

State Arts Agency Revenues

Fiscal Year 2021

February 2021



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 2021 (which began in July 2020 for most states) as well as revised FY2020 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and in summer 2021 will report updates along with FY2022 projections.

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, 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 in the context of state budgets and inflation. **Explore our [interactive visualizations](#) for a more in-depth look at SAA revenues.**

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

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KEY FINDINGS

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported **\$402.4 million in total legislative appropriations** for fiscal year 2021.
- **Total appropriations to state arts agencies decreased by 17.9%**, \$87.5 million, between fiscal years 2020 and 2021.
- **\$25.1 million of total legislative appropriations came from line items** that pass through SAA budgets.
- Excluding line items, which declined significantly, **appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control decreased by 2.9%** from FY2020 to FY2021.
- **Twenty-three SAAs reported increases** in total legislative appropriations, with a median increase of 5.4%.
- **Twenty-four SAAs reported decreases**, with a median decrease of 12.3%.
- **Total per capita appropriations to SAAs decreased by \$0.26** in FY2021, bringing them to a total of \$1.21 per person.
- When adjusting for inflation, **total legislative appropriations remain 38.7% below FY2001 levels.**

STATE BUDGET OUTLOOK

(See [Table 8](#))

Appropriations to state arts agencies are driven by state budgetary conditions. Given the unprecedented impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that has amplified state budget challenges, all states are experiencing varying degrees of fiscal distress and uncertainty. The full extent of budget adjustments and projections for the year to come are still ongoing for some states. This report contributes the best available state arts agency data along with the most recent state revenue and budget information at the time of publication.

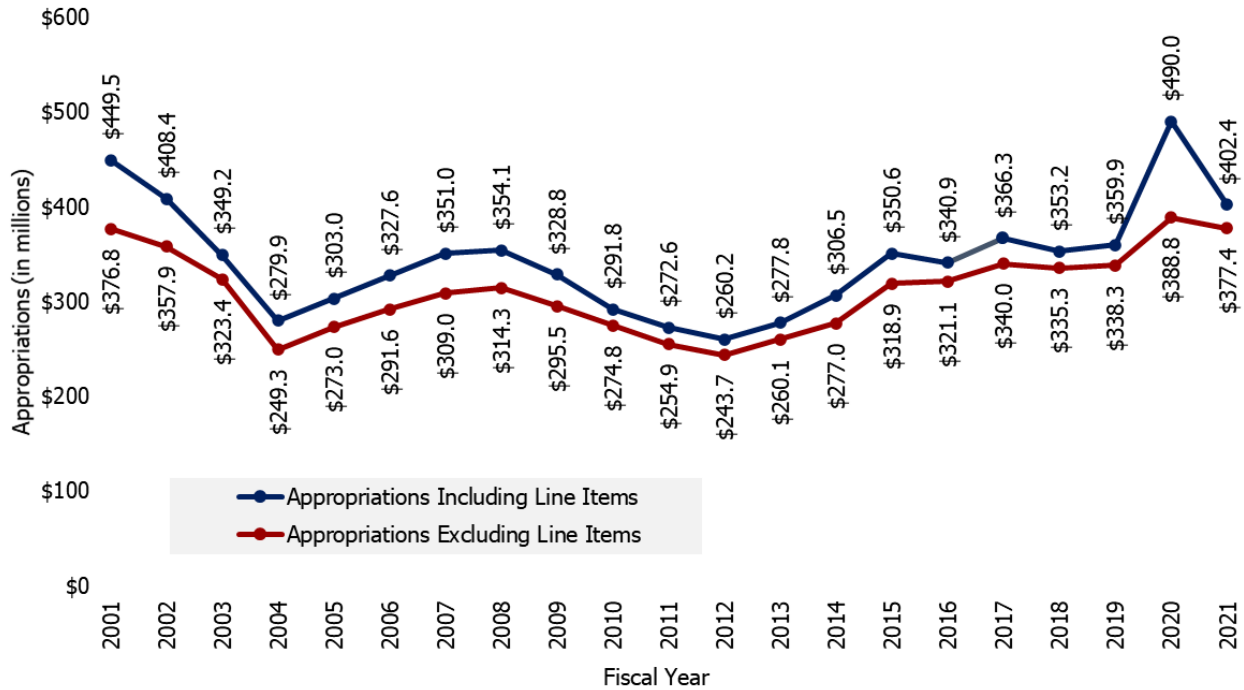
Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the majority of states experienced favorable budgetary conditions and had reported strong revenue growth in the first three quarters of FY2020. Rainy-day funds were at an all-time high. The onset of the pandemic-induced economic slowdown has reduced the revenue states have to draw from while simultaneously increasing spending in health care, unemployment and other areas. Unlike the federal government, most state governments are constitutionally required to balance their operating budgets. They cannot run large deficits or borrow to close budget gaps, which often forces discretionary spending cutbacks when revenues are disrupted.

In FY2020, general fund revenue declined for the first time since the Great Recession of 2007-2009, and is projected to decline 4.4% in FY2021, according to the [National Association of State](#)

[Budget Officers](#). Thirty-five states reported that general fund collections for FY2020 fell below original budget projections, resulting in 19 states reporting midyear FY2020 budget cuts due to a current or projected shortfall. This continued into FY2021 with an outright decline (1.1%) in FY2021 general fund spending. Most states reported that they have avoided the most severe budget cuts with the use of rainy-day funds, spending cuts, reduction in workforces and furloughs, and federal relief funding. Nonetheless, the severity has differed by state, contingent on the makeup of states' unique economies, government responses and viral transmission levels. Economic recovery will likely be very uneven across the states, and there is more fiscal uncertainty going in to FY2022. States have had to revise their fiscal forecasts multiple times to account for constantly changing conditions.

Due to the economic impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, total FY2021 state legislative appropriations for state arts agencies reached \$402.4 million, a decrease of 17.9% from FY2020. SAA appropriations are made mostly from states' general fund dollars, constituting a fraction of total state government expenditures. Excluding jurisdictions, state legislatures devoted 0.039% of general fund expenditures to state arts agency legislative appropriations, down one one-hundredth percent from FY2020. (See [Table 8](#) for more details.)

State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2001-2021



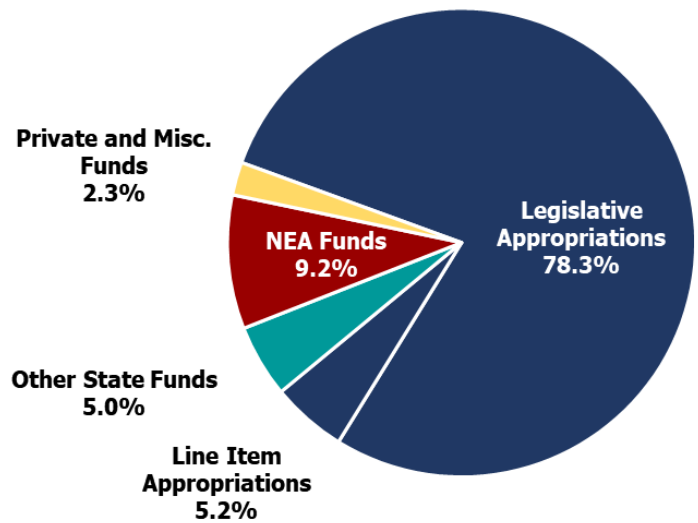
STATE ARTS AGENCY REVENUE
(See tables [5](#) and [7](#))

Total state arts agency revenue amounted to \$482.2 million in FY2021, an 18% decrease from \$587.7 million in FY2020. 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 (78.3%)
- line items passing through SAA budgets (5.2%)
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds (5.0%)

Combined, these mechanisms funded 88.5% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2021. 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 2021



LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

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

After years of growth in state revenue and expenditures, the pandemic-induced recession took a toll on the total appropriations to state arts agencies. While fiscal effects vary across the states, the aggregate appropriations to SAAs decreased by 17.9% from FY2020 to FY2021. Thirty-two states and jurisdictions reported increased or flat appropriations, down from 50 states that increased or remained flat between FY2019-FY2020. Twenty-four states reported decreases, up from five states the previous year, with 14 states reporting a decrease greater than 10%.

One significant cause for the decrease is due to line items, which are historically quite volatile. SAAs received \$76.1 million less in line items in FY2021, a 75.2% decrease from FY2020. Line items accounted for 6.2% of all appropriations. (See [tables 3 and 4](#)). This is mainly due to the Illinois legislature appropriating \$50 million in one-time funding for capital projects in FY2020.

Each SAA's appropriation serves the entire state, thus per capita funding is an effective way to measure what arts resources are available to serve residents relative to the size of the state's population. Total state appropriations per capita equal \$1.21 in FY2021, down from \$1.47 in FY2020. Sixteen states 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 16 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 FY2021, state general funds contributed 67.6% to total SAA appropriations. Twenty-four state arts agencies in FY2021 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 or 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, designated for specific entities. In these cases, the legislature controls the funding amount and recipient. In FY2021, 15 SAAs received 84 line items totaling \$25.1 million. The 75.2% decrease in line items from FY2020 comprised four-fifths of the 17.9% of decrease in total legislative appropriations. Line items fluctuate from year to year. This year's decrease is consistent with historic volatility and is mostly attributed to a few states receiving one-time line items in FY2020: Illinois's one-time \$50 million appropriation for capital projects and California's one-time \$23.5 million line items together comprised 77% of total line item appropriations going to SAAs in FY2020. Since 2001, line item funding has represented as little as 0.5% and as much as 85.6% of individual state arts agency appropriations.

SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes

Fiscal Years 2020-2021

Increases	
Number of SAAs	23
Number of SAAs up 10%+	8
Median percent increase	5.4%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	9
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	24
Number of SAAs down 10%	14
Median percent decrease	-12.3%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	17.9%
Median percent change	0.0%

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

OTHER STATE FUNDS

(See [Table 7](#))

Other state funds are typically those funds transferred to state arts agencies from special state accounts or other state agencies. In FY2021, 27 SAAs received a total of \$24.2 million in other state funds, corresponding to 5% of total SAA revenue. Other state funds remained consistent with prior-year fund appropriations. 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 three states, Arizona, Oklahoma 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 arts agencies and regional arts organizations. These federal funds are distributed through Partnership Agreements (large block grants containing multiple components, both formula-driven and competitive) and are designed to address state priorities while extending the reach of federal funding. Receipt of Partnership Agreement funding is contingent on a variety of federal eligibility, accountability and matching requirements.

Partnership Agreements have been one of the most reliable and stabilizing funding sources available to state arts agencies over time. Total Arts Endowment funding to SAAs was \$44.6 million in FY2021, accounting for 9.3% of total revenue. These federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 21 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2021. Endowment funding categories tend to remain consistent, although states occasionally receive special funds for disaster relief or special initiatives.

Passed in April 2020, the Coronavirus, Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act included \$75 million in funds to be awarded through the Arts Endowment. 40% of this \$75 million was allocated to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations. These CARES Act dollars were distributed to states and regions in FY2020, providing quick relief to struggling arts organizations. In 2020, SAAs played a crucial role in distributing state and federal relief funding and in providing financial and technical assistance for arts organizations and artists seeking to adapt rapidly to a postpandemic environment.

OTHER FEDERAL SUPPORT

In addition to these Arts Endowment funds, the CARES Act also provided \$150 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' CARES Act funding has taken many forms. Some states have allocated funds to state arts agencies for emergency relief grants to arts organizations and artists. Other states have elected to use other mechanisms to distribute funding to cultural institutions and creative businesses. For the purposes of this report, supplemental state CARES Act funding has not been included in aggregate legislative appropriation totals. For more details on the 26 states receiving funding (current at the time of publication), please see [Table 9](#).

PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS

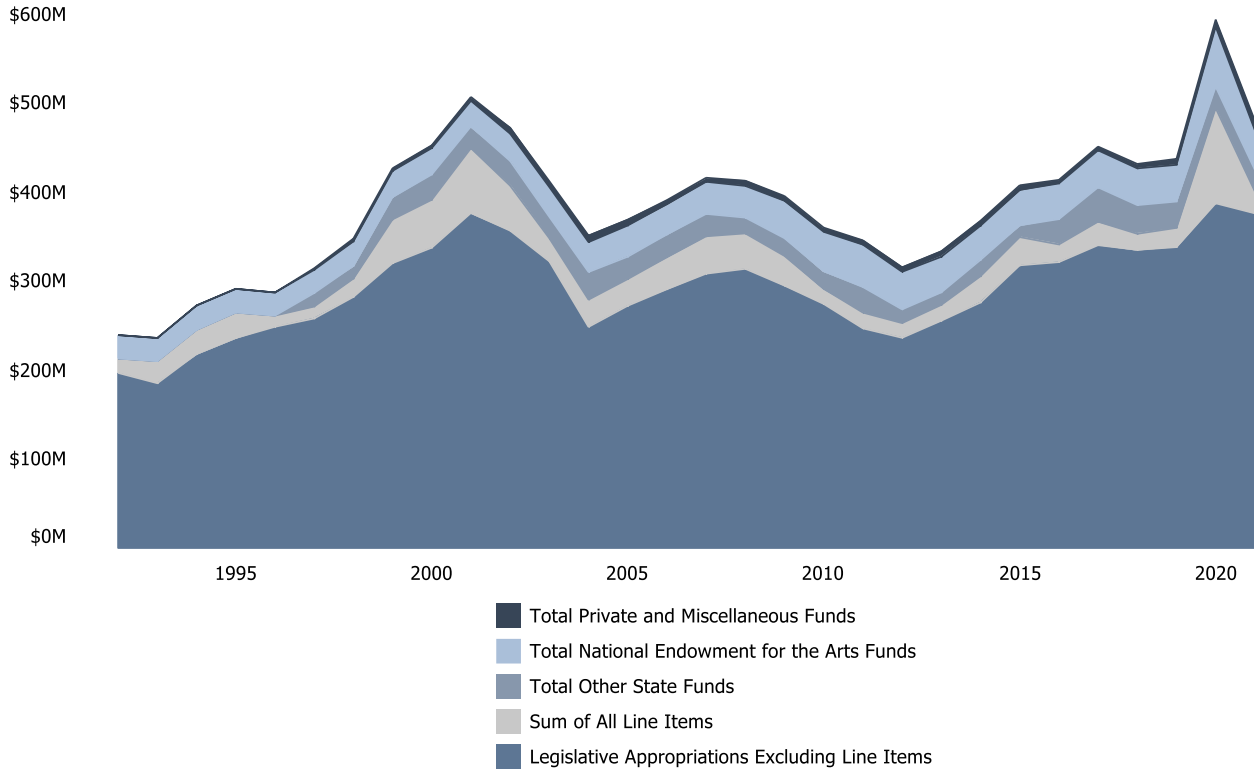
(See [Table 7](#))

Private and miscellaneous funds contribute 2.3% of total state arts agency revenue. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-Arts Endowment federal grants. In FY2021, 25 states received funding from private or miscellaneous sources. The median contribution of private and miscellaneous funds to total revenues is 0.0%; only five 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 0.019% of total SAA revenue.

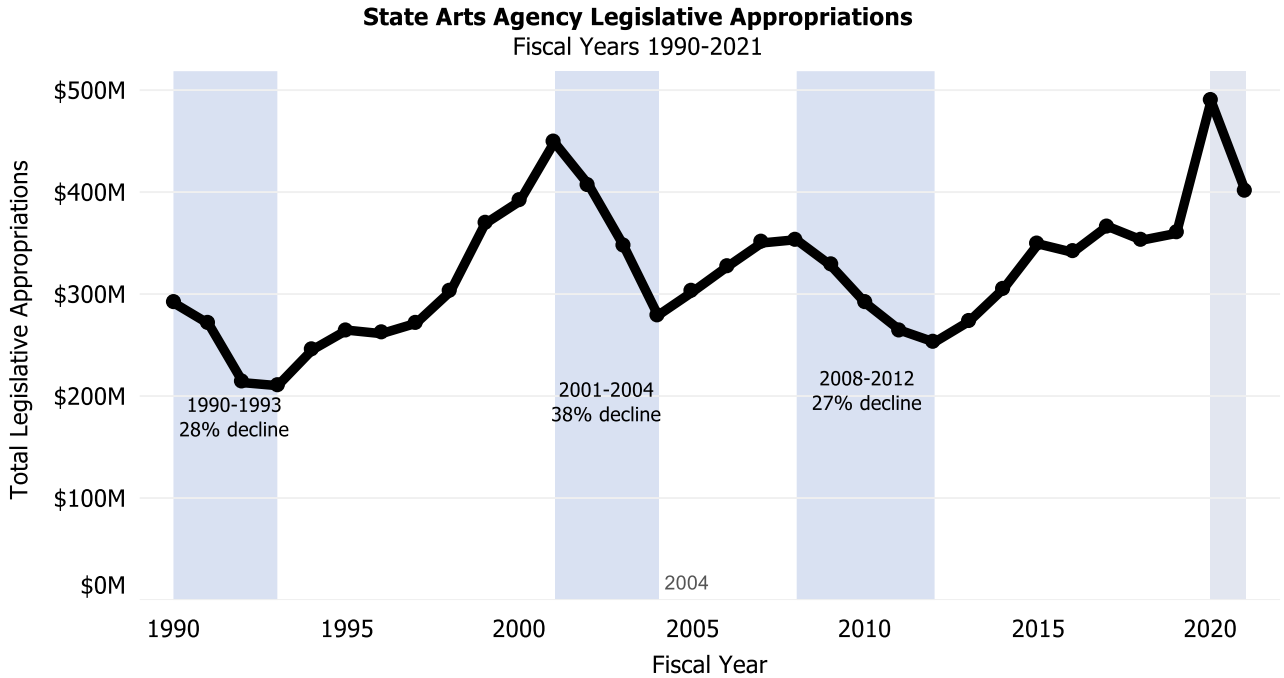
HISTORIC TRENDS IN LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE

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.

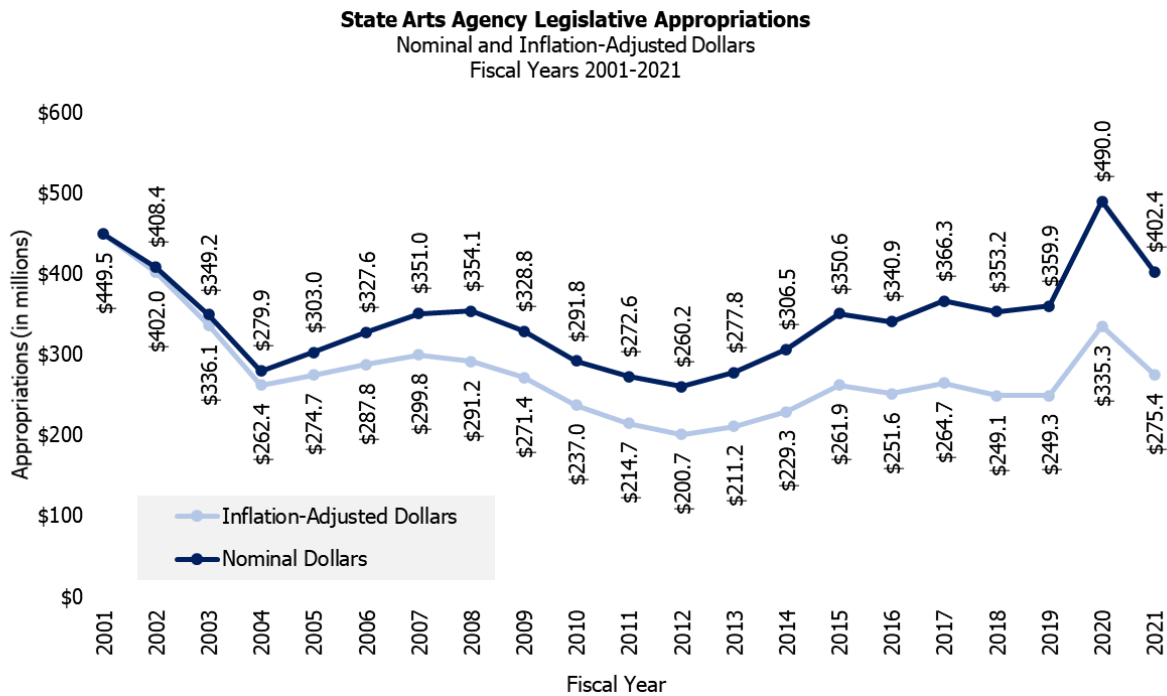
Funding History
Fiscal Years 1992-2021



Appropriations following recessions: The funding declines 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%, compared to the 2.9% decrease in this current fiscal year. Still, economic ripples that ensue after a recession tend to affect state budgets years later, even after the general economy has rebounded. Before COVID-19 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 last two to three fiscal years. The beginning of FY2020 was on track to be the highest rate of spending growth since FY2007. Now with the COVID-19 recession, the rate of state revenue collections may be dampened for fiscal years to come. According to the [Center for Budget and Policy Priorities](#), states are expecting budget shortfalls to persist through FY2022 and beyond. While aggregate state arts agency appropriations in nominal terms still remain above prerecession levels in FY2021, 32 states have dipped below nominal FY2008 levels after surpassing them last fiscal year.



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, FY2021 total legislative appropriations decreased by 38.7%.



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 still remains \$0.36 lower in FY2021 than it was 20 years ago. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending fell \$0.75, from \$1.57 to \$0.82 (in 2001 dollars).

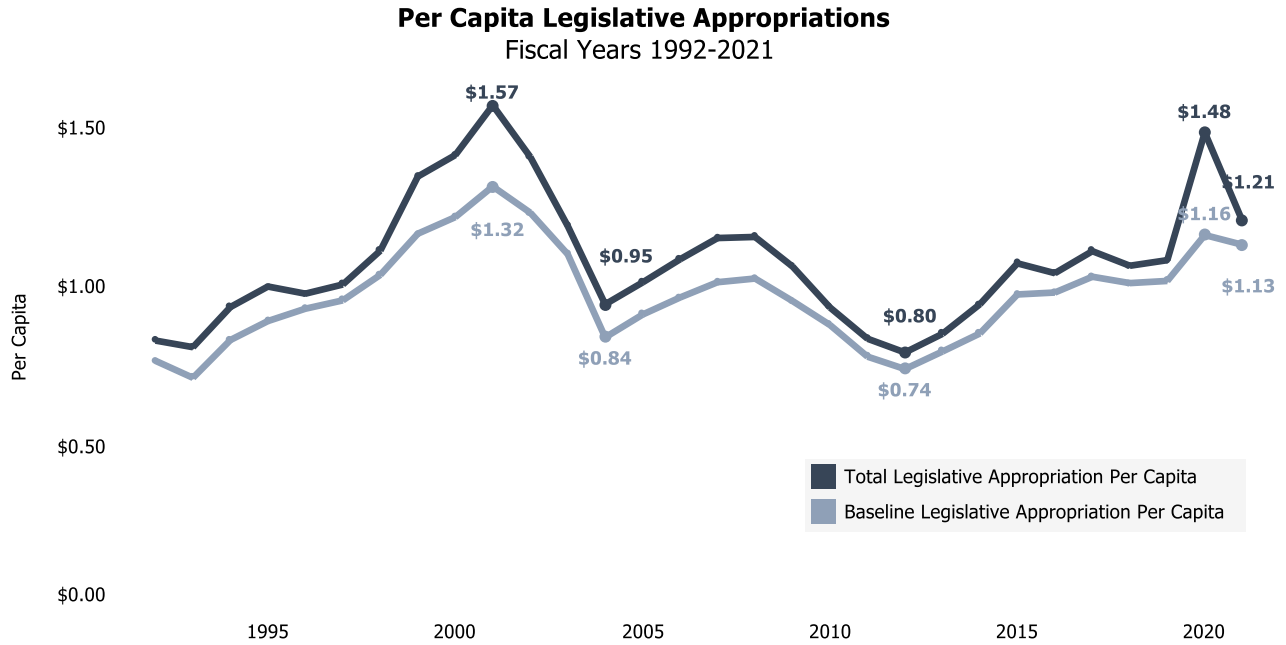


Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2020-2021

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line Items		Percent Change FY20 to FY21
	FY2020	FY2021	
Alabama	\$ 5,828,528	\$ 5,978,528	2.6%
¹ Alaska	\$ 693,500	\$ 697,100	0.5%
American Samoa	\$ 116,000	\$ 114,000	-1.7%
² Arizona	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 0	-100.0%
Arkansas	\$ 1,425,944	\$ 1,501,853	5.3%
³ California ♦	\$ 56,120,000	\$ 32,781,000	-41.6%
Colorado	\$ 2,023,000	\$ 1,300,000	-35.7%
Connecticut ^	\$ 5,499,552	\$ 5,424,552	-1.4%
Delaware	\$ 3,813,000	\$ 3,866,700	1.4%
District of Columbia	\$ 31,219,978	\$ 33,250,000	6.5%
Florida	\$ 24,637,852	\$ 17,212,000	-30.1%
Georgia	\$ 1,517,217	\$ 1,502,217	-1.0%
Guam	\$ 438,847	\$ 233,859	-46.7%
Hawaii	\$ 6,995,067	\$ 6,530,067	-6.6%
Idaho	\$ 884,700	\$ 874,800	-1.1%
⁴ Illinois ♦	\$ 63,396,800	\$ 13,271,800	-79.1%
Indiana	\$ 3,920,491	\$ 3,920,491	0.0%
Iowa ^	\$ 1,467,188	\$ 1,467,188	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 1,728,900	\$ 1,537,900	-11.0%
Louisiana	\$ 2,069,865	\$ 2,180,683	5.4%
Maine	\$ 1,006,627	\$ 966,180	-4.0%
Maryland	\$ 23,408,764	\$ 26,410,253	12.8%
Massachusetts	\$ 18,180,000	\$ 18,180,000	0.0%
Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 8,350,000	-7.2%
Minnesota	\$ 40,741,000	\$ 36,044,000	-11.5%
Mississippi	\$ 1,719,421	\$ 1,507,834	-12.3%
Missouri	\$ 6,570,874	\$ 6,630,106	0.9%
Montana ^	\$ 525,305	\$ 528,036	0.5%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,508,852	\$ 1,530,353	1.4%
Nevada	\$ 1,687,158	\$ 1,075,797	-36.2%
New Hampshire	\$ 805,229	\$ 816,615	1.4%
New Jersey	\$ 16,405,000	\$ 20,263,000	23.5%
New Mexico	\$ 1,332,300	\$ 1,482,600	11.3%
New York	\$ 45,274,000	\$ 45,174,000	-0.2%
North Carolina	\$ 8,277,787	\$ 8,277,787	0.0%
North Dakota ^	\$ 809,342	\$ 809,342	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 534,907	\$ 125,221	-76.6%
Ohio	\$ 16,387,122	\$ 16,815,913	2.6%
Oklahoma	\$ 2,912,531	\$ 2,796,030	-4.0%
⁵ Oregon ♦	\$ 2,305,379	\$ 3,084,853	33.8%
⁶ Pennsylvania	\$ 10,474,000	\$ 10,474,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 11,033,000	\$ 12,997,000	17.8%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,669,748	\$ 2,487,857	-6.8%
⁷ South Carolina ♦	\$ 11,820,385	\$ 4,366,187	-63.1%
South Dakota	\$ 869,891	\$ 1,082,628	24.5%
⁸ Tennessee	\$ 7,957,700	\$ 8,431,000	5.9%
⁹ Texas	\$ 13,895,584	\$ 10,214,538	-26.5%
¹⁰ Utah	\$ 5,333,000	\$ 5,377,100	0.8%
Vermont	\$ 723,589	\$ 718,589	-0.7%
Virgin Islands	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	0.0%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,837,138	\$ 5,638,134	46.9%
Washington	\$ 2,303,000	\$ 2,574,000	11.8%
West Virginia	\$ 879,806	\$ 933,815	6.1%
Wisconsin	\$ 790,000	\$ 813,097	2.9%
Wyoming	\$ 1,112,066	\$ 929,217	-16.4%
Total	\$ 489,961,934	\$ 402,424,820	-17.9%

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.

¹ **Alaska:** The Alaska State Council on the Arts did not receive funding designated for Arts in Public Places, Governor's Arts Award, or program receipts in FY2021.

² **Arizona:** FY2020 appropriations are drawn from the state's general fund and are nonrecurring. The Arizona Commission on the Arts did not receive an appropriation in FY2021, but did receive other state funds.

³ **California:** In FY2020, the California Arts Council received six one-time line items totaling \$23,500,000.

⁴ **Illinois:** The Illinois Arts Council Agency was allocated \$50 million in one-time appropriations for capital projects in FY2020. The Arts Council is awaiting action from the governor's office before distributing funds over multiple years.

⁵ **Oregon:** Line items are lottery fund allocations for capital construction projects (Cultural Resource Economic Fund); in FY2020, four construction projects for cultural nonprofits received support from this fund.

⁶ **Pennsylvania:** The state of Pennsylvania was operating on a five-month budget at the time FY2021 legislative appropriation figures were collected. Total legislative appropriation includes an administrative allocation for the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

⁷ **South Carolina:** For FY2020, the South Carolina Arts Commission received a line item of \$7,000,000 for the Greenville Cultural and Arts Center.

⁸ **Tennessee:** The Tennessee Arts Commission received a three-year, \$1 million grant from the Tennessee Department of Health Nursing Home Civil Monetary Penalty Fund. The general assembly authorized expenditures of the total amount in both FY2019 and FY2020.

⁹ **Texas:** The FY2020 legislative appropriation includes \$5 million for Cultural District Project Grants and \$5 million for a single grant to the Flower Mound Performing Arts Center in Flower Mound.

¹⁰ **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 2020-2021**

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2021

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY20 to FY21
	FY2020	FY2021	
Alabama	\$ 4,953,528	\$ 4,978,528	0.5%
¹ Alaska	\$ 693,500	\$ 697,100	0.5%
American Samoa	\$ 85,000	\$ 114,000	34.1%
² Arizona	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 0	-100.0%
Arkansas	\$ 1,425,944	\$ 1,501,853	5.3%
³ California	\$ 32,620,000	\$ 28,781,000	-11.8%
Colorado	\$ 2,023,000	\$ 1,300,000	-35.7%
Connecticut ^	\$ 1,497,298	\$ 1,497,298	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 3,813,000	\$ 3,866,700	1.4%
District of Columbia	\$ 31,219,978	\$ 33,250,000	6.5%
Florida	\$ 21,905,852	\$ 13,600,000	-37.9%
Georgia	\$ 1,517,217	\$ 1,502,217	-1.0%
Guam	\$ 388,847	\$ 188,859	-51.4%
Hawaii	\$ 6,530,067	\$ 6,530,067	0.0%
Idaho	\$ 884,700	\$ 874,800	-1.1%
⁴ Illinois	\$ 9,147,700	\$ 9,147,700	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 3,920,491	\$ 3,920,491	0.0%
Iowa ^	\$ 1,017,188	\$ 1,017,188	0.0%
Kansas	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 1,728,900	\$ 1,537,900	-11.0%
Louisiana	\$ 2,069,865	\$ 2,180,683	5.4%
Maine	\$ 1,006,627	\$ 966,180	-4.0%
Maryland	\$ 23,408,764	\$ 26,410,253	12.8%
Massachusetts	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 18,180,000	1.0%
Michigan	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 8,350,000	-7.2%
Minnesota	\$ 40,741,000	\$ 36,044,000	-11.5%
Mississippi	\$ 1,719,421	\$ 1,507,834	-12.3%
Missouri	\$ 4,679,374	\$ 4,690,106	0.2%
Montana ^	\$ 525,305	\$ 528,036	0.5%
Nebraska ^	\$ 1,508,852	\$ 1,530,353	1.4%
Nevada	\$ 1,687,158	\$ 1,075,797	-36.2%
New Hampshire	\$ 805,229	\$ 816,615	1.4%
New Jersey	\$ 16,405,000	\$ 20,263,000	23.5%
New Mexico	\$ 1,332,300	\$ 1,482,600	11.3%
New York	\$ 44,954,000	\$ 44,954,000	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 8,158,830	\$ 8,158,830	0.0%
North Dakota ^	\$ 804,342	\$ 804,342	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 534,907	\$ 125,221	-76.6%
Ohio	\$ 16,387,122	\$ 16,815,913	2.6%
Oklahoma	\$ 2,912,531	\$ 2,796,030	-4.0%
⁵ Oregon	\$ 1,954,585	\$ 1,629,397	-16.6%
⁶ Pennsylvania	\$ 10,474,000	\$ 10,474,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 7,456,000	\$ 9,420,000	26.3%
Rhode Island	\$ 2,294,748	\$ 2,112,857	-7.9%
⁷ South Carolina	\$ 4,370,385	\$ 4,366,187	-0.1%
South Dakota	\$ 869,891	\$ 1,082,628	24.5%
⁸ Tennessee	\$ 7,727,700	\$ 8,206,000	6.2%
⁹ Texas	\$ 13,895,584	\$ 10,214,538	-26.5%
¹⁰ Utah	\$ 5,333,000	\$ 5,377,100	0.8%
Vermont	\$ 723,589	\$ 718,589	-0.7%
Virgin Islands	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	0.0%
Virginia ^	\$ 3,837,138	\$ 5,638,134	46.9%
Washington	\$ 2,169,000	\$ 2,574,000	18.7%
West Virginia	\$ 879,806	\$ 933,815	6.1%
Wisconsin	\$ 790,000	\$ 813,097	2.9%
Wyoming	\$ 1,112,066	\$ 929,217	-16.4%
Total	\$ 388,775,329	\$ 377,350,053	-2.9%

Table Notes

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

¹ **Alaska:** The Alaska State Council on the Arts did not receive funding designated for the Arts in Public Places, Governor's Arts Awards, or program receipts in FY2021.

² **Arizona:** FY2020 appropriations are drawn from the state's general fund and are nonrecurring. The Arizona Commission on the Arts did not receive an appropriation in FY2021, but did receive other state funds.

³ **California:** In FY2020, the California Arts Council received six one-time line items totaling \$23,500,000.

⁴ **Illinois:** The Illinois Arts Council Agency was allocated \$50 million in one-time appropriations for capital projects in FY2020. The Arts Council is awaiting action from the governor's office before distributing funds over multiple years.

⁵ **Oregon:** Line items are lottery fund allocations for capital construction projects (Cultural Resource Economic Fund); in FY2020, four construction projects for cultural nonprofits received support from this fund.

⁶ **Pennsylvania:** The state of Pennsylvania was operating on a five-month budget at the time FY2021 legislative appropriation figures were collected. Total legislative appropriation includes an administrative allocation for the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts.

⁷ **South Carolina:** For FY2020, the South Carolina Arts Commission received a line item of \$7,000,000 for the Greenville Cultural and Arts Center.

⁸ **Tennessee:** The Tennessee Arts Commission received a three-year, \$1 million grant from the Tennessee Department of Health Nursing Home Civil Monetary Penalty Fund. The general assembly authorized expenditures of the total amount in both FY2019 and FY2020.

⁹ **Texas:** The FY2020 legislative appropriation includes \$5 million for Cultural District Project Grants and \$5 million for a single grant to the Flower Mound Performing Arts Center in Flower Mound.

¹⁰ **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 2021

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Alabama	1	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 5,978,528	16.7%
California	1	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 32,781,000	12.2%
Connecticut	43	\$ 3,927,254	\$ 5,424,552	72.4%
Florida	8	\$ 3,612,000	\$ 17,212,000	21.0%
Guam	1	\$ 45,000	\$ 233,859	19.2%
Illinois	5	\$ 4,124,100	\$ 13,271,800	31.1%
Iowa	2	\$ 450,000	\$ 1,467,188	30.7%
Missouri	4	\$ 1,940,000	\$ 6,630,106	29.3%
New York	1	\$ 220,000	\$ 45,174,000	0.5%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	\$ 8,277,787	1.4%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	\$ 809,342	0.6%
Oregon	4	\$ 1,455,456	\$ 3,084,853	47.2%
Puerto Rico	8	\$ 3,577,000	\$ 10,474,000	34.2%
Rhode Island	1	\$ 375,000	\$ 12,997,000	2.9%
Tennessee	3	\$ 225,000	\$ 2,487,857	9.0%
Total (15 agencies)	84	\$ 25,074,767	\$ 166,303,872	15.1%
All States (56 agencies)	84	\$ 25,074,767	\$ 402,424,820	6.2%

Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2020-2021

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2020		FY2021		Percent Change FY20 to FY21
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Alabama	1	\$ 875,000	1	\$ 1,000,000	14.3%
American Samoa	1	\$ 31,000			n/a
Arizona	1	\$ 200,000			n/a
California	6	\$ 23,500,000	1	\$ 4,000,000	-83.0%
Connecticut	43	\$ 4,002,254	43	\$ 3,927,254	-1.9%
Florida	6	\$ 2,732,000	8	\$ 3,612,000	32.2%
Guam	1	\$ 50,000	1	\$ 45,000	-10.0%
Hawaii	6	\$ 465,000			n/a
Illinois	6	\$ 54,249,100	5	\$ 4,124,100	-92.4%
Iowa	2	\$ 450,000	2	\$ 450,000	0.0%
Massachusetts	6	\$ 180,000			n/a
Missouri	4	\$ 1,891,500	4	\$ 1,940,000	2.6%
New York	3	\$ 320,000	1	\$ 220,000	-31.3%
North Carolina	1	\$ 118,957	1	\$ 118,957	0.0%
North Dakota	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0.0%
Oregon	1	\$ 350,794	4	\$ 1,455,456	314.9%
Puerto Rico	8	\$ 3,577,000	8	\$ 3,577,000	0.0%
Rhode Island	1	\$ 375,000		\$ 375,000	0.0%
South Carolina	3	\$ 7,450,000	3		n/a
Tennessee	4	\$ 230,000	1	\$ 225,000	-2.2%
Washington	1	\$ 134,000			n/a
Total	106	\$ 101,186,605	84	\$ 25,074,767	-75.2%

Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2021

Fiscal Years 2020-2021

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY20 to FY21
	FY2020	FY2021	
Alabama	\$ 7,191,428	\$ 6,920,428	-3.8%
Alaska	\$ 2,436,000	\$ 2,723,331	11.8%
American Samoa	\$ 569,900	\$ 415,380	-27.1%
Arizona	\$ 4,992,988	\$ 1,966,250	-60.6%
Arkansas	\$ 2,710,533	\$ 2,423,442	-10.6%
California	\$ 66,244,700	\$ 42,209,600	-36.3%
Colorado	\$ 3,332,460	\$ 2,157,937	-35.2%
Connecticut	\$ 7,533,594	\$ 7,007,984	-7.0%
Delaware	\$ 5,000,900	\$ 4,673,200	-6.6%
District of Columbia	\$ 32,360,878	\$ 34,169,600	5.6%
Florida	\$ 26,128,852	\$ 18,153,900	-30.5%
Georgia	\$ 2,808,917	\$ 2,333,217	-16.9%
Guam	\$ 898,247	\$ 743,159	-17.3%
Hawaii	\$ 8,110,367	\$ 7,257,667	-10.5%
Idaho	\$ 2,127,919	\$ 1,713,912	-19.5%
Illinois	\$ 64,785,600	\$ 14,182,700	-78.1%
Indiana	\$ 5,169,091	\$ 4,780,291	-7.5%
Iowa	\$ 3,222,768	\$ 2,823,436	-12.4%
Kansas	\$ 1,643,400	\$ 1,242,200	-24.4%
Kentucky	\$ 3,174,800	\$ 2,335,500	-26.4%
Louisiana	\$ 3,412,312	\$ 3,067,430	-10.1%
Maine	\$ 2,292,395	\$ 1,863,348	-18.7%
Maryland	\$ 24,928,664	\$ 27,504,853	10.3%
Massachusetts	\$ 21,076,491	\$ 22,714,600	7.8%
Michigan	\$ 10,307,500	\$ 9,216,800	-10.6%
Minnesota	\$ 41,995,560	\$ 36,879,600	-12.2%
Mississippi	\$ 3,053,021	\$ 2,404,434	-21.2%
Missouri	\$ 7,776,774	\$ 7,409,806	-4.7%
Montana	\$ 2,461,440	\$ 1,888,554	-23.3%
Nebraska	\$ 4,607,673	\$ 4,235,926	-8.1%
Nevada	\$ 2,899,916	\$ 1,892,082	-34.8%
New Hampshire	\$ 2,216,929	\$ 1,816,415	-18.1%
New Jersey	\$ 17,794,300	\$ 21,208,700	19.2%
New Mexico	\$ 2,471,900	\$ 2,229,600	-9.8%
New York	\$ 46,726,300	\$ 46,090,900	-1.4%
North Carolina	\$ 10,277,987	\$ 9,643,787	-6.2%
North Dakota	\$ 2,082,609	\$ 1,633,058	-21.6%
Northern Marianas	\$ 988,707	\$ 443,621	-55.1%
Ohio	\$ 18,167,272	\$ 18,092,063	-0.4%
Oklahoma	\$ 5,284,881	\$ 5,469,030	3.5%
Oregon	\$ 3,995,425	\$ 5,648,040	41.4%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,933,500	\$ 11,457,900	-4.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 12,197,800	\$ 15,633,000	28.2%
Rhode Island	\$ 6,115,299	\$ 4,689,445	-23.3%
South Carolina	\$ 14,477,117	\$ 6,523,384	-54.9%
South Dakota	\$ 2,085,891	\$ 1,918,928	-8.0%
Tennessee	\$ 10,328,000	\$ 10,317,000	-0.1%
Texas	\$ 16,038,584	\$ 11,604,338	-27.6%
Utah	\$ 7,669,425	\$ 7,854,300	2.4%
Vermont	\$ 2,312,855	\$ 1,911,009	-17.4%
Virgin Islands	\$ 887,600	\$ 694,500	-21.8%
Virginia	\$ 5,208,869	\$ 6,408,134	23.0%
Washington	\$ 6,055,330	\$ 5,927,493	-2.1%
West Virginia	\$ 2,816,974	\$ 2,304,683	-18.2%
Wisconsin	\$ 2,069,700	\$ 1,672,497	-19.2%
Wyoming	\$ 2,275,566	\$ 1,700,217	-25.3%
Total	\$ 587,733,907	\$ 482,202,609	-18.0%

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.

Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies
Fiscal Year 2021

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	\$ 1.21	14	\$ 1.01	16	\$ 1.24	16	\$ 1.41	20
Alaska	\$ 0.95	20	\$ 0.95	17	\$ 0.95	24	\$ 3.72	6
Arizona	\$ 0.00	50	\$ 0.00	50	\$ 0.12	50	\$ 0.26	49
Arkansas	\$ 0.50	37	\$ 0.50	35	\$ 0.50	40	\$ 0.80	38
California	\$ 0.83	23	\$ 0.73	24	\$ 1.04	23	\$ 1.07	29
Colorado	\$ 0.22	46	\$ 0.22	46	\$ 0.24	46	\$ 0.37	47
Connecticut	\$ 1.53	11	\$ 0.42	39	\$ 1.75	10	\$ 1.97	16
Delaware	\$ 3.92	4	\$ 3.92	4	\$ 3.92	4	\$ 4.74	3
Florida	\$ 0.79	25	\$ 0.63	30	\$ 0.79	30	\$ 0.84	36
Georgia	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.14	48	\$ 0.22	50
Hawai'i	\$ 4.64	2	\$ 4.64	2	\$ 4.64	2	\$ 5.16	2
Idaho	\$ 0.48	39	\$ 0.48	37	\$ 0.48	41	\$ 0.94	31
Illinois	\$ 1.05	19	\$ 0.73	25	\$ 1.05	22	\$ 1.13	28
Indiana	\$ 0.58	34	\$ 0.58	32	\$ 0.59	38	\$ 0.71	41
Iowa	\$ 0.46	41	\$ 0.32	45	\$ 0.66	35	\$ 0.89	35
Kansas	\$ 0.17	47	\$ 0.17	47	\$ 0.19	47	\$ 0.43	45
Kentucky	\$ 0.34	43	\$ 0.34	42	\$ 0.34	45	\$ 0.52	44
Louisiana	\$ 0.47	40	\$ 0.47	38	\$ 0.47	42	\$ 0.66	42
Maine	\$ 0.72	29	\$ 0.72	26	\$ 0.79	31	\$ 1.38	21
Maryland	\$ 4.36	3	\$ 4.36	3	\$ 4.36	3	\$ 4.54	4
Massachusetts	\$ 2.64	5	\$ 2.64	5	\$ 2.64	6	\$ 3.30	7
Michigan	\$ 0.84	21	\$ 0.84	18	\$ 0.84	27	\$ 0.92	32
Minnesota	\$ 6.37	1	\$ 6.37	1	\$ 6.37	1	\$ 6.52	1
Mississippi	\$ 0.51	36	\$ 0.51	34	\$ 0.51	39	\$ 0.81	37
Missouri	\$ 1.08	17	\$ 0.76	23	\$ 1.08	20	\$ 1.20	27
Montana	\$ 0.49	38	\$ 0.49	36	\$ 0.90	25	\$ 1.75	17
Nebraska	\$ 0.79	26	\$ 0.79	21	\$ 1.34	15	\$ 2.19	13
Nevada	\$ 0.34	44	\$ 0.34	43	\$ 0.36	43	\$ 0.60	43
New Hampshire	\$ 0.60	33	\$ 0.60	31	\$ 0.77	33	\$ 1.33	24
New Jersey	\$ 2.28	8	\$ 2.28	7	\$ 2.28	8	\$ 2.39	11
New Mexico	\$ 0.70	30	\$ 0.70	27	\$ 0.70	34	\$ 1.06	30
New York	\$ 2.34	7	\$ 2.32	6	\$ 2.34	7	\$ 2.38	12
North Carolina	\$ 0.78	27	\$ 0.77	22	\$ 0.78	32	\$ 0.91	33
North Dakota	\$ 1.06	18	\$ 1.05	15	\$ 1.13	19	\$ 2.13	15
Ohio	\$ 1.44	12	\$ 1.44	11	\$ 1.45	13	\$ 1.55	18
Oklahoma	\$ 0.70	31	\$ 0.70	28	\$ 1.17	18	\$ 1.37	22
Oregon	\$ 0.73	28	\$ 0.38	40	\$ 0.82	29	\$ 1.33	23
Pennsylvania	\$ 0.82	24	\$ 0.82	20	\$ 0.82	28	\$ 0.90	34
Rhode Island	\$ 2.35	6	\$ 2.00	8	\$ 3.70	5	\$ 4.44	5
South Carolina	\$ 0.84	22	\$ 0.84	19	\$ 1.06	21	\$ 1.25	26
South Dakota	\$ 1.21	15	\$ 1.21	12	\$ 1.21	17	\$ 2.15	14
Tennessee	\$ 1.22	13	\$ 1.19	13	\$ 1.37	14	\$ 1.50	19
Texas	\$ 0.35	42	\$ 0.35	41	\$ 0.35	44	\$ 0.40	46
Utah	\$ 1.65	9	\$ 1.65	9	\$ 2.15	9	\$ 2.42	10
Vermont	\$ 1.15	16	\$ 1.15	14	\$ 1.61	11	\$ 3.07	8
Virginia	\$ 0.66	32	\$ 0.66	29	\$ 0.66	36	\$ 0.75	40
Washington	\$ 0.33	45	\$ 0.33	44	\$ 0.65	37	\$ 0.77	39
West Virginia	\$ 0.52	35	\$ 0.52	33	\$ 0.87	26	\$ 1.29	25
Wisconsin	\$ 0.14	49	\$ 0.14	49	\$ 0.14	49	\$ 0.29	48
Wyoming	\$ 1.60	10	\$ 1.60	10	\$ 1.60	12	\$ 2.92	9
American Samoa	\$ 2.41	10	\$ 2.41	10	\$ 2.41	12	\$ 8.76	2
District of Columbia	\$ 46.65	1	\$ 46.65	1	\$ 46.87	1	\$ 47.94	1
Guam	\$ 1.39	18	\$ 1.12	20	\$ 2.57	10	\$ 4.41	11
Northern Marianas	\$ 2.42	9	\$ 2.42	9	\$ 2.42	11	\$ 8.56	3
Puerto Rico	\$ 4.01	5	\$ 2.91	7	\$ 4.01	5	\$ 4.82	7
Virgin Islands	\$ 3.53	7	\$ 3.53	6	\$ 3.53	8	\$ 6.53	4
Total	\$ 1.21		\$ 1.13		\$ 1.28		\$ 1.45	

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 2021

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total Agency Revenue	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Other State Funds		National Endowment for the Arts Funds		Private and Miscellaneous Funds	
		Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total
Alabama	\$ 6,920,428	\$ 5,978,528	86.4%	\$ 122,000	1.8%	\$ 819,900	11.8%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$ 2,723,331	\$ 697,100	25.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 736,000	27.0%	\$ 1,290,231	47.4%
American Samoa	\$ 415,380	\$ 114,000	27.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 301,380	72.6%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$ 1,966,250	\$ -	0.0%	\$ 900,000	45.8%	\$ 889,600	45.2%	\$ 176,650	9.0%
Arkansas	\$ 2,423,442	\$ 1,501,853	62.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 689,400	28.4%	\$ 232,189	9.6%
California	\$ 42,209,600	\$ 32,781,000	77.7%	\$ 8,197,000	19.4%	\$ 1,231,600	2.9%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$ 2,157,937	\$ 1,300,000	60.2%	\$ 85,837	4.0%	\$ 772,100	35.8%	-	0.0%
Connecticut	\$ 7,007,984	\$ 5,424,552	77.4%	\$ 803,132	11.5%	\$ 780,300	11.1%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$ 4,673,200	\$ 3,866,700	82.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 734,500	15.7%	\$ 72,000	1.5%
District of Columbia	\$ 34,169,600	\$ 33,250,000	97.3%	\$ 158,500	0.5%	\$ 761,100	2.2%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$ 18,153,900	\$ 17,212,000	94.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 941,900	5.2%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$ 2,333,217	\$ 1,502,217	64.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 831,000	35.6%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$ 743,159	\$ 233,859	31.5%	\$ 200,000	26.9%	\$ 309,300	41.6%	-	0.0%
Hawaii	\$ 7,257,667	\$ 6,530,067	90.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 727,600	10.0%	-	0.0%
Idaho	\$ 1,713,912	\$ 874,800	51.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 834,100	48.7%	\$ 5,012	0.3%
Illinois	\$ 14,182,700	\$ 13,271,800	93.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 910,900	6.4%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$ 4,780,291	\$ 3,920,491	82.0%	\$ 40,000	0.8%	\$ 819,800	17.1%	-	0.0%
Iowa	\$ 2,823,436	\$ 1,467,188	52.0%	\$ 620,503	22.0%	\$ 724,200	25.6%	\$ 11,545	0.4%
Kansas	\$ 1,242,200	\$ 500,000	40.3%	\$ 60,000	4.8%	\$ 682,200	54.9%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$ 2,335,500	\$ 1,537,900	65.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 797,600	34.2%	-	0.0%
Louisiana	\$ 3,067,430	\$ 2,180,683	71.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 795,700	25.9%	\$ 91,047	3.0%
Maine	\$ 1,863,348	\$ 966,180	51.9%	\$ 102,168	5.5%	\$ 795,000	42.7%	-	0.0%
Maryland	\$ 27,504,853	\$ 26,410,253	96.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 794,600	2.9%	\$ 300,000	1.1%
Massachusetts	\$ 22,714,600	\$ 18,180,000	80.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 959,600	4.2%	\$ 3,575,000	15.7%
Michigan	\$ 9,216,800	\$ 8,350,000	90.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 866,800	9.4%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$ 36,879,600	\$ 36,044,000	97.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 835,600	2.3%	-	0.0%
Mississippi	\$ 2,404,434	\$ 1,507,834	62.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 846,600	35.2%	\$ 50,000	2.1%
Missouri	\$ 7,409,806	\$ 6,630,106	89.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 779,700	10.5%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$ 1,888,554	\$ 528,036	28.0%	\$ 440,068	23.3%	\$ 853,000	45.2%	\$ 67,450	3.6%
Nebraska	\$ 4,235,926	\$ 1,530,353	36.1%	\$ 1,056,500	24.9%	\$ 824,900	19.5%	\$ 824,173	19.5%
Nevada	\$ 1,892,082	\$ 1,075,797	56.9%	\$ 50,470	2.7%	\$ 752,100	39.7%	\$ 13,715	0.7%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,816,415	\$ 816,615	45.0%	\$ 234,000	12.9%	\$ 765,800	42.2%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	\$ 21,208,700	\$ 20,263,000	95.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 945,700	4.5%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$ 2,229,600	\$ 1,482,600	66.5%	-	0.0%	\$ 747,000	33.5%	-	0.0%
New York	\$ 46,090,900	\$ 45,174,000	98.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 916,900	2.0%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$ 9,643,787	\$ 8,277,787	85.8%	-	0.0%	\$ 1,016,000	10.5%	\$ 350,000	3.6%
North Dakota	\$ 1,633,058	\$ 809,342	49.6%	\$ 56,916	3.5%	\$ 766,800	47.0%	-	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$ 443,621	\$ 125,221	28.2%	-	0.0%	\$ 318,400	71.8%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$ 18,092,063	\$ 16,815,913	92.9%	\$ 165,000	0.9%	\$ 1,061,150	5.9%	\$ 50,000	0.3%
Oklahoma	\$ 5,469,030	\$ 2,796,030	51.1%	\$ 1,876,350	34.3%	\$ 796,650	14.6%	-	0.0%
Oregon	\$ 5,648,040	\$ 3,084,853	54.6%	\$ 373,937	6.6%	\$ 775,500	13.7%	\$ 1,413,750	25.0%
Pennsylvania	\$ 11,457,900	\$ 10,474,000	91.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 983,900	8.6%	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$ 15,633,000	\$ 12,997,000	83.1%	-	0.0%	\$ 763,000	4.9%	\$ 1,873,000	12.0%
Rhode Island	\$ 4,689,445	\$ 2,487,857	53.1%	\$ 1,425,388	30.4%	\$ 776,200	16.6%	-	0.0%
South Carolina	\$ 6,523,384	\$ 4,366,187	66.9%	\$ 1,180,000	18.1%	\$ 864,000	13.2%	\$ 113,197	1.7%
South Dakota	\$ 1,918,928	\$ 1,082,628	56.4%	-	0.0%	\$ 836,300	43.6%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$ 10,317,000	\$ 8,431,000	81.7%	\$ 1,000,000	9.7%	\$ 871,100	8.4%	\$ 14,900	0.1%
Texas	\$ 11,604,338	\$ 10,214,538	88.0%	\$ 150,000	1.3%	\$ 1,087,800	9.4%	\$ 152,000	1.3%
Utah	\$ 7,854,300	\$ 5,377,100	68.5%	\$ 1,600,000	20.4%	\$ 774,900	9.9%	\$ 102,300	1.3%
Vermont	\$ 1,911,009	\$ 718,589	37.6%	\$ 282,993	14.8%	\$ 765,300	40.0%	\$ 144,127	7.5%
Virgin Islands	\$ 694,500	\$ 375,000	54.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 319,500	46.0%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$ 6,408,134	\$ 5,638,134	88.0%	-	0.0%	\$ 760,000	11.9%	\$ 10,000	0.2%
Washington	\$ 5,927,493	\$ 2,574,000	43.4%	\$ 2,433,493	41.1%	\$ 893,000	15.1%	\$ 27,000	0.5%
West Virginia	\$ 2,304,683	\$ 933,815	40.5%	\$ 625,268	27.1%	\$ 745,600	32.4%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	\$ 1,672,497	\$ 813,097	48.6%	-	0.0%	\$ 859,400	51.4%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$ 1,700,217	\$ 929,217	54.7%	-	0.0%	\$ 752,500	44.3%	\$ 18,500	1.1%
Total	\$ 482,202,609	\$ 402,424,820	83.5%	\$ 24,239,523	5.0%	\$ 44,560,480	9.2%	\$ 10,977,786	2.3%

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**

State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2021

Fiscal Year 2021

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$ 9,611,000,000	\$ 5,978,528	0.062%
Alaska	\$ 4,510,000,000	\$ 697,100	0.015%
Arizona	\$ 11,761,000,000	\$ 0	0.000%
Arkansas	\$ 5,687,000,000	\$ 1,501,853	0.026%
California	\$ 133,900,000,000	\$ 32,781,000	0.024%
Colorado	\$ 11,316,000,000	\$ 1,300,000	0.011%
Connecticut	\$ 20,086,000,000	\$ 5,424,552	0.027%
Delaware	\$ 4,604,000,000	\$ 3,866,700	0.084%
Florida	\$ 35,792,000,000	\$ 17,212,000	0.048%
Georgia	\$ 24,147,000,000	\$ 1,502,217	0.006%
Hawai'i	\$ 7,832,000,000	\$ 6,530,067	0.083%
Idaho	\$ 4,062,000,000	\$ 874,800	0.022%
Illinois	\$ 39,036,000,000	\$ 13,271,800	0.034%
Indiana	\$ 17,254,000,000	\$ 3,920,491	0.023%
Iowa	\$ 7,774,000,000	\$ 1,467,188	0.019%
Kansas	\$ 7,924,000,000	\$ 500,000	0.006%
Kentucky	\$ 11,858,000,000	\$ 1,537,900	0.013%
Louisiana	\$ 9,236,000,000	\$ 2,180,683	0.024%
Maine	\$ 4,152,000,000	\$ 966,180	0.023%
Maryland	\$ 19,663,000,000	\$ 26,410,253	0.134%
Massachusetts	\$ 34,757,000,000	\$ 18,180,000	0.052%
Michigan	\$ 10,664,000,000	\$ 8,350,000	0.078%
Minnesota	\$ 24,480,000,000	\$ 36,044,000	0.147%
Mississippi	\$ 5,586,000,000	\$ 1,507,834	0.027%
Missouri	\$ 9,790,000,000	\$ 5,022,305	0.051%
Montana	\$ 2,559,000,000	\$ 528,036	0.021%
Nebraska	\$ 4,730,000,000	\$ 1,530,353	0.032%
Nevada	\$ 4,555,000,000	\$ 1,075,797	0.024%
New Hampshire	\$ 1,580,000,000	\$ 816,615	0.052%
New Jersey	\$ 40,367,000,000	\$ 20,263,000	0.050%
New Mexico	\$ 7,361,000,000	\$ 1,482,600	0.020%
New York	\$ 73,169,000,000	\$ 45,174,000	0.062%
North Carolina	\$ 24,485,000,000	\$ 8,277,787	0.034%
North Dakota	\$ 2,485,000,000	\$ 809,342	0.033%
Ohio	\$ 36,938,000,000	\$ 16,815,913	0.046%
Oklahoma	\$ 6,733,000,000	\$ 2,796,030	0.042%
Oregon	\$ 11,150,000,000	\$ 3,084,853	0.028%
Pennsylvania	n/a	\$ 10,474,000	n/a
Rhode Island	\$ 3,880,000,000	\$ 2,487,857	0.064%
South Carolina	\$ 8,561,000,000	\$ 4,366,187	0.051%
South Dakota	\$ 1,743,000,000	\$ 1,082,628	0.062%
Tennessee	\$ 16,093,000,000	\$ 8,431,000	0.052%
Texas	\$ 52,342,000,000	\$ 10,214,538	0.020%
Utah	\$ 8,425,000,000	\$ 5,377,100	0.064%
Vermont	\$ 1,670,000,000	\$ 718,589	0.043%
Virginia	\$ 23,639,000,000	\$ 5,638,134	0.024%
Washington	\$ 25,864,000,000	\$ 2,574,000	0.010%
West Virginia	\$ 4,575,000,000	\$ 933,815	0.020%
Wisconsin	\$ 18,963,000,000	\$ 813,097	0.004%
Wyoming	\$ 1,488,000,000	\$ 929,217	0.062%
Total	\$ 913,164,000,000	\$ 353,721,939	0.039%

Table Note

State general fund expenditures are based on [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2020](#), Fiscal 2021 State General Fund, Enacted (Millions) table, published by the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO).

n/a indicates data are not available.

Table 9 compiles state relief aid going to the arts and cultural sector over FY2020 and FY2021. A large majority of these efforts used state Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding. This table does not include any CARES Act dollars awarded to state arts agencies through the National Endowment for the Arts or relief funds administered through other federal agencies or regional arts organizations.

Table 9: Supplemental COVID-19 State Funding to Arts and Culture

State	Amount	Details
Arizona	\$2,000,000	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 fund will be administered by the Arizona Commission on the Arts.
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	\$9,000,000	The Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development and the Office of the Arts have allocated funding from the CARES Act to support up to \$9 million in grants for nonprofit arts organizations.
Delaware	Amount to arts and culture unspecified	The Delaware governor, the New Castle county executive and the Division of Small Business announced a grant program of at least \$100 million to assist small businesses and nonprofits. Arts, entertainment and recreation nonprofit organizations are eligible.
District of Columbia	Amount to arts and culture unspecified	The D.C. City Council enacted a new grant program to support businesses. Up to \$100 million can be utilized from CARES Act funding, and 14.5% of that funding would be made into grants for the sports and entertainment sector.
Indiana	\$10,000,000	Indiana's governor allocated \$10 million in CARES Act relief funds for arts and culture. The money will be distributed through the Indiana Arts Commission.
Iowa	\$7,000,000	The Iowa governor's relief program allocated \$7 million of CARES Act funds to the Iowa Arts & Cultural Recovery Program. It will be administered by the Iowa Arts Council and the State Historical Society of Iowa.
Maryland	\$6,000,000	Maryland received \$6 million in CARES Act funding from the Maryland Nonprofit Recovery Initiative for COVID-19 Relief for administering an emergency grant program.
Massachusetts	\$10,000,000	As part of the governor's economic recovery plan, \$10 million (\$8 million from the governor's plan and \$2 million from the legislature's appropriations) will go to support cultural facilities. The funds will be administered by Mass Cultural Council in partnership with the Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development.
Montana	\$11,000,000	The governor has allocated \$10 million from CARES Act funds to provide for the live entertainment industry. The Montana Arts Council has received an additional \$1 million to support its Montana CARES Individuals, Recovery and Partners grants.
Nevada	Amount to arts and culture unspecified	Nevada's governor has allocated \$51 million in CARES Act funding for small businesses, nonprofits, arts and culture organizations, and local chambers of commerce, with arts and culture organizations taking second priority right behind disadvantaged business enterprises.
New Hampshire	Amount to arts and culture unspecified	New Hampshire's governor has authorized \$12 million for use in a Live Venue Relief Program to support nonprofit and for-profit theatrical, musical, sporting or racing venues that primarily provide live shows to the public. The funding will be administered by the Governor's Office for Emergency Relief and Recovery.
New Jersey	\$5,000,000	New Jersey's governor has directed \$5 million in CARES Act funding to the New Jersey State Council on the Arts to be distributed to aid arts organizations. The arts council distributed the aid based on a tiered, need based formula.
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 a population less than 1 million.
North Dakota	\$800,000	The North Dakota Emergency Commission has reallocated nearly \$35 million in CARES Act funding for a variety of medical expenses and economic stimulus. Of that amount, \$800,000 will go to the North Dakota Council on the Arts.
Ohio	\$20,000,000	The Ohio Controlling Board has approved \$20 million in CARES Act funding to be distributed by the Ohio Arts Council in grants.

Table 9 (Continued)

State	Amount	Details
Oklahoma	\$3,000,000	The governor has allocated \$3 million in CARES Act funds to support relief grants for nonprofit arts and cultural organizations, and other institutions that present arts programming. The Oklahoma Arts Council is administering the grant funding.
Oregon	\$50,000,000	The Emergency Board of the Oregon legislature authorized \$50 million in CARES Act funding. Of these, \$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.
Pennsylvania	\$20,000,000	Pennsylvania's legislature appropriated \$20 million in CARES Act funding from the COVID-19 Response Restricted Account for Cultural and Museum Preservation Grants.
Rhode Island	\$3,000,000	Rhode Island's governor has announced a \$20 million Hotel, Arts & Tourism (HArT) Industry Relief Program using CARES Act funding; \$3 million is earmarked specifically for the arts sector. The Rhode Island State Council on the Arts also received \$1 million for relief grants.
South Carolina	Amount to arts and culture unspecified	The legislature appropriated \$25 million in CARES Act funding for a nonprofit grant program in which the arts and culture are included as a priority. The grants will be administered by the South Carolina Department of Administration, and the director of the South Carolina Arts Commission (or their designee) has a seat on the grants panel.
Utah	\$19,500,000	\$19.5 million in CARES Act funding was allocated to create the COVID-19 Cultural Assistance Grant Program and another \$223,500 for the Department of Heritage and Arts.
Vermont	\$5,000,000	Legislators appropriated \$5 million in CARES Act funding to be granted by the Vermont Arts Council to nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. The Arts Council is administering these funds.
Washington	\$3,405,000	In coordination with the Washington State Department of Commerce, ArtsWA was allocated \$3.4million in grant awards from CARES Act funds.
Wisconsin	\$15,000,000	The governor has made \$15 million in CARES Act funds available to nonprofit cultural organizations affected by COVID-19 via the COVID-19 Cultural Organization Grant Program, which is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.
Wyoming	\$2,400,000	The governor's office has made \$2.4 million in CARES Act funding available for the Wyoming Arts Council to disperse in relief grants for arts and cultural organizations and a second round of relief for individuals.

METHODS AND DEFINITIONS

Survey Data: NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October 2020 and December 2020. Therefore, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2021 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 2021 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 2020 through June 2021 is FY2021). For specific information on the fiscal cycle of an individual state, consult the National Association of State Budget Officers' [Budget Processes in the States, Spring 2015](#).

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

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

State Budget Information: This report draws upon fiscal information from [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2020](#), 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 and Economic 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 2021 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2020, population estimates in the [Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and the District of Columbia: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2020](#) 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 Data Base](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau. This State Arts Agency Revenues report organizes per capita funding in four categories: legislative appropriations including line items, legislative appropriations excluding line items, total state funds and total agency revenue. States are ranked out of 50 states, and jurisdictions are ranked out of 56 states and jurisdictions. NASAA presents these four categories because each SAA relies on a distinct combination of funding and the significance of different funding sources varies by state. To learn more about which ranking is most appropriate for a given state, please [contact the state arts agency](#) or [NASAA](#).

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

Inflation: Inflation adjustments are based on the [Historical Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers \(CPI-U\): U.S. city average, all items, 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 2021. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2021 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2021 was the December 2020 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 Manager Patricia Mullaney-Loss at patricia.mullaney-loss@nasaa-arts.org or 202-347-6352 x118.

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

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



State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2021

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State Arts Agency Revenues, Fiscal Year 2021, is published by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies.



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