

# State Arts Agency Revenues

Fiscal Year 2023

**NASAA** NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of  
STATE ARTS AGENCIES  
Knowledge ▲ Representation ▲ Community

# Preface

Twice yearly, the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports revenues for state arts agencies (SAAs) within the context of national trends. Appropriations for the arts 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 2023 (which began in July 2022 for most states) as well as revised FY2022 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and in summer 2023 will report updates along with FY2024 projections.

While appropriations from state legislatures are the primary revenue source for most agencies, NASAA's revenues survey also tracks National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) funding and other federal support, supplemental state revenue streams, and private and miscellaneous sources. Included in the analysis are state-by-state comparisons of funding levels, per capita rankings and line item information, as well as discussions of the SAA revenue outlook. **Explore our [interactive visualizations](#) for an in-depth look at SAA revenues.**

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

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## Key Findings

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported **\$970.6 million in total legislative appropriations** for fiscal year 2023.
- \$236.7 million of total legislative appropriations came from line items that pass through SAA budgets.
- Including line items, **total appropriations to state arts agencies increased by 16.5%**, or \$137.6 million, between fiscal years 2022 and 2023.
- Excluding line items, appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control increased by 19.9% from FY2022 to FY2023.
- **Thirty-seven SAAs reported increases** in total legislative appropriations, with a median increase of 7.8%.
- **Nine SAAs reported decreases**, with a median decrease of 5.3%.
- Total per capita appropriations to SAAs increased by \$0.17 in FY2023. This equates to \$2.88 per person, a 17.0% increase from FY2022.

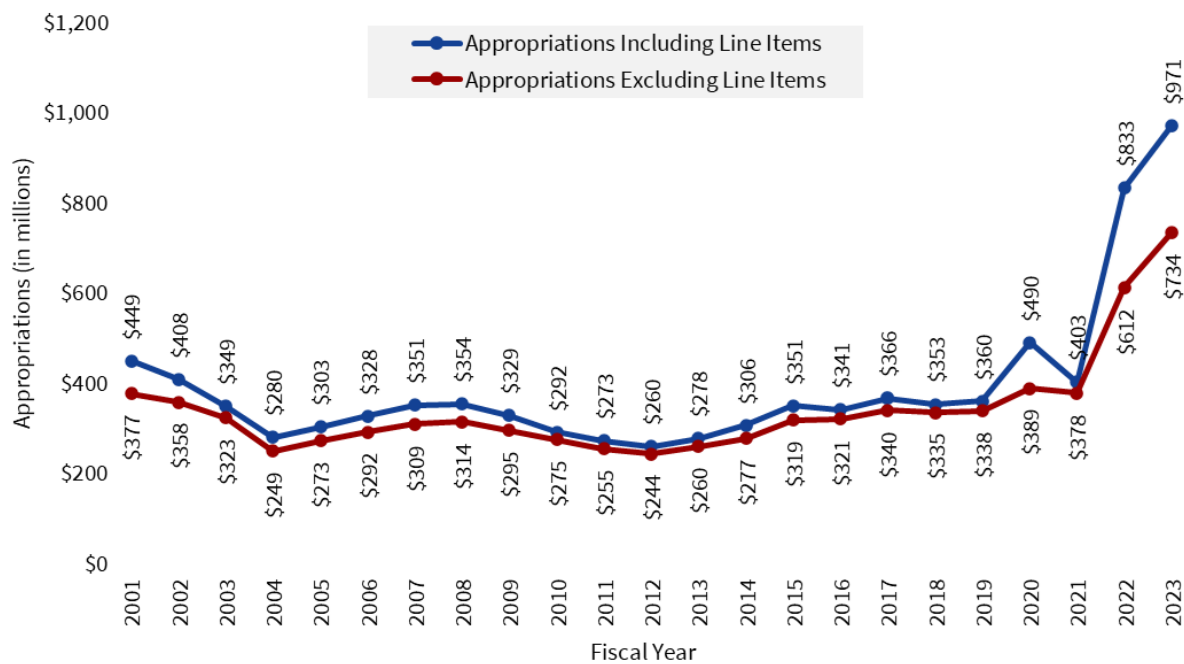
Appropriations to state arts agencies in FY2023 continued to rise from the previous fiscal year, despite inflationary pressures. In FY2022, state arts agencies saw a significant increase in appropriations that surpassed all-time highs reached in 2001. It was unknown whether the magnitude of increases would continue past FY2022, but current surveys indicate that the rising trend in arts funding will continue into fiscal year 2023, as state economies stay robust and remaining relief support is spent.

## State Budget Outlook

While budget growth was anticipated to decelerate in FY2023, most states' budgetary conditions remain robust. Total FY2023 state legislative appropriations for state arts agencies reached \$970.6 million, an increase of 16.5% from FY2022. Many states continue to benefit from state surpluses and federal aid reserves to support the arts. State arts agency FY2023 appropriations have not only surpassed the all-time highs of the early 2000s, but they have also surpassed the all-time high of FY2022. As shown in this report, state arts agency FY2023 budgets featured a substantial number of one-time appropriations and legislatively directed line items. The enacted budgets include considerable increases in most program areas, as well as substantial net increases in general fund appropriations. The "all other" category, which includes all expenditures that are not covered in specific categories, exhibited the greatest net growth. Thirty-three states reported revenue exceeding original budget forecasts. Rainy-day funds hit a record high in 2022 and are expected to rise even more in FY2023, according to the [National Association of State Budget Officers](#).

Economic recovery and stability will vary from state to state, and economic stability over the long term is uncertain. While 40 out of the 50 states reported that they project an increase in general fund expenditures this year, the remaining 10 states anticipate a decrease. It is difficult to determine what portion of the rises or declines is attributable to expenditures made with state surplus funds and what portion is attributable to growing state tax revenues. Therefore fiscal uncertainty remains, especially if economies see a recession. In addition, federal and state funds for COVID-19 pandemic recovery funding will eventually be exhausted, rendering the future difficult to predict.

**Figure 1: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2001-2023



### SAA Appropriations as a Percentage of All State Funds (See [Table 8](#))

SAA appropriations mainly derive from states' general funds and constitute a small fraction of total state government expenditures. Excluding jurisdictions, in FY2023 state legislatures devoted 0.078% of general fund expenditures to state arts agencies, representing an increase of 0.003% from FY2022.

## State Arts Agency Revenue (See tables [5](#) and [7](#))

The total appropriations to state arts agency amounted to \$970.6 million in FY2023, a 16.5% increase from FY2022. Several funding sources contribute to SAA revenue, the largest being state funds. States allocate funds to SAAs through three common mechanisms:

- legislative appropriations (66.6% in FY2023)
- line items passing through SAA budgets (21.5%)
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds (6.9%)

Combined, these mechanisms funded 94.9% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2023. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts, other federal grants, and foundation, corporate, and individual support.

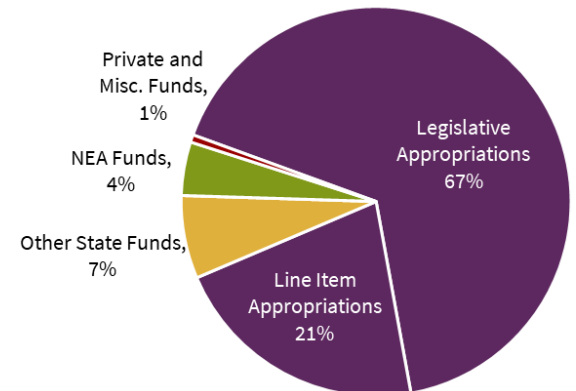
### Legislative Appropriations (See tables [1](#), [2](#) and [6](#))

Forty-seven state and jurisdictional arts agencies reported increased or flat appropriations for FY2023. California, Florida, Mississippi and New York have received substantial increases in their legislative appropriations. While SAA budgets have increased on average, not all states have realized gains. Nine states reported decreases, and four of those reported a decrease greater than 10%.

In FY2023, SAAs also saw sizeable increases in [line items](#), totaling \$236.7 million. Line items accounted for 24.4% of all appropriations (see [tables 3 and 4](#)). Eighty percent of line item funds come from California, Connecticut, Florida and Illinois. Line items are typically the most volatile portion of state arts agency appropriations. In the previous five years, the line item year-over-year percentage change has ranged from 5.1% to 25.6%.

Each SAA's appropriation serves the entire state, thus per capita funding is an important way to measure what arts resources are available to serve all residents. Total state appropriations per capita equal \$2.88 in FY2023, an increase of \$0.41 from FY2022. Twenty-four state and all jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00. Per capita spending

**Figure 2: Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue**  
Fiscal Year 2023



**Figure 3: SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes**  
Fiscal Years 2022–2023

Increases	
Number of SAAs	37
Number of SAAs up 10%+	14
Median percent increase	7.8%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	10
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	9
Number of SAAs down 10%+	4
Median percent decrease	-5.3%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	16.5%
Median percent change	2.9%
*Flat funding includes changes of less than 0.5% in magnitude.	

of less than \$0.50 was reported by 13 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 FY2023, state general funds contributed 54.4% to total SAA appropriations. Twenty-seven state arts agencies in FY2023 received appropriations 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](#).

### **Line Item Appropriations** (See [tables 3 and 4](#))

Line items are state legislative appropriations passed through state arts agency budgets and designated for specific entities. In FY2023, 19 SAAs received 152 line items totaling \$236.7 million. Line items fluctuate from year to year. Since 2001, line item funding has represented as little as 0.5% and as much as 96% of individual state arts agency appropriations. For FY2023, Illinois received more than \$50 million in appropriations for capital projects, while California, Connecticut and Florida recorded line item appropriations of \$76.6, \$36.1 and \$23.3 million, respectively. California, Florida and Missouri, and also Oregon, received line item appropriation amounts unprecedented in the history of the agencies.

### **Other State Funds** (See [Table 7](#))

Other state funds are typically funds transferred to SAAs from special state accounts or other state agencies. In FY2023, 28 SAAs received \$76 million in other state funds, corresponding to 6.9% of total SAA revenue. Other state funds increased by 138.9% from the prior year. These funds are not usually as stable as state appropriations: capital funds, interdepartmental transfers, dedicated revenues and other special funds are all prone to shifts. The substantial rise this year was due to two states with one-time funds: Delaware received \$1.5 million for the Arts Incubator program from the state's Cultural Asset Fund and Maryland received \$40 million for a state arts relief fund. Only three states, Maryland, Rhode Island and Washington, received one-third or more of their total revenue from other state funds.

### **National Endowment for the Arts Funds** (See [Table 7](#))

By law, the National Endowment for the Arts allocates 40% of its annual grants budget to state and jurisdictional arts agencies and regional arts organizations (see [The Federal-State Partnership in the Arts](#)). These federal funds are distributed through Partnership Agreements (large block grants containing multiple components, both formula-driven and competitive) and are designed to address state priorities while extending the reach of federal funding. Receipt of Partnership Agreement funding is contingent on a variety of federal eligibility, accountability and matching requirements.

Partnership Agreements have been one of the most reliable and stabilizing funding sources available to state arts agencies over time. Total NEA funding to SAAs was \$48.9 million in FY2023, accounting for 4.4% of their total revenue. These federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 17 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal

arts agency in FY2023. NEA funding categories tend to remain consistent, although states occasionally receive special funds for disaster relief or special initiatives.

The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act, which was enacted in March 2021, includes \$135 million in funding to be awarded through the NEA, of which 40% was allocated to state arts agencies and regional arts organizations. Some states extended their use of the NEA ARP Act allocations into FY2023.

### **Other Federal Support** (See [Table 9](#))

In addition to pandemic relief funds through the National Endowment for the Arts, the ARP Act granted \$350 billion in federal aid to states and localities in 2021. States elected to use some of these funds for grants or loans for the cultural sector to ameliorate the economic damage caused by the pandemic. States' ARP Act funding for the cultural sector has taken a variety of forms. Some states have provided SAAs with funding for emergency relief grants to artists and arts organizations. Other states have allocated arts-sector aid through other agencies such as commerce departments, have expanded existing collaborations, or have initiated new programs to support cultural institutions and creative businesses. For the purposes of this report, supplemental state ARP Act funding has not been included in aggregate legislative appropriation totals. For more details on states using pandemic relief aid for arts programs, see [Table 9](#).

### **Private and Miscellaneous Funds** (See [Table 7](#))

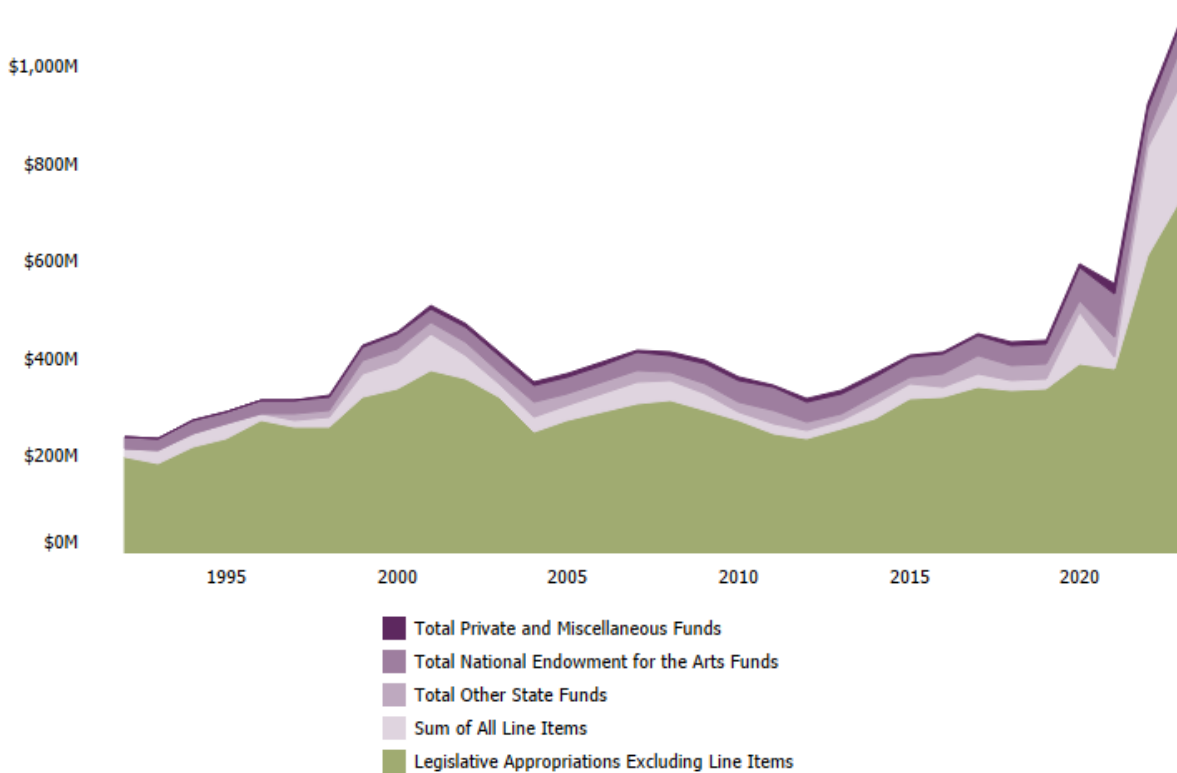
Private and miscellaneous funds contributed 0.6% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2023. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2023, 29 states received funding from private or miscellaneous sources. The median contribution of private and miscellaneous funds is 0.16%. Only three 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 0.0002% 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.

**Figure 4: State Arts Agency Funding History**  
Fiscal Years 1992-2023

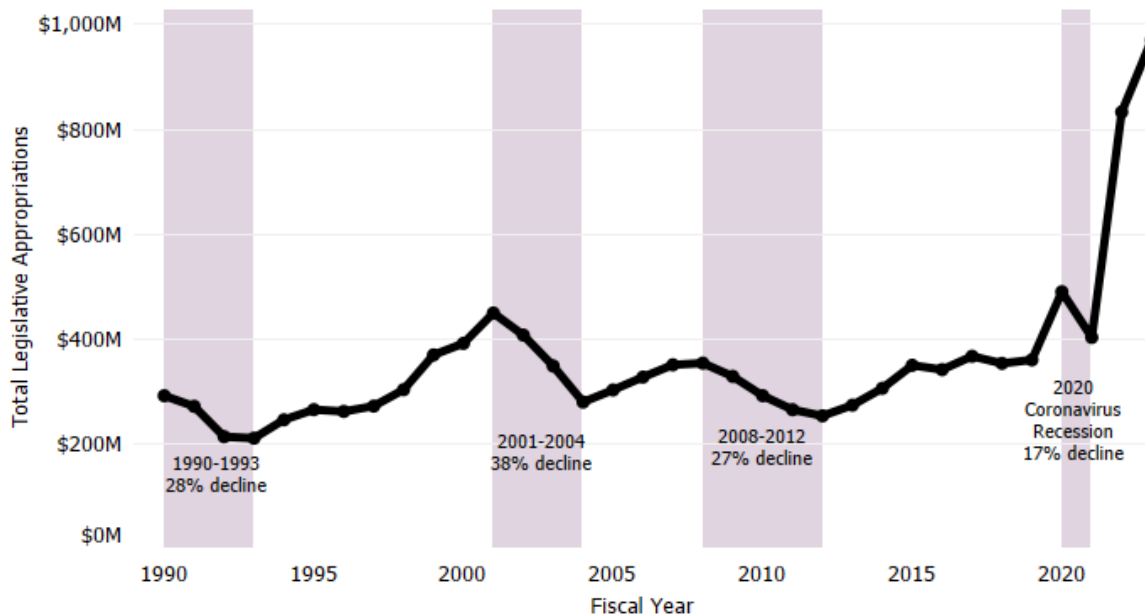


## Appropriations following Recessions

The three major declines in SAA funding over the past three decades are correlated with economic recessions. Shrinking economies in turn undermine state revenues and force cutbacks to state spending and state services. State budgets were hit especially hard over the years following the 2007-2009 Great Recession. Between FY2008 and FY2009, total legislative appropriations excluding line items to state arts agencies experienced a steeper decrease of 6%. With the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic recession in 2020, SAAs experienced a 17.9% decrease in appropriations including line items in FY2021. Economic ripples that ensue after a recession tend to affect state budgets years later, even after the general economy has rebounded. Before the pandemic and more than a decade after the Great Recession, with the economy in its longest expansion on record, state revenue collections have begun to show increases in the past two to three fiscal years. FY2021 was projected to have the highest rate of spending growth since 2007. Due to the pandemic, state revenues took a significant hit, and the FY2021 SAA appropriations were slashed. It was anticipated that budget deficits will continue until 2023. However, the reopening of economies and federal emergency relief funds led to a rebound in state budgets, resulting in significant increases in SAA appropriations for FY2022 and FY2023.

### Figure 5: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations

Fiscal Years 1990-2023



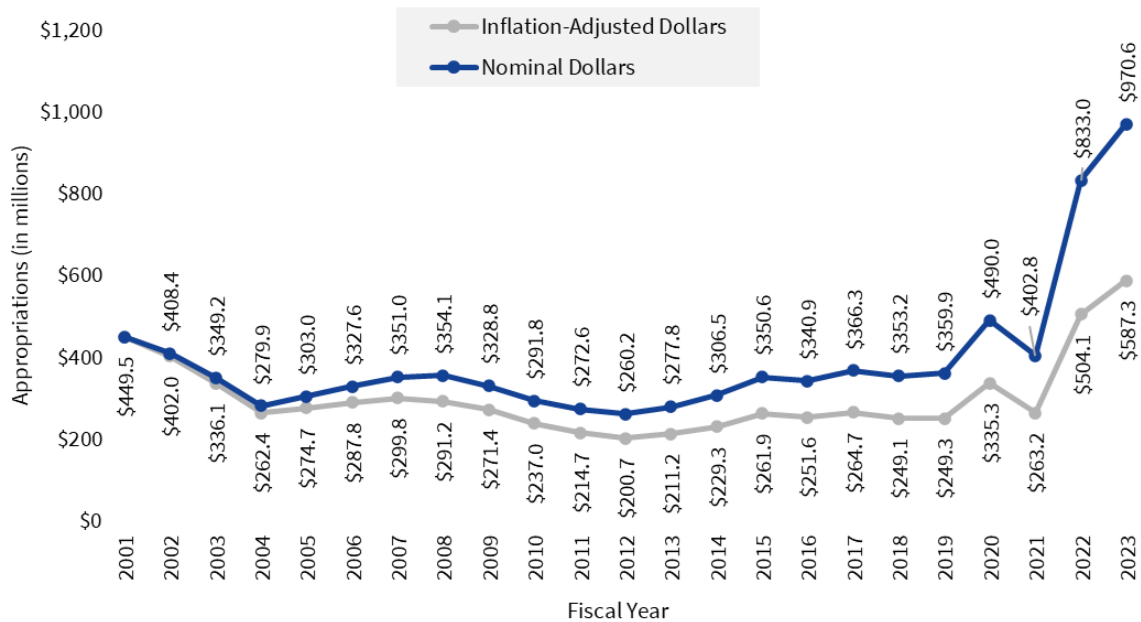
## Inflation

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. Inflation as measured by the consumer price index is predicted to remain higher than the Federal Reserve target through 2023 and stretch into 2024. However, due to the robust federal and state support for the arts, inflation-adjusted FY2023 total legislative appropriations to SAAs showed a rise of 17%.

### Figure 6: State Arts Agency Funding History

Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

Fiscal Years 2001-2023

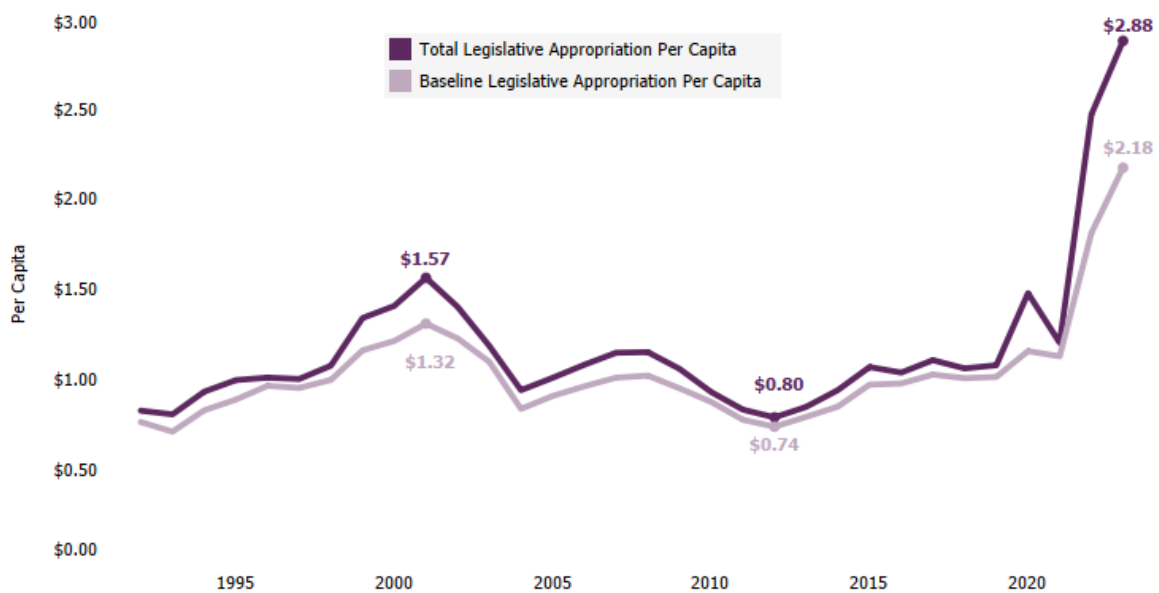


## Per Capita

Population growth further stresses the power of legislative appropriations. As public entities, state arts agencies serve all residents within their respective states. As population increases, so must funding, in order to provide the same number of programs and services per person. Nominal per capita spending by SAAs in FY2023 reached a record level of \$2.88. When taking inflation into account, per capita spending falls to \$1.74 (in 2001 dollars). Baseline legislative appropriation per capita, which are appropriations without line items, was \$2.18.

### Figure 7: Per Capita Legislative Appropriations to State Arts Agencies

Fiscal Years 2001-2023



**Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2022–2023

	State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line items		Percent Change FY22 to FY23
		FY2022	FY2023	
1	Alabama	\$7,048,047	\$7,630,969	8.3%
	Alaska	\$743,600	\$770,707	3.6%
2	American Samoa	\$153,500	\$153,500	0.0%
	Arizona	\$0	\$5,000,000	n/a
	Arkansas	\$1,356,220	\$1,372,507	1.2%
	California ♦	\$169,525,000	\$135,962,000	-19.8%
	Colorado	\$2,023,000	\$2,023,000	0.0%
	Connecticut ♦^	\$34,287,942	\$37,635,238	9.8%
3	Delaware	\$3,880,015	\$3,880,015	0.0%
	District of Columbia	\$37,522,544	\$44,399,000	18.3%
4	Florida	\$42,289,102	\$83,581,650	97.6%
	Georgia	\$1,502,217	\$1,555,890	3.6%
	Guam	\$493,859	\$586,400	18.7%
	Hawaii	\$7,757,189	\$7,277,189	-6.2%
	Idaho	\$883,400	\$905,700	2.5%
	Illinois ♦	\$63,879,800	\$63,664,900	-0.3%
	Indiana	\$3,632,417	\$3,632,417	0.0%
	Iowa ^	\$1,467,188	\$1,467,188	0.0%
	Kansas	\$502,084	\$509,403	1.5%
	Kentucky	\$1,739,600	\$1,797,100	3.3%
	Louisiana	\$2,170,902	\$2,139,981	-1.4%
	Maine	\$1,019,604	\$1,028,241	0.8%
	Maryland	\$26,317,737	\$27,777,358	5.5%
	Massachusetts	\$21,375,000	\$23,377,000	9.4%
6	Michigan	\$9,850,000	\$11,850,000	20.3%
	Minnesota	\$41,913,000	\$43,551,000	3.9%
7	Mississippi	\$1,659,164	\$5,913,208	256.4%
8	Missouri ♦	\$7,078,930	\$18,616,669	163.0%
	Montana ^	\$558,191	\$533,211	-4.5%
9	Nebraska ♦^	\$2,542,346	\$10,102,052	297.4%
	Nevada	\$1,953,818	\$2,101,634	7.6%
	New Hampshire	\$822,161	\$838,584	2.0%
	New Jersey ♦	\$61,455,000	\$40,780,000	-33.6%
10	New Mexico	\$1,418,000	\$1,593,000	12.3%
	New York ♦	\$106,622,000	\$241,447,000	126.5%
11	North Carolina	\$23,277,787	\$9,146,169	-60.7%
	North Dakota ^	\$831,383	\$855,157	2.9%
	Northern Marianas	\$233,467	\$223,934	-4.1%
	Ohio	\$20,000,000	\$20,085,698	0.4%
	Oklahoma	\$3,004,205	\$3,243,030	7.9%
	Oregon ♦	\$4,078,054	\$11,207,498	174.8%
	Pennsylvania	\$10,482,000	\$10,569,000	0.8%
	Puerto Rico	\$14,873,000	\$18,176,000	22.2%
12	Rhode Island	\$2,110,000	\$2,200,000	4.3%
	South Carolina ♦	\$45,281,187	\$13,929,096	-69.2%
	South Dakota	\$1,056,693	\$1,107,666	4.8%
	Tennessee	\$9,716,759	\$10,993,850	13.1%
	Texas	\$10,164,538	\$10,164,538	0.0%
	Utah	\$9,356,400	\$9,447,400	1.0%
	Vermont	\$785,980	\$859,445	9.3%
	Virgin Islands	\$382,000	\$392,166	2.7%
	Virginia ^	\$3,992,248	\$4,596,237	15.1%
	Washington	\$3,242,400	\$5,262,000	62.3%
	West Virginia	\$927,315	\$954,315	2.9%
	Wisconsin	\$807,100	\$807,100	0.0%
	Wyoming	\$929,217	\$898,000	-3.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$832,974,310</b>	<b>\$970,572,010</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

#### Table Notes

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

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

**1 Alaska:** At the time of data collection, the Alaska State Council on the Arts FY2023 Supplemental General Fund Request (\$62,207) had not yet been determined by the State of Alaska Office of Management and Budget.

**2 Arizona:** The state legislature granted the Arizona Commission on the Arts a \$5 million one-time appropriation for FY2023, the largest single-year investment in the arts in the state's history.

**3 Delaware:** The Delaware Division of the Arts received a one-time disbursement of \$1.5 million into the DE Cultural Asset Fund for the Arts Equity & Innovation Incubator.

**4 Florida:** The state allocated over \$23.2 million in line items, including \$15 million to the African-American Cultural and Historical grant program.

**5 Illinois:** The Illinois Arts Council Agency was allocated more than \$50 million in a one-time appropriation for capital projects in FY2023.

**6 Massachusetts:** In late 2020, Massachusetts Cultural Council received \$60.1 million in surplus funds under the state's COVID-19 Recovery Needs Act, to be spent over multiple years. About \$5.5 million of these state funds were spent in FY2022 to supplement the Cultural Facilities Fund program. A historic investment of \$51 million for two Cultural Sector Recovery Grants for FY2023 has been introduced in the state house. These figures are excluded from the legislative appropriations.

**7 Mississippi:** The state allocated \$3 million from the Capital Expense Fund and \$1 million from the Education Enhancement Fund to the Mississippi Arts Commission.

**8 Missouri:** The state budget includes a pass-through of \$11,940,700 for various organizations, including Missouri Humanities.

**9 Nebraska:** For FY2023, the Nebraska Arts Council received a one-time line item appropriation of \$7.5 million for the Museum of Nebraska Art.

**10 New Mexico:** The New Mexico Arts budget for FY2023 includes \$100,000 set aside by the legislature specifically for the New Mexico Music Commission.

**11 North Carolina:** The North Carolina Arts Council received \$15 million in federal ARP Act funding from the state legislature in FY2022, which will be spent over the next two fiscal years, FY2023 and FY2024.

**12 Rhode Island:** In view of the capital project time lines and expenditures, the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts budget for FY2023 includes a greater amount of cultural facilities bonds than in previous years.

**13 Tennessee:** The Tennessee Arts Commission has been awarded a multiyear \$1 million grant from the state department of health's Civil Monetary Penalty Fund, which will run from February 1, 2019, to June 30, 2023. In FY2023, the Tennessee General Assembly authorized \$350,000 in expenditures.

**Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items**  
Fiscal Years 2022–2023

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line items		Percent Change FY22 to FY23
	FY2022	FY2023	
Alabama	\$5,998,047	\$6,480,969	8.1%
Alaska	\$743,600	\$770,707	3.6%
American Samoa	\$153,500	\$153,500	0.0%
Arizona	\$0	\$5,000,000	n/a
Arkansas	\$1,356,220	\$1,372,507	1.2%
California ♦	\$131,175,000	\$59,412,000	-54.7%
Colorado	\$2,023,000	\$2,023,000	0.0%
Connecticut ♦ ^	\$1,497,298	\$1,497,298	0.0%
Delaware	\$3,880,015	\$3,880,015	0.0%
District of Columbia	\$37,522,544	\$44,399,000	18.3%
Florida	\$27,967,775	\$60,324,481	115.7%
Georgia	\$1,502,217	\$1,555,890	3.6%
Guam	\$448,859	\$541,400	20.6%
Hawaii	\$6,411,189	\$7,277,189	13.5%
Idaho	\$883,400	\$905,700	2.5%
Illinois ♦	\$10,147,700	\$10,707,800	5.5%
Indiana	\$3,632,417	\$3,632,417	0.0%
Iowa ^	\$1,017,188	\$1,017,188	0.0%
Kansas	\$502,084	\$509,403	1.5%
Kentucky	\$1,739,600	\$1,797,100	3.3%
Louisiana	\$2,170,902	\$2,139,981	-1.4%
Maine	\$1,019,604	\$1,028,241	0.8%
Maryland	\$26,317,737	\$27,777,358	5.5%
Massachusetts	\$20,000,000	\$22,500,000	12.5%
Michigan	\$9,850,000	\$11,850,000	20.3%
Minnesota	\$41,913,000	\$43,551,000	3.9%
Mississippi	\$1,659,164	\$5,913,208	256.4%
Missouri ♦	\$4,702,430	\$6,675,969	42.0%
Montana ^	\$558,191	\$533,211	-4.5%
Nebraska ♦ ^	\$2,542,346	\$2,602,052	2.3%
Nevada	\$1,953,818	\$2,101,634	7.6%
New Hampshire	\$822,161	\$838,584	2.0%
New Jersey ♦	\$32,305,000	\$32,305,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$1,418,000	\$1,593,000	12.3%
New York ♦	\$104,631,000	\$240,477,000	129.8%
North Carolina	\$23,158,830	\$9,027,212	-61.0%
North Dakota ^	\$826,383	\$850,157	2.9%
Northern Marianas	\$125,221	\$223,934	78.8%
Ohio	\$20,000,000	\$20,085,698	0.4%
Oklahoma	\$3,004,205	\$3,243,030	7.9%
Oregon ♦	\$2,034,760	\$2,058,120	1.1%
Pennsylvania	\$10,482,000	\$10,569,000	0.8%
Puerto Rico	\$11,296,000	\$14,599,000	29.2%
Rhode Island	\$1,735,000	\$1,825,000	5.2%
South Carolina ♦	\$7,866,187	\$11,431,196	45.3%
South Dakota	\$1,056,693	\$1,107,666	4.8%
Tennessee	\$9,491,759	\$10,356,000	9.1%
Texas	\$10,164,538	\$10,164,538	0.0%
Utah	\$9,356,400	\$9,447,400	1.0%
Vermont	\$785,980	\$859,445	9.3%
Virgin Islands	\$382,000	\$392,166	2.7%
Virginia ^	\$3,992,248	\$4,596,237	15.1%
Washington	\$3,242,400	\$5,262,000	62.3%
West Virginia	\$927,315	\$954,315	2.9%
Wisconsin	\$807,100	\$807,100	0.0%
Wyoming	\$929,217	\$898,000	-3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$612,129,242</b>	<b>\$733,901,016</b>	<b>19.9%</b>

**Table Notes**

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

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

**Table 3: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Year 2023

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Alabama	1	\$1,150,000	\$7,630,969	15.1%
California	19	\$76,550,000	\$135,962,000	56.3%
Connecticut	51	\$36,137,940	\$37,635,238	96.0%
Florida	11	\$23,257,169	\$83,581,650	27.8%
Guam	1	\$45,000	\$586,400	7.7%
Illinois	4	\$52,957,100	\$63,664,900	83.2%
Iowa	2	\$450,000	\$1,467,188	30.7%
Massachusetts	18	\$877,000	\$23,377,000	3.8%
Missouri	11	\$11,940,700	\$18,616,669	64.1%
Nebraska	1	\$7,500,000	\$10,102,052	74.2%
New Jersey	5	\$8,475,000	\$40,780,000	20.8%
New York	2	\$970,000	\$241,447,000	0.4%
North Carolina	1	\$118,957	\$9,146,169	1.3%
North Dakota	1	\$5,000	\$855,157	0.6%
Oregon	10	\$9,149,378	\$11,207,498	81.6%
Puerto Rico	8	\$3,577,000	\$18,176,000	19.7%
Rhode Island	1	\$375,000	\$2,110,000	17.8%
South Carolina	5	\$2,497,900	\$13,929,096	17.9%
Tennessee	5	\$637,850	\$10,993,850	5.8%
<b>Total (19 agencies)</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>\$236,670,994</b>	<b>\$731,358,836</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
<b>All States (56 agencies)</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>\$236,670,994</b>	<b>\$970,572,010</b>	<b>24.4%</b>

**Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations**  
Fiscal Years 2022-2023

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2022		FY2023		Percent Change FY22 to FY23
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Alabama	1	\$1,050,000	1	\$1,150,000	9.5%
California	12	\$38,350,000	19	\$76,550,000	99.6%
Connecticut	54	\$32,790,644	51	\$36,137,940	10.2%
Florida	12	\$14,321,327	11	\$23,257,169	62.4%
Guam	1	\$45,000	1	\$45,000	0.0%
Hawaii	2	\$1,346,000	-	-	-100.0%
Illinois	6	\$53,732,100	4	\$52,957,100	-1.4%
Iowa	2	\$450,000	2	\$450,000	0.0%
Massachusetts	9	\$1,375,000	18	\$877,000	-36.2%
Missouri	5	\$2,376,500	11	\$11,940,700	402.4%
Nebraska	-	-	1	\$7,500,000	n/a
New Jersey	4	\$29,150,000	5	\$8,475,000	-70.9%
New York	3	\$1,991,000	2	\$970,000	-51.3%
North Carolina	1	\$118,957	1	\$118,957	0.0%
North Dakota	1	\$5,000	1	\$5,000	0.0%
Northern Marianas	1	\$108,246	-	-	-100.0%
Oregon	3	\$2,043,294	10	\$9,149,378	347.8%
Puerto Rico	8	\$3,577,000	8	\$3,577,000	0.0%
Rhode Island	1	\$375,000	1	\$375,000	0.0%
South Carolina	11	\$37,415,000	5	\$2,497,900	-93.3%
Tennessee	3	\$225,000	5	\$637,850	183.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>\$220,845,068</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>\$236,670,994</b>	<b>7.2%</b>

**Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue**  
Fiscal Years 2022–2023

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line items		Percent Change FY22 to FY23
	FY2022	FY2023	
Alabama	\$8,093,214	\$8,684,694	7.3%
Alaska	\$3,852,107	\$2,791,414	-27.5%
American Samoa	\$466,680	\$481,180	3.1%
Arizona	\$4,682,434	\$7,449,832	59.1%
Arkansas	\$2,285,873	\$2,419,177	5.8%
California	\$179,027,900	\$145,556,600	-18.7%
Colorado	\$2,854,884	\$2,921,849	2.3%
Connecticut	\$35,995,414	\$39,406,172	9.5%
Delaware	\$4,798,615	\$6,295,515	31.2%
District of Columbia	\$38,410,744	\$45,260,200	17.8%
Florida	\$43,228,752	\$84,590,370	95.7%
Georgia	\$2,338,752	\$2,457,925	5.1%
Guam	\$815,159	\$947,800	16.3%
Hawaii	\$8,507,889	\$8,082,489	-5.0%
Idaho	\$1,736,028	\$1,795,822	3.4%
Illinois	\$64,819,300	\$64,674,100	-0.2%
Indiana	\$4,571,317	\$5,749,417	25.8%
Iowa	\$2,800,418	\$2,864,887	2.3%
Kansas	\$1,270,253	\$1,302,348	2.5%
Kentucky	\$2,531,435	\$2,648,570	4.6%
Louisiana	\$3,057,402	\$2,541,906	-16.9%
Maine	\$1,913,104	\$1,935,741	1.2%
Maryland	\$27,437,637	\$68,957,058	151.3%
Massachusetts	\$28,106,034	\$29,812,214	6.1%
Michigan	\$10,724,725	\$12,791,525	19.3%
Minnesota	\$42,776,300	\$44,484,100	4.0%
Mississippi	\$2,582,364	\$6,878,708	166.4%
Missouri	\$7,883,730	\$19,484,769	147.2%
Montana	\$1,974,953	\$2,069,937	4.8%
Nebraska	\$6,366,221	\$13,096,848	105.7%
Nevada	\$2,815,976	\$2,996,692	6.4%
New Hampshire	\$1,826,753	\$1,900,107	4.0%
New Jersey	\$62,431,100	\$41,832,400	-33.0%
New Mexico	\$2,189,200	\$2,320,400	6.0%
New York	\$107,501,330	\$242,402,130	125.5%
North Carolina	\$24,712,187	\$10,665,469	-56.8%
North Dakota	\$1,962,935	\$1,714,128	-12.7%
Northern Marianas	\$538,667	\$533,634	-0.9%
Ohio	\$21,259,700	\$21,579,998	1.5%
Oklahoma	\$4,486,420	\$4,882,518	8.8%
Oregon	\$7,022,196	\$12,912,833	83.9%
Pennsylvania	\$11,997,800	\$11,663,800	-2.8%
Puerto Rico	\$16,952,525	\$19,773,925	16.6%
Rhode Island	\$4,409,800	\$6,026,358	36.7%
South Carolina	\$47,439,087	\$16,188,729	-65.9%
South Dakota	\$1,921,293	\$2,045,666	6.5%
Tennessee	\$10,870,800	\$12,313,496	13.3%
Texas	\$11,638,388	\$11,630,038	-0.1%
Utah	\$11,353,471	\$11,178,800	-1.5%
Vermont	\$3,594,586	\$2,454,174	-31.7%
Virgin Islands	\$695,135	\$710,401	2.2%
Virginia	\$4,896,913	\$5,576,517	13.9%
Washington	\$7,167,333	\$14,190,957	98.0%
West Virginia	\$2,321,083	\$2,400,283	3.4%
Wisconsin	\$1,694,200	\$1,761,600	4.0%
Wyoming	\$1,786,200	\$1,768,683	-1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$921,394,716</b>	<b>\$1,102,337,377</b>	<b>19.6%</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.



**Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies**  
Fiscal Year 2023

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	
	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank	Dollars	Rank
Alabama	\$1.50	22	\$1.28	19	\$1.54	24	\$1.71	28
Alaska	\$1.05	27	\$1.05	24	\$1.05	28	\$3.81	12
Arizona	\$0.68	33	\$0.68	31	\$0.84	33	\$1.01	35
Arkansas	\$0.45	44	\$0.45	42	\$0.45	44	\$0.79	42
California	\$3.48	11	\$1.52	15	\$3.69	13	\$3.73	15
Colorado	\$0.35	46	\$0.35	45	\$0.35	46	\$0.50	46
Connecticut	\$10.38	2	\$0.41	43	\$10.62	3	\$10.87	3
Delaware	\$3.81	9	\$3.81	5	\$5.28	6	\$6.18	6
Florida	\$3.76	10	\$2.71	9	\$3.76	12	\$3.80	13
Georgia	\$0.14	49	\$0.14	49	\$0.14	49	\$0.23	50
Hawai'i	\$5.05	6	\$5.05	3	\$5.05	8	\$5.61	7
Idaho	\$0.47	41	\$0.47	40	\$0.47	42	\$0.93	38
Illinois	\$5.06	5	\$0.85	25	\$5.06	7	\$5.14	9
Indiana	\$0.53	38	\$0.53	36	\$0.71	37	\$0.84	41
Iowa	\$0.46	43	\$0.32	47	\$0.65	40	\$0.90	40
Kansas	\$0.17	48	\$0.17	48	\$0.20	48	\$0.44	47
Kentucky	\$0.40	45	\$0.40	44	\$0.40	45	\$0.59	45
Louisiana	\$0.47	42	\$0.47	41	\$0.47	43	\$0.66	43
Maine	\$0.74	32	\$0.74	30	\$0.76	36	\$1.40	29
Maryland	\$4.51	7	\$4.51	4	\$10.99	2	\$11.19	2
Massachusetts	\$3.35	12	\$3.22	7	\$4.06	11	\$4.27	11
Michigan	\$1.18	25	\$1.18	21	\$1.18	26	\$1.27	32
Minnesota	\$7.62	3	\$7.62	2	\$7.62	4	\$7.78	4
Mississippi	\$2.01	18	\$2.01	11	\$2.01	18	\$2.34	21
Missouri	\$3.01	13	\$1.08	23	\$3.01	14	\$3.15	17
Montana	\$0.47	40	\$0.47	39	\$0.97	29	\$1.84	24
Nebraska	\$5.13	4	\$1.32	18	\$5.66	5	\$6.66	5
Nevada	\$0.66	35	\$0.66	33	\$0.68	39	\$0.94	37
New Hampshire	\$0.60	36	\$0.60	34	\$0.77	35	\$1.36	30
New Jersey	\$4.40	8	\$3.49	6	\$4.40	10	\$4.52	10
New Mexico	\$0.75	31	\$0.75	29	\$0.71	38	\$1.10	34
New York	\$12.27	1	\$12.22	1	\$12.27	1	\$12.32	1
North Carolina	\$0.85	28	\$0.84	26	\$0.85	32	\$1.00	36
North Dakota	\$1.10	26	\$1.09	22	\$1.10	27	\$2.20	23
Ohio	\$1.71	19	\$1.71	12	\$1.74	20	\$1.84	25
Oklahoma	\$0.81	30	\$0.81	28	\$0.91	30	\$1.21	33
Oregon	\$2.64	15	\$0.49	38	\$2.79	17	\$3.05	19
Pennsylvania	\$0.81	29	\$0.81	27	\$0.81	34	\$0.90	39
Rhode Island	\$2.01	17	\$1.67	13	\$4.73	9	\$5.51	8
South Carolina	\$2.64	16	\$2.16	10	\$2.86	16	\$3.06	18
South Dakota	\$1.22	24	\$1.22	20	\$1.22	25	\$2.25	22
Tennessee	\$1.56	20	\$1.47	16	\$1.61	22	\$1.75	27
Texas	\$0.34	47	\$0.34	46	\$0.34	47	\$0.39	48
Utah	\$2.79	14	\$2.79	8	\$2.94	15	\$3.31	16
Vermont	\$1.33	23	\$1.33	17	\$1.87	19	\$3.79	14
Virginia	\$0.53	39	\$0.53	37	\$0.54	41	\$0.64	44
Washington	\$0.68	34	\$0.68	32	\$1.68	21	\$1.82	26
West Virginia	\$0.54	37	\$0.54	35	\$0.89	31	\$1.35	31
Wisconsin	\$0.14	50	\$0.14	50	\$0.14	50	\$0.30	49
Wyoming	\$1.54	21	\$1.54	14	\$1.54	23	\$3.04	20
American Samoa	\$3.47	16	\$3.47	11	\$3.47	18	\$10.87	4
District of Columbia	\$66.09	1	\$66.09	1	\$66.09	1	\$67.37	1
Guam	\$3.41	17	\$3.15	13	\$3.41	19	\$5.52	13
Northern Marianas	\$4.23	11	\$4.23	7	\$4.23	13	\$10.09	6
Puerto Rico	\$5.64	5	\$4.53	5	\$5.64	7	\$6.14	11
Virgin Islands	\$3.75	14	\$3.75	9	\$3.75	16	\$6.80	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.88</b>		<b>\$2.18</b>		<b>\$3.11</b>		<b>\$3.27</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 2023

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total Agency Revenue	Legislative Appropriation Including Line Items		Other State Funds		National Endowment for the Arts Funds		Private and Miscellaneous Funds	
		Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total	Dollars	% Total
Alabama	\$8,684,694	\$7,630,969	87.9%	\$200,000	2.3%	\$853,725	9.8%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$2,791,414	\$770,707	27.6%	-	0.0%	\$770,707	27.6%	\$1,250,000	44.8%
American Samoa	\$481,180	\$153,500	31.9%	-	0.0%	\$327,680	68.1%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$7,449,832	\$5,000,000	67.1%	\$1,200,000	16.1%	\$1,008,332	13.5%	\$241,500	3.2%
Arkansas	\$2,419,177	\$1,372,507	56.7%	-	0.0%	\$721,670	29.8%	\$325,000	13.4%
California	\$145,556,600	\$135,962,000	93.4%	\$8,197,000	5.6%	\$1,397,600	1.0%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$2,921,849	\$2,023,000	69.2%	\$1,349	0.0%	\$867,500	29.7%	\$30,000	1.0%
Connecticut	\$39,406,172	\$37,635,238	95.5%	\$864,234	2.2%	\$906,700	2.3%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$6,295,515	\$3,880,015	61.6%	\$1,500,000	23.8%	\$825,500	13.1%	\$90,000	1.4%
District of Columbia	\$45,260,200	\$44,399,000	98.1%	-	0.0%	\$861,200	1.9%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$84,590,370	\$83,581,650	98.8%	-	0.0%	\$1,008,720	1.2%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$2,457,925	\$1,555,890	63.3%	-	0.0%	\$902,035	36.7%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$947,800	\$586,400	61.9%	-	0.0%	\$336,400	35.5%	\$25,000	2.6%
Hawaii	\$8,082,489	\$7,277,189	90.0%	-	0.0%	\$805,300	10.0%	-	0.0%
Idaho	\$1,795,822	\$905,700	50.4%	-	0.0%	\$889,160	49.5%	\$962	0.1%
Illinois	\$64,674,100	\$63,664,900	98.4%	-	0.0%	\$1,009,200	1.6%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$5,749,417	\$3,632,417	63.2%	\$1,205,000	21.0%	\$912,000	15.9%	-	0.0%
Iowa	\$2,864,887	\$1,467,188	51.2%	\$620,505	21.7%	\$761,835	26.6%	\$15,359	0.5%
Kansas	\$1,302,348	\$509,403	39.1%	\$70,000	5.4%	\$722,945	55.5%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$2,648,570	\$1,797,100	67.9%	-	0.0%	\$851,470	32.1%	-	0.0%
Louisiana	\$3,022,381	\$2,139,981	70.8%	-	0.0%	\$882,400	29.2%	-	0.0%
Maine	\$1,935,741	\$1,028,241	53.1%	\$20,000	1.0%	\$882,500	45.6%	\$5,000	0.3%
Maryland	\$68,957,058	\$27,777,358	40.3%	\$40,000,000	58.0%	\$879,700	1.3%	\$300,000	0.4%
Massachusetts	\$29,812,214	\$23,377,000	78.4%	\$4,937,614	16.6%	\$1,062,600	3.6%	\$435,000	1.5%
Michigan	\$12,791,525	\$11,850,000	92.6%	-	0.0%	\$941,525	7.4%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$44,484,100	\$43,551,000	97.9%	-	0.0%	\$933,100	2.1%	-	0.0%
Mississippi	\$6,878,708	\$5,913,208	86.0%	-	0.0%	\$935,500	13.6%	\$30,000	0.4%
Missouri	\$19,484,769	\$18,616,669	95.5%	-	0.0%	\$868,100	4.5%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$2,069,937	\$533,211	25.8%	\$557,468	26.9%	\$943,700	45.6%	\$35,558	1.7%
Nebraska	\$13,096,848	\$10,102,052	77.1%	\$1,030,000	7.9%	\$930,000	7.1%	\$1,034,796	7.9%
Nevada	\$2,996,692	\$2,101,634	70.1%	\$52,743	1.8%	\$828,600	27.7%	\$13,715	0.5%
New Hampshire	\$1,900,107	\$838,584	44.1%	\$234,000	12.3%	\$827,523	43.6%	-	0.0%
New Jersey	\$41,832,400	\$40,780,000	97.5%	-	0.0%	\$1,052,400	2.5%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$2,320,400	\$1,593,000	68.7%	\$(100,000)	-4.3%	\$827,400	35.7%	-	0.0%
New York	\$242,402,130	\$241,447,000	99.6%	-	0.0%	\$955,130	0.4%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$10,665,469	\$9,146,169	85.8%	-	0.0%	\$1,124,300	10.5%	\$395,000	3.7%
North Dakota	\$1,714,128	\$855,157	49.9%	-	0.0%	\$846,900	49.4%	\$12,071	0.7%
Northern Marianas	\$533,634	\$223,934	42.0%	-	0.0%	\$309,700	58.0%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$21,579,998	\$20,085,698	93.1%	\$320,000	1.5%	\$1,174,300	5.4%	-	0.0%
Oklahoma	\$4,882,518	\$3,243,030	66.4%	\$413,214	8.5%	\$883,900	18.1%	\$342,374	7.0%
Oregon	\$12,912,833	\$11,207,498	86.8%	\$623,535	4.8%	\$901,800	7.0%	\$180,000	1.4%
Pennsylvania	\$11,663,800	\$10,569,000	90.6%	-	0.0%	\$1,094,800	9.4%	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$19,773,925	\$18,176,000	91.9%	-	0.0%	\$826,925	4.2%	\$771,000	3.9%
Rhode Island	\$6,026,358	\$2,200,000	36.5%	\$2,968,158	49.3%	\$858,200	14.2%	-	0.0%
South Carolina	\$16,188,729	\$13,929,096	86.0%	\$1,179,000	7.3%	\$953,600	5.9%	\$127,033	0.8%
South Dakota	\$2,045,666	\$1,107,666	54.1%	-	0.0%	\$926,000	45.3%	\$12,000	0.6%
Tennessee	\$12,313,496	\$10,993,850	89.3%	\$350,000	2.8%	\$934,900	7.6%	\$34,746	0.3%
Texas	\$11,630,038	\$10,164,538	87.4%	\$100,000	0.9%	\$1,213,500	10.4%	\$152,000	1.3%
Utah	\$11,178,800	\$9,447,400	84.5%	\$500,000	4.5%	\$857,400	7.7%	\$374,000	3.3%
Vermont	\$2,454,174	\$859,445	35.0%	\$350,000	14.3%	\$859,445	35.0%	\$385,284	15.7%
Virgin Islands	\$710,401	\$392,166	55.2%	-	0.0%	\$318,235	44.8%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$5,576,517	\$4,596,237	82.4%	\$90,680	1.6%	\$865,600	15.5%	\$24,000	0.4%
Washington	\$14,190,957	\$5,262,000	37.1%	\$7,854,492	55.3%	\$983,800	6.9%	\$90,665	0.6%
West Virginia	\$2,400,283	\$954,315	39.8%	\$625,268	26.0%	\$820,700	34.2%	-	0.0%
Wisconsin	\$1,761,600	\$807,100	45.8%	-	0.0%	\$954,500	54.2%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$1,768,683	\$898,000	50.8%	-	0.0%	\$797,183	45.1%	\$73,500	4.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,102,337,377</b>	<b>\$970,572,010</b>	<b>88.0%</b>	<b>\$75,964,260</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>\$48,995,545</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>\$6,805,563</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

National Endowment for the Arts funds do not include CARES Act or ARP Act grant funds. Please see [Table 9](#) for supplemental allocations to SAAs.

**Table 8: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations as a Percentage of State General Fund Expenditures**  
Fiscal Year 2023

State or Special Jurisdiction	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$11,057,000,000	\$7,630,969	0.069%
Alaska	\$6,018,000,000	\$770,707	0.013%
Arizona	\$15,755,000,000	\$5,000,000	0.032%
Arkansas	\$6,024,000,000	\$1,372,507	0.023%
California	\$234,366,000,000	\$135,962,000	0.058%
Colorado	\$17,814,000,000	\$2,023,000	0.011%
Connecticut	\$22,089,000,000	\$37,635,238	0.170%
Delaware	\$5,790,000,000	\$3,880,015	0.067%
Florida	\$45,769,000,000	\$83,581,650	0.183%
Georgia	\$28,635,000,000	\$1,555,890	0.005%
Hawaii	\$10,967,000,000	\$586,400	0.005%
Idaho	\$4,625,000,000	\$905,700	0.020%
Illinois	\$46,813,000,000	\$63,664,900	0.136%
Indiana	\$19,025,000,000	\$3,632,417	0.019%
Iowa	\$8,204,000,000	\$1,467,188	0.018%
Kansas	\$9,483,000,000	\$509,403	0.005%
Kentucky	\$14,202,000,000	\$1,797,100	0.013%
Louisiana	\$10,866,000,000	\$2,139,981	0.020%
Maine	\$4,615,000,000	\$1,028,241	0.022%
Maryland	\$28,069,000,000	\$27,777,358	0.099%
Massachusetts	\$48,857,000,000	\$23,377,000	0.048%
Michigan	\$16,301,000,000	\$11,850,000	0.073%
Minnesota	\$27,305,000,000	\$43,551,000	0.159%
Mississippi	\$6,292,000,000	\$5,913,208	0.094%
Missouri	\$12,603,000,000	\$18,616,669	0.148%
Montana	\$3,213,000,000	\$533,211	0.017%
Nebraska	\$5,126,000,000	\$10,102,052	0.197%
Nevada	\$4,687,000,000	\$2,101,634	0.045%
New Hampshire	\$1,632,000,000	\$838,584	0.051%
New Jersey	\$50,162,000,000	\$40,780,000	0.081%
New Mexico	\$8,693,000,000	\$1,593,000	0.018%
New York	\$93,753,000,000	\$241,447,000	0.258%
North Carolina	\$27,902,000,000	\$9,146,169	0.033%
North Dakota	\$2,546,000,000	\$855,157	0.034%
Ohio	\$27,809,000,000	\$20,085,698	0.072%
Oklahoma	\$8,463,000,000	\$3,243,030	0.038%
Oregon	\$14,209,000,000	\$11,207,498	0.079%
Pennsylvania	\$42,766,000,000	\$10,569,000	0.025%
Rhode Island	\$5,042,000,000	\$2,200,000	0.044%
South Carolina	\$13,179,000,000	\$13,929,096	0.106%
South Dakota	\$2,061,000,000	\$1,107,666	0.054%
Tennessee	\$20,600,000,000	\$10,993,850	0.053%
Texas	\$58,904,000,000	\$10,164,538	0.017%
Utah	\$11,624,000,000	\$9,447,400	0.081%
Vermont	\$2,032,000,000	\$859,445	0.042%
Virginia	\$31,250,000,000	\$4,596,237	0.015%
Washington	\$32,381,000,000	\$5,262,000	0.016%
West Virginia	\$4,636,000,000	\$954,315	0.021%
Wisconsin	\$19,731,000,000	\$807,100	0.004%
Wyoming	\$1,391,000,000	\$898,000	0.065%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,155,336,000,000</b>	<b>\$899,950,221</b>	<b>0.078%</b>

**Table Notes**

State general fund expenditures are based on the [Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2022](#), Fiscal 2023 State General Fund, Enacted (Millions) table, published by the National Association of State Budget Officers.

**Table 9: Supplemental COVID-19 State Funding to Arts and Culture**  
Fiscal Years 2022–2023

State	Amount	Details
Arizona	\$2,000,000	The Arizona Commission on the Arts received this amount in FY2022 state ARP Act funding through the governor's office.
Colorado	\$98,500,000 (FY22) \$19,278,042 (FY23)	In FY2022, Colorado Creative Industries received \$65 million in Community Revitalization grants for creative construction projects and an additional \$16.5 million in federal strategic funds for the program. Also, the agency received a \$17 million arts relief grant for creative business from the state. The agency received \$19.3 million from the state's economic recovery and relief cash fund to provide additional funding for the Community Revitalization grant program in FY2023 through H.B. 22-1409.
Connecticut	\$16,110,018	In FY2022, the Connecticut Office of the Arts (COA) administered over \$16 million in ARP Act funding from the state office of policy and management to support 10 organizations and programs, including the Connecticut Summer at the Museum program.
Connecticut	\$18,845,019	COA received over \$18 million in ARP Act funds to assist 24 organizations and activities, including the Connecticut Summer at the Museum program, in this fiscal year.
Georgia	\$11,469,500	The Georgia Council for the Arts received a Negative Economic Impact award of approximately \$11.4 million from State Fiscal Recovery Fund. This allocation will be spent over the next three fiscal years.
Guam	\$458,240	Funds came from the FY2022 Federal Fiscal Recovery Fund.
Idaho	\$2,550	The Idaho Commission on the Arts received \$3,000 from The Poetry Foundation in FY2021 and was approved to apply it to the FY2022 Poetry Out Loud competition.
Illinois	\$933,100	FY2022 Federal Fiscal Recovery Fund
Indiana	\$150,000	This disbursement from the Indiana Small Business Development Center is designated to support the Indiana Arts Commission's work in creative entrepreneurship in 2022.
Iowa	\$1,500,000	Funds came from State of Iowa to support the Iowa Arts & Culture Emergency Relief Fund in FY2022.
Maryland	\$40,000,000	The Maryland State Arts Council received a \$40 million Arts Relief Funding allocation from the state to support arts grants to existing and new grantees as they continue to navigate and recover from the ongoing effects of COVID-19.
Massachusetts	\$60,100,000	Mass Cultural Council received a special allocation of \$60.1 million in surplus funds through the state's COVID-19 Recovery Needs Act, to be spent over several fiscal years. More than \$51 million will be spent in FY2023 to provide grants to organizations and individuals.
Mississippi	\$7,500	The Mississippi Arts Commission received \$7,500 from South Arts that is designated for advocacy efforts in FY2022.
Nebraska	\$70,000	The Nebraska Arts Council received \$70,000 from the Nebraska Cultural Endowment.
New Hampshire	\$1,000,000	In FY2023, the New Hampshire State Council on the Arts received \$1 million of the state's ARP funds to be deposited for the Save Our Granite Stages Grant Program to assist smaller arts venues.
North Carolina	\$15,000,000	The North Carolina Arts Council received Grassroots Arts Program grants (\$10 million) and general grants (\$5 million) in federal relief funds from the legislature in FY2022; the allocation is planned to be spent over FY2023 and FY2024.
Oklahoma	\$313,800	The Oklahoma Arts Council received the amount from the state's American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funds via the state department of education.
Oregon	\$1,550,000 (FY22) \$180,000 (FY23)	The Oregon Arts Commission (OAC) received over \$1.5 million from the Oregon Community Foundation and the James F. and Marion L. Miller Foundation in FY2022 to support its Artist Resilience Program. In FY2023, OAC received \$180,000 for budget augmentation for the Artist Resilience Program.

Puerto Rico	\$51,600,000	The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture received a total of \$51.6 million for Puerto Rico ARP Act Phase I, II A and B (\$25.0 million, \$6.7 million and \$20.0 million, respectively).
South Carolina	\$5,520,200 (FY22) \$7,250,600 (FY23)	The South Carolina Department of Education approved the ARP Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund III for the South Carolina Arts Commission to help public schools and teachers address pandemic related learning loss in the arts.
South Dakota	\$250,000	For FY2022, the Joint Committee on Appropriations appropriated \$250,000 in general funds for the purpose of providing financial relief to South Dakota's arts sector to support nonprofit arts organizations and individual artists.
Tennessee	\$80,000,000	The Tennessee Arts Commission was approved by the state's Financial Stimulus Accountability Group for \$80 million in federal ARP Act funds, to be deposited to the Tennessee Nonprofit Arts & Culture Recovery Fund and spent over three fiscal years. The allocation will be granted to eligible arts nonprofits to recover and deliver arts and culture services benefiting local economies and quality of life.
Utah	\$4,996,222	The Utah Division of Arts & Museums allocated these COVID-19 pandemic relief funds for both nonprofit and for-profit cultural organizations.
Vermont	\$9,000,000	The Vermont Arts Council announced a \$9 million Creative Futures Grant program (in funding from Vermont's 2022 legislative session), which provides awards to cultural nonprofits and creative businesses.
Washington	\$1,857,100 (FY22) \$1,000,000 (FY23)	ArtsWA received \$857,100 from the state's FY2022 Federal Fiscal Recovery Fund. For FY2022 and FY2023, ArtsWA received \$1,000,000 of Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds to support programming and general operating support for arts organizations.

## Methods and Definitions

**Survey Data:** NASAA gathered the survey data presented in this publication from the 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October and December 2022. Therefore, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2023 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, COVID-19 supplemental 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 2023 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 2022 through June 2023 is FY2023). For specific information on the fiscal cycle of an individual state, consult [Budget Processes in the States, Spring 2021](#), from the National Association of State Budget Officers.

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

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

**State Budget Information:** This report draws upon fiscal information from [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2022](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers; from [Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis](#), from The Pew Charitable Trusts; and from [An Update to the Budget Outlook: 2020 to 2030](#), by the Congressional Budget Office. These sources exclude U.S. jurisdictions from their calculations and analyses.

**Per Capita Spending Calculations:** Fiscal year 2023 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2022, population estimates in the [Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020 to December 1, 2022](#) table from the U.S. Census Bureau. Population figures for American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands are from the [International Database](#) of the U.S. Census Bureau. This State Arts Agency Revenues report organizes per capita funding in four categories: legislative appropriations including line items, legislative appropriations excluding line items, total state funds and total agency revenue. States are ranked out of 50 states, and jurisdictions are ranked out of 56 states and jurisdictions. NASAA presents these four categories because each SAA relies on a distinct combination of funding and the significance of different funding sources varies by state. To learn more about which ranking is most appropriate for a given state, please [contact the state arts agency](#) or [NASAA](#).

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

**Inflation:** Inflation adjustments are based on the [Historical Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers \(CPI-U\): U.S. city average, all items, by month \(1982-84=100\)](#), as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This State Arts Agency Revenues Report aligned the consumer price index's (CPI) calendar years with the SAAs' fiscal years (which usually begin in July of the previous calendar year). The CPI measures price increases since the base years, 1982-1984. This report used the 2001 CPI as a starting point to measure inflation between 2001 and 2023. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2023 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2023 was the 2022 index value, not seasonally adjusted, which was the most recent CPI number available at the time calculations were made.

**Questions:** For additional information about the data in this report, contact NASAA Research Manager Mohja Rhoads at [mohja.rhoads@nasaa-arts.org](mailto:mohja.rhoads@nasaa-arts.org) or 202-552-0846.

## National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) is a not-for-profit, nonpartisan organization that serves the nation's 56 state and jurisdictional arts councils. NASAA is a clearinghouse for data about public funding for the arts as well as research about the policies and programs of state arts agencies. For more information about NASAA and the work of state arts agencies, visit [www.nasaa-arts.org](http://www.nasaa-arts.org).



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