



Office of Research & Analysis
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Arts Data Profile: State Estimates of the Arts' Economic Value and Employment (2001-2015)

Research Brief #1: 2015 Regional/State Summary

Organized by regional divisions, the following narrative summarizes state-level results from the Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA), produced jointly by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the National Endowment for the Arts.¹

This release includes state-level employment and compensation figures for salaried workers in arts and cultural industries, and, for the first time, estimates of arts and culture's value added to each state's economy. [State-level fact-sheets, data dashboards, and other resources are available on this NEA webpage.](#)

Among other findings, the data reveal some arts and cultural industries as vital to specific state economies. Examples include:

- Landscape architecture in the Carolinas
- Production of movies/films in Louisiana
- Industrial design in Michigan
- Manufacture of musical instruments in Montana
- The performing arts in Nevada
- Construction of cultural facilities in North Dakota
- Arts-related publishing in Washington State
- Printing of lithographs and other art goods in Wisconsin

Definitions

ACPSA industries: The ACPSA features 35 distinct industries that produce arts and cultural goods and services.² As a satellite account, the ACPSA identifies the portion of an industry's value-added that is associated with arts production. That portion ranges from nearly 100 percent of value added by industries such as performing arts companies and motion picture production, to just 2 percent of value added by the computer systems design industry. (This ACPSA industry supports production of movies/films and sound recordings.)³

Value added: Value-added consists of the gross output of an industry, less its intermediate inputs such as energy and raw materials. Value-added is the contribution of an industry to gross state product (GSP).

Gross state product: GSP is the market value of the goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP).

Location quotient: Location quotients (LQ) measure an industry's state concentration of value-added (or employment or compensation) relative to the U.S. industry's share. For example, a value-added LQ of 1.2 indicates that the state's value by the industry in question is 20 percent greater than that industry's national share. A LQ of 0.8 indicates that the state's value added by the industry is 20 percent below the industry's national value-added share.

(Click on the region to go directly to that section of the document.)

The Northeast

New England: Connecticut; Maine; Massachusetts; New Hampshire; Rhode Island; and Vermont

Middle Atlantic: New Jersey; New York; and Pennsylvania

The Midwest

East North Central: Indiana; Illinois; Michigan; Ohio; and Wisconsin

West North Central: Iowa; Kansas; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; North Dakota; and South Dakota

The South

South Atlantic: Delaware; District of Columbia; Florida; Georgia; Maryland; North Carolina; South Carolina; Virginia; and West Virginia

East South Central: Alabama; Kentucky; Mississippi; and Tennessee

West South Central: Arkansas; Louisiana; Oklahoma; Texas

The West

Mountain: Arizona; Colorado; Idaho; Montana; Nevada; New Mexico; Utah; and Wyoming

Pacific: Alaska; California; Hawaii; Oregon; and Washington

New England

(Connecticut; Maine; Massachusetts;
New Hampshire; Rhode Island; and Vermont)

In 2015, the production of arts and cultural goods and services contributed \$36.7 billion to New England's economy; production employed 254,000 workers.

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015

New England states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Connecticut	\$9,005,012	0.83	57,326	1.02
Maine	\$1,479,780	0.61	16,577	0.83
Massachusetts	\$21,059,063	1.02	131,169	1.09
New Hampshire	\$2,304,518	0.73	20,685	0.89
Rhode Island	\$1,843,760	0.77	17,902	1.11
Vermont	\$959,835	0.75	10,608	1.00

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry's concentration in a state relative to the industry's national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Rhode Island: Relative to Rhode Island's overall economy, the manufacture of jewelry and silverware contributes more value than for any other U.S. state. In 2015, value added by jewelry and silverware manufacturing was nearly \$224 million—33 times greater than the national index.

Vermont: The manufacture of custom architectural woodwork and metalwork added \$15.8 million to Vermont's economy. The corresponding location quotient (LQ) for value added in the state's custom woodwork and metalwork was 4.5. In other words, relative to Vermont's total GSP, value added by custom architectural woodwork and metalwork was more than four times the national share.

Also 4 times greater than the national index was employment in Vermont's manufacture of custom woodwork and metalwork industry. In 2015, this production employed 292 workers.

Additionally, arts and cultural value added from the manufacture of custom architectural woodwork and metalwork was relatively high in **Connecticut** (\$48.7 million), **and in Maine and New Hampshire**, where the industry added \$11.9 million in each state.

In New England, **Massachusetts** leads in architectural services. In 2015, this industry’s ACPSA production added \$804.6 million to the state’s economy. Comparatively, value added by the state’s architectural services industry is nearly 73 percent greater than the national index. Arts and cultural employment in that industry was just under 5,000 workers, a number 75 percent greater than the U.S. index.

Mid-Atlantic

(New Jersey; New York; and Pennsylvania)

In 2015, arts and cultural production contributed \$159.2 billion to the Mid-Atlantic’s economy; production employed 768,500 workers.

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015 Middle-Atlantic states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
New Jersey	\$22,068,879	0.93	133,174	0.88
New York	\$114,092,356	1.84	462,584	1.45
Pennsylvania	\$23,023,597	0.77	172,749	0.86

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry’s concentration in a state relative to the industry’s national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

New Jersey: The ACPSA includes both wholesale and retail trade of arts-related goods such as works sold in galleries, musical instruments, art supplies, and books and magazines. In New Jersey, wholesale trade of arts goods contributed nearly \$3 billion to the state’s 2015 economy. (Retail trade added \$1.1 billion.)

The corresponding ACPSA wholesale trade LQ was 2.8—in other words, relative to New Jersey’s overall economy, the contribution from arts-related wholesale trade was nearly three times greater than the national index.

New York: New York’s arts and cultural value-added is above-average in a number of industries, including motion picture production, performing arts presenters, and creative advertising. However, no other state comes close to New York’s primacy in “other specialized design,” an industry that includes fashion and jewelry design. In 2015, the industry contributed \$221.6 million to New York’s economy. The corresponding LQ was 3.7—the highest in the country for the industry.

Pennsylvania: In 2015, musical instrument manufacturing contributed \$87.1 million to the state economy—it also employed more than 700 workers.

Relative to the state’s overall economy, value added by Pennsylvania’s musical instrument manufacturing was 2.6 times greater than the national index. The corresponding employment LQ was similarly large—2.1.

East North Central

(Indiana; Illinois; Michigan; Ohio; and Wisconsin)

In 2015, value added by arts and cultural production contributed \$74.1 billion to the East North Central economy, and the arts employed 697,000 workers. These Great Lakes states are above average in graphic design services (Illinois), and in industrial design services (Michigan and Ohio). Wisconsin is a national leader in the printing of art goods.

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015

East North Central states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Illinois	\$25,884,431	0.79	205,914	0.96
Indiana	\$7,986,938	0.56	96,070	0.87
Michigan	\$13,602,426	0.68	128,619	0.87
Ohio	\$17,455,765	0.67	174,125	0.95
Wisconsin	\$9,125,413	0.71	91,789	0.92

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry's concentration in a state relative to the industry's national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Illinois: Graphic design services contribute above-average value to Illinois' economy. In 2015, ACPSA graphic design services added \$589.5 million to GSP. That amount was 69 percent above the national index.

Value added by Illinois' creative advertising industry, which contributed \$2.3 billion to the state's economy, was similarly above average—the corresponding LQ was 1.65.

In Illinois, graphic design and creative advertising, combined, employed 14,760 workers in 2015.

Indiana: Indiana ranks among the top states in the manufacture of musical instruments. In 2015, this industry contributed \$42.2 million to Indiana's economy. As a share of the state's total GSP, value added from musical instrument manufacturing was 2.7 times greater than the national index.

Michigan and Ohio: As a share of each state's economy, Michigan and Ohio lead the nation in industrial design services. In Michigan, industrial design services added \$429 million to the economy, and it employed more than 10,000 workers. Relative to Michigan's economy, industrial design services in the state was 9 times greater than the national index.

In Ohio, industrial design services contributed \$141.8 million to the economy, and the industry employed more than 3,400 workers. The ACPSA value-added LQ for Ohio's industrial design services was 2.3.

Wisconsin: The ACPSA includes art-related printed goods, including lithographic and other art printing, as well as the printing of books and periodicals. As a share of Wisconsin's total GSP, art-related printing in Wisconsin was 4 times greater than the national share. In 2015, this industry contributed \$530.9 million to the state's economy, and it employed more than 6,000 workers.

West North Central

(Iowa; Kansas; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; North Dakota; and South Dakota)

In 2015, arts and cultural production contributed \$35.6 billion to the economy in West North Central Region. (The sector employed more than 335,000 workers.)

West North Central states tend to stand out in photographic services (Missouri), creative advertising (Minnesota), and the manufacture of jewelry and silverware (South Dakota).

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015
West North Central states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Iowa	\$3,784,338	0.49	41,337	0.80
Kansas	\$4,165,004	0.65	46,009	0.98
Minnesota	\$11,400,380	0.82	98,285	0.99
Missouri	\$11,095,577	0.89	93,704	0.99
Nebraska	\$2,582,452	0.53	27,986	0.87
North Dakota	\$1,382,095	0.58	14,199	0.95
South Dakota	\$1,199,335	0.60	14,067	1.00

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry's concentration in a state relative to the industry's national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Missouri: In 2015, photographic services contributed \$275 million to Missouri's economy. Relative to GSP, that value was 66 percent greater than the national index.

Minnesota: Value added by Minnesota's photographic services was also above average (by 38 percent), but so too was the state's creative advertising industry. In 2015, advertising added nearly \$797 million to Minnesota's GSP. Relative to the state's overall economy, that value was 32 percent greater than the national share. (In 2015, creative advertising employed 3,700 workers in Minnesota.)

North Dakota: In 2015, the construction of new cultural facilities (e.g., libraries and museums) added \$91.5 million to the state's economy. Relative to North Dakota's economy, that value was almost 3 times greater than the national average. Arts and cultural-related construction also employed 674 workers.

South Dakota: Relative to the size of South Dakota's economy, jewelry and silverware manufacturing in the state is well above average—3.7 times above the U.S. index. In 2015, the manufacture of jewelry and silverware contributed nearly \$20.8 million to South Dakota's economy, and it employed 360 workers.

South Atlantic

(Delaware; District of Columbia; Florida; Georgia; Maryland; North Carolina; South Carolina; Virginia; and West Virginia)

In 2015, the arts economy in the South Atlantic Region summed to \$112.1 billion, employing 829,000 workers. South Atlantic states outshone in interior design services (Florida and Georgia), and in computer systems design services that support motion-picture production and sound recording (Maryland and Virginia).

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015

South Atlantic states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Delaware	\$936,129	0.32	9,101	0.64
District of Columbia	\$10,224,236	1.98	52,096	2.48
Florida	\$33,412,169	0.89	245,652	0.85
Georgia	\$19,552,089	0.91	133,960	0.94
Maryland	\$10,943,389	0.70	81,171	0.94
North Carolina	\$13,765,852	0.65	118,364	0.82
South Carolina	\$4,935,090	0.57	50,850	0.79
Virginia	\$16,761,178	0.82	120,955	0.99
West Virginia	\$1,547,253	0.50	17,212	0.78

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry's concentration in a state relative to the industry's national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Delaware: Delaware's museum industry added \$27 million to the state's economy. Adjusted for GSP, that value was 33 percent greater than the national index. Delaware's museum industry employed 760 workers.

District of Columbia: Given the federal government's presence in the District, it is perhaps not surprising that D.C. is well above average in government-produced arts and cultural goods and services (including services provided by cultural agencies such as the NEA). In 2015, the District's ACPSA value added by government, as a share of the district's total economy, was 6.5 times greater than the national share.

Florida: In 2015, interior design services contributed \$1.1 billion to Florida's economy. As a share of the state's economy, that value was 2.4 times greater than the national index. Florida's

interior design services employed 2,600 workers, or about 90 percent more than the national average, given the number of workers employed by all Florida industries.

Florida was also above average (by 25 percent) in value added by performing arts companies (\$1.1 billion) and by performing arts presenters (\$646 million).

Georgia: Like Florida, value added by Georgia's interior design services and by performing arts presenters was well above average (by more than 30 percent in both industries). But Georgia also stands out for graphic design services. In 2015, graphic design services added \$303.3 million to the state's economy, for a value nearly 34 percent greater than the national index.

Georgia's graphic design services employed close to 2,600 workers in 2015.

Maryland: Within the ACPSA, value added by the “computer systems design” industry refers to computer designs supporting sound recording and motion picture production. In 2015, this industry contributed just \$3.4 billion to the national arts economy, but, between 2012 and 2015, it grew by an average annual rate of 7.4 percent, well above the average growth of 2.6 percent tallied for all arts and cultural production, after adjusting for inflation.

In Maryland, computer systems design contributed \$102.7 million to the state economy. As a share of GSP, that value was 47 percent above the national index. The industry employed 600 workers, or 62 percent more than the national share, given the number of all workers in Maryland.

North Carolina and South Carolina: Each of these southern states excels, economically, in landscape architecture. In 2015, landscape architecture contributed \$206.2 million and \$38.4 million, respectively, to the Carolinas. The corresponding value-added LQs for this industry were 2.7 (North Carolina) and 1.23 (South Carolina).

Virginia: Like its neighbor, Maryland, Virginia’s computer systems design adds above-average value to the state’s economy. In 2015, this ACPSA industry contributed \$178.7 million to Virginia’s economy (95 percent more than the national average), employing more than 1,000 workers.

West Virginia: In 2015, the manufacture of art goods such as pottery and leaded and stained glass windows (labeled “other goods manufacturing” in the ACPSA) contributed \$11.6 million to West Virginia’s economy. As a share of GSP, that value was one-third more than the national index.

East South Central

(Alabama; Kentucky; Mississippi; and Tennessee)

Arts and cultural production contributed \$25.3 billion, in 2015, to the economies of the states composing East South Central. That production employed more than 200,000 workers.

Mississippi and Tennessee, in particular, excel at musical instrument manufacturing. Tennessee’s primacy in the music business is also evident in its sound recording and performing arts industries.

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015 East South Central states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Alabama	\$4,727,244	0.56	47,477	0.75
Kentucky	\$4,712,880	0.58	51,386	0.81
Mississippi	\$2,558,082	0.57	26,077	0.73
Tennessee	\$13,328,497	0.99	84,663	0.86

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry’s concentration in a state relative to the industry’s national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Alabama and Kentucky: In both Alabama and Kentucky, value added from the manufacture of art goods such as pottery and stained and leaded glass windows (i.e. “other goods manufacturing”) is twice the national average, once GSP in each state is considered. In 2015, the manufacture of these art goods contributed \$53.5 million in Alabama, and it added \$46.8 million in Kentucky.

Mississippi: Relative to GSP, Mississippi ranks fourth, among all U.S. states, in the manufacture of musical instruments. In 2015, this industry added \$13.3 million to Mississippi’s economy. As a share of the state’s total economic production, that value was 2.7 times greater than the national index.

Tennessee: One of the few states to outrank Mississippi in musical instrument manufacturing is neighboring Tennessee. Value added by Tennessee’s musical instrument manufacturing industry, relative to GSP, was 4.3 times greater than the national share.

Further underscoring the state’s high rank in the music business is value added by the sound recording industry, which, as a share of GSP, is 8.6 times greater than the national share, with the highest LQ for sound recording among all U.S. states.

Tennessee also rates highly in value added by performing arts companies (including music groups and artists), which contributed \$1.5 billion to the state’s economy in 2015.

West South Central

(Arkansas; Louisiana; Oklahoma; Texas)

In West South Central, arts and culture contributed \$57.4 billion to the regional economy. That production also resulted in employment of nearly 493,000 workers.

Louisiana’s motion picture and theatrical rental industries, as well as Texas’ sound recording and interior design services industries, are significant parts of the region’s arts economy.

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015

West South Central states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Arkansas	\$2,793,613	0.55	33,923	0.87
Louisiana	\$7,687,333	0.75	57,657	0.93
Oklahoma	\$4,272,095	0.53	42,767	0.82
Texas	\$42,668,070	0.63	358,431	0.90

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry's concentration in a state relative to the industry's national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Louisiana: According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, Louisiana was the first state to adopt state tax incentives for film and television production (in 1992). Those measures appear to have been successful—the ACPSA shows that Louisiana is the only state, excepting California and New York, to garner above-average value added from motion picture production.

In 2015, the movie industry contributed \$2.7 billion to Louisiana’s economy. Relative to the state’s total GSP, that value was twice the national share. In the same year, Louisiana’s motion picture production employed more than 8,000 workers.

Included in the ACPSA is theatrical equipment and costume rental and leasing services. Given Louisiana’s Mardi Gras festivities, it is perhaps not surprising that the state also scores highly with this industry—providing \$238 million in value added, or 2.7 times the national index.

Texas: In 2015, the sound recording industry contributed \$1.7 billion to the Texas economy. Given the state’s GSP, that amounted to a 25 percent premium over the national share. Value added by the state’s interior design services industry (\$926 million) was 17 percent greater than the national share.

Mountain

(Arizona; Colorado; Idaho; Montana; Nevada; New Mexico; Utah; and Wyoming)

Arts and cultural value added in the Mountain states summed to \$42.1 billion in 2015; in this region, the arts economy employed more than 362,000 workers.

Contributing to the Mountain region’s arts economy are: arts-related retail trade (including art galleries) in Arizona; musical instrument manufacturing in Montana; performing arts entertainments in Nevada; and public nature parks in Wyoming.

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015

Mountain states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Arizona	\$8,989,061	0.72	90,287	0.92
Colorado	\$13,669,359	1.02	100,631	1.13
Idaho	\$1,911,204	0.68	20,977	0.86
Montana	\$1,382,486	0.71	15,180	1.00
Nevada	\$6,160,920	1.03	39,304	0.87
New Mexico	\$2,702,142	0.69	25,704	0.99
Utah	\$6,219,153	0.98	58,879	1.17
Wyoming	\$1,042,982	0.63	11,255	1.28

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry's concentration in a state relative to the industry's national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Arizona: The ACPSA includes arts-related retail trade such as music and book stores and florist shops. ACPSA retail trade also includes art galleries, such as those found in Tucson and Scottsdale, and in Arizona's artist communities in Sedona, Jerome, and Bisbee.⁴

In 2015, arts-related retail trade contributed nearly \$1.6 billion to Arizona's economy. Adjusted for the state's economic footprint, it was 88 percent greater than the national index.

Colorado: Value added for a number of Colorado's arts industries exceed the national average. They include: publishing, broadcasting, landscape architectural services, and arts-related computer design systems.

Also above average was the economic contribution of Colorado's performing arts presenters—in 2015, it topped \$256 million, a value 40 percent greater than the national index (after adjusting for Colorado's GSP).

Montana: Relative to the size of Montana's economy, this state leads in musical instrument manufacturing. In 2015, musical instrument manufacturing added \$10.1 million to Montana's economy. That value, as a share of Montana's GSP, was 4.7 times greater than the national share.

Jewelry and silverware manufacturing in the state added a similar amount--\$10.7 million, or 95 percent greater than the national share.

Nevada: Nevada's arts economy leads in performing arts companies and presenters. In 2015, value added by the state's performing arts companies summed to \$811.3 million, which, relative to Nevada's GSP, was 5.8 times greater than the national share. Adjusting for the size of the state's economy, Nevada surpasses all other states in value added by performing arts companies.

The LQ for value added by the state's performing arts presenters was 3.7—i.e., more than three times greater than the national share.

In 2015, Nevada’s performing arts companies and presenters employed 3,300 workers.

Nevada’s entertainment industry also reaches into ACPSA rental and leasing (i.e., rental and leasing of theatrical equipment and costumes). In 2015, that value (\$141.4 million) exceeded the national index by a factor of 2.7.

New Mexico: In 2015, jewelry and silverware manufacturing added \$39.4 million to New Mexico’s economy; sound recording added \$105 million.

Production in both industries contributed above-average value to New Mexico’s economy. The associated value-added LQs were 3.5 (jewelry and silverware manufacturing) and 1.4 (sound recording).

The two industries employed more than 900 workers.

Utah: Utah’s economy benefits from two of the fastest-growing ACPSA industries—“other information services” and computer systems design.

Other information services (composed mainly of Internet publishing and broadcasting/streaming) contributed \$530.5 million to Utah’s economy; computer systems design (which, within the ACPSA, captures computer systems design services that support sound recording and motion picture production) added \$45.6 million. As a share of Utah’s GSP, value added by these industries exceeded the national index by 48 percent and 61 percent, respectively.

In 2015, Utah’s “other information services” and computer systems design industries employed 1,089 workers.

Utah’s jewelry and silverware manufacturing industry also added above-average value--\$59.1 million in 2015.

Wyoming: The ACPSA counts goods and services that are part of the country’s natural heritage. Chief among these are nature parks, a service commonly provided by governments. (In 2015, the U.S. produced \$4.3 billion in nature park services. Of that value, 92 percent was provided by federal, state, or local governments.)

Given that Wyoming hosts several celebrated public nature parks (including Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Fossil Butte, and Fort Laramie), the government’s ACPSA economic contribution is above average—2.5 times above average, an LQ that amounted to \$558.4 million in value-added in 2015.

Furthermore, in 2015, government production of arts and culture in Wyoming resulted in the employment of 6,250 workers, a figure 3 times greater than the national index, after adjusting for the size of Wyoming’s workforce.

Pacific

(Alaska; California; Hawaii; Oregon; and Washington)

In 2015, the production of arts and cultural goods and services contributed \$221.2 billion to the Pacific Region’s economy. That production resulted in the employment of 968,000 workers.

The region’s arts and cultural economy features public parks in Alaska, museums in Hawaii, independent artists in California, and arts-related publishing in Washington.

Arts and cultural production and employment: 2015

Pacific states

	Value added (thousands)	Value added LQ	Employment	Employment LQ
Alaska	\$1,309,772	0.58	11,853	1.11
California	\$174,573,940	1.64	705,506	1.18
Hawaii	\$2,512,439	0.72	22,206	1.05
Oregon	\$7,155,641	0.77	66,232	1.08
Washington	\$35,614,233	1.86	162,288	1.28

The Location Quotient (LQ) is a measure of an industry's concentration in a state relative to the industry's national concentration.

Data source: Arts and Cultural Production Satellite Account (ACPSA),
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Alaska: In Alaska, value added by arts-related government entities was \$607.4 million, and arts-related government employed more than 5,000 workers. Both value added and employment from the state's government arts enterprises were twice the corresponding national shares.

Indeed, Alaska ranks third in the nation (behind only the District of Columbia and Wyoming) in government-produced arts and cultural value and employment, adjusted for state GSP and the size of the state's labor force.

Contributing to Alaska's high rank in government-provided arts and cultural services is the state's abundance of nature parks (included in the ACPSA as part of the country's natural heritage). Alaska hosts the Denali, Katmai, and Lake Clark national parks, among others.

California: Not only does California rank first in motion picture production, but it also leads in value added by independent artists, writers, and

entertainers. In 2015, this industry contributed \$12.1 billion to California's economy. Even after adjusting for California's large economy, that value was almost 4 times greater than the national index.⁵

In 2015, California's independent artists, writers, and entertainers industry employed 12,800 workers (on payroll).

Hawaii: Hawaii's museum industry contributed nearly \$78 million to the state's economy.⁶ After adjusting for Hawaii's GSP, that value was 3.3 times greater than the national share. In 2015, Hawaii's museum industry employed 2,600 workers.

Washington: ACPSA publishing includes arts-related software publishing such as computer games. ACPSA retail trade includes bookstores, including electronic (online) bookstores. These two industries, the ACPSA reveals, contribute significantly to Washington’s economy.

In 2015, publishing contributed \$12.3 billion to Washington’s economy; arts-related retail trade added \$10.8 billion. Given Washington’s GSP, value added by these two industries was, respectively, 6.3 and 8.4 times greater than the national shares.

In Washington, arts-related publishing and retail trade, combined, employed well over 75,000 workers.

Endnotes

¹The regional divisions reported here are based on [U.S. Census Bureau-defined regions and divisions](#).

²Arts and cultural goods and services produced by non-ACPSA industries are identified as “non-ACPSA related production.”

³For a list of ACPSA industries, see [Key to ACPSA Industries](#).

⁴For more information, see [Arizona’s Visitor Guide](#).

⁵ACPSA value added includes both establishments with workers on payroll plus earnings by self-employed workers, including independent artists, writers, and entertainers. ACPSA employment is restricted to workers on payrolls—i.e., it excludes the self-employed.

⁶The ACPSA museum industry is restricted to private, non-government museums. Government-operated museums, alternatively, are included in the ACPSA as production by government as an industry.