

# State Arts Agency Revenues

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Fiscal Year 2017

February 2017



## PREFACE

Twice yearly, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports 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 enacted funding levels for fiscal year 2017, which began in July 2016 for most states, as well as revised FY2016 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and will report updates in summer 2017.

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 revenues survey also tracks information on funding that state arts agencies receive from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), supplemental state revenue streams, and 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](http://www.nasaa-arts.org).

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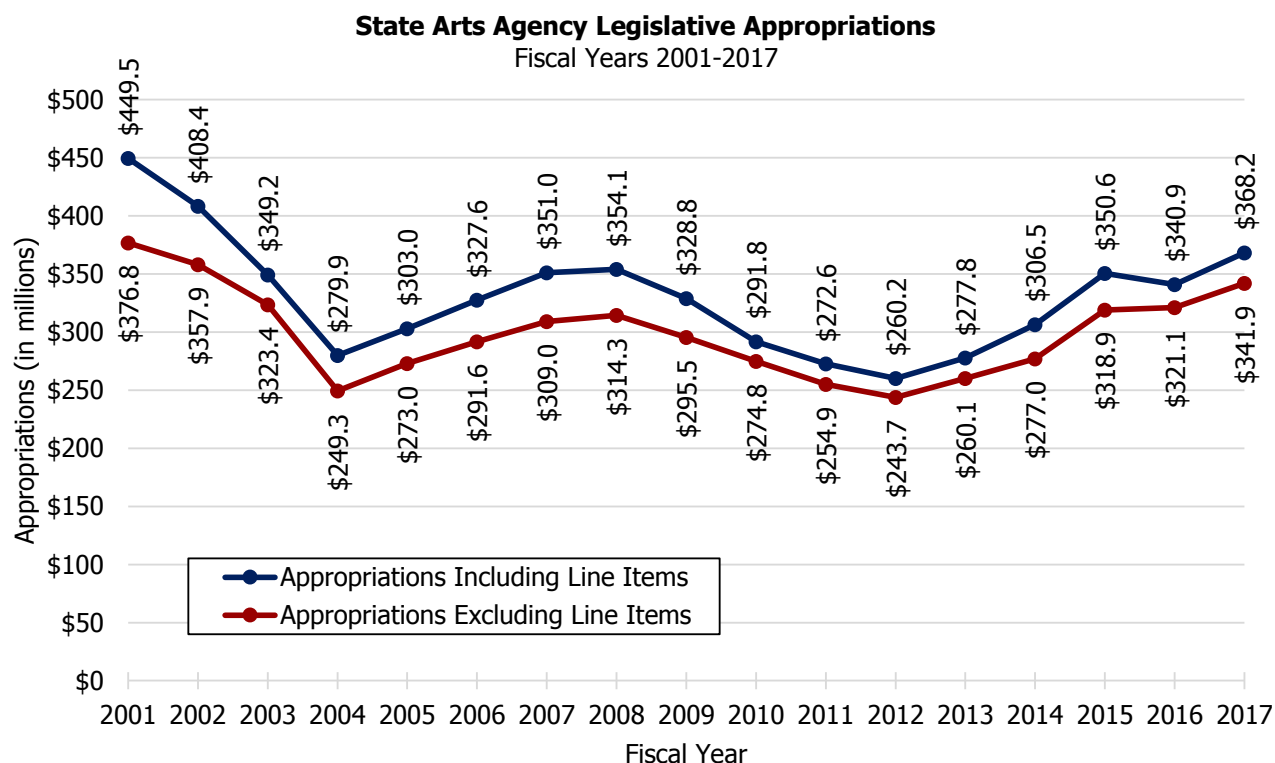
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## KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported \$368.2 million in total legislative appropriations for fiscal year 2017.
- Appropriations to state arts agencies increased by 8.0% between fiscal years 2016 and 2017, though a handful of states account for the bulk of this increase.
- Twenty-nine SAAs reported increases in total legislative appropriations and, among those, the median increase was 5.6%.
- Total per capita appropriations to SAAs increased by \$0.09 to \$1.13 in FY2017.
- Arts line items in FY2017 (funds that pass through SAA budgets to other recipients designated by state legislatures) increased by 33.2%. Excluding line items, appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control grew by \$20.8 million, or 6.5%.
- Total legislative appropriations remain 18.1% below the all-time high reached in FY2001. When accounting for inflation, appropriations are 39.5% lower than FY2001.



## STATE BUDGET TRENDS

(See [Table 8](#))

Historically, state budget conditions are the primary driver of appropriations trends. In the aggregate, state budgets have recovered from the Great Recession. Fiscal year 2017 budgets continue an upward trend in appropriation levels, surpassing previous high levels set in FY2008. However, the recovery has been uneven among states, with some continuing to spend well below prerecession levels. Complicating the picture of state budgets in FY2017, a budget stalemate has prevented Illinois from agreeing on a spending plan for the past two fiscal years.

While state budgets are certainly better off than they were a few years ago, the long-term picture remains unsettled. State revenue growth, while on track for a seventh consecutive year of growth in FY2017, remains below historical averages. Revenue growth in FY2016 slowed considerably: according to the National Association of State Budget Officers, half of states reported their FY2016 revenue collection was lower than projections. With FY2017 revenue growth now forecasted to slow, or even decline in certain states, many are considering mid-fiscal-year spending reductions. Weakness in income and sales taxes and

declines in corporate income taxes contribute to the fragility of state revenue. Falling fossil fuel prices present a serious challenge to states where extraction proceeds comprise a large portion of state revenues and contribute to these states' economies. The costs of health care, pensions, education and infrastructure maintenance continue to outpace modest revenue growth, meaning that states will face budget challenges for the foreseeable future.

Federal funding is another significant component of state budgets. According to the Pew Charitable Trusts, states rely on the federal government for nearly one-third of their total revenue, making the policy actions of the U.S. Congress another variable in revenue forecasting for individual states. The likelihood of future debates over federal tax reform and changes in federal spending place increased uncertainty on state budgets.

State arts agency appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, constituting a small fraction of states' aggregate expenditures. Excluding jurisdictions, state legislatures devoted only 0.041% of general fund expenditures to SAA legislative appropriations. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

## STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE

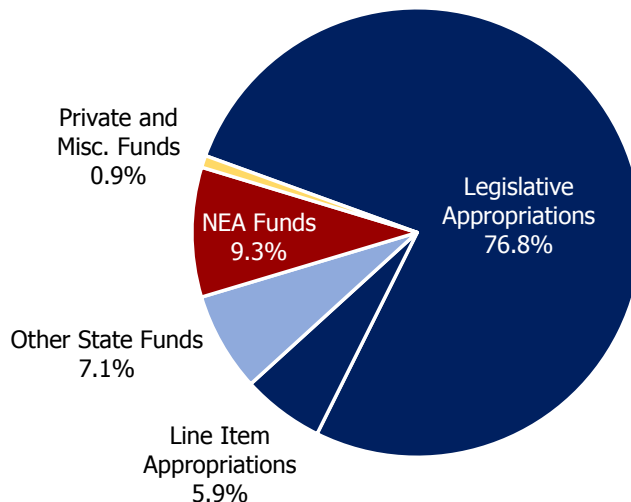
(See [tables 5 and 7](#))

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$445.1 million in FY2017, an 7.8% increase from the \$412.8 million secured in FY2016. 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 (76.8%)
- line items passing through SAA budgets (5.9%)
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds (7.1%)

Combined, these mechanisms funded 89.8% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2017. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts, other federal grants, and foundation, corporate and individual support.

**Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue**  
Fiscal Year 2017



## LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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

Aggregate appropriations to state arts agencies increased from \$340.9 million in FY2016 to \$368.2 million in FY2017. This increase in funding continues an upward trend in aggregate appropriations beginning in FY2012 (excluding FY2016, when appropriations decreased by \$10 million from the previous year).

Twenty-nine state arts agencies reported total appropriations increases in FY2017. Among those, the median increase was 5.6% and the average increase was 14.1%. This indicates that the overall gains in appropriations were largely due to substantial funding increases in certain states. California saw an increase of close to \$7 million in FY2017 due to a one-time increase in discretionary funds from the state legislature; the District of Columbia, Florida and Minnesota also saw increases of more than \$4 million in FY2017. Eleven state arts agencies reported flat funding in FY2017, down from nine with flat funding in the previous fiscal year. Sixteen state arts agencies, three fewer than last year, reported appropriation decreases in FY2017, with a median decrease of 6.7%.

Per capita funding is an important metric for measuring relative trends, since each state arts agency's appropriation serves the entire population of its state. Per capita legislative appropriations to state arts agencies, including line items, increased by \$0.09 to \$1.13 in FY2017. It is the third year since FY2009 that per capita spending has topped \$1.00, though it is 28% lower than the high of \$1.57 in FY2001. Seventeen state and six jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00. While there has been a substantial aggregate per capita increase this fiscal year, it has been bolstered by a few SAAs receiving large funding increases. Per capita spending of less than \$0.50 was reported by 16 SAAs, two more than the last fiscal year. State-by-state per capita funding amounts and national rankings can be found in [Table 6](#).

Consistently over time, state general funds provide a large majority of total SAA appropriation dollars (79.3% in FY2017). However, 22 state arts agencies in FY2017 received appropriations that include dollars drawn from sources 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. More information about these funding mechanisms can be found in NASAA's [Dedicated Revenue Strategies policy brief](#).

## SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes

Fiscal Years 2016-2017

Increases	
Number of SAAs	29
Number of SAAs up 10%+	10
Median percent increase	5.6%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	11
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	16
Number of SAAs down 10%+	7
Median percent decrease	-6.7%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	8.0%
Median percent change	0.9%

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

## LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS

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

Line items are legislative appropriations 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 purposes or recipients of these funds. Instead, state legislators determine both recipients and dollar amounts.

Line item funding is one of the most volatile components of state arts agency appropriations, comprising anywhere from 5% to 16% of aggregate SAA legislative appropriations since 2001. In FY2017, 14 SAAs received 124 line items totaling \$26.3 million, a 33.2% increase in line item appropriations compared to the previous fiscal year. These line items represented 7.1% of aggregate appropriations to all SAAs, but 16.4% of appropriations for the 14 agencies that received them. Line item funding represented as little as 0.5% and as much as 64.7% of each of these agencies' total appropriations.

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 FY2017, individual line item appropriations to arts organizations ranged in size from \$165 to \$2 million; the median line item amount was \$70,000. Combined, the line item appropriations in Connecticut, Florida, Missouri and Puerto Rico account for 90.4% of all line item dollars appropriated this year.

## **OTHER STATE FUNDS**

(See [Table 7](#))

Other state funds are typically those funds 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) and 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. In FY2017, 30 state arts agencies received a total of \$31.4 million in other state funds, equaling 7.1% of total SAA revenue in 2017. Rhode Island, where voters approved a referendum to issue bonds in support of arts facilities, accounted for \$12.5 million of those funds.

## **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. In FY2017, the Northern Mariana Islands state arts agency was unable to meet these requirements and therefore did not receive Partnership Agreement funding.

Partnership Agreements have been one of the most reliable and stabilizing funding sources available to state arts agencies over time. NEA funding categories remain consistent over time, although states occasionally receive special funds for disaster relief or special initiatives. In FY2017, many state arts agencies received special funds to convene roundtables relating to the Creativity Connects initiative, exploring the intersections between the arts and other sectors (such as science, technology, health and business development). Total NEA funding to SAAs was \$41.6 million in FY2017. While NEA funding provided 9.3% of total SAA revenue in FY2017, these federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 16 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2017.

## **PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS**

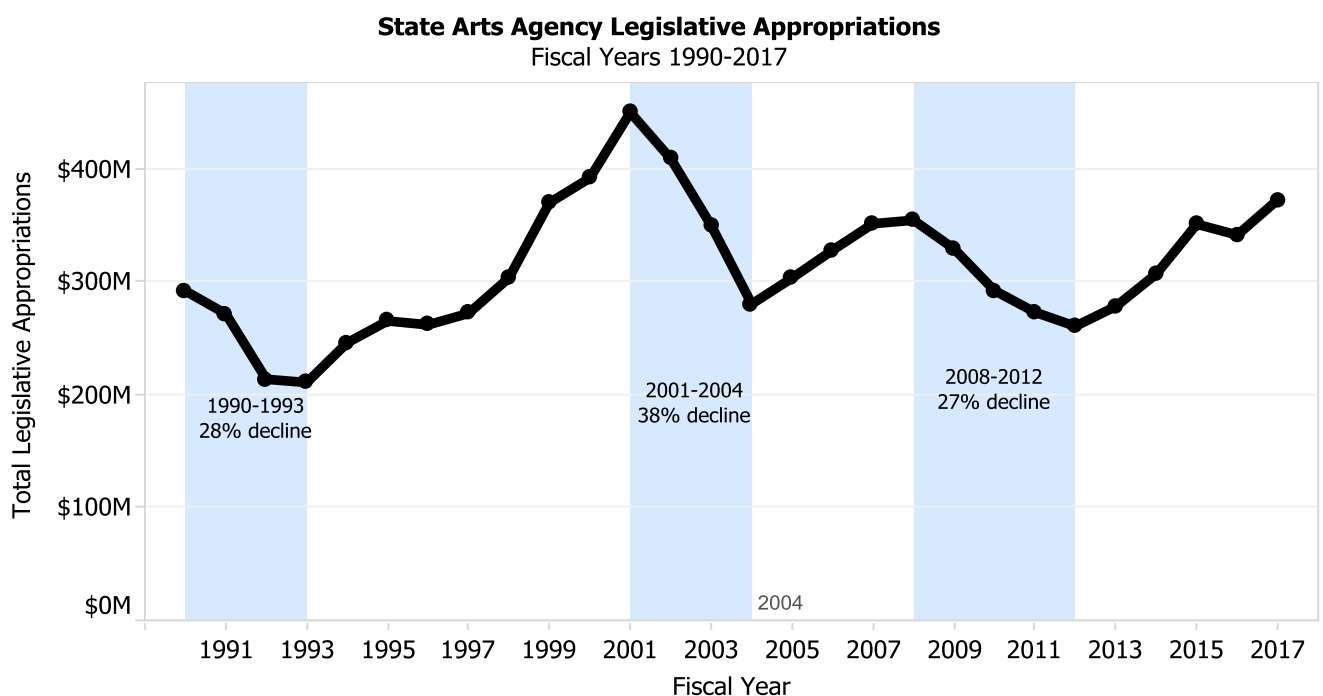
(See [Table 7](#))

Private and miscellaneous funds received by state arts agencies decreased for the fifth consecutive year in FY2017, to \$3.8 million. In aggregate, private and miscellaneous funds equaled 0.9% of total SAA revenue in FY2017. Twenty-nine states received these funds in FY2017. Private and miscellaneous funds can vary greatly from year to year. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2017, most of these funds originated from foundation awards for specific SAA programs. The combined revenues going to state arts agencies from individual and corporate donations totaled less than 0.040% of total SAA revenue. The median amount of corporate support reported by the six agencies receiving these funds was \$17,500. The median amount of private donations reported by the five agencies receiving these funds was \$3,700.

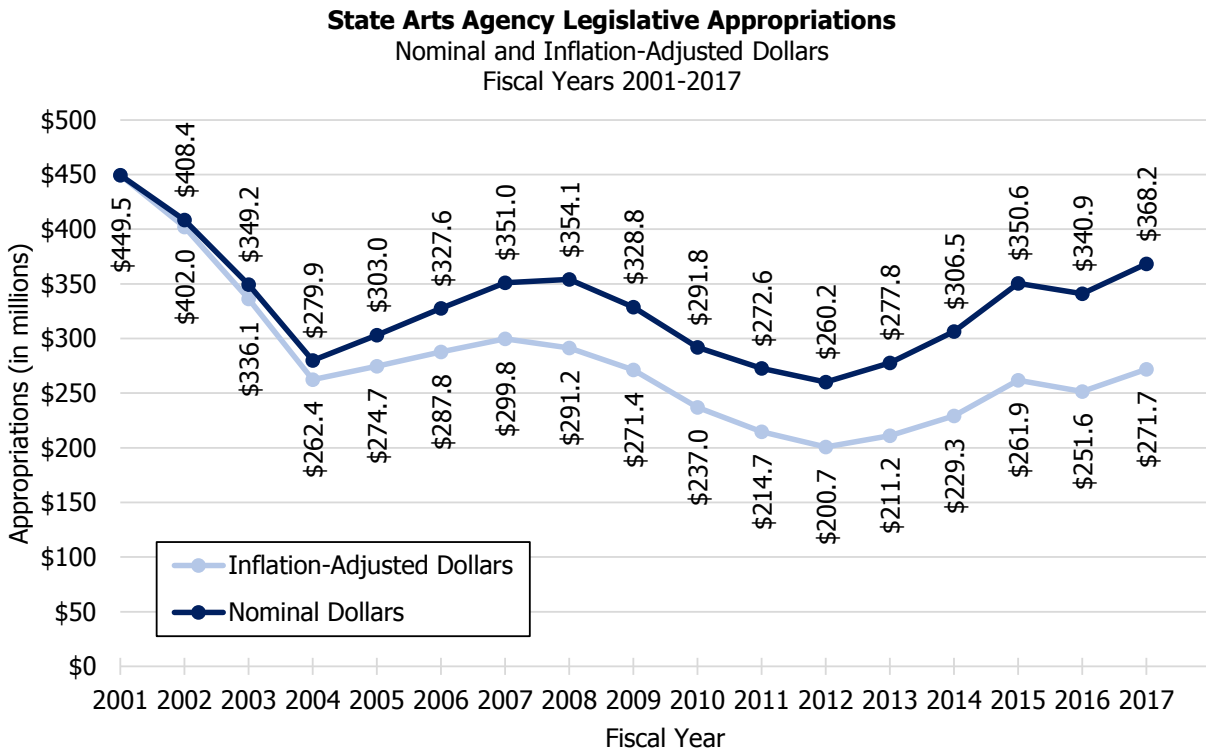
## HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

**Appropriations during recessions:** While aggregate state arts agency appropriations surpassed prerecession levels in FY2017, growth has been uneven. A majority of SAA appropriations remain below prerecession levels, with only 23 states receiving a larger appropriation in FY2017 than FY2008. The economic woes caused by the Great Recession of 2007-2009 hit state budgets especially hard, leading to the worst state fiscal conditions since World War II. The national economic turmoil undermined state revenues and forced dramatic cutbacks to state spending and state services. Compounding the problem is a built-in recovery time lag: due to the structure of public finances, state budgets take longer to rebound than other segments of the economy. Even once the economy begins to recover, it can take time for that recovery to reach state revenues and for state spending outlooks to improve. This pattern can be observed in the recessions of the early 1990s and of the early 2000s, where the decrease in SAA appropriations continued several years after the recession had ended.

The decline in SAA funding following the Great Recession differs from the declines caused by the 1990-1991 and 2001 recessions in two key ways. First, state arts appropriations were at all-time highs immediately prior to both previous recessions (\$292.1 million in 1990 and \$449.5 million in 2001). Appropriations had not returned to the high point set in FY2001 when the FY2008-2012 decline in SAA funding started, meaning these cuts occurred in a context of already weakened SAA budgets. Second, the FY2008-FY2012 decline continued one year longer than the FY1990-1993 and FY2001-2004 declines, which is understandable due to the greater severity of the latest 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, a dollar from an SAA secures fewer goods and services. Since 2001, appropriations decreased by 18.1% in nominal dollar terms. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 39.5%. And while appropriations have surpassed prerecession levels in nominal terms, they remain 6.7% below FY2008 levels after adjusting for inflation. Population growth further dilutes the power of legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending decreased \$0.44 since 2001, falling from \$1.57 to \$1.13. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell \$0.74, from \$1.57 to \$0.83 (in 2001 dollars).





**Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2016-2017

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2017

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line Items		Percent Change FY16 to FY17
	FY2016	FY2017	
Alabama	\$ 4,184,496	\$ 4,734,496	13.1%
Alaska	\$ 729,600	\$ 695,700	-4.6%
American Samoa	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	0.0%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	-	\$ 1,500,000	
Arkansas	\$ 1,680,333	\$ 1,664,940	-0.9%
<sup>2</sup> California	\$ 10,759,000	\$ 17,637,000	63.9%
Colorado	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.0%
<sup>3</sup> Connecticut ♦ ^	\$ 5,722,670	\$ 4,237,573	-26.0%
Delaware	\$ 3,318,400	\$ 3,407,323	2.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 16,955,248	\$ 22,044,411	30.0%
Florida ♦	\$ 38,873,322	\$ 43,655,475	12.3%
Georgia	\$ 903,360	\$ 1,016,499	12.5%
Guam	\$ 451,064	\$ 451,064	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$ 5,575,149	\$ 5,731,735	2.8%
Idaho	\$ 759,400	\$ 782,900	3.1%
<sup>4</sup> Illinois	N/A	N/A	
Indiana ^	\$ 3,323,048	\$ 3,323,048	0.0%
<sup>5</sup> Iowa ^	\$ 1,233,764	\$ 1,233,764	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 190,046	\$ 188,604	-0.8%
Kentucky	\$ 2,670,400	\$ 2,625,700	-1.7%
Louisiana	\$ 1,966,937	\$ 2,097,064	6.6%
Maine	\$ 974,629	\$ 894,266	-8.2%
Maryland	\$ 17,552,146	\$ 20,366,688	16.0%
Massachusetts	\$ 14,160,000	\$ 14,299,000	1.0%
Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 34,341,000	\$ 38,842,000	13.1%
Mississippi	\$ 1,986,386	\$ 1,742,932	-12.3%
Missouri	\$ 7,297,465	\$ 7,372,800	1.0%
Montana ^	\$ 571,179	\$ 511,991	-10.4%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,507,157	\$ 1,561,484	3.6%
<sup>6</sup> Nevada	\$ 1,598,809	\$ 1,953,506	22.2%
New Hampshire	\$ 291,489	\$ 310,174	6.4%
New Jersey	\$ 16,396,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.1%
New Mexico	\$ 1,607,700	\$ 1,315,300	-18.2%
New York	\$ 45,174,000	\$ 45,174,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 7,648,977	\$ 8,398,977	9.8%
North Dakota ^	\$ 837,031	\$ 798,213	-4.6%
Northern Marianas	\$ 215,694	\$ 550,212	155.1%
Ohio	\$ 14,222,050	\$ 14,722,050	3.5%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,510,505	\$ 2,937,793	-16.3%
Oregon	\$ 2,052,340	\$ 2,101,050	2.4%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,590,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.0%
<sup>7</sup> Puerto Rico ♦	\$ 15,872,000	\$ 16,707,000	5.3%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,749,890	\$ 2,255,084	-18.0%
South Carolina ♦	\$ 3,093,873	\$ 3,508,041	13.4%
South Dakota	\$ 836,365	\$ 845,635	1.1%
Tennessee	\$ 6,998,800	\$ 7,059,700	0.9%
Texas	\$ 7,770,714	\$ 8,359,646	7.6%
<sup>8</sup> Utah	\$ 3,039,800	\$ 3,217,600	5.8%
Vermont	\$ 645,307	\$ 675,307	4.6%
Virgin Islands	\$ 328,508	\$ 315,250	-4.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,636,846	\$ 3,448,846	-5.2%
Washington	\$ 1,143,000	\$ 1,166,000	2.0%
West Virginia	\$ 872,163	\$ 864,575	-0.9%
<sup>9</sup> Wisconsin	\$ 795,700	\$ 811,600	2.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,222,652	\$ 1,038,975	-15.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 340,911,412</b>	<b>\$ 368,222,991</b>	<b>8.0%</b>

#### Table Notes

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

^ Figure reflects state arts agency (SAA) appropriation only and does not include appropriation to the state's cultural endowment.

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** Since FY2012, the legislature has not appropriated funding to the SAA from the general fund. The SAA's FY2017 base appropriations were drawn from interest on the state's rainy-day fund and were nonrecurring. Other state funds are generated from state business license revenues (see [Table 7](#)).

<sup>2</sup> **California:** One-time discretionary funds designated by the state legislature account for \$6.8 million of the FY2017 appropriation. Other state funding includes support for the Arts in Corrections program.

<sup>3</sup> **Connecticut:** The total appropriation for FY2017 does not include funding going through the agency's budget for line items to non-arts organizations.

<sup>4</sup> **Illinois:** The state of Illinois has operated without a full and permanent budget since July 1, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> **Iowa:** The Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs has sustained a mid-year de-appropriation for FY2017 of \$210,958 as well as the complete elimination of the \$6.1 million Iowa Cultural Trust as a result of efforts by the Iowa Legislature and Governor to address a projected state budget shortfall. The immediate impact on the Iowa Arts Council operating budget of approximately \$41,000 is not captured in this report.

<sup>6</sup> **Nevada:** Fiscal year 2017 appropriations include nonrecurring funds from the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs of \$267,254.

<sup>7</sup> **Puerto Rico:** Fiscal year 2017 figures were taken from the appropriated budget documented by Puerto Rico's Office of Management and Budget. The commonwealth's budget remains in distress due to uncertainty about long-term debt.

<sup>8</sup> **Utah:** The agency's appropriation does not include state support for the Fine Arts Outreach POPS program and the Beverley Taylor Sorenson Arts Learning Program, which are administered by agencies other than the SAA.

<sup>9</sup> **Wisconsin:** State funds listed in FY2017 assume match to the NEA. The SAA must obtain legislative action and the governor's signature for an additional \$29,700, which is the difference between NEA funds and the amount allocated in the state's biennial budget.

**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations  
Excluding Line Items  
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Arkansas	\$ 1,680,333	\$ 1,664,940	-0.9%
<sup>2</sup> California	\$ 10,759,000	\$ 17,637,000	63.9%
Colorado	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.0%
<sup>3</sup> Connecticut ^	\$ 1,499,784	\$ 1,497,298	-0.2%
Delaware	\$ 3,318,400	\$ 3,407,323	2.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 16,955,248	\$ 22,044,411	30.0%
Florida	\$ 34,341,322	\$ 32,891,148	-4.2%
Georgia	\$ 903,360	\$ 1,016,499	12.5%
Guam	\$ 411,064	\$ 411,064	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$ 5,248,572	\$ 5,330,158	1.6%
Idaho	\$ 759,400	\$ 782,900	3.1%
<sup>4</sup> Illinois	N/A	N/A	
Indiana ^	\$ 3,323,048	\$ 3,323,048	0.0%
<sup>5</sup> Iowa ^	\$ 933,764	\$ 933,764	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 190,046	\$ 188,604	-0.8%
Kentucky	\$ 2,670,400	\$ 2,625,700	-1.7%
Louisiana	\$ 1,966,937	\$ 2,097,064	6.6%
Maine	\$ 974,629	\$ 894,266	-8.2%
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Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 34,341,000	\$ 38,842,000	13.1%
Mississippi	\$ 1,986,386	\$ 1,742,932	-12.3%
Missouri	\$ 5,121,465	\$ 5,267,100	2.8%
Montana ^	\$ 546,179	\$ 511,991	-6.3%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,507,157	\$ 1,561,484	3.6%
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New Hampshire	\$ 291,489	\$ 310,174	6.4%
New Jersey	\$ 16,396,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.1%
New Mexico	\$ 1,607,700	\$ 1,315,300	-18.2%
New York	\$ 44,954,000	\$ 44,954,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 7,530,020	\$ 8,280,020	10.0%
North Dakota ^	\$ 832,031	\$ 793,213	-4.7%
Northern Marianas	\$ 215,694	\$ 550,212	155.1%
Ohio	\$ 14,222,050	\$ 14,722,050	3.5%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,510,505	\$ 2,937,793	-16.3%
Oregon	\$ 2,052,340	\$ 2,101,050	2.4%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,590,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.0%
<sup>7</sup> Puerto Rico	\$ 9,035,000	\$ 8,531,000	-5.6%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,270,504	\$ 1,880,084	-17.2%
South Carolina	\$ 2,993,873	\$ 3,008,041	0.5%
South Dakota	\$ 836,365	\$ 845,635	1.1%
Tennessee	\$ 6,773,800	\$ 6,834,700	0.9%
Texas	\$ 7,770,714	\$ 8,359,646	7.6%
<sup>8</sup> Utah	\$ 3,039,800	\$ 3,217,600	5.8%
Vermont	\$ 645,307	\$ 675,307	4.6%
Virgin Islands	\$ 328,508	\$ 315,250	-4.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,636,846	\$ 3,448,846	-5.2%
Washington	\$ 1,143,000	\$ 1,166,000	2.0%
West Virginia	\$ 872,163	\$ 864,575	-0.9%
<sup>9</sup> Wisconsin	\$ 795,700	\$ 811,600	2.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,222,652	\$ 1,038,975	-15.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 321,143,606</b>	<b>\$ 341,902,155</b>	<b>6.5%</b>

#### Table Notes

^ Figure reflects state arts agency (SAA) appropriation only and does not include appropriation to the state's cultural endowment.

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** Since FY2012, the legislature has not appropriated funding to the SAA from the general fund. The SAA's FY2017 base appropriations were drawn from interest on the state's rainy-day fund and were nonrecurring. Other state funds are generated from state business license revenues (see [Table 7](#)).

<sup>2</sup> **California:** One-time discretionary funds designated by the state legislature account for \$6.8 million of the FY2017 appropriation. Other state funding includes support for the Arts in Corrections program.

<sup>3</sup> **Connecticut:** The total appropriation for FY2017 does not include funding going through the agency's budget for line items to non-arts organizations.

<sup>4</sup> **Illinois:** The state of Illinois has operated without a full and permanent budget since July 1, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> **Iowa:** The Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs has sustained a mid-year de-appropriation for FY2017 of \$210,958 as well as the complete elimination of the \$6.1 million Iowa Cultural Trust as a result of efforts by the Iowa Legislature and Governor to address a projected state budget shortfall. The immediate impact on the Iowa Arts Council operating budget of approximately \$41,000 is not captured in this report.

<sup>6</sup> **Nevada:** Fiscal year 2017 appropriations include nonrecurring funds from the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs of \$267,254.

<sup>7</sup> **Puerto Rico:** Fiscal year 2017 figures were taken from the appropriated budget documented by Puerto Rico's Office of Management and Budget. The commonwealth's budget remains in distress due to uncertainty about long-term debt.

<sup>8</sup> **Utah:** The agency's appropriation does not include state support for the Fine Arts Outreach POPS program and the Beverley Taylor Sorenson Arts Learning Program, which are administered by agencies other than the SAA.

<sup>9</sup> **Wisconsin:** State funds listed in FY2017 assume match to the NEA. The SAA must obtain legislative action and the governor's signature for an additional \$29,700, which is the difference between NEA funds and the amount allocated in the state's biennial budget.

**Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Year 2017

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Connecticut	40	\$ 2,740,275	\$ 4,237,573	64.7%
Florida	15	\$ 10,764,327	\$ 43,655,475	24.7%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	\$ 451,064	8.9%
Hawai'i	6	\$ 401,577	\$ 5,731,735	7.0%
Iowa	1	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,233,764	24.3%
Massachusetts	6	\$ 349,000	\$ 14,299,000	2.4%
Missouri	5	\$ 2,105,700	\$ 7,372,800	28.6%
New York	1	\$ 220,000	\$ 45,174,000	0.5%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	\$ 8,398,977	1.4%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 798,213	0.6%
Puerto Rico	42	\$ 8,176,000	\$ 16,707,000	48.9%
Rhode Island	1	\$ 375,000	\$ 2,255,084	16.6%
South Carolina	1	\$ 500,000	\$ 3,508,041	14.3%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	\$ 7,059,700	3.2%
Total (14 agencies)	124	\$ 26,320,836	\$ 160,882,426	16.4%
All States (56 agencies)	124	\$ 26,320,836	\$ 368,222,991	7.1%

**Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2016-2017

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2016		FY2017		Percent Change FY16 to FY17
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Connecticut	40	\$ 4,222,886	40	\$ 2,740,275	-35.1%
Florida	9	\$ 4,532,000	15	\$ 10,764,327	137.5%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 40,000	0.0%
Hawai'i	6	\$ 326,577	6	\$ 401,577	23.0%
Iowa	1	\$ 300,000	1	\$ 300,000	0.0%
Massachusetts	2	\$ 160,000	6	\$ 349,000	118.1%
Missouri	5	\$ 2,176,000	5	\$ 2,105,700	-3.2%
Montana	1	\$ 25,000		-	
New York	1	\$ 220,000	1	\$ 220,000	0.0%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	1	\$ 118,957	0.0%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	33	\$ 6,837,000	42	\$ 8,176,000	19.6%
Rhode Island	12	\$ 479,386	1	\$ 375,000	-21.8%
South Carolina	2	\$ 100,000	1	\$ 500,000	400.0%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	3	\$ 225,000	0.0%
Total	118	\$ 19,767,806	124	\$ 26,320,836	33.2%

**Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue**

Fiscal Years 2016-2017

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2017

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change  FY16 to FY17
	FY2016	FY2017	
Alabama	\$ 5,046,496	\$ 5,628,096	11.5%
Alaska	\$ 2,451,500	\$ 2,327,100	-5.1%
American Samoa	\$ 364,500	\$ 365,300	0.2%
Arizona	\$ 2,421,300	\$ 4,016,000	65.9%
Arkansas	\$ 2,425,383	\$ 2,450,015	1.0%
California	\$ 15,634,900	\$ 24,970,100	59.7%
Colorado	\$ 3,766,401	\$ 3,620,600	-3.9%
Connecticut	\$ 7,537,623	\$ 5,880,727	-22.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,169,400	\$ 4,275,323	2.5%
District of Columbia	\$ 17,647,148	\$ 22,764,611	29.0%
Florida	\$ 39,707,922	\$ 44,529,175	12.1%
Georgia	\$ 1,640,660	\$ 1,788,999	9.0%
Guam	\$ 743,564	\$ 744,864	0.2%
Hawai'i	\$ 6,917,776	\$ 7,085,710	2.4%
Idaho	\$ 1,515,574	\$ 1,573,058	3.8%
Illinois	\$ 851,900	\$ 865,900	1.6%
Indiana	\$ 4,101,221	\$ 4,125,248	0.6%
<sup>1</sup> Iowa	\$ 2,501,912	\$ 2,509,506	0.3%
Kansas	\$ 823,146	\$ 863,204	4.9%
Kentucky	\$ 3,559,387	\$ 3,523,800	-1.0%
Louisiana	\$ 2,710,537	\$ 2,859,864	5.5%
Maine	\$ 1,797,929	\$ 1,756,969	-2.3%
Maryland	\$ 18,596,021	\$ 21,421,888	15.2%
Massachusetts	\$ 15,373,759	\$ 15,680,100	2.0%
Michigan	\$ 9,760,700	\$ 9,790,600	0.3%
Minnesota	\$ 35,248,500	\$ 39,984,964	13.4%
Mississippi	\$ 2,810,261	\$ 2,602,932	-7.4%
Missouri	\$ 7,994,265	\$ 8,102,500	1.4%
Montana	\$ 2,275,400	\$ 1,837,347	-19.3%
Nebraska	\$ 3,499,757	\$ 3,308,421	-5.5%
Nevada	\$ 2,346,022	\$ 2,723,438	16.1%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,196,489	\$ 1,291,274	7.9%
New Jersey	\$ 17,231,800	\$ 17,277,100	0.3%
New Mexico	\$ 2,301,700	\$ 2,018,200	-12.3%
New York	\$ 46,004,600	\$ 46,040,000	0.1%
North Carolina	\$ 8,698,077	\$ 9,476,277	8.9%
North Dakota	\$ 1,682,278	\$ 1,567,222	-6.8%
Northern Marianas	\$ 257,694	\$ 550,212	113.5%
Ohio	\$ 15,677,550	\$ 16,173,750	3.2%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,545,221	\$ 3,876,093	-14.7%
Oregon	\$ 3,321,466	\$ 3,422,588	3.0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,399,704	\$ 11,503,300	0.9%
Puerto Rico	\$ 16,537,073	\$ 17,397,879	5.2%
<sup>2</sup> Rhode Island	\$ 13,420,533	\$ 15,540,769	15.8%
South Carolina	\$ 5,047,809	\$ 5,461,911	8.2%
South Dakota	\$ 1,589,365	\$ 1,629,735	2.5%
Tennessee	\$ 8,003,600	\$ 7,954,500	-0.6%
Texas	\$ 8,844,614	\$ 9,481,746	7.2%
Utah	\$ 5,024,700	\$ 4,801,000	-4.5%
Vermont	\$ 1,783,004	\$ 1,797,407	0.8%
Virgin Islands	\$ 643,808	\$ 634,250	-1.5%
Virginia	\$ 4,328,446	\$ 4,165,546	-3.8%
Washington	\$ 3,219,157	\$ 3,345,643	3.9%
West Virginia	\$ 2,260,763	\$ 2,282,175	0.9%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,591,400	\$ 1,629,200	2.4%
Wyoming	\$ 1,964,352	\$ 1,777,975	-9.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 412,816,066</b>	<b>\$ 445,072,111</b>	<b>7.8%</b>

**Table Notes**

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.

<sup>1</sup> **Iowa:** The Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs has sustained a mid-year de-appropriation for FY2017 of \$210,958 as well as the complete elimination of the \$6.1 million Iowa Cultural Trust as a result of efforts by the Iowa Legislature and Governor to address a projected state budget shortfall. The immediate impact on the Iowa Arts Council operating budget of approximately \$41,000 is not captured in this report.

<sup>2</sup> **Rhode Island:** Increases in other state funds of \$10.6 million in FY2016 and \$12.5 million in FY2017 are due largely to a voter-approved bond issue for cultural facilities. Another \$7 million will be released in FY2018 and beyond.

**Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies**

Fiscal Year 2017

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	\$ 0.97	19	\$ 0.97	17	\$ 1.00	19	\$ 1.16	24
Alaska	\$ 0.94	20	\$ 0.94	18	\$ 0.96	22	\$ 3.14	6
Arizona	\$ 0.22	45	\$ 0.22	45	\$ 0.41	43	\$ 0.58	43
Arkansas	\$ 0.56	32	\$ 0.56	31	\$ 0.56	37	\$ 0.82	36
California	\$ 0.45	38	\$ 0.45	37	\$ 0.61	33	\$ 0.64	40
Colorado	\$ 0.36	42	\$ 0.36	41	\$ 0.49	39	\$ 0.65	39
Connecticut	\$ 1.18	13	\$ 0.42	39	\$ 1.44	12	\$ 1.64	17
Delaware	\$ 3.58	3	\$ 3.58	3	\$ 3.68	4	\$ 4.49	4
Florida	\$ 2.12	7	\$ 1.60	10	\$ 2.12	7	\$ 2.16	11
Georgia	\$ 0.10	48	\$ 0.10	48	\$ 0.10	48	\$ 0.17	49
Hawai'i	\$ 4.01	2	\$ 3.73	2	\$ 4.44	3	\$ 4.96	3
Idaho	\$ 0.47	37	\$ 0.47	36	\$ 0.47	40	\$ 0.93	30
Illinois	\$ -	50	\$ -	50	\$ -	50	\$ 0.07	50
Indiana	\$ 0.50	34	\$ 0.50	33	\$ 0.50	38	\$ 0.62	41
Iowa	\$ 0.39	41	\$ 0.30	43	\$ 0.59	36	\$ 0.80	37
Kansas	\$ 0.06	49	\$ 0.06	49	\$ 0.08	49	\$ 0.30	47
Kentucky	\$ 0.59	30	\$ 0.59	29	\$ 0.59	35	\$ 0.79	38
Louisiana	\$ 0.45	39	\$ 0.45	38	\$ 0.45	41	\$ 0.61	42
Maine	\$ 0.67	27	\$ 0.67	25	\$ 0.75	29	\$ 1.32	21
Maryland	\$ 3.39	4	\$ 3.39	4	\$ 3.39	5	\$ 3.56	5
Massachusetts	\$ 2.10	8	\$ 2.05	6	\$ 2.10	8	\$ 2.30	10
Michigan	\$ 0.91	21	\$ 0.91	19	\$ 0.91	24	\$ 0.99	27
Minnesota	\$ 7.04	1	\$ 7.04	1	\$ 7.10	2	\$ 7.24	2
Mississippi	\$ 0.58	31	\$ 0.58	30	\$ 0.60	34	\$ 0.87	34
Missouri	\$ 1.21	12	\$ 0.86	20	\$ 1.21	16	\$ 1.33	20
Montana	\$ 0.49	35	\$ 0.49	34	\$ 0.99	20	\$ 1.76	15
Nebraska	\$ 0.82	23	\$ 0.82	21	\$ 1.31	14	\$ 1.73	16
Nevada	\$ 0.66	28	\$ 0.66	26	\$ 0.68	30	\$ 0.93	32
New Hampshire	\$ 0.23	44	\$ 0.23	44	\$ 0.42	42	\$ 0.97	29
New Jersey	\$ 1.83	9	\$ 1.83	7	\$ 1.83	9	\$ 1.93	13
New Mexico	\$ 0.63	29	\$ 0.63	27	\$ 0.63	31	\$ 0.97	28
New York	\$ 2.29	5	\$ 2.28	5	\$ 2.29	6	\$ 2.33	9
North Carolina	\$ 0.83	22	\$ 0.82	22	\$ 0.83	26	\$ 0.93	31
North Dakota	\$ 1.05	17	\$ 1.05	14	\$ 1.11	17	\$ 2.07	12
Ohio	\$ 1.27	11	\$ 1.27	11	\$ 1.29	15	\$ 1.39	19
Oklahoma	\$ 0.75	25	\$ 0.75	24	\$ 0.80	28	\$ 0.99	26
Oregon	\$ 0.51	33	\$ 0.51	32	\$ 0.61	32	\$ 0.84	35
Pennsylvania	\$ 0.75	24	\$ 0.75	23	\$ 0.83	27	\$ 0.90	33
Rhode Island	\$ 2.13	6	\$ 1.78	8	\$ 14.00	1	\$ 14.71	1
South Carolina	\$ 0.71	26	\$ 0.61	28	\$ 0.91	23	\$ 1.10	25
South Dakota	\$ 0.98	18	\$ 0.98	16	\$ 0.98	21	\$ 1.88	14
Tennessee	\$ 1.06	15	\$ 1.03	15	\$ 1.06	18	\$ 1.20	23
Texas	\$ 0.30	43	\$ 0.30	42	\$ 0.30	46	\$ 0.34	46
Utah	\$ 1.05	16	\$ 1.05	13	\$ 1.32	13	\$ 1.57	18
Vermont	\$ 1.08	14	\$ 1.08	12	\$ 1.48	11	\$ 2.88	8
Virginia	\$ 0.41	40	\$ 0.41	40	\$ 0.41	44	\$ 0.50	44
Washington	\$ 0.16	46	\$ 0.16	46	\$ 0.35	45	\$ 0.46	45
West Virginia	\$ 0.47	36	\$ 0.47	35	\$ 0.88	25	\$ 1.25	22
Wisconsin	\$ 0.14	47	\$ 0.14	47	\$ 0.14	47	\$ 0.28	48
Wyoming	\$ 1.77	10	\$ 1.77	9	\$ 1.77	10	\$ 3.04	7
American Samoa	\$ 1.38	16	\$ 1.38	16	\$ 1.38	18	\$ 6.74	5
District of Columbia	\$ 32.36	1	\$ 32.36	1	\$ 32.36	1	\$ 33.42	1
Guam	\$ 2.77	9	\$ 2.53	8	\$ 2.77	10	\$ 4.58	9
Northern Marianas	\$ 10.29	2	\$ 10.29	2	\$ 10.29	3	\$ 10.29	3
Puerto Rico	\$ 4.90	4	\$ 2.50	9	\$ 4.90	5	\$ 5.10	7
Virgin Islands	\$ 3.06	8	\$ 3.06	7	\$ 3.06	9	\$ 6.16	6
Total	\$ 1.13		\$ 1.05		\$ 1.22		\$ 1.36	

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.



**Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources**  
Fiscal Year 2017

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	\$ 5,628,096	\$ 4,734,496	84.1%	\$ 118,200	2.1%	\$ 775,400	13.8%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$ 2,327,100	\$ 695,700	29.9%	\$ 15,000	0.6%	\$ 705,500	30.3%	\$ 910,900	39.1%
American Samoa	\$ 365,300	\$ 75,000	20.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 290,300	79.5%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$ 4,016,000	\$ 1,500,000	37.4%	\$ 1,350,000	33.6%	\$ 833,000	20.7%	\$ 333,000	8.3%
Arkansas	\$ 2,450,015	\$ 1,664,940	68.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 651,700	26.6%	\$ 133,375	5.4%
California	\$ 24,970,100	\$ 17,637,000	70.6%	\$ 6,197,000	24.8%	\$ 1,136,100	4.5%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$ 3,620,600	\$ 2,000,000	55.2%	\$ 725,000	20.0%	\$ 745,600	20.6%	\$ 150,000	4.1%
Connecticut	\$ 5,880,727	\$ 4,237,573	72.1%	\$ 897,354	15.3%	\$ 745,800	12.7%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,275,323	\$ 3,407,323	79.7%	\$ 100,000	2.3%	\$ 693,000	16.2%	\$ 75,000	1.8%
District of Columbia	\$ 22,764,611	\$ 22,044,411	96.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 720,200	3.2%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$ 44,529,175	\$ 43,655,475	98.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 873,700	2.0%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$ 1,788,999	\$ 1,016,499	56.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 772,500	43.2%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$ 744,864	\$ 451,064	60.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 293,800	39.4%	-	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$ 7,085,710	\$ 5,731,735	80.9%	\$ 606,936	8.6%	\$ 747,039	10.5%	-	0.0%
Idaho	\$ 1,573,058	\$ 782,900	49.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 787,100	50.0%	\$ 3,058	0.2%
Illinois	\$ 865,900	N/A		-	0.0%	\$ 865,900	100.0%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 4,125,248	\$ 3,323,048	80.6%	\$ 5,000	0.1%	\$ 782,200	19.0%	\$ 15,000	0.4%
Iowa	\$ 2,509,506	\$ 1,233,764	49.2%	\$ 608,792	24.3%	\$ 660,500	26.3%	\$ 6,450	0.3%
Kansas	\$ 863,204	\$ 188,604	21.8%	\$ 37,000	4.3%	\$ 637,600	73.9%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 3,523,800	\$ 2,625,700	74.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 746,500	21.2%	\$ 151,600	4.3%
Louisiana	\$ 2,859,864	\$ 2,097,064	73.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 762,800	26.7%	-	0.0%
Maine	\$ 1,756,969	\$ 894,266	50.9%	\$ 107,803	6.1%	\$ 754,900	43.0%	-	0.0%
Maryland	\$ 21,421,888	\$ 20,366,688	95.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 755,200	3.5%	\$ 300,000	1.4%
Massachusetts	\$ 15,680,100	\$ 14,299,000	91.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 915,900	5.8%	\$ 465,200	3.0%
Michigan	\$ 9,790,600	\$ 9,000,000	91.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 790,600	8.1%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 39,984,964	\$ 38,842,000	97.1%	\$ 332,264	0.8%	\$ 770,300	1.9%	\$ 40,400	0.1%
Mississippi	\$ 2,602,932	\$ 1,742,932	67.0%	\$ 38,400	1.5%	\$ 810,400	31.1%	\$ 11,200	0.4%
Missouri	\$ 8,102,500	\$ 7,372,800	91.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 729,700	9.0%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$ 1,837,347	\$ 511,991	27.9%	\$ 523,475	28.5%	\$ 790,800	43.0%	\$ 11,081	0.6%
Nebraska	\$ 3,308,421	\$ 1,561,484	47.2%	\$ 936,037	28.3%	\$ 780,900	23.6%	\$ 30,000	0.9%
Nevada	\$ 2,723,438	\$ 1,953,506	71.7%	\$ 55,132	2.0%	\$ 705,100	25.9%	\$ 9,700	0.4%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,291,274	\$ 310,174	24.0%	\$ 245,700	19.0%	\$ 735,400	57.0%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	\$ 17,277,100	\$ 16,405,000	95.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 872,100	5.0%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,018,200	\$ 1,315,300	65.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 702,900	34.8%	-	0.0%
New York	\$ 46,040,000	\$ 45,174,000	98.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 866,000	1.9%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 9,476,277	\$ 8,398,977	88.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 957,300	10.1%	\$ 120,000	1.3%
North Dakota	\$ 1,567,222	\$ 798,213	50.9%	\$ 41,909	2.7%	\$ 727,100	46.4%	-	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 550,212	\$ 550,212	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 16,173,750	\$ 14,722,050	91.0%	\$ 225,000	1.4%	\$ 983,200	6.1%	\$ 243,500	1.5%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,876,093	\$ 2,937,793	75.8%	\$ 190,000	4.9%	\$ 733,300	18.9%	\$ 15,000	0.4%
Oregon	\$ 3,422,588	\$ 2,101,050	61.4%	\$ 404,888	11.8%	\$ 727,700	21.3%	\$ 188,950	5.5%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,503,300	\$ 9,590,000	83.4%	\$ 964,000	8.4%	\$ 949,300	8.3%	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 17,397,879	\$ 16,707,000	96.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 689,100	4.0%	\$ 1,779	0.0%
Rhode Island	\$ 15,540,769	\$ 2,255,084	14.5%	\$12,531,185	80.6%	\$ 744,500	4.8%	\$ 10,000	0.1%
South Carolina	\$ 5,461,911	\$ 3,508,041	64.2%	\$ 1,018,700	18.7%	\$ 807,300	14.8%	\$ 127,870	2.3%
South Dakota	\$ 1,629,735	\$ 845,635	51.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 784,100	48.1%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$ 7,954,500	\$ 7,059,700	88.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 799,900	10.1%	\$ 94,900	1.2%
Texas	\$ 9,481,746	\$ 8,359,646	88.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 970,100	10.2%	\$ 152,000	1.6%
Utah	\$ 4,801,000	\$ 3,217,600	67.0%	\$ 800,000	16.7%	\$ 731,600	15.2%	\$ 51,800	1.1%
Vermont	\$ 1,797,407	\$ 675,307	37.6%	\$ 250,000	13.9%	\$ 718,800	40.0%	\$ 153,300	8.5%
Virgin Islands	\$ 634,250	\$ 315,250	49.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 319,000	50.3%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 4,165,546	\$ 3,448,846	82.8%	\$ 8,000	0.2%	\$ 708,700	17.0%	-	0.0%
Washington	\$ 3,345,643	\$ 1,166,000	34.9%	\$ 1,362,143	40.7%	\$ 814,500	24.3%	\$ 3,000	0.1%
West Virginia	\$ 2,282,175	\$ 864,575	37.9%	\$ 750,000	32.9%	\$ 667,600	29.3%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,629,200	\$ 811,600	49.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 817,600	50.2%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,777,975	\$ 1,038,975	58.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 708,700	39.9%	\$ 30,300	1.7%
Total	\$ 445,072,111	\$ 368,222,991	82.7%	\$31,444,918	7.1%	\$ 41,565,839	9.3%	\$ 3,838,363	0.9%

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 2017

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2017

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 8,175,000,000	\$ 4,734,496	0.058%
Alaska	\$ 4,302,000,000	\$ 695,700	0.016%
Arizona	\$ 9,608,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	0.016%
Arkansas	\$ 5,333,000,000	\$ 1,664,940	0.031%
California	\$ 122,468,000,000	\$ 17,637,000	0.014%
Colorado	\$ 10,511,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.019%
Connecticut	\$ 17,864,000,000	\$ 4,237,573	0.024%
Delaware	\$ 4,104,000,000	\$ 3,407,323	0.083%
Florida	\$ 30,447,000,000	\$ 43,655,475	0.143%
Georgia	\$ 22,523,000,000	\$ 1,016,499	0.005%
Hawaii	\$ 7,723,000,000	\$ 5,731,735	0.074%
Idaho	\$ 3,273,000,000	\$ 782,900	0.024%
Illinois	\$ 15,900,000,000	N/A	
Indiana	\$ 15,449,000,000	\$ 3,323,048	0.022%
Iowa	\$ 7,346,000,000	\$ 1,233,764	0.017%
Kansas	\$ 6,358,000,000	\$ 188,604	0.003%
Kentucky	\$ 11,131,000,000	\$ 2,625,700	0.024%
Louisiana	\$ 9,624,000,000	\$ 2,097,064	0.022%
Maine	\$ 3,358,000,000	\$ 894,266	0.027%
Maryland	\$ 17,236,000,000	\$ 20,366,688	0.118%
Massachusetts	\$ 41,611,000,000	\$ 14,299,000	0.034%
Michigan	\$ 9,975,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	0.090%
Minnesota	\$ 21,358,000,000	\$ 38,842,000	0.182%
Mississippi	\$ 5,795,000,000	\$ 1,742,932	0.030%
Missouri	\$ 9,435,000,000	\$ 7,372,800	0.078%
Montana	\$ 2,378,000,000	\$ 511,991	0.022%
Nebraska	\$ 4,412,000,000	\$ 1,561,484	0.035%
Nevada	\$ 3,759,000,000	\$ 1,953,506	0.052%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,375,000,000	\$ 310,174	0.023%
New Jersey	\$ 34,253,000,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.048%
New Mexico	\$ 6,228,000,000	\$ 1,315,300	0.021%
New York	\$ 71,841,000,000	\$ 45,174,000	0.063%
North Carolina	\$ 22,341,000,000	\$ 8,398,977	0.038%
North Dakota	\$ 3,013,000,000	\$ 798,213	0.026%
Ohio	\$ 36,311,000,000	\$ 14,722,050	0.041%
Oklahoma	\$ 5,771,000,000	\$ 2,937,793	0.051%
Oregon	\$ 9,321,000,000	\$ 2,101,050	0.023%
Pennsylvania	\$ 32,728,000,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.029%
Rhode Island	\$ 3,684,000,000	\$ 2,255,084	0.061%
South Carolina	\$ 7,440,000,000	\$ 3,508,041	0.047%
South Dakota	\$ 1,598,000,000	\$ 845,635	0.053%
Tennessee	\$ 13,662,000,000	\$ 7,059,700	0.052%
Texas	\$ 52,578,000,000	\$ 8,359,646	0.016%
Utah	\$ 6,428,000,000	\$ 3,217,600	0.050%
Vermont	\$ 1,549,000,000	\$ 675,307	0.044%
Virginia	\$ 20,339,000,000	\$ 3,448,846	0.017%
Washington	\$ 19,358,000,000	\$ 1,166,000	0.006%
West Virginia	\$ 4,252,000,000	\$ 864,575	0.020%
Wisconsin	\$ 17,058,000,000	\$ 811,600	0.005%
Wyoming	\$ 1,584,000,000	\$ 1,038,975	0.066%
Total	\$ 804,168,000,000	\$ 328,080,054	0.041%

**Table Note**

State general fund expenditures are based on The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2016, "Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Enacted (Millions)" table, which is published by the National Association of State Budget Officers.

## METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

**Survey Data:** NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between November 2016 and January 2017. As a result, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2017 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 2017 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 2016 through June 2017 is FY2017). 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, Spring 2015](#).

**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 2016](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers; from the [State Revenue Report, November 2016](#), by the Rockefeller Institute of Government; and from [Federal Funds Provide 30 Cents of Each Dollar of State Revenue](#), from the Pew Charitable Trusts. These sources exclude jurisdictions from their calculations and analyses.

**Per Capita Spending Calculations:** Fiscal year 2017 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2016, 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, 2016](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population figures for American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are from the [International Data Base](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau. This State Arts Agency Revenues report organizes per capita funding in four 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, NASAA maintains legislative appropriations data since 1969, which 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. This State Arts Agency Revenues 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 2017. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2017 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2017 was the December 2016 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 Patricia Mullaney-Loss at [patricia.mullaney-loss@nasaa-arts.org](mailto:patricia.mullaney-loss@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.

NASAA and state arts agencies are supported and strengthened in many ways through partnerships with the National Endowment for the Arts.



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