



MEETING OF CULTURAL MINISTERS

STATISTICS WORKING GROUP

Cultural funding by government 2016–17

Report prepared by a consultant from the Australian Bureau of Statistics on behalf of the Meeting of Cultural Ministers.

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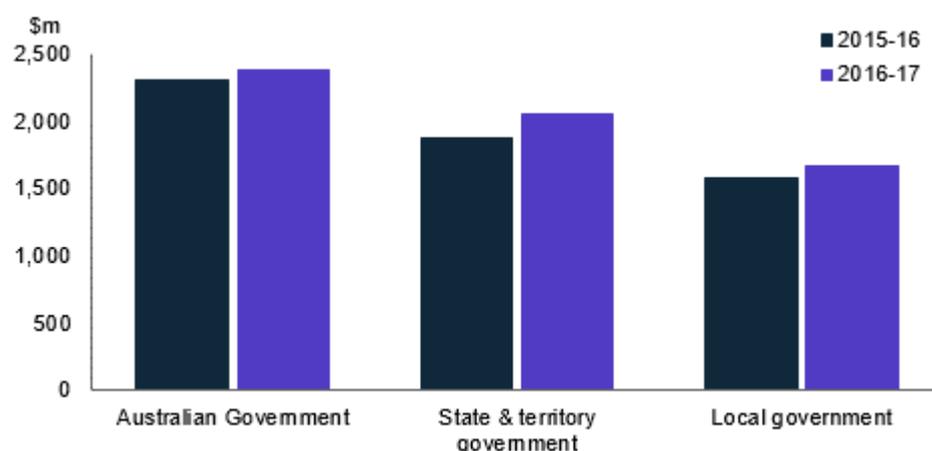
Chapter 1—Cultural expenditure funded by government—summary

Overview

In 2016–17, the estimate of total expenditure funded by the three tiers of government was \$6,122.1m for cultural activities. This comprised:

- \$2,383.8m (39% of total) from the Australian Government
- \$2,065.1m (34%) from state and territory governments
- \$1,673.2m (27%) from local government.

Figure 1. Cultural expenditure, by level of government



Total expenditure funded by government for cultural activities rose by 6% (or \$364.5m) between 2015–16 and 2016–17. Expenditure increased across all levels of governments.

Recurrent expenditure

Expenditure of government funds on programs, specialist areas and special projects including operational costs, wages and salaries, goods and services, current grants and transfer payments, specific purpose grants and subsidies. Includes non-capital grants or payments to individuals, groups, organisations or other entities.

Recurrent expenditure was \$5,329.7m, a rise of 5% (or \$235.6m) from 2015–16. Recurrent expenditure as a proportion of total cultural expenditure (87%) remained at a similar level to 2015–16 (88%).

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Australian Government was \$2,185.1m, the largest amount of the three levels of government.

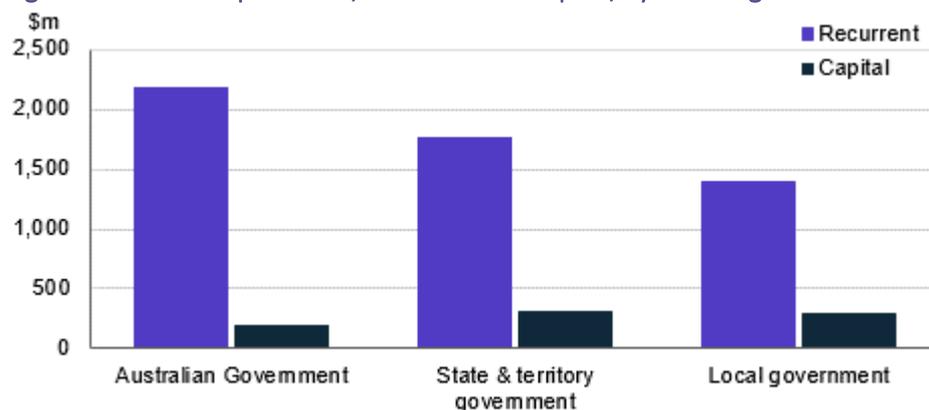
Capital expenditure

Expenditure of government funds on the creation of fixed assets (e.g. buildings, additions, renovations or restorations), land, building and intangible assets including expenditure on second-hand fixed assets, land acquisitions and capital grants for capital works on projects. Includes capital grants or payments to individuals, groups, organisations or other entities. Excludes loans.

The estimate of capital expenditure by all levels of government was \$792.4m in 2016–17, an increase of 19% from 2015–16 (\$128.9m). In general, capital expenditure fluctuates more than recurrent expenditure due to its project based nature.

Most capital expenditure was funded by the state and territory governments at \$310.5m (39% of total capital expenditure) while local government outlaid \$283.3m and the Australian Government spent \$198.7m (36% and 25% of total capital expenditure respectively).

Figure 2. Cultural expenditure, recurrent and capital, by level of government—2016–17



Expenditure by category

Government expenditure has been reported against two main groups of Heritage and Arts, which cover twenty-four categories.

- Heritage
 1. Art museums
 2. Other museums and cultural heritage
 3. Libraries
 4. archives
- Arts
 5. Literature and writing
 6. Music
 7. Theatre
 8. Dance
 9. Music theatre and opera
 10. Circus and physical theatre
 11. Comedy
 12. Other performing arts
 13. Performing arts venues
 14. Cross-art form
 15. Visual arts and crafts
 16. Design
 17. Radio and television services
 18. Film and video production and distribution
 19. Interactive arts content
 20. Arts education
 21. Community arts and cultural development
 22. Multi-arts festivals
 23. Arts administration
 24. Other arts.

The five categories with the highest expenditure funded by the Australian Government in 2016–17 were:

1. *Radio and television services*—\$1,398.5m
2. *Other museums and cultural heritage*—\$205.8m
3. *Film and video production and distribution*—\$126.7m
4. *Archives*—\$124.3m
5. *Libraries*—\$77.9m.

The five categories with the highest expenditure funded by state and territory governments in 2016–17 were:

1. *Other museums and cultural heritage*—\$468.3m
2. *Libraries*—\$409.2m
3. *Performing arts venues*—\$245.0m
4. *Art museums*—\$192.6m
5. *Film and video production and distribution*—\$100.8m.

Data for Local Government was not available at the detailed category level and is reported at Total levels only.

Expenditure per person

In 2016–17, total expenditure by the three tiers of government averaged \$251.05 per person in Australia, a rise from \$240.47 per person in 2015–16.

Cultural expenditure funded by the Australian Government was \$97.75 per person, with expenditure for Heritage activities being \$19.42 per person, while for Arts it was \$78.33 per person.

The estimate of expenditure by state and territory governments was \$84.69 per person, comprising \$46.74 per person for Heritage and \$37.94 per person for Arts.

The estimate of expenditure on cultural activities by local government was \$68.61 per person in 2016–17. South Australia (\$95.38), Western Australia (\$79.71) and Victoria (\$74.95) had the highest local government per person expenditure in 2016–17.

Chapter 2—Australian Government

Overview

In 2016–17 the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Australian Government rose 3% (or \$77.6m) to \$2,383.8m. The majority (\$1,910.2m or 80%) was allocated to Arts activities.

- Recurrent expenses (\$2,185.1m) accounted for 92% of Australian Government cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$198.7m, with the largest capital funding (61%) allocated to *Radio and television services* (\$120.6m), followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* projects (\$30.1m), and *Art museums* (\$18.4m).
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the Australian Government was \$97.75.

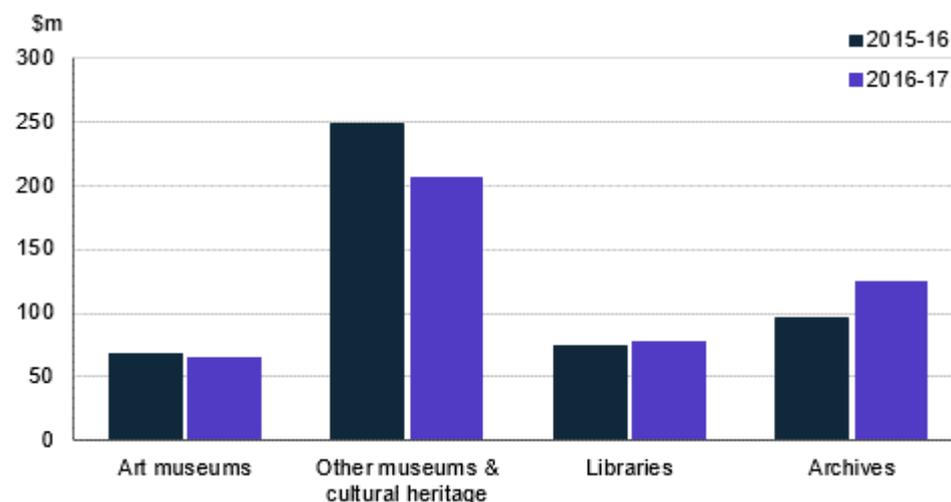
Heritage

The estimate of expenditure funded by the Australian Government on *Heritage* activities fell 3% to \$473.6m (down \$13.4m). Driving this fall was a reduction in funded expenditure on *Other museums and cultural heritage* of \$42.8m (down 17%). Despite this reduction, this category still had the highest cultural spend funded by the Australia Government of \$205.8m.

Other museums and cultural heritage covered expenditure on the acquisition, collection management, conservation and exhibition of heritage objects. This category included Indigenous cultural heritage and keeping places, historic houses, historic museums, war memorials and National Trust organisations.

- Expenditure on *Archives* rose 30% from 2015–16 to \$124.3m.
- Expenditure on *Libraries*, which does not include funding for department *Libraries* or *Libraries* in educational institutions increased by 5% to be \$77.9m in 2016–17.

Figure 3. Australian Government heritage expenditure



Arts

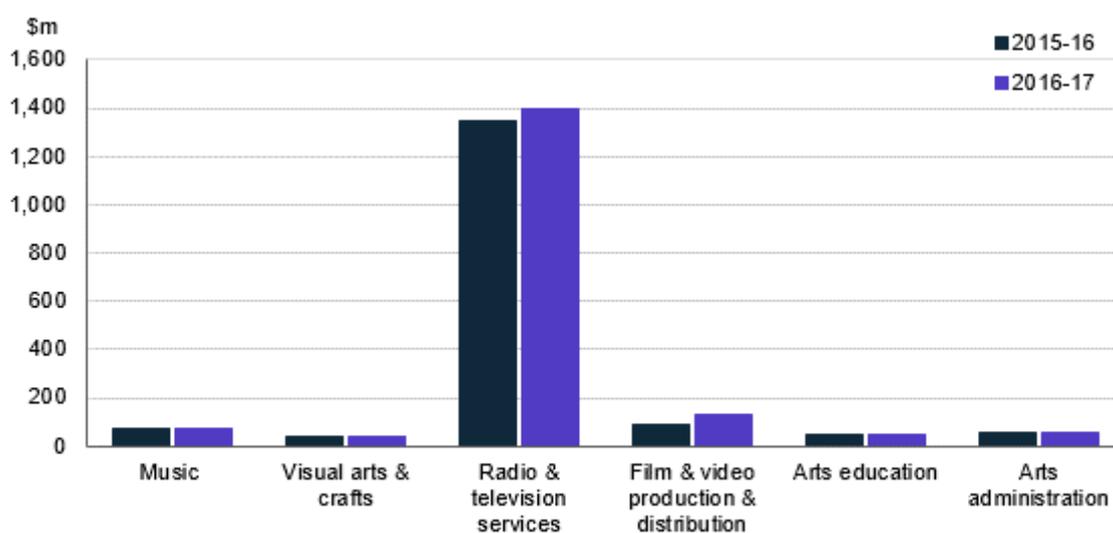
The estimate of Australian Government expenditure on *Arts* activities rose 5% (or \$ 91.0m) to \$1,910.2m. This increase was largely attributable to increases in expenditure on *Radio and television services* (up \$51.3m) and *Film and video production and distribution* (up \$38.6m).

The largest category of Arts funding was *Radio and television services* (\$1,398.5m), followed by *Film and video production and distribution* (\$126.7m).

Other main categories of Arts activities funding were:

- *Music*—\$73.6m
- *Arts education*—\$48.4m.
- *Visual arts and crafts*—\$39.0m.

Figure 4. Australian government arts expenditure, by selected categories

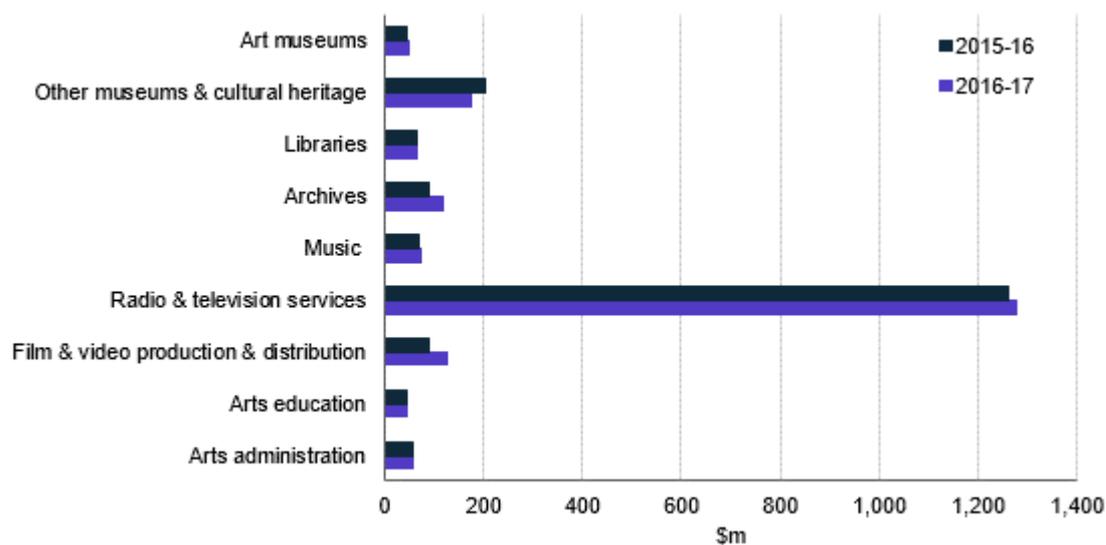


Expenditure by government for major institutions which specialise in education of a cultural nature, such as the National Academy of Music, the National Institute of Dramatic Art, the Australian Ballet School and the Australian Film, Televisions and Radio School have been included under the *Arts education* category.

Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Australian Government increased by 3% (or \$58.8m) from 2015–16 to \$2,185.1m. Of all recurrent expenditure, just over half (58% or \$1,277.9m) was allocated to *Radio and television services*. This was followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* \$175.6m (8%), *Film and video production and distribution* \$126.7m (6%), and *Archives* \$118.4m (5%).

Figure 5. Australian Government recurrent expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 3—State and territory governments

Introduction

Throughout this publication, it is important to note that different administrative arrangements and responsibilities exist in each of the states and territories and this influences the distribution of cultural funding to the various *Arts* and *Heritage* categories.

Similarly, fluctuations in the different types of expenditure are also to be expected. Funding of recurrent expenditure may vary due to one-off allocations for particular organisations and projects while expenditure of funding for capital projects may extend over several years. According to the level of activities, different amounts may be expended on a yearly basis.

As a result, caution should be exercised when comparing expenditure of funding between any of the state and territory jurisdictions. Such comparisons are better done by analysing time series data to look at longer trends.

Funding by jurisdiction

In 2016–17 the estimate of expenditure on cultural activities, funded by state and territory governments, was \$2,065.1m representing a rise of 10% (or \$192.0m).

Individual state and territory government's expenditure on cultural activities closely reflected population size, as seen below:

- New South Wales—\$487.5m
- Victoria—\$472.3m
- Queensland—\$367.1m
- Western Australia—\$299.0m
- South Australia—\$200.5m
- Tasmania—\$113.9m
- Australian Capital Territory—\$64.9m, and
- Northern Territory—\$60.0m.

All state and territory governments increased funding between 2015–16 and 2016–17, with the highest percentage increase Tasmania (49% or \$37.7m), followed by Western Australian (17% or \$44.5m.)

Figure 6. State and territory governments total cultural expenditure (a)



(a) Care should be taken when comparing categories between state and territories.

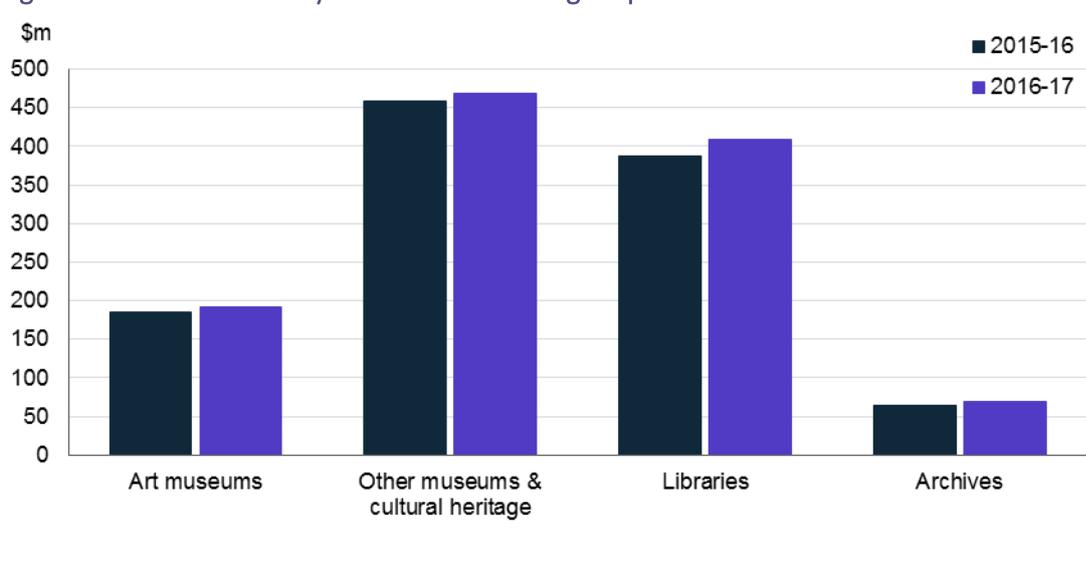
Heritage

Expenditure on *Heritage* activities rose by 4% (or \$43.5m) to \$1,139.9m and was largely attributable to increased expenditure on *Libraries* up \$22.4m to \$409.2m.

In 2016–17 the category with the highest Heritage expenditure, funded by state and territory governments, was *Other museums and cultural heritage* (\$468.3m or 41% of Heritage expenditure). These funds were provided to assist the operation of museums, cultural sites and war memorials, along with collection acquisition, management and exhibition. This category also included funds for heritage preservation.

The New South Wales Government was the largest contributor to *Other museums and cultural heritage* accounting for \$152.4m (33%) of total state and territory government expenditure on this category. Western Australia (21%) was the next highest contributor with \$99.8m.

Figure 7. State and Territory Governments heritage expenditure



The Heritage category with the second highest expenditure was *Libraries* (\$409.2m), followed by *Art museums* (\$192.6m).

In dollar terms, the Victorian Government spent the most on *Libraries* with an estimate of \$100.8m, followed by New South Wales (\$89.1m) and Queensland (\$74.4m).

However, of all states and territories, the Tasmanian Government spent the largest proportion of its total expenditure (over one-third or 34%) on *Libraries*. This reflected the fact that libraries were mainly funded by the Tasmanian Government whereas in the other states and the Northern Territory, local governments also contribute significantly to the funding of libraries.

The Victorian Government also spent the most in dollar terms on *Art museums* with an estimate of \$53.1m, followed by the Queensland Government with \$52.9m.

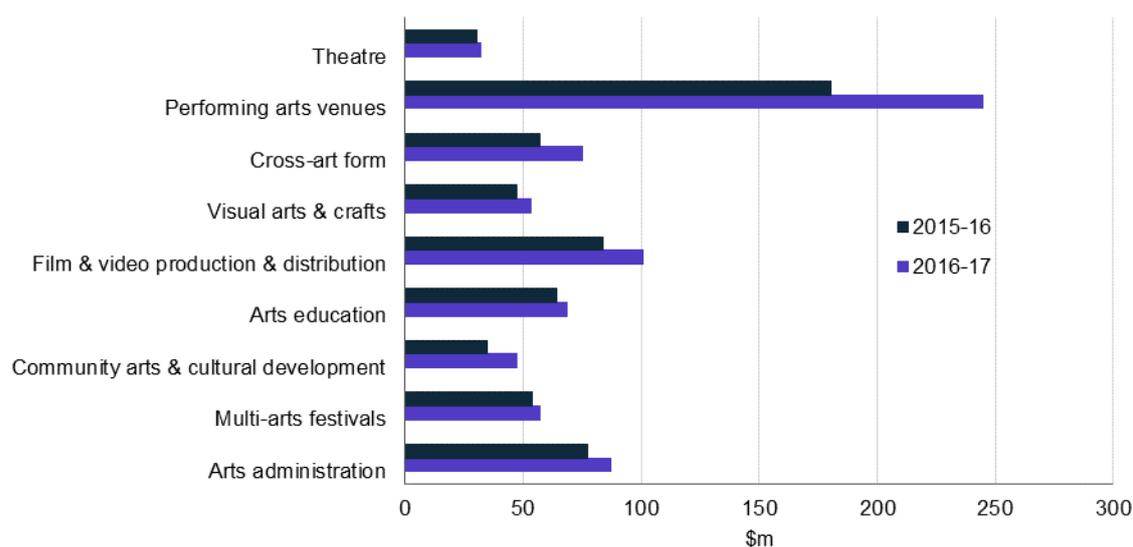
Arts

The estimate of expenditure on the Arts, funded by the state and territory governments in 2016–17 rose 19% (or \$148.5m) to \$925.2m. This rise was driven by increased allocations for *Performing arts venues* (up \$64.5m) and *Cross-art form* (up \$17.9m).

Over three-quarters (77%) of the increased expenditure for *Performing arts venues* was attributed to an increase of capital funding by the Tasmanian and New South Wales Governments (up \$29.5m and \$20.3m respectively).

The Victorian Government contributed \$207.8m on Arts expenditure in 2016–17, followed by New South Wales with \$198.6m, and Queensland with \$155.0m.

Figure 8. State and territory government arts expenditure, by selected categories



The category of *Performing arts venues* accounted for the highest amount of state and territory Arts expenditure (\$245.0m) in 2016–17, with the government of New South Wales (\$68.8m) contributing the majority (28%) of funding on this category.

Other major components of Arts expenditure were:

- *Film and video production and distribution*—\$100.8m
- *Cross-art form*—\$75.1m
- *Arts education*—\$68.5m
- *Multi-art festivals*—\$57.1m.

The governments of Western Australia (\$30.1m) and Victoria (\$28.0m) contributed over half (58% or \$58.1m) of the total state and territory expenditure on *Film and video production and distribution*. The Queensland government also spent \$20.0m on this category in 2016–17.

The government of Victoria spent the highest funding on *Cross-art form* (\$36.5m) and the Queensland Government contributed the highest amount (\$38.6m) on *Arts education*.

The governments of Western Australia and South Australia contributed the highest funding to *Multi-arts festivals*, \$19.5m and \$11.4m respectively.

Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of expenditure funded by state and territory governments on recurrent cultural activities rose 8% (or \$131.4m) to \$1,754.6m and represented 85% of total expenditure.

The largest dollar increase of recurrent funding was across the following four categories:

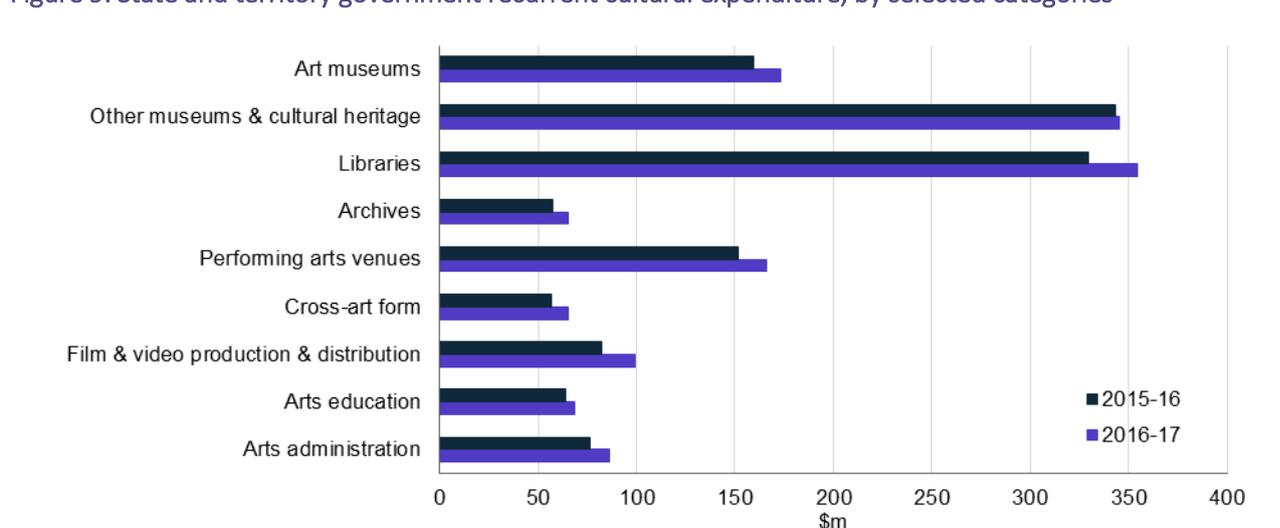
1. *Libraries*—up \$24.5m
2. *Film and video production and distribution*—up \$17.6m
3. *Performing arts venues*—up \$14.7m
4. *Art museums*—up \$14.2m.

These increases were offset by a decrease in recurrent expenditure reported against *Other arts* (down \$6.8m), reflecting improved data categorisation.

Of all recurrent expenditure, \$354.1m (20%) was allocated to *Libraries*. This was followed by:

- *Other museums and cultural heritage*—\$345.3m (20%)
- *Art museums*—\$173.4m (10%)
- *Performing arts venues*—\$166.2m (9%)
- *Film and video production and distribution*—\$99.6m (6%).

Figure 9. State and territory government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



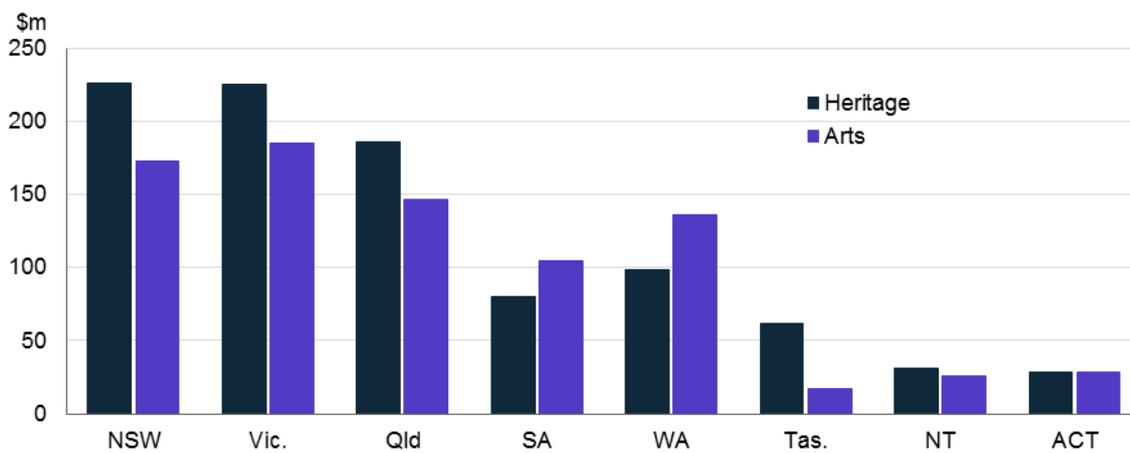
Of all the state and territory governments:

- Victoria had the highest estimate of recurrent expenditure in 2016–17 of \$410.9m.
- All jurisdictions increased recurrent cultural funding between 2015–16 and 2016–17.
- New South Wales and Western Australia had the highest dollar increase in recurrent funding of \$35.4m and \$31.3m respectively.
- In percentage terms the Northern Territory Government had the highest increase in recurrent cultural expenditure (20%).

The New South Wales Government had the highest estimate for recurrent expenditure on Heritage activities (\$226.1m) and the Victorian Government had the highest estimate for recurrent expenditure on Arts activities (\$185.3m).

The only two jurisdictions to contribute more recurrent funding towards Arts activities over Heritage activities were the governments of South Australia and Western Australia. The funding for the Australian Capital Territory was evenly spilt across Heritage and Arts.

Figure 10. State and territory government recurrent cultural expenditure (a), heritage and arts—2016–17



(a) Care should be taken when comparing categories between state and territories.

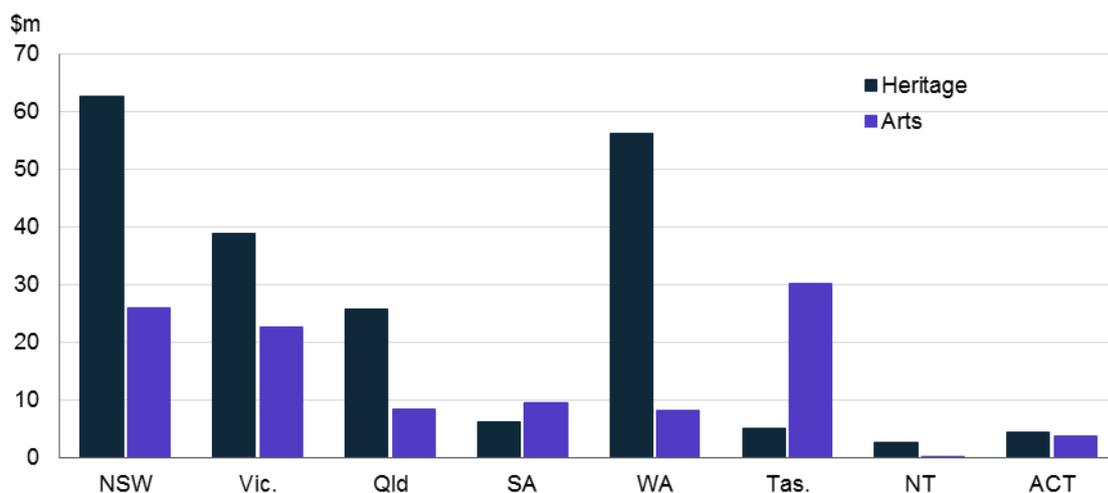
Capital expenditure

In 2016–17, the estimate of capital expenditure accounted for 15% (\$310.5m) of all state and territory funded cultural expenditure.

The governments of Tasmania and Western Australia allocated the highest proportions of total cultural expenditure to capital projects in 2016–17 with 31% and 22% respectively.

In dollar terms, of all the state and territory governments, the New South Wales Government had the highest estimate for capital expenditure on Heritage activities (\$62.8m) followed by Western Australia (\$56.3m), which included several major projects and ongoing works for main cultural institutions.

Figure 11. State and territory government capital cultural expenditure (a), heritage and arts—2016–17



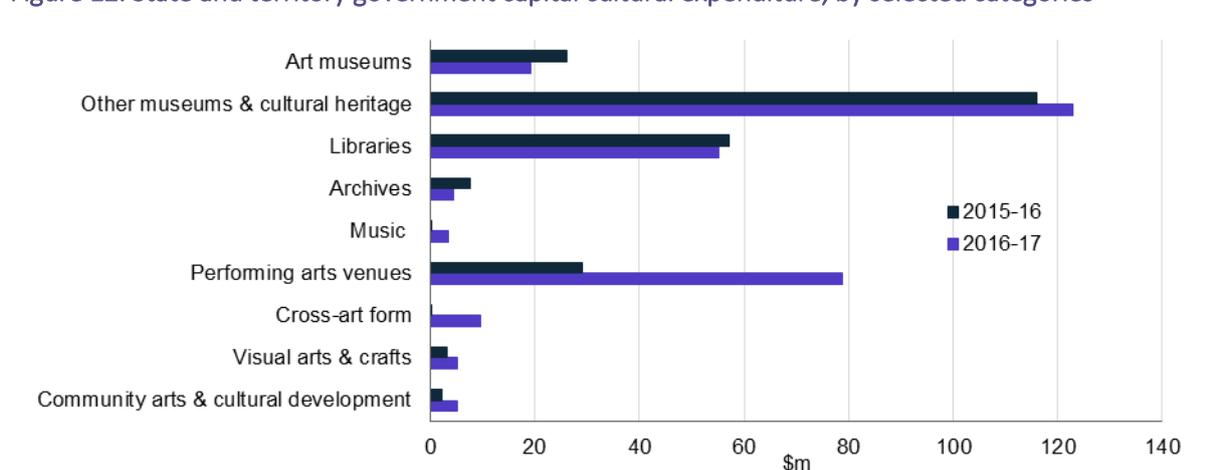
(a) Care should be taken when comparing categories between state and territories.

The Tasmanian Government had the highest estimate for capital expenditure on Arts activities (\$30.2m).

In 2016–17 *Other museums and cultural heritage* (\$123.0m) accounted for 40% of the total capital expenditure by all states and territories, while other major categories were as follows:

- *Performing arts venues*—\$78.8m (25%)
- *Libraries*—\$55.1m (18%)
- *Art museums*—\$19.2m (6%).

Figure 12. State and territory government capital cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Expenditure per person

In 2016–17 total cultural expenditure per person, funded by state and territory governments, was \$84.69.

Total expenditure on cultural activities by individual state and territory governments generally reflected population size with the more highly populated states spending the most in absolute terms. However, on a per person basis, the states and territories with smaller populations had relatively higher levels of expenditure.

In 2016–17 the highest estimate of cultural expenditure per person was in the Northern Territory (\$244.83) followed by Tasmania (\$219.41). The lower per person expenditure was in Victoria (\$75.63), Queensland (\$75.17) and New South Wales (\$62.52).

Figure 13. Cultural expenditure per person, by state and territory government (a)—2016–17



(a) Care should be taken when comparing categories between state and territories.

Chapter 4—New South Wales

Overview

In 2016–17, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the New South Wales Government was \$487.5m or 24% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments. This represented an increase of 3% from \$472.4m in 2015–16.

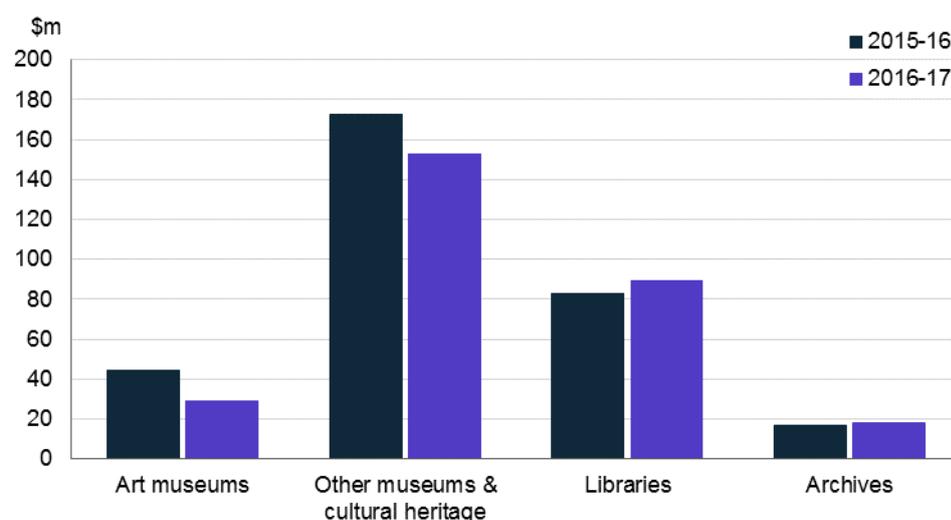
- Recurrent expenses (\$398.8m) accounted for 82% of New South Wales Government cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$88.8m, with the largest capital funding (45%) allocated to *Other museums and cultural heritage* projects with \$40.1m, followed by \$22.0m for *Performing art venues*.
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the New South Wales Government was \$62.52.

Heritage

The estimate of expenditure of New South Wales Government funds on Heritage activities fell 9% (or \$28.3m) to \$288.9m, primarily due to the completion of capital projects and ongoing works.

The largest categories of Heritage expenditure were *Other museums and cultural heritage* with \$152.4m, followed by *Libraries* with \$89.1m.

Figure 14. New South Wales Government heritage expenditure



Arts

The estimate of expenditure of New South Wales Government funds for Arts activities increased 28% (or \$43.3m) to \$198.6m. This increase was largely attributable to increases in expenditure on *Performing arts venues* and *Music theatre and opera* up \$20.3m and \$8.3 respectively.

Other main increases were:

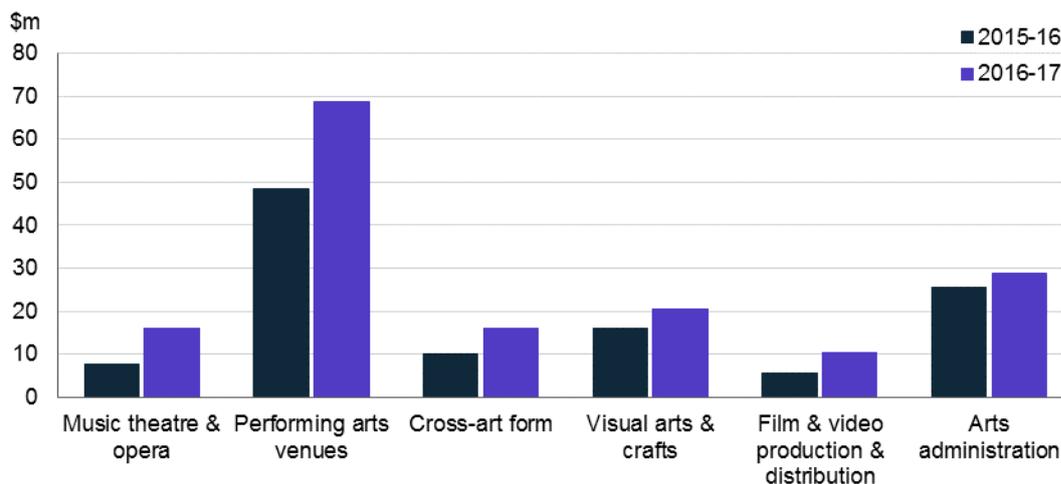
- *Cross-art form*—up \$6.1m
- *Other performing arts*—up \$4.7m
- *Visual arts and crafts*—up \$4.7m
- *Film and video production and distribution*—up \$4.7m.

Partially offsetting these increases was a fall in Music with the estimate for 2016–17 being \$5.7m (46%) lower than 2015–16.

The main contributors (nearly 67%) to Arts activities expenditure were:

- *Performing arts venues*—\$68.8m
- *Visual arts and crafts*—\$20.6m
- *Cross-art form*—\$16.2m
- *Music theatre and opera*—\$16.0m
- *Film and video production and distribution*—\$10.5m.

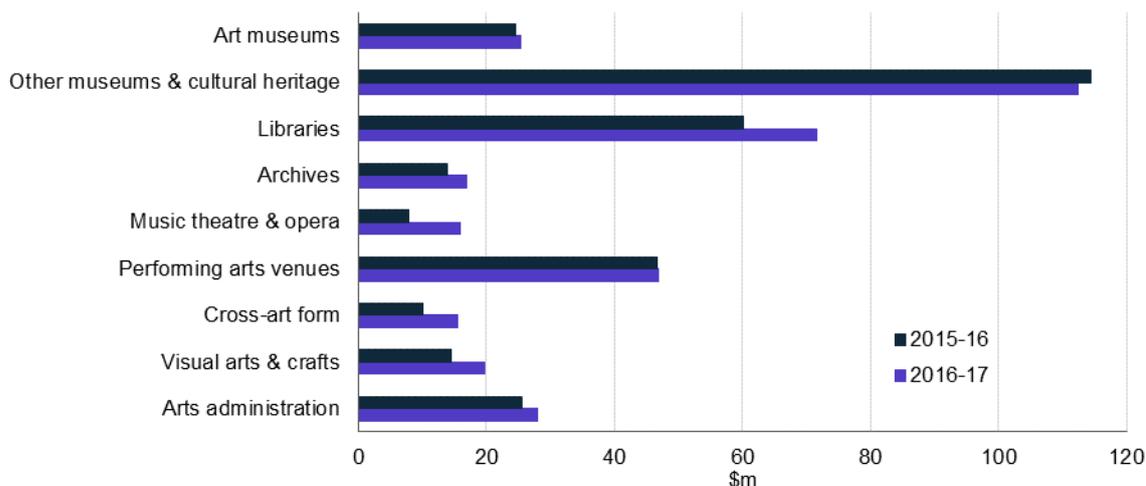
Figure 15. New South Wales Government arts expenditure, by selected categories



Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the New South Wales Government increased by 10% (or \$35.4m from 2015–16 to \$398.8m). Of all recurrent expenditure, \$112.4m (28%) was allocated to *Other museums and cultural heritage*. This was followed by *Libraries* \$71.7m (18%), and *Performing arts venues* \$46.8m (12%).

Figure 16. New South Wales Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 5—Victoria

Overview

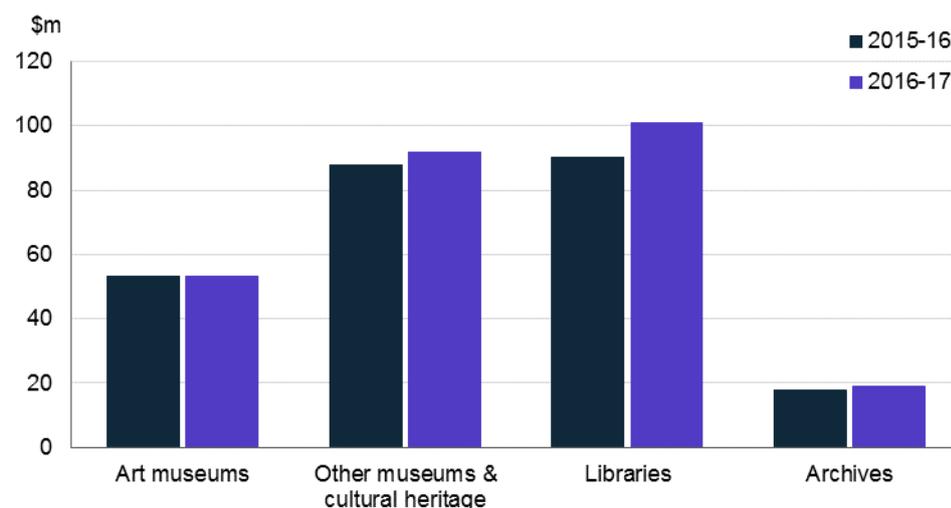
In 2016–17, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Victorian Government rose 7% (or \$32.3m) to \$472.3m from \$439.9m in 2015–16. This estimate represented 23% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments.

- Recurrent expenses accounted for 87% (\$410.9m) of Victorian Government cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$61.4m, and the largest categories were *Libraries* with an allocation of \$18.8m, followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* (\$17.2m) and *Performing arts venues* (\$10.2m).
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the Victorian Government was \$75.63.

Heritage

The estimate of expenditure of Victorian Government funds on Heritage activities rose 6% (or \$15.6m) to \$264.4m. Two-thirds of this increase was attributed to *Libraries* (up \$10.6m). The largest categories of Heritage expenditure were *Libraries* with \$100.8m followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* with \$91.7m.

Figure 17. Victorian Government heritage expenditure



Arts

The estimate of expenditure of Victorian Government funds on Arts activities rose 9% (or \$16.8m) to \$207.8m. This rise was mostly attributable to *Cross-art form* (up \$14.9m) and *Radio and television services* (up \$ 6.5m). Increases were offset by a fall in *Film and video production and distribution* (down \$5.6m).

Performing arts venues (\$39.6m) and *Cross-art form* (\$36.5m) were the two largest categories, accounting for over one-third (\$76.1m or 37%) of all funded expenditure by the Victorian Government on Arts activities.

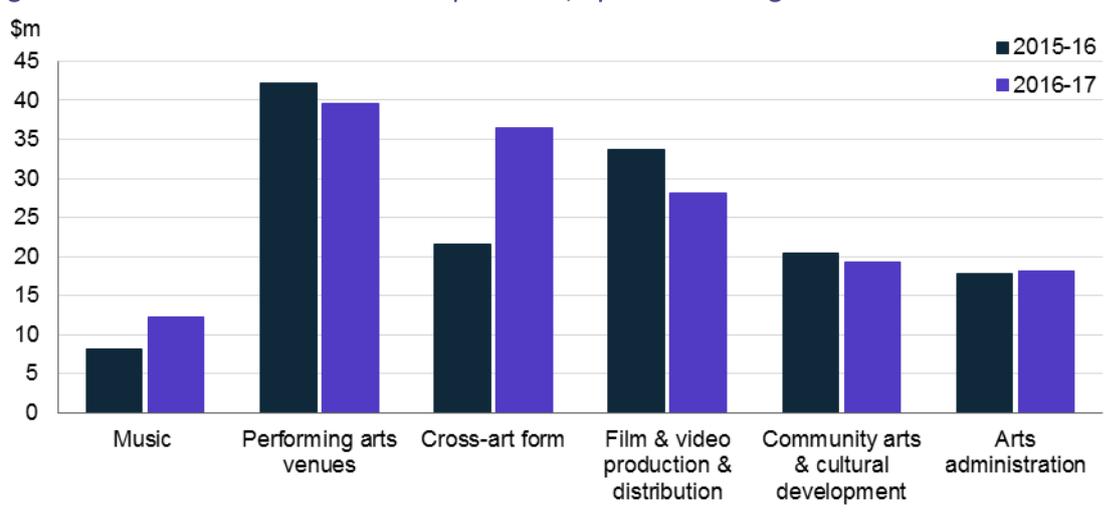
Cross-art form included funding for the creation and presenting of artistic performances or works that involved multiple art forms or arts projects that were not art form specific.

Other main contributors of Arts activities funding were:

- *Film and video production and distribution*—\$28.0m
- *Community arts and cultural development*—\$19.3m
- *Music*—\$12.2m
- *Radio and television services*—\$11.3m
- *Multi-arts festivals*—\$9.0m.

Expenditure on collaboration between professional artists and communities to achieve artistic and social outcomes were included under *Community arts and cultural development*.

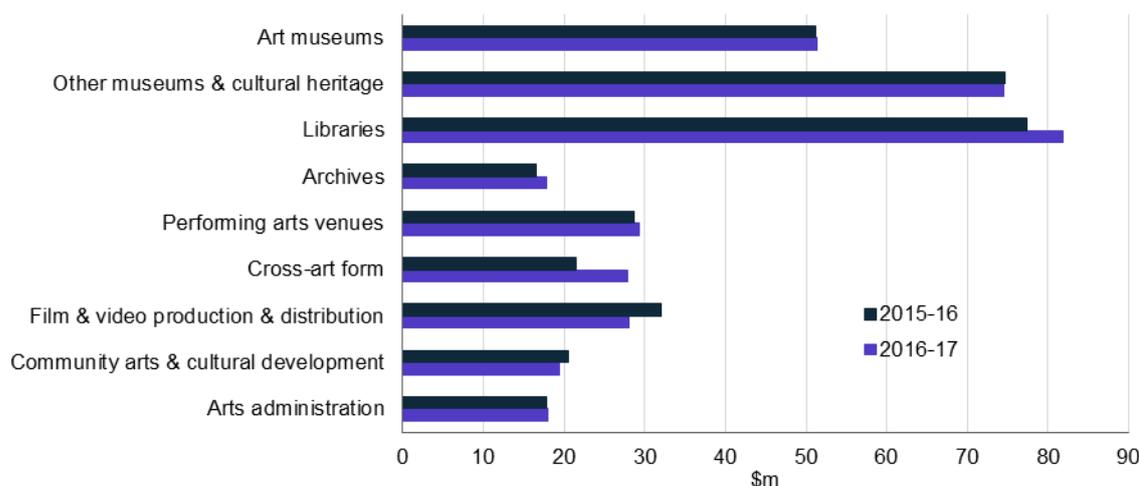
Figure 18. Victorian Government arts expenditure, by selected categories



Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Victorian Government increased by 4% (or \$16.3m) from 2015–16 to \$410.9m. Of all recurrent expenditure, \$81.9m (20%) was allocated to *Libraries*. This was followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* with \$74.5m (18%), and *Art museums* \$51.4m (13%).

Figure 19. Victorian Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 6—Queensland

Overview

In 2016–17, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Queensland Government rose 11% (or \$37.5m) to \$367.1m. This expenditure was 18% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments.

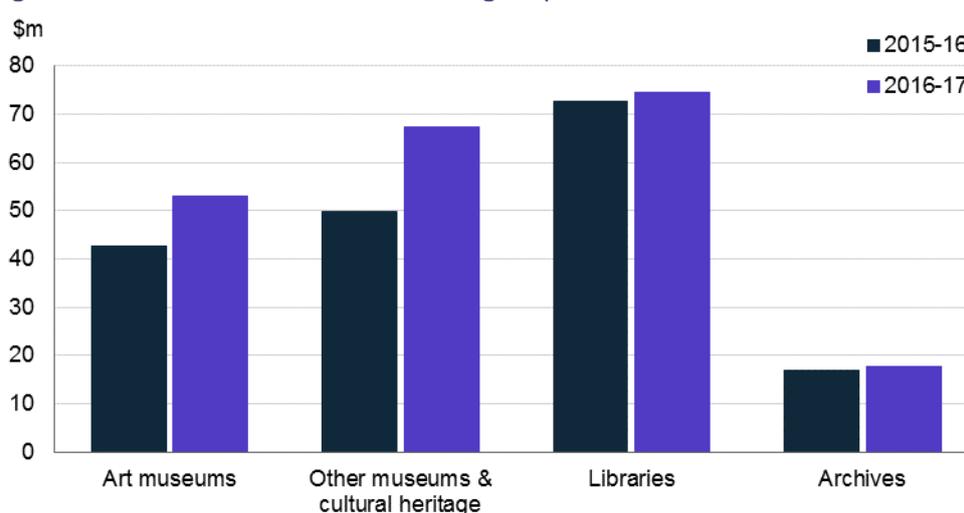
- Recurrent expenses accounted for 91% (\$333.0m) of Queensland Government cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$34.1m, with the largest capital funding allocated to *Other museums and cultural heritage* (\$13.7m) followed by *Art museums* (\$7.9m).
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the Queensland Government was \$75.17.

Heritage

The estimate of expenditure of Queensland Government funds on Heritage activities rose 17% (or \$30.1m) to \$212.1m. This expenditure was driven by increases in *Other museums and cultural heritage* (up \$17.4m) followed by *Art museums* (up \$10.2m).

- The largest category of *Heritage* funding was *Libraries* with \$74.4m.

Figure 20. Queensland Government heritage expenditure



Arts

The estimate of expenditure of Queensland Government funds for Arts activities rose 5% (or \$7.3m) to \$155.0m. This increase was largely attributable to increases in expenditure on *Music* (up \$3.8m) and *Performing arts venues* (up \$6.8m).

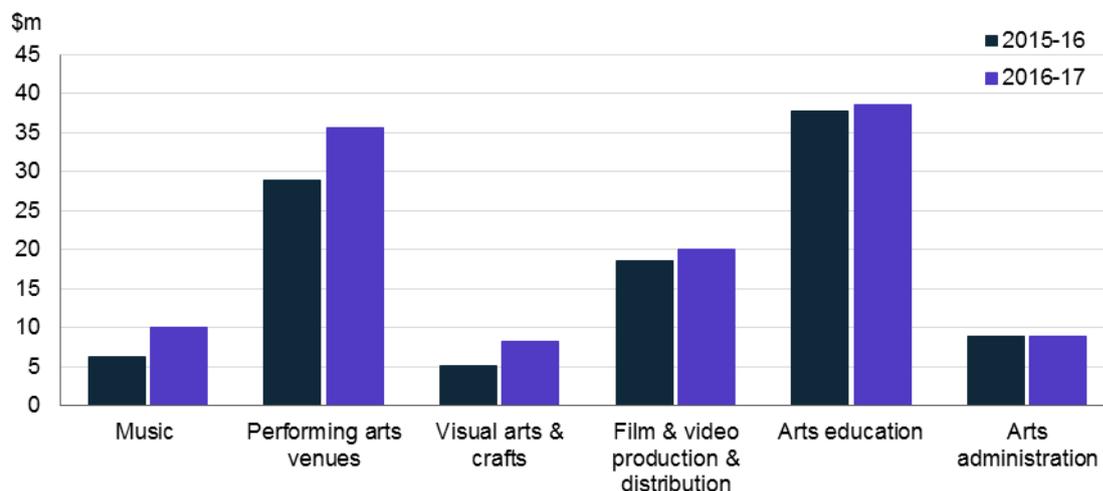
- The largest category of Arts funding was *Arts education* (\$38.6m), followed by *Performing arts venues* (\$35.6m).

Arts education covered expenditure on the teaching of skills in art disciplines that were over and above the required education curriculum. Instrumental music programs were included. Funding for artist-in-residency programs were also included.

Other main categories of Arts activities funding were:

- *Film and video production and distribution*—\$20.0m
- *Music*—\$10.1m
- *Visual arts and crafts*—\$8.2m.

Figure 21. Queensland Government arts expenditure, by selected categories

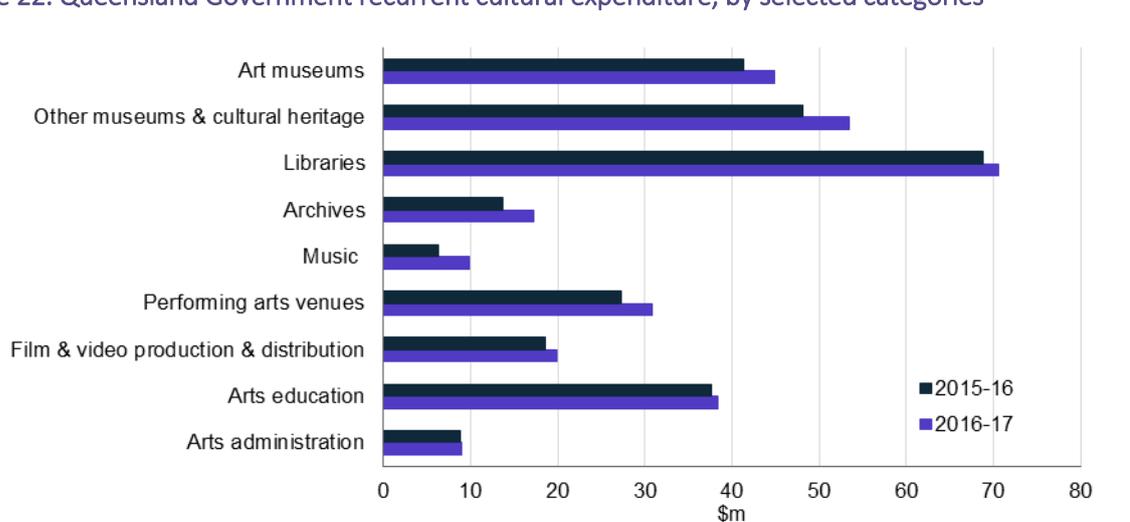


Note some of Queensland’s expenditure increases were attributable to better data quality and improved reporting against data categories. The category of *Other arts* dropped from \$11.1m to zero million between survey years.

Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Queensland Government increased by 5% (or \$17.3m) from 2015–16 to \$333.0m. Of all recurrent expenditure, \$70.6m (21%) was allocated to libraries. This was followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* with \$53.5m (16%), *Art museums* \$44.9m (13%) and *Arts education* \$38.4m (12%).

Figure 22. Queensland Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 7—South Australia

Overview

In 2016–17, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the South Australian Government rose 9% (or \$16.3m) to \$200.5m. This estimate represented 10% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments.

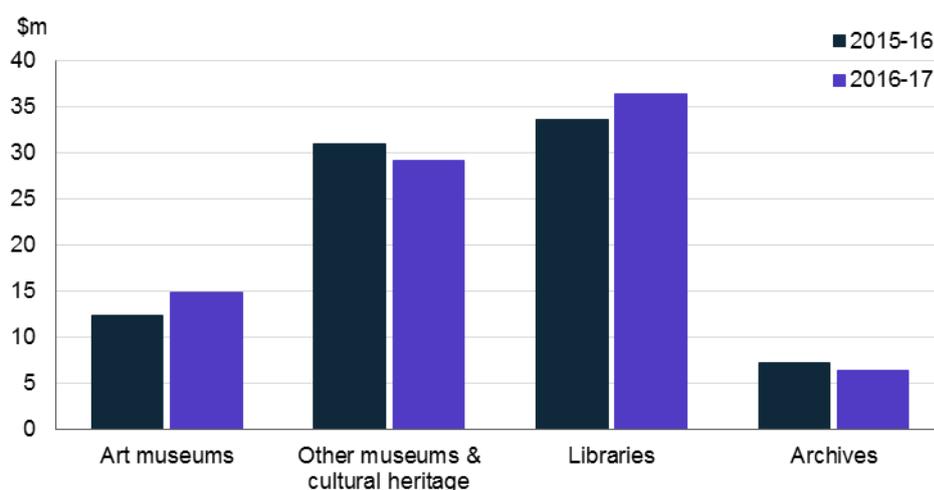
- Recurrent expenses accounted for 92% (\$184.7m) of South Australian Government funded cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$15.7m, and the largest two categories were *Performing art venues* (\$6.7m) and *Other museums and cultural heritage* (\$3.8m).
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the South Australian Government was \$116.77.

Heritage

The estimate of expenditure of South Australian Government funds on Heritage activities rose 3% (or \$2.7m) to \$86.6m. This increase was driven by expenditure on the categories of *Libraries* (up \$2.8m) and *Art museums* (up \$2.6m). Increases were offset by a fall in *Other museums and cultural heritage* (down \$1.8m), primarily due to completion of capital projects.

The largest categories of Heritage expenditure were *Libraries* with \$36.3m followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* with \$29.1m.

Figure 23. South Australian Government heritage expenditure



Arts

The estimate of expenditure of South Australian Government funds for Arts activities rose 14% (or \$13.6m) to \$113.9m. This increase was largely attributable to increases in expenditure on *Performing arts venues*, *Arts education* and *Music* up \$6.7m, \$2.9m and \$1.8m respectively.

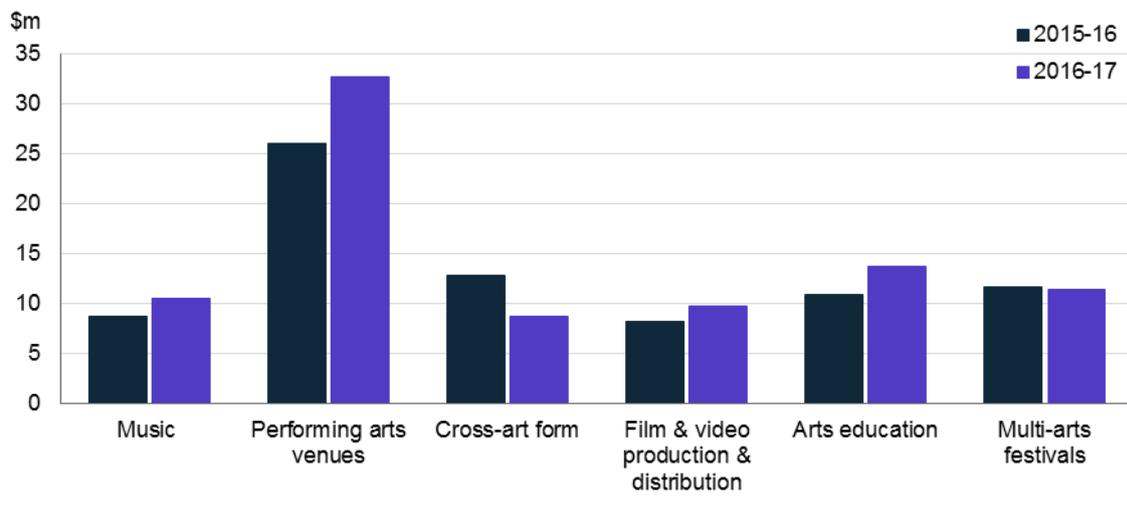
Offsetting this increase was a fall in *Cross-art form* with the estimate for 2016–17 being \$4.0m (32%) lower than 2015–16.

Performing arts venues (\$26.0m), accounted for nearly one-third (or 29%) of all funded expenditure by the South Australian Government on Arts activities.

Other main categories of Arts activities funding were:

- *Arts education*—\$13.7m
- *Multi-arts festivals*—\$11.4m
- *Music*—\$10.5m
- *Film and video production and distribution*—\$9.7m.

Figure 24. South Australian Government arts expenditure, by selected categories

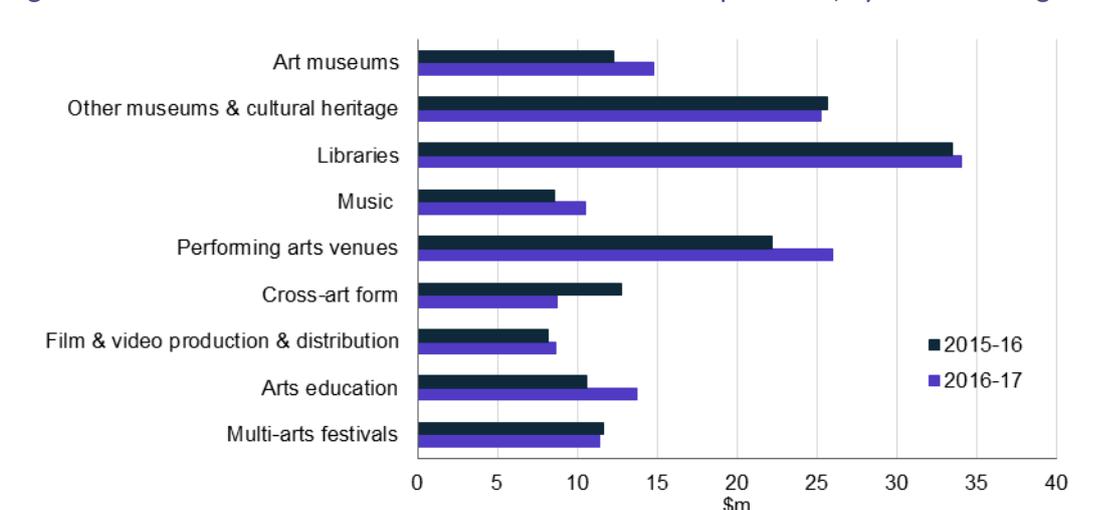


Arts education covered expenditure on the teaching of skills in art disciplines that were over and above the required education curriculum. Instrumental music programs were included. Funding for artist-in-residency programs were also included.

Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the South Australian Government increased by 6% (or \$11.1m) from 2015–16 to \$184.7m. Of all recurrent expenditure, \$34.0m (18%) was allocated to *Libraries*. This was followed by *Performing art venues* with \$26.0m (14%), *Other museums and cultural heritage* \$25.3m (14%), and *Art museums* \$14.8m (8%).

Figure 25. South Australian Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 8—Western Australia

Overview

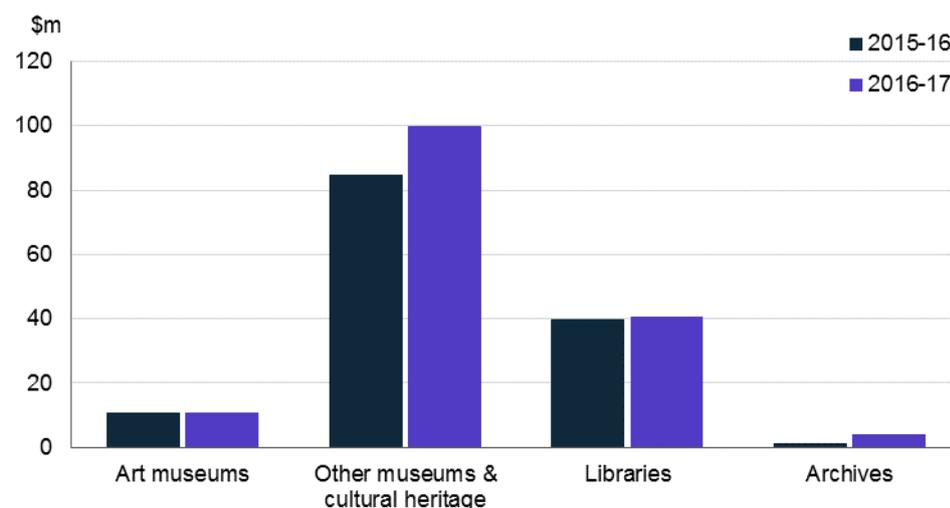
In 2016–17, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Western Australian Government rose 18% (or \$44.5m) to \$299.0m. This estimate represented 14% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments.

- Recurrent expenses accounted for 78% (\$234.5m) of Western Australian Government funded cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$64.4m, and the largest two categories were *Other museums and cultural heritage* (\$43.5m), and *Libraries* (\$11.1m).
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the Western Australian Government was \$116.43.

Heritage

The estimate of expenditure of Western Australian Government funds on *Heritage* activities rose 14% (or 18.6m) to \$154.8m. Driving this increase was expenditure on *Other museums and cultural heritage* which rose by \$15.1m (18%) to \$99.8m and accounted for 64% of *Heritage* funds.

Figure 26. Western Australian Government heritage expenditure



Arts

The estimate of expenditure of Western Australian Government funds for Arts activities rose 22% (or \$25.9m) to \$144.2m. The main contributors to this increase were *Film and video production and distribution* (up \$14.9m) and *Community arts and cultural development* (up \$11.0m).

Expenditure on collaboration between professional artists and communities to achieve artistic and social outcomes were included under *Community arts and cultural development*.

Other main increases were:

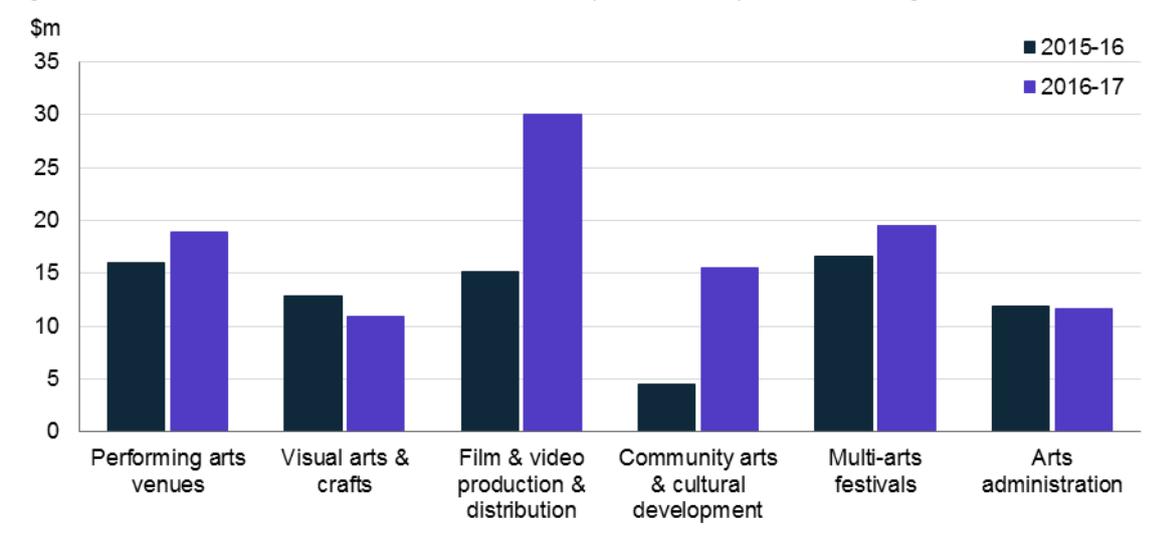
- *Performing arts venues*—up \$2.9m
- *Multi-arts festivals*—up \$2.8m
- *Music*—up \$2.7.

Partially offsetting this was a fall in *Music theatre and opera* with the estimate for 2016–17 being \$3.2m lower than 2015–16.

The main categories of Arts activities funding were:

- *Film and video production and distribution*—\$30.1m
- *Multi-arts festivals*—\$19.5m
- *Performing arts venues*—\$18.9m
- *Community arts and cultural development*—\$15.5m
- *Visual arts and crafts*—\$10.9m.

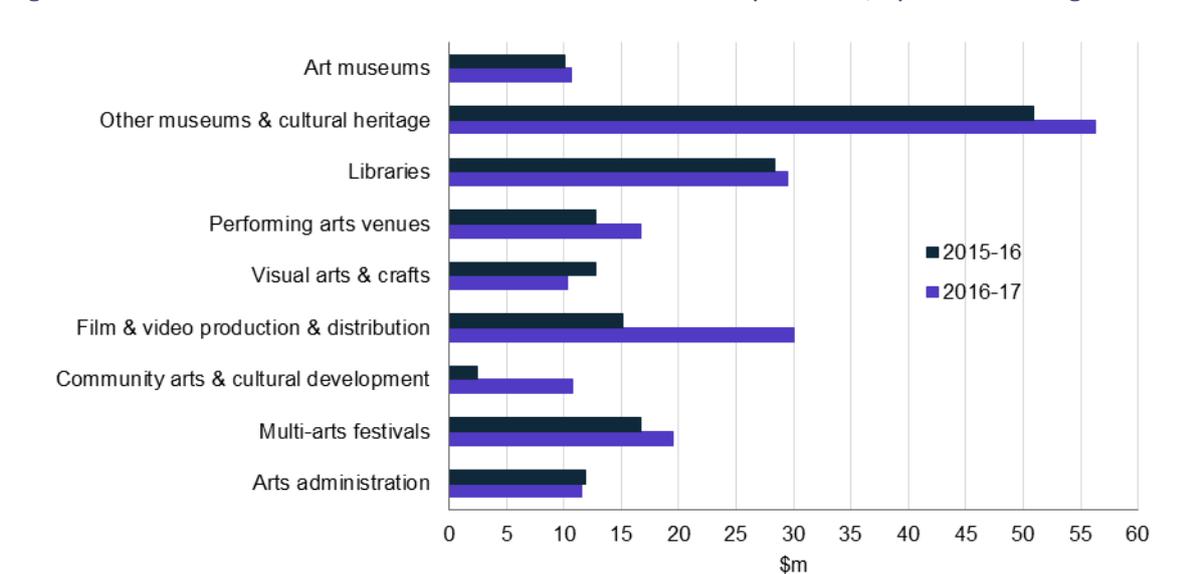
Figure 27. Western Australian Government arts expenditure, by selected categories



Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Western Australian Government increased by 15% (or \$31.3m) from 2015–16 to \$234.5m. Of all recurrent expenditure, \$56.3m (24%) was allocated to *Other museums and cultural heritage*. This was followed by *Film and video production and distribution* with \$30.1m (13%), *Libraries* \$29.5m (13%), and *Multi-arts festivals* \$19.5m (8%).

Figure 28. Western Australian Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 9—Tasmania

Overview

In 2016–17, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Tasmanian Government increased by nearly 50% from \$76.2 in 2015–16 to \$113.9m. This expenditure represented 6% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments.

- Recurrent expenses accounted for 69% (\$78.6m) of Tasmanian Government cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$35.3m, and the largest category was *Performing arts venues* (\$30.1m), followed by \$3.7m for *Other museums and cultural heritage* projects.
- The estimate of per person expenditure by the Tasmanian Government was \$219.41.

Heritage

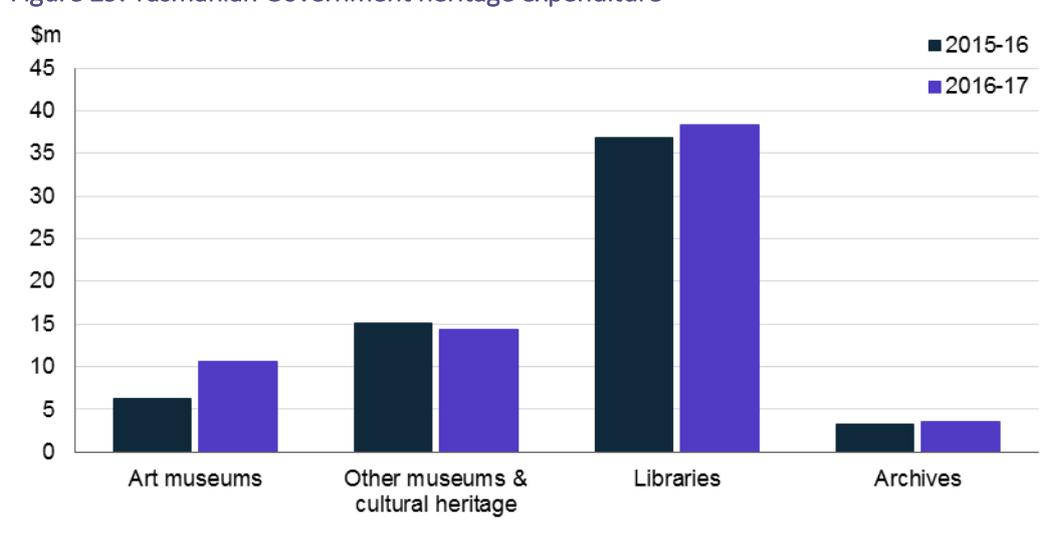
The estimate of expenditure of Tasmanian Government funds for *Heritage* activities rose 8% to \$66.7m.

Over half (57%) of the Heritage funding was for *Libraries* (\$38.3m). This reflects the fact that *Libraries* are mainly or solely funded by the Tasmanian Government whereas in the other states and the Northern Territory, local governments also contribute significantly to the funding of libraries.

Expenditure on other Heritage categories were:

- *Other museums and cultural heritage*—\$14.3m
- *Art museums*—\$10.6m.

Figure 29. Tasmanian Government heritage expenditure



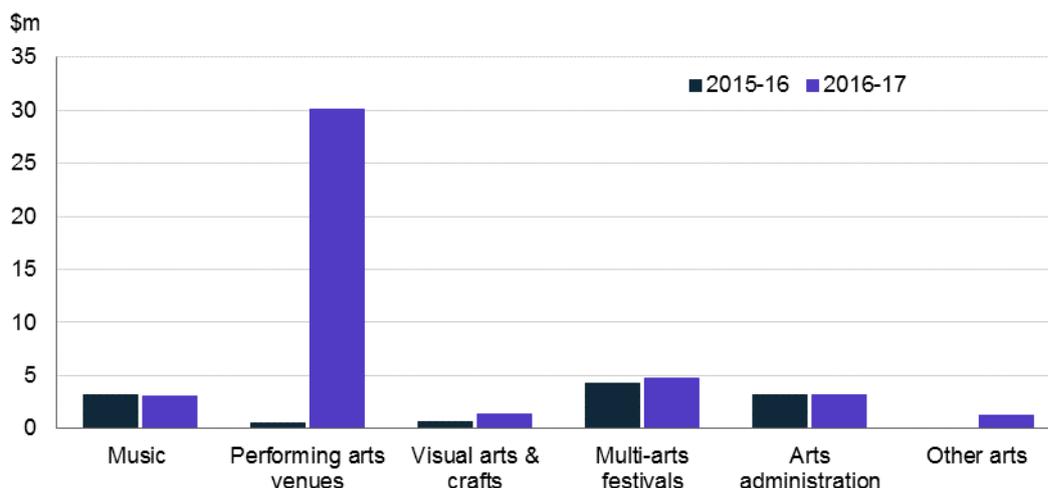
Arts

The estimate of expenditure by the Tasmanian Government for Arts activities rose over three-fold from \$14.6m in 2015–16 to \$47.2m. The main contributor to this increase was *Performing arts venues* where government funded expenditure rose by \$29.5m due primarily to capital investment.

The main categories of Arts activities funding were:

- *Performing arts venues*—\$30.1m
- *Multi-arts festivals*—\$4.7m
- *Music*—\$3.0m
- *Visual arts and crafts*—\$1.4m.

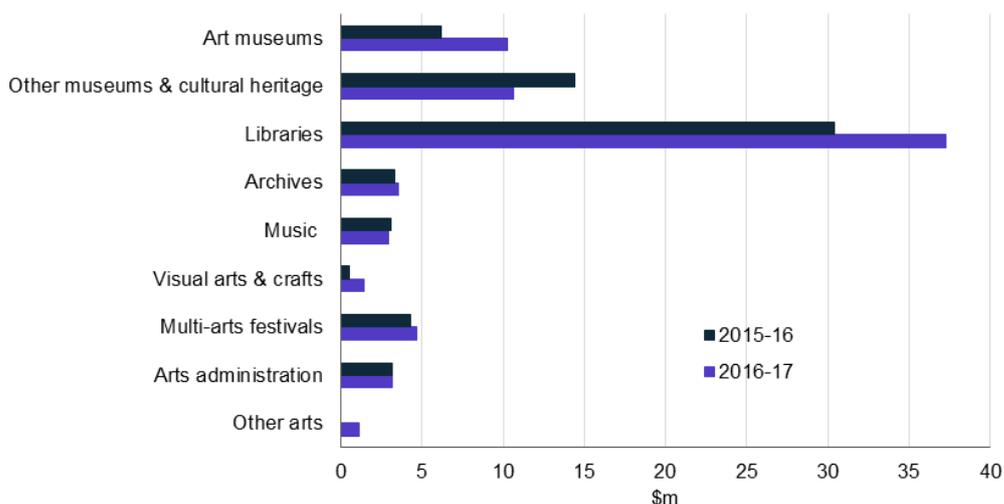
Figure 30. Tasmanian Government arts expenditure, by selected categories



Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Tasmanian Government increased by 14% (or \$9.9m) from 2015–16 to \$78.6m. Of all recurrent expenditure, nearly half (47% or \$37.3m) was allocated to *Libraries*. This was followed by *Other museums and cultural heritage* with \$10.6m (13%), *Art museums* \$10.2m (13%), and *Multi-arts festivals* \$4.7m (6%).

Figure 31. Tasmanian Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 10—Northern Territory

Overview

The estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Northern Territory Government was \$60.0m in 2016–17, representing an increase of 13% (or \$7.0m) from 2015–16. This estimate was 3% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments.

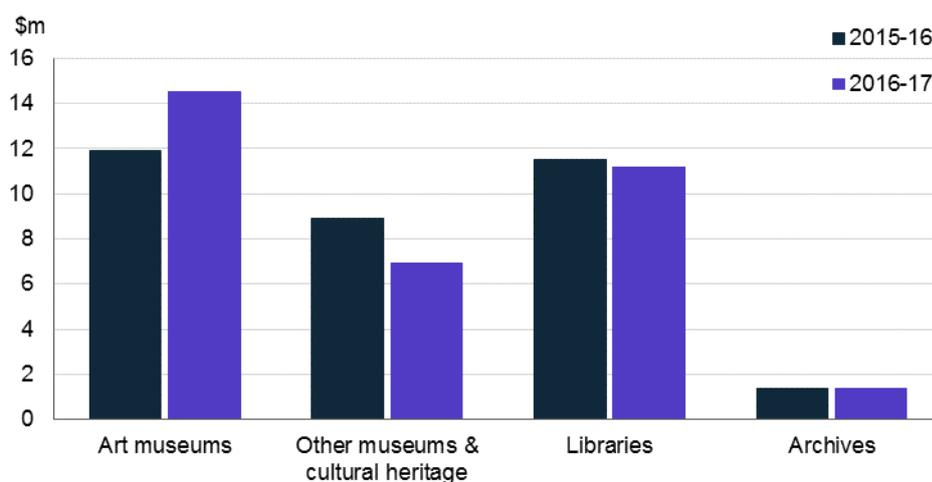
- Recurrent expenses accounted for 95.4% (\$57.2m) of Northern Territory Government cultural expenditure.
- Capital expenditure was \$2.8m, and the largest capital category was *Art museums* (\$2.3m).
- The estimate of per person expenditure funded by the Northern Territory Government was \$244.83.

Heritage

The estimate of expenditure funded by the Northern Territory Government on Heritage activities rose by 1% (or \$0.3m) to \$34.0m. Whilst spending on *Art museums* increased by \$2.6m, this was offset by a decrease in government expenditure on *Other museums and cultural heritage* (down \$2.0m).

The two largest categories of *Heritage* expenditure were *Art museums* with \$14.5m and *Libraries* (\$11.2m).

Figure 32. Northern Territory Government heritage expenditure



Arts

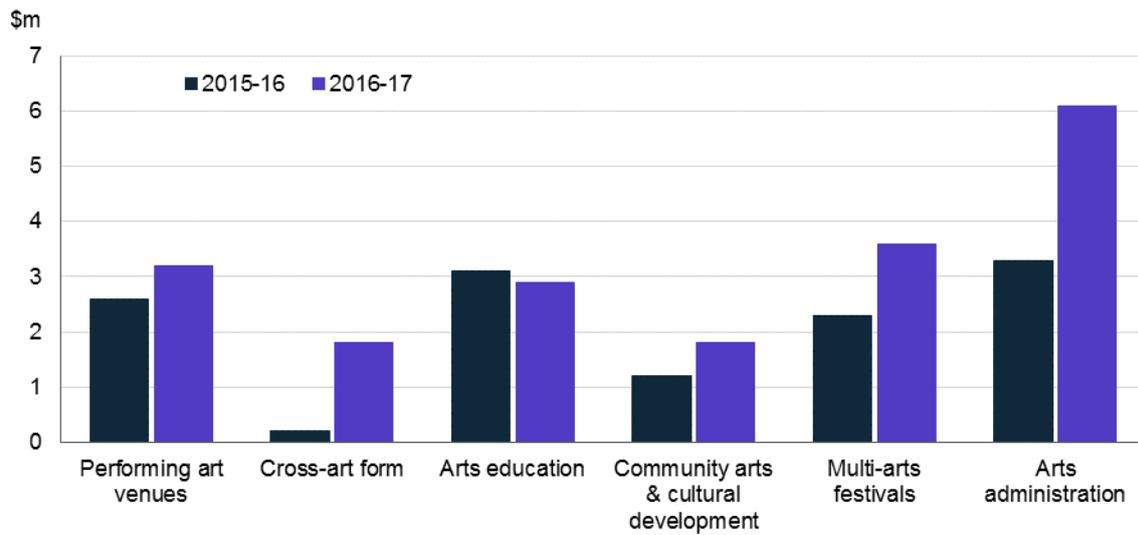
The estimate of expenditure of Northern Territory Government funds for Arts activities rose 34% (or \$6.6m) to \$26.0m. Whilst increased expenditure was reported across several categories between 2015–16 and 2016–17, two main contributors to this movement were *Cross-art form* and *Multi-arts festivals* with rises of \$1.6m and \$1.2m respectively. Conversely, the category with the largest fall was *Music*, down \$0.6m.

The main categories of Arts expenditure were as follows:

- *Multi-arts festivals*—\$3.6m
- *Performing arts venues*—\$3.2m
- *Arts education*—\$2.9m

- *Community arts and cultural development*—\$1.8m
- *Cross-art form*—\$1.8m.

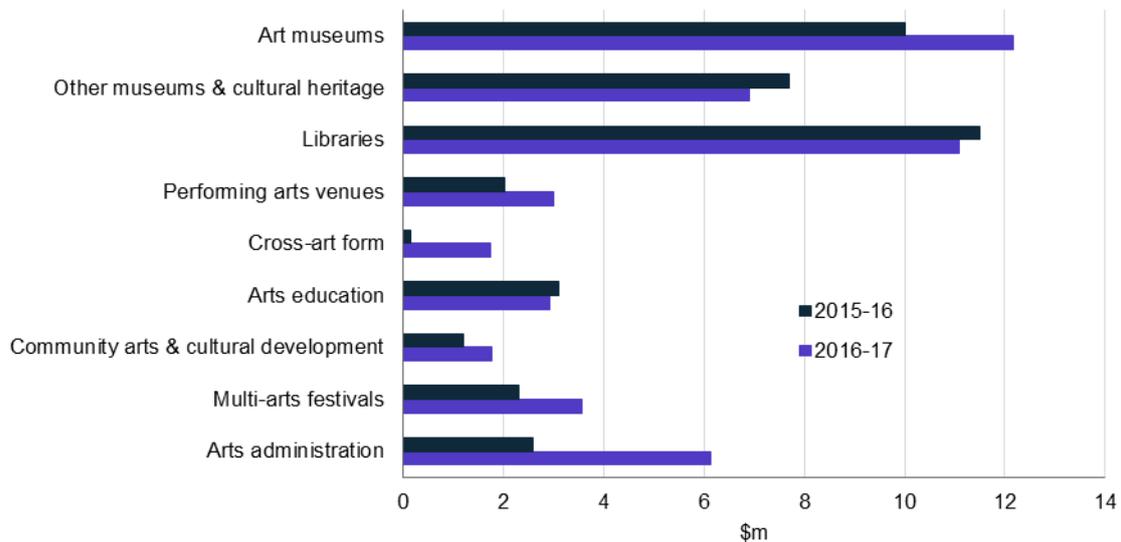
Figure 33. Northern Territory Government arts expenditure, by selected categories



Recurrent Expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Northern Territory Government increased by 20% (or \$9.5m) from 2015–16 to \$57.2m. Of all recurrent expenditure, \$12.2m (21%) was allocated to *Art museums*. This was followed by *Libraries* with \$11.1m (19%), and *Other museums and cultural heritage* \$6.9m (12%).

Figure 34. Northern Territory Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 11—Australian Capital Territory

Overview

In 2016–17, the estimate of cultural expenditure funded by the Australian Capital Territory Government rose 3% (or \$1.6m) to \$64.9m. This estimate was 3% of the total cultural expenditure funded by state and territory governments.

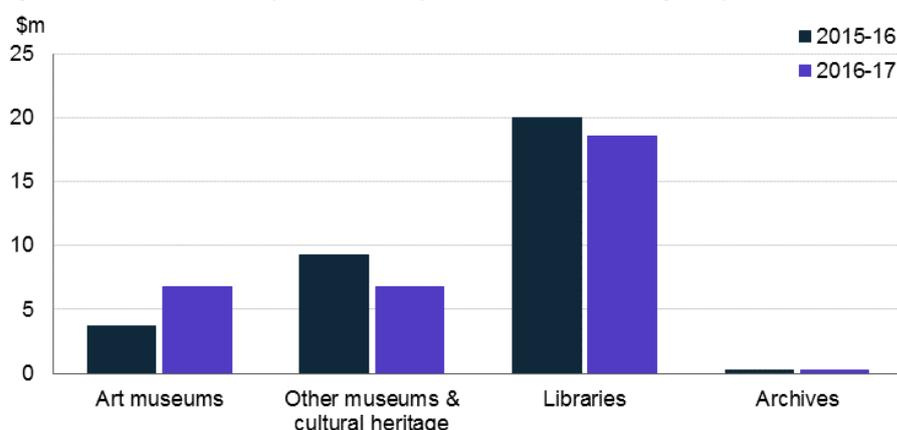
- Recurrent activities accounted for 88% (\$57.0m) of cultural expenditure funded by the Australian Capital Territory Government.
- Capital expenditure was \$8.0m, and the largest category was *Art museums* (\$2.8m) followed by *Performing arts venues* (\$2.6m).
- The estimate of per person cultural expenditure funded by the Australian Capital Territory Government was \$159.78.

Heritage

The estimate of expenditure funded by the Australian Capital Territory Government on Heritage activities fell slightly (2% or \$0.7m) to \$32.4m. Whilst spending on *Art museums* increased by \$3.1m, this was offset by a decrease in government expenditure on *Other museums and cultural heritage* (down \$2.5m) and *Libraries* (down \$1.4m).

Over half (57%) of Heritage funding was for *Libraries* (\$18.6m). This reflected the fact that the Australian Capital Territory does not have a tier of local government and as such local government services such as libraries were instead funded by the Australian Capital Territory Government.

Figure 35. Australian Capital Territory Government heritage expenditure



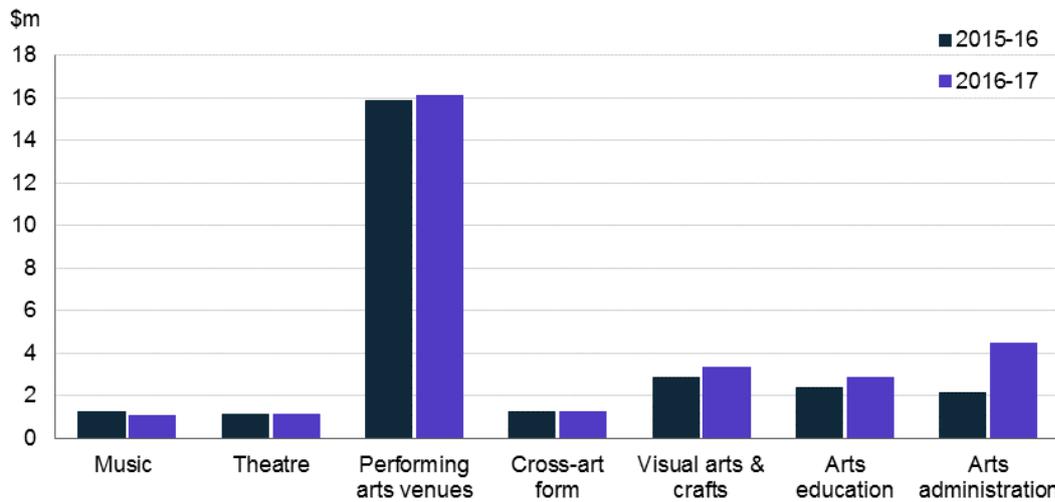
Arts

The estimate of expenditure funded by Australian Capital Territory Government on Arts activities rose 8% (or \$2.3m) to \$32.5m. Nearly half the *Arts* activities funding (or 49%) was for *Performing art venues* (\$16.1m).

Expenditure on other main Arts categories were as follows:

- *Visual arts and crafts*—\$3.3m
- *Arts education*—\$2.9m
- *Cross-art form*—\$1.2m
- *Theatre*—\$1.1m
- *Music*—\$1.1m.

Figure 36. Australian Capital Territory Government arts expenditure, by selected categories

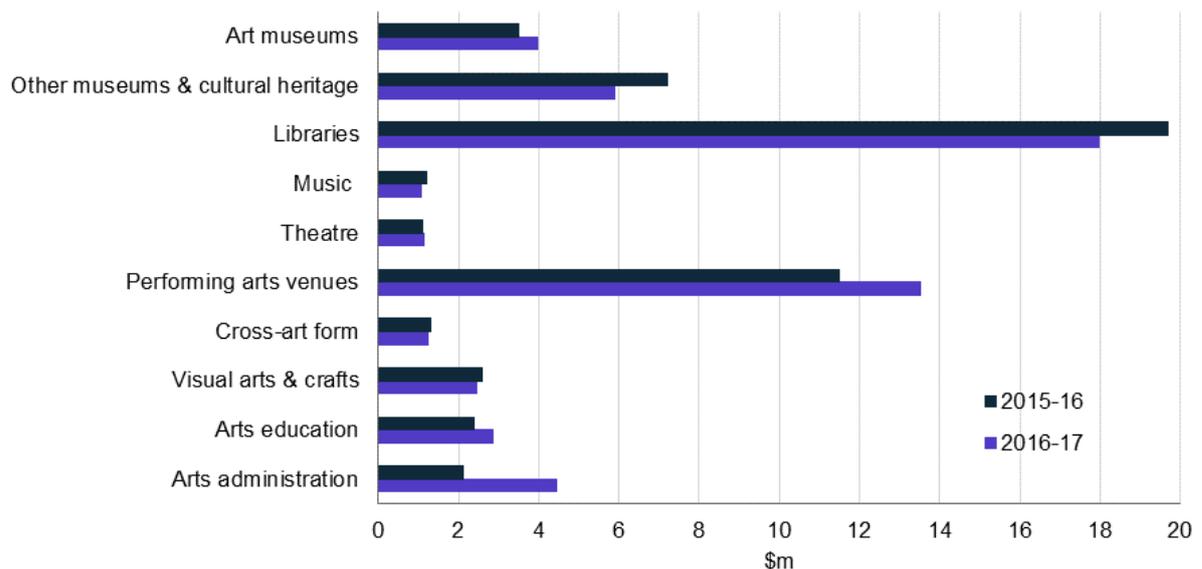


Arts education covered expenditure on the teaching of skills in art disciplines that were over and above the required education curriculum. Instrumental music programs were included. Funding for artist-in-residency programs were also included.

Recurrent expenditure

The estimate of recurrent expenditure by the Australian Capital Territory Government remained steady with a 1% increase (or \$0.6m) from 2015–16 to \$57.0m. Of all recurrent expenditure, about one third (32% or \$18.0m) was allocated to *Libraries*. This was followed by *Performing art venues* with \$13.5m (24%), and *Other museums and cultural heritage* \$5.9m (10%).

Figure 37. Australian Capital Territory Government recurrent cultural expenditure, by selected categories



Chapter 12—Local government

Introduction

Local government expenditure estimates were obtained from state and territory Local Government Grants Commission data, or equivalent. Local government figures have been collected and compiled using a different methodology to state and territory and Australian government data. See Explanatory Notes Tab in data table for more information.

The Australian Capital Territory does not have a tier of local government and as such will not be discussed in this chapter. Local government functions were instead carried out by the Australian Capital Territory Government.

Local government cultural expenditure by state and territory

In 2016–17, Local government contributed nearly one-third (\$1,673.2m or 27.3%) of the total estimate of government funded expenditure on cultural activities.

Local government expenditure for cultural activities rose by 6% or \$94.8m between 2015–16 and 2016–17.

Expenditure levels on cultural activities generally reflected the size of the population, with the highly populated states spending more funds on cultural activities (New South Wales—\$527.2m, Victoria—\$468.0m and Queensland—\$290.9m).

Figure 38. Local Government cultural expenditure, by state and territory (a) (b)



- (a) Care should be taken when comparing the values between states and territories due to different administrative arrangements and responsibilities.
- (b) Australian Capital Territory does not have local governments.

Recurrent expenditure was \$1,389.9m, a rise of 3% (or \$45.4m) from 2015–16. Recurrent expenses accounted for 83% of total local government funded expenditure on cultural activities.

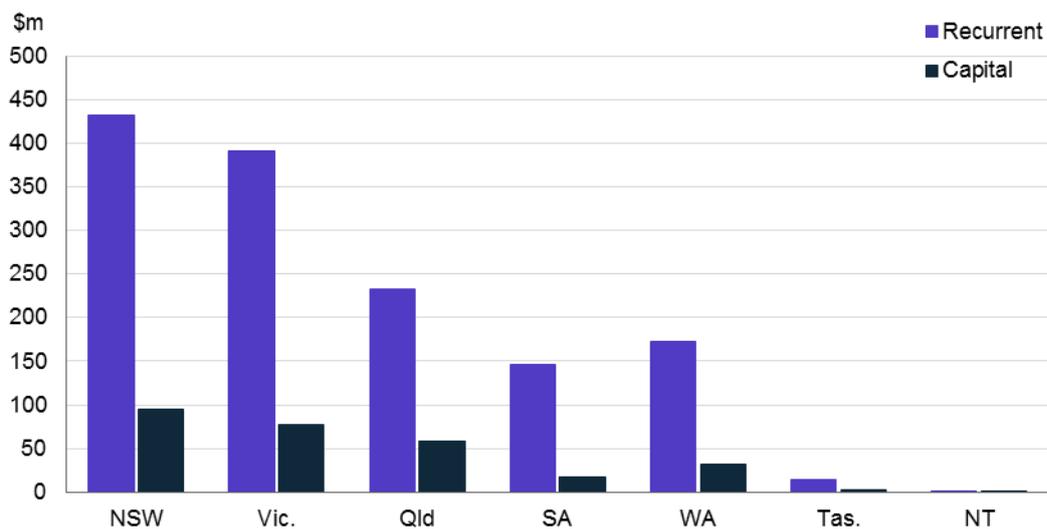
New South Wales had the largest amount of recurrent expenditure at \$432.0m, followed by Victoria (\$390.4m) and Queensland (\$233.0m).

The estimate of capital expenditure by local government was \$283.3m. New South Wales had the largest amount of capital expenditure at \$95.2m, followed by Victoria (\$77.6m) and Queensland (\$57.9m).

The estimate of the expenditure by local government on cultural activities was \$68.61 per person.

- South Australia had the highest per person expenditure at \$95.38 followed by Western Australia with \$79.71, and Victoria with \$74.95.

Figure 39. Local government cultural expenditure, recurrent and capital, by state and territory (a) (b)—2016–17



- (a) Care should be taken when comparing the values between states and territories due to different administrative arrangements and responsibilities.
- (b) Australian Capital Territory does not have local governments.

Figure 40. Local government cultural expenditure per person, by state and territory (a) (b)—2016–17



- (a) Care should be taken when comparing the values between states and territories due to different administrative arrangements and responsibilities.
- (b) Australian Capital Territory does not have local governments.