

# State Arts Agency Revenues

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Fiscal Year 2018

February 2018



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 2018, which began in July 2017 for most states, as well as revised FY2017 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and will report updates in summer 2018.

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 <https://nasaa-arts.org/>.

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## KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported **\$357.5 million in total legislative appropriations** for fiscal year 2018. This is a decrease both in absolute amount and as a share of total state spending.
- **Total appropriations to state arts agencies decreased by 2.4%**, almost \$9 million, between fiscal years 2017 and 2018. Most of this decrease came from an \$8.3 million reduction in line items passing through state arts agency budgets.
- Excluding line items, **appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control remained constant**, with a slight decrease of 0.2% from FY2017 to FY2018.
- **Twenty-two SAAs reported increases** in total legislative appropriations and, among those, the median increase was 9.0%.
- **Nineteen SAAs reported decreases**, with a median decrease of 5.2%.
- **Total per capita appropriations to SAAs decreased by \$0.03 to \$1.08** in FY2018.
- Total legislative appropriations remain 20.5% below the all-time high reached in FY2001. When accounting for inflation, **appropriations are 42.5% lower than they were in FY2001.**

## STATE BUDGET OUTLOOK

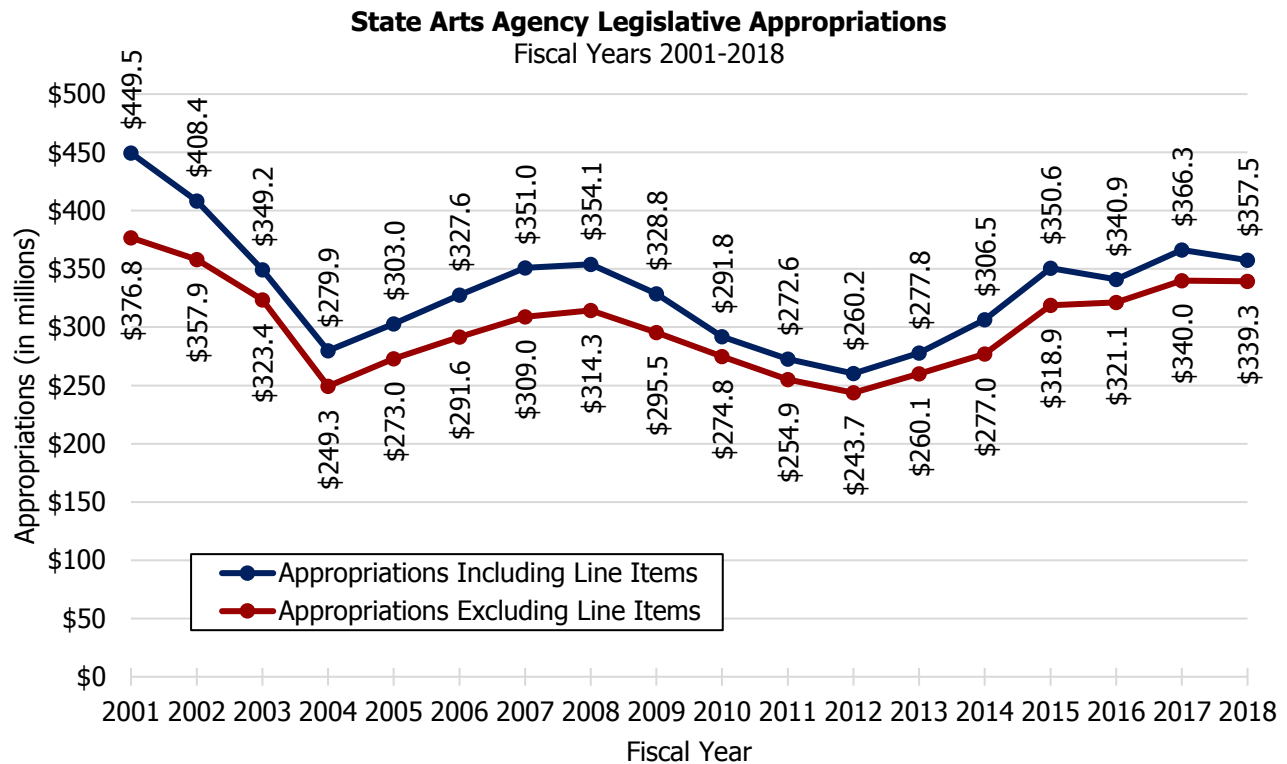
(See [Table 8](#))

Appropriations to state arts agencies are driven primarily by state budgetary conditions. Despite continued national economic growth, sluggish state revenue growth resulted in tightened spending in FY2017 and FY2018. General fund revenues grew by 2.3% in fiscal year 2017, however, they came in under projections for the majority of states and declined outright in eight states. Consequently, 22 states reported midyear spending reductions totaling \$3.5 billion in FY2017.

While state general fund revenues are projected to grow by 4.0% in FY2018, states have shown considerable restraint in FY2018 due to previous years of slow revenue growth and a continued rise in long-term spending obligations. Adding to state budget concerns, there is substantial uncertainty at the federal level. States must weigh the potential effects of the newly enacted federal tax reform on state and local revenues, as well as prepare for uncertainty in federal budgeting. State governments currently rely on the federal government for nearly one-third of their total revenue, according to the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Enacted FY2018 state budgets contain only a small increase of 2.3% in general fund spending, with a median increase of 1.7%. This is the slowest growth rate since FY2010, in part due to 15 states budgeting actual declines in general fund spending. Nineteen states have addressed budget gaps in FY2018, and five states are still coping with shortfalls.

Guarded state spending is reflected in the 2.4% decrease in total appropriations to state arts agencies. SAA appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, constituting a small fraction of state government total expenditures. Excluding jurisdictions, state legislatures devoted 0.038% of general fund expenditures to SAA legislative appropriations, a decrease from 0.041% in FY2017. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)



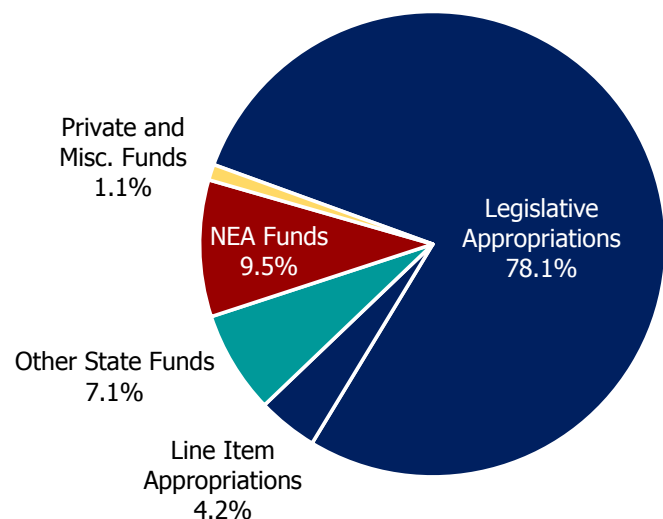
## STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE (See tables 5 and 7)

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$434.3 million in FY2018, a 3.6% decrease from the \$450.4 million in FY2017. 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 (78.1%)
- line items passing through SAA budgets (4.2%)
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds (7.1%)

Combined, these mechanisms funded 89.4% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2018. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts, other federal grants, and foundation, corporate, and individual support.

## Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue Fiscal Year 2018



## 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 remained flat between FY2017 and FY2018, with a minute 0.2% decrease. Seven more states reported flat or decreased funding in FY2018 than did in FY2017, with a total of 19 agencies seeing reductions, of up to 46%, in

FY2018. Twenty-two states reported increases, 10 of which are experiencing rises of 10% or above.

Each state arts agency's appropriation serves the entire state, thus per capita funding is an effective way to measure, in relative terms, what an SAA is able to contribute to its constituents. Total state appropriations per capita equal \$1.08 in FY2018, down from \$1.11 in FY2017. 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 18 SAAs, consistent with the previous fiscal year. 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 (78.2% in FY2018). However, 25 state arts agencies in FY2018 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 2017-2018

Increases	
Number of SAAs	22
Number of SAAs up 10%+	10
Median percent increase	9.0%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	15
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	19
Number of SAAs down 10%+	7
Median percent decrease	-5.2%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	-2.4%
Median percent change	0.0%

\*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 FY2018, 16 agencies received 87 line items totaling \$18.1 million. The 31.2% reduction in line items from FY2017 comprised most of the aggregate decline of 2.4% in total legislative appropriations. Line items fluctuate from year to year, and this year's reduction 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. **This year's reduction is chiefly due to Florida and Puerto Rico receiving extensive cuts to their historically robust line items.**

## 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 FY2018, 29 state arts agencies received a total of \$30.9 million in other state funds, corresponding to 7.1% of total SAA revenue in 2018. Other state funds decreased substantially by 19.5% from FY2017 to FY2018. These funds are not usually as stable as state appropriations: capital funds, interdepartmental transfers, types of dedicated revenues and other special funds are all prone to shifts. Only three states, West Virginia, Washington and Rhode Island, received one-third or more of their total revenue from other state funds.

## NEA FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

By law, the National Endowment for the Arts allocates 40% of its annual grants budget to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations. These federal funds are distributed to SAAs through Partnership Agreements (large block grants containing multiple components, both formula-driven

and competitive). Receipt of Partnership Agreement funding is contingent on a variety of federal eligibility, accountability and matching requirements.

Partnership Agreements have been one of the most reliable and stabilizing funding sources available to state arts agencies over time. NEA funding categories tend to remain consistent, although states occasionally receive special funds for disaster relief or special initiatives. In FY2018, states affected the most by hurricanes in the early fall of 2017 were given special funds (see the NEA's [Emergency Funding Fact Sheet](#)). Total NEA funding to SAAs was \$41.2 million in FY2018, accounting for 9.5% of total revenue. These federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 16 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2018. In FY2017, the Northern Mariana Islands state arts agency was unable to meet these requirements and therefore did not receive Partnership Agreement funding.

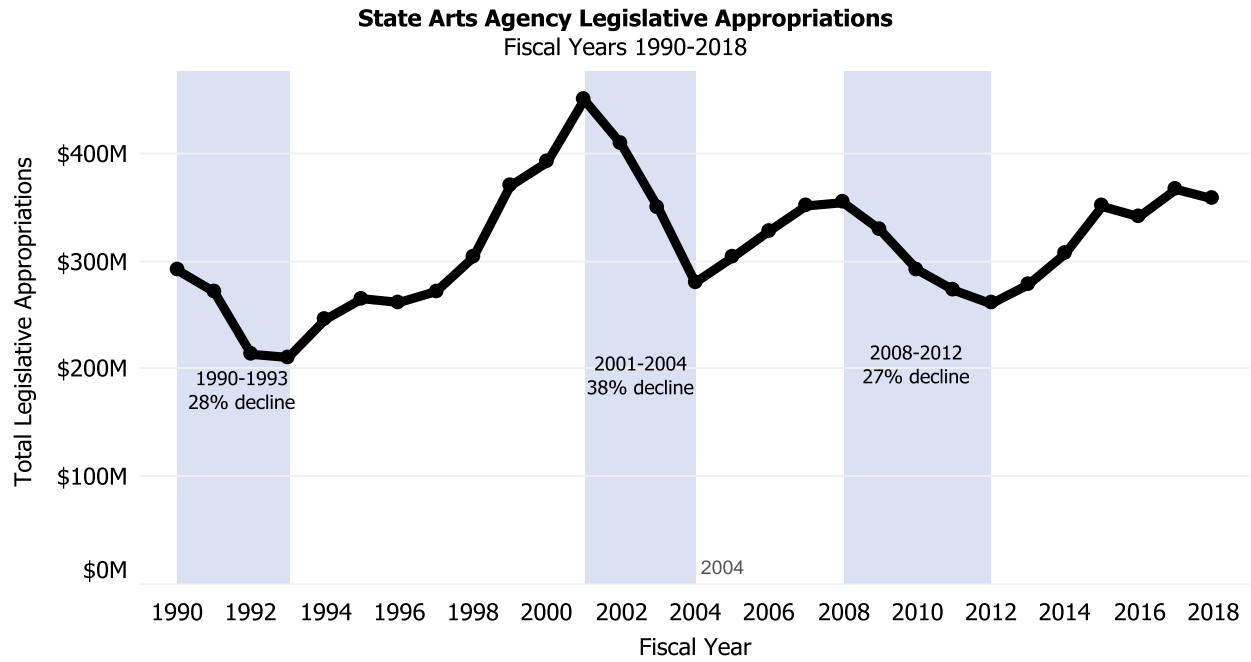
## **PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS**

(See [Table 7](#))

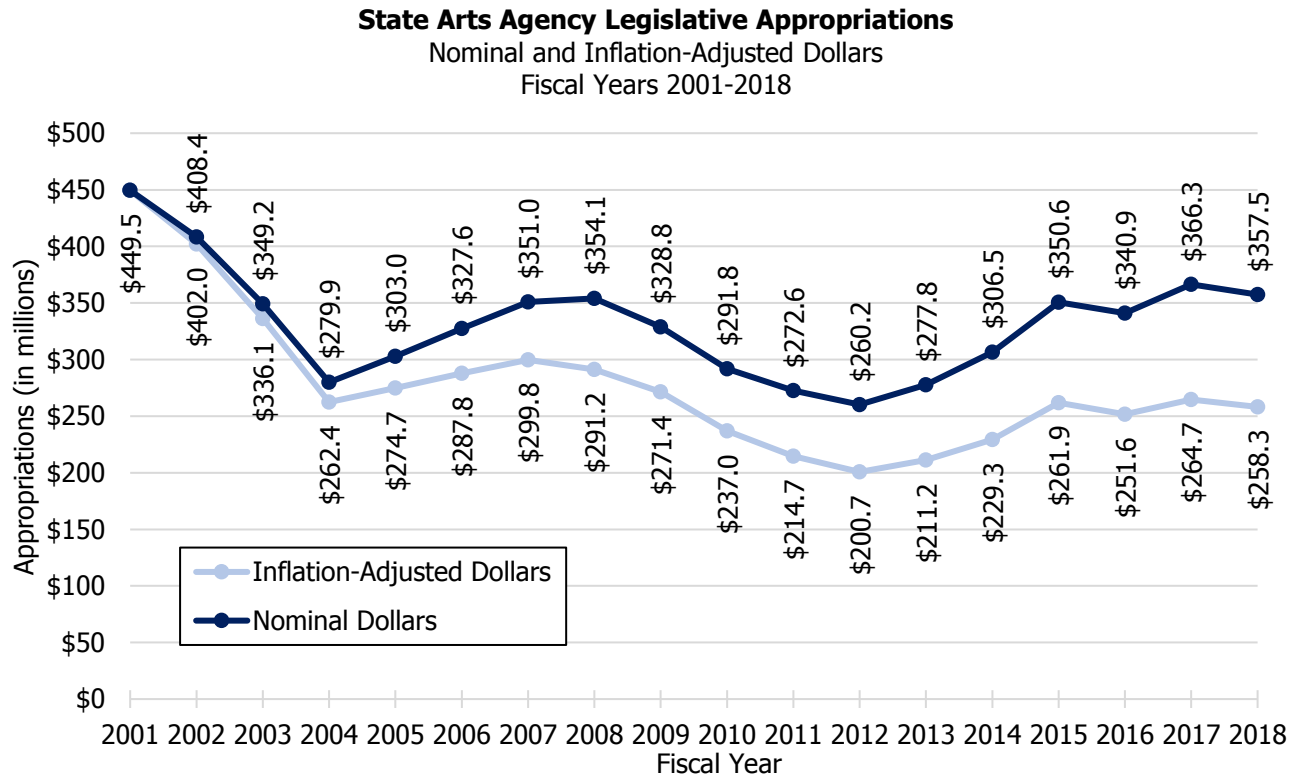
Private and miscellaneous funds contribute 1.1% of total agency revenue. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2018, 32 states received some funding from private or miscellaneous sources. The median contribution of private and miscellaneous funds to total revenues is 0.2%; 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 totaled less than 0.04% 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 FY2018, growth has been uneven over the past decade. A majority of SAA appropriations remain below prerecession levels, with only 23 states receiving a larger appropriation in FY2018 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. Almost 10 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.



**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 20.5% in nominal terms. When adjusted for inflation, however, appropriations decreased by 42.5%. And while appropriations have surpassed prerecession levels in nominal terms, they remain 10% below FY2008 levels after adjusting for inflation. Population growth further dilutes the power of legislative appropriations. Nominal per capita spending decreased \$0.49 since 2001, falling from \$1.57 to \$1.08. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell \$0.79, from \$1.57 to \$0.78 (in 2001 dollars).





**Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2017-2018

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2018

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line Items		Percent Change FY17 to FY18
	FY2017	FY2018	
Alabama	\$ 4,734,496	\$ 4,809,496	1.6%
Alaska	\$ 695,700	\$ 692,800	-0.4%
American Samoa	\$ 75,000	\$ 85,000	13.3%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	0.0%
<sup>2</sup> Arkansas	\$ 1,664,940	\$ 892,658	-46.4%
<sup>3</sup> California	\$ 17,642,000	\$ 18,369,000	4.1%
Colorado	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.0%
<sup>4</sup> Connecticut ^	\$ 4,237,513	\$ 4,237,513	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 3,407,323	\$ 3,350,766	-1.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 22,044,411	\$ 28,978,038	31.5%
<sup>5</sup> Florida ♦	\$ 43,655,475	\$ 30,025,083	-31.2%
Georgia	\$ 1,016,499	\$ 1,111,501	9.3%
Guam	\$ 451,064	\$ 451,064	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 5,731,735	\$ 5,962,111	4.0%
Idaho	\$ 782,900	\$ 810,500	3.5%
Illinois	\$ -	\$ 9,901,000	
Indiana ^	\$ 3,323,048	\$ 4,000,000	20.4%
<sup>6</sup> Iowa ^	\$ 1,192,188	\$ 1,217,188	2.1%
Kansas	\$ 188,604	\$ 188,604	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,625,700	\$ 2,628,100	0.1%
Louisiana	\$ 1,792,117	\$ 2,129,696	18.8%
Maine	\$ 894,266	\$ 923,437	3.3%
Maryland	\$ 19,439,735	\$ 20,085,885	3.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 14,299,000	\$ 13,950,699	-2.4%
Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	11.1%
Minnesota	\$ 38,842,000	\$ 33,904,000	-12.7%
Mississippi	\$ 1,681,548	\$ 1,594,718	-5.2%
Missouri	\$ 6,761,700	\$ 6,450,500	-4.6%
Montana ^	\$ 536,991	\$ 516,633	-3.8%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,561,484	\$ 1,538,470	-1.5%
<sup>7</sup> Nevada	\$ 1,953,506	\$ 1,807,040	-7.5%
New Hampshire	\$ 310,174	\$ 405,780	30.8%
New Jersey	\$ 16,405,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,315,300	\$ 1,315,300	0.0%
New York	\$ 45,174,000	\$ 45,334,000	0.4%
North Carolina	\$ 8,844,327	\$ 8,257,787	-6.6%
North Dakota ^	\$ 798,213	\$ 782,438	-2.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 550,212	\$ 586,463	6.6%
Ohio	\$ 14,722,050	\$ 14,653,879	-0.5%
<sup>8</sup> Oklahoma	\$ 2,937,793	\$ 2,795,181	-4.9%
Oregon ♦	\$ 2,101,050	\$ 2,701,020	28.6%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,590,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.0%
<sup>9</sup> Puerto Rico ♦	\$ 16,499,901	\$ 9,424,000	-42.9%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,920,068	\$ 2,290,856	-21.5%
<sup>10</sup> South Carolina ♦	\$ 3,508,041	\$ 3,708,041	5.7%
South Dakota	\$ 872,070	\$ 947,860	8.7%
Tennessee	\$ 7,059,700	\$ 7,140,900	1.2%
Texas	\$ 8,359,646	\$ 5,237,039	-37.4%
<sup>11</sup> Utah	\$ 2,191,300	\$ 3,170,700	44.7%
Vermont	\$ 675,307	\$ 675,307	0.0%
Virgin Islands	\$ 309,805	\$ 299,360	-3.4%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,579,764	\$ 3,492,929	-2.4%
Washington	\$ 1,166,000	\$ 1,497,000	28.4%
West Virginia	\$ 864,575	\$ 698,190	-19.2%
Wisconsin♦	\$ 811,600	\$ 916,800	13.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,038,975	\$ 1,038,975	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 366,335,814</b>	<b>\$ 357,476,305</b>	<b>-2.4%</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 (SAA) appropriation only and does not include appropriation to the state's cultural endowment.

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** Since FY2012, the legislature has not appropriated funding to the state arts agency from the general fund. The SAA's FY2017 and FY2018 appropriations were drawn from interest on the state's rainy-day fund and were nonrecurring. Other state funds are generated from state business license revenues (see [Table 7](#)).

<sup>2</sup> **Arkansas:** The Department of Arkansas Heritage allocates appropriations to the Arkansas Arts Council, as stipulated in Act 234 of 2017. Reductions in the FY2018 appropriation are mainly a result of the Department of Arkansas Heritage's centralization of salaries, separate from the appropriations of its divisions, including the Arkansas Arts Council.

<sup>3</sup> **California:** One-time discretionary funds designated by the state legislature account for \$6.8 million of the FY2017 appropriation and were made recurring in FY2018. Total appropriations do not include support for the Arts in Corrections program.

<sup>4</sup> **Connecticut:** The total appropriation does not include funding going through the agency's budget for line items to non-arts organizations.

<sup>5</sup> **Florida:** Funding for the division's largest grant program (general program support) suffered a 40% reduction during FY2017.

<sup>6</sup> **Iowa:** The Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs sustained a midyear de-appropriation for FY2017 of \$210,958, as well as complete elimination of the \$6.1 million Iowa Cultural Trust, as a result of efforts by the Iowa legislature and governor to address a projected state budget shortfall. A new \$25,000 Cultural Trust Grants line item was added to address the loss of the Iowa Cultural Trust.

<sup>7</sup> **Nevada:** Fiscal year 2017 appropriation includes nonrecurring funds from the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs of \$267,254.

<sup>8</sup> **Oklahoma:** At the time this survey data was collected, the Oklahoma state budget had a shortfall of around \$200 million in FY2018 and the FY2018 budget was unresolved following a veto by the governor. The Oklahoma Arts Council expects to receive further cuts to this reported appropriation.

<sup>9</sup> **Puerto Rico:** Data was collected from Puerto Rico Financial Oversight and Management Board documentation, which reflects figures enacted prior to hurricanes Harvey and Irma. Details are limited due to ongoing hurricane recovery.

<sup>10</sup> **South Carolina:** The total appropriation figure reflects a \$350,000 override of the governor's veto on January 16, 2018.

<sup>11</sup> **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.



**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations**  
**Excluding Line Items**  
Fiscal Years 2017-2018

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2018

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY17 to FY18
	FY2017	FY2018	
Alabama	\$ 4,734,496	\$ 4,809,496	1.6%
Alaska	\$ 695,700	\$ 692,800	-0.4%
American Samoa	\$ 75,000	\$ 85,000	13.3%
<sup>1</sup> Arizona	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	0.0%
<sup>2</sup> Arkansas	\$ 1,664,940	\$ 892,658	-46.4%
<sup>3</sup> California	\$ 17,642,000	\$ 18,369,000	4.1%
Colorado	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.0%
<sup>4</sup> Connecticut ^	\$ 1,497,298	\$ 1,497,298	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 3,407,323	\$ 3,350,766	-1.7%
District of Columbia	\$ 22,044,411	\$ 28,978,038	31.5%
<sup>5</sup> Florida	\$ 32,891,148	\$ 26,568,083	-19.2%
Georgia	\$ 1,016,499	\$ 1,111,501	9.3%
Guam	\$ 411,064	\$ 411,064	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 5,330,158	\$ 5,462,111	2.5%
Idaho	\$ 782,900	\$ 810,500	3.5%
Illinois	\$ -	\$ 6,472,000	
Indiana ^	\$ 3,323,048	\$ 4,000,000	20.4%
<sup>6</sup> Iowa ^	\$ 892,188	\$ 892,188	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 188,604	\$ 188,604	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,625,700	\$ 2,628,100	0.1%
Louisiana	\$ 1,792,117	\$ 2,129,696	18.8%
Maine	\$ 894,266	\$ 923,437	3.3%
Maryland	\$ 19,439,735	\$ 20,085,885	3.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 13,950,000	\$ 13,925,699	-0.2%
Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	11.1%
Minnesota	\$ 38,842,000	\$ 33,904,000	-12.7%
Mississippi	\$ 1,681,548	\$ 1,594,718	-5.2%
Missouri	\$ 4,656,000	\$ 4,656,000	0.0%
Montana ^	\$ 511,991	\$ 516,633	0.9%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,561,484	\$ 1,538,470	-1.5%
<sup>7</sup> Nevada	\$ 1,953,506	\$ 1,807,040	-7.5%
New Hampshire	\$ 310,174	\$ 405,780	30.8%
New Jersey	\$ 16,405,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 1,315,300	\$ 1,315,300	0.0%
New York	\$ 44,954,000	\$ 44,954,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 8,725,370	\$ 7,908,830	-9.4%
North Dakota ^	\$ 793,213	\$ 777,438	-2.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 550,212	\$ 586,463	6.6%
Ohio	\$ 14,722,050	\$ 14,653,879	-0.5%
<sup>8</sup> Oklahoma	\$ 2,937,793	\$ 2,795,181	-4.9%
Oregon	\$ 2,101,050	\$ 1,876,020	-10.7%
Pennsylvania	\$ 9,590,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.0%
<sup>9</sup> Puerto Rico	\$ 8,288,901	\$ 5,847,000	-29.5%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,545,068	\$ 1,915,856	-24.7%
<sup>10</sup> South Carolina	\$ 3,008,041	\$ 3,708,041	23.3%
South Dakota	\$ 872,070	\$ 947,860	8.7%
Tennessee	\$ 6,834,700	\$ 6,915,900	1.2%
Texas	\$ 8,359,646	\$ 5,237,039	-37.4%
<sup>11</sup> Utah	\$ 2,191,300	\$ 3,170,700	44.7%
Vermont	\$ 675,307	\$ 675,307	0.0%
Virgin Islands	\$ 309,805	\$ 299,360	-3.4%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,579,764	\$ 3,492,929	-2.4%
Washington	\$ 1,166,000	\$ 1,497,000	28.4%
West Virginia	\$ 864,575	\$ 698,190	-19.2%
Wisconsin	\$ 811,600	\$ 816,800	0.6%
Wyoming	\$ 1,038,975	\$ 1,038,975	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 339,955,038</b>	<b>\$ 339,329,633</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

**Table Notes**

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

<sup>1</sup> **Arizona:** Since FY2012, the legislature has not appropriated funding to the state arts agency from the general fund. The SAA's FY2017 and FY2018 appropriations were drawn from interest on the state's rainy-day fund and were nonrecurring. Other state funds are generated from state business license revenues (see [Table 7](#)).

<sup>2</sup> **Arkansas:** The Department of Arkansas Heritage allocates appropriations to the Arkansas Arts Council, as stipulated in Act 234 of 2017. Reductions in the FY2018 appropriation are mainly a result of the Department of Arkansas Heritage's centralization of salaries, separate from the appropriations of its divisions, including the Arkansas Arts Council.

<sup>3</sup> **California:** One-time discretionary funds designated by the state legislature account for \$6.8 million of the FY2017 appropriation and were made recurring in FY2018. Total appropriations do not include support for the Arts in Corrections program.

<sup>4</sup> **Connecticut:** The total appropriation does not include funding going through the agency's budget for line items to non-arts organizations.

<sup>5</sup> **Florida:** Funding for the division's largest grant program (general program support) suffered a 40% reduction during FY2017.

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<sup>7</sup> **Nevada:** Fiscal year 2017 appropriation includes nonrecurring funds from the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs of \$267,254.

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<sup>10</sup> **South Carolina:** The total appropriation figure reflects a \$350,000 override of the governor's veto on January 16, 2018.

<sup>11</sup> **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.

**Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Year 2018

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Connecticut	38	\$ 2,740,215	\$ 4,237,513	64.7%
Florida	7	\$ 3,457,000	\$ 30,025,083	11.5%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	\$ 451,064	8.9%
Hawaii	1	\$ 500,000	\$ 5,962,111	8.4%
Illinois	3	\$ 3,429,000	\$ 9,901,000	34.6%
Iowa	2	\$ 325,000	\$ 1,217,188	26.7%
Massachusetts	1	\$ 25,000	\$ 13,950,699	0.2%
Missouri	5	\$ 1,794,500	\$ 6,450,500	27.8%
New York	3	\$ 380,000	\$ 45,334,000	0.8%
North Carolina	5	\$ 348,957	\$ 8,257,787	4.2%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 782,438	0.6%
Oregon	7	\$ 825,000	\$ 2,701,020	30.5%
Puerto Rico	8	\$ 3,577,000	\$ 9,424,000	38.0%
Rhode Island	1	\$ 375,000	\$ 2,290,856	16.4%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	\$ 7,140,900	3.2%
Wisconsin	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 916,800	10.9%
<b>Total (16 agencies)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>\$ 18,146,672</b>	<b>\$ 149,042,959</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>All States (56 agencies)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>\$ 18,146,672</b>	<b>\$ 357,476,305</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

**Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2017-2018

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2017		FY2018		Percent Change FY17 to FY18
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Connecticut	40	\$ 2,740,215	38	\$ 2,740,215	0.0%
Florida	15	\$ 10,764,327	7	\$ 3,457,000	-67.9%
Guam	1	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 40,000	0.0%
Hawaii	6	\$ 401,577	1	\$ 500,000	24.5%
Illinois	0	-	3	\$ 3,429,000	
Iowa	1	\$ 300,000	2	\$ 325,000	8.3%
Massachusetts	6	\$ 349,000	1	\$ 25,000	-92.8%
Missouri	5	\$ 2,105,700	5	\$ 1,794,500	-14.8%
Montana	1	\$ 25,000	0	-	
New York	1	\$ 220,000	3	\$ 380,000	72.7%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	5	\$ 348,957	193.3%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0.0%
Oregon	0	-	7	\$ 825,000	
Puerto Rico	43	\$ 8,211,000	8	\$ 3,577,000	-56.4%
Rhode Island	1	\$ 375,000	1	\$ 375,000	0.0%
South Carolina	1	\$ 500,000	0	-	-100.0%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	3	\$ 225,000	0.0%
Wisconsin	0	-	1	\$ 100,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>\$ 26,380,776</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>\$ 18,146,672</b>	<b>-31.2%</b>

**Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue**

Fiscal Years 2017-2018

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2018

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY17 to FY18
	FY2017	FY2018	
Alabama	\$ 5,628,096	\$ 5,694,396	1.2%
Alaska	\$ 2,318,840	\$ 2,314,340	-0.2%
American Samoa	\$ 365,300	\$ 373,700	2.3%
Arizona	\$ 4,244,329	\$ 4,249,600	0.1%
Arkansas	\$ 2,450,015	\$ 1,683,747	-31.3%
California	\$ 24,975,100	\$ 27,708,700	10.9%
Colorado	\$ 3,620,600	\$ 3,200,364	-11.6%
Connecticut	\$ 5,880,667	\$ 6,232,034	6.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,275,323	\$ 4,106,866	-3.9%
District of Columbia	\$ 22,764,611	\$ 29,688,638	30.4%
Florida	\$ 44,529,175	\$ 31,046,643	-30.3%
Georgia	\$ 1,788,999	\$ 1,881,201	5.2%
Guam	\$ 744,864	\$ 745,064	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 7,037,471	\$ 7,243,647	2.9%
Idaho	\$ 1,575,114	\$ 1,584,524	0.6%
Illinois	\$ 6,296,752	\$ 10,751,800	70.8%
Indiana	\$ 4,125,248	\$ 4,793,945	16.2%
Iowa	\$ 2,493,609	\$ 2,471,598	-0.9%
Kansas	\$ 863,204	\$ 871,404	0.9%
Kentucky	\$ 3,523,800	\$ 3,511,600	-0.3%
Louisiana	\$ 2,554,917	\$ 3,016,495	18.1%
Maine	\$ 1,756,969	\$ 1,804,850	2.7%
Maryland	\$ 20,494,935	\$ 21,123,285	3.1%
Massachusetts	\$ 15,681,330	\$ 15,312,699	-2.4%
Michigan	\$ 9,790,600	\$ 10,781,700	10.1%
Minnesota	\$ 39,984,964	\$ 35,209,160	-11.9%
Mississippi	\$ 2,576,298	\$ 2,458,918	-4.6%
Missouri	\$ 7,491,400	\$ 7,171,000	-4.3%
Montana	\$ 2,040,214	\$ 2,029,320	-0.5%
Nebraska	\$ 3,308,421	\$ 3,163,396	-4.4%
Nevada	\$ 2,722,263	\$ 2,570,170	-5.6%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,291,274	\$ 1,360,338	5.3%
New Jersey	\$ 17,277,100	\$ 17,270,400	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,018,200	\$ 2,007,200	-0.5%
New York	\$ 46,040,000	\$ 46,185,400	0.3%
North Carolina	\$ 9,985,385	\$ 9,354,287	-6.3%
North Dakota	\$ 1,567,222	\$ 1,573,070	0.4%
Northern Marianas	\$ 550,212	\$ 586,463	6.6%
Ohio	\$ 16,173,750	\$ 16,089,379	-0.5%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,876,093	\$ 3,662,781	-5.5%
Oregon	\$ 3,422,588	\$ 4,026,746	17.7%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,503,300	\$ 11,456,800	-0.4%
Puerto Rico	\$ 17,190,513	\$ 10,103,500	-41.2%
<sup>1</sup> Rhode Island	\$ 16,225,753	\$ 12,119,556	-25.3%
South Carolina	\$ 5,459,681	\$ 5,691,231	4.2%
South Dakota	\$ 1,656,170	\$ 1,721,460	3.9%
Tennessee	\$ 7,954,500	\$ 8,036,200	1.0%
Texas	\$ 9,481,746	\$ 6,692,159	-29.4%
Utah	\$ 4,631,500	\$ 4,987,800	7.7%
Vermont	\$ 1,790,763	\$ 1,748,257	-2.4%
Virgin Islands	\$ 628,805	\$ 671,120	6.7%
Virginia	\$ 4,381,351	\$ 4,356,214	-0.6%
Washington	\$ 3,700,287	\$ 4,277,696	15.6%
West Virginia	\$ 2,282,175	\$ 2,101,090	-7.9%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,629,200	\$ 1,703,900	4.6%
Wyoming	\$ 1,777,975	\$ 1,764,875	-0.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 450,398,971</b>	<b>\$ 434,342,725</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>

**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.

<sup>1</sup> **Rhode Island:** Increases in other state funds of \$12.5 million in FY2017 and \$9.1 million in FY2018 are due largely to a voter-approved bond issue for cultural facilities.

**Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies**  
Fiscal Year 2018

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Legislative Appropriation Excluding Line Items		Total State Funds (Appropriation and Other State Funds)		Total Agency Revenue	
	Per Capita		Per Capita		Per Capita		Per Capita	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Alabama	\$ 0.99	20	\$ 0.99	18	\$ 1.01	21	\$ 1.17	23
Alaska	\$ 0.94	21	\$ 0.94	19	\$ 0.94	24	\$ 3.13	6
Arizona	\$ 0.21	45	\$ 0.21	45	\$ 0.40	45	\$ 0.61	42
Arkansas	\$ 0.30	44	\$ 0.30	43	\$ 0.30	46	\$ 0.56	45
California	\$ 0.46	37	\$ 0.46	35	\$ 0.67	32	\$ 0.70	40
Colorado	\$ 0.36	42	\$ 0.36	41	\$ 0.44	43	\$ 0.57	44
Connecticut	\$ 1.18	12	\$ 0.42	38	\$ 1.54	10	\$ 1.74	15
Delaware	\$ 3.48	3	\$ 3.48	3	\$ 3.48	4	\$ 4.27	4
Florida	\$ 1.43	10	\$ 1.27	10	\$ 1.43	12	\$ 1.48	18
Georgia	\$ 0.11	49	\$ 0.11	49	\$ 0.11	49	\$ 0.18	50
Hawai'i	\$ 4.18	2	\$ 3.83	2	\$ 4.60	3	\$ 5.07	3
Idaho	\$ 0.47	36	\$ 0.47	34	\$ 0.47	40	\$ 0.92	31
Illinois	\$ 0.77	24	\$ 0.51	32	\$ 0.77	29	\$ 0.84	35
Indiana	\$ 0.60	32	\$ 0.60	29	\$ 0.60	35	\$ 0.72	39
Iowa	\$ 0.39	40	\$ 0.28	44	\$ 0.57	37	\$ 0.79	38
Kansas	\$ 0.06	50	\$ 0.06	50	\$ 0.08	50	\$ 0.30	47
Kentucky	\$ 0.59	33	\$ 0.59	30	\$ 0.59	36	\$ 0.79	37
Louisiana	\$ 0.45	38	\$ 0.45	36	\$ 0.45	42	\$ 0.64	41
Maine	\$ 0.69	28	\$ 0.69	26	\$ 0.79	28	\$ 1.35	20
Maryland	\$ 3.32	4	\$ 3.32	4	\$ 3.32	5	\$ 3.49	5
Massachusetts	\$ 2.03	7	\$ 2.03	6	\$ 2.03	7	\$ 2.23	10
Michigan	\$ 1.00	19	\$ 1.00	17	\$ 1.00	22	\$ 1.08	26
Minnesota	\$ 6.08	1	\$ 6.08	1	\$ 6.17	2	\$ 6.31	2
Mississippi	\$ 0.53	34	\$ 0.53	31	\$ 0.55	38	\$ 0.82	36
Missouri	\$ 1.06	16	\$ 0.76	22	\$ 1.06	19	\$ 1.17	22
Montana	\$ 0.49	35	\$ 0.49	33	\$ 1.03	20	\$ 1.93	13
Nebraska	\$ 0.80	23	\$ 0.80	20	\$ 1.23	15	\$ 1.65	16
Nevada	\$ 0.60	31	\$ 0.60	28	\$ 0.62	34	\$ 0.86	34
New Hampshire	\$ 0.30	43	\$ 0.30	42	\$ 0.49	39	\$ 1.01	27
New Jersey	\$ 1.82	8	\$ 1.82	7	\$ 1.82	8	\$ 1.92	14
New Mexico	\$ 0.63	30	\$ 0.63	27	\$ 0.63	33	\$ 0.96	29
New York	\$ 2.28	5	\$ 2.26	5	\$ 2.28	6	\$ 2.33	9
North Carolina	\$ 0.80	22	\$ 0.77	21	\$ 0.80	26	\$ 0.91	32
North Dakota	\$ 1.04	17	\$ 1.03	15	\$ 1.11	16	\$ 2.08	11
Ohio	\$ 1.26	11	\$ 1.26	11	\$ 1.28	14	\$ 1.38	19
Oklahoma	\$ 0.71	27	\$ 0.71	25	\$ 0.74	31	\$ 0.93	30
Oregon	\$ 0.65	29	\$ 0.45	37	\$ 0.75	30	\$ 0.97	28
Pennsylvania	\$ 0.75	25	\$ 0.75	23	\$ 0.82	25	\$ 0.89	33
Rhode Island	\$ 2.16	6	\$ 1.81	8	\$ 10.75	1	\$ 11.44	1
South Carolina	\$ 0.74	26	\$ 0.74	24	\$ 0.95	23	\$ 1.13	25
South Dakota	\$ 1.09	13	\$ 1.09	12	\$ 1.09	17	\$ 1.98	12
Tennessee	\$ 1.06	15	\$ 1.03	14	\$ 1.06	18	\$ 1.20	21
Texas	\$ 0.19	47	\$ 0.19	47	\$ 0.19	47	\$ 0.24	49
Utah	\$ 1.02	18	\$ 1.02	16	\$ 1.35	13	\$ 1.61	17
Vermont	\$ 1.08	14	\$ 1.08	13	\$ 1.48	11	\$ 2.80	8
Virginia	\$ 0.41	39	\$ 0.41	39	\$ 0.42	44	\$ 0.51	46
Washington	\$ 0.20	46	\$ 0.20	46	\$ 0.46	41	\$ 0.58	43
West Virginia	\$ 0.38	41	\$ 0.38	40	\$ 0.80	27	\$ 1.16	24
Wisconsin	\$ 0.16	48	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.16	48	\$ 0.29	48
Wyoming	\$ 1.79	9	\$ 1.79	9	\$ 1.79	9	\$ 3.05	7
American Samoa	\$ 1.65	14	\$ 1.65	14	\$ 1.65	14	\$ 7.26	4
District of Columbia	\$ 41.76	1	\$ 41.76	1	\$ 41.76	1	\$ 42.78	1
Guam	\$ 2.70	8	\$ 2.46	7	\$ 2.70	9	\$ 4.45	7
Northern Marianas	\$ 11.22	2	\$ 11.22	2	\$ 11.22	2	\$ 11.22	3
Puerto Rico	\$ 2.82	7	\$ 1.75	13	\$ 2.82	8	\$ 3.03	12
Virgin Islands	\$ 0.79	29	\$ 0.79	26	\$ 0.79	33	\$ 1.77	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1.08</b>		<b>\$ 1.03</b>		<b>\$ 1.18</b>		<b>\$ 1.32</b>	

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

**Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources**  
Fiscal Year 2018

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total Agency Revenue	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Other State Funds		National Endowment for the Arts Funds		Private and Miscellaneous Funds	
		Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total
Alabama	\$ 5,694,396	\$ 4,809,496	84.5%	\$ 119,700	2.1%	\$ 765,200	13.4%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$ 2,314,340	\$ 692,800	29.9%	\$ 5,000	0.2%	\$ 675,800	29.2%	\$ 940,740	40.6%
American Samoa	\$ 373,700	\$ 85,000	22.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 288,700	77.3%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$ 4,249,600	\$ 1,500,000	35.3%	\$ 1,320,000	31.1%	\$ 821,600	19.3%	\$ 608,000	14.3%
Arkansas	\$ 1,683,747	\$ 892,658	53.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 637,900	37.9%	\$ 153,189	9.1%
California	\$ 27,708,700	\$ 18,369,000	66.3%	\$ 8,197,000	29.6%	\$ 1,142,700	4.1%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$ 3,200,364	\$ 2,000,000	62.5%	\$ 443,364	13.9%	\$ 712,000	22.2%	\$ 45,000	1.4%
Connecticut	\$ 6,232,034	\$ 4,237,513	68.0%	\$ 1,272,121	20.4%	\$ 722,400	11.6%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,106,866	\$ 3,350,766	81.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 681,100	16.6%	\$ 75,000	1.8%
District of Columbia	\$ 29,688,638	\$ 28,978,038	97.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 710,600	2.4%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$ 31,046,643	\$ 30,025,083	96.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 1,021,560	3.3%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$ 1,881,201	\$ 1,111,501	59.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 769,700	40.9%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$ 745,064	\$ 451,064	60.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 294,000	39.5%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 7,243,647	\$ 5,962,111	82.3%	\$ 606,936	8.4%	\$ 674,600	9.3%	-	0.0%
Idaho	\$ 1,584,524	\$ 810,500	51.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 771,700	48.7%	\$ 2,324	0.1%
Illinois	\$ 10,751,800	\$ 9,901,000	92.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 850,800	7.9%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 4,793,945	\$ 4,000,000	83.4%	\$ 15,000	0.3%	\$ 767,400	16.0%	\$ 11,545	0.2%
Iowa	\$ 2,471,598	\$ 1,217,188	49.2%	\$ 590,760	23.9%	\$ 652,500	26.4%	\$ 11,150	0.5%
Kansas	\$ 871,404	\$ 188,604	21.6%	\$ 53,000	6.1%	\$ 629,800	72.3%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 3,511,600	\$ 2,628,100	74.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 731,900	20.8%	\$ 151,600	4.3%
Louisiana	\$ 3,016,495	\$ 2,129,696	70.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 743,100	24.6%	\$ 143,699	4.8%
Maine	\$ 1,804,850	\$ 923,437	51.2%	\$ 131,803	7.3%	\$ 741,300	41.1%	\$ 8,310	0.5%
Maryland	\$ 21,123,285	\$ 20,085,885	95.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 737,400	3.5%	\$ 300,000	1.4%
Massachusetts	\$ 15,312,699	\$ 13,950,699	91.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 891,200	5.8%	\$ 470,800	3.1%
Michigan	\$ 10,781,700	\$ 10,000,000	92.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 781,700	7.3%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 35,209,160	\$ 33,904,000	96.3%	\$ 489,460	1.4%	\$ 775,300	2.2%	\$ 40,400	0.1%
Mississippi	\$ 2,458,918	\$ 1,594,718	64.9%	\$ 40,000	1.6%	\$ 794,200	32.3%	\$ 30,000	1.2%
Missouri	\$ 7,171,000	\$ 6,450,500	90.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 720,500	10.0%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$ 2,029,320	\$ 516,633	25.5%	\$ 565,325	27.9%	\$ 779,700	38.4%	\$ 167,662	8.3%
Nebraska	\$ 3,163,396	\$ 1,538,470	48.6%	\$ 830,526	26.3%	\$ 764,400	24.2%	\$ 30,000	0.9%
Nevada	\$ 2,570,170	\$ 1,807,040	70.3%	\$ 51,658	2.0%	\$ 696,400	27.1%	\$ 15,072	0.6%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,360,338	\$ 405,780	29.8%	\$ 245,658	18.1%	\$ 708,900	52.1%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	\$ 17,270,400	\$ 16,405,000	95.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 865,400	5.0%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,007,200	\$ 1,315,300	65.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 691,900	34.5%	-	0.0%
New York	\$ 46,185,400	\$ 45,334,000	98.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 851,400	1.8%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 9,354,287	\$ 8,257,787	88.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 946,500	10.1%	\$ 150,000	1.6%
North Dakota	\$ 1,573,070	\$ 782,438	49.7%	\$ 58,532	3.7%	\$ 717,100	45.6%	\$ 15,000	1.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 586,463	\$ 586,463	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 16,089,379	\$ 14,653,879	91.1%	\$ 225,000	1.4%	\$ 965,500	6.0%	\$ 245,000	1.5%
Oklahoma	\$ 3,662,781	\$ 2,795,181	76.3%	\$ 123,100	3.4%	\$ 724,500	19.8%	\$ 20,000	0.5%
Oregon	\$ 4,026,746	\$ 2,701,020	67.1%	\$ 387,126	9.6%	\$ 713,600	17.7%	\$ 225,000	5.6%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,456,800	\$ 9,590,000	83.7%	\$ 933,400	8.1%	\$ 933,400	8.1%	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 10,103,500	\$ 9,424,000	93.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 679,500	6.7%	-	0.0%
Rhode Island	\$ 12,119,556	\$ 2,290,856	18.9%	\$ 9,105,000	75.1%	\$ 718,700	5.9%	\$ 5,000	0.0%
South Carolina	\$ 5,691,231	\$ 3,708,041	65.2%	\$ 1,088,700	19.1%	\$ 791,900	13.9%	\$ 102,590	1.8%
South Dakota	\$ 1,721,460	\$ 947,860	55.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 773,600	44.9%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$ 8,036,200	\$ 7,140,900	88.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 781,900	9.7%	\$ 113,400	1.4%
Texas	\$ 6,692,159	\$ 5,237,039	78.3%	-	0.0%	\$ 1,155,120	17.3%	\$ 300,000	4.5%
Utah	\$ 4,987,800	\$ 3,170,700	63.6%	\$ 1,003,000	20.1%	\$ 718,400	14.4%	\$ 95,700	1.9%
Vermont	\$ 1,748,257	\$ 675,307	38.6%	\$ 250,000	14.3%	\$ 708,900	40.5%	\$ 114,050	6.5%
Virgin Islands	\$ 671,120	\$ 299,360	44.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 371,760	55.4%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 4,356,214	\$ 3,492,929	80.2%	\$ 47,785	1.1%	\$ 701,500	16.1%	\$ 114,000	2.6%
Washington	\$ 4,277,696	\$ 1,497,000	35.0%	\$ 1,927,296	45.1%	\$ 845,400	19.8%	\$ 8,000	0.2%
West Virginia	\$ 2,101,090	\$ 698,190	33.2%	\$ 750,000	35.7%	\$ 652,900	31.1%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,703,900	\$ 916,800	53.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 787,100	46.2%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,764,875	\$ 1,038,975	58.9%	-	0.0%	\$ 695,600	39.4%	\$ 30,300	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 434,342,725</b>	<b>\$ 357,476,305</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>\$ 30,876,250</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>\$ 41,247,640</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>\$ 4,742,531</b>	<b>1.1%</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-NEA federal grants.

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

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2018

Fiscal Year 2018

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 8,264,000,000	\$ 4,809,496	0.058%
Alaska	\$ 4,336,000,000	\$ 692,800	0.016%
Arizona	\$ 9,815,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	0.015%
Arkansas	\$ 5,453,000,000	\$ 892,658	0.016%
California	\$ 125,096,000,000	\$ 18,369,000	0.015%
Colorado	\$ 11,133,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	0.018%
Connecticut	\$ 18,690,000,000	\$ 4,237,513	0.023%
Delaware	\$ 4,134,000,000	\$ 3,350,766	0.081%
Florida	\$ 31,611,000,000	\$ 30,025,083	0.095%
Georgia	\$ 23,713,000,000	\$ 1,111,501	0.005%
Hawai'i	\$ 7,413,000,000	\$ 5,962,111	0.080%
Idaho	\$ 3,451,000,000	\$ 810,500	0.023%
Illinois	\$ 32,971,000,000	\$ 9,901,000	0.030%
Indiana	\$ 15,660,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	0.026%
Iowa	\$ 7,259,000,000	\$ 1,217,188	0.017%
Kansas	\$ 6,592,000,000	\$ 188,604	0.003%
Kentucky	\$ 11,395,000,000	\$ 2,628,100	0.023%
Louisiana	\$ 9,442,000,000	\$ 2,129,696	0.023%
Maine	\$ 3,514,000,000	\$ 923,437	0.026%
Maryland	\$ 17,240,000,000	\$ 20,085,885	0.117%
Massachusetts	\$ 42,465,000,000	\$ 13,950,699	0.033%
Michigan	\$ 10,006,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	0.100%
Minnesota	\$ 22,488,000,000	\$ 33,904,000	0.151%
Mississippi	\$ 5,551,000,000	\$ 1,594,718	0.029%
Missouri	\$ 9,329,000,000	\$ 6,450,500	0.069%
Montana	\$ 2,344,000,000	\$ 516,633	0.022%
Nebraska	\$ 4,398,000,000	\$ 1,538,470	0.035%
Nevada	\$ 3,981,000,000	\$ 1,807,040	0.045%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,482,000,000	\$ 405,780	0.027%
New Jersey	\$ 34,376,000,000	\$ 16,405,000	0.048%
New Mexico	\$ 6,140,000,000	\$ 1,315,300	0.021%
New York	\$ 71,199,000,000	\$ 45,334,000	0.064%
North Carolina	\$ 23,031,000,000	\$ 8,257,787	0.036%
North Dakota	\$ 2,155,000,000	\$ 782,438	0.036%
Ohio	\$ 32,633,000,000	\$ 14,653,879	0.045%
Oklahoma	\$ 5,846,000,000	\$ 2,795,181	0.048%
Oregon	\$ 9,731,000,000	\$ 2,701,020	0.028%
Pennsylvania	\$ 31,736,000,000	\$ 9,590,000	0.030%
Rhode Island	\$ 3,768,000,000	\$ 2,290,856	0.061%
South Carolina	\$ 7,947,000,000	\$ 3,708,041	0.047%
South Dakota	\$ 1,590,000,000	\$ 947,860	0.060%
Tennessee	\$ 14,540,000,000	\$ 7,140,900	0.049%
Texas	\$ 54,754,000,000	\$ 5,237,039	0.010%
Utah	\$ 6,679,000,000	\$ 3,170,700	0.047%
Vermont	\$ 1,562,000,000	\$ 675,307	0.043%
Virginia	\$ 20,355,000,000	\$ 3,492,929	0.017%
Washington	\$ 20,302,000,000	\$ 1,497,000	0.007%
West Virginia	\$ 4,299,000,000	\$ 698,190	0.016%
Wisconsin	\$ 16,896,000,000	\$ 916,800	0.005%
Wyoming	\$ 1,453,000,000	\$ 1,038,975	0.072%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 830,218,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 317,652,380</b>	<b>0.038%</b>

**Table Note**

State general fund expenditures are based on The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2017, "Fiscal 2018 General Fund, Enacted (Millions)" table, which is published by the National Association of State Budget Officers.



## METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

**Survey Data:** NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between November 2017 and January 2018. As a result, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2018 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 2018 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 2017 through June 2018 is FY2018). For specific information on the fiscal cycle of an individual state, please consult the National Association of State Budget Officers' [Budget Processes in the States, 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 2017](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers; from the [State Revenue Report, December 2017](#), by the Rockefeller Institute of Government; 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 2018 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2017 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, 2017](#) 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 [Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers \(CPI-U\) for the U.S. City Average for All Items, 1982-84=100](#), as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 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 2018 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2018 was the December 2017 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](mailto: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 2018

by Patricia Mullaney-Loss, 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)

