

United States Urban Arts Federation 1999

An Annual Statistical Report
about the Budgets and Programming of
Arts Councils in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities
(Fiscal Year 1998)

January 1999

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Introduction

Americans for the Arts is pleased to present this report about the United States Urban Arts Federation (USUAF), the alliance of local arts agencies in the nation's 50 largest cities.

Americans for the Arts defines a local arts agency (LAA) as a community organization or an agency of local government which supports cultural institutions, provides services to artists and arts organizations, and presents programming to the public. LAAs promote the arts at the local level, endeavoring to make them part of the daily fabric of community living. Each LAA in America is as unique as the community that it serves, and each changes as fast as its community changes: no two are exactly alike. However, all share the goals of serving the diverse art forms in their community and making them accessible to each member of that community. There are more than 4,000 LAAs in the United States.

In the 50 largest cities, two-thirds of the LAAs are agencies of local government, and one third are private. Nationally, however, three-quarters of LAAs are private and one quarter are public.

LAA activities can be divided into five general areas. All LAAs are involved in one or more of these:

- 1) **Cultural Programming:** 94 percent of the USUAF present cultural events, arts in education, art in public places, festivals, and “gap programming.” Gap programming fills an arts discipline void that may exist due to a limited number of arts organizations in the community or targets a specific underserved segment of the community.
- 2) **Grantmaking:** 92 percent of the USUAF provide public and private financial support to arts organizations and/or artists. LAA funds are provided to both emerging and established organizations for operational support or to produce a special project. These dollars are usually required to be matched by another funding source. Funding to individual artists includes fellowships, public art commissions, and support to artists who work in the schools and other community settings.
- 3) **Facility Management:** 32 percent of the USUAF manage one or more cultural facilities such as rehearsal and performance space, museums, or arts organization incubators.
- 4) **Services to Artists and Arts Organizations:** Fully 100 percent of the USUAF provide a myriad of services to arts organizations including technical assistance, fundraising, block booking, central accounting and marketing, group health insurance, and advocacy. Nearly as many—90 percent—provide services to individual artists such as studio space, employment/referrals, and seminars.
- 5) **Community Cultural Planning:** 58 percent of the USUAF lead the community-inclusive process of assessing the cultural needs of the community and mapping a plan of implementation.

Methodology

During the fall of 1998, Americans for the Arts surveyed the local arts agencies in the 50 largest U.S. cities. Detailed data about revenues and expenditures, budget history, and arts programming were collected. This report is based on survey responses and telephone interviews from the local arts agencies in all 50 cities (100 percent compliance).

A note about identifying the 50 largest U.S. Cities: Americans for the Arts uses data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to identify the 50 most populous cities in the United States. According to 1997 census data (the most recent available at the time of this survey), Colorado Springs has become the 50th largest city, while Toledo fell to 53rd. The LAA in Colorado Springs is a volunteer organization with no paid staff and a much smaller budget than Toledo, and is a private agency—unlike Toledo, which is an agency of the local government. As a result, readers of past USUAF reports will notice a slight decrease in the average budget and average local government support data. Differences will also be noticed between public and private agencies.

A note regarding inflation: Several of this report's analyses include inflation adjustments, providing a description of recent USUAF budget trends using constant dollars. Inflation is defined as a continuously rising general price level, resulting in a loss of the purchasing power of money. All constant dollar research included in this report is based on the 1999 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator.

Executive Summary

Each year Americans for the Arts sends a survey to members of the United States Urban Arts Federation (USUAF)—the alliance of local arts agencies (LAAs) in the 50 largest U.S. cities—requesting detailed data about revenues and expenditures, budget history, and programming. The following data are based on information collected in 1998 from LAAs in all 50 cities (100 percent compliance).

Local Arts Agency Budgets

- Collectively, USUAF budgets increased from \$258.8 million to \$267.3 million between 1998 and 1999—a 3.3 percent increase.
- The average budget of LAAs in the 50 largest cities increased from \$5.18 million to \$5.35 million between 1998 and 1999—a 3.3 percent increase.
- Since 1990, budget increases have averaged 5.6 percent annually.

Local Government Support to LAAs

- Collectively, local government support to the USUAF increased from \$216.4 million to \$224.0 million between 1998 and 1999—a 3.5 percent increase.
- The average amount of local government funding to LAAs in the 50 largest cities increased from \$4.33 million to \$4.48 million between 1998 and 1999—a 3.5 percent increase.
- Local government support to LAAs has increased an average of 5.3 percent annually since 1990.
- 48 percent of the USUAF anticipate an increase in city government support during next three years; 42 percent anticipate no change.

Funding to Artists and Arts Organizations

- 90 percent of LAAs provide funds to arts organizations.
- 50 percent of LAAs provide funds to individual artists.
- 56 percent of grant money is used to fund general operating support; 40 percent is used to fund special projects (1995 data).

Arts and Community Development

Since 1996, 100 percent of USUAF members use the arts to address social, educational and economic development issues in their community. In 1998, 78 percent addressed five or more community development issues—a significant increase from the 60 percent who reported addressing five or more in 1996. Following are selected community development issues and the percentage of USUAF members using the arts to address them:

- Cultural/Racial Awareness 96%
- Youth at Risk 88%
- Economic Development 88%
- Crime Prevention 66%

Collaborations and Partnerships

Fully 100 percent of the USUAF collaborate with other local government or community agencies:

- Parks and Recreation 92%
- School Districts 82%
- Library 82%
- Neighborhood/Community Organizations 80%
- Convention and Visitors Bureau 68%

Cultural Programming

94 percent of the USUAF provide cultural programming to their community:

- Arts in Education 92%
- Cultural Tourism 78%
- Public Art 66%

USUAF Opinion Survey

The majority of LAAs in the 50 largest U.S. cities expect arts funding increases from both their local public and private sectors during the next three years.

- 48 percent anticipate an increase in **city** government funding.
- 36 percent anticipate an increase in **county** government funding.
- 42 percent anticipate an increase in local private sector **corporate** funding.
- 48 percent anticipate an increase in local private sector **foundation** funding.
- 74 percent anticipate increased collaborations with other local agencies.
- 76 percent anticipate an increase in their level of arts and community development programming.
- 68 percent indicate that arts funding from the federal government is important in leveraging arts funding from their local government (22 percent indicated it is extremely important).

Detailed Graphs

Average LAA Budgets with Inflation Adjustments

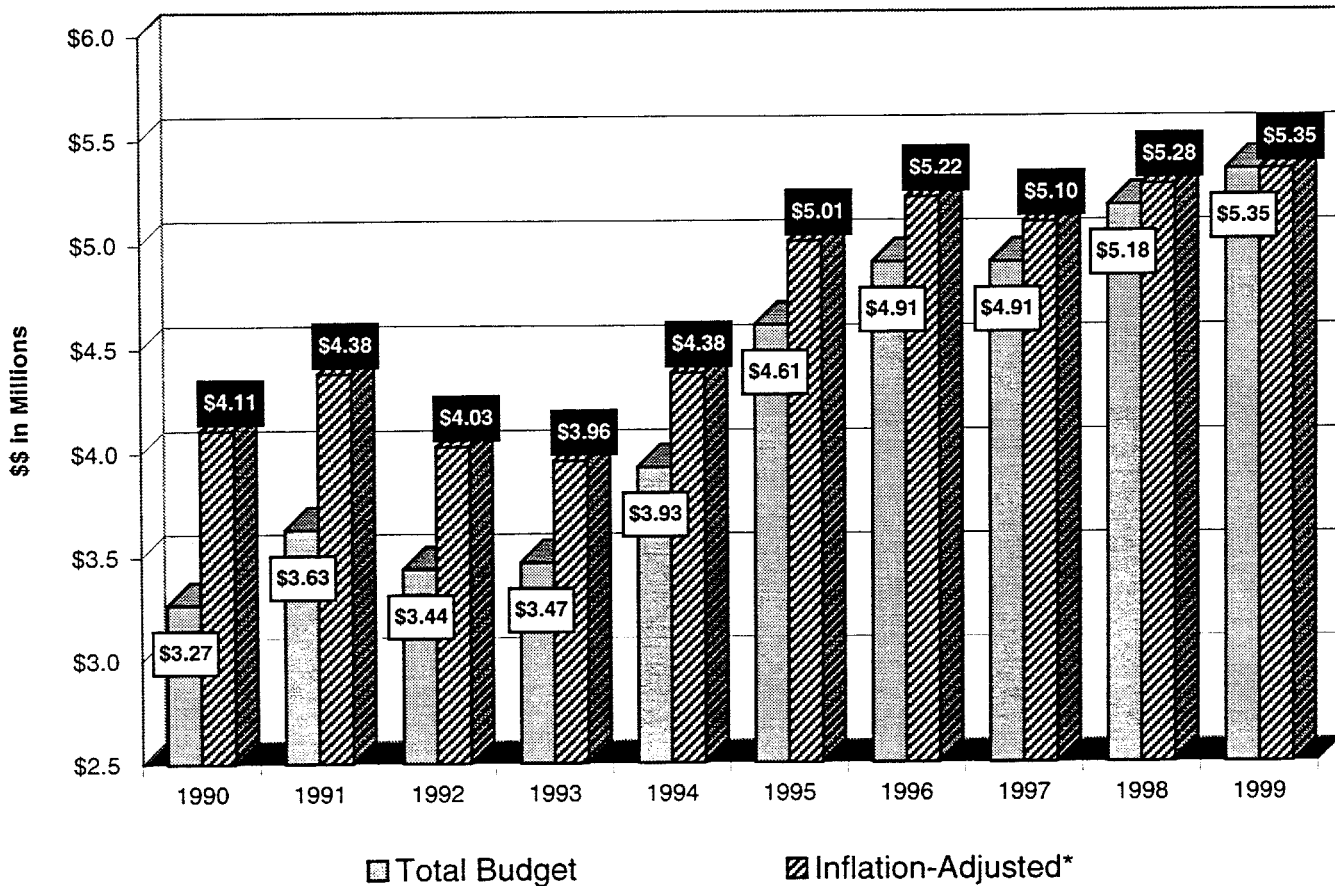
50 Largest U.S. Cities: 1990 to 1999

(includes New York City)

The arts councils in the nation's 50 largest cities report that their 1999 budgets increased 3.3 percent, to \$5.35 million. This marks the second consecutive year, and seventh time in nine years, that average USUAF budgets have increased. Overall, budgets have increased an average of 5.6 percent annually since 1990.

When adjusted for inflation the 1999 USUAF average budget increased 1.3 percent from the 1998 figure. Since 1990, inflation-adjusted budgets have increased an average of 3.2 percent annually.

Average USUAF Budgets: 1990 to 1999
(With Inflation Adjustments*)



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Average LAA Budget	\$3,269,060	\$3,631,926	\$3,435,802	\$3,470,160	\$3,928,220	\$4,606,463	\$4,914,572	\$4,910,371	\$5,175,344	\$5,345,634
Percentage of change		+11.1%	-5.4%	+1.0%	+13.2%	+15.2%	+6.7%	-0.1%	+5.4%	+3.3%
Inflation-adjusted* average	\$4,112,524	\$4,380,564	\$4,026,016	\$3,961,822	\$4,378,798	\$5,006,481	\$5,220,493	\$5,103,805	\$5,278,809	\$5,345,634
Percentage of change		+6.5%	-8.1%	-1.6%	+10.5%	+14.3%	+4.3%	-2.2%	+3.4%	+1.3%

*Note: Constant dollar research is based on the 1999 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator.
Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.

Local Govt. Support with Inflation Adjustments

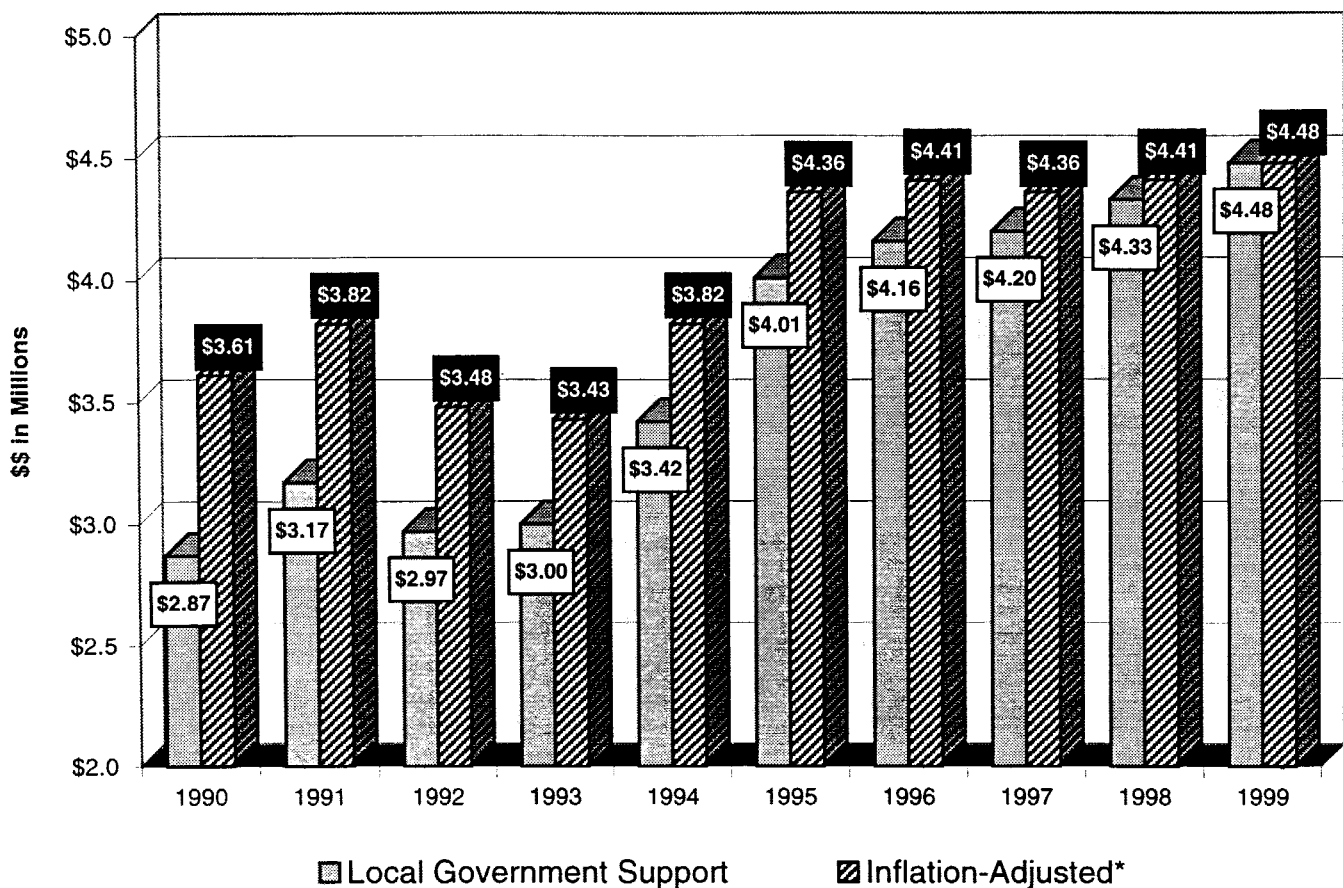
50 Largest U.S. Cities: 1990 to 1999

(includes New York City)

Average local (city and county) government support to the arts councils in the nation's 50 largest cities increased 3.5 percent during 1999, to \$4.48 million. This marks the seventh consecutive year that average local government support to the USUAF has increased. Overall, average local government support has increased an average of 5.3 percent annually since 1990.

When adjusted for inflation the 1999 USUAF average local government support increased 1.5 percent from the 1998 figure. Since 1990, inflation-adjusted local government support has increased an average of 2.6 percent annually.

Average USUAF Local Government Support: 1990 to 1999
(With Inflation Adjustments*)



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Average local govt. support	\$2,869,504	\$3,165,062	\$2,971,993	\$3,001,714	\$3,424,955	\$4,013,366	\$4,155,160	\$4,197,665	\$4,327,474	\$4,479,903
Percentage of change		+10.3%	-6.1%	+1.0%	+14.1%	+17.2%	+3.5%	+1.0%	+3.1%	+3.5%
Inflation-adjusted* average	\$3,609,893	\$3,817,467	\$3,482,532	\$3,427,005	\$3,817,807	\$4,361,880	\$4,413,809	\$4,363,024	\$4,413,988	\$4,479,903
Percentage of change		+5.8%	-8.8%	-1.6%	+11.4%	+14.3%	+1.2%	-1.2%	+1.2%	+1.5%

*Note: Constant dollar research is based on the 1999 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator.

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.

Average LAA Budgets with Inflation Adjustments

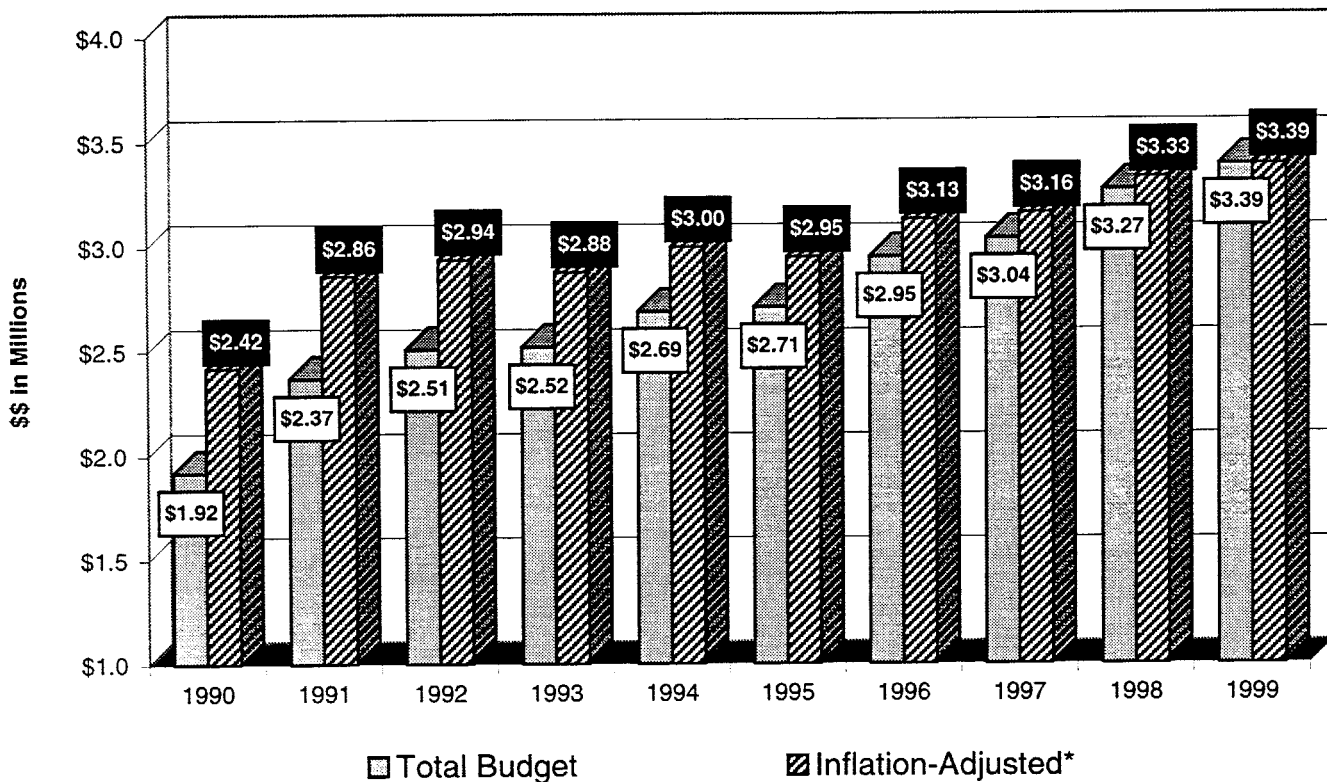
50 Largest U.S. Cities: 1990 to 1999

(excludes New York City)

The next two pages describe the average budget size and local government support of LAAs in 49 of the 50 largest U.S. cities. These two analyses exclude the City of New York Department of Cultural Affairs because its large budget size (\$101 million in 1999) can disproportionately affect the overall dollar averages.

When the City of New York DCA is excluded from the analysis, average USUAF budgets have grown each year since 1990. When adjusted for inflation, budgets have increased four consecutive years, and seven times this decade.

Average USUAF Budgets: 1990 to 1999
(With Inflation Adjustments*)



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Average LAA Budget	\$1,920,917	\$2,374,253	\$2,507,211	\$2,522,255	\$2,691,246	\$2,713,374	\$2,948,660	\$3,044,706	\$3,265,792	\$3,389,436
Percentage of change		+23.6%	+5.6%	+0.6%	+6.7%	+0.8%	+8.7%	+3.3%	+7.3%	+3.8%
Inflation-adjusted* average	\$2,416,552	\$2,863,651	\$2,937,908	\$2,879,615	\$2,999,940	\$2,948,999	\$3,132,207	\$3,164,646	\$3,331,081	\$3,389,436
Percentage of change		+18.5%	+2.6%	-2.0%	+4.2%	-1.7%	+6.2%	+1.0%	+5.3%	+1.8%
New York City DCA	\$88,900,000	\$88,112,176	\$71,883,926	\$73,000,000	\$79,088,563	\$97,367,828	\$101,244,257	\$96,327,984	\$98,743,376	\$101,199,348
Percentage of change		-0.9%	-18.4%	+1.6%	+8.3%	+23.1%	+4.0%	-4.9%	+2.5%	+2.5%

*Note: Constant dollar research is based on the 1999 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator.
Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.

Local Govt. Support with Inflation Adjustments

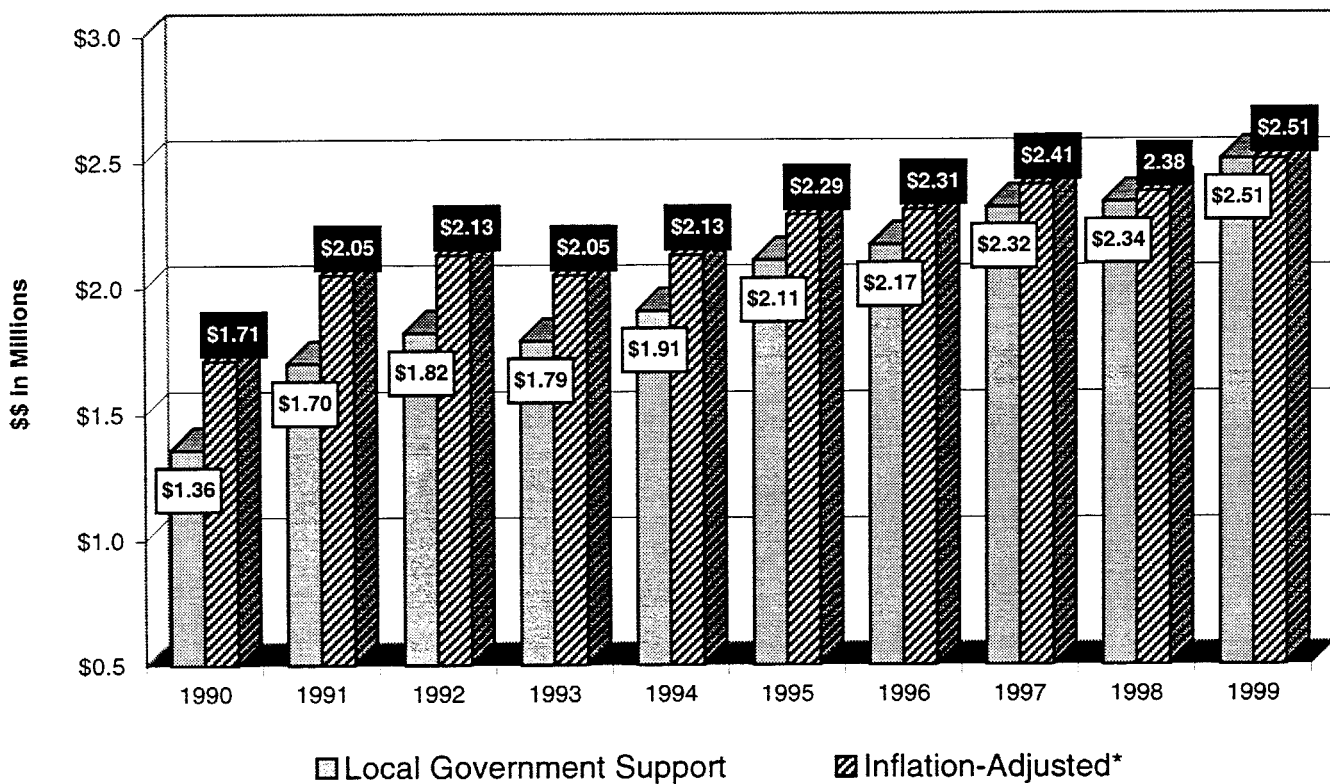
50 Largest U.S. Cities: 1990 to 1999

(excludes New York City)

When the City of New York is excluded from the analysis (due to its disproportionate dollar size), average local government support (city and county) to the USUAF grew 7.3 percent in 1990, to \$2.51 million. This marks the eighth in nine years this decade that local government support has increased; it experienced a modest drop in 1993.

When adjusted for inflation 1999 USUAF average local government support increased 5.2 percent from the 1998 figure. Since 1990, inflation-adjusted budgets have increased an average of 4.5 percent annually.

Average USUAF Local Government Support: 1990 to 1999
(With Inflation Adjustments*)



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
average local govt. support	\$1,357,178	\$1,699,188	\$1,816,432	\$1,794,635	\$1,913,081	\$2,108,172	\$2,173,750	\$2,317,454	\$2,336,039	\$2,506,037
percentage of change		+25.2%	+6.9%	-1.2%	+6.6%	+10.2%	+3.1%	+6.6%	+0.8%	+7.3%
inflation-adjusted* average	\$1,707,357	\$2,049,437	\$2,128,465	\$2,048,904	\$2,132,517	\$2,291,242	\$2,309,061	\$2,408,745	\$2,382,741	\$2,506,037
percentage of change		+20.0%	+3.9%	-3.7%	+4.1%	+7.4%	+0.8%	+4.3%	-1.1%	+5.2%
New York City DCA	\$88,900,000	\$88,112,176	\$71,883,926	\$73,000,000	\$79,088,563	\$97,367,828	\$101,244,257	\$96,327,984	\$98,743,376	\$101,199,348
percentage of change		-0.9%	-18.4%	+1.6%	+8.3%	+23.1%	+4.0%	-4.9%	+2.5%	+2.5%

*Note: Constant dollar research is based on the 1999 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) deflator.

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.

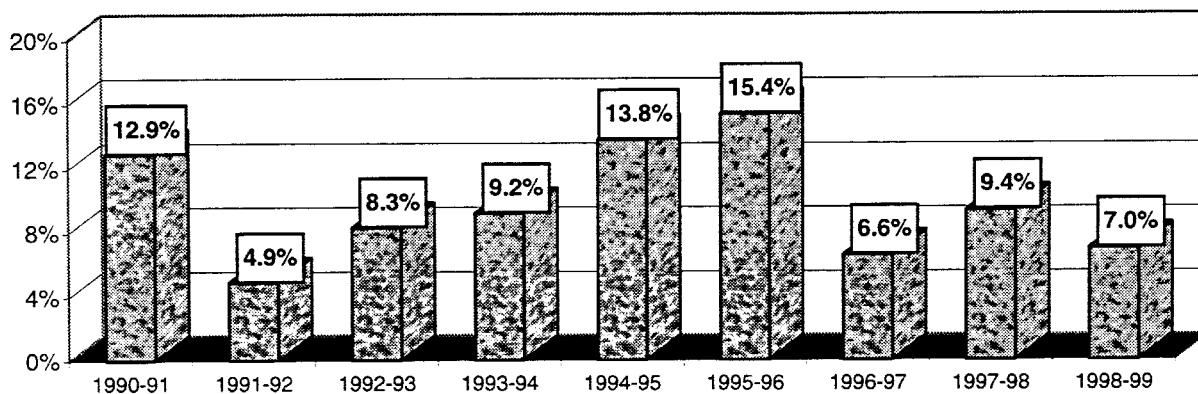
Average Percentage of Change in LAA Budgets

50 Largest U.S. Cities: 1990 to 1999

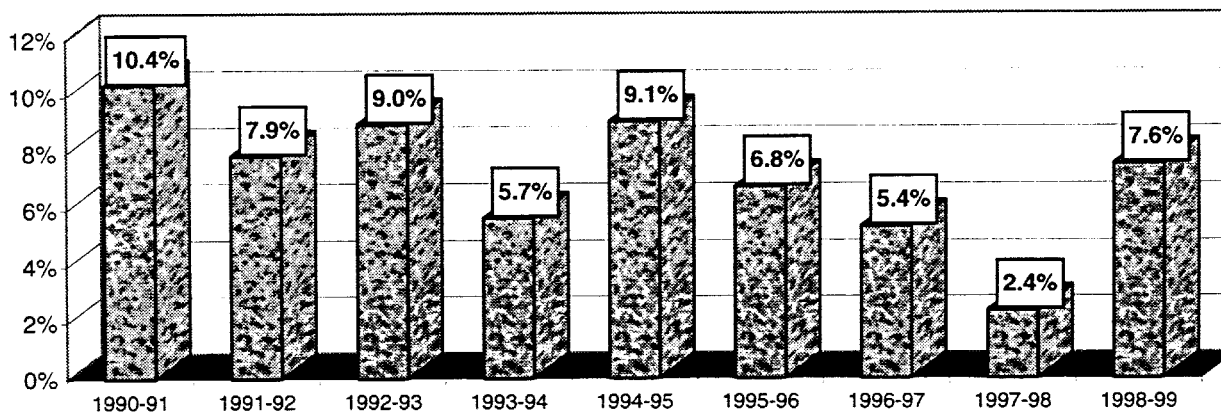
On the previous four pages, the dollar size of average USUAF budgets and average local government support were analyzed. However, since the million-dollar changes that occur regularly in the budgets of large local arts agencies can skew the financial activity of smaller ones, the percentage of change in each LAA's budget is also examined. When examining percentages of change, each LAA receives equal weight regardless of its size. It is, therefore, the most accurate method to describe the average yearly changes in USUAF budgets.

These data are somewhat conservative because, in this analysis, we capped the maximum percentage of each respondent's annual budget increase at 100 percent (since that is also the maximum decrease possible). Thus, while some USUAF organizations have experienced budget increases of over 1,000 percent in a single fiscal year, they were counted as only 100 percent.

Average Percentage of Change in USUAF Budgets: 1990 to 1999



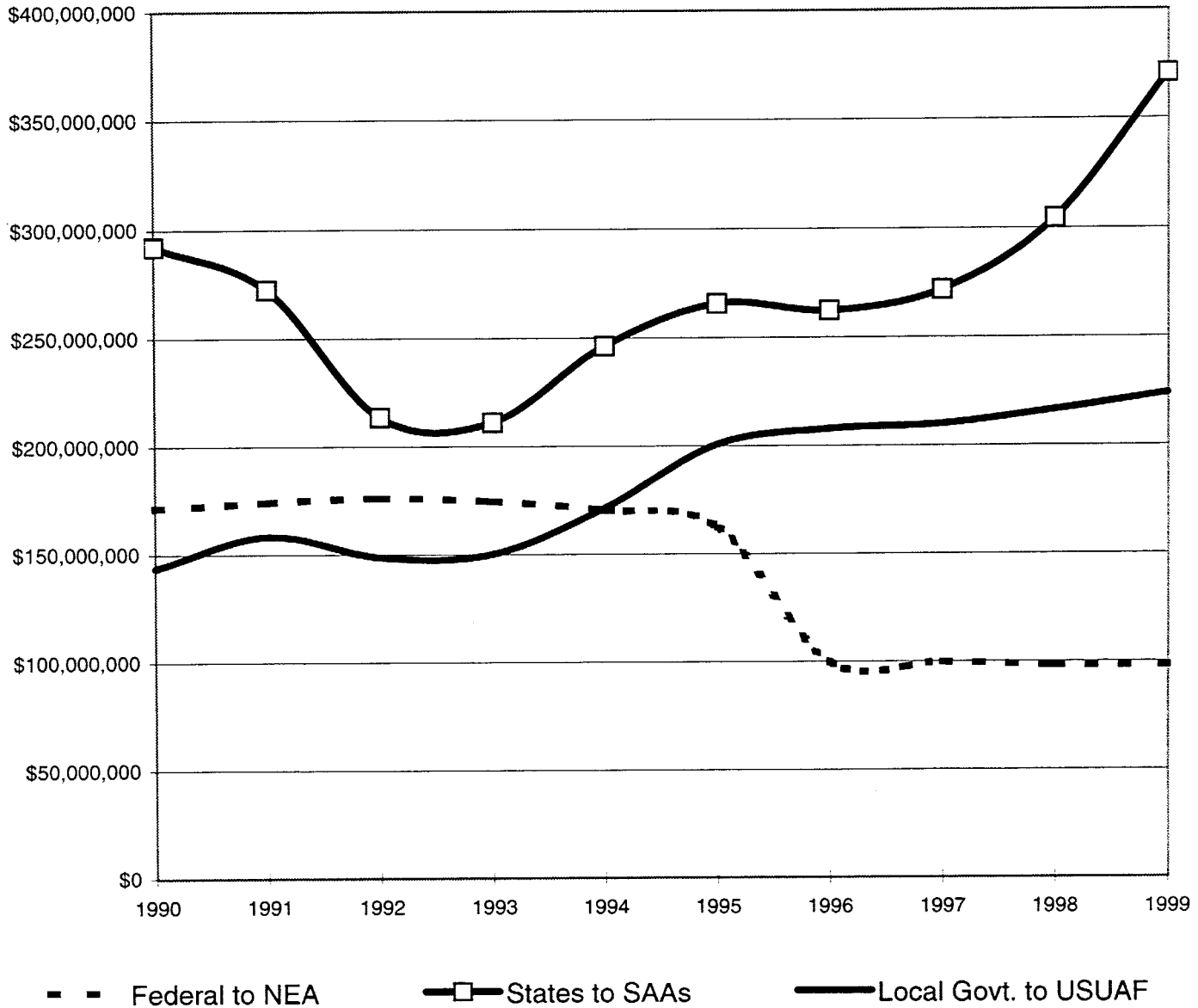
Average Percentage of Change in Local Govt. Support: 1990 to 1999



Note: To calculate the figures shown on this page, a percentage is calculated for each USUAF organization; those percentages are then averaged, giving each USUAF equal weight regardless of its budget size. These figures differ slightly from those reported on the previous four pages; in those cases, the data represent the percentages of the aggregate dollar amounts of the USUAF budget.

Government Support for the Arts: 1990 to 1999

Federal, State and Local



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Federal to NEA	\$171,255,000	\$174,081,000	\$175,955,000	\$174,459,000	\$170,228,000	\$162,311,000	\$99,494,000	\$99,494,000	\$98,000,000	\$98,000,000
States to SAAs	\$292,141,879	\$272,519,343	\$213,431,877	\$211,027,542	\$246,157,363	\$265,558,735	\$262,241,894	\$271,900,000	\$304,400,000	\$370,700,000
Local Govt. to USUAF	\$143,475,200	\$158,253,100	\$148,599,650	\$150,085,700	\$171,247,750	\$200,668,280	\$207,758,012	\$209,883,237	\$216,373,682	\$223,995,160

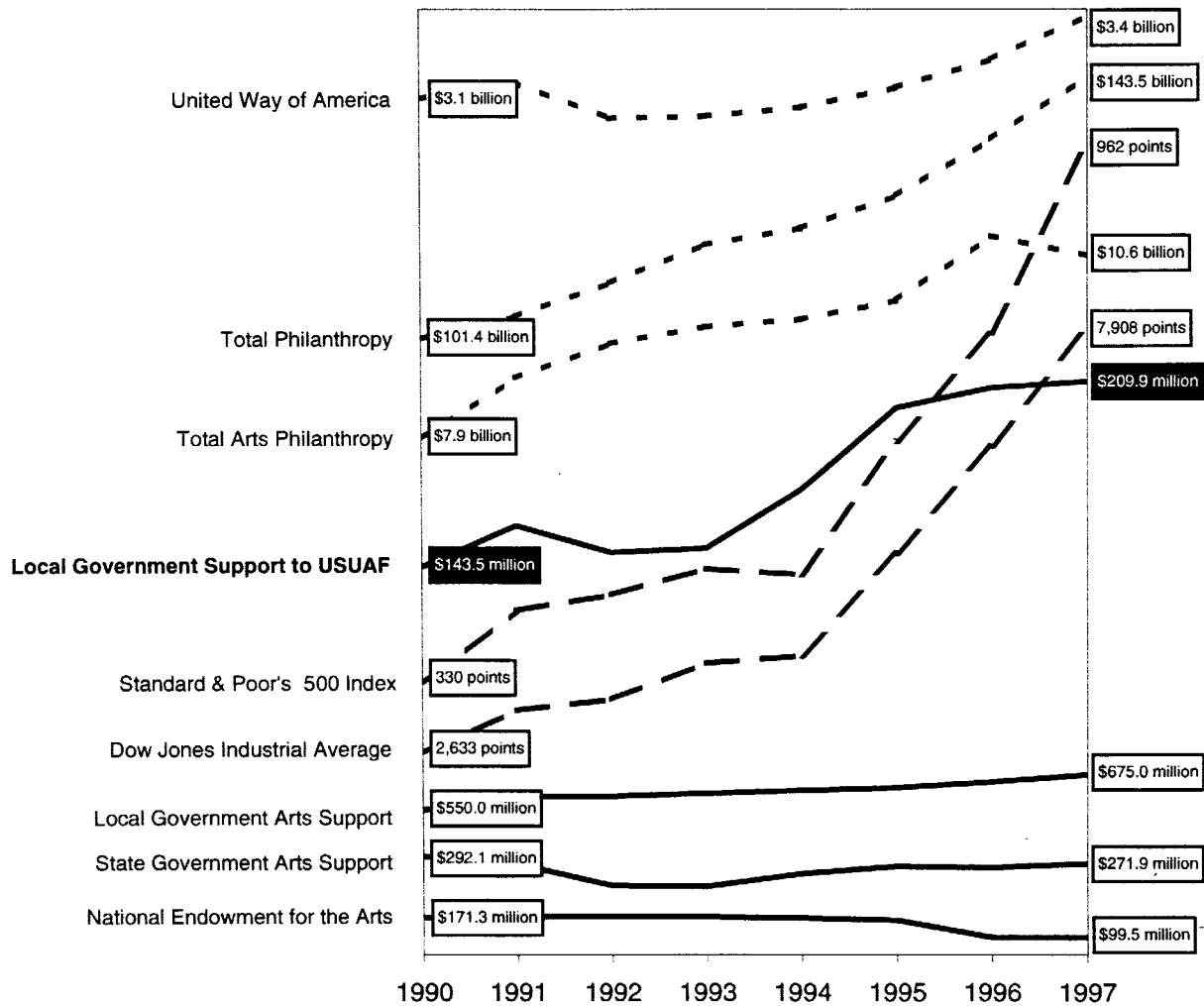
Note: The 1992 aggregate drop in local government support to the USUAF is attributable to the City of New York Department of Cultural Affairs, which lost \$16 million in funding that year (\$88 million to \$72 million), before having \$12 million restored in 1993. State legislation appropriation data are provided by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies.

A 1990's Trend Comparison

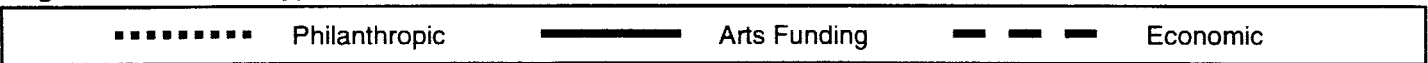
Arts Funding vs. Major Economic Indicators

The chart below plots several types of arts funding along with other economic indicators, providing a visual comparison of the trends that have unfolded during this decade.

As one would expect given the mid-1990's bull market, the steepest growth is observed among the stock market indicators. Among the arts indicators below, local government (city and county) support to the arts councils in the nation's 50 largest cities seems the most erratic.



Legend Of Indicator Types

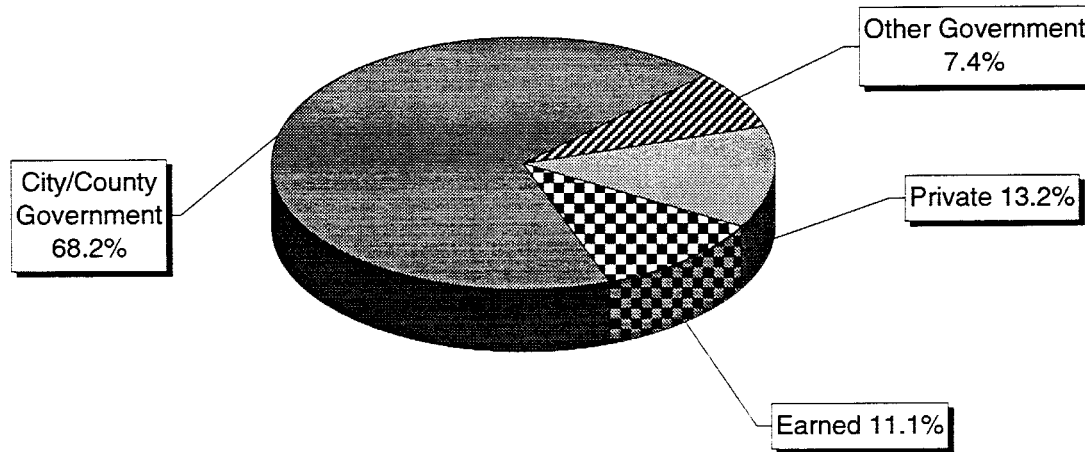


Sources

Americans for the Arts, AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy's *Giving USA 1997*, National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, National Endowment for the Arts, United Way of America, Standard and Poor's Current Statistical Service

Sources of 1998 Revenue LAAs in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities

Local government support continues to be the largest source of revenue for LAAs in the 50 largest U.S. cities (68.2 percent). Public LAAs collect more than twice the level of city and county government support than private LAAs (88 percent vs. 35 percent). Private LAAs, however, collect significantly more private revenue (30 percent vs. 3 percent) and earned income (25 percent vs. 3 percent) than public LAAs. The following is a breakdown of 1998 revenue sources of LAAs in the 50 largest U.S. cities.

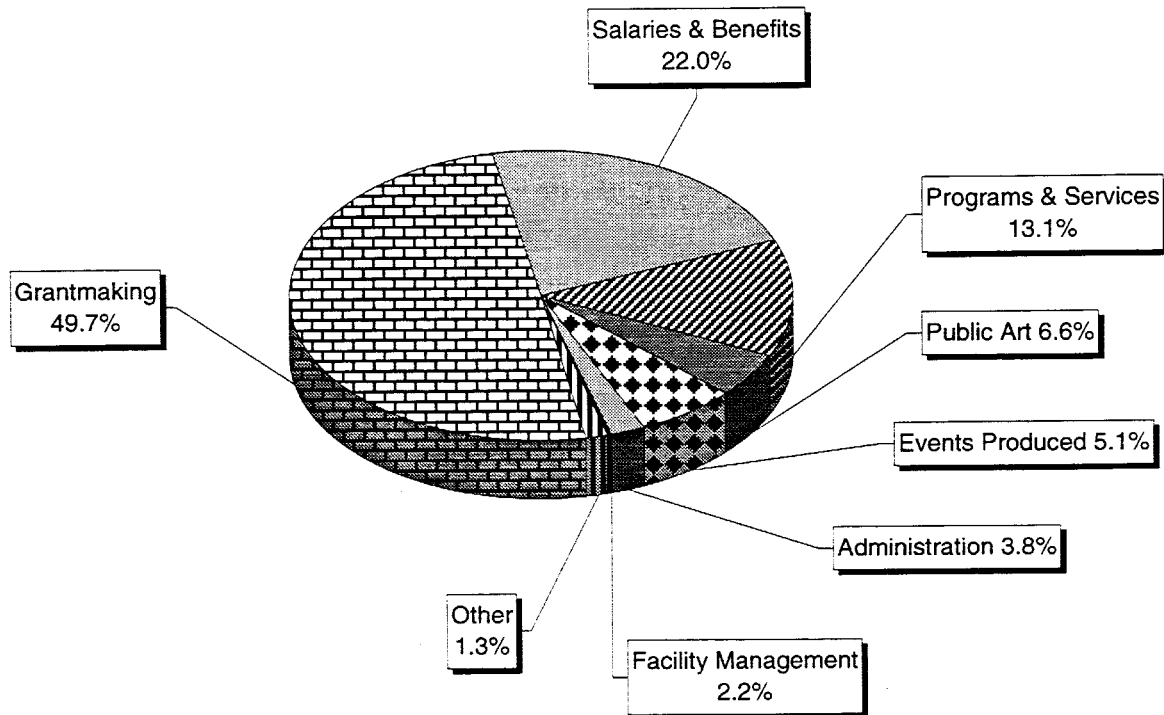


Revenues	50 Cities	Public LAAs	Private LAAs
Government	75.6%	94.4%	44.8%
City	61.4%	79.1%	32.4%
County	6.8%	9.1%	3.0%
State Arts Agency	4.9%	3.3%	7.6%
NEA	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Other	1.5%	1.8%	0.9%
Private	13.2%	3.0%	30.0%
Corporate	4.4%	1.4%	9.4%
Foundation	5.6%	1.1%	12.9%
Individual	2.3%	0.2%	5.8%
Regional Arts Org.	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Private	0.8%	0.2%	1.9%
Earned	11.1%	2.6%	25.2%
Fundraising Events	2.8%	0.2%	7.1%
Contracted Services	2.1%	0.5%	4.7%
Admissions	1.2%	0.4%	2.6%
Membership	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Sales & Rentals	0.9%	0.2%	2.1%
Interest	0.6%	0.2%	1.3%
Tuition	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Endowment	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
Other Earned	1.6%	0.5%	3.5%
		n=33	n=17

1998 Expenditures LAAs in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities

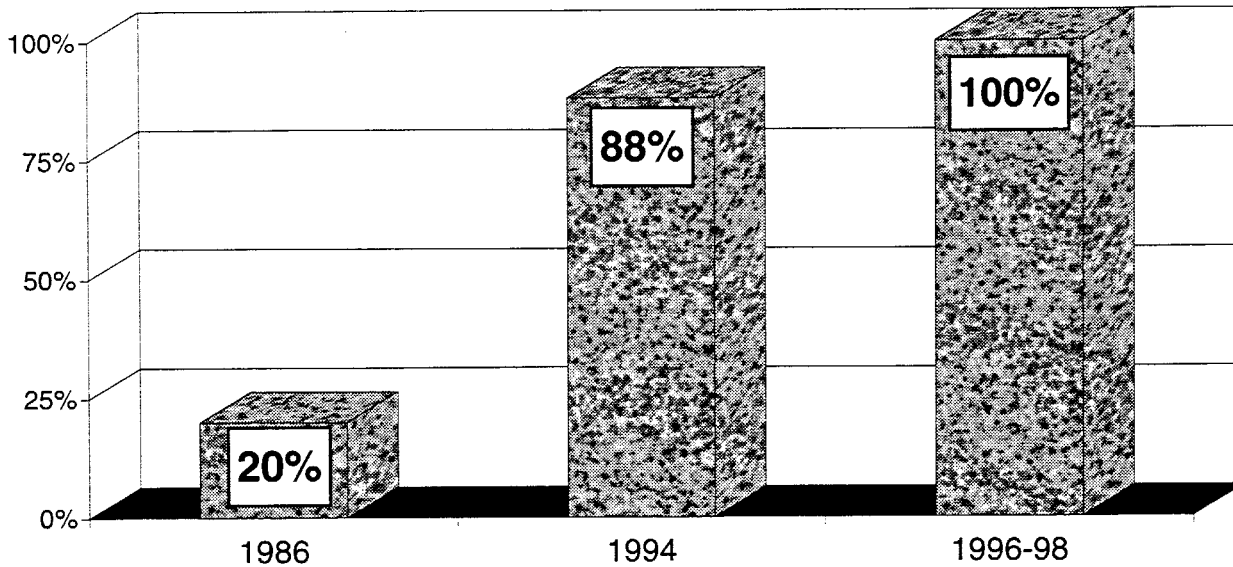
Respondents divided their 1998 expenditures into nine categories. Grantmaking, services to artists and arts organizations, and cultural programming account for nearly two-thirds of total USUAF expenditures.

Fifty percent of USUAF budgets are expended on grantmaking. Three quarters of USUAF expenditures are used for grantmaking, programs and events.



Expenditures	50 Cities	Public	Private
Grantmaking	46.9%	46.2%	48.2%
Salaries & Benefits	20.8%	24.4%	15.3%
Programs & Services	12.4%	9.8%	16.4%
Administration	5.9%	5.5%	6.4%
Public Art	5.6%	7.6%	2.6%
Events Produced	4.7%	3.4%	6.6%
Facility Management	2.0%	2.5%	1.3%
Other	1.2%	0.5%	2.1%
Fundraising	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%
		n=33	n=17

LAAs Using the Arts to Address Community Development Issues 50 Largest U.S. Cities



Using the arts to address community development issues, such as those listed below, continues to be the fastest growing program and service area of local arts agencies. Since 1996, 100 percent of the arts councils in the 50 largest U.S. cities have been using the arts to address social, educational and economic development issues. This is an increase from 88 percent in 1994 and approximately 20 percent in 1986. In fact, fully 78 percent of the USUAF address five or more community development issues.

LAAs address these community development issues through both their own programming as well as through the programs and services of their grantees.

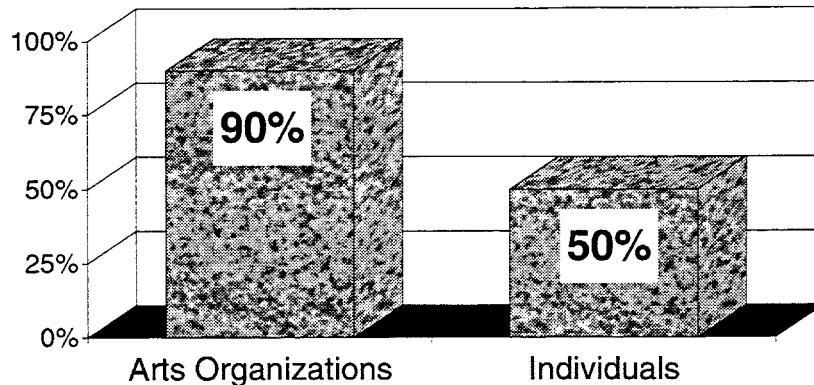
Community Development Issue	1998	Addressed Through a Program*	Addressed Through a Grantee*	Addressed Through Both*	1997
Cultural/Racial Awareness	96%	58%	77%	38%	96%
Youth at Risk	88%	64%	73%	39%	88%
Economic Development	88%	80%	55%	34%	82%
Crime Prevention	66%	33%	79%	15%	62%
Substance Abuse	58%	17%	83%	3%	56%
Environment	60%	37%	73%	10%	54%
AIDS	52%	19%	89%	8%	52%
Illiteracy	56%	32%	82%	14%	44%
Housing	46%	61%	52%	17%	44%
Homelessness	42%	5%	100%	5%	42%
Teen Pregnancy	38%	16%	84%	5%	36%
Other	20%	70%	70%	40%	18%
Five or more	78%	n/a	n/a	n/a	76%

*Note: Base reduced to those LAAs that use the arts to address each particular community development issue.

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.

LAAs that Fund Artists and Arts Organizations

50 Largest U.S. Cities



Nine out of ten LAAs in the 50 largest U.S. cities provide direct funding to arts organizations; 50 percent fund individual artists. Funding for individuals includes fellowships, public art commissions, and artists who work in the schools and other community settings. In 1998, 71 percent of total grant applications received either full or partial funding. Thirty percent of the LAAs provided funding to non-501(c)(3) arts organizations.

Below are lists of the general types and specific categories of grants that USUAF organizations make to artists and/or arts organizations:

Types of Grants Made by Grantmaking LAAs in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities*

Capital projects	22%	Special projects	92%
Cultural tourism	32%	Technical assistance	70%
Facility management	24%	Other	32%
General operating support	78%		

Categories Funded by Grantmaking LAAs in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities*

Arts in education	98%	Multi-disciplinary	96%
Arts service organizations	89%	Museum	91%
Crafts	70%	Music	98%
Dance	96%	Opera	83%
Design arts	57%	Radio	52%
Festivals	94%	Science organizations	28%
Film	76%	Television	41%
Folk Arts	76%	Theater	96%
Humanities	48%	Video	78%
Literature	80%	Visual arts	98%
Living collections	20%	Other	26%

*Note: Bases reduced to those LAAs that award grants to artists and/or arts organizations.

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.

Programs, Plans Collaborations: LAAs in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities

Plans & Reports: 98% (LAAs with at least one)

- 48% AIE plan
- 48% Annual plan
- 54% Annual report
- 58% Community cultural plan
- 34% Cultural District
- 38% Cultural diversity/equity
- 50% Cultural tourism plan
- 72% Economic impact study on the arts
- 54% Long-range plan
- 8% Other

Presenting Programs: 68%

- 56% Art exhibitions/competitions
- 42% Festivals
- 18% Film/video
- 26% Literature readings
- 46% Performances
- 14% Other

Facilities Operation: 62%

- 48% Gallery/exhibition space
- 38% Meeting/classroom/rehearsal space
- 26% Performance space
- 6% Restaurant/bar
- 8% Sales/retail
- 16% Other

Artists Services: 90%

- 82% Seminars/workshops
- 44% Employment/referrals
- 60% Registry
- 12% Studio space
- 4% Subsidized living space
- 18% Other

Collaborations & Partnerships: 100%

- 68% Convention or visitor's bureau
- 48% Chamber of Commerce
- 64% Economic development department
- 40% Film Commission
- 34% Housing
- 36% Law enforcement
- 82% Library
- 80% Neighborhood/community organizations
- 92% Parks and recreation department
- 82% School districts
- 56% Social service departments
- 22% Other

Information Services: 94%

- 80% Artist/organization directories
- 58% Arts calendar
- 52% Cultural resource library
- 68% Newsletter/publications
- 32% Other

Arts Organization Services: 100%

- 76% Advocacy services
- 46% Arts management training
- 6% Block booking
- 6% Central accounting for others
- 4% Central box office
- 8% Central purchasing/equipment loan
- 16% Group insurance
- 14% Loan money to organizations
- 44% Marketing services
- 58% Publicity/promotion services
- 90% Seminars/workshops
- 90% Technical assistance
- 22% Volunteer recruitment
- 14% Other

More USUAF Programming

United Arts Fund

8% Percentage of USUAF with a united arts fund

Cultural Tourism

74% Cultural tourism part of LAA's mission or goals

78% Printed materials describing cultural tourism

Arts in Education (92 percent have an AIE program)

54% Artists in the schools

54% Collaborate with schools on curriculum design

88% Arts in education advocacy

56% AIE staff

International Activities

20% Arts administrator exchanges

44% Artists and arts organization exchanges

Public Art

66% Public art program

54% Percent for art

Cultural Districts

74% Cultural district in community

70% Percentage of cultural districts with official designation*

Cultural Facilities

32% Manage a cultural facility

20% Cultural facility masterplan

Computer Usage

82% Access to Internet or subscribe to an on-line provider

20% Subscribes to listservs or discussion/news groups

54% Delivers programs and/or services on-line

18% Provides Internet training for artists and/or arts organizations

56% Provides member- or public-access*

*Bases reduced to those LAAs with a cultural district/Internet access.

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.

USUAF 1999 Opinion Survey

The majority of LAAs in the 50 largest U.S. cities expect arts funding increases from both their local public and private sectors during the next three years.

46 percent anticipate an increase in their local private sector's level of individual arts funding.

74 percent anticipate increased collaborations with other local agencies.

76 percent anticipate an increase in their level of arts and community development programming.

68 percent indicate that arts funding from the federal government is important in leveraging arts funding from their local government (22 percent indicated it is extremely important).

		Increase	Maintain	Decrease	N/A
1.	In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your <u>local private sector's</u> level of individual arts funding?	46%	40%	2%	12%
2.	In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your <u>local private sector's</u> level of corporate arts funding?	42%	36%	10%	12%
3.	In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your <u>local private sector's</u> level of foundation arts funding?	48%	40%	2%	10%
4.	In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your <u>city government's</u> level of arts funding?	48%	42%	6%	4%
5.	In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your <u>county</u> government's level of arts funding?	36%	32%	2%	30%
6.	In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your LAAs level of <u>collaboration</u> with other local agencies?	74%	22%	2%	2%
7.	In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your LAAs level of <u>arts and community development programming</u> ?	76%	18%	0%	6%
		Extremely Important	Important	Not Important	
8.	How important is arts funding from the federal government in leveraging arts funding from your local government?	22%	46%	32%	
9.	How important is arts funding from the state government in leveraging arts funding from your local government?	24%	50%	26%	
10.	How successfully do you feel arts and culture have been integrated into the daily life of your community (based on the recognition of its importance by local government, general public, businesses, private funders, etc.)?				
	Extremely successful (a model community)	14%			
	Very successful	34%			
	Average success	48%			
	Low success	4%			