

# State Arts Agency Revenues

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Fiscal Year 2022

February 2022



National Assembly of  
State Arts Agencies

KNOWLEDGE ★ REPRESENTATION ★ COMMUNITY

**PREFACE**

Twice yearly, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports revenues for state arts agencies (SAAs) and reports on 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 2022 (which began in July 2021 for most states) as well as revised FY2021 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and in summer 2022 will report updates along with FY2023 projections.

While appropriations from state legislatures are the primary revenue source for most agencies, NASAA's revenues survey also tracks National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) funding, supplemental state revenue streams, and private and miscellaneous sources. 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. **Explore our [interactive visualizations](#) for a more in-depth look at SAA revenues.**

State arts agencies support a wide variety of programs and services that make the arts more accessible to the public, stimulate the marketplace for cultural activities, spur local and private investment in the arts, 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](https://nasaa-arts.org).

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## KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported **\$820.8 million in total legislative appropriations** for fiscal year 2022.
- Excluding line items, which increased significantly, **appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control increased by 61.6%** from FY2021 to FY2022.
- **\$210.5 million of total legislative appropriations came from line items** that pass through SAA budgets.
- Including line items, **total appropriations to state arts agencies increased by 103.8%**, or \$418.1 million, between fiscal years 2021 and 2022.
- **Forty-one SAAs reported increases** in total legislative appropriations, with a median increase of 14.4%.
- **Six SAAs reported decreases**, with a median decrease of 2.5%.
- **Total per capita appropriations to SAAs increased by \$1.25** in FY2022, bringing them to a total of \$2.45 per person.
- When adjusting for inflation, **total legislative appropriations are more than 19.4% above the FY2001 funding levels** for the first time.

## STATE BUDGET OUTLOOK

(See [Table 8](#))

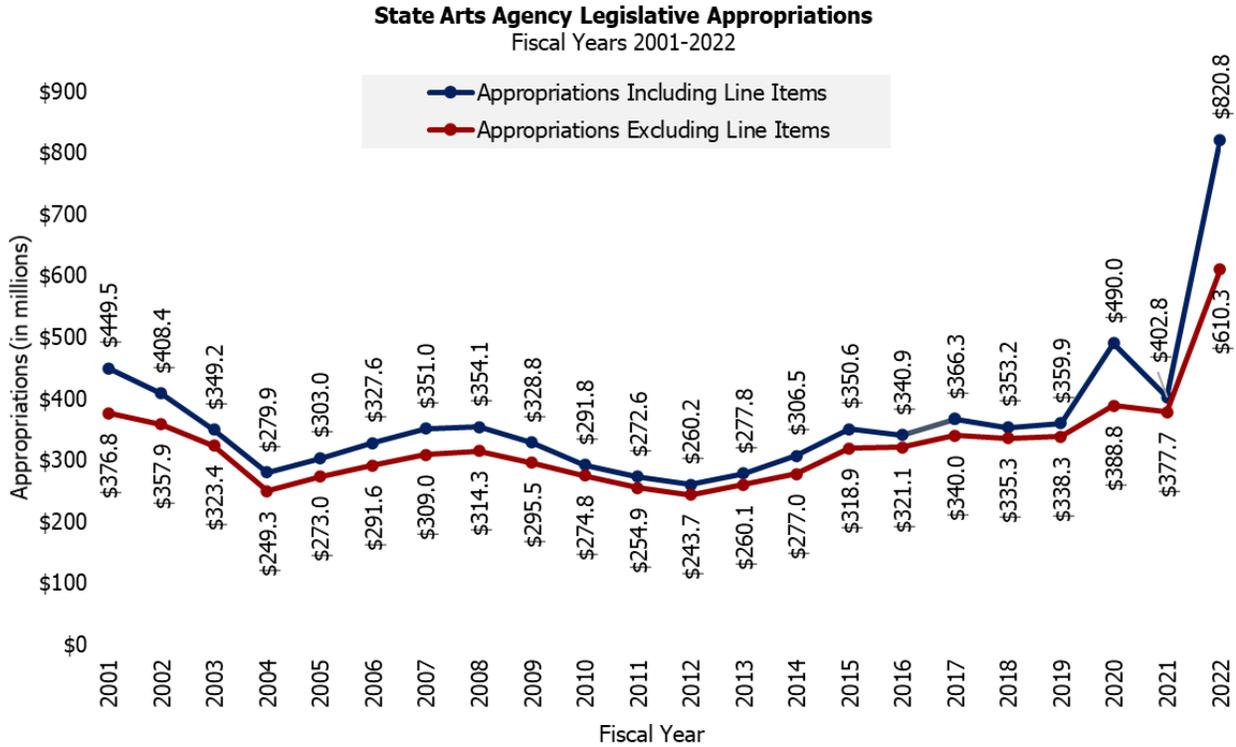
Appropriations to state arts agencies are driven by state budgets, which have been subject to highly unusual fluctuations during the past two years. While FY2021 was greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and state budget constraints reduced SAA appropriations, FY2022 has seen an increase in appropriations, exceeding 2020 highs. The opening of economies after lockdowns and federal aid to states resulting from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act have bolstered state budgets. For FY2022, 47 out of 50 states reported that general fund revenue collections exceeded original budget forecasts.

While state fiscal and financial outlooks were stronger in 2022 than in 2021, acute challenges remain. States enforced targeted spending cuts such as hiring freezes, elimination of vacant positions, furloughs and salary reductions. Some states used one-time budget management measures such as accessing rainy-day savings, other fund transfers, utilizing past year fund balances and deferring payments. States also used federal ARP Act funds to defray substantial pandemic response and relief expenditures, thus easing pressures on their overall budgets. Nonetheless, the severity has differed by state, contingent on the makeup of states' unique economies, government responses and state-specific impacts from the pandemic or other emergencies. The timing of federal funding expenditures is another factor that will

accentuate state-to-state differences. States must obligate their ARP Act Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds by the end of 2024 and expend them by the end of 2026. However, some states are accelerating those expenditures while others are spreading them out over a longer time span. For all these reasons, economic recovery will likely be very uneven across the states, and fiscal uncertainty continues through FY2022 and is likely to persist into the future.

Total FY2022 state legislative appropriations for state arts agencies reached \$820.8 million, an increase of 103.8% from FY2021. The rebound—while likely temporary—has been dramatic and many states have used an influx from state revenues and federal aid to support the arts. State arts agency FY2022 appropriations have surpassed peak levels over the past 20 years and are at an all-time high. This rise is encouraging, as it signifies a strong state and federal response for the arts during a pandemic. However, this level of funding may not continue in future years. As detailed within this report, state arts agency FY2022 budgets included many one-time appropriations and larger than usual percentages of legislatively directed line items. In addition, federal funds for COVID-19 recovery funding will eventually be exhausted, making the future difficult to predict.

SAA appropriations mainly derive from states' general funds and constitute a small fraction of total state government expenditures. Excluding jurisdictions, in FY2022 state legislatures devoted 0.075% of general fund expenditures to state arts agencies, amounting to an increase of 0.038% from FY2021. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

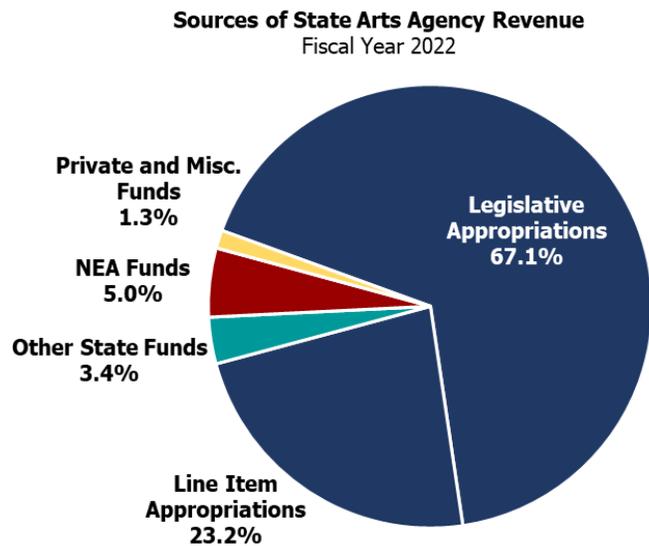


**STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE**  
(See tables [5](#) and [7](#))

State arts agency revenue amounted to \$820.8 million in FY2022, a 103.8% increase from \$402.8 million in FY2021. Several funding sources contribute to SAA revenue, the largest being state funds. States allocate funds to SAAs through three common mechanisms:

- legislative appropriations (67.1% in FY2022)
- line items passing through SAA budgets (23.2%)
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds (3.4%)

Combined, these mechanisms funded 93.7% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2022. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), other federal grants, and foundation, corporate, and individual support.



**LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS**

(See tables 1, 2 and 6)

Fiscal year 2022 demonstrates a significant contrast to FY2021. Fifty state and jurisdictional arts agencies reported increased or flat appropriations. While overall SAA budgets increased by close to 104%, not all states have realized big gains in support of the arts. Around 56% of the increases are driven by California, Illinois, New York, New Jersey and South Carolina; these states have seen large one-time appropriations. Six states reported decreases, down from 24 states the previous year. No state reported a decrease greater than 10%.

In FY2022, SAAs received a sizeable increase in line items of \$210.5 million, 741.1% over FY2021. Line items accounted for 25.6% of all appropriations (see tables 3 and 4.) California, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and South Carolina account for 90.9% of the total line item funds. Line items are typically the most volatile portion of state arts agency appropriations, and this was especially true for FY2022. In the previous five years, the line item year-over-year percentage change has ranged from 5.1% to 25.6%.

Each SAA's appropriation serves the entire state, thus per capita funding is an important way to measure what arts resources are available to serve all residents. Total state appropriations per capita equal \$2.45 in FY2022, an increase of \$1.25 from FY2021. Twenty-two state and all jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00. Per capita spending of less than \$0.50 was reported by 15 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. In FY2022, state general funds contributed 61% to total SAA appropriations. Twenty-eight state arts agencies in FY2022 received appropriations that include dollars derived 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](#). However, funding mechanisms drawn from sales, entertainment, tourism and gaming revenue are in jeopardy due to the pandemic.

**LINE ITEM APPROPRIATIONS**

(See tables 3 and 4)

Line items are state legislative appropriations passed through state arts agency budgets and designated for specific entities. In these cases, the legislature controls the funding amount and recipient. In FY2022, 20 SAAs received 139 line items totaling \$210.5 million. The 741.1% increase in line items from FY2021 comprised around one-fourth of the 103.8% increase in total legislative appropriations. Line items fluctuate from year to year. Since 2001, line item funding has represented as little as 0.5% and as much as 95.6% of individual state arts agency appropriations. For FY2022, Illinois received more than \$50 million in appropriations for capital projects. California received \$38.4 million in line items, and Connecticut, South Carolina and New Jersey recorded line item appropriations of \$32.8, \$37.4 and \$29.2 million, respectively, comprising 90.9% of line item appropriations nationwide.

**SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes**

Fiscal Years 2021-2022

<b>Increases</b>	
Number of SAAs	41
Number of SAAs up 10%+	27
Median percent increase	14.4%
<b>Flat Funding*</b>	
Number of SAAs	9
<b>Decreases</b>	
Number of SAAs	6
Number of SAAs down 10%+	0
Median percent decrease	-2.5%
<b>All States</b>	
Aggregate percent change	103.8%
Median percent change	9.6%

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

## **OTHER STATE FUNDS**

(See [Table 7](#))

Other state funds are typically funds transferred to SAAs from special state accounts or other state agencies. In FY2022, 28 SAAs received \$30.8 million in other state funds, corresponding to 3.4% of total SAA revenue. Other state funds declined by 27% from the prior year. 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, Vermont and Washington, 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 and jurisdictional arts agencies and regional arts organizations (see [The Federal-State Partnership in the Arts](#)). 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 \$45.7 million in FY2022, accounting for 5.0% of their total revenue. These federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 17 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2022. NEA funding categories tend to remain consistent, although states occasionally receive special funds for disaster relief or special initiatives.

Passed in March 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act included \$135 million in funds to be awarded through the NEA; 40% of this was allocated to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations. These ARP Act dollars, like the CARES Act funds of the prior year, are dedicated to COVID-19 pandemic relief programs. SAAs are playing a crucial role in distributing state and federal relief grants and in providing financial and technical assistance for arts organizations and artists seeking to adapt to a postpandemic environment. For details on CARES Act and ARP Act funding to SAAs from the NEA, see [Table 10](#).

## **OTHER FEDERAL SUPPORT**

In addition to pandemic relief funds through the National Endowment for the Arts, the ARP Act provided \$350 billion in federal funding aid to states and localities. States elected to use some of these funds for grants or loans for the cultural sector to mitigate economic harm caused by the pandemic. Aid for the cultural sector through states' ARP Act funding has taken many forms. Some states have allocated funds to SAAs for emergency relief grants to arts organizations and artists. Other states have distributed arts-sector relief through other agencies (such as commerce departments), have expanded current partnerships, or have launched new initiatives to support cultural institutions and creative businesses. For the purposes of this report, supplemental state ARP Act funding has not been included in aggregate legislative appropriation totals. For more details on states using pandemic relief aid for arts programs, see [Table 9](#).

## **PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS**

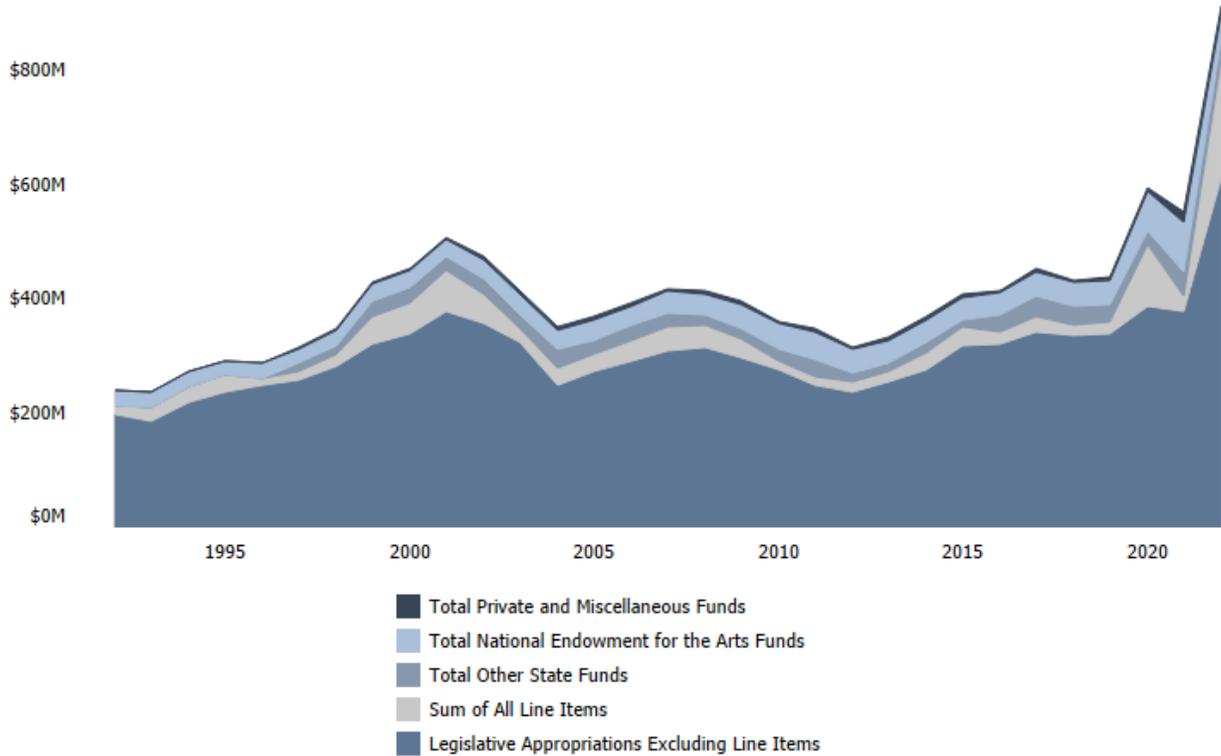
(See [Table 7](#))

Private and miscellaneous funds contributed 1.3% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2022. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2022, 30 states received funding from private or miscellaneous sources. The median contribution of private and miscellaneous funds to total revenues is 0.1%. Only seven 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 0.00013% of total SAA revenue.

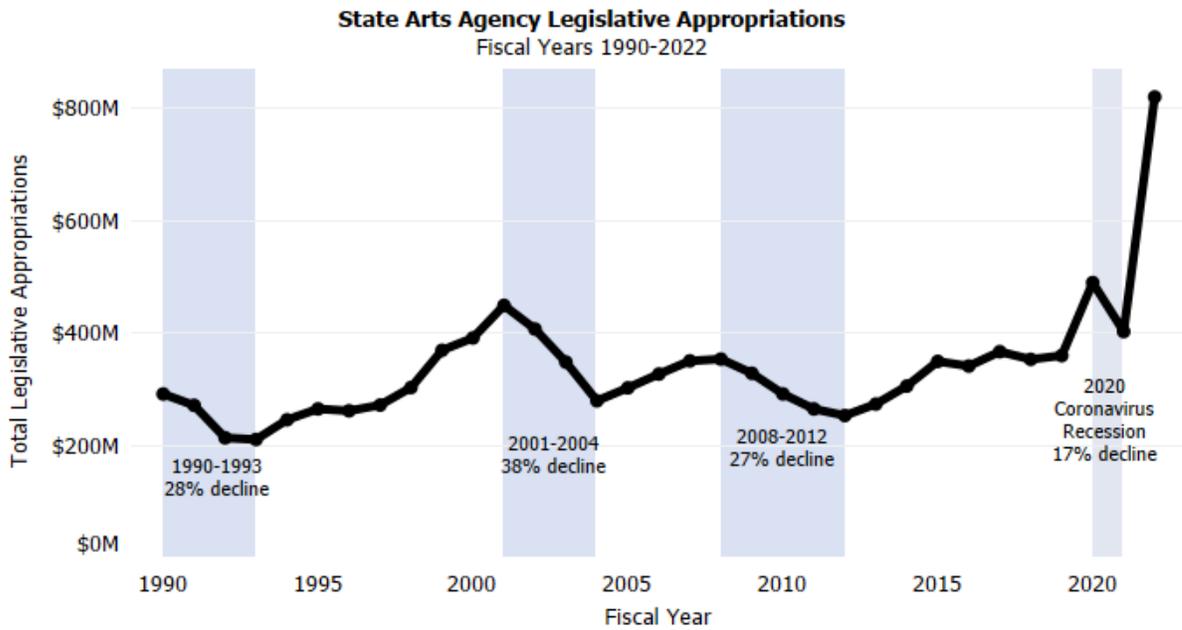
## HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

Over the past 30 years, funding streams described above have waxed and waned. Baseline appropriations to state arts agencies have consistently been the main source of agency funding over time. Line items and other state funds have oscillated with more variance over the past three decades. Partnership Agreement awards from the National Endowment for the Arts have remained consistent. Other private dollars continue to provide minimal funds to state arts agencies.

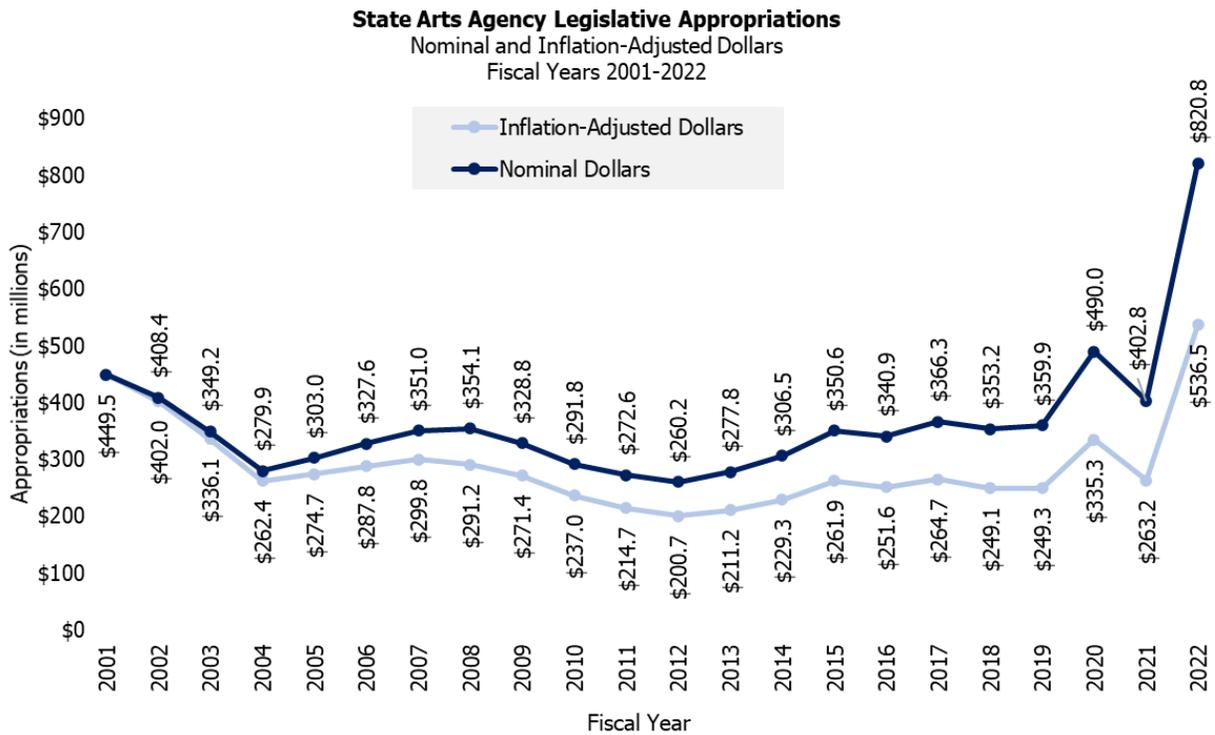
**State Arts Agency Funding History**  
Fiscal Years 1992-2022



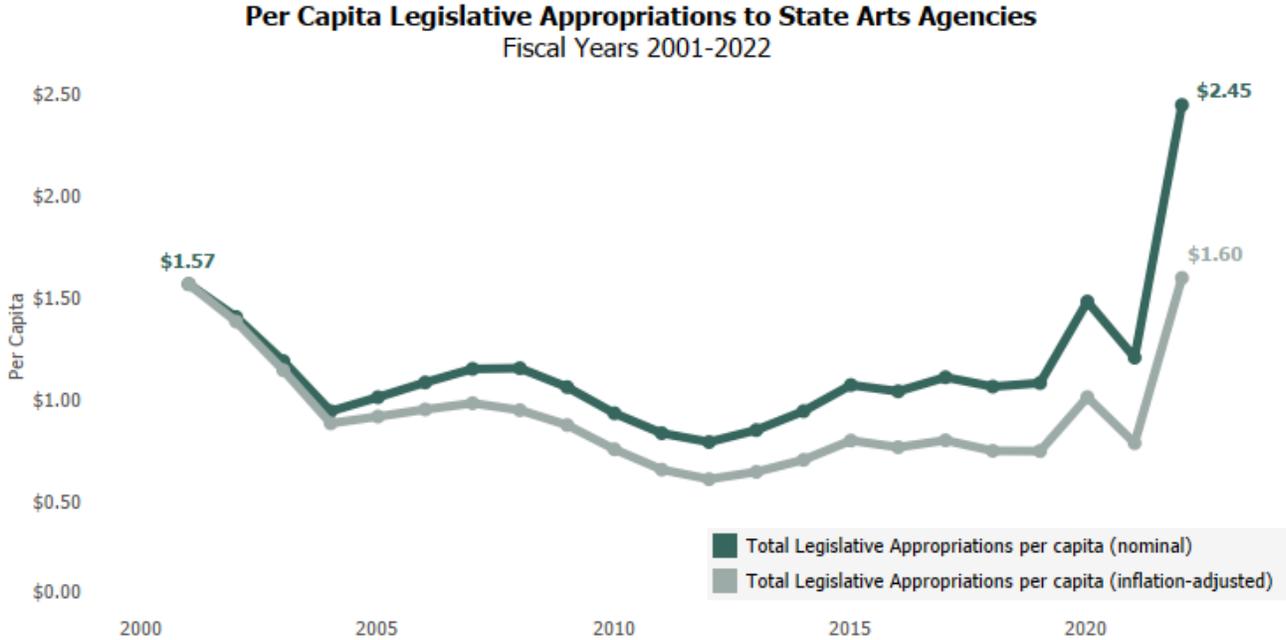
**Appropriations following recessions:** The three major declines in SAA funding over the past three decades are correlated with economic recessions. Shrinking economies in turn undermine state revenues and force cutbacks to state spending and state services. State budgets were hit especially hard over the years following the 2007-2009 Great Recession. Between FY2008-FY2009, total legislative appropriations excluding line items to state arts agencies experienced a steeper decrease of 6%. With the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic recession in 2020, SAAs experienced a 17.9% decrease in appropriations including line items in FY2021. Economic ripples that ensue after a recession tend to affect state budgets years later, even after the general economy has rebounded. Before the pandemic and more than a decade after the Great Recession, with the economy in its longest expansion on record, state revenue collections had just begun to show significant increases in the past two to three fiscal years. The beginning of FY2021 was on track to be the highest rate of spending growth since FY2007. However, with the pandemic and the lockdowns in most U.S. states and around the world, state revenues took a major hit and enacted budgets shrank SAA appropriations in FY2021. Although budget shortfalls were forecasted to continue into 2023, the reopening of economies in 2021 and federal emergency aid meant state revenues once again became robust, leading to a windfall in FY2022 SAA appropriations.



**Inflation:** Over time, inflation erodes the buying power of a dollar. With each year that market prices increase, a dollar from a state arts agency secures fewer goods and services. This creates an ever-growing gap between nominal and inflation-adjusted amounts. When adjusted for inflation, FY2022 total legislative appropriations increased by 19.4%, rather than the nominal 103.8%. Record inflation in 2021 continuing into 2022 will likely continue to accentuate the nominal and inflation-adjusted gap.



**Per capita:** Population growth further stresses the power of legislative appropriations. As public agencies, state arts agencies serve all residents within their respective states. As population increases, so must funding, in order to provide the same amount of programs and services to the growing nation. Nominal per capita spending by SAAs in FY2022 reached a record level of \$2.45. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending was \$0.85 less, at \$1.60 (in 2001 dollars).



**Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2021-2022

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line Items		Percent Change FY21 to FY22
	FY2021	FY2022	
Alabama	\$ 6,421,322	\$ 7,048,047	9.8%
Alaska	\$ 734,100	\$ 743,600	1.3%
American Samoa	\$ 114,000	\$ 153,500	34.6%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	\$ -	\$ -	n/a
Arkansas	\$ 1,451,853	\$ 1,356,220	-6.6%
<sup>2</sup> California ♦	\$ 32,781,000	\$ 169,525,000	417.1%
<sup>3</sup> Colorado	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 2,023,000	55.6%
<sup>4</sup> Connecticut ♦^	\$ 5,424,552	\$ 34,288,942	532.1%
Delaware	\$ 3,866,700	\$ 3,880,015	0.3%
District of Columbia	\$ 33,250,000	\$ 37,522,544	12.8%
Florida	\$ 17,212,000	\$ 30,740,635	78.6%
Georgia	\$ 1,502,217	\$ 1,502,217	0.0%
Guam	\$ 233,859	\$ 493,859	111.2%
Hawaii	\$ 6,530,067	\$ 7,757,189	18.8%
Idaho	\$ 874,800	\$ 883,400	1.0%
<sup>5</sup> Illinois ♦	\$ 13,271,800	\$ 63,879,800	381.3%
Indiana	\$ 3,920,491	\$ 3,632,417	-7.3%
Iowa ^	\$ 1,467,188	\$ 1,467,188	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 1,537,900	\$ 1,739,600	13.1%
Louisiana	\$ 2,180,683	\$ 2,170,902	-0.4%
Maine	\$ 966,180	\$ 1,019,604	5.5%
Maryland	\$ 23,410,253	\$ 26,333,540	12.5%
Massachusetts	\$ 18,180,000	\$ 21,375,000	17.6%
Michigan	\$ 8,350,000	\$ 9,850,000	18.0%
Minnesota	\$ 40,691,000	\$ 41,913,000	3.0%
Mississippi	\$ 1,507,834	\$ 1,659,164	10.0%
Missouri	\$ 6,630,106	\$ 7,078,930	6.8%
Montana ^	\$ 528,036	\$ 558,191	5.7%
<sup>6</sup> Nebraska ^	\$ 1,530,353	\$ 2,542,346	66.1%
Nevada	\$ 1,189,269	\$ 1,953,818	64.3%
New Hampshire	\$ 816,615	\$ 822,161	0.7%
<sup>7</sup> New Jersey ♦	\$ 20,263,000	\$ 61,455,000	203.3%
New Mexico	\$ 1,482,600	\$ 1,418,000	-4.4%
<sup>8</sup> New York ♦	\$ 45,174,000	\$ 106,622,000	136.0%
<sup>9</sup> North Carolina	\$ 8,277,787	\$ 23,277,787	181.2%
North Dakota ^	\$ 813,896	\$ 831,383	2.1%
Northern Marianas	\$ 125,221	\$ 233,467	86.4%
Ohio	\$ 16,815,913	\$ 20,000,000	18.9%
Oklahoma	\$ 2,796,030	\$ 3,004,205	7.4%
Oregon	\$ 3,084,853	\$ 4,078,054	32.2%
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,457,000	\$ 10,542,000	0.8%
Puerto Rico	\$ 12,997,000	\$ 14,873,000	14.4%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,487,857	\$ 2,240,567	-9.9%
<sup>10</sup> South Carolina ♦	\$ 4,366,187	\$ 45,281,187	937.1%
South Dakota	\$ 897,874	\$ 1,056,693	17.7%
<sup>11</sup> Tennessee	\$ 8,431,000	\$ 9,540,100	13.2%
Texas	\$ 10,214,538	\$ 10,164,538	-0.5%
<sup>12</sup> Utah	\$ 5,377,100	\$ 9,356,400	74.0%
Vermont	\$ 718,589	\$ 785,980	9.4%
Virgin Islands	\$ 375,000	\$ 382,000	1.9%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,981,248	\$ 3,992,248	0.3%
Washington	\$ 2,574,000	\$ 2,634,000	2.3%
West Virginia	\$ 933,815	\$ 927,315	-0.7%
<sup>13</sup> Wisconsin	\$ 813,097	\$ 807,100	-0.7%
Wyoming	\$ 929,217	\$ 929,217	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 402,761,000</b>	<b>\$ 820,846,070</b>	<b>103.8%</b>

**Table Notes**

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

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

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** The Arizona Commission on the Arts did not receive an appropriation in FY2022, but did receive \$1.2 million in other state funds. See [Table 7](#).

<sup>2</sup> **California:** The California Arts Council received one-time funding that includes \$100 million in general fund investments for creative workforce (\$60 million) and youth development (\$40 million) programs to be spent over three years.

<sup>3</sup> **Colorado:** Figures do not include \$15.5 million in state funds for the Colorado Artist Relief Program and \$65 million in funding for creative construction projects across the state through the Community Revitalization Grant Program.

<sup>4</sup> **Connecticut:** The state allocated \$32.8 million in line items, including \$20 million to Connecticut Humanities to be used to stabilize state cultural organizations.

<sup>5</sup> **Illinois:** The Illinois Arts Council Agency was allocated more than \$50 million in one-time appropriations for capital projects in FY2022.

<sup>6</sup> **Nebraska:** The Nebraska legislature approved an increase of \$1 million to the Nebraska Arts Council appropriation to fund the agency's new Creative Districts Certification and Grants program.

<sup>7</sup> **New Jersey:** For FY2022, the New Jersey State Council on the Arts received a line item of \$24 million for the City of Jersey City.

<sup>8</sup> **New York:** The FY2022 legislative appropriation includes \$40 million in recovery funds and \$20 million in capital projects funds.

<sup>9</sup> **North Carolina:** The state budget includes an additional \$15 million in ARP Act funding for the North Carolina Arts Council in FY2022 and another \$1 million in year two of the budget.

<sup>10</sup> **South Carolina:** In addition to the increased line items (\$37 million) this fiscal year, the South Carolina Arts Commission's general appropriation also received additional \$1.5 million and \$2 million in nonrecurring funding in FY2022.

<sup>11</sup> **Tennessee:** The Tennessee Arts Commission received a three-year, \$1 million grant from the Department of Health Nursing Home Civil Monetary Penalty Fund. The general assembly authorized expenditures of the total amount in FY2021 and \$750,000 in FY2022.

<sup>12</sup> **Utah:** The Utah Division of Arts & Museums received multiyear grants (\$42,010 in FY2021, \$300,000 in FY2022) from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

<sup>13</sup> **Wisconsin:** Appropriation figures are contingent upon the Wisconsin legislature's Joint Committee on Finance to supply matching funds for the agency's NEA Partnership Agreement.

**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations  
Excluding Line Items  
Fiscal Years 2021-2022**

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY21 to FY22
	FY2021	FY2022	
Alabama	\$ 5,421,322	\$ 5,998,047	10.6%
Alaska	\$ 734,100	\$ 743,600	1.3%
American Samoa	\$ 114,000	\$ 153,500	34.6%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	\$ -	\$ -	n/a
Arkansas	\$ 1,451,853	\$ 1,356,220	-6.6%
<sup>2</sup> California ♦	\$ 28,781,000	\$ 131,175,000	355.8%
<sup>3</sup> Colorado	\$ 1,300,000	\$ 2,023,000	55.6%
<sup>4</sup> Connecticut ♦^	\$ 1,497,298	\$ 1,498,298	0.1%
Delaware	\$ 3,866,700	\$ 3,880,015	0.3%
District of Columbia	\$ 33,250,000	\$ 37,522,544	12.8%
Florida	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 26,734,635	96.6%
Georgia	\$ 1,502,217	\$ 1,502,217	0.0%
Guam	\$ 188,859	\$ 448,859	137.7%
Hawaii	\$ 6,530,067	\$ 6,411,189	-1.8%
Idaho	\$ 874,800	\$ 883,400	1.0%
<sup>5</sup> Illinois ♦	\$ 9,147,700	\$ 10,147,700	10.9%
Indiana	\$ 3,920,491	\$ 3,632,417	-7.3%
Iowa ^	\$ 1,017,188	\$ 1,017,188	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 1,537,900	\$ 1,739,600	13.1%
Louisiana	\$ 2,180,683	\$ 2,170,902	-0.4%
Maine	\$ 966,180	\$ 1,019,604	5.5%
Maryland	\$ 23,410,253	\$ 26,333,540	12.5%
Massachusetts	\$ 18,180,000	\$ 20,000,000	10.0%
Michigan	\$ 8,350,000	\$ 9,850,000	18.0%
Minnesota	\$ 40,691,000	\$ 41,913,000	3.0%
Mississippi	\$ 1,507,834	\$ 1,659,164	10.0%
Missouri	\$ 4,690,106	\$ 4,702,430	0.3%
Montana ^	\$ 528,036	\$ 558,191	5.7%
<sup>6</sup> Nebraska ^	\$ 1,530,353	\$ 2,542,346	66.1%
Nevada	\$ 1,189,269	\$ 1,953,818	64.3%
New Hampshire	\$ 816,615	\$ 822,161	0.7%
<sup>7</sup> New Jersey ♦	\$ 20,263,000	\$ 32,305,000	59.4%
New Mexico	\$ 1,482,600	\$ 1,418,000	-4.4%
<sup>8</sup> New York ♦	\$ 44,954,000	\$ 104,631,000	132.8%
<sup>9</sup> North Carolina	\$ 8,158,830	\$ 23,158,830	183.8%
North Dakota ^	\$ 808,896	\$ 826,383	2.2%
Northern Marianas	\$ 125,221	\$ 125,221	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 16,815,913	\$ 20,000,000	18.9%
Oklahoma	\$ 2,796,030	\$ 3,004,205	7.4%
Oregon	\$ 1,629,397	\$ 2,034,760	24.9%
Pennsylvania	\$ 10,457,000	\$ 10,542,000	0.8%
Puerto Rico	\$ 9,420,000	\$ 11,296,000	19.9%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,112,857	\$ 1,865,567	-11.7%
<sup>10</sup> South Carolina ♦	\$ 4,366,187	\$ 7,866,187	80.2%
South Dakota	\$ 897,874	\$ 1,056,693	17.7%
<sup>11</sup> Tennessee	\$ 8,206,000	\$ 9,315,100	13.5%
Texas	\$ 10,214,538	\$ 10,164,538	-0.5%
<sup>12</sup> Utah	\$ 5,377,100	\$ 9,356,400	74.0%
Vermont	\$ 718,589	\$ 785,980	9.4%
Virgin Islands	\$ 375,000	\$ 382,000	1.9%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,981,248	\$ 3,992,248	0.3%
Washington	\$ 2,574,000	\$ 2,634,000	2.3%
West Virginia	\$ 933,815	\$ 927,315	-0.7%
<sup>13</sup> Wisconsin	\$ 813,097	\$ 807,100	-0.7%
Wyoming	\$ 929,217	\$ 929,217	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 377,686,233</b>	<b>\$ 610,316,329</b>	<b>61.6%</b>

### Table Notes

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

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** The Arizona Commission on the Arts did not receive an appropriation in FY2022, but did receive \$1.2 million in other state funds. See [Table 7](#).

<sup>2</sup> **California:** The California Arts Council received one-time funding that includes \$100 million in general fund investments for creative workforce (\$60 million) and youth development (\$40 million) programs to be spent over three years.

<sup>3</sup> **Colorado:** Figures do not include \$15.5 million in state funds for the Colorado Artist Relief Program and \$65 million in funding for creative construction projects across the state through the Community Revitalization Grant Program.

<sup>4</sup> **Connecticut:** The state allocated \$32.8 million in line items, including \$20 million to Connecticut Humanities to be used to stabilize state cultural organizations.

<sup>5</sup> **Illinois:** The Illinois Arts Council Agency was allocated more than \$50 million in one-time appropriations for capital projects in FY2022.

<sup>6</sup> **Nebraska:** The Nebraska legislature approved an increase of \$1 million to the Nebraska Arts Council appropriation to fund the agency's new Creative Districts Certification and Grants program.

<sup>7</sup> **New Jersey:** For FY2022, the New Jersey State Council on the Arts received a line item of \$24 million for the City of Jersey City.

<sup>8</sup> **New York:** The FY2022 legislative appropriation includes \$40 million in recovery funds and \$20 million in capital projects funds.

<sup>9</sup> **North Carolina:** The state budget includes an additional \$15 million in ARP Act funding for the North Carolina Arts Council in FY2022 and another \$1 million in year two of the budget.

<sup>10</sup> **South Carolina:** In addition to the increased line items (\$37 million) this fiscal year, the South Carolina Arts Commission's general appropriation also received additional \$1.5 million and \$2 million in nonrecurring funding in FY2022.

<sup>11</sup> **Tennessee:** The Tennessee Arts Commission received a three-year, \$1 million grant from the Department of Health Nursing Home Civil Monetary Penalty Fund. The general assembly authorized expenditures of the total amount in FY2021 and \$750,000 in FY2022.

<sup>12</sup> **Utah:** The Utah Division of Arts & Museums received multiyear grants (\$42,010 in FY2021, \$300,000 in FY2022) from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

<sup>13</sup> **Wisconsin:** Appropriation figures are contingent upon the Wisconsin legislature's Joint Committee on Finance to supply matching funds for the agency's NEA Partnership Agreement.

**Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Year 2022

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Alabama	1	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 7,048,047	14.9%
California	12	\$ 38,350,000	\$ 169,525,000	22.6%
Connecticut	54	\$ 32,790,644	\$ 34,288,942	95.6%
Florida	11	\$ 4,006,000	\$ 30,740,635	13.0%
Guam	1	\$ 45,000	\$ 493,859	9.1%
Hawaii	2	\$ 1,346,000	\$ 7,757,189	17.4%
Illinois	6	\$ 53,732,100	\$ 63,879,800	84.1%
Iowa	2	\$ 450,000	\$ 1,467,188	30.7%
Massachusetts	9	\$ 1,375,000	\$ 21,375,000	6.4%
Missouri	5	\$ 2,376,500	\$ 7,078,930	33.6%
New Jersey	4	\$ 29,150,000	\$ 61,455,000	47.4%
New York	3	\$ 1,991,000	\$ 106,622,000	1.9%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	\$ 23,277,787	0.5%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 831,383	0.6%
Northern Marianas	1	\$ 108,246	\$ 233,467	46.4%
Oregon	3	\$ 2,043,294	\$ 4,078,054	50.1%
Puerto Rico	8	\$ 3,577,000	\$ 14,873,000	24.1%
Rhode Island	1	\$ 375,000	\$ 2,240,567	16.7%
South Carolina	11	\$ 37,415,000	\$ 45,281,187	82.6%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	\$ 9,540,100	2.4%
<b>Total (19 agencies)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>\$ 210,529,741</b>	<b>\$ 612,087,135</b>	<b>34.4%</b>
<b>All States (56 agencies)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>\$ 210,529,741</b>	<b>\$ 820,846,070</b>	<b>25.6%</b>

**Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2021-2022

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2021		FY2022		Percent Change FY21 to FY22
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Alabama	1	\$ 1,000,000	1	\$ 1,050,000	5.0%
California	1	\$ 4,000,000	12	\$ 38,350,000	858.8%
Connecticut	43	\$ 3,927,254	54	\$ 32,790,644	735.0%
Florida	8	\$ 3,612,000	11	\$ 4,006,000	10.9%
Guam	1	\$ 45,000	1	\$ 45,000	0.0%
Hawaii			2	\$ 1,346,000	n/a
Illinois	5	\$ 4,124,100	6	\$ 53,732,100	1202.9%
Iowa	2	\$ 450,000	2	\$ 450,000	0.0%
Massachusetts			9	\$ 1,375,000	n/a
Missouri	4	\$ 1,940,000	5	\$ 2,376,500	22.5%
New Jersey			4	\$ 29,150,000	n/a
New York	1	\$ 220,000	3	\$ 1,991,000	805.0%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	1	\$ 118,957	0.0%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0.0%
Northern Marianas			1	\$ 108,246	n/a
Oregon	4	\$ 1,455,456	3	\$ 2,043,294	40.4%
Puerto Rico	8	\$ 3,577,000	8	\$ 3,577,000	0.0%
Rhode Island	1	\$ 375,000	1	\$ 375,000	0.0%
South Carolina			11	\$ 37,415,000	n/a
Tennessee	2	\$ 180,000	3	\$ 225,000	25.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>\$ 25,029,767</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>\$ 210,529,741</b>	<b>741.1%</b>

**Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue**  
Fiscal Years 2021-2022

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY21 to FY22
	FY2021	FY2022	
Alabama	\$ 8,205,767	\$ 8,053,072	-1.9%
Alaska	\$ 4,576,700	\$ 3,852,107	-15.8%
American Samoa	\$ 587,180	\$ 466,680	-20.5%
Arizona	\$ 5,395,307	\$ 4,378,732	-18.8%
Arkansas	\$ 3,158,142	\$ 2,285,873	-27.6%
California	\$ 43,558,500	\$ 179,027,900	311.0%
Colorado	\$ 2,985,737	\$ 2,907,265	-2.6%
Connecticut	\$ 7,800,884	\$ 35,996,414	361.4%
Delaware	\$ 5,426,200	\$ 4,798,615	-11.6%
District of Columbia	\$ 34,918,400	\$ 38,410,744	10.0%
Florida	\$ 19,229,000	\$ 31,680,285	64.8%
Georgia	\$ 3,237,217	\$ 2,338,752	-27.8%
Guam	\$ 916,859	\$ 815,159	-11.1%
Hawaii	\$ 8,017,167	\$ 8,507,889	6.1%
Idaho	\$ 2,513,892	\$ 1,712,755	-31.9%
Illinois	\$ 15,115,800	\$ 64,819,300	328.8%
Indiana	\$ 5,622,891	\$ 4,486,317	-20.2%
Iowa	\$ 3,601,988	\$ 2,800,418	-22.3%
Kansas	\$ 2,025,100	\$ 1,224,945	-39.5%
Kentucky	\$ 3,142,700	\$ 2,531,435	-19.5%
Louisiana	\$ 3,877,230	\$ 3,057,402	-21.1%
Maine	\$ 2,631,948	\$ 1,913,104	-27.3%
Maryland	\$ 36,336,553	\$ 27,453,440	-24.4%
Massachusetts	\$ 33,648,956	\$ 28,005,587	-16.8%
Michigan	\$ 10,109,200	\$ 10,724,725	6.1%
Minnesota	\$ 42,352,100	\$ 42,776,300	1.0%
Mississippi	\$ 3,188,134	\$ 2,582,364	-19.0%
Missouri	\$ 8,243,006	\$ 7,883,730	-4.4%
Montana	\$ 2,634,824	\$ 1,923,508	-27.0%
Nebraska	\$ 5,564,794	\$ 6,005,503	7.9%
Nevada	\$ 2,791,954	\$ 2,815,976	0.9%
New Hampshire	\$ 2,575,315	\$ 1,826,753	-29.1%
New Jersey	\$ 22,084,300	\$ 62,431,100	182.7%
New Mexico	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,189,200	-27.0%
New York	\$ 47,128,800	\$ 107,501,330	128.1%
North Carolina	\$ 10,546,087	\$ 24,712,187	134.3%
North Dakota	\$ 2,435,732	\$ 1,867,783	-23.3%
Northern Marianas	\$ 590,521	\$ 538,667	-8.8%
Ohio	\$ 19,011,263	\$ 21,259,700	11.8%
Oklahoma	\$ 6,328,530	\$ 4,861,405	-23.2%
Oregon	\$ 6,451,540	\$ 7,022,196	8.8%
Pennsylvania	\$ 12,377,100	\$ 11,617,800	-6.1%
Puerto Rico	\$ 16,420,200	\$ 16,952,525	3.2%
Rhode Island	\$ 5,443,545	\$ 4,540,367	-16.6%
South Carolina	\$ 7,342,084	\$ 47,439,087	546.1%
South Dakota	\$ 2,533,674	\$ 1,921,293	-24.2%
Tennessee	\$ 11,181,600	\$ 11,247,900	0.6%
Texas	\$ 12,913,748	\$ 11,544,138	-10.6%
Utah	\$ 7,172,327	\$ 12,165,900	69.6%
Vermont	\$ 2,658,409	\$ 3,445,951	29.6%
Virgin Islands	\$ 906,300	\$ 695,135	-23.3%
Virginia	\$ 5,711,921	\$ 4,886,913	-14.4%
Washington	\$ 6,784,593	\$ 6,703,449	-1.2%
West Virginia	\$ 3,093,083	\$ 2,321,083	-25.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 2,500,697	\$ 1,694,200	-32.3%
Wyoming	\$ 2,446,917	\$ 1,786,200	-27.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 551,052,417</b>	<b>\$ 909,408,557</b>	<b>65.0%</b>

**Table Notes**

This table incorporates revenue received by the state arts agency from 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. Numbers exclude special COVID-19 pandemic relief allocations from state and federal sources.

**Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies**  
Fiscal Year 2022

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	\$ 1.40	18	\$ 1.19	19	\$ 1.43	20	\$ 1.60	25
Alaska	\$ 1.01	25	\$ 1.01	22	\$ 1.01	26	\$ 5.26	8
Arizona	\$ 0.00	50	\$ 0.00	50	\$ 0.16	48	\$ 0.60	43
Arkansas	\$ 0.45	42	\$ 0.45	40	\$ 0.45	43	\$ 0.76	40
California	\$ 4.32	8	\$ 3.34	7	\$ 4.53	8	\$ 4.56	11
Colorado	\$ 0.35	44	\$ 0.35	43	\$ 0.36	45	\$ 0.50	46
Connecticut	\$ 9.51	1	\$ 0.42	41	\$ 9.75	1	\$ 9.98	1
Delaware	\$ 3.87	10	\$ 3.87	5	\$ 3.87	10	\$ 4.78	10
Florida	\$ 1.41	17	\$ 1.23	17	\$ 1.41	21	\$ 1.45	26
Georgia	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.14	49	\$ 0.22	50
Hawaii	\$ 5.38	5	\$ 4.45	3	\$ 5.38	5	\$ 5.90	5
Idaho	\$ 0.46	39	\$ 0.46	38	\$ 0.46	42	\$ 0.90	34
Illinois	\$ 5.04	7	\$ 0.80	25	\$ 5.04	7	\$ 5.12	9
Indiana	\$ 0.53	35	\$ 0.53	33	\$ 0.53	39	\$ 0.66	42
Iowa	\$ 0.46	41	\$ 0.32	46	\$ 0.65	36	\$ 0.88	37
Kansas	\$ 0.17	47	\$ 0.17	47	\$ 0.19	47	\$ 0.42	47
Kentucky	\$ 0.39	43	\$ 0.39	42	\$ 0.39	44	\$ 0.56	45
Louisiana	\$ 0.47	38	\$ 0.47	37	\$ 0.47	41	\$ 0.66	41
Maine	\$ 0.74	30	\$ 0.74	28	\$ 0.75	33	\$ 1.39	27
Maryland	\$ 4.27	9	\$ 4.27	4	\$ 4.27	9	\$ 4.45	12
Massachusetts	\$ 3.06	11	\$ 2.86	8	\$ 3.80	11	\$ 4.01	14
Michigan	\$ 0.98	26	\$ 0.98	23	\$ 0.98	28	\$ 1.07	32
Minnesota	\$ 7.34	3	\$ 7.34	1	\$ 7.34	3	\$ 7.49	3
Mississippi	\$ 0.56	34	\$ 0.56	32	\$ 0.56	38	\$ 0.88	38
Missouri	\$ 1.15	23	\$ 0.76	26	\$ 1.15	23	\$ 1.28	30
Montana	\$ 0.51	37	\$ 0.51	35	\$ 0.91	29	\$ 1.74	22
Nebraska	\$ 1.29	20	\$ 1.29	16	\$ 2.11	16	\$ 3.06	17
Nevada	\$ 0.62	32	\$ 0.62	30	\$ 0.64	37	\$ 0.90	36
New Hampshire	\$ 0.59	33	\$ 0.59	31	\$ 0.76	32	\$ 1.32	28
New Jersey	\$ 6.63	4	\$ 3.49	6	\$ 6.63	4	\$ 6.74	4
New Mexico	\$ 0.67	31	\$ 0.67	29	\$ 0.67	35	\$ 1.03	33
New York	\$ 5.38	6	\$ 5.27	2	\$ 5.38	6	\$ 5.42	6
North Carolina	\$ 2.21	13	\$ 2.19	10	\$ 2.21	15	\$ 2.34	19
North Dakota	\$ 1.07	24	\$ 1.07	21	\$ 1.12	24	\$ 2.41	18
Ohio	\$ 1.70	15	\$ 1.70	12	\$ 1.71	17	\$ 1.80	21
Oklahoma	\$ 0.75	29	\$ 0.75	27	\$ 1.01	27	\$ 1.22	31
Oregon	\$ 0.96	27	\$ 0.48	36	\$ 1.08	25	\$ 1.65	23
Pennsylvania	\$ 0.81	28	\$ 0.81	24	\$ 0.81	31	\$ 0.90	35
Rhode Island	\$ 2.05	14	\$ 1.70	11	\$ 3.40	13	\$ 4.14	13
South Carolina	\$ 8.72	2	\$ 1.52	14	\$ 8.95	2	\$ 9.14	2
South Dakota	\$ 1.18	22	\$ 1.18	20	\$ 1.18	22	\$ 2.15	20
Tennessee	\$ 1.37	19	\$ 1.34	15	\$ 1.48	19	\$ 1.61	24
Texas	\$ 0.34	45	\$ 0.34	44	\$ 0.35	46	\$ 0.39	48
Utah	\$ 2.80	12	\$ 2.80	9	\$ 3.28	14	\$ 3.64	15
Vermont	\$ 1.22	21	\$ 1.22	18	\$ 3.54	12	\$ 5.34	7
Virginia	\$ 0.46	40	\$ 0.46	39	\$ 0.47	40	\$ 0.57	44
Washington	\$ 0.34	46	\$ 0.34	45	\$ 0.74	34	\$ 0.87	39
West Virginia	\$ 0.52	36	\$ 0.52	34	\$ 0.87	30	\$ 1.30	29
Wisconsin	\$ 0.14	49	\$ 0.14	49	\$ 0.14	50	\$ 0.29	49
Wyoming	\$ 1.61	16	\$ 1.61	13	\$ 1.61	18	\$ 3.09	16
American Samoa	\$ 3.31	15	\$ 3.31	11	\$ 3.31	18	\$ 10.07	3
District of Columbia	\$ 56.00	1	\$ 56.00	1	\$ 56.13	1	\$ 57.33	1
Guam	\$ 2.93	17	\$ 2.66	14	\$ 2.93	20	\$ 4.83	15
Northern Marianas	\$ 4.52	10	\$ 2.42	15	\$ 4.52	11	\$ 10.43	2
Puerto Rico	\$ 4.56	9	\$ 3.46	9	\$ 4.56	9	\$ 5.19	13
Virgin Islands	\$ 3.61	14	\$ 3.61	7	\$ 3.61	15	\$ 6.57	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2.45</b>		<b>\$ 1.82</b>		<b>\$ 2.54</b>		<b>\$ 2.71</b>	

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

National Endowment for the Arts funds do not include CARES Act or ARP Act grant funds. Please see [Table 10](#) for supplemental allocations to SAAs.

**Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources**  
Fiscal Year 2022

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	\$ 8,053,072	\$ 7,048,047	87.5%	\$ 147,000	1.8%	\$ 835,025	10.4%	\$ 23,000	0.3%
Alaska	\$ 3,852,107	\$ 743,600	19.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 726,807	18.9%	\$ 2,381,700	61.8%
American Samoa	\$ 466,680	\$ 153,500	32.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 313,180	67.1%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$ 4,378,732	-	0.0%	\$ 1,200,000	27.4%	\$ 942,732	21.5%	\$ 2,236,000	51.1%
Arkansas	\$ 2,285,873	\$ 1,356,220	59.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 678,770	29.7%	\$ 250,883	11.0%
California	\$ 179,027,900	\$ 169,525,000	94.7%	\$ 8,197,000	4.6%	\$ 1,305,900	0.7%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$ 2,907,265	\$ 2,023,000	69.6%	\$ 52,381	1.8%	\$ 808,100	27.8%	\$ 23,784	0.8%
Connecticut	\$ 35,996,414	\$ 34,288,942	95.3%	\$ 861,472	2.4%	\$ 846,000	2.4%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,798,615	\$ 3,880,015	80.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 768,600	16.0%	\$ 150,000	3.1%
District of Columbia	\$ 38,410,744	\$ 37,522,544	97.7%	\$ 85,000	0.2%	\$ 803,200	2.1%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$ 31,680,285	\$ 30,740,635	97.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 939,650	3.0%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$ 2,338,752	\$ 1,502,217	64.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 836,535	35.8%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$ 815,159	\$ 493,859	60.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 321,300	39.4%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 8,507,889	\$ 7,757,189	91.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 750,700	8.8%	-	0.0%
Idaho	\$ 1,712,755	\$ 883,400	51.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 828,460	48.4%	\$ 895	0.1%
Illinois	\$ 64,819,300	\$ 63,879,800	98.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 939,500	1.4%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 4,486,317	\$ 3,632,417	81.0%	\$ 5,000	0.1%	\$ 848,900	18.9%	-	0.0%
Iowa	\$ 2,800,418	\$ 1,467,188	52.4%	\$ 620,495	22.2%	\$ 709,635	25.3%	\$ 3,100	0.1%
Kansas	\$ 1,224,945	\$ 500,000	40.8%	\$ 60,000	4.9%	\$ 664,945	54.3%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,531,435	\$ 1,739,600	68.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 791,835	31.3%	-	0.0%
Louisiana	\$ 3,057,402	\$ 2,170,902	71.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 822,500	26.9%	\$ 64,000	2.1%
Maine	\$ 1,913,104	\$ 1,019,604	53.3%	\$ 12,500	0.7%	\$ 821,000	42.9%	\$ 60,000	3.1%
Maryland	\$ 27,453,440	\$ 26,333,540	95.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 819,900	3.0%	\$ 300,000	1.1%
Massachusetts	\$ 28,005,587	\$ 21,375,000	76.3%	\$ 5,155,675	18.4%	\$ 989,900	3.5%	\$ 485,012	1.7%
Michigan	\$ 10,724,725	\$ 9,850,000	91.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 874,725	8.2%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 42,776,300	\$ 41,913,000	98.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 863,300	2.0%	-	0.0%
Mississippi	\$ 2,582,364	\$ 1,659,164	64.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 873,200	33.8%	\$ 50,000	1.9%
Missouri	\$ 7,883,730	\$ 7,078,930	89.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 804,800	10.2%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$ 1,923,508	\$ 558,191	29.0%	\$ 442,937	23.0%	\$ 879,900	45.7%	\$ 42,480	2.2%
Nebraska	\$ 6,005,503	\$ 2,542,346	42.3%	\$ 1,600,000	26.6%	\$ 866,600	14.4%	\$ 996,557	16.6%
Nevada	\$ 2,815,976	\$ 1,953,818	69.4%	\$ 52,743	1.9%	\$ 772,700	27.4%	\$ 36,715	1.3%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,826,753	\$ 822,161	45.0%	\$ 234,000	12.8%	\$ 770,592	42.2%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	\$ 62,431,100	\$ 61,455,000	98.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 976,100	1.6%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,189,200	\$ 1,418,000	64.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 771,200	35.2%	-	0.0%
New York	\$ 107,501,330	\$ 106,622,000	99.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 879,330	0.8%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 24,712,187	\$ 23,277,787	94.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 1,049,400	4.2%	\$ 385,000	1.6%
North Dakota	\$ 1,867,783	\$ 831,383	44.5%	\$ 37,700	2.0%	\$ 790,700	42.3%	\$ 208,000	11.1%
Northern Marianas	\$ 538,667	\$ 233,467	43.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 305,200	56.7%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 21,259,700	\$ 20,000,000	94.1%	\$ 165,000	0.8%	\$ 1,094,700	5.1%	-	0.0%
Oklahoma	\$ 4,861,405	\$ 3,004,205	61.8%	\$ 1,023,000	21.0%	\$ 824,200	17.0%	\$ 10,000	0.2%
Oregon	\$ 7,022,196	\$ 4,078,054	58.1%	\$ 502,542	7.2%	\$ 841,600	12.0%	\$ 1,600,000	22.8%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,617,800	\$ 10,542,000	90.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 1,015,800	8.7%	\$ 60,000	0.5%
Puerto Rico	\$ 16,952,525	\$ 14,873,000	87.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 768,525	4.5%	\$ 1,311,000	7.7%
Rhode Island	\$ 4,540,367	\$ 2,240,567	49.3%	\$ 1,485,000	32.7%	\$ 799,800	17.6%	\$ 15,000	0.3%
South Carolina	\$ 47,439,087	\$ 45,281,187	95.5%	\$ 1,179,000	2.5%	\$ 891,400	1.9%	\$ 87,500	0.2%
South Dakota	\$ 1,921,293	\$ 1,056,693	55.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 864,600	45.0%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$ 11,247,900	\$ 9,540,100	84.8%	\$ 750,000	6.7%	\$ 872,900	7.8%	\$ 84,900	0.8%
Texas	\$ 11,544,138	\$ 10,164,538	88.0%	\$ 100,000	0.9%	\$ 1,127,600	9.8%	\$ 152,000	1.3%
Utah	\$ 12,165,900	\$ 9,356,400	76.9%	\$ 1,600,000	13.2%	\$ 799,700	6.6%	\$ 409,800	3.4%
Vermont	\$ 3,445,951	\$ 785,980	22.8%	\$ 1,498,800	43.5%	\$ 807,740	23.4%	\$ 353,431	10.3%
Virgin Islands	\$ 695,135	\$ 382,000	55.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 313,135	45.0%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 4,886,913	\$ 3,992,248	81.7%	\$ 88,565	1.8%	\$ 806,100	16.5%	-	0.0%
Washington	\$ 6,703,449	\$ 2,634,000	39.3%	\$ 3,101,849	46.3%	\$ 922,200	13.8%	\$ 45,400	0.7%
West Virginia	\$ 2,321,083	\$ 927,315	40.0%	\$ 625,268	26.9%	\$ 768,500	33.1%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,694,200	\$ 807,100	47.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 887,100	52.4%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,786,200	\$ 929,217	52.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 743,483	41.6%	\$ 113,500	6.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 909,408,557</b>	<b>\$ 820,846,070</b>	<b>90.3%</b>	<b>\$ 30,882,927</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>\$ 45,739,904</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>\$ 11,939,657</b>	<b>1.3%</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, earned income, and non-National Endowment for the Arts federal grants.

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

Fiscal Year 2022

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 10,156,000,000	\$ 7,048,047	0.069%
Alaska	\$ 4,564,000,000	\$ 743,600	0.016%
Arizona	\$ 12,827,000,000	\$ 0	0.000%
Arkansas	\$ 5,849,000,000	\$ 1,356,220	0.023%
California	\$ 196,440,000,000	\$ 169,525,000	0.086%
Colorado	\$ 14,948,000,000	\$ 2,023,000	0.014%
Connecticut	\$ 20,746,000,000	\$ 34,288,942	0.165%
Delaware	\$ 5,229,000,000	\$ 3,880,015	0.074%
Florida	\$ 43,023,000,000	\$ 30,740,635	0.071%
Georgia	\$ 25,783,000,000	\$ 1,502,217	0.006%
Hawai'i	\$ 8,872,000,000	\$ 7,757,189	0.087%
Idaho	\$ 4,223,000,000	\$ 883,400	0.021%
Illinois	\$ 43,495,000,000	\$ 63,879,800	0.147%
Indiana	\$ 18,205,000,000	\$ 3,632,417	0.020%
Iowa	\$ 8,119,000,000	\$ 1,467,188	0.018%
Kansas	\$ 8,143,000,000	\$ 500,000	0.006%
Kentucky	\$ 12,227,000,000	\$ 1,739,600	0.014%
Louisiana	\$ 9,883,000,000	\$ 2,170,902	0.022%
Maine	\$ 4,163,000,000	\$ 1,019,604	0.024%
Maryland	\$ 20,932,000,000	\$ 26,333,540	0.126%
Massachusetts	\$ 39,336,000,000	\$ 21,375,000	0.054%
Michigan	\$ 11,778,000,000	\$ 9,850,000	0.084%
Minnesota	\$ 25,409,000,000	\$ 41,913,000	0.165%
Mississippi	\$ 5,819,000,000	\$ 1,659,164	0.029%
Missouri	\$ 10,428,000,000	\$ 7,078,930	0.068%
Montana	\$ 2,727,000,000	\$ 558,191	0.020%
Nebraska	\$ 4,815,000,000	\$ 2,542,346	0.053%
Nevada	\$ 4,649,000,000	\$ 1,953,818	0.042%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,598,000,000	\$ 822,161	0.051%
New Jersey	\$ 45,962,000,000	\$ 61,455,000	0.134%
New Mexico	\$ 7,450,000,000	\$ 1,418,000	0.019%
New York	\$ 84,491,000,000	\$ 106,622,000	0.126%
North Carolina	\$ 25,921,000,000	\$ 23,277,787	0.090%
North Dakota	\$ 2,497,000,000	\$ 831,383	0.033%
Ohio	\$ 27,292,000,000	\$ 20,000,000	0.073%
Oklahoma	\$ 7,442,000,000	\$ 3,004,205	0.040%
Oregon	\$ 12,469,000,000	\$ 4,078,054	0.033%
Pennsylvania	\$ 38,585,000,000	\$ 10,542,000	0.027%
Rhode Island	\$ 4,551,000,000	\$ 2,240,567	0.049%
South Carolina	\$ 10,495,000,000	\$ 45,281,187	0.431%
South Dakota	\$ 1,818,000,000	\$ 1,056,693	0.058%
Tennessee	\$ 17,355,000,000	\$ 9,540,100	0.055%
Texas	\$ 60,412,000,000	\$ 10,164,538	0.017%
Utah	\$ 9,772,000,000	\$ 9,356,400	0.096%
Vermont	\$ 1,850,000,000	\$ 785,980	0.042%
Virginia	\$ 23,414,000,000	\$ 3,992,248	0.017%
Washington	\$ 27,066,000,000	\$ 2,634,000	0.010%
West Virginia	\$ 4,495,000,000	\$ 927,315	0.021%
Wisconsin	\$ 19,303,000,000	\$ 807,100	0.004%
Wyoming	\$ 1,283,000,000	\$ 929,217	0.072%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,018,309,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 767,187,700</b>	<b>0.075%</b>

**Table Note**

State general fund expenditures are based on [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2021](#), Fiscal 2022 State General Fund, Enacted (Millions) table, published by the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Table 9 compiles state pandemic-relief aid to the arts and cultural sector in FY2021 and FY2022. A large majority of these efforts used state CARES Act and/or ARP Act funding; however, some states enacted relief funding from other sources. Note that the source of the information in this table is NASAA's SAA revenues survey and state arts agencies' public communications. This table does not include CARES Act and ARP Act dollars awarded to state arts agencies through the National Endowment for the Arts. Many states have yet to fully allocate their ARP Act funding, so additional arts and culture relief allocations are pending. For current information, contact NASAA.

**Table 9: Supplemental COVID-19 State Funding to Arts and Culture, FY2021 and FY2022**

State	Amount	Details
Arizona	\$2,000,000	In FY2021, Arizona's governor allocated \$2 million in CARES Act funding from the state's Crisis Contingency and Safety Net Fund for the arts and culture sector. The funds will be administered by the Arizona Commission on the Arts.
Arizona	\$200,000	This is state ARP Act funding to the Arizona Commission on the Arts.
Colorado	\$82,000,000	The Colorado General Assembly has appropriated \$82 million in relief funding to Colorado Creative Industries. \$65 million was from S.B. 252 for the Community Revitalization grant program and \$15.5 million was from H.B. 1285 for additional relief funding for arts organizations and individuals. The total is from state surplus funding through legislative bills, not from ARP Act funding.
Colorado	\$7,500,000	The Colorado legislature allocated \$7.5 million for direct relief payments to individuals, businesses and nonprofits that are primarily involved with arts, culture and entertainment. Colorado Creative Industries, in partnership with Redline, is administering the relief program. The funds do not come from CARES Act funding, but are instead appropriated from Colorado general funds.
Connecticut	\$15,000,000	In FY2022, the Connecticut Office of the Arts administered \$15 million in ARP Act funding from the Office of Policy and Management to provide Connecticut children with learning experiences through the Connecticut Summer at the Museum program.
Idaho	\$2,833	This was from the governor's office to reimburse for office expenses (two laptops) that the Idaho Commission on the Arts had to purchase due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Those funds came from the CARES Act money that the state received.
Iowa	\$7,000,000	In FY2021, the Iowa governor's relief program allocated \$7 million of CARES Act funds to the Iowa Arts & Cultural Recovery Program to be administered by the Iowa Arts Council and the State Historical Society of Iowa.
Iowa	\$1,000,000	The Iowa governor designated \$1 million of federal coronavirus relief funds awarded to the State of Iowa through the CARES Act to the Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs. The monies will be distributed through Iowa Arts & Culture Marketing Grants (RE-IMAGINE) to support marketing and advertising of the applicants' reopening or new health and safety procedures.
Maryland	\$5,000,000	In FY2021, the Maryland State Arts Council approved \$5 million in emergency grants to arts organizations and artists. The Relief Act of 2021, which was enacted into law in February 2021, provided funding for this program through the Maryland Department of Budget and Management's Recovery Now Fund.
Massachusetts	\$60,100,000	In late 2020, the legislature allocated \$60.1 million in its ARP Act spending plan for Mass Cultural Council to administer grant programs to aid artists and cultural organizations with pandemic recovery.
Massachusetts	\$10,000,000	In late 2020, Mass Cultural Council partnered with the Baker-Polito administration's Executive Office of Housing & Economic Development to award \$10 million in federal CARES Act funds to the nonprofit cultural sector through the Cultural Organization Economic Recovery Grant Program.
Montana	\$826,696	The Montana Arts Council received an additional \$826,696 of CARES Act funding that was passed through to the agency from the governor's office in FY2021.
North Carolina	\$15,000,000	The state budget approved by the legislature and signed by Governor Cooper includes an additional \$15 million in ARP Act funding for the North Carolina Arts Council to support nonprofit arts organizations.
North Carolina	\$9,400,000	A bill appropriating \$19.7 million to the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources provided direct aid to businesses and to cultural and historical attractions. \$9.4 million of that appropriation was set aside for grants to local arts organizations and local arts councils in cities with populations of less than 1 million.
Oregon	\$2,750,000	Oregon Arts Commission administered two rounds of Artists Relief program funding. In FY21, the Oregon Community Foundation and the James F. and Marion L. Miller Foundation offered \$1.25 million in support for Oregon artists and invested another \$1.5 million in FY22.

Oregon	\$50,000,000	The Emergency Board of the Oregon legislature authorized \$50 million in CARES Act funding in FY2021. Of this, \$24 million is allocated in grants to cultural organizations via dedicated line items and an independent venue fund. The other \$26 million is allocated to the cultural trust for statewide relief funding, which will be distributed through the trust's coalition of county and tribal partners.
Oregon	\$50,000,000	In FY2022, the legislature allocated \$50 million in American Rescue Plan Act funding to Business Oregon and the cultural trust to develop another round of cultural relief funding as well as support for venue and event support businesses. \$5 million is allocated in grants to small and community movie theaters, \$30 million to live-event venues, and \$15 million for live-event support industries.
Puerto Rico	\$2,500,000	Puerto Rico's governor has announced the allocation of \$50 million in ARP Act funds to support arts and culture, which includes \$2.5 million to the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.
South Carolina	\$5,520,200	The South Carolina Department of Education approved the ARP Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund III to the South Carolina Arts Commission to help public schools and teachers address pandemic related learning loss in the arts.
South Dakota	\$250,000	At the end of the 2021 legislative session, the Joint Committee on Appropriations appropriated \$250,000 in general funds for the purpose of providing financial relief to South Dakota's arts sector to support nonprofit arts organizations and individual artists.
Tennessee	\$80,000,000	Tennessee's governor and Financial Stimulus Accountability Group have approved \$80 million in ARP Act funding over three years to support the Tennessee Nonprofit Arts & Culture Recovery Fund as part of the larger Tennessee Resiliency Plan. The fund will provide relief grants to nonprofit arts and culture organizations that have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Individual grants will be proportional to documented pandemic related loss and will not exceed \$5 million. The Tennessee Arts Commission will administer the grant funding.
Utah	\$19,681,039	The Utah Division of Arts & Museums used the "transfer from other state agency" funds for COVID-19 pandemic relief for both nonprofit and for-profit cultural organizations. Utah has continued to fund Create in Utah, the Cultural Assistance Grant Program, which initially was seeded with CARES Act funding via H.B. 5010 and additional funding totaling more than \$19.5 million.
Utah	\$248,500	This funding is from Salt Lake County to provide assistance to individual artists and back-of-house technical workers.
Utah	\$5,000,000	In 2021, an additional \$5 million (H.B. 0003) was appropriated from ARP Act funds by the legislature for use in the Create in Utah grant, which was open for nonprofits from April 16-30, 2021.
Vermont	\$1,150,000	H. 439 appropriates \$1,150,000 to the Vermont Council on the Arts for technical assistance for cultural and arts organizations to enhance their digital presence. This funding comes from the state's general fund.
Washington	\$1,000,000	S.B. 5092 appropriates \$1 million from ARP Act funds (in the general fund) to support programming and general operating support for arts organizations.

**Table 10: National Endowment for the Arts CARES Act and ARP Act Awards to State and Jurisdictional Arts Agencies**

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY 2020 Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act	FY 2021 American Rescue Plan
Alabama	\$457,900	\$814,100
Alaska	\$421,500	\$749,000
American Samoa	\$164,600	\$171,800
Arizona	\$478,700	\$852,900
Arkansas	\$441,500	\$784,700
California	\$760,400	\$1,348,900
Colorado	\$0	\$827,800
Connecticut	\$446,200	\$792,900
Delaware	\$423,600	\$753,000
District of Columbia	\$421,300	\$748,800
Florida	\$602,800	\$1,075,100
Georgia	\$507,900	\$904,000
Guam	\$164,600	\$173,700
Hawaii	\$427,500	\$759,500
Idaho	\$430,700	\$766,000
Illinois	\$525,800	\$933,100
Indiana	\$473,900	\$842,600
Iowa	\$442,700	\$786,800
Kansas	\$440,600	\$782,900
Kentucky	\$454,100	\$807,200
Louisiana	\$455,700	\$809,800
Maine	\$426,800	\$758,600
Maryland	\$467,900	\$831,700
Massachusetts	\$475,300	\$844,700
Michigan	\$502,400	\$892,400
Minnesota	\$464,400	\$825,500
Mississippi	\$441,100	\$783,700
Missouri	\$468,700	\$833,200
Montana	\$424,400	\$754,500
Nebraska	\$432,000	\$767,800
Nevada	\$442,000	\$786,400
New Hampshire	\$427,000	\$758,900
New Jersey	\$492,700	\$875,600
New Mexico	\$433,400	\$770,400
New York	\$585,100	\$1,037,900
North Carolina	\$506,800	\$902,300
North Dakota	\$421,700	\$749,600
Northern Marianas	\$164,600	\$171,900
Ohio	\$517,200	\$919,200
Oklahoma	\$449,700	\$799,500
Oregon	\$452,000	\$803,500
Pennsylvania	\$527,000	\$936,200
Puerto Rico	\$443,000	\$787,200
Rhode Island	\$424,300	\$754,100
South Carolina	\$460,100	\$818,700
South Dakota	\$422,800	\$751,500
Tennessee	\$474,800	\$844,600
Texas	\$668,500	\$1,193,500
Utah	\$443,100	\$788,100
Vermont	\$420,500	\$747,400
Virgin Islands	\$200,100	\$211,800
Virginia	\$489,700	\$871,100
Washington	\$481,600	\$857,100
West Virginia	\$430,800	\$765,400
Wisconsin	\$466,000	\$828,200
Wyoming	\$420,100	\$746,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 24,709,600</b>	<b>\$ 44,253,500</b>

## METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

**Survey Data:** NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October 2021 and December 2021. Therefore, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2022 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, National Endowment for the Arts funds, and private and miscellaneous funds such as individual donations and non-National Endowment for the Arts federal grants. NASAA will survey SAAs in spring 2022 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 2021 through June 2022 is FY2022). For specific information on the fiscal cycle of an individual state, consult [Budget Processes in the States, Spring 2021](#), from the National Association of State Budget Officers.

**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 2021](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers; from [Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis](#), from The Pew Charitable Trusts; and from [An Update to the Budget Outlook: 2020 to 2030](#), by the Congressional Budget Office. These sources exclude U.S. jurisdictions from their calculations and analyses.

**Per Capita Spending Calculations:** Fiscal year 2022 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2021, population estimates in the [Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population figures for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands are from the [International Database](#) 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, by month \(1982-84=100\)](#), 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 2022. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2022 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2022 was the 2021 index value, not seasonally adjusted, 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 Manager Mohja Rhoads at [mohja.rhoads@nasaa-arts.org](mailto:mohja.rhoads@nasaa-arts.org) or 202-552-0846.

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 2022

By Mohja Rhoads, Research Manager  
and Nakyung Rhee, Research Associate

### National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

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Kelly Liu, Grants Data Associate  
Susan Oetgen, Arts Learning Projects Director  
Nakyung Rhee, Research Associate  
Mohja Rhoads, Research Manager  
Sue Struve, Communications Manager  
Marisa Summers, Assistant to the President and Board Administrator  
Ryan Stubbs, Senior Director of Research  
Sandi Tun, Operations Manager  
Declan Wicks, Research Associate

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### 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](mailto:nasaa@nasaa-arts.org)  
[www.nasaa-arts.org](http://www.nasaa-arts.org)

# National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

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