

News Release

EMBARGOED UNTIL RELEASE AT 10:00 a.m. EDT, Wednesday, March 15, 2023

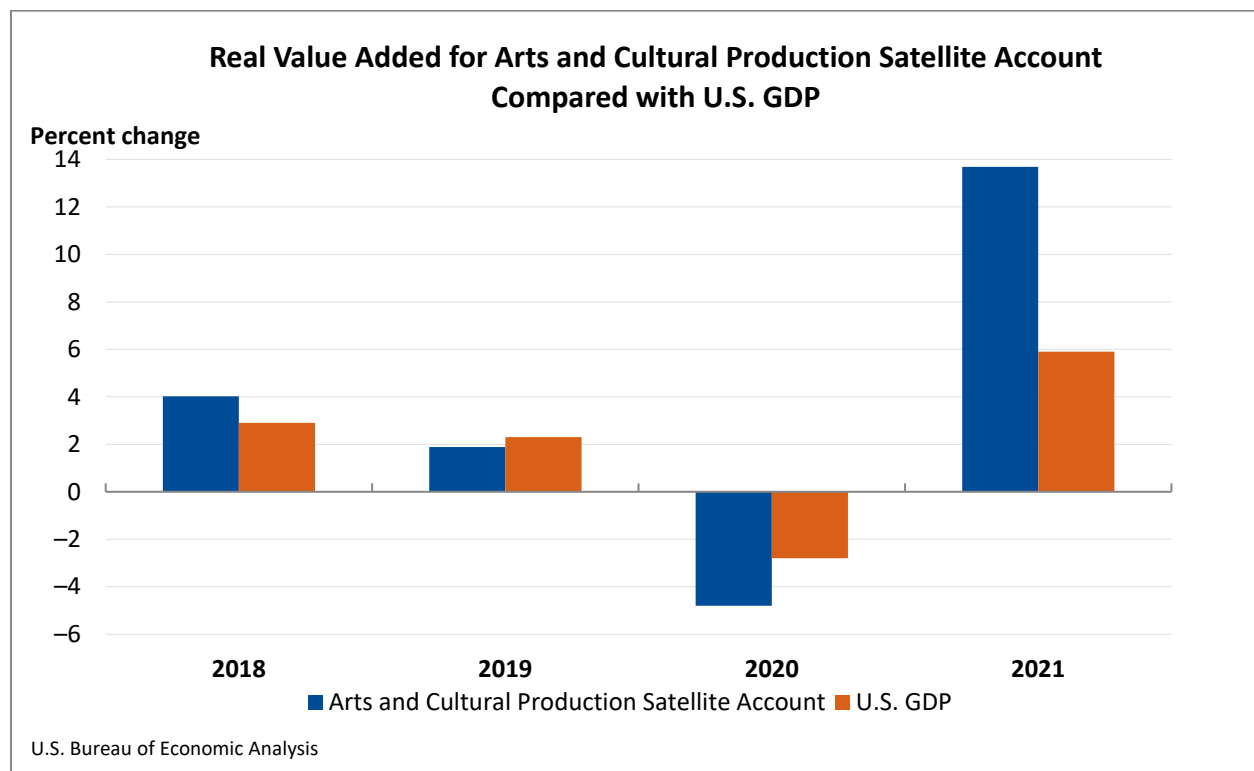
BEA 23-09

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Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account, U.S. and States

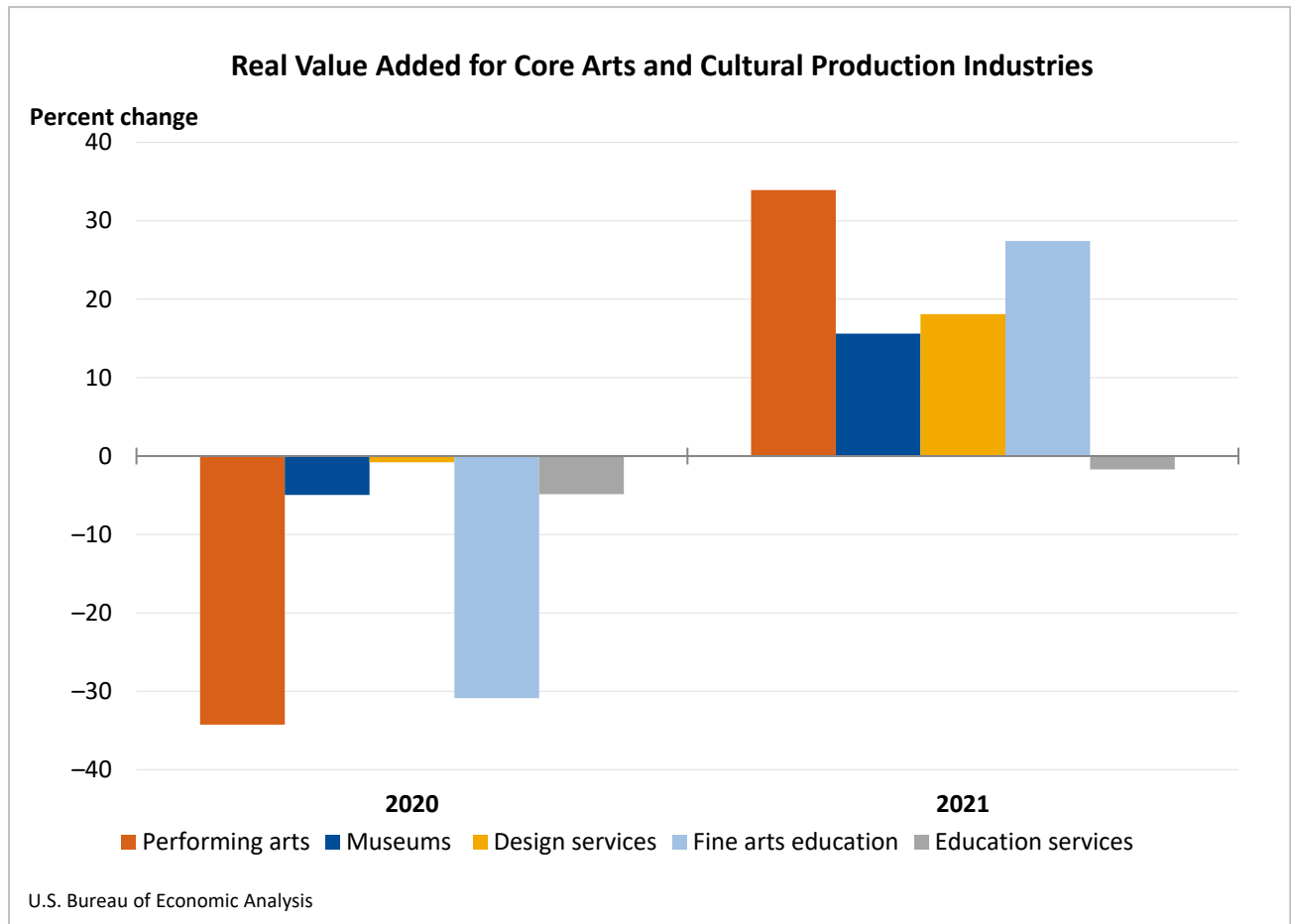
New statistics for 2021; 2017–2020 updated

The Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account released today by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) shows that arts and cultural economic activity, adjusted for inflation, increased 13.7 percent in 2021 after decreasing 4.8 percent in 2020 (table 1). By comparison, the broader economy, as measured by real gross domestic product (GDP), increased 5.9 percent in 2021 after decreasing 2.8 percent in 2020. Arts and cultural economic activity accounted for 4.4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), or \$1.02 trillion, in 2021 (tables 2 and 3).



Real (inflation adjusted) value added for core arts and cultural production industries, which include performing arts, museums, design services, fine arts education, and education services, increased 22.4 percent in 2021. Supporting arts and cultural production industries, which include art support services and information services, increased 11.6 percent in 2021 (table 1).

- Performing arts increased 33.9 percent in 2021 after decreasing 34.3 percent in 2020. The leading contributor to the increase was promoters of performing arts and similar events, which increased 122.4 percent in 2021 after decreasing 54.5 percent in 2020.
- Museums increased 15.6 percent in 2021 after decreasing 5.0 percent in 2020.
- Design services increased 18.1 percent in 2021 after decreasing 0.8 percent in 2020.
- Fine arts education increased 27.4 percent in 2021 after decreasing 30.9 percent in 2020.
- Education services decreased 1.7 percent in 2021 after decreasing 4.9 percent in 2020.



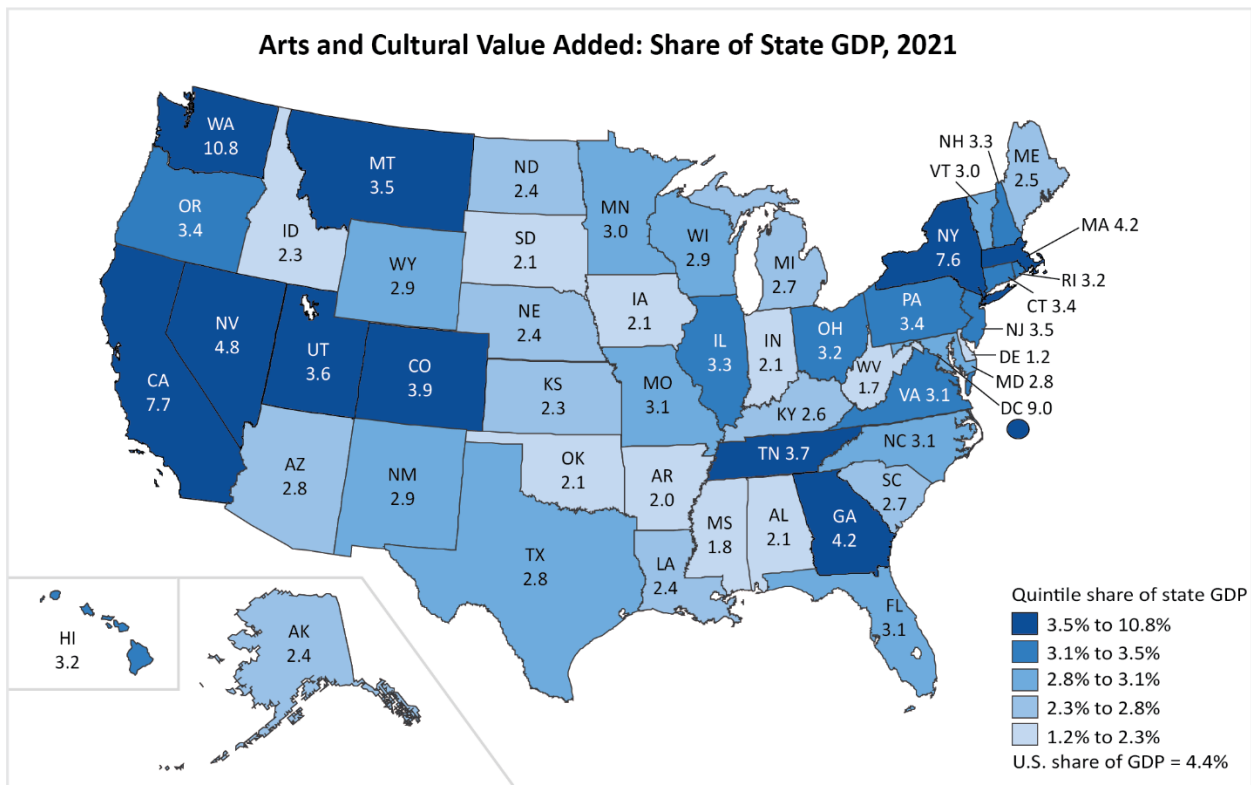
Nominal value added

Nominal value added (not adjusted for inflation) increased 14.4 percent nationally in 2021 (table 2). The leading contributor to the increase was supporting arts and cultural production industries (table 4). Supporting arts and cultural production industries increased 12.8 percent, to a level of \$778.4 billion; the leading contributor to the increase was information services. Core arts and cultural industries increased 20.8 percent in 2021, to a level of \$214.3 billion; the leading contributors to the increase were performing arts and design services.

In 2021, nominal value added in arts and cultural industries increased in every state and the District of Columbia. The percent change in value added in arts and cultural industries across all states ranged from 23.2 percent in Tennessee to 3.2 percent in Arkansas (table 2).

In Tennessee, the state with the largest increase in value added, sound recording, publishing, and independent artists, writers, and performers industries were the leading contributors to the increase in value added (table 4). In Arkansas, the state with the smallest increase in value added, a decrease in construction mitigated the increase.

For states and the District of Columbia, the arts and cultural share of their total GDP ranged from 10.8 percent in Washington to 1.2 percent in Delaware (table 3). The share for most states ranged between 2 and 5 percent. Washington, the District of Columbia, California, and New York were the only areas where the arts and cultural share of total GDP exceeded 5 percent.



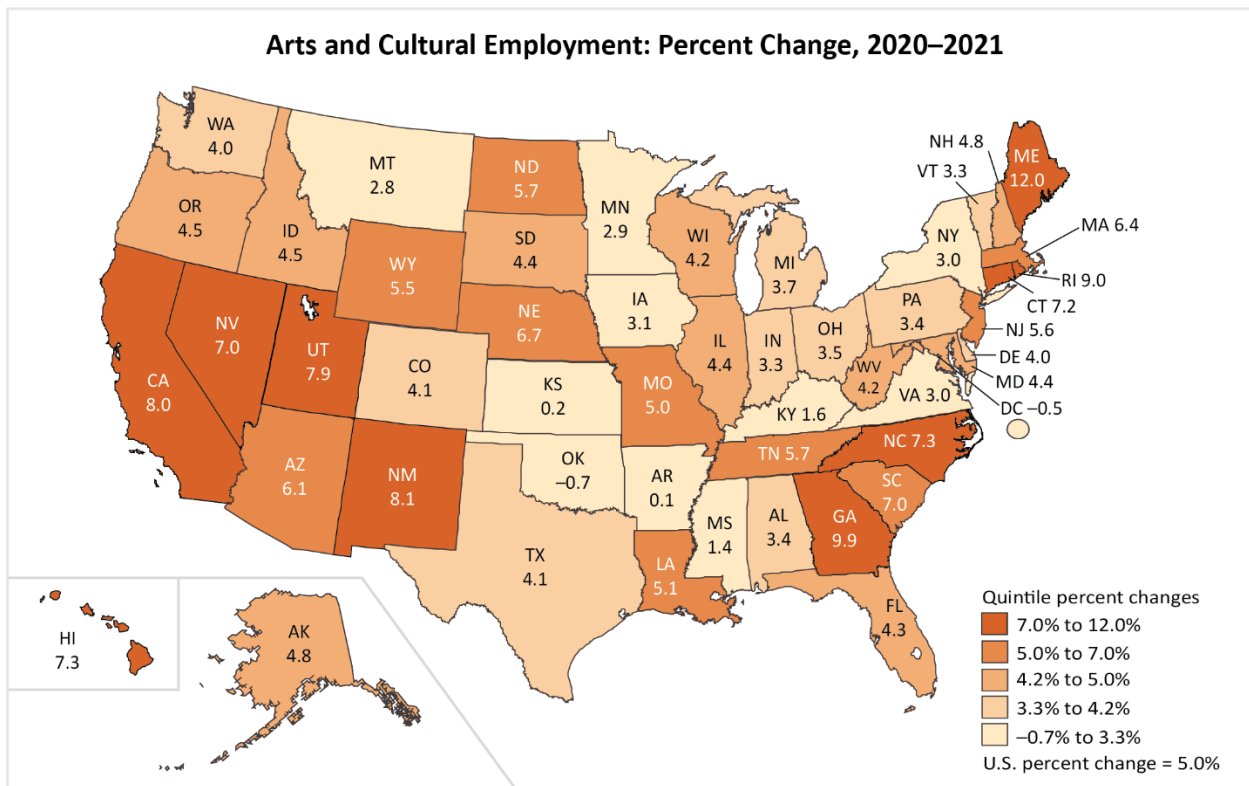
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The top arts and cultural industries varied among the states. In Washington, publishing and other information services were the leading contributors to the share of total state GDP (table 3). Government and broadcasting were the leading contributors to the share of GDP in the District of Columbia, while other information services and motion pictures were the leading contributors to the share of GDP in California. Broadcasting and other information services were the leading contributors to the share of GDP in New York.

Employment

Arts and cultural employment nationwide increased 5.0 percent in 2021 (table 8). The total number of arts and cultural jobs for the nation was 4.9 million. Arts and cultural employment increased in 49 states. The percent change in arts and cultural employment across all states ranged from 12.0 percent in Maine to -0.7 percent in Oklahoma.

Maine had 16,743 jobs related to arts and culture, representing 2.6 percent of all jobs in the state. Construction and retail industries were the leading contributors to the increase in arts and cultural employment in Maine (table 9). In Oklahoma, construction was the leading contributor to the decrease in arts and cultural employment.



Compensation

Arts and cultural compensation nationwide increased 11.3 percent in 2021 (table 8). Arts and cultural compensation increased in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The percent change in arts and cultural compensation across all states ranged from 18.9 percent in Georgia to 0.5 percent in Arkansas.

Update of arts and cultural production statistics

Today, BEA also released updated national-level arts and cultural production statistics on output, value added, intermediate inputs, employment, and compensation from 2017 to 2020, with new statistics for 2021, and updated state-level statistics on value added, employment, and compensation from 2017 to 2020, with new statistics for 2021. These revised and newly available statistics primarily reflect the incorporation of revised and newly available source data from the 2022 annual updates of BEA's National and Regional Economic Accounts. Combined with new and revised arts and cultural production-specific source data, these improvements allow the arts and cultural production statistics to capture the dynamics of this sector more accurately.

BEA's Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account is supported by funding from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Next release: March 2024

Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account, U.S. and States, 2022

Additional Information

Resources

- The full economic effects of the COVID–19 pandemic cannot be quantified in these statistics, because the impacts are generally embedded in source data and cannot be separately identified. For more information about COVID–19 impacts, refer to [“Federal Recovery Programs and BEA Statistics”](#) on our website.
- Stay informed about BEA developments by reading [The BEA Wire](#), signing up for BEA’s [email subscription service](#), or following BEA on Twitter [@BEA_News](#).
- The time series of detailed annual statistics for 1998 through 2021 are available at [“Arts and Culture.”](#)
- Access BEA data by registering for BEA’s [Data Application Programming Interface](#).
- For more on BEA’s statistics, see our online journal, the [Survey of Current Business](#).
- For upcoming economic indicators, see BEA’s [news release schedule](#).
- For complete information on the sources and methods used to estimate arts and cultural production, see BEA’s [arts and cultural production methodology](#).

Definitions

Defining “culture” in the context of input-output tables for the Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account. Culture can be defined in a variety of ways, including language, traditions, beliefs, and values. For this account, arts and cultural production is defined narrowly to include creative artistic activity—the goods and services produced by it, the goods and services produced in support of it, and the construction of buildings in which it takes place. The input-output table is a valuable tool to identify and estimate the value of the “creative chain.” This chain captures the economic value of the creation of a cultural product (composing a symphony) from its production (the performance being recorded in a studio), distribution (by various modes), and final consumption (by the listener).

Output. Arts and cultural production output consists of all domestically produced goods and services purchased (for example, movie tickets or design services).

Employment. Arts and cultural production employment consists of all wage and salary jobs in which the workers are engaged in the production of arts and cultural production-related goods and services.

Compensation. Arts and cultural production compensation consists of the remuneration (including wages and salaries, as well as benefits such as employer contributions to

pension and health funds) payable to employees in return for their arts and cultural production-related work during a given year.

Value added. Arts and cultural production value added consists of output less intermediate consumption (for example, costumes rented by performing arts companies or printing of the program for the show).

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of the goods and services produced by the nation’s economy less the value of the goods and services used up in production. GDP is also equal to the sum of personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, net exports of goods and services, and government consumption expenditures and gross investment.

Core arts and cultural production industries are originators of ideas and content associated with the creation of arts and culture. Supporting industries produce and disseminate arts and cultural commodities.

Current-dollar estimates are valued in the prices of the period when the transactions occurred—that is, at “market value.” Also referred to as “nominal estimates” or “current-price estimates.”

Real values are inflation-adjusted estimates—that is, estimates that exclude the effects of price changes.

Statistical conventions

Quantities and prices. Quantities, or “real” measures, and prices are expressed as index numbers with a specified reference year equal to 100 (currently 2012). Quantity and price indexes are calculated using a Fisher chain-weighted formula that incorporates weights from two adjacent periods (quarters for quarterly data and annuals for annual data). “Real” dollar series are calculated by multiplying the published quantity index by the current-dollar value in the reference year (2012) and then dividing by 100. Percent changes calculated from chained-dollar levels and quantity indexes are conceptually the same; any differences are due to rounding.

Chained-dollar values are not additive, because the relative weights for a given period differ from those of the reference year. In tables that display chained-dollar values, the value of the “not allocated by industry” line reflects the difference between the first line and the sum of the most detailed lines. For the real value added by industry table, this value also reflects differences in source data used to estimate GDP by industry and the expenditures measure of real GDP.

News Release Tables

- Table 1. Real Value Added by Arts and Cultural Production Industry: Percent Change from Preceding Period
- Table 2. Arts and Cultural Production Value Added by State, 2021
- Table 3. Industry Contributions to the Arts and Cultural Production Share of GDP, 2021
- Table 4. Industry Contributions to Percent Change in Value Added of Arts and Cultural Production by State, 2021
- Table 5. Real Gross Output by Arts and Cultural Production Commodity: Percent Change from Preceding Period
- Table 6. Real Gross Output by Arts and Cultural Production Commodity
- Table 7. Gross Output by Arts and Cultural Production Industry
- Table 8. Arts and Cultural Production Employment and Compensation by State, 2021
- Table 9. Industry Contributions to Percent Change in Arts and Cultural Production Employment by State, 2021
- Table 10. Real Gross Output Contributions by Arts and Cultural Production Industry
- Table 11. Industry Contributions to Percent Change in Value Added of Arts and Cultural Production