

**LEGISLATIVE  
APPROPRIATIONS  
ANNUAL  
SURVEY**

**FISCAL YEAR  
2011**

**February 2011  
*(Revised March 2011)***

**PREFACE**

Twice yearly, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports budget and revenue information for state arts agencies (SAAs). This report provides information on financial support for the arts and places individual SAAs’ funding within the context of national trends. Appropriations for the arts will fluctuate throughout the year as legislatures reconsider state budgets in light of shifting revenue projections. Figures included in this report reflect revised fiscal year 2010 budgets as well as anticipated funding levels for FY2011, which began in July for most states. NASAA monitors appropriations changes and will report updates in spring 2011.

This research presents information on state arts agency legislative appropriations and revenue. State arts agencies use their funds to promote a meaningful role for the arts in the lives of residents in all 56 states and jurisdictions. Appropriations from state legislatures support the programs, services and operations of each SAA and are a key component of the national cultural funding network. Appropriations stimulate 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. While legislative appropriations are the primary revenue source for most agencies, NASAA’s budget survey also tracks information on other vital funding from the National Endowment for the Arts, supplemental state revenue streams, and other private and federal sources of support for SAAs. This report includes state-by-state comparisons of per capita spending and line item appropriations, and explores SAA revenue trends in the context of state budgets and inflation.

Visit [www.nasaa-arts.org](http://www.nasaa-arts.org) to learn more about state arts agency operations and activities.

*This report, originally published in February 2011, was revised in March 2011. Revisions reflect a reclassification of funds in Arkansas and midyear adjustments in Illinois and Louisiana. Per capita spending figures and rankings were corrected for jurisdictions as well.*

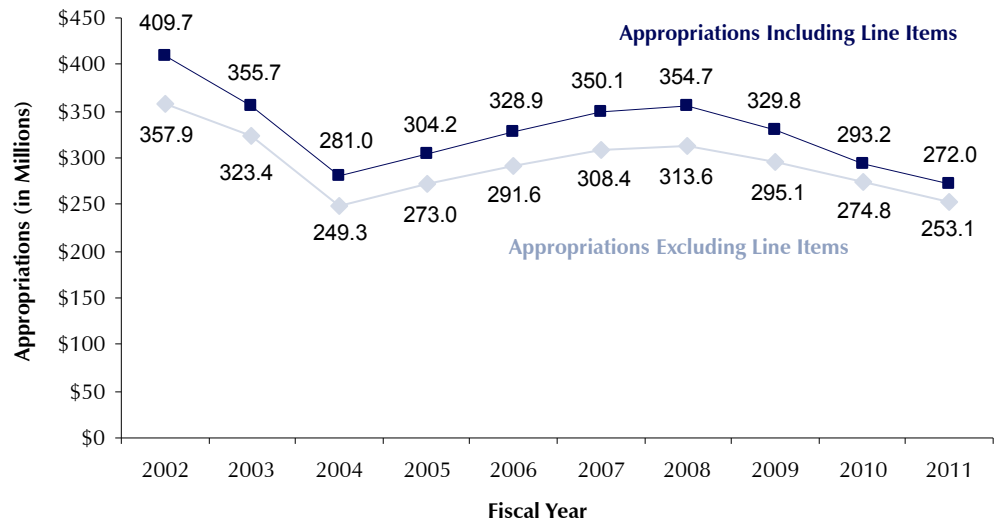
**CONTENTS**

<b>SUMMARY OF FINDINGS</b>	
<a href="#">Key Findings</a> .....	2
<a href="#">State Budget Trends</a> .....	2
<a href="#">Legislative Appropriations</a> .....	3
<a href="#">Line Item Appropriations</a> .....	4
<a href="#">State Arts Agency Revenue Sources</a> .....	4
<a href="#">Historic Trends in Legislative Appropriations</a> .....	5
<a href="#">Methods and Definitions</a> .....	14
<b>DETAILED TABLES</b>	
<a href="#">Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations</a> .....	7
<a href="#">Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations</a>	
Excluding Line Items .....	8
<a href="#">Tables 3 &amp; 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations</a> .....	9
<a href="#">Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue</a> .....	10
<a href="#">Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies</a> .....	11
<a href="#">Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources</a> .....	12
<a href="#">Table 8: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations As a</a>	
Percentage of State General Fund Expenditures .....	13

## KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies reported \$272.0 million in legislative appropriations for fiscal year 2011. SAAs posted aggregate losses of \$21.2 million, a decrease of 7.2%, between fiscal years 2010 and 2011. This is the third year in a row that SAA appropriations have declined.
- Thirty-one state arts agencies reported decreases for FY2011, with a median decrease of 9.1%. Compared to FY2010, fewer states reported decreases and the median decrease was much smaller in magnitude.
- Nine state arts agencies reported increases for FY2011. The median increase was 21.2%. Though fewer states reported increases compared to FY2010, the median increase was larger in magnitude. Many of these increases reflect a partial restoration of funds lost in prior years.
- Appropriations have decreased by one-third over the past 10 years, due to the impact of two recessions within the decade. The current decline occurred before state arts agencies recovered funds lost during the previous recession, making it even more difficult to cope with large cuts.
- Inflation makes recovery efforts more difficult, as it erodes the buying power of the dollar. When the effects of inflation are taken into account, SAA appropriations have actually declined by 45.2% since 2002.
- Increasing population also reduces the impact of legislative appropriations. Per capita spending on state arts agencies decreased by seven cents to \$0.87 in FY2011. Thirty-five state arts agencies reported per capita spending of less than \$1.00. Nineteen state arts agencies reported per capita spending of less than \$0.50.

**State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2002-2011



## STATE BUDGET TRENDS

(See [Table 8](#))

While the national economy overall is slowly showing signs of recovery from the recession, state governments are continuing to struggle with its impact. Several states have experienced revenue gains for FY2011, but these modest increases have not been able to offset the severe declines from prior years. After enacting FY2011 budgets, budget gaps have opened in at least 15 states. These \$26.7 billion in budget gaps are on top of the \$83.9 billion in budget gaps that were resolved prior to the start of the fiscal year. Thirty-five states and Puerto Rico already are

projecting \$82.1 billion in budget gaps for FY2012; 24 states and Puerto Rico project \$66 billion in budget gaps for FY2013.

The expiration of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds is another reason for concern for many states. ARRA funds helped states avoid severe cuts in services over the last two years, but are scheduled to end this year. It is unlikely that revenue growth will be sufficient to replace ARRA funds or cover projected increases in Medicaid and K-12 education for the next several years. Structural budget gaps, where revenue structures cannot cover rising program costs, are an additional issue facing 30 states.

State arts agency appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, but constitute only a small fraction of states' aggregate expenditures. State general funds provided 69.0% of total state arts agencies' legislative appropriations in FY2011 (see [State Arts Agency Revenue Sources](#)), while states devoted only 0.039% of general fund expenditures to total SAA legislative appropriations. This means that SAAs receive \$0.39 for every \$1,000 of general fund expenditures. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

## LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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

State arts agencies' legislative appropriations decreased for the third year in a row in FY2011. Aggregate appropriations decreased by \$21.2 million, from \$293.2 million in FY2010 to \$272.0 million in FY2011.

Thirty-one state arts agencies reported decreases in FY2011, with a median decrease of 9.1%. Compared to FY2010, fewer states reported decreases and the median decrease was much smaller in magnitude (40 states reported a median decrease of 18.2% last year).

Nine state arts agencies reported increases in FY2011, with a median increase of 21.2%. Though fewer states reported increases, the median increase was larger in magnitude (12 states reported a median increase of 9.6% last year). Sixteen state arts agencies reported flat funding in FY2011.

Declines are not concentrated in any one geographic area, but flat funding is more prevalent in the Midwestern states. Increases and decreases are equally distributed among small- and large-budget agencies.

Per capita spending on state arts agencies decreased by seven cents to \$0.87 in FY2011. This is 45% lower than the high of \$1.60 from FY2001, and the lowest in 19 years. Thirty-five SAAs reported per capita spending of less than \$1.00 and 19 SAAs (one-third) reported spending of less than \$0.50.

**SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes**  
Fiscal Years 2010-2011

Increases	
Number of SAAs	9
Number of SAAs up 10%+	6
Median percent increase	21.2%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	16
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	31
Number of SAAs down 10%+	15
Median percent decrease	-9.1%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	-7.2%
Median percent change	-3.3%

\*Flat funding includes changes of less than 0.5% in magnitude. Three jurisdictions that did not submit budget information were assumed to have flat funding.

## LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS

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

Line items are legislative appropriations not controlled by state arts agencies but passed through state arts agency budgets to other designated entities. Although line items are included in a state arts agency’s legislative appropriation, the SAA typically does not determine the purpose or recipients of these funds. Instead, state legislators designate both recipients and dollar amounts.

Line items generally fund large cultural organizations (such as museums, public radio, festivals and other facilities) and can provide support in areas that some SAAs do not fund, such as capital improvements. In some cases, the recipients of line items are not eligible for SAA grants, but policies vary widely from state to state.

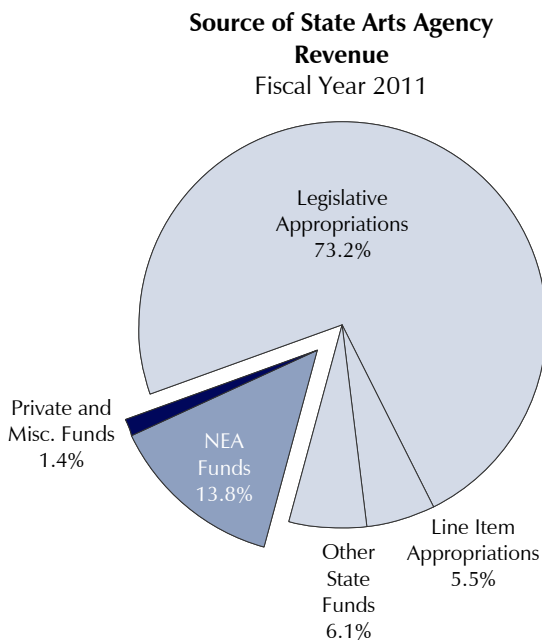
In FY2011, SAAs received 115 line items totaling \$18.9 million. Individual line item appropriations to arts organizations ranged in size from \$475 to \$2.2 million in FY2011. The median line item was \$46,347. Combined, the line item appropriations in Connecticut, New Jersey and Puerto Rico account for 63.2% of all line item dollars appropriated this year.

Line item funding is one of the most volatile components of state arts agency appropriations, comprising anywhere from 6% to 13% of aggregate SAA legislative appropriations over the past decade. In FY2011, line items represented 6.9% of aggregate appropriations to all SAAs, but 15.7% of appropriations for the 13 agencies that received them. Line item funding represented as little as 2.8% and as much as 51.6% of these agencies’ total appropriations.

## STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE SOURCES

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

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$345.7 million in FY2011, a 4.5% decrease from the \$362.0 million secured in FY2010. Several funding sources contribute to SAA revenue, with the largest sources being from state legislatures. States allocate these funds through three common mechanisms: legislative appropriations, line items and transfers from state funds or other state agencies. Combined, these mechanisms funded 84.8% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2011.



**Legislative and Line Item Appropriations:** State legislative and line item appropriations decreased by 7.2% to \$272.0 million in FY2011. As in years past, state general funds provided a majority (69.0%) of SAA appropriation dollars, and all but three states received general fund dollars. Several states—21 in all—received appropriations that include dollars drawn from a source other than the state general fund. Examples of this include dedicated taxes (hotel/motel, entertainment and conservation), state license plate sales, lottery funds, gaming funds, corporate filing fees and interest from statewide cultural endowments. Legislative appropriations equaled 73.2% of total SAA revenue.

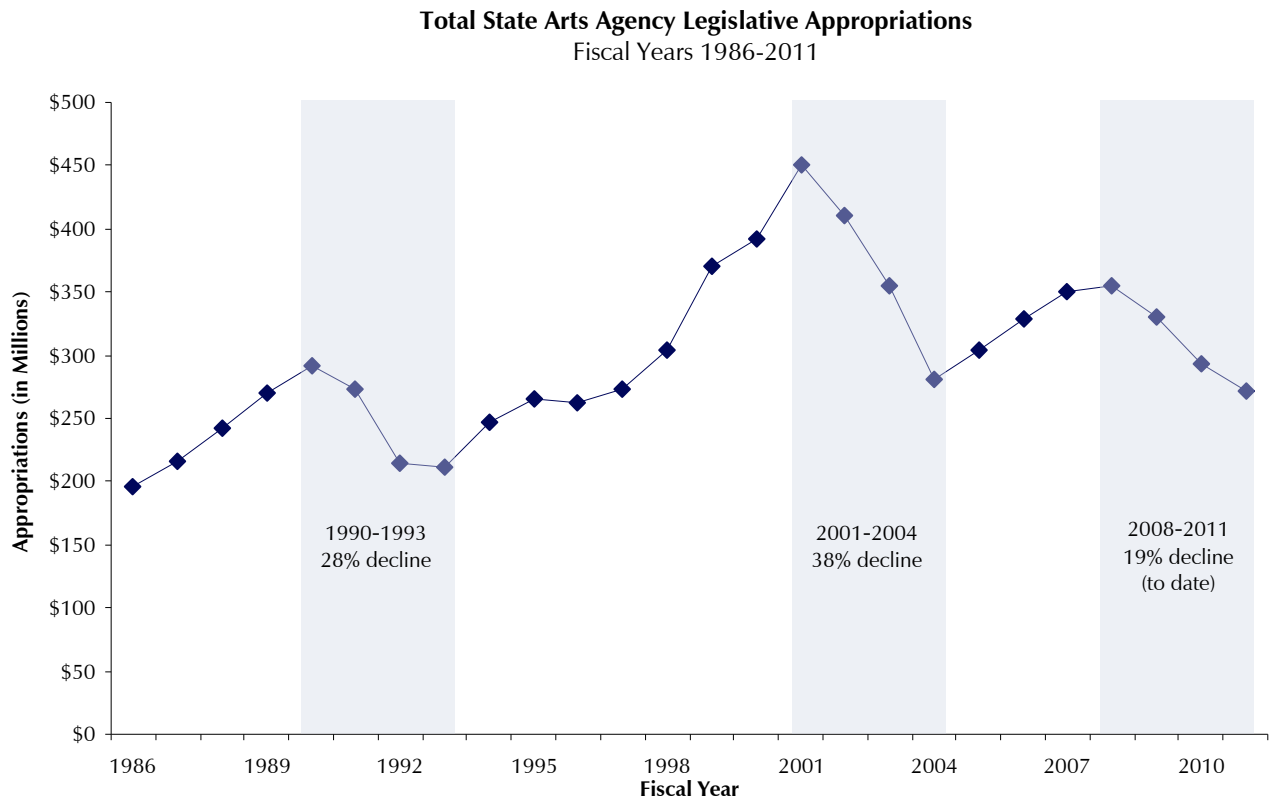
**Other State Funds:** In FY2011, 26 states received a total of \$21.1 million in other state funds. These funds are typically transferred directly from other state agencies or budget lines. These transfers often are approved by state legislatures, but are not part of an SAA’s legislative appropriation. Other state funds equaled 6.1% of total SAA revenue.

**NEA Funds:** Every state and jurisdiction receives funds from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), which, by law, 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). These grants are one of the most predictable funding sources available to state arts agencies over time. Total NEA funding to state arts agencies was \$47.6 million in FY2011, an increase of 8.0%. While NEA funding provided 13.8% of total revenue for all SAAs, these federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets; 17 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2011.

**Private and Miscellaneous Funds:** Private and miscellaneous funds increased slightly to \$4.9 million in FY2011. Thirty-one states received these funds in FY2011 and a significant portion of the dollars came from both non-NEA federal grants and foundations. 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 aggregate, private and miscellaneous funds equaled 1.4% of total revenue in FY2011.

## HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

During the past decade, legislative appropriations provided a majority of total SAA revenue. Legislative appropriations retained a fairly steady share of total SAA revenue, ranging from 88.7% in FY2001 (a year before that recession) to 78.7% in FY2011.



**Appropriations during Past Recessions:** By far the largest driver for arts appropriations is overall state fiscal health. Historically, state budgets have been a lagging indicator in recessions. Even once the market begins to recover, it takes a year or more for that recovery to hit state revenues and for state spending outlooks to improve. This behavior can be observed in the two recessions

of the early 1990s and the early 2000s, both in overall state funding and appropriations to state arts agencies. Immediately prior to both recessions, state arts appropriations were at all-time highs (\$292.1 million in 1990 and \$450.6 million in 2001). State expenditures were under stress for the next three years, which also is reflected in appropriations to the arts. This is similar to the trend today, both in terms of aggregate percentage declines and the number of states experiencing declines. It is important to note that the current decline began before SAAs were able to recover funds lost during the previous recession. The effect of this recession on state budgets is expected to last for several more years.

**Distribution of Changes:** While total appropriation numbers reflect the overall direction of SAA funding, those trends can be skewed when large changes in a few states outweigh smaller changes in the majority of the states. To compensate for this effect, NASAA also tracks the median percent change among states. When used together, the median and aggregate percent numbers provide a clearer picture of appropriation movements in any given year. Fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011 had aggregate decreases that were greater in magnitude than median decreases, indicating that cuts disproportionately affected a small number of states.

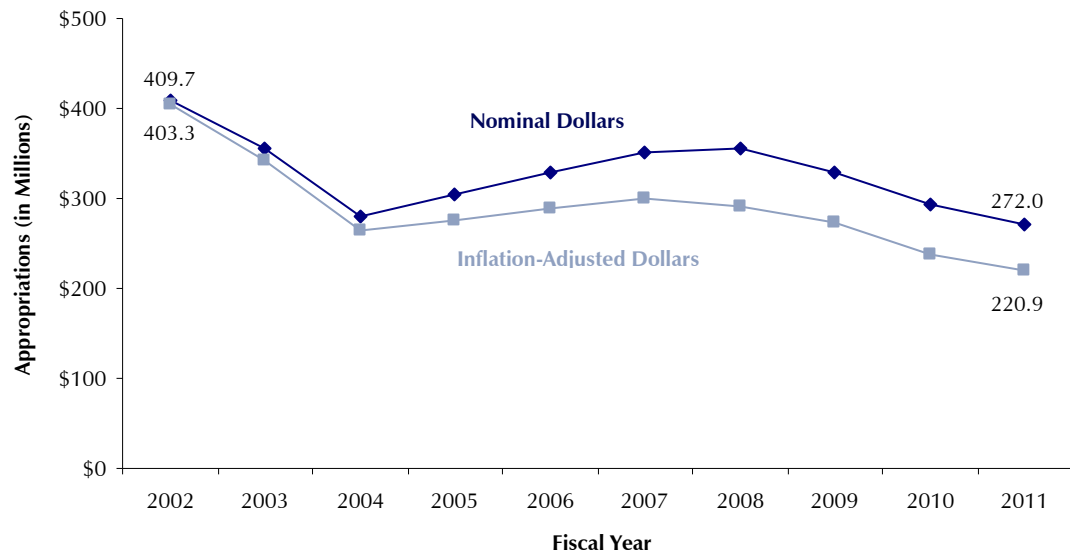
**Distribution of State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation Changes**

Fiscal Year	Number of Agencies*		Aggregate % Change	Median % Change
	Increasing	Decreasing		
2002	28	21	-9.1%	0.5%
2003	7	44	-13.2%	-7.8%
2004	18	32	-21.0%	-3.1%
2005	32	13	8.3%	1.4%
2006	38	15	8.1%	3.5%
2007	34	13	6.5%	2.4%
2008	43	6	1.3%	6.2%
2009	21	24	-3.3%	0.0%
2010	12	40	-11.1%	-9.9%
2011	9	31	-7.2%	-3.3%

\* Excludes SAAs that reported a change of less than 0.5% in magnitude.

**Inflation:** Over time, rising inflation erodes the buying power of a dollar. This creates an ever-growing gap between nominal and inflation-adjusted amounts. With each year that prices increase, one SAA dollar secures fewer goods and services. During the past 10 years, nominal appropriations decreased by 33.6%. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 45.2%. Population growth exacerbates the effect of inflation on legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending decreased 56 cents over the past 10 years, falling from \$1.44 to \$0.87. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell a more drastic 71 cents, from \$1.42 to \$0.71 (in 2001 dollars).

**Total State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations**  
Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Dollars  
Fiscal Years 2002-2011





**Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2010-2011

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Percent Change FY10 to FY11
	FY2010	FY2011	
Alabama	\$ 4,625,625	\$ 4,625,624	0.0%
Alaska	684,400	692,800	1.2%
American Samoa +	50,000	50,000	0.0%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	822,500	665,600	-19.1%
<sup>2</sup> Arkansas	1,657,471	2,097,661	26.6%
<sup>3</sup> California	4,123,000	4,312,000	4.6%
Colorado	1,200,026	1,121,726	-6.5%
Connecticut	6,261,985	6,111,899	-2.4%
Delaware	1,740,000	1,683,300	-3.3%
District of Columbia	5,849,000	5,126,000	-12.4%
<sup>4</sup> Florida ♦	5,217,650	6,356,661	21.8%
Georgia	2,319,614	790,735	-65.9%
Guam	288,700	288,700	0.0%
Hawaii	6,160,022	5,079,760	-17.5%
Idaho	787,600	715,600	-9.1%
Illinois	7,576,900	9,471,900	25.0%
<sup>5</sup> Indiana	3,202,368	3,202,368	0.0%
Iowa ^	1,023,712	1,023,712	0.0%
Kansas	1,137,622	811,290	-28.7%
Kentucky	3,186,400	3,069,700	-3.7%
Louisiana ♦	5,579,340	3,924,939	-29.7%
Maine	694,915	654,377	-5.8%
Maryland	13,312,093	13,267,237	-0.3%
<sup>6</sup> Massachusetts	9,692,945	9,098,781	-6.1%
Michigan	1,417,400	1,417,400	0.0%
Minnesota	30,015,000	29,990,000	-0.1%
Mississippi	1,726,671	1,681,564	-2.6%
<sup>7</sup> Missouri ♦	10,426,720	7,611,505	-27.0%
Montana ^	465,556	440,184	-5.4%
Nebraska	1,488,548	1,432,887	-3.7%
Nevada	1,093,715	1,106,460	1.2%
New Hampshire	515,193	462,065	-10.3%
<sup>8</sup> New Jersey ♦	17,075,000	20,699,000	21.2%
New Mexico	1,958,150	1,779,100	-9.1%
New York	52,032,000	41,522,000	-20.2%
<sup>9</sup> North Carolina	8,678,481	8,650,925	-0.3%
North Dakota	684,367	684,367	0.0%
Northern Marianas +	242,468	242,468	0.0%
Ohio	6,594,290	6,594,290	0.0%
Oklahoma	4,763,987	4,406,689	-7.5%
Oregon ^	2,087,772	1,916,679	-8.2%
<sup>10</sup> Pennsylvania	11,992,000	8,400,000	-30.0%
Puerto Rico	15,500,000	14,353,000	-7.4%
Rhode Island	2,351,540	2,103,344	-10.6%
South Carolina	2,453,985	2,050,846	-16.4%
<sup>11</sup> South Dakota	526,481	668,509	27.0%
Tennessee	8,382,800	8,105,700	-3.3%
Texas	7,033,147	6,074,544	-13.6%
<sup>12</sup> Utah	2,911,000	2,814,900	-3.3%
Vermont	507,607	507,607	0.0%
Virgin Islands +	743,208	743,208	0.0%
Virginia	4,420,804	3,794,813	-14.2%
Washington	1,844,000	1,347,000	-27.0%
West Virginia ♦	2,500,683	2,488,470	-0.5%
Wisconsin	2,417,700	2,417,700	0.0%
Wyoming	1,143,829	1,295,439	13.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 293,187,990</b>	<b>\$ 272,045,033</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>

**Table Footnotes**

+ Jurisdiction did not provide FY2011 appropriation information. Flat funding is assumed until new budgets are determined.

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Arizona

SAA is expecting midyear cuts, however the magnitude of these cuts is unknown at this time.

<sup>2</sup> Arkansas

FY2011 appropriation includes \$500,000 released by the governor for cultural regional arts grants.

<sup>3</sup> California

SAA is expecting midyear cuts, however the magnitude of these cuts is unknown at this time.

<sup>4</sup> Florida

Appropriations include operating funds for the Museum of Florida History. Excluding these funds, base legislative appropriations decreased by 49.0%.

<sup>5</sup> Indiana

FY2010 appropriation does not reflect a 9.7% mandatory reserve. FY2011 appropriation does not reflect a 15% mandatory reserve.

<sup>6</sup> Massachusetts

Figures reflect SAA budget only and do not include appropriation of \$7 million to the Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund. Although the money does not go through the agency budget, the SAA manages the grant process and provides technical assistance.

<sup>7</sup> Missouri

In FY2010, the SAA received a midyear cut to its appropriation and was directed to spend principal from the state-run cultural endowment. In FY2011, the SAA was not appropriated any funds and was again directed to spend principal from the cultural endowment. Figures represent the total spending authority from the legislature in each year.

<sup>8</sup> New Jersey

FY2011 appropriation includes \$4.3 million drawn from the principal of the state-run cultural trust, to be used for legislatively designated line item recipients (not for agency programs, discretionary grants or operations).

<sup>9</sup> North Carolina

FY2011 appropriation does not reflect a 1%-5% holdback that is likely to occur.

<sup>10</sup> Pennsylvania

FY2011 appropriation does not reflect a \$500,000 holdback.

<sup>11</sup> South Dakota

FY2011 appropriation reflects projected revenue from promotion tax.

<sup>12</sup> Utah

Figures reflect the SAA budget only and do not include funds to the Board of Education for the Beverly Sorenson Arts Learning Program. Although these funds do not flow through the agency budget, the SAA provides staff support for the program.



**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items**

Fiscal Years 2010-2011

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY10 to FY11
	FY2010	FY2011	
Alabama	\$ 4,625,625	\$ 4,625,624	0.0%
Alaska	684,400	692,800	1.2%
American Samoa +	50,000	50,000	0.0%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	822,500	665,600	-19.1%
<sup>2</sup> Arkansas	1,657,471	2,097,661	26.6%
<sup>3</sup> California	4,123,000	4,312,000	4.6%
Colorado	1,200,026	1,121,726	-6.5%
Connecticut*	3,585,639	3,338,889	-6.9%
Delaware	1,740,000	1,683,300	-3.3%
District of Columbia	5,849,000	5,126,000	-12.4%
<sup>4</sup> Florida*	5,217,650	4,696,661	-10.0%
Georgia	2,319,614	790,735	-65.9%
Guam	288,700	288,700	0.0%
Hawaii	6,160,022	5,079,760	-17.5%
Idaho	787,600	715,600	-9.1%
Illinois	7,576,900	9,471,900	25.0%
<sup>5</sup> Indiana	3,202,368	3,202,368	0.0%
Iowa ^	1,023,712	1,023,712	0.0%
Kansas	1,137,622	811,290	-28.7%
Kentucky	3,186,400	3,069,700	-3.7%
Louisiana*	5,579,340	3,149,939	-43.5%
Maine	694,915	654,377	-5.8%
Maryland	13,312,093	13,267,237	-0.3%
<sup>6</sup> Massachusetts	9,692,945	9,098,781	-6.1%
Michigan	1,417,400	1,417,400	0.0%
Minnesota	30,015,000	29,990,000	-0.1%
Mississippi	1,726,671	1,681,564	-2.6%
<sup>7</sup> Missouri	8,908,375	7,611,505	-14.6%
Montana ^	465,556	440,184	-5.4%
Nebraska*	1,288,548	1,246,687	-3.2%
Nevada	1,093,715	1,106,460	1.2%
New Hampshire	515,193	462,065	-10.3%
<sup>8</sup> New Jersey*	14,888,000	16,397,000	10.1%
New Mexico*	1,733,400	1,563,605	-9.8%
New York*	48,382,000	39,988,000	-17.3%
<sup>9</sup> North Carolina*	8,199,610	8,172,054	-0.3%
North Dakota	626,917	684,367	9.2%
Northern Marianas +	242,468	242,468	0.0%
Ohio	6,594,290	6,594,290	0.0%
Oklahoma	4,763,987	4,406,689	-7.5%
Oregon ^	2,087,772	1,916,679	-8.2%
<sup>10</sup> Pennsylvania	11,992,000	8,400,000	-30.0%
Puerto Rico*	10,428,000	9,476,000	-9.1%
Rhode Island*	1,752,192	1,700,871	-2.9%
South Carolina	2,453,985	2,050,846	-16.4%
<sup>11</sup> South Dakota	526,481	668,509	27.0%
Tennessee*	8,157,800	7,880,700	-3.4%
Texas	7,033,147	6,074,544	-13.6%
<sup>12</sup> Utah*	2,751,300	2,629,600	-4.4%
Vermont	507,607	507,607	0.0%
Virgin Islands +	743,208	743,208	0.0%
Virginia	4,420,804	3,794,813	-14.2%
Washington	1,844,000	1,347,000	-27.0%
West Virginia*	1,127,183	1,203,645	6.8%
Wisconsin	2,417,700	2,417,700	0.0%
Wyoming	1,143,829	1,295,439	13.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 274,765,680</b>	<b>\$ 253,145,859</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>

**Table Footnotes**

\* All figures exclude line items. See [Table 1](#) for complete appropriations.

+ Jurisdiction did not provide FY2011 appropriation information. Flat funding is assumed until new budgets are determined.

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

<sup>1</sup> Arizona  
SAA is expecting midyear cuts, however the magnitude of these cuts is unknown at this time.

<sup>2</sup> Arkansas  
FY2011 appropriation includes \$500,000 released by the governor for cultural regional arts grants.

<sup>3</sup> California  
SAA is expecting midyear cuts, however the magnitude of these cuts is unknown at this time.

<sup>4</sup> Florida  
Appropriations include operating funds for the Museum of Florida History. Excluding these funds, base legislative appropriations decreased by 49.0%.

<sup>5</sup> Indiana  
FY2010 appropriation does not reflect a 9.7% mandatory reserve. FY2011 appropriation does not reflect a 15% mandatory reserve.

<sup>6</sup> Massachusetts  
Figures reflect SAA budget only and do not include appropriation of \$7 million to the Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund. Although the money does not go through the agency budget, the SAA manages the grant process and provides technical assistance.

<sup>7</sup> Missouri  
In FY2010, the SAA received a midyear cut to its appropriation and was directed to spend principal from the state-run cultural endowment. In FY2011, the SAA was not appropriated any funds and was again directed to spend principal from the cultural endowment. Figures represent the total spending authority from the legislature in each year.

<sup>8</sup> New Jersey  
FY2011 appropriation includes \$4.3 million drawn from the principal of the state-run cultural trust, to be used for legislatively designated line item recipients (not for agency programs, discretionary grants or operations).

<sup>9</sup> North Carolina  
FY2011 appropriation does not reflect a 1%-5% holdback that is likely to occur.

<sup>10</sup> Pennsylvania  
FY2011 appropriation does not reflect a \$500,000 holdback.

<sup>11</sup> South Dakota  
FY2011 appropriation reflects projected revenue from promotion tax.

<sup>12</sup> Utah  
Figures reflect the SAA budget only and do not include funds to the Board of Education for the Beverly Sorenson Arts Learning Program. Although these funds do not flow through the agency budget, the SAA provides staff support for the program.

**Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Year 2011

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Connecticut	11	\$ 2,773,010	\$ 6,111,899	45.4%
Florida	4	1,660,000	6,356,661	26.1%
Louisiana	4	775,000	3,924,939	19.7%
Nebraska	1	186,200	1,432,887	13.0%
New Jersey	3	4,302,000	20,699,000	20.8%
New Mexico	2	215,495	1,779,100	12.1%
New York	2	1,534,000	41,522,000	3.7%
North Carolina	3	478,871	8,650,925	5.5%
Puerto Rico	25	4,877,000	14,353,000	34.0%
Rhode Island	19	402,473	2,103,344	19.1%
Tennessee	3	225,000	8,105,700	2.8%
Utah	5	185,300	2,814,900	6.6%
West Virginia	33	1,284,825	2,488,470	51.6%
<b>Total (13 agencies)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>\$ 18,899,174</b>	<b>\$ 120,342,825</b>	<b>15.7%</b>
<b>All States (56 agencies)</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>\$ 18,899,174</b>	<b>\$ 272,045,033</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

**Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2010-2011

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2010		FY2011		Percent Change FY10 to FY11
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Connecticut	11	\$ 2,676,346	11	\$ 2,773,010	3.6%
Florida			4	1,660,000	
Louisiana			4	775,000	
Missouri	3	1,518,345			-100.0%
Nebraska	1	200,000	1	186,200	-6.9%
New Jersey	1	2,187,000	3	4,302,000	96.7%
New Mexico	2	224,750	2	215,495	-4.1%
New York	2	3,650,000	2	1,534,000	-58.0%
North Carolina	3	478,871	3	478,871	0.0%
North Dakota	1	57,450			-100.0%
Puerto Rico	25	5,072,000	25	4,877,000	-3.8%
Rhode Island	20	599,348	19	402,473	-32.8%
Tennessee	3	225,000	3	225,000	0.0%
Utah	3	159,700	5	185,300	16.0%
West Virginia	33	1,373,500	33	1,284,825	-6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>\$ 18,422,310</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>\$ 18,899,174</b>	<b>2.6%</b>

**Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue**  
Fiscal Years 2010-2011

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY10 to FY11
	FY2010	FY2011	
Alabama	\$ 5,641,125	\$ 5,719,124	1.4%
Alaska	1,594,500	1,657,100	3.9%
American Samoa	340,500	360,500	5.9%
Arizona	3,336,886	2,869,700	-14.0%
Arkansas*	2,422,271	3,012,261	24.4%
California	5,317,800	5,586,800	5.1%
Colorado*	2,215,247	4,294,341	93.9%
<sup>1</sup> Connecticut	7,048,885	6,968,299	-1.1%
Delaware*	2,543,000	2,560,500	0.7%
District of Columbia*	7,954,400	5,942,200	-25.3%
Florida	6,140,750	7,334,061	19.4%
Georgia*	3,170,614	1,669,035	-47.4%
Guam	577,400	596,200	3.3%
Hawaii	7,758,806	6,720,144	-13.4%
Idaho	1,628,750	1,615,200	-0.8%
Illinois	8,886,400	10,757,500	21.1%
Indiana	4,231,484	4,168,603	-1.5%
Iowa	2,486,725	2,537,012	2.0%
Kansas*	1,875,243	1,635,991	-12.8%
Kentucky	4,120,459	4,059,300	-1.5%
Louisiana	6,418,140	4,789,339	-25.4%
Maine	1,836,225	1,604,879	-12.6%
Maryland	14,417,193	14,431,037	0.1%
Massachusetts	11,048,231	10,640,519	-3.7%
Michigan	2,271,700	2,451,500	7.9%
Minnesota	30,881,681	30,927,500	0.1%
Mississippi	2,829,949	2,663,364	-5.9%
Missouri	11,412,923	8,395,305	-26.4%
Montana*	1,866,500	2,104,836	12.8%
Nebraska*	2,277,448	2,712,267	19.1%
Nevada	1,945,406	2,028,366	4.3%
New Hampshire*	1,611,689	1,679,200	4.2%
New Jersey	18,015,600	21,706,050	20.5%
New Mexico	2,685,450	2,573,000	-4.2%
New York	52,974,400	42,517,100	-19.7%
North Carolina*	9,626,681	9,699,225	0.8%
North Dakota	1,460,567	1,530,167	4.8%
Northern Marianas	528,368	544,468	3.0%
Ohio	7,874,256	7,992,256	1.5%
Oklahoma	5,712,539	5,272,089	-7.7%
Oregon	3,160,741	3,015,163	-4.6%
Pennsylvania	12,970,700	9,579,300	-26.1%
Puerto Rico	24,149,500	23,905,800	-1.0%
Rhode Island	3,668,640	3,356,844	-8.5%
South Carolina	4,224,391	3,564,112	-15.6%
South Dakota*	1,331,381	1,546,509	16.2%
Tennessee*	9,442,500	9,538,800	1.0%
Texas	8,218,144	7,176,441	-12.7%
Utah	3,952,700	3,915,200	-0.9%
Vermont	1,755,440	1,709,400	-2.6%
Virgin Islands	1,054,808	1,074,908	1.9%
Virginia	5,261,991	4,646,770	-11.7%
Washington*	4,609,755	4,941,085	7.2%
West Virginia*	3,953,583	3,996,770	1.1%
Wisconsin	5,296,100	5,299,700	0.1%
Wyoming	1,944,729	2,125,439	9.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 361,981,294</b>	<b>\$ 345,718,579</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>

**Table Footnotes**

\* Total revenue percent change between FY2010 and FY2011 is significantly different from appropriations percent change. See [Table 1](#) for information on legislative appropriations and [Table 7](#) for more information on each revenue source.

<sup>1</sup> Connecticut

Total revenue figures represent a change in reporting to percent for art. Therefore, these funds are not comparable to reports prior to FY2010.

**Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies**  
Fiscal Year 2011

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	\$0.98	18	\$0.98	15	\$1.02	18	\$1.21	25
Alaska	0.99	17	0.99	14	1.01	21	2.37	9
Arizona	0.10	49	0.10	49	0.28	46	0.44	45
Arkansas	0.73	26	0.73	23	0.73	28	1.04	28
California	0.12	48	0.12	48	0.12	49	0.15	50
Colorado	0.22	45	0.22	45	0.69	30	0.85	33
Connecticut	1.74	9	0.95	16	1.74	10	1.98	14
Delaware	1.90	8	1.90	6	1.90	8	2.89	5
Florida	0.34	41	0.25	43	0.34	44	0.40	46
Georgia	0.08	50	0.08	50	0.08	50	0.17	49
Hawaii	3.92	2	3.92	2	4.40	2	5.19	2
Idaho	0.46	35	0.46	35	0.46	41	1.04	27
Illinois	0.73	25	0.73	22	0.74	27	0.83	35
Indiana	0.50	32	0.50	32	0.51	39	0.65	42
Iowa	0.34	42	0.34	41	0.58	34	0.84	34
Kansas	0.29	43	0.29	42	0.29	45	0.58	44
Kentucky	0.71	27	0.71	24	0.71	29	0.94	30
Louisiana	0.87	21	0.70	25	0.87	24	1.07	26
Maine	0.50	33	0.50	33	0.54	37	1.22	24
Maryland	2.33	5	2.33	4	2.33	6	2.53	7
Massachusetts	1.38	10	1.38	9	1.38	11	1.61	16
Michigan	0.14	47	0.14	47	0.14	48	0.25	48
Minnesota	5.69	1	5.69	1	5.69	1	5.87	1
Mississippi	0.57	30	0.57	30	0.58	35	0.90	32
Missouri	1.27	13	1.27	10	1.27	13	1.40	21
Montana	0.45	36	0.45	36	1.21	14	2.16	13
Nebraska	0.80	24	0.69	26	1.02	19	1.51	18
Nevada	0.42	39	0.42	39	0.45	43	0.77	38
New Hampshire	0.35	40	0.35	40	0.63	32	1.27	23
New Jersey	2.38	4	1.88	7	2.38	5	2.49	8
New Mexico	0.89	20	0.78	21	0.89	23	1.28	22
New York	2.12	6	2.05	5	2.12	7	2.18	12
North Carolina	0.92	19	0.87	18	0.92	22	1.03	29
North Dakota	1.06	15	1.06	13	1.07	17	2.37	10
Ohio	0.57	29	0.57	29	0.58	33	0.69	41
Oklahoma	1.20	14	1.20	12	1.20	16	1.43	19
Oregon	0.50	31	0.50	31	0.57	36	0.79	36
Pennsylvania	0.67	28	0.67	27	0.67	31	0.76	39
Rhode Island	2.00	7	1.61	8	2.41	3	3.19	4
South Carolina	0.45	37	0.45	37	0.45	42	0.78	37
South Dakota	0.82	22	0.82	19	0.82	25	1.90	15
Tennessee	1.29	12	1.25	11	1.30	12	1.51	17
Texas	0.25	44	0.25	44	0.25	47	0.29	47
Utah	1.01	16	0.94	17	1.01	20	1.41	20
Vermont	0.82	23	0.82	20	1.21	15	2.75	6
Virginia	0.48	34	0.48	34	0.49	40	0.59	43
Washington	0.20	46	0.20	46	0.53	38	0.74	40
West Virginia	1.37	11	0.66	28	1.78	9	2.20	11
Wisconsin	0.43	38	0.43	38	0.77	26	0.94	31
Wyoming	2.38	3	2.38	3	2.38	4	3.91	3
American Samoa	0.77	30	0.77	27	0.77	32	5.56	6
District of Columbia	8.55	1	8.55	1	8.55	1	9.91	1
Guam	1.64	14	1.64	12	1.64	15	3.39	9
Northern Marianas	2.80	6	2.80	5	2.80	6	6.29	3
Puerto Rico	3.62	5	2.39	6	5.65	4	6.03	4
Virgin Islands	6.77	2	6.77	2	6.77	2	9.79	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.87</b>		<b>\$0.81</b>		<b>\$0.94</b>		<b>\$1.11</b>	

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 2011

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	\$ 5,719,124	\$ 4,625,624	80.9%	\$ 200,000	3.5%	\$ 893,500	15.6%
Alaska	1,657,100	692,800	41.8%	10,000	0.6%	771,400	46.6%	182,900	11.0%
American Samoa	360,500	50,000	13.9%	-	0.0%	310,500	86.1%	-	0.0%
Arizona	2,869,700	665,600	23.2%	1,173,000	40.9%	938,600	32.7%	92,500	3.2%
Arkansas	3,012,261	2,097,661	69.6%	-	0.0%	757,600	25.2%	157,000	5.2%
California	5,586,800	4,312,000	77.2%	-	0.0%	1,274,800	22.8%	-	0.0%
Colorado	4,294,341	1,121,726	26.1%	2,341,215	54.5%	826,400	19.2%	5,000	0.1%
Connecticut*	6,968,299	6,111,899	87.7%	-	0.0%	852,400	12.2%	4,000	0.1%
Delaware	2,560,500	1,683,300	65.7%	-	0.0%	807,200	31.5%	70,000	2.7%
District of Columbia	5,942,200	5,126,000	86.3%	-	0.0%	816,200	13.7%	-	0.0%
Florida	7,334,061	6,356,661	86.7%	-	0.0%	977,400	13.3%	-	0.0%
Georgia	1,669,035	790,735	47.4%	-	0.0%	878,300	52.6%	-	0.0%
Guam	596,200	288,700	48.4%	-	0.0%	307,500	51.6%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	6,720,144	5,079,760	75.6%	625,000	9.3%	800,100	11.9%	215,284	3.2%
Idaho	1,615,200	715,600	44.3%	-	0.0%	871,600	54.0%	28,000	1.7%
Illinois	10,757,500	9,471,900	88.0%	128,000	1.2%	1,157,600	10.8%	-	0.0%
Indiana	4,168,603	3,202,368	76.8%	90,635	2.2%	871,600	20.9%	4,000	0.1%
Iowa	2,537,012	1,023,712	40.4%	716,800	28.3%	792,200	31.2%	4,300	0.2%
Kansas	1,635,991	811,290	49.6%	-	0.0%	778,200	47.6%	46,501	2.8%
Kentucky	4,059,300	3,069,700	75.6%	-	0.0%	864,600	21.3%	125,000	3.1%
Louisiana	4,789,339	3,924,939	82.0%	-	0.0%	864,400	18.0%	-	0.0%
Maine	1,604,879	654,377	40.8%	55,202	3.4%	895,300	55.8%	-	0.0%
Maryland	14,431,037	13,267,237	91.9%	-	0.0%	863,800	6.0%	300,000	2.1%
Massachusetts	10,640,519	9,098,781	85.5%	-	0.0%	1,016,100	9.5%	525,638	4.9%
Michigan	2,451,500	1,417,400	57.8%	-	0.0%	1,034,100	42.2%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	30,927,500	29,990,000	97.0%	-	0.0%	892,600	2.9%	44,900	0.1%
Mississippi	2,663,364	1,681,564	63.1%	20,000	0.8%	911,800	34.2%	50,000	1.9%
Missouri	8,395,305	7,611,505	90.7%	-	0.0%	783,800	9.3%	-	0.0%
Montana	2,104,836	440,184	20.9%	743,846	35.3%	884,000	42.0%	36,806	1.7%
Nebraska	2,712,267	1,432,887	52.8%	398,580	14.7%	880,800	32.5%	-	0.0%
Nevada	2,028,366	1,106,460	54.5%	70,746	3.5%	813,900	40.1%	37,260	1.8%
New Hampshire	1,679,200	462,065	27.5%	377,535	22.5%	839,600	50.0%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	21,706,050	20,699,000	95.4%	-	0.0%	993,100	4.6%	13,950	0.1%
New Mexico	2,573,000	1,779,100	69.1%	-	0.0%	793,900	30.9%	-	0.0%
New York	42,517,100	41,522,000	97.7%	-	0.0%	995,100	2.3%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	9,699,225	8,650,925	89.2%	-	0.0%	1,048,300	10.8%	-	0.0%
North Dakota	1,530,167	684,367	44.7%	5,500	0.4%	830,300	54.3%	10,000	0.7%
Northern Marianas	544,468	242,468	44.5%	-	0.0%	302,000	55.5%	-	0.0%
Ohio	7,992,256	6,594,290	82.5%	86,366	1.1%	1,141,600	14.3%	170,000	2.1%
Oklahoma	5,272,089	4,406,689	83.6%	-	0.0%	845,400	16.0%	20,000	0.4%
Oregon	3,015,163	1,916,679	63.6%	280,584	9.3%	817,900	27.1%	-	0.0%
Pennsylvania	9,579,300	8,400,000	87.7%	-	0.0%	1,079,300	11.3%	100,000	1.0%
Puerto Rico	23,905,800	14,353,000	60.0%	8,074,000	33.8%	789,800	3.3%	689,000	2.9%
Rhode Island	3,356,844	2,103,344	62.7%	435,000	13.0%	818,500	24.4%	-	0.0%
South Carolina	3,564,112	2,050,846	58.1%	-	0.0%	921,800	19.2%	591,466	22.7%
South Dakota	1,546,509	668,509	43.2%	-	0.0%	878,000	56.8%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	9,538,800	8,105,700	85.0%	100,000	1.0%	875,100	9.2%	458,000	4.8%
Texas	7,176,441	6,074,544	84.6%	-	0.0%	1,075,500	15.0%	26,397	0.4%
Utah	3,915,200	2,814,900	71.9%	10,000	0.3%	838,400	21.4%	251,900	6.4%
Vermont	1,709,400	507,607	29.7%	245,300	14.4%	814,800	47.7%	141,693	8.3%
Virgin Islands	1,074,908	743,208	69.1%	-	0.0%	331,700	30.9%	-	0.0%
Virginia	4,646,770	3,794,813	81.7%	48,357	1.0%	803,600	17.3%	-	0.0%
Washington	4,941,085	1,347,000	27.3%	2,190,186	44.3%	933,500	18.9%	470,399	9.5%
West Virginia	3,996,770	2,488,470	62.3%	750,000	18.8%	758,300	19.0%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	5,299,700	2,417,700	45.6%	1,960,300	37.0%	921,700	17.4%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	2,125,439	1,295,439	60.9%	-	0.0%	797,000	37.5%	33,000	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 345,718,579</b>	<b>\$272,045,033</b>	<b>78.7%</b>	<b>\$ 21,136,152</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>\$47,632,500</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>\$ 4,904,894</b>	<b>1.4%</b>

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.

\*Other State Funds figures represent a change in reporting to percent for art. Therefore, these funds are not comparable to reports from prior years.

**Table 8: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations  
As a Percentage of State General Fund Expenditures**  
Fiscal Year 2011

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 7,022,000,000	\$ 4,625,624	0.066%
Alaska	5,722,000,000	692,800	0.012%
Arizona	8,495,000,000	665,600	0.008%
Arkansas	4,479,000,000	2,097,661	0.047%
California	86,552,000,000	4,312,000	0.005%
Colorado	7,168,000,000	1,121,726	0.016%
Connecticut	17,667,000,000	6,111,899	0.035%
Delaware	3,316,000,000	1,683,300	0.051%
Florida	24,137,000,000	6,356,661	0.026%
Georgia	16,535,000,000	790,735	0.005%
Hawaii	5,016,000,000	5,079,760	0.101%
Idaho	2,384,000,000	715,600	0.030%
Illinois	29,097,000,000	9,471,900	0.033%
Indiana	13,559,000,000	3,202,368	0.024%
Iowa	5,277,000,000	1,023,712	0.019%
Kansas	5,627,000,000	811,290	0.014%
Kentucky	8,554,000,000	3,069,700	0.036%
Louisiana	7,723,000,000	3,924,939	0.051%
Maine	2,705,000,000	654,377	0.024%
Maryland	13,094,000,000	13,267,237	0.101%
Massachusetts	31,329,000,000	9,098,781	0.029%
Michigan	8,251,000,000	1,417,400	0.017%
Minnesota	15,914,000,000	29,990,000	0.188%
Mississippi	4,491,000,000	1,681,564	0.037%
Missouri	7,751,000,000	7,611,505	0.098%
Montana	1,860,000,000	440,184	0.024%
Nebraska	3,405,000,000	1,432,887	0.042%
Nevada	3,372,000,000	1,106,460	0.033%
New Hampshire	1,344,000,000	462,065	0.034%
New Jersey	28,028,000,000	20,699,000	0.074%
New Mexico	5,424,000,000	1,779,100	0.033%
New York	53,533,000,000	41,522,000	0.078%
North Carolina	18,959,000,000	8,650,925	0.046%
North Dakota	1,933,000,000	684,367	0.035%
Ohio	27,191,000,000	6,594,290	0.024%
Oklahoma	5,309,000,000	4,406,689	0.083%
Oregon	6,995,000,000	1,916,679	0.027%
Pennsylvania	25,289,000,000	8,400,000	0.033%
Rhode Island	2,942,000,000	2,103,344	0.071%
South Carolina	5,033,000,000	2,050,846	0.041%
South Dakota	1,165,000,000	668,509	0.057%
Tennessee	10,598,000,000	8,105,700	0.076%
Texas	44,891,000,000	6,074,544	0.014%
Utah	4,769,000,000	2,814,900	0.059%
Vermont	1,081,000,000	507,607	0.047%
Virginia	15,377,000,000	3,794,813	0.025%
Washington	15,430,000,000	1,347,000	0.009%
West Virginia	3,773,000,000	2,488,470	0.066%
Wisconsin	14,109,000,000	2,417,700	0.017%
Wyoming	1,433,000,000	1,295,439	0.090%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 645,108,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 251,241,657</b>	<b>0.039%</b>

State General Fund Expenditure figures are based on *The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2010* "Fiscal 2011 State General Fund, Appropriated (Millions)" table. Comparable jurisdictional data is not available.



## METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

**Survey Data:** Survey data presented in this publication was gathered from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between September and November 2010. (In the case of American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Virgin Islands, appropriations data was collected in an earlier survey and supplemented with NEA funding data from the National Endowment for the Arts.) As a result, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2011 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 2011 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 2010 to June 2011 is FY2011). For specific information on the fiscal cycle of an individual state, please consult the National Association of State Budget Officers' [Budget Processes in the States, Summer 2008](#).

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

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

**State Budget Information:** This report draws upon fiscal information from [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2010](#), jointly published by the National Governors Association (NGA) and the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO); and the National Conference of State Legislatures' [State Budget Update: November 2010](#). The NGA/NASBO source excludes jurisdictions from its analysis and calculations; the NCSL report includes all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

**Per Capita Spending Calculations:** Fiscal year 2011 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2009, population estimates in the [Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population estimates for American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are based on 2000 figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. This report organizes per capita funding in four different categories: legislative appropriations including line items, legislative appropriations excluding line items, total state funds and total agency revenue. States are ranked out of 50 states, and jurisdictions are ranked out of 56 states and jurisdictions. NASAA presents these four categories because each SAA relies on a distinct combination of funding and the significance of different funding sources varies by state. To learn more about which ranking is most appropriate for a given state, please contact the state arts agency or NASAA. For a directory of SAAs, visit [www.nasaa-arts.org/About/State-Arts-Agency-Directory.php](http://www.nasaa-arts.org/About/State-Arts-Agency-Directory.php).

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

**Inflation:** Inflation adjustments are based on the [Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers \(CPI-U\) for the U.S. City Average for All Items, 1982-84=100](#), as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report aligned the CPI's 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 in the 10-year range between 2002 and 2011. At the time of publication, annual CPI figures for 2010 and 2011 were not yet available. The estimated CPI for 2010 was calculated by applying a linear regression model to the monthly index numbers for January 2010 through October 2010, then averaging the model values. The estimated CPI value for 2011 was held constant to the 2010 estimate.

**Questions:** For additional information about the data, contact NASAA Director of Research Angela Han at [angela.han@nasaa-arts.org](mailto:angela.han@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.

The work of NASAA and of state arts agencies is supported and strengthened in many ways through funding and programming partnerships with the National Endowment for the Arts.



**A NASAA member benefit/\$15 nonmembers**

## **Legislative Appropriations Annual Survey, Fiscal Year 2011**

**By Angela Han, Director of Research**

### **National Assembly of State Arts Agencies**

**Jonathan Katz, Ph.D., Chief Executive Officer**  
**Dennis Dewey, Chief Operating Officer/Chief Financial Officer**  
**Kelly J. Barsdate, Chief Program and Planning Officer**  
**Laura S. Smith, CFRE, Chief Advancement Officer**  
**Thomas L. Birch, Legislative Counsel**  
**Jessica Galvano, Executive Assistant**  
**Sharon Gee, Director of Meetings and Events**  
**Eric Giles, Learning Services Manager**  
**Angela Han, Director of Research**  
**Kelly Liu, National Standard Associate**  
**Dora Shick, Membership Associate**  
**Sue Struve, Communications Manager**  
**Traci Slater-Rigaud, Director, National Arts and Humanities  
Youth Program Awards**

*Legislative Appropriations Annual Survey, Fiscal Year 2011*  
is published by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies.  
© 2011 NASAA. All rights reserved.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/).

**National Assembly of State Arts Agencies**  
1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Second Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Phone: 202-347-6352  
Fax: 202-737-0526  
TDD: 202-347-5948  
[nasaa@nasaa-arts.org](mailto:nasaa@nasaa-arts.org)  
[www.nasaa-arts.org](http://www.nasaa-arts.org)

# National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

KNOWLEDGE ★ REPRESENTATION ★ COMMUNITY