

State Arts Agency Revenues

Fiscal Year 2013

February 2013



National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

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PREFACE

Twice yearly, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports budget and revenue information for state arts agencies (SAAs). This report provides information on financial support for the arts and places individual SAAs' funding within the context of national trends. Appropriations for the arts will fluctuate throughout the year as legislatures reconsider state budgets in light of shifting revenue projections. Figures included in this report reflect revised fiscal year 2012 budgets as well as enacted funding levels for FY2013, which began in July 2012 for most states. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and will report updates in summer 2013.

This research presents detailed information on state arts agency revenues. While appropriations from state legislatures are the primary revenue source for most agencies, NASAA's budget survey also tracks information on funding state arts agencies receive from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), supplemental state revenue streams, and other private and miscellaneous sources of support. Included in the analysis are state-by-state comparisons of funding levels, per capita rankings and line item information, as well as discussions of SAA revenue trends in the context of state budgets and inflation.

State arts agencies use their funds to support a wide variety of programs and services that make the arts more accessible to the public. State arts agency grants and services stimulate the marketplace for cultural activities, spur local and private investment in the work of artists and arts organizations across the country, and help states and jurisdictions achieve their economic development, education and community enhancement goals. To learn more about how state arts agencies use the funds they receive, visit www.nasaa-arts.org.

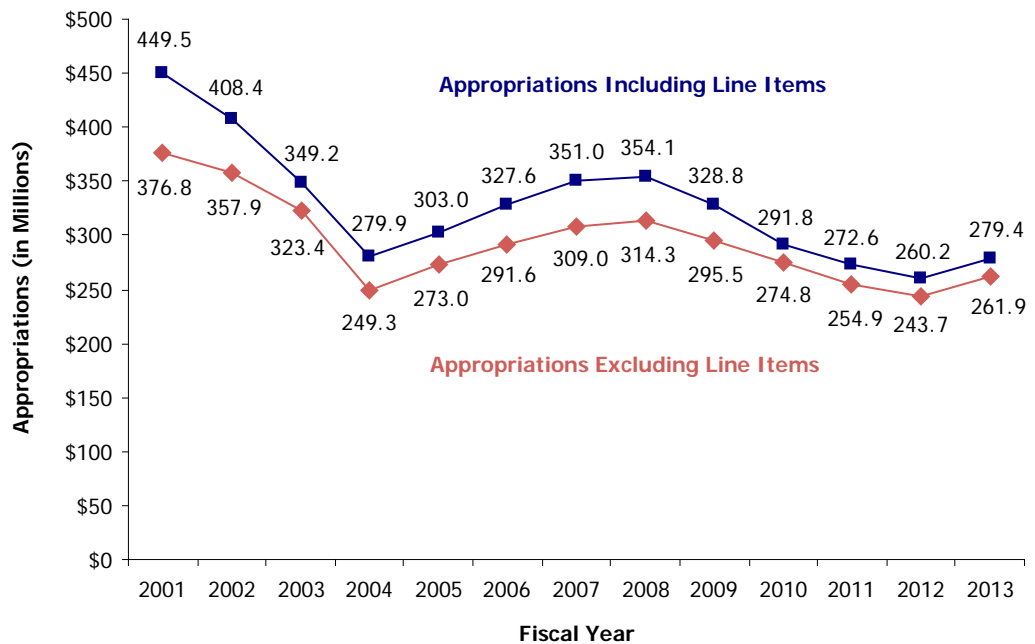
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KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported \$279.4 million in legislative appropriations for fiscal year 2013.
- SAAs posted aggregate gains of \$19.2 million in legislative appropriations, an increase of 7.4%, between fiscal years 2012 and 2013. This is the first year of increases following four years of decreases.
- Twenty-eight state arts agencies reported increases in appropriations for FY2013, with a median increase of 9.1%.
- Seventeen state arts agencies reported decreases in appropriations for FY2013, with a median decrease of 3.5%.
- Appropriations have decreased by nearly 40% since 2001, largely due to the impact of two recessions within that span.
- When the effects of inflation are taken into account, SAA appropriations have declined by 52.1% since 2001.
- Per capita appropriations to state arts agencies increased by \$0.05 to \$0.88 in FY2013.

State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2001-2013



STATE BUDGET TRENDS

(See [Table 8](#))

Historically, state budget conditions are the primary driver of appropriations trends, which is discussed later in [Historic Trends in Legislative Appropriations](#). Currently, state governments are continuing their slow emergence from the Great Recession, which brought about the worst state fiscal conditions seen since World War II. States are projected to post modest overall revenue gains for the third straight year. A majority of states expect to surpass prerecession levels of revenues and general fund spending. Fewer and fewer states have been faced with budget gaps, with only eight projecting gaps for FY2014, down from 17 in FY2013 and 28 in FY2012, according to the National Association of State Budget Officers. However, these budget gaps have been closed in part by declines in services, and many states are years away from repairing the damage of the recession.

Despite some promising indications, state budgets still exhibit signs of serious stress. The costs of health care, education and other state services are expected to outpace revenue growth, meaning that states will be facing budget challenges for the foreseeable future. Another variable affecting state budgets in the future will be the health of the federal budget. As of this report's writing, significant uncertainty exists about the effects that possible new federal spending reduction policies may have on overall state budgets for FY2014 and beyond. This uncertainty makes state budget forecasting more difficult than usual, and could slow the rate at which post-recession discretionary spending rebounds.

State arts agency appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, but constitute only a small fraction of states' aggregate expenditures. State general funds provided 72.6% of total state arts agency legislative appropriations in FY2013 (see [Legislative Appropriations](#)), while states devoted only 0.036% of general fund expenditures to SAA legislative appropriations. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

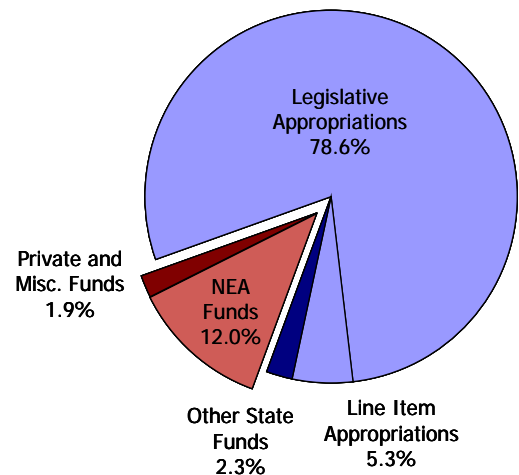
STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE

(See tables [5](#) and [7](#))

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$333.1 million in FY2013, a 5.5% increase from the \$315.7 million secured in FY2012. Several funding sources contribute to SAA revenue, with the largest being state funds. States allocate these funds through three common mechanisms:

- legislative appropriations to SAAs
 - line items passing through SAA budgets
 - transfers to SAAs from other state funds
- Combined, these mechanisms funded 86.1% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2013. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts; foundation, corporate and individual support; and other federal grants.

Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Year 2013



LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

(See tables [1](#), [2](#) and [6](#))

Aggregate appropriations to SAAs increased by \$19.2 million this year, from \$260.2 million in FY2012 to \$279.4 million in FY2013.

Fiscal year 2013 marks the first year of increases to legislative appropriations, following four consecutive years of declines. A majority of the dollar amounts accounting for the 7.4% aggregate percentage increase in FY2013 is concentrated in four states (Florida, Michigan, New York and Ohio) and one jurisdiction (District of Columbia).

In addition to those five agencies, 23 other state arts agencies reported appropriations increases in FY2013, with a median increase of 9.1%. This represents an increase in the number of states reporting larger appropriations and a larger percent median increase from 2012 (15 states reported a median increase of 7.9% in FY2012).

SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes

Fiscal Years 2012-2013

Increases	
Number of SAAs	28
Number of SAAs up 10%+	14
Median percent increase	9.1%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	11
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	17
Number of SAAs down 10%+	4
Median percent decrease	-3.5%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	7.4%
Median percent change	0.1%

*Flat funding includes changes of less than 0.5% in magnitude.

Eleven state arts agencies reported flat funding in FY2013, which is more than the six states that reported flat funding in FY2012. Seventeen state arts agencies reported decreases in FY2013, with a median decrease of 3.5%. Among these states showing declines, fewer reported decreases in FY2013 and the median decrease was smaller in magnitude (35 states reported a median decrease of 11.5% in FY2012). Despite such indicators of appropriations improvements this year, a long-term decline in state funding for the arts remains in effect. A majority of state arts agency appropriations remain below pre-recession levels, with only eleven states receiving a larger appropriation in FY2013 than in FY2008.

A year after all state arts agency funding was vetoed in Kansas, a new agency, the Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission, received \$700,000 for FY2013. This agency is housed in the Kansas Department of Commerce and combines the functions of the former Kansas Arts Commission and Kansas Film Commission. The Arizona Commission on the Arts also received no legislative appropriation in FY2012, and this continues in FY2013. However, this agency will receive other state funds (\$1.3 million in state proceeds from business filing fees) for FY2013.

As in years past, state general funds provided a majority (72.6%) of SAA appropriation dollars. However, 24 states received appropriations that include dollars drawn from a source other than the state general fund. Examples of these sources include dedicated taxes (hotel/motel, sales, entertainment and conservation), state license plate sales, lottery funds, gaming funds and interest from statewide cultural endowments.

Per capita legislative appropriations to state arts agencies increased by \$0.05 to \$0.88 in FY2013. This is 45% lower than the high of \$1.60 in FY2001. Fourteen state and five jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00, while 18 SAAs (one-third of states) reported spending of less than \$0.50.

Legislative appropriations comprise 83.9% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2013. This proportion has remained fairly consistent during the past decade, ranging from 88.7% in FY2001 (a year before that recession) to 78.8% in FY2011.

LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS

(See tables [3](#) and [4](#))

Line items are legislative appropriations not controlled by state arts agencies but passed through state arts agency budgets to other designated entities. Although line items are included in a state arts agency's legislative appropriation, the SAA typically does not determine the purpose or recipients of these funds. Instead, state legislators designate both recipients and dollar amounts. Line items generally fund large cultural organizations (such as museums, public radio, festivals and other facilities) and can provide support in areas that some SAAs do not fund, such as capital improvements. In some cases, the recipients of line items are not eligible for SAA grants, but policies vary widely from state to state.

In FY2013, 12 SAAs received 88 line items totaling \$17.5 million. Individual line item appropriations to arts organizations ranged in size from \$2,531 to \$2.99 million in FY2013. The median line item was \$70,478. Aggregate line item appropriations increased by 6.3% in FY2013. Combined, the line item appropriations in Connecticut, Illinois and Puerto Rico account for 76.0% of all line item dollars appropriated this year.

Line item funding is one of the most volatile components of state arts agency appropriations, comprising anywhere from 6% to 16% of aggregate SAA legislative appropriations since 2001. In FY2013, line items represented 6.3% of aggregate appropriations to all SAAs, but 15.1% of appropriations for the 12 agencies that received them. Line item funding represented as little as 0.7% and as much as 59.7% of these agencies' total appropriations.

OTHER STATE FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

In FY2013, 24 state arts agencies received a total of \$7.5 million in other state funds. These funds are typically transferred to SAAs from other state agencies or special state accounts. Common examples include percent for art programs (when those funds are transferred to an SAA from a state's capital budget) or funds appropriated to other agencies (such as education, transportation or tourism) that are subsequently allocated to the SAA for arts-related programs or services. These transfers often are approved by state legislatures. Such funds equaled 2.3% of total SAA revenue in FY2013. Other state funds decreased by an aggregate of \$0.7 million from FY2012.

NEA FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

By law, the National Endowment for the Arts allocates 40% of its annual grants budget to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations. These federal funds are distributed to SAAs through Partnership Agreements (large block grants containing multiple components, both formula-driven and competitive). Receipt of Partnership Agreement funding is contingent on a variety of federal eligibility, accountability and matching requirements.

Partnership Agreements have been one of the most reliable and stabilizing funding sources available to state arts agencies over time. Total NEA funding to state arts agencies was \$39.9 million in FY2013, a decrease of 5.3%. This is the third year in a row that the appropriation to the NEA has declined, leading to an overall lower percentage of SAA revenues coming from federal funds. Given that 40% of NEA grants budgets are allocated to SAAs and regional arts organizations, a decline in NEA funds available to state arts agencies is directly related to a decline in the total NEA appropriation. While NEA funding provided 12.0% of total revenue for all SAAs in FY2013 (compared to 13% in FY2012), these federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets. Seventeen states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2013. Two state arts agencies (in Kansas and the Northern Mariana Islands) received no NEA funding in fiscal years 2012 and 2013 because they did not meet Partnership Agreement eligibility requirements.

PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

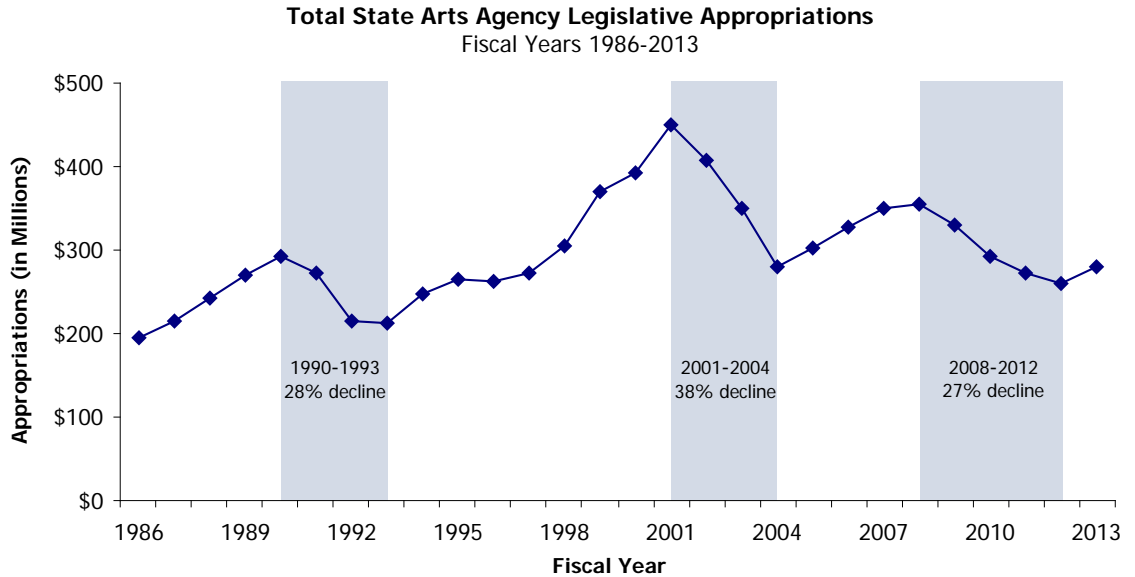
Private and miscellaneous funds received by state arts agencies in FY2013 increased for the third consecutive year, to \$6.3 million. In aggregate, private and miscellaneous funds equaled 1.9% of total revenue in FY2013. Thirty states received these funds in FY2012. Private and miscellaneous funds can display significant variations from year to year. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2013, most of these funds originated from a small number of non-NEA federal grants and foundation awards for specific SAA programs. The combined revenues going to state arts agencies from individual and corporate donations totaled approximately one-tenth of one percent. Individual donations amounted to 0.06% of total SAA revenue, and corporate support amounted to 0.04% of total SAA revenue.

HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations during past recessions: Arts appropriations tend to follow overall state fiscal health. Historically, state budgets have been a lagging indicator in recessions. Even once the economy begins to recover, it can take a year or more for that recovery to reach state revenues and for state spending outlooks to improve. This pattern can be observed in

the two recessions of the early 1990s and the early 2000s, affecting overall state funding as well as appropriations to state arts agencies.

Immediately prior to both previous recessions, state arts appropriations were at all-time highs (\$292.1 million in 1990 and \$449.5 million in 2001). State expenditures were under stress for the next three years, which also was reflected in appropriations to the arts. This is similar to the trend today, in terms of both aggregate percentage declines and the number of states experiencing declines. It is important to note that the current decline began before SAAs were able to recover funds lost during the previous recession.



Inflation: Over time, inflation erodes the buying power of a dollar. This creates an ever-growing gap between nominal and inflation-adjusted amounts. With each year that market prices increase, an SAA dollar secures fewer goods and services. Since 2001, appropriations decreased by 37.8% in annual dollar terms. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 52.1%. Population growth further dilutes the power of legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending decreased \$0.69 since 2001, falling from \$1.57 to \$0.88. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell a more drastic \$0.88, from \$1.57 to \$0.69 (in 2001 dollars).

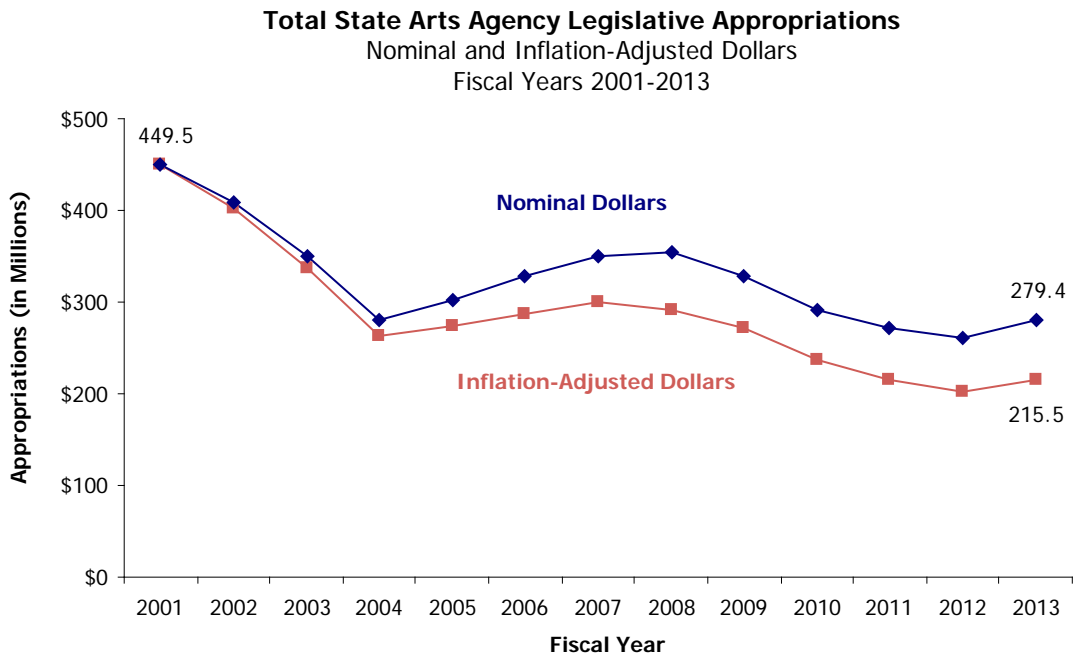


Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2012-2013

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Percent Change FY12 to FY13
	FY2012	FY2013	
Alabama	\$ 3,484,517	\$ 3,384,496	-2.9%
Alaska	\$ 790,400	\$ 798,100	1.0%
American Samoa	\$ 45,000	\$ 50,000	11.1%
¹ Arizona	\$ 0	\$ 0	N/A
² Arkansas	\$ 1,643,260	\$ 2,927,664	78.2%
California	\$ 3,893,000	\$ 4,249,000	9.1%
Colorado	\$ 960,215	\$ 1,183,954	23.3%
Connecticut ♦	\$ 7,187,640	\$ 6,252,978	-13.0%
Delaware	\$ 1,682,300	\$ 1,690,700	0.5%
³ District of Columbia	\$ 4,798,246	\$ 11,190,000	133.2%
⁴ Florida ♦	\$ 6,023,339	\$ 10,404,135	72.7%
Georgia	\$ 574,268	\$ 578,689	0.8%
Guam	\$ 340,000	\$ 347,500	2.2%
Hawaii	\$ 5,151,798	\$ 5,104,240	-0.9%
Idaho	\$ 674,600	\$ 686,800	1.8%
Illinois ♦	\$ 8,997,700	\$ 8,151,900	-9.4%
Indiana	\$ 2,722,013	\$ 2,640,352	-3.0%
⁵ Iowa ^	\$ 933,764	\$ 1,133,764	21.4%
⁶ Kansas	\$ 0	\$ 700,000	N/A
Kentucky	\$ 3,055,600	\$ 2,771,900	-9.3%
Louisiana	\$ 3,277,421	\$ 2,864,440	-12.6%
Maine	\$ 685,350	\$ 669,978	-2.2%
Maryland	\$ 13,168,946	\$ 13,164,211	0.0%
Massachusetts	\$ 9,199,866	\$ 9,527,624	3.6%
Michigan	\$ 1,317,400	\$ 4,900,000	271.9%
Minnesota	\$ 29,673,000	\$ 30,820,000	3.9%
Mississippi	\$ 1,662,799	\$ 1,661,976	0.0%
⁷ Missouri	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 5,154,692	-26.4%
Montana ^	\$ 451,286	\$ 448,088	-0.7%
Nebraska	\$ 1,367,717	\$ 1,376,336	0.6%
⁸ Nevada	\$ 961,883	\$ 1,082,305	12.5%
New Hampshire	\$ 335,488	\$ 341,377	1.8%
New Jersey	\$ 16,397,000	\$ 16,397,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,477,700	\$ 1,468,700	-0.6%
New York	\$ 36,204,500	\$ 39,974,000	10.4%
North Carolina ♦	\$ 7,321,321	\$ 7,107,633	-2.9%
North Dakota	\$ 681,801	\$ 681,801	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 154,743	\$ 156,668	1.2%
Ohio	\$ 7,605,704	\$ 9,605,704	26.3%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,010,087	\$ 4,010,087	0.0%
Oregon ^	\$ 1,995,468	\$ 1,926,262	-3.5%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,065,000	\$ 9,065,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 23,474,000	\$ 23,509,000	0.1%
Rhode Island ♦	\$ 2,108,875	\$ 2,424,806	15.0%
South Carolina	\$ 1,937,598	\$ 1,959,499	1.1%
South Dakota	\$ 661,523	\$ 791,006	19.6%
Tennessee ♦	\$ 8,329,600	\$ 8,815,400	5.8%
Texas	\$ 2,543,272	\$ 2,843,272	11.8%
⁹ Utah ♦	\$ 5,148,500	\$ 3,412,600	-33.7%
Vermont	\$ 507,607	\$ 507,607	0.0%
Virgin Islands	\$ 372,402	\$ 372,402	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,794,813	\$ 3,794,813	0.0%
Washington	\$ 1,103,000	\$ 1,086,000	-1.5%
West Virginia	\$ 1,214,824	\$ 1,159,424	-4.6%
Wisconsin	\$ 839,800	\$ 784,000	-6.6%
Wyoming	\$ 1,204,042	\$ 1,307,950	8.6%
Total	\$ 260,211,996	\$ 279,417,833	7.4%

Table Notes

^ Figures reflect SAA appropriations only and do not include appropriations to the state's cultural endowment.

♦ Percent change is significantly affected by a change in line items. See tables [3](#) and [4](#) for more information.

¹ **Arizona:** The agency receives no legislative appropriation. However, it will receive \$1,380,000 in other state funds generated from state business license revenues in FY2013, the same amount it received from this source in FY2012.

² **Arkansas:** Of the FY2013 appropriation, \$1.3 million will be released at the governor's discretion. The same amount was appropriated but not released in FY2012.

³ **District of Columbia:** A proposed \$6.8 million increase to the agency has yet to be finalized, as the District of Columbia budget must be approved by Congress.

⁴ **Florida:** The FY2012 appropriation includes \$2.1 million in operating funds for the Museum of Florida History; the FY2013 appropriation includes \$1.4 million in operating funds for the Museum of Florida History. The increase in the agency's FY2013 appropriation is for two arts grant programs.

⁵ **Iowa:** The \$200,000 increase was allocated to establish the Iowa Film Office in the Department of Cultural Affairs.

⁶ **Kansas:** In FY2013 a new arts agency, the Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission, was created in the Department of Economic Development. This agency combines the former Kansas Arts Commission and the Kansas Film Commission.

⁷ **Missouri:** The FY2012 appropriation is comprised solely of funds drawn from the state-run cultural endowment principal as directed by the legislature. The FY2013 appropriation is comprised of \$4 million drawn from the cultural endowment principal and \$1.1 million from the general fund. All FY2013 line items are funded from the general fund.

⁸ **Nevada:** Roughly half of the agency's FY2012 and FY2013 appropriations comes from Department of Tourism room tax revenues.

⁹ **Utah:** The decline includes reductions of nearly \$2 million in line-item funds. Appropriation for core agency grants and services was flat.

**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Excluding Line Items**
Fiscal Years 2012-2013

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY12 to FY13
	FY2012	FY2013	
Alabama	\$ 3,484,517	\$ 3,384,496	-2.9%
Alaska	\$ 790,400	\$ 798,100	1.0%
American Samoa	\$ 45,000	\$ 50,000	11.1%
¹ Arizona	\$ 0	\$ 0	N/A
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California	\$ 3,893,000	\$ 4,249,000	9.1%
Colorado	\$ 960,215	\$ 1,183,954	23.3%
Connecticut	\$ 4,167,854	\$ 2,520,700	-39.5%
Delaware	\$ 1,682,300	\$ 1,690,700	0.5%
³ District of Columbia	\$ 4,798,246	\$ 11,190,000	133.2%
⁴ Florida	\$ 5,673,339	\$ 9,529,135	68.0%
Georgia	\$ 574,268	\$ 578,689	0.8%
Guam	\$ 300,000	\$ 307,500	2.5%
Hawaii	\$ 5,151,798	\$ 5,104,240	-0.9%
Idaho	\$ 674,600	\$ 686,800	1.8%
Illinois	\$ 6,494,400	\$ 6,022,900	-7.3%
Indiana	\$ 2,722,013	\$ 2,640,352	-3.0%
⁵ Iowa ^	\$ 933,764	\$ 1,133,764	21.4%
⁶ Kansas	\$ 0	\$ 700,000	N/A
Kentucky	\$ 3,055,600	\$ 2,771,900	-9.3%
Louisiana	\$ 3,277,421	\$ 2,864,440	-12.6%
Maine	\$ 685,350	\$ 669,978	-2.2%
Maryland	\$ 13,168,946	\$ 13,164,211	0.0%
Massachusetts	\$ 9,199,866	\$ 9,527,624	3.6%
Michigan	\$ 1,317,400	\$ 4,900,000	271.9%
Minnesota	\$ 29,673,000	\$ 30,820,000	3.9%
Mississippi	\$ 1,662,799	\$ 1,661,976	0.0%
⁷ Missouri	\$ 7,000,000	\$ 4,610,692	-34.1%
Montana ^	\$ 451,286	\$ 448,088	-0.7%
Nebraska	\$ 1,367,717	\$ 1,376,336	0.6%
⁸ Nevada	\$ 961,883	\$ 1,082,305	12.5%
New Hampshire	\$ 335,488	\$ 341,377	1.8%
New Jersey	\$ 16,397,000	\$ 16,397,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,477,700	\$ 1,468,700	-0.6%
New York	\$ 35,984,500	\$ 39,754,000	10.5%
North Carolina	\$ 7,152,364	\$ 6,988,676	-2.3%
North Dakota	\$ 676,801	\$ 676,801	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 154,743	\$ 156,668	1.2%
Ohio	\$ 7,605,704	\$ 9,605,704	26.3%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,010,087	\$ 4,010,087	0.0%
Oregon ^	\$ 1,995,468	\$ 1,926,262	-3.5%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,065,000	\$ 9,065,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 16,639,000	\$ 16,054,000	-3.5%
Rhode Island	\$ 1,753,060	\$ 1,853,149	5.7%
South Carolina	\$ 1,937,598	\$ 1,959,499	1.1%
South Dakota	\$ 661,523	\$ 791,006	19.6%
Tennessee	\$ 8,104,600	\$ 7,990,400	-1.4%
Texas	\$ 2,543,272	\$ 2,843,272	11.8%
Utah	\$ 2,393,200	\$ 2,417,300	1.0%
Vermont	\$ 507,607	\$ 507,607	0.0%
Virgin Islands	\$ 372,402	\$ 372,402	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,794,813	\$ 3,794,813	0.0%
Washington	\$ 1,103,000	\$ 1,086,000	-1.5%
West Virginia	\$ 1,214,824	\$ 1,159,424	-4.6%
Wisconsin	\$ 839,800	\$ 784,000	-6.6%
Wyoming	\$ 1,204,042	\$ 1,307,950	8.6%
Total	\$ 243,733,838	\$ 261,906,641	7.5%

Table Notes

^ Figures reflect SAA appropriations only and do not include appropriations to the state's cultural endowment.

¹ **Arizona:** The agency receives no legislative appropriation. However, it will receive \$1,380,000 in other state funds generated from state business license revenues in FY2013, the same amount it received from this source in FY2012.

² **Arkansas:** Of the FY2013 appropriation, \$1.3 million will be released at the governor's discretion. The same amount was appropriated but not released in FY2012.

³ **District of Columbia:** A proposed \$6.8 million increase to the agency has yet to be finalized, as the District of Columbia budget must be approved by Congress.

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⁵ **Iowa:** The \$200,000 increase was allocated to establish the Iowa Film Office within the Department of Cultural Affairs.

⁶ **Kansas:** In FY2013 a new arts agency, the Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission, was created in the Department of Economic Development. This agency combines the former Kansas Arts Commission and the Kansas Film Commission.

⁷ **Missouri:** The FY2012 appropriation is comprised solely of funds drawn from the state-run cultural endowment principal as directed by the legislature. The FY2013 appropriation is comprised of \$4 million drawn from the cultural endowment principal and \$1.1 million from the general fund. All FY2013 line items are funded from the general fund.

⁸ **Nevada:** Roughly half of the agency's FY2012 and FY2013 appropriations comes from Department of Tourism room tax revenues.

Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Year 2013

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total
	Number	Dollars		
Connecticut	20	\$ 3,732,278	\$ 6,252,978	59.7%
Florida	4	875,000	10,404,135	8.4%
Guam	1	40,000	347,500	11.5%
Illinois	2	2,129,000	8,151,900	26.1%
Missouri	3	544,000	5,154,692	10.6%
New York	1	220,000	39,974,000	0.6%
North Carolina	1	118,957	7,107,633	1.7%
North Dakota	1	5,000	681,801	0.7%
Puerto Rico	28	7,455,000	23,509,000	31.7%
Rhode Island	14	571,657	2,424,806	23.6%
Tennessee	5	825,000	8,815,400	9.4%
Utah	8	995,300	3,412,600	29.2%
Total (12 agencies)	88	\$ 17,511,192	\$ 116,236,445	15.1%
All States (56 agencies)	88	\$ 17,511,192	\$ 279,417,833	6.3%

Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2012-2013

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2012		FY2013		Percent Change FY12 to FY13
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Connecticut	12	\$ 3,019,786	20	\$ 3,732,278	23.6%
Florida	1	350,000	4	875,000	150.0%
Guam	1	40,000	1	40,000	0.0%
Illinois	2	2,503,300	2	2,129,000	-15.0%
Missouri			3	544,000	
New York	1	220,000	1	220,000	0.0%
North Carolina	1	168,957	1	118,957	-29.6%
North Dakota	1	5,000	1	5,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	25	6,835,000	28	7,455,000	9.1%
Rhode Island	18	355,815	14	571,657	60.7%
Tennessee	3	225,000	5	825,000	266.7%
Utah	9	2,755,300	8	995,300	-63.9%
Total	74	\$ 16,478,158	88	\$ 17,511,192	6.3%

Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Years 2012-2013

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY12 to FY13
	FY2012	FY2013	
Alabama	\$ 4,433,624	\$ 4,278,796	-3.5%
Alaska	\$ 1,754,100	\$ 1,740,600	-0.8%
American Samoa	\$ 343,300	\$ 349,200	1.7%
Arizona	\$ 2,419,000	\$ 2,272,300	-6.1%
Arkansas	\$ 2,447,460	\$ 3,740,933	52.8%
California	\$ 5,055,700	\$ 5,341,300	5.6%
Colorado	\$ 2,779,362	\$ 2,099,817	-24.4%
Connecticut	\$ 7,973,640	\$ 6,991,078	-12.3%
Delaware	\$ 2,496,900	\$ 2,468,000	-1.2%
District of Columbia	\$ 5,542,746	\$ 11,894,100	114.6%
Florida	\$ 6,941,639	\$ 11,262,735	62.2%
Georgia	\$ 1,554,023	\$ 1,542,889	-0.7%
Guam	\$ 638,300	\$ 646,200	1.2%
Hawaii	\$ 6,092,482	\$ 5,832,040	-4.3%
Idaho	\$ 1,473,330	\$ 1,443,908	-2.0%
Illinois	\$ 10,040,100	\$ 9,170,260	-8.7%
Indiana	\$ 3,573,013	\$ 3,425,452	-4.1%
Iowa	\$ 2,223,200	\$ 2,368,466	6.5%
Kansas	\$ 0	\$ 700,000	N/A
Kentucky	\$ 3,986,200	\$ 3,646,800	-8.5%
Louisiana	\$ 4,069,321	\$ 3,622,640	-11.0%
Maine	\$ 1,608,510	\$ 1,529,822	-4.9%
Maryland	\$ 14,252,146	\$ 14,195,411	-0.4%
Massachusetts	\$ 10,589,758	\$ 10,730,163	1.3%
Michigan	\$ 2,137,245	\$ 5,693,945	166.4%
Minnesota	\$ 30,506,500	\$ 31,625,500	3.7%
Mississippi	\$ 2,643,899	\$ 2,466,676	-6.7%
Missouri	\$ 7,778,700	\$ 5,853,292	-24.8%
Montana	\$ 1,931,501	\$ 2,002,778	3.7%
Nebraska	\$ 2,605,417	\$ 2,576,636	-1.1%
Nevada	\$ 1,812,049	\$ 1,863,595	2.8%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,421,040	\$ 1,455,988	2.5%
New Jersey	\$ 17,298,100	\$ 17,276,600	-0.1%
New Mexico	\$ 2,194,300	\$ 2,148,200	-2.1%
New York	\$ 36,954,806	\$ 40,701,700	10.1%
North Carolina	\$ 8,436,121	\$ 8,587,333	1.8%
North Dakota	\$ 1,483,558	\$ 1,431,159	-3.5%
Northern Marianas	\$ 154,743	\$ 156,668	1.2%
Ohio	\$ 8,993,804	\$ 11,022,704	22.6%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,783,087	\$ 4,730,887	-1.1%
Oregon	\$ 3,134,522	\$ 3,040,976	-3.0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,113,600	\$ 10,166,400	0.5%
Puerto Rico	\$ 25,045,900	\$ 25,511,100	1.9%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,859,175	\$ 3,137,606	9.7%
South Carolina	\$ 3,058,753	\$ 2,921,551	-4.5%
South Dakota	\$ 1,463,523	\$ 1,556,906	6.4%
Tennessee	\$ 9,488,500	\$ 9,874,500	4.1%
Texas	\$ 3,556,872	\$ 3,920,772	10.2%
Utah	\$ 6,334,500	\$ 4,564,078	-27.9%
Vermont	\$ 1,606,786	\$ 1,938,500	20.6%
Virgin Islands	\$ 690,902	\$ 689,302	-0.2%
Virginia	\$ 4,550,848	\$ 4,515,013	-0.8%
Washington	\$ 3,997,128	\$ 4,169,312	4.3%
West Virginia	\$ 2,661,824	\$ 2,569,224	-3.5%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,679,600	\$ 1,565,300	-6.8%
Wyoming	\$ 2,002,042	\$ 2,059,650	2.9%
Total	\$ 315,667,198	\$ 333,086,761	5.5%

Table Note

This table incorporates all sources of revenue received by the state arts agency, including legislative appropriations, other state funds, funds from the National Endowment for the Arts, and private and miscellaneous funds. See [Table 7](#) for details on each of these revenue sources.

Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies
Fiscal Year 2013

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Legislative Appropriation Excluding Line Items		Total State Funds (Appropriation and Other State Funds)		Total Agency Revenue	
	Per Capita		Per Capita		Per Capita		Per Capita	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	\$0.70	25	\$0.70	25	\$0.73	25	\$0.89	28
Alaska	1.09	13	1.09	11	1.11	14	2.38	8
Arizona	0.00	50	0.00	50	0.21	46	0.35	45
Arkansas	0.99	15	0.99	13	0.99	19	1.27	20
California	0.11	47	0.11	47	0.11	48	0.14	50
Colorado	0.23	44	0.23	44	0.25	44	0.40	44
Connecticut	1.74	9	0.70	24	1.74	10	1.95	13
Delaware	1.84	8	1.84	7	1.84	8	2.69	6
Florida	0.54	31	0.49	33	0.54	35	0.58	40
Georgia	0.06	49	0.06	49	0.08	50	0.16	48
Hawaii	3.67	2	3.67	2	3.67	2	4.19	2
Idaho	0.43	37	0.43	37	0.43	39	0.90	27
Illinois	0.63	26	0.47	34	0.64	28	0.71	36
Indiana	0.40	39	0.40	39	0.41	42	0.52	43
Iowa	0.37	41	0.37	41	0.56	34	0.77	35
Kansas	0.24	43	0.24	43	0.24	45	0.24	47
Kentucky	0.63	27	0.63	26	0.63	29	0.83	30
Louisiana	0.62	29	0.62	28	0.62	30	0.79	33
Maine	0.50	32	0.50	30	0.59	31	1.15	22
Maryland	2.24	5	2.24	4	2.24	5	2.41	7
Massachusetts	1.43	10	1.43	9	1.43	11	1.61	15
Michigan	0.50	33	0.50	31	0.50	37	0.58	41
Minnesota	5.73	1	5.73	1	5.73	1	5.88	1
Mississippi	0.56	30	0.56	29	0.56	33	0.83	31
Missouri	0.86	18	0.77	19	0.86	22	0.97	25
Montana	0.45	36	0.45	36	1.09	15	1.99	11
Nebraska	0.74	21	0.74	20	0.96	20	1.39	18
Nevada	0.39	40	0.39	40	0.41	41	0.68	37
New Hampshire	0.26	42	0.26	42	0.51	36	1.10	23
New Jersey	1.85	7	1.85	6	1.85	7	1.95	12
New Mexico	0.70	24	0.70	23	0.70	27	1.03	24
New York	2.04	6	2.03	5	2.04	6	2.08	9
North Carolina	0.73	22	0.72	21	0.73	24	0.88	29
North Dakota	0.97	16	0.97	14	1.03	18	2.05	10
Ohio	0.83	19	0.83	17	0.85	23	0.95	26
Oklahoma	1.05	14	1.05	12	1.05	16	1.24	21
Oregon	0.49	34	0.49	32	0.57	32	0.78	34
Pennsylvania	0.71	23	0.71	22	0.71	26	0.80	32
Rhode Island	2.31	3	1.76	8	2.31	3	2.99	5
South Carolina	0.41	38	0.41	38	0.42	40	0.62	38
South Dakota	0.95	17	0.95	15	0.95	21	1.87	14
Tennessee	1.37	11	1.24	10	1.37	12	1.53	17
Texas	0.11	48	0.11	48	0.11	49	0.15	49
Utah	1.20	12	0.85	16	1.20	13	1.60	16
Vermont	0.81	20	0.81	18	1.77	9	3.10	4
Virginia	0.46	35	0.46	35	0.47	38	0.55	42
Washington	0.16	45	0.16	45	0.37	43	0.60	39
West Virginia	0.62	28	0.62	27	1.03	17	1.38	19
Wisconsin	0.14	46	0.14	46	0.14	47	0.27	46
Wyoming	2.27	4	2.27	3	2.27	4	3.57	3
American Samoa	0.90	23	0.90	21	0.90	27	6.29	4
District of Columbia	17.70	1	17.70	1	17.70	1	18.81	1
Guam	2.18	10	1.93	10	2.18	10	4.06	7
Northern Marianas	2.91	6	2.91	6	2.91	6	2.91	11
Puerto Rico	6.41	2	4.38	3	6.41	2	6.96	2
Virgin Islands	3.50	5	3.50	5	3.50	5	6.48	3
Total	\$0.88		\$0.82		\$0.90		\$1.05	

Per capita amounts represent the total dollar figure for each variable divided by the total population. Total per capita dollar figures listed in the bottom row are based on the aggregate population for all 56 states and jurisdictions. States are ranked out of 50; jurisdictions are ranked out of 56. Population figures used to calculate per capita amounts are from the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimate Program.

Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources
Fiscal Year 2013

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total Agency Revenue	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Other State Funds		National Endowment for the Arts Funds		Private and Miscellaneous Funds	
		Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total
Alabama	\$ 4,278,796	\$ 3,384,496	79.1%	\$ 127,000	3.0%	\$ 767,300	17.9%	\$ -	0.0%
Alaska	1,740,600	798,100	45.9%	17,000	1.0%	674,600	38.8%	250,900	14.4%
American Samoa	349,200	50,000	14.3%	-	0.0%	299,200	85.7%	-	0.0%
Arizona	2,272,300	-	0.0%	1,380,000	60.7%	807,200	35.5%	85,100	3.7%
Arkansas	3,740,933	2,927,664	78.3%	-	0.0%	653,700	17.5%	159,569	4.3%
California	5,341,300	4,249,000	79.5%	-	0.0%	1,092,300	20.5%	-	0.0%
Colorado	2,099,817	1,183,954	56.4%	99,263	4.7%	714,600	34.0%	102,000	4.9%
Connecticut	6,991,078	6,252,978	89.4%	-	0.0%	738,100	10.6%	-	0.0%
Delaware	2,468,000	1,690,700	68.5%	-	0.0%	698,500	28.3%	78,800	3.2%
District of Columbia	11,894,100	11,190,000	94.1%	-	0.0%	704,100	5.9%	-	0.0%
Florida	11,262,735	10,404,135	92.4%	50,000	0.4%	808,600	7.2%	-	0.0%
Georgia	1,542,889	578,689	37.5%	194,000	12.6%	770,200	49.9%	-	0.0%
Guam	646,200	347,500	53.8%	-	0.0%	298,700	46.2%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	5,832,040	5,104,240	87.5%	-	0.0%	677,800	11.6%	50,000	0.9%
Idaho	1,443,908	686,800	47.6%	-	0.0%	753,200	52.2%	3,908	0.3%
Illinois	9,170,260	8,151,900	88.9%	76,060	0.8%	942,300	10.3%	-	0.0%
Indiana	3,425,452	2,640,352	77.1%	35,000	1.0%	748,100	21.8%	2,000	0.1%
Iowa	2,368,466	1,133,764	47.9%	588,792	24.9%	645,510	27.3%	400	0.0%
Kansas	700,000	700,000	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	3,646,800	2,771,900	76.0%	-	0.0%	734,900	20.2%	140,000	3.8%
Louisiana	3,622,640	2,864,440	79.1%	-	0.0%	758,200	20.9%	-	0.0%
Maine	1,529,822	669,978	43.8%	112,944	7.4%	746,900	48.8%	-	0.0%
Maryland	14,195,411	13,164,211	92.7%	-	0.0%	731,200	5.2%	300,000	2.1%
Massachusetts	10,730,163	9,527,624	88.8%	-	0.0%	889,100	8.3%	313,439	2.9%
Michigan	5,693,945	4,900,000	86.1%	-	0.0%	793,945	13.9%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	31,625,500	30,820,000	97.5%	-	0.0%	765,100	2.4%	40,400	0.1%
Mississippi	2,466,676	1,661,976	67.4%	15,000	0.6%	759,700	30.8%	30,000	1.2%
Missouri	5,853,292	5,154,692	88.1%	-	0.0%	698,600	11.9%	-	0.0%
Montana	2,002,778	448,088	22.4%	650,340	32.5%	769,300	38.4%	135,050	6.7%
Nebraska	2,576,636	1,376,336	53.4%	411,800	16.0%	758,500	29.4%	30,000	1.2%
Nevada	1,863,595	1,082,305	58.1%	59,897	3.2%	681,700	36.6%	39,693	2.1%
New Hampshire	1,455,988	341,377	23.4%	328,240	22.5%	704,700	48.4%	81,671	5.6%
New Jersey	17,276,600	16,397,000	94.9%	-	0.0%	879,600	5.1%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	2,148,200	1,468,700	68.4%	-	0.0%	679,500	31.6%	-	0.0%
New York	40,701,700	39,974,000	98.2%	-	0.0%	727,700	1.8%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	8,587,333	7,107,633	82.8%	-	0.0%	904,700	10.5%	575,000	6.7%
North Dakota	1,431,159	681,801	47.6%	37,258	2.6%	712,100	49.8%	-	0.0%
Northern Marianas	156,668	156,668	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Ohio	11,022,704	9,605,704	87.1%	185,000	1.7%	980,000	8.9%	252,000	2.3%
Oklahoma	4,730,887	4,010,087	84.8%	-	0.0%	720,800	15.2%	-	0.0%
Oregon	3,040,976	1,926,262	63.3%	284,014	9.3%	730,700	24.0%	100,000	3.3%
Pennsylvania	10,166,400	9,065,000	89.2%	-	0.0%	922,400	9.1%	179,000	1.8%
Puerto Rico	25,511,100	23,509,000	92.2%	-	0.0%	685,100	2.7%	1,317,000	5.2%
Rhode Island	3,137,606	2,424,806	77.3%	-	0.0%	712,800	22.7%	-	0.0%
South Carolina	2,921,551	1,959,499	67.1%	7,823	0.3%	787,900	27.0%	166,329	5.7%
South Dakota	1,556,906	791,006	50.8%	-	0.0%	765,900	49.2%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	9,874,500	8,815,400	89.3%	-	0.0%	768,600	7.8%	290,500	2.9%
Texas	3,920,772	2,843,272	72.5%	-	0.0%	931,600	23.8%	145,900	3.7%
Utah	4,564,078	3,412,600	74.8%	6,078	0.1%	718,500	15.7%	426,900	9.4%
Vermont	1,938,500	507,607	26.2%	602,000	31.1%	707,600	36.5%	121,293	6.3%
Virgin Islands	689,302	372,402	54.0%	-	0.0%	316,900	46.0%	-	0.0%
Virginia	4,515,013	3,794,813	84.0%	20,500	0.5%	699,700	15.5%	-	0.0%
Washington	4,169,312	1,086,000	26.0%	1,460,284	35.0%	824,400	19.8%	798,628	19.2%
West Virginia	2,569,224	1,159,424	45.1%	750,000	29.2%	659,800	25.7%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	1,565,300	784,000	50.1%	-	0.0%	781,300	49.9%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	2,059,650	1,307,950	63.5%	-	0.0%	699,900	34.0%	51,800	2.5%
Total	\$ 333,086,761	\$ 279,417,833	83.9%	\$ 7,498,293	2.3%	\$ 39,903,355	12.0%	\$ 6,267,280	1.9%

Other State Funds include funds secured by the SAA separate from its legislative appropriation, such as transfer funds from other state departments and some public art dollars. Private and Miscellaneous Funds include foundation support, corporate and individual support, and non-NEA federal grants.

**Table 8: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
As a Percentage of State General Fund Expenditures**
Fiscal Year 2013

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 7,108,000,000	\$ 3,384,496	0.048%
Alaska	7,583,000,000	798,100	0.011%
Arizona	8,573,000,000	0	0.000%
Arkansas	4,728,000,000	2,927,664	0.062%
California	91,338,000,000	4,249,000	0.005%
Colorado	7,743,000,000	1,183,954	0.015%
Connecticut	19,140,000,000	6,252,978	0.033%
Delaware	3,751,000,000	1,690,700	0.045%
Florida	24,914,000,000	10,404,135	0.042%
Georgia	18,161,000,000	578,689	0.003%
Hawaii	5,709,000,000	5,104,240	0.089%
Idaho	2,702,000,000	686,800	0.025%
Illinois	28,355,000,000	8,151,900	0.029%
Indiana	14,087,000,000	2,640,352	0.019%
Iowa	6,221,000,000	1,133,764	0.018%
Kansas	6,171,000,000	700,000	0.011%
Kentucky	9,500,000,000	2,771,900	0.029%
Louisiana	8,253,000,000	2,864,440	0.035%
Maine	3,003,000,000	669,978	0.022%
Maryland	14,593,000,000	13,164,211	0.090%
Massachusetts	34,371,000,000	9,527,624	0.028%
Michigan	8,974,000,000	4,900,000	0.055%
Minnesota	17,359,000,000	30,820,000	0.178%
Mississippi	4,752,000,000	1,661,976	0.035%
Missouri	7,968,000,000	5,154,692	0.065%
Montana	1,910,000,000	448,088	0.023%
Nebraska	3,632,000,000	1,376,336	0.038%
Nevada	3,176,000,000	1,082,305	0.034%
New Hampshire	1,259,000,000	341,377	0.027%
New Jersey	31,309,000,000	16,397,000	0.052%
New Mexico	5,721,000,000	1,468,700	0.026%
New York	58,868,000,000	39,974,000	0.068%
North Carolina	20,184,000,000	7,107,633	0.035%
North Dakota	2,120,000,000	681,801	0.032%
Ohio	28,574,000,000	9,605,704	0.034%
Oklahoma	5,987,000,000	4,010,087	0.067%
Oregon	6,827,000,000	1,926,262	0.028%
Pennsylvania	27,656,000,000	9,065,000	0.033%
Rhode Island	3,296,000,000	2,424,806	0.074%
South Carolina	5,974,000,000	1,959,499	0.033%
South Dakota	1,246,000,000	791,006	0.063%
Tennessee	11,686,000,000	8,815,400	0.075%
Texas	37,139,000,000	2,843,272	0.008%
Utah	5,093,000,000	3,412,600	0.067%
Vermont	1,305,000,000	507,607	0.039%
Virginia	17,341,000,000	3,794,813	0.022%
Washington	15,351,000,000	1,086,000	0.007%
West Virginia	4,247,000,000	1,159,424	0.027%
Wisconsin	14,766,000,000	784,000	0.005%
Wyoming	1,621,000,000	1,307,950	0.081%
Total	\$ 681,345,000,000	\$ 243,792,263	0.036%

State General Fund Expenditures are based on the *The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2012* "Fiscal 2013 State General Fund, Appropriated (Millions)" table, which is published by the National Association of State Budget Officers. Comparable jurisdictional data is not available.

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

Survey Data: Survey data presented in this publication was gathered from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October 2012 and January 2013. (In the case of the Virgin Islands, appropriations data was collected in an earlier survey and supplemented with NEA funding data from the National Endowment for the Arts.) As a result, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2013 fiscal cycle. Legislatures typically revisit budgets throughout the fiscal year to adjust for shifting revenue and expense expectations. Each agency was asked to provide a total budget figure and to itemize appropriations, line items, other state funds, NEA funds, and private and miscellaneous funds such as individual donations and non-NEA federal grants. NASAA will survey SAAs in spring 2013 for updated figures.

Fiscal Year: All legislative appropriations figures are reported by fiscal year. Most, but not all, states' fiscal years begin in July and end in June. Each fiscal year is referred to by the calendar year in which it ends (e.g., July 2012 to June 2013 is FY2013). For specific information on the fiscal cycle of an individual state, please consult the National Association of State Budget Officers' [Budget Processes in the States, Summer 2008](#).

Appropriations Change: For analysis and reporting purposes, *flat funding* is defined as either no change in the appropriation level of an agency, or a change of less than one-half of one percent in magnitude.

Median Values: Median calculations are based on the identification of the middle value of a set of numbers. Unlike averages, median calculations offer a national "norm" protected from the distortion of a very large value from a single state.

State Budget Information: This report draws upon fiscal information from [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2012](#), jointly published by the National Governors Association (NGA) and the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO); and the [State Budget Update: Fall 2012](#), published by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). The NGA/NASBO source excludes jurisdictions from its analysis and calculations; the NCSL report includes all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Per Capita Spending Calculations: Fiscal year 2013 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2012, population estimates in the [Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population figures for American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are the 2010 figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. This report organizes per capita funding in four different categories: legislative appropriations including line items, legislative appropriations excluding line items, total state funds and total agency revenue. States are ranked out of 50 states, and jurisdictions are ranked out of 56 states and jurisdictions. NASAA presents these four categories because each SAA relies on a distinct combination of funding and the significance of different funding sources varies by state. To learn more about which ranking is most appropriate for a given state, please [contact the state arts agency](#) or [NASAA](#).

Trend Data: Although this report discusses the history of state arts agency appropriations in recent years, legislative appropriations data since 1969 is maintained by NASAA and is available upon request.

Inflation: Inflation adjustments are based on the [Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers \(CPI-U\) for the U.S. City Average for All Items, 1982-84=100](#), as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report aligned the Consumer Price Index's (CPI) calendar years with the SAAs' fiscal years (which usually begin in July of the previous calendar year). The CPI measures price increases since the base years, 1982-1984. This report used the 2001 CPI as a starting point to measure inflation between 2001 and 2013. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2013 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2013 was the December 2012 index value, which was the most recent CPI number available at the time calculations were made.

Questions: For additional information about the data in this report, contact NASAA Research Associate Henry Clapp at henry.clapp@nasaa-arts.org or 202-347-6352 x118.

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) is the membership organization that unites, represents and serves the nation's state and jurisdictional arts agencies. Its mission is to strengthen state arts agencies by representing their individual and collective interests, empowering their work through knowledge and advancing the arts as an essential public benefit. NASAA serves as a clearinghouse for data and research about public funding and the arts. Together, NASAA and state arts agencies work to broaden access to the arts in every corner of America and to serve the public good by making the arts an essential ingredient of state policy.

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