

**LEGISLATIVE
APPROPRIATIONS
ANNUAL
SURVEY**

**FISCAL YEAR
2012**

February 2012

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 2011 budgets as well as enacted funding levels for FY2012, which began in July 2011 for most states. NASAA monitors appropriations changes and will report updates in summer 2012.

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 the marketplace for cultural activities and spur local and private investment in the work of artists and arts organizations across the country, helping 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 (NEA), 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 to learn more about state arts agency operations and activities.

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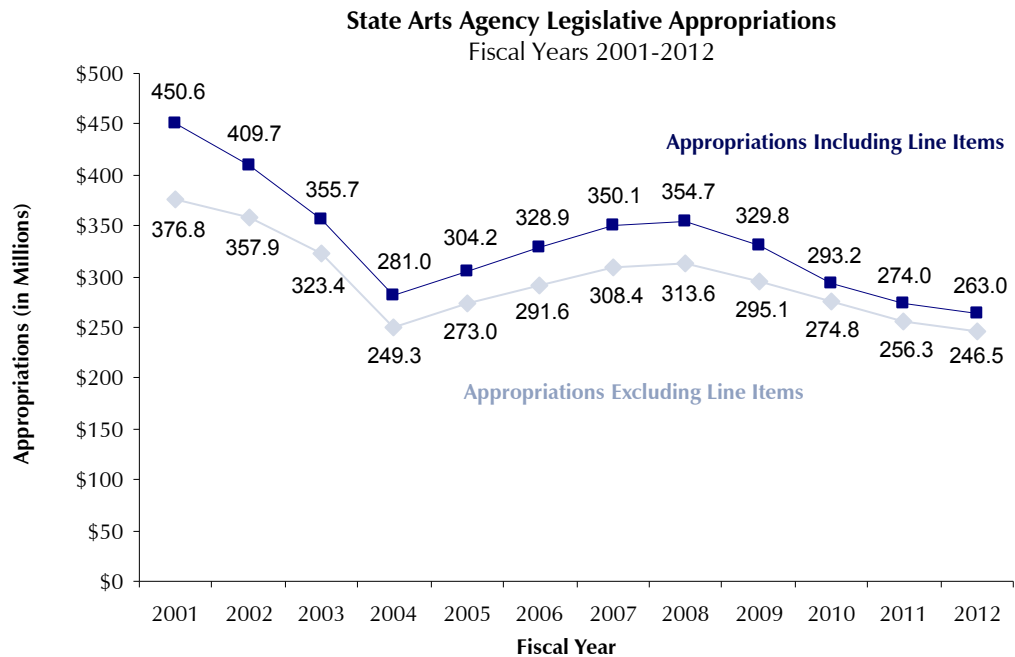
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KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported \$263.0 million in legislative appropriations for fiscal year 2012.
- SAAs posted aggregate losses of \$10.9 million in legislative appropriations, a decrease of 4.0%, between fiscal years 2011 and 2012. This is the smallest aggregate and percentage decline since the recession began and marks the third year in a row that the rate of decline has decreased.
- Thirty-five state arts agencies reported decreases in appropriations for FY2012, with a median decrease of 11.5%.
- Fifteen state arts agencies reported increases in appropriations for FY2012, with a median increase of 7.9%.
- Appropriations have decreased by more than 40% since 2001, largely due to the impact of two recessions within that span.
- When the effects of inflation are taken into account, SAA appropriations have actually declined by 54.3% since 2001.
- Per capita appropriations to state arts agencies decreased by \$0.04 to \$0.83 in FY2012.



STATE BUDGET TRENDS

(See [Table 8](#))

State governments are slowly beginning to regroup after the "Great Recession" brought about the worst state fiscal conditions seen since World War II. States experienced very modest increases in revenues in FY2011, and similar increases are expected in FY2012. State general fund spending has also increased during the last year.

However, state budgets still exhibit signs of serious stress. The sluggish rebound from the 2007-2009 recession has meant a slow rebound for state tax collections. The costs of health care, education and other state services are expected to outpace revenue growth, meaning that states will be facing budget issues for the foreseeable future. Fluctuations in federal funding are an additional budget factor for states; there is less federal aid available as funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act have wound down and federal discretionary spending is reduced. Overall, 39 states had to close a total of \$95 billion in budget gaps in FY2012, and so far 19 states have projected they will need to close \$40 billion in gaps in FY2013, according to the National Association of State Budget Officers.

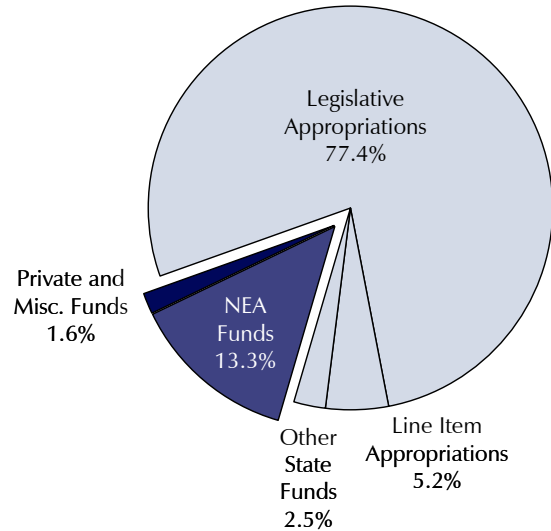
State arts agency appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, but constitute only a small fraction of states' aggregate expenditures. State general funds provided 70.0% of total state arts agencies' legislative appropriations in FY2012 (see [Legislative Appropriations](#)), while states devoted only 0.035% of general fund expenditures to SAA legislative appropriations. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE

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

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$318.4 million in FY2012, an 8.0% decrease from the \$345.9 million secured in FY2011. 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 and transfers to SAAs from other state funds. Combined, these mechanisms funded 85.1% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2012. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts; foundation, corporate and individual support; and other federal grants.

Source of State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Year 2012



LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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

Aggregate appropriations to SAAs decreased by \$10.9 million this year, from \$274.0 million in FY2011 to \$263.0 million in FY2012.

Fiscal year 2012 marks the fourth year consecutive year of declines to legislative appropriations, but the rate of decline has decreased in each of the past three years. In 2010, the cumulative decrease in state arts agency appropriations was 10.0%. In 2011, appropriations declined by 7.2%.

Two states require special mention because reductions resulted in zero appropriations to the arts for FY2012. In Kansas, all state funding for the Kansas Arts Commission was eliminated by governor's veto. Although the agency continues to maintain a governing council and exist by state statute, it received no state funding, received no federal Partnership Agreement funding from the NEA this year, and has no staff for the current fiscal year. The Arizona Commission on the Arts also received no legislative appropriation in FY2012. However, this agency did receive other state funds (\$1.3 million in state proceeds from business filing fees) for FY2012. The Arizona Commission on the Arts continues to operate programs and services and to receive federal Partnership Agreement funding.

SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes
Fiscal Years 2011-2012

Increases	
Number of SAAs	15
Number of SAAs up 10%+	6
Median percent increase	7.9%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	6
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	35
Number of SAAs down 10%+	19
Median percent decrease	-11.5%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	-4.0%
Median percent change	-5.4%

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

Fifteen state arts agencies reported appropriations increases in FY2012, with a median increase of 7.9%. While more states reported increases, the median increase was smaller in magnitude than last year. (Nine states reported a median increase of 21.2% in FY2011.) Six state arts agencies reported flat funding in FY2012. Increases and declines are not concentrated in any one geographic area and are equally distributed among small- and large-budget agencies. Thirty-five state arts agencies reported decreases in FY2012, with a median decrease of 11.5%. Compared to FY2011, more states reported decreases and the median decrease was larger in magnitude. (Thirty-one states reported a median decrease of 9.1% in FY2011.)

As in years past, state general funds provided a majority (70.0%) of SAA appropriation dollars. However, 21 states 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 and interest from statewide cultural endowments.

Per capita legislative appropriations to state arts agencies decreased by \$0.04 to \$0.83 in FY2012. This is 48% lower than the high of \$1.60 from FY2001, and the lowest in 20 years. 16 state and 5 jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00, while 18 SAAs (one-third of states) reported spending of less than \$0.50.

Legislative appropriations comprise 77.4% of total state arts agency revenue in 2012. This proportion has remained fairly consistent during the past decade, ranging from 88.7% in FY2001 (a year before that recession) to 78.7% in FY2011.

LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS

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

Line items are legislative appropriations not controlled by state arts agencies but are 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 FY2012, 11 SAAs received 73 line items totaling \$16.6 million. Individual line item appropriations to arts organizations ranged in size from \$919 to \$2.1 million in FY2012. The median line item was \$50,000. Aggregate line item appropriations decreased by 6.4% in FY2012. Combined, the line item appropriations in Connecticut, Illinois, Puerto Rico and Utah account for 92.2% 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 16% of aggregate SAA legislative appropriations since 2001. In FY2012, line items represented 5.2% of aggregate appropriations to all SAAs, but 15.6% of appropriations for the 11 agencies that received them. Line item funding represented as little as 0.6% and as much as 53.5% of these agencies' total appropriations.

OTHER STATE FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

In FY2012, 26 states received a total of \$8.0 million in other state funds. These funds are typically transferred to SAAs from other state agencies or special state accounts. Common examples include percent for art programs (when those funds are transferred to an SAA from a state's capital budget) or funds appropriated to other agencies (such as education, transportation or tourism) that are subsequently allocated to the SAA for arts-related programs or services. These

transfers often are approved by state legislatures. Such funds equaled 2.5% of total SAA revenue in FY2012. Other state funds decreased by an aggregate of \$11.5 million from FY2011, largely due to a change in funding structure in Puerto Rico.

NEA FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

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

Partnership Agreements have been one of the most reliable and stabilizing funding sources available to state arts agencies over time. Total NEA funding to state arts agencies was \$42.2 million in FY2012, a decrease of 11.3%. This decrease is due to a midyear cutback to the NEA's appropriation passed by Congress. While NEA funding provided 13.3% 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 FY2012. Among the 50 states, the Kansas Arts Commission was the only SAA to not receive NEA funding for FY2012, due to noncompliance with Partnership Agreement eligibility requirements following the elimination of its legislative appropriation for FY2012.

PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

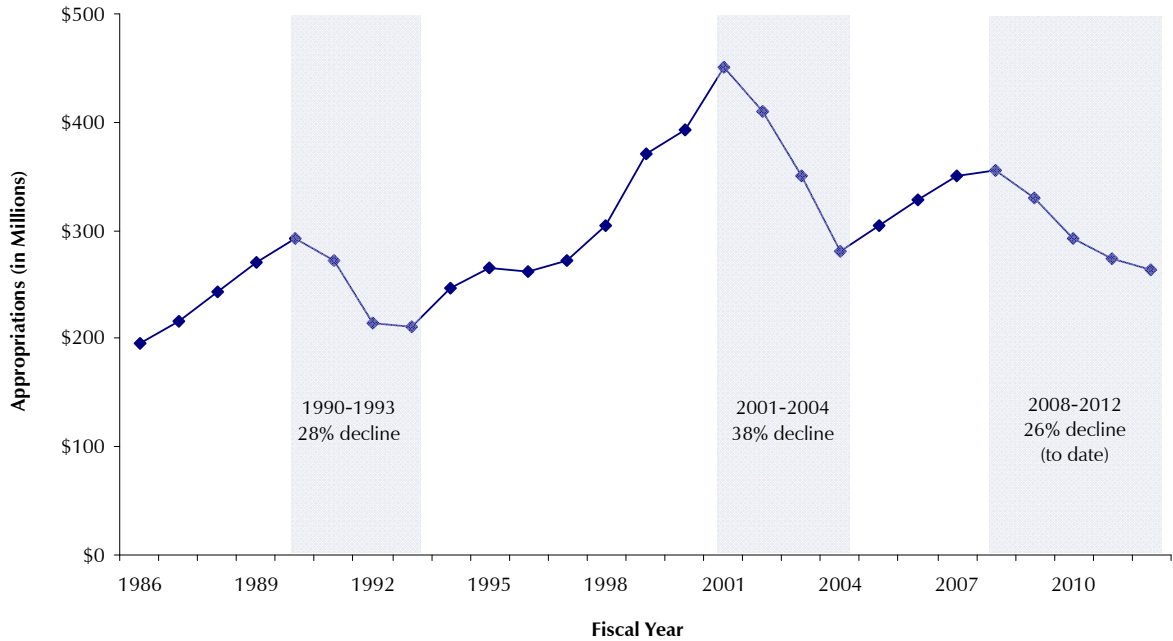
Private and miscellaneous funds in FY2012 increased for the second consecutive year to \$5.1 million. In aggregate, private and miscellaneous funds equaled 1.6% of total revenue in FY2012. Thirty states received these funds in FY2012. Private and miscellaneous funds can display significant variations from year to year. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2012, most of these funds originated from a small number of non-NEA federal grants and foundation awards for specific SAA programs. The combined revenues going to state arts agencies from individual and corporate donations totaled approximately one-tenth of one percent. Individual donations amounted to 0.05% of total SAA revenue, and corporate support amounted to 0.07% of total SAA revenue.

HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations during Past Recessions: Arts appropriations tend to follow overall state fiscal health. Historically, state budgets have been a lagging indicator in recessions. Even once the economy begins to recover, it can take a year or more for that recovery to reach state revenues and for state spending outlooks to improve. This pattern can be observed in the two recessions of the early 1990s and the early 2000s, 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.

Total State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Fiscal Years 1986-2012



Inflation: Over time, inflation erodes the buying power of a dollar. This creates an ever-growing gap between nominal and inflation-adjusted amounts. With each year that market prices increase, an SAA dollar secures fewer goods and services. Since 2001, appropriations decreased by 41.6% in annual dollar terms. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 54.3%. Population growth further dilutes the power of legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending decreased \$0.74 since 2001, falling from \$1.57 to \$0.83. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell a more drastic \$0.98, from \$1.57 to \$0.65 (in 2001 dollars).

Total State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Dollars Fiscal Years 2001-2012

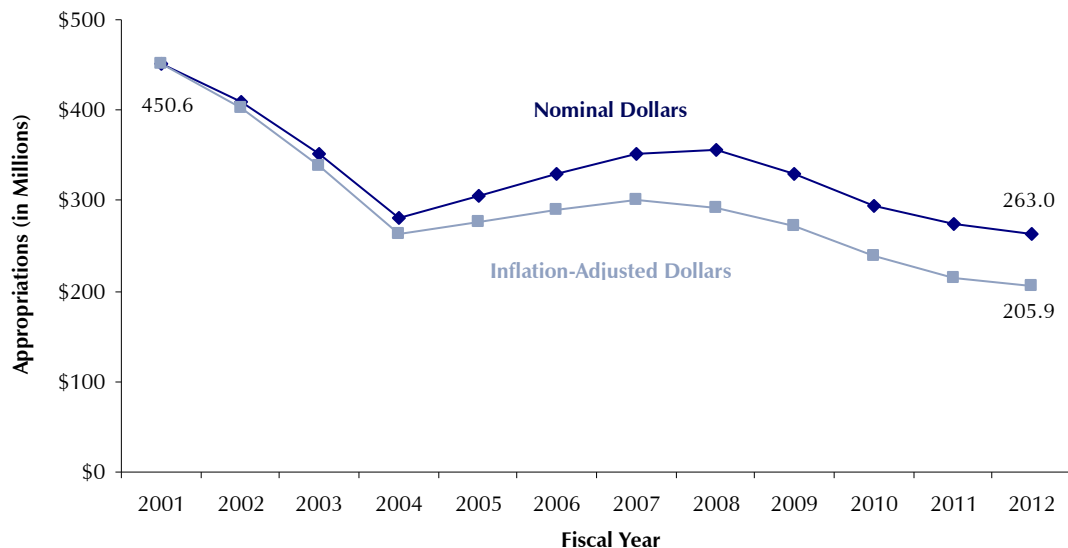


Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2011-2012

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Percent Change FY11 to FY12
	FY2011	FY2012	
Alabama	\$ 4,625,624	\$ 3,484,517	-24.7%
Alaska	692,800	790,100	14.0%
American Samoa	50,000	45,000	-10.0%
¹ Arizona	665,600	0	-100.0%
² Arkansas	2,097,661	2,943,260	40.3%
California	4,158,000	3,893,000	-6.4%
Colorado	2,433,347	2,022,362	-16.9%
Connecticut	6,111,899	7,526,268	23.1%
Delaware	1,683,300	1,682,300	-0.1%
District of Columbia	5,126,000	4,798,246	-6.4%
³ Florida ♦	6,356,661	6,023,339	-5.2%
Georgia	790,735	574,268	-27.4%
Guam	357,500	340,000	-4.9%
Hawaii	5,079,760	5,151,798	1.4%
Idaho	715,600	674,600	-5.7%
Illinois ♦	9,471,900	8,997,700	-5.0%
⁴ Indiana	3,202,368	2,722,013	-15.0%
Iowa ^	1,023,712	933,764	-8.8%
⁵ Kansas	811,290	0	-100.0%
⁶ Kentucky	3,069,700	3,055,600	-0.5%
Louisiana ♦	3,924,939	3,277,421	-16.5%
Maine	654,377	688,593	5.2%
Maryland	13,267,237	13,163,297	-0.8%
⁷ Massachusetts	9,098,781	9,199,866	1.1%
Michigan	1,417,400	1,317,400	-7.1%
⁸ Minnesota	29,990,000	29,673,000	-1.1%
Mississippi	1,681,564	1,662,799	-1.1%
⁹ Missouri	7,611,505	7,000,000	-8.0%
Montana ^	440,184	477,941	8.6%
¹⁰ Nebraska ♦	1,432,887	1,367,717	-4.5%
¹¹ Nevada	1,106,460	961,883	-13.1%
New Hampshire	462,065	354,871	-23.2%
¹² New Jersey ♦	20,699,000	16,397,000	-20.8%
New Mexico ♦	1,779,100	1,477,700	-16.9%
¹³ New York	43,135,000	36,209,000	-16.1%
North Carolina ♦	8,709,563	7,321,321	-15.9%
North Dakota	684,367	681,801	-0.4%
Northern Marianas	242,468	154,743	-36.2%
Ohio	6,594,290	7,605,704	15.3%
Oklahoma	4,406,689	4,010,087	-9.0%
Oregon ^	1,916,679	1,995,468	4.1%
Pennsylvania	8,422,000	9,065,000	7.6%
¹⁴ Puerto Rico	14,353,000	23,474,000	63.5%
Rhode Island	2,499,613	2,113,862	-15.4%
South Carolina	2,050,846	1,937,598	-5.5%
South Dakota	668,509	668,509	0.0%
Tennessee	8,105,700	8,191,600	1.1%
¹⁵ Texas	6,074,544	2,543,272	-58.1%
¹⁶ Utah ♦	2,814,900	5,148,500	82.9%
Vermont	507,607	507,607	0.0%
Virgin Islands	743,208	372,402	-49.9%
Virginia	3,794,813	3,794,813	0.0%
¹⁷ Washington	1,228,000	1,107,000	-9.9%
West Virginia	1,203,645	1,214,824	0.9%
¹⁸ Wisconsin	2,417,700	839,800	-65.3%
¹⁹ Wyoming	1,295,439	1,397,439	7.9%
Total	\$273,957,536	\$263,031,973	-4.0%

Table Notes

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

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

¹ Arizona

In FY2011 the agency received funding from two sources: a general fund appropriation and a percentage of state business licensing fees (reported in Table 7 as Other State Funds). All general fund dollars for the agency were eliminated for FY2012. \$1.3 million will be transferred from state business license revenues, a reduction of 8% from FY2011.

² Arkansas

\$1.3 million of the FY2012 appropriation will be released at the governor's discretion.

³ Florida

Appropriation includes \$2.1 million in operating funds for the Museum of Florida History.

⁴ Indiana

Both fiscal years reflect mandatory reserves.

⁵ Kansas

State funding for the SAA was eliminated by gubernatorial veto. Although the Kansas Arts Commission continues to exist per state statute, it received no legislative appropriation in FY2012.

⁶ Kentucky

FY2012 appropriation is subject to a \$58,800 midyear reduction.

⁷ Massachusetts

Figures reflect SAA budget only and do not include appropriations to the Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund.

⁸ Minnesota

Funding change includes a decrease in general fund appropriations to the SAA largely offset by a projected increase in sales tax revenues from the Minnesota Legacy Fund.

⁹ Missouri

The source of this appropriation is the state-run cultural endowment fund. The budget enacted by the legislature authorizes the SAA to draw up to \$9,020,514 from the principal of the endowment. The actual amount drawn from the endowment is left to the discretion of the Missouri Arts Council Board and is reflected in the figures reported here.

¹⁰ Nebraska

The Nebraska legislature eliminated all line item funding for FY2012, but added funds designated for former line item recipients to the SAA's grants appropriation.

¹¹ Nevada

General fund appropriations to the agency were cut by 45%, but this cut was partially offset by the addition of room tax revenue from the Tourism Commission into the agency's appropriation.

¹² New Jersey

The New Jersey legislature eliminated all line item funding for FY2012, but has stipulated that former line item recipients should seek support from SAA grant programs.

¹³ New York

Reported figures taken from state budget documents.

¹⁴ Puerto Rico

Appropriation increase coincided with an \$8 million decline in other state funding.

¹⁵ Texas

Appropriation from state general fund declined by 50%. Additional funds appropriated from other state sources in FY2011 also were eliminated in FY2012.

¹⁶ Utah

Appropriation for agency grants and services declined by 9%. Increase was comprised of \$2.7 million in new line item funds. Figures here reflect the SAA budget only and do not include appropriations for the Beverly Sorenson Arts Learning Program.

¹⁷ Washington

Source of funding for FY2012 has changed from the state general fund to the Heritage Center Account.

¹⁸ Wisconsin

Appropriation reflects reductions to agency programs and operations. Percent for art funds (a separate funding mechanism) were also eliminated.

¹⁹ Wyoming

The total appropriation for the agency's FY2011-2012 biennium was flat, but funds were allocated unevenly between the two years.

**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Excluding Line Items**
Fiscal Years 2011-2012

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY11 to FY12
	FY2011	FY2012	
Alabama	\$ 4,625,624	\$ 3,484,517	-24.7%
Alaska	692,800	790,100	14.0%
American Samoa	50,000	45,000	-10.0%
¹ Arizona	665,600	0	-100.0%
² Arkansas	2,097,661	2,943,260	40.3%
California	4,158,000	3,893,000	-6.4%
Colorado	2,433,347	2,022,362	-16.9%
Connecticut	3,338,889	4,347,552	30.2%
Delaware	1,683,300	1,682,300	-0.1%
District of Columbia	5,126,000	4,798,246	-6.4%
³ Florida	4,696,661	5,673,339	20.8%
Georgia	790,735	574,268	-27.4%
Guam	307,500	300,000	-2.4%
Hawaii	5,079,760	5,151,798	1.4%
Idaho	715,600	674,600	-5.7%
Illinois	9,471,900	6,494,400	-31.4%
⁴ Indiana	3,202,368	2,722,013	-15.0%
Iowa ^	1,023,712	933,764	-8.8%
⁵ Kansas	811,290	0	-100.0%
⁶ Kentucky	3,069,700	3,055,600	-0.5%
Louisiana	3,149,939	3,277,421	4.0%
Maine	654,377	688,593	5.2%
Maryland	13,267,237	13,163,297	-0.8%
⁷ Massachusetts	9,098,781	9,199,866	1.1%
Michigan	1,417,400	1,317,400	-7.1%
⁸ Minnesota	29,990,000	29,673,000	-1.1%
Mississippi	1,681,564	1,662,799	-1.1%
⁹ Missouri	7,611,505	7,000,000	-8.0%
Montana ^	440,184	477,941	8.6%
¹⁰ Nebraska	1,246,687	1,367,717	9.7%
¹¹ Nevada	1,106,460	961,883	-13.1%
New Hampshire	462,065	354,871	-23.2%
¹² New Jersey	16,397,000	16,397,000	0.0%
New Mexico	1,563,605	1,477,700	-5.5%
¹³ New York	41,601,000	35,989,000	-13.5%
North Carolina	8,230,692	7,152,364	-13.1%
North Dakota	650,642	676,801	4.0%
Northern Marianas	242,468	154,743	-36.2%
Ohio	6,594,290	7,605,704	15.3%
Oklahoma	4,406,689	4,010,087	-9.0%
Oregon ^	1,916,679	1,995,468	4.1%
Pennsylvania	8,422,000	9,065,000	7.6%
¹⁴ Puerto Rico	9,476,000	16,639,000	75.6%
Rhode Island	2,097,140	1,758,044	-16.2%
South Carolina	2,050,846	1,937,598	-5.5%
South Dakota	668,509	668,509	0.0%
Tennessee	7,880,700	8,046,600	2.1%
¹⁵ Texas	6,074,544	2,543,272	-58.1%
¹⁶ Utah	2,629,600	2,393,200	-9.0%
Vermont	507,607	507,607	0.0%
Virgin Islands	743,208	372,402	-49.9%
Virginia	3,794,813	3,794,813	0.0%
¹⁷ Washington	1,228,000	1,107,000	-9.9%
West Virginia	1,203,645	1,214,824	0.9%
¹⁸ Wisconsin	2,417,700	839,800	-65.3%
¹⁹ Wyoming	1,295,439	1,397,439	7.9%
Total	\$256,259,462	\$246,474,882	-3.8%

Table Notes

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

¹ Arizona

In FY2011 the agency received funding from two sources: a general fund appropriation and a percentage of state business licensing fees (reported in [Table 7](#) as Other State Funds). All general fund dollars for the agency were eliminated for FY2012. \$1.3 million will be transferred from state business license revenues, a reduction of 8% from FY2011.

² Arkansas

\$1.3 million of the FY2012 appropriation will be released at the governor's discretion.

³ Florida

Appropriation includes \$2.1 million in operating funds for the Museum of Florida History.

⁴ Indiana

Both fiscal years reflect mandatory reserves.

⁵ Kansas

State funding for the SAA was eliminated by gubernatorial veto. Although the Kansas Arts Commission continues to exist per state statute, it received no legislative appropriation in FY2012.

⁶ Kentucky

FY2012 appropriation is subject to a \$58,800 midyear reduction.

⁷ Massachusetts

Figures reflect SAA budget only and do not include appropriations to the Massachusetts Cultural Facilities Fund.

⁸ Minnesota

Funding change includes a decrease in general fund appropriations to the SAA largely offset by a projected increase in sales tax revenues from the Minnesota Legacy Fund.

⁹ Missouri

The source of this appropriation is the state-run cultural endowment fund. The budget enacted by the legislature authorizes the SAA to draw up to \$9,020,514 from the principal of the endowment. The actual amount drawn from the endowment is left to the discretion of the Missouri Arts Council Board and is reflected in the figures reported here.

¹⁰ Nebraska

The Nebraska legislature eliminated all line item funding for FY2012, but added funds designated for former line item recipients to the SAA's grants appropriation.

¹¹ Nevada

General fund appropriations to the agency were cut by 45%, but this cut was partially offset by the addition of room tax revenue from the Tourism Commission into the agency's appropriation.

¹² New Jersey

The New Jersey legislature eliminated all line item funding for FY2012, but has stipulated that former line item recipients should seek support from SAA grant programs.

¹³ New York

Figures were taken from state budget documents.

¹⁴ Puerto Rico

Appropriation increase coincided with an \$8 million decline in other state funding.

¹⁵ Texas

Appropriation from state general fund declined by 50%. Additional funds appropriated from other state sources in FY2011 also were eliminated in FY2012.

¹⁶ Utah

Appropriation for agency grants and services declined by 9%. Increase was comprised of \$2.7 million in new line item funds. Figures here reflect the SAA budget only and do not include appropriations for the Beverly Sorenson Arts Learning Program.

¹⁷ Washington

Source of funding for FY2012 has changed from the state general fund to the Heritage Center Account.

¹⁸ Wisconsin

Appropriation reflects reductions to agency programs and operations. Percent for art funds (a separate funding mechanism) were also eliminated.

¹⁹ Wyoming

The total appropriation for the agency's FY2011-2012 biennium was flat, but funds were allocated unevenly between the two years.

Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Year 2012

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Connecticut	12	\$ 3,178,716	\$ 7,526,268	42.2%
Florida	1	350,000	6,023,339	5.8%
Guam	1	40,000	340,000	11.8%
Illinois	2	2,503,300	8,997,700	27.8%
New York	1	220,000	36,209,000	0.6%
North Carolina	1	168,957	7,321,321	2.3%
North Dakota	1	5,000	681,801	0.7%
Puerto Rico	25	6,835,000	23,474,000	29.1%
Rhode Island	18	355,818	2,113,862	16.8%
Tennessee	2	145,000	8,191,600	1.8%
Utah	9	2,755,300	5,148,500	53.5%
Total (11 agencies)	73	\$ 16,557,091	\$ 106,027,391	15.6%
All States (56 agencies)	73	\$ 16,557,091	\$ 263,031,973	6.3%

Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2011-2012

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2011		FY2012		Percent Change FY11 to FY12
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Connecticut	11	\$ 2,773,010	12	\$ 3,178,716	14.6%
Florida	4	1,660,000	1	350,000	-78.9%
Guam	1	50,000	1	40,000	-20.0%
Illinois			2	2,503,300	
Louisiana	4	775,000			-100.0%
Nebraska	1	186,200			-100.0%
New Jersey	3	4,302,000			-100.0%
New Mexico	2	215,495			-100.0%
New York	2	1,534,000	1	220,000	-85.7%
North Carolina	3	478,871	1	168,957	-64.7%
North Dakota	2	33,725	1	5,000	-85.2%
Puerto Rico	25	4,877,000	25	6,835,000	40.1%
Rhode Island	19	402,473	18	355,818	-11.6%
Tennessee	3	225,000	2	145,000	-35.6%
Utah	5	185,300	9	2,755,300	1386.9%
Total	85	\$ 17,698,074	73	\$ 16,557,091	-6.4%

Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue

Fiscal Years 2011-2012

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY11 to FY12
	FY2011	FY2012	
Alabama	\$ 5,719,124	\$ 4,482,417	-21.6%
Alaska	1,657,100	1,743,800	5.2%
American Samoa	357,355	343,300	-3.9%
Arizona	3,218,435	2,419,000	-24.8%
Arkansas	3,012,261	3,747,460	24.4%
California	5,432,800	5,055,700	-6.9%
Colorado	3,686,570	3,031,715	-17.8%
Connecticut	6,968,299	8,312,268	19.3%
Delaware	2,560,500	2,559,500	0.0%
District of Columbia	5,942,200	5,542,746	-6.7%
Florida	7,307,261	6,941,639	-5.0%
Georgia	1,669,035	1,603,168	-3.9%
Guam	665,000	638,300	-4.0%
Hawaii	6,720,144	6,092,482	-9.3%
Idaho	1,625,716	1,473,330	-9.4%
Illinois	10,765,500	10,100,100	-6.2%
Indiana	4,168,603	3,573,013	-14.3%
Iowa	2,502,367	2,224,511	-11.1%
Kansas	1,635,991	0	-100.0%
Kentucky	4,059,300	3,974,200	-2.1%
Louisiana	4,789,339	4,069,321	-15.0%
Maine	1,604,879	1,611,753	0.4%
Maryland	14,431,037	14,246,497	-1.3%
Massachusetts	10,640,519	10,709,076	0.6%
Michigan	2,465,792	2,137,245	-13.3%
Minnesota	30,927,500	30,506,500	-1.4%
Mississippi	2,770,396	2,643,899	-4.6%
Missouri	8,395,305	7,778,700	-7.3%
Montana	2,104,836	2,065,744	-1.9%
Nebraska	3,561,867	2,605,417	-26.9%
Nevada	2,041,173	1,816,280	-11.0%
New Hampshire	1,682,474	1,477,941	-12.2%
New Jersey	21,706,050	17,298,100	-20.3%
New Mexico	2,573,000	2,194,300	-14.7%
New York	44,130,100	36,959,306	-16.2%
North Carolina	9,830,328	8,436,121	-14.2%
North Dakota	1,551,924	1,483,558	-4.4%
Northern Marianas	533,578	154,743	-71.0%
Ohio	7,992,256	8,993,804	12.5%
Oklahoma	5,272,089	4,783,087	-9.3%
Oregon	3,016,686	3,047,332	1.0%
Pennsylvania	9,601,300	10,113,600	5.3%
Puerto Rico	23,905,800	25,045,900	4.8%
Rhode Island	3,318,113	2,864,162	-13.7%
South Carolina	3,564,112	3,058,753	-14.2%
South Dakota	1,546,509	1,470,509	-4.9%
Tennessee	9,438,800	9,370,400	-0.7%
Texas	7,176,441	3,556,872	-50.4%
Utah	3,915,200	6,334,500	61.8%
Vermont	1,681,983	1,904,600	13.2%
Virgin Islands	1,074,908	690,902	-35.7%
Virginia	4,646,770	4,550,848	-2.1%
Washington	4,211,140	4,028,166	-4.3%
West Virginia	2,711,945	2,661,824	-1.8%
Wisconsin	5,299,700	1,704,500	-67.8%
Wyoming	2,133,801	2,172,939	1.8%
Total	\$ 345,921,211	\$ 318,405,848	-8.0%

Table Note

This table includes 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 other private and miscellaneous funds. See [Table 7](#) for details on each of these revenue sources.

Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies
Fiscal Year 2012

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	\$0.73	22	\$0.73	22	\$0.76	23	\$0.93	26
Alaska	1.09	14	1.09	13	1.11	16	2.41	8
Arizona	0.00	50	0.00	50	0.21	44	0.37	43
Arkansas	1.00	16	1.00	15	1.00	20	1.28	21
California	0.10	46	0.10	46	0.10	47	0.13	49
Colorado	0.40	38	0.40	38	0.44	37	0.59	39
Connecticut	2.10	5	1.21	11	2.10	5	2.32	9
Delaware	1.85	9	1.85	6	1.94	7	2.82	5
Florida	0.32	40	0.30	41	0.32	43	0.36	44
Georgia	0.06	48	0.06	48	0.08	49	0.16	47
Hawaii	3.75	2	3.75	2	3.75	2	4.43	2
Idaho	0.43	35	0.43	35	0.43	38	0.93	27
Illinois	0.70	27	0.50	32	0.71	28	0.78	34
Indiana	0.42	36	0.42	36	0.42	39	0.55	42
Iowa	0.30	41	0.30	40	0.50	35	0.73	36
Kansas	0.00	50	0.00	50	0.00	50	0.00	50
Kentucky	0.70	26	0.70	26	0.70	29	0.91	28
Louisiana	0.72	23	0.72	23	0.72	25	0.89	29
Maine	0.52	31	0.52	30	0.62	31	1.21	23
Maryland	2.26	4	2.26	4	2.26	4	2.44	7
Massachusetts	1.40	11	1.40	9	1.40	12	1.63	16
Michigan	0.13	45	0.13	45	0.13	46	0.22	46
Minnesota	5.55	1	5.55	1	5.55	1	5.71	1
Mississippi	0.56	30	0.56	29	0.56	33	0.89	30
Missouri	1.16	13	1.16	12	1.16	14	1.29	20
Montana	0.48	33	0.48	33	1.14	15	2.07	12
Nebraska	0.74	21	0.74	20	0.97	21	1.41	19
Nevada	0.35	39	0.35	39	0.38	42	0.67	37
New Hampshire	0.27	42	0.27	42	0.53	34	1.12	24
New Jersey	1.86	8	1.86	5	1.86	9	1.96	13
New Mexico	0.71	25	0.71	25	0.71	27	1.05	25
New York	1.86	7	1.85	7	1.86	8	1.90	14
North Carolina	0.76	20	0.74	21	0.76	24	0.87	31
North Dakota	1.00	17	0.99	16	1.05	19	2.17	11
Ohio	0.66	28	0.66	27	0.67	30	0.78	35
Oklahoma	1.06	15	1.06	14	1.06	18	1.26	22
Oregon	0.52	32	0.52	31	0.59	32	0.79	33
Pennsylvania	0.71	24	0.71	24	0.71	26	0.79	32
Rhode Island	2.01	6	1.67	8	2.01	6	2.72	6
South Carolina	0.41	37	0.41	37	0.41	40	0.65	38
South Dakota	0.81	18	0.81	18	0.81	22	1.78	15
Tennessee	1.28	12	1.26	10	1.29	13	1.46	17
Texas	0.10	47	0.10	47	0.10	48	0.14	48
Utah	1.83	10	0.85	17	1.83	10	2.25	10
Vermont	0.81	19	0.81	19	1.65	11	3.04	4
Virginia	0.47	34	0.47	34	0.47	36	0.56	41
Washington	0.16	43	0.16	43	0.39	41	0.59	40
West Virginia	0.65	29	0.65	28	1.06	17	1.43	18
Wisconsin	0.15	44	0.15	44	0.15	45	0.30	45
Wyoming	2.46	3	2.46	3	2.46	3	3.82	3
American Samoa	0.81	24	0.81	24	0.81	28	6.18	4
District of Columbia	7.76	1	7.76	1	7.76	1	8.97	1
Guam	2.13	9	1.88	9	2.13	9	4.01	7
Northern Marianas	2.87	6	2.87	6	2.87	6	2.87	10
Puerto Rico	6.33	2	4.49	3	6.33	2	6.76	2
Virgin Islands	3.50	5	3.50	5	3.50	5	6.49	3
Total	\$0.83		\$0.78		\$0.86		\$1.01	

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

Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources
Fiscal Year 2012

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total Agency Revenue	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Other State Funds		National Endowment for the Arts Funds		Private and Miscellaneous Funds	
		Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total
Alabama	\$ 4,482,417	\$ 3,484,517	77.7%	\$ 179,000	4.0%	\$ 818,900	18.3%	\$ -	0.0%
Alaska	1,743,800	790,100	45.3%	10,000	0.6%	707,800	40.6%	235,900	13.5%
American Samoa	343,300	45,000	13.1%	-	0.0%	298,300	86.9%	-	0.0%
Arizona	2,419,000	-	0.0%	1,380,000	57.0%	858,300	35.5%	180,700	7.5%
Arkansas	3,747,460	2,943,260	78.5%	-	0.0%	694,200	18.5%	110,000	2.9%
California	5,055,700	3,893,000	77.0%	-	0.0%	1,162,700	23.0%	-	0.0%
Colorado	3,031,715	2,022,362	66.7%	240,053	7.9%	757,000	25.0%	12,300	0.4%
Connecticut	8,312,268	7,526,268	90.5%	-	0.0%	783,000	9.4%	3,000	0.0%
Delaware	2,559,500	1,682,300	65.7%	73,600	2.9%	733,600	28.7%	70,000	2.7%
District of Columbia	5,542,746	4,798,246	86.6%	-	0.0%	744,500	13.4%	-	0.0%
Florida	6,941,639	6,023,339	86.8%	50,000	0.7%	868,300	12.5%	-	0.0%
Georgia	1,603,168	574,268	35.8%	229,000	14.3%	799,900	49.9%	-	0.0%
Guam	638,300	340,000	53.3%	-	0.0%	298,300	46.7%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	6,092,482	5,151,798	84.6%	-	0.0%	725,400	11.9%	215,284	3.5%
Idaho	1,473,330	674,600	45.8%	-	0.0%	797,900	54.2%	830	0.1%
Illinois	10,100,100	8,997,700	89.1%	128,000	1.3%	974,400	9.6%	-	0.0%
Indiana	3,573,013	2,722,013	76.2%	37,500	1.0%	801,400	22.4%	12,100	0.3%
Iowa	2,224,511	933,764	42.0%	588,792	26.5%	698,455	31.4%	3,500	0.2%
Kansas	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	3,974,200	3,055,600	76.9%	-	0.0%	788,600	19.8%	130,000	3.3%
Louisiana	4,069,321	3,277,421	80.5%	-	0.0%	791,900	19.5%	-	0.0%
Maine	1,611,753	688,593	42.7%	133,160	8.3%	790,000	49.0%	-	0.0%
Maryland	14,246,497	13,163,297	92.4%	-	0.0%	783,200	5.5%	300,000	2.1%
Massachusetts	10,709,076	9,199,866	85.9%	-	0.0%	945,500	8.8%	563,710	5.3%
Michigan	2,137,245	1,317,400	61.6%	-	0.0%	819,845	38.4%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	30,506,500	29,673,000	97.3%	-	0.0%	787,600	2.6%	45,900	0.2%
Mississippi	2,643,899	1,662,799	62.9%	15,000	0.6%	830,600	31.4%	135,500	5.1%
Missouri	7,778,700	7,000,000	90.0%	-	0.0%	778,700	10.0%	-	0.0%
Montana	2,065,744	477,941	23.1%	660,053	32.0%	814,500	39.4%	113,250	5.5%
Nebraska	2,605,417	1,367,717	52.5%	411,800	15.8%	800,900	30.7%	25,000	1.0%
Nevada	1,816,280	961,883	53.0%	59,897	3.3%	749,300	41.3%	45,200	2.5%
New Hampshire	1,477,941	354,871	24.0%	337,704	22.8%	738,900	50.0%	46,466	3.1%
New Jersey	17,298,100	16,397,000	94.8%	-	0.0%	901,100	5.2%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	2,194,300	1,477,700	67.3%	-	0.0%	716,600	32.7%	-	0.0%
New York	36,959,306	36,209,000	98.0%	-	0.0%	750,306	2.0%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	8,436,121	7,321,321	86.8%	-	0.0%	964,800	11.4%	150,000	1.8%
North Dakota	1,483,558	681,801	46.0%	37,257	2.5%	764,500	51.5%	-	0.0%
Northern Marianas	154,743	154,743	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Ohio	8,993,804	7,605,704	84.6%	185,000	2.1%	1,018,100	11.3%	185,000	2.1%
Oklahoma	4,783,087	4,010,087	83.8%	-	0.0%	773,000	16.2%	-	0.0%
Oregon	3,047,332	1,995,468	65.5%	287,164	9.4%	764,700	25.1%	-	0.0%
Pennsylvania	10,113,600	9,065,000	89.6%	-	0.0%	948,600	9.4%	100,000	1.0%
Puerto Rico	25,045,900	23,474,000	93.7%	-	0.0%	716,900	2.9%	855,000	3.4%
Rhode Island	2,864,162	2,113,862	73.8%	-	0.0%	750,300	26.2%	-	0.0%
South Carolina	3,058,753	1,937,598	63.3%	-	0.0%	839,700	27.5%	281,455	9.2%
South Dakota	1,470,509	668,509	45.5%	-	0.0%	802,000	54.5%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	9,370,400	8,191,600	87.4%	100,000	1.1%	819,300	8.7%	259,500	2.8%
Texas	3,556,872	2,543,272	71.5%	-	0.0%	988,600	27.8%	25,000	0.7%
Utah	6,334,500	5,148,500	81.3%	10,000	0.2%	759,100	12.0%	416,900	6.6%
Vermont	1,904,600	507,607	26.7%	528,000	27.7%	744,100	39.1%	124,893	6.6%
Virgin Islands	690,902	372,402	53.9%	-	0.0%	318,500	46.1%	-	0.0%
Virginia	4,550,848	3,794,813	83.4%	14,735	0.3%	741,300	16.3%	-	0.0%
Washington	4,028,166	1,107,000	27.5%	1,571,966	39.0%	891,200	22.1%	458,000	11.4%
West Virginia	2,661,824	1,214,824	45.6%	750,000	28.2%	697,000	26.2%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	1,704,500	839,800	49.3%	24,900	1.5%	839,800	49.3%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	2,172,939	1,397,439	64.3%	-	0.0%	738,700	34.0%	36,800	1.7%
Total	\$318,405,848	\$263,031,973	82.6%	\$ 8,042,581	2.5%	\$ 42,190,106	13.3%	\$ 5,141,188	1.6%

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 2012**

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 7,357,000,000	\$ 3,484,517	0.047%
Alaska	7,371,000,000	790,100	0.011%
Arizona	8,318,000,000	0	0.000%
Arkansas	4,604,000,000	2,943,260	0.064%
California	85,937,000,000	3,893,000	0.005%
Colorado	7,163,000,000	2,022,362	0.028%
Connecticut	18,708,000,000	7,526,268	0.040%
Delaware	3,575,000,000	1,682,300	0.047%
Florida	23,384,000,000	6,023,339	0.026%
Georgia	17,208,000,000	574,268	0.003%
Hawaii	5,599,000,000	5,151,798	0.092%
Idaho	2,529,000,000	674,600	0.027%
Illinois	29,188,000,000	8,997,700	0.031%
Indiana	13,855,000,000	2,722,013	0.020%
Iowa	5,998,000,000	933,764	0.016%
Kansas	6,073,000,000	0	0.000%
Kentucky	9,230,000,000	3,055,600	0.033%
Louisiana	8,261,000,000	3,277,421	0.040%
Maine	3,039,000,000	688,593	0.023%
Maryland	14,749,000,000	13,163,297	0.089%
Massachusetts	32,533,000,000	9,199,866	0.028%
Michigan	8,271,000,000	1,317,400	0.016%
Minnesota	16,733,000,000	29,673,000	0.177%
Mississippi	4,628,000,000	1,662,799	0.036%
Missouri	7,971,000,000	7,000,000	0.088%
Montana	1,824,000,000	477,941	0.026%
Nebraska	3,468,000,000	1,367,717	0.039%
Nevada	3,105,000,000	961,883	0.031%
New Hampshire	1,248,000,000	354,871	0.028%
New Jersey	29,393,000,000	16,397,000	0.056%
New Mexico	5,431,000,000	1,477,700	0.027%
New York	56,932,000,000	36,209,000	0.064%
North Carolina	19,683,000,000	7,321,321	0.037%
North Dakota	1,933,000,000	681,801	0.035%
Ohio	27,863,000,000	7,605,704	0.027%
Oklahoma	5,578,000,000	4,010,087	0.072%
Oregon	7,078,000,000	1,995,468	0.028%
Pennsylvania	27,149,000,000	9,065,000	0.033%
Rhode Island	3,170,000,000	2,113,862	0.067%
South Carolina	5,677,000,000	1,937,598	0.034%
South Dakota	1,150,000,000	668,509	0.058%
Tennessee	11,238,000,000	8,191,600	0.073%
Texas	44,153,000,000	2,543,272	0.006%
Utah	4,781,000,000	5,148,500	0.108%
Vermont	1,236,000,000	507,607	0.041%
Virginia	16,577,000,000	3,794,813	0.023%
Washington	15,766,000,000	1,107,000	0.007%
West Virginia	4,080,000,000	1,214,824	0.030%
Wisconsin	14,166,000,000	839,800	0.006%
Wyoming	1,572,000,000	1,397,439	0.089%
Total	\$ 666,533,000,000	\$ 233,847,582	0.035%

State General Fund Expenditures are based on the *The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2011*

"Fiscal 2012 State General Fund, Appropriated (Millions)" table, which is published by the National Association of State Budget Officers. Comparable jurisdictional data is not available.

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

Survey Data: Survey data presented in this publication was gathered from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October and December 2011. (In the case of the Northern Mariana 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 2012 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 2012 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 2011 to June 2012 is FY2012). 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 2011](#), jointly published by the National Governors Association (NGA) and the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO); and the [State Budget Update: Fall 2011](#), published by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). The NGA/NASBO source excludes jurisdictions from its analysis and calculations; the NCSL report includes all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

Per Capita Spending Calculations: Fiscal year 2012 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2011, 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, 2011](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population figures for American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are the 2010 figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. This report organizes per capita funding in four different categories: legislative appropriations including line items, legislative appropriations excluding line items, total state funds and total agency revenue. States are ranked out of 50 states, and jurisdictions are ranked out of 56 states and jurisdictions. NASAA presents these four categories because each SAA relies on a distinct combination of funding and the significance of different funding sources varies by state. To learn more about which ranking is most appropriate for a given state, please contact the state arts agency or NASAA. For a directory of SAAs, visit 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 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 2012. At the time of publication, annual CPI figures for 2011 and 2012 were not yet available. The CPI value used for 2011 was the June 2011 index value; the CPI value used for 2012 was the December 2011 index value, which was the most recent CPI number available at the time calculations were made.

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

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

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By Henry Clapp, Research Associate

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

Henry Clapp, Research Associate

Jessica Galvano, Executive Assistant

Sharon Gee, Director of Meetings and Events

Eric Giles, Learning Services Manager

Kelly Liu, National Standard Associate

Dora Shick, Development and Membership Manager

Traci Slater-Rigaud, Director, National Arts and Humanities

Youth Program Awards

Sue Struve, Communications Manager

Ryan Stubbs, Director of Research

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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
www.nasaa-arts.org

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

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