

# State Arts Agency Revenues

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Fiscal Year 2014

February 2014



**PREFACE**

Twice yearly, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports revenue information for state arts agencies (SAAs). This report provides information on financial support for the arts and places individual SAAs' funding within the context of national trends. Appropriations for the arts will fluctuate throughout the year as legislatures reconsider state budgets in light of shifting revenue projections. Figures included in this report reflect revised fiscal year 2013 budgets as well as enacted funding levels for FY2014, which began in July 2013 for most states. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and will report updates in summer 2014.

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

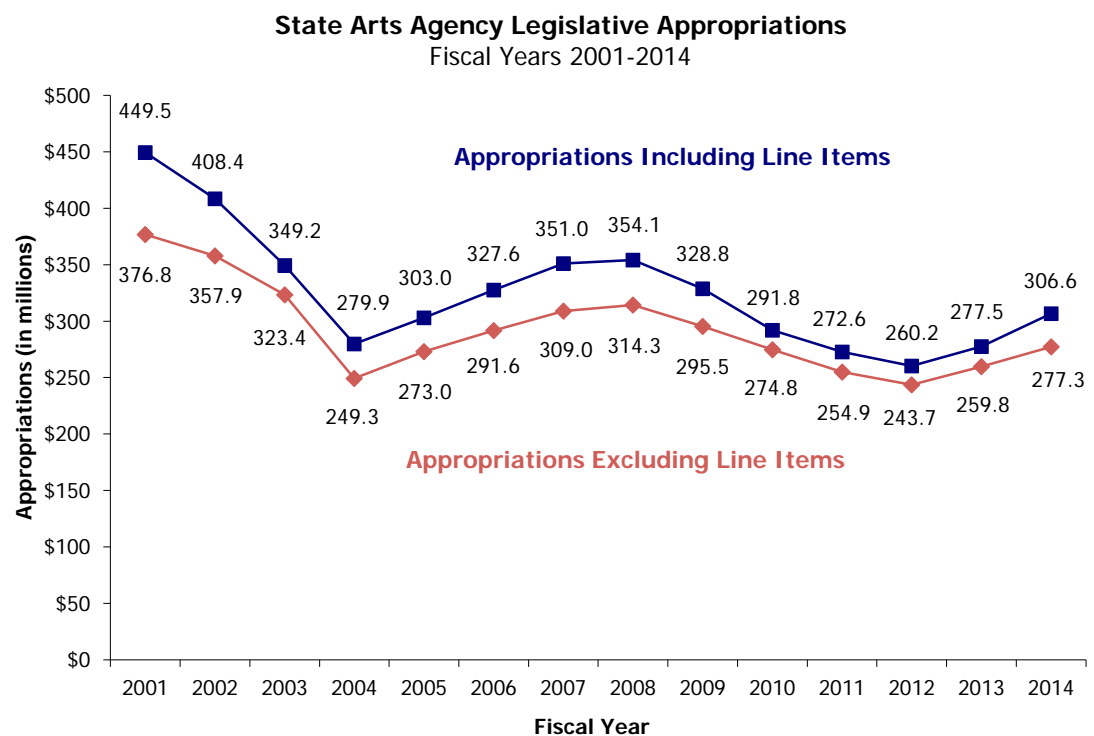
State arts agencies use their funds to support a wide variety of programs and services that make the arts more accessible to the public. State arts agency grants and services stimulate the marketplace for cultural activities, spur local and private investment in the work of artists and arts organizations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

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## KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported \$306.6 million in legislative appropriations for fiscal year 2014.
- State arts agencies posted aggregate gains of \$29.1 million in legislative appropriations, an increase of 10.5%, between fiscal years 2013 and 2014.
- Forty-one SAAs reported increases in appropriations for FY2014, with a median increase of 13.2%.
- Nine SAAs reported decreases in appropriations for FY2014, with a median decrease of 10.4%.
- Appropriations to SAAs have decreased by 31.7% since 2001, largely due to the impact of two recessions within that time.
- When the effects of inflation are taken into account, SAA appropriations have declined by 48.2% since 2001.
- Per capita appropriations to SAAs increased by \$0.09 to \$0.96 in FY2014.



## STATE BUDGET TRENDS

(See [Table 8](#))

Historically, state budget conditions are the primary driver of appropriations trends. Currently, state finances are showing some signs of recovery from the Great Recession. The National Association of State Budget Officers reports that budget gaps coming into FY2014 are significantly lower than years past at \$7 billion, compared to \$37 billion in FY2013 and \$72 billion in FY2012. States saw healthy revenue growth in FY2013, and forecasts suggest that growth will continue in FY2014, albeit at a slower pace. Changes to the federal tax code caused a one-time jump in state tax collections in FY2013 as taxpayers looked to avoid higher federal income tax rates.

Despite some promising indications, state budgets still exhibit signs of serious stress. The costs of health care, education and other state services continue to outpace revenue growth, meaning that states will be facing budget challenges for the foreseeable future. Another

variable affecting state budgets in the future will be the health of the federal budget. The prospect of further cuts in federal allocations to states, combined with uncertainty surrounding federal regulations affecting state spending requirements, considerably complicates state budget forecasts and could slow the rate at which postrecession discretionary spending rebounds.

State arts agency appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, but constitute only a small fraction of states' aggregate expenditures. State general funds provided 75.1% of SAA legislative appropriations in FY2014 (see [Legislative Appropriations](#)), while states devoted only 0.037% of general fund expenditures to SAA legislative appropriations. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

## STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE

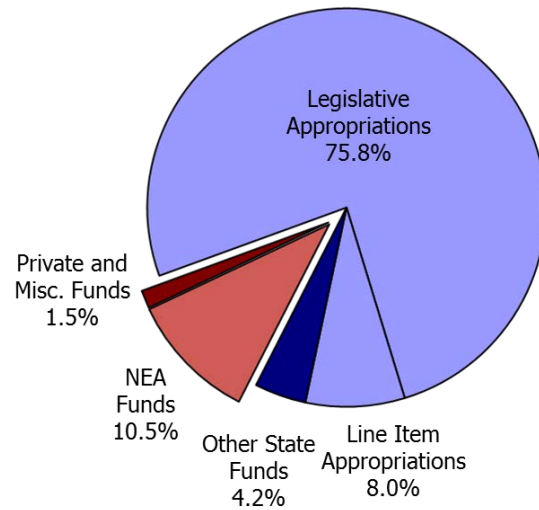
(See tables [5](#) and [7](#))

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$363.3 million in FY2014, a 9.0% increase from the \$333.2 million secured in FY2013. Several funding sources contribute to SAA revenue, with the largest being state funds. States allocate these funds through three common mechanisms:

- legislative appropriations to SAAs
- line items passing through SAA budgets
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds

Combined, these mechanisms funded 88.0% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2014. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts; other federal grants; and foundation, corporate and individual support.

**Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue**  
Fiscal Year 2014



## LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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

Aggregate appropriations to state arts agencies increased by \$29.1 million this year, from \$277.5 million in FY2013 to \$306.6 million in FY2014. Fiscal year 2014 marks the second year of increases to legislative appropriations after four consecutive years of declines.

Forty-one state arts agencies reported appropriations increases in FY2014, with a median increase of 13.2%. This represents the largest number of states reporting increased appropriations since FY2008 and a larger median increase than FY2013, when 28 states reported a median increase of 9.1%. Six state arts agencies reported flat funding in FY2014, down from the 11 that reported flat funding in the previous fiscal year. Only nine state arts

**State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Changes**  
Fiscal Years 2013-2014

Increases	
Number of SAAs	41
Number of SAAs up 10%+	23
Median percent increase	13.2%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	6
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	9
Number of SAAs down 10%+	5
Median percent decrease	-10.4%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	11.6%
Median percent change	7.5%

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

agencies reported decreases in FY2014, with a median decrease of 10.0%. Among the states showing declines, fewer reported decreases than last year, although the median decrease was larger in magnitude (17 states reported a median decrease of 3.5% in FY2013, compared to 9 states reporting a median decrease of 10.0% in FY2014). Despite such indicators of appropriations improvements this year, a long-term decline in state funding for the arts remains in effect. A majority of state arts agency appropriations remain below prerecession levels, with only 17 states receiving a larger appropriation in FY2014 than in FY2008.

Per capita legislative appropriations to state arts agencies increased by \$0.09 to \$0.96 in FY2014. This is 40% lower than the high of \$1.60 in FY2001. Seventeen state and six jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00, while 14 SAAs reported per capita spending of less than \$0.50.

As in years past, state general funds provided a majority (75.1%) of SAA appropriation dollars. However, 24 states received appropriations that include dollars drawn from a source other than the state general fund. Examples of these sources include dedicated taxes (hotel/motel, sales, entertainment and conservation), state license plate sales, lottery funds, gaming funds and interest from statewide cultural endowments. More information about these funding mechanisms can be found in NASAA's [Supplemental Funding Strategies policy brief](#) (NASAA member-only file).

## LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS

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

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

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 FY2014, line items represented 9.6% of aggregate appropriations to all SAAs, but 18.6% of appropriations for the 16 agencies that received them. Line item funding represented as little as 0.6% and as much as 63.6% of these agencies' total appropriations.

In FY2014, 16 SAAs received 93 line items totaling \$29.2 million. Individual line item appropriations to arts organizations ranged in size from \$2,531 to \$4.4 million. The median line item amount was \$79,166. Aggregate line item appropriations increased by 65.1% in FY2014, a much greater rate than all appropriations. Combined, the line item appropriations in Connecticut, Florida, Illinois and Puerto Rico account for 76.6% of all line item dollars appropriated this year.

## OTHER STATE FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

In FY2014, 24 state arts agencies received a total of \$13.2 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 3.6% of total SAA revenue in FY2014, increasing by an aggregate of \$3.5 million from FY2013.

## 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 \$38.1 million in FY2014, a decrease of 4.5%. This is the third year in a row that the total congressional appropriation to the NEA has declined, leading to an overall lower percentage of federal funds available to SAAs. While NEA funding provided 10.5% of total revenue for all SAAs in FY2014 (compared to 12.0% in FY2013), these federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 15 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2014.

## PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

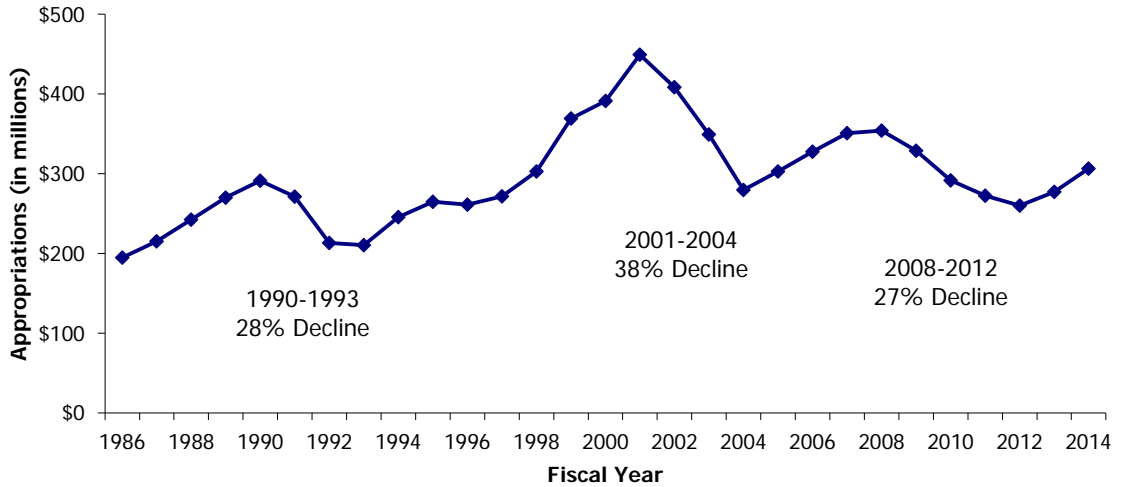
Private and miscellaneous funds received by state arts agencies in FY2014 decreased to \$5.3 million. In aggregate, private and miscellaneous funds equaled 1.5% of total revenue in FY2014. Thirty states received these funds in FY2014. Private and miscellaneous funds can display significant variations from year to year. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2014, 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 of total SAA revenue. Individual donations amounted to 0.05% of total SAA revenue, and corporate support amounted to 0.04%. The median amount of corporate support reported by the five agencies receiving these funds was \$25,000. The median amount of private donations reported by the seven agencies receiving these funds was \$13,700.

## HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

**Appropriations during recessions:** The economic woes of the past few years hit state budgets especially hard, leading to the worst state fiscal conditions seen since World War II. The national economic turmoil undermined state revenues and forced dramatic cutbacks to state spending and state services. Compounding the problem is a built-in recovery time lag: due to the structure of public finances, state budgets take longer to rebound than other segments of the economy. Even once the economy begins to recover, it can take a year or more for that recovery to reach state revenues and for state spending outlooks to improve. This pattern can be observed in the two recessions of the early 1990s and the early 2000s, affecting overall state funding as well as appropriations to state arts agencies.

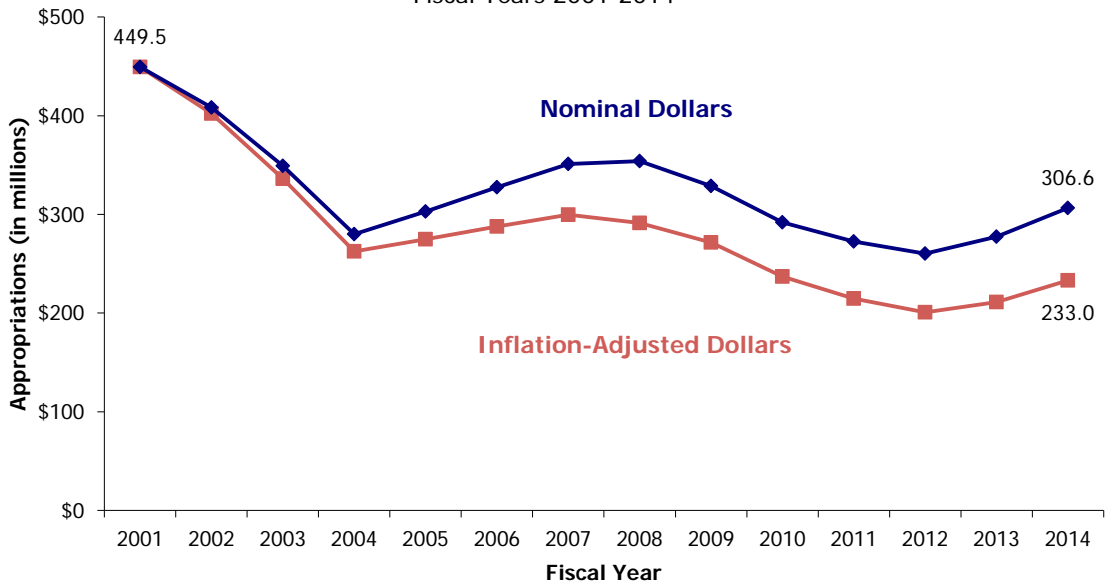
The decline in SAA funding following the Great Recession differs from the declines caused by the 1990-1991 and 2001 recessions in two key ways. First, state arts appropriations were at all-time highs immediately prior to both previous recessions (\$292.1 million in 1990 and \$449.5 million in 2001). Appropriations had not returned to the high point set in FY2001 when the FY2008-2012 decline in SAA funding started, meaning these cuts occurred to already weakened SAA budgets. Second, the FY2008-FY2012 decline continued one year longer than the FY1990-1993 and FY2001-2004 declines, which is understandable due to the greater severity of the latest recession. State arts agencies are now in the second year of aggregate growth following the slow strengthening of state budgets.

### State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Fiscal Years 1986-2014



**Inflation:** Over time, inflation erodes the buying power of a dollar. This creates an ever-growing gap between nominal and inflation-adjusted amounts. With each year that market prices increase, a dollar from an SAA secures fewer goods and services. Since 2001, appropriations decreased by 31.8% in annual dollar terms. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 48.2%. Population growth further dilutes the power of legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending on SAAs decreased \$0.61 since 2001, falling from \$1.57 to \$0.96. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending on SAAs fell a more drastic \$0.84, from \$1.57 to \$0.73 (in 2001 dollars).

### State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Dollars Fiscal Years 2001-2014



**Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2013-2014

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Percent Change FY13 to FY14
	FY2013	FY2014	
Alabama	\$ 3,384,496	\$ 3,640,677	7.6%
Alaska	\$ 798,100	\$ 801,200	0.4%
American Samoa	\$ 50,000	\$ 70,000	40.0%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	\$ 0	\$ 1,000,000	N/A
<sup>2</sup> Arkansas	\$ 1,627,664	\$ 2,041,164	25.4%
<sup>3</sup> California	\$ 4,249,000	\$ 5,925,000	39.4%
Colorado	\$ 1,183,954	\$ 2,000,000	68.9%
Connecticut ♦	\$ 6,252,978	\$ 6,317,745	1.0%
<sup>4</sup> Delaware	\$ 1,690,700	\$ 3,303,200	95.4%
District of Columbia	\$ 11,190,000	\$ 11,753,500	5.0%
<sup>5</sup> Florida ♦	\$ 10,404,135	\$ 10,574,921	1.6%
Georgia	\$ 578,689	\$ 586,466	1.3%
Guam	\$ 347,500	\$ 347,500	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 5,104,240	\$ 5,161,292	1.1%
Idaho	\$ 686,800	\$ 690,500	0.5%
Illinois ♦	\$ 8,151,900	\$ 10,142,495	24.4%
Indiana	\$ 2,640,352	\$ 2,876,392	8.9%
Iowa ^	\$ 1,133,764	\$ 1,233,764	8.8%
<sup>6</sup> Kansas	\$ 700,000	\$ 200,000	-71.4%
Kentucky	\$ 2,771,900	\$ 2,797,700	0.9%
Louisiana	\$ 2,864,440	\$ 2,315,823	-19.2%
Maine	\$ 669,978	\$ 736,777	10.0%
Maryland	\$ 13,164,211	\$ 15,440,315	17.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 9,462,348	\$ 11,082,439	17.1%
Michigan	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 7,000,000	42.9%
Minnesota	\$ 30,820,000	\$ 34,189,000	10.9%
Mississippi	\$ 1,661,976	\$ 1,786,629	7.5%
<sup>7</sup> Missouri ♦	\$ 5,154,692	\$ 7,467,736	44.9%
Montana ^	\$ 447,926	\$ 566,707	26.5%
Nebraska	\$ 1,376,336	\$ 1,454,000	5.6%
<sup>8</sup> Nevada	\$ 1,082,305	\$ 1,280,245	18.3%
New Hampshire	\$ 285,246	\$ 381,824	33.9%
New Jersey ♦	\$ 16,397,000	\$ 17,396,000	6.1%
New Mexico	\$ 1,468,700	\$ 1,441,100	-1.9%
New York	\$ 39,974,000	\$ 39,974,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 7,107,633	\$ 7,163,423	0.8%
North Dakota	\$ 681,801	\$ 752,051	10.3%
Northern Marianas	\$ 156,668	\$ 192,682	23.0%
Ohio	\$ 9,605,704	\$ 11,349,204	18.2%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,010,087	\$ 4,010,087	0.0%
Oregon ^	\$ 1,926,262	\$ 2,187,508	13.6%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,065,000	\$ 9,065,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico ♦	\$ 23,509,000	\$ 26,528,000	12.8%
Rhode Island ♦	\$ 1,837,656	\$ 1,646,509	-10.4%
South Carolina	\$ 1,959,499	\$ 2,965,885	51.4%
South Dakota	\$ 697,972	\$ 730,662	4.7%
Tennessee ♦	\$ 8,815,400	\$ 6,991,600	-20.7%
Texas	\$ 2,843,272	\$ 5,582,228	96.3%
Utah ♦	\$ 3,589,800	\$ 4,527,000	26.1%
Vermont	\$ 507,607	\$ 641,607	26.4%
Virgin Islands	\$ 372,402	\$ 335,162	-10.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,794,813	\$ 3,794,813	0.0%
Washington	\$ 1,086,000	\$ 1,125,000	3.6%
West Virginia	\$ 1,159,424	\$ 1,068,524	-7.8%
Wisconsin	\$ 784,000	\$ 779,800	-0.5%
Wyoming	\$ 1,307,950	\$ 1,169,450	-10.6%
Total	\$ 277,493,280	\$ 306,582,306	10.5%

**Table Notes**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** In FY2013, the agency received no legislative appropriation, but received \$1.38 million in other state funds generated from state business license revenues. In FY2014, the agency's legislative appropriation is in addition to these other state funds.

<sup>2</sup> **Arkansas:** An additional \$1.15 million may be released at the discretion of the governor for FY2014.

<sup>3</sup> **California:** The FY2014 appropriation includes \$2 million in one-time discretionary funds.

<sup>4</sup> **Delaware:** \$1.6 million of the FY2014 appropriation is designated for the new Delaware Arts Trust Fund, which provides operating support to large organizations.

<sup>5</sup> **Florida:** The FY2013 appropriation includes \$1.4 million in operating funds for the Museum of Florida History.

<sup>6</sup> **Kansas:** The FY2013 and FY2014 amounts reflect funds originally appropriated in each year. However, not all appropriated funds were expended by the agency in FY2013. The agency rolled over \$565,128 in unused FY2013 funds to support FY2014 activities.

<sup>7</sup> **Missouri:** Appropriations in both fiscal years include funds from the state-run cultural endowment principal as directed by the legislature.

<sup>8</sup> **Nevada:** Roughly half of the agency's FY2013 and FY2014 appropriations come from Department of Tourism room tax revenues.



**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations  
Excluding Line Items**  
Fiscal Years 2013-2014

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY13 to FY14
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Alaska	\$ 798,100	\$ 801,200	0.4%
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<sup>3</sup> California	\$ 4,249,000	\$ 5,925,000	39.4%
Colorado	\$ 1,183,954	\$ 2,000,000	68.9%
Connecticut	\$ 2,520,700	\$ 2,297,894	-8.8%
<sup>4</sup> Delaware	\$ 1,690,700	\$ 3,303,200	95.4%
District of Columbia	\$ 11,190,000	\$ 11,753,500	5.0%
<sup>5</sup> Florida	\$ 9,529,135	\$ 6,474,921	-32.1%
Georgia	\$ 578,689	\$ 586,466	1.3%
Guam	\$ 307,500	\$ 307,500	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 5,104,240	\$ 5,161,292	1.1%
Idaho	\$ 686,800	\$ 690,500	0.5%
Illinois	\$ 6,022,900	\$ 6,713,495	11.5%
Indiana	\$ 2,640,352	\$ 2,876,392	8.9%
Iowa <sup>^</sup>	\$ 933,764	\$ 933,764	0.0%
<sup>6</sup> Kansas	\$ 700,000	\$ 200,000	-71.4%
Kentucky	\$ 2,771,900	\$ 2,797,700	0.9%
Louisiana	\$ 2,864,440	\$ 2,315,823	-19.2%
Maine	\$ 669,978	\$ 736,777	10.0%
Maryland	\$ 13,164,211	\$ 15,240,315	15.8%
Massachusetts	\$ 9,462,348	\$ 11,082,439	17.1%
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New Jersey	\$ 16,397,000	\$ 16,396,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,468,700	\$ 1,441,100	-1.9%
New York	\$ 39,754,000	\$ 39,754,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 6,988,676	\$ 7,044,466	0.8%
North Dakota	\$ 676,801	\$ 747,051	10.4%
Northern Marianas	\$ 156,668	\$ 192,682	23.0%
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Oklahoma	\$ 4,010,087	\$ 4,010,087	0.0%
Oregon <sup>^</sup>	\$ 1,926,262	\$ 2,187,508	13.6%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,065,000	\$ 9,065,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 16,054,000	\$ 15,785,000	-1.7%
Rhode Island	\$ 1,265,999	\$ 1,324,852	4.6%
South Carolina	\$ 1,959,499	\$ 2,965,885	51.4%
South Dakota	\$ 697,972	\$ 730,662	4.7%
Tennessee	\$ 7,990,400	\$ 6,766,600	-15.3%
Texas	\$ 2,843,272	\$ 5,582,228	96.3%
Utah	\$ 2,594,500	\$ 2,286,700	-11.9%
Vermont	\$ 507,607	\$ 641,607	26.4%
Virgin Islands	\$ 372,402	\$ 335,162	-10.0%
Virginia	\$ 3,794,813	\$ 3,794,813	0.0%
Washington	\$ 1,086,000	\$ 1,125,000	3.6%
West Virginia	\$ 1,159,424	\$ 1,068,524	-7.8%
Wisconsin	\$ 784,000	\$ 779,800	-0.5%
Wyoming	\$ 1,307,950	\$ 1,169,450	-10.6%
Total	\$ 259,782,088	\$ 277,339,541	6.8%

**Table Notes**

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

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** In FY2013, the agency received no legislative appropriation, but received \$1.38 million in other state funds generated from state business license revenues. In FY2014, the agency's legislative appropriation is in addition to these other state funds.

<sup>2</sup> **Arkansas:** An additional \$1.15 million may be released at the discretion of the governor for FY2014.

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<sup>8</sup> **Nevada:** Roughly half of the agency's FY2013 and FY2014 appropriations come from Department of Tourism room tax revenues.

**Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Year 2014

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Connecticut	22	\$ 4,019,851	\$ 6,317,745	63.6%
Florida	7	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 10,574,921	38.8%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	\$ 347,500	11.5%
Illinois	2	\$ 3,429,000	\$ 10,142,495	33.8%
<sup>1</sup> Iowa	1	\$ 300,000	\$ 1,233,764	24.3%
Maryland	1	\$ 200,000	\$ 15,440,315	1.3%
Missouri	4	\$ 2,262,500	\$ 7,467,736	30.3%
Montana	1	\$ 17,500	\$ 566,707	3.1%
New Jersey	1	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 17,396,000	5.7%
New York	1	\$ 220,000	\$ 39,974,000	0.6%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	\$ 7,163,423	1.7%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 752,051	0.7%
Puerto Rico	26	\$ 10,743,000	\$ 26,528,000	40.5%
Rhode Island	13	\$ 321,657	\$ 1,646,509	19.5%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	\$ 6,991,600	3.2%
Utah	8	\$ 2,240,300	\$ 4,527,000	49.5%
Total (16 agencies)	93	\$ 29,242,765	\$ 157,069,766	18.6%
All States (56 agencies)	93	\$ 29,242,765	\$ 306,582,306	9.5%

**Table Note**

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

**Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2013-2014

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2013		FY2014		Percent Change FY13 to FY14
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Connecticut	20	\$ 3,732,278	22	\$ 4,019,851	7.7%
Florida	4	\$ 875,000	7	\$ 4,100,000	368.6%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 40,000	0.0%
Illinois	2	\$ 2,129,000	2	\$ 3,429,000	61.1%
Iowa	1	\$ 200,000	1	\$ 300,000	50.0%
Maryland		-	1	\$ 200,000	N/A
Missouri	3	\$ 544,000	4	\$ 2,262,500	315.9%
Montana		-	1	\$ 17,500	N/A
New Jersey		-	1	\$ 1,000,000	N/A
New York	1	\$ 220,000	1	\$ 220,000	0.0%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	1	\$ 118,957	0.0%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	28	\$ 7,455,000	26	\$ 10,743,000	44.1%
Rhode Island	14	\$ 571,657	13	\$ 321,657	-43.7%
Tennessee	5	\$ 825,000	3	\$ 225,000	-72.7%
Utah	8	\$ 995,300	8	\$ 2,240,300	125.1%
Total	89	\$ 17,711,192	93	\$ 29,242,765	65.1%

**Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue**  
Fiscal Years 2013-2014

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY13 to FY14
	FY2013	FY2014	
Alabama	\$ 4,278,796	\$ 4,481,077	4.7%
Alaska	\$ 1,733,600	\$ 1,867,500	7.7%
American Samoa	\$ 349,200	\$ 360,800	3.3%
Arizona	\$ 2,272,300	\$ 3,239,400	42.6%
Arkansas	\$ 2,450,933	\$ 2,775,464	13.2%
California	\$ 5,341,300	\$ 6,949,800	30.1%
Colorado	\$ 2,099,817	\$ 3,630,000	72.9%
Connecticut	\$ 6,991,078	\$ 7,007,845	0.2%
Delaware	\$ 2,468,000	\$ 4,011,300	62.5%
District of Columbia	\$ 14,594,100	\$ 17,411,000	19.3%
Florida	\$ 11,262,735	\$ 11,414,221	1.3%
Georgia	\$ 1,542,889	\$ 1,475,666	-4.4%
Guam	\$ 646,200	\$ 637,800	-1.3%
Hawaii	\$ 5,863,658	\$ 5,869,192	0.1%
Idaho	\$ 1,443,908	\$ 1,394,797	-3.4%
Illinois	\$ 9,170,260	\$ 10,946,395	19.4%
Indiana	\$ 3,426,452	\$ 3,623,092	5.7%
Iowa	\$ 2,368,482	\$ 2,391,166	1.0%
Kansas	\$ 700,000	\$ 760,800	8.7%
Kentucky	\$ 3,678,431	\$ 3,619,600	-1.6%
Louisiana	\$ 3,622,640	\$ 3,011,123	-16.9%
Maine	\$ 1,529,822	\$ 1,544,134	0.9%
Maryland	\$ 14,195,411	\$ 16,433,415	15.8%
Massachusetts	\$ 10,664,887	\$ 12,189,749	14.3%
Michigan	\$ 5,693,945	\$ 7,713,105	35.5%
Minnesota	\$ 31,625,500	\$ 34,934,800	10.5%
Mississippi	\$ 2,466,676	\$ 2,567,229	4.1%
Missouri	\$ 5,853,292	\$ 8,133,236	39.0%
Montana	\$ 1,892,237	\$ 2,191,869	15.8%
Nebraska	\$ 2,788,679	\$ 2,657,900	-4.7%
Nevada	\$ 1,888,147	\$ 1,999,315	5.9%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,441,201	\$ 1,392,441	-3.4%
New Jersey	\$ 17,276,600	\$ 18,221,600	5.5%
New Mexico	\$ 2,148,200	\$ 2,074,700	-3.4%
New York	\$ 40,701,700	\$ 40,644,000	-0.1%
North Carolina	\$ 8,587,333	\$ 8,504,323	-1.0%
North Dakota	\$ 1,431,159	\$ 1,464,609	2.3%
Northern Marianas	\$ 156,668	\$ 473,907	202.5%
Ohio	\$ 11,022,704	\$ 12,742,804	15.6%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,746,887	\$ 4,691,287	-1.2%
Oregon	\$ 3,040,976	\$ 3,553,181	16.8%
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,166,400	\$ 10,035,368	-1.3%
Puerto Rico	\$ 25,511,100	\$ 28,483,200	11.7%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,550,456	\$ 2,321,809	-9.0%
South Carolina	\$ 2,921,551	\$ 3,980,097	36.2%
South Dakota	\$ 1,463,872	\$ 1,448,062	-1.1%
Tennessee	\$ 9,857,900	\$ 7,996,300	-18.9%
Texas	\$ 3,920,772	\$ 6,603,328	68.4%
Utah	\$ 4,357,560	\$ 5,227,700	20.0%
Vermont	\$ 1,893,435	\$ 2,002,000	5.7%
Virgin Islands	\$ 689,302	\$ 643,662	-6.6%
Virginia	\$ 4,515,013	\$ 4,474,613	-0.9%
Washington	\$ 3,709,394	\$ 3,158,239	-14.9%
West Virginia	\$ 2,569,224	\$ 2,426,324	-5.6%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,565,300	\$ 1,548,400	-1.1%
Wyoming	\$ 2,059,650	\$ 1,903,550	-7.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 333,207,732</b>	<b>\$ 363,258,294</b>	<b>9.0%</b>

**Table Note**

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

**Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies**  
Fiscal Year 2014

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	\$ 0.75	22	\$ 0.75	20	\$ 0.78	24	\$ 0.93	27
Alaska	\$ 1.09	13	\$ 1.09	10	\$ 1.12	15	\$ 2.54	7
Arizona	\$ 0.15	47	\$ 0.15	47	\$ 0.36	44	\$ 0.49	44
Arkansas	\$ 0.69	27	\$ 0.69	25	\$ 0.69	29	\$ 0.94	26
California	\$ 0.15	46	\$ 0.15	46	\$ 0.15	47	\$ 0.18	49
Colorado	\$ 0.38	42	\$ 0.38	40	\$ 0.54	38	\$ 0.69	39
Connecticut	\$ 1.76	8	\$ 0.64	26	\$ 1.76	8	\$ 1.95	13
Delaware	\$ 3.57	3	\$ 3.57	3	\$ 3.57	3	\$ 4.33	2
Florida	\$ 0.54	35	\$ 0.33	41	\$ 0.54	37	\$ 0.58	41
Georgia	\$ 0.06	50	\$ 0.06	50	\$ 0.08	49	\$ 0.15	50
Hawaii	\$ 3.68	2	\$ 3.68	2	\$ 3.68	2	\$ 4.18	3
Idaho	\$ 0.43	40	\$ 0.43	39	\$ 0.43	43	\$ 0.87	29
Illinois	\$ 0.79	20	\$ 0.52	34	\$ 0.79	23	\$ 0.85	32
Indiana	\$ 0.44	39	\$ 0.44	38	\$ 0.44	42	\$ 0.55	42
Iowa	\$ 0.40	41	\$ 0.30	42	\$ 0.59	35	\$ 0.77	37
Kansas	\$ 0.07	49	\$ 0.07	49	\$ 0.07	50	\$ 0.26	47
Kentucky	\$ 0.64	28	\$ 0.64	27	\$ 0.64	31	\$ 0.82	34
Louisiana	\$ 0.50	36	\$ 0.50	35	\$ 0.50	39	\$ 0.65	40
Maine	\$ 0.55	34	\$ 0.55	32	\$ 0.64	32	\$ 1.16	22
Maryland	\$ 2.60	4	\$ 2.57	4	\$ 2.60	4	\$ 2.77	6
Massachusetts	\$ 1.66	9	\$ 1.66	8	\$ 1.66	10	\$ 1.82	14
Michigan	\$ 0.71	25	\$ 0.71	23	\$ 0.71	27	\$ 0.78	36
Minnesota	\$ 6.31	1	\$ 6.31	1	\$ 6.31	1	\$ 6.45	1
Mississippi	\$ 0.60	30	\$ 0.60	29	\$ 0.61	34	\$ 0.86	31
Missouri	\$ 1.24	12	\$ 0.86	17	\$ 1.24	14	\$ 1.35	18
Montana	\$ 0.56	32	\$ 0.54	33	\$ 1.26	13	\$ 2.16	9
Nebraska	\$ 0.78	21	\$ 0.78	19	\$ 1.03	19	\$ 1.42	17
Nevada	\$ 0.46	38	\$ 0.46	37	\$ 0.48	40	\$ 0.72	38
New Hampshire	\$ 0.29	43	\$ 0.29	43	\$ 0.55	36	\$ 1.05	24
New Jersey	\$ 1.95	7	\$ 1.84	7	\$ 1.95	7	\$ 2.05	11
New Mexico	\$ 0.69	26	\$ 0.69	24	\$ 0.69	28	\$ 0.99	25
New York	\$ 2.03	5	\$ 2.02	5	\$ 2.03	5	\$ 2.07	10
North Carolina	\$ 0.73	23	\$ 0.72	21	\$ 0.73	25	\$ 0.86	30
North Dakota	\$ 1.04	16	\$ 1.03	13	\$ 1.09	16	\$ 2.02	12
Ohio	\$ 0.98	18	\$ 0.98	15	\$ 1.00	20	\$ 1.10	23
Oklahoma	\$ 1.04	15	\$ 1.04	12	\$ 1.04	18	\$ 1.22	21
Oregon	\$ 0.56	33	\$ 0.56	31	\$ 0.68	30	\$ 0.90	28
Pennsylvania	\$ 0.71	24	\$ 0.71	22	\$ 0.71	26	\$ 0.79	35
Rhode Island	\$ 1.57	10	\$ 1.26	9	\$ 1.57	11	\$ 2.21	8
South Carolina	\$ 0.62	29	\$ 0.62	28	\$ 0.62	33	\$ 0.83	33
South Dakota	\$ 0.86	19	\$ 0.86	16	\$ 0.86	22	\$ 1.71	16
Tennessee	\$ 1.08	14	\$ 1.04	11	\$ 1.08	17	\$ 1.23	20
Texas	\$ 0.21	44	\$ 0.21	44	\$ 0.21	46	\$ 0.25	48
Utah	\$ 1.56	11	\$ 0.79	18	\$ 1.56	12	\$ 1.80	15
Vermont	\$ 1.02	17	\$ 1.02	14	\$ 1.73	9	\$ 3.19	5
Virginia	\$ 0.46	37	\$ 0.46	36	\$ 0.46	41	\$ 0.54	43
Washington	\$ 0.16	45	\$ 0.16	45	\$ 0.34	45	\$ 0.45	45
West Virginia	\$ 0.58	31	\$ 0.58	30	\$ 0.98	21	\$ 1.31	19
Wisconsin	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.27	46
Wyoming	\$ 2.01	6	\$ 2.01	6	\$ 2.01	6	\$ 3.27	4
American Samoa	\$ 1.27	17	\$ 1.27	14	\$ 1.27	18	\$ 6.57	4
District of Columbia	\$ 18.18	1	\$ 18.18	1	\$ 25.92	1	\$ 26.93	1
Guam	\$ 2.17	9	\$ 1.92	11	\$ 2.17	9	\$ 3.99	9
Northern Marianas	\$ 3.75	4	\$ 3.75	4	\$ 3.75	4	\$ 9.22	2
Puerto Rico	\$ 7.34	2	\$ 4.37	3	\$ 7.34	2	\$ 7.88	3
Virgin Islands	\$ 3.18	7	\$ 3.18	7	\$ 3.18	7	\$ 6.11	6
Total	\$ 0.96		\$ 0.87		\$ 1.00		\$ 1.13	

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 2014

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	\$ 4,481,077	\$ 3,640,677	81.2%	\$ 128,000	2.9%	\$ 712,400	15.9%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$ 1,867,500	\$ 801,200	42.9%	\$ 24,000	1.3%	\$ 631,400	33.8%	\$ 410,900	22.0%
American Samoa	\$ 360,800	\$ 70,000	19.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 290,800	80.6%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$ 3,239,400	\$ 1,000,000	30.9%	\$ 1,398,000	43.2%	\$ 756,000	23.3%	\$ 85,400	2.6%
Arkansas	\$ 2,775,464	\$ 2,041,164	73.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 589,300	21.2%	\$ 145,000	5.2%
California	\$ 6,949,800	\$ 5,925,000	85.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 1,024,800	14.7%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$ 3,630,000	\$ 2,000,000	55.1%	\$ 860,000	23.7%	\$ 668,000	18.4%	\$ 102,000	2.8%
Connecticut	\$ 7,007,845	\$ 6,317,745	90.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 690,100	9.8%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,011,300	\$ 3,303,200	82.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 638,100	15.9%	\$ 70,000	1.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 17,411,000	\$ 11,753,500	67.5%	\$ 5,000,000	28.7%	\$ 657,500	3.8%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$ 11,414,221	\$ 10,574,921	92.6%	\$ 50,000	0.4%	\$ 789,300	6.9%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$ 1,475,666	\$ 586,466	39.7%	\$ 190,500	12.9%	\$ 698,700	47.3%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$ 637,800	\$ 347,500	54.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 290,300	45.5%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 5,869,192	\$ 5,161,292	87.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 641,900	10.9%	\$ 66,000	1.1%
Idaho	\$ 1,394,797	\$ 690,500	49.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 704,100	50.5%	\$ 197	0.0%
Illinois	\$ 10,946,395	\$ 10,142,495	92.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 803,900	7.3%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 3,623,092	\$ 2,876,392	79.4%	\$ 35,000	1.0%	\$ 698,700	19.3%	\$ 13,000	0.4%
Iowa	\$ 2,391,166	\$ 1,233,764	51.6%	\$ 588,792	24.6%	\$ 568,210	23.8%	\$ 400	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 760,800	\$ 200,000	26.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 560,800	73.7%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 3,619,600	\$ 2,797,700	77.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 681,900	18.8%	\$ 140,000	3.9%
Louisiana	\$ 3,011,123	\$ 2,315,823	76.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 695,300	23.1%	-	0.0%
Maine	\$ 1,544,134	\$ 736,777	47.7%	\$ 107,757	7.0%	\$ 699,600	45.3%	-	0.0%
Maryland	\$ 16,433,415	\$ 15,440,315	94.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 693,100	4.2%	\$ 300,000	1.8%
Massachusetts	\$ 12,189,749	\$ 11,082,439	90.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 836,200	6.9%	\$ 271,110	2.2%
Michigan	\$ 7,713,105	\$ 7,000,000	90.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 713,105	9.2%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 34,934,800	\$ 34,189,000	97.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 705,400	2.0%	\$ 40,400	0.1%
Mississippi	\$ 2,567,229	\$ 1,786,629	69.6%	\$ 40,000	1.6%	\$ 710,600	27.7%	\$ 30,000	1.2%
Missouri	\$ 8,133,236	\$ 7,467,736	91.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 665,500	8.2%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$ 2,191,869	\$ 566,707	25.9%	\$ 715,990	32.7%	\$ 721,000	32.9%	\$ 188,172	8.6%
Nebraska	\$ 2,657,900	\$ 1,454,000	54.7%	\$ 464,000	17.5%	\$ 709,900	26.7%	\$ 30,000	1.1%
Nevada	\$ 1,999,315	\$ 1,280,245	64.0%	\$ 57,521	2.9%	\$ 635,800	31.8%	\$ 25,749	1.3%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,392,441	\$ 381,824	27.4%	\$ 342,017	24.6%	\$ 658,600	47.3%	\$ 10,000	0.7%
New Jersey	\$ 18,221,600	\$ 17,396,000	95.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 825,600	4.5%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,074,700	\$ 1,441,100	69.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 633,600	30.5%	-	0.0%
New York	\$ 40,644,000	\$ 39,974,000	98.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 670,000	1.6%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 8,504,323	\$ 7,163,423	84.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 883,400	10.4%	\$ 457,500	5.4%
North Dakota	\$ 1,464,609	\$ 752,051	51.3%	\$ 37,258	2.5%	\$ 675,300	46.1%	-	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 473,907	\$ 192,682	40.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 281,225	59.3%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 12,742,804	\$ 11,349,204	89.1%	\$ 247,000	1.9%	\$ 894,600	7.0%	\$ 252,000	2.0%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,691,287	\$ 4,010,087	85.5%	\$ 8,000	0.2%	\$ 673,200	14.4%	-	0.0%
Oregon	\$ 3,553,181	\$ 2,187,508	61.6%	\$ 471,411	13.3%	\$ 699,600	19.7%	\$ 194,662	5.5%
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,035,368	\$ 9,065,000	90.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 886,000	8.8%	\$ 84,368	0.8%
Puerto Rico	\$ 28,483,200	\$ 26,528,000	93.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 638,200	2.2%	\$ 1,317,000	4.6%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,321,809	\$ 1,646,509	70.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 675,300	29.1%	-	0.0%
South Carolina	\$ 3,980,097	\$ 2,965,885	74.5%	\$ 38	0.0%	\$ 738,400	18.6%	\$ 275,774	6.9%
South Dakota	\$ 1,448,062	\$ 730,662	50.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 717,400	49.5%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$ 7,996,300	\$ 6,991,600	87.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 713,800	8.9%	\$ 290,900	3.6%
Texas	\$ 6,603,328	\$ 5,582,228	84.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 869,100	13.2%	\$ 152,000	2.3%
Utah	\$ 5,227,700	\$ 4,527,000	86.6%	\$ 1,600	0.0%	\$ 652,100	12.5%	\$ 47,000	0.9%
Vermont	\$ 2,002,000	\$ 641,607	32.0%	\$ 440,000	22.0%	\$ 671,400	33.5%	\$ 248,993	12.4%
Virgin Islands	\$ 643,662	\$ 335,162	52.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 308,500	47.9%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 4,474,613	\$ 3,794,813	84.8%	\$ 28,000	0.6%	\$ 651,800	14.6%	-	0.0%
Washington	\$ 3,158,239	\$ 1,125,000	35.6%	\$ 1,250,548	39.6%	\$ 752,200	23.8%	\$ 30,491	1.0%
West Virginia	\$ 2,426,324	\$ 1,068,524	44.0%	\$ 750,000	30.9%	\$ 607,800	25.1%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,548,400	\$ 779,800	50.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 768,600	49.6%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,903,550	\$ 1,169,450	61.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 678,300	35.6%	\$ 55,800	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 363,258,294</b>	<b>\$ 306,582,306</b>	<b>84.4%</b>	<b>\$ 13,235,432</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>\$ 38,105,740</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>\$ 5,334,816</b>	<b>1.5%</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.

**Table 8: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations  
As a Percentage of State General Fund Expenditures  
Fiscal Year 2014**

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 7,480,000,000	\$ 3,640,677	0.049%
Alaska	\$ 7,122,000,000	\$ 801,200	0.011%
Arizona	\$ 8,786,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	0.011%
Arkansas	\$ 4,944,000,000	\$ 2,041,164	0.041%
California	\$ 96,281,000,000	\$ 5,925,000	0.006%
Colorado	\$ 8,435,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.024%
Connecticut	\$ 17,189,000,000	\$ 6,317,745	0.037%
Delaware	\$ 3,815,000,000	\$ 3,303,200	0.087%
Florida	\$ 27,295,000,000	\$ 10,574,921	0.039%
Georgia	\$ 18,808,000,000	\$ 586,466	0.003%
Hawaii	\$ 6,396,000,000	\$ 5,161,292	0.081%
Idaho	\$ 2,781,000,000	\$ 690,500	0.025%
Illinois	\$ 30,619,000,000	\$ 10,142,495	0.033%
Indiana	\$ 14,642,000,000	\$ 2,876,392	0.020%
Iowa	\$ 6,478,000,000	\$ 1,233,764	0.019%
Kansas	\$ 5,964,000,000	\$ 200,000	0.003%
Kentucky	\$ 9,812,000,000	\$ 2,797,700	0.029%
Louisiana	\$ 8,411,000,000	\$ 2,315,823	0.028%
Maine	\$ 3,174,000,000	\$ 736,777	0.023%
Maryland	\$ 15,675,000,000	\$ 15,440,315	0.099%
Massachusetts	\$ 35,791,000,000	\$ 11,082,439	0.031%
Michigan	\$ 9,606,000,000	\$ 7,000,000	0.073%
Minnesota	\$ 18,803,000,000	\$ 34,189,000	0.182%
Mississippi	\$ 5,050,000,000	\$ 1,786,629	0.035%
Missouri	\$ 8,472,000,000	\$ 7,467,736	0.088%
Montana	\$ 2,200,000,000	\$ 566,707	0.026%
Nebraska	\$ 3,838,000,000	\$ 1,454,000	0.038%
Nevada	\$ 3,278,000,000	\$ 1,280,245	0.039%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,328,000,000	\$ 381,824	0.029%
New Jersey	\$ 32,528,000,000	\$ 17,396,000	0.053%
New Mexico	\$ 5,950,000,000	\$ 1,441,100	0.024%
New York	\$ 61,157,000,000	\$ 39,974,000	0.065%
North Carolina	\$ 20,631,000,000	\$ 7,163,423	0.035%
North Dakota	\$ 3,363,000,000	\$ 752,051	0.022%
Ohio	\$ 31,467,000,000	\$ 11,349,204	0.036%
Oklahoma	\$ 6,417,000,000	\$ 4,010,087	0.062%
Oregon	\$ 7,727,000,000	\$ 2,187,508	0.028%
Pennsylvania	\$ 28,376,000,000	\$ 9,065,000	0.032%
Rhode Island	\$ 3,360,000,000	\$ 1,646,509	0.049%
South Carolina	\$ 6,259,000,000	\$ 2,965,885	0.047%
South Dakota	\$ 1,328,000,000	\$ 730,662	0.055%
Tennessee	\$ 12,586,000,000	\$ 6,991,600	0.056%
Texas	\$ 46,553,000,000	\$ 5,582,228	0.012%
Utah	\$ 5,448,000,000	\$ 4,527,000	0.083%
Vermont	\$ 1,356,000,000	\$ 641,607	0.047%
Virginia	\$ 17,986,000,000	\$ 3,794,813	0.021%
Washington	\$ 16,016,000,000	\$ 1,125,000	0.007%
West Virginia	\$ 4,186,000,000	\$ 1,068,524	0.026%
Wisconsin	\$ 14,977,000,000	\$ 779,800	0.005%
Wyoming	\$ 1,663,000,000	\$ 1,169,450	0.070%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 721,807,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 267,355,462</b>	<b>0.037%</b>

State General Fund Expenditures are based on the *The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2013* "Fiscal 2014 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:** NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October 2013 and January 2014. As a result, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2014 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 2014 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 2013 to June 2014 is FY2014). 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 2013](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers. This source excludes jurisdictions from its calculations and analysis.

**Per Capita Spending Calculations:** Fiscal year 2014 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2013, 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, 2013](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population figures for American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are from the [International Data Base](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau. This State Arts Agency Revenues report organizes per capita funding in four different categories: legislative appropriations including line items, legislative appropriations excluding line items, total state funds and total agency revenue. States are ranked out of 50 states, and jurisdictions are ranked out of 56 states and jurisdictions. NASAA presents these four categories because each SAA relies on a distinct combination of funding and the significance of different funding sources varies by state. To learn more about which ranking is most appropriate for a given state, please [contact the state arts agency](#) or [NASAA](#).

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

**Inflation:** Inflation adjustments are based on the [Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers \(CPI-U\) for the U.S. City Average for All Items, 1982-84=100](#), as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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 State Arts Agency Revenues report used the 2001 CPI as a starting point to measure inflation between 2001 and 2014. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2014 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2014 was the December 2013 index value, which was the most recent CPI number available at the time calculations were made.

**Questions:** For additional information about the data in this report, contact NASAA Research Associate Henry Clapp at [henry.clapp@nasaa-arts.org](mailto: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.

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



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