

State Arts Agency Revenues

Fiscal Year 2026

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

Preface

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) publishes reports twice a year on the revenues of state and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) within the broader context of national funding trends. Arts appropriations can fluctuate throughout the year as state legislatures adjust budgets in response to changing revenue forecasts. This report presents the enacted funding levels for fiscal year 2026, which began in July 2025 for most states, along with revised budget figures for FY2025. NASAA continues to track changes in appropriations and will release an updated report in summer 2026, including projections for FY2027.

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 offer a broad array of programs and services that make the arts more accessible to the public, stimulate the marketplace for cultural activities, attract local and private investment in the arts, and support states and jurisdictions in meeting their goals for economic development, education and community enrichment. To learn more about how state arts agencies utilize their funding, visit nasaa-arts.org.

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Key Findings

- For fiscal year 2026, state and jurisdictional arts agencies (SAAs) reported a total of **\$646.0 million in total legislative appropriations**, representing a **5.9% decrease** compared to FY2025.
- Excluding line items, SAAs will operate with **\$572.9 million** in FY2026 appropriations, marking a **2.6% increase** from FY2025.
- **Line item funding shifted sharply across states**, declining from \$128.3 million to \$73.1 million, a major driver of the national totals.
- Despite the decrease, the total appropriations, with or without line items, remain higher than the pre-pandemic record high in FY2022 (unadjusted for inflation).
- **Twenty-five SAAs reported increases** in total legislative appropriations, with a median increase of 6.6%.
- **Twenty SAAs reported decreases**, with a median decrease of 12.8%.
- Per capita appropriations (including line items) to SAAs fell to **\$1.88** in FY2026, down by \$0.12 from FY2025. This equates to a 6% decrease.

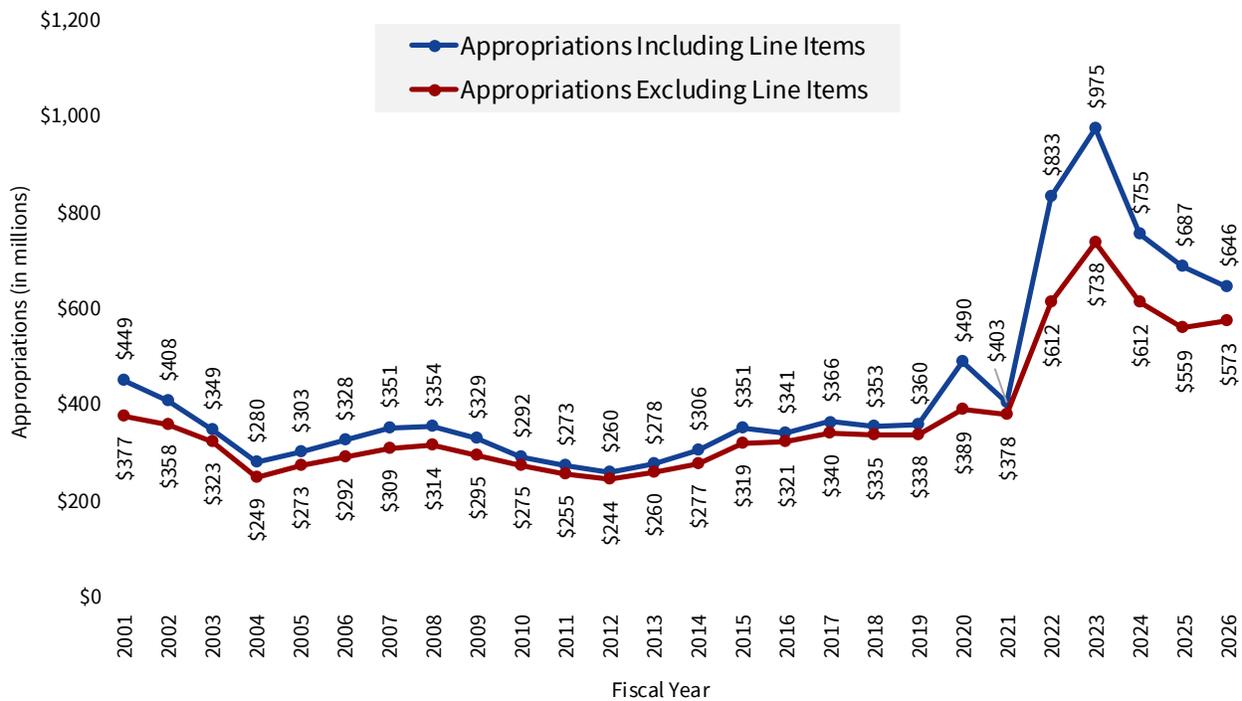
FY2026 legislative appropriations to state arts agencies totaled \$646.0 million, representing a 5.9% decrease from the previous year. Individual state changes varied significantly (ranging from -82% to +80%). This variation reflects both baseline budget adjustments and changes in line item project funding. When line item appropriations are excluded, base legislative funding increased 2.6% to \$572.9 million from FY2025 (\$558.5 million). The overall national decrease is primarily attributable to fluctuations in line item funding and substantial changes in select states, rather than widespread reductions across all states.

State Budget Outlook

State governments are entering FY2026 in more constrained budget environments after several years of relatively stable fiscal conditions. In FY2025, revenues generally outperformed forecasts and reserves remained at historically high levels. In FY2026, many states are engaging in fiscal tightening and phasing out major line item allocations. According to the [National Association of State Budget Officers](#) (NASBO), state general fund spending growth is expected to be nearly flat in FY2026, with more states planning minimal or no increases compared to previous years' surplus-funded spending. Revenue growth is projected to remain slow for a fourth consecutive year, with early FY2026 performance showing mixed results and some states making downward revisions to their tax-source estimates. This shift reflects a more cautious fiscal environment as states balance ongoing spending demands against modest revenue expectations in the context of broader economic moderation.

NASBO reports that despite these constraints, states retain strong fiscal buffers, with rainy-day funds near all-time highs. To manage the tightening environment, 24 states have enacted targeted cuts and 17 have eliminated vacant positions or imposed hiring freezes. Looking ahead, many states anticipate that ongoing spending demands will exceed revenue growth, particularly as they address pressures from Medicaid, education, housing affordability and disaster response while navigating federal fiscal uncertainty and potential policy changes.

Figure 1: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2001-2026



SAA Appropriations as a Percentage of All State Funds (See [Table 7](#))

SAA appropriations primarily derive from state general funds and represent a very small share of overall state spending. Excluding jurisdictions, in FY2026 state legislatures allocated an average of 0.044% of general fund expenditures to SAAs, a decrease of 0.002% from FY2025.

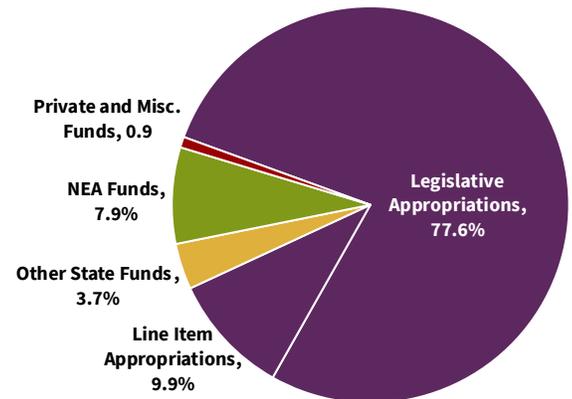
State Arts Agency Revenue (See Table 5)

In FY2026, the total appropriations to state arts agencies amount to \$646.0 million, reflecting a 5.9% decrease from FY2025. State funds remain the largest revenue source for SAAs, with funds allocated through three common mechanisms:

- **Legislative appropriations** are the primary and most flexible funding source, typically allocated from a state's general operating budget. These funds support a wide range of arts programs and administrative functions. For FY2026, 77.6% of SAA revenue comes from legislative appropriations.
- **Line item appropriations** are designated funding for specific projects, organizations or initiatives within the arts sector, often directed by the legislature to support cultural institutions or special programs. Line items are pass-through appropriations that flow through SAA budgets directly to recipient entities. In FY2026, line items account for 9.9% of SAA revenue.
- **Transfers to SAAs from other state funds** are state dollars received separately from legislative appropriations and line items. This category can include funds received from other state agencies or special state accounts. Examples might include revenue from specialty license plates, taxes or lottery proceeds, or cultural trust or other state level funding sources that are distinct from the state funds appropriated to or designated by the legislature. In FY2026, other state funds contribute 3.7% to SAA revenue.

Combined, these mechanisms fund 91.2% of total state arts agency revenue in FY2026. Other funding for SAAs comes from the National Endowment for the Arts, other federal grants, and foundation, corporate and individual support.

Figure 2: Sources of State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Year 2026



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

While total SAA appropriations decreased in FY2026, the impact varied widely across states. Thirty-six state and jurisdictional arts agencies reported increased or flat appropriations, while 20 states experienced decreases. Of those reporting decreases, 11 states reported reductions exceeding 10%. Year-over-year changes vary widely across states and are often shaped by shifts in line item appropriations as well as changes in recurring base funding. For example, Florida's FY2025 base funding reflects a one-time reduction in grant funds and FY2026 reflects a restoration of those funds, while New Hampshire and Virginia reported sizable decreases in base legislative appropriations.

Each SAA's appropriation serves the entire state, thus per capita funding provides a standardized measure of arts resource distribution across states. For FY2026, per capita legislative appropriations averaged \$1.88 including line items and \$1.67 excluding line items. Twenty-nine state and all jurisdictional arts agencies reported per capita spending of more than \$1.00, while 10 states reported per capita spending of less than \$0.50. State-by-state per capita funding amounts and rankings are available in [Table 6](#).

State general funds remained the primary revenue source for most SAAs in FY2026, representing 70.5% of total agency appropriations. The predominance of legislative support also means that changes in overall state fiscal conditions and budget priorities can have outsized effects on arts agency capacity and grant making.

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 FY2026, 21 agencies received line item appropriations totaling \$73.1 million across 180 line items. This reflects a 43.0% funding reduction from FY2025, when 23 agencies received \$128.3 million across 181 line items.

Line item allocations can vary substantially from year to year. In the previous five years, the line item year-over-year percentage change has ranged from 7.1% to 741.1%. Among agencies receiving line items in fiscal years 2025 and 2026, the percentage change in line item dollars ranged from -84.0% to +108.7% ([Table 4](#)). Florida's line item funding declined 37.3%, and Missouri's declined 84.0%; these two states alone account for approximately 86% of the national line item decrease. This illustrates how changes in a small number of large, onetime, pass-through appropriations can shift national totals even when recurring agency funding is stable or increasing. Since 2001, line item funding has represented as little as 0.4% and as much as 97.6% of individual state arts agency appropriations.

Figure 3: SAA Total Legislative Appropriations Changes
Fiscal Years 2025–2026

Increases	
Number of SAAs	25
Number of SAAs up 10%+	11
Median percent increase	6.6%
Flat Funding*	
Number of SAAs	11
Decreases	
Number of SAAs	20
Number of SAAs down 10%+	11
Median percent decrease	-12.8%
All States	
Aggregate percent change	-5.9%
Median percent change	0.05%
*Flat funding includes changes of less than 0.5% in magnitude.	

Other State Funds

Other state funds include appropriations and transfers from dedicated revenues and special-purpose funds, as distinct from general fund legislative appropriations. Examples of these sources include dedicated taxes (hotel/motel, sales, entertainment and conservation), license plate sales, lottery funds, gaming funds and interest from statewide cultural endowments. More details on these funding mechanisms can be found in NASAA's [Dedicated Revenue Strategies Policy Brief](#).

In FY2026, 27 agencies reported receiving other state funds totaling \$27.6 million (3.7% of total agency revenue), representing a 3% decrease from the prior year. Dedicated revenue sources, like capital funds and interdepartmental transfers, are less stable, vary widely and can be sensitive to shifts in consumer spending, tourism and other sector-specific trends.

National Endowment for the Arts Funds

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 is \$58 million in FY2026, accounting for 7.9% of their total revenue. These federal funds play an even larger role in states with smaller budgets: 21 states will receive more than one-third of their total revenue from the federal arts agency in FY2026. NEA funding categories tend to remain consistent, although states occasionally receive funds for special federal initiatives.

Private and Miscellaneous Funds

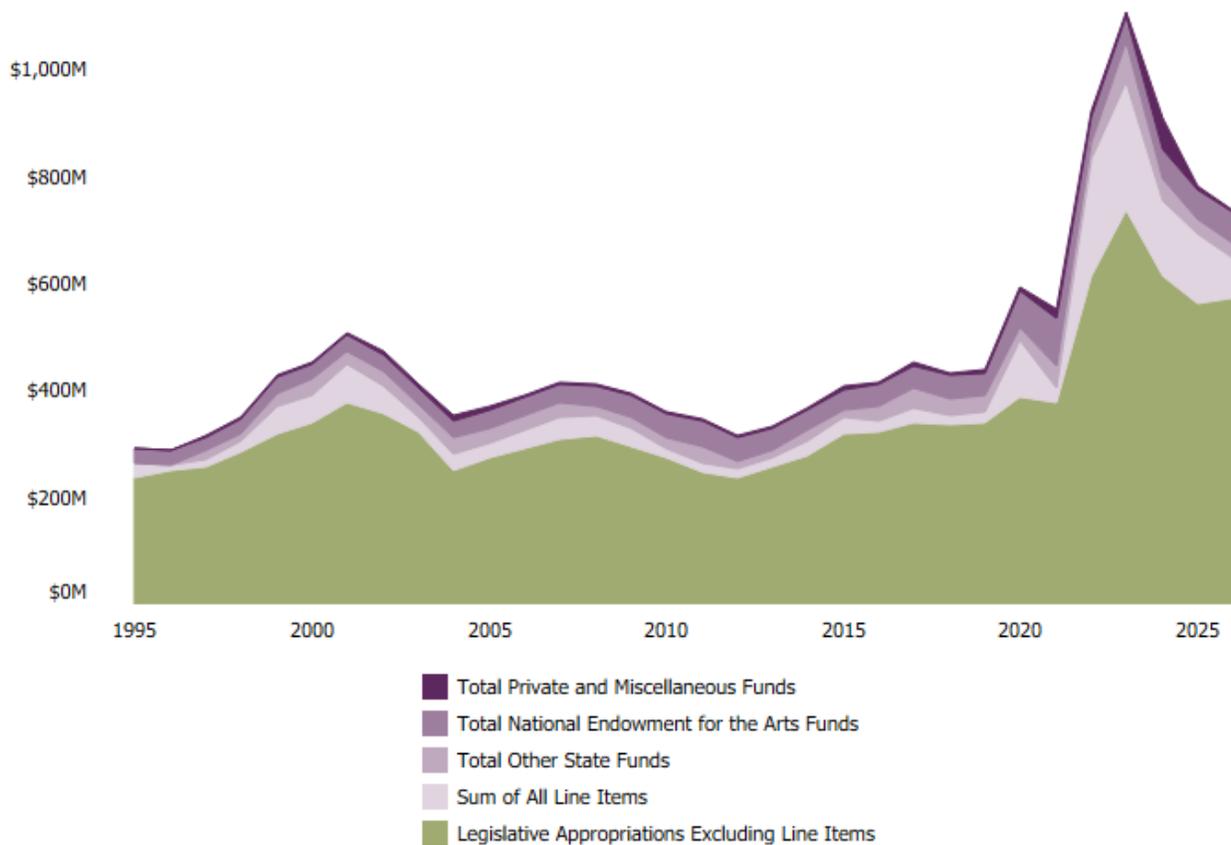
Private and miscellaneous funds are a small but important supplement to public support, helping some agencies expand services, pilot initiatives or strengthen their capacity to match state funds. Sources include individual gifts and donations, corporate support, regional arts organization funds, earned income, and non-NEA federal grants. In FY2026, private and miscellaneous revenue totaled \$6.4 million (0.9% of total agency revenue), with 26 agencies reporting at least some private or miscellaneous funds. 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 amount to less than 0.00024% of total SAA revenue.

Historic Trends in Legislative Appropriations and Revenue

Over the past three decades, state arts agency funding streams have experienced varying degrees of fluctuation. Baseline appropriations from state legislatures have consistently served as the main source of agency funding over time. Line items and other state funds have oscillated with more variance throughout this period. 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

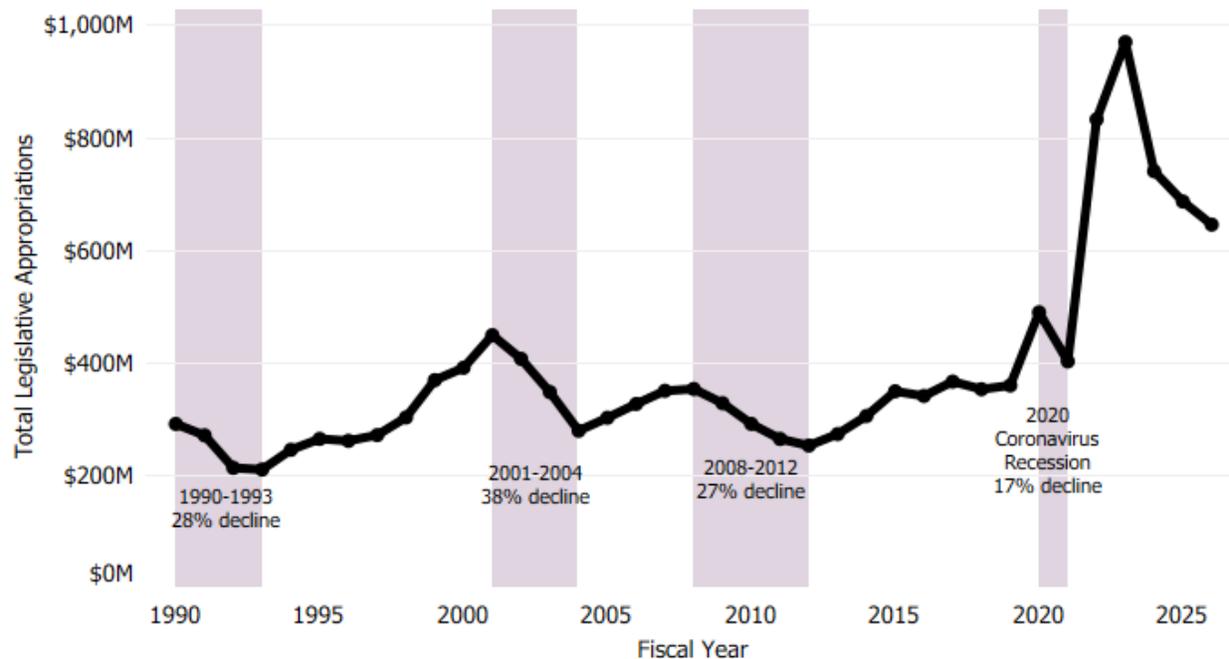
Fiscal Years 1995-2026



Appropriations following Recessions

Most major declines in SAA funding over the past three decades are correlated with economic recessions. Shrinking economies reduce state revenues and force cutbacks to state spending and state services. The ripple effects of a recession often persist, impacting state budgets for years even after the economy has rebounded. State budgets were hit especially hard in the years following the 2007-2009 Great Recession. Between FY2008 and FY2012, total legislative appropriations to state arts agencies decreased 27%. Over the decade following the Great Recession and before the COVID-19 pandemic, state revenue collections experienced a gradual recovery. FY2021 was projected to have the highest rate of spending growth since 2007. However, the pandemic and the resulting 2020 economic recession significantly reduced state revenues, leading to decreased SAA appropriations in FY2021. Appropriations including line items fell 17.9% from FY2020 to FY2021. While budget deficits were anticipated to persist until 2023, reopening economies and federal emergency relief funds drove state budgets, producing significant increases in SAA appropriations for FY2022 and FY2023. In contrast, the declines afterward through FY2026 appear to reflect a shift from postpandemic surpluses to a more constrained, normalizing fiscal environment rather than a broad recession. To put the FY2026 decline from recent peaks in context: total appropriations exceed all prepandemic years, base funding grew 2.5% and about 50% of states increased arts support, suggesting a recalibration rather than a crisis.

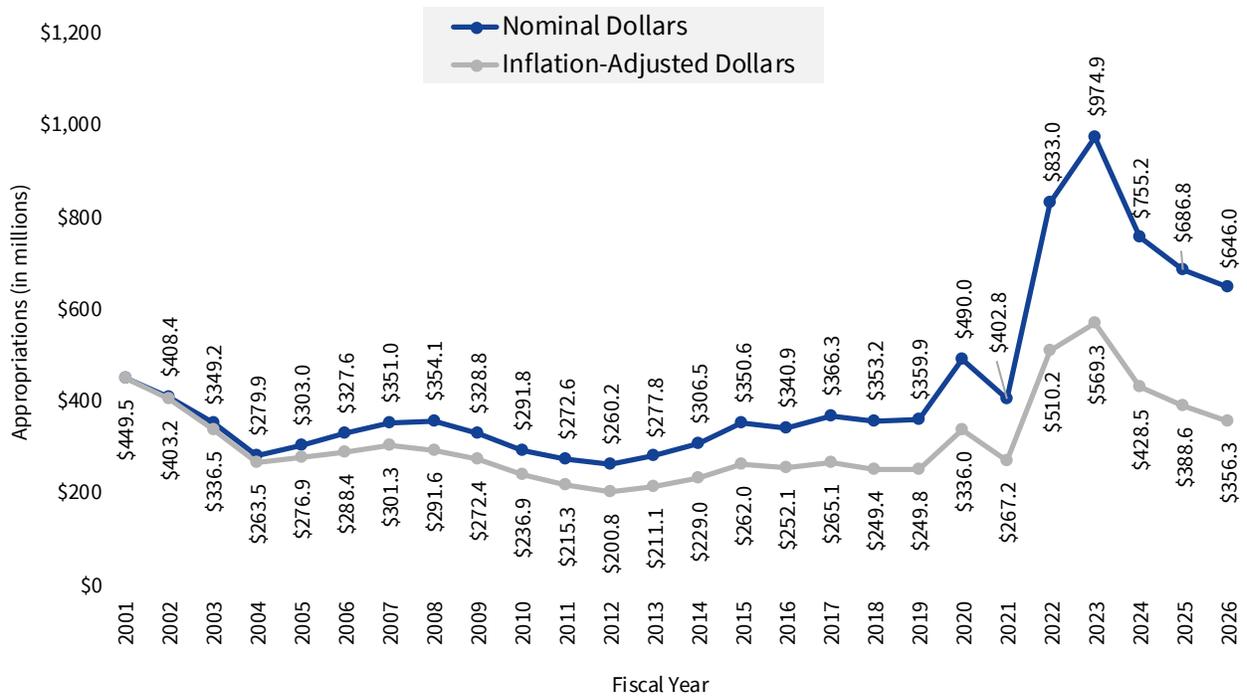
Figure 5: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 1990-2026



Inflation

Inflation steadily erodes the purchasing power of state arts funding, widening the gap between nominal and inflation-adjusted dollars. According to [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) September 2025 projections, inflation was expected to rise to 3.1% in 2025—partly due to higher tariffs—before moderating to 2.4% in 2026, remaining above the Federal Reserve's 2% target until 2027. With inflation projected at 2.4% for 2026, any nominal reduction in arts appropriations translates to an even steeper decline in real terms. When adjusted for inflation, FY2026 total legislative appropriations to SAAs are estimated to decline by approximately 8% compared to the prior year and by 12% relative to 2001, reinforcing the long-standing pattern of eroding purchasing power.

Figure 6: State Arts Agency Funding History
 Nominal and Inflation-Adjusted Dollars
 Fiscal Years 2001-2026



Per Capita Appropriations

Population growth further stresses the power of legislative appropriations. State arts agencies serve all residents within their respective states, and as populations increase, appropriations must rise just to provide each resident with the same level of benefit. In FY2026, per capita legislative appropriations averaged \$1.88 per person including line items. When converted to 2001 dollars, FY2026's per capita funding equals just \$1.04—compared to \$1.57 in 2001, a real decline of 34%. This erosion demonstrates how population growth and inflation have reduced the real value of arts support over 25 years, underscoring the need for funding increases that keep pace with both demographic and economic changes.

Figure 7: Per Capita Legislative Appropriations to State Arts Agencies
Fiscal Years 1995-2026

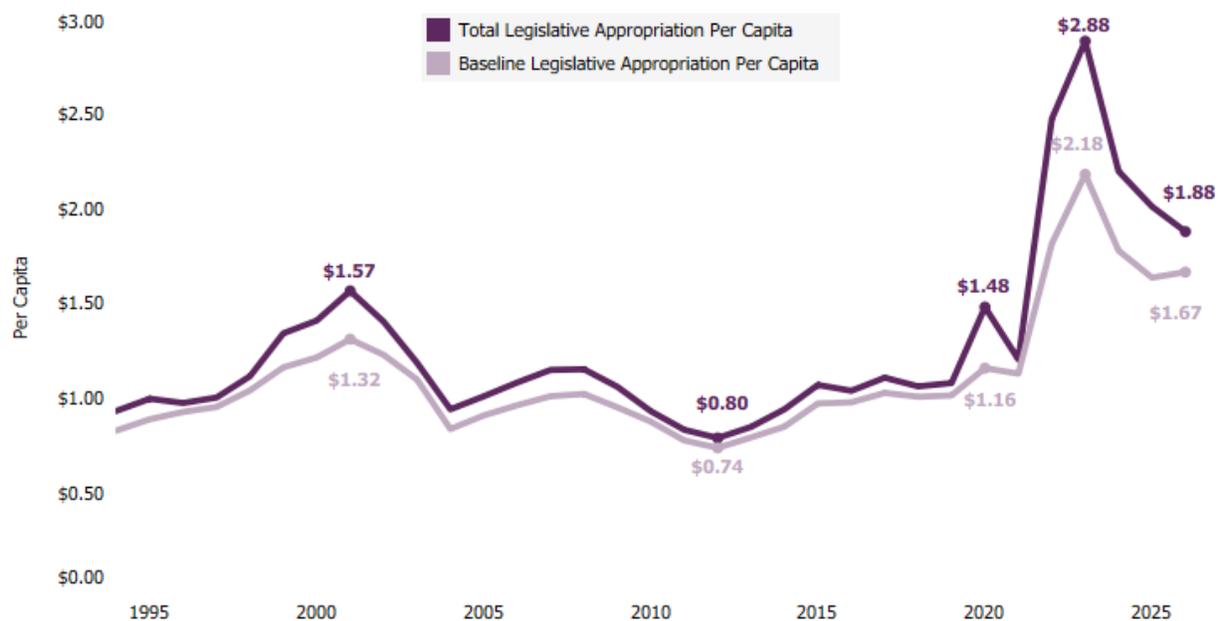


Table 1: State Arts Agency Total Legislative Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2025–2026

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Including Line items		Percent Change FY25 to FY26
	FY2025	FY2026	
Alabama ♦	\$8,158,074	\$8,467,537	3.8%
Alaska	\$940,300	\$990,500	5.3%
American Samoa	\$338,500	\$293,500	-13.3%
Arizona	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	0.0%
Arkansas	\$1,470,904	\$1,283,091	-12.8%
California	\$32,392,000	\$34,804,000	7.4%
Colorado	\$3,330,259	\$3,519,038	5.7%
Connecticut ♦^	\$6,908,696	\$9,176,774	32.8%
1 Delaware	\$5,906,800	\$6,434,700	8.9%
District of Columbia ♦	\$46,319,805	\$44,754,343	-3.4%
2 Florida ♦	\$30,670,843	\$39,980,263	30.4%
Georgia	\$1,587,150	\$1,587,150	0.0%
Guam ♦	\$421,950	\$421,950	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$16,050,607	\$19,000,107	18.4%
Idaho	\$933,400	\$941,300	0.8%
Illinois ♦	\$25,728,526	\$25,348,300	-1.5%
Indiana	\$5,197,761	\$3,278,256	-36.9%
3 Iowa ^	\$2,220,493	\$2,220,203	0.0%
Kansas	\$1,521,173	\$1,000,000	-34.3%
Kentucky	\$1,833,500	\$1,804,500	-1.6%
Louisiana	\$2,112,377	\$2,080,617	-1.5%
Maine	\$1,041,201	\$1,195,839	14.9%
Maryland	\$34,250,622	\$33,969,051	-0.8%
Massachusetts	\$26,850,000	\$26,975,152	0.5%
Michigan	\$11,129,201	\$11,335,200	1.9%
Minnesota	\$58,321,000	\$45,484,000	-22.0%
Mississippi	\$9,943,577	\$9,894,957	-0.5%
Missouri	\$54,437,132	\$17,057,686	-68.7%
Montana ^	\$1,129,039	\$1,385,603	22.7%
Nebraska ^	\$2,628,779	\$2,668,359	1.5%
Nevada	\$2,442,670	\$2,824,179	15.6%
4 New Hampshire	\$905,307	\$165,000	-81.8%
New Jersey ♦	\$41,055,000	\$35,455,000	-13.6%
New Mexico	\$1,689,800	\$1,709,900	1.2%
New York ♦	\$86,783,651	\$82,191,485	-5.3%
5 North Carolina	\$12,408,629	\$11,725,890	-5.5%
North Dakota ^	\$1,313,524	\$1,318,768	0.4%
Northern Marianas	\$188,144	\$208,937	11.1%
Ohio	\$25,563,000	\$26,710,595	4.5%
6 Oklahoma	\$4,558,907	\$4,308,180	-5.5%
7 Oregon	\$8,059,487	\$14,480,737	79.7%
Pennsylvania	\$10,643,000	\$10,643,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$18,649,000	\$19,598,000	5.1%
Rhode Island	\$2,412,492	\$2,414,685	0.1%
8 South Carolina ♦	\$12,250,618	\$11,603,268	-5.3%
South Dakota	\$1,410,250	\$1,431,204	1.5%
Tennessee	\$16,020,600	\$16,440,977	2.6%
9 Texas	\$14,319,358	\$18,288,573	27.7%
Utah	\$10,835,100	\$8,925,700	-17.6%
Vermont	\$973,848	\$1,096,800	12.6%
Virgin Islands	\$366,475	\$366,475	0.0%
10 Virginia ^	\$7,430,398	\$4,590,173	-38.2%
Washington	\$7,813,000	\$6,793,000	-13.1%
11 West Virginia	\$811,500	\$1,085,924	33.8%
Wisconsin	\$1,083,000	\$1,184,238	9.3%
Wyoming	\$1,077,773	\$1,077,773	0.0%
Total	\$686,838,200	\$645,990,437	-5.9%

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 Delaware: In FY2026, the Delaware Division of the Arts budget includes a \$60,000 partnership with the Delaware Division of Services for Aging and Adults with Physical Disabilities to provide continued Access Creative Aging programming to Delaware senior centers and libraries.

2 Florida: The FY2026 appropriation reflects the restoration of Florida Division of Arts and Culture grants following a one-time cut in FY2025.

3 Iowa: The FY2026 appropriation includes \$321,800 for the Arts and Culture Enhancement Fund, a new state appropriation line item that replaces the former state appropriation line items for Cultural Affairs Grants and the Iowa Cultural Trust.

4 New Hampshire: In FY2026 the legislature enacted a state tax credit to incentivize private contributions to the New Hampshire State Council on the Arts. Proceeds from this fund will appear in future reports.

5 North Carolina: The FY2026 state budget had not yet been enacted at the time of publication. Figures reflect the recurring funds level.

6 Oklahoma: The FY2026 appropriation includes one-time funding of \$100,000 for capitol risk-mitigation measures and \$305,855 for museum collections storage equipment as part of the Jim Thorpe Memorial Building renovation.

7 Oregon: In FY2026, designated grants through Oregon's Cultural Resource Economic Fund support capital construction projects during the 2025–2027 biennium as well as grants to major arts organizations, including Oregon Shakespeare Festival (\$2,500,000) and Portland Center Stage (\$1,500,000).

8 South Dakota: The South Dakota Arts Council's budget is derived from tourism taxes, making it subject to revenue fluctuations and legislative decisions.

9 Texas: The Texas Commission on the Arts received a \$7.9 million funding increase for the next two years, with \$2 million allocated to cultural tourism grants and the remainder directed to general support for arts organizations.

10 Virginia: In FY2025, the Virginia Commission for the Arts received a onetime \$2 million general fund appropriation to expand grants for arts organizations and venues. The funds were carried forward for use in FY2026 and beyond.

11 West Virginia: For FY2026, the majority of the arts office's appropriation is comprised of legislatively directed funds.

Table 2: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Excluding Line Items
Fiscal Years 2025–2026

State or Special Jurisdiction	Legislative Appropriation Excluding Line items		Percent Change FY25 to FY26
	FY2025	FY2026	
Alabama ♦	\$6,833,074	\$7,057,537	3.3%
Alaska	\$940,300	\$990,500	5.3%
American Samoa	\$194,500	\$293,500	50.9%
Arizona	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	0.0%
Arkansas	\$1,470,904	\$1,283,091	-12.8%
California	\$32,392,000	\$34,804,000	7.4%
Colorado	\$3,330,259	\$3,519,038	5.7%
Connecticut ♦ ^	\$1,497,298	\$1,497,298	0.0%
Delaware	\$5,906,800	\$6,434,700	8.9%
District of Columbia ♦	\$41,534,805	\$43,754,343	5.3%
Florida ♦	\$742,293	\$21,210,797	2757.5%
Georgia	\$1,587,150	\$1,587,150	0.0%
Guam ♦	\$376,950	\$376,950	0.0%
Hawai'i	\$6,550,607	\$9,500,107	45.0%
Idaho	\$933,400	\$941,300	0.8%
Illinois ♦	\$20,876,500	\$21,338,000	2.2%
Indiana	\$5,197,761	\$3,278,256	-36.9%
Iowa ^	\$1,150,000	\$1,450,000	26.1%
Kansas	\$1,521,173	\$1,000,000	-34.3%
Kentucky	\$1,833,500	\$1,804,500	-1.6%
Louisiana	\$2,112,377	\$2,080,617	-1.5%
Maine	\$1,041,201	\$1,195,839	14.9%
Maryland	\$33,325,622	\$33,709,051	1.2%
Massachusetts	\$25,895,000	\$26,045,152	0.6%
Michigan	\$9,507,825	\$10,963,644	15.3%
Minnesota	\$58,321,000	\$45,484,000	-22.0%
Mississippi	\$9,943,577	\$9,894,957	-0.5%
Missouri	\$10,948,798	\$10,118,952	-7.6%
Montana ^	\$1,129,039	\$1,385,603	22.7%
Nebraska ^	\$2,628,779	\$2,668,359	1.5%
Nevada	\$2,442,670	\$2,824,179	15.6%
New Hampshire	\$905,307	\$165,000	-81.8%
New Jersey ♦	\$32,355,000	\$32,355,000	0.0%
New Mexico	\$1,689,800	\$1,709,900	1.2%
New York ♦	\$82,283,651	\$81,191,485	-1.3%
North Carolina	\$12,289,672	\$11,606,933	-5.6%
North Dakota ^	\$1,308,524	\$1,308,768	0.0%
Northern Marianas	\$188,144	\$208,937	11.1%
Ohio	\$25,563,000	\$26,710,595	4.5%
Oklahoma	\$3,952,325	\$4,308,180	9.0%
Oregon	\$2,179,194	\$2,205,737	1.2%
Pennsylvania	\$10,643,000	\$10,643,000	0.0%
Puerto Rico	\$15,072,000	\$16,021,000	6.3%
Rhode Island	\$2,012,492	\$2,014,685	0.1%
South Carolina ♦	\$12,050,618	\$11,603,268	-3.7%
South Dakota	\$1,410,250	\$1,431,204	1.5%
Tennessee	\$15,715,600	\$16,215,977	3.2%
Texas	\$14,319,358	\$18,288,573	27.7%
Utah	\$10,835,100	\$8,925,700	-17.6%
Vermont	\$973,848	\$1,096,800	12.6%
Virgin Islands	\$366,475	\$366,475	0.0%
Virginia ^	\$7,430,398	\$4,590,173	-38.2%
Washington	\$7,813,000	\$6,793,000	-13.1%
West Virginia	\$811,500	\$381,424	-53.0%
Wisconsin	\$1,083,000	\$1,184,238	9.3%
Wyoming	\$1,077,773	\$1,077,773	0.0%
Total	\$558,494,191	\$572,895,245	2.6%

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 2026

State or Special Jurisdiction	Line Item Appropriations		Total Legislative Appropriation	Line Item Dollars as a % of Total Legislative Dollars
	Number	Dollars		
Alabama	1	\$1,410,000	\$8,467,537	16.7%
Connecticut	69	\$7,679,476	\$9,176,774	83.7%
District of Columbia	2	\$1,000,000	\$44,754,343	2.2%
Florida	24	\$18,769,466	\$39,980,263	46.9%
Guam	1	\$45,000	\$421,950	10.7%
Hawaii	2	\$9,500,000	\$19,000,107	50.0%
Illinois	3	\$4,010,300	\$25,348,300	15.8%
Iowa	2	\$770,203	\$2,220,203	34.7%
Maryland	2	\$260,000	\$33,969,051	0.8%
Massachusetts	19	\$930,000	\$26,975,152	3.4%
Michigan	1	\$371,556	\$11,335,200	3.3%
Missouri	7	\$6,938,734	\$17,057,686	40.7%
New Jersey	6	\$3,100,000	\$35,455,000	8.7%
New York	1	\$1,000,000	\$82,135,000	1.2%
North Carolina	1	\$118,957	\$11,725,890	1.0%
North Dakota	2	\$10,000	\$1,318,768	0.8%
Oregon	15	\$12,275,000	\$14,480,737	84.8%
Puerto Rico	8	\$3,577,000	\$19,598,000	18.3%
Rhode Island	1	\$400,000	\$2,414,685	16.6%
Tennessee	3	\$225,000	\$16,440,977	1.4%
West Virginia	10	\$704,500	\$1,085,924	64.9%
Total (21 agencies)	180	\$73,095,192	\$423,361,547	17.3%
All States (56 agencies)	180	\$73,095,192	\$645,990,437	11.3%

Table 4: State Arts Agencies Receiving Line Item Appropriations
Fiscal Years 2025-2026

State or Special Jurisdiction	FY2025		FY2026		Percent Change FY25 to FY26
	Number	Dollars	Number	Dollars	
Alabama	1	\$1,325,000	1	\$1,410,000	6.4%
American Samoa	1	\$144,000			-
Connecticut	51	\$5,411,398	69	\$7,679,476	41.9%
District of Columbia	3	\$4,785,000	2	\$1,000,000	-79.1%
Florida	22	\$29,928,550	24	\$18,769,466	-37.3%
Guam	1	\$45,000	1	\$45,000	0.0%
Hawaii	2	\$9,500,000	2	\$9,500,000	0.0%
Illinois	4	\$4,852,026	3	\$4,010,300	-17.3%
Iowa	4	\$1,070,493	2	\$770,203	-28.1%
Maryland	5	\$925,000	2	\$260,000	-71.9%
Massachusetts	20	\$955,000	19	\$930,000	-2.6%
Michigan	3	\$1,621,376	1	\$371,556	-77.1%
Missouri	18	\$43,488,334	7	\$6,938,734	-84.0%
New Jersey	13	\$8,700,000	6	\$3,100,000	-64.4%
New York	2	\$4,500,000	1	\$1,000,000	-77.8%
North Carolina	1	\$118,957	1	\$118,957	0.0%
North Dakota	1	\$5,000	2	\$10,000	100.0%
Oklahoma	1	\$606,582			-
Oregon	13	\$5,880,293	15	\$12,275,000	108.7%
Puerto Rico	8	\$3,577,000	8	\$3,577,000	0.0%
Rhode Island	1	\$400,000	1	\$400,000	0.0%
South Carolina	1	\$200,000			-100.0%
Tennessee	5	\$305,000	3	\$225,000	-26.2%
West Virginia			10	\$704,500	-
Total	181	\$128,344,009	180	\$73,095,192	-43.0%

Table 5: Total State Arts Agency Revenue
Fiscal Years 2025–2026

State or Special Jurisdiction	Total State Arts Agency Revenue		Percent Change FY25 to FY26
	FY2025	FY2026	
Alabama	\$9,367,230	\$9,768,075	4.3%
Alaska	\$3,376,426	\$2,795,064	-17.2%
American Samoa	\$717,150	\$697,700	-2.7%
Arizona	\$4,667,828	\$4,560,916	-2.3%
Arkansas	\$2,503,929	\$2,376,074	-5.1%
California	\$33,911,591	\$36,422,689	7.4%
Colorado	\$4,940,043	\$4,624,107	-6.4%
Connecticut	\$9,687,068	\$11,533,811	19.1%
Delaware	\$6,965,250	\$7,649,763	9.8%
District of Columbia	\$47,296,705	\$45,756,881	-3.3%
Florida	\$31,825,013	\$41,286,126	29.7%
Georgia	\$2,616,575	\$2,736,533	4.6%
Guam	\$798,900	\$824,065	3.1%
Hawaii	\$16,963,107	\$20,014,845	18.0%
Idaho	\$1,982,633	\$1,967,598	-0.8%
Illinois	\$26,874,726	\$26,544,938	-1.2%
Indiana	\$6,357,775	\$4,656,894	-26.8%
Iowa	\$3,098,493	\$3,142,566	1.4%
Kansas	\$2,483,070	\$2,064,920	-16.8%
Kentucky	\$2,818,225	\$2,887,283	2.5%
Louisiana	\$3,115,277	\$3,108,155	-0.2%
Maine	\$2,020,726	\$2,240,422	10.9%
Maryland	\$35,246,422	\$35,017,789	-0.6%
Massachusetts	\$33,565,012	\$33,765,631	0.6%
Michigan	\$12,128,326	\$12,455,453	2.7%
Minnesota	\$59,406,600	\$46,571,138	-21.6%
Mississippi	\$11,053,077	\$11,054,795	0.0%
Missouri	\$55,354,477	\$18,074,309	-67.3%
Montana	\$2,508,223	\$2,630,290	4.9%
Nebraska	\$6,473,912	\$5,603,316	-13.4%
Nevada	\$3,448,713	\$3,962,657	14.9%
New Hampshire	\$1,898,763	\$759,000	-60.0%
New Jersey	\$42,250,200	\$36,752,538	-13.0%
New Mexico	\$2,576,402	\$2,731,060	6.0%
New York	\$87,878,351	\$82,191,485	-6.5%
North Carolina	\$13,838,029	\$13,224,928	-4.4%
North Dakota	\$2,260,199	\$2,363,439	4.6%
Northern Marianas	\$538,944	\$585,037	8.6%
Ohio	\$27,358,500	\$28,565,333	4.4%
Oklahoma	\$11,616,827	\$9,901,991	-14.8%
Oregon	\$9,733,126	\$16,165,051	66.1%
Pennsylvania	\$11,887,000	\$11,912,338	0.2%
Puerto Rico	\$21,602,450	\$22,449,512	3.9%
Rhode Island	\$7,587,317	\$9,371,068	23.5%
South Carolina	\$14,599,734	\$14,048,823	-3.8%
South Dakota	\$2,459,550	\$2,593,642	5.5%
Tennessee	\$17,068,021	\$17,631,400	3.3%
Texas	\$16,115,358	\$20,205,111	25.4%
Utah	\$13,883,429	\$12,992,438	-6.4%
Vermont	\$3,017,457	\$3,274,940	8.5%
Virgin Islands	\$741,625	\$741,790	0.0%
Virginia	\$8,472,183	\$5,658,015	-33.2%
Washington	\$10,059,648	\$9,180,135	-8.7%
West Virginia	\$2,758,399	\$2,984,762	8.2%
Wisconsin	\$2,166,000	\$2,368,476	9.3%
Wyoming	\$2,247,861	\$2,557,429	13.8%
Total	\$778,187,875	\$738,004,544	-5.2%

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.

Table 6: Per Capita Spending on State Arts Agencies
Fiscal Year 2026

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	\$1.64	22	\$1.37	20	\$1.68	23	\$1.89	26
Alaska	\$1.34	24	\$1.34	21	\$1.39	26	\$3.78	12
Arizona	\$0.26	47	\$0.26	46	\$0.41	45	\$0.60	47
Arkansas	\$0.42	44	\$0.42	42	\$0.42	44	\$0.77	40
California	\$0.88	30	\$0.88	28	\$0.88	32	\$0.92	37
Colorado	\$0.59	38	\$0.59	34	\$0.59	39	\$0.78	39
Connecticut	\$2.50	12	\$0.41	43	\$2.83	12	\$3.14	15
Delaware	\$6.12	3	\$6.12	3	\$6.17	4	\$7.27	4
Florida	\$1.71	19	\$0.91	27	\$1.71	22	\$1.77	27
Georgia	\$0.14	49	\$0.14	49	\$0.14	50	\$0.24	50
Hawai'i	\$13.14	1	\$6.57	2	\$13.14	1	\$13.84	1
Idaho	\$0.47	42	\$0.47	39	\$0.47	42	\$0.98	35
Illinois	\$1.99	17	\$1.68	16	\$1.99	20	\$2.09	25
Indiana	\$0.47	41	\$0.47	38	\$0.51	41	\$0.67	43
Iowa	\$0.68	36	\$0.45	41	\$0.68	37	\$0.97	36
Kansas	\$0.34	46	\$0.34	45	\$0.38	47	\$0.70	41
Kentucky	\$0.39	45	\$0.39	44	\$0.39	46	\$0.63	46
Louisiana	\$0.45	43	\$0.45	40	\$0.45	43	\$0.68	42
Maine	\$0.85	33	\$0.85	31	\$0.85	34	\$1.59	29
Maryland	\$5.42	4	\$5.38	4	\$5.42	5	\$5.59	5
Massachusetts	\$3.78	6	\$3.65	6	\$4.50	6	\$4.73	7
Michigan	\$1.12	27	\$1.08	24	\$1.12	28	\$1.23	31
Minnesota	\$7.85	2	\$7.85	1	\$7.85	2	\$8.04	3
Mississippi	\$3.36	9	\$3.36	8	\$3.36	11	\$3.76	13
Missouri	\$2.73	10	\$1.62	18	\$2.73	13	\$2.89	17
Montana	\$1.22	26	\$1.22	23	\$1.24	27	\$2.31	24
Nebraska	\$1.33	25	\$1.33	22	\$1.83	21	\$2.79	19
Nevada	\$0.86	31	\$0.86	29	\$0.88	33	\$1.21	32
New Hampshire	\$0.12	50	\$0.12	50	\$0.18	49	\$0.54	48
New Jersey	\$3.73	7	\$3.41	7	\$3.73	8	\$3.87	10
New Mexico	\$0.80	35	\$0.80	33	\$0.82	35	\$1.28	30
New York	\$4.14	5	\$4.09	5	\$4.14	7	\$4.14	9
North Carolina	\$1.06	28	\$1.05	26	\$1.07	29	\$1.20	33
North Dakota	\$1.66	21	\$1.64	17	\$1.67	24	\$2.97	16
Ohio	\$2.25	14	\$2.25	10	\$2.28	16	\$2.40	23
Oklahoma	\$1.05	29	\$1.05	25	\$2.08	19	\$2.42	22
Oregon	\$3.39	8	\$0.52	37	\$3.52	9	\$3.78	11
Pennsylvania	\$0.81	34	\$0.81	32	\$0.81	36	\$0.91	38
Rhode Island	\$2.17	15	\$1.81	14	\$7.49	3	\$8.42	2
South Carolina	\$2.12	16	\$2.12	12	\$2.33	15	\$2.56	20
South Dakota	\$1.55	23	\$1.55	19	\$1.55	25	\$2.80	18
Tennessee	\$2.27	13	\$2.24	11	\$2.27	17	\$2.44	21
Texas	\$0.58	39	\$0.58	35	\$0.59	38	\$0.65	44
Utah	\$2.55	11	\$2.55	9	\$3.41	10	\$3.71	14
Vermont	\$1.69	20	\$1.69	15	\$2.27	18	\$5.05	6
Virginia	\$0.52	40	\$0.52	36	\$0.53	40	\$0.64	45
Washington	\$0.85	32	\$0.85	30	\$1.00	31	\$1.15	34
West Virginia	\$0.61	37	\$0.22	47	\$1.04	30	\$1.69	28
Wisconsin	\$0.20	48	\$0.20	48	\$0.20	48	\$0.40	49
Wyoming	\$1.83	18	\$1.83	13	\$2.55	14	\$4.35	8
American Samoa	\$6.69	4	\$6.69	3	\$6.69	5	\$15.89	2
District of Columbia	\$63.73	1	\$62.31	1	\$63.73	1	\$65.16	1
Guam	\$2.49	18	\$2.22	17	\$2.49	20	\$4.86	12
Northern Marianas	\$4.09	9	\$4.09	8	\$4.09	11	\$11.44	4
Puerto Rico	\$6.49	5	\$5.31	7	\$6.49	6	\$7.43	7
Virgin Islands	\$3.51	12	\$3.51	11	\$3.51	14	\$7.11	9
Total	\$1.88		\$1.67		\$1.96		\$2.15	

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: State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations as a Percentage of State General Fund Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2026

State	State General Fund Expenditures	State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriation	
		Dollar Amount	% of General Fund
Alabama	\$13,667,000,000	\$8,467,537	0.062%
Alaska	\$5,993,000,000	\$990,500	0.017%
Arizona	\$17,571,000,000	\$2,000,000	0.011%
Arkansas	\$6,494,000,000	\$1,283,091	0.020%
California	\$228,366,000,000	\$34,804,000	0.015%
Colorado	\$17,284,000,000	\$3,519,038	0.020%
Connecticut	\$24,036,000,000	\$9,176,774	0.038%
Delaware	\$7,261,000,000	\$6,434,700	0.089%
Florida	\$55,301,000,000	\$39,980,263	0.072%
Georgia	\$35,948,000,000	\$1,587,150	0.004%
Hawai'i	\$11,257,000,000	\$421,950	0.004%
Idaho	\$5,624,000,000	\$941,300	0.017%
Illinois	\$56,259,000,000	\$25,348,300	0.045%
Indiana	\$22,925,000,000	\$3,278,256	0.014%
Iowa	\$9,418,000,000	\$2,220,203	0.024%
Kansas	\$11,372,000,000	\$1,000,000	0.009%
Kentucky	\$16,967,000,000	\$1,804,500	0.011%
Louisiana	\$12,213,000,000	\$2,080,617	0.017%
Maine	\$5,808,000,000	\$1,195,839	0.021%
Maryland	\$27,011,000,000	\$33,969,051	0.126%
Massachusetts	\$49,611,000,000	\$26,975,152	0.054%
Michigan	\$14,115,000,000	\$11,335,200	0.080%
Minnesota	\$32,991,000,000	\$45,484,000	0.138%
Mississippi	\$7,141,000,000	\$9,894,957	0.139%
Missouri	\$15,737,000,000	\$17,057,686	0.108%
Montana	\$3,385,000,000	\$1,385,603	0.041%
Nebraska	\$5,485,000,000	\$2,668,359	0.049%
Nevada	\$6,660,000,000	\$2,824,179	0.042%
New Hampshire	\$1,958,000,000	\$165,000	0.008%
New Jersey	\$57,687,000,000	\$35,455,000	0.061%
New Mexico	\$13,625,000,000	\$1,709,900	0.013%
New York	\$125,512,000,000	\$82,191,485	0.065%
North Carolina	\$31,870,000,000	\$11,725,890	0.037%
North Dakota	\$3,128,000,000	\$1,318,768	0.042%
Ohio	\$30,828,000,000	\$26,710,595	0.087%
Oklahoma	\$10,381,000,000	\$4,308,180	0.042%
Oregon	\$18,288,000,000	\$14,480,737	0.079%
Pennsylvania	N/A	\$10,643,000	N/A
Rhode Island	\$5,809,000,000	\$2,414,685	0.042%
South Carolina	\$14,136,000,000	\$11,603,268	0.082%
South Dakota	\$2,470,000,000	\$1,431,204	0.058%
Tennessee	\$25,788,000,000	\$16,440,977	0.064%
Texas	\$95,884,000,000	\$18,288,573	0.019%
Utah	\$11,839,000,000	\$8,925,700	0.075%
Vermont	\$2,502,000,000	\$1,096,800	0.044%
Virginia	\$32,918,000,000	\$4,590,173	0.014%
Washington	\$35,537,000,000	\$6,793,000	0.019%
West Virginia	\$5,808,000,000	\$1,085,924	0.019%
Wisconsin	\$22,723,000,000	\$1,184,238	0.005%
Wyoming	\$1,962,000,000	\$1,077,773	0.055%
Total	\$1,276,553,000,000	\$561,769,075	0.044%

Table Notes

State general fund expenditures are based on the [Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2025](#), Fiscal 2026 State General Fund, Enacted (Millions) table published by the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Note: N/A indicates data are not available at the time of publication.

Methods and Definitions

Survey data: NASAA collected data for this publication from all 56 state and jurisdictional arts agencies between October and December 2025. Therefore, the figures represent projected revenues for SAAs early in the fiscal year 2026 cycle. As legislatures typically adjust budgets throughout the fiscal year to reflect changing revenue and expense expectations, these figures may not reflect final allocations. Each agency was asked to provide a total revenue figure and to itemize appropriations, line items, other state funds, National Endowment for the Arts funds, and private and miscellaneous funds, such as individual donations and non-NEA federal grants. NASAA will survey SAAs in spring 2026 to capture updated revenue data.

Fiscal year: Legislative appropriations are reported by fiscal year. Most, but not all, states' fiscal years begin in July and end in June. Fiscal years are referred to by the calendar year in which they end (e.g., July 2025 through June 2026 is FY2026). For details about individual state fiscal cycles, refer to [Budget Processes in the States, Spring 2021](#), by 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 by less than one-half of one percent in magnitude from the previous fiscal year.

Median values: Median calculations identify the middle value in a data set. Unlike averages, medians provide a more accurate representation of national norms as they are less affected by outliers, such as unusually high figures from individual states.

State budget information: This report draws on data from multiple sources, including [The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2025](#), published by the National Association of State Budget Officers; from [Fiscal 50: State Trends and Analysis](#), from The Pew Charitable Trusts; and from [The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2025 to 2035](#) and [CBO's current view of the economy from 2025 to 2028](#), by the Congressional Budget Office. These sources exclude U.S. jurisdictions from their calculations and analyses.

Per capita spending calculations: Fiscal year 2026 per capita spending calculations for the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are based on the July 1, 2025, 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, 2025](#) 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 into 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 various revenue sources varies by state. For assistance in determining the most relevant ranking, please [contact the state arts agency](#) or [ask NASAA](#).

Trend data: NASAA maintains historical legislative appropriations data dating back to 1969. Additional information on long-term trends is available upon request.

Inflation: Inflation adjustments use 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 (most of which begin in July of the previous calendar year). This report used the 2001 CPI as a starting point to measure inflation between 2001 and 2026. Inflation comparisons for FY2026 are based on the 2025 index value, not seasonally adjusted, as the 2026 annual CPI value was not available at the time of publication.

Questions: For additional information about the data in this report, contact NASAA Research Manager Nakyoung Rhee at nakyoung.rhee@nasaa-arts.org or 202-609-9772.

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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