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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Table of Contents

Introduction 1
Methodology 2
Executive Summary 3-4
Detailed Graphs 5
   Average LAA Budget History with Inflation Adjustments (includes NYC) 6
   Average Local Govt. Support with Inflation Adjustments (includes NYC) 7
   Average LAA Budget History with Inflation Adjustments (excludes NYC) 8
   Average Local Govt. Support with Inflation Adjustments (excludes NYC) 9
   Average Percentage of Change in LAA Budgets 10
Government Support for the Arts Trend Chart 11
A 1990’s Trend Comparison: Arts Funding vs. Major Economic Indicators 12
Sources of 1998 Revenue 13
1998 Expenditures 14
Arts and Community Development Programming 15
Funding to Artists and Arts Organizations 16
Programs, Plans, Collaborations 17-18
1998 USUAF Opinion Survey 19
Acknowledgments 20
About Americans for the Arts inside back cover
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
- Youth at Risk
- Economic Development
- Crime Prevention

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

- Parks and Recreation
- School Districts
- Library
- Neighborhood/Community Organizations
- Convention and Visitors Bureau

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

- Arts in Education
- Cultural Tourism
- Public Art

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
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 LAA Budgets with Inflation Adjustments
50 Largest U.S. Cities: 1990 to 1999
(includes New York City)

*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*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Local Government Support</th>
<th>Inflation-Adjusted*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$2,869,504</td>
<td>$3,609,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>$3,165,062</td>
<td>$3,817,467</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>$2,971,993</td>
<td>$3,482,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>$3,001,714</td>
<td>$3,427,005</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>$3,424,955</td>
<td>$3,817,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>$4,013,366</td>
<td>$4,361,680</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>$4,155,160</td>
<td>$4,413,809</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>$4,197,665</td>
<td>$4,363,024</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>$4,327,474</td>
<td>$4,413,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$4,479,903</td>
<td>$4,479,903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>AverageGovt. Support</th>
<th>Percentage of change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>$2,869,504</td>
<td>+10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>$3,165,062</td>
<td>+6.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>$2,971,993</td>
<td>+1.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>$3,001,714</td>
<td>+14.1%</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>$3,424,955</td>
<td>+17.2%</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>$4,013,366</td>
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<td>+1.0%</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>$4,197,665</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>$4,327,474</td>
<td>+3.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$4,479,903</td>
<td>+3.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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*)

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average LAA Budget</td>
<td>$1,920,917</td>
<td>$2,374,253</td>
<td>$2,507,211</td>
<td>$2,522,255</td>
<td>$2,691,246</td>
<td>$2,713,374</td>
<td>$2,948,660</td>
<td>$3,044,706</td>
<td>$3,265,792</td>
<td>$3,389,436</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of change</td>
<td>+23.6%</td>
<td>+5.6%</td>
<td>+0.6%</td>
<td>+6.7%</td>
<td>+0.8%</td>
<td>+8.7%</td>
<td>+3.3%</td>
<td>+7.3%</td>
<td>+3.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of change</td>
<td>+18.5%</td>
<td>+2.6%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
<td>+4.2%</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
<td>+6.2%</td>
<td>+1.0%</td>
<td>+5.3%</td>
<td>+1.8%</td>
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New York City DCA

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$88,900,000</td>
<td>$88,112,176</td>
<td>$71,863,926</td>
<td>$73,000,000</td>
<td>$79,088,563</td>
<td>$97,367,828</td>
<td>$101,244,257</td>
<td>$96,327,984</td>
<td>$98,743,376</td>
<td>$101,199,346</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage of change</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
<td>-18.4%</td>
<td>+1.6%</td>
<td>+8.3%</td>
<td>+23.1%</td>
<td>+4.0%</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 USAAF grew 7.3 percent in 1990, to $2,511 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 USAAF 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 USAAF Local Government Support: 1990 to 1999
(With Inflation Adjustments*)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Support</td>
<td>$1,357,176</td>
<td>$1,699,188</td>
<td>$1,816,432</td>
<td>$1,794,635</td>
<td>$1,913,081</td>
<td>$2,108,172</td>
<td>$2,173,750</td>
<td>$2,317,454</td>
<td>$2,336,039</td>
<td>$2,506,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of change</td>
<td>+25.2%</td>
<td>+6.9%</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
<td>+6.6%</td>
<td>+10.2%</td>
<td>+3.1%</td>
<td>+6.6%</td>
<td>+0.8%</td>
<td>+7.9%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation-adjusted* average</td>
<td>$1,707,357</td>
<td>$2,049,437</td>
<td>$2,128,465</td>
<td>$2,048,904</td>
<td>$2,132,517</td>
<td>$2,291,242</td>
<td>$2,309,061</td>
<td>$2,408,745</td>
<td>$2,382,741</td>
<td>$2,506,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of change</td>
<td>+20.0%</td>
<td>+3.9%</td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
<td>+4.1%</td>
<td>+7.4%</td>
<td>+0.8%</td>
<td>+4.3%</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
<td>+5.2%</td>
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</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York City DCA</td>
<td>$88,900,000</td>
<td>$88,112,176</td>
<td>$71,883,926</td>
<td>$73,000,000</td>
<td>$79,088,563</td>
<td>$97,367,828</td>
<td>$101,244,257</td>
<td>$96,327,984</td>
<td>$98,743,376</td>
<td>$101,199,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of change</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
<td>-16.4%</td>
<td>+1.6%</td>
<td>+8.3%</td>
<td>+23.1%</td>
<td>+4.0%</td>
<td>-4.9%</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
<td>+2.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

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**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.

**Source:** Americans for the Arts, 1999.
Government Support for the Arts: 1990 to 1999
Federal, State and Local

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal to NEA</td>
<td>$171,255,000</td>
<td>$174,081,000</td>
<td>$175,955,000</td>
<td>$174,459,000</td>
<td>$170,226,000</td>
<td>$162,311,000</td>
<td>$99,494,000</td>
<td>$99,494,000</td>
<td>$98,000,000</td>
<td>$98,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States to SAAs</td>
<td>$292,141,879</td>
<td>$272,519,342</td>
<td>$213,431,877</td>
<td>$211,027,542</td>
<td>$246,157,363</td>
<td>$265,556,735</td>
<td>$262,241,894</td>
<td>$271,900,000</td>
<td>$304,400,000</td>
<td>$370,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal Govt. to USUAF</td>
<td>$143,475,200</td>
<td>$158,253,100</td>
<td>$148,599,650</td>
<td>$150,085,700</td>
<td>$171,247,750</td>
<td>$200,668,280</td>
<td>$207,756,012</td>
<td>$209,883,237</td>
<td>$216,373,682</td>
<td>$223,955,160</td>
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</table>

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.

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philanthropic</th>
<th>Arts Funding</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.
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.

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

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>50 Cities</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grantmaking</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries &amp; Benefits</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs &amp; Services</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Art</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events Produced</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Management</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cultural/Racial Awareness</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth at Risk</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Prevention</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five or more</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Grants Made by Grantmaking LAAs in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General operating support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories Funded by Grantmaking LAAs in the 50 Largest U.S. Cities*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts in education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts service organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crafts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festivals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folk Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living collections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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%

60% 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

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.
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*

*Based on those LAAs with a cultural district/Internet access.

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.
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).

1. In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your local private sector’s level of individual arts funding?  
   Increase: 46%  
   Maintain: 40%  
   Decrease: 2%  
   N/A: 12%

2. In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your local private sector’s level of corporate arts funding?  
   Increase: 42%  
   Maintain: 36%  
   Decrease: 10%  
   N/A: 12%

3. In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your local private sector’s level of foundation arts funding?  
   Increase: 48%  
   Maintain: 40%  
   Decrease: 2%  
   N/A: 10%

4. In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your city government’s level of arts funding?  
   Increase: 48%  
   Maintain: 42%  
   Decrease: 6%  
   N/A: 4%

5. In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your county government’s level of arts funding?  
   Increase: 36%  
   Maintain: 32%  
   Decrease: 2%  
   N/A: 30%

6. In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your LAAs level of collaboration with other local agencies?  
   Increase: 74%  
   Maintain: 22%  
   Decrease: 2%  
   N/A: 2%

7. In the next three years, do you foresee a change in your LAAs level of arts and community development programming?  
   Increase: 76%  
   Maintain: 18%  
   Decrease: 0%  
   N/A: 6%

8. How important is arts funding from the federal government in leveraging arts funding from your local government?  
   Extremely Important: 22%  
   Important: 46%  
   Not Important: 32%

9. How important is arts funding from the state government in leveraging arts funding from your local government?  
   Extremely Important: 24%  
   Important: 50%  
   Not Important: 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%

Source: Americans for the Arts, 1999.