

State Arts Agency Revenues

Fiscal Year 2016

February 2016



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 FY2016, which began in July 2015 for most states, as well as revised fiscal year 2015 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and will report updates in summer 2016.

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.

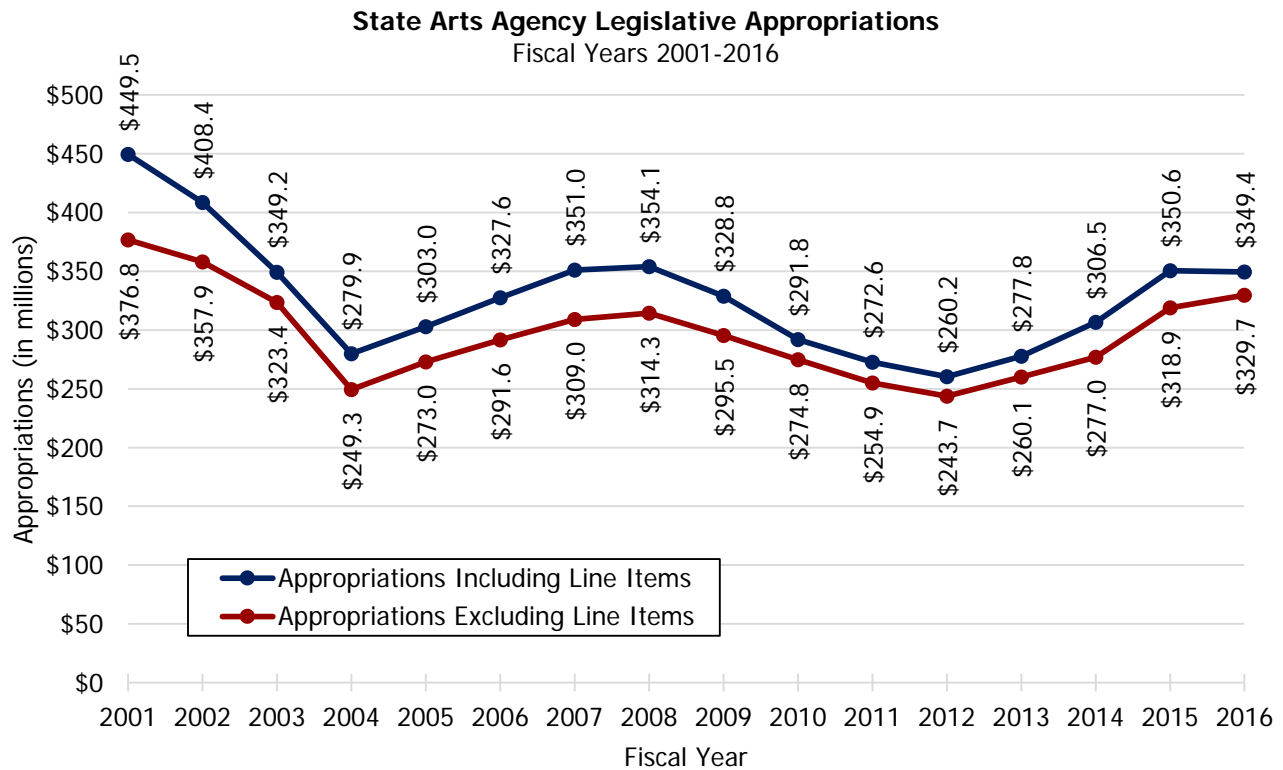
State arts agencies use their funds to support a wide variety of programs and services that make the arts more accessible to the public. State arts agency grants and services stimulate the marketplace for cultural activities, spur local and private investment in the work of artists and arts organizations 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.

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KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported \$349.4 million in total legislative appropriations for fiscal year 2016.
- Appropriations to state arts agencies were essentially flat between fiscal years 2015 and 2016, with a slight decrease of 0.3%.
- Twenty-eight SAAs reported increases in appropriations for FY2016, with a median increase of 12.0%.
- Per capita appropriations to SAAs decreased by \$0.01 to \$1.07 in FY2016.
- Arts line items (funds that pass through state arts agency budgets to other recipients designated by state legislatures) declined by 37.7%. Excluding line items, appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control grew by \$10.8 million, or 3.4%.
- Total appropriations remain 22.3% below the all-time high reached in FY2001. When accounting for inflation, appropriations are 41.9% lower than FY2001.



STATE BUDGET TRENDS

(See [Table 8](#))

Historically, state budget conditions are the primary driver of appropriations trends. Looking at the aggregate, state budgets have recovered from the Great Recession, with enacted FY2016 budgets surpassing previous high levels set in FY2008. However, the recovery has been uneven, with some states still spending below prerecession levels.

Complicating the picture of state budgets in FY2016 are the two states operating without enacted budgets: Illinois and Pennsylvania. Political gridlock has prevented these two states from agreeing on a spending plan for the current fiscal year. Additionally, four other states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Wisconsin) began FY2016 with either no budget or only a temporary budget in place, but have since enacted one.

While state budgets are certainly better off than they were a few years ago, the long-term picture remains unsettled. State revenue growth, while positive, remains below historical averages. The costs of health care, pensions, education and infrastructure maintenance

continue to outpace revenue growth, meaning that states will be facing budget challenges for the foreseeable future. Falling fossil fuel prices present a serious challenge to states where extraction proceeds comprise a significant portion of state revenues. 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 key variable in revenue forecasting for individual states.

State arts agency appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, but constitute only a small fraction of states' aggregate expenditures. Legislatures devoted only 0.040% of general fund expenditures to SAA legislative appropriations. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

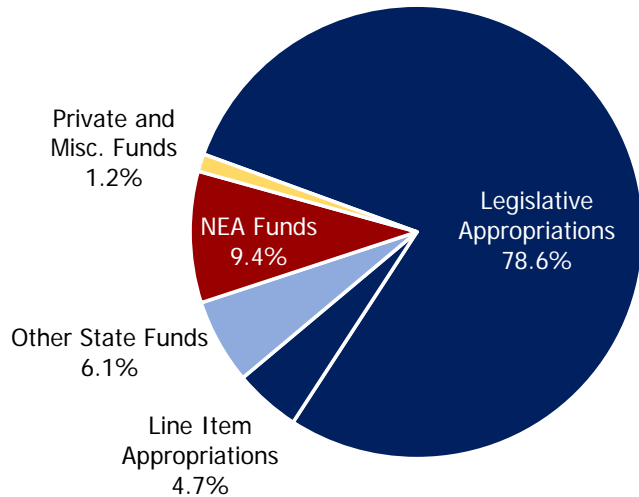
STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE

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

Total state arts agency revenue amounts to \$419.3 million in FY2016, a 3.4% increase from the \$405.5 million secured in FY2015. 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

Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Year 2016



Combined, these mechanisms funded 89.4% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2016. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts; other federal grants; and foundation, corporate and individual support.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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

Aggregate appropriations to state arts agencies were essentially flat this year, measured at \$350.6 million in FY2015 and \$349.4 million in FY2016. This flat funding pattern follows three years of strong growth: appropriations grew by more than \$90 million between FY2012 and FY2015.

Twenty-eight state arts agencies reported appropriations increases in FY2016, with a median increase of 12.0%. These gains are greater than last year, when the median increase for all state arts agencies was 5.1%. Nine state arts agencies reported flat funding in FY2016, up from the eleven that reported flat funding in the previous fiscal year. Nineteen state arts agencies reported decreases in FY2016, with a median decrease of 6.3%. In FY2015, eleven agencies reported decreases, with a median decrease of 5.2%.

SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes

Fiscal Years 2015-2016

Increases	
Number of SAAs	28
Number of SAAs up 10%+	15
Median percent increase	12.0%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	9
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	19
Number of SAAs down 10%+	7
Median percent decrease	-6.3%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	-0.3%
Median percent change	0.4%

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

Each state arts agency's appropriation must be used to serve the entire population of its state, making per capita funding an important metric for measuring the health of arts appropriations. Per capita legislative appropriations to state arts agencies decreased by \$0.01 to \$1.07 in FY2016. It is the second year since FY2009 that per capita spending has topped \$1.00, though it is 30% lower than the high of \$1.57 in FY2001. Sixteen state and six jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00, while 14 SAAs reported per capita spending of less than \$0.50. State-by-state per capita funding amounts and national rankings can be found in [Table 6](#).

As in years past, state general funds provided a majority (78.9%) of total SAA appropriation dollars. However, 25 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. More information about these funding mechanisms can be found in NASAA's [Dedicated Revenue Strategies policy brief](#).

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 purposes or recipients of these funds. Instead, state legislators designate both recipients and dollar amounts.

Understanding line items is especially important this year because they significantly affected state arts agencies' bottom lines for FY2016. In FY2016, 16 SAAs received 113 line items totaling \$19.7 million. This amounts to a 37.7% decrease in line items funds from last year, when line items passing through SAA budgets totaled \$31.7 million. This decline in line items coincides with an underlying increase in appropriated funds that state arts agencies control. When excluding line items from total appropriations, SAAs received a net increase of 3.4% (or \$10.8 million) in funds available to support statewide programs and services.

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 FY2016, line items represented 5.6% of aggregate appropriations to all SAAs, but 12.0% of appropriations for the 16 agencies that received them. Line item funding represented as little as 0.5% and as much as 73.8% 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 FY2016, individual line item appropriations to arts organizations ranged in size from \$2,531 to more than \$2 million. The median line item amount was \$62,566. Combined, the line item appropriations in Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Missouri and Puerto Rico account for 92.2% of all line item dollars appropriated this year.

OTHER STATE FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

Other state funds typically are 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 FY2016, 26 state arts agencies received a total of \$25.4 million in other state funds. \$14.2 million of those are from Rhode Island, where voters approved a referendum to issue bonds in support of arts facilities. Other state funds equaled 6.1% of total SAA revenue in FY2016.

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 FY2016, two state arts agencies, Kansas and the Northern Mariana Islands, were 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. Total NEA funding to state arts agencies was \$39.3 million in FY2016. While NEA funding provided 9.4% of total revenue for all SAAs in FY2016, these federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 13 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2016.

PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS (See [Table 7](#))

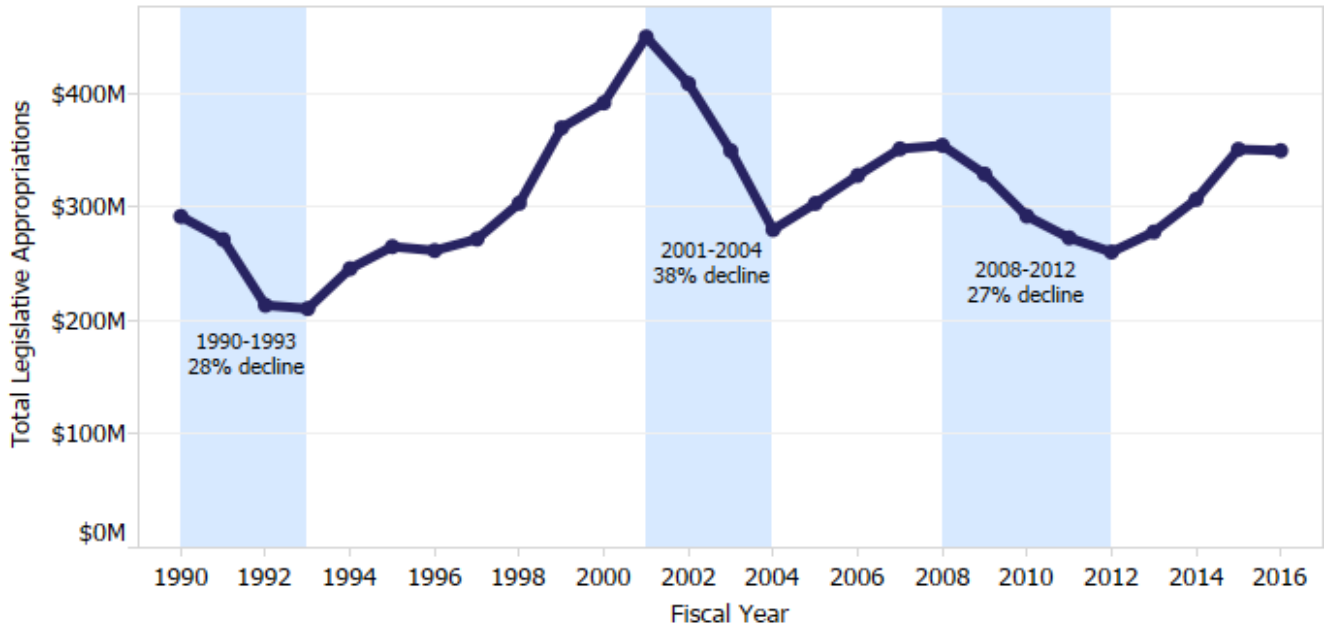
Private and miscellaneous funds received by state arts agencies in FY2016 decreased to \$5.2 million. In aggregate, private and miscellaneous funds equaled 1.2% of total revenue in FY2016. Thirty-one states received these funds in FY2016. Private and miscellaneous funds can display significant variations from year to year. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2016, 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 less than one-tenth of one percent of total SAA revenue. The median amount of corporate support reported by the six agencies receiving these funds was \$18,500. The median amount of private donations reported by the eight agencies receiving these funds was \$8,500.

HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations during recessions: While aggregate state arts agency appropriations have reached prerecession levels, growth has been uneven. A majority of state arts agency appropriations remain below prerecession levels, with only 23 states receiving a larger appropriation in FY2016 than in 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 two recessions of the early 1990s and the early 2000s, affecting overall state funding as well as appropriations to state arts agencies.

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 to 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.

State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Fiscal Years 1990-2016



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 22.3% in nominal dollar terms. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 41.9%. And while appropriations have nearly returned to prerecession levels in nominal terms, they remain 10.4% below FY2008 levels after adjusting for inflation. Population growth further dilutes the power of legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending decreased \$0.50 since 2001, falling from \$1.57 to \$1.07. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell \$0.77, from \$1.57 to \$0.80 (in 2001 dollars).

State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Dollars Fiscal Years 2001-2016

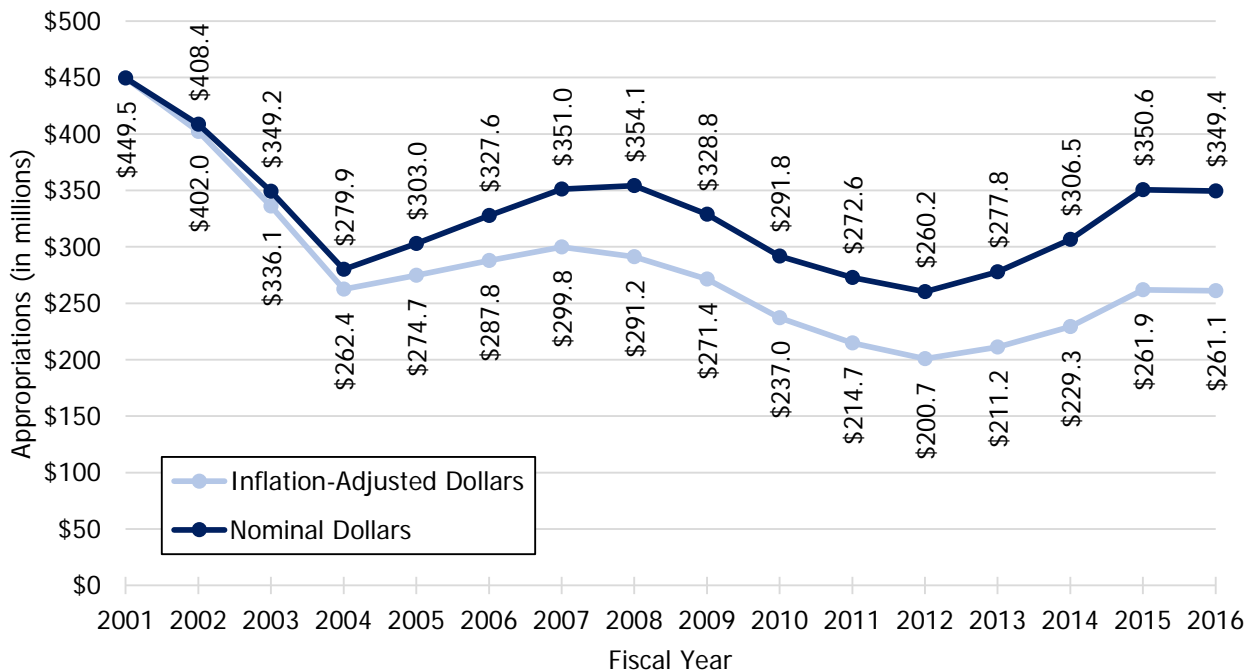


Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2015-2016

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2016

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line Items		Percent Change FY15 to FY16
	FY2015	FY2016	
Alabama	\$ 3,984,496	\$ 4,184,496	5.0%
Alaska	\$ 803,100	\$ 729,600	-9.2%
American Samoa	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	0.0%
¹ Arizona	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0	-100.0%
Arkansas	\$ 1,693,756	\$ 1,680,333	-0.8%
California	\$ 9,205,000	\$ 10,759,000	16.9%
Colorado	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,000,000	-4.8%
Connecticut ♦	\$ 7,094,512	\$ 5,722,670	-19.3%
Delaware	\$ 3,340,313	\$ 3,318,400	-0.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 15,803,000	\$ 16,955,248	7.3%
Florida ♦	\$ 47,060,421	\$ 36,966,322	-21.4%
² Georgia	\$ 596,713	\$ 903,360	51.4%
Guam	\$ 356,660	\$ 451,064	26.5%
Hawaii ♦	\$ 5,825,725	\$ 5,458,175	-6.3%
Idaho	\$ 702,000	\$ 759,400	8.2%
³ Illinois ♦	\$ 10,109,300	\$ 8,087,400	-20.0%
Indiana	\$ 2,831,912	\$ 3,323,048	17.3%
Iowa ^	\$ 1,233,764	\$ 1,233,764	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 200,000	\$ 190,046	-5.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,767,300	\$ 2,796,200	1.0%
Louisiana	\$ 2,236,100	\$ 2,240,935	0.2%
⁴ Maine	\$ 765,923	\$ 974,629	27.2%
Maryland	\$ 15,418,982	\$ 17,463,432	13.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 11,785,200	\$ 14,160,000	20.2%
Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 34,939,000	\$ 34,341,000	-1.7%
Mississippi	\$ 1,829,629	\$ 2,029,629	10.9%
Missouri	\$ 7,189,230	\$ 7,297,465	1.5%
Montana ^	\$ 556,683	\$ 550,545	-1.1%
Nebraska	\$ 1,507,157	\$ 1,793,989	19.0%
Nevada	\$ 1,234,258	\$ 1,653,316	34.0%
New Hampshire	\$ 393,761	\$ 291,489	-26.0%
New Jersey	\$ 16,396,000	\$ 16,396,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,490,000	\$ 1,607,700	7.9%
New York	\$ 39,974,000	\$ 45,174,000	13.0%
North Carolina	\$ 7,291,266	\$ 7,648,977	4.9%
North Dakota	\$ 760,942	\$ 872,362	14.6%
Northern Marianas	\$ 223,820	\$ 215,694	-3.6%
Ohio	\$ 11,194,522	\$ 14,222,050	27.0%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,784,911	\$ 3,510,505	-7.2%
Oregon ^	\$ 2,309,101	\$ 2,052,340	-11.1%
⁵ Pennsylvania	\$ 9,530,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.6%
Puerto Rico	\$ 23,920,000	\$ 17,993,000	-24.8%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,237,440	\$ 2,906,054	29.9%
South Carolina	\$ 3,032,148	\$ 3,093,873	2.0%
South Dakota	\$ 789,847	\$ 835,817	5.8%
Tennessee	\$ 6,999,700	\$ 6,998,800	0.0%
⁶ Texas	\$ 5,824,288	\$ 7,770,714	33.4%
Utah	\$ 2,575,700	\$ 2,501,500	-2.9%
Vermont	\$ 645,307	\$ 645,307	0.0%
⁷ Virgin Islands	\$ 328,508	\$ 328,508	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,599,374	\$ 3,636,846	1.0%
Washington	\$ 1,093,000	\$ 1,118,000	2.3%
West Virginia	\$ 911,036	\$ 872,163	-4.3%
Wisconsin	\$ 780,000	\$ 795,700	2.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,222,652	\$ 1,222,652	0.0%
Total	\$ 350,552,457	\$ 349,398,517	-0.3%

Table Notes

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

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

¹ **Arizona:** The agency will receive no legislative appropriation in FY2016, but will receive \$1.38 million in other state funds generated from state business license revenues (see [Table 7](#)). The agency's FY2015 legislative appropriation was in addition to these other state funds.

² **Georgia:** The increase for FY2016 is earmarked for a new grant program.

³ **Illinois:** The FY2016 figure was taken from the governor's budget recommendation. The state had not passed a budget at the time of publication.

⁴ **Maine:** The agency did not provide updated data for FY2016. FY2016 information is taken from a FY2016 forecast survey completed by the agency in May 2015.

⁵ **Pennsylvania:** While the state has not passed a full operating budget for FY2016, a partial budget was passed including funds for the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

⁶ **Texas:** The agency received a \$5 million appropriation in FY2016 for cultural districts. The agency received permission to use these funds across the two years of the state's FY2016-2017 biennium, and therefore only half of that amount is reflected in the FY2016 appropriation. This portion of the agency's appropriation is contingent upon the generation of sufficient revenues within these cultural districts.

⁷ **Virgin Islands:** FY2016 budget approvals for the agency have not taken place, so the agency currently is operating within FY2015 funding parameters.

**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Excluding Line Items
Fiscal Years 2015-2016**

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2016

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY15 to FY16
	FY2015	FY2016	
Alabama	\$ 3,984,496	\$ 4,184,496	5.0%
Alaska	\$ 803,100	\$ 729,600	-9.2%
American Samoa	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	0.0%
¹ Arizona	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 0	-100.0%
Arkansas	\$ 1,693,756	\$ 1,680,333	-0.8%
California	\$ 9,205,000	\$ 10,759,000	16.9%
Colorado	\$ 2,100,000	\$ 2,000,000	-4.8%
Connecticut	\$ 2,244,437	\$ 1,499,784	-33.2%
Delaware	\$ 3,340,313	\$ 3,318,400	-0.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 15,803,000	\$ 16,955,248	7.3%
Florida	\$ 36,425,096	\$ 34,341,322	-5.7%
² Georgia	\$ 596,713	\$ 903,360	51.4%
Guam	\$ 316,660	\$ 411,064	29.8%
Hawai'i	\$ 5,146,225	\$ 5,210,675	1.3%
Idaho	\$ 702,000	\$ 759,400	8.2%
³ Illinois	\$ 6,680,300	\$ 6,146,500	-8.0%
Indiana	\$ 2,831,912	\$ 3,323,048	17.3%
Iowa [^]	\$ 933,764	\$ 933,764	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 200,000	\$ 190,046	-5.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,767,300	\$ 2,796,200	1.0%
Louisiana	\$ 2,236,100	\$ 2,240,935	0.2%
⁴ Maine	\$ 765,923	\$ 974,629	27.2%
Maryland	\$ 15,418,982	\$ 17,463,432	13.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 11,785,200	\$ 14,000,000	18.8%
Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 34,939,000	\$ 34,341,000	-1.7%
Mississippi	\$ 1,829,629	\$ 2,029,629	10.9%
Missouri	\$ 5,352,730	\$ 5,121,465	-4.3%
Montana [^]	\$ 539,183	\$ 525,545	-2.5%
Nebraska	\$ 1,507,157	\$ 1,793,989	19.0%
Nevada	\$ 1,234,258	\$ 1,653,316	34.0%
New Hampshire	\$ 393,761	\$ 291,489	-26.0%
New Jersey	\$ 16,396,000	\$ 16,396,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,490,000	\$ 1,607,700	7.9%
New York	\$ 39,754,000	\$ 44,954,000	13.1%
North Carolina	\$ 7,172,309	\$ 7,530,020	5.0%
North Dakota	\$ 755,942	\$ 867,362	14.7%
Northern Marianas	\$ 223,820	\$ 215,694	-3.6%
Ohio	\$ 11,194,522	\$ 14,222,050	27.0%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,784,911	\$ 3,510,505	-7.2%
Oregon [^]	\$ 2,309,101	\$ 2,052,340	-11.1%
⁵ Pennsylvania	\$ 9,530,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.6%
Puerto Rico	\$ 15,257,000	\$ 11,156,000	-26.9%
Rhode Island	\$ 1,772,866	\$ 2,411,480	36.0%
South Carolina	\$ 2,982,148	\$ 2,993,873	0.4%
South Dakota	\$ 789,847	\$ 835,817	5.8%
Tennessee	\$ 6,774,700	\$ 6,773,800	0.0%
⁶ Texas	\$ 5,824,288	\$ 7,770,714	33.4%
Utah	\$ 2,446,000	\$ 2,501,500	2.3%
Vermont	\$ 645,307	\$ 645,307	0.0%
⁷ Virgin Islands	\$ 328,508	\$ 328,508	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,599,374	\$ 3,636,846	1.0%
Washington	\$ 1,093,000	\$ 1,118,000	2.3%
West Virginia	\$ 911,036	\$ 872,163	-4.3%
Wisconsin	\$ 780,000	\$ 795,700	2.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,222,652	\$ 1,222,652	0.0%
Total	\$ 318,888,326	\$ 329,660,700	3.4%

Table Notes

[^] Figure reflects SAA appropriation only and does not include appropriation to the state's cultural endowment.

¹ **Arizona:** The agency will receive no legislative appropriation in FY2016, but will receive \$1.38 million in other state funds generated from state business license revenues (see [Table 7](#)). The agency's FY2015 legislative appropriation was in addition to these other state funds.

² **Georgia:** The increase for FY2016 is earmarked for a new grant program.

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⁴ **Maine:** The agency did not provide updated data for FY2016. FY2016 information is taken from a FY2016 forecast survey completed by the agency in May 2015.

⁵ **Pennsylvania:** While the state has not passed a full operating budget for FY2016, a partial budget was passed including funds for the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

⁶ **Texas:** The agency received a \$5 million appropriation in FY2016 for cultural districts. The agency received permission to use these funds across the two years of the state's FY2016-2017 biennium, and therefore only half of that amount is reflected in the FY2016 appropriation. This portion of the agency's appropriation is contingent upon the generation of sufficient revenues within these cultural districts.

⁷ **Virgin Islands:** FY2016 budget approvals for the agency have not taken place, so the agency currently is operating within FY2015 funding parameters.

Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Year 2016

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Connecticut	40	\$ 4,222,886	\$ 5,722,670	73.8%
Florida	5	\$ 2,625,000	\$ 36,966,322	7.1%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	\$ 451,064	8.9%
Hawai'i	3	\$ 247,500	\$ 5,458,175	4.5%
Illinois	2	\$ 1,940,900	\$ 8,087,400	24.0%
¹ Iowa	1	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,233,764	24.3%
Massachusetts	2	\$ 160,000	\$ 14,160,000	1.1%
Missouri	5	\$ 2,176,000	\$ 7,297,465	29.8%
Montana	1	\$ 25,000	\$ 550,545	4.5%
New York	1	\$ 220,000	\$ 45,174,000	0.5%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	\$ 7,648,977	1.6%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 872,362	0.6%
Puerto Rico	33	\$ 6,837,000	\$ 17,993,000	38.0%
Rhode Island	12	\$ 494,574	\$ 2,906,054	17.0%
South Carolina	2	\$ 100,000	\$ 3,093,873	3.2%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	\$ 6,998,800	3.2%
Total (16 agencies)	113	\$ 19,737,817	\$ 164,614,471	12.0%
All States (56 agencies)	113	\$ 19,737,817	\$ 349,398,517	5.6%

Table Note

¹ **Iowa:** The line item is a transfer to Produce Iowa: State Office of Media Production, another division within the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs.

Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2015-2016

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2015		FY2016		Percent Change FY15 to FY16
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Connecticut	36	\$ 4,850,075	40	\$ 4,222,886	-12.9%
Florida	15	\$ 10,635,325	5	\$ 2,625,000	-75.3%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 40,000	0.0%
Hawai'i	5	\$ 679,500	3	\$ 247,500	-63.6%
Illinois	3	\$ 3,429,000	2	\$ 1,940,900	-43.4%
Iowa	1	\$ 300,000	1	\$ 300,000	0.0%
Massachusetts	0	-	2	\$ 160,000	N/A
Missouri	4	\$ 1,836,500	5	\$ 2,176,000	18.5%
Montana	1	\$ 17,500	1	\$ 25,000	42.9%
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	30	\$ 8,663,000	33	\$ 6,837,000	-21.1%
Rhode Island	11	\$ 464,574	12	\$ 494,574	6.5%
South Carolina	1	\$ 50,000	2	\$ 100,000	100.0%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	3	\$ 225,000	0.0%
Utah	3	\$ 129,700	0	-	-100.0%
Total	117	\$ 31,664,131	113	\$ 19,737,817	-37.7%

Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Years 2015-2016

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2016

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY15 to FY16
	FY2015	FY2016	
Alabama	\$ 4,844,196	\$ 5,046,496	4.2%
Alaska	\$ 1,990,458	\$ 2,451,500	23.2%
American Samoa	\$ 362,900	\$ 364,500	0.4%
Arizona	\$ 3,274,700	\$ 2,421,300	-26.1%
Arkansas	\$ 2,464,856	\$ 2,425,383	-1.6%
California	\$ 10,286,400	\$ 11,848,900	15.2%
Colorado	\$ 4,225,196	\$ 3,766,401	-10.9%
Connecticut	\$ 7,803,712	\$ 6,436,970	-17.5%
Delaware	\$ 4,212,413	\$ 4,169,400	-1.0%
District of Columbia	\$ 16,487,400	\$ 17,647,148	7.0%
Florida	\$ 47,848,921	\$ 37,800,922	-21.0%
Georgia	\$ 1,346,613	\$ 1,640,660	21.8%
Guam	\$ 648,160	\$ 743,564	14.7%
Hawai'i	\$ 6,556,825	\$ 6,198,675	-5.5%
Idaho	\$ 1,468,405	\$ 1,515,574	3.2%
Illinois	\$ 10,946,800	\$ 8,939,300	-18.3%
Indiana	\$ 3,625,812	\$ 4,101,221	13.1%
Iowa	\$ 2,451,405	\$ 2,489,756	1.6%
¹ Kansas	\$ 650,691	\$ 232,046	-64.3%
Kentucky	\$ 3,477,800	\$ 3,519,550	1.2%
Louisiana	\$ 2,983,100	\$ 2,984,535	0.0%
Maine	\$ 1,588,091	\$ 1,797,929	13.2%
Maryland	\$ 16,423,582	\$ 18,485,932	12.6%
Massachusetts	\$ 13,098,449	\$ 15,360,584	17.3%
Michigan	\$ 9,743,970	\$ 9,743,225	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 36,055,683	\$ 35,248,500	-2.2%
Mississippi	\$ 2,608,929	\$ 2,849,129	9.2%
Missouri	\$ 7,883,630	\$ 7,994,265	1.4%
Montana	\$ 2,500,065	\$ 2,287,820	-8.5%
Nebraska	\$ 2,740,957	\$ 3,036,589	10.8%
Nevada	\$ 1,974,322	\$ 2,407,970	22.0%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,356,600	\$ 1,196,489	-11.8%
New Jersey	\$ 17,250,200	\$ 17,231,800	-0.1%
New Mexico	\$ 2,169,100	\$ 2,306,590	6.3%
New York	\$ 40,648,366	\$ 46,004,600	13.2%
North Carolina	\$ 8,510,766	\$ 8,698,077	2.2%
North Dakota	\$ 1,495,889	\$ 1,720,919	15.0%
² Northern Marianas	\$ 502,075	\$ 215,694	-57.0%
Ohio	\$ 12,667,222	\$ 15,677,550	23.8%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,490,611	\$ 4,545,221	1.2%
Oregon	\$ 3,732,483	\$ 3,321,466	-11.0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,426,800	\$ 10,507,700	0.8%
Puerto Rico	\$ 25,590,444	\$ 19,703,772	-23.0%
³ Rhode Island	\$ 2,974,540	\$ 17,788,404	498.0%
South Carolina	\$ 4,062,988	\$ 5,095,949	25.4%
South Dakota	\$ 1,539,247	\$ 1,588,817	3.2%
Tennessee	\$ 8,004,600	\$ 8,003,600	0.0%
Texas	\$ 6,913,188	\$ 8,844,614	27.9%
Utah	\$ 4,867,775	\$ 4,966,080	2.0%
Vermont	\$ 1,832,392	\$ 1,787,000	-2.5%
Virgin Islands	\$ 642,108	\$ 643,808	0.3%
Virginia	\$ 4,286,274	\$ 4,328,446	1.0%
Washington	\$ 3,119,986	\$ 3,342,458	7.1%
West Virginia	\$ 2,295,036	\$ 2,260,763	-1.5%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,560,000	\$ 1,591,400	2.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,974,052	\$ 1,964,352	-0.5%
Total	\$ 405,487,182	\$ 419,291,314	3.4%

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.

¹ **Kansas:** The decrease is due largely to the loss of NEA funds (see [page 5](#)).

² **Northern Marianas:** The decrease is due largely to the loss of NEA funds (see [page 5](#)).

³ **Rhode Island:** The increase is due largely to a voter-approved bond issue for cultural facilities. About \$14 million of the \$30 million total will be released in FY2016, and the rest over the next two fiscal years.

Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies

Fiscal Year 2016

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	\$ 0.86	22	\$ 0.86	20	\$ 0.89	24	\$ 1.04	27
Alaska	\$ 0.99	17	\$ 0.99	15	\$ 1.01	20	\$ 3.32	6
Arizona	\$ 0.00	50	\$ 0.00	50	\$ 0.20	47	\$ 0.35	45
Arkansas	\$ 0.56	33	\$ 0.56	31	\$ 0.56	37	\$ 0.81	36
California	\$ 0.27	44	\$ 0.27	44	\$ 0.27	46	\$ 0.30	47
Colorado	\$ 0.37	42	\$ 0.37	41	\$ 0.54	38	\$ 0.69	40
Connecticut	\$ 1.59	11	\$ 0.42	40	\$ 1.59	11	\$ 1.79	16
Delaware	\$ 3.51	3	\$ 3.51	3	\$ 3.61	4	\$ 4.41	3
Florida	\$ 1.82	10	\$ 1.69	10	\$ 1.82	10	\$ 1.86	14
Georgia	\$ 0.09	48	\$ 0.09	48	\$ 0.09	49	\$ 0.16	49
Hawai'i	\$ 3.81	2	\$ 3.64	2	\$ 3.81	3	\$ 4.33	4
Idaho	\$ 0.46	39	\$ 0.46	38	\$ 0.46	41	\$ 0.92	30
Illinois	\$ 0.63	31	\$ 0.48	36	\$ 0.63	33	\$ 0.70	39
Indiana	\$ 0.50	36	\$ 0.50	34	\$ 0.50	39	\$ 0.62	42
Iowa	\$ 0.39	41	\$ 0.30	42	\$ 0.59	35	\$ 0.80	37
Kansas	\$ 0.07	49	\$ 0.07	49	\$ 0.08	50	\$ 0.08	50
Kentucky	\$ 0.63	30	\$ 0.63	28	\$ 0.63	32	\$ 0.80	38
Louisiana	\$ 0.48	37	\$ 0.48	35	\$ 0.48	40	\$ 0.64	41
Maine	\$ 0.73	27	\$ 0.73	26	\$ 0.81	27	\$ 1.35	19
Maryland	\$ 2.91	4	\$ 2.91	4	\$ 2.91	5	\$ 3.08	7
Massachusetts	\$ 2.08	8	\$ 2.06	8	\$ 2.08	8	\$ 2.26	11
Michigan	\$ 0.91	20	\$ 0.91	18	\$ 0.91	23	\$ 0.98	28
Minnesota	\$ 6.26	1	\$ 6.26	1	\$ 6.28	2	\$ 6.42	2
Mississippi	\$ 0.68	28	\$ 0.68	27	\$ 0.69	31	\$ 0.95	29
Missouri	\$ 1.20	13	\$ 0.84	21	\$ 1.20	17	\$ 1.31	21
Montana	\$ 0.53	34	\$ 0.51	33	\$ 1.38	14	\$ 2.21	12
Nebraska	\$ 0.95	19	\$ 0.95	17	\$ 1.19	18	\$ 1.60	18
Nevada	\$ 0.57	32	\$ 0.57	30	\$ 0.59	36	\$ 0.83	33
New Hampshire	\$ 0.22	45	\$ 0.22	45	\$ 0.37	43	\$ 0.90	31
New Jersey	\$ 1.83	9	\$ 1.83	9	\$ 1.83	9	\$ 1.92	13
New Mexico	\$ 0.77	24	\$ 0.77	23	\$ 0.77	28	\$ 1.11	25
New York	\$ 2.28	6	\$ 2.27	6	\$ 2.28	6	\$ 2.32	9
North Carolina	\$ 0.76	25	\$ 0.75	24	\$ 0.76	29	\$ 0.87	32
North Dakota	\$ 1.15	14	\$ 1.15	12	\$ 1.22	16	\$ 2.27	10
Ohio	\$ 1.22	12	\$ 1.22	11	\$ 1.24	15	\$ 1.35	20
Oklahoma	\$ 0.90	21	\$ 0.90	19	\$ 0.98	21	\$ 1.16	24
Oregon	\$ 0.51	35	\$ 0.51	32	\$ 0.60	34	\$ 0.82	34
Pennsylvania	\$ 0.75	26	\$ 0.75	25	\$ 0.75	30	\$ 0.82	35
Rhode Island	\$ 2.75	5	\$ 2.28	5	\$ 16.16	1	\$ 16.84	1
South Carolina	\$ 0.63	29	\$ 0.61	29	\$ 0.84	26	\$ 1.04	26
South Dakota	\$ 0.97	18	\$ 0.97	16	\$ 0.97	22	\$ 1.85	15
Tennessee	\$ 1.06	15	\$ 1.03	14	\$ 1.06	19	\$ 1.21	23
Texas	\$ 0.28	43	\$ 0.28	43	\$ 0.28	45	\$ 0.32	46
Utah	\$ 0.83	23	\$ 0.83	22	\$ 1.41	13	\$ 1.66	17
Vermont	\$ 1.03	16	\$ 1.03	13	\$ 1.43	12	\$ 2.85	8
Virginia	\$ 0.43	40	\$ 0.43	39	\$ 0.43	42	\$ 0.52	43
Washington	\$ 0.16	46	\$ 0.16	46	\$ 0.36	44	\$ 0.47	44
West Virginia	\$ 0.47	38	\$ 0.47	37	\$ 0.88	25	\$ 1.23	22
Wisconsin	\$ 0.14	47	\$ 0.14	47	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.28	48
Wyoming	\$ 2.09	7	\$ 2.09	7	\$ 2.09	7	\$ 3.35	5
American Samoa	\$ 1.38	17	\$ 1.38	16	\$ 1.38	20	\$ 6.71	3
District of Columbia	\$ 25.22	1	\$ 25.22	1	\$ 25.22	1	\$ 26.25	1
Guam	\$ 2.79	9	\$ 2.54	9	\$ 2.79	10	\$ 4.60	7
Northern Marianas	\$ 4.12	4	\$ 4.12	3	\$ 4.12	5	\$ 4.12	10
Puerto Rico	\$ 5.18	3	\$ 3.21	6	\$ 5.18	4	\$ 5.67	6
Virgin Islands	\$ 3.17	7	\$ 3.17	7	\$ 3.17	8	\$ 6.22	5
Total	\$ 1.07		\$ 1.01		\$ 1.15		\$ 1.29	

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 2016

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	\$ 5,046,496	\$ 4,184,496	82.3%	\$ 118,200	2.4%	\$ 743,800	15.3%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$ 2,451,500	\$ 729,600	42.5%	\$ 17,000	1.2%	\$ 668,000	34.6%	\$ 1,036,900	21.8%
American Samoa	\$ 364,500	\$ 75,000	20.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 289,500	79.3%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$ 2,421,300	\$ -	30.5%	\$ 1,398,000	42.7%	\$ 797,900	24.2%	\$ 225,400	2.6%
Arkansas	\$ 2,425,383	\$ 1,680,333	83.6%	-	0.9%	\$ 622,900	13.3%	\$ 122,150	2.3%
California	\$ 11,848,900	\$ 10,759,000	89.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 1,089,900	10.5%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$ 3,766,401	\$ 2,000,000	49.7%	\$ 929,701	29.4%	\$ 693,700	16.3%	\$ 143,000	4.5%
Connecticut	\$ 6,436,970	\$ 5,722,670	90.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 714,300	9.1%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,169,400	\$ 3,318,400	79.3%	\$ 100,000	3.0%	\$ 669,000	15.8%	\$ 82,000	2.0%
District of Columbia	\$ 17,647,148	\$ 16,955,248	90.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 691,900	3.9%	-	5.7%
Florida	\$ 37,800,922	\$ 36,966,322	98.2%	-	0.1%	\$ 834,600	1.6%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$ 1,640,660	\$ 903,360	39.8%	-	10.2%	\$ 737,300	50.0%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$ 743,564	\$ 451,064	55.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 292,500	45.0%	-	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$ 6,198,675	\$ 5,458,175	88.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 669,400	10.1%	\$ 71,100	1.1%
Idaho	\$ 1,515,574	\$ 759,400	49.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 751,800	50.2%	\$ 4,374	0.4%
Illinois	\$ 8,939,300	\$ 8,087,400	92.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 851,900	7.7%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 4,101,221	\$ 3,323,048	78.1%	\$ 5,773	1.4%	\$ 757,400	20.1%	\$ 15,000	0.4%
Iowa	\$ 2,489,756	\$ 1,233,764	50.6%	\$ 613,792	24.7%	\$ 636,700	24.5%	\$ 5,500	0.2%
Kansas	\$ 232,046	\$ 190,046	30.7%	\$ 42,000	3.1%	-	66.2%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 3,519,550	\$ 2,796,200	76.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 708,500	19.6%	\$ 14,850	4.1%
Louisiana	\$ 2,984,535	\$ 2,240,935	75.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 743,600	25.0%	-	0.0%
Maine	\$ 1,797,929	\$ 974,629	48.2%	\$ 100,000	6.4%	\$ 723,300	45.3%	-	0.0%
Maryland	\$ 18,485,932	\$ 17,463,432	94.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 719,500	4.1%	\$ 303,000	1.7%
Massachusetts	\$ 15,360,584	\$ 14,160,000	90.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 875,600	6.5%	\$ 324,984	3.0%
Michigan	\$ 9,743,225	\$ 9,000,000	92.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 743,225	7.6%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 35,248,500	\$ 34,341,000	97.8%	\$ 126,000	0.0%	\$ 741,100	2.1%	\$ 40,400	0.1%
Mississippi	\$ 2,849,129	\$ 2,029,629	70.1%	\$ 40,000	1.5%	\$ 763,500	28.3%	\$ 16,000	0.0%
Missouri	\$ 7,994,265	\$ 7,297,465	91.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 696,800	8.8%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$ 2,287,820	\$ 550,545	22.3%	\$ 875,662	42.1%	\$ 763,600	30.3%	\$ 98,013	5.4%
Nebraska	\$ 3,036,589	\$ 1,793,989	55.0%	\$ 467,500	17.0%	\$ 745,100	27.0%	\$ 30,000	1.1%
Nevada	\$ 2,407,970	\$ 1,653,316	63.0%	\$ 55,132	2.9%	\$ 673,600	32.9%	\$ 25,922	1.2%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,196,489	\$ 291,489	29.0%	\$ 195,100	21.0%	\$ 709,900	50.0%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	\$ 17,231,800	\$ 16,396,000	95.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 835,800	5.0%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,306,590	\$ 1,607,700	68.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 698,890	31.3%	-	0.0%
New York	\$ 46,004,600	\$ 45,174,000	98.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 830,600	1.7%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 8,698,077	\$ 7,648,977	85.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 899,100	10.7%	\$ 150,000	3.7%
North Dakota	\$ 1,720,919	\$ 872,362	50.5%	\$ 50,557	3.8%	\$ 698,000	45.7%	\$ 100,000	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 215,694	\$ 215,694	44.6%	-	0.0%	-	55.4%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 15,677,550	\$ 14,222,050	88.5%	\$ 225,000	1.9%	\$ 952,000	7.4%	\$ 278,500	2.2%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,545,221	\$ 3,510,505	84.3%	\$ 319,416	0.1%	\$ 705,300	15.6%	\$ 10,000	0.0%
Oregon	\$ 3,321,466	\$ 2,052,340	61.9%	\$ 379,426	13.1%	\$ 739,700	19.4%	\$ 150,000	5.7%
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,507,700	\$ 9,590,000	91.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 917,700	8.6%	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 19,703,772	\$ 17,993,000	93.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 663,400	2.6%	\$ 1,047,372	3.9%
Rhode Island	\$ 17,788,404	\$ 2,906,054	74.2%	\$ 14,159,550	0.0%	\$ 717,800	25.5%	\$ 5,000	0.4%
South Carolina	\$ 5,095,949	\$ 3,093,873	74.6%	\$ 1,012,000	0.3%	\$ 774,300	18.9%	\$ 215,776	6.2%
South Dakota	\$ 1,588,817	\$ 835,817	50.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 753,000	49.3%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$ 8,003,600	\$ 6,998,800	87.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 767,700	9.5%	\$ 237,100	3.1%
Texas	\$ 8,844,614	\$ 7,770,714	84.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 921,900	13.2%	\$ 152,000	2.6%
Utah	\$ 4,966,080	\$ 2,501,500	52.9%	\$ 1,715,480	29.9%	\$ 700,200	16.2%	\$ 48,900	1.0%
Vermont	\$ 1,787,000	\$ 645,307	34.3%	\$ 250,000	16.1%	\$ 708,032	37.1%	\$ 183,661	12.5%
Virgin Islands	\$ 643,808	\$ 328,508	51.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 315,300	48.8%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 4,328,446	\$ 3,636,846	84.0%	\$ 8,000	0.2%	\$ 683,600	15.8%	-	0.0%
Washington	\$ 3,342,458	\$ 1,118,000	35.0%	\$ 1,431,158	39.8%	\$ 790,300	25.1%	\$ 3,000	0.1%
West Virginia	\$ 2,260,763	\$ 872,163	39.7%	\$ 750,000	32.7%	\$ 638,600	27.6%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,591,400	\$ 795,700	50.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 795,700	50.0%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,964,352	\$ 1,222,652	61.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 685,900	35.2%	\$ 55,800	2.8%
Total	\$ 419,291,314	\$ 349,398,517	83.3%	\$ 25,384,448	6.1%	\$ 39,312,647	9.4%	\$ 5,195,702	1.2%

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 2016**

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 7,801,000,000	\$ 4,184,496	0.054%
Alaska	\$ 5,180,000,000	\$ 729,600	0.014%
Arizona	\$ 9,134,000,000	\$ 0	0.000%
Arkansas	\$ 5,186,000,000	\$ 1,680,333	0.032%
California	\$ 115,370,000,000	\$ 10,759,000	0.009%
Colorado	\$ 10,340,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.019%
Connecticut	\$ 18,162,000,000	\$ 5,722,670	0.032%
Delaware	\$ 3,933,000,000	\$ 3,318,400	0.084%
Florida	\$ 29,336,000,000	\$ 36,966,322	0.126%
Georgia	\$ 20,709,000,000	\$ 903,360	0.004%
Hawai'i	\$ 6,876,000,000	\$ 5,458,175	0.079%
Idaho	\$ 3,072,000,000	\$ 759,400	0.025%
Illinois	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana	\$ 15,099,000,000	\$ 3,323,048	0.022%
Iowa	\$ 7,168,000,000	\$ 1,233,764	0.017%
Kansas	\$ 6,322,000,000	\$ 190,046	0.003%
Kentucky	\$ 10,369,000,000	\$ 2,796,200	0.027%
Louisiana	\$ 9,008,000,000	\$ 2,240,935	0.025%
Maine	\$ 3,335,000,000	\$ 974,629	0.029%
Maryland	\$ 16,434,000,000	\$ 17,463,432	0.106%
Massachusetts	\$ 40,877,000,000	\$ 14,160,000	0.035%
Michigan	\$ 9,474,000,000	\$ 9,000,000	0.095%
Minnesota	\$ 20,500,000,000	\$ 34,341,000	0.168%
Mississippi	\$ 5,744,000,000	\$ 2,029,629	0.035%
Missouri	\$ 8,950,000,000	\$ 7,297,465	0.082%
Montana	\$ 2,359,000,000	\$ 550,545	0.023%
Nebraska	\$ 4,272,000,000	\$ 1,793,989	0.042%
Nevada	\$ 3,797,000,000	\$ 1,653,316	0.044%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,367,000,000	\$ 291,489	0.021%
New Jersey	\$ 33,526,000,000	\$ 16,396,000	0.049%
New Mexico	\$ 6,325,000,000	\$ 1,607,700	0.025%
New York	\$ 72,090,000,000	\$ 45,174,000	0.063%
North Carolina	\$ 21,735,000,000	\$ 7,648,977	0.035%
North Dakota	\$ 3,013,000,000	\$ 872,362	0.029%
Ohio	\$ 35,622,000,000	\$ 14,222,050	0.040%
Oklahoma	\$ 6,307,000,000	\$ 3,510,505	0.056%
Oregon	\$ 8,515,000,000	\$ 2,052,340	0.024%
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	\$ 3,553,000,000	\$ 2,906,054	0.082%
South Carolina	\$ 7,166,000,000	\$ 3,093,873	0.043%
South Dakota	\$ 1,433,000,000	\$ 835,817	0.058%
Tennessee	\$ 12,946,000,000	\$ 6,998,800	0.054%
Texas	\$ 53,814,000,000	\$ 7,770,714	0.014%
Utah	\$ 6,282,000,000	\$ 2,501,500	0.040%
Vermont	\$ 1,470,000,000	\$ 645,307	0.044%
Virginia	\$ 18,764,000,000	\$ 3,636,846	0.019%
Washington	\$ 18,211,000,000	\$ 1,118,000	0.006%
West Virginia	\$ 4,342,000,000	\$ 872,163	0.020%
Wisconsin	\$ 15,886,000,000	\$ 795,700	0.005%
Wyoming	\$ 1,774,000,000	\$ 1,222,652	0.069%
Total	\$ 732,948,000,000	\$ 295,702,603	0.040%

Table Note

State General Fund Expenditures are based on The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2015 "Fiscal 2016 State General Fund, Appropriated (Millions)" table, which is published by the National Association of State Budget Officers. Illinois and Pennsylvania were operating without budgets at the time of publication and therefore did not have data available for this table. Comparable jurisdictional data is not available.

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

Survey Data: NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between November 2015 and February 2016. As a result, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2016 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 2016 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 2015 through June 2016 is FY2016). 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 2015](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers, and from [Federal Funds Provide 30 Cents of Each Dollar of State Revenue](#), from the Pew Charitable Trusts. Both sources exclude jurisdictions from their calculations and analyses.

Per Capita Spending Calculations: Fiscal year 2016 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2015, 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, 2015](#) 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 2016. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2016 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2016 was the December 2015 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 Director Ryan Stubbs at ryan.stubbs@nasaa-arts.org or 202-347-6352 x115.

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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