IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI

ARTS & ECONOMIC PROSPERITY 5

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NONPROFIT ARTS & CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS & THEIR AUDIENCES

IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI
Arts & Economic Prosperity® 5 was conducted by Americans for the Arts, the nation’s nonprofit organization for advancing the arts in America. Established in 1960, we are dedicated to representing and serving local communities and creating opportunities for every American to participate in and appreciate all forms of the arts.
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Robert L. Lynch, President and CEO, Americans for the Arts

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“Understanding and acknowledging the incredible economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture, we must always remember their fundamental value. They foster beauty, creativity, originality, and vitality. The arts inspire us, soothe us, provoke us, involve us, and connect us. But they also create jobs and contribute to the economy.”

Robert L. Lynch
President and CEO
Americans for the Arts
The Arts Mean Business
Robert L. Lynch, President and CEO, Americans for the Arts

In my travels, I meet business and government leaders who speak passionately about the value the arts bring to their communities—fueling creativity, beautifying downtowns, and providing joy. Many also share with me the challenge of balancing arts funding with the demands to support jobs and grow their economy. To these community leaders, Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 offers a clear and welcome message: the arts are an investment that delivers both community well-being and economic vitality.

*Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* (AEP5) is Americans for the Arts’ fifth economic impact study of the nation’s nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences. By every measure, the results are impressive. Nationally, the nonprofit arts industry generated $166.3 billion of economic activity in 2015—$63.8 billion in spending by arts and cultural organizations and an additional $102.5 billion in event-related expenditures by their audiences. This activity supported 4.6 million jobs and generated $27.5 billion in revenue to local, state, and federal governments (a yield well beyond their collective $5 billion in arts allocations).

AEP5 is the most comprehensive study of its kind ever conducted. It provides detailed economic impact findings on 341 study regions representing all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data were gathered from 14,439 organizations and 212,691 arts event attendees, and our project economists customized input-output models for each and every study region to ensure reliable and actionable localized results.

When Americans for the Arts published its first economic impact study in 1994, it worked with 33 local communities. As evidence of the value of these studies, AEP5 has grown this local participation ten-fold. We also have witnessed a corresponding growth in the understanding of the economic value of the arts. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, for example, now publishes an annual *Arts & Cultural Production Satellite Account*, which extends beyond the nonprofit sector to include the full breadth of commercial and for-profit arts, education, and individual artists, and lists the sector as a $730 billion industry (4.2 percent of the nation’s GDP—a larger share of the economy than transportation, tourism, agriculture, and construction).
As another example, many state and local governments have established agencies to track and grow their creative economy. What continues to set AEP5 apart from other studies is exactly why it is so useful: it uses localized research that not only focuses on arts organizations—but also incorporates the event-related spending by their audiences. When patrons attend an arts event, they may pay for parking, eat dinner at a restaurant, enjoy dessert after the show, and return home to pay the babysitter. The study found that the typical attendee spends $31.47 per person, per event beyond the cost of admission. AEP5 also shows that one-third of attendees (34 percent) traveled from outside the county in which the arts event took place. Their event-related spending was more than twice that of their local counterparts ($47.57 vs. $23.44). What brought those visitors to town? Two-thirds (69 percent) indicated that the primary purpose of their visit was to attend that art event. The message is clear: a vibrant arts community not only keeps residents and their discretionary spending close to home, it also attracts visitors who spend money and help local businesses thrive.

AEP5 demonstrates that the arts provide both cultural and economic benefits. No longer do community leaders need to feel that a choice must be made between arts funding and economic development. Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 proves they can choose both. Nationally as well as locally, the arts mean business.

“The arts in Missouri are crucial to growing our state’s economy. They foster creativity and innovation within our communities and add to the cultural fabric that makes Missouri one of the best places to live and to do business.”

Rob Dixon
Director
Missouri Department of Economic Development
The Economic Impact of the Nonprofit Arts and Culture Industry in the State of Missouri

*Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* provides evidence that the nonprofit arts and culture sector is a significant industry in the State of Missouri—one that generates $1.04 billion in total economic activity. This spending—$602.9 million by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and an additional $436.1 million in event-related spending by their audiences—supports 31,925 full-time equivalent jobs, generates $805.6 million in household income to local residents, and delivers $89.6 million in local and state government revenue. This economic impact study sends a strong signal that when we support the arts, we not only enhance our quality of life, but we also invest in the State of Missouri’s economic well-being.

This *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* study documents the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture sector in 341 study regions—113 cities, 115 counties, 81 multi-city or multi-county regions, 20 states, and 12 arts districts—representing all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia. The diverse study regions range in population (1,500 to four million) and type (rural to large urban). Economists customized input-output models to calculate specific and reliable findings for each study region. This study focuses solely on the economic impact of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and event-related spending by their audiences. Spending by individual artists and the for-profit arts and culture sector (e.g., Broadway or the motion picture industry) are excluded from this study.

The geographic area analyzed in this unique report is defined as the *State of Missouri*.

### Defining Economic Impact

This proprietary study methodology uses four economic measures to define economic impact: full-time equivalent jobs, resident household income, and local and state government revenues.

**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Jobs** describes the total amount of labor employed. An FTE job can be one full-time employee, two half-time employees, etc. Economists measure FTE jobs, not the total number of employees, because it is a more accurate measure that accounts for part-time employment.

**Resident Household Income** (often called Personal Income) includes salaries, wages, and entrepreneurial income paid to residents. It is the money residents earn and use to pay for food, shelter, utilities, and other living expenses.

**Revenue to Local and State Government** includes revenue from local and state taxes (e.g., income, sales, lodging, real estate, personal property, and other local option taxes) as well as funds from license fees, utility fees, filing fees, and other similar sources. Local government revenue includes funds to governmental units such as city, county, township, and school districts, and other special districts.
Economic Impact of Spending by the Nonprofit Arts and Culture Industry (Combined Spending by Both Organizations and Their Audiences) in the State of Missouri

In communities coast-to-coast, from our smallest towns to our largest cities, America’s 100,000 nonprofit arts and cultural organizations make their communities more desirable places to live and work every day of the year.

The arts and culture provide inspiration and joy to residents, beautify public spaces, and strengthen the social fabric of our communities. Nonprofit arts and cultural organizations are also businesses. They employ people locally, purchase goods and services from other local businesses, and attract tourists. Event-related spending by arts audiences generates valuable revenue for local merchants such as restaurants, retail stores, parking garages, and hotels.

During fiscal year 2015, spending by both the State of Missouri’s nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences totaled $1.04 billion.

The table demonstrates the total economic impact of these expenditures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1</th>
<th>Total Economic Impact of the Nonprofit Arts and Culture Industry in the State of Missouri (Combined Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations and Their Audiences)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Missouri</td>
<td>Median of Participating Statewide Study Regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Industry Expenditures</td>
<td>$1,039,009,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Equivalent Jobs</td>
<td>31,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Household Income</td>
<td>$805,621,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Revenue</td>
<td>$42,612,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government Revenue</td>
<td>$46,998,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Arts Improve the Economy and the Quality of Our Personal Lives

82% of Americans believe the arts and culture are important to local businesses and the economy

87% of Americans believe the arts and culture are important to quality of life

Source: Americans for the Arts’ 2016 survey of 3,020 adults by Ipsos Public Affairs
“The arts are a powerful tool to transform our lives, change the environment around us, and grow the local economy. The arts have a positive impact on human capital, education, and economic development, and build new forms of meaningful regional connectivity.”

Allan S. Gray II
City Councilman
City of Lee’s Summit

How a Dollar is Respent in the Economy: Total, Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impact

How can a dollar be respent? Consider the example of a theater company that purchases a five-gallon bucket of paint from its local hardware store for $100—a very simple transaction at the outset, but one that initiates a complex sequence of income and spending by both individuals and other businesses.

Following the paint purchase, the hardware store may use a portion of the $100 to pay the sales clerk who sold the bucket of paint. The sales clerk then respends some of the money for groceries. The grocery store uses some of the money to pay its cashier. The cashier then spends some of the money for rent, and so on.

The hardware store also uses some of the $100 to purchase goods and services from other businesses, such as the local utility company, and then to buy a new bucket of paint from the paint factory to restock its shelf. Those businesses, in turn, respend the money they earned from the hardware store to buy goods and services from still other local businesses, and so on.

Eventually, the last of the $100 is spent outside of the community and no longer has a local economic impact. It is considered to have leaked out of the community.

The total economic impact describes this full economic effect, starting with the theater’s initial paint purchase and ending when the last of the $100 leaks out of the community. It is composed of the direct economic impact (the effect of the initial expenditure by the theater), as well as the indirect and induced economic impacts, which are the effects of the subsequent rounds of spending by businesses and individuals, respectively.

Interestingly, a dollar ripples very differently through each community, which is why an input-output model was customized for the unique economy of the State of Missouri.
Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations in the State of Missouri

Nonprofit arts and culture organizations are active contributors to their business community. They are employers, producers, and consumers. They are members of the Chamber of Commerce as well as key partners in the marketing and promotion of their cities, regions, and states.

Spending by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations totaled $602.9 million in the State of Missouri during fiscal year 2015.

This spending is far-reaching: organizations pay employees, purchase supplies, contract for services, and acquire assets within their community. These actions, in turn, support jobs, generate household income and generate revenue to local and state governments.

The State of Missouri’s nonprofit arts and cultural organizations provide rewarding employment for more than just administrators, artists, curators, choreographers, and musicians. They also employ financial staff, facility managers, and salespeople. In addition, the spending by these organizations directly supports a wide array of other occupations spanning many industries that provide their goods and services (e.g., accounting, construction, event planning, legal, logistics, printing, and technology).

| TABLE 2 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Total Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations in the State of Missouri** |
| **State of Missouri** | **Median of Participating Statewide Study Regions** |
| Total Industry Expenditures | $602,903,738 | $423,849,454 |
| Full-Time Equivalent Jobs | 19,966 | 16,214 |
| Resident Household Income | $550,957,000 | $360,046,000 |
| Local Government Revenue | $18,779,000 | $14,323,500 |
| State Government Revenue | $25,290,000 | $20,720,500 |
Economic Impact Beyond Dollars: Volunteerism

While arts volunteers may not have an economic impact as defined in this study, they clearly have an enormous impact by helping nonprofit arts and cultural organizations function as a viable industry. *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* reveals a significant contribution to nonprofit arts and cultural organizations as a result of volunteerism.

During 2015, a total of 43,310 volunteers donated a total of 1,959,507 hours to the State of Missouri’s participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. This represents a donation of time with an estimated aggregate value of $46,165,985. (Independent Sector estimates the dollar value of the average 2015 volunteer hour to be $23.56.)

Volunteers can include unpaid professional staff (e.g., executive and program staff, board/commission members), artistic volunteers (e.g., artists, choreographers, designers), clerical volunteers, and service volunteers (e.g., ticket takers, docents, ushers, gift shop volunteers).

The 491 participating organizations reported an average of 88.2 volunteers who volunteered an average of 45.2 hours during 2015, for a total of 3,990.8 hours per organization.

Value of In-Kind Contributions to Missouri Arts Organizations

The organizations were asked about the sources and value of their in-kind support. In-kind contributions are non-cash donations such as materials (e.g., office supplies from a local retailer), facilities (e.g., office or performance space), and services (e.g., printing from a local printer).

The 491 participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in the State of Missouri reported that they received in-kind contributions with an aggregate value of $11,220,872 during fiscal year 2015. These contributions can be received from a variety of sources including corporations, individuals, local and state arts agencies, and government agencies.

“It is vital that the cultural community in Joplin continues to grow and thrive. I am really excited to see the incredible benefit that arts and culture bring, not only an entertainment value for our citizens, but a significant economic impact.”

Michael Seibert
Mayor
City of Joplin
Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Audiences in the State of Missouri

The nonprofit arts and culture industry, unlike most industries, leverages a significant amount of event-related spending by its audiences. For example, when patrons attend a cultural event, they may pay to park their car, purchase dinner at a restaurant, shop in nearby stores, eat dessert after the show, and pay a babysitter upon their return home. Attendees from out of town often spend the night in a hotel. This spending generates related commerce for local businesses such as restaurants, parking garages, retail stores, and hotels. Local businesses that cater to arts and culture audiences reap the rewards of this economic activity.

To measure the impact of spending by cultural audiences in the State of Missouri, data were collected from 6,134 event attendees during 2016. Researchers used an audience-intercept methodology, a standard technique in which patrons are asked to complete a short survey about their event-related spending (while they are attending the event).

Event-related spending by these attendees totaled $436.1 million in the State of Missouri during fiscal year 2015, excluding the cost of event admission.

The table demonstrates the total economic impact of this spending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3</th>
<th>Total Economic Impact of Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Audiences in the State of Missouri (excluding the cost of event admission1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State of Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Audience Expenditures2</td>
<td>$436,105,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Equivalent Jobs</td>
<td>11,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Household Income</td>
<td>$254,664,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Revenue</td>
<td>$23,833,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government Revenue</td>
<td>$21,708,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Why exclude the cost of admission? The admissions paid by attendees are excluded from the audience analysis because those dollars are captured in the operating budgets of the participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and, in turn, are spent by the organizations. This methodology avoids “double-counting” those dollars in the study analysis.

2 To calculate the total estimated audience expenditures in the State of Missouri, first the audience expenditure findings for any individual participating study regions that are located within the State of Missouri were summed. Next, the residency percentages and the average per person arts-related expenditure for residents and nonresidents were applied to any additional attendance data collected from organizations located within the State of Missouri but outside of the individual participating study region(s). Finally, the results were added to the aggregate of the individual participating region(s). Therefore, the total audience expenditures for the State of Missouri do not equal the average per person event-related expenditure for residents multiplied by the total estimated attendance by residents plus the average per person event-related expenditure for nonresidents multiplied by the total estimated attendance by nonresidents.
Cultural Tourists Spend More

The 6,134 audience survey respondents were asked to provide the ZIP code of their primary residence, enabling researchers to determine which attendees were local residents (live within the State of Missouri) and which were nonresidents (live outside the State of Missouri). In the State of Missouri, researchers estimate that residents constituted 90.8% of the 21.4 million nonprofit arts attendees. Nonresidents constituted 9.2%.

Nonresident attendees spent an average of 97% more per person than local attendees ($39.18 vs. $19.87) as a result of their attendance at cultural events.

As would be expected from a traveler, higher spending was typically found in the categories of lodging, meals, and transportation. When a community attracts cultural tourists, it harnesses significant economic rewards.

| TABLE 4 |
| Event-Related Spending by Arts and Culture Event Attendees Totaled $436.1 million in the State of Missouri (excluding the cost of event admission) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Residents</th>
<th>Nonresidents</th>
<th>All State of Missouri Event Attendees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Attendance</td>
<td>19,436,672</td>
<td>1,969,354</td>
<td>21,406,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Attendees</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Spent per Attendee</td>
<td>$19.87</td>
<td>$39.18</td>
<td>$21.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Event-Related Expenditures</td>
<td>$305,682,502</td>
<td>$130,423,240</td>
<td>$436,105,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“A vibrant arts and culture scene is one of the reasons Missouri is a leading destination in the Midwest—from world-class museums and galleries in metro areas such as Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield, to smaller locales focusing on everything from local artists to regional traditions.”

Dan Lennon
Director
Missouri Division of Tourism
The Arts Drive Tourism

Each of the non-resident survey respondents (those who live outside the State of Missouri) was asked about the purpose of their trip: 80.3% indicated that the primary purpose of their visit to the State of Missouri was “specifically to attend this arts/cultural event.”

The audience-intercept survey also asked nonresident attendees if they would have traveled somewhere else, instead of to the State of Missouri, if the event where they were surveyed had not occurred: 45.7% of nonresident attendees would have “traveled to a different community to attend a similar cultural event.”

These findings demonstrate the power of the arts to attract visitors to a community.

Of the 9.2% of arts attendees who were nonresidents, 13.5% reported an overnight lodging expense. Not surprisingly, non-resident attendees with overnight expenses spent considerably more money per person during their visit to the State of Missouri than did nonresident attendees without overnight lodging expenses ($141.48 and $23.24, respectively).

For this analysis, only one night of lodging expenses is counted toward the audience expenditure, regardless of how many nights these cultural tourists actually stayed in the community. This conservative approach ensures that the audience-spending figures are not inflated by non-arts-related spending.

| TABLE 5 | Nonprofit Arts and Culture Event Attendees Spent an Average of $21.64 per Person in the State of Missouri (excluding the cost of event admission) |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Refreshments During Event | Residents | Nonresidents | All State of Missouri Event Attendees |
| | $3.44 | $4.26 | $3.51 |
| Meals Before/After Event | | | |
| | $9.57 | $15.86 | $10.14 |
| Souvenirs and Gifts | | | |
| | $2.53 | $2.63 | $2.54 |
| Clothing and Accessories | | | |
| | $1.52 | $1.55 | $1.53 |
| Ground Transportation | | | |
| | $1.88 | $4.36 | $2.11 |
| Event-Related Child Care | | | |
| | $0.21 | $0.58 | $0.24 |
| Overnight Lodging (one night only) | | | |
| | $0.53 | $9.68 | $1.37 |
| Other | | | |
| | $0.19 | $0.26 | $0.20 |
| Total Per Person Spending | | | |
| $19.87 | $39.18 | $21.64 |
The Arts Retain Local Dollars

The survey also asked local resident attendees about what they would have done if the art event that they were attending was not taking place: 35.3% of resident attendees said they would have “traveled to a different community to attend a similar cultural event.”

The cultural tourism findings of Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 demonstrate the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture industry in its truest sense. If a community fails to provide a variety of artistic and cultural experiences, not only will it fail to attract new dollars from cultural tourists, it will also lose the discretionary spending of its own residents who will travel elsewhere for a similar experience.

Demographic Characteristics of Missouri Arts Attendees

The table below lists the audience-intercept survey findings related to travel party size as well as the age, educational attainment, and household income reported by the survey respondents.

| TABLE 6 | Travel Party and Demographic Characteristics of Arts Audiences in the State of Missouri |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| **Travel Party Size** | | | |
| **Residents** | **Nonresidents** | **Residents** | **Nonresidents** |
| Average number of adults (18 years or older) | 2.2 | 2.5 | |
| Average number of children (younger than 18) | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| Average travel party size | 2.5 | 2.8 | |
| **Trip Characteristics** | | | |
| Average number of nights spent away from home as a result of arts event | 0.1 | 0.6 | |
| Percentage with any nights away from home as a result of arts event | 4.8% | 26.8% | |
| Percentage attending the event or facility where surveyed for the first time | 22.2% | 37.0% | |
| **Age of Cultural Attendees** | | | |
| 18-34 | 19.8% | 18.0% | |
| 35-44 | 15.5% | 14.0% | |
| 45-54 | 14.9% | 15.8% | |
| 55-64 | 21.3% | 23.5% | |
| 65 or Older | 28.4% | 28.7% | |
“Successful artists have been drawn to the creative spirit in Hannibal for years, and this study demonstrates the economic impact these artists have on our community. Whether it’s the Hannibal Arts Council, Mark Twain Boyhood Home & Museum, Bluff City Theater, or our vibrant art galleries downtown, our modern-day creative culture is realizing significant results in the form of revenue for Hannibal.”

Gail Bryant
Director
Hannibal Convention & Visitors Bureau

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Attainment of Cultural Attendees</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-year college/technical/associates degree</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-year college/bachelors degree</td>
<td>38.8%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters degree</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctoral degree</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Household Income of Cultural Attendees</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $40,000</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000 to $59,999</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$60,000 to $79,999</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$80,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 to $119,999</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$120,000 or More</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Civic Engagement of Cultural Attendees

| Percentage that voted in 2016 U.S. presidential election | 91.4% | 87.8% |
Conclusion

The nonprofit arts and culture sector are a $1.04 billion industry in the State of Missouri—one that supports 31,925 full-time equivalent jobs and generates $89.6 million in local and state government revenue.

Nonprofit arts and cultural organizations are businesses in their own right. They spent $602.9 million during fiscal year 2015 to employ people locally, purchase goods and services from local establishments, and attract tourists. They also leveraged a remarkable $436.1 million in additional spending by cultural audiences—spending that pumps vital revenue into restaurants, hotels, retail stores, parking garages, and other local businesses.

This study puts to rest a misconception that communities support arts and culture at the expense of local economic development. In fact, communities that support the arts and culture are investing in an industry that supports jobs, generates government revenue, and is the cornerstone of tourism. *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* shows conclusively that the arts mean business in the State of Missouri!

“The arts are invaluable to Columbia. They fuel creativity, beautify the city with public art, and provide enriching experiences for our citizens. Some people may question public funding of the arts when there is a demand to support jobs and grow the local economy. But this study offers the clear message that the arts accomplish just that. They are an investment that delivers both community well-being and economic vitality.”

Sarah Dresser
Manager
City of Columbia Office of Cultural Affairs
**Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 Calculator**

To make it easier to compare the economic impacts of different organizations within the State of Missouri (or to calculate updated estimates in the immediate years ahead), the project researchers calculated the economic impact per $100,000 of direct spending by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences.

**Economic Impact Per $100,000 of Direct Spending by Organizations**

For every $100,000 directly spent by Missouri organizations, there was the following impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>State of Missouri</th>
<th>Median of Participating Statewide Study Regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Equivalent Jobs</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Household Income</td>
<td>$91,384</td>
<td>$79,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Revenue</td>
<td>$3,115</td>
<td>$3,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government Revenue</td>
<td>$4,195</td>
<td>$5,182</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example of How to Use the Organizational Spending Calculator Table**

An administrator from a nonprofit arts and cultural organization that has total expenditures of $250,000 wants to determine the organization’s total economic impact on full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in the State of Missouri:

1. Determine the amount spent by the nonprofit arts and cultural organization.
2. Divide the total expenditure by 100,000.
3. Multiply that figure by the FTE employment ratio per $100,000 for the State of Missouri.

Thus, $250,000 divided by 100,000 equals 2.5. Then, 2.5 times 3.31 (from the top row of data in Table 7 above) equals a total of 8.3 full-time equivalent jobs supported (both directly and indirectly) within the State of Missouri by that nonprofit arts and cultural organization.

Using the same procedure, the estimate can be calculated for resident household income as well as for local and state government revenue.
**Economic Impact Per $100,000 of Direct Spending by Audiences**

The economic impact of event-related spending by arts audiences can also be derived for an individual organization or groups of organizations in the State of Missouri.

The first step is to determine the total estimated event-related spending by attendees who are residents of the State of Missouri. To derive this figure, first, multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are residents. Then, multiply the result by the average per person event-related expenditure by resident attendees. The result is the total estimated event-related spending by resident attendees.

The second step is to do the same for nonresidents of the State of Missouri. To derive this figure, first, multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are nonresidents. Then, multiply the result by the average per person event-related expenditure by non-resident attendees. The result is the total estimated event-related spending by non-resident attendees.

Then, add the results from the first two steps together to calculate the total estimated event-related audience spending. The ratios of economic impact per $100,000 in direct spending can then be used to determine the total economic impact of the total estimated audience spending.

**TABLE 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audience Spending Ratios for the Arts &amp; Economic Prosperity 5 Calculator in the State of Missouri (excluding the cost of event admission)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parking of Attendees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Per Person Event-Related Expenditures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratios of Economic Impact Per $100,000 of Direct Spending by Nonprofit Arts and Culture Audiences in the State of Missouri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Equivalent Jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Household Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government Revenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of How to Use the Audience Spending Calculator Tables

An administrator wants to determine the total economic impact of the 25,000 total attendees to his/her organization’s nonprofit arts and cultural events on full-time equivalent (FTE) employment in the State of Missouri:

1. Multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are residents.
2. Multiply the result of step 1 by the average per person event-related expenditure for residents.
3. Multiply the total attendance by the percentage of attendees that are nonresidents.
4. Multiply the result of step 3 by the average per person event-related expenditure for nonresidents.
5. Sum the results of steps 2 and 4 to calculate the total estimated event-related audience spending.
6. Divide the resulting total estimated audience spending by 100,000.
7. Multiply that figure by the FTE employment ratio per $100,000 for the State of Missouri.

Thus, 25,000 times 90.8% (from Table 8 on page 15) equals 22,700; 22,700 times $19.87 (from Table 8) equals $451,049; 25,000 times 9.2% (from Table 8) equals 2,300; 2,300 times $39.18 equals $90,114; $451,049 plus $90,114 equals $541,163, $541,163 divided by 100,000 equals 5.41. Then, 5.41 times 2.74 (from the top row of data on Table 9 on page 15) equals a total of 14.8 full-time equivalent jobs supported (both directly and indirectly) within the State of Missouri by that nonprofit arts and cultural organization.

Using the same procedure, the estimate can be calculated for resident household income as well as for local and state government revenue.

Making Comparisons with Similar Study Regions

For the purpose of this analysis and unique report, the geographic region being studied is defined as the State of Missouri. According to the most recent data available from the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the State of Missouri was estimated to be 6,063,589 during 2015.

For comparison purposes, 458 pages of detailed data tables containing the study results for all 341 participating study regions are located in Appendix B of the National Statistical Report. The data tables are stratified by population, making it easy to compare the findings for the State of Missouri to the findings for similarly populated study regions (as well as any other participating study regions that are considered valid comparison cohorts).

The National Summary Report and National Brochure are available both by download (free) and hard copy (for purchase). The National Statistical Report (more than 500 pages in length) is available by download only. All documents and resources can be found at www.AmericansForTheArts.org/EconomicImpact.
About This Study

This *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* study was conducted by Americans for the Arts to document the economic impact of the nonprofit arts and culture industry in 341 communities and regions (113 cities, 115 counties, 81 multi-city or multi-county regions, 20 states, and 12 individual arts districts)—representing all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

The diverse local communities range in population (1,500 to four million) and type (rural to urban). The study focuses solely on nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences. The study excludes spending by individual artists and the for-profit arts and entertainment sector (e.g., Broadway or the motion picture industry). Detailed expenditure data were collected from 14,439 arts and culture organizations and 212,691 of their attendees. The project economists, from the Georgia Institute of Technology, customized input-output economic models for each participating study region to provide specific and reliable economic impact data about their nonprofit arts and culture industry: full-time equivalent jobs, household income, and local and state government revenue.

The 250 Local, Regional, and Statewide Study Partners

Americans for the Arts published a Call for Participants in 2015 seeking communities interested in participating in the *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* study. Of the more than 300 potential partners that expressed interest, 250 local, regional, and statewide organizations agreed to participate and complete four participation criteria: identify and code the universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in their study region; assist researchers with the collection of detailed financial and attendance data from those organizations; conduct audience-intercept surveys at cultural events; and pay a modest cost-sharing fee (no community was refused participation for an inability to pay). Thirty of the 250 partners included multiple study regions as part of their AEP5 participation (e.g., a county as well as a specific city located within the county). As a result, the 250 local, regional, and statewide organizations represent a total of 341 participating study regions.

The Missouri Arts Council responded to the 2015 Call for Participants and agreed to complete the required participation criteria.

Surveys of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations

Each of the 250 study partners identified the universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations that are located in their region(s) using the Urban Institute’s National Taxonomy of Exempt Entity (NTEE) coding system as a guideline. The NTEE system—developed by the National Center for Charitable Statistics at the Urban Institute—is a definitive classification system for nonprofit organizations recognized as tax exempt by the Internal Revenue Code. This system divides the
The entire universe of nonprofit organizations into 10 Major categories, including “Arts, Culture, and Humanities.” The Urban Institute reports that approximately 100,000 nonprofit arts and cultural organizations were registered with the IRS in 2015. The following NTEE “Arts, Culture, and Humanities” subcategories were included in this study:

- A01 – Alliances and Advocacy
- A02 – Management and Technical Assistance
- A03 – Professional Societies and Associations
- A05 – Research Institutes and Public Policy Analysis
- A11 – Single Organization Support
- A12 – Fund Raising and Fund Distribution
- A19 – Support (not elsewhere classified)
- A20 – Arts and Culture (general)
- A23 – Cultural and Ethnic Awareness
- A24 – Folk Arts
- A25 – Arts Education
- A26 – Arts and Humanities Councils and Agencies
- A27 – Community Celebrations
- A30 – Media and Communications (general)
- A31 – Film and Video
- A32 – Television
- A33 – Printing and Publishing
- A34 – Radio
- A40 – Visual Arts (general)
- A50 – Museums (general)
- A51 – Art Museums
- A52 – Children’s Museums
- A53 – Folk Arts Museums
- A54 – History Museums
- A56 – Natural History and Natural Science Museums
- A57 – Science and Technology Museums
- A60 – Performing Arts (general)
- A61 – Performing Arts Centers
- A62 – Dance
- A63 – Ballet
- A65 – Theatre
- A68 – Music
- A69 – Symphony Orchestras
- A6A – Opera
- A6B – Singing and Choral Groups
- A6C – Bands and Ensembles
- A6E – Performing Arts Schools
- A70 – Humanities (general)
- A80 – Historical Organizations (general)
- A82 – Historical Societies and Historic Preservation
- A84 – Commemorative Events
- A90 – Arts Services (general)
- A99 – Arts, Culture, and Humanities (miscellaneous)

In addition to the organization types listed above, the study partners were encouraged to include other types of eligible organizations if they play a substantial role in the cultural life of the community or if their primary purpose is to promote participation in, appreciation for, and understanding of the visual, performing, folk, literary arts, and/or media arts.

These organizations include government-owned and government-operated cultural facilities and institutions, municipal arts agencies and councils, private community arts organizations, unincorporated arts groups, living collections (such as zoos, aquariums, and botanical gardens), university presenters and cultural facilities, and arts programs that are embedded under the umbrella of a non-arts organization or facility (such as a community center or church). In short, if an organization displays the characteristics of a nonprofit arts and cultural organization, it is included. With rare exceptions, for-profit businesses and individual artists are excluded from this study.

To collect the required financial and attendance information from eligible organizations, researchers implemented a multipronged data collection process. Americans for the Arts partnered with DataArts to collect detailed budget and attendance information about each organization’s fiscal year that ended in 2015. DataArts’ Cultural Data Profile
(CDP) is a unique system that enables arts and cultural organizations to enter financial, programmatic, and operational data into a standardized online form.

To reduce the survey response burden on participating organizations, and because the CDP collects the detailed information required for this economic impact analysis, researchers used confidential CDP data as the primary organizational data collection mechanism for the *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* study. This primary data collection effort was supplemented with an abbreviated one-page paper version of the survey that was administered to organizations that did not respond to the CDP survey.

Nationally, information was collected from 14,439 eligible organizations about their fiscal year 2015 expenditures, event attendance, in-kind contributions, and volunteerism. Responding organizations had budgets ranging from $0 to $785 million (Smithsonian Institution). Response rates for the 341 communities ranged from 9.5 percent to 100 percent and averaged 54.0 percent.

It is important to note that each study region’s results are based solely on the actual survey data collected. No estimates have been made to account for nonparticipating eligible organizations. Therefore, the less-than-100 percent response rates suggest an understatement of the economic impact findings in most individual study regions.

In the State of Missouri, 491 of the 1,307 eligible nonprofit arts and cultural organizations identified by the Missouri Arts Council participated in this study—a participation rate of 37.6 percent.

**Surveys of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Audiences**

Audience-intercept surveying, a common and accepted research method, was conducted in all 341 of the study regions to measure event-related spending by nonprofit arts and culture audiences. Patrons were asked to complete a short survey while attending an event. Nationally, a total of 212,691 attendees completed a valid survey.

The randomly selected respondents provided itemized expenditure data on attendance-related activities such as meals, retail shopping (e.g., gifts and souvenirs), local transportation, and lodging. Data were collected throughout 2016 (to account for seasonality) as well as at a broad range of both paid and free events. (For example, a night at the opera will typically yield more audience spending than a weekend children’s theater production or a free community music festival.)

The survey respondents provided information about the entire party with whom they were attending the event. With an overall average travel party size of 2.56 people, these national data actually represent the spending patterns of more than 544,489 cultural attendees.

In the State of Missouri, 6,134 valid audience-intercept surveys were collected from attendees to arts and cultural performances, events, and exhibits during 2016.
Economic Analysis

A common theory of community growth is that an area must export goods and services if it is to prosper economically. This theory is called economic-base theory, and it depends on dividing the economy into two sectors: the export sector and the local sector. Exporters, such as automobile manufacturers, hotels, and department stores, obtain income from customers outside of the community. This “export income” then enters the local economy in the form of salaries, purchases of materials, dividends, and so forth, and becomes income to residents. Much of it is respent locally. Some, however, is spent for goods imported from outside of the community. The dollars respent locally have an economic impact as they continue to circulate through the local economy. This theory applies to arts organizations as well as to other producers.

Studying Economic Impact Using Input-Output Analysis

To derive the most reliable economic impact data, input-output analysis is used to measure the impact of expenditures by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences. This is a highly-regarded type of economic analysis that has been the basis for two Nobel Prizes.

The models are systems of mathematical equations that combine statistical methods and economic theory in an area of study called econometrics. They trace how many times a dollar is respent within the local economy before it leaks out. The analysis quantifies the economic impact of each round of spending. This form of economic analysis is well suited for this study because it can be customized specifically to each study region.

To complete the analysis for the State of Missouri, project economists customized an input-output model based on the local dollar flow among 533 finely detailed industries within the unique economy of all Missouri counties.

This was accomplished by using detailed data on employment, incomes, and government revenues provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce (County Business Patterns, the Regional Economic Information System, and the Survey of State and Local Finance), local tax data (sales taxes, property taxes, and miscellaneous local option taxes), and the survey data from the responding nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and their audiences.

The Input-Output Process

The input-output model is based on a table of 533 finely detailed industries showing local sales and purchases. The local and state economy of each community is researched so the table can be customized for each community. The basic purchase patterns for local industries are derived from a similar table for the U.S. economy for 2012 (the latest detailed data available from the U.S. Department of Commerce).

The table is first reduced to reflect the unique size and industry mix of the local economy, based on data from County Business Patterns and the Regional Economic Information System of the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is then adjusted so that only transactions with local businesses are recorded in the inter-industry part of the table. This technique compares supply and demand and estimates the additional imports or exports required.
to make the total supply equal the total demand. The resulting table shows the detailed sales and purchase patterns of the local industries.

The 533-industry table is then aggregated to reflect the general activities of 32 industries plus local households, creating a total of 33 industries. To trace changes in the economy, each column is converted to show the direct requirements per dollar of gross output for each sector. This direct-requirements table represents the “recipe” for producing the output of each industry.

The economic impact figures for *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* were computed using what is called an “iterative” procedure. This process uses the sum of a power series to approximate the solution to the economic model. This is what the process looks like in matrix algebra:

\[ T = IX + AX + A^2X + A^3X + \ldots + A^nX \]

T is the solution, a column vector of changes in each industry’s outputs caused by the changes represented in the column vector X. A is the 33 by 33 direct-requirements matrix.

This equation is used to trace the direct expenditures attributable to nonprofit arts organizations and their audiences. A multiplier effect table is produced that displays the results of this equation. The total column is T. The initial expenditure to be traced is IX (I is the identity matrix, which is operationally equivalent to the number 1 in ordinary algebra).

Round 1 is AX, the result of multiplying the matrix A by the vector X (the outputs required of each supplier to produce the goods and services purchased in the initial change under study).

Round 2 is A2X, which is the result of multiplying the matrix A by Round 1 (it answers the same question applied to Round 1: “What are the outputs required of each supplier to produce the goods and services purchased in Round 1 of this chain of events?”).

Each of columns 1 through 12 in the multiplier effects table represents one of the elements in the continuing but diminishing chain of expenditures on the right side of the equation. Their sum, T, represents the total production required in the local economy in response to arts activities.

Calculation of the total impact of the nonprofit arts on the outputs of other industries (T) can now be converted to impacts on the final incomes to residents by multiplying the outputs produced by the ratios of household income to output and employment to output. Thus, the employment impact of changes in outputs due to arts expenditures is calculated by multiplying elements in the column of total outputs by the ratio of employment to output for the 32 industries in the region.

Changes in household incomes, local government revenues, and state government revenues due to nonprofit arts expenditures are similarly transformed. The same process is also used to show the direct impact on incomes and revenues associated with the column of direct local expenditures.

A comprehensive description of the methodology used to complete the national study is available at [www.AmericansForTheArts.org/EconomicImpact](http://www.AmericansForTheArts.org/EconomicImpact).
“Art is more than an amenity. It creates our community’s unique cultural fingerprint, blending voices and traditions and perspectives of individuals from across traditional divides. This combination creates our very identity in a crowded field where potential investors, young people, and companies are considering options.”

Karin M. Hagaman
President & CEO
Grand Center, Inc.
St. Louis

“A big, big part of how a community competes for jobs, economic growth, and capital investment is by demonstrating that it’s a desirable place for people to live and enjoy the lifestyle they want. Springfield’s vibrant arts culture is essential to attracting and retaining a talented workforce. Few other factors have as wide an impact on a business’s decision to locate or expand here.”

Matt Morrow
President
Springfield Area Chamber of Commerce
Frequently Asked Questions

How were the 341 participating communities and regions selected?
In 2015, Americans for the Arts published a Call for Participants for communities interested in participating in the *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* study. Of the more than 300 participants that expressed interest, 250 agreed to participate and complete four participation criteria: (1) identify and code the universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in their study region; (2) assist researchers with the collection of detailed financial and attendance data from those organizations; (3) conduct audience-intercept surveys at cultural events; and (4) pay a modest cost-sharing fee (no community was refused participation for an inability to pay). Thirty of the 250 partners included multiple regions as part of their participation (e.g., a county as well as a city located within the county). As a result, the 250 local, regional, and statewide partners represent a total of 341 participating study regions.

How were the eligible nonprofit arts organizations in each community selected?
Local partners attempted to identify their universe of nonprofit arts and cultural organizations using the Urban Institute’s National Taxonomy of Exempt Entity (NTEE) codes as a guideline. Eligible organizations included those whose primary purpose is to promote appreciation for and understanding of the visual, performing, folk, and media arts. Government-owned and government-operated cultural facilities and institutions, municipal arts agencies and councils, private community arts organizations, unincorporated arts groups, living collections (such as zoos, aquariums, and botanical gardens), University presenters and cultural facilities, and arts programs that are embedded under the umbrella of a non-arts organization or facility (such as a hospital or church) also were included if they play a substantial role in the cultural life of the community. For-profit businesses and individual artists are excluded from this study.

What type of economic analysis was done to determine the study results?
An input-output economic analysis was customized for each of the participating study regions to determine the economic impact its nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and arts audiences. Americans for the Arts, which conducted the research, worked with highly regarded economists to design the input-output models.

What other information was collected in addition to the arts surveys?
In addition to detailed expenditure data provided by the surveyed organizations and cultural attendees, researchers and economists collected extensive wage, labor, tax, and commerce data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce (County Business Patterns, the Regional Economic Information System, and the Survey of State and Local Finance), as well as local and state tax data for use in the input-output analyses.
Why doesn’t this study use a multiplier?
When many people hear about an economic impact study, they expect the result to be quantified in what is often called a multiplier or an economic activity multiplier. The economic activity multiplier is an estimate of the number of times a dollar changes hands within the community (e.g., a theater pays its actor, the actor spends money at the grocery store, the grocery store pays the cashier, and so on). It is quantified as one number by which expenditures are multiplied.

The convenience of the multiplier is that it is one simple number. Users rarely note, however, that the multiplier is developed by making gross estimates of the industries within the local economy and does not allow for differences in the characteristics of those industries. Using an economic activity multiplier usually results in an overestimation of the economic impact and therefore lacks reliability.

Why are the admissions expenses excluded from the analysis of audience spending?
Researchers assume that any admissions dollars paid by event attendees are typically collected as revenue for the organization that is presenting the event. The organization then spends those dollars. The admissions paid by audiences are excluded because those dollars are captured in the operating budgets of the participating nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. This methodology avoids “double-counting” those dollars in the analysis.

How is the economic impact of arts and culture organizations different from other industries?
Any time money changes hands there is a measurable economic impact. Social service organizations, libraries, and all entities that spend money have an economic impact. What makes the economic impact of arts and culture organizations unique is that, unlike most other industries, they induce large amounts of related spending by their audiences. For example, when patrons attend a performing arts event, they may purchase dinner at a restaurant, eat dessert after the show, and return home and pay the babysitter. These expenditures have a positive and measurable impact on the economy.

Will my local legislators believe these results?
Yes, this study makes a strong argument to legislators, but you may need to provide them with some extra help. It will be up to the user of this report to educate the public about economic impact studies in general and the results of this study in particular. The user may need to explain (1) the study methodology used; (2) that economists created an input-output model for each community and region in the study; and (3) the difference between input-output analysis and a multiplier.

The good news is that as the number of economic impact studies completed by arts organizations and other special interest areas increases, so does the sophistication of community leaders whose influence these studies are meant to affect. Today, most decision makers want to know what methodology is being used and how and where the data were gathered.
You can be confident that the input-output analysis used in this study is a highly-regarded model in the field of economics (the basis of two Nobel Prizes in economics). However, as in any professional field, there is disagreement about procedures, jargon, and the best way to determine results. Ask 12 artists to define art and you may get 12 answers; expect the same of economists. You may meet an economist who believes that these studies should be done differently (for example, a cost-benefit analysis of the arts).

**How can a community not participating in the *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* study apply these results?**

Because of the variety of communities studied and the rigor with which the *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* study was conducted, nonprofit arts and cultural organizations located in communities that were not part of the study can estimate their local economic impact. Estimates can be derived by using the *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5* Calculator (found at www.AmericansForTheArts.org/EconomicImpact). Additionally, users will find sample PowerPoint presentations, press releases, Op-Ed, and other strategies for proper application of their estimated economic impact data.
“Arts and Economic Prosperity 5 verifies what we’ve known all along—the arts are good for business. The proof is the growth of St. Joseph’s downtown arts and entertainment district. Adding public art like our Sculpture Walk to downtown promotes the vitality of our public spaces, enticing residents and tourists to rediscover our urban core along with its restaurants and unique shops. The arts not only enhance our downtown environment, but also reflect our community values, diversify our neighborhoods, enrich our history, and add promise to the future of our community.”

Teresa Fankhauser
Executive Director
Allied Arts Council
St. Joseph
Frequently Used Terms

**Cultural Tourism**
Travel directed toward experiencing the arts, heritage, and special character of a place.

**Direct Economic Impact**
A measure of the economic effect of the initial expenditure within a community. For example, when the symphony pays its players, each musician’s salary, the associated government taxes, and full-time equivalent employment status represent the direct economic impact.

**Direct Expenditures**
The first round of expenditures in the economic cycle. A paycheck from a symphony to a violin player and a ballet company’s purchase of dance shoes are examples of direct expenditures.

**Econometrics**
The process of using statistical methods and economic theory to develop a system of mathematical equations that measures the flow of dollars between local industries. The input-output model developed for this study is an example of an econometric model.

**Econometrician**
An economist who designs, builds, and maintains econometric models.

**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Jobs**
A term that describes the total amount of labor employed. Economists measure FTE jobs—not the total number of employees—because it is a more accurate measure of total employment. It is a manager’s discretion to hire one full-time employee, two half-time employees, four quarter-time employees, etc. Almost always, more people are affected than are reflected in the number of FTE jobs reported due to the abundance of part-time employment, especially in the nonprofit arts and culture industry.

**Indirect and Induced Economic Impact**
This study measures the economic impact of the arts using a methodology that enables economists to track how many times a dollar is respent within the local economy, and thus to measure the economic impact generated by each round of spending. When a theater company purchases paint from the local hardware store, there is a measurable economic effect of that initial expenditure within a community. However, the economic benefits typically do not end there, because the hardware store uses some of its income to pay the clerk that sold the paint, as well as to pay its electric bill and to re-stock the shelves. The indirect and induced economic impacts are the effects of the subsequent rounds of spending by businesses and individuals, respectively. (See the example on page 5 of this report.)
Input-Output Analysis
A system of mathematical equations that combines statistical methods and economic theory in an area of economic study called econometrics. Economists use this model (occasionally called an inter-industry model) to measure how many times a dollar is respent in, or “ripples” through, a community before it “leaks out” of the local economy by being spent non-locally (see “Leakage” below). The model is based on a matrix that tracks the dollar flow among 533 finely detailed industries in each community. It allows researchers to determine the economic impact of local spending by nonprofit arts and cultural organizations on jobs, household income, and government revenue.

Leakage
The money that community members spend outside of the local economy. This non-local spending has no economic impact within the community. A ballet company purchasing shoes from a non-local manufacturer is an example of leakage. If the shoe company were local, the expenditure would remain within the community and create another round of spending by the shoe company.

Multiplier (often called Economic Activity Multiplier)
An estimate of the number of times that a dollar changes hands within the community before it leaks out of the community (for example, the theater pays the actor, the actor spends money at the grocery store, the grocery store pays its cashier, and so on). This estimate is quantified as one number by which all expenditures are multiplied. For example, if the arts are a $10 million industry and a multiplier of three is used, then it is estimated that these arts organizations have a total economic impact of $30 million. The convenience of a multiplier is that it is one simple number; its shortcoming, however, is its reliability. Users rarely note that the multiplier is developed by making gross estimates of the industries within the local economy with no allowance for differences in the characteristics of those industries, usually resulting in an overestimation of the economic impact. In contrast, the input-output model employed in Arts & Economic Prosperity 5 is a type of economic analysis tailored specifically to each community and, as such, provides more reliable and specific economic impact results.

Resident Household Income (often called Personal Income)
The salaries, wages, and entrepreneurial income residents earn and use to pay for food, mortgages, and other living expenses. It is important to note that resident household income is not just salary. When a business receives money, for example, the owner usually takes a percentage of the profit, resulting in income for the owner.

Revenue to Local and State Government
Local and state government revenue is not derived exclusively from income, property, sales, and other taxes. It also includes license fees, utility fees, user fees, and filing fees. Local government revenue includes funds to city and county government, schools, and special districts.
Acknowledgments

Americans for the Arts expresses its gratitude to the many people and organizations who made *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5: The Economic Impact of Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations and Their Audiences in the State of Missouri* possible and assisted in its development, coordination, and production. A study of this size cannot be completed without the collaboration of many partnering organizations.

Generous funding for this project was provided by the Missouri Arts Council, which also served as the local project partner and as such was responsible for the local implementation and data collection requirements of this customized analysis for the State of Missouri.

Special thanks to the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the Barr Foundation, and The Ruth Lilly Fund of Americans for the Arts for their financial support of the national implementation of *Arts & Economic Prosperity 5*.

Each of our 250 local, regional, and statewide research partners contributed time and/or financial support toward the completion of this national study. We thank each and every one of them for committing the time and resources necessary to achieve success.

A study of this magnitude is a total organizational effort. Appreciation is extended to the entire board and staff of Americans for the Arts. The research department responsible for producing this study includes Randy Cohen, Ben Davidson, Isaac Fitzsimons, and Graciela Kahn.
The State of Missouri’s Participating Nonprofit Arts and Cultural Organizations

This study could not have been completed without the cooperation of the 491 nonprofit arts and cultural organizations in the State of Missouri, listed below, that provided detailed financial and event attendance information about their organization.

5 Star Jazz Band; A Call To Conscience; Abhinaya; Access Arts; Act II Community Theater dba Act Two Theatre; Acting for Real; African Heritage Assoc. of St. Louis; Albrecht-Kemper Museum Of Art; Alexander Ballet Company; Allied Arts Council; American Chamber Chorale; American Jazz Museum; Angel Guild of Joplin Little Theatre; ANONYNYS; Arcadia Valley Chamber Of Commerce; Arnold Food Pantry; Arrow Rock Lyceum; Art Feeds Joplin; Art House Fulton; Art In The Loop Foundation; Art St Louis; Art Unleashed; Artista; Artist First (Formerly Turner Center For The Arts); Artist INC; Arts and AGEn(KC); Arts Ayleid; Arts Festival Association; Arts In Transit Bi-State Development (dba Metro); Arts Rolla; Artscape (SCOSAG); ArtsKC - Regional Arts Council; Artstech; Association Of Midwest Museums; Bach Arias Soloists; Bach Society Of St. Louis; Ballet North; Barton County Chamber of Commerce; Benton Park Marketing Corporation; Better Family Life; Beyond Housing; Big River Association; Black Archives of Mid-America; Black Rep; Bluff City Theater; Boone County Historical Society; Boone Museum; Boonslick Area Tourism Council; Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater St. Louis; Branson Arts Council; Bread & Roses Missouri; Caldwell County Arts; Camden County Historical Society; Canton Area Arts Council; Capital City Area Council for Special Services; Carondelet Community Betterment Federation; Carter Art Center (Part of Penn Valley Comm. College); Carthage Convention & Visitor's Bureau (Art Walk); Cassville Chamber of Commerce; Center of Creative Arts (Coca); Central Print; Centralia Chamber of Commerce; Chamber Music Society of St. Louis; Chamber of Commerce of Ellington Missouri; Chamber Project Saint Louis; Charlotte Street Foundation; Cherokee Street Development League; Childgrove Country Dancers; Chillicothe Fine Arts Council; Choral Arts Alliance of Missouri; Cinema St. Louis; Circus Harmony; Citizen Jane Film Festival; City Department of Parks and Recreation (arts activities); City In Motion Dance Theater; City Of Columbia Office Of Cultural Affairs; City of Festus; City of Florissant Civic Center Theatre; City of Independence (Human Relations Commission); City of Jackson - Jackson Area Arts Council; City of Kansas City (Parks and Recreation Department); City of Maplewood Repertory Theatre; City of Milan; City of O’Fallon (Cultural Arts Division); City of Polar Bluff dba Margaret Harwell Art Museum; City Of St. Peters (Cultural Arts Centre); Civic Arena; Clayton Community Theatre; Clinton Arts Council; Columbia Handbell Ensemble; Community Children’s Theatre of KC; Community Theatre for Southwest Missouri; Compton Heights Band; Concordia Area Heritage Society; Confluence Chamber Orchestra; Connect2Culture; Contemporary Art Museum; Coterie; Cotter College (Campus Activities Office); County Of Scotland Public Library; Craft Alliance Center Of Art + Design; Creative Arts Productions; Critical Mass For The Visual Arts; Cube ( Center For Understanding The Built Environment); Cultural Festivals (Producers Of The St. Louis Art Fair); Dance Saint Louis; Dances Of India; David Peaston Foundation; DaySpring Arts & Education; December Magazine; Design Build Workshop Dba Building Futures; DeSoto Chamber of Commerce; Dickerson Park Zoo; Discovery Center (Springfield); Downtown Branson Betterment Association; Downtown New Haven; Downtown Springfield Association; Downtown Springfield Community Cinema (Moxie Cinema); Downtown Washington; East Prairie Chamber of Commerce; Eclectic Endeavors; Emination Area Arts Council; Excelsior Springs Area Cultural Council; Film Society KC; Field Linen Drama; Finley River Fine Artists; First Civilizations; First Thursday Artwalk (Joplin); First Thursday Downtown Noontime Concerts; Fishtank Performance Studio, LLC; Folk Alliance International; Folly Theater; Foundation of the Metropolitan Community Colleges (Storytelling Celebration); Foundry Art Centre; Frank Lloyd Wright Home In Ebsworth Park; Friends of Chamber Music (Kansas City); Friends of Historic Boonville; Friends of St. Avips; Friends of the Conservatory of Music and Dance; Friends of the Finke Theatre; Friends of The Missouri State Archives; Friends of Tower Grove Park; Gallatin Theater League Inc; Gallery 210; Gateway Festival Orchestra of St. Louis; Gateway Men’s Chorus; Gem Theater Cultural and Performing Arts Center (dba Gem Cultural and Educational Center); Gene Slay’s Girls & Boys Club of St. Louis; George A. Spiva Center for The Arts; Gilloz Theatre; Global Crafts; Good Journey Development Foundation; Grand Center; Grand South Grand Growth Association; Grannie Annie Family Story Celebration; Greater Saint Louis Jazz Festival; Greater St. Louis Arts and Education Council; Greenhouse Theatre Project; H&R Block Artspace at KCAI; Hannibal Arts Council; Hannibal Concert Association; Hannibal History Museum; Harriman-Jewell Series; Heart Of America Shakespeare Festival; Heartland Men’s Chorus; Heartland Opera Theatre; Heritage Philharmonic; Hispanic Festival; Historic Bethel German Colony; Historic Murphysburg Preservation.; History Museum On The Square; Holocaust Museum And Learning Center; Imagine Eleven Summer Music Series; Innsbrook Institute; Inspiring Success All Arts Council; International Institute’s Festival of Nations; International Photography Hall Of Fame And Museum; Jabberwocky Studios; Jazz Edge; Jazz St. Louis; Joplin Area Chamber of Commerce Cultural Affairs Committee; Joplin Arts Fest; Joplin Historic Preservation Commission; Joplin Historical and Mineral Museum; Joplin Little Theatre; Joplin Regional Artist Coalition; Just Off Broadway Theater; Kansas City Actors Theatre Inc; Kansas City Artists Coalition; Kansas City Ballet; Kansas City Boys Choir; Kansas City Chalk And Walk Festival; Kansas City Chamber Orchestra; Kansas City Chapter Of Young Audiences; Kansas City Chorale; Kansas City Civic Orchestra; Kansas City Dance Festival; Kansas City Filmfest; Kansas City Friends Of Alvin Alley; Kansas City Jazz Orchestra; Kansas City Repertory Theatre; Kansas City Symphony; Kansas City Volunteer Lawyers and Accountants for the Arts; Kansas City Women’s Chorus; Kansas City Zoo; Karlovsky & Company Dance; Kauffman Center For The Performing Arts; KC Creates; KC Wordshop; Kcmetropolis.Org; KCMO Office of Culture and Creative Services; KDHX Community Media; Kemper Museum of Contemporary Art; Kinetic Tapestry Physical Theatre Company; Kirkwood Arts Association; Kirkwood Arts Commission; Kirkwood Theatre Guild; Lake Arts Council; Landmarks Association of St. Louis; Latino Writers Collective; Laumeier Sculpture Park; Lebanon Band Parents; Lebanon Concert Association; Lee’s Summit Historical Society; Lee’s Summit Symphony Orchestra; Lemp Neighborhood Arts Center; Leverage Dance Theater; Lexington Arts Council; Liberty Center Association for the Arts; Liberty Symphony Orchestra; Lighthouse Children’s Theatre; Lindy Hop St. Louis; Living Room Theatre; Low German Club Of Cole Camp; Luminary; Lyric Opera Of Kansas City; Magic House; Mainstreet Joplin DBA: Downtown Joplin Alliance; Maplewood Barn Community Theatre; Mark Twain Home Foundation operating the Mark Twain Boyhood Home and Museum; Marquand Development Corporation; Marshall Cultural Council; Marshall Philharmonic Orchestra; Mattie Rhodes Center; Max & Louie Productions; May Gallery; Mckinley Heights Neighborhood Assn-Mckinley Meadow; Men's Chorus Of The Ozarks; Meramec Contemporary Art Gallery; Mesner Puppet Theater; Metro Theater Company; Metropolitan Ensemble Theatre; Metropolitan Orchestra of Saint Louis; Mid America Freedom Bank Corp; Mid-America Arts Alliance; Mid-America Performing Arts Foundation; Mid-Missouri Traditional Dancers; Mid-Missouri Woodcarvers; Midwest Center For The Literary Arts/The Writer's
Place; Midwest Music Foundation; Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum; Mineral Area Council On The Arts; Missouri Arts Council; Missouri Association of Community Arts Agencies; Missouri Botanical Garden; Missouri Chamber Music; Missouri Contemporary Ballet; Missouri History Museum; Missouri Humanities Council; Missouri Immigrant & Refugee Advocates; Missouri Mansion Preservation (DBA Friends of the Missouri Governor’s Mansion); Missouri Shakespeare Festival; Missouri State Fair (Fine Arts Department); Missouri State University-West Plains (University/Community Programs); Missouri Symphony Society; Missouri Theater; Missouri University of Science & Technology (Leach Theatre); Moberly Area Community College Foundation; Moberly Area Council on the Arts; Modern American Dance Co (MADCO); Monett Chamber of Commerce; Montgomery County Arts Council; Moon City Creative District; Mt. Vernon Community Betterment Council; Municipal Art Commission; Muny; Museum Of Art & Archaeology; Museum Of Contemporary Religious Art; Musica Vocale; Musical Theater Heritage; Mustard Seed Theatre; Mutual Musicians Foundation International; MWSU Center For Community Arts; MWSU School Of Fine Arts (Theater Department); MWSU Western Playhouse; National Audio Theatre Festival; National Blues Museum; National Museum Of Toys And Miniatures; National Storytelling Network; National World War I Museum; Northwest Missouri State University (Encore Series); Neighborhood Houses, After-School and Summer Arts; Nelson-Atkins Museum Of Art; Neosho Arts Council; New Jewish Theatre; New Line Theatre; New Music Circle; NewEar Contemporary Music Ensemble; Ninewnetwork; North Missouri Arts Council; North Village Arts District; Northland Community Choir; Northland Symphony Orchestra; Northwest Missouri State University (Encore Series); Odyssey Chamber Music Series; Off Center Theatre Company dba Slightly Askew Theatre Ensemble; Ohmkraram; Old Town Cape; Olean Jaycees; Opera Theatre Of St Louis; Owen-Cox Dance Group; Ozark Actors Theatre; Ozark Mountain Music; Ozarks Literacy Council; Palt Community Resource Center; Perennial; Performing Arts Association; Performing Arts In Children’s Education; Peter And Paul Community Services; Philharmonia of Greater Kansas City; Piano Teachers’ Round Table; Pianos For People; Pinewild Rural Fire Department; Plug Projects; Pony Express Historical Association- Patee House; Jesse James Home; Pony Express National Museum; Pony Express Pumphkinfest; Post Art Library; Powell Gardens; Presser Hall Restoration Society; Prison Performing Arts; Pro Musica; Pulaski Fine Arts Association; Pulitzer Foundation For The Arts; Puppet Guild of Greater St Louis; Puppetry Arts Institute; Quality Hill Playhouse; Quixotic School of Performing Arts; Radio Arts Foundation; Ragtag Film Society; RainTree Arts Council; Ray Attached; Studios Inc; Summerfest Concerts; Summit Theatre Group; SW MO Art & Craft Guild; Talking Horse Productions; Te Deum; That Uppity Theatre Company; Theatre for Young America; Theodosia Area Chamber of Commerce; Three Rivers Community College (Tinnin Fine Arts Center); TouroHill At UMSL Town And Country Symphony Orchestra; Traditional Dance and Music Society of the Ozarks; Trailnet; Truman Library Institute; Truman State University (Art Gallery); Unbound Book Festival; Unicorn Theatre; Union Avenue Opera Theatre; University City Summer band; University City Symphony Orchestra; University Concert Series; University of Central Missouri (Gallery of Art & Design); University of Central Missouri (Performing Arts Series); University of Central Missouri (Show Me Justice Film Festival); University of Missouri School of Music; University of Missouri-Columbia (Missouri Folk Arts Program); Upstream Theater; Variety the Children's Charity of St. Louis; Viva Brasil Association of St. Louis; Voices of America; Walter Cronkite Memorial; Walter Cronkite Play; Warren County Fine Arts Council; Warrensburg Main Street; Webb City Farmers’ Market; West End Players Guild; West Plains Council on the Arts; Westminster College (National Churchill Museum); Westport Center for the Arts; Wildcat Glades Conservation & Audubon Center; Willow Springs Arts Council; Winter Opera; World Chess Museum; Williams/Henry Contemporary Dance; Youth Arts & Technology Center; and Youth Symphony Assoc. of Kansas City.

The State of Missouri’s Participating Cultural Event Attendees

Additionally, this study could not have been completed without the cooperation of the 6,134 arts and cultural audience members who generously took the time to complete the audience-intercept survey while attending a performance, event, or exhibit within the State of Missouri during the calendar year 2016.
AMERICANS FOR THE ARTS IS THE NATION’S LEADING NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION FOR ADVANCING THE ARTS IN AMERICA. ESTABLISHED IN 1960, WE ARE DEDICATED TO REPRESENTING AND SERVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR EVERY AMERICAN TO PARTICIPATE IN AND APPRECIATE ALL FORMS OF THE ARTS.

MISSOURI THEATRE, ST. JOSEPH
PHOTO, ST. JOSEPH CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

WALKING TOUR OF MURALS IN DOWNTOWN JOPLIN
PHOTO, JOPLIN NALA READ

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The Missouri Arts Council is the state agency supporting the arts that strengthen the cultural, educational, and economic vitality of Missouri. As funder, public leader, partner, and catalyst, we foster programs that engage people in meaningful arts experiences, strengthen Missouri education, and grow Missouri’s economy using the arts. Our grants make the arts possible in every corner of Missouri. A division of the Department of Economic Development, the Missouri Arts Council is funded through the Missouri General Assembly, Missouri Cultural Trust, and National Endowment for the Arts.