010-20](#)

5% (Slower than average)

[Employment Change, 2010-20](#)

3,100

[What Craft and Fine Artists Do](#)

Craft and fine artists use a variety of materials and techniques to create art for sale and exhibition. Craft artists create handmade objects, such as pottery, glassware, textiles, or other objects that are designed to be functional. Fine artists, including painters, sculptors, and illustrators, create original works of art for their aesthetic value, rather than a functional one.

[Work Environment](#)

Most craft and fine artists are self-employed. Part-time and variable work schedules are common for artists. Many also hold another job in addition to their work as an artist.

[How to Become a Craft or Fine Artist](#)

Formal education is rarely required for craft and fine artists. However, many artists take classes or earn a bachelor's or master's degree in fine arts, which can improve their skills and job prospects.

Key Research Findings

[Pay](#)

The median hourly wage of craft and fine artists was \$20.90 in May 2010.

[Job Outlook](#)

Employment of craft and fine artists is projected to grow by 5 percent from 2010 to 2020, slower than the average for all occupations. Employment growth of artists depends, in large part, on the overall state of the economy, because purchases of art are usually optional. Craft and fine artists may find it difficult to make a living solely by selling their artwork.

Professional Associations

[The Canada Council for the Arts](#)

[Sculptors Society of Canada](#)

Educational Competitors

[Sheridan College Visual and Creative Arts 2 and 3 year program](#)

[Ontario College of Art Sculpture / Installation](#)

Employment Opportunities

sculptor

This employer invites people aged 55 and over to apply.

Number of position(s) to fill : 1

Offer N° : 3253344

ORIENT ART DESIGN INC.

Work place

8386, boulevard Saint-Laurent

Montréal (Québec)

H2P2M3

Main functions

(The following information has not been translated.): Sculpter le bois de style marocain.

Requirements and working conditions

Educational Secondary

level : Not completed

Years of experience related to the job offer : 2 year(s) of experience

Description of qualifications : (The following information has not been translated.): personne fiable, autonome et ponctuelle, aimer travailler en équipe

Salary offered : to be discussed

Number of hours per week : 40,00

Job status : permanent

full time, part time

day, weekend

Job start date : 2012-06-18

Communication

Contact's name : Monsieur Sam (responsable)

Key Research Findings

Means of
communication : telephone : 514-328-4848

Additional information : (The following information has not been translated.): *** Poste disponible
immédiatement ***