

News Release

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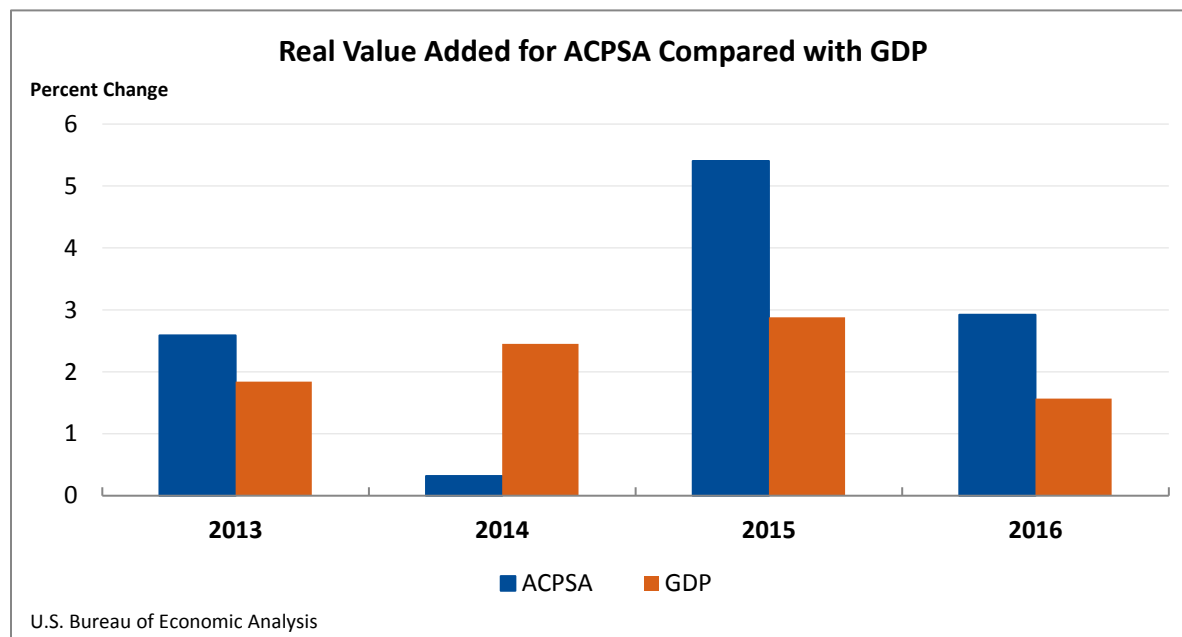
BEA 19-08

Technical:	Andres Orozco (National)	(301) 278-8291	ArtsandCulture@bea.gov
	Sharon Panek (Regional)	(301) 278-9228	
Media:	Jeannine Aversa	(301) 278-9003	Jeannine.Aversa@bea.gov

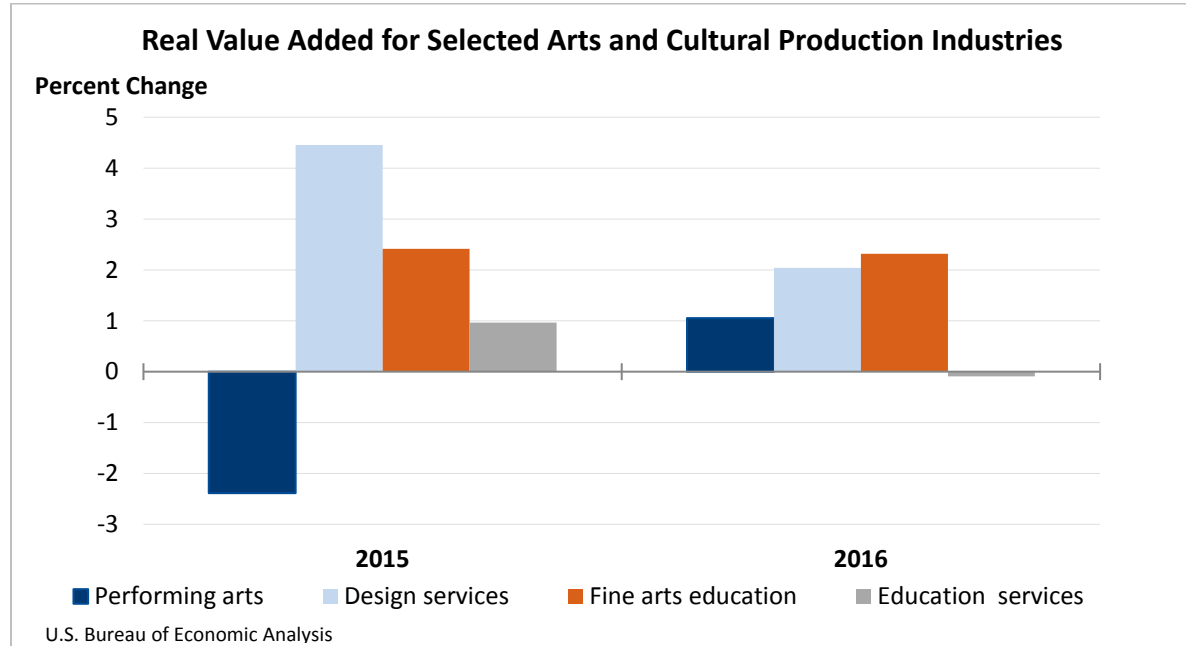
Arts and Culture Continues to Grow in 2016

Nevada leads states with 14.7 percent growth

The Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA) released today by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) shows that arts and cultural economic activity, adjusted for inflation, increased 2.9 percent in 2016. That compares with a 5.4 percent increase in 2015 (table 1). Arts and cultural economic activity accounted for 4.3 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), or \$804.2 billion, in 2016.



Information services was the leading contributor to the national growth in 2016, followed by retail services. Core arts and cultural production industries, which includes performing arts, museums, design services, and fine arts education, grew 1.8 percent. Supporting arts and cultural production industries, including art support services and information services, increased 3.4 percent.



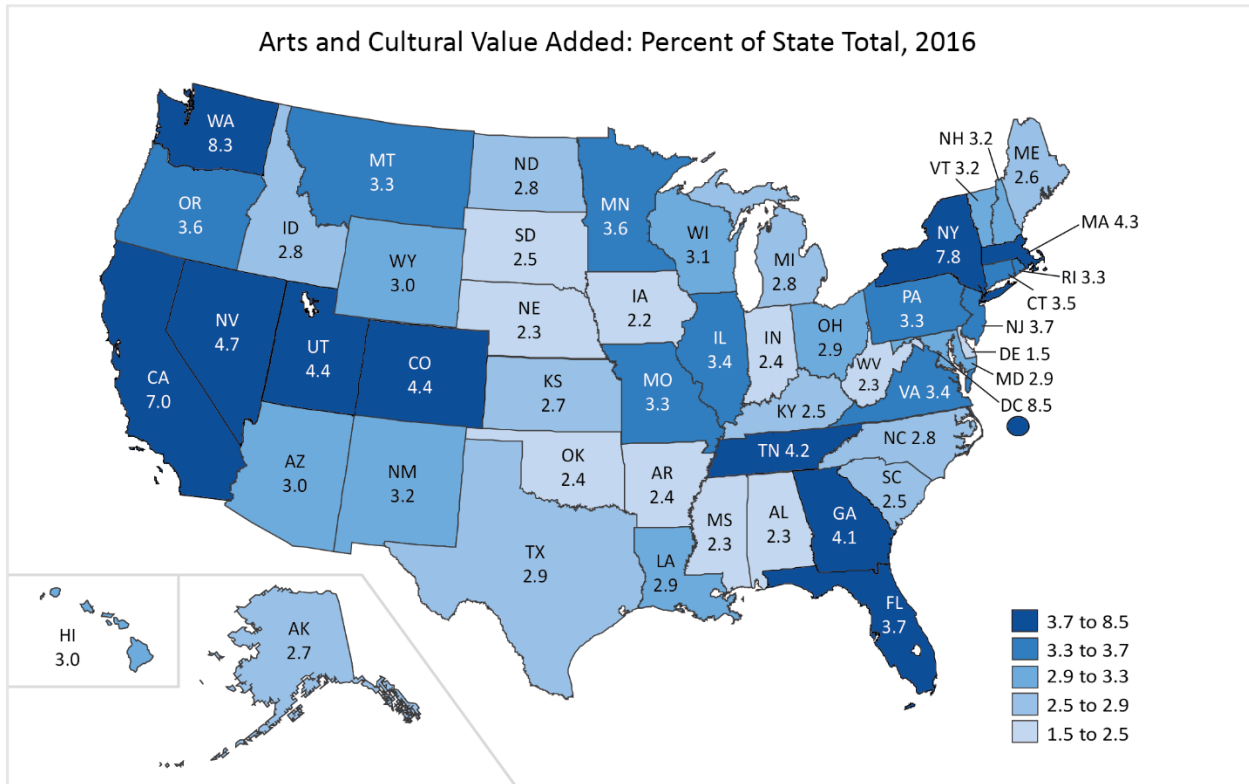
- For the performing arts group, real value added increased 1.1 percent in 2016, after decreasing 2.4 percent in 2015. The increase was primarily attributed to an increase in performing arts companies. The performing arts group includes performing arts companies, promoters of performing arts, agents and managers for artists, and independent artists, writers and performers.
- For design services, which includes advertising, architectural services, and graphic design services, real value added increased 2.0 percent in 2016, after increasing 4.5 percent in 2015. The leading contributor to the increase was advertising.
- Fine arts education grew 2.3 percent in 2016, after increasing 2.4 percent in 2015.
- Education services decreased 0.1 percent in 2016, after increasing 1.0 percent in 2015.

Nominal Value Added

Nominal value added (not adjusted for inflation) increased 4.6 percent nationally in 2016 (table 2). It increased 4.7 percent in the core arts and cultural production industries, to a level of \$154.3 billion. The increase was primarily attributed to an increase in performing arts, which includes performing arts companies, promoters, agents/managers, independent arts, writers and performers.

Nominal value added increased 4.7 percent in the supporting arts and cultural production industries, to a level of \$622.4 billion. The increase was primarily attributed to an increase in information services, which includes the broadcasting and motion pictures industries.

For states and the District of Columbia, the arts and cultural share of GDP ranged from 8.5 percent in D.C. to 1.5 percent in Delaware (table 3). The share for most states was between 2 and 5 percent. The District of Columbia, Washington, New York, and California were the only areas where the arts and culture share of total value added exceeded 5 percent.



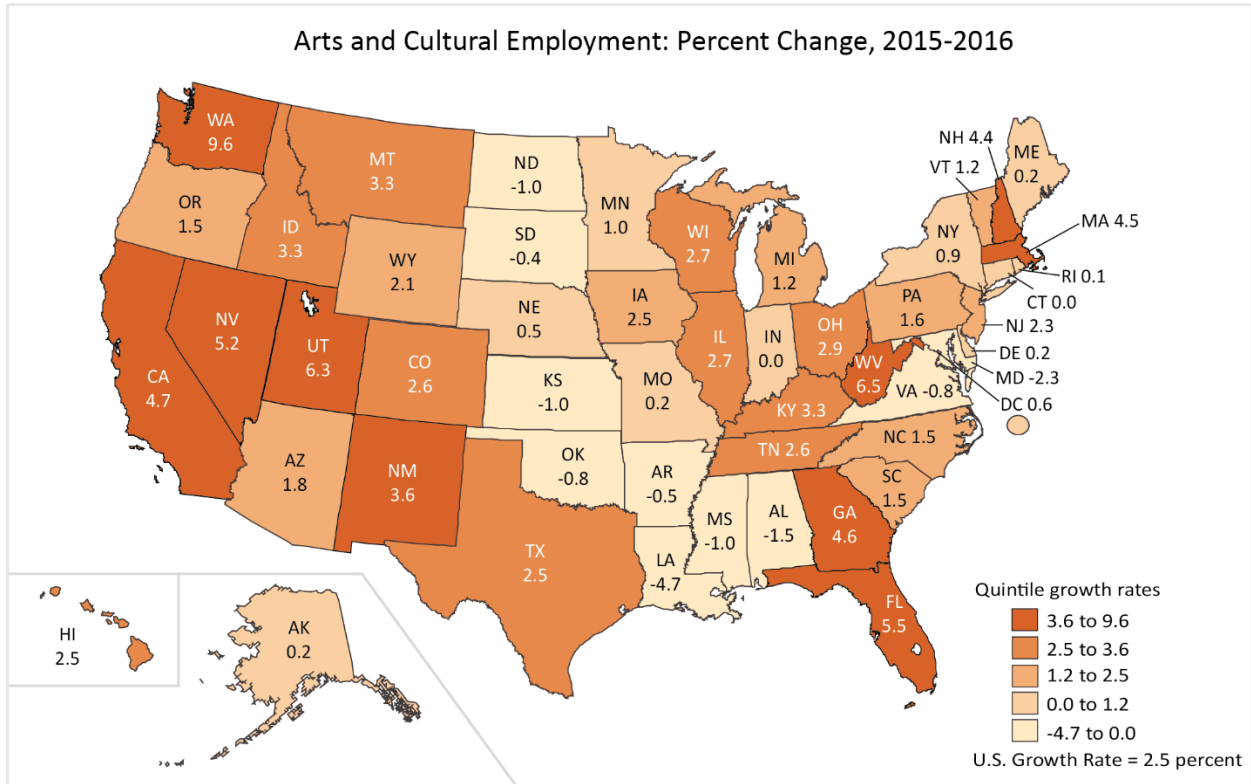
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

The top arts and cultural industries varied among the states. The top industries in the District of Columbia were government, broadcasting, and advertising (table 3). In New York, the top industries were motion pictures, broadcasting, and government. In California, the top industries were motion pictures, other information services, and broadcasting.

Value added in arts and cultural industries increased in every state and the District of Columbia in 2016, except Louisiana. The percent change in value added in arts and cultural industries across all states ranged from 14.7 percent in Nevada to -13.1 percent in Louisiana in 2016 (table 4). The promoters of performing arts and motion pictures industries led growth in Nevada.

Employment

Arts and cultural employment nationwide increased 2.5 percent in 2016 (table 8). The total number of arts and cultural jobs for the nation was 5.0 million. Arts and cultural employment increased in 39 states and the District of Columbia. The percent change in arts and cultural employment across all states ranged from 9.6 percent in Washington to -4.7 percent in Louisiana.



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Arts and cultural employment increased faster in Washington than in any other state in 2016. Washington had 177,527 jobs related to arts and culture, representing 4.4 percent of all jobs in the state. The retail industry was the leading contributor to the increase in total arts and cultural employment in Washington (table 9).

Updates to the Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account

Today, BEA also released updated estimates of output, value added, intermediate inputs, employment, and compensation for 2014 and 2015.

Note

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

Additional Information

Resources

Additional resources available at www.bea.gov:

- Stay informed about BEA developments by reading the BEA [blog](#), signing up for BEA's [email subscription service](#), or following BEA on Twitter [@BEA_News](#).
- For more on BEA's statistics, see our monthly online journal, the [Survey of Current Business](#).
- The time series of detailed annual statistics for 1998 through 2016 are available at [Arts and Cultural Production](#).
- BEA's [news release schedule](#)
- Access BEA data by registering for BEA's Data [Application Programming Interface](#) (API).
- [U.S. Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Accounts](#): Overview, concepts, and 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 to include: 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 the support of it; and the construction of buildings in which it is taking 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).

ACPSA output: ACPSA output consists of all domestically produced goods and services purchased (for example, movie tickets or design services).

ACPSA employment: ACPSA employment consists of all wage-and-salary jobs where the workers are engaged in the production of ACPSA goods and services.

ACPSA compensation: ACPSA 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 ACPSA work during a given year.

ACPSA value added: ACPSA value added consists of ACPSA output minus ACPSA intermediate consumption (for example, costumes rented by a performing arts company or printing of the program for the show).

Core ACPSA 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 as "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 2009). Quantity and price indexes are calculated using a Fisher-chained 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 (2009) 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".

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