



Grantmakers in the Arts

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Ideas and Information on Arts and Culture

Vital Signs: Arts Funding in the Current Economy

The Outlook for Foundation Giving

Steven Lawrence, senior director of research, the Foundation Center

Public Funding for the Arts: 2009 Update

Angela Han, director of research, National Assemblé of State Arts Agencies



Ten Thousand Cents, 2008, is a digital artwork by Aaron Koblin in collaboration with Takashi Kawashima. It was created by dividing the image of a 100 dollar bill into ten thousand pieces and giving one of these pieces to each of ten thousand individuals around the world. Working in isolation from one another, each person reproduced their tiny part of the bill without knowledge of the overall task. Amazon's Mechanical Turk tool was used to pay each member of this distributed labor force one cent, the total cost of labor to create the work.

Ten Thousand Cents is presented on the Web as an interactive video piece. You can link to an animated version of the piece <www.tenthousandcents.com/> that allows you to isolate

each of the 10,000 segments of the image by clicking on any



given spot. You will see both the original tiny piece and next to it, in motion, that specific reproduced cell being drawn.

The project explores the circumstances in which we live — the new and uncharted combinations of digital labor markets, "crowdsourcing," "virtual economies," and digital reproduction. A philanthropic component was also added: prints of the work are for sale (\$100, of course) with all proceeds benefiting the One Laptop per Child project.

The Outlook for Foundation Giving

Steven Lawrence

Since 2001, GIA and the Foundation Center have collaborated on an annual “snapshot” of foundation funding for the arts based on grants awarded by a sample of over 1,000 of the largest U.S. foundations. Given the exceptional challenges now facing the country’s foundation and nonprofit communities, we have concluded that the arts field would be better served this year by a broad overview of how foundation giving might fare during the current economic crisis.

The following analysis documents the Foundation Center’s latest findings on how giving by the universe of more than 75,000 grantmaking U.S. independent, corporate, community, and operating foundations may fare in 2009 and 2010. It also compares how giving by foundations with a field of interest¹ in arts and culture² may fare relative to overall foundation giving. While the following analysis suggests that the current economic downturn may affect foundation giving for the arts, the data did not allow this analysis to estimate the overall levels of foundation giving for the arts in 2009 and beyond.

Highlights

According to the Foundation Center, estimated foundation giving in 2009 will decline in the range of the high single digits to low double digits. At the same time, this anticipated decline will be far less than the estimated 21.9 percent drop in foundation assets in 2008. Asset averaging, increased payout rates, and exceptional commitments made in response to the economic crisis are among the factors that will moderate reductions.

Outlook for all foundation giving in 2009 and 2010

The implosion of the housing market, onset of recession, freefalling stock market, credit contraction, and the worst job reductions since the end of World War II have contributed to enormous losses in private wealth and charitable endowments. The major stock market indices posted year-end 2008 decreases ranging from 34 to 47 percent. By comparison, the Foundation Center estimates that foundation assets declined far less — 21.9 percent. (Adjusted for inflation, assets fell 24.7 percent.) Nonetheless, while foundations still held more than \$530 billion at the end of 2008, this represents nearly \$150 billion in charitable resources that have been lost in a single year.

The outlook for 2009 does not appear much brighter, with most economists anticipating a modest pick-up in the latter half of the year but no meaningful recovery until sometime in 2010. Yet findings from the Foundation Center’s

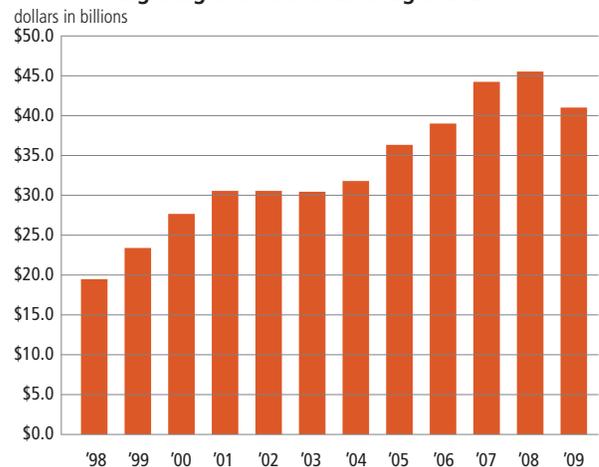
Corporate foundations were least pessimistic about changes in their 2009 giving. Just over half (51 percent) of corporate foundation respondents anticipated reducing their funding, compared to 67 percent of foundations overall. It is unknown, however, to what extent corporate foundations that are holding the line on their giving will be able to balance out other foundations that either need to cut their giving or have ceased to exist.

About three-quarters of community foundations expect to reduce giving in 2009. This reduction will undoubtedly affect arts funding, as community foundations provide a larger share of their giving to the arts than do independent and corporate foundations.

The anticipated decrease in 2009 giving by foundations with an arts subject area will be consistent with grantmakers overall. An analysis of responses to the Foundation Center’s annual “Foundation Giving Forecast Survey” suggests that giving by foundations with a demonstrated interest in the arts will decline at roughly the same rate as overall foundation giving

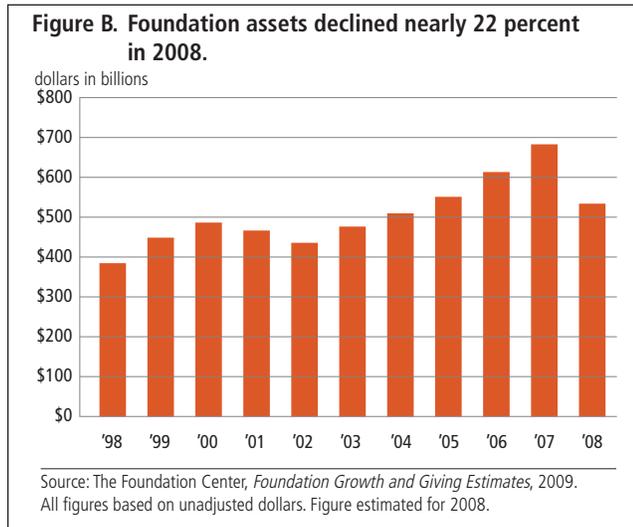
During the past two recessions, no single subject area seems to have borne the brunt of the crisis. The 1990-91 and 2001 recessions suggest that economic downturns primarily affect the overall level of foundation giving rather than funders’ broad grantmaking priorities.

Figure A. Foundation giving will decline in the high single digits or low double-digits in 2009.

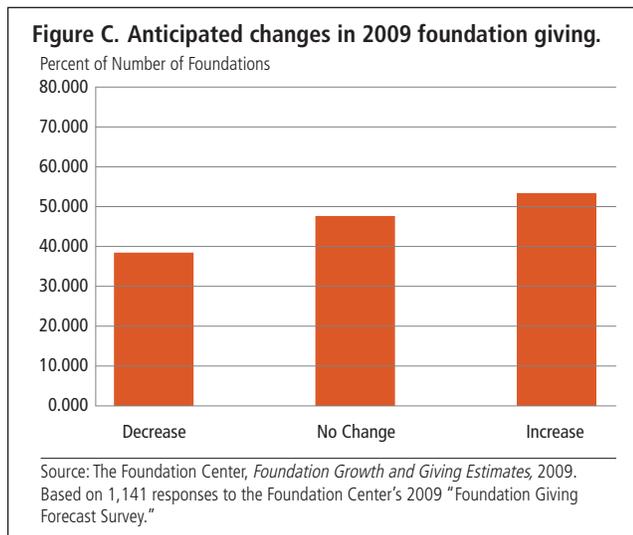


Source: The Foundation Center, 2009. All figures based on unadjusted dollars. Figure estimated for 2008 and 2009.

January 2009 “Foundation Giving Forecast Survey” suggest that 2009 foundation giving will decrease in the range of the high single digits to low double digits — far less than foundations’ asset losses in the prior year would suggest.³ (Continued economic volatility, of course, makes this prediction less certain than in more stable economic periods.) (Figure A and Figure B)



Most respondents (67.1 percent) expect to reduce their giving at least to some extent, with mid-size foundations — those giving between \$1 million and \$10 million — being the most likely to expect to decrease their giving (71 percent). The fact that some foundations still expect to increase giving in this economic climate strikes an optimistic note for the future, though this finding must be tempered by the reality of 2008 giving, when a far larger share of respondents reduced their support by year’s end than expected to do so before the economic crisis deepened. (Figure C)



Helping to lessen the potential impact on giving of this record decline in assets is the practice among some foundations of determining their grants budgets based on a rolling average of their asset values over two or more prior years. In both 2006 and 2007, foundations posted double-digit year-end growth in assets. For foundations that calculate their grants budgets this way, these two especially good years would have helped to minimize the impact of the 2008 decline on 2009 giving.

Several foundations have also announced plans to increase their payout rate, which represents the share of their assets that they distribute each year for charitable purposes, and/or to reduce operating costs to shore up their grants budgets. In addition, a number of grantmakers have made exceptional commitments to directly address the current crisis, such as assisting homeowners in foreclosure, providing credit counseling, and supporting food banks.⁴

The outlook beyond 2009 remains unclear, and much depends on when and how strongly the economy and stock market begin to recover. More than half of respondents to the latest survey expect to maintain (39.4 percent) or increase (14.1 percent) their giving in 2010, although larger foundations — those giving \$10 million or more each year — were roughly half as likely as smaller foundations to expect to raise their giving. About one in five foundations (20 percent) expect to decrease their giving in 2010. The remaining roughly one-quarter of funders (26.5 percent) are uncertain at this point.

Even if a solid economic recovery begins in 2010, foundations that establish their grants budgets based on a rolling average of asset values — including a number of the largest U.S. foundations — will be forced to factor in dismal 2008 investment performance. Of course, given the continued deterioration of the market in early 2009, foundation assets could potentially be down more by year’s end. In either case, it appears reasonable to expect that foundation giving will decline further in 2010. Despite this less positive outlook for the near term, however, foundation giving will undoubtedly begin growing again as the expected economic recovery gains strength.

Outlook for giving by foundations with arts subject areas

There is relatively little difference between the expected 2009 giving levels of foundations with an arts field of interest and those without a demonstrated interest in the arts.⁵ Based on findings from the latest “Foundation Giving Forecast Survey,” both sets of funders are expected to reduce their giving in the high single-digit to low double-digit range. Likewise, there appears to be little difference between arts funders and others concerning expected giving levels in 2010. About 21 percent of foundation respondents with arts subject areas anticipate lowering their giving

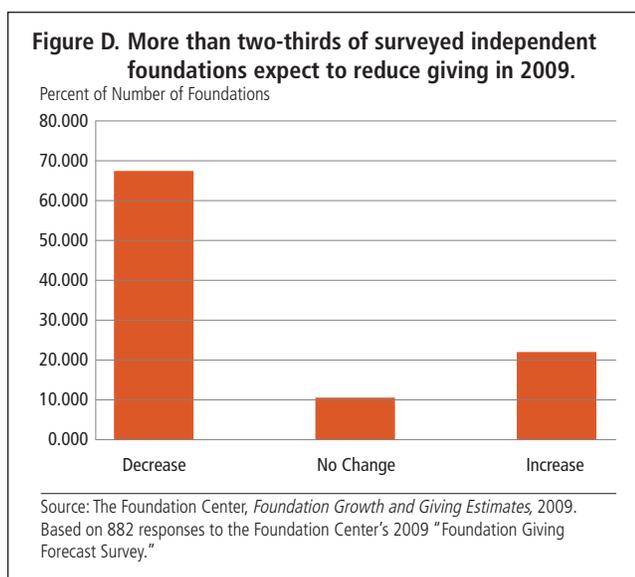
next year — compared to 20 percent of foundations overall — while more than one-quarter of both groups are unsure how their giving will fare.

Despite these similarities, funding for the arts will undoubtedly be reduced over the next couple of years, along with giving for most other fields. According to the recent Foundation Center survey, close to two-thirds of foundations anticipate reducing the number and/or size of their grants in 2009.⁶

At the same time, the vast majority of foundation respondents expect to maintain their current number of programs areas. (See page 17 “Giving Patterns after Economic Downturns”) Funders may also be more inclined to identify other strategies for achieving their goals. In fact, over half of all respondents to the Center’s recent survey (54 percent) indicated that, in response to the economic downturn, they expect to be engaging more in a range of non-grantmaking activities. Of these respondents, fully two-thirds indicated that they are seeking to engage in more collaborations and partnerships, while about one-third (36 percent) expect to initiate more convenings.

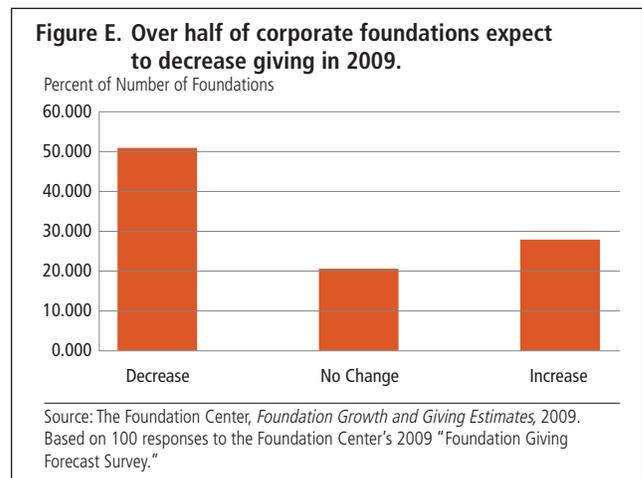
Outlook by type of foundation

Independent foundations. The vast majority of U.S. foundations are independents, including family foundations and most of the foundations formed through health care conversions. Because they predominate, the giving trends of independent foundations tend to closely mirror those of the nation’s foundation community as a whole. Thus, 68 percent of independent foundations expect to reduce their giving in 2009, nearly identical to the 67 percent share of foundations overall that anticipate cutting back on their giving. (Figure D)



Corporate foundations. Corporate foundations account for approximately 10 percent of overall foundation giving, although this share has been declining steadily since the 1980s. Nonetheless, corporate foundations have historically been an important source of support for the arts. Based on the January 2009 “Foundation Giving Forecast Survey,” just over half of corporate foundation respondents anticipated reducing their giving in 2009 — a far lower share than was reported by independent and community foundations.

This finding seems particularly surprising given that corporate foundations have arguably been even more directly affected by the rapid deterioration of the economic situation than other types of foundations. This conclusion in part reflects the historical importance of foundations established by companies in the banking and finance sector. In the late 2000s, just over one-quarter of corporate foundation giving was provided by foundations tied to companies working in the industry at the center of the current crisis. The impact of this economic calamity has also moved well beyond the financial sector, with a sustained drop in personal and corporate spending prolonging the recession and affecting corporate earnings across the board. It is unknown, however, to what extent corporate foundations that are holding the line on their giving will be able to balance out other foundations that either need to cut their giving or have ceased to exist. (Figure E)

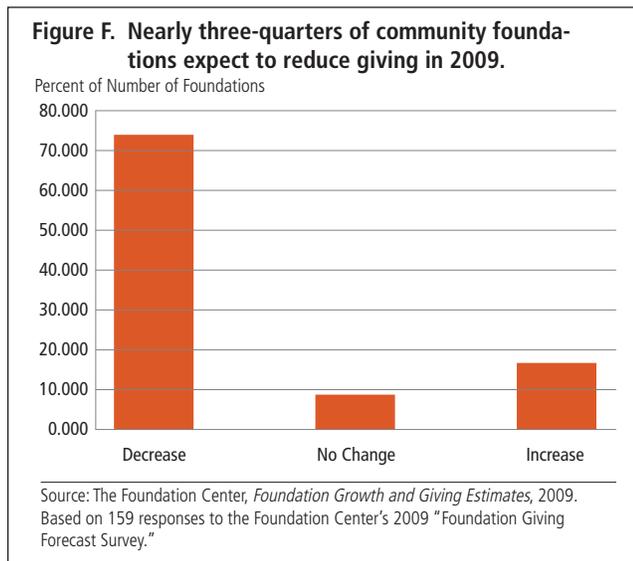


Community foundations. Community foundations have reported a fast cumulative rate of growth in giving over the past couple of decades and surpassed corporate foundations based on actual grant dollars awarded for the first time in 2008. As recently as the mid-1990s, community foundations accounted for only half as much giving as corporate foundations. Despite these gains, community foundations will be forced to reduce giving in 2009, along with independent and corporate foundations. Almost three out of four community foundation respondents to the Foundation Center’s latest “Foundation Giving Forecast Survey” anticipated a reduction. This reduction will undoubtedly affect arts funding, as community foundations provide a

larger share of their giving for the arts than do independent and corporate foundations.⁷

One factor that may work in favor of community foundations in the current economically challenging environment is that their donor-advised funds can be seen as a less costly alternative to maintaining a separate, endowed institution. This could make community foundations attractive to those donors who are still interested in establishing a formal vehicle for their philanthropy or those considering closing down their existing foundations due to a significant loss in charitable resources.

Community foundations have also tended to benefit in both more and less prosperous times from having a broad pool of individual donors. The decreased contributions of some donors tend to be balanced out by increased giving from others. However, given the broad impact of the current financial crisis, the benefits of this pooling of support on overall community foundation giving may be limited in the near term. (Figure F)



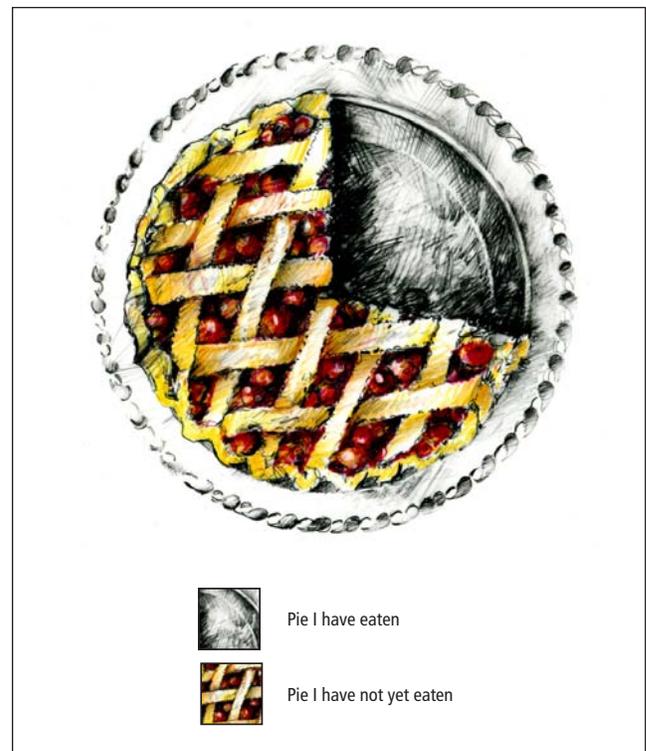
Steven Lawrence is senior director of research, the Foundation Center.

For more resources on giving in the current economic climate, see foundationcenter.org/focus/economy.

NOTES

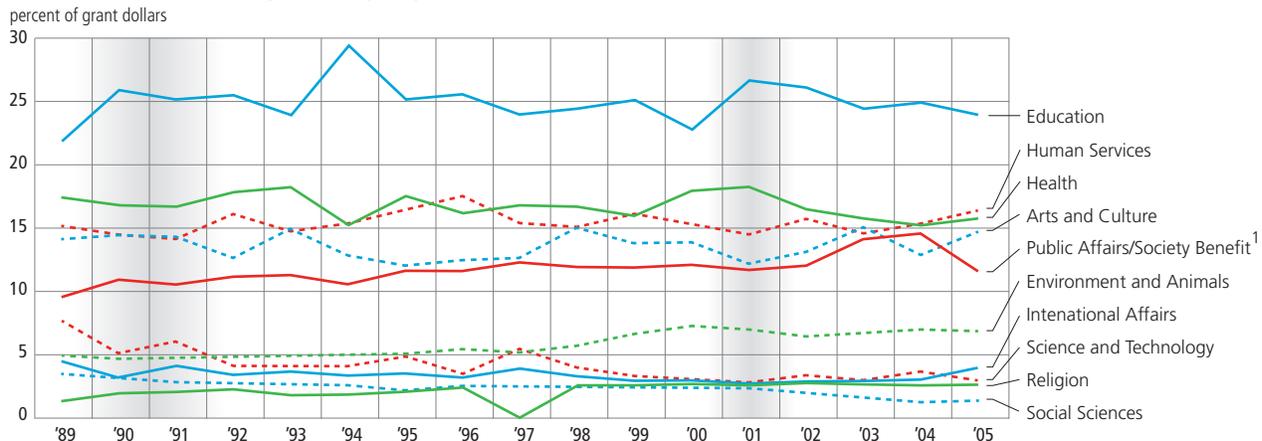
1. "Field of interest codes" are sometimes provided directly by a foundation through the Foundation Center's annual survey of larger foundations. However, when a foundation does not provide this coding, the Center's staff adds field-of-interest coding to the foundation's record if it has awarded at least 10 percent of its grant dollars in a specific field. This coding is updated annually. Note that previous GIA Snapshots have reported on the percentage of foundations that make at least one grant to arts and culture. This is a considerably higher number than the number of foundations with a specific arts and culture subject area.
2. The definition of arts and culture used for this Snapshot is based on the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities and encompasses funding for the performing arts, museums, visual arts, multidisciplinary arts, media and communications, humanities (including literature), and historical societies/historical preservation.

3. Giving estimates for 2008 are based on figures reported by large and mid-size independent, corporate, and community foundations that responded to the Foundation Center's latest "Foundation Giving Forecast Survey," combined with year-end fiscal indicators for the universe of more than 75,000 grantmaking foundations. The survey was mailed in early January 2009 to approximately 5,000 large and mid-size U.S. independent, corporate, and community foundations. The survey included questions on foundations' giving and assets in 2008, their directions for giving in 2009 and 2010, and how they are responding to the economic downturn. A total of 1,141 foundations provided estimates of their 2009 giving.
4. For more details, see McGill, L., and S. Lawrence, *Grantmakers Describe the Impact of the Economic Crisis on their Giving*, New York: Foundation Center, 2009.
5. Among the more than 75,000 grantmaking U.S. foundations, less than one-quarter are coded as having a field of interest of arts and culture, yet these funders accounted for close to half (47.1 percent) of total estimated foundation giving in 2008.
6. See Lawrence, S., *Foundations Address the Impact of the Economic Crisis*, New York: Foundation Center, 2009.
7. See Lawrence, S., and R. Mukai, *Foundation Giving Trends: Update on Funding Priorities*, New York: Foundation Center, 2009. In 2007, community foundations in the Foundation Center's grants sample awarded 13 percent of their grant dollars for arts and culture, surpassing corporate (11.9 percent) and independent (9.9 percent) foundations. Figures for community foundations are based on giving through both unrestricted and donor-advised funds.
8. See Lawrence, S., *Past Economic Downturns and the Outlook for Foundation Giving*, Foundation Center, October 2008).
9. See Lawrence, S., *Do Foundation Giving Priorities Change in Times of Economic Distress?*, New York: The Foundation Center, 2008.
10. See Lawrence, S., *Foundations Address the Impact of the Economic Crisis*, New York: Foundation Center, 2009.



Giving Patterns after Economic Downturns

FIGURE G. Foundation Giving Trends by Major Field, 1989 to 2005



Source: The Foundation Center, 2009. Based on all grants of \$10,000 or more authorized or paid (if authorized figures are unavailable) by a sample of the largest U.S. foundations. Figures exclude giving by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

¹ Includes civil rights and social action, community improvement and development, philanthropy and voluntarism, and public affairs.

All Foundation Giving. A Foundation Center analysis of foundation giving during prior recessionary periods, indicates that after the 2001 recession, foundation giving, in inflation-adjusted dollars, declined just 4.4 percent, compared to the inflation-adjusted 16 percent drop in foundation assets recorded between 2000 and 2002. Among the factors that contributed to this pattern: donors continued to establish new foundations, donors continued to give to existing foundations, and a number of foundations determined their grants budgets based on a two-to-five-year rolling average.⁸

Foundation Arts Giving. An analysis of foundation giving during the last two recessions (1990-91 and 2001) suggests that no single subject area is more or less likely to bear the

brunt of an economic crisis than any other. While some fluctuations in the relative shares of giving in specific subject areas did occur during the past two economic downturns, the fluctuations were not larger than those seen during the years both immediately preceding and following these periods. This suggests that past economic downturns primarily affected the overall level of foundation giving, rather than funders' broad grantmaking priorities.⁹ These findings should not be taken to mean that the specific grantmaking initiatives do not change over time. Rather, they suggest that foundations have a steady commitment to mission and to grantmaking priorities and guidelines. In fact, a recent Foundation Center survey found that the vast majority of respondents expect to maintain (80 percent) or increase (3 percent) the number of areas they support in 2009.¹⁰

Public Funding for the Arts: 2009 Update

Angela Han

Current Funding: The three primary sources of government support for the arts in the United States are federal appropriations to the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), legislative appropriations to the nation's state arts agencies, and direct expenditures on the arts through county and municipal governments. In 2009 the NEA received \$155.0 million, state arts agencies received \$329.7 million and local expenditures were \$832.3 million. Compared to the prior year, state appropriations and local expenditures experienced declines (7.1 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively) while appropriations to the NEA grew by 7.1 percent. Combined, these three public funding streams account for \$1.3 billion in arts support, or about \$4.27 per capita. Public sector grantmakers use these funds to support a wide

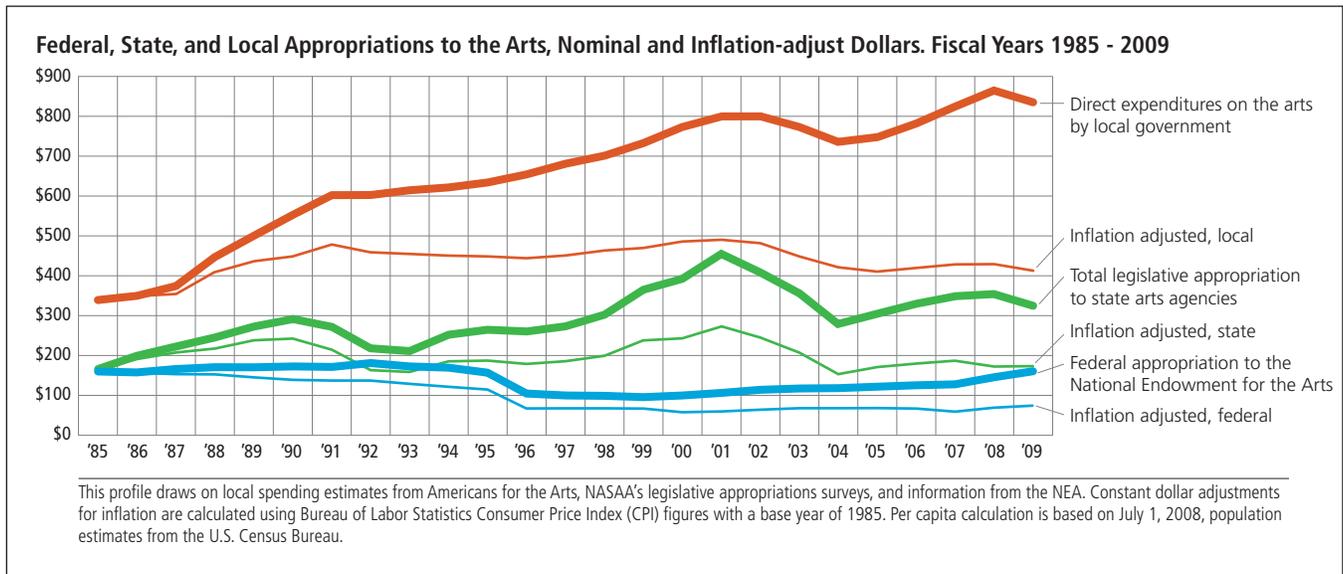
array of arts activities, artistic disciplines, public participation initiatives, and institutional grants to encourage community creativity and make the arts accessible to the public.

Dollars mentioned here and in the accompanying graph do not include \$50 million in special, nonrecurring funds appropriated to the NEA as a part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), commonly referred to as stimulus funds. These funds will be distributed by the NEA, states, and some localities for the purposes of short-term job preservation in nonprofit arts organizations.

Trends over Time: State funding is historically the most volatile part of the government arts funding mix, growing relatively quickly in times of economic expansion and

contracting sharply during recessions. During the last two recessions, major cuts have been concentrated among a small number of states, with the majority of states experiencing more moderate reductions. Due to the structure of public financing, state arts funding typically continues to decline even after a general economic recovery begins, eventually rebounding several years later. Local government arts spending is similarly affected by the economy, although increases and decreases have been less acute than state funding.

Outlook: As the second major economic contraction in less than a decade, this recession is causing significant distress in government budgets. Many states and localities depleted their reserves to address the recession of the early 2000s. Public managers are currently coping with decreasing revenue from all major tax sources while demand for public assistance and unemployment benefits is on the rise. To address this crunch, state and local governments were forced to enact mid-year spending cuts in 2009, and most expect continued budget gaps for the next several years. Fiscal



While most state and local governments are required to maintain balanced budgets each year, the federal government is not and has often increased spending during recessions. In the past, political influence has been a relatively more powerful driver than economics in funding for the arts. Appropriations have grown steadily over the last ten years and have remained relatively stable during the last two recessions. Current NEA funding, however, still falls short of its 1992 peak.

Although the long-term growth in total public funding is a notable achievement in a competitive fiscal environment, government arts funding at all three levels has been challenged to keep pace with the costs of living and doing business. When adjusted for inflation, funding at the state and local levels fall far short of the peaks reached in 2001, and federal funding is less than half the appropriation amount of twenty-five years ago.

analysts also express long-term concerns about tax structures and the inexorable escalation of health care, retirement, and education costs. Combined, these trends suggest that all discretionary public spending — arts or otherwise — will remain squeezed in the years ahead.

In this environment, public sector grantmakers and cultural advocates are emphasizing how the arts contribute to economic and community resiliency and add value to other economic recovery policy strategies. Public arts leaders are also promoting the economic, educational, and civic return on the investment in the arts of taxpayers' dollars, emphasizing how public funding, earned income, and philanthropic support all are required to sustain vibrant and prosperous communities.

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