

State Arts Agency Revenues

Fiscal Year 2024

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 and jurisdictional 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 2024 (which began in July 2023 for most states) as well as revised FY2023 budgets. NASAA monitors appropriations changes, and in summer 2024 will report updates along with FY2025 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, 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 state arts agency 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.

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Key Findings

- State and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported **\$740.9 million in total legislative appropriations** for fiscal year 2024, representing a **24% decrease** from fiscal year 2023. Excluding line items, appropriations for funds that state arts agencies control **decreased by 17%** from FY2023 to FY2024, to \$612 million.
- Most of this year-over-year decrease stemmed from nonrecurring FY2023 cash infusions for programs in California and New York.
- The appropriation total, with or without line items, is higher than the prepandemic record high in FY2022 (unadjusted for inflation).
- **Thirty-nine SAAs reported increases** in total legislative appropriations, with a median increase of 12.7%.
- **Twelve SAAs reported decreases**, with a median decrease of 29.4%.
- Nine SAAs encountered revenue fluctuations exceeding 50%, whether increases or decreases.
- Total per capita appropriations to SAAs decreased by \$0.69 in FY2024. This equates to \$2.19 per person, a 24% decrease from FY2023.

In FY2024, total state arts agency appropriations decreased compared to the historic highs of FY2023, partially attributable to the phaseout of COVID-19 pandemic relief funds. While FY2024 saw a decrease in appropriations relative to the prior year, 39 states saw an increase and total appropriations remained above prepandemic trends. State budget trends remain in flux, however the current survey indicates cautious optimism for continued growth subsequent to the postpandemic regression.

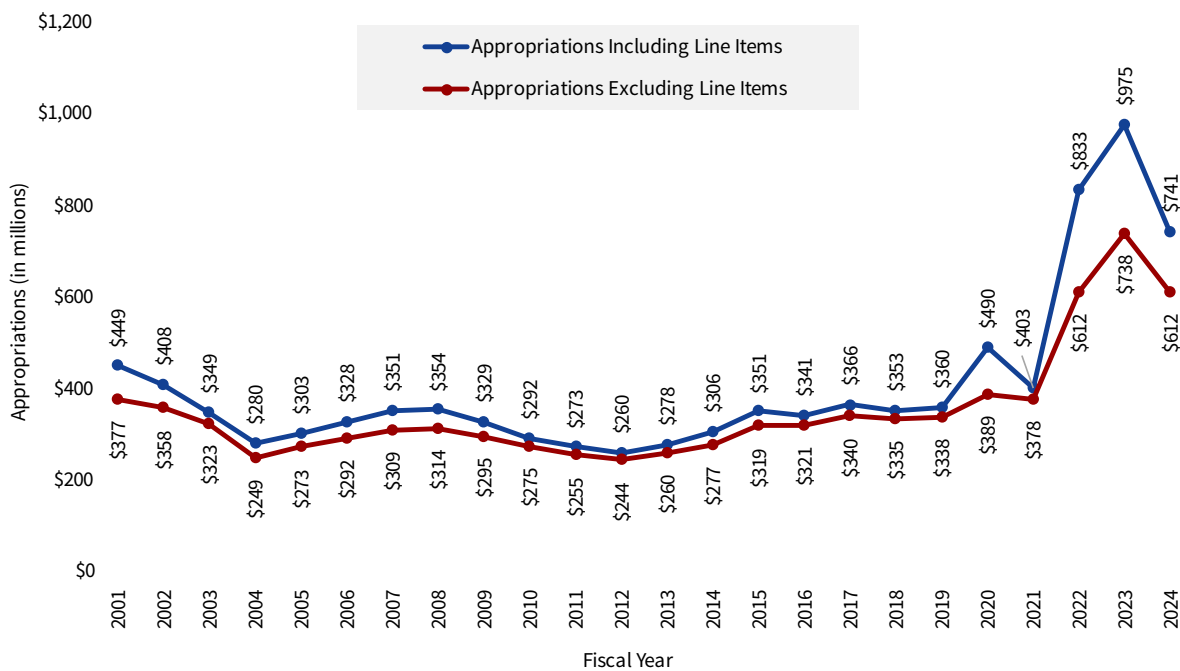
State Budget Outlook

After two years of double-digit growth spurred by pandemic relief and positively trending economic performance, state general fund spending and revenues are projected to settle into a moderate pace in FY2024, according to the [National Association of State Budget Officers](#) (NASBO). Average general fund spending is budgeted to increase by 6.5%, while revenues are forecast to decline slightly, by 1.8%, from FY2023's high baseline. The revenue drop is due to continued inflationary pressures and discontinued pandemic relief aid.

The latest NASBO data shows that most states exceeded forecasts in FY2023. Forty-six states exceeded general fund revenue forecasts in FY2023, one state met projections and three states fell below projections. In terms of expenditures, 21 states increased midyear spending, drawing on budget surpluses, while 9 made net cuts, with 1 citing an actual revenue shortfall. Overall, most states experienced higher revenues and spending, pointing to further economic stabilization after the pandemic.

With historically high reserves, many states are well-positioned to weather potential economic downturns. The projected FY2024 revenues are 34% above prepandemic levels. Data indicates moderate recovery as the initial rebound levels off. Conditions vary by state, challenging policymakers to balance competing priorities and navigate normal budgeting as federal pandemic aid winds down.

Figure 1: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2001-2024



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 FY2024 state legislatures devoted, on average, 0.052% of general fund expenditures to state arts agencies, representing a decrease of 0.024% from FY2023.

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

The total appropriations to state arts agencies amounted to \$740.9 million in FY2024, a 24% decrease from FY2023. State funds represent the largest source of revenue for state arts agencies. States allocate funds to SAAs through three common mechanisms:

- legislative appropriations (72.4% in FY2024)
- line items passing through SAA budgets (15.2%)
- transfers to SAAs from other state funds (4.9%)

Combined, these mechanisms funded 92.5% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2024. 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](#))

While total SAA appropriations fell for FY2024, the impact varied widely by state. Forty-four state and jurisdictional arts agencies reported increased or flat appropriations for FY2024. Twelve states reported decreases, with eight of those reporting a decline greater than 10%. The high median decrease can be explained by large-budget states like California and New York that made one-time programmatic investments in FY2023. Other states saw declines following the expiration of one-time line item appropriations allocated in the prior fiscal year.

In FY2024, SAA [line items](#) totaled \$128.3 million, a 44% decline from FY2023. Line items accounted for 17.3% of all appropriations (see [tables 3 and 4](#)). Seventy-seven percent of FY2024 line item funds come from four states that received more than \$10 million in line items: Florida, Illinois, Missouri and New Jersey. 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

Figure 2: Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Year 2024

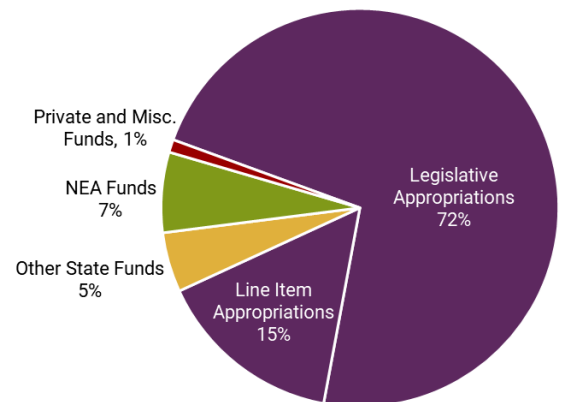


Figure 3: SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes
Fiscal Years 2023–2024

Increases	
Number of SAAs	39
Number of SAAs up 10%+	23
Median percent increase	12.7%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	5
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	12
Number of SAAs down 10%+	8
Median percent decrease	-29.4%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	-24.0%
Median percent change	6.6%
*Flat funding includes changes of less than 0.5% in magnitude.	

capita equal \$2.19 in FY2024, a decrease of \$0.69 from FY2023. Thirty-four state and all jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00. Per capita spending of less than \$0.50 was reported by 9 SAAs. State-by-state per capita funding amounts and national rankings can be found in [Table 6](#).

Consistently, state general funds provide a large majority of total SAA appropriation dollars. In FY2024, state general funds contributed 59.6% to total SAA appropriations. Twenty-seven state arts agencies in FY2024 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 and projects. In FY2024, 17 SAAs were allocated a total of 145 line items amounting to \$128.3 million. Line items funding is variable year-to-year. Since 2001, line item funding has represented as little as 0.4% and as much as 96% of individual state arts agency appropriations. For FY2024, Florida, Missouri and New Jersey received over \$10 million in earmarked appropriations. Illinois received more than \$50 million in appropriations for capital projects, which accounts for more than 40% of all line item appropriations in FY2024.

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

Other state funds are typically funds transferred to SAAs from special state accounts or other state agencies. In FY2024, 25 SAAs received \$41 million in other state funds, corresponding to 5% of total SAA revenue. This represented a 45.8% decrease from the prior year. These funds are less stable than state appropriations. Sources like capital funds, interdepartmental transfers, dedicated revenues and other special funds are all prone to shifts.

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 \$55.2 million in FY2024, accounting for 6.5% of their total revenue. These federal funds played an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 18 states received more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2024. 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, enacted in March 2021, included \$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 FY2024.

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 or by expanding existing collaborations and initiating 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](#).

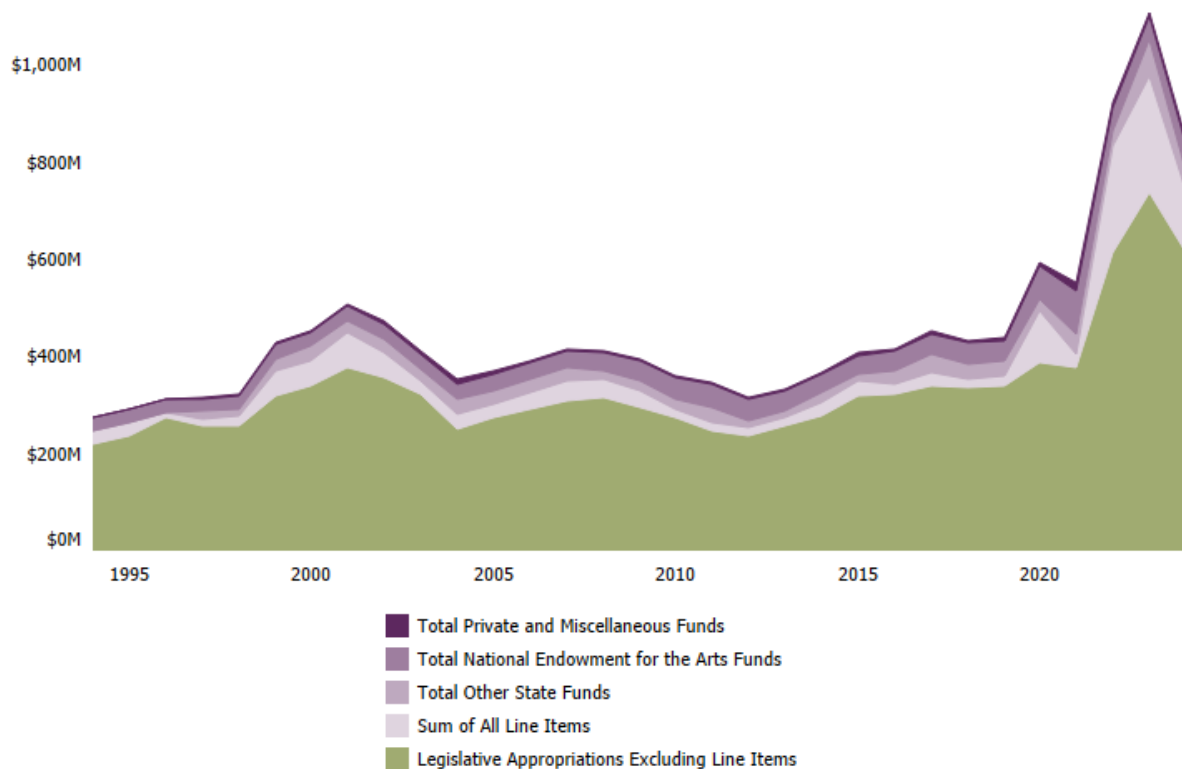
Private and Miscellaneous Funds (See [Table 7](#))

Private and miscellaneous funds contributed one percent of total state arts agency revenue in FY2024. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2024, 27 states received funding from private or miscellaneous sources. The median contribution of private and miscellaneous funds, among those recipients reporting these revenues, is 2%. Only four 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 0.00028% 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 1994-2024

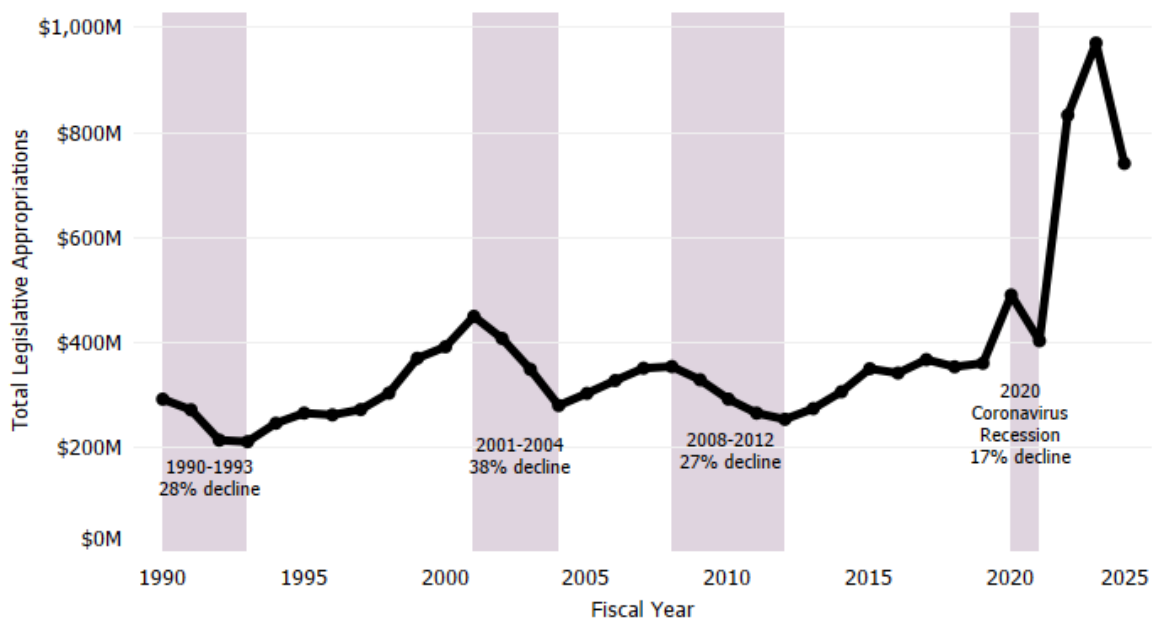


Appropriations following Recessions

The three major declines in SAA funding over the past three decades are correlated with economic recessions. Shrinking economies shrink state revenues and force cutbacks to state spending and state services. State budgets were hit especially hard in the years following the 2007-2009 Great Recession. Between FY2008 and FY2009, total legislative appropriations to state arts agencies, excluding line items, experienced a decrease of 6%. With the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting 2020 economic recession, SAAs appropriations including line items fell 17.9% 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. However, the pandemic significantly reduced state revenues, leading to slashed FY2021 SAA appropriations. While budget deficits were anticipated to persist until 2023, reopening economies and federal emergency relief funds drove a rebound in state budgets, producing significant increases in SAA appropriations for FY2022 and FY2023. While representing a decrease from FY2023's record baseline, the reduction in total FY2024 SAA appropriations can be viewed favorably given that allocation levels still surpass prepandemic amounts and most states experienced increases.

Figure 5: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations

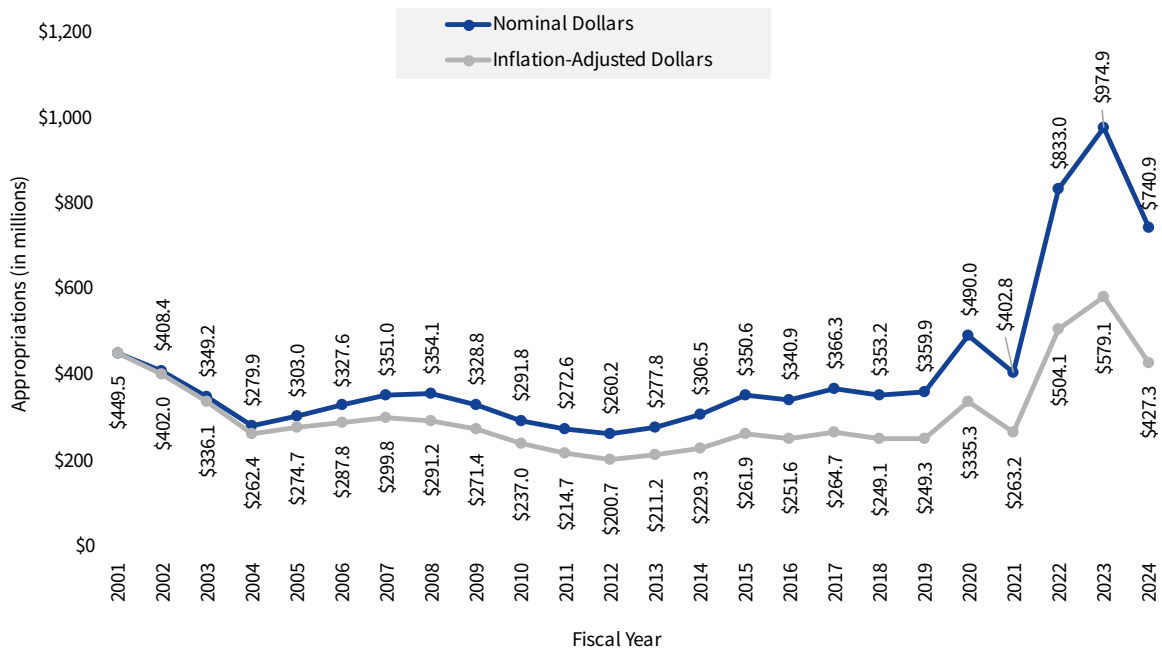
Fiscal Years 1990-2024



Inflation

Over time, inflation erodes the buying power of the 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. Given recent data showing more persistent inflation and ongoing supply disruption, the [Congressional Budget Office](#) predicts above-normal inflation to continue into 2024. Inflation-adjusted FY2024 total legislative appropriations to SAAs showed a decline of 26% relative to the prior year (5% relative to 2001).

Figure 6: State Arts Agency Funding History
 Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Dollars
 Fiscal Years 2001-2024



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 the population increases, so must funding, to provide the same number of programs and services per person. Nominal per capita spending by SAAs in FY2024 amounts to \$2.19. When taking inflation into account, FY2024 per capita spending falls to \$1.26 (in 2001 dollars). The baseline per capita legislative appropriation, which excludes line items, amounts to \$1.81.

Figure 7: Per Capita Legislative Appropriations to State Arts Agencies

Fiscal Years 1994-2024

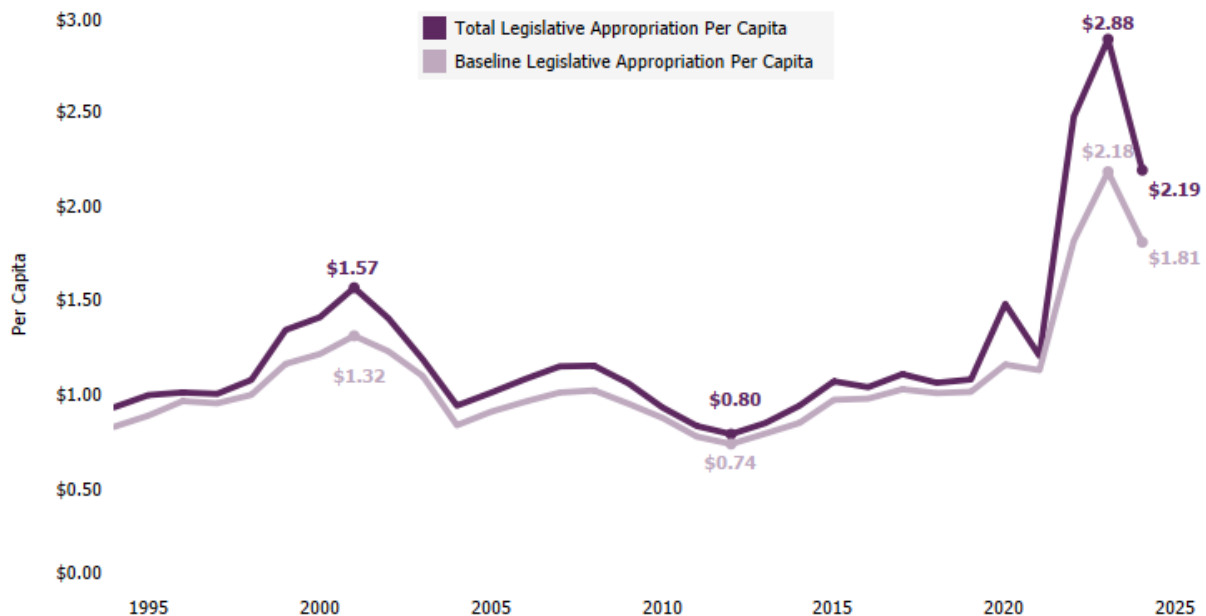


Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2023–2024

	State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Including Line items		Percent Change FY23 to FY24
		FY2023	FY2024	
	Alabama	\$7,630,969	\$7,806,197	2.3%
	Alaska	\$744,800	\$947,100	27.2%
	American Samoa	\$153,500	\$167,000	8.8%
1	Arizona	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	0.0%
	Arkansas	\$1,372,507	\$1,425,904	3.9%
2	California ♦	\$135,962,000	\$39,344,000	-71.1%
	Colorado	\$2,023,000	\$2,023,000	0.0%
	Connecticut ♦^	\$37,635,238	\$8,215,358	-78.2%
	Delaware	\$3,869,700	\$4,879,100	26.1%
	District of Columbia	\$47,694,526	\$50,077,000	5.0%
3	Florida ♦	\$83,581,650	\$55,652,101	-33.4%
4	Georgia	\$1,555,890	\$1,566,412	0.7%
	Guam	\$586,400	\$586,154	0.0%
	Hawai'i	\$7,277,189	\$10,330,535	42.0%
	Idaho	\$905,700	\$982,800	8.5%
	Illinois	\$63,664,900	\$65,480,400	2.9%
	Indiana	\$3,632,417	\$5,197,761	43.1%
	Iowa ^	\$1,467,188	\$1,550,000	5.6%
5	Kansas	\$509,403	\$1,009,403	98.2%
	Kentucky	\$1,797,100	\$1,839,700	2.4%
	Louisiana	\$2,139,981	\$2,112,377	-1.3%
	Maine	\$1,028,241	\$1,108,640	7.8%
	Maryland	\$27,777,358	\$34,547,780	24.4%
	Massachusetts	\$23,377,000	\$25,895,000	10.8%
	Michigan	\$11,850,000	\$8,850,000	-25.3%
	Minnesota	\$43,551,000	\$55,195,000	26.7%
6	Mississippi	\$5,913,208	\$10,495,803	77.5%
7	Missouri	\$18,616,669	\$29,386,342	57.8%
	Montana ^	\$1,004,150	\$1,116,392	11.2%
8	Nebraska ♦^	\$10,102,052	\$2,600,377	-74.3%
	Nevada	\$2,101,634	\$2,261,397	7.6%
	New Hampshire	\$838,584	\$1,406,566	67.7%
	New Jersey	\$40,780,000	\$45,730,000	12.1%
	New Mexico	\$1,593,000	\$1,718,100	7.9%
9	New York	\$241,447,000	\$110,105,000	-54.4%
	North Carolina	\$9,146,169	\$12,396,169	35.5%
11	North Dakota ^	\$855,157	\$1,298,510	51.8%
	Northern Marianas	\$223,934	\$280,254	25.2%
	Ohio	\$20,085,698	\$25,502,000	27.0%
	Oklahoma	\$3,243,030	\$3,730,030	15.0%
	Oregon ♦	\$11,207,498	\$6,179,194	-44.9%
	Pennsylvania	\$10,583,000	\$10,660,000	0.7%
	Puerto Rico	\$18,176,000	\$18,043,000	-0.7%
	Rhode Island	\$2,200,000	\$2,292,758	4.2%
	South Carolina ♦	\$13,929,096	\$13,123,843	-5.8%
	South Dakota	\$940,220	\$1,107,666	17.8%
12	Tennessee	\$11,544,686	\$11,697,436	1.3%
	Texas	\$10,164,538	\$14,309,718	40.8%
	Utah	\$9,451,100	\$7,946,300	-15.9%
	Vermont	\$859,445	\$968,940	12.7%
	Virgin Islands	\$392,166	\$374,437	-4.5%
	Virginia ^	\$4,596,237	\$4,596,237	0.0%
	Washington	\$5,262,000	\$6,825,643	29.7%
	West Virginia	\$954,315	\$997,446	4.5%
	Wisconsin	\$954,500	\$1,078,000	12.9%
	Wyoming	\$898,000	\$898,000	0.0%
	Total	\$974,850,744	\$740,914,280	-24.0%

Table Notes

♦ Percent change can be 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 Arizona: The Arizona Commission on the Arts received a \$5 million one-time appropriation from the state legislature for the second consecutive fiscal year.

2 California: During FY2022, the California Arts Council was allocated a one-time, \$100 million general fund allocation for creative workforce and youth development. This funding was intended for expenditure over a three-year period.

3 Florida: The Florida Division of Arts and Culture's FY2023 appropriation included over \$23.2 million in line items, including \$15 million to the African-American Cultural and Historical grant program.

4 Georgia: All state departments received budget increases to finance pay raises for state employees.

5 Kansas: The Kansas Department of Commerce added \$500,000 to fund Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission to expand workforce development and entrepreneurship in the creative sector.

6 Mississippi: The state allocated over \$5 million from the Capital Expense Fund for the Mississippi Arts Commission and a \$1 million pass-through for the Mississippi Museum of Art.

7 Missouri: The state budget includes a pass-through of \$19 million for various organizations, including Missouri Humanities.

8 Nebraska: Nebraska Arts Council's appropriation in FY2023 included a \$7.5 million one-time appropriation for state arts museum renovation.

9 New York: In FY2023, the New York State Council on the Arts received a \$140 million appropriation that included \$50 million in recovery funds and \$50 million in capital projects support, in addition to the agency's base grant-making budget of \$40 million. In FY2024, the arts council received \$40 million for its core grant-making activities and \$20 million for another year of capital projects funding.

10 North Carolina: The North Carolina Arts Council received \$15 million in federal ARP Act funding from the state legislature in FY2022, to be spent over FY2023 and FY2024.

11 North Dakota: The North Dakota Council on the Arts may receive small royalty and licensing fees in FY2024, but details have not yet been decided.

12 Tennessee: The Tennessee Arts Commission received a multiyear \$1 million grant from the state's Department of Health Civil Monetary Penalty Fund for the period of 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 2023–2024

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items		Percent Change FY23 to FY24
	FY2023	FY2024	
Alabama	\$6,480,969	\$6,606,197	1.9%
Alaska	\$744,800	\$947,100	27.2%
American Samoa	\$153,500	\$167,000	8.8%
Arizona	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	0.0%
Arkansas	\$1,372,507	\$1,425,904	3.9%
California ♦	\$59,412,000	\$39,344,000	-33.8%
Colorado	\$2,023,000	\$2,023,000	0.0%
Connecticut ♦ ^	\$1,497,298	\$1,497,298	0.0%
Delaware	\$3,869,700	\$4,879,100	26.1%
District of Columbia	\$47,694,526	\$50,077,000	5.0%
Florida ♦	\$60,324,481	\$43,252,101	-28.3%
Georgia	\$1,555,890	\$1,566,412	0.7%
Guam	\$541,400	\$541,154	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$7,277,189	\$10,330,535	42.0%
Idaho	\$905,700	\$982,800	8.5%
Illinois	\$10,707,800	\$11,945,100	11.6%
Indiana	\$3,632,417	\$5,197,761	43.1%
Iowa ^	\$1,017,188	\$1,100,000	8.1%
Kansas	\$509,403	\$1,009,403	98.2%
Kentucky	\$1,797,100	\$1,839,700	2.4%
Louisiana	\$2,139,981	\$2,112,377	-1.3%
Maine	\$1,028,241	\$1,108,640	7.8%
Maryland	\$27,777,358	\$32,747,780	17.9%
Massachusetts	\$22,500,000	\$25,000,000	11.1%
Michigan	\$11,850,000	\$8,850,000	-25.3%
Minnesota	\$43,551,000	\$55,195,000	26.7%
Mississippi	\$5,913,208	\$10,495,803	77.5%
Missouri	\$6,675,969	\$9,798,808	46.8%
Montana ^	\$1,004,150	\$1,116,392	11.2%
Nebraska ♦ ^	\$2,602,052	\$2,600,377	-0.1%
Nevada	\$2,101,634	\$2,261,397	7.6%
New Hampshire	\$838,584	\$1,406,566	67.7%
New Jersey	\$32,305,000	\$32,305,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$1,593,000	\$1,718,100	7.9%
New York	\$240,477,000	\$101,885,000	-57.6%
North Carolina	\$9,027,212	\$12,277,212	36.0%
North Dakota ^	\$850,157	\$1,293,510	52.1%
Northern Marianas	\$223,934	\$280,254	25.2%
Ohio	\$20,085,698	\$25,502,000	27.0%
Oklahoma	\$3,243,030	\$3,730,030	15.0%
Oregon ♦	\$2,058,120	\$2,179,194	5.9%
Pennsylvania	\$10,583,000	\$10,660,000	0.7%
Puerto Rico	\$14,599,000	\$14,466,000	-0.9%
Rhode Island	\$1,825,000	\$1,892,758	3.7%
South Carolina ♦	\$11,431,196	\$11,540,843	1.0%
South Dakota	\$940,220	\$1,107,666	17.8%
Tennessee	\$10,906,836	\$10,922,436	0.1%
Texas	\$10,164,538	\$14,309,718	40.8%
Utah	\$9,451,100	\$7,946,300	-15.9%
Vermont	\$859,445	\$968,940	12.7%
Virgin Islands	\$392,166	\$374,437	-4.5%
Virginia ^	\$4,596,237	\$4,596,237	0.0%
Washington	\$5,262,000	\$6,825,643	29.7%
West Virginia	\$954,315	\$997,446	4.5%
Wisconsin	\$954,500	\$1,078,000	12.9%
Wyoming	\$898,000	\$898,000	0.0%
Total	\$738,179,750	\$612,179,429	-17.1%

Table Notes

♦ Percent change can be 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 2024

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Alabama	1	\$1,200,000	\$7,806,197	15.4%
Connecticut	52	\$6,730,179	\$8,215,358	81.9%
Florida	10	\$12,400,000	\$55,652,101	22.3%
Guam	1	\$45,000	\$586,154	7.7%
Illinois	4	\$53,535,300	\$65,480,400	81.8%
Maryland	5	\$1,800,000	\$34,547,780	5.2%
Massachusetts	16	\$895,000	\$25,895,000	3.5%
Missouri	14	\$19,587,534	\$29,386,342	66.7%
New Jersey	15	\$13,425,000	\$45,730,000	29.4%
New York	2	\$8,220,000	\$110,105,000	7.5%
North Carolina	1	\$118,957	\$12,396,169	1.0%
North Dakota	1	\$5,000	\$1,298,510	0.4%
Oregon	2	\$4,000,000	\$6,179,194	64.7%
Puerto Rico	8	\$3,577,000	\$18,043,000	19.8%
Rhode Islands	1	\$400,000	\$2,292,758	17.4%
South Carolina	7	\$1,583,000	\$13,123,843	12.1%
Tennessee	5	\$775,000	\$11,697,436	6.6%
Total (17 agencies)	145	\$128,296,970	\$448,435,242	28.6%
All States (56 agencies)	145	\$128,296,970	\$740,914,280	17.3%

Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2023-2024

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2023		FY2024		Percent Change FY23 to FY24
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Alabama	1	\$1,150,000	1	\$1,200,000	4.3%
California	19	\$76,550,000	0	-	-
Connecticut	51	\$36,137,940	52	\$6,730,179	-81.4%
Florida	11	\$23,257,169	10	\$12,400,000	-46.7%
Guam	1	\$45,000	1	\$45,000	0.0%
Illinois	4	\$52,957,100	4	\$53,535,300	1.1%
Iowa	2	\$450,000	0	-	-
Maryland	0	-	5	\$1,800,000	-
Massachusetts	18	\$877,000	16	\$895,000	2.1%
Missouri	11	\$11,940,700	14	\$19,587,534	64.0%
New Jersey	5	\$8,475,000	15	\$13,425,000	58.4%
New York	2	\$970,000	2	\$8,220,000	747.4%
North Carolina	1	\$118,957	1	\$118,957	0.0%
North Dakota	1	\$5,000	1	\$5,000	0.0%
Oregon	10	\$9,149,378	2	\$4,000,000	-56.3%
Puerto Rico	8	\$3,577,000	8	\$3,577,000	0.0%
Rhode Islands	1	\$375,000	1	\$400,000	6.7%
South Carolina	5	\$2,497,900	7	\$1,583,000	-36.6%
Tennessee	5	\$637,850	5	\$775,000	21.5%
Total	156	\$229,170,994	145	\$128,296,970	-44.0%

Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Years 2023–2024

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY23 to FY24
	FY2023	FY2024	
Alabama	\$8,684,694	\$8,982,222	3.4%
Alaska	\$2,290,755	\$4,147,702	81.1%
American Samoa	\$481,180	\$540,695	12.4%
Arizona	\$7,569,922	\$7,572,787	0.0%
Arkansas	\$2,419,177	\$2,476,300	2.4%
California	\$145,556,600	\$40,923,900	-71.9%
Colorado	\$3,083,919	\$3,121,031	1.2%
Connecticut	\$39,406,172	\$28,396,779	-27.9%
Delaware	\$6,835,200	\$6,022,100	-11.9%
District of Columbia	\$48,555,726	\$51,049,900	5.1%
Florida	\$84,590,370	\$56,800,801	-32.9%
Georgia	\$2,457,925	\$2,591,112	5.4%
Guam	\$947,800	\$964,854	1.8%
Hawai'i	\$8,082,489	\$11,238,035	39.0%
Idaho	\$1,805,228	\$1,999,490	10.8%
Illinois	\$64,674,100	\$66,621,600	3.0%
Indiana	\$4,549,417	\$7,608,961	67.3%
Iowa	\$2,864,887	\$3,035,763	6.0%
Kansas	\$1,302,348	\$1,935,043	48.6%
Kentucky	\$2,648,570	\$2,803,700	5.9%
Louisiana	\$3,022,381	\$3,109,277	2.9%
Maine	\$1,983,741	\$2,094,580	5.6%
Maryland	\$68,957,058	\$35,538,580	-48.5%
Massachusetts	\$29,812,214	\$32,734,022	9.8%
Michigan	\$12,791,525	\$9,847,525	-23.0%
Minnesota	\$44,484,100	\$56,250,600	26.5%
Mississippi	\$6,878,708	\$11,600,303	68.6%
Missouri	\$19,484,769	\$30,299,067	55.5%
Montana	\$2,145,884	\$2,341,337	9.1%
Nebraska	\$13,257,848	\$5,938,667	-55.2%
Nevada	\$2,996,692	\$3,262,440	8.9%
New Hampshire	\$1,784,146	\$2,528,584	41.7%
New Jersey	\$41,832,400	\$46,920,200	12.2%
New Mexico	\$2,320,400	\$2,636,700	13.6%
New York	\$242,402,130	\$111,195,220	-54.1%
North Carolina	\$10,665,469	\$13,885,569	30.2%
North Dakota	\$1,714,128	\$2,505,238	46.2%
Northern Marianas	\$533,634	\$631,054	18.3%
Ohio	\$21,579,998	\$27,334,000	26.7%
Oklahoma	\$4,421,967	\$5,139,930	16.2%
Oregon	\$12,912,833	\$7,773,127	-39.8%
Pennsylvania	\$11,677,800	\$11,650,800	-0.2%
Puerto Rico	\$19,773,925	\$20,935,915	5.9%
Rhode Island	\$6,026,358	\$6,397,858	6.2%
South Carolina	\$16,188,729	\$15,453,439	-4.5%
South Dakota	\$1,878,220	\$2,151,966	14.6%
Tennessee	\$12,742,911	\$12,873,336	1.0%
Texas	\$11,729,538	\$15,933,718	35.8%
Utah	\$12,183,887	\$10,635,339	-12.7%
Vermont	\$2,481,521	\$2,830,068	14.0%
Virgin Islands	\$710,401	\$744,717	4.8%
Virginia	\$5,576,517	\$5,621,247	0.8%
Washington	\$14,190,957	\$11,164,822	-21.3%
West Virginia	\$2,527,283	\$2,920,324	15.6%
Wisconsin	\$1,909,000	\$2,156,000	12.9%
Wyoming	\$1,768,683	\$2,047,728	15.8%
Total	\$1,106,154,234	\$845,916,072	-23.5%

Table Notes

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

Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies
Fiscal Year 2024

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	\$1.53	20	\$1.29	20	\$1.57	22	\$1.76	27
Alaska	\$1.29	24	\$1.29	21	\$1.29	24	\$5.66	8
Arizona	\$0.67	38	\$0.67	36	\$0.83	35	\$1.02	37
Arkansas	\$0.46	44	\$0.46	42	\$0.46	44	\$0.81	42
California	\$1.01	27	\$1.01	24	\$1.01	31	\$1.05	35
Colorado	\$0.34	47	\$0.34	46	\$0.36	48	\$0.53	47
Connecticut	\$2.27	14	\$0.41	44	\$7.57	2	\$7.85	2
Delaware	\$4.73	8	\$4.73	5	\$4.73	10	\$5.84	5
Florida	\$2.46	11	\$1.91	12	\$2.46	15	\$2.51	20
Georgia	\$0.14	50	\$0.14	50	\$0.14	50	\$0.23	50
Hawai'i	\$7.20	2	\$7.20	2	\$7.20	3	\$7.83	3
Idaho	\$0.50	41	\$0.50	40	\$0.50	42	\$1.02	38
Illinois	\$5.22	5	\$0.95	27	\$5.22	6	\$5.31	9
Indiana	\$0.76	36	\$0.76	34	\$0.96	32	\$1.11	34
Iowa	\$0.48	42	\$0.34	48	\$0.68	40	\$0.95	40
Kansas	\$0.34	48	\$0.34	47	\$0.38	47	\$0.66	44
Kentucky	\$0.41	46	\$0.41	45	\$0.41	46	\$0.62	46
Louisiana	\$0.46	45	\$0.46	43	\$0.46	45	\$0.68	43
Maine	\$0.79	35	\$0.79	33	\$0.79	38	\$1.50	29
Maryland	\$5.59	4	\$5.30	3	\$5.59	5	\$5.75	6
Massachusetts	\$3.70	9	\$3.57	6	\$4.46	11	\$4.68	12
Michigan	\$0.88	31	\$0.88	29	\$0.88	34	\$0.98	39
Minnesota	\$9.62	1	\$9.62	1	\$9.62	1	\$9.80	1
Mississippi	\$3.57	10	\$3.57	7	\$3.57	12	\$3.95	14
Missouri	\$4.74	7	\$1.58	15	\$4.74	9	\$4.89	11
Montana	\$0.99	29	\$0.99	26	\$1.07	29	\$2.07	23
Nebraska	\$1.31	23	\$1.31	19	\$1.95	18	\$3.00	18
Nevada	\$0.71	37	\$0.71	35	\$0.72	39	\$1.02	36
New Hampshire	\$1.00	28	\$1.00	25	\$1.10	28	\$1.80	26
New Jersey	\$4.92	6	\$3.48	8	\$4.92	8	\$5.05	10
New Mexico	\$0.81	34	\$0.81	32	\$0.81	37	\$1.25	33
New York	\$5.63	3	\$5.21	4	\$5.63	4	\$5.68	7
North Carolina	\$1.14	26	\$1.13	23	\$1.14	27	\$1.28	31
North Dakota	\$1.66	17	\$1.65	14	\$1.67	20	\$3.20	16
Ohio	\$2.16	15	\$2.16	10	\$2.19	16	\$2.32	22
Oklahoma	\$0.92	30	\$0.92	28	\$0.94	33	\$1.27	32
Oregon	\$1.46	22	\$0.51	39	\$1.55	23	\$1.84	24
Pennsylvania	\$0.82	33	\$0.82	31	\$0.82	36	\$0.90	41
Rhode Island	\$2.09	16	\$1.73	13	\$4.99	7	\$5.84	4
South Carolina	\$2.44	12	\$2.15	11	\$2.66	14	\$2.88	19
South Dakota	\$1.20	25	\$1.20	22	\$1.20	26	\$2.34	21
Tennessee	\$1.64	18	\$1.53	17	\$1.64	21	\$1.81	25
Texas	\$0.47	43	\$0.47	41	\$0.47	43	\$0.52	48
Utah	\$2.33	13	\$2.33	9	\$2.79	13	\$3.11	17
Vermont	\$1.50	21	\$1.50	18	\$2.08	17	\$4.37	13
Virginia	\$0.53	40	\$0.53	38	\$0.54	41	\$0.64	45
Washington	\$0.87	32	\$0.87	30	\$1.28	25	\$1.43	30
West Virginia	\$0.56	39	\$0.56	37	\$1.06	30	\$1.65	28
Wisconsin	\$0.18	49	\$0.18	49	\$0.18	49	\$0.36	49
Wyoming	\$1.54	19	\$1.54	16	\$1.71	19	\$3.51	15
American Samoa	\$3.74	12	\$3.74	9	\$3.74	15	\$12.12	3
District of Columbia	\$73.75	1	\$73.75	1	\$73.75	1	\$75.19	1
Guam	\$3.46	16	\$3.20	14	\$3.46	18	\$5.70	12
Northern Marianas	\$5.46	7	\$5.46	4	\$5.46	8	\$12.30	2
Puerto Rico	\$5.90	4	\$4.73	7	\$5.90	5	\$6.85	8
Virgin Islands	\$3.57	15	\$3.57	12	\$3.57	17	\$7.10	7
Total	\$2.19		\$1.81		\$2.31		\$2.50	

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 56; jurisdictions are ranked out of 56.

Table 7: Total State Arts Agency Revenue Sources
Fiscal Year 2024

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	\$8,982,222	\$7,806,197	86.9%	\$206,400	2.3%	\$969,625	10.8%	-	0.0%
Alaska	\$4,147,702	\$947,100	22.8%	-	0.0%	\$874,002	21.1%	\$2,326,600	56.1%
American Samoa	\$540,695	\$167,000	30.9%	-	0.0%	\$373,695	69.1%	-	0.0%
Arizona	\$7,572,787	\$5,000,000	66.0%	\$1,200,000	15.8%	\$1,136,787	15.0%	\$236,000	3.1%
Arkansas	\$2,476,300	\$1,425,904	57.6%	-	0.0%	\$821,300	33.2%	\$229,096	9.3%
California	\$40,923,900	\$39,344,000	96.1%	-	0.0%	\$1,579,900	3.9%	-	0.0%
Colorado	\$3,121,031	\$2,023,000	64.8%	\$92,000	2.9%	\$943,331	30.2%	\$62,700	2.0%
Connecticut	\$28,396,779	\$8,215,358	28.9%	\$19,160,321	67.5%	\$1,021,100	3.6%	-	0.0%
Delaware	\$6,022,100	\$4,879,100	81.0%	-	0.0%	\$935,000	15.5%	\$208,000	3.5%
District of Columbia	\$51,049,900	\$50,077,000	98.1%	-	0.0%	\$972,900	1.9%	-	0.0%
Florida	\$56,800,801	\$55,652,101	98.0%	-	0.0%	\$1,148,700	2.0%	-	0.0%
Georgia	\$2,591,112	\$1,566,412	60.5%	-	0.0%	\$1,024,700	39.5%	-	0.0%
Guam	\$964,854	\$586,154	60.8%	-	0.0%	\$378,700	39.2%	-	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$11,238,035	\$10,330,535	91.9%	-	0.0%	\$907,500	8.1%	-	0.0%
Idaho	\$1,999,490	\$982,800	49.2%	-	0.0%	\$1,002,155	50.1%	\$14,535	0.7%
Illinois	\$66,621,600	\$65,480,400	98.3%	-	0.0%	\$1,141,200	1.7%	-	0.0%
Indiana	\$7,608,961	\$5,197,761	68.3%	\$1,380,000	18.1%	\$1,031,200	13.6%	-	0.0%
Iowa	\$3,035,763	\$1,550,000	51.1%	\$620,493	20.4%	\$865,270	28.5%	-	0.0%
Kansas	\$1,935,043	\$1,009,403	52.2%	\$103,500	5.3%	\$822,140	42.5%	-	0.0%
Kentucky	\$2,803,700	\$1,839,700	65.6%	-	0.0%	\$964,000	34.4%	-	0.0%
Louisiana	\$3,109,277	\$2,112,377	67.9%	-	0.0%	\$996,900	32.1%	-	0.0%
Maine	\$2,094,580	\$1,108,640	52.9%	-	0.0%	\$968,940	46.3%	\$17,000	0.8%
Maryland	\$35,538,580	\$34,547,780	97.2%	-	0.0%	\$990,800	2.8%	-	0.0%
Massachusetts	\$32,734,022	\$25,895,000	79.1%	\$5,296,785	16.2%	\$1,204,900	3.7%	\$337,337	1.0%
Michigan	\$9,847,525	\$8,850,000	89.9%	-	0.0%	\$997,525	10.1%	-	0.0%
Minnesota	\$56,250,600	\$55,195,000	98.1%	-	0.0%	\$1,055,600	1.9%	-	0.0%
Mississippi	\$11,600,303	\$10,495,803	90.5%	-	0.0%	\$1,054,500	9.1%	\$50,000	0.4%
Missouri	\$30,299,067	\$29,386,342	97.0%	-	0.0%	\$912,725	3.0%	-	0.0%
Montana	\$2,341,337	\$1,116,392	47.7%	\$94,948	4.1%	\$1,074,400	45.9%	\$55,597	2.4%
Nebraska	\$5,938,667	\$2,600,377	43.8%	\$1,263,000	21.3%	\$1,325,500	22.3%	\$749,790	12.6%
Nevada	\$3,262,440	\$2,261,397	69.3%	\$52,843	1.6%	\$934,200	28.6%	\$14,000	0.4%
New Hampshire	\$2,528,584	\$1,406,566	55.6%	\$133,005	5.3%	\$939,200	37.1%	\$49,813	2.0%
New Jersey	\$46,920,200	\$45,730,000	97.5%	-	0.0%	\$1,190,200	2.5%	-	0.0%
New Mexico	\$2,636,700	\$1,718,100	65.2%	-	0.0%	\$918,600	34.8%	-	0.0%
New York	\$111,195,220	\$110,105,000	99.0%	-	0.0%	\$1,090,220	1.0%	-	0.0%
North Carolina	\$13,885,569	\$12,396,169	89.3%	-	0.0%	\$1,274,400	9.2%	\$215,000	1.5%
North Dakota	\$2,505,238	\$1,298,510	51.8%	\$10,000	0.4%	\$932,228	37.2%	\$264,500	10.6%
Northern Marianas	\$631,054	\$280,254	44.4%	-	0.0%	\$350,800	55.6%	-	0.0%
Ohio	\$27,334,000	\$25,502,000	93.3%	\$320,000	1.2%	\$1,372,000	5.0%	\$140,000	0.5%
Oklahoma	\$5,139,930	\$3,730,030	72.6%	\$70,000	1.4%	\$997,100	19.4%	\$342,800	6.7%
Oregon	\$7,773,127	\$6,179,194	79.5%	\$368,698	4.7%	\$1,016,100	13.1%	\$209,135	2.7%
Pennsylvania	\$11,650,800	\$10,660,000	91.5%	-	0.0%	\$990,800	8.5%	-	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$20,935,915	\$18,043,000	86.2%	-	0.0%	\$932,915	4.5%	\$1,960,000	9.4%
Rhode Island	\$6,397,858	\$2,292,758	35.8%	\$3,171,000	49.6%	\$934,100	14.6%	-	0.0%
South Carolina	\$15,453,439	\$13,123,843	84.9%	\$1,179,000	7.6%	\$1,072,400	6.9%	\$78,196	0.5%
South Dakota	\$2,151,966	\$1,107,666	51.5%	-	0.0%	\$1,044,300	48.5%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	\$12,873,336	\$11,697,436	90.9%	-	0.0%	\$1,055,900	8.2%	\$120,000	0.9%
Texas	\$15,933,718	\$14,309,718	89.8%	\$100,000	0.6%	\$1,372,000	8.6%	\$152,000	1.0%
Utah	\$10,635,339	\$7,946,300	74.7%	\$1,600,000	15.0%	\$964,500	9.1%	\$124,539	1.2%
Vermont	\$2,830,068	\$968,940	34.2%	\$375,000	13.3%	\$968,940	34.2%	\$517,188	18.3%
Virgin Islands	\$744,717	\$374,437	50.3%	-	0.0%	\$370,280	49.7%	-	0.0%
Virginia	\$5,621,247	\$4,596,237	81.8%	\$90,680	1.6%	\$934,330	16.6%	-	0.0%
Washington	\$11,164,822	\$6,825,643	61.1%	\$3,186,379	28.5%	\$1,110,200	9.9%	\$42,600	0.4%
West Virginia	\$2,920,324	\$997,446	34.2%	\$880,978	30.2%	\$921,900	31.6%	\$120,000	4.1%
Wisconsin	\$2,156,000	\$1,078,000	50.0%	-	0.0%	\$1,078,000	50.0%	-	0.0%
Wyoming	\$2,047,728	\$898,000	43.9%	\$100,000	4.9%	\$899,978	44.0%	\$149,750	7.3%
Total	\$845,916,072	\$740,914,280	87.6%	\$41,055,030	4.9%	\$55,160,586	6.5%	\$8,786,176	1.0%

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 2024

State or Special Jurisdiction	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$11,958,000,000	\$7,806,197	0.065%
Alaska	\$5,971,000,000	\$947,100	0.016%
Arizona	\$17,819,000,000	\$5,000,000	0.028%
Arkansas	\$6,202,000,000	\$1,425,904	0.023%
California	\$225,928,000,000	\$39,344,000	0.017%
Colorado	\$17,300,000,000	\$2,023,000	0.012%
Connecticut	\$22,115,000,000	\$8,215,358	0.037%
Delaware	\$5,922,000,000	\$4,879,100	0.082%
Florida	\$56,832,000,000	\$55,652,101	0.098%
Georgia	\$30,771,000,000	\$1,566,412	0.005%
Hawai'i	\$11,675,000,000	\$586,154	0.005%
Idaho	\$5,181,000,000	\$982,800	0.019%
Illinois	\$51,248,000,000	\$65,480,400	0.128%
Indiana	\$21,991,000,000	\$5,197,761	0.024%
Iowa	\$8,512,000,000	\$1,550,000	0.018%
Kansas	\$10,023,000,000	\$1,009,403	0.010%
Kentucky	\$14,276,000,000	\$1,839,700	0.013%
Louisiana	\$11,789,000,000	\$2,112,377	0.018%
Maine	\$5,076,000,000	\$1,108,640	0.022%
Maryland	\$27,185,000,000	\$34,547,780	0.127%
Massachusetts	\$48,976,000,000	\$25,895,000	0.053%
Michigan	\$15,222,000,000	\$8,850,000	0.058%
Minnesota	\$37,552,000,000	\$55,195,000	0.147%
Mississippi	\$6,663,000,000	\$10,495,803	0.158%
Missouri	\$16,116,000,000	\$29,386,342	0.182%
Montana	\$3,480,000,000	\$1,116,392	0.032%
Nebraska	\$5,349,000,000	\$2,600,377	0.049%
Nevada	\$5,796,000,000	\$2,261,397	0.039%
New Hampshire	\$1,876,000,000	\$1,406,566	0.075%
New Jersey	\$53,850,000,000	\$45,730,000	0.085%
New Mexico	\$11,468,000,000	\$1,718,100	0.015%
New York	\$102,162,000,000	\$110,105,000	0.108%
North Carolina	\$29,987,000,000	\$12,396,169	0.041%
North Dakota	\$3,048,000,000	\$1,298,510	0.043%
Ohio	\$35,164,000,000	\$25,502,000	0.073%
Oklahoma	\$10,471,000,000	\$3,730,030	0.036%
Oregon	\$15,618,000,000	\$6,179,194	0.040%
Pennsylvania	\$44,974,000,000	\$10,660,000	0.024%
Rhode Island	\$5,425,000,000	\$2,292,758	0.042%
South Carolina	\$13,215,000,000	\$13,123,843	0.099%
South Dakota	\$2,284,000,000	\$1,107,666	0.048%
Tennessee	\$25,609,000,000	\$11,697,436	0.046%
Texas	\$92,102,000,000	\$14,309,718	0.016%
Utah	\$14,599,000,000	\$7,946,300	0.054%
Vermont	\$2,379,000,000	\$968,940	0.041%
Virginia	\$31,486,000,000	\$4,596,237	0.015%
Washington	\$32,037,000,000	\$6,825,643	0.021%
West Virginia	\$4,838,000,000	\$997,446	0.021%
Wisconsin	\$22,651,000,000	\$1,078,000	0.005%
Wyoming	\$1,775,000,000	\$898,000	0.051%
Total	\$1,263,946,000,000	\$661,642,054	0.052%

Table Notes

State general fund expenditures are based on the [Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2023](#), Fiscal 2024 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 2023–2024

State	Amount	Details
Colorado	\$19,278,042	Colorado Creative Industries 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	\$18,845,019 (FY2023) \$15,725,000 (FY2024)	In FY2023, the Connecticut Office of the Arts (COA) administered over \$18.8 million in ARP Act funding from the state office of policy and management to support 24 organizations and programs, including the Connecticut Summer at the Museum program, and will provide support for 10 organizations with \$15.7 million in FY2024.
Georgia	\$11,469,500	The Georgia Council for the Arts received a Negative Economic Impact award of approximately \$11.5 million from the State Fiscal Recovery Fund in FY2023 to be spent over the next three fiscal years.
Maryland	\$40,000,000	In FY2023, the Maryland State Arts Council received a \$40 million Arts Relief Funding allocation from the state to support its 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 \$11 million will be spent in FY2024 to provide grants to organizations and individuals.
Michigan	\$5,000,000	The Michigan Arts and Culture Council received a supplemental appropriation of \$5 million for the Arts and Cultural Program in FY2024 using federal ARPA Fiscal Recovery Funds.
New Hampshire	\$1,000,000	In FY2023, the New Hampshire State Council on the Arts received \$1 million of the state's ARP Act funds to be deposited for the Save Our Granite Stages Grant Program to assist smaller arts venues.
Oklahoma	\$10,313,800	The total includes the state's American Rescue Plan Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funds via the state department of education, and a \$10 million investment of state ARP Act funding for the Oklahoma Arts Council's Arts Sector ARPA Grants.
Oregon	\$180,000 (FY2023) \$5,616,183 (FY2024)	In FY2023, the Oregon Arts Commission received \$180,000 for budget augmentation for the Artist Resilience Program. In FY2024, the Commission received \$5.6 million of state ARP Act funding for distribution as grants to 78 cultural venues.
Puerto Rico	\$51,600,000 (FY2023-2024)	The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture received a total of \$51.6 million for Puerto Rico ARP SLFRF PR Act Phase I and II (\$34.4 million and \$17.2 million, respectively, for FY2023 and FY2024).
South Carolina	\$7,250,600	For FY203, 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.
Tennessee	\$80,000,000	In 2022, the Tennessee Arts Commission was allocated an \$80 million ARP Act grant for the nonprofit arts and culture industry via the Tennessee Nonprofit Arts & Culture Recovery Fund, to be distributed over a three-year period.
Vermont	\$9,000,000	The Vermont Arts Council's Creative Futures program in FY2023 was supported by \$9 million from the state's ARP Act funds to support its creative economy nonprofits and for-profit entities.
Washington	\$1,000,000	For FY2023, ArtsWA received \$1,000,000 in Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds to support general operating support and programming 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 2023. Therefore, these figures should be understood as a projection of SAA budgets early in the 2024 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 2024 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 2023 through June 2024 is FY2024). 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 over the previous fiscal year.

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 2023](#), 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: 2023 to 2033](#) and [CBO's Current View of the Economy from 2023 to 2025](#), by the Congressional Budget Office. These sources exclude U.S. jurisdictions from their calculations and analyses.

Per capita spending calculations: Fiscal year 2024 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2023, population estimates in the [Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023](#) 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 2024. At the time of publication, the annual CPI figure for 2024 was not yet available. The CPI value used for 2024 was the 2023 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 or 202-552-0846.

National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. In collaboration with the nation's 56 state and jurisdictional arts councils, we advance the arts as a powerful path to economic prosperity, rural resilience, good health, education success and strong communities in which everyone thrives. NASAA serves as a clearinghouse for data and research about public funding for the arts as well as 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.



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