

State Arts Agency Revenues

Fiscal Year 2019

February 2019



National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

KNOWLEDGE ★ REPRESENTATION ★ COMMUNITY

PREFACE

Twice yearly, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports revenue information for state arts agencies (SAAs). This report provides information on financial support for the arts and places individual SAAs' funding within the context of national trends. Appropriations for the arts will fluctuate throughout the year as legislatures reconsider state budgets in light of shifting revenue projections. Figures included in this report reflect enacted funding levels for fiscal year 2019 (which began in July 2018 for most states) as well as revised FY2018 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and will report updates in summer 2019.

This research presents detailed information on state arts agency revenues. While appropriations from state legislatures are the primary revenue source for most agencies, NASAA's revenues survey also tracks information on funding that state arts agencies receive from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), supplemental state revenue streams, and private and miscellaneous sources of support. Included in the analysis are state-by-state comparisons of funding levels, per capita rankings and line item information, as well as discussions of the SAA revenue outlook in the context of state budgets and inflation. **Explore our [interactive visualizations](#) for a more in-depth look at SAA revenues.**

State arts agencies use their funds to support a wide variety of programs and services that make the arts more accessible to the public. They 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 nasaa-arts.org.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Key Findings	2
State Budget Outlook	2
State Arts Agency Revenue	3
Legislative Appropriations	3
Line Item Appropriations	4
Other State Funds	4
National Endowment for the Arts Funds	4
Private and Miscellaneous Funds	5
Historic Trends in Legislative Appropriations	5
Methods and Definitions	14

DETAILED TABLES

Table 1 : State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations.....	7
Table 2 : State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items.....	8
Tables 3 & 4 : State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations	9
Table 5 : Total State Arts Agency Revenue.....	10
Table 6 : Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies	11
Table 7 : Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources	12
Table 8 : State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations as a Percentage of State General Fund Expenditures.....	13

KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported **\$360.5 million in total legislative appropriations** for fiscal year 2019.
- **Total appropriations to state arts agencies increased by 2.1%**, \$7.3 million, between fiscal years 2018 and 2019. A substantial portion came from a 22.7% increase in line items.
- Excluding line items, **appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control increased by 0.9%** from FY2018 to FY2019.
- **Twenty-seven SAAs reported increases** in total legislative appropriations and, among those, the median increase was 9.6%.
- **Nine SAAs reported decreases**, with a median decrease of 14.7%.
- **Total per capita appropriations to SAAs increased by \$0.01 to \$1.09** in FY2019.
- Total legislative appropriations remain 19.8% below the all-time high reached in FY2001. When accounting for inflation, **appropriations are 43.4% lower than they were in FY2001.**

STATE BUDGET OUTLOOK (See [Table 8](#))

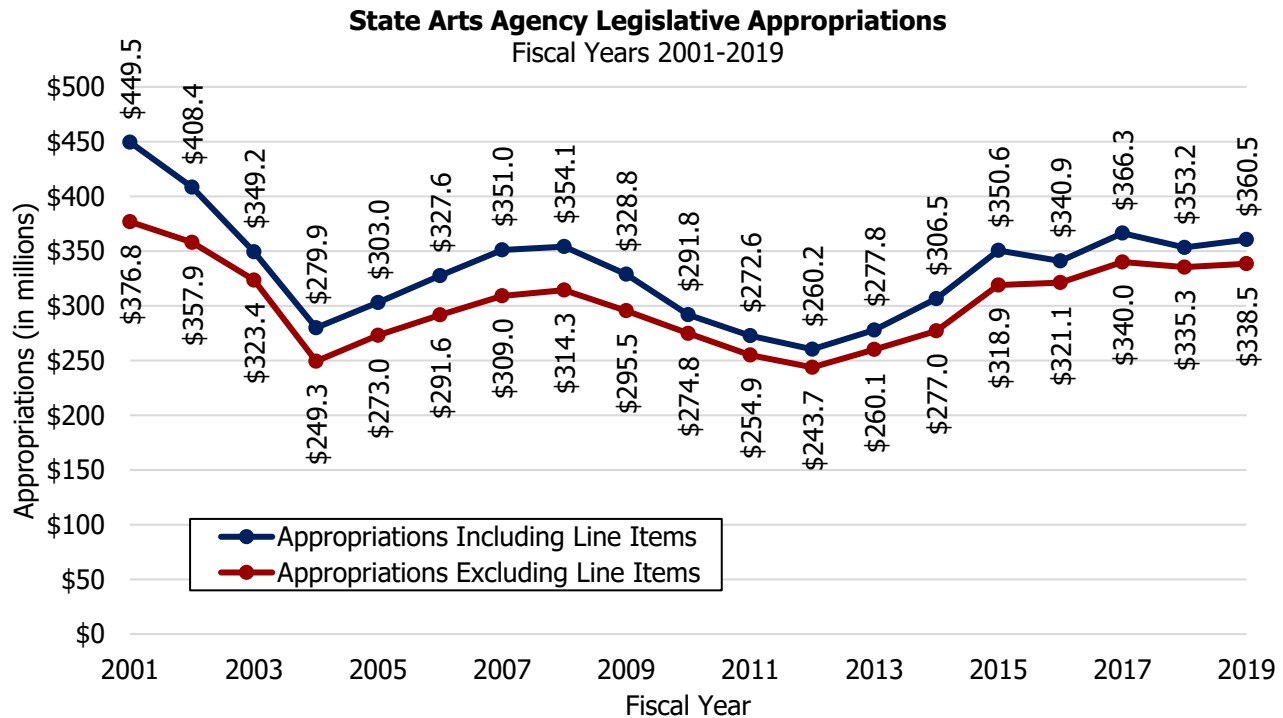
Appropriations to state arts agencies are driven by state budgetary conditions. Indicators of state fiscal health are showing significant improvement compared to previous fiscal years. General fund revenues experienced a robust aggregate growth of 6.4% in FY2018, with 40 states exceeding revenue projections, which is the largest number since 2006. Revenue collection so far in 2019 has also been strong. As a result, only 7 states in FY2018, as opposed to 22 states in FY2017, made midyear budget rescissions.

With stronger revenue conditions, state general fund spending experienced a growth rate of 4.3% from FY2018 to FY2019, with a median growth rate of 3.2%. This comes after considerable restraint in expenditures for the last two fiscal years. Overall, states are still showing modest spending increases, and many are placing a priority on shoring up long term reserves. Rainy-day funds comprise a median of 7.3% of the general fund, in part because

states have not been able to assess whether revenues will sustain momentum. Additionally, while aggregate conditions have improved, 30 states' general fund spending is still lower than a decade ago when adjusting for inflation.

The federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 caused a number of changes in state tax codes. States are uncertain about the full effects of these changes on state revenues. Additionally, a protracted federal government shutdown early in calendar year 2019 caused some revenue timing uncertainty for states. State governments currently rely on the federal government for nearly one-third of their total revenue, according to the Pew Charitable Trusts.

While overall state spending for FY2019 grew by 4.3%, total appropriations to state arts agencies increased by only 2.1%. SAA appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, constituting a minuscule fraction of total state government expenditures. Excluding jurisdictions, state legislatures devoted 0.037% of general fund expenditures to SAA legislative appropriations, up two one-thousandths of 1% from FY2018. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)



STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE

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

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$438.3 million in FY2019, a 1.5% increase from the \$431.6 million in FY2018. 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 (77.2%)
- line items passing through SAA budgets (5.0%)
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds (7.0%)

Combined, these mechanisms funded 89.2% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2019. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts, other federal grants, and foundation, corporate, and individual support.

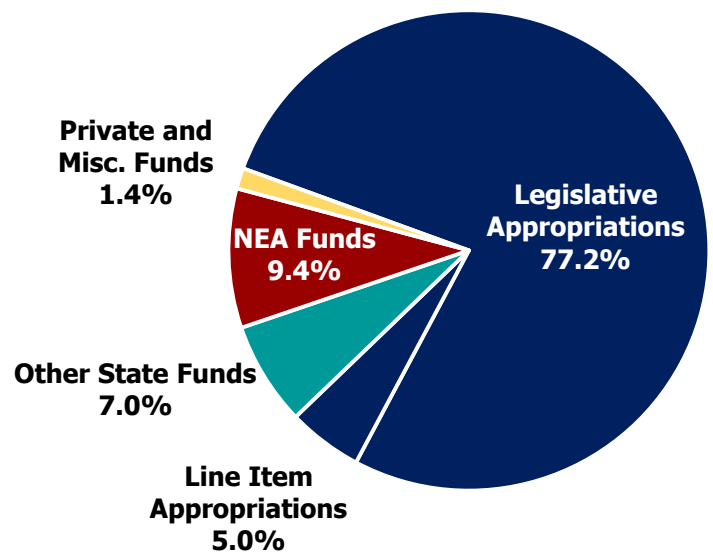
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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

Despite moderate annual fluctuations, SAA appropriations have remained relatively stagnant from FY2015 to the present. Appropriations to state arts agencies increased slightly between FY2018 and FY2019. However, 10 more states reported increased or flat funding in FY2019 than did in FY2018, with a total of 27 agencies seeing increases in FY2019. Fourteen agencies experienced year-over-year revenue growth of more than 10%. Nine states reported decreases, five of which were reductions of 10% or more.

Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue

Fiscal Year 2019



Each state arts agency's appropriation serves the entire state, thus per capita funding is an effective way to measure what arts resources are available to serve constituents relative to the size of the state population. Total state appropriations per capita equal \$1.09 in FY2019, up from \$1.07 in FY2018. Seventeen states and five jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00. Per capita spending of less than \$0.50 was reported by 19 SAAs. State-by-state per capita funding amounts and national rankings can be found in [Table 6](#).

Consistently over time, state general funds provide a large majority of total SAA appropriation dollars (76.4% in FY2019). However, 25 state arts agencies in FY2019 received appropriations that include dollars drawn from sources other than the state general fund. Examples of these sources include dedicated taxes (hotel/motel, sales, entertainment and conservation), state license plate sales, lottery funds, gaming funds and interest from statewide cultural endowments. More information about these funding mechanisms can be found in NASAA's [Dedicated Revenue Strategies policy brief](#).

SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes

Fiscal Years 2018-2019

Increases	
Number of SAAs	27
Number of SAAs up 10%+	14
Median percent increase	9.6%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	20
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	9
Number of SAAs down 10%	5
Median percent decrease	-14.7%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	2.1%
Median percent change	0.5%

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

LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS

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

Line items are state legislative appropriations passed through SAA budgets, designated for specific entities. In these cases, the legislature controls the funding amount and recipient. In FY2019, 17 agencies received 96 line items totaling \$22.0 million. The 22.7% increase in line items from FY2018 comprised more than half of the aggregate increase of 2.0% in total legislative appropriations. Line items fluctuate from year to year, and this year's increase is consistent with historic volatility. Since 2001, for states that received line items, line item funding has represented as little as 0.5% and as much as 64.7% of individual state arts agency appropriations.

OTHER STATE FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

Other state funds are typically those funds transferred to SAAs from special state accounts or other state agencies. In FY2019, 31 state arts agencies received a total of \$30.6 million in other state funds, corresponding to 7.0% of total SAA revenue. Other state funds remained consistent from FY2018 to FY2019. These funds are not usually as stable as state appropriations: capital funds, interdepartmental transfers, dedicated revenues and other special funds are all prone to shifts. Only two states, West Virginia and Rhode Island, received one-third or more of their total revenue from other state funds.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS 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 through Partnership Agreements (large block grants containing multiple components, both formula-driven and competitive) and are designed to address state priorities while extending the reach of federal funding. 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 SAAs was \$41.1 million in FY2019, accounting for 9.4% of total revenue. 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 FY2019. NEA funding categories tend to remain consistent, although states occasionally receive special funds for disaster relief or special initiatives. In FY2018, states and jurisdictions affected the most by hurricanes and flooding in early fall 2017 were given special funds; in FY2019, California received emergency funding due to wildfires (see the NEA's [Emergency Funding Fact Sheet](#)).

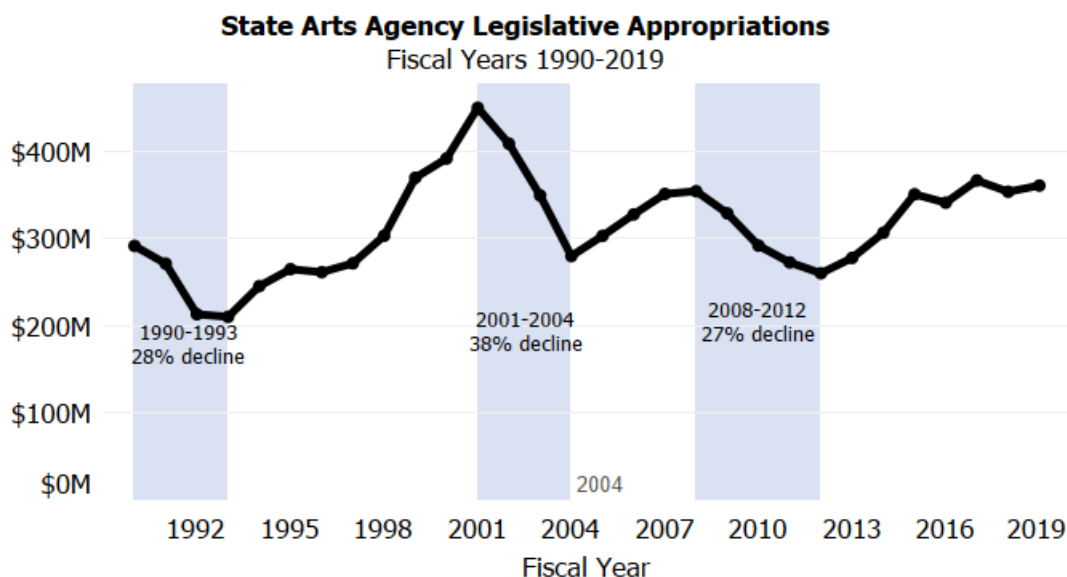
PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

Private and miscellaneous funds contribute 1.4% of total agency revenue. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2019, 34 states received funding from private or miscellaneous sources. The median contribution of private and miscellaneous funds to total revenues is 0.3%; only two states received more than 10% of their total revenue from funds in this category. The combined revenues going to state arts agencies from individual and corporate donations amounted to less than 0.02% of total SAA revenue.

HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations following recessions: While aggregate state arts agency appropriations in nominal terms remain above prerecession levels in FY2019, growth has been uneven over the past decade. A majority of SAA appropriations remain below prerecession levels, with only 22 states receiving a larger nominal appropriation in FY2019 than FY2008. The economic woes caused by the Great Recession of 2007-2009 hit state budgets especially hard, leading to the worst state fiscal conditions since World War II. The national economic turmoil undermined state revenues and forced dramatic cutbacks to state spending and state services. Ten years later, the economy is expanding and is on track to return to the average historical gap between actual and potential GDP by 2020, according to the Congressional Budget Office. But even as the economy recovers, it can take time for that recovery to reach everyone—unemployment, for instance, first fell to prerecession levels in 2015. Revenue growth for state governments lags behind general economic growth; almost a decade after the height of the recession, states are still struggling to increase revenues and improve their spending outlooks. Time will tell if these current revenue gains will be sustained in the years to come.



Inflation: Over time, inflation erodes the buying power of a dollar. With each year that market prices increase, a dollar from an SAA secures fewer goods and services. This creates an ever-growing gap between nominal and inflation-adjusted amounts. Since 2001, appropriations decreased by 19.8% in nominal terms. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 43.4%. And while appropriations have surpassed prerecession levels in nominal terms, they remain 11% below FY2008 levels after adjusting for inflation. Population growth further stresses the power of legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending decreased \$0.48 since 2001, falling from \$1.57 to \$1.09. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell \$0.80, from \$1.57 to \$0.77 (in 2001 dollars).

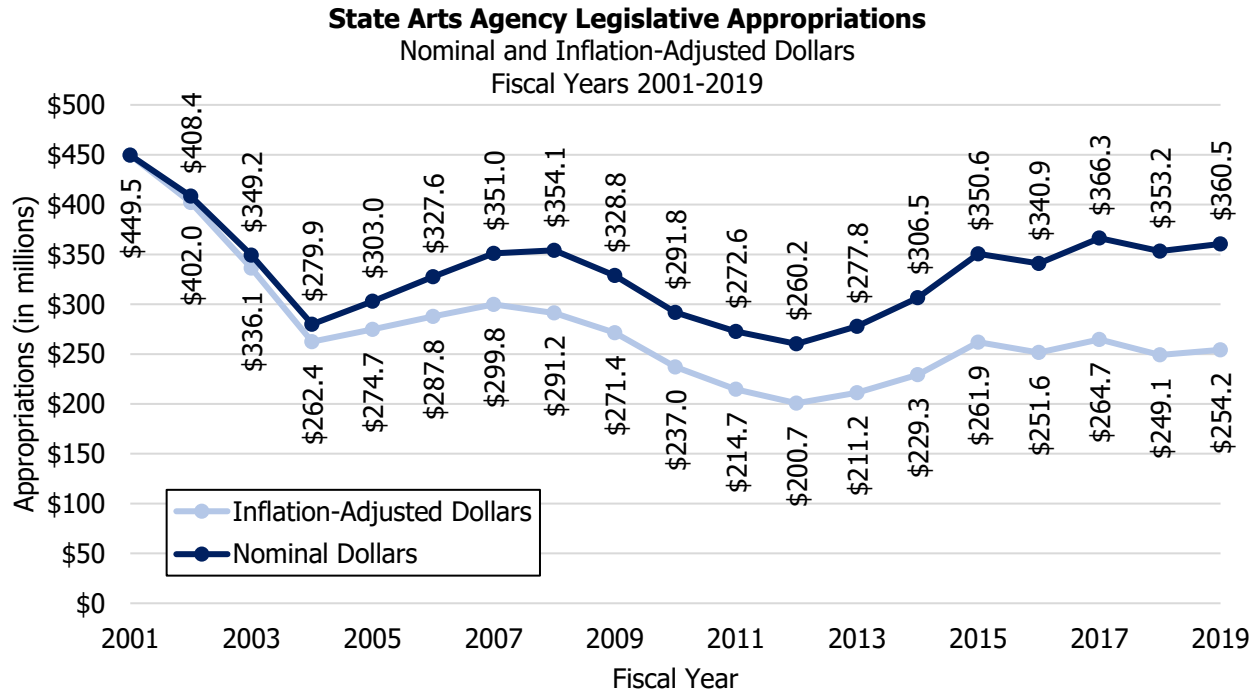


Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations

Fiscal Years 2018-2019

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2019

Table Notes

^ Figure reflects state arts agency (SAA) appropriation only and does not include appropriation 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.

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

¹ **Arizona:** Since FY2012, the legislature has not appropriated funding to the state arts agency from the general fund. The SAA's FY2018 and FY2019 appropriations were drawn from interest on the state's rainy-day fund and were nonrecurring.

² **Florida:** Funding for the division suffered a 71.1% reduction for FY2019 due to the state legislature's decision to not fund a large portion of designated grants for organizations.

³ **Georgia:** The Georgia Council for the Arts appropriation includes one-time funding of \$150K in FY2018 and \$100K in FY2019.

⁴ **Northern Marianas:** Due to the significant damage from Typhoon Yutu in October 2018, NASAA did not collect data from the Commonwealth Council for Arts and Culture. Tables display level funding for the agency in FY2019.

⁵ **Pennsylvania:** Total legislative appropriation includes an administrative allocation for the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

⁶ **Utah:** The agency's appropriation does not include state support for the Fine Arts Outreach POPS program and the Beverley Taylor Sorenson Arts Learning Program, which are administered by agencies other than the SAA.

⁷ **Wisconsin:** FY2019 legislative appropriation figure does not include an additional \$35,900 to match Partnership Agreement funds from the NEA. The additional appropriation was pending legislative action at the time of data collection.

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line Items		Percent Change FY18 to FY19
	FY2018	FY2019	
Alabama	\$ 4,809,496	\$ 5,459,496	13.5%
Alaska	\$ 692,800	\$ 692,800	0.0%
American Samoa	\$ 85,000	\$ 121,000	42.4%
¹ Arizona	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,000,000	33.3%
Arkansas	\$ 1,491,744	\$ 1,425,944	-4.4%
California	\$ 18,490,000	\$ 27,295,000	47.6%
Colorado	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.0%
Connecticut ^♦	\$ 4,410,665	\$ 5,218,700	18.3%
Delaware	\$ 3,207,000	\$ 3,206,300	0.0%
District of Columbia	\$ 28,978,038	\$ 31,367,000	8.2%
² Florida	\$ 25,653,336	\$ 7,404,260	-71.1%
³ Georgia	\$ 1,111,501	\$ 1,211,310	9.0%
Guam	\$ 451,064	\$ 360,753	-20.0%
Hawaii	\$ 5,462,111	\$ 6,027,111	10.3%
Idaho	\$ 810,500	\$ 841,000	3.8%
Illinois	\$ 9,901,000	\$ 11,326,400	14.4%
Indiana	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	0.0%
Iowa ^	\$ 1,217,188	\$ 1,267,188	4.1%
Kansas	\$ 188,604	\$ 188,604	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,628,100	\$ 1,708,700	-35.0%
Louisiana	\$ 2,129,696	\$ 2,131,469	0.1%
Maine	\$ 923,437	\$ 946,750	2.5%
Maryland	\$ 20,085,885	\$ 21,747,233	8.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 13,950,699	\$ 16,154,982	15.8%
Michigan	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 33,904,000	\$ 39,275,000	15.8%
Mississippi	\$ 1,594,718	\$ 1,595,294	0.0%
Missouri	\$ 6,450,500	\$ 6,458,929	0.1%
Montana ^	\$ 456,400	\$ 516,344	13.1%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,538,470	\$ 1,477,145	-4.0%
Nevada	\$ 1,807,040	\$ 1,825,861	1.0%
New Hampshire	\$ 405,780	\$ 401,585	-1.0%
New Jersey	\$ 16,405,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,315,300	\$ 1,321,900	0.5%
New York	\$ 45,334,000	\$ 45,334,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 8,257,787	\$ 9,102,787	10.2%
North Dakota ^	\$ 782,438	\$ 782,438	0.0%
⁴ Northern Marianas	\$ 586,463	\$ 586,463	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 14,653,879	\$ 14,653,879	0.0%
Oklahoma	\$ 2,795,181	\$ 2,799,266	0.1%
Oregon	\$ 2,701,020	\$ 2,449,358	-9.3%
⁵ Pennsylvania	\$ 10,429,000	\$ 10,429,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 9,424,000	\$ 8,034,000	-14.7%
Rhode Island ♦	\$ 2,023,360	\$ 3,164,693	56.4%
South Carolina ♦	\$ 3,358,041	\$ 4,215,938	25.5%
South Dakota	\$ 903,510	\$ 957,490	6.0%
Tennessee	\$ 7,140,900	\$ 7,175,800	0.5%
Texas	\$ 5,037,039	\$ 5,043,064	0.1%
⁶ Utah	\$ 3,170,700	\$ 3,326,500	4.9%
Vermont	\$ 675,307	\$ 717,735	6.3%
Virgin Islands	\$ 299,360	\$ 325,000	8.6%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,467,995	\$ 3,704,210	6.8%
Washington	\$ 1,479,000	\$ 1,633,000	10.4%
West Virginia	\$ 698,190	\$ 879,806	26.0%
⁷ Wisconsin♦	\$ 916,800	\$ 763,000	-16.8%
Wyoming	\$ 1,038,975	\$ 1,038,975	0.0%
Total	\$ 353,228,017	\$ 360,495,460	2.1%

**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Excluding Line Items**
Fiscal Years 2018-2019

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2019

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY18 to FY19
	FY2018	FY2019	
Alabama	\$ 4,809,496	\$ 5,459,496	13.5%
Alaska	\$ 692,800	\$ 692,800	0.0%
American Samoa	\$ 85,000	\$ 85,000	0.0%
¹ Arizona	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,000,000	33.3%
Arkansas	\$ 1,491,744	\$ 1,425,944	-4.4%
California	\$ 18,490,000	\$ 27,295,000	47.6%
Colorado	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.0%
Connecticut ^	\$ 1,422,433	\$ 1,497,298	5.3%
Delaware	\$ 3,207,000	\$ 3,206,300	0.0%
District of Columbia	\$ 28,978,038	\$ 31,367,000	8.2%
² Florida	\$ 22,196,336	\$ 3,297,260	-85.1%
³ Georgia	\$ 1,111,501	\$ 1,211,310	9.0%
Guam	\$ 411,064	\$ 320,753	-22.0%
Hawaii	\$ 5,462,111	\$ 5,637,111	3.2%
Idaho	\$ 810,500	\$ 841,000	3.8%
Illinois	\$ 6,472,000	\$ 7,577,300	17.1%
Indiana	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	0.0%
Iowa ^	\$ 892,188	\$ 892,188	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 188,604	\$ 188,604	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,628,100	\$ 1,708,700	-35.0%
Louisiana	\$ 2,129,696	\$ 2,131,469	0.1%
Maine	\$ 923,437	\$ 946,750	2.5%
Maryland	\$ 20,085,885	\$ 21,747,233	8.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 13,925,699	\$ 16,034,982	15.1%
Michigan	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 33,904,000	\$ 39,275,000	15.8%
Mississippi	\$ 1,594,718	\$ 1,595,294	0.0%
Missouri	\$ 4,656,000	\$ 4,664,429	0.2%
Montana ^	\$ 456,400	\$ 516,344	13.1%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,538,470	\$ 1,477,145	-4.0%
Nevada	\$ 1,807,040	\$ 1,825,861	1.0%
New Hampshire	\$ 405,780	\$ 401,585	-1.0%
New Jersey	\$ 16,405,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,315,300	\$ 1,321,900	0.5%
New York	\$ 44,954,000	\$ 44,954,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 7,908,830	\$ 8,458,830	7.0%
North Dakota ^	\$ 777,438	\$ 777,438	0.0%
⁴ Northern Marianas	\$ 586,463	\$ 586,463	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 14,653,879	\$ 14,653,879	0.0%
Oklahoma	\$ 2,795,181	\$ 2,799,266	0.1%
Oregon	\$ 1,876,020	\$ 1,624,358	-13.4%
⁵ Pennsylvania	\$ 10,429,000	\$ 10,429,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 5,847,000	\$ 4,457,000	-23.8%
Rhode Island	\$ 1,588,360	\$ 1,614,693	1.7%
South Carolina	\$ 3,358,041	\$ 3,715,938	10.7%
South Dakota	\$ 903,510	\$ 957,490	6.0%
Tennessee	\$ 6,915,900	\$ 6,950,800	0.5%
Texas	\$ 5,037,039	\$ 5,043,064	0.1%
⁶ Utah	\$ 3,170,700	\$ 3,326,500	4.9%
Vermont	\$ 675,307	\$ 717,735	6.3%
Virgin Islands	\$ 299,360	\$ 325,000	8.6%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,467,995	\$ 3,704,210	6.8%
Washington	\$ 1,479,000	\$ 1,633,000	10.4%
West Virginia	\$ 698,190	\$ 879,806	26.0%
⁷ Wisconsin	\$ 816,800	\$ 763,000	-6.6%
Wyoming	\$ 1,038,975	\$ 1,038,975	0.0%
Total	\$ 335,273,328	\$ 338,456,501	0.9%

Table Notes

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

¹ **Arizona:** Since FY2012, the legislature has not appropriated funding to the state arts agency from the general fund. The SAA's FY2018 and FY2019 appropriations were drawn from interest on the state's rainy-day fund and were nonrecurring.

² **Florida:** Funding for the division suffered an 85.1% reduction for FY2019 due to the state legislature's decision to not fund a large portion of designated grants for organizations.

³ **Georgia:** The Georgia Council for the Arts appropriation includes one-time funding of \$150K in FY2018 and \$100K in FY2019.

⁴ **Northern Marianas:** Due to the significant damage from Typhoon Yutu in October 2018, NASAA did not collect data from the Commonwealth Council for Arts and Culture. Tables display level funding for the agency in FY2019.

⁵ **Pennsylvania:** Total legislative appropriation includes an administrative allocation for the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

⁶ **Utah:** The agency's appropriation does not include state support for the Fine Arts Outreach POPS program and the Beverley Taylor Sorenson Arts Learning Program, which are administered by agencies other than the SAA.

⁷ **Wisconsin:** FY2019 legislative appropriation figure does not include an additional \$35,900 to match Partnership Agreement funds from the NEA. The additional appropriation was pending legislative action at the time of data collection.

Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Year 2019

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
American Samoa	1	\$ 36,000	\$ 121,000	29.8%
Connecticut	42	\$ 3,721,402	\$ 5,218,700	71.3%
Florida	7	\$ 4,107,000	\$ 7,404,260	55.5%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	\$ 360,753	11.1%
Hawaii	1	\$ 390,000	\$ 6,027,111	6.5%
Illinois	4	\$ 3,749,100	\$ 11,326,400	33.1%
Iowa	2	\$ 375,000	\$ 1,267,188	29.6%
Massachusetts	2	\$ 120,000	\$ 16,154,982	0.7%
Missouri	3	\$ 1,794,500	\$ 6,458,929	27.8%
New York	3	\$ 380,000	\$ 45,334,000	0.8%
North Carolina	8	\$ 643,957	\$ 9,102,787	7.1%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 782,438	0.6%
Oregon	7	\$ 825,000	\$ 2,449,358	33.7%
Puerto Rico	8	\$ 3,577,000	\$ 8,034,000	44.5%
Rhode Island	2	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 3,164,693	49.0%
South Carolina	1	\$ 500,000	\$ 4,215,938	11.9%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	\$ 7,175,800	3.1%
Total (17 agencies)	96	\$ 22,038,959	\$ 134,598,337	16.4%
All States (56 agencies)	96	\$ 22,038,959	\$ 360,495,460	6.1%

Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2018-2019

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2018		FY2019		Percent Change FY18 to FY19
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
American Samoa	0	-	1	\$ 36,000	
Connecticut	42	\$ 2,988,232	42	\$ 3,721,402	24.5%
Florida	7	\$ 3,457,000	7	\$ 4,107,000	18.8%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 40,000	0.0%
Hawaii	0	-	1	\$ 390,000	
Illinois	3	\$ 3,429,000	4	\$ 3,749,100	9.3%
Iowa	2	\$ 325,000	2	\$ 375,000	15.4%
Massachusetts	1	\$ 25,000	2	\$ 120,000	380.0%
Missouri	5	\$ 1,794,500	3	\$ 1,794,500	0.0%
New York	3	\$ 380,000	3	\$ 380,000	0.0%
North Carolina	5	\$ 348,957	8	\$ 643,957	84.5%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0.0%
Oregon	7	\$ 825,000	7	\$ 825,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	8	\$ 3,577,000	8	\$ 3,577,000	0.0%
Rhode Island	2	\$ 435,000	2	\$ 1,550,000	256.3%
South Carolina	0	-	1	\$ 500,000	
Tennessee	1	\$ 225,000	3	\$ 225,000	0.0%
Wisconsin	1	\$ 100,000			-100.0%
Total	89	\$ 17,954,689	96	\$ 22,038,959	22.7%

Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue

Fiscal Years 2018-2019

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY18 to FY19
	FY2018	FY2019	
Alabama	\$ 5,737,136	\$ 6,351,596	10.7%
Alaska	\$ 2,271,600	\$ 2,630,724	15.8%
American Samoa	\$ 373,700	\$ 408,260	9.2%
¹ Arizona	\$ 3,865,151	\$ 4,105,050	6.2%
Arkansas	\$ 2,282,833	\$ 2,217,733	-2.9%
California	\$ 27,829,700	\$ 37,840,840	36.0%
Colorado	\$ 3,200,364	\$ 3,527,126	10.2%
Connecticut	\$ 5,906,604	\$ 6,735,208	14.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,163,100	\$ 4,165,400	0.1%
District of Columbia	\$ 29,688,638	\$ 32,080,500	8.1%
Florida	\$ 26,674,896	\$ 8,210,480	-69.2%
Georgia	\$ 1,881,201	\$ 1,958,160	4.1%
Guam	\$ 745,064	\$ 657,453	-11.8%
Hawaii	\$ 6,743,647	\$ 7,315,847	8.5%
Idaho	\$ 1,584,524	\$ 1,635,587	3.2%
Illinois	\$ 10,751,800	\$ 12,181,900	13.3%
Indiana	\$ 4,767,400	\$ 4,781,300	0.3%
Iowa	\$ 2,471,598	\$ 2,521,851	2.0%
Kansas	\$ 871,404	\$ 885,404	1.6%
Kentucky	\$ 3,511,600	\$ 2,639,645	-24.8%
Louisiana	\$ 3,016,495	\$ 3,018,216	0.1%
Maine	\$ 1,804,850	\$ 1,831,420	1.5%
Maryland	\$ 21,123,285	\$ 22,792,433	7.9%
Massachusetts	\$ 15,314,248	\$ 17,515,682	14.4%
Michigan	\$ 10,781,700	\$ 10,776,700	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 35,209,160	\$ 40,269,158	14.4%
Mississippi	\$ 2,458,918	\$ 2,454,394	-0.2%
Missouri	\$ 7,171,000	\$ 7,182,329	0.2%
Montana	\$ 1,829,962	\$ 1,798,056	-1.7%
Nebraska	\$ 3,734,170	\$ 3,938,230	5.5%
Nevada	\$ 2,570,170	\$ 2,596,128	1.0%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,360,338	\$ 1,367,043	0.5%
New Jersey	\$ 17,270,400	\$ 17,297,500	0.2%
New Mexico	\$ 2,007,200	\$ 2,021,400	0.7%
New York	\$ 46,185,400	\$ 46,077,000	-0.2%
North Carolina	\$ 9,957,502	\$ 10,634,987	6.8%
North Dakota	\$ 1,564,260	\$ 1,556,296	-0.5%
Northern Marianas	\$ 586,463	\$ 586,463	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 16,089,379	\$ 16,119,679	0.2%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,652,881	\$ 3,648,466	-0.1%
Oregon	\$ 4,013,034	\$ 3,755,143	-6.4%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,362,400	\$ 11,360,400	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 11,622,500	\$ 10,218,585	-12.1%
² Rhode Island	\$ 11,852,060	\$ 10,677,464	-9.9%
South Carolina	\$ 5,410,022	\$ 6,382,922	18.0%
South Dakota	\$ 1,677,110	\$ 1,741,790	3.9%
Tennessee	\$ 8,036,200	\$ 8,071,100	0.4%
Texas	\$ 6,692,159	\$ 6,471,564	-3.3%
Utah	\$ 4,987,800	\$ 5,751,500	15.3%
Vermont	\$ 1,775,976	\$ 1,793,925	1.0%
Virgin Islands	\$ 686,120	\$ 625,380	-8.9%
Virginia	\$ 4,351,667	\$ 4,552,475	4.6%
Washington	\$ 4,600,229	\$ 4,774,183	3.8%
West Virginia	\$ 2,101,090	\$ 2,439,906	16.1%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,703,900	\$ 1,561,900	-8.3%
Wyoming	\$ 1,759,875	\$ 1,772,575	0.7%
Total	\$ 431,641,883	\$ 438,282,456	1.5%

Table Notes

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

¹ **Arizona:** The Arizona Commission on the Arts receives a portion of annual business filing fees received by the Arizona Corporation Commission. This funding source comprises the bulk of state funding for the Arts Commission. In the first half of fiscal year 2019, the Arts Commission has received unprecedentedly low monthly earnings from this revenue mechanism, due in part to changes in the Corporation Commission's on-line operating systems. The state funding amount has been amended to reflect the loss in revenue and the uncertain future of this funding source at the time of publication.

² **Rhode Island:** Increases in other state funds of \$9.1 million in FY2018 and \$6.8 million in FY2019 are due largely to a voter-approved bond issue for cultural facilities.

Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies

Fiscal Year 2019

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	\$ 1.12	13	\$ 1.12	12	\$ 1.14	15	\$ 1.30	21
Alaska	\$ 0.94	20	\$ 0.94	18	\$ 0.95	22	\$ 3.57	6
Arizona	\$ 0.28	45	\$ 0.28	44	\$ 0.42	44	\$ 0.57	44
Arkansas	\$ 0.47	37	\$ 0.47	35	\$ 0.47	41	\$ 0.74	38
California	\$ 0.69	28	\$ 0.69	26	\$ 0.90	26	\$ 0.96	29
Colorado	\$ 0.35	42	\$ 0.35	41	\$ 0.48	39	\$ 0.62	42
Connecticut	\$ 1.46	10	\$ 0.42	38	\$ 1.68	10	\$ 1.89	15
Delaware	\$ 3.32	4	\$ 3.32	4	\$ 3.52	5	\$ 4.31	4
Florida	\$ 0.35	43	\$ 0.15	47	\$ 0.35	46	\$ 0.39	46
Georgia	\$ 0.12	49	\$ 0.12	49	\$ 0.12	49	\$ 0.19	50
Hawai'i	\$ 4.24	2	\$ 3.97	2	\$ 4.67	3	\$ 5.15	3
Idaho	\$ 0.48	36	\$ 0.48	34	\$ 0.48	40	\$ 0.93	31
Illinois	\$ 0.89	21	\$ 0.59	30	\$ 0.89	27	\$ 0.96	30
Indiana	\$ 0.60	31	\$ 0.60	29	\$ 0.60	35	\$ 0.71	39
Iowa	\$ 0.40	40	\$ 0.28	43	\$ 0.60	34	\$ 0.80	37
Kansas	\$ 0.06	50	\$ 0.06	50	\$ 0.09	50	\$ 0.30	47
Kentucky	\$ 0.38	41	\$ 0.38	40	\$ 0.38	45	\$ 0.59	43
Louisiana	\$ 0.46	38	\$ 0.46	36	\$ 0.46	42	\$ 0.65	40
Maine	\$ 0.71	27	\$ 0.71	25	\$ 0.79	29	\$ 1.37	19
Maryland	\$ 3.60	3	\$ 3.60	3	\$ 3.60	4	\$ 3.77	5
Massachusetts	\$ 2.34	6	\$ 2.32	5	\$ 2.34	6	\$ 2.54	9
Michigan	\$ 1.00	19	\$ 1.00	17	\$ 1.00	21	\$ 1.08	25
Minnesota	\$ 7.00	1	\$ 7.00	1	\$ 7.04	2	\$ 7.18	2
Mississippi	\$ 0.53	33	\$ 0.53	31	\$ 0.55	36	\$ 0.82	36
Missouri	\$ 1.05	16	\$ 0.76	22	\$ 1.05	20	\$ 1.17	24
Montana	\$ 0.49	35	\$ 0.49	33	\$ 0.91	24	\$ 1.69	17
Nebraska	\$ 0.77	25	\$ 0.77	21	\$ 1.29	13	\$ 2.04	12
Nevada	\$ 0.60	30	\$ 0.60	28	\$ 0.62	33	\$ 0.86	35
New Hampshire	\$ 0.30	44	\$ 0.30	42	\$ 0.49	38	\$ 1.01	27
New Jersey	\$ 1.84	8	\$ 1.84	7	\$ 1.84	8	\$ 1.94	14
New Mexico	\$ 0.63	29	\$ 0.63	27	\$ 0.63	32	\$ 0.96	28
New York	\$ 2.32	7	\$ 2.30	6	\$ 2.32	7	\$ 2.36	10
North Carolina	\$ 0.88	22	\$ 0.81	19	\$ 0.92	23	\$ 1.02	26
North Dakota	\$ 1.03	18	\$ 1.02	16	\$ 1.09	16	\$ 2.05	11
Ohio	\$ 1.25	11	\$ 1.25	10	\$ 1.27	14	\$ 1.38	18
Oklahoma	\$ 0.71	26	\$ 0.71	24	\$ 0.73	30	\$ 0.93	32
Oregon	\$ 0.58	32	\$ 0.39	39	\$ 0.71	31	\$ 0.90	33
Pennsylvania	\$ 0.81	24	\$ 0.81	20	\$ 0.81	28	\$ 0.89	34
Rhode Island	\$ 2.99	5	\$ 1.53	9	\$ 9.41	1	\$ 10.10	1
South Carolina	\$ 0.83	23	\$ 0.73	23	\$ 1.06	18	\$ 1.26	22
South Dakota	\$ 1.09	14	\$ 1.09	13	\$ 1.09	17	\$ 1.97	13
Tennessee	\$ 1.06	15	\$ 1.03	15	\$ 1.06	19	\$ 1.19	23
Texas	\$ 0.18	47	\$ 0.18	46	\$ 0.19	47	\$ 0.23	49
Utah	\$ 1.05	17	\$ 1.05	14	\$ 1.56	11	\$ 1.82	16
Vermont	\$ 1.15	12	\$ 1.15	11	\$ 1.54	12	\$ 2.86	8
Virginia	\$ 0.43	39	\$ 0.43	37	\$ 0.44	43	\$ 0.53	45
Washington	\$ 0.22	46	\$ 0.22	45	\$ 0.52	37	\$ 0.63	41
West Virginia	\$ 0.49	34	\$ 0.49	32	\$ 0.90	25	\$ 1.35	20
Wisconsin	\$ 0.13	48	\$ 0.13	48	\$ 0.13	48	\$ 0.27	48
Wyoming	\$ 1.80	9	\$ 1.80	8	\$ 1.80	9	\$ 3.07	7
American Samoa	\$ 2.38	9	\$ 1.67	12	\$ 2.38	9	\$ 8.03	4
District of Columbia	\$ 44.65	1	\$ 44.65	1	\$ 44.65	1	\$ 45.67	1
Guam	\$ 2.15	12	\$ 1.91	9	\$ 2.15	12	\$ 3.92	8
Northern Marianas	\$ 11.28	2	\$ 11.28	2	\$ 11.28	2	\$ 11.28	2
Puerto Rico	\$ 2.51	8	\$ 1.39	14	\$ 2.99	8	\$ 3.20	11
Virgin Islands	\$ 0.86	28	\$ 0.86	24	\$ 0.86	33	\$ 1.66	23
Total	\$ 1.09		\$ 1.02		\$ 1.18		\$ 1.32	

Per capita amounts represent the total dollar figure for each variable divided by the total population. Total per capita dollar figures listed in the bottom row are based on the aggregate population for all 56 states and jurisdictions. States are ranked out of 50; jurisdictions are ranked out of 56.

Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources
Fiscal Year 2019

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	\$ 6,351,596	\$ 5,459,496	86.0%	\$ 128,900	2.0%	\$ 763,200	12.0%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$ 2,630,724	\$ 692,800	26.3%	\$ 7,900	0.3%	\$ 686,200	26.1%	\$ 1,243,824	47.3%
American Samoa	\$ 408,260	\$ 121,000	29.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 287,260	70.4%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$ 4,105,050	\$ 2,000,000	48.7%	\$ 1,000,000	24.4%	\$ 830,800	20.2%	\$ 274,250	6.7%
Arkansas	\$ 2,217,733	\$ 1,425,944	64.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 644,600	29.1%	\$ 147,189	6.6%
California	\$ 37,840,840	\$ 27,295,000	72.1%	\$ 8,197,000	21.7%	\$ 1,383,840	3.7%	\$ 965,000	2.6%
Colorado	\$ 3,527,126	\$ 2,000,000	56.7%	\$ 756,826	21.5%	\$ 720,300	20.4%	\$ 50,000	1.4%
Connecticut	\$ 6,735,208	\$ 5,218,700	77.5%	\$ 786,108	11.7%	\$ 730,400	10.8%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,165,400	\$ 3,206,300	77.0%	\$ 200,000	4.8%	\$ 689,100	16.5%	\$ 70,000	1.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 32,080,500	\$ 31,367,000	97.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 713,500	2.2%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$ 8,210,480	\$ 7,404,260	90.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 806,220	9.8%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$ 1,958,160	\$ 1,211,310	61.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 746,850	38.1%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$ 657,453	\$ 360,753	54.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 296,700	45.1%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 7,315,847	\$ 6,027,111	82.4%	\$ 606,936	8.3%	\$ 681,800	9.3%	-	0.0%
Idaho	\$ 1,635,587	\$ 841,000	51.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 784,300	48.0%	\$ 10,287	0.6%
Illinois	\$ 12,181,900	\$ 11,326,400	93.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 855,500	7.0%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 4,781,300	\$ 4,000,000	83.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 766,300	16.0%	\$ 15,000	0.3%
Iowa	\$ 2,521,851	\$ 1,267,188	50.2%	\$ 622,293	24.7%	\$ 625,870	24.8%	\$ 6,500	0.3%
Kansas	\$ 885,404	\$ 188,604	21.3%	\$ 60,000	6.8%	\$ 636,800	71.9%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,639,645	\$ 1,708,700	64.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 705,945	26.7%	\$ 225,000	8.5%
Louisiana	\$ 3,018,216	\$ 2,131,469	70.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 745,500	24.7%	\$ 141,247	4.7%
Maine	\$ 1,831,420	\$ 946,750	51.7%	\$ 115,878	6.3%	\$ 749,400	40.9%	\$ 19,392	1.1%
Maryland	\$ 22,792,433	\$ 21,747,233	95.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 745,200	3.3%	\$ 300,000	1.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 17,515,682	\$ 16,154,982	92.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 900,700	5.1%	\$ 460,000	2.6%
Michigan	\$ 10,776,700	\$ 10,000,000	92.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 776,700	7.2%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 40,269,158	\$ 39,275,000	97.5%	\$ 210,958	0.5%	\$ 782,800	1.9%	\$ 400	0.0%
Mississippi	\$ 2,454,394	\$ 1,595,294	65.0%	\$ 40,000	1.6%	\$ 789,100	32.2%	\$ 30,000	1.2%
Missouri	\$ 7,182,329	\$ 6,458,929	89.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 723,400	10.1%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$ 1,798,056	\$ 516,344	28.7%	\$ 453,464	25.2%	\$ 788,000	43.8%	\$ 40,248	2.2%
Nebraska	\$ 3,938,230	\$ 1,477,145	37.5%	\$ 1,020,000	25.9%	\$ 773,600	19.6%	\$ 667,485	16.9%
Nevada	\$ 2,596,128	\$ 1,825,861	70.3%	\$ 50,495	1.9%	\$ 704,200	27.1%	\$ 15,572	0.6%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,367,043	\$ 401,585	29.4%	\$ 260,658	19.1%	\$ 704,800	51.6%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	\$ 17,297,500	\$ 16,405,000	94.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 892,500	5.2%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,021,400	\$ 1,321,900	65.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 699,500	34.6%	-	0.0%
New York	\$ 46,077,000	\$ 45,334,000	98.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 743,000	1.6%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 10,634,987	\$ 9,102,787	85.6%	\$ 400,000	3.8%	\$ 957,200	9.0%	\$ 175,000	1.6%
North Dakota	\$ 1,556,296	\$ 782,438	50.3%	\$ 46,758	3.0%	\$ 724,600	46.6%	\$ 2,500	0.2%
Northern Marianas	\$ 586,463	\$ 586,463	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 16,119,679	\$ 14,653,879	90.9%	\$ 225,000	1.4%	\$ 995,800	6.2%	\$ 245,000	1.5%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,648,466	\$ 2,799,266	76.7%	\$ 92,200	2.5%	\$ 745,750	20.4%	\$ 11,250	0.3%
Oregon	\$ 3,755,143	\$ 2,449,358	65.2%	\$ 508,585	13.5%	\$ 722,200	19.2%	\$ 75,000	2.0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,360,400	\$ 10,429,000	91.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 931,400	8.2%	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 10,218,585	\$ 8,034,000	78.6%	\$ 1,519,000	14.9%	\$ 665,585	6.5%	-	0.0%
Rhode Island	\$ 10,677,464	\$ 3,164,693	29.6%	\$ 6,780,871	63.5%	\$ 726,900	6.8%	\$ 5,000	0.0%
South Carolina	\$ 6,382,922	\$ 4,215,938	66.1%	\$ 1,181,000	18.5%	\$ 800,300	12.5%	\$ 185,684	2.9%
South Dakota	\$ 1,741,790	\$ 957,490	55.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 784,300	45.0%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$ 8,071,100	\$ 7,175,800	88.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 790,000	9.8%	\$ 105,300	1.3%
Texas	\$ 6,471,564	\$ 5,043,064	77.9%	\$ 300,000	4.6%	\$ 976,500	15.1%	\$ 152,000	2.3%
Utah	\$ 5,751,500	\$ 3,326,500	57.8%	\$ 1,600,000	27.8%	\$ 726,900	12.6%	\$ 98,100	1.7%
Vermont	\$ 1,793,925	\$ 717,735	40.0%	\$ 247,000	13.8%	\$ 717,200	40.0%	\$ 111,990	6.2%
Virgin Islands	\$ 625,380	\$ 325,000	52.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 300,380	48.0%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 4,552,475	\$ 3,704,210	81.4%	\$ 84,765	1.9%	\$ 709,500	15.6%	\$ 54,000	1.2%
Washington	\$ 4,774,183	\$ 1,633,000	34.2%	\$ 2,302,383	48.2%	\$ 830,800	17.4%	\$ 8,000	0.2%
West Virginia	\$ 2,439,906	\$ 879,806	36.1%	\$ 750,000	30.7%	\$ 660,100	27.1%	\$ 150,000	6.1%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,561,900	\$ 763,000	48.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 798,900	51.1%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,772,575	\$ 1,038,975	58.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 703,300	39.7%	\$ 30,300	1.7%
Total	\$ 438,282,456	\$ 360,495,460	82.3%	\$ 30,554,978	7.0%	\$ 41,141,500	9.4%	\$ 6,090,518	1.4%

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, earned income and non-NEA federal grants.

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

Fiscal Year 2019

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2019

Table Note

State general fund expenditures are based on [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2018](#), Fiscal 2019 State General Fund, Enacted (Millions) table, published by the National Association of State Budget Officers.

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 8,672,000,000	\$ 5,459,496	0.063%
Alaska	\$ 4,741,000,000	\$ 692,800	0.015%
Arizona	\$ 10,389,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.019%
Arkansas	\$ 5,626,000,000	\$ 1,425,944	0.025%
California	\$ 138,688,000,000	\$ 27,295,000	0.020%
Colorado	\$ 12,607,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.016%
Connecticut	\$ 18,998,000,000	\$ 5,218,700	0.027%
Delaware	\$ 4,498,000,000	\$ 3,206,300	0.071%
Florida	\$ 33,057,000,000	\$ 7,404,260	0.022%
Georgia	\$ 24,874,000,000	\$ 1,211,310	0.005%
Hawai'i	\$ 7,943,000,000	\$ 6,027,111	0.076%
Idaho	\$ 3,653,000,000	\$ 841,000	0.023%
Illinois	\$ 35,323,000,000	\$ 11,326,400	0.032%
Indiana	\$ 16,199,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	0.025%
Iowa	\$ 7,362,000,000	\$ 1,267,188	0.017%
Kansas	\$ 7,071,000,000	\$ 188,604	0.003%
Kentucky	\$ 11,617,000,000	\$ 1,708,700	0.015%
Louisiana	\$ 9,560,000,000	\$ 2,131,469	0.022%
Maine	\$ 3,701,000,000	\$ 946,750	0.026%
Maryland	\$ 17,909,000,000	\$ 21,747,233	0.121%
Massachusetts	\$ 44,896,000,000	\$ 16,154,982	0.036%
Michigan	\$ 10,021,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	0.100%
Minnesota	\$ 23,160,000,000	\$ 39,275,000	0.170%
Mississippi	\$ 5,661,000,000	\$ 1,595,294	0.028%
Missouri	\$ 9,745,000,000	\$ 6,458,929	0.066%
Montana	\$ 2,435,000,000	\$ 516,344	0.021%
Nebraska	\$ 4,456,000,000	\$ 1,477,145	0.033%
Nevada	\$ 4,079,000,000	\$ 1,825,861	0.045%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,521,000,000	\$ 401,585	0.026%
New Jersey	\$ 37,043,000,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.044%
New Mexico	\$ 6,380,000,000	\$ 1,321,900	0.021%
New York	\$ 76,601,000,000	\$ 45,334,000	0.059%
North Carolina	\$ 23,920,000,000	\$ 9,102,787	0.038%
North Dakota	\$ 2,150,000,000	\$ 782,438	0.036%
Ohio	\$ 34,070,000,000	\$ 14,653,879	0.043%
Oklahoma	\$ 6,997,000,000	\$ 2,799,266	0.040%
Oregon	\$ 10,162,000,000	\$ 2,449,358	0.024%
Pennsylvania	\$ 32,715,000,000	\$ 10,429,000	0.032%
Rhode Island	\$ 3,908,000,000	\$ 3,164,693	0.081%
South Carolina	\$ 8,164,000,000	\$ 4,215,938	0.052%
South Dakota	\$ 1,642,000,000	\$ 957,490	0.058%
Tennessee	\$ 14,905,000,000	\$ 7,175,800	0.048%
Texas	\$ 51,445,000,000	\$ 5,043,064	0.010%
Utah	\$ 7,323,000,000	\$ 3,326,500	0.045%
Vermont	\$ 1,295,000,000	\$ 717,735	0.055%
Virginia	\$ 20,991,000,000	\$ 3,704,210	0.018%
Washington	\$ 22,721,000,000	\$ 1,633,000	0.007%
West Virginia	\$ 4,439,000,000	\$ 879,806	0.020%
Wisconsin	\$ 17,830,000,000	\$ 763,000	0.004%
Wyoming	\$ 1,452,000,000	\$ 1,038,975	0.072%
Total	\$ 874,612,000,000	\$ 319,701,244	0.037%

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

Survey Data: NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October 2018 and January 2019. Therefore, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2019 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 2019 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 2018 through June 2019 is FY2019). For specific information on the fiscal cycle of an individual state, consult the National Association of State Budget Officers' [Budget Processes in the States, Spring 2015](#).

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

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

State Budget Information: This report draws upon fiscal information from [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2018](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers; from [Federal Funds Provide 30 Cents of Each Dollar of State Revenue](#), from the Pew Charitable Trusts; and from [An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: 2017 to 2027](#), by the Congressional Budget Office. These sources exclude jurisdictions from their calculations and analyses.

Per Capita Spending Calculations: Fiscal year 2019 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2018, 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, 2018](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population figures for American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam are from the [International Data Base](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau. This State Arts Agency Revenues report organizes per capita funding in four categories: legislative appropriations including line items, legislative appropriations excluding line items, total state funds and total agency revenue. States are ranked out of 50 states, and jurisdictions are ranked out of 56 states and jurisdictions. NASAA presents these four categories because each SAA relies on a distinct combination of funding and the significance of different funding sources varies by state. To learn more about which ranking is most appropriate for a given state, please [contact the state arts agency](#) or [NASAA](#).

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

Inflation: Inflation adjustments are based on the [Historical Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers \(CPI-U\): U.S. city average, all items \(1982-84=100\)](#), as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This State Arts Agency Revenues report aligned the consumer price index's (CPI) calendar years with the SAAs' fiscal years (which usually begin in July of the previous calendar year). The CPI measures price increases since the base years, 1982-1984. This report used the 2001 CPI as a starting point to measure inflation between 2001 and 2018. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2019 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2019 was the December 2018 index value, which was the most recent CPI number available at the time calculations were made.

Questions: For additional information about the data in this report, contact NASAA Research Associate Patricia Mullaney-Loss at patricia.mullaney-loss@nasaa-arts.org 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.



State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2019

by Patricia Mullaney-Loss, Research Associate

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

Pam Breaux, President and Chief Executive Officer
Kelly J. Barsdate, Chief Program and Planning Officer
Sylvia Prickett, Chief Operating Officer
Laura S. Smith, CFRE, Chief Advancement Officer
Isaac Brown, Legislative Counsel
Eric Giles, Learning Services Director
Katie Hughes, Development Manager
Kelly Liu, Grants Data Associate
Brandon Miller, Operations Manager
Patricia Mullaney-Loss, Research Associate
Susan Oetgen, Professional Development Institute Manager
Paul Pietsch, Research Manager
Connie Souto Learman, Special Assistant to the President and CEO
Sue Struve, Communications Manager
Ryan Stubbs, Senior Director of Research
Feby Varghese, Executive Associate to the CPPO

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2019, is published by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

1200 18th Street NW, Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202-347-6352
Fax: 202-737-0526
TDD: 202-296-0567
nasaa@nasaa-arts.org
nasaa-arts.org

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

KNOWLEDGE ★ REPRESENTATION ★ COMMUNITY