

Vital Signs Snapshots of Arts Funding

Grantmakers in the Arts, in partnership with the Foundation Center, has provided an annual snapshot of foundation arts funding since 2001. To draw a more complete picture, this year we also provide trend information about government arts funding.

Foundation Grants to Arts and Culture, 2003 A One-year Snapshot

Produced through a partnership of Grantmakers in the Arts and the Foundation Center

Government Funding for the Arts, 1992-2005

Provided by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies



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Foundation Grants to Arts and Culture, 2003

A One-year Snapshot

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Highlights

We offer these key findings from GIA's fifth snapshot of foundation giving to arts and culture. Most importantly the findings tell us about the *changes* in foundation giving for the arts between 2002 and 2003 and the *distribution* of 2003 giving among arts and cultural institutions and fields of activity. They are based on arts grants of \$10,000 or more reported to the Foundation Center by 1,010 of the largest U.S. foundations. The Center has conducted annual examinations of the giving patterns of the nation's largest foundations for almost three decades.

Consistent with most other funding areas, arts and culture grant dollars declined in 2003. Unadjusted grant dollars awarded for arts and culture by the 1,010 larger foundations in the sample decreased by \$155.5 million, from \$1.95 billion in 2002 to \$1.79 billion in 2003. Among all funding areas, only public affairs/society benefit¹ showed an increase in grant dollars.

Funding for arts and culture decreased less than overall giving. From 2002 to 2003, grant dollars for arts and culture from reporting foundations decreased by 8 percent, or 10 percent after inflation. This decline was less than the 10.1 percent unadjusted decrease in all funding reported for these foundations. By comparison, funding for education declined 16.7 percent before inflation. This suggests that foundations remain committed to the arts even in difficult economic times.

The proportion of foundation grantmaking for arts and culture increased slightly. The arts and culture share of total grant dollars from the 1,010 larger foundations in the sample was 12.5

percent in 2003, almost unchanged from 12.2 percent in 2002. Moreover, this share of grant dollars roughly matched the average (12.7 percent) and median (12.45 percent) share for the past decade.

Most larger foundations support arts and culture, while close to half show a strong commitment to the arts. Close to nine of every ten of the larger 1,010 foundations (86 percent) made grants supporting the arts and culture in 2003. Committed arts funders—i.e., those providing at least 10 percent of their 2003 giving for the arts—represented close to half of sampled foundations (45 percent).

The number of arts and culture grants decreased, with no change in median grant size. The median arts and culture grant size—\$25,000—did not change from 2002 to 2003, although the real value of the median grant decreased slightly due to inflation. The number of arts grants in the sample declined by 793, from 18,674 in 2002 to 17,881 in 2003. However, this 4.2 percent decrease was less than the 5.5 percent reduction in the overall number of grants reported in the sample.

Operating support accounts for a growing share of arts funding. In 2003, general operating support accounted for 30.2 percent of arts and culture grant dollars, compared to 27 percent in 2002 and just 13 percent in 1989.

Source of the data

The original research upon which this report is based was conducted by the Foundation Center. Specifically, the source for data was the Foundation Center's *Foundation Giving Trends: Update on Funding Priorities* (2005) report and the grants sample database. The data for 2003 include all grants of \$10,000 or more awarded by 1,010 of the largest U.S. foundations and reported to the Foundation Center between June 2003 and July 2004. Grants were awarded primarily in 2003. These grants represented half of total grant dollars awarded by the more than 66,000 active U.S. independent, corporate, community, and grantmaking operating foundations that the Foundation Center tracks. (The sample captures roughly half of all founda-

tion giving for arts and culture.) For community foundations, only discretionary and donor-advised grants were included. Grants to individuals were not included.

It is important to keep in mind that the foundation grantmaking examined here represents only one source of arts financing. It does not examine arts support from earned income, governments, individual donors, or the business community. This analysis also looks only at foundation arts support for nonprofit organizations, and not individual artists, commercial arts enterprises, and informal or unincorporated activities.

1. Public affairs/society benefit includes support for civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

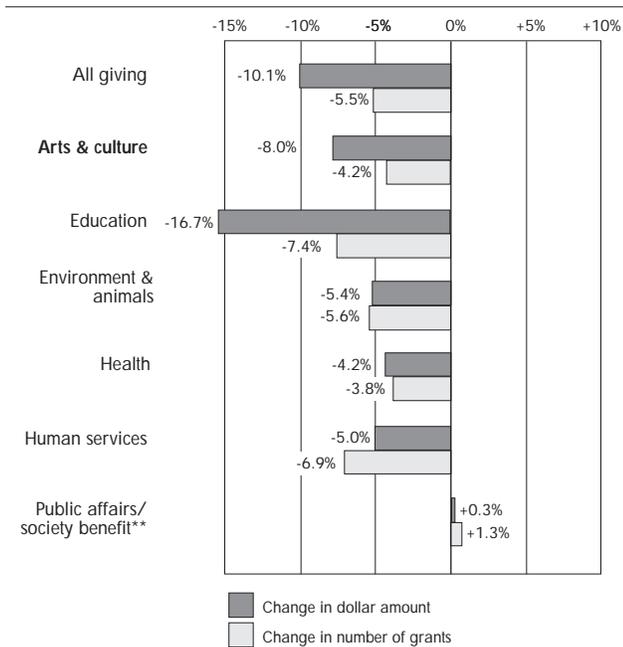
Specific Findings

Arts Grants Compared to All Grants in the Sample

Overall foundation dollars for the arts. Unadjusted grant dollars for arts and culture from the 1,010 larger foundations in the Foundation Center's sample decreased by \$155.5 million, from \$1.95 billion in 2002 to \$1.79 billion in 2003.² This decline was consistent with most other funding areas. Only public affairs/society benefit showed an increase in grant dollars in 2003 (figure 1).

Funding for arts and culture decreased 8 percent before inflation between 2002 and 2003. (With an inflation rate of just over 2 percent, this reflected a real decrease of 10 percent.) However, this decline was less than the 10.1 percent decrease in unadjusted funding reported for foundations in the sample overall. It was also less than the decreases in unadjusted grant dollars recorded for education (16.7 percent) and international affairs (12.7 percent), among other fields. This suggests that foundations remain committed to the arts even in difficult economic times.

FIGURE 1. Growth of giving by major field of giving, 2002 to 2003*



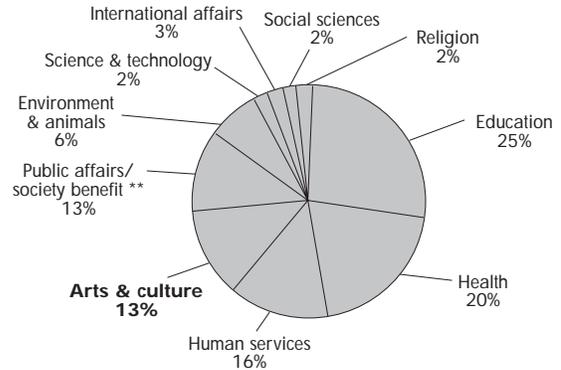
Source: The Foundation Center, *Foundation Giving Trends, 2005*. Based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Includes subject areas accounting for at least 6 percent of grant dollars or grants.

** Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

2. In addition to the \$1.79 billion supporting the arts in 2003, foundations in the sample provided 104 grants totaling \$26,690,588 for arts and humanities library programs, and 74 grants totaling \$9,592,304 for international cultural exchange.

FIGURE 2. Percent of grant dollars by major field of giving, 2003*

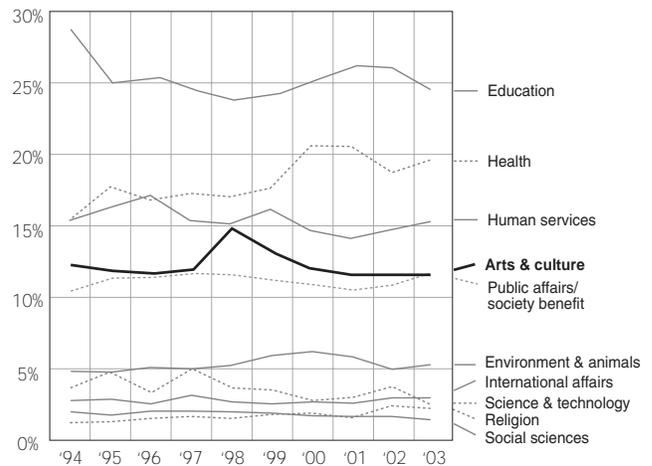


Source: The Foundation Center, 2004, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Due to rounding, percentages may not equal 100.

** Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

FIGURE 3. Giving trends by major field of giving, 1994 - 2003



Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of more than 1,000 larger foundations.

* Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

Note: Disproportionately large gifts, usually made on a one-time basis, may distort long-term funding patterns in one or a few particular years.

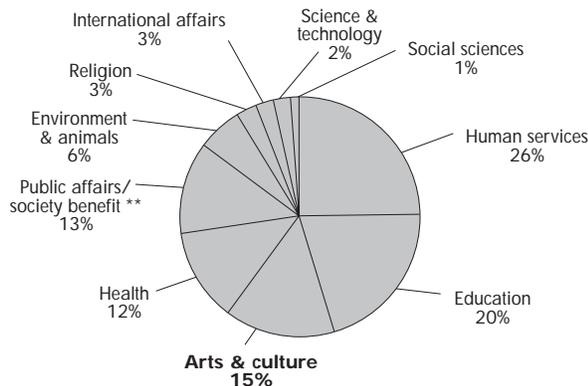
The arts' share of all foundation grant dollars. In 2003, arts grant dollars represented 12.5 percent of all grant dollars in the Foundation Center sample (figure 2). This percentage was slightly higher than the arts' 2002 share, although it fell slightly below the 12.7 percent average for the past decade (figure 3). From 1994 through 2003, the arts' share of all foundation grant dollars ranged from lows of 12 percent in 1995 and 2000 to highs of 14.8 percent in 1993 and 1998.

Number of grants. In terms of the *number* of foundation grants given rather than the total dollar amount, the arts' share of all foundation grants remained almost unchanged at 14.8 percent in 2003, compared to 14.6 percent in 2002 (figure 4). Reflecting constraints in resources, the actual number of grants decreased by 793, from 18,674 to 17,881.

Median grant size. The median grant amount for arts and culture in 2003 was \$25,000. This amount has remained unchanged since 1993. If this amount were adjusted for inflation, however, it would have lost value in real dollars. The figure also matched the median amount for all foundation grants in 2003. More study would be required to determine whether the unchanged median means that foundation arts grants simply are not keeping pace with inflation, or whether, in combination with the increased number of grants, it means that foundations are choosing to distribute funds more broadly to a larger number of recipients.

(The median—meaning that half of the grants are above and half are below the amount—is generally acknowledged to be a more representative measure of the typical grant than the mean or “average,” because the median is not influenced by extreme high or low amounts.)

FIGURE 4. Percent of number of grants by major fields of giving, 2003*



Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Due to rounding, percentages may not equal 100.

** Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

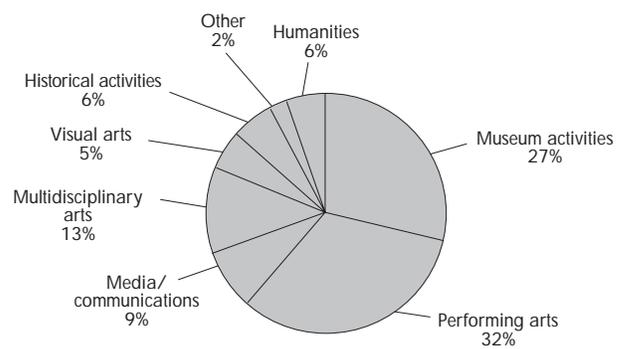
Arts funding by region. Foundations in the Northeast provided the largest share of their overall 2003 giving for arts and culture (16.8 percent), followed by foundations in the Midwest (11.7 percent), South (9.2 percent), and West (8.5 percent) regions of the United States. Organizations in the Northeast received the largest share of arts grant dollars out of overall giving (15 percent), followed by those in the Midwest (13.6 percent), West (13.4 percent), and South (10.1 percent). Of grant dollars going to organizations located outside of the United States, a notably smaller 6.7 percent supported the arts.

Share of foundations funding the arts. In the 2003 sample, more than 86 percent of funders supported arts and culture—873 of 1,010 foundations. However, some of these foundations do not maintain a consistent commitment to the arts. Among sampled foundations showing a stronger commitment to the arts, close to half (455) provided at least 10 percent of their 2003 grant dollars for the arts, while roughly one-sixth (170) gave at least 25 percent.

Grants by arts subfield

Funding for the performing arts accounted for one-third (32 percent) of all foundation arts dollars in 2003 (figure 5), and was a larger share than that for museums (27 percent). From the start of the 1980s until 1998, the performing arts consistently received more foundation support than museums. In the mid-1980s, the two fields received nearly equal shares of funding. But this lasted for a short period of time, and between the late-1980s and the mid-1990s the performing arts regained its earlier lead. In 1998, grant dollars to museums increased significantly, surpassing those going to performing arts. They achieved

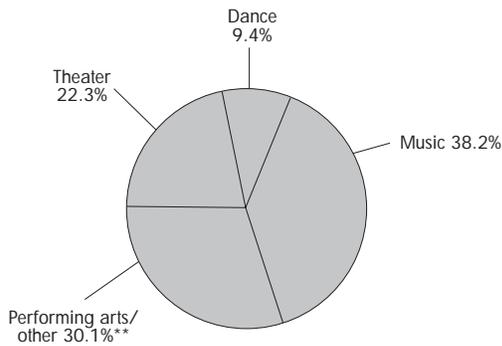
FIGURE 5. Arts and culture, giving to subfields, 2003*



Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Due to rounding, percentages may not equal 100.

FIGURE 6. Giving to performing arts, 2003*



Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Giving to performing arts constitutes 32 percent of all giving to the arts and culture subcategory.

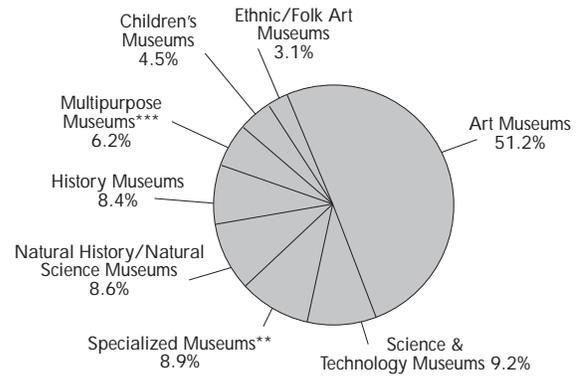
** Performing arts/other includes performing arts centers, performing arts schools, and other multidisciplinary arts programs.

this larger share of support again in 1999 and 2001. The underlying reasons for the shifts in share between these two fields of activity are complex. More study would be needed to adequately understand the role played, for example, by the entry onto the scene of new and large arts funders, extraordinarily large grants, the contribution of valuable art collections, and new capital projects at museums.

Giving to performing arts. In 2003, performing arts grant dollars decreased by nearly 10 percent (\$61.5 million), from \$642 million to \$580.5 million. The largest share of giving to the performing arts (figure 6) continued to go to music (including symphony orchestras and opera), performing arts centers, and theater. The performing arts received more arts funding than museums in 2003 based on both share of arts grant dollars and number of arts grants (42.7 percent vs. 20.1 percent). In general, the average performing arts grant tends to be smaller in size than the average museum grant. In 2003, 71 percent of all funders in the Foundation Center sample supported the performing arts.

Giving to museums. Grant dollars allocated to museums declined by 17.4 percent between 2002 and 2003, from \$589.6 million to \$486.9. The number of grants decreased by 233, from 3,823 to 3,590. Among museum types (figure 7), the largest share of 2003 funding supported art museums (51.2 percent), and this share was almost unchanged from the previous year. Science and technology and natural history/natural science museums also experienced increases in share in the latest

FIGURE 7. Giving to museums, 2003*



Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Giving to museums constitutes 27 percent of all giving to the arts and culture subcategory.

** Includes maritime, sports, hobby and other specialized museums.

*** Includes museums such as the Smithsonian Institution and general purpose museum programs

year. In contrast, other specialized museums,³ history museums,⁴ multipurpose museums⁴, children's museums, and ethnic/folk arts museums received smaller shares of support. In the Foundation Center's 2003 sample, 65 percent of all funders supported museum activities.

Giving to multidisciplinary arts. The share of arts giving for multidisciplinary arts⁵ increased to 13 percent in 2003, up from 8 percent in 2002. Actual grant dollars for these activities increased by nearly 53 percent, from \$153.2 million to \$233.8 million. However, the number of multipurpose arts grants decreased slightly, from 2,238 to 2,200. Nearly all of the increase in funding came from the Skirball Foundation, which awarded five grants totaling \$74.4 million to the Skirball Cultural Center at the California-based Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Giving to media and communications. Support for media and communications⁶ represented over 9 percent of arts funding in 2003, almost unchanged from 2002. Eight grants of at least \$2.5 million were made in the media and communications field in 2003, an increase from six in the previous year.

Giving to the humanities. Funding for the humanities⁷ totaled 6 percent of arts grant dollars in 2003, compared to over 9 percent in 2002. Despite this overall decrease in share, grant dollars for several humanities subfields increased in the latest year, led by general humanities.⁸

3. Includes maritime, sports, and hobby museums and other specialized museums.

4. Includes museums such as the Smithsonian Institution and general purpose museum programs.

5. Includes support for multidisciplinary centers, ethnic/folk arts, arts education, and arts councils.

6. Includes support for production and dissemination in one or more media forms including film/video, television, radio, and print publishing; support also for journalism and communications centers.

7. Includes support for archeology, art history, history, modern and classical languages, philosophy, ethics, theology, and comparative religion.

8. For a detailed analysis of foundation humanities support, see L. Renz and S. Lawrence, *Foundation Funding for the Humanities*, New York: The Foundation Center, 2004.

Giving to other arts and culture subfields. Among other arts and culture fields, support for historic preservation increased slightly from roughly 5 percent of arts grants dollars in 2002 to close to 6 percent in 2003. However, the number of historic preservation grants decreased by 13 percent, from 1,272 to 1,108. Finally, support for the visual arts and architecture remained almost unchanged at 4.5 percent in the latest year.

Grants by types of support

An important caveat to a report on the allocation of foundation dollars by specific types of support is that, for roughly 19 percent of all grant dollars in the 2003 Foundation Center sample, the type of support could not be identified. This means that modest differences in percentages—that is, variations under 10 percent—may not be reliable. (The grant records available to the Foundation Center often lack the information necessary to identify the type of support. For example, it is often the case that the only source of data on smaller foundations' grants is the 990-PF tax return, and this tends to be less complete than other forms of grant reporting.)

The arts compared to other foundation fields of giving. The three largest categories of support tracked by the Foundation Center are program support, capital support, and general operating support. See figure 8 for a comparison in these three categories of dollars going to arts and culture with grant dollars going to other major foundation subject areas.

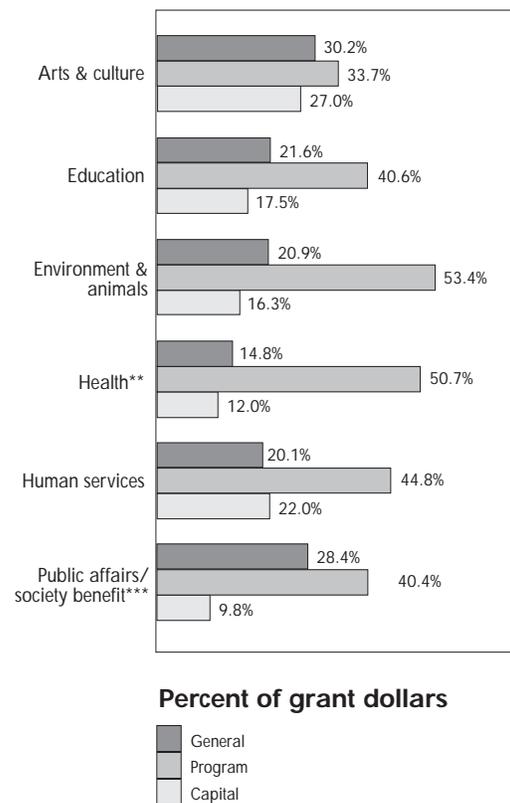
Of the three main categories of support, special programs and projects received the largest share of arts and culture support (33.7 percent) in 2003. Program support also accounted for the largest share of funding in most of the other major fields, such as health and education.

Grant dollars allocated for general operating support in 2003 were higher for arts and culture (30.2 percent) than for all other fields. This share was also up from 27 percent in 2002. By comparison, grant dollars allocated to general operating support represented about 13 percent of arts funding in 1989.

Capital projects received the third largest share of arts and culture grant dollars (27 percent) in 2003, and this share was down slightly from 28 percent in 2002. Arts dollars allocated to capital support have fluctuated more than arts dollars to the other two primary categories of support: in 1986 the share allocated to capital was about 44 percent; in 1993 it was about 30 percent; and in 1999 it was about 41 percent. (In general, the share of capital support is highest in periods of strong foundation asset growth.)

Arts grants by specific types of support. Table 1 provides a breakdown of more specific types of support within the larger support categories and lists both the specific dollar value and number of grants made in each type. As with all data in the *Snapshot*, it is important to keep in mind that this table includes only grants of \$10,000 or more awarded to organizations by a sample of 1,010 larger foundations. It is also important to note

FIGURE 8. General, program, and capital support grant dollars by major subject area, 2003*



Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Subject areas representing at least 6 percent of grant dollars.

** Research support accounted for 32 percent of grant dollars in health.

*** Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

that for nearly 23 percent of the arts grant dollars in this sample, the type of support was not specified.

Grants by grant size

Small and mid-sized grants. Close to two-thirds (65.8 percent) of all arts grants in the 2003 sample were for amounts between \$10,000 and \$49,999 (table 2), matching the 2002 share. The share of mid-sized arts grants (\$50,000 to \$499,999) also remained unchanged at 31 percent.

Large grants. The share of larger arts grants (\$500,000 and over) was nearly unchanged over the same period: larger grants represented almost 4 percent of the total number of arts grants in 2003. However, their share of total grant dollars decreased slightly from 52 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2003. Overall, foundations in the sample made 74 arts grants of at least \$2.5 million in 2003, down from 76 in 2002.

TABLE 1. Arts grants by types of support, 2003*

Type of support	Dollar value of grants	%	No. of grants	%
General support	\$ 540,085	30.2	5,639	31.5
General Operating	455,676	25.5	4,780	26.7
Annual Campaigns	6,319	0.4	89	0.5
Income Development	26,931	1.5	403	2.3
Management Development	51,158	2.9	367	2.1
Program support	603,862	33.7	6,614	37.0
Program Development	300,695	16.8	3,654	20.4
Conferences/Seminars	26,607	1.5	291	1.6
Faculty/Staff Development	38,325	2.1	287	1.6
Professorships	9,882	0.6	16	0.1
Film/Video/Radio	23,025	1.3	214	1.2
Publication	22,651	1.3	203	1.1
Seed Money	8,937	0.5	69	0.4
Curriculum Development	23,331	1.3	186	1.0
Performance/Productions	42,252	2.4	722	4.0
Exhibitions	49,921	2.8	468	2.6
Collections Management/Preservation	14,562	0.8	117	0.7
Commissioning New Works	11,040	0.6	173	1.0
Electronic Media/Online Services	32,632	1.8	214	1.2
Capital support	484,002	27.0	1836	10.3
Capital Campaigns	66,811	3.7	328	1.8
Building/Renovation	235,276	13.1	861	4.8
Equipment	16,502	0.9	212	1.2
Computer Systems/Equipment	9,403	0.5	110	0.6
Land Acquisition	3,361	0.2	21	0.1
Endowments	103,484	5.8	213	1.2
Debt Reduction	13,834	0.8	20	0.1
Collections Acquisition	35,060	2.0	71	0.4
Professional development	69,091	3.9	472	2.6
Fellowships/Residencies	758	0.0	6	0.0
Internships	53,322	3.0	231	1.3
Scholarships	3,660	0.2	46	0.3
Awards/Prizes/Competitions	5,897	0.3	108	0.6
Unspecified	5,471	0.3	81	0.5
Other Support	57,002	3.1	355	2.0
Research	41,076	2.3	219	1.2
Technical Assistance	12,776	0.7	107	0.6
Emergency Funds	827	0.0	10	0.1
Program Evaluation	2,323	0.1	19	0.1
Not specified	406,905	22.7	4,863	27.2
Qualifying Support Type**				
Continuing	592,615	33.1	5,334	29.8
Matching or Challenge	62,892	3.5	171	1.0

Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,005 larger foundations.

* Dollar figures in thousands; grants may occasionally be for multiple types of support, e.g., for new works and for endowment, and would thereby be counted twice.

** Qualifying types of support are tracked in addition to basic types of support, e.g., a challenge grant for construction, and are thereby represented separately.

TABLE 2. Arts grants by grant size, 2003 (dollar amount in thousands)

Grant Range	No. of grants	%	Dollar amount	%
\$5 million and over	24	0.2	\$233,079	13.0
\$1 million-under \$5 million	275	1.6	459,160	25.7
\$500,000-under \$1 million	251	2.0	218,398	12.2
\$100,000-under \$500,000	2,704	15.1	484,544	27.1
\$50,000-under \$100,000	2,769	15.5	166,209	9.3
\$25,000-under \$50,000	4,165	23.3	125,144	7.0
\$10,000-under \$25,000	7,593	42.5	103,735	5.9
Total	17,881	100.0	\$1,790,269	100.0

Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

TABLE 3. 25 largest arts, culture, and media funders, 2003

Rank	Foundation	State	Total grant dollars*	Arts as % of total dollars	No. of grants
1.	Skirball Foundation	NY	\$84,462,200	94.8	20
2.	Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	NY	77,038,500	42.4	156
3.	Annenberg Foundation	PA	70,001,888	37.9	122
4.	John S. and James L. Knight Foundation	FL	39,738,775	38.2	83
5.	Ford Foundation	NY	38,427,417	7.9	258
6.	J. Paul Getty Trust	CA	26,842,922	98.6	138
7.	Kresge Foundation	MI	24,498,000	22.7	25
8.	William Penn Foundation	PA	22,204,519	36.9	53
9.	William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	CA	21,308,900	12.7	120
10.	Freedom Forum	VA	21,286,502	67.9	15
11.	Pew Charitable Trusts	PA	18,920,000	13.4	30
12.	Ford Motor Company Fund	MI	17,000,713	21.7	126
13.	Burnett Foundation	TX	16,924,258	77.5	19
14.	Greater Kansas City Comm. Fdn and Affiliated Trusts	MO	16,725,245	24.8	46
15.	Donald W. Reynolds Foundation	NV	16,530,193	14.8	22
16.	Lilly Endowment	IN	16,281,561	5.2	39
17.	Wallace Foundation	NY	14,866,000	34.3	27
18.	New York Community Trust	NY	14,058,450	15.0	330
19.	Brown Foundation	TX	13,660,980	28.3	95
20.	Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation	NY	13,068,000	34.3	123
21.	Doris Duke Charitable Foundation	NY	12,578,920	34.9	13
22.	Rockefeller Foundation	NY	12,440,963	10.3	135
23.	Shubert Foundation	NY	12,365,000	93.6	267
24.	Satori Foundation	VA	12,000,000	99.8	1
25.	Ann and Gordon Getty Foundation	CA	11,792,113	82.3	125
Total			\$645,022,019		2,388

Source: The Foundation Center, 2005, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations.

* Figures based on grants awarded of \$10,000 or more, excluding grants paid directly to individuals.

The largest arts and culture grants in the Foundation Center's 2003 sample were two \$22 million operating support awards from the Skirball Foundation to the Skirball Cultural Center at the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. Following these awards was the Freedom Forum's \$20 million continuing operating and capital support grant to the Freedom Forum Newseum.

The 25 largest arts funders. The top 25 arts funders by giving amount provided 36 percent of the total arts dollars in the Foundation Center's sample (table 3). While this is a significant share, in the early 1980s the top 25 arts funders accounted for more than half of the grant dollars in the sample. Their share has de-

clined since then—down to about 41 percent in 1989, 1993, and 1998 and 34 percent in 1995. This suggests that the base of large arts funders has grown and means that support for the arts is less concentrated among a small number of foundations than in most earlier years.

Top foundations by share of arts giving out of overall giving. Of the foundations that committed large percentages of their grant dollars to arts and culture, many are smaller foundations (table 4). Among the top 100 foundations ranked by share of arts grant dollars out of total giving, 66 foundations gave less than \$5 million in total arts grant dollars in 2003.

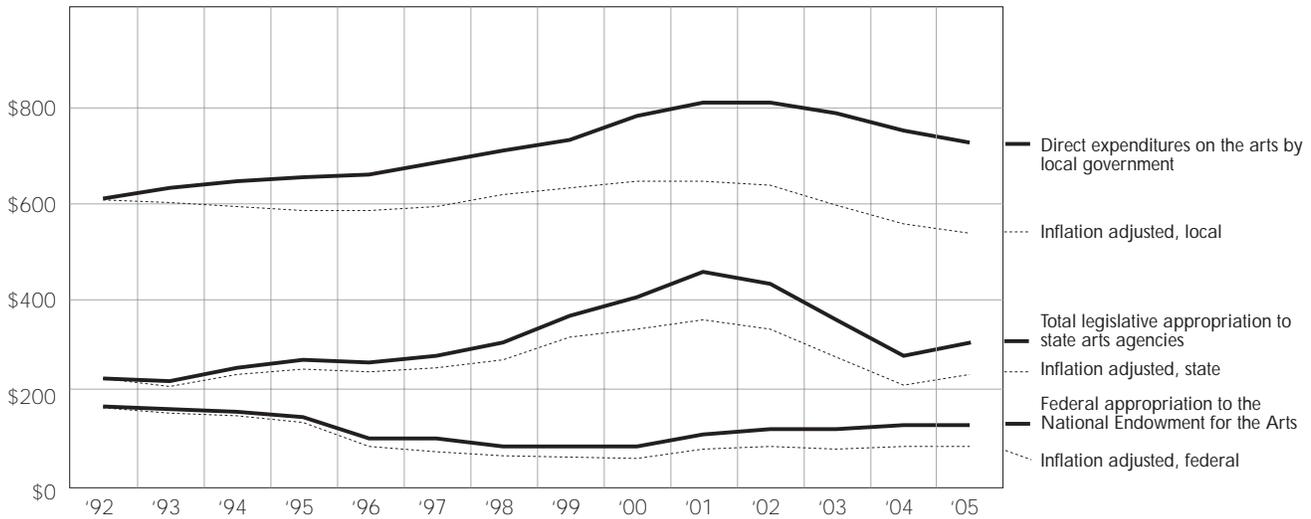
TABLE 4. Top 35 foundations by share of arts giving out of overall giving, 2003

Rank	Foundation	State	Fdn. type*	Total grant dollars	Arts grant dollars	Arts as % of total dollars	No. of arts grants
1.	Satori Foundation	VA	IN	\$12,025,000	\$12,000,000	99.8	1
2.	J. Paul Getty Trust	CA	OP	27,212,689	26,842,922	98.6	138
3.	Helen F. Whitaker Fund	PA	IN	6,463,331	6,305,331	97.6	41
4.	Ralph E. Ogden Foundation	NY	IN	3,838,600	3,735,600	97.3	3
5.	Jerome Foundation	MN	IN	2,993,350	2,895,350	96.7	87
6.	Colburn Foundation	CA	IN	6,037,539	5,742,539	95.1	15
7.	Skirball Foundation	NY	IN	89,127,384	84,462,200	94.8	20
8.	Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts	NY	IN	2,856,865	2,687,200	94.1	53
9.	Shubert Foundation	NY	IN	13,217,500	12,365,000	93.6	267
10.	William S. Paley Foundation	NY	IN	5,026,296	4,591,296	91.4	7
11.	Walt and Lilly Disney Foundation	CA	IN	9,971,737	8,921,737	89.5	6
12.	Allen Foundation for the Arts	WA	IN	6,317,118	5,597,118	88.6	96
13.	Muriel McBrien Kauffman Foundation	MO	IN	9,587,028	8,232,445	85.9	79
14.	Ann and Gordon Getty Foundation	CA	IN	14,332,885	11,792,113	82.3	125
15.	Agnes Gund Foundation	ON	IN	5,733,639	4,673,237	81.5	39
16.	Harold & Mimi Steinberg Charitable Trust	NY	IN	2,843,950	2,299,450	80.9	59
17.	Frist Foundation	TN	IN	8,419,463	6,742,200	80.1	24
18.	Eugene McDermott Foundation	TX	IN	4,555,000	3,645,000	80.0	22
19.	Ball Brothers Foundation	IN	IN	4,814,655	3,830,355	79.6	8
20.	J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation	IL	IN	3,305,306	2,605,000	78.8	4
21.	Burnett Foundation	TX	IN	21,849,216	16,924,258	77.5	19
22.	Gilder Foundation	NY	IN	14,541,890	11,171,842	76.8	20
23.	Holland Foundation	NE	IN	4,229,675	3,008,175	71.1	4
24.	Gertrude C. Ford Foundation	MS	IN	1,929,500	1,335,500	69.2	4
25.	Wortham Foundation	TX	IN	9,891,334	6,820,000	69.0	36
26.	Florence Gould Foundation	NY	IN	6,920,356	4,762,848	68.8	95
27.	Freedom Forum	VA	OP	31,341,858	21,286,502	67.9	15
28.	Mary Flagler Cary Charitable Trust	NY	IN	2,545,000	1,680,000	66.0	66
29.	Trust for Mutual Understanding	NY	IN	3,273,590	2,104,590	64.3	77
30.	Lannan Foundation	NM	IN	8,142,352	5,169,747	63.5	49
31.	Windgate Charitable Foundation	AR	IN	9,201,479	5,736,127	62.3	33
32.	Packard Humanities Institute	CA	OP	13,023,151	8,075,751	62.0	26
33.	Miller Nichols Charitable Foundation	MO	IN	4,819,477	2,937,149	60.9	12
34.	Fan Fox and Leslie R. Samuels Foundation	NY	IN	8,287,730	4,927,500	59.5	98
35.	Eugene B. Casey Foundation	MD	IN	11,539,500	6,834,500	59.2	2

Source: The Foundation Center, 2004, based on a sample of 1,010 larger foundations. *IN = Independent; OP = Operating

Government Funding for the Arts

Kelly Barsdate, National Assembly of State Arts Agencies



Government support represents one important slice – about 11 percent, according to the last Foundation Center analysis – of nonprofit arts organizations’ total revenue picture. Three key sources of government grant dollars for the arts in the United States are congressional appropriations to the National Endowment for the Arts, legislative appropriations to the nation’s state arts agencies, and estimates of direct funding for the arts by county and municipal governments. These three funding streams accounted for a combined \$1.1 billion in public arts support in 2005.

Just as foundation portfolios suffered during the recent recession, so too did government funding. Local government expenditures grew by nearly \$200 million through the 1990s before losing \$89 million between 2002 and 2005. State appropriations, after more than doubling from 1992 to 2001, declined by \$169 million over three years, then started upward again in 2005. Federal funding for the NEA has increased slightly in each of the last five years, but still remains at amounts far below those seen in the early 1990s. Government funding at all levels has been challenged to keep pace with the cost of living. Of the three funding streams profiled here, state legislative appropriations alone exceed 1992 levels when controlled for inflation.

The availability of public dollars for the arts is shaped largely by the health of government revenues, which showed anemic growth (and in some cases posted declines) between 2001 and 2004. Looking ahead, fiscal conditions at the state and local levels are showing signs of improvement. Increasing costs of health care, education, corrections, and security, however, continue to constrict government’s ability to spend dollars in other areas, including the arts. Along with some cautious optimism about the future, public grantmakers continue to underscore the necessity of organized and highly informed advocacy, noting that when elected officials understand the public benefits of the arts, they continue to find means of support even when funds are scarce.

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, drawing from data provided by the National Endowment for the Arts, Americans for the Arts, and the *State Arts Agency Legislative Appropriations Survey 2005*. Constant dollar adjustments are calculated using Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (CPI) figures with a base year of 1992.



Grantmakers in the Arts

Who we are

Grantmakers in the Arts works within philanthropy to improve society's health by strengthening the role of arts and culture. It is a membership organization whose trade is discourse on ideas about arts philanthropy within a diverse community of grantmakers. GIA maintains a lightweight infrastructure that supports its members' work together. Members include private, community, corporate, and family foundations, as well as regranteeing organizations whose primary purpose is arts grantmaking, public sector grantmakers, and individual donors who give through eligible organizations.

GIA's primary goals are to improve and strengthen arts philanthropy beyond GIA's membership and to support individual grantmakers and deepen their involvement with each other.

What we do

- Produce an annual conference.
- Publish *Grantmakers in the Arts Reader* three times per year featuring articles on topics of interest to arts grantmakers, summaries of recently published reports and studies, and regional and interest-specific reports by arts grantmakers.
- Commission research and other publications.
- Facilitate communication among GIA members through events at other gatherings of grantmakers such as Council on Foundations conferences, informal publications, and electronic resources.

Grantmakers in the Arts

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