

Government Spending on Culture 2000–2004

Ngä Whakapaunga Moni a
Te Käwanatanga mo Ngä
Tana Tikanga ä Iwi



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Preface

This report is part of the Cultural Statistics Programme, a joint initiative of Statistics New Zealand and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. The programme is outlined in the publication *New Zealand Framework for Cultural Statistics Te Anga Tatauranga Tikanga-ā-iwi o Aotearoa* (1995), which provides a classification system for cultural activities and enables the identification and collection of a consistent set of data about the sector.

Government Spending on Culture 2005 provides an overview of government support for the arts, culture and heritage sectors in New Zealand at both central and local government levels, from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004.

A new series of data on local authority spending in the cultural sector has been established, which is timely given the increasing emphasis local authorities are placing on cultural well being in their planning and work programmes.

This report was researched and written by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, with support and production by Statistics New Zealand.



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Contents

Highlights.....	1
Introduction.....	2
Parts	
1 Cultural proportion of Gross Domestic Product.....	3
2 All-of-government spending on culture.....	3
3 Central government spending on culture.....	4
Vote expenditure.....	6
Lottery grants expenditure.....	11
4 Local government spending	14
Appendices	
1 New Zealand Classification of Cultural Activities.....	18
2 Methodologies	20
3 Capital spending on culture by Vote	22
4 Output spending on culture by Vote	24
5 New Zealand On Air spending.....	32
6 Lottery Grants Board spending on culture.....	33
7 Local government spending on culture.....	34
Tables	
2.01 Total reported government spending on culture, in current prices	3
3.01 Capital expenditure on culture by Vote	7
3.02 Capital expenditure on regional museums.....	8
3.03 Output spending on culture by Vote	9
3.04 New Zealand Lottery Grants Board allocations by committee	13
4.01 Local government total and per capita spending on public libraries	15
4.02 Local government spending on museums and galleries	16
4.03 Local government spending on museums and art galleries.....	17
4.04 Local government spending on venues	17
Figures	
3.01 Total central government spending on culture, by mode of disbursement.....	4
3.02 Total cultural spending by central government, current versus constant prices.....	5
3.03 Cultural spending by Vote as a proportion of Adjusted Core Crown Expenditure	6
3.04 Vote output and capital cultural spending	7
3.05 Five greatest amounts of cultural expenditure by Vote	10
3.06 New Zealand On Air spending on television and radio programmes	11
3.07 Central government spending on Māori broadcasting	11
3.08 Total cultural spending by the Lottery Grants Board	12
3.09 Lottery Grants Board committees that spent more than \$1 million on culture	13
4.01 Local government spending on culture	14

Highlights

- On average, the cultural sector was responsible for 3.1 percent of industry's annual contribution to GDP for the years 1997 to 2001.
- All-of-government expenditure on culture for the five-year period 1999/2000 to 2003/2004 totalled \$4,845.26 million, excluding goods and services tax (GST).
- Central government spending on culture, adjusted for inflation, rose from \$388 million in 1990/1991 to \$675 million in 2003/2004, representing an increase of 73 percent.
- Inflation-adjusted central government spending on culture in 2003/2004 was \$165 per capita, an increase of 47 percent on the 1990/1991 per capita figure of \$112.
- Lottery Grants Board spending on culture dropped from \$58 million in 1999/2000 to \$36 million in 2003/2004, its lowest level since 1990/1991, reflecting an overall decrease in the amount of lottery funding available for all purposes.
- Local authorities reported spending a total of \$1,384 million on culture over the five years from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004, averaging \$277 million per annum.¹

¹ All figures in this report are exclusive of GST.

Introduction

Government supports the activities of New Zealand's cultural sector, both directly through departments and indirectly by funding agencies which provide a range of cultural goods and services. The New Zealand Lottery Grants Board (LGB), which disburses the profits of New Zealand lotteries, provides funding to cultural agencies and to the public for cultural purposes, among other things, through its various committees. At the local level, councils support cultural development through provision for services such as libraries, museums and art galleries, and grants for cultural purposes.

This report has been prepared to give a detailed picture of government's involvement in the cultural sector, focusing on its expenditure on cultural goods and services in the financial years 1999/2000 to 2003/2004. It is intended as a resource for anyone with an interest in New Zealand's cultural development, be they working within government or in the wider cultural sector.

The report is a product of the Cultural Statistics Programme, run jointly by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and Statistics New Zealand since 1993. It updates an earlier publication under the programme, *Government Spending on Culture 1990–1999*, by including an analysis of data from the financial years 1999/2000 to 2003/2004. The report gives details of expenditure on cultural goods and services by central government through Vote appropriations, the LGB and by local authorities.

An updated figure showing the contribution that the cultural sector makes to estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is also included in the report. This information is presented to indicate the proportion of New Zealand's economic productivity that is generated through cultural activities and industries.

Cultural spending

Expenditure is defined as 'cultural' if it matches the definitions in the New Zealand Framework for Cultural Statistics (NZFCS). The framework contains a classification for collecting and organising statistical data about the cultural sector in New Zealand. There are nine major categories in the NZFCS, each subdivided into two further levels of classification. The major categories are:

- 0 Taonga Tuku Iho
- 1 Heritage
- 2 Library Services
- 3 Literature
- 4 Performing Arts
- 5 Visual Arts
- 6 Film and Video
- 7 Broadcasting
- 8 Community and Government Activities

A more detailed outline of the NZFCS classification is included in Appendix 1.

Data sources

Information about the cultural sector portion of industry's contribution to GDP was supplied by Statistics New Zealand. Data on central government spending came from departmental annual reports and finance officers within departments. Lottery Grants Board expenditure on cultural activities was obtained from the board's annual reports. Local authority data was obtained from annual reports and council finance officers. More detail on methodology can be found in Appendix 2.

Goods and services tax

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are reported exclusive of GST.

Symbol

Unless otherwise stated, a dash in a table signifies that no spending was reported.

1 Cultural Proportion of Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced by a nation. Expenditure on these goods and services includes consumer and government purchases, investment in capital goods, and net exports of goods and services. The previous report included figures for the years 1992 to 1996 which showed that the proportion of GDP contributed by the cultural sector grew steadily from 2.4 percent in 1992 to 2.8 percent over the period. The National Accounts business unit of Statistics New Zealand has calculated that over the years 1997–2001 (the most recent period for which data is available), cultural activity contributed \$3.0 billion a year on average, or 3.1 percent of New Zealand's total industry contribution to GDP.

It is important to note that a strict comparison cannot be made between the figures for the 1992–1996 and 1997–2001 periods. The 1992–1996 data was based on the New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (NZSIC87). The 1997–2001 data was based on a revised classification, the Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSC196). Furthermore, it should also be noted that not all cultural workers and industries are identified by the Annual Enterprise Survey (AES), from which this figure is derived, and therefore the average figure quoted may underestimate the sector's contribution. This result must also be treated with some caution, because the data has been interpreted for use outside the design parameters of the AES. This is, therefore, an unofficial series.

2 All-of-Government Spending on Culture

This section provides an overview of all government cultural expenditure for the five-year period. Spending by central government, LGB and local government is set out in more detail in later sections. Table 2.01 shows cultural expenditure over the period, according to the mode of disbursement.

The table shows that government cultural spending increased overall, from \$934.6 million in 1999/2000 to just under \$1.1 billion in 2003/2004. The biggest increases are in Vote expenditure, from \$594.9 million in 1999/2000 to \$786.7 million in 2003/2004. Lottery Grants Board spending decreased steadily over the period, from just under \$58 million in 1999/2000 to around \$36 million in 2003/2004, reflecting a decline in the LGB funding pool overall. Local authority spending fluctuated around an average of \$277 million. It is important to note that fluctuations in local authority data may be a reflection of the wide variation between and within councils' reported cultural expenditure. Because of this, it is likely that local authority spending on culture is underestimated in this report. Reported public expenditure on culture during this five-year period totalled \$4,866 million.

Table 2.01

Total Reported Government Spending on Culture In current prices 1999/2000–2003/2004

Financial year	Vote	LGB	Local	Total
	\$(million)			
1999/00	594.9	57.8	281.9	934.6
2000/01	604.2	50.1	280.6	934.9
2001/02	606.6	46.7	261.7	915.0
2002/03	657.7	41.1	291.1	989.9
2003/04	786.7	36.2	269.1	1,092.0
Total all years	3,250.1	231.9	1,384.4	4,866.4

Source: Departmental, Lottery Grants Board and local authority annual reports

3 Central Government Spending on Culture

Central government spends money on a wide range of cultural activities, through two primary mechanisms:

- Vote appropriations derived from general taxation, through which the activities of departments are funded
- the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board, which distributes the profits from New Zealand lotteries to the community.

From 1990/1991 until 1998/1999, New Zealand on Air received its funding from a third source of revenue, the Public Broadcasting Fee. In 2000/2001 the fee was abolished, and since then New Zealand On Air has received funding directly through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage. Figure 3.01 shows the levels of funding through each of these disbursement methods.

In the 14 years to June 2004, central government spent a total of \$8 billion (excluding GST) supporting cultural activities. In 1990/1991, cultural expenditure totalled \$388.5 million, to which government departments contributed \$248.4 million, New Zealand On Air \$91.3 million and the LGB \$48.9 million.

By the 1996/1997 financial year, central government cultural expenditure had risen to \$549.1 million, representing an increase of around 41 percent. The main source of the increase was a 62 percent increase in departmental spending, to \$402.8 million for the year. New Zealand On Air funding

rose to \$97.7 million, while LGB funding decreased slightly to \$48.7 million.

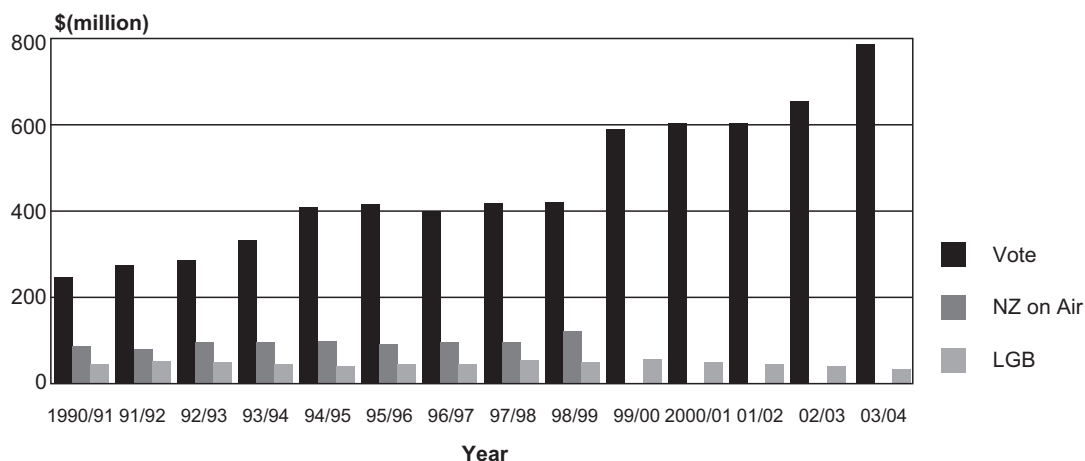
By 2003/2004, central government cultural spending had risen to \$822.9 million, representing an increase of around 111 percent from 1990/1991. Departments contributed \$786.7 million to that figure. Taking into account the fact that Vote expenditure included funding for New Zealand On Air from 1999/2000 onwards, this sum represents an increase of 132 percent on combined Vote and New Zealand On Air expenditure from the start of the period.

Lottery Grants Board cultural expenditure fluctuated throughout the period, reaching a high of \$57.8 million in 1999/2000. By 2003/2004, however, its contribution to central government cultural expenditure had dropped to \$36.2 million, representing a 25 percent decrease from 1990/1991. This decline reflects decreases in the total LGB funding pool over time. At the start of the period, total lottery grants amounted to \$116.8 million. They peaked at \$140.2 million in 1996/1997, and by 1999/2000 this amount had decreased to \$129.5 million. The total amount allocated for all purposes by the LGB had reached an all-period low of \$96 million in 2003/2004.

The biggest increase in central government expenditure on culture occurred between 2002/2003 and 2003/2004. Vote appropriations were largely responsible for the increase, growing by 19 percent, from \$657.6 million to \$786.7 million.

Figure 3.01

Total Central Government Spending on Culture
By mode of disbursement
1990/1991–2003/2004



Source: Departmental, New Zealand On Air and Lottery Grants Board annual reports

Lottery Grants Board funding, on the other hand, decreased by 11 percent, from \$41.0 million to \$36.2 million. In total, central government cultural spending rose by 17 percent, from \$698.7 million to \$822.9 million. This expenditure is broken down in more detail below.

Spending at current and constant prices

This section of the report covers a 14-year period, during which time inflation has affected the prices of the cultural goods and services on which the money was spent. Figure 3.02 shows the difference between cultural expenditure in *current prices*, which is the nominal value of the money spent, and *constant prices*, which is the value of the money at 1990/1991 dollar rates. The effect of this is to show what the 'real' increase in spending has been, once any increase due to inflation is subtracted.

To calculate this amount, Statistics New Zealand's Inflation Measures business unit devised 'price deflators' for capital and output expenditure, based on changes in the price indexes for cultural goods and services over the period. Details of the methods used in developing these deflators can be found in Appendix 2.

In Figure 3.02, the solid line represents cultural expenditure by central government, at current prices throughout the period, and demonstrates the pattern discussed earlier in this section, of an increase from \$388.5 million dollars in 1990/1991 to \$822.9 million in 2003/2004. The grey line shows the expenditure level as if the goods and services

were purchased at the prices that would have been charged for them in 1990/1991. Naturally, the amounts start at the same level in 1990/1991, but the rates of increase in spending differ, although the fluctuations and increases shown by the current prices follow a generally similar pattern.

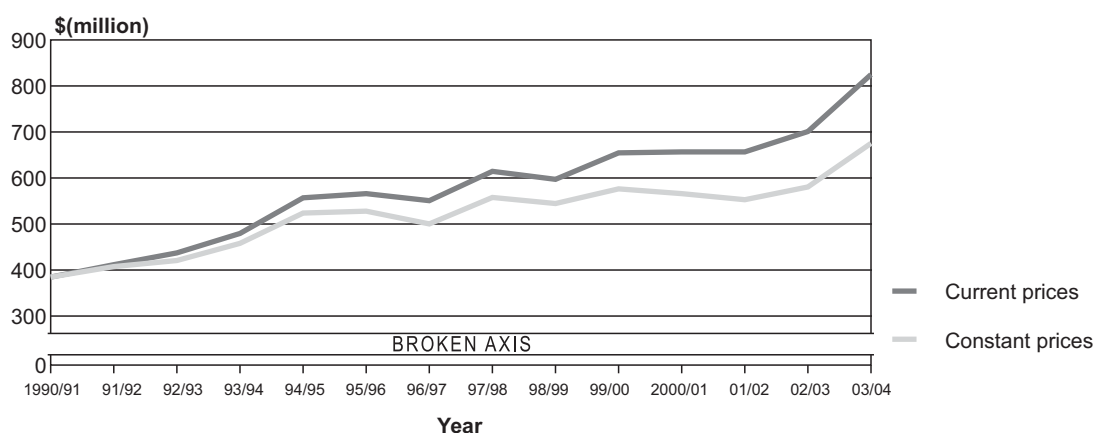
The graph demonstrates that the effects of inflation account for a considerable amount of the increase in expenditure. In 2003/2004, the difference between expenditure on culture by central government in current prices (\$822.9 million) and constant prices (\$675.1million) was \$148 million.

Per capita expenditure on culture by central government

In the previous report, per capita expenditure on culture by central government, in constant price terms, was calculated as being \$112 per head in 1990/1991. This figure had increased by 26 percent in 1998/1999, to \$142 per head of population. Based on 2001 census population count data, central government expenditure on culture in 2000/2001 was \$171 per capita, in constant price terms. This represents a 20 percent increase since 1998/1999, and a 52 percent increase since 1990/1991. Using Statistics New Zealand's December 2004 estimate of New Zealand's 'usually resident population', central government spending on culture in 2003/2004 decreased from 2000/2001 by 3 percent, to \$165 per capita, in constant price terms. Compared with 1990/1991 figures, however, the level of per capita spending in 2003/2004 represents an increase, in real terms, of 47 percent.

Figure 3.02

Total Cultural Spending by Central Government
Current versus constant prices
 1990/1991–2003/2004



Sources: Statistics New Zealand; departmental, New Zealand On Air and Lottery Grants Board annual reports

Vote expenditure

Government spends money on a wide range of cultural goods and services through its departments, and through cultural agencies. As mentioned, several departments spend money for cultural purposes in spite of the fact that their primary function may not be an obviously cultural one. Examples are spending on service museums through Vote Defence Force and Vote Police, and spending on the public broadcasting of Parliament through Vote Office of the Clerk. This section examines all reported cultural spending through government departments, as a proportion of total Crown expenditure and as separate capital and output (or operating) expenditure.

Cultural expenditure as a proportion of Adjusted Core Crown Expenditure

Adjusted Core Crown Expenditure is the total amount spent each year by the Crown on all items, after transactions between departments or between departments and the Crown have been eliminated. Figure 3.03 shows the proportion of Adjusted Core Crown Expenditure spent on culture through the Vote mechanism for all years since 1990/1991. Over the 14-year period, the general trend has been upward, from 0.8 percent in 1990/1991 to 1.9 percent in 2003/2004. The biggest increase occurred in 1999/2000, when the percentage rose from 1.2 to 1.7 percent. This was predominantly due to \$80 million of new spending through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage, known as the Cultural

Recovery Package, which provided \$86 million to the cultural sector over the following three years. The money was used to increase funding for cultural organisations such as Creative New Zealand, the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the Royal New Zealand Ballet, and to provide for some major initiatives such as the establishment of a Music Industry Commission (to support the growth of popular music), and a Film Production Fund.

Changes in the cultural proportion of Crown expenditure must be considered, however, in light of the fact that cultural expenditure and Adjusted Core Crown Expenses change at different rates. In 1999/2000, for example, while total cultural expenditure by Vote increased by 40 percent over the previous year, Adjusted Core Crown Expenses decreased by 2 percent.

Capital versus output

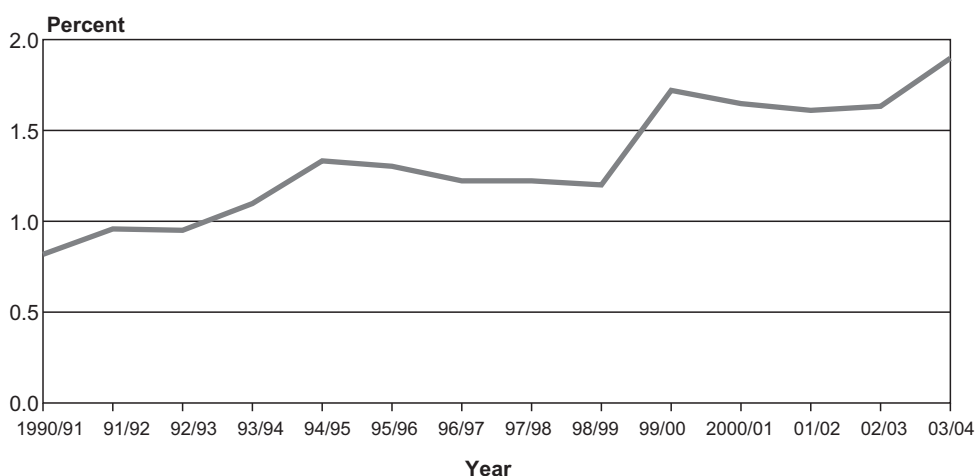
Continuing the trend identified in the previous report, total output expenditure by Vote allocation is considerably greater than capital expenditure in all years, as shown in Figure 3.04. On average, capital expenditure made up 7 percent of total expenditure over the 14-year period.

Capital spending on culture

Government invests in durable cultural assets such as art works and books, or infrastructure that supports cultural institutions, such as buildings and computer systems. This expenditure often

Figure 3.03

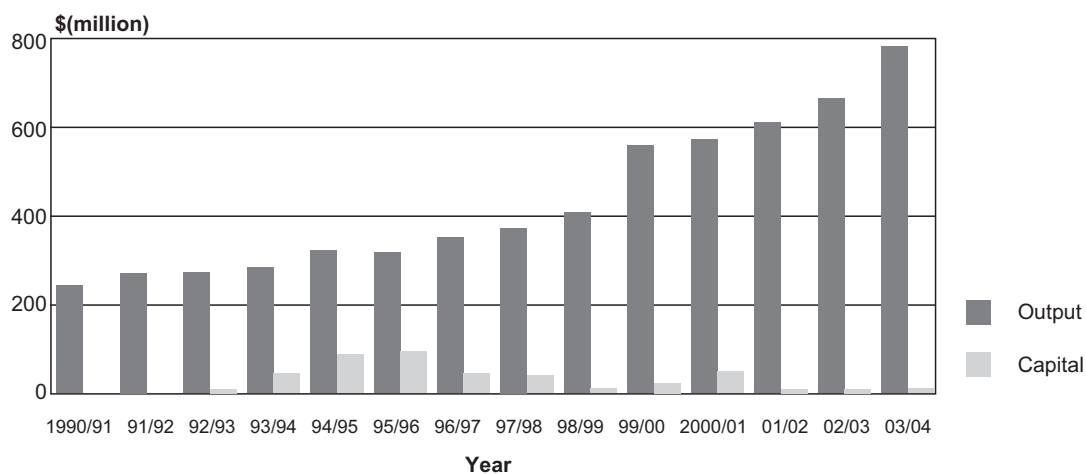
Cultural Spending by Vote as a Proportion of Adjusted Core Crown Expenditure
1990/1991–2003/2004



Source: The Treasury; departmental annual reports

Figure 3.04

Vote Output and Capital Cultural Spending
1990/1991–2003/2004



Source: Departmental annual reports

relates to specific projects. Therefore, spending levels can fluctuate considerably from year to year, as seen in Table 3.01, where the peaks in capital spending relate to two main projects, the construction of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, and the development of a new electronic national archiving system. Table 3.01 shows capital spending by departments over the past five financial years. Details of all cultural capital investment since 1990/1991 are listed in Appendix 3.

The greatest cultural capital investment over the period occurred through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage. In 1999/2000 almost \$23.4 million was spent to offset amounts owed to New Zealand On Air (recorded as an asset) prior to the cancellation of the Public Broadcasting Fee. This accounted for 91 percent of cultural capital spending that year. The Museum of New Zealand

Te Papa Tongarewa received approximately \$9 million through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage in 2000/2001 and in each year since, of which \$3 million is for collection development and the remaining \$6 million is for infrastructure development. In 2002/2003, just over \$1 million was spent on establishing a purpose-built broadcasting facility for the National Pacific Radio Trust.

The next-largest amount of capital investment was \$35 million, spent in 2000/2001 on computerised archiving systems through the newly established Vote National Archive. This one-off capital expenditure was largely responsible for the 90 percent increase in Vote capital expenditure in 2000/2001 to \$49.3 million. Over the last four years of the period, an average of \$1.5 million was spent on the purchase of items by the Crown for heritage collections held in the Alexander Turnbull Library through Vote National Library.

Table 3.01

Capital Expenditure on Culture by Vote
1999/2000–2003/2004

Vote	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$(million)				
Arts, Culture and Heritage	25.4	12.7	9.4	10.8	9.7
Conservation	-	-	-	0.2	-
Foreign Affairs and Trade	0.3	-	-	-	-
Archives New Zealand	-	35.0	2.4	0.1	0.8
National Library	-	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6
Total	25.7	49.3	13.0	12.8	12.1

Source: Departmental annual reports

Capital investment in regional museums

Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage also spends money on capital investment in regional museums. Originally known as the Policy for Government Assistance Towards Capital Projects at Regional Museums, decisions on grants to museums were made by Cabinet on a case-by-case basis. In 2001/2002 the policy was reformulated as the Regional Museums Policy for Capital Construction Projects. Under the new policy, money is made available for regular annual distribution on a contestable basis, to projects that meet the policy's criteria. Spending through this policy is counted as an operating cost in Budget documents; however, the funds are invested in buildings and other fixed assets at museums which house, or will house, collections of national significance. Table 3.02 shows details of recipient museums from 1999/2000 to 2003/2004.

Output spending on culture

Output expenditure, also known as operating expenditure, is the money spent on items such as the salaries and staffing costs necessary for procuring and producing cultural goods and services. These include policy advice, the management of cultural resources, cultural education services, broadcasting services, and performances by state-funded cultural providers such as the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra and the Royal New Zealand Ballet.

Table 3.03 shows the amounts of cultural output spending by Vote over the years 1999/2000 to 2003/2004. Details of cultural output spending through each Vote by item, for the entire 14-

year period covered by both reports, are listed in Appendix 4.

In all years, the greatest amount of cultural output expenditure was through Vote Education, which follows a pattern identified in the previous report. This spending was related to the provision of early childhood education, which is listed as a cultural item in the NZFCS, under Category 84: Cultural Education and Training. Early childhood education is counted as 'cultural education' in terms of the framework "...because of the important role it plays in allowing children to learn about and experience their culture."² As in the previous report, spending on cultural education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels cannot be separately identified from existing data sources and is not, therefore, included in Vote expenditure for Education. The majority of this spending went on sessional payments to licensed early childhood education providers.

Figure 3.05 shows the five Votes through which the majority of cultural output expenditure occurred in the five years from July 1999 to June 2004, excluding Vote Education. These were:

- Arts, Culture and Heritage
- National Library
- Communications
- National Archive
- Māori Affairs.

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage is the government department dedicated to dealing with cultural issues, funded through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage. A number of expenditure

Table 3.02

Capital Expenditure on Regional Museums 1999/2000–2003/2004

Regional museum	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	All
	\$(million)					
Auckland War Memorial Museum	1.43	-	-	-	5.30	6.73
Otago Museum	1.28	1.28	-	-	-	2.56
Christchurch Art Gallery	5.75	-	-	-	-	5.75
Eastern Southland Museum (Money Wing)	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
Wairarapa Museum	-	-	0.28	-	-	0.28
Puke Ariki Museum	-	-	1.96	0.89	0.89	3.74
Canterbury Museum	-	-	-	2.89	1.78	4.67
New Zealand Film Archive	-	-	-	0.67	-	0.67
Total	8.46	1.28	2.27	4.45	7.97	24.43

Source: Ministry for Culture and Heritage

² Ministry for Culture and Heritage/Statistics New Zealand (2000). *Government Spending on Culture 1990–1999*.

Table 3.03

Output Spending on Culture by Vote
1999/2000–2003/2004

Vote	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$(million)				
Arts, Culture and Heritage	138.4	128.9	134.9	158.3	185.4
Communications	34.2	14.2	13.5	13.5	12.1
Conservation	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	5.9
Defence Force	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.5
Economic, Industry and Regional Development	-	-	-	-	3.9
Education	318.1	334.2	360.4	385.8	454.9
Foreign Affairs and Trade	1.5	1.2	0.6	-	-
Internal Affairs	6.1	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Māori Affairs	14.9	30.5	37.3	45.6	58.7
Millennium	1.5	0.1	-	-	-
National Archives	0.0	9.7	14.2	13.6	14.5
National Library	42.1	44.7	43.3	43.3	44.5
Office of the Clerk	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Police	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	563.8	575.8	614.3	670.0	782.3

Source: Departmental annual reports

items were reallocated to the Vote in 1999/2000, reflecting the expanded role of the newly created Ministry (formerly the Ministry of Cultural Affairs). History and heritage operations responsibilities were transferred from the Departments of Internal Affairs and Conservation. Public broadcasting policy, spectrum allocation for non-commercial purposes and broadcasting monitoring services were transferred from the Ministry of Economic Development (formerly Commerce).

The new ministry's functions include monitoring the performance of a range of Crown-funded cultural sector agencies, providing policy advice to government on cultural issues, managing the development and maintenance of war memorials and graves, writing and publishing public histories, and the provision of web-based products such as the online *Encyclopedia of New Zealand/Te Ara*.

Arts, Culture and Heritage spending was approximately \$138 million in 1999/2000, up from the \$34.7 million allocated through Vote Cultural Affairs in 1998/1999. This reflected the additional responsibilities transferred from other departments to the new ministry and the additional one-off expenditure through the Cultural Recovery Package. Funding dropped to \$128 million in 2000/2001, before rising steadily to \$185 million in 2003/2004. On average, spending through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage has increased by just under 8 percent annually over the five-year period.

Vote National Library output spending fluctuated around an average of \$43.5 million in the years covered by this report. Cultural expenditure

through Vote Māori Affairs has increased every year. In 1999/2000 it totalled \$14.9 million. By the end of the update period, it had increased by over 200 percent to \$58.7 million. Cultural expenditure through this Vote includes spending on Māori broadcasting, comprising both radio and television services, and the promotion of the Māori language. Cultural spending through Vote Communications reduced sharply from \$34.2 million in 1999/2000 to an average of \$12.9 million over the following four years. This drop reflects the transfer of public and Māori broadcasting administration, policy and funding functions from the then Ministry of Commerce to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and Te Puni Kokiri, respectively.

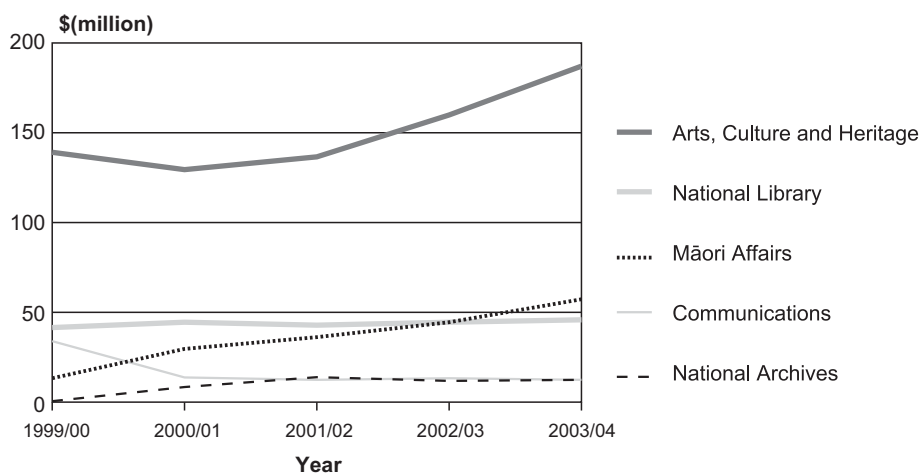
State archive functions were separated from the Department of Internal Affairs and a new department, Archives New Zealand, was established with its own Vote in 2000/2001. Spending through this new Vote averaged \$12.9 million per year over the four subsequent years.

Expenditure on service museums

Vote output expenditure on culture not identified in the previous report is that spent on service museums. Money for developing and maintaining national museums for each of the three services making up the New Zealand Defence Force (Army, Navy and Air Force) was spent through Vote Defence Force. Funding levels remained stable throughout the period covered by this report. The total amount appropriated for Defence Force museums over the five-year update period was approximately \$15 million. The National Police

Figure 3.05

Five Greatest Amounts of Cultural Expenditure by Vote⁽¹⁾
1999/2000–2003/2004



Source: Departmental annual reports

(1) Excluding Vote Education

Museum, housed at the Royal New Zealand Police College, received funds through Vote Police at a gradually increasing rate over the four-year period. Vote Police funding totalled \$1.6 million for the five-year period, averaging \$320,000 per year.

New Zealand On Air

The New Zealand Broadcasting Commission, New Zealand On Air, was funded primarily through the collection of the Public Broadcasting Fee until 1999/2000, when the fee was replaced by direct funding, initially through Vote Communications, and since 2000/2001 through Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage. Figure 3.06 shows the total amounts spent on programme funding for radio and television by New Zealand On Air, from 1990/1991 to 2003/2004. The trend identified in the previous report continues, with spending on the production of television programmes increasing to more than twice the amount spent on radio programming.

Television programme funding in 1990/1991 totalled \$34.3 million, and by 1999/2000 had risen by 35 percent to \$46.4 million. By 2003/2004 this figure had increased by a further 31 percent to \$60.7 million. Spending on radio programmes, on the other hand, started at \$27.9 million in 1990/1991, and by 1999/2000 had decreased by 14 percent to \$23.7 million. It then increased over the next five years by just 15 percent, to \$27.4 million. Overall, between 1990/1991 and 2003/2004 annual spending on television programmes by New Zealand On Air increased by 76 percent, while spending on radio programmes fell by 2 percent.

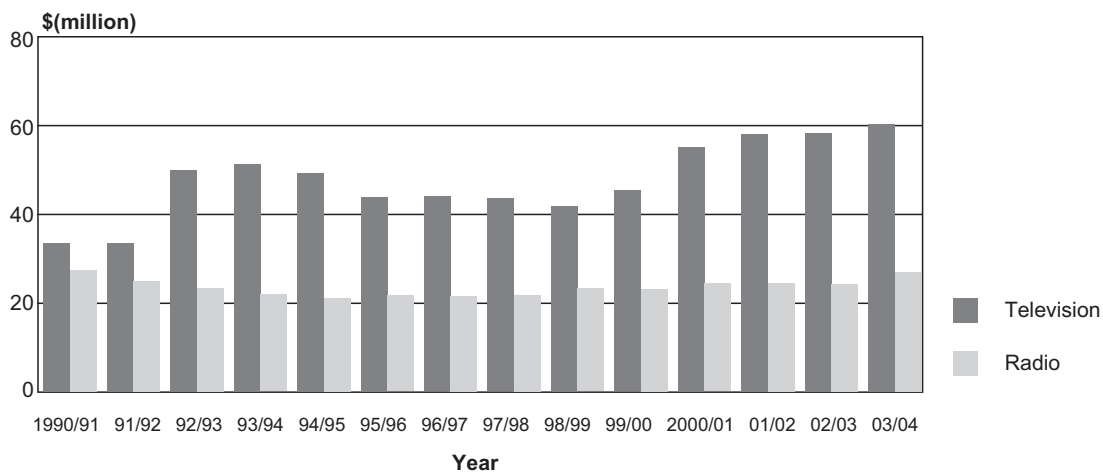
Māori broadcasting

Māori radio and television broadcasting, as well as the Māori broadcasting administrative agency Te Māngai Pāho, were previously funded through New Zealand On Air and (for one financial year) through Vote Communications, but are now funded through Vote Māori Affairs. Figure 3.07 shows the amounts spent on Māori broadcasting from 1990/1991 to 2003/2004. In the previous report, these amounts were shown as a proportion of New Zealand On Air's total expenditure, but since the funding mechanism has changed, it is not possible to make a reliable comparison with that series. It is, however, still possible to compare the total amount spent by central government on Māori broadcasting over the 14-year period.

As Figure 3.07 shows, there has been a marked increase in central government spending on Māori broadcasting since 2000/2001, when the figure rose by 118 percent from \$14.1 million in the previous year to \$30.8 million. Since then, spending on Māori broadcasting has risen by an average 27 percent each year. These increases reflect the decision to establish a Māori television channel, which was in development from 2000/2001 and went to air in 2004. Overall, central government spending on Māori broadcasting has increased by 1,132 percent over the 14-year period.

Figure 3.06

New Zealand On Air Spending on Television and Radio Programmes
1990/1991–2003/2004



Source: New Zealand On Air annual reports

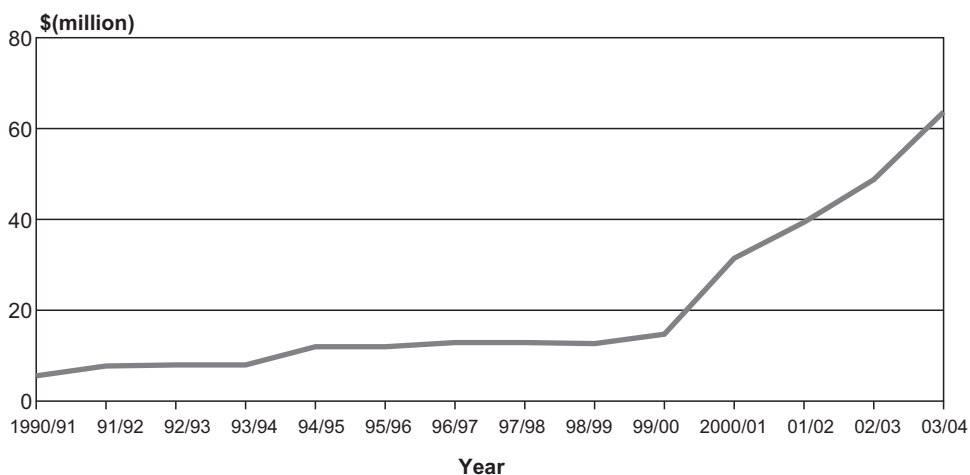
Lottery grants expenditure

The other source of central government funding for the cultural sector is the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board (LGB). The board was established by Parliament to distribute the profits of New Zealand lotteries to the community. Grants are available for various projects and services, and are allocated by a number of committees, depending on the nature of the application. Under section 116J of the Gaming and Lotteries Act 1977, the LGB may allocate funds to Creative New Zealand and the New Zealand Film Commission for distribution. From 1991, at the request of Cabinet, the board provided these agencies with guaranteed minimum

percentages of total lottery profits. Since 2002/2003, both agencies have received fixed rather than proportional funding, to offset changes in the size of the total funding pool. Of the LGB's own distribution committees, some have an obviously cultural purpose, such as the Marae Heritage and Facilities Committee. Other committees are set up for different reasons, for example the Welfare, Seniors and Youth committees. Some of the projects and services funded by these committees meet the criteria set out in the NZFCS, and therefore, for the purpose of this report, are counted as cultural spending.

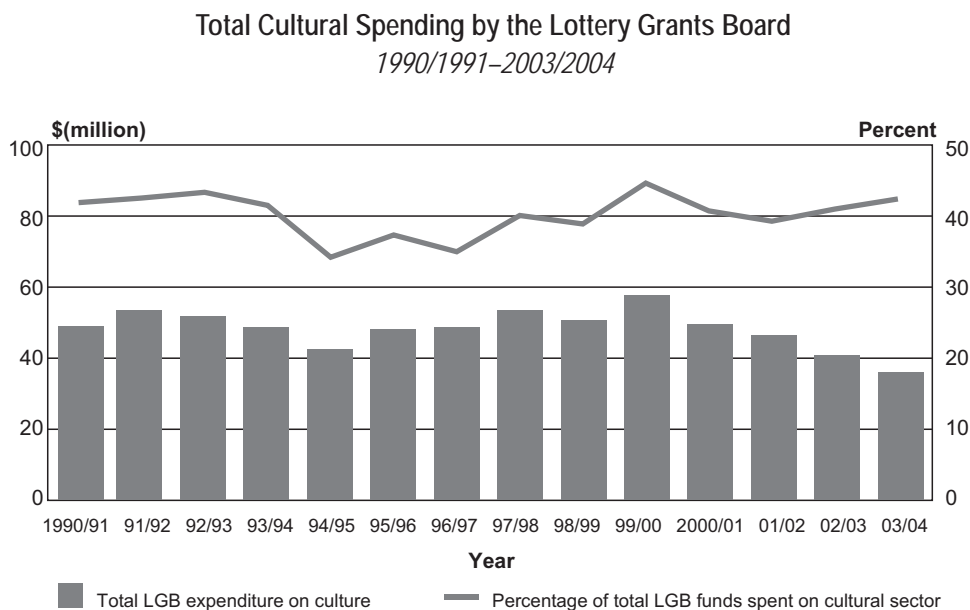
Figure 3.07

Central Government Spending on Māori Broadcasting
1990/1991–2003/2004



Source: New Zealand On Air annual reports and departmental annual reports

Figure 3.08



Source: Lottery Grants Board annual reports

Figure 3.08 shows spending on the cultural sector, both in current price terms and as a percentage of total grants, over the period 1990/1991 to 2003/2004. During this time the board allocated \$1,710 million in grants. Of that amount, a total of \$681 million, or 39 percent has been allocated for cultural purposes. During the period from 1990/1991 to 2003/2004, the cultural percentage of total funding has remained within a range of 34 to 45 percent. This needs to be considered against the fact that total allocations per year have declined to \$96 million in 2003/2004, their lowest level since 1990/1991. It is also worth noting that the figures quoted here are a comparison of current rather than constant prices. It is assumed that the effects of inflation would increase the difference between levels of spending from early in the period and more recent years.

Figure 3.09 shows the levels of funding through committees that allocated more than \$1 million for cultural purposes in the year 2003/2004. Creative New Zealand and the New Zealand Film Commission received \$18.6 million and \$8.6 million, respectively. The Environment and Heritage Committee and Marae Heritage and Facilities Committee spent \$2.8 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, on cultural grants. These two committees have consistently spent the most on grants for cultural purposes since the late 1990s. By comparison, in 1998/1999 eight committees spent more than \$1 million on funding for cultural purposes. These included the committees and agencies represented in Figure 3.09, plus the Community Facilities, Youth, and Welfare committees, and the Arts Foundation of New Zealand. Of these, the Community Facilities

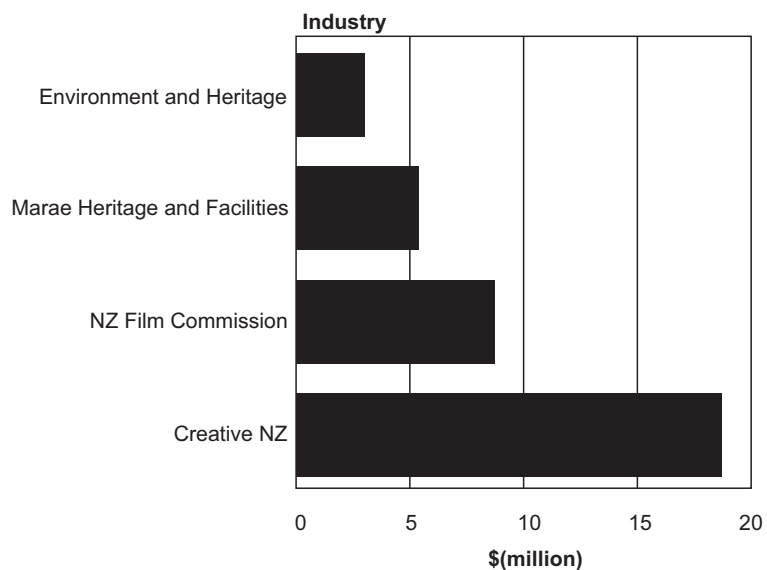
Committee was disestablished at the end of 2002/2003, and the Arts Foundation received a one-off grant for its establishment in 1998/1999.

Table 3.04 traces these trends over the entire 14-year period from 1990/1991 to 2003/2004. As would be expected of grants that were a fixed percentage of a variable amount, Creative New Zealand funding has fluctuated over the period, but has remained within a range of about \$15 to \$20 million annually. Likewise, grants to the New Zealand Film Commission have remained between \$7 million and \$9 million per year. The biggest changes have been in cultural spending through the Lottery General Committee, which peaked at around \$15 million in 1991/1992 and then gradually decreased to less than \$100,000 in the last three years of the survey. Cultural spending by the Marae Heritage and Facilities Committee peaked at just under \$7 million in 1998/1999, a year after its establishment. Since then it has decreased, but has remained over \$4 million in the years to 2003/2004. The Environment and Heritage Committee has spent a decreasing amount on culture since the last report, dropping from almost \$10 million in 1996/1997 to \$2.8 million in 2003/2004.

Spending through the Community Facilities Committee on cultural projects decreased over the update period. The committee was disestablished at the end of the 2002/2003 financial year. Cultural projects funded through the Youth Committee remained between \$1.3 million and \$2.6 million until 2003/2004, when funding dropped to just over \$500,000.

Figure 3.09

**Lottery Grants Board Committees that Spent More than \$1 million on Culture
2003/2004**



Source: Lottery Grants Board annual reports

Table 3.04

**New Zealand Lottery Grants Board Allocations by Committee
1990/1991–2003/2004**

Committee	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
	\$(million)													
Environment and Heritage	-	-	6.63	7.90	6.60	8.54	9.92	9.83	7.00	8.97	9.30	6.11	4.90	2.77
Marae Heritage and Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.02	6.95	6.12	5.89	5.28	4.34	5.25
Youth	1.30	1.47	1.83	2.05	2.49	2.10	2.55	2.22	1.94	2.62	1.47	1.89	1.78	0.52
Lottery General	6.20	15.20	6.65	6.31	2.91	5.04	3.22	2.43	0.11	0.55	1.49	0.01	0.01	0.02
NZ Film Commission	7.40	7.80	7.80	7.48	7.83	8.00	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.80	8.80	9.45	8.63	8.63
Community Facilities	8.77	6.21	5.33	4.17	2.79	3.96	2.59	3.16	2.52	1.58	1.21	1.72	1.17	-
Creative NZ	16.40	18.70	18.70	17.30	18.10	18.90	20.30	20.30	20.30	21.30	20.40	21.30	19.50	18.60

Source: Lottery Grants Board annual reports

4 Local Government Spending

Under section 3 of the Local Government Act 2002, local authorities are required to play a 'broad role' in promoting, among other things, the cultural well being of their communities. One way in which many councils are achieving this is through expenditure on cultural goods and services on behalf of, and in consultation with, their local communities.

In the previous report, information about local government spending on culture was obtained from surveys by Local Government New Zealand, Creative New Zealand and the Library Association of New Zealand/Aotearoa (LIANZA). As neither Local Government New Zealand nor Creative New Zealand has repeated those surveys since 1999, new methods were needed to collect information. Local authority annual reports were identified as the most widely available source of financial data. This approach was not without problems, due mainly to the wide variance between councils in the ways that they reported their cultural expenditure. Some reports, most notably Auckland City's, were very detailed, while others aggregated cultural spending data with other types, and consequently it was not easily identified. Full details of the method can be found in Appendix 2.

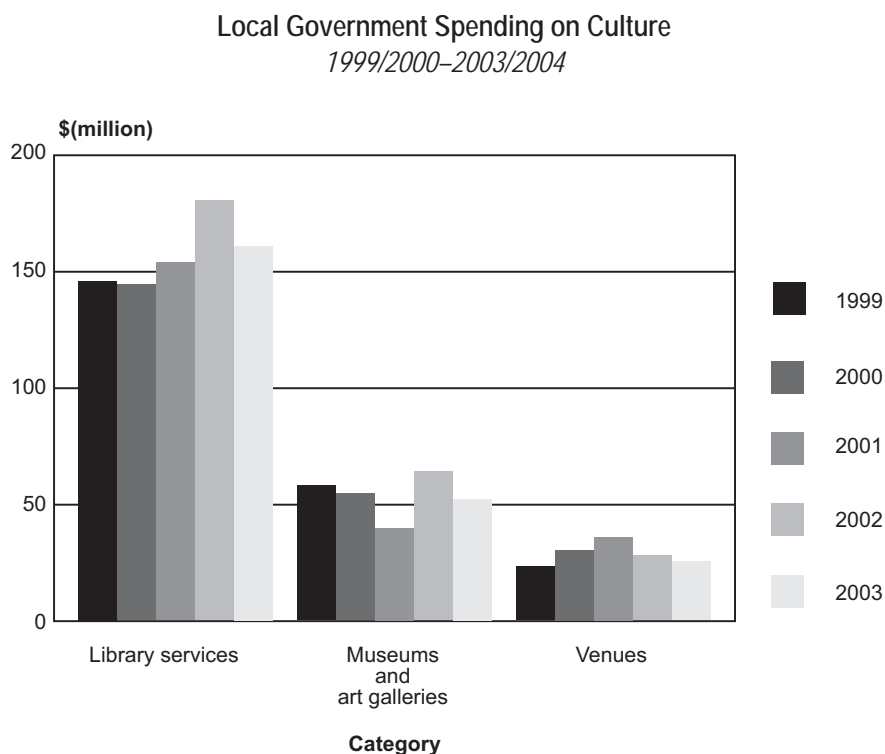
This change in data sources means that comparisons between local government data in this and the original report must be treated with caution, as they

do not form a continuous series. Furthermore, this report's dataset forms a provisional series only, as a more rigorous method of collecting information will need to be developed in conjunction with local government. In the previous report, four categories of cultural spending by local authorities were reported on. These were:

- public libraries
- museums
- halls
- grants to community groups.

These categories were derived from information in the surveys mentioned above. It was not possible to derive complete data about grants to community groups for cultural purposes, as few councils identified individual grants by purpose or recipient, making it impossible to determine what was cultural spending and what was not. In many cases, funding to community cultural groups included monies received by councils from Creative New Zealand, to be disbursed through the Creative Communities scheme, a partnership between local government and Creative New Zealand. This funding has already been accounted for in the section about Vote and LGB funding, as both provide annual grants to Creative New Zealand.

Figure 4.01



Source: Local authority annual reports

The revised methodology led to the identification of three categories in which useable datasets were produced. These are:

- public libraries
- venues (excluding community halls)
- museums and art galleries.

See Appendix 1 for the designations of these categories, as specified in the NZFCS.

All reported spending referred to in this section is total spending, including both capital and output expenditure. As in the previous report, rates income was the primary source of funding for most council expenditure. According to LIANZA, in 2002/2003 all library regions with populations greater than 100,000 (Auckland, Christchurch, Manukau, North Shore, Waitakere, Wellington, Dunedin and Hamilton) received 90 percent or more of their funding from local government contributions. In all other regions, around two-thirds of libraries received more than 90 percent of their funding from local government. Some council-funded activities, notably libraries and museums and art galleries, have other sources of income besides rates, such as donations, photocopying charges and fines. As this income has not been deducted to produce net figures, gross expenditure is what is reported here, rather than rates contributions alone.

Figure 4.01 shows the levels of expenditure on library services, museums and art galleries, and venues, as reported in local authority annual reports, for the financial years 1990/1991 to 2003/2004. Councils reported spending more on library services than any other cultural goods or services, which is consistent with the pattern shown in the previous report. Bearing in mind that a strict comparison of the two sets of data is not possible, there appears to be a trend of increased spending on libraries. Reported spending on library services peaked at just under \$180 million in 2002/2003, and dropped back to around \$160 million in 2003/2004. However, this amount was still greater than the spending in 2001/2002, which was closer to \$150 million.

Reported spending on museums remained between about \$40 and \$65 million over the five-year period. This shows an increasing trend over the previous period, again taking into account the caveats about making comparisons between these sections of the two reports.

Venues must be considered as an entirely new category, as comparisons with the halls category cannot be made, due to no community halls being counted using the new methodology, whereas they may have been included in the previous dataset. In this report, the category refers only to places that are used primarily for cultural performances.

Table 4.01

Local Government Total and Per Capita Spending on Public Libraries
2003/2004

Council	2001 Census usually resident population	Spending on public libraries	
		\$(million)	\$(per capita)
Wellington	167,190	14.9	89
Invercargill	50,118	3.6	73
Christchurch	324,300	23.3	72
New Plymouth	66,573	4.8	72
Kapiti Coast	42,543	3.0	70
Dunedin	118,038	8.0	68
North Shore	185,262	12.4	67
Auckland	380,157	25.2	66
Hamilton	116,223	7.0	61
Manukau	284,001	16.5	58
Tauranga	91,836	5.0	55
Porirua	47,295	2.6	55
Upper Hutt	36,684	2.0	54
Hutt	95,106	5.1	53
Napier	55,137	2.8	51
Whangarei	68,478	2.9	42
Waitakere	168,465	6.8	41
Hastings	68,757	2.7	40
Rodney	77,385	2.0	26

Source: 2001 Census and local authority annual reports

Spending on public libraries

Table 4.01 lists the libraries that received more than \$2 million from their local authority in the 2003/2004 financial year. Based on the size of the usually resident population taken from the 2001 Census, the per capita contribution to libraries by local government was calculated. Auckland spent the most in dollar terms (\$25.2 million), followed by Christchurch (\$23.3 million), Manukau (\$16.5 million), Wellington (\$14.9 million) and North Shore (\$12.4 million). In per capita terms, Wellington spent the most (\$89), followed by Invercargill (\$73), Christchurch (\$72), New Plymouth (\$72), Kapiti Coast (\$70) and Dunedin (\$68). Average per capita expenditure for this group was \$59.

Spending on museums and art galleries

After public libraries, councils reported spending most on museums and art galleries. However, there are some gaps in the dataset, which probably reflect reporting inconsistencies. Taking this into account, it was nevertheless apparent that this expenditure is not as widespread as library spending, and generally appears to be concentrated in larger centres. A number of councils regularly reported spending more than \$1 million on museums and art galleries. Table 4.02 shows that Auckland spent the greatest amount on museums and art galleries, at more than \$12 million per year. Five councils in the Wellington region reported spending more than \$1 million in at least one year. Only two councils in the South Island, Christchurch and Dunedin, reported spending more than \$1 million. North Island councils spent more on average over the five-year period than those in the South Island, as shown in Table 4.03.

By looking at the yearly averages, however, it can also be seen that in the North Island reported spending has shown a decreasing trend, whereas in the South Island the trend is of increasing expenditure on these items. In 2003/2004 councils in the South Island reported spending more, on average, on museums and art galleries than did their counterparts in the North Island.

Spending on venues

As mentioned earlier, council spending on venues was identified in annual reports if it appeared to be spent on items that matched the description for the Venues category in the NZFCS.

The framework counts as cultural venues "...sites and buildings used primarily for the presentation and rehearsal of music and/or performing arts and include audience spaces...[which] are variously described as music theatres, music bowls or halls, opera houses, concert halls, cultural centres, community art centres, entertainment centres, music and theatre auditoria and performance or rehearsal spaces or venues."³

On this basis, spending on items designated 'community halls' was not included, as it was not clear that they had a primarily cultural function. The same rationale applies to the exclusion of spending on sports stadiums, which may also function at times as cultural venues. Because of this, a significant proportion of spending by councils intended to have cultural as well as social and economic benefits may not be included here.

Table 4.02

Local Government Spending on Museums and Galleries
1999/2000–2003/2004

Council	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$ (million)				
Auckland	12.8	16.0	13.9	17.3	19.0
Dunedin	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	7.9
Wellington	8.3	-	4.8	4.8	5.0
Christchurch	2.4	3.0	3.2	4.8	7.4
Hamilton	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7
Palmerston North	5.1	3.4	3.3	2.8	-
Rotorua	1.8	-	2.7	2.4	6.8
Hutt	2.0	-	1.9	2.0	1.7
Porirua	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	-
Wanganui	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	-

Source: Local authority annual reports

3 Ministry for Culture and Heritage/Statistics New Zealand (1995). *New Zealand Framework for Cultural Statistics*.

Table 4.03

Local Government Spending on Museums and Art Galleries
North Island and South Island averages
 1999/2000–2003/2004

Financial year	North Island	South Island
	\$(million)	
1999/2000	1.524	0.616
2000/2001	1.437	0.639
2001/2002	1.304	0.735
2002/2003	1.420	0.838
2003/2004	1.170	1.314

Source: Local authority annual reports

Table 4.04 shows levels of expenditure over the five-year period by councils that reported spending over \$1 million on venues in any year. The caveats that apply to inconsistent reporting in the case of museums and art galleries data also apply here, and the issues may be more marked in this case.

Only Auckland reported spending money on cultural venues in every year. The amount fluctuated, but increased overall from just under \$8 million in 1999/2000 to slightly over \$22 million in 2003/2004. Tauranga spent around \$1 million in each year to 2002/2003, and the amount increased slightly

each year. Wellington Regional Council reported spending around \$2 million in 2000/2001. No South Island councils reported spending more than \$1 million on any cultural venues in any year. Given the existence of well-developed public cultural centres in Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, it seems likely that the dataset is incomplete and does not reflect the true levels of spending in this category by councils. The most likely reason for this is that councils generally do not provide for the identification of spending on specifically cultural venues.

Table 4.04

Local Government Spending on Venues
 1999/2000–2003/2004

Council	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$(million)				
Auckland	7.84	13.21	21.20	16.82	22.68
Hamilton	1.00	-	-	1.79	2.03
Tauranga	0.93	1.01	1.21	1.38	0.00
Palmerston North	1.30	1.58	1.49	-	26.00
New Plymouth	-	2.25	-	-	-
Upper Hutt	-	-	0.51	-	1.65
Wellington Region	-	2.08	-	-	-
North Shore	1.34	-	-	-	-

Source: Local authority annual reports

Appendix 1

New Zealand Classification of Cultural Activities

0 Taonga Tuki Iho

- 01 Mātauranga Māori
 - 011 Mātauranga Māori
- 02 Marae
 - 021 Ancestral marae
 - 022 Other marae
- 03 Wāhi Taonga
 - 031 Wāhi taonga
- 04 Taonga
 - 041 Taonga

1 Heritage

- 11 Heritage
 - 111 Historic places
- 12 Museum Services
 - 121 Art galleries/museums
- 13 Archival Services
 - 131 Archives
- 14 Heritage Retailing
 - 141 Heritage retailing
- 15 Services to Heritage
 - 151 Services to heritage

2 Library Services

- 21 Library Services
 - 211 National Library
 - 212 Public libraries
 - 213 Special, research and technical libraries
 - 214 Libraries in tertiary education institutions
 - 215 School libraries
 - 216 Services to libraries

3 Literature

- 31 Literature
 - 311 Primary literary creation
 - 312 Book publishing
 - 313 Periodical publishing
 - 314 Newspaper and other publishing
 - 315 Distribution and retailing of books and periodicals
 - 316 Services to literature

4 Performing Arts

- 41 Performing Arts
 - 411 Theatrical performance
 - 412 Dance
 - 413 Opera and theatrical music
 - 414 Māori performing arts
 - 415 Other ethnic/cultural performing arts
 - 416 Other performing arts
- 42 Music
 - 421 Primary music creation
 - 422 Popular music performance
 - 423 Classical music performance
 - 424 Music and audio recording/publishing
 - 425 Music retailing
- 43 Services to the Performing Arts
 - 431 Venues
 - 432 Other services

5 Visual Arts

- 51 Visual Arts
 - 511 Primary visual arts creation
 - 512 Retailing of visual arts
 - 513 Photographic services
 - 514 Services to visual arts
- 52 Design
 - 521 Architectural services
 - 522 Landscape design
 - 523 Interior design
 - 524 Industrial design
 - 525 Graphic design
 - 526 Fashion design
 - 527 Advertising design
 - 528 Urban planning and design
 - 529 Services to design

6 Film and Video

- 61 Film and Video
 - 611 Motion picture production
 - 612 Motion picture distribution
 - 613 Motion picture exhibition
 - 614 Video hire and sales
 - 615 Services to film and video

7 Broadcasting

- 71 Radio Services
 - 711 Non-commercial radio
 - 712 Commercial radio
 - 713 Māori radio
 - 714 Community radio
- 72 Television Services
 - 721 Commercial television
 - 722 Restricted-access television

8 Community and Government Activities

- 81 Religious Activities
 - 811 Religious activities
- 82 Secular Community Activities
 - 821 Ethnic/cultural activities
 - 822 Other secular activities

- 83 Festivals
 - 831 Festivals
- 84 Cultural Education and Training
 - 841 Early childhood education
 - 842 Primary and secondary school cultural courses
 - 843 Formal post-secondary cultural courses
 - 844 Adult and continuing cultural education
 - 845 Other cultural education and training
- 85 Government Administration
 - 851 Central government
 - 852 Local government

*Appendix 2***Methodologies**

Cultural proportion of GDP is derived from the Annual Enterprise Survey (AES), which collects statistics on the financial performance and financial position of New Zealand businesses, covering most areas of economic activity, including cultural activity. Data is collected about all industries and occupations, using Division P, 'Culture and Recreational Services' in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) (see below).

ANZSIC Division P – Cultural and Recreational Services

Subdivision 91 – Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services

911 Film and Video Services

912 Radio and Television Services

Subdivision 92 – Libraries, Museums and the Arts

921 Libraries

922 Museums

923 Parks and Gardens

924 Arts

925 Services to the Arts

Subdivision 93 – Sport and Recreation

931 Sport

932 Gambling Services

933 Other Recreation Services

Caution needs to be applied in comparing the spending statistics in this report with cultural proportion of GDP statistics. The categories in the classifications used to determine cultural GDP do not correspond exactly with the categories of the classification in the NZFCS. Some categories of cultural industry are not collected by the AES, and some that are fall outside the scope of the NZFCS.

Central and local government

The categories of the NZFCS classification were used as a guide to identifying cultural expenditure items in Vote documents, LGB records and annual reports of departments and local authorities. Data was recorded separately by output and capital expenditure, and subtotals were summed to derive total cultural expenditure in each case. GST was deducted where it was included in figures, using the following equation:

$$x - (x/9) = y$$

where

x = GST inclusive figure

y = GST exclusive figure

Deflation of expenditure figures

This section describes how price deflators used in this report were calculated. A price deflator is used to remove price changes from a series of dollar values over time, resulting in a series showing only the change in volume. The same deflators were used as in the previous report, updated to cover the financial years 1999/2000 to 2003/2004.

A price deflator for total public expenditure on culture needs to recognise the relatively volatile mix of capital and operating expenditure recorded in the data series, and select appropriate deflators. All deflators were constructed using various indexes of the New Zealand System of National Accounts.

Capital data series deflator

Most capital expenditure in the series related to the construction of non-residential buildings. On the basis of this, the Capital Goods Price Index 'Non-Residential Buildings' series (CEPQ.S2GB) was chosen as the most cost-effective mode of deflating the capital portion of the data series.

Operating data series deflator

This was based on two sub-indexes of Division P – Cultural and Recreational Services of the Producers Price Index, namely PO11 (Motion Picture, Radio and TV Services), and PO12 (Libraries, Museums and the Arts), with weightings of 72 and 28 percent, respectively. The Community and Personal Services Index (PPIQ.SIU) was used to deflate pre-1994 data, as detailed industry information prior to that date was not available. Labour costs were addressed using a combination of the All Labour Costs Index and the Prevailing Weekly Wage Rate for Community and Personal Services.

As the indexes referred to are a quarterly series, the mean of the four component quarterly indexes was calculated to act as an annual index. Both deflator indexes have a base year of 1990/1991 = 1000.

The following table shows the deflators used to arrive at constant prices for central government spending on culture from 1990/1991 to 2003/2004.

Year	Operating	Capital
1990/1991	1000.00	1000.00
1991/1992	1017.00	1001.00
1992/1993	1037.00	992.00
1993/1994	1053.00	1019.00
1994/1995	1064.00	1047.00
1995/1996	1077.00	1076.00
1996/1997	1094.00	1083.00
1997/1998	1104.00	1081.00
1998/1999	1106.00	1080.00
1999/2000	1134.00	1087.00
2000/2001	1162.00	1097.00
2001/2002	1185.00	1120.00
2002/2003	1206.00	1147.00
2003/2004	1219.00	1216.00

Constant prices

The following formula was used to calculate constant prices.

$$a = (b/c) \times 1000$$

where

a = constant price figure

b = current price figure

c = price deflator

Identifying capital and operating expenditure in LGB records

Lottery grants records do not show whether grants are for output or capital purposes. In the previous report, a ratio was estimated for each committee based on the knowledge of the grants committee officers. The ratios used for this update are shown below.

Committee	Capital %	Operating %
Seniors	2	98
Welfare	0	100
Youth	0	100
Community Facilities	100	0
Environment and Heritage	85	15
Lottery General	80	20
Lottery General Pacific Provider Development Subcommittee	0	100
General Millennium Subcommittee	70	30
Marae Heritage and Facilities	100	0
Minister's Discretionary Fund	0	100

Appendix 3

Table 1

Capital Spending on Culture by Vote
1990/1991–1998/1999

Vote	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999
	\$(million)								
Communications									
Broadcasting Standards (capital contribution)	-	-	-	-	0.101	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	0.101	-	-	-	-
Conservation									
Turnbull House Refurbishment (capital)	-	-	-	-	0.105	0.213	-	-	-
Government Building Refurbishment (capital)	-	-	-	2.294	13.577	12.927	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	2.294	13.682	13.140	-	-	-
Cultural Affairs									
Cultural Affairs (capital contribution)	0.196	0.255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auckland War Memorial Museum	-	-	-	-	-	2.211	2.764	2.452	5.133
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa	1.600	1.330	7.982	36.031	69.600	68.801	37.843	30.302	1.665
Otago Museum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.001
Total	1.796	1.585	7.982	36.031	69.600	71.012	40.607	32.754	7.799
Education									
Early Childhood Grants and Loans (capital)	-	-	3.124	2.786	2.783	2.784	-	-	-
Early Childhood Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.726	5.042	5.586
Suspensory Loan: Schools of Dance and Drama (capital)	-	-	-	1.175	0.738	-	-	-	-
Kōhanga Reo (capital)	-	-	-	2.350	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3.124	6.311	3.521	2.784	3.726	5.042	5.586
Finance									
Public Radio Entity	-	-	-	-	-	10.604	-	-	-
Radio New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.500	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	10.604	-	3.500	-
Internal Affairs									
National Art Gallery, Museum & War Memorial	1.651	1.340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Film and Literature Classification (capital)	-	-	-	-	1.444	0.294	-	-	-
ANZAC Memorial	-	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.043	0.068	-
Total	1.651	1.340	-	-	1.444	0.297	0.043	0.068	-
National Library									
Heritage Collections	0.450	0.456	0.438	0.545	0.499	0.492	0.480	0.497	0.499
Total	0.450	0.456	0.438	0.545	0.499	0.492	0.480	0.497	0.499

Table 2

Capital Spending on Culture by Vote
1999/2000–2003/2004

Vote	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
	\$(million)				
Arts, Culture and Heritage					
Departmental	-	0.250	-	0.150	0.150
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa	1.756	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
Broadcasting Commission (NZ on Air)	23.609	-	-	-	-
ANZAC Commemorative Park in Gallipoli	-	0.062	-	-	-
New Zealand Memorial in Canberra	-	3.363	-	-	-
National Pacific Community Radio	-	-	0.351	1.095	-
Tomb of the Unknown Warrior	-	-	-	0.520	0.511
Total	25.365	12.675	9.351	10.765	9.661
Conservation					
Moutoa Gardens Historic Reserve board (capital contributions)	-	-	-	0.150	-
Total	-	-	-	0.150	-
Defence Force					
Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum	-	-	-	-	-
Royal New Zealand Air Force Museum	-	-	-	-	-
Royal New Zealand Navy Museum	0.022	-	0.007	-	-
Total	0.022	-	0.007	-	-
National Archive					
Computer Systems	-	35.008	2.397	0.114	0.750
Total	-	35.008	2.397	0.114	0.750
National Library					
Heritage Collections	0.559	1.580	1.203	1.681	1.626
Total	0.559	1.580	1.203	1.681	1.626

Appendix 4

Table 1

Output Spending on Culture by Vote
1990/1991–1998/1999

Vote	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999
	\$(million)								
Arts and Culture									
Policy Advice	0.348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Information Advisory and Support Services	0.268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of Grants	0.089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Symphony Orchestra	7.449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Film Commission	3.403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council	6.408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Authors' Fund	0.616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Conservation Advisory Council	0.136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18.717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communications									
Policy Advice	2.351	2.372	2.608	2.692	3.275	3.396	3.656	2.848	3.012
Establishment & Transfer of Radio Frequency Rights	1.178	1.125	0.945	1.310	0.863	-	-	-	-
Management & Enforcement of Radio Frequency Rights	8.686	9.328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management & Enforcement of Radiocommunications Act 1989	-	-	8.952	8.692	9.474	9.832	10.299	10.910	12.125
Broadcasting Standards Authority	0.622	0.478	0.608	0.579	0.541	0.595	0.489	0.489	0.489
Te Māngai Pāho (Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi)	-	-	-	2.667	4.444	4.444	3.556	3.556	10.282
Repurchase of Tendered Frequencies	-	0.297	-	0.015	25.010	0.028	-	-	-
Administration of Election Broadcasts	-	-	-	-	-	0.032	-	-	-
Total	12.837	13.600	13.113	15.955	43.607	18.327	18.000	17.803	25.908
Conservation									
Review Historic Places Act	0.071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage Order: Historic Places	0.007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Historic Resource Inventory	0.538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Historic Resources	2.289	2.000	2.568	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservation of Historic Resources	-	-	-	2.786	3.074	-	-	-	-
Historic Resources	-	-	-	-	-	3.369	3.967	3.936	4.032
Licences & Regulations: Cultural Materials	0.122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management of Old Government Building & Turnbull House	0.523	0.334	0.388	0.125	-	-	-	-	-
Historic Heritage Management Review	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.356	0.210
New Zealand Historic Places Trust	1.645	1.901	1.785	1.818	1.790	1.814	2.130	3.033	3.740
Government Building Maintenance	-	-	-	0.105	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.195	4.235	4.741	4.834	4.864	5.183	6.097	7.325	7.982

Government Spending on Culture

Table 1
continued

Output Spending on Culture by Vote
1990/1991–1998/1999

Vote	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999
	\$(million)								
Cultural Affairs									
Cultural Affairs operating (for 1 January–30 June 1991)	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy Advice & Grants Administration	-	1.120	1.194	1.308	1.306	1.288	1.322	1.291	1.341
National Film Unit	-	0.738	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa	-	-	6.012	6.012	6.012	9.995	14.371	15.535	16.922
New Zealand Symphony Orchestra	-	6.988	7.082	7.102	7.102	8.102	8.880	8.880	8.880
New Zealand Film Commission	-	0.889	0.889	0.889	0.889	0.889	1.111	1.161	1.222
Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council	-	3.384	3.384	3.384	-	-	-	-	-
Creative New Zealand	-	-	-	-	3.384	3.384	3.917	3.967	2.339
New Zealand Film Archive	-	0.081	0.081	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.143	0.143	0.178
Royal New Zealand Ballet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.890
Aotearoa Traditional Māori Performing Arts Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.980
Total	0.004	13.200	18.642	18.771	18.769	23.734	29.744	30.977	34.752
Education									
Early Childhood Advisory Fund	-	2.398	2.398	2.620	3.392	3.918	4.324	5.880	5.839
Early Childhood Licence Exempt Centres	-	2.732	2.554	4.257	2.821	2.747	2.598	2.997	2.651
Early Childhood: Other Payments	-	0.213	0.213	0.213	0.249	0.263	0.263	0.382	0.124
Early Childhood Sessional Payments	-	160.699	167.761	178.600	185.191	199.075	220.171	243.250	258.697
Early Childhood Education	130.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early Childhood: Other Payments – DTA	-	-	-	0.603	0.564	-	-	-	-
Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust	-	-	-	2.972	2.972	2.766	2.560	2.560	2.560
Total	138.625	172.335	177.925	194.499	201.834	217.006	241.633	268.215	284.430
Foreign Affairs and Trade									
Radio New Zealand International	1.100	1.100	1.152	1.100	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.316	1.150
Total	1.100	1.100	1.152	1.100	1.150	1.150	1.150	1.316	1.150
Internal Affairs									
Management of Collections of National Significance	6.315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Archival Services	-	10.554	11.726	9.493	9.069	9.252	9.321	8.979	9.642
Official, Legal & Historical Publications	2.944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dictionary of New Zealand Biography	-	0.530	0.530	0.862	0.635	0.601	0.597	0.598	0.596
Historical Publications	-	0.535	1.032	0.996	0.988	0.934	0.944	-	-
New Zealand Written History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.958	0.924
Administration & Advisory Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millennium Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.474	0.429
Management & Maintenance of Memorials	0.678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Government Spending on Culture

Table 1
continued

Output Spending on Culture by Vote
1990/1991–1998/1999

Vote	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999
	\$(million)								
Management of National Monuments, War Graves & Antiquities	-	0.353	0.667	0.697	0.816	0.530	0.745	0.721	0.830
Administration of Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waitangi Day Commemorations	-	-	-	-	0.013	-	-	-	-
Classification of Films & Videos	0.575	1.071	0.967	0.888	0.236	-	-	-	-
Establishment of Classification Office	-	-	-	0.144	0.257	-	-	-	-
Consultancy Service: Records Management	0.777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultancy Service: Records Management & Storage	-	0.963	0.744	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records Management & Storage	-	-	-	0.695	0.696	0.775	0.733	0.291	-
Project Management Museum of New Zealand	1.617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management 1990 Projects	0.089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Art Gallery, Museum & War Memorial	6.114	6.276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Film and Literature Classification	-	-	-	-	0.908	1.666	2.525	1.982	2.244
Authentication of Antiquities	-	-	-	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019
Millennium Marketing Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.091
Treaty Commemorations at Waitangi	-	-	-	0.266	0.266	0.092	0.084	0.213	0.235
Waitangi Commemorations	-	-	-	0.012	0.022	0.061	0.044	-	-
Commonwealth War Graves	-	-	-	1.531	1.348	1.536	1.547	1.246	1.239
Development & Maintenance of Service Cemeteries	-	-	-	0.425	0.388	0.410	-	-	-
Development & Maintenance of Service Cemeteries, War Graves, Historic Graves & Monuments	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.407	0.513	0.802
Greek Memorial	-	-	-	0.044	0.090	-	-	-	-
World War II Commemorative Events	-	-	-	-	0.503	0.697	-	-	-
Total	19.109	20.282	15.666	16.072	16.254	16.573	16.966	15.994	17.051
Iwi Transition Agency									
Māori Language Commission	0.812	0.844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marae Subsidies	0.951	1.778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Te Kōhanga Reo Grants	7.111	7.733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8.874	10.355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Māori Affairs									
Māori Language Commission	-	-	0.844	0.866	0.852	1.151	0.839	0.839	0.839
Marae Subsidies	-	-	1.778	1.456	1.759	1.778	-	-	-
Te Kōhanga Reo Grants	-	-	5.060	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN International Year for Indigenous People	-	-	0.089	0.178	-	-	-	-	-
Decade of Indigenous People	-	-	-	-	-	0.178	0.400	0.400	-
Total			7.771	2.500	2.611	3.107	1.239	1.239	0.839

Government Spending on Culture

Table 1
continuedOutput Spending on Culture by Vote
1990/1991–1998/1999

Vote	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999
	\$(million)								
Millennium									
Administrative & Advisory Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.416
Year 2000 Commemorations Marketing Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.100
Year 2000 Commemorations Millennium Events Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.723
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.239
National Library									
National Library operating	39.071	38.162	36.593	33.879	34.395	33.978	42.312	34.499	34.051
Trustees of the National Library	0.110	0.045	0.045	0.043	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042
Total	39.181	38.207	36.638	33.922	34.437	34.020	42.354	34.541	34.093
Office of the Clerk									
Broadcasting of Parliament	-	-	0.505	0.568	0.606	0.620	0.713	0.733	0.742
Total	-	-	0.505	0.568	0.606	0.620	0.713	0.733	0.742
Parliamentary Service									
Parliamentary Broadcast	0.825	0.673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.825	0.673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treaty Negotiations									
Mataatua Whareniui	-	-	-	-	-	2.444	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	2.444	-	-	-

Government Spending on Culture

Table 2

Output Spending on Culture by Vote
1999/2000–2003/2004

Vote	1999/2000	2000/ 01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$(million)				
Arts, Culture and Heritage					
Heritage Services	-	2.852	2.885	3.504	4.535
Policy Advice and Grants Administration	1.715	2.436	2.849	2.534	3.825
Management of Historic Places	-	-	-	3.986	5.820
Authentication of Antiquities	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019
Ballet Services	2.840	2.840	2.840	2.840	3.284
Moving Image Collection and Protection	0.178	0.178	0.259	0.288	0.288
Museum Services	16.005	17.783	17.783	17.783	18.534
Orchestral Services	8.880	10.124	10.124	10.124	10.124
Promotion and Support of New Zealand Films	1.222	1.222	1.222	1.984	2.073
Promotion and Support of the Arts	2.388	2.388	2.388	5.081	13.623
Protection for Historic Places	1.920	3.986	3.986	-	-
Public Broadcasting Funding	18.518	80.996	84.430	100.634	108.471
Radio New Zealand International	-	-	-	1.392	1.525
Traditional Māori Performing Arts Services	0.980	0.980	1.159	0.802	0.980
Administration of Public Broadcasting Funding	1.255	-	-	-	-
Cultural Identity Broadcasting	30.250	-	-	-	-
Heart of the Nation	0.200	-	-	-	-
National Pacific Radio Network	-	-	-	-	2.294
Commonwealth War Graves	-	1.796	1.854	2.129	1.967
Development and Maintenance of War Graves, Historic Graves and Monuments	-	0.212	0.266	0.266	0.292
Otago Museum	1.278	1.278	-	-	-
Antarctic Heritage Trust	-	-	0.178	0.178	0.089
Treaty of Waitangi Commemorations	-	-	0.288	0.287	0.280
Regional Museums	-	-	2.267	4.444	7.378
Pukaki Trust	-	-	0.036	0.007	0.007
Arts Council of New Zealand	17.778	-	-	-	-
Auckland War Memorial Museum	1.431	-	-	-	-
Christchurch Art Gallery	5.755	-	-	-	-
Edwin Fox Society	0.267	-	-	-	-
Music Commission	1.778	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Film Archive	0.838	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Film Commission	19.556	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Historic Places Trust	2.667	-	-	-	-
Royal New Zealand Ballet	0.676	-	-	-	-
Celebrate Mount Everest	-	-	0.089	-	-
Total	138.393	128.880	134.922	158.282	185.409
Communications					
Policy Advice: Communications	3.131	2.617	2.060	2.083	2.050
Management and Enforcement of the Radiocommunications Act 1989	11.402	11.135	11.458	11.451	10.010
Maintenance of Standards in Broadcasting	0.489	0.489	-	-	-
Public Broadcasting Funding	6.188	-	-	-	-
Administration of Public Broadcasting Funding	0.419	-	-	-	-
Māori Broadcasting	11.411	-	-	-	-
Administration of Māori Broadcasting	1.156	-	-	-	-
Total	34.194	14.241	13.518	13.533	12.060

Table 2
continuedOutput Spending on Culture by Vote
1999/2000–2003/2004

Vote	1999/2000	2000/ 01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$(million)				
Conservation					
Management of Historic Heritage	3.333	3.826	3.782	0.861	5.554
Conservation management strategies	-	-	-	-	-
– Moutoa Gardens Historic Reserve/Pakaitore	-	-	-	0.022	-
Old Govt Buildings and Turnbull House	-	-	0.395	-	-
Mātauranga Māori Fund	-	0.035	0.018	0.191	0.377
Total	3.333	3.860	4.195	4.075	5.931
Defence Force					
Service Museums					
Queen Elizabeth II Army Memorial Museum	1.195	1.225	1.295	1.248	1.455
Royal New Zealand Air Force Museum	1.331	1.188	1.165	1.326	1.499
Royal New Zealand Navy Museum	0.312	0.324	0.557	0.348	0.534
Total	2.837	2.737	3.018	2.922	3.489
Economic, Industry and Regional Development					
Film New Zealand	-	-	-	-	0.427
Large Budget Screen Production Fund	-	-	-	-	3.000
Total					3.427
Education					
Professional development and support					
Early Childhood Advisory Training/Education Fund	-	-	7.371	6.426	5.651
Establishment of ECE Centres of Innovation	-	-	-	-	0.754
Early Childhood Support and Mentoring	-	-	-	0.039	0.140
Project Early	-	-	-	0.036	-
ECE Teacher Supply Initiatives	-	-	-	0.322	0.222
Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust	-	-	0.478	0.478	0.213
Curriculum support					
Early Childhood Advisory Training/Education Fund	7.048	7.548	-	-	-
Developing ECE Indicators and Self Review Criteria	-	-	-	-	0.120
Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust	1.271	0.478	-	-	-
Provision of information and advisory services					
Early Childhood Development Unit	0.990	1.222	-	-	-
ECD – Information and Advice	-	-	0.586	0.528	-
ECD – License and Chartering	-	-	0.636	0.694	-
Network Management in ECE	-	-	-	0.173	0.356
Pacific Island EC Licensing	0.084	0.166	0.164	0.160	0.161
Pacific Island EC Participation	0.000	0.204	-	-	-
Targeted Early Childhood Licensing	0.164	0.148	0.140	0.161	0.164
Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust	0.178	1.653	1.653	1.653	1.726
Management of grants and contracts					
Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust	1.111	0.428	0.428	0.428	0.620
Pasifika Early Childhood Qualification	0	0	0.223	0.314	-
Family Start	0.164	0.164	0.086	0.086	-
Payments to Licence Exempt Services	-	-	41	102	-
Parents as First Teachers	0.363	0.322	0.322	0.322	-

Table 2
continued

Output Spending on Culture by Vote
1999/2000–2003/2004

Vote	1999/2000	2000/ 01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$(million)				
Supporting parenting					
Anau Ako Pasifika Early Childhood Parent Support	0.495	0.432	0.520	0.496	0.434
Correspondence Schools	1.812	1.813	1.864	1.937	2.083
ECD Unit	2.341	2.674	-	-	-
Awhina Matua	-	-	0.428	0.372	-
Licence Exempt Group – ECD	-	-	2.137	2.137	-
Māori Parenting Programme	0.884	1.111	1.098	0.889	0.889
Māori ECE Needs Assistance	-	0.728	2.396	2.172	2.507
Pacific ECE Needs Assistance	-	0.267	0.736	0.793	0.711
Federation of NZ Parent Centres	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034
Parents as First Teachers	8.278	7.936	7.655	7.289	6.484
Early Bird	-	-	0.241	0.172	-
Gifted Education	-	-	-	-	0.053
HIPPY	-	-	0.722	0.722	.988
Family Start	4.096	5.312	5.441	5.394	4.929
Māori Childfind	0.012	0.016	0.004	-	-
Specialist Education Services	0.202	0.202	0.132	-	-
Improving Learning for Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorders	-	-	-	-	0.331
Whānau/Family Supporting Children's Learning	-	-	-	-	1.053
Project Early	-	-	-	-	0.178
Royal NZ Foundation for the Blind	0.141	0.127	0.036	0.036	0.038
Project Kaikohe	-	-	-	0.111	0.111
Specialist support services					
Māori Childfind – Mata Ora	-	-	0.045	-	-
Special Education EC Moderation	-	7.151	6.185	1.420	-
Non-departmental other expenses					
Early Childhood Grants	8.210	7.824	12.140	8.431	11.409
Licensed Early Childhood Education (Under 2)					
Early Childhood Sessional Payments	73.763	74.365	85.039	94.578	113.369
Equity Funding for ECE	-	-	1.778	8.648	9.781
Licensed Early Childhood Education (Over 2)					
Early Childhood Other Payments	0.169	0.339	0.107	0.177	0.151
Early Childhood Sessional Payments	203.750	209.286	216.714	235.947	283.725
License Exempt Early Childhood Education	-	-	-	-	-
Early Childhood Developing Centres	2.588	2.236	2.770	2.124	3.126
Total	318.148	334.187	360.351	385.800	454.867
Foreign Affairs					
International Radio Services	1.454	1.224	0.612	-	-
Total	1.454	1.224	0.612	-	-

Table 2
continued

Output Spending on Culture by Vote
1999/2000–2003/2004

Vote	1999/2000	2000/ 01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
	\$(million)				
Internal Affairs					
National Archival Services	1.518	2.713	-	-	-
Dictionary of New Zealand Biography	0.081	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Written History	0.163	-	-	-	-
Classification of Films, Videos & Publications	2.049	1.960	1.960	1.960	1.960
Treaty of Waitangi Commemorations	20.42	0.164	-	-	-
Commonwealth War Graves	1.741	-	-	-	-
Service Cemeteries, War & Historic Graves & Monuments	0.083	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth War Graves	0.036	-	-	-	-
Development & Maintenance of War Graves, Historical Graves & Monuments	0.158	-	-	-	-
Total	6.71	4.37	1.60	1.60	1.60
Māori Affairs					
Māori Language Commission	1.52	2.63	2.08	2.08	2.08
Māori Development Through Language and Culture	13.33	-	-	-	-
Rangatiratanga Grants	-	0.444	0.444	0.444	0.444
Māori Broadcasting Funding	-	26.244	32.467	36.370	43.163
Administration of Māori Broadcasting	-	1.156	1.156	1.430	1.430
Māori TV Channel	-	-	1.118	5.249	11.538
Total	14.885	30.508	37.292	45.601	58.683
Millennium					
Administrative and Advisory Support Services	0.608	0.122	-	-	-
Millennium Infrastructure	0.352	-	-	-	-
Y2K Commemoration Millennium Reserve Fund	0.545	-	-	-	-
Total	1.505	0.122	-	-	-
National Archives					
National Archival Services	-	9.658	14.223	13.584	14.478
Total	-	9.658	14.223	13.584	14.478
National Library					
Collecting and Preserving Information	15.690	16.952	12.390	12.586	12.620
Access to Information	14.812	15.661	18.466	17.956	19.348
Library and Information Services to Schools	11.131	11.748	12.119	12.311	12.085
Policy Advice	0.444	0.312	0.291	0.420	0.462
Total	42.077	44.674	43.266	43.273	44.515
Office of the Clerk					
Broadcasting of Parliament	0.743	0.754	0.788	0.811	0.740
Total	0.743	0.754	0.788	0.811	0.740
Police					
National Police Museum	0.142	0.147	0.156	0.167	0.191
Total	0.142	0.147	0.156	0.167	0.191

Appendix 5

New Zealand on Air Spending
1990/1991–2003/2004

	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
	\$(million)													
Operating Expenditure														
Public Broadcasting Fee Collection	8,464	7,853	8,9	8,466	8,755	9,318	9,582	11,402	36,506	9,892	1,899	0,482	0,053	0,045
Administration and Consultation	1,558	1,716	1,604	1,684	1,679	1,46	1,595	1,632	1,646	1,659	2,134	2,129	2,132	2,449
Funding														
Television	34,316	34,179	50,703	52,219	50,579	44,928	45,101	44,353	42,760	46,363	55,736	58,567	58,996	60,702
Radio	27,896	25,309	23,972	22,654	21,771	22,138	21,967	22,384	23,65	23,860	25,008	24,908	25,114	27,418
Māori Broadcasting	5,123	7,323	7,717	7,385	5,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Te Māngai Pāho	-	-	-	-	5,778	11,486	12,555	12,698	12,400	12,400	-	-	-	-
Transmission coverage	9,900	5,154	1,394	4,663	2,988	3,306	4,278	1,921	2,068	1,396	1,715	1,274	1,15	0,016
New Zealand Symphony Orchestra	2,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Music	0,200	0,218	0,479	1,652	1,802	1,835	1,930	2,066	1,975	2,168	3,784	3,824	3,724	3,749
Archives	1,383	1,054	1,119	1,045	0,916	1,042	0,644	0,922	0,958	0,969	0,988	0,995	1,184	1,104
Total	91,308	82,806	95,888	99,768	99,985	95,513	97,652	97,358	121,963	98,707	91,264	92,179	92,353	95,483

Appendix 6

Lottery Grants Board Spending on Culture
1999/2000–2003/2004

Committee	1990/ 1991	1991/ 1992	1992/ 1993	1993/ 1994	1994/ 1995	1995/ 1996	1996/ 1997	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
	\$(million)													
Seniors	0.50	0.78	0.35	0.57	0.48	0.41	0.30	0.43	0.58	0.21	0.20	0.07	0.10	0.07
Welfare	0.45	0.64	0.57	0.96	0.95	1.22	1.03	1.40	1.40	0.67	1.13	0.72	0.56	0.36
Youth	1.30	1.47	1.83	2.05	2.49	2.10	2.55	2.22	1.94	2.62	1.47	1.89	1.78	0.50
Science Research	5.68	2.80	4.00	2.20	0.11	0.03	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Facilities	8.77	6.21	5.33	4.17	2.79	3.96	2.59	3.16	2.52	1.58	1.21	1.72	1.17	-
Environment and Heritage	0.00	0.00	6.63	7.90	6.60	8.54	9.92	9.83	7.00	8.97	9.30	6.11	4.90	2.77
General	6.20	15.24	6.65	6.31	2.91	5.04	3.22	2.43	0.11	0.55	1.49	0.01	0.00	0.02
Millennium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.81	6.88	-	-	-	-
Marae Heritage and Facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.02	6.95	6.12	5.89	5.28	4.34	5.25
1990 Community Projects	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minister Internal Affairs Fund	1.17	0.36	0.22	0.09	0.50	0.42	0.03	0.32	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cultural Conservation Advisory Council	0.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council of New Zealand	16.40	18.66	18.66	17.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creative New Zealand	-	-	-	-	18.08	18.95	20.25	20.25	20.25	21.31	20.41	21.31	19.47	18.55
Arts Foundation of New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand Film Commission	7.40	7.80	7.80	7.48	7.83	8.00	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.80	8.80	9.45	8.63	8.63
International Year of the Volunteer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.05	-	-
Pacific Islands Provider Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.07	0.03

Appendix 7

Local Government Spending on Culture
1999/2000–2003/2004

Region	1999/2000			2000/2001			2001/2002			2002/2003			2003/2004			
	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total
	\$(million)															
Far North	0.06	0.55	-	0.62	0.04	0.77	-	0.82	-	1.05	-	1.05	0.07	1.07	-	1.14
Whangarei	-	1.69	-	1.69	0.12	1.75	-	1.87	-	2.18	-	2.18	-	2.98	-	2.98
Kaipara	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.27	-	0.27	-	0.29	-	0.29	-	0.30	-	0.30
Rodney	0.57	3.54	-	4.11	0.58	1.31	-	1.89	0.72	6.79	-	7.51	0.77	2.31	-	3.08
North Shore	1.95	8.85	1.34	12.14	-	8.05	-	8.05	-	9.39	-	9.39	-	10.35	-	10.35
Auckland	12.78	20.24	7.84	40.85	16.04	24.20	13.21	53.44	13.91	26.06	21.20	61.17	17.33	27.64	16.82	61.79
Manukau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.97	-	13.97
Papakura	-	2.65	-	2.65	-	1.49	-	1.49	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.37	-	1.37
Franklin	-	1.45	-	1.45	-	-	0.51	0.51	-	-	0.57	0.57	-	-	-	-
Waitakere	-	5.47	-	5.47	-	6.22	-	6.22	-	5.74	-	5.74	-	5.24	-	5.24
Waikato	-	1.51	-	1.51	0.03	1.67	-	1.70	-	1.54	-	1.54	-	1.53	-	1.53
Hamilton	3.58	5.74	1.00	10.33	3.04	5.48	-	8.52	3.34	6.32	-	9.66	3.68	6.51	1.79	11.98
Waipa	-	1.03	-	1.03	-	0.90	-	0.90	-	0.81	-	0.81	-	0.97	-	0.97
Otorohanga	-	0.02	0.16	0.19	-	0.19	-	0.19	-	0.21	-	0.21	-	0.20	-	0.20
Waitomo	-	0.20	0.13	0.20	-	0.17	0.14	0.31	-	0.17	0.17	0.33	-	0.19	0.26	0.45
Thames-Coromandel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hauraki	-	0.33	-	0.33	-	0.35	-	0.35	-	0.41	-	0.41	-	0.41	0.28	0.68
Matamata-Piako	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.78	-	0.78	-	0.85	-	0.85	-	0.87	-	0.87
South Waikato	-	0.16	-	0.16	-	0.83	-	0.83	-	0.83	0.11	0.94	-	0.96	0.26	1.23
Rotorua	1.82	2.56	-	4.38	-	-	-	-	2.66	3.41	-	6.07	2.37	3.25	0.06	5.69
Taupo	-	1.15	-	1.15	0.10	1.16	0.03	1.28	0.31	1.08	-	1.39	0.20	0.11	-	1.30
Tauranga	0.46	3.58	0.93	4.96	0.43	3.83	1.01	5.28	0.32	4.33	1.21	5.87	0.45	4.64	1.38	6.46
Western BoP	-	0.67	-	0.67	-	0.62	-	0.62	-	0.62	0.98	0.72	-	0.68	-	0.68
Kawerau	-	0.27	-	0.27	-	0.28	-	0.28	-	0.30	-	0.30	-	0.33	-	0.33
Opotiki	-	0.14	-	0.14	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.16	-	0.16	-	0.16	-	0.16
Whakatane	0.29	0.61	-	0.90	0.30	0.66	-	0.95	0.33	0.66	-	0.99	0.33	0.67	-	1.00
Gisborne	-	0.10	0.01	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wairoa	0.03	0.27	-	0.31	-	0.32	-	0.32	-	0.29	-	0.29	0.07	0.25	-	0.32
Napier	-	2.23	0.97	3.20	-	2.38	-	2.38	-	2.53	-	2.53	-	2.67	-	2.67
Hastings	-	2.49	-	2.49	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.77	-	2.77	-	2.93	-	2.93
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.84	3.57

Appendix 7 continued

Local Government Spending on Culture
1999/2000–2003/2004

Region	1999/2000				2000/2001				2001/2002				2002/2003				2003/2004			
	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Total
	\$(million)																			
Central																				
Hawkes Bay	-	0.22	0.15	0.37	-	0.24	0.35	0.60	-	0.27	0.18	0.45	-	0.29	0.18	0.47	-	-	-	-
New Plymouth	1.93	2.80	-	4.73	-	-	2.25	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	4.83	-	6.52
South Taranaki	-	0.92	-	0.92	-	1.04	-	1.04	-	1.10	-	1.10	-	1.46	-	1.46	-	1.58	-	1.58
Ruapehu	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25
Stratford	-	0.28	-	0.28	-	0.28	-	0.28	-	0.29	-	0.29	-	0.31	-	0.31	-	0.33	-	0.33
Wanganui	1.24	1.20	0.36	2.80	1.22	1.11	0.19	2.51	1.26	1.13	-	2.39	1.24	1.56	-	2.80	-	-	-	-
Palmerston North	5.14	5.62	0.01	10.77	3.37	5.66	1.58	10.61	3.33	5.81	1.49	10.63	2.76	5.07	0.63	8.46	-	0.45	0.03	0.48
Horowhenua	-	0.75	-	0.75	-	0.80	-	0.80	-	0.79	-	0.79	-	1.25	-	1.25	-	0.92	-	0.92
Rangitikei	-	0.58	-	0.58	-	0.56	-	0.56	-	0.55	-	0.55	0.55	-	-	0.55	-	-	-	-
Manawatu	-	0.48	-	0.48	-	0.49	-	0.49	-	0.64	-	0.64	-	0.70	-	0.70	-	0.76	-	0.76
Tararua	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.49	-	0.49	-	0.49	-	0.49	-	0.54	-	0.54
Kapiti Coast	-	1.55	-	1.55	-	1.58	-	1.58	-	3.07	-	3.07	-	5.37	-	5.37	-	2.97	-	2.97
Upper Hutt	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.37	-	1.37	-	1.45	0.51	1.96	-	1.62	4.53	6.15	-	1.98	1.65	3.63
Porirua	1.53	1.84	-	3.36	2.15	2.77	-	4.92	2.35	2.32	-	4.67	1.69	2.43	-	4.12	-	2.58	-	2.58
Wellington	8.31	12.37	-	20.68	9.07	13.09	-	22.16	4.75	12.57	-	17.32	4.81	12.49	0.46	17.76	5.04	14.87	-	19.91
Hutt	2.03	4.75	-	6.78	1.98	4.89	-	6.88	1.94	4.84	-	6.78	2.03	4.95	-	6.98	1.69	5.08	-	6.77
South																				
Wairarapa	-	0.09	-	0.09	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	0.45	-	0.45
Carterton	-	0.14	-	0.14	-	0.14	-	0.14	-	0.17	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masterton	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.11	2.00	1.17	2.00	4.17	1.40	1.17	-	2.57	-	0.77	-	0.77	-	1.24	-	1.24
Marlborough	0.03	1.19	-	1.21	0.06	2.63	-	2.69	0.09	1.20	-	1.29	0.08	1.33	-	1.42	0.27	1.37	-	1.65
Nelson	0.15	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	0.36	-	-	-	-
Tasman	0.23	1.64	-	1.88	0.29	1.95	-	2.24	0.99	1.76	-	2.75	0.32	1.50	-	1.81	0.36	1.51	-	1.87
Buller	-	0.30	0.16	0.45	-	0.29	0.16	0.45	-	0.27	0.18	0.45	-	0.24	0.30	0.54	-	-	-	-
Grey	-	0.04	-	0.04	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.04	-	0.04	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-	-

Appendix 7 continued

Local Government Spending on Culture
1999/2000–2003/2004

Region	1999/2000			2000/2001			2001/2002			2002/2003			2003/2004			
	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Museums	Libraries	Venues	Museums	Libraries	Venues	
	\$(million)															
Westland	0.13	0.21	0.03	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.12	0.22	-	0.33	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.20	-	0.40
Kaikoura	0.01	0.17	-	0.01	0.16	-	0.01	0.20	-	0.17	0.01	0.19	-	0.24	-	0.24
Waimakariri	-	1.51	-	-	1.38	-	-	1.45	-	1.38	-	1.68	-	0.41	-	0.41
Hurunui	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christchurch	2.44	17.59	-	2.99	18.72	-	3.22	20.77	-	21.71	3.22	20.70	4.85	7.42	23.29	30.71
Banks																
Peninsula	0.22	0.26	-	0.19	0.24	-	0.20	0.29	-	0.43	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.37	-	0.37
Ashburton	0.00	0.65	-	-	0.77	-	0.00	0.81	-	0.77	0.00	0.72	0.10	0.99	-	1.20
Timaru	0.47	1.24	0.15	0.50	1.25	0.18	0.55	1.29	0.18	1.93	0.55	1.33	0.60	1.60	0.21	2.44
Waimate	-	0.25	-	-	0.24	-	-	0.26	-	0.24	-	0.29	-	0.27	-	0.27
Waitaki	0.43	0.89	-	0.43	0.91	-	0.55	0.86	-	1.34	0.55	0.92	0.61	0.91	-	1.61
McKenzie	-	0.09	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.09	-	0.10	-	0.09	-	0.10	-	0.10
Selwyn	-	0.57	-	0.04	0.62	-	-	0.74	-	0.66	-	0.82	-	0.91	-	0.91
Queenstown																
Lakes	-	0.83	-	-	0.71	-	-	0.97	-	0.71	-	2.75	-	1.23	-	1.23
Central Otago	-	0.52	-	-	0.51	-	-	0.57	-	0.51	-	0.62	-	0.70	-	0.70
Dunedin	3.74	7.45	-	3.82	7.15	-	3.86	7.64	0.04	10.97	3.86	7.98	4.24	7.91	8.03	16.10
Clutha	-	0.55	-	-	0.74	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	0.53	-	0.56	-	0.56
Southland	0.19	0.72	-	-	0.93	0.30	0.20	0.91	-	1.23	0.20	0.85	-	0.81	-	0.81
Gore	-	0.53	-	-	0.50	-	0.00	0.52	-	0.50	0.00	0.55	-	0.62	-	0.62
Invercargill	0.51	3.08	0.09	0.56	2.83	0.21	0.52	2.89	0.23	3.61	0.52	3.07	0.52	3.64	0.03	4.37
Chatham Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-